

Progress 1: Society



As a domain, *Society* primarily concerns measures of human health, well-being and quality of life. Individuals value these qualities, and seek to achieve high levels of them for themselves, families and communities.

Governments, community groups, private organisations and individuals work to create better living conditions. Social progress is measured by improvements in health, reductions in threats to social cohesion, and increased access to social goods and opportunities.⁸

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⁸ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

P 1.1 Health

P 1.1.1 Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy is one of the most widely used and internationally recognised indicators of population health. It focuses on the length of life rather than its quality, but provides a useful measure of the general health of the population.

Continuous improvements in life expectancy at birth indicate that an increasing proportion of people in a region are living long and healthy lives. Good health improves the well-being of individuals and the community. For individuals, good health means a life free of the burdens of illness, and the associated financial and social costs. For a region, a healthy population is more able to contribute to society through participation in employment, entrepreneurial activities, education and social activities. A good level of health also brings about reduced direct costs to the region through lower health care costs.⁹

- Life expectancy in Australia increased by 0.8 years between 2007 and 2013, to stand at 82.1 years.

Life expectancy at birth across sub-state regions

- Life expectancy increased in both capital city and non-capital city locations between 2007 and 2013.
- Almost all regions of Australia saw an increase in life expectancy between 2007 and 2013. South East Tasmania was the only region to record a decrease (down 1.1 years), while Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven in New South Wales, and Wide Bay in Queensland, recorded no change over the same period.
- The largest increase in life expectancy between 2007 and 2013 occurred in Western Australia - Outback, at 2.3 years. This was followed by Greater Darwin at 2.0 years and Northern Territory - Outback at 1.9 years.
- The gap between metropolitan and non-capital city life expectancy was most significant in the Northern Territory, with the life expectancy of Greater Darwin being 80.9 years in 2013, compared to a figure of 73.5 for the rest of the Northern Territory.

⁹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Table P 1.1.1.a Life expectancy at birth by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2007 years	2010 years	2013 years	2007-2013 change years	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	82.0	82.7	83.2	1.2	
Central Coast	80.1	81.0	80.6	0.5	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	83.8	83.9	85.1	1.3	
Sydney - Blacktown	80.0	80.7	81.5	1.5	
Sydney - City and Inner South	80.3	81.4	81.8	1.5	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	82.8	83.5	84.1	1.3	
Sydney - Inner South West	82.0	83.0	83.5	1.5	
Sydney - Inner West	82.2	82.6	84.0	1.8	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	84.3	84.9	85.4	1.1	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	83.2	83.7	84.7	1.5	
Sydney - Outer South West	80.9	81.3	81.7	0.8	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	81.0	81.5	81.8	0.8	
Sydney - Parramatta	81.9	82.1	82.8	0.9	
Sydney - Ryde	83.4	84.0	85.1	1.7	
Sydney - South West	81.4	82.1	82.9	1.5	
Sydney - Sutherland	83.2	83.7	84.3	1.1	
Rest of New South Wales	80.4	80.9	81.1	0.7	
Capital Region	80.7	81.0	81.8	1.1	
Central West	79.9	80.0	80.8	0.9	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	80.2	81.0	80.6	0.4	
Far West and Orana	78.5	79.1	78.7	0.2	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	80.5	80.7	81.5	1.0	
Illawarra	81.0	81.9	81.9	0.9	
Mid North Coast	80.1	80.6	80.9	0.8	
Murray	80.1	80.8	80.4	0.3	
New England and North West	79.5	80.3	80.1	0.6	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	80.8	81.2	81.2	0.4	
Richmond - Tweed	80.4	81.1	81.0	0.6	
Riverina	80.9	81.1	81.2	0.3	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	81.0	81.0	81.0	0.0	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	82.3	82.6	83.5	1.2	
Melbourne - Inner	81.7	82.6	83.5	1.8	
Melbourne - Inner East	84.0	84.5	85.3	1.3	
Melbourne - Inner South	82.6	83.4	84.1	1.5	
Melbourne - North East	82.0	82.5	83.1	1.1	
Melbourne - North West	81.9	82.3	83.3	1.4	
Melbourne - Outer East	82.5	82.6	83.5	1.0	
Melbourne - South East	82.2	82.5	83.4	1.2	
Melbourne - West	81.3	81.7	82.7	1.4	
Mornington Peninsula	81.5	81.5	82.3	0.8	

(continued)

Life expectancy at birth by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007 years	2010 years	2013 years	2007-2013 change years	Trend
Rest of Victoria	80.6	80.8	81.6	1.0	
Ballarat	80.4	79.9	81.5	1.1	
Bendigo	80.9	81.1	82.0	1.1	
Geelong	81.2	81.4	82.6	1.4	
Hume	81.0	81.2	81.5	0.5	
Latrobe - Gippsland	80.2	80.5	81.4	1.2	
North West	80.3	80.2	80.8	0.5	
Shepparton	80.4	80.8	81.3	0.9	
Warrnambool and South West	80.4	80.6	81.5	1.1	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	81.5	82.0	82.2	0.7	
Brisbane - East	81.9	82.2	82.9	1.0	
Brisbane - North	81.3	81.3	82.5	1.2	
Brisbane - South	81.9	83.1	83.1	1.2	
Brisbane - West	83.8	83.6	83.9	0.1	
Brisbane Inner City	81.9	82.8	83.3	1.4	
Ipswich	80.2	80.7	80.3	0.1	
Logan - Beaudesert	80.5	80.6	81.1	0.6	
Moreton Bay - North	80.5	80.9	80.8	0.3	
Moreton Bay - South	82.3	82.9	83.4	1.1	
Rest of Queensland	81.1	81.1	81.7	0.6	
Cairns	80.0	80.0	80.6	0.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	80.7	81.1	80.9	0.2	
Fitzroy	80.6	80.4	81.2	0.6	
Gold Coast	82.0	82.7	82.6	0.6	
Mackay	80.9	80.5	81.5	0.6	
Queensland - Outback	75.5	74.6	77.3	1.8	
Sunshine Coast	82.6	82.5	83.2	0.6	
Toowoomba	81.4	80.9	81.9	0.5	
Townsville	80.6	80.2	81.1	0.5	
Wide Bay	80.9	80.7	80.9	0.0	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	81.4	81.8	82.4	1.0	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	82.7	82.7	84.0	1.3	
Adelaide - North	80.1	80.8	81.0	0.9	
Adelaide - South	82.3	82.8	83.1	0.8	
Adelaide - West	80.6	80.6	81.6	1.0	
Rest of South Australia	80.4	81.1	81.3	0.9	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	80.5	81.0	81.2	0.7	
South Australia - Outback	78.8	79.0	79.8	1.0	
South Australia - South East	81.0	82.1	82.0	1.0	

(continued)

Life expectancy at birth by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007 years	2010 years	2013 years	2007–2013 change years	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	82.2	82.6	83.2	1.0	
Mandurah	81.5	81.4	82.0	0.5	
Perth - Inner	83.0	83.3	84.3	1.3	
Perth - North East	81.4	82.1	82.6	1.2	
Perth - North West	82.7	82.7	84.1	1.4	
Perth - South East	81.9	82.3	82.6	0.7	
Perth - South West	82.1	82.6	83.2	1.1	
Rest of Western Australia	79.9	80.6	81.4	1.5	
Bunbury	82.0	82.7	82.7	0.7	
Western Australia - Outback	77.5	78.6	79.8	2.3	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	80.9	81.0	81.4	0.5	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	79.7	80.1	80.8	1.1	
Rest of Tasmania	79.9	80.0	80.3	0.4	
Launceston and North East	79.5	80.1	80.8	1.3	
South East	80.8	80.3	79.7	-1.1	
West and North West	79.9	79.7	80.0	0.1	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	78.9	79.4	80.9	2.0	
Northern Territory - Outback	71.6	73.5	73.5	1.9	
Australian Capital Territory	82.1	82.5	83.3	1.2	

Source: ABS, Deaths, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 3302.0)

Life expectancy has been calculated using data for the three years ending in the reference year.

P 1.1.2 Psychological distress

Health is multidimensional, relating not just to someone's physical condition but also to their mental, emotional and social well-being. Mental health is a fundamental aspect of general health.

Levels of psychological distress measure a person's current emotional state. This is an indicator of general mental health, given there is an association between high psychological distress and mental health conditions.¹⁰

- At a national level, the proportion of adults experiencing high or very high levels of psychological distress fell by 2.2 percentage points between 2004–05 and 2011–12.

Psychological distress across remoteness classes

- Similar to the national trend, rates of psychological distress fell in all four of the reported remoteness classes, with the largest fall being in outer regional Australia (down 3.8 percentage points).

Table P 1.1.2.a Adults with high or very high levels of psychological distress by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2004–05 per cent	2007–08 per cent	2011–12 per cent	2004–05 to 2011–12 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	12.6	12.1	10.6	-2.0	
Inner Regional	13.8	11.9	11.4	-2.4	
Outer Regional	14.2	11.7	10.4	-3.8	
Remote	13.2	13.8	11.9	-1.3	
AUSTRALIA	13.0	12.0	10.8	-2.2	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004–05 and 2007–08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011–12 (National Health Survey component), custom data request

Proportion of adults (18 years and over) with a score of 22 or more on the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10).

Excludes Very Remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates.

Psychological distress across capital cities and balance of state

- All eight of the capital city regions across Australia recorded progress against the measure of psychological distress, with the largest decrease in the rate of psychological distress being in Greater Darwin, down 10.8 percentage points between 2004–05 and 2011–12.
- Of the regions outside of the capital cities, only those in South Australia had an increase in the rate of psychological distress, increasing by 2.6 percentage points in the period between 2004–05 and 2011–12, making it the region with the highest rate of psychological distress at 15.1 per cent in 2011–12.

¹⁰ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Table P 1.1.2.b Adults with high or very high levels of psychological distress by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2004-05 to 2011-12</i>	<i>Trend</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>change percentage points</i>	
Greater Sydney	13.0	13.3	10.1	-2.9	
Rest of New South Wales	11.9	12.1	11.1	-0.8	
Greater Melbourne	12.6	11.9	10.6	-2.0	
Rest of Victoria	14.7	11.8	14.0	-0.7	
Greater Brisbane	14.4	12.5	11.4	-3.0	
Rest of Queensland	14.3	10.9	10.1	-4.2	
Greater Adelaide	12.1	11.8	10.3	-1.8	
Rest of South Australia	12.5	16.7	15.1	2.6	
Greater Perth	11.5	10.0	10.8	-0.7	
Rest of Western Australia	12.9	10.3	9.6	-3.3	
Greater Hobart	14.9	9.5	8.8	-6.1	
Rest of Tasmania	10.9	12.2	9.1	-1.8	
Greater Darwin	20.0	*14.7	9.2	-10.8	
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	8.4	n.p.	
Australian Capital Territory	12.1	10.9	9.2	-2.9	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004-05 and 2007-08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011-12 (National Health Survey component), custom data request

Proportion of adults (18 years and over) with a score of 22 or more on the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10).

Excludes Very Remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates.

* Estimate has a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

n.p. Not published.

P 1.1.3 Overweight or obese

Obesity is a significant risk factor in a range of often preventable health conditions. As such, the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese is a good indicator of overall health, as well as pointing towards the prevalence of healthy lifestyles within the community.

Good health reduces the burdens of illness, with an associated reduction in the financial and social costs of ill health. Healthy lifestyles, therefore, improve the well-being of both individuals and the community.¹¹

- The proportion of adults who were overweight or obese increased by 1.6 percentage points in Australia between 2007–08 and 2011–12.

Adults overweight or obese across remoteness classes

- The proportion of adults who are overweight or obese increased across all four reported remoteness classes.
- The largest change in adults who were overweight or obese was in outer regional Australia, where there was a 2.8 percentage point increase between 2007–08 and 2011–12.

Table P 1.1.3.a Adults who are overweight or obese by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2007–08 per cent	2011–12 per cent	2007–08 to 2011–12 change percentage points
Major Cities	58.6	60.2	1.6
Inner Regional	67.1	69.1	2.0
Outer Regional	66.5	69.3	2.8
Remote	69.2	69.5	0.3
AUSTRALIA	61.2	62.8	1.6

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004–05 and 2007–08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011–12 (National Health Survey component), custom data request

Persons 18 years and over.

Excludes very remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates.

¹¹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Adults overweight or obese across major urban areas

- The major urban areas with the largest increase in the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese between 2007–08 and 2011–12 were Townsville, Ballarat¹² and Newcastle - Maitland.
- Five of the twenty major urban areas had decreases in the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese; Albury - Wodonga¹², Toowoomba¹², Sunshine Coast, Gold Coast - Tweed Heads, and Launceston.

Table P 1.1.3.b Adults who are overweight or obese by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2007–08 per cent	2011–12 per cent	2007–08 to 2011–12 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	57.3	57.8	0.5
Greater Melbourne	58.3	58.4	0.1
Greater Brisbane	55.7	62.5	6.8
Greater Perth	60.3	63.6	3.3
Greater Adelaide	61.6	65.2	3.6
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	61.4	60.7	-0.7
Newcastle - Maitland	63.5	70.5	7.0
Canberra - Queanbeyan	61.3	62.5	1.2
Sunshine Coast	63.6	60.4	-3.2
Wollongong	59.2	62.7	3.5
Greater Hobart	59.5	62.5	3.0
Geelong	61.7	*63.3	1.6
Townsville	43.6	71.1	27.5
Cairns	56.8	59.8	3.0
Greater Darwin	58.3	61.5	3.2
Toowoomba	*82.4	67.5	-14.9
Ballarat	*67.1	*75.3	8.2
Bendigo	*60.1	*64.5	4.4
Albury - Wodonga	*74.7	*55.0	-19.7
Launceston	63.4	63.1	-0.3

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004–05 and 2007–08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011–12 (National Health Survey component), custom data request

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Persons 18 years and over.

* Estimate has a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

Adults overweight or obese across sub-state regions

- The proportion of adults overweight or obese increased in 53 of the 87 sub-state regions across Australia between 2007–08 and 2011–12.
- The sub-state regions with a large increase in the proportion of adults overweight or obese were Townsville (which includes some surrounding hinterland), West Brisbane¹², and Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury in Sydney.
- The largest decreases in the proportion of adults overweight or obese were in North West Victoria, Riverina, and Warrnambool and South West.

¹² Estimates used to calculate this indicator have a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

Table P 1.1.3.c Adults who are overweight or obese by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2007-08 to 2011-12 change percentage points
New South Wales			
Greater Sydney	57.3	57.8	0.5
Central Coast	65.7	66.4	0.7
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	55.8	75.5	19.7
Sydney - Blacktown	69.2	65.3	-3.9
Sydney - City and Inner South	48.2	49.9	1.7
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	45.8	49.6	3.8
Sydney - Inner South West	57.8	62.0	4.2
Sydney - Inner West	54.3	54.4	0.1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	51.9	55.1	3.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	65.5	52.7	-12.8
Sydney - Outer South West	62.9	62.6	-0.3
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	54.3	64.7	10.4
Sydney - Parramatta	56.1	49.8	-6.3
Sydney - Ryde	45.2	50.9	5.7
Sydney - South West	60.3	57.0	-3.3
Sydney - Sutherland	65.2	58.7	-6.5
Rest of New South Wales	66.9	67.1	0.2
Capital Region	70.6	68.0	-2.6
Central West	60.8	80.3	19.5
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	57.0	59.0	2.0
Far West and Orana	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	67.4	74.1	6.7
Illawarra	59.5	59.5	0.0
Mid North Coast	76.5	68.2	-8.3
Murray	77.3	70.5	-6.8
New England and North West	74.3	64.8	-9.5
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	65.4	66.6	1.2
Richmond - Tweed	52.9	56.9	4.0
Riverina	84.2	67.1	-17.1
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	69.4	75.9	6.5
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	58.3	58.4	0.1
Melbourne - Inner	44.0	45.6	1.6
Melbourne - Inner East	56.2	55.8	-0.4
Melbourne - Inner South	51.1	54.7	3.6
Melbourne - North East	60.4	63.4	3.0
Melbourne - North West	70.6	64.5	-6.1
Melbourne - Outer East	60.6	57.1	-3.5
Melbourne - South East	68.2	57.8	-10.4
Melbourne - West	58.8	65.6	6.8
Mornington Peninsula	64.1	66.8	2.7

(continued)

Adults who are overweight or obese by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2007-08 to 2011-12 change percentage points
Rest of Victoria	68.1	68.9	0.8
Ballarat	67.6	70.7	3.1
Bendigo	61.5	67.4	5.9
Geelong	61.6	68.7	7.1
Hume	64.3	66.9	2.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	68.9	75.2	6.3
North West	78.0	57.9	-20.1
Shepparton	66.8	72.8	6.0
Warrnambool and South West	81.2	65.2	-16.0
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	55.7	62.5	6.8
Brisbane - East	48.7	65.3	16.6
Brisbane - North	51.8	60.3	8.5
Brisbane - South	53.0	58.7	5.7
Brisbane - West	*35.3	57.0	21.7
Brisbane Inner City	55.5	57.7	2.2
Ipswich	71.7	73.3	1.6
Logan - Beaudesert	53.5	65.8	12.3
Moreton Bay - North	73.5	65.3	-8.2
Moreton Bay - South	60.1	58.1	-2.0
Rest of Queensland	64.9	67.2	2.3
Cairns	55.7	62.8	7.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	78.9	77.3	-1.6
Fitzroy	73.0	69.1	-3.9
Gold Coast	62.9	63.7	0.8
Mackay	71.6	76.8	5.2
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Sunshine Coast	65.6	59.7	-5.9
Toowoomba	76.9	69.9	-7.0
Townsville	49.4	74.2	24.8
Wide Bay	60.4	65.5	5.1
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	61.6	65.2	3.6
Adelaide - Central and Hills	55.6	60.7	5.1
Adelaide - North	67.0	69.0	2.0
Adelaide - South	62.8	64.9	2.1
Adelaide - West	58.3	64.9	6.6
Rest of South Australia	61.3	71.4	10.1
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	53.2	63.6	10.4
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
South Australia - South East	62.9	74.7	11.8

(continued)

Adults who are overweight or obese by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2007-08 per cent</i>	<i>2011-12 per cent</i>	<i>2007-08 to 2011-12 change percentage points</i>
Western Australia			
Greater Perth	60.3	63.6	3.3
Mandurah	78.0	74.5	-3.5
Perth - Inner	53.0	50.9	-2.1
Perth - North East	60.6	67.6	7.0
Perth - North West	57.9	62.3	4.4
Perth - South East	61.8	65.3	3.5
Perth - South West	61.7	64.5	2.8
Rest of Western Australia	70.9	71.7	0.8
Bunbury	74.5	72.2	-2.3
Western Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	68.0	71.2	3.2
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart	59.5	62.5	3.0
Rest of Tasmania	66.9	66.4	-0.5
Launceston and North East	67.3	64.4	-2.9
South East	62.5	73.9	11.4
West and North West	67.9	66.7	-1.2
Northern Territory			
Greater Darwin	58.3	61.5	3.2
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Australian Capital Territory	57.8	62.2	4.4

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004-05 and 2007-08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011-12 (National Health Survey component), custom data request

Persons 18 years and over.

* Estimate has a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

n.p. Not published.

P 1.1.4 Smoking rates






The proportion of adults who are current daily smokers is an indicator of healthy lifestyles and has a significant effect on overall life expectancy. Smoking rates for Australia have decreased consistently between 2004–05 and 2011–12, but this is an example of national data hiding the outcome for smaller areas as differences exist across areas of Australia. Healthy lifestyles are important and contribute to such things as longevity and a person's physical and mental well-being.¹³

- Between 2004–05 and 2011–12, daily smoking rates in Australia fell from 21.3 per cent to 16.1 per cent of the adult population.

Smoking rates across remoteness class

- Daily smoking rates fell across all four of the reported remoteness classes between 2004–05 and 2011–12.
- There was a 7.5 percentage point reduction in the smoking rate for adults in major cities, compared to a 3.5 percentage point reduction in outer regional areas.

Table P 1.1.4.a Adults who are current daily smokers by remoteness class

	2004–05	2007–08	2011–12	2004–05 to 2011–12	
Remoteness Class	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	20.0	17.5	14.7	-5.3	
Inner Regional	23.1	20.1	18.3	-4.8	
Outer Regional	25.2	25.8	21.7	-3.5	
Remote	33.7	27.8	26.2	-7.5	
AUSTRALIA	21.3	18.9	16.1	-5.2	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004–05 and 2007–08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011–12 (National Health Survey component), custom data request

Excludes Very Remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates.

¹³ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Smoking rates across major urban areas

- Smoking rates increased in two of the 20 major urban areas of Australia, with increases in Cairns¹⁴ (1.6 percentage points) and Toowoomba¹⁴ (0.9 percentage points).
- The largest decrease in smoking rates across major urban areas was in Darwin (down 14.5 percentage points), followed by Ballarat¹⁴ (13.8 percentage points).

Table P 1.1.4.b Adults who are current daily smokers by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2004-05 per cent	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2004-05 to 2011-12 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	20.0	17.4	13.2	-6.8	
Greater Melbourne	20.3	16.7	14.9	-5.4	
Greater Brisbane	21.7	19.0	16.6	-5.1	
Greater Perth	18.5	16.4	16.5	-2.0	
Greater Adelaide	19.3	17.5	15.0	-4.3	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	20.2	17.3	16.0	-4.2	
Newcastle - Maitland	21.5	20.5	14.8	-6.7	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	15.0	16.4	13.0	-2.0	
Sunshine Coast	19.0	19.4	13.4	-5.6	
Wollongong	21.0	27.4	16.6	-4.4	
Greater Hobart	23.2	19.4	18.4	-4.8	
Geelong	19.0	*19.2	*13.9	-5.1	
Townsville	26.4	28.5	20.7	-5.7	
Cairns	27.5	*26.5	29.1	1.6	
Greater Darwin	37.2	22.8	22.7	-14.5	
Toowoomba	17.7	*22.3	18.6	0.9	
Ballarat	37.8	*20.4	*24.0	-13.8	
Bendigo	32.4	*14.7	*24.9	-7.5	
Albury - Wodonga	26.6	*33.1	*17.4	-9.2	
Launceston	23.3	22.9	15.8	-7.5	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004-05 and 2007-08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011-12 (National Health Survey component), custom data request

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

* Estimate has a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

Smoking rates across sub-state regions

- The sub-state region with the largest reduction in the smoking rate for adults between 2004-05 to 2011-12 was the Hunter Valley in New South Wales¹⁴, where current daily smokers fell by 20.1 percentage points.
- The proportion of adults who are currently daily smokers increased in 14 sub-state regions between 2004-05 and 2011-12.
- The largest increase was reported in Shepparton¹⁴ in Victoria (8.9 percentage points), followed by the Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven¹⁴ region of New South Wales (8.2 percentage points).

¹⁴ Estimate has a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

Table P 1.1.4.c Adults who are current daily smokers by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2004-05 per cent	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2004-05 to 2011-12 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	20.0	17.4	13.2	-6.8	
Central Coast	23.8	19.3	17.5	-6.3	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	*12.1	*14.7	*7.7	-4.4	
Sydney - Blacktown	24.8	19.7	15.8	-9.0	
Sydney - City and Inner South	15.4	27.7	11.4	-4.0	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	17.3	*9.7	10.5	-6.8	
Sydney - Inner South West	23.7	21.5	12.9	-10.8	
Sydney - Inner West	23.0	15.5	11.5	-11.5	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	13.9	*10.9	8.1	-5.8	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	20.6	17.0	*6.2	-14.4	
Sydney - Outer South West	29.5	27.2	*16.1	-13.4	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	20.6	20.6	19.9	-0.7	
Sydney - Parramatta	18.5	16.2	18.1	-0.4	
Sydney - Ryde	*11.0	n.p.	14.5	3.5	
Sydney - South West	21.9	15.1	16.0	-5.9	
Sydney - Sutherland	18.1	*10.9	13.3	-4.8	
Rest of New South Wales	22.3	21.4	16.1	-6.2	
Capital Region	17.7	*20.6	*14.9	-2.8	
Central West	*24.3	26.5	*22.1	-2.2	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	n.p.	*19.5	*14.9	n.p.	
Far West and Orana	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	31.5	22.0	*11.4	-20.1	
Illawarra	20.7	27.3	16.3	-4.4	
Mid North Coast	24.6	*23.1	14.5	-10.1	
Murray	*24.1	n.p.	*12.7	-11.4	
New England and North West	25.7	23.7	20.9	-4.8	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	20.6	21.4	15.7	-4.9	
Richmond - Tweed	21.4	*11.6	12.9	-8.5	
Riverina	*18.1	*15.0	*14.3	-3.8	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	19.6	*19.9	27.8	8.2	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	20.3	16.7	14.9	-5.4	
Melbourne - Inner	21.3	17.9	10.9	-10.4	
Melbourne - Inner East	9.7	13.5	*7.6	-2.1	
Melbourne - Inner South	20.2	*5.8	10.6	-9.6	
Melbourne - North East	23.7	15.5	17.2	-6.5	
Melbourne - North West	26.3	18.1	18.2	-8.1	
Melbourne - Outer East	16.6	13.8	15.7	-0.9	
Melbourne - South East	18.6	20.5	12.6	-6.0	
Melbourne - West	28.5	22.1	23.0	-5.5	
Mornington Peninsula	24.2	25.7	19.4	-4.8	

(continued)

Adults who are current daily smokers by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2004-05 per cent	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2004-05 to 2011-12 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of Victoria	23.0	18.4	20.3	-2.7	
Ballarat	35.7	*19.0	28.1	-7.6	
Bendigo	*21.4	17.3	*16.7	-4.7	
Geelong	18.1	16.7	*13.6	-4.5	
Hume	22.0	*14.3	27.2	5.2	
Latrobe - Gippsland	26.8	18.6	14.9	-11.9	
North West	*24.9	*23.6	24.4	-0.5	
Shepparton	*16.4	19.9	25.3	8.9	
Warrnambool and South West	*13.0	*19.8	19.6	6.6	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	21.7	19.0	16.6	-5.1	
Brisbane - East	16.4	20.3	16.9	0.5	
Brisbane - North	23.2	*17.1	14.2	-9.0	
Brisbane - South	18.7	*13.0	11.6	-7.1	
Brisbane - West	15.4	*7.7	*7.6	-7.8	
Brisbane Inner City	14.7	11.6	12.4	-2.3	
Ipswich	34.2	24.8	19.0	-15.2	
Logan - Beaudesert	28.6	31.6	23.3	-5.3	
Moreton Bay - North	23.5	21.6	23.9	0.4	
Moreton Bay - South	*19.5	20.2	*17.5	-2.0	
Rest of Queensland	23.7	23.6	18.9	-4.8	
Cairns	22.4	27.9	26.0	3.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	27.8	24.0	22.3	-5.5	
Fitzroy	33.8	24.5	22.4	-11.4	
Gold Coast	20.9	18.6	14.8	-6.1	
Mackay	27.5	24.8	25.9	-1.6	
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Sunshine Coast	19.0	19.2	13.2	-5.8	
Toowoomba	21.0	*20.4	20.3	-0.7	
Townsville	24.7	31.2	21.5	-3.2	
Wide Bay	23.6	25.9	17.4	-6.2	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	19.3	17.5	15.0	-4.3	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	14.1	15.5	9.5	-4.6	
Adelaide - North	24.9	19.1	17.8	-7.1	
Adelaide - South	17.2	17.4	13.4	-3.8	
Adelaide - West	20.4	17.4	19.3	-1.1	
Rest of South Australia	24.5	26.4	20.3	-4.2	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	22.2	*17.2	23.3	1.1	
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
South Australia - South East	24.4	30.1	16.9	-7.5	

(continued)

Adults who are current daily smokers by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2004-05 per cent	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2004-05 to 2011-12 change percentage points	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	18.5	16.4	16.5	-2.0	
Mandurah	*20.8	*19.5	21.0	0.2	
Perth - Inner	*15.5	*9.7	9.9	-5.6	
Perth - North East	22.7	18.7	19.6	-3.1	
Perth - North West	15.8	14.4	16.5	0.7	
Perth - South East	19.0	18.6	19.4	0.4	
Perth - South West	19.8	18.1	13.5	-6.3	
Rest of Western Australia	25.7	20.9	22.3	-3.4	
Bunbury	16.7	*14.1	21.6	4.9	
Western Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	30.1	19.6	18.3	-11.8	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	23.2	19.4	18.4	-4.8	
Rest of Tasmania	24.8	26.3	22.2	-2.6	
Launceston and North East	24.3	23.1	17.9	-6.4	
South East	27.4	32.2	25.8	-1.6	
West and North West	24.5	28.3	26.7	2.2	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	37.2	*22.8	22.7	-14.5	
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Australian Capital Territory	15.4	16.3	12.6	-2.8	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004-05 and 2007-08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011-12 (National Health Survey component), custom data request

* Estimate has a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

n.p. Not published.

P 1.1.5 Physical activity

Physical activity is an important contributor to maintaining good overall health. Low levels of physical activity are identified as a risk factor for a range of health conditions, including cardiovascular disease, diabetes and osteoporosis, as well as being a strong contributor to levels of obesity. The dangers of high levels of sedentary behaviour to overall health have also been recognised in relation to chronic disease and obesity.

In 2011–12, adults spent an average of just over 30 minutes per day doing physical activity. The highest levels of physical activity were among young adults and levels of physical activity tended to decline in older ages, with the lowest being among people aged 75 years and over.¹⁵

- Across Australia, there was a 1.5 percentage point decrease in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines by spending 150 minutes exercising per week between 2007–08 and 2011–12.

Physical activity across remoteness class

- The proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines fell across the four remoteness classes.
- There was a 10.2 percentage point decrease in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines in remote areas of Australia.
- There was a 1.4 percentage point decrease in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines in major cities in 2011–12.

Table P 1.1.5.a Adults who met physical activity guidelines by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2007–08 per cent	2011–12 per cent	2007–08 to 2011–12 change percentage points
Major Cities	54.3	52.9	-1.4
Inner Regional	48.2	45.8	-2.4
Outer Regional	47.0	45.6	-1.4
Remote	50.3	40.1	-10.2
AUSTRALIA	52.3	50.8	-1.5

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004–05 and 2007–08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011–12 (National Health Survey component), custom data request

Persons 18 years and over.

Proportion of adults who met the guideline of 150 minutes of physical activity in the last week.

Excludes Very Remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates.

¹⁵ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Physical activity across major urban areas

- Rates of physical activity increased in six of the 20 major urban areas of Australia, with the largest increases in Bendigo¹⁶, Greater Darwin and Greater Sydney.
- The largest decreases in the rate of adults meeting physical activity guidelines were in Ballarat¹⁶, Geelong¹⁶ and Newcastle - Maitland.

Table P 1.1.5.b Adults who met physical activity guidelines by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2007-08 to 2011-12 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	54.4	56.1	1.7
Greater Melbourne	52.7	52.8	0.1
Greater Brisbane	53.5	49.4	-4.1
Greater Perth	55.3	52.3	-3.0
Greater Adelaide	50.5	51.1	0.6
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	55.7	56.7	1.0
Newcastle - Maitland	58.0	45.3	-12.7
Canberra - Queanbeyan	57.3	55.9	-1.4
Sunshine Coast	57.7	51.0	-6.7
Wollongong	51.2	45.6	-5.6
Greater Hobart	59.8	52.9	-6.9
Geelong	57.3	*36.5	-20.8
Townsville	51.4	48.2	-3.2
Cairns	53.9	49.3	-4.6
Greater Darwin	48.3	50.6	2.3
Toowoomba	*36.7	27.1	-9.6
Ballarat	*56.9	*34.3	-22.6
Bendigo	*61.4	*67.5	6.1
Albury - Wodonga	*56.4	*55.5	-0.9
Launceston	51.8	50.0	-1.8

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004-05 and 2007-08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011-12 (National Health Survey component), custom data request

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Persons 18 years and over.

Proportion of adults who met the guideline of 150 minutes of physical activity in the last week.

* Estimate has a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

Physical activity across sub-state regions

- Of the 82 reported sub-state regions, 45 had decreases in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines.
- The increases in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines were concentrated in the regions of Sydney, including Outer South West Sydney, City and Inner South Sydney, and Ryde.

¹⁶ Estimates used to calculate this indicator have a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

Table P 1.1.5.c Adults who met physical activity guidelines by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2007-08 to 2011-12 change percentage points
New South Wales			
Greater Sydney	54.4	56.1	1.7
Central Coast	45.8	40.7	-5.1
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	50.7	51.1	0.4
Sydney - City and Inner South	56.4	75.6	19.2
Sydney - Blacktown	49.8	51.6	1.8
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	69.3	68.6	-0.7
Sydney - Inner South West	54.3	52.8	-1.5
Sydney - Inner West	65.0	66.8	1.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	67.9	63.2	-4.7
Sydney - Northern Beaches	61.0	64.8	3.8
Sydney - Outer South West	31.4	57.5	26.1
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	53.7	37.4	-16.3
Sydney - Parramatta	45.5	58.7	13.2
Sydney - Ryde	42.0	58.8	16.8
Sydney - South West	43.7	36.6	-7.1
Sydney - Sutherland	68.1	67.0	-1.1
Rest of New South Wales	49.6	45.1	-4.5
Capital Region	43.4	45.9	2.5
Central West	48.9	47.0	-1.9
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	*48.9	58.5	9.6
Far West and Orana	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	43.1	48.0	4.9
Illawarra	52.0	46.1	-5.9
Mid North Coast	51.7	45.4	-6.3
Murray	57.1	48.1	-9.0
New England and North West	37.6	31.8	-5.8
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	60.1	43.4	-16.7
Richmond - Tweed	54.6	50.1	-4.5
Riverina	55.8	41.7	-14.1
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	39.1	48.8	9.7
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	52.7	52.8	0.1
Melbourne - Inner	71.1	65.0	-6.1
Melbourne - Inner East	60.7	60.1	-0.6
Melbourne - Inner South	64.2	65.0	0.8
Melbourne - North East	44.8	55.0	10.2
Melbourne - North West	42.3	50.8	8.5
Melbourne - Outer East	54.8	49.3	-5.5
Melbourne - South East	39.0	44.3	5.3
Melbourne - West	49.4	43.5	-5.9
Mornington Peninsula	46.8	48.3	1.5

(continued)

Adults who met physical activity guidelines by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2007-08 to 2011-12 change percentage points
Rest of Victoria	55.3	47.2	-8.1
Ballarat	56.0	40.8	-15.2
Bendigo	55.0	60.4	5.4
Geelong	63.3	42.1	-21.2
Hume	56.3	56.1	-0.2
Latrobe - Gippsland	51.9	54.2	2.3
North West	43.7	49.3	5.6
Shepparton	56.5	39.4	-17.1
Warrnambool and South West	50.4	38.1	-12.3
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	53.5	49.4	-4.1
Brisbane - East	53.3	53.6	0.3
Brisbane - North	57.8	56.6	-1.2
Brisbane - South	47.2	46.7	-0.5
Brisbane - West	66.9	49.6	-17.3
Brisbane Inner City	68.6	62.6	-6.0
Ipswich	34.2	37.3	3.1
Logan - Beaudesert	50.2	34.7	-15.5
Moreton Bay - North	48.3	49.8	1.5
Moreton Bay - South	61.3	58.3	-3.0
Rest of Queensland	47.1	47.4	0.3
Cairns	49.5	52.6	3.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	24.5	*34.4	9.9
Fitzroy	28.1	35.1	7.0
Gold Coast	56.0	57.8	1.8
Mackay	56.6	47.4	-9.2
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Sunshine Coast	57.7	50.8	-6.9
Toowoomba	41.3	32.4	-8.9
Townsville	45.9	46.1	0.2
Wide Bay	42.5	48.0	5.5
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	50.5	51.1	0.6
Adelaide - Central and Hills	56.9	60.5	3.6
Adelaide - North	44.6	42.7	-1.9
Adelaide - South	52.8	56.7	3.9
Adelaide - West	49.3	45.4	-3.9
Rest of South Australia	43.2	36.5	-6.7
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	41.7	33.3	-8.4
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
South Australia - South East	36.5	39.3	2.8

(continued)

Adults who met physical activity guidelines by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2007-08 to 2011-12 change percentage points
Western Australia			
Greater Perth	55.3	52.3	-3.0
Mandurah	69.5	52.3	-17.2
Perth - Inner	61.0	63.3	2.3
Perth - North East	43.7	49.8	6.1
Perth - North West	57.0	52.0	-5.0
Perth - South East	55.0	44.2	-10.8
Perth - South West	55.6	58.3	2.7
Rest of Western Australia	51.6	48.4	-3.2
Bunbury	49.0	48.2	-0.8
Western Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	45.4	41.9	-3.5
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart	59.8	52.9	-6.9
Rest of Tasmania	48.1	46.0	-2.1
Launceston and North East	48.6	49.8	1.2
South East	58.4	44.8	-13.6
West and North West	43.6	42.0	-1.6
Northern Territory			
Greater Darwin	48.3	50.6	2.3
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Australian Capital Territory	59.3	56.3	-3.0

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004-05 and 2007-08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011-12 (National Health Survey component), custom data request

Persons 18 years and over.

Proportion of adults who met the guideline of 150 minutes of physical activity in the last week.

* Estimate has a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

n.p. Not published.

P 1.2 Close Relationships

P 1.2.1 Children developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and well-being

The proportion of children who are vulnerable because of their physical health and well-being provides an insight into childhood development, particularly for those children who are at risk of not acquiring the cognitive and physical skills afforded by school education.

The physical health and well-being of children refers to their physical readiness for the school day, physical independence, and gross and fine motor skills. The early years of a child's life, therefore, are considered to be critical for physical and emotional development.¹⁷

- Across Australia, there was no change in the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable due to their physical health and well-being between 2009 and 2012.

Progress of children who are developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and well-being across remoteness classes

- Between 2009 and 2012 the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable decreased across three of the five remoteness classes and was unchanged in major cities.
- The largest decrease occurred in very remote Australia where there was a 2.1 percentage point decrease in the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable, down from 22.8 per cent to 20.7 per cent of all children.
- The next largest decrease was in remote Australia, down 1.2 percentage points, to 11.2 per cent of all children.
- Inner regional Australia was the only class to have an increase in the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable, up marginally from 9.6 per cent to 10.0 per cent of all children.

Table P 1.2.1.a Children who are developmentally vulnerable due to their physical health and well-being by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2009 per cent	2012 per cent	2009–2012 change percentage points
Major Cities	8.6	8.6	0.0
Inner Regional	9.6	10.0	0.4
Outer Regional	11.6	11.3	-0.3
Remote	12.4	11.2	-1.2
Very Remote	22.8	20.7	-2.1
AUSTRALIA	9.3	9.3	0.0

Source: AEDI A Snapshot of Early Childhood Development in Australia, Australian Early Development Index (AEDI), National Report 2009 (Re-issue – March 2011) and National Report 2012

Children who score in the lowest 10 per cent of the AEDI population are classified as 'developmentally vulnerable'. However due to the distribution of results, natural breaks closest to the 10th percentile were used. The actual cut-off for vulnerability was 9.3 per cent.

¹⁷ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

P 1.3 Home

P 1.3.1 Homelessness

The homelessness rate is an indicator of the absence of core parts of a 'home', like shelter from the elements, privacy, safety from harm, and the essential infrastructure needed for living with dignity. This definition of homelessness also includes those people living in severely overcrowded housing.

In addition to purely physical benefits, a home can also contribute to a sense of belonging, of being settled, and engender feelings of pride, security and ownership. In this way, homes can be central to building positive relationships and communities.¹⁸

- There was a slight increase in the national homelessness rate, up from 45.3 people per 10,000 in 2006 to 49.0 people per 10,000 in 2011.

Progress in homelessness across remoteness classes

- The homelessness rate varies considerably across remoteness classes.
- Very remote areas of Australia recorded the largest reduction in the homelessness rate between 2006 and 2011, with 152.2 fewer homeless per 10,000 people. However, the overall rate of homelessness in very remote areas is still much higher than the rate in other remoteness classes.
- Outer regional and remote areas of Australia also saw a fall in the rate of homelessness.
- The homelessness rate increased in both the major cities (up 6.2 people per 10,000) and inner regional areas (up 3.2 people per 10,000).

Table P 1.3.1.a Homelessness by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 persons per 10,000	2011 persons per 10,000	2006–2011 change persons per 10,000
Major Cities	34.5	40.7	6.2
Inner Regional	29.4	32.6	3.2
Outer Regional	53.2	49.1	-4.1
Remote	175.2	142.7	-32.5
Very Remote	1,069.3	917.0	-152.2
AUSTRALIA	45.3	49.0	3.7

Source: ABS, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

Based on ABS statistical definition of homelessness.

Rates are based on the census count of persons (based on place of usual residence, excluding usual residents of external territories, at sea, migratory and offshore regions).

Progress in homelessness across sub-state regions

- The homelessness rate increased in almost 65 per cent of sub-state regions.
- The largest increase was in the Sydney - City and Inner South region (up 42.2 people per 10,000). Sizeable increases also occurred in the Australian Capital Territory (up 20.5 people per 10,000) and the South West Sydney region (17.9 per 10,000 persons).
- In contrast, there was a significant decrease in the rate of homelessness in Outback Queensland, with a 50 people per 10,000 person decrease, down from 307 to 257 homeless people per 10,000 persons.

¹⁸ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Table P 1.3.1.b Homelessness by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 persons per 10,000	2011 persons per 10,000	2006–2011 change persons per 10,000
New South Wales			
Greater Sydney	37.3	46.1	8.8
Central Coast	18.4	24.5	6.1
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	10.7	11.2	0.5
Sydney - Blacktown	30.2	46.6	16.4
Sydney - City and Inner South	127.0	169.2	42.2
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	50.3	50.0	-0.3
Sydney - Inner South West	32.6	43.0	10.4
Sydney - Inner West	58.5	72.7	14.2
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	22.3	22.9	0.6
Sydney - Northern Beaches	18.3	17.1	-1.2
Sydney - Outer South West	21.6	32.9	11.4
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	21.3	35.5	14.3
Sydney - Parramatta	65.3	54.2	-11.1
Sydney - Ryde	18.6	18.5	-0.2
Sydney - South West	40.5	58.4	17.9
Sydney - Sutherland	10.9	15.6	4.7
Rest of New South Wales	28.2	31.6	3.4
Capital Region	31.9	30.1	-1.8
Central West	21.9	22.3	0.4
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	28.9	40.4	11.5
Far West and Orana	56.1	34.5	-21.6
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	17.0	20.1	3.1
Illawarra	20.3	35.3	15.0
Mid North Coast	26.9	37.0	10.1
Murray	26.5	20.9	-5.6
New England and North West	36.4	34.7	-1.7
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	24.0	31.3	7.3
Richmond - Tweed	47.6	51.7	4.2
Riverina	21.5	24.0	2.5
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	20.6	22.3	1.8
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	37.5	46.3	8.8
Melbourne - Inner	89.3	98.2	8.9
Melbourne - Inner East	22.9	32.4	9.5
Melbourne - Inner South	27.2	29.9	2.7
Melbourne - North East	29.5	40.5	11.0
Melbourne - North West	32.6	42.0	9.4
Melbourne - Outer East	22.3	25.8	3.4
Melbourne - South East	38.6	53.3	14.6
Melbourne - West	37.1	45.1	8.0
Mornington Peninsula	21.6	27.7	6.1

(continued)

Homelessness by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 persons per 10,000	2011 persons per 10,000	2006–2011 change persons per 10,000
Rest of Victoria	29.1	31.1	2.0
Ballarat	33.3	35.5	2.2
Bendigo	25.9	31.3	5.4
Geelong	20.0	26.5	6.4
Hume	35.4	34.3	-1.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	25.3	26.0	0.6
North West	38.0	40.3	2.2
Shepparton	37.7	38.7	1.0
Warrnambool and South West	25.2	23.2	-2.0
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	35.5	35.3	-0.2
Brisbane - East	21.6	16.4	-5.2
Brisbane - North	27.6	30.8	3.3
Brisbane - South	30.0	38.6	8.5
Brisbane - West	12.4	12.9	0.5
Brisbane Inner City	102.9	86.9	-16.0
Ipswich	34.0	41.1	7.1
Logan - Beaudesert	29.2	36.7	7.5
Moreton Bay - North	33.7	24.2	-9.5
Moreton Bay - South	20.0	13.9	-6.1
Rest of Queensland	60.4	55.7	-4.7
Cairns	97.7	102.4	4.8
Darling Downs - Maranoa	32.1	25.0	-7.1
Fitzroy	58.5	63.7	5.3
Gold Coast	27.4	28.1	0.7
Mackay	77.1	53.5	-23.6
Queensland - Outback	307.3	257.3	-50.0
<i>Far North</i>	468.9	347.1	-121.8
<i>Outback - North</i>	331.6	283.1	-48.5
<i>Outback - South</i>	39.2	79.9	40.6
Sunshine Coast	29.9	24.7	-5.2
Toowoomba	34.6	36.5	1.9
Townsville	74.6	72.9	-1.8
Wide Bay	51.5	46.9	-4.6
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	32.6	34.2	1.6
Adelaide - Central and Hills	45.5	39.1	-6.5
Adelaide - North	28.3	37.0	8.7
Adelaide - South	22.4	23.9	1.5
Adelaide - West	39.6	39.3	-0.3
Rest of South Australia	51.6	49.1	-2.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	19.0	20.3	1.3

(continued)

Homelessness by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 persons per 10,000	2011 persons per 10,000	2006–2011 change persons per 10,000
South Australia - Outback	130.2	123.3	-7.0
Eyre Peninsula and South West	45.4	59.6	14.2
Outback - North and East	303.0	250.5	-52.5
South Australia - South East	33.4	31.1	-2.3
Western Australia			0.0
Greater Perth	26.3	28.4	2.1
Mandurah	18.8	25.0	6.1
Perth - Inner	60.4	63.0	2.6
Perth - North East	24.3	23.5	-0.8
Perth - North West	18.0	18.2	0.2
Perth - South East	22.9	29.7	6.8
Perth - South West	28.9	29.3	0.4
Rest of Western Australia	97.2	93.5	-3.7
Bunbury	24.5	26.1	1.6
Western Australia - Outback	198.1	180.1	-18.0
Esperance	34.2	27.5	-6.6
Gascoyne	138.3	173.3	35.0
Goldfields	143.3	151.9	8.5
Kimberley	635.2	540.1	-95.2
Mid West	71.7	61.3	-10.4
Pilbara	157.3	137.7	-19.6
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	31.4	31.8	0.4
Tasmania			0.0
Greater Hobart	22.1	35.2	13.1
Rest of Tasmania	25.6	29.6	4.0
Launceston and North East	21.9	27.3	5.5
South East	24.5	24.9	0.4
West and North West	30.7	34.0	3.3
Northern Territory			0.0
Greater Darwin	152.2	112.9	-39.3
Northern Territory - Outback	1,609.7	1,579.9	-29.8
Alice Springs	912.8	752.0	-160.9
Barkly	1,228.2	1,447.3	219.1
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	2,726.9	2,322.5	-404.4
East Arnhem	2,775.0	3,008.6	233.6
Katherine	1,365.5	1,517.2	151.7
Australian Capital Territory	29.6	50.1	20.5

Source: ABS, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

Based on ABS statistical definition of homelessness.

Rates are based on the census count of persons (based on place of usual residence, excluding usual residents of external territories, at sea, migratory and offshore regions).

P 1.3.2 Overcrowded conditions

The proportion of households living in overcrowded conditions is an indicator of whether Australians have access to housing options that are appropriate to their circumstances. Living in overcrowded conditions affects people's ability to have privacy and to control space in their homes. It is therefore likely to have a variety of effects on both health and well-being.¹⁹

- The proportion of households with overcrowded conditions in Australia decreased slightly from 4.2 per cent in 2001 to 3.6 per cent in 2011.

Overcrowded conditions across remoteness class

- Overcrowded conditions decreased across all five remoteness classes. However most of the change occurred between 2001 and 2006 rather than the five years to 2011.
- The largest decrease in overcrowded conditions was in very remote Australia, down by 3.3 percentage points between 2001 and 2011. This was more than three times the decrease in any other remoteness class.

Table P 1.3.2.a Houses with overcrowded conditions by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	4.4	3.4	3.9	-0.5	
Inner Regional	3.1	2.4	2.3	-0.7	
Outer Regional	3.8	3.0	2.9	-0.9	
Remote	5.6	4.7	4.8	-0.8	
Very Remote	17.8	15.2	14.5	-3.3	
AUSTRALIA	4.2	3.2	3.6	-0.6	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS). Details can be found in ABS, Census of Population and Housing: Estimating homelessness, 2011 (cat. no. 2049.0).

¹⁹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Overcrowded conditions across major urban areas

- Greater Adelaide was the only major urban area that did not have a decrease in the proportion of houses with overcrowded conditions, remaining steady at 2.7 per cent in both 2001 and 2011.
- Overcrowded conditions decreased in all other major urban areas, with the largest decrease in Townsville (1.1 percentage points), followed by Cairns (1.0 percentage points), and Sunshine Coast (1.0 percentage points).

Table P 1.3.2.b Houses with overcrowded conditions by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	6.6	5.1	6.0	-0.6	
Greater Melbourne	4.5	3.5	4.0	-0.5	
Greater Brisbane	3.2	2.7	3.0	-0.2	
Greater Perth	2.3	1.6	2.2	-0.1	
Greater Adelaide	2.7	2.3	2.7	0.0	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	3.2	2.5	2.8	-0.4	
Newcastle - Maitland	3.5	2.6	2.8	-0.7	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	2.5	2.0	2.4	-0.1	
Sunshine Coast	2.8	2.0	1.8	-1.0	
Wollongong	3.8	2.7	3.1	-0.7	
Greater Hobart	3.0	2.6	2.6	-0.4	
Geelong	3.1	2.2	2.4	-0.7	
Townsville	4.1	3.1	3.0	-1.1	
Cairns	4.8	3.8	3.8	-1.0	
Greater Darwin	6.9	5.5	6.2	-0.7	
Toowoomba	2.6	2.1	2.1	-0.5	
Ballarat	2.9	2.2	2.1	-0.8	
Bendigo	3.1	2.2	2.3	-0.8	
Albury - Wodonga	2.7	1.9	1.8	-0.9	
Launceston	2.6	2.4	2.4	-0.2	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS). Details can be found in ABS, Census of Population and Housing: Estimating homelessness, 2011 (cat. no. 2049.0).

Overcrowded conditions across sub-state regions

- Overcrowded conditions decreased in 73 of 87 sub-state regions across Australia between 2001 and 2011.
- Across the sub-state regions, the largest decrease in overcrowded conditions was in the City and Inner South of Sydney, which fell by 4.5 percentage points. This was more than double the decrease of any other sub-state region.
- The second largest decrease in overcrowded conditions was also in Sydney, with the Eastern Suburbs falling by 1.9 percentage points.
- All the increases in overcrowded conditions in the sub-state regions were relatively small, with the largest being in Brisbane – South (up by 0.5 percentage points) followed by Parramatta in Sydney (up by 0.4 percentage points).

Table P 1.3.2.c Houses with overcrowded conditions by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	6.6	5.1	6.0	-0.6	
Central Coast	3.3	2.2	2.5	-0.8	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	2.2	1.7	1.9	-0.3	
Sydney - Blacktown	6.6	5.5	6.8	0.2	
Sydney - City and Inner South	13.2	7.6	8.7	-4.5	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	7.1	4.4	5.2	-1.9	
Sydney - Inner South West	9.7	8.3	9.7	0.0	
Sydney - Inner West	7.6	5.9	6.8	-0.8	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	4.1	2.9	3.6	-0.5	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	4.3	2.8	3.3	-1.0	
Sydney - Outer South West	4.8	3.7	4.3	-0.5	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	3.9	2.7	3.2	-0.7	
Sydney - Parramatta	9.5	8.4	9.9	0.4	
Sydney - Ryde	4.7	4.1	4.8	0.1	
Sydney - South West	9.9	8.4	9.7	-0.2	
Sydney - Sutherland	3.1	2.3	2.7	-0.4	
Rest of New South Wales	3.5	2.5	2.6	-0.9	
Capital Region	3.3	2.3	2.3	-1.0	
Central West	3.3	2.3	2.3	-1.0	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	3.9	2.8	2.9	-1.0	
Far West and Orana	4.3	3.2	3.0	-1.3	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	3.3	2.4	2.6	-0.7	
Illawarra	3.8	2.7	3.1	-0.7	
Mid North Coast	3.6	2.5	2.5	-1.1	
Murray	2.8	1.9	1.7	-1.1	
New England and North West	3.4	2.7	2.6	-0.8	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	3.6	2.6	2.8	-0.8	
Richmond - Tweed	4.0	3.1	2.8	-1.2	
Riverina	3.2	2.3	2.3	-0.9	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	2.9	1.8	1.9	-1.0	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	4.5	3.5	4.0	-0.5	
Melbourne - Inner	6.4	4.4	5.1	-1.3	
Melbourne - Inner East	3.2	2.5	2.8	-0.4	
Melbourne - Inner South	3.1	2.4	2.8	-0.3	
Melbourne - North East	4.8	3.9	3.9	-0.9	
Melbourne - North West	5.3	4.4	5.0	-0.3	
Melbourne - Outer East	2.8	2.1	2.4	-0.4	
Melbourne - South East	4.8	4.3	5.1	0.3	
Melbourne - West	6.1	4.8	5.1	-1.0	

(continued)

Houses with overcrowded conditions by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of Victoria	3.0	2.2	2.2	-0.8	
Ballarat	3.2	2.3	2.3	-0.9	
Bendigo	3.3	2.3	2.3	-1.0	
Geelong	2.9	2.1	2.1	-0.8	
Hume	2.8	2.1	1.9	-0.9	
Latrobe - Gippsland	2.8	2.1	2.0	-0.8	
North West	3.0	2.4	2.4	-0.6	
Shepparton	3.4	2.6	2.8	-0.6	
Warrnambool and South West	2.5	2.0	2.0	-0.5	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	3.2	2.7	3.0	-0.2	
Brisbane - East	2.4	1.9	2.0	-0.4	
Brisbane - North	2.6	2.2	2.5	-0.1	
Brisbane - South	3.0	2.8	3.5	0.5	
Brisbane - West	2.2	1.9	2.2	0.0	
Brisbane Inner City	4.0	3.1	3.7	-0.3	
Ipswich	4.3	3.6	3.8	-0.5	
Logan - Beaudesert	3.8	3.5	4.0	0.2	
Moreton Bay - North	3.2	2.5	2.4	-0.8	
Moreton Bay - South	2.5	1.9	1.7	-0.8	
Rest of Queensland	3.9	3.2	3.1	-0.8	
Cairns	5.4	4.4	4.2	-1.2	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	3.3	2.7	2.6	-0.7	
Fitzroy	4.1	3.5	3.3	-0.8	
Gold Coast	3.2	2.5	2.8	-0.4	
Mackay	4.2	3.7	3.4	-0.8	
Queensland - Outback	10.2	8.8	8.8	-1.4	
Far North	18.3	15.6	15.0	-3.3	
Outback - North	8.4	7.5	7.9	-0.5	
Outback - South	5.2	2.9	3.3	-1.9	
Sunshine Coast	3.0	2.2	1.9	-1.1	
Toowoomba	2.6	2.2	2.2	-0.4	
Townsville	4.5	3.3	3.3	-1.2	
Wide Bay	3.6	3.0	2.8	-0.8	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	2.7	2.3	2.7	0.0	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	2.3	2.1	2.5	0.2	
Adelaide - North	2.9	2.6	3.1	0.2	
Adelaide - South	2.1	1.7	1.9	-0.2	
Adelaide - West	3.4	3.1	3.5	0.1	

(continued)

Houses with overcrowded conditions by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of South Australia	2.9	2.1	2.0	-0.9	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	2.3	1.7	1.7	-0.6	
South Australia - Outback	4.1	3.1	3.0	-1.1	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	3.1	2.2	2.3	-0.8	
Outback - North and East	6.3	4.9	4.6	-1.7	
South Australia - South East	2.6	2.0	1.8	-0.8	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	2.3	1.6	2.2	-0.1	
Mandurah	1.9	1.2	1.4	-0.5	
Perth - Inner	3.4	2.1	2.8	-0.6	
Perth - North East	2.3	1.8	2.4	0.1	
Perth - North West	1.9	1.4	2.0	0.1	
Perth - South East	2.5	1.9	2.7	0.2	
Perth - South West	1.9	1.3	1.6	-0.3	
Rest of Western Australia	4.2	3.1	3.2	-1.0	
Bunbury	2.4	1.7	1.6	-0.8	
Western Australia - Outback	6.8	5.4	5.7	-1.1	
Esperance	3.0	2.5	1.6	-1.4	
Gascoyne	7.4	5.4	5.7	-1.7	
Goldfields	5.0	3.7	4.6	-0.4	
Kimberley	20.2	15.5	14.7	-5.5	
Mid West	3.4	2.8	2.9	-0.5	
Pilbara	6.1	5.6	6.2	0.1	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.8	2.0	2.1	-0.7	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	3.0	2.6	2.6	-0.4	
Rest of Tasmania	2.7	2.4	2.3	-0.4	
Launceston and North East	2.7	2.4	2.3	-0.4	
South East	3.6	3.4	2.9	-0.7	
West and North West	2.4	2.2	2.1	-0.3	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	6.9	5.5	6.2	-0.7	
Northern Territory - Outback	21.2	19.6	19.9	-1.3	
Alice Springs	14.4	12.1	12.5	-1.9	
Barkly	24.5	21.0	25.1	0.6	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	35.3	30.9	31.9	-3.4	
East Arnhem	29.8	30.6	28.5	-1.3	
Katherine	22.9	23.8	21.1	-1.8	
Australian Capital Territory	2.3	1.9	2.3	0.0	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS). Details can be found in ABS, Census of Population and Housing: Estimating homelessness, 2011 (cat. no. 2049.0).

P 1.3.3 Households that own their own home

The proportion of households that own their home, with or without a mortgage, is an important indicator of progress because it captures a substantial group of those who have tenure in the housing market in Australia.

While renters also hold a form of tenure in the housing market, their tenure is less secure. Changes in tenure patterns—between ownership and renting, for example—over time may reflect the opportunities Australians have to choose their housing and investment options.²⁰

- The proportion of households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) decreased by 1.5 percentage points, from 68.5 per cent in 2001 to 67.0 per cent in 2011.

Households that own their own home across remoteness classes

- The rate of home ownership decreased across all five remoteness classes, with the largest decrease in remote Australia, down 2.1 percentage points from 57.1 per cent in 2001 to 55.0 per cent in 2011.
- Outer regional Australia had the smallest decrease in home ownership across the remoteness classes, with a fall of only 0.9 percentage points.

Table P 1.3.3.a Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	68.3	67.6	66.6	-1.7	
Inner Regional	71.5	71.5	70.4	-1.1	
Outer Regional	67.5	68.4	66.7	-0.9	
Remote	57.1	57.1	55.0	-2.1	
Very Remote	36.1	34.3	34.6	-1.5	
AUSTRALIA	68.5	68.1	67.0	-1.5	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006, 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing

²⁰ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Households that own their own home across major urban areas

- The rate of home ownership increased in three of the 20 major urban areas, with the largest increase in Cairns (1.4 percentage points), Gold Coast - Tweed Heads (0.8 percentage points), and Greater Darwin (0.3 percentage points).
- The largest decrease in the rate of home ownership across major urban areas was in Ballarat (down 3.8 percentage points), followed by Bendigo and Geelong (both 3.1 percentage points).

Table P 1.3.3.b Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	65.6	65.0	65.2	-0.4	
Greater Melbourne	72.5	71.1	69.5	-3.0	
Greater Brisbane	66.3	66.1	64.1	-2.2	
Greater Perth	71.9	70.7	69.1	-2.8	
Greater Adelaide	70.4	69.5	68.0	-2.4	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	60.8	63.4	61.6	0.8	
Newcastle - Maitland	69.5	68.9	68.5	-1.0	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	68.2	68.0	67.0	-1.2	
Sunshine Coast	65.6	66.5	65.6	0.0	
Wollongong	68.2	68.2	67.9	-0.3	
Greater Hobart	70.2	70.5	69.5	-0.7	
Geelong	72.4	71.1	69.3	-3.1	
Townsville	59.0	60.8	58.0	-1.0	
Cairns	54.5	57.8	55.9	1.4	
Greater Darwin	54.2	56.4	54.5	0.3	
Toowoomba	64.4	64.4	62.7	-1.7	
Ballarat	70.8	68.8	67.0	-3.8	
Bendigo	70.8	69.0	67.7	-3.1	
Albury - Wodonga	64.3	63.9	62.7	-1.6	
Launceston	67.9	66.9	66.1	-1.8	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006, 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Households that own their own home across sub-state regions

- Home ownership rates fell in 70 of the 87 sub-state regions, with the largest fall being in Mandurah in Greater Perth (down 7.8 percentage points).
- The next largest decreases were in Moreton Bay - North, and Ipswich in Queensland, down 4.6 and 4.5 percentage points respectively.
- The largest increases in home ownership rates were in Outback Northern Territory (1.9 percentage points), the City and Inner South of Sydney (1.8 percentage points) and Outer South Western Sydney (1.7 percentage points).

Table P 1.3.3.c Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage)
by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	65.6	65.0	65.2	-0.4	
Central Coast	71.0	69.6	68.9	-2.1	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	83.0	82.8	83.0	0.0	
Sydney - Blacktown	66.5	65.9	66.9	0.4	
Sydney - City and Inner South	41.6	42.2	43.4	1.8	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	53.2	52.9	52.8	-0.4	
Sydney - Inner South West	65.8	64.7	65.3	-0.5	
Sydney - Inner West	60.1	59.4	60.2	0.1	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	67.4	66.9	67.3	-0.1	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	69.9	70.4	70.5	0.6	
Sydney - Outer South West	69.7	70.3	71.4	1.7	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	72.4	71.5	71.9	-0.5	
Sydney - Parramatta	62.1	59.8	60.2	-1.9	
Sydney - Ryde	68.1	67.6	67.0	-1.1	
Sydney - South West	65.3	66.0	66.0	0.7	
Sydney - Sutherland	75.8	76.0	76.5	0.7	
Rest of New South Wales	69.1	69.3	68.7	-0.4	
Capital Region	70.4	71.2	71.3	0.9	
Central West	69.7	70.0	68.9	-0.8	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	68.2	68.8	67.8	-0.4	
Far West and Orana	66.4	66.8	65.9	-0.5	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	70.6	70.7	69.5	-1.1	
Illawarra	68.4	68.4	68.1	-0.3	
Mid North Coast	70.8	70.4	69.5	-1.3	
Murray	68.8	68.9	68.2	-0.6	
New England and North West	66.4	67.4	66.2	-0.2	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	69.8	69.0	68.7	-1.1	
Richmond - Tweed	66.9	67.8	67.5	0.6	
Riverina	67.2	68.5	67.4	0.2	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	73.6	73.4	72.6	-1.0	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	72.5	71.1	69.5	-3.0	
Melbourne - Inner	50.0	48.2	47.8	-2.2	
Melbourne - Inner East	74.9	73.9	72.0	-2.9	
Melbourne - Inner South	71.7	70.8	69.8	-1.9	
Melbourne - North East	76.7	75.8	74.5	-2.2	
Melbourne - North West	79.2	78.0	75.8	-3.4	
Melbourne - Outer East	81.2	80.2	79.3	-1.9	
Melbourne - South East	75.8	74.5	72.4	-3.4	
Melbourne - West	74.7	73.2	70.5	-4.2	

(continued)

Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of Victoria	74.0	73.0	71.8	-2.2	
Ballarat	75.0	73.5	72.1	-2.9	
Bendigo	74.5	73.4	72.6	-1.9	
Geelong	74.5	73.3	71.8	-2.7	
Hume	72.4	72.2	71.7	-0.7	
Latrobe - Gippsland	75.3	74.4	73.2	-2.1	
North West	72.8	72.0	70.4	-2.4	
Shepparton	71.1	71.3	69.9	-1.2	
Warrnambool and South West	74.8	73.1	72.0	-2.8	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	66.3	66.1	64.1	-2.2	
Brisbane - East	71.3	71.1	70.6	-0.7	
Brisbane - North	68.4	67.5	64.7	-3.7	
Brisbane - South	65.6	64.7	63.7	-1.9	
Brisbane - West	71.5	71.3	70.1	-1.4	
Brisbane Inner City	50.9	49.8	49.0	-1.9	
Ipswich	67.2	67.0	62.7	-4.5	
Logan - Beaudesert	65.3	67.4	65.7	0.4	
Moreton Bay - North	67.4	65.8	62.8	-4.6	
Moreton Bay - South	77.8	78.5	74.4	-3.4	
Rest of Queensland	63.1	64.7	63.0	-0.1	
Cairns	57.9	60.7	59.4	1.5	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	67.8	68.3	66.3	-1.5	
Fitzroy	63.9	65.1	63.6	-0.3	
Gold Coast	60.3	63.2	61.3	1.0	
Mackay	62.2	64.3	61.9	-0.3	
Queensland - Outback	48.0	48.1	47.1	-0.9	
Far North	30.8	32.2	34.7	3.9	
Outback - North	50.9	51.1	48.4	-2.5	
Outback - South	59.9	61.2	59.2	-0.7	
Sunshine Coast	66.7	67.6	66.7	0.0	
Toowoomba	66.9	67.3	65.6	-1.3	
Townsville	61.8	63.1	60.8	-1.0	
Wide Bay	69.2	69.9	67.4	-1.8	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	70.4	69.5	68.0	-2.4	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	69.5	68.9	67.7	-1.8	
Adelaide - North	71.7	70.7	68.3	-3.4	
Adelaide - South	74.2	72.8	71.4	-2.8	
Adelaide - West	64.3	63.3	62.6	-1.7	
Rest of South Australia	69.8	69.6	68.7	-1.1	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	76.4	75.6	74.2	-2.2	

(continued)

Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2001 per cent</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2001-2011 change percentage points</i>	<i>Trend</i>
South Australia - Outback	59.6	60.0	59.4	-0.2	
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	62.3	63.1	62.6	0.3	
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	53.8	52.9	52.0	-1.8	
South Australia - South East	70.6	70.5	69.5	-1.1	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	71.9	70.7	69.1	-2.8	
Mandurah	72.3	68.5	64.5	-7.8	
Perth - Inner	60.0	60.6	58.1	-1.9	
Perth - North East	74.4	73.5	72.2	-2.2	
Perth - North West	74.4	72.9	71.7	-2.7	
Perth - South East	71.0	69.8	68.4	-2.6	
Perth - South West	73.9	72.3	70.9	-3.0	
Rest of Western Australia	62.2	62.9	60.8	-1.4	
Bunbury	69.4	69.3	68.1	-1.3	
Western Australia - Outback	50.7	51.5	47.6	-3.1	
<i>Esperance</i>	63.2	62.5	61.8	-1.4	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	48.0	48.6	49.6	1.6	
<i>Goldfields</i>	52.8	58.3	54.4	1.6	
<i>Kimberley</i>	30.7	33.3	31.5	0.8	
<i>Mid West</i>	63.4	64.7	63.6	0.2	
<i>Pilbara</i>	39.3	33.1	22.5	-16.8	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	69.6	70.2	69.0	-0.6	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	70.2	70.5	69.5	-0.7	
Rest of Tasmania	72.1	71.7	71.1	-1.0	
Launceston and North East	71.1	70.6	69.8	-1.3	
South East	77.3	78.9	78.5	1.2	
West and North West	71.8	70.9	70.2	-1.6	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	54.2	56.4	54.5	0.3	
Northern Territory - Outback	29.9	32.6	31.8	1.9	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	40.7	44.4	43.5	2.8	
<i>Barkly</i>	25.6	25.3	23.8	-1.8	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	17.7	21.4	22.6	4.9	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	3.2	3.9	2.7	-0.5	
<i>Katherine</i>	27.5	30.2	30.8	3.3	
Australian Capital Territory	68.8	68.4	67.3	-1.5	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006, 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing

P 1.3.4 Recognising traditional country

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as homeland or traditional country measures an important aspect of belonging, the idea of feeling connected to a particular area or place.





Homelands give Aboriginal people a sense of belonging and bring communities together, thereby making it possible for individuals to contribute to the cultural responsibility of caring for their country. The recognition of homelands or traditional country also encompasses those who don't live in those places, highlighting the fact that a person may not live in a place to which they feel a sense of belonging. For these people and a great many others, belonging may include places where they currently reside, as well as other places to which they feel an emotional or cultural connection.²¹

- There has been a fall in the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as homeland or traditional country across Australia, down by 3.1 percentage points, from 74.8 per cent in 1994 to 71.7 per cent in 2008.

Recognising traditional country across the remoteness classes

- While a relatively high proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who live in remote and very remote Australia recognise an area as homeland or traditional country, this has not increased very much between 1994 and 2008 (0.4 percentage points).
- In comparison, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people that recognise traditional country has decreased by 4.2 percentage points over the same period in the major cities of Australia to stand at 67.1 per cent.

Table P 1.3.4.a *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as homelands or traditional country by remoteness class*

Remoteness Class	^a 1994 per cent	2002 per cent	2008 per cent	1994–2008 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	71.3	62.5	67.1	-4.2	
Inner and Outer Regional	69.1	64.1	66.7	-2.4	
Remote and Very Remote	85.7	85.8	86.1	0.4	
AUSTRALIA	74.8	69.6	71.7	-3.1	

Source: ABS, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, 1994 (cat. no. 4190.0); ABS, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 and 2008 (cat. no. 4714.0)

a) Data from 1994 is based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2008. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS remoteness structure.

²¹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

P 1.4 Safety

P 1.4.1 Victims of physical assault

The victimisation rate for physical assault is based on the number of individuals who indicate they have been a victim of this crime. This is an indicator of personal safety which is an important aspect of the overall level of community safety. With the exception of face-to-face threatened assault, it is the most prevalent type of offence against a person experienced in Australia and can have far-reaching consequences.

This indicator is compiled through a household survey and as such, collects information on individual's experiences of crime, whether or not these were reported to police. This means it includes crimes that may not have been reported to, or detected by, police and should be viewed as complementary to published police statistics on crime.

Crimes committed against individuals can directly affect the physical, financial and emotional well-being of the victim, as well as having an indirect impact on the people around them. It is important to note that personal safety is only one dimension of safety.²²

- There was a decrease in the rate of physical assault victimisation in Australia from 2.9 per cent in 2009–10 to 2.3 per cent in 2013–14.

Physical assault victimisation across remoteness classes

- The physical assault victimisation rate decreased most in major cities, down by 0.9 percentage points.
- Inner regional Australia was the only remoteness class to see an increase, up by 0.4 percentage points.

Table P 1.4.1.a Victims of physical assault by remoteness class

	2009–10	2011–12	2013–14	2009–10 to 2013–14	
Remoteness Class	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	2.9	2.8	2.0	-0.9	
Inner Regional	2.6	3.2	3.0	0.4	
Outer Regional and Remote	3.4	3.8	2.9	-0.5	
AUSTRALIA	2.9	3.0	2.3	-0.6	

Source: ABS Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2008–09 to 2013–14 (cat. no. 4530.0)

²² Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Physical assault victimisation across capital cities and balance of state

- Physical assault victimisation fell in most capital cities between 2009–10 and 2013–14. Hobart was the only capital in which the rate of physical assaults increased, up by 0.7 percentage points.
- Looking across all capital city and balance of state areas, the largest decrease in physical assault victimisation between 2009–10 and 2013–14 occurred in non-capital Western Australia (1.5 percentage points).²³
- The majority of non-capital areas saw an increase in physical assault victimisation.

Table P 1.4.1.b Victims of physical assault by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2009–10 per cent	2011–12 per cent	2013–14 per cent	2009–10 to 2013–14 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	2.5	2.6	1.8	-0.7	
Rest of New South Wales	2.1	2.9	2.6	0.5	
Greater Melbourne	2.6	2.9	1.8	-0.8	
Rest of Victoria	2.7	3.1	2.8	0.1	
Rest of Queensland	3.6	3.6	2.7	-0.9	
Greater Adelaide	3.7	2.8	2.8	-0.9	
Rest of South Australia	*2.0	*2.6	*2.6	0.6	
Greater Perth	3.5	3.1	2.5	-1.0	
Rest of Western Australia	5.2	3.8	*3.7	-1.5	
Greater Hobart	3.2	4.1	3.9	0.7	
Rest of Tasmania	2.7	3.9	3.0	0.3	
Greater Darwin	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	n.a.	
Rest of Northern Territory	5.3	4.6	*6.5	1.2	
Australian Capital Territory	2.7	4.7	2.6	-0.1	

Source: ABS Crime Victimization, Australia, 2008–09 to 2013–14 (cat. no. 4530.0)

* Estimates have a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.4.2 Victims of malicious property damage

Crime takes many forms and can have a major impact on the well-being of victims, their families and friends, along with the wider community. Those most directly affected may suffer financially, physically, psychologically or emotionally. Household crimes may affect an individual or family's feelings of safety or security, and may result in property damage and financial loss.²⁴

Malicious property damage is the most prevalent type of household crime experienced in Australia. The victimisation rate for malicious property damage is based on the number of individuals who indicate they have been a victim of this crime. This indicator is compiled through a household survey and as such, collects information on individual's experiences of crime, whether or not these were reported to police. This means it includes crimes that may not have been reported to, or detected by, police and should be viewed as a complement to published police statistics on crime.

- The rate of malicious property damage fell by 3.1 percentage points between 2009–10 and 2013–14.

²³ Estimates have a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

²⁴ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Malicious property damage victimisation across remoteness classes

- The victimisation rate for malicious property damage fell across all remoteness classes, with the largest decline in the major cities of Australia, down 3.8 percentage points.

Table P 1.4.2.a Victims of malicious property damage by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2009–10 per cent	2011–12 per cent	2013–14 per cent	2009–10 to 2013–14 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	9.9	8.0	6.1	-3.8	
Inner Regional	7.2	6.3	5.7	-1.5	
Outer Regional and Remote	8.1	7.0	6.0	-2.1	
AUSTRALIA	9.1	7.5	6.0	-3.1	

Source: ABS Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2008–09 to 2013–14 (cat. no. 4530.0)

Malicious property damage victimisation across capital cities and balance of state

- The largest fall in the victimisation rate for malicious property damage was in Greater Adelaide, down 6.3 percentage points. The next largest fall occurred in Greater Sydney, down 3.9 percentage points.
- The only regions to see an increase in the rate of malicious property damage were the non-capital areas of South Australia²⁵ and the Northern Territory.
- In general, the malicious property damage victimisation rate decreased at a higher rate in capital cities than in areas outside the state capital. The only exception was Tasmania.

Table P 1.4.2.b Victims of malicious property damage by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2009–10 per cent	2011–12 per cent	2013–14 per cent	2009–10 to 2013–14 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	8.7	7.0	4.8	-3.9	
Rest of New South Wales	8.0	7.5	5.7	-2.3	
Greater Melbourne	10.0	8.3	6.6	-3.4	
Rest of Victoria	7.8	5.4	5.3	-2.5	
Greater Brisbane	7.6	6.0	4.8	-2.8	
Rest of Queensland	7.0	5.7	4.2	-2.8	
Greater Adelaide	12.3	10.3	6.0	-6.3	
Rest of South Australia	5.2	4.7	*5.6	0.4	
Greater Perth	12.2	10.6	9.5	-2.7	
Rest of Western Australia	12.0	8.7	9.4	-2.6	
Greater Hobart	11.3	8.9	9.9	-1.4	
Rest of Tasmania	8.6	6.2	6.2	-2.4	
Greater Darwin	n.a.	n.a.	6.6	n.a.	
Rest of Northern Territory	13.4	10.3	11.6	1.2	
Australian Capital Territory	12.9	9.1	9.3	-3.6	

Source: ABS Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2008–09 to 2013–14 (cat. no. 4530.0)

* Estimates have a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

n.a. Not available.

²⁵ Estimates have a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

P 1.4.3 Road fatalities

Road crashes impact on the safety of people and property. The damage, injury and death caused by road crashes negatively affects individual health, community well-being and also has a detrimental economic impact in terms of healthcare costs and lost productivity.

The proportion of road crash deaths per 100,000 people has been identified as the best available indicator of road safety because:

- road fatality data is currently more reliable than available sources of road injury data;
- the use of a population ratio takes account of variations in the size of populations across regions; and
- the trauma resulting from road crash deaths is more significant than that from property damage caused by road crashes.

This indicator measures the overall decline in road crash deaths. However, outcomes may vary for specific groups of road users. For example, older people, children, pedestrians and cyclists are regarded as more vulnerable road users. Rates of road crash deaths also vary according to the types of vehicle involved, such as heavy vehicles or motorcycles.

- For Australia as a whole, road fatalities fell from a rate of 6.9 fatalities per 100,000 people in 2009 to 5.1 fatalities per 100,000 people in 2013.

Road fatalities across remoteness classes

- The number of road fatalities per 100,000 people decreased across all remoteness classes between 2009 and 2013.
- Road fatalities have decreased at a faster rate in outer regional and remote areas. However, outer regional and remote areas still have much higher fatality rates overall than major cities and inner regional areas.

Table P 1.4.3.a Road fatalities by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2009 people per 100,000	2011 people per 100,000	2013 people per 100,000	2009–2013 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	3.4	2.7	2.5	-0.9	
Inner Regional	11.5	10.3	9.5	-1.9	
Outer Regional	18.0	14.0	11.6	-6.4	
Remote	27.4	24.2	22.9	-4.5	
Very Remote	32.7	30.5	26.3	-6.4	
AUSTRALIA	6.9	5.7	5.1	-1.7	

Source: BITRE estimates based on unpublished geocoded data. BITRE Australian Road Deaths Database, July 2015, Canberra, www.bitre.gov.au/statistics/safety/fatal_road_crash_database.aspx

The road safety agencies in each jurisdiction use detailed criteria to define road crashes and road deaths. Broadly, a death is classified as resulting from a road crash if the crash occurred on a public road, is unintentional and the death occurred within 30 days from injuries sustained in the crash.

Between 3 and 6 fatalities in each year were unable to be allocated to a remoteness class and as such, have been excluded from the remoteness class figures. They are however included in the total for Australia. The unallocated fatalities represent between 0.2 and 0.5 per cent of total road fatalities.

Road fatalities across capital cities and balance of state

- In general, the rate of road fatalities has fallen by more in regions outside of capital cities compared to capital cities. However, these regions still have a higher rate of road fatalities than capital city areas.
- The largest decline in road fatality rates between 2009 and 2013 was in the areas of Western Australia outside Greater Perth (down 8.8 fatalities per 100,000 people) followed by areas of Tasmania outside of Hobart (7.3 fatalities). The area of the Northern Territory outside of Greater Darwin was the only region to record an increase in the rate of road fatalities between 2009 and 2013.

Table P 1.4.3.b Road fatalities by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2009 people per 100,000	2011 people per 100,000	2013 people per 100,000	2009-2013 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	3.4	2.2	2.3	-1.1	
Rest of New South Wales	11.7	10.1	8.4	-3.3	
Greater Melbourne	3.7	3.2	2.4	-1.3	
Rest of Victoria	10.4	11.2	9.8	-0.6	
Greater Brisbane	4.1	3.9	3.3	-0.8	
Rest of Queensland	10.9	7.9	8.2	-2.7	
Greater Adelaide	4.4	3.8	3.3	-1.1	
Rest of South Australia	17.2	14.6	14.2	-3.0	
Greater Perth	4.6	4.3	4.5	-0.1	
Rest of Western Australia	22.2	19.4	13.4	-8.8	
Greater Hobart	5.7	2.3	3.7	-2.0	
Rest of Tasmania	16.8	6.8	9.5	-7.3	
Greater Darwin	8.8	11.6	7.3	-1.5	
Rest of Northern Territory	19.9	29.4	25.7	5.8	
Australian Capital Territory	3.4	1.6	1.8	-1.6	

Source: BITRE estimates based on unpublished geocoded data. BITRE Australian Road Deaths Database, July 2015, Canberra, www.bitre.gov.au/statistics/safety/fatal_road_crash_database.aspx

This table reports road fatalities for Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. As such, figures in this table do not accord exactly with the figures published by the Western Australia Police, which use a slightly different geographic definition of Metropolitan Perth.

The road safety agencies in each jurisdiction use detailed criteria to define road crashes and road deaths. Broadly, a death is classified as resulting from a road crash if the crash occurred on a public road, is unintentional and the death occurred within 30 days from injuries sustained in the crash.

One fatality in 2012 in WA has been excluded as it was not coded to a location.

P 1.5 Learning and Knowledge

P 1.5.1 Vocational or higher educational qualifications

Vocational and higher education helps people to develop knowledge and skills that may be used to enhance their own well-being and that of the broader community. For an individual, education is widely regarded as a key factor in developing a rewarding career. For the nation, a skilled workforce supports ongoing economic development and improves overall living conditions.²⁶

The proportion of people aged 25–64 years with a vocational or higher education qualification is an indicator of the level of knowledge and skills available in a region.

- Across Australia, 63.9 per cent of people had vocational or higher educational qualifications in 2011, an increase of 11.9 percentage points over ten years from 2001.

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across remoteness classes

- The proportion of 25–64 year olds with a vocational or higher educational qualification increased across all remoteness classes between 2001 and 2011.
- The magnitude of change in the proportion of people with vocational or higher education qualifications was similar across the classes.

Table P 1.5.1.a People with a vocational or higher education qualification by remoteness class

<i>Remoteness Class</i>	<i>2001 per cent</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2001–2011 change percentage points</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Major Cities	54.6	61.7	66.2	11.5	
Inner Regional	48.1	54.8	59.9	11.8	
Outer Regional	44.1	51.4	56.4	12.3	
Remote	44.0	51.5	57.2	13.2	
Very Remote	39.9	45.3	53.5	13.6	
AUSTRALIA	52.0	59.2	63.9	11.9	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, Custom data request

Persons aged 25–64 years.

Includes Doctoral degree, Master degree, Graduate diploma, Graduate certificate and Bachelor degree, Advanced diplomas, Diplomas, Certificates I to IV and Diplomas and Certificates not further defined.

Includes level of education inadequately described and level of education not stated in denominator.

²⁶ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across major urban areas

- All major urban areas progressed in terms of the proportion of 25–64 year olds with a vocational or higher educational qualification.
- The strongest growth in people with vocational or higher educational qualifications between 2001 and 2011 was in the Sunshine Coast, with an increase of 14.0 per cent.
- There was little variation in the level of change across major urban areas, with the smallest increase a 10.1 percentage point change in Greater Sydney.

Table P 1.5.1.b People with a vocational or higher education qualification by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	58.3	64.9	68.3	10.1	
Greater Melbourne	54.1	61.3	66.2	12.2	
Greater Brisbane	50.3	58.4	64.0	13.7	
Greater Perth	53.8	61.2	65.4	11.6	
Greater Adelaide	49.5	56.7	62.0	12.5	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	49.7	57.8	62.9	13.2	
Newcastle - Maitland	52.5	59.2	64.0	11.5	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	62.8	69.4	73.5	10.7	
Sunshine Coast	49.6	58.0	63.6	14.0	
Wollongong	53.7	60.5	64.8	11.1	
Greater Hobart	49.6	57.7	62.4	12.8	
Geelong	48.2	55.5	61.5	13.4	
Townsville	48.9	56.6	61.9	13.0	
Cairns	53.0	60.2	63.9	10.9	
Greater Darwin	55.9	63.0	67.9	12.0	
Toowoomba	46.2	54.2	59.9	13.7	
Ballarat	48.4	56.5	62.0	13.7	
Bendigo	48.3	55.9	61.2	12.9	
Albury - Wodonga	50.8	57.3	62.3	11.5	
Launceston	47.0	54.0	58.8	11.9	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, Custom data request

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Persons aged 25–64 years.

Includes Doctoral degree, Master degree, Graduate diploma, Graduate certificate and Bachelor degree, Advanced diplomas, Diplomas, Certificates I to IV and Diplomas and Certificates not further defined.

Includes level of education inadequately described and level of education not stated in denominator.

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across sub-state regions

- The largest increase in people with vocational or higher educational qualifications across the sub-state regions was in Brisbane - North, which increased by 16.3 percentage points.
- The lowest levels of growth in people with vocational or higher educational qualifications were concentrated in the outer suburbs of Sydney, with the lowest in North Sydney and Hornsby (8.1 percentage points) followed by South West Sydney (8.4 percentage points).

Table P 1.5.1.c People with a vocational or higher education qualification by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	58.3	64.9	68.3	10.1	
Central Coast	51.4	58.1	62.3	11.0	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	64.8	69.8	73.2	8.5	
Sydney - Blacktown	48.2	55.5	60.3	12.1	
Sydney - City and Inner South	65.1	74.9	77.1	11.9	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	70.7	77.7	80.8	10.1	
Sydney - Inner South West	51.7	58.2	62.3	10.7	
Sydney - Inner West	64.8	72.6	76.4	11.6	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	74.5	79.9	82.6	8.1	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	66.7	72.9	76.5	9.8	
Sydney - Outer South West	48.7	54.8	58.6	9.9	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	52.2	57.6	61.3	9.1	
Sydney - Parramatta	53.6	60.2	64.3	10.8	
Sydney - Ryde	68.7	74.9	78.0	9.3	
Sydney - South West	42.7	48.5	51.0	8.4	
Sydney - Sutherland	62.5	67.6	71.5	9.0	
Rest of New South Wales	49.6	56.4	61.4	11.8	
Capital Region	51.5	58.2	63.0	11.6	
Central West	47.8	54.5	59.8	12.0	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	48.2	55.7	61.0	12.7	
Far West and Orana	43.0	50.0	55.1	12.1	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	48.7	54.9	59.5	10.8	
Illawarra	54.0	60.8	65.1	11.1	
Mid North Coast	46.7	54.3	59.6	12.9	
Murray	46.6	52.8	58.3	11.7	
New England and North West	46.0	52.9	57.8	11.8	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	53.3	60.1	64.9	11.6	
Richmond - Tweed	50.3	57.8	62.7	12.4	
Riverina	46.6	53.5	58.2	11.7	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	53.0	59.3	64.4	11.3	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	54.1	61.3	66.2	12.2	
Melbourne - Inner	65.7	74.4	78.6	12.8	
Melbourne - Inner East	66.4	73.1	77.1	10.7	
Melbourne - Inner South	63.2	70.5	74.9	11.8	
Melbourne - North East	49.9	57.5	63.4	13.4	
Melbourne - North West	44.7	51.4	56.9	12.2	
Melbourne - Outer East	53.3	59.7	64.9	11.6	
Melbourne - South East	48.6	55.5	60.4	11.9	
Melbourne - West	44.5	52.7	59.4	14.9	
Mornington Peninsula	50.3	57.3	61.9	11.6	

(continued)

People with a vocational or higher education qualification by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of Victoria	46.6	53.5	59.1	12.6	
Ballarat	47.2	54.7	60.5	13.3	
Bendigo	48.9	55.8	61.8	12.9	
Geelong	50.4	57.6	63.5	13.2	
Hume	48.3	55.2	60.1	11.8	
Latrobe - Gippsland	47.5	53.8	58.7	11.2	
North West	41.0	47.9	53.5	12.5	
Shepparton	41.6	48.1	53.5	11.9	
Warrnambool and South West	43.9	51.2	57.0	13.1	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	50.3	58.4	64.0	13.7	
Brisbane - East	47.9	56.3	62.1	14.1	
Brisbane - North	48.7	57.6	65.0	16.3	
Brisbane - South	54.6	63.0	69.4	14.8	
Brisbane - West	65.5	72.3	76.7	11.2	
Brisbane Inner City	65.4	73.9	78.2	12.9	
Ipswich	42.1	49.5	55.2	13.1	
Logan - Beaudesert	41.0	48.9	53.8	12.8	
Moreton Bay - North	41.6	49.6	55.2	13.6	
Moreton Bay - South	48.3	56.5	62.8	14.5	
Rest of Queensland	45.6	53.6	59.1	13.5	
Cairns	49.1	56.6	60.8	11.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	36.3	43.6	50.8	14.5	
Fitzroy	42.7	50.3	56.3	13.7	
Gold Coast	50.2	58.2	63.2	13.0	
Mackay	43.8	52.8	57.9	14.1	
Queensland - Outback	41.3	48.1	53.9	12.6	
<i>Far North</i>	41.1	48.0	54.8	13.8	
<i>Outback - North</i>	45.0	51.1	56.6	11.6	
<i>Outback - South</i>	35.8	43.3	47.8	12.0	
Sunshine Coast	49.4	57.7	63.4	14.0	
Toowoomba	45.5	53.6	59.4	13.8	
Townsville	45.9	53.5	58.9	13.0	
Wide Bay	39.3	47.3	52.9	13.6	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	49.5	56.7	62.0	12.5	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	60.9	68.0	72.3	11.5	
Adelaide - North	41.3	48.5	54.1	12.8	
Adelaide - South	51.3	58.3	63.8	12.4	
Adelaide - West	46.3	54.0	60.3	14.0	
Rest of South Australia	39.1	46.6	51.8	12.7	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	38.1	45.9	50.9	12.8	

(continued)

People with a vocational or higher education qualification by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
South Australia - Outback	42.0	48.4	53.8	11.8	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	40.6	47.4	52.7	12.1	
Outback - North and East	44.6	50.3	55.9	11.3	
South Australia - South East	38.3	46.1	51.4	13.1	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	53.8	61.2	65.4	11.6	
Mandurah	43.0	51.3	55.9	12.9	
Perth - Inner	70.9	77.8	81.0	10.0	
Perth - North East	49.9	57.0	61.3	11.4	
Perth - North West	53.5	61.0	65.4	11.9	
Perth - South East	51.0	58.6	63.5	12.5	
Perth - South West	53.9	61.3	65.3	11.4	
Rest of Western Australia	45.7	53.1	58.4	12.7	
Bunbury	46.4	53.8	58.6	12.2	
Western Australia - Outback	47.8	55.6	61.3	13.6	
Esperance	42.4	49.9	53.9	11.5	
Gascoyne	46.2	52.5	56.4	10.2	
Goldfields	47.6	54.4	58.3	10.6	
Kimberley	48.8	56.5	61.5	12.7	
Mid West	43.4	51.1	54.8	11.4	
Pilbara	54.5	63.4	70.0	15.5	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	41.9	48.5	52.7	10.8	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	49.6	57.7	62.4	12.8	
Rest of Tasmania	42.1	49.4	54.4	12.3	
Launceston and North East	43.8	51.2	56.0	12.1	
South East	40.0	48.4	53.6	13.6	
West and North West	40.8	47.4	52.8	12.1	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	55.9	63.0	67.9	12.0	
Northern Territory - Outback	44.5	50.7	54.6	10.1	
Alice Springs	49.4	55.4	62.2	12.8	
Barkly	36.7	46.6	50.8	14.1	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	37.0	40.6	42.5	5.5	
East Arnhem	38.4	48.1	47.8	9.4	
Katherine	45.5	51.4	54.9	9.5	
Australian Capital Territory	64.0	70.4	74.3	10.3	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, Custom data request
Persons aged 25-64 years.

Includes Doctoral degree, Master degree, Graduate diploma, Graduate certificate and Bachelor degree, Advanced diplomas, Diplomas, Certificates I to IV and Diplomas and Certificates not further defined.

Includes level of education inadequately described and level of education not stated in denominator.

P 1.5.2 Year 5 and 9 reading standards

The proportion of students that reach a minimum reading standard in Year 5 and Year 9 provides a measure of the number of students who achieve a level of literacy appropriate to their age. Educational attainment contributes to overall living standards by enabling people to contribute to society.

The indicator is based on the National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) and is a nationally based assessment of student performances. NAPLAN is used as a tool to inform and support improvements to teaching and learning in Australian schools.

- The proportion of students that are at or above national minimum reading standards has increased over the six years to 2013, although this improvement was larger for Year 5 students than Year 9 students.

Year 5 and 9 reading standards by remoteness

- For both Year 5 and Year 9 students, the proportion of students at or above the national minimum standard was generally lower in more remote regions.
- Over the period 2009 to 2013, reading standards for students in all regions improved.
- For Year 5 students, the increase in the proportion of students at or above the national minimum reading standard was largest in very remote Australia with an increase of 16.0 percentage points, followed by remote Australia with an increase of 11.7 percentage points.
- The improvement in reading standards for Year 9 students was less pronounced. The largest increase occurred in remote Australia (up by 3.0 percentage points) followed by very remote Australia (up by 2.0 percentage points).

Table P 1.5.2.a Students at or above national minimum reading standards by remoteness

Remoteness ^a	2009 per cent	2011 per cent	2013 per cent	2009–2013 change percentage points	Trend
Year 5 students					
Metro	93.0	92.9	96.8	3.8	
Provincial	90.7	90.1	95.9	5.2	
Remote	79.5	80.2	91.2	11.7	
Very Remote	49.1	47.0	65.1	16.0	
AUSTRALIA	91.7	91.5	96.1	4.4	
Year 9 students					
Metro	93.1	93.2	94.4	1.3	
Provincial	91.3	91.5	92.2	0.9	
Remote	79.3	82.1	82.3	3.0	
Very Remote	48.4	50.5	50.4	2.0	
AUSTRALIA	92.2	92.4	93.4	1.2	

Source: ACARA, National Assessment Program, Literacy and Numeracy, National Report, 2009–2013

a) The MCEECDYA Schools Geographic Location Classification System has been used to aggregate data across geographic categories. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS Remoteness Structure.

P 1.6 Community Connections and Diversity

P 1.6.1 Voluntary work

The proportion of people aged 15 years and over who are involved in voluntary work provides information about those people who are connected to their local communities through involvement in social and community groups.

Voluntary work is an important part of the aspiration for community connections and diversity. This measure is a partial indicator of the level of social and community connectedness amongst Australians.²⁷

- Across Australia, the rate of people who do voluntary work through an organisation or group has remained steady over the five years to 2011, at around 17.8 per cent.

Voluntary work across remoteness classes

- The rate of people who do voluntary work increased in the major cities of Australia, rising from 15.8 per cent in 2006 to 16.2 per cent in 2011.
- The volunteering rate in all other remoteness classes fell, with the largest fall in very remote Australia, where it dropped 2.5 percentage points to 18.4 per cent in 2011. However, the rate of volunteering in very remote Australia is still higher than the national average.

Table P 1.6.1.a People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by remoteness class

<i>Remoteness Class</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2006–2011 change percentage points</i>
Major Cities	15.8	16.2	0.3
Inner Regional	21.8	21.1	-0.7
Outer Regional	23.8	22.7	-1.1
Remote	25.3	24.2	-1.2
Very Remote	20.8	18.4	-2.5
AUSTRALIA	17.9	17.8	-0.1

Source: ABS, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Persons who did voluntary work in the last 12 months.

²⁷ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Voluntary work across major urban areas

- Gold Coast – Tweed Heads had the largest increase in the rate of volunteering across the 20 major urban areas, increasing 1.2 percentage points to 15.1 per cent in 2011.
- The rate of volunteering increased in the larger capital city urban areas, with the largest increase occurring in Greater Brisbane (up 1.1 percentage points), followed by Greater Perth (up 0.5 percentage points).
- The largest decreases in volunteering rates were in Townsville and Bendigo (both down 1.2 percentage points).

Table P 1.6.1.b *People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by major urban area*

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	14.8	15.1	0.2
Greater Melbourne	15.7	15.8	0.2
Greater Brisbane	17.6	18.8	1.1
Greater Perth	15.1	15.6	0.5
Greater Adelaide	18.1	17.7	-0.4
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	13.9	15.1	1.2
Newcastle - Maitland	16.0	15.5	-0.6
Canberra - Queanbeyan	21.7	20.7	-1.0
Sunshine Coast	19.9	19.8	-0.1
Wollongong	16.3	16.4	0.1
Greater Hobart	19.4	19.0	-0.4
Geelong	17.7	17.6	-0.2
Townsville	17.8	16.6	-1.2
Cairns	16.9	17.4	0.5
Greater Darwin	17.5	16.9	-0.7
Toowoomba	21.3	20.5	-0.8
Ballarat	21.1	20.3	-0.8
Bendigo	22.3	21.0	-1.2
Albury - Wodonga	20.6	20.6	0.0
Launceston	18.8	18.0	-0.8

Source: ABS, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Persons who did voluntary work in the last 12 months.

Voluntary work across sub-state regions

- Across all states and territories, regions outside capitals saw a greater decrease in the rate of volunteering than in the capitals.
- The largest decreases in the rate of volunteering were in the outback regions of the states, including Western Australia - Outback (down 1.9 percentage points), South Australia - Outback (1.8 percentage points) and Queensland - Outback (1.8 percentage points).
- The sub-state region with the largest increase in the rate of volunteering was Inner City Brisbane (up 3.2 percentage points), followed by City and Inner South Sydney (2.0 percentage points).

Table P 1.6.1.c People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
New South Wales			
Greater Sydney	14.8	15.1	0.2
Central Coast	16.5	15.8	-0.7
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	19.8	19.9	0.0
Sydney - Blacktown	11.1	11.6	0.5
Sydney - City and Inner South	12.5	14.5	2.0
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	15.9	17.4	1.5
Sydney - Inner South West	10.6	10.7	0.1
Sydney - Inner West	14.9	15.4	0.5
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	22.1	22.8	0.7
Sydney - Northern Beaches	19.5	20.1	0.6
Sydney - Outer South West	14.1	13.5	-0.6
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	15.9	15.3	-0.6
Sydney - Parramatta	11.8	12.0	0.2
Sydney - Ryde	19.7	20.1	0.4
Sydney - South West	8.4	8.4	0.0
Sydney - Sutherland	17.3	17.5	0.2
Rest of New South Wales	20.9	20.0	-0.9
Capital Region	23.3	22.5	-0.9
Central West	23.1	21.8	-1.3
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	22.4	20.7	-1.7
Far West and Orana	22.8	21.7	-1.0
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	17.9	16.4	-1.5
Illawarra	16.7	16.7	0.1
Mid North Coast	21.4	20.3	-1.2
Murray	24.7	24.5	-0.2
New England and North West	25.3	24.1	-1.1
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	16.4	15.9	-0.5
Richmond - Tweed	21.8	21.3	-0.6
Riverina	23.9	22.7	-1.1
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	22.3	20.9	-1.3
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	15.7	15.8	0.2
Melbourne - Inner	16.9	18.4	1.5
Melbourne - Inner East	20.7	20.9	0.2
Melbourne - Inner South	18.4	18.9	0.5
Melbourne - North East	14.1	14.3	0.2
Melbourne - North West	11.7	12.0	0.3
Melbourne - Outer East	18.8	19.0	0.2
Melbourne - South East	13.7	13.5	-0.2
Melbourne - West	11.4	11.5	0.1
Mornington Peninsula	16.5	16.3	-0.1

(continued)

People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Rest of Victoria	24.4	23.4	-0.9
Ballarat	22.9	22.1	-0.8
Bendigo	24.4	23.7	-0.7
Geelong	19.8	19.7	-0.2
Hume	26.2	25.7	-0.5
Latrobe - Gippsland	24.4	22.8	-1.6
North West	28.5	27.4	-1.1
Shepparton	23.3	22.3	-1.1
Warrnambool and South West	28.4	27.5	-0.9
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	17.6	18.8	1.1
Brisbane - East	17.5	18.6	1.1
Brisbane - North	17.8	18.9	1.1
Brisbane - South	18.0	19.5	1.5
Brisbane - West	23.1	25.1	2.1
Brisbane Inner City	18.8	22.0	3.2
Ipswich	16.3	17.3	0.9
Logan - Beaudesert	14.1	14.7	0.6
Moreton Bay - North	16.4	15.8	-0.6
Moreton Bay - South	19.0	19.3	0.4
Rest of Queensland	19.0	18.6	-0.4
Cairns	18.6	18.7	0.0
Darling Downs - Maranoa	26.1	25.1	-1.0
Fitzroy	21.0	19.7	-1.3
Gold Coast	13.9	15.2	1.2
Mackay	17.9	16.7	-1.2
Queensland - Outback	23.0	21.2	-1.8
<i>Far North</i>	21.7	19.3	-2.4
<i>Outback - North</i>	19.0	17.9	-1.1
<i>Outback - South</i>	30.6	29.1	-1.5
Sunshine Coast	20.3	20.2	-0.1
Toowoomba	21.7	21.1	-0.6
Townsville	18.7	17.6	-1.1
Wide Bay	21.0	19.6	-1.4
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	18.1	17.7	-0.4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	22.7	22.7	0.0
Adelaide - North	14.6	14.2	-0.4
Adelaide - South	20.0	19.2	-0.8
Adelaide - West	14.9	15.0	0.1
Rest of South Australia	28.1	26.8	-1.3
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	30.7	28.9	-1.8

(continued)

People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
South Australia - Outback	25.8	24.0	-1.8
Eyre Peninsula and South West	28.5	26.7	-1.8
Outback - North and East	20.2	18.5	-1.7
South Australia - South East	27.7	26.8	-0.8
Western Australia			
Greater Perth	15.1	15.6	0.5
Mandurah	15.0	14.8	-0.2
Perth - Inner	20.0	21.5	1.5
Perth - North East	14.2	14.6	0.3
Perth - North West	14.3	14.8	0.5
Perth - South East	14.6	15.1	0.5
Perth - South West	15.1	15.6	0.5
Rest of Western Australia	22.9	21.6	-1.3
Bunbury	21.6	21.6	0.0
Western Australia - Outback	19.4	17.5	-1.9
Esperance	26.7	26.7	0.0
Gascoyne	24.0	22.5	-1.5
Goldfields	15.3	14.3	-1.0
Kimberley	17.9	16.8	-1.2
Mid West	22.2	20.6	-1.6
Pilbara	17.1	14.4	-2.7
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	29.3	28.2	-1.0
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart	19.4	19.0	-0.4
Rest of Tasmania	20.6	19.9	-0.8
Launceston and North East	20.5	19.6	-0.9
South East	21.7	21.5	-0.2
West and North West	20.6	19.7	-0.9
Northern Territory			
Greater Darwin	17.5	16.9	-0.7
Northern Territory - Outback	16.5	16.3	-0.2
Alice Springs	19.0	18.0	-1.0
Barkly	12.6	12.2	-0.3
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	11.0	11.8	0.9
East Arnhem	18.4	19.5	1.1
Katherine	15.4	15.6	0.2
Australian Capital Territory	22.3	21.2	-1.1

Source: ABS, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Persons who did voluntary work in the last 12 months.

P 1.7 A Fair Go

P 1.7.1 Disposable household income for low and middle income households

The disposable household income of low and middle income households is an indicator of material living standards. The amount of disposable household income that low and middle income households have to spend is an important part of the aspiration for a fair go. This has been adjusted to take into account household size and composition (equivalised).²⁸

Disposable household income may be spent on the consumption of goods and services or be set aside as savings for future consumption or investment. For most people, the level of income that they and other family members receive is a major part of a household's economic resources. People living in households with low income will be less likely to have sufficient economic resources to support an acceptable material standard of household living.²⁹

- Disposable weekly household incomes for low and middle income households in Australia increased by \$23. At the national level this increase occurred in the two year period between 2009–10 and 2011–12.

Disposable household income for low and middle income households across capital cities and the balance of state

- The largest increase in disposable weekly household incomes for low and middle income households was in the areas of South Australia outside of Greater Adelaide (up by \$71). This was followed by Greater Hobart (\$69).
- Disposable incomes for low and middle income households fell for both Greater Brisbane (down \$10) and the areas of Queensland outside of Greater Brisbane (down \$4).
- Despite having moderate increases in weekly income across the four years, low and middle income households in the areas of Tasmania outside Greater Hobart still earned the least of all the regions of Australia at \$415, which is \$60 below the national average.

²⁸ ABS, Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2011–12 (cat. no. 6523.0)

²⁹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Table P 1.7.1.a Disposable household income for low and middle income households by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State ^a	2007-08 \$ weekly (real)	2009-10 \$ weekly (real)	2011-12 \$ weekly (real)	2007-08 to 2011-12 change weekly \$ (real)	Trend
Greater Sydney	463	459	499	36	
Rest of New South Wales	413	426	438	25	
Greater Melbourne	452	464	495	43	
Rest of Victoria	439	408	439	0	
Greater Brisbane	530	521	520	-10	
Rest of Queensland	445	425	441	-4	
Greater Adelaide	441	464	475	34	
Rest of South Australia	362	402	433	71	
Greater Perth	516	487	545	29	
Rest of Western Australia	466	453	475	9	
Greater Hobart	420	445	489	69	
Rest of Tasmania	385	396	415	30	
Greater Darwin	538	583	577	39	
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Australian Capital Territory	605	655	649	44	
AUSTRALIA	452	452	475	23	

Source: ABS, Survey of Income and Housing, 2007-08, 2009-10 and 2011-12, custom data request

Low and middle income households are those that fall in the second and third deciles of the income distribution. This is a measure of equivalised disposable household income, calculated by adjusting disposable income using an equivalence scale—this adjustment reflects the requirement for a larger household to have a higher level of income to achieve the same standard of living as a smaller household.

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2011-12.

a) Based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). This is broadly comparable to the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas of the ASGS.

n.p. Not published.

P 1.8 Enriched Lives

P 1.8.1 Unpaid help

The proportion of people that provided unpaid help to others living outside the household is an indicator of progress as helping others and being concerned for others' well-being are important aspects of enriched lives.

Measuring the proportion of people who provide unpaid help goes some way to revealing how people are helping, and showing kindness to others. Some of the other measures of participating in society, such as community relationships and community support, are also indicators in the society domain.³⁰

- Between 2006 and 2014, the proportion of Australians that provided unpaid help fell from 49.1 per cent to 46.4 per cent.

Unpaid help across remoteness classes

- All remoteness classes saw a decline in the rate of unpaid help.
- The largest decline was in outer regional and remote Australia, down by 6.5 percentage points.
- Major cities on the other hand experienced a relatively small decline in the rate of unpaid help, down by 2.5 percentage points.

Table P 1.8.1.a People that provided unpaid help to others living outside the household by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2010 per cent	2014 per cent	2006–2014 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	48.2	47.8	45.7	-2.5	
Inner Regional	51.2	53.2	47.5	-3.7	
Outer Regional and Remote ^a	50.7	48.4	44.2	-6.5	
AUSTRALIA	49.1	48.9	46.4	-2.7	

Source: ABS, General Social Survey, 2006, 2010 and 2014, custom data request

Persons aged 18 years and over.

Provided unpaid help in the last 4 weeks prior to interview.

a) Excludes Very Remote areas.

³⁰ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Unpaid help across the capital cities and balance of state

- The majority of capital city and rest of state areas recorded a decline in the rate of unpaid help. The largest fall was in Greater Darwin (down by 13.1 percentage points) followed by the areas of Queensland outside of Greater Brisbane (down by 11.2 percentage points).
- The rate of unpaid help did increase in some parts of Australia. For example, the rate of unpaid help increased in both South Australia and Tasmania (including capital and non-capital areas).

Table P 1.8.1.b People that provided unpaid help to others living outside the household by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2010 per cent</i>	<i>2014 per cent</i>	<i>2006-2014 change percentage points</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Greater Sydney	44.1	41.0	42.8	-1.3	
Rest of New South Wales	47.5	54.1	48.0	0.5	
Greater Melbourne	47.1	47.9	49.2	2.1	
Rest of Victoria	54.4	50.6	51.2	-3.2	
Greater Brisbane	53.6	53.2	43.6	-10.0	
Rest of Queensland	54.9	50.5	43.7	-11.2	
Greater Adelaide	47.3	52.4	50.5	3.2	
Rest of South Australia	41.9	51.8	46.2	4.3	
Greater Perth	53.0	50.1	45.5	-7.5	
Rest of Western Australia	55.0	50.0	51.4	-3.6	
Greater Hobart	50.9	51.7	52.1	1.2	
Rest of Tasmania	46.3	50.7	48.8	2.5	
Greater Darwin	52.0	54.0	38.9	-13.1	
Rest of Northern Territory	50.3	52.0	46.4	-3.9	
Australian Capital Territory	55.1	53.2	49.9	-5.2	

Source: ABS, General Social Survey, 2006, 2010 and 2014, custom data request

Persons aged 18 years and over.

Provided unpaid help in the last 4 weeks prior to interview.

P 1.8.2 Attendance at cultural venues and events

The attendance rates at cultural venues and events is an indicator of progress in enriched lives because, by directly measuring people's involvement in these recreational activities, it provides an insight into how important these activities are to Australians. Participation in cultural activities can bring depth and joy to people's lives, and clarify our values and identity as individuals and as a nation.³¹

- The attendance rate for cultural venues and events for Australians increased by 1.4 percentage points between 2005–06 and 2013–14.

Attendance at cultural events across capital cities and balance of state

- The attendance rate at cultural venues and events increased in most of the capital city and rest of state areas of Australia. The few exceptions were Greater Brisbane (down by 1.1 percentage points), the areas of Queensland outside of Greater Brisbane (down by 0.8 percentage points) and Perth (down by 1 percentage point).
- The attendance rate at cultural events increased in all remaining capital and non-capital regions. The largest increase occurred in Greater Melbourne (up by 4.1 percentage points), followed by the area of Tasmania outside of Greater Hobart (up 3.9 percentage points).

Table P 1.8.2.a Attendance rate for cultural venues and events by capital city/balance of state

	2005-06	2009-10	2013-14	2005-06 to 2013-14	
<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>change percentage points</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Greater Sydney	84.4	85.0	86.5	2.1	
Rest of New South Wales	80.2	80.0	81.2	1.0	
Greater Melbourne	85.5	88.3	89.6	4.1	
Rest of Victoria	83.3	84.1	86.3	3.0	
Greater Brisbane	88.4	90.3	87.3	-1.1	
Rest of Queensland	84.4	84.3	83.6	-0.8	
Greater Adelaide	87.6	88.9	89.0	1.4	
Rest of South Australia	78.0	83.9	80.3	2.3	
Greater Perth	88.9	87.7	87.9	-1.0	
Rest of Western Australia	83.5	81.3	86.8	3.3	
Greater Hobart	86.6	87.9	88.1	1.5	
Rest of Tasmania	77.8	80.9	81.7	3.9	
Greater Darwin	n.p.	n.p.	78.0	n.p.	
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	80.9	n.p.	
Australian Capital Territory	89.8	93.0	93.6	3.8	
AUSTRALIA	84.8	85.8	86.2	1.4	

Source: ABS, Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia, 2005–06, 2009–10, 2013–14 (cat no. 4114.0)

Attendance rate for cultural venues and events.

The cultural venues and events asked about in the survey included cinemas, zoological parks and aquariums, botanical gardens, libraries, art galleries, museums, music concerts, musicals and operas, and theatre and dance performances.

Attendance at least once in the 12 months prior to interview.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Changes in methodology between surveys may affect the validity of comparisons.

n.p. Not published.

³¹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.