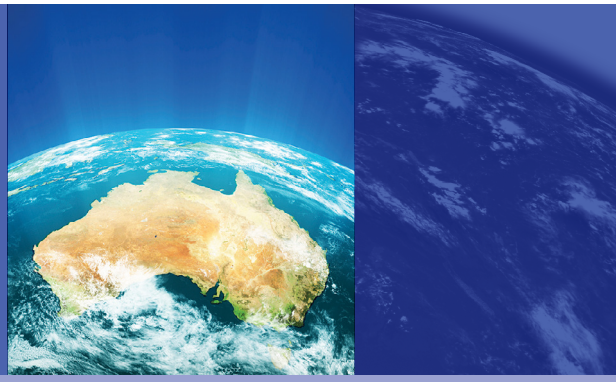
Progress 1: Society



The society domain primarily concerns measures of human health, wellbeing and quality of life. Individuals value these qualities, and seek to achieve high levels 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]

[8] Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

P 1.1 Health and wellbeing

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 wellbeing 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, 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 1.5 years from 81.0 years in 2006 to 82.5 years in 2016.

Life expectancy at birth across sub-state regions

- In 2016, of the capital city and rest of state regions, Greater Melbourne recorded the highest life expectancy of 83.7 years. In contrast, rest of Northern Territory recorded the lowest life expectancy of 74.0 years.
- In 2016, Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby had the highest life expectancy of 86.4 years.
- Life expectancy increased across all sub-state regions between 2006 and 2016, with the exception of Tasmania - West and North West, where the life expectancy was the same in 2006 and 2016 (79.6 years).
- The largest increase was in Northern Territory - Outback, where the life expectancy rose by 2.9 years from 71.1 years in 2006 to 74.0 years in 2016.

[9] Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress,* Canberra.

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

Sub-State Region	2006 years	2011 years	2016 years	2006-2016 change years	Trend
New South Wales	**81.0**	**82.0**	**82.4**	**1.4**	
Greater Sydney	**81.8**	**82.9**	**83.6**	**1.8**	
Central Coast	79.9	81.0	81.2	1.3	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	83.2	84.2	85.4	2.2	
Sydney - Blacktown	79.8	81.2	81.8	2.0	
Sydney - City and Inner South	79.8	81.6	82.5	2.7	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	82.7	83.6	84.6	1.9	
Sydney - Inner South West	81.8	83.1	83.8	2.0	
Sydney - Inner West	82.0	83.4	84.7	2.7	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	83.9	85.2	86.4	2.5	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	83.1	83.9	85.1	2.0	
Sydney - Outer South West	80.4	81.1	82.1	1.7	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	80.8	81.6	81.9	1.1	
Sydney - Parramatta	81.7	82.2	83.2	1.5	
Sydney - Ryde	83.3	84.3	85.6	2.3	
Sydney - South West	81.3	82.4	83.0	1.7	
Sydney - Sutherland	83.2	84.2	85.0	1.8	
Rest of New South Wales	**80.2**	**80.9**	**81.1**	**0.9**	
Capital Region	80.4	81.3	81.3	0.9	
Central West	79.5	80.2	80.8	1.3	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	79.9	81.0	80.9	1.0	
Far West and Orana	78.2	78.8	78.7	0.5	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	80.4	80.8	81.3	0.9	
Illawarra	80.9	81.7	81.9	1.0	
Mid North Coast	80.3	80.5	80.4	0.1	
Murray	79.9	80.6	80.2	0.3	
New England and North West	79.1	80.3	80.5	1.4	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	80.4	81.3	81.5	1.1	
Richmond - Tweed	80.4	81.2	81.1	0.7	
Riverina	80.4	81.1	80.9	0.5	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	80.5	80.9	81.4	0.9	
Victoria	**81.5**	**82.3**	**82.9**	**1.4**	
Greater Melbourne	**82.0**	**83.0**	**83.7**	**1.7**	
Melbourne - Inner	81.7	82.8	84.0	2.3	
Melbourne - Inner East	83.8	85.1	85.6	1.8	
Melbourne - Inner South	82.5	83.2	84.4	1.9	
Melbourne - North East	81.7	82.6	83.7	2.0	
Melbourne - North West	81.8	82.7	83.2	1.4	
Melbourne - Outer East	82.0	83.1	83.8	1.8	
Melbourne - South East	81.9	82.9	83.5	1.6	
Melbourne - West	81.2	82.2	83.1	1.9	
Mornington Peninsula	81.3	81.7	82.1	0.8	
Rest of Victoria	**80.4**	**80.9**	**81.3**	**0.9**	
Ballarat	79.9	80.2	81.1	1.2	
Bendigo	80.6	81.2	81.2	0.6	
Geelong	81.2	81.6	81.8	0.6	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 years	2011 years	2016 years	2006-2016 change years	Trend
Hume	80.6	80.8	81.6	1.0	
Latrobe - Gippsland	80.1	80.4	80.7	0.6	
North West	79.9	80.3	81.3	1.4	
Shepparton	80.1	81.0	81.1	1.0	
Warrnambool and South West	80.0	80.8	81.1	1.1	
Queensland	**80.9**	**81.7**	**82.2**	**1.3**	
Greater Brisbane	**81.4**	**82.2**	**83.0**	**1.6**	
Brisbane - East	81.4	82.6	83.3	1.9	
Brisbane - North	81.0	81.9	83.2	2.2	
Brisbane - South	82.0	83.1	83.6	1.6	
Brisbane - West	84.0	83.7	85.6	1.6	
Brisbane Inner City	81.2	83.4	83.8	2.6	
Ipswich	80.3	80.4	81.6	1.3	
Logan - Beaudesert	80.5	80.9	82.0	1.5	
Moreton Bay - North	80.4	80.8	81.3	0.9	
Moreton Bay - South	82.2	83.3	84.2	2.0	
Rest of Queensland	**80.7**	**81.3**	**82.0**	**1.3**	
Cairns	79.8	80.2	80.9	1.1	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	80.3	81.2	81.1	0.8	
Central Queensland	80.8	80.7	81.9	1.1	
Gold Coast	81.6	82.8	83.1	1.5	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	80.5	80.5	82.2	1.7	
Queensland - Outback	75.3	74.6	78.0	2.7	
Sunshine Coast	82.0	82.8	83.2	1.2	
Toowoomba	81.2	81.3	82.7	1.5	
Townsville	80.1	80.7	81.3	1.2	
Wide Bay	80.1	80.9	80.6	0.5	
South Australia	**81.1**	**81.8**	**82.4**	**1.3**	
Greater Adelaide	**81.2**	**82.0**	**82.8**	**1.6**	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	82.3	83.0	84.3	2.0	
Adelaide - North	80.0	81.2	81.5	1.5	
Adelaide - South	82.0	82.8	83.3	1.3	
Adelaide - West	80.4	80.7	82.3	1.9	
Rest of South Australia	**80.2**	**81.2**	**81.6**	**1.4**	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	79.9	81.0	81.9	2.0	
South Australia - Outback	78.5	79.3	80.3	1.8	
South Australia - South East	81.1	82.3	81.9	0.8	
Western Australia	**81.4**	**82.3**	**82.5**	**1.1**	
Greater Perth	**82.0**	**82.9**	**83.4**	**1.4**	
Mandurah	81.4	81.7	82.0	0.6	
Perth - Inner	83.0	83.6	84.0	1.0	
Perth - North East	81.1	82.2	82.7	1.6	
Perth - North West	82.3	83.3	84.5	2.2	
Perth - South East	81.9	82.7	82.8	0.9	
Perth - South West	81.8	83.0	83.2	1.4	
Rest of Western Australia	**80.0**	**80.9**	**81.1**	**1.1**	
Bunbury	82.0	82.5	82.4	0.4	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 years	2011 years	2016 years	2006-2016 change years	Trend
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	81.1	81.2	81.7	0.6	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	n.a.	77.6	78.5	n.a.	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	n.a.	79.5	80.0	n.a.	
Tasmania	**79.8**	**80.3**	**80.8**	**1.0**	
Greater Hobart	**80.0**	**80.7**	**81.3**	**1.3**	
Rest of Tasmania	**79.5**	**80.2**	**80.4**	**0.9**	
Launceston and North East	79.2	80.2	80.9	1.7	
South East	79.6	81.0	80.8	1.2	
West and North West	79.6	79.9	79.6	0.0	
Northern Territory	**75.0**	**77.6**	**77.1**	**2.1**	
Greater Darwin	**78.9**	**81.1**	**81.1**	**2.2**	
Rest of Northern Territory	**71.1**	**74.1**	**74.0**	**2.9**	
Northern Territory - Outback	71.1	74.1	74.0	2.9	
Australian Capital Territory	**81.9**	**82.8**	**83.2**	**1.3**	
Australian Capital Cities	**81.7**	**82.6**	**83.3**	**1.6**	
Australian Rest of States	**80.1**	**80.9**	**81.3**	**1.2**	
AUSTRALIA	**81.0**	**81.9**	**82.5**	**1.5**	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2014-2016 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001)
Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS).
Population estimates are final for 2006 and 2011 and preliminary for 2016.
Life expectancy has been calculated using data for the three years ending in the reference year.
n.a. Not available.

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 wellbeing. 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 that 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 0.3 percentage points between 2007-08 and 2014-15.

Psychological distress across remoteness classes

- Similar to the national trend, rates of psychological distress fell in three out of four of the reported remoteness classes, with the largest fall being in remote Australia (down 4.0 percentage points).
- A slight increase (0.6 percentage points) was recorded for inner regional areas.

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

Remoteness Class	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities^	12.1	10.6	11.7	-0.4	
Inner Regional^	11.9	11.4	12.5	0.6	
Outer Regional^	11.7	10.4	10.5	-1.2	
Remote^	13.8	11.9	9.8	-4.0	
AUSTRALIA^	12.0	10.8	11.7	-0.3	

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Excludes very remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates, and will only have a minor effect on aggregate estimates produced for individual states and territories, excepting the Northern Territory where the population living in very remote areas accounts for around 23% of persons.

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

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

Psychological distress across capital cities and balance of state

- Four of the eight capital cities across Australia recorded progress against the measure of psychological distress, with the largest decrease in the rate of psychological distress being in Greater Darwin[11], down 7.9 percentage points between 2007-08 and 2014-15. Greater Hobart recorded the highest increase in the same period (4.7 percentage points).
- All regions outside of capital cities (balance of state) recorded progress against the measure of psychological distress between 2007-08 and 2014-15, with the exception of rest of Victoria and rest of Tasmania.
- In 2014-15, of the regions outside of the capital cities, rest of Victoria was the region with the highest rate of psychological distress (15.1 per cent), closely followed by rest of South Australia (14.9 per cent).
- The changes reported for New South Wales and Greater Sydney were the only statistically significant declines in Australia over this period. Statistically significant increases were recorded for Tasmania as a whole and for Greater Hobart, which recorded the greatest increases of psychological distress across Australia.

10 Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.
11 2007-08 estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

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

*Capital City / Balance of State***	*2007-08* *per cent*	*2011-12* *per cent*	*2014-15* *per cent*	*2007-08 - 2014-15* *change percentage points*	*Trend*
New South Wales	**12.8**	**10.5**	**11.0**	**-1.8**	
Greater Sydney	13.3	10.1	10.5	-2.8	
Rest of New South Wales^	12.1	11.1	11.8	-0.3	
Victoria^	**11.9**	**11.4**	**12.5**	**0.6**	
Greater Melbourne^	11.9	10.6	11.8	-0.1	
Rest of Victoria^	11.8	14.0	15.1	3.3	
Queensland^	**11.6**	**10.7**	**11.9**	**0.3**	
Greater Brisbane^	12.5	11.4	14.1	1.6	
Rest of Queensland^	10.9	10.1	10.0	-0.9	
South Australia^	**12.9**	**11.3**	**13.7**	**0.8**	
Greater Adelaide^	11.8	10.3	13.5	1.7	
Rest of South Australia^	16.7	15.1	14.9	-1.8	
Western Australia^	**10.0**	**10.6**	**9.9**	**-0.1**	
Greater Perth^	10.0	10.8	10.3	0.3	
Rest of Western Australia^	10.3	9.6	*8.4	-1.9	
Tasmania	**11.0**	**8.9**	**13.5**	**2.5**	
Greater Hobart	9.5	8.8	14.2	4.7	
Rest of Tasmania^	12.2	9.1	13.1	0.9	
Northern Territory	**n.p.**	**9.0**	**7.8**	**n.a.**	
Greater Darwin^	*14.7	9.2	6.8	-7.9	
Rest of Northern Territory	np	*8.4	9.1	n.a.	
Australian Capital Territory^	**10.9**	**9.2**	**10.8**	**-0.1**	
Australian Capital Cities	**12.1**	**10.5**	**11.7**	**-0.5**	
Australian Rest of States	**11.8**	**11.3**	**11.8**	**0.0**	

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Australian Capital Cities and Australian Rest of State are calculated using weighted Greater Capital City Statistical Area proportions. Care should be taken when comparing this data to other data in the table. The weighted average for 2007-08 Australian Rest of State excludes Rest of Northern Territory in calculation.

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

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

** Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

n.p. Not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.3 Suicide rate

Suicide is a leading cause of premature mortality in Australia. There are several causes of suicide such as depression, social isolation or a personal stressor (unemployment or relationship breakdown). Suicide is classed as an external cause of death, which in this case is from instances of intentional harm. To understand how the number of deaths due to suicide has changed in Australia over time, age standardised death rates are used, as they enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures.[12]

- In 2016, 11.7 deaths per 100,000 persons were due to suicide. Between 2006 and 2016, the suicide rate in Australia grew by 1.5 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons.

Suicide rate across capital cities and balance of state

- Suicide rates varied between capital and rest of state regions. In 2016, regions outside capital cities recorded 15.3 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons compared to 10.0 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons in capital cities. From 2006 to 2016, the rate of change for suicides grew by 3.1 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons in regions outside capital cities and 0.8 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons for capital cities.
- In 2016, the highest incidence of suicides in Australia for capital and rest of state areas occurred in the rest of Western Australia (22 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons), Greater Darwin (21.3 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons) and rest of Tasmania (18.4 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons). The lowest incidence was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory (7.2 deaths per 100,000 persons).
- From 2006 and 2016 suicide rates increased across capital cities and rest of state regions, with the exception of the Australian Capital Territory with a decline of 2.2 deaths per 100,000 persons and Greater Sydney where the rate remained unchanged. The highest growth in suicide rates between 2006 and 2016 occurred in the rest of New South Wales (5.3 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons) and in the rest of Western Australia (5.0 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons).
- The Northern Territory recorded the highest growth in the rate of suicides of all Australian states and territories over the 10 year period from 2006, with an increase of 4.1 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons.

[12] ABS 2017, *Causes of Death, Australia,* 2016 (cat. no. 3303.0), Canberra.

Table P 1.1.3.a Suicide rate by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2006 rate per 100,000 population	2011 rate per 100,000 population	2016 rate per 100,000 population	2006 - 2016 change in rate	Trend
New South Wales	**8.4**	**8.4**	**10.3**	**1.9**	
Greater Sydney	7.9	7.4	7.9	0.0	
Rest of New South Wales	9.6	10.1	14.9	5.3	
Victoria	**9.4**	**9.2**	**9.9**	**0.5**	
Greater Melbourne	8.7	8.5	8.9	0.2	
Rest of Victoria	11.2	11.5	13.1	1.9	
Queensland	**12.3**	**12.9**	**13.9**	**1.6**	
Greater Brisbane	10.4	12.2	12.2	1.8	
Rest of Queensland	13.9	13.6	15.4	1.5	
South Australia	**11.4**	**12.9**	**13.3**	**1.9**	
Greater Adelaide	11.0	12.5	13.3	2.3	
Rest of South Australia	12.4	14.4	13.5	1.1	
Western Australia	**11.9**	**12.9**	**14.4**	**2.5**	
Greater Perth	10.4	10.8	12.1	1.7	
Rest of Western Australia	17.0	20.4	22.0	5.0	
Tasmania	**14.6**	**14.1**	**17.0**	**2.4**	
Greater Hobart	13.7	13.7	15.2	1.5	
Rest of Tasmania	15.3	14.4	18.4	3.1	
Northern Territory	**15.2**	**18.5**	**19.3**	**4.1**	
Greater Darwin	n.p.	n.p.	21.3	n.a.	
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	28.0	n.p.	n.a.	
Australian Capital Territory	**9.4**	**9.3**	**7.2**	**-2.2**	
Australian Capital Cities	**9.2**	**9.4**	**10.0**	**0.8**	
Australian Rest of States	**12.2**	**12.9**	**15.3**	**3.1**	
AUSTRALIA	**10.2**	**10.5**	**11.7**	**1.5**	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Causes of Death, 2016 (cat. no. 3303.0)

Geographical classification is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Population estimates are final for 2006 and 2011, and preliminary for 2016.

Age-standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures. The SDRs in this table are presented on a per 100,000 population basis, using the estimated mid-year population (30 June). Some rates are unreliable due to small numbers of deaths over the reference period. This can result in greater volatility of rates. As such, age-standardised death rates based on a death count of fewer than 20 have not been published, and appear as 'np'. See Explanatory Notes 42-45 and the Glossary in Causes of Death, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3303.0) for further information.

n.p. Not published.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.4 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 wellbeing of both individuals and the community.[13]

- The proportion of adults in Australia who are overweight or obese increased by 2.2 percentage points between 2007-08 and 2014-15.

Adults overweight or obese across remoteness classes

- The proportion of adults who are overweight or obese increased across all reported remoteness classes between 2007-08 and 2014-15, with the exception of the rate in remote Australia, which decreased by 2.3 percentage points.
- The largest increase was in outer regional Australia (2.9 percentage points).
- Major cities was the only remoteness class which recorded a statistically significant change over the period.

Table P 1.1.4.a Adults who are overweight or obese by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	*2007-08* *per cent*	*2011-12* *per cent*	*2014-15* *per cent*	*2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points*	*Trend*
Major Cities	58.6	60.2	61.1	2.5	
Inner Regional^	67.1	69.1	69.2	2.1	
Outer Regional^	66.5	69.3	69.4	2.9	
Remote^	69.2	69.5	66.9	-2.3	
AUSTRALIA	61.2	62.8	63.4	2.2	

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Excludes very remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates, and will only have a minor effect on aggregate estimates produced for individual states and territories, excepting the Northern Territory where the population living in very remote areas accounts for around 23% of persons.

Persons 18 years and over.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

Adults overweight or obese across major urban areas

- Of the major urban areas, the largest increase between 2007-08 and 2014-15 was observed in Townsville, with a 20 percentage point increase. Wollongong, Launceston and Newcastle - Maitland also had relatively high increases, recording 8.9, 8.4 and 8.2 percentage points respectively.
- Eight of the 20 major urban areas experienced decreases in the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese. Of these, Toowoomba had the largest and only statistically significant decrease (21.9 percentage points) between 2007-08 and 2014-15.

[13] Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress,* Canberra.

Table P 1.1.4.b Adults who are overweight or obese by major urban area

Major Urban Area**	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney^	57.3	57.8	59.8	2.5	
Greater Melbourne	58.3	58.4	61.8	3.5	
Greater Brisbane	55.7	62.5	62.9	7.2	
Greater Perth^	60.3	63.6	58.8	-1.5	
Greater Adelaide^	61.6	65.2	63.6	2.0	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads^	61.4	60.7	64.1	2.7	
Newcastle - Maitland^	63.5	70.5	71.7	8.2	
Canberra - Queanbeyan^	61.3	62.5	63.0	1.7	
Sunshine Coast^	63.6	60.4	59.1	-4.5	
Wollongong^	59.2	62.7	68.1	8.9	
Geelong^	61.7	63.3	55.7	-6.0	
Greater Hobart^	59.5	62.5	59.5	0.0	
Townsville	43.6	71.1	63.6	20.0	
Cairns^	56.8	59.8	48.3	-8.5	
Greater Darwin^	58.3	61.5	64.3	6.0	
Toowoomba	82.4	67.5	60.5	-21.9	
Ballarat^	67.1	75.3	*62.4	-4.7	
Bendigo^	60.1	64.5	58.5	-1.6	
Albury - Wodonga^	74.7	55.0	*71.5	-3.2	
Launceston	63.4	63.1	71.8	8.4	

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2011 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2011 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Persons 18 years and over.

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

** Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

Adults overweight or obese across sub-state regions

- The proportion of adults who are overweight or obese increased in the majority of sub-state regions across Australia between 2007-08 and 2014-15.
- The sub-state regions of Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven, Brisbane - West, Logan - Beaudesert, Townsville and Barossa - Yorke - Mid North all recorded increases of greater than 15 percentage points.
- The largest decreases in the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese were in Darling Downs - Maranoa (19.9 percentage points), Mandurah (16.5 percentage points) and Sydney - Northern Beaches (16.3 percentage points), all of which were statistically significant.

Table P 1.1.4.c Adults who are overweight or obese by sub-state region

Sub-State Region***	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales^	**61.1**	**61.1**	**63.2**	**2.1**	
Greater Sydney^	**57.3**	**57.8**	**59.8**	**2.5**	
Central Coast^	65.7	66.4	63.8	-1.9	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury^	55.8	75.5	64.2	8.4	
Sydney - Blacktown^	69.2	65.3	75.6	6.4	
Sydney - City and Inner South^	48.2	49.9	45.0	-3.2	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	45.8	49.6	59.1	13.3	
Sydney - Inner South West^	57.8	62.0	63.3	5.5	
Sydney - Inner West^	54.3	54.4	56.0	1.7	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby^	51.9	55.1	57.4	5.5	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	65.5	52.7	49.2	-16.3	
Sydney - Outer South West^	62.9	62.6	60.2	-2.7	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	54.3	64.7	67.2	12.9	
Sydney - Parramatta^	56.1	49.8	61.7	5.6	
Sydney - Ryde^	45.2	50.9	47.0	1.8	
Sydney - South West^	60.3	57.0	62.9	2.6	
Sydney - Sutherland^	65.2	58.7	52.8	-12.4	
Rest of New South Wales^	**66.9**	**67.1**	**69.8**	**2.9**	
Capital Region^	70.6	68.0	65.0	-5.6	
Central West^	60.8	80.3	66.8	6.0	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton^	57.0	59.0	57.4	0.4	
Far West and Orana	n.p.	n.p.	73.2	n.a.	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle^	67.4	74.1	67.0	-0.4	
Illawarra^	59.5	59.5	68.1	8.6	
Mid North Coast^	76.5	68.2	69.0	-7.5	
Murray^	77.3	70.5	80.4	3.1	
New England and North West^	74.3	64.8	67.8	-6.5	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie^	65.4	66.6	72.6	7.2	
Richmond - Tweed^	52.9	56.9	63.9	11.0	
Riverina^	84.2	67.1	84.8	0.6	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	69.4	75.9	88.7	19.3	
Victoria^	**60.9**	**61.0**	**63.3**	**2.4**	
Greater Melbourne	**58.3**	**58.4**	**61.8**	**3.5**	
Melbourne - Inner^	44.0	45.6	47.3	3.3	
Melbourne - Inner East^	56.2	55.8	64.1	7.9	
Melbourne - Inner South^	51.1	54.7	51.5	0.4	
Melbourne - North East^	60.4	63.4	63.8	3.4	
Melbourne - North West^	70.6	64.5	62.2	-8.4	
Melbourne - Outer East^	60.6	57.1	68.0	7.4	
Melbourne - South East^	68.2	57.8	64.4	-3.8	
Melbourne - West	58.8	65.6	68.6	9.8	
Mornington Peninsula^	64.1	66.8	71.9	7.8	
Rest of Victoria^	**68.1**	**68.9**	**68.5**	**0.4**	
Ballarat^	67.6	70.7	70.4	2.8	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region***	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Bendigo^	61.5	67.4	63.2	1.7	
Geelong^	61.6	68.7	65.0	3.4	
Hume^	64.3	66.9	63.5	-0.8	
Latrobe - Gippsland^	68.9	75.2	68.7	-0.2	
North West^	78.0	57.9	74.4	-3.6	
Shepparton^	66.8	72.8	69.8	3.0	
Warrnambool and South West^	81.2	65.2	78.9	-2.3	
Queensland^	**60.8**	**64.7**	**63.6**	**2.8**	
Greater Brisbane	**55.7**	**62.5**	**62.9**	**7.2**	
Brisbane - East	48.7	65.3	60.5	11.8	
Brisbane - North^	51.8	60.3	58.2	6.4	
Brisbane - South^	53.0	58.7	55.7	2.7	
Brisbane - West	*35.3	57.0	56.9	21.6	
Brisbane Inner City^	55.5	57.7	52.4	-3.1	
Ipswich^	71.7	73.3	78.3	6.6	
Logan - Beaudesert	53.5	65.8	69.8	16.3	
Moreton Bay - North^	73.5	65.3	66.4	-7.1	
Moreton Bay - South^	60.1	58.1	65.4	5.3	
Rest of Queensland^	**64.9**	**67.2**	**64.3**	**-0.6**	
Cairns^	55.7	62.8	51.1	-4.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	78.9	77.3	59.0	-19.9	
Fitzroy^	73.0	69.1	73.1	0.1	
Gold Coast^	62.9	63.7	61.6	-1.3	
Mackay^	71.6	76.8	83.4	11.8	
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	**43.3	n.a.	
Sunshine Coast^	65.6	59.7	60.3	-5.3	
Toowoomba^	76.9	69.9	63.3	-13.6	
Townsville	49.4	74.2	64.6	15.2	
Wide Bay^	60.4	65.5	70.1	9.7	
South Australia	**61.6**	**65.7**	**65.8**	**4.2**	
Greater Adelaide^	**61.6**	**65.2**	**63.6**	**2.0**	
Adelaide - Central and Hills^	55.6	60.7	59.5	3.9	
Adelaide - North^	67.0	69.0	66.7	-0.3	
Adelaide - South^	62.8	64.9	61.4	-1.4	
Adelaide - West	58.3	64.9	66.4	8.1	
Rest of South Australia	**61.3**	**71.4**	**73.7**	**12.4**	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North^	53.2	63.6	71.2	18.0	
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	74.7	n.a.	
South Australia - South East	62.9	74.7	74.9	12.0	
Western Australia^	**62.7**	**65.6**	**60.3**	**-2.4**	
Greater Perth^	**60.3**	**63.6**	**58.8**	**-1.5**	
Mandurah	78.0	74.5	61.5	-16.5	
Perth - Inner^	53.0	50.9	42.0	-11.0	
Perth - North East^	60.6	67.6	61.4	0.8	
Perth - North West^	57.9	62.3	59.4	1.5	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region***	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Perth - South East^	61.8	65.3	60.1	-1.7	
Perth - South West^	61.7	64.5	63.8	2.1	
Rest of Western Australia^	**70.9**	**71.7**	**67.5**	**-3.4**	
Bunbury^	74.5	72.2	66.0	-8.5	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt^	68.0	71.2	69.1	1.1	
Western Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	68.0	n.a.	
Tasmania	**64.0**	**63.3**	**67.5**	**3.5**	
Greater Hobart^	**59.5**	**62.5**	**59.5**	**0.0**	
Rest of Tasmania	**66.9**	**66.4**	**74.0**	**7.1**	
Launceston and North East^	67.3	64.4	73.4	6.1	
South East	62.5	73.9	77.2	14.7	
West and North West^	67.9	66.7	74.0	6.1	
Northern Territory	**n.p.**	**62.9**	**64.3**	**n.a.**	
Greater Darwin^	**58.3**	**61.5**	**64.3**	**6.0**	
Rest of Northern Territory	**n.p.**	**n.p.**	**65.6**	**n.a.**	
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	65.6	n.a.	
Australian Capital Territory	**57.8**	**63.0**	**63.5**	**5.7**	
Australian Capital Cities	**58.1**	**60.2**	**61.1**	**3.0**	
Australian Rest of States	**66.5**	**67.9**	**68.0**	**1.5**	

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Australian Capital Cities and Australian Rest of State are calculated using weighted Greater Capital City Statistical Area proportions. Care should be taken when comparing this data to other data in the table.

Persons 18 years and over.

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

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

*** Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

n.p. Not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.5 Physical activity

Physical activity is an important contributor to maintaining good overall health. A low level of physical activity is identified as a risk factor for a range of health conditions, including cardiovascular disease, diabetes and cancer.[14] The dangers of high levels of sedentary behaviour to overall health have also been recognised in relation to chronic disease and obesity.

- Across Australia, there was a 0.5 percentage point increase between 2007-08 and 2014-15 in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines by spending 150 minutes exercising a week.

Physical activity across remoteness class

- The proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines fell across three of the four remoteness classes for which data was available between 2007-08 and 2014-15.
- The largest decline was a 5.3 percentage point decrease in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines in remote areas of Australia.
- There was a 1.1 percentage point increase in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines in major cities.

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	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities^	54.3	52.9	55.4	1.1	
Inner Regional^	48.2	45.8	47.6	-0.6	
Outer Regional^	47.0	45.6	43.5	-3.5	
Remote^	50.3	40.1	45.0	-5.3	
AUSTRALIA^	52.3	50.8	52.8	0.5	

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Excludes very remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates, and will only have a minor effect on aggregate estimates produced for individual states and territories, except the Northern Territory where the population living in very remote areas accounts for around 23% of persons.

Persons 18 years or over.

Physical activity guideline is defined as 150 minutes of physical activity a week including walking for fitness/transport, moderate and/or vigorous physical activity.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

Physical activity across major urban areas

- Rates of physical activity increased between 2007-08 and 2014-15 in nine of the 20 major urban areas of Australia, with the largest increases in Cairns and Greater Darwin. Statistically significant increases occurred in Greater Melbourne and Greater Adelaide at 4.5 and 3.3 percentage points respectively.
- The largest decreases in the proportion of adults meeting physical activity guidelines were in Geelong, Ballarat and Albury-Wodonga[15].

[14] World Health Organization (WHO) 2017, *Physical Activity*, Fact sheet, accessed on 7 November 2017 from <www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs385/en/>.

[15] The estimate for Albury - Wodonga in 2014-15 has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

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	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney^	54.4	56.1	55.8	1.4	
Greater Melbourne	52.7	52.8	57.2	4.5	
Greater Brisbane^	53.5	49.4	50.8	-2.7	
Greater Perth^	55.3	52.3	57.2	1.9	
Greater Adelaide	50.5	51.1	53.8	3.3	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads^	55.7	56.7	57.3	1.6	
Newcastle - Maitland^	58.0	45.3	48.6	-9.4	
Canberra - Queanbeyan^	57.3	55.9	58.1	0.8	
Sunshine Coast^	57.7	51.0	52.0	-5.7	
Wollongong^	51.2	45.6	46.8	-4.4	
Geelong^	57.3	36.5	45.0	-12.3	
Greater Hobart^	59.8	52.9	54.8	-5.0	
Townsville^	51.4	48.2	47.2	-4.2	
Cairns^	53.9	49.3	66.4	12.5	
Greater Darwin^	48.3	50.6	54.5	6.2	
Toowoomba^	36.7	27.1	37.1	0.4	
Ballarat^	56.9	34.3	46.1	-10.8	
Bendigo^	61.4	67.5	57.3	-4.1	
Albury - Wodonga^	56.4	55.5	*46.9	-9.5	
Launceston^	51.8	50.0	49.4	-2.4	

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2011 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2011 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Persons 18 years or over.

Physical activity guideline is defined as 150 minutes of physical activity per week including walking for fitness/transport, moderate and/or vigorous physical activity.

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

** Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

Physical activity across sub-state regions

- The largest increases in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines were recorded in Sydney - Outer South West and Sydney - City and Inner South.
- Approximately half of Australia's sub-state regions recorded decreases in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines. The largest (and statistically significant) decreases occurred in Geelong, Mackay and the Riverina, which recorded falling rates of physical activity of 20.5 percentage points or more.

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	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales^	**52.7**	**52.1**	**53.2**	**0.5**	
Greater Sydney^	**54.4**	**56.1**	**55.8**	**1.4**	
Central Coast^	45.8	40.7	46.8	1.0	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury^	50.7	51.1	48.6	-2.1	
Sydney - Blacktown^	49.8	51.6	40.1	-9.7	
Sydney - City and Inner South	56.4	75.6	77.0	20.6	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs^	69.3	68.6	77.8	8.5	
Sydney - Inner South West^	54.3	52.8	50.9	-3.4	
Sydney - Inner West^	65.0	66.8	62.2	-2.8	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby^	67.9	63.2	73.6	5.7	
Sydney - Northern Beaches^	61.0	64.8	59.9	-1.1	
Sydney - Outer South West	31.4	57.5	57.3	25.9	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	53.7	37.4	39.3	-14.4	
Sydney - Parramatta^	45.5	58.7	50.1	4.6	
Sydney - Ryde^	42.0	58.8	51.2	9.2	
Sydney - South West^	43.7	36.6	43.1	-0.6	
Sydney - Sutherland^	68.1	67.0	68.0	-0.1	
Rest of New South Wales^	**49.6**	**45.1**	**48.9**	**-0.7**	
Capital Region^	43.4	45.9	44.2	0.8	
Central West^	48.9	47.0	49.3	0.4	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton^	*48.9	58.5	47.2	-1.7	
Far West and Orana	n.p.	n.p.	54.3	n.a.	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle^	43.1	48.0	49.7	6.6	
Illawarra^	52.0	46.1	46.8	-5.2	
Mid North Coast^	51.7	45.4	55.1	3.4	
Murray^	57.1	48.1	49.8	-7.3	
New England and North West^	37.6	31.8	34.5	-3.1	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie^	60.1	43.4	50.7	-9.4	
Richmond - Tweed^	54.6	50.1	65.9	11.3	
Riverina	55.8	41.7	35.3	-20.5	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven^	39.1	48.8	46.0	6.9	
Victoria^	**53.4**	**51.4**	**54.6**	**1.2**	
Greater Melbourne	**52.7**	**52.8**	**57.2**	**4.5**	
Melbourne - Inner^	71.1	65.0	70.3	-0.8	
Melbourne - Inner East^	60.7	60.1	66.2	5.5	
Melbourne - Inner South^	64.2	65.0	60.8	-3.4	
Melbourne - North East^	44.8	55.0	50.9	6.1	
Melbourne - North West^	42.3	50.8	42.5	0.2	
Melbourne - Outer East^	54.8	49.3	59.8	5.0	
Melbourne - South East	39.0	44.3	49.6	10.6	
Melbourne - West^	49.4	43.5	54.9	5.5	
Mornington Peninsula^	46.8	48.3	53.5	6.7	
Rest of Victoria	**55.3**	**47.2**	**47.0**	**-8.3**	
Ballarat^	56.0	40.8	48.1	-7.9	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region**	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Bendigo^	55.0	60.4	55.3	0.3	
Geelong	63.3	42.1	40.2	-23.1	
Hume^	56.3	56.1	*46.9	-9.4	
Latrobe - Gippsland^	51.9	54.2	49.8	-2.1	
North West^	43.7	49.3	*44.2	0.5	
Shepparton^	56.5	39.4	54.2	-2.3	
Warrnambool and South West^	50.4	38.1	39.1	-11.3	
Queensland^	**50.1**	**48.3**	**48.7**	**-1.4**	
Greater Brisbane^	**53.5**	**49.4**	**50.8**	**-2.7**	
Brisbane - East^	53.3	53.6	50.6	-2.7	
Brisbane - North^	57.8	56.6	54.6	-3.2	
Brisbane - South^	47.2	46.7	45.9	-1.3	
Brisbane - West^	66.9	49.6	68.2	1.3	
Brisbane Inner City^	68.6	62.6	74.0	5.4	
Ipswich^	34.2	37.3	35.6	1.4	
Logan - Beaudesert^	50.2	34.7	43.3	-6.9	
Moreton Bay - North^	48.3	49.8	48.7	0.4	
Moreton Bay - South	61.3	58.3	43.7	-17.6	
Rest of Queensland^	**47.1**	**47.4**	**46.7**	**-0.4**	
Cairns^	49.5	52.6	58.1	8.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa^	24.5	*34.4	*36.4	11.9	
Fitzroy	28.1	35.1	46.8	18.7	
Gold Coast^	56.0	57.8	55.2	-0.8	
Mackay	56.6	47.4	35.1	-21.5	
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	*22.9	n.a.	
Sunshine Coast^	57.7	50.8	49.8	-7.9	
Toowoomba^	41.3	32.4	39.0	-2.3	
Townsville^	45.9	46.1	41.7	-4.2	
Wide Bay^	42.5	48.0	36.7	-5.8	
South Australia^	**48.9**	**47.9**	**50.1**	**1.2**	
Greater Adelaide	**50.5**	**51.1**	**53.8**	**3.3**	
Adelaide - Central and Hills^	56.9	60.5	61.2	4.3	
Adelaide - North^	44.6	42.7	49.2	4.6	
Adelaide - South^	52.8	56.7	57.0	4.2	
Adelaide - West^	49.3	45.4	47.5	-1.8	
Rest of South Australia^	**43.2**	**36.5**	**36.1**	**-7.1**	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North^	41.7	33.3	39.6	-2.1	
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	39.2	n.a.	
South Australia - South East^	36.5	39.3	33.1	-3.4	
Western Australia^	**54.5**	**51.5**	**56.0**	**1.5**	
Greater Perth^	**55.3**	**52.3**	**57.2**	**1.9**	
Mandurah^	69.5	52.3	64.4	-5.1	
Perth - Inner	61.0	63.3	77.1	16.1	
Perth - North East^	43.7	49.8	52.3	8.6	
Perth - North West^	57.0	52.0	52.0	-5.0	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region**	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Perth - South East^	55.0	44.2	55.5	0.5	
Perth - South West^	55.6	58.3	56.8	1.2	
Rest of Western Australia^	**51.6**	**48.4**	**50.4**	**-1.2**	
Bunbury^	49.0	48.2	57.6	8.6	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt^	45.4	41.9	54.6	9.2	
Western Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	34.1	n.a.	
Tasmania	**53.2**	**49.0**	**48.8**	**-4.4**	
Greater Hobart^	**59.8**	**52.9**	**54.8**	**-5.0**	
Rest of Tasmania^	48.1	46.0	44.3	-3.8	
Launceston and North East^	48.6	49.8	45.5	-3.1	
South East^	58.4	44.8	47.5	-10.9	
West and North West^	43.6	42.0	42.2	-1.4	
Northern Territory^	**50.9**	**50.7**	**53.7**	**2.8**	
Greater Darwin^	**48.3**	**50.6**	**54.5**	**6.2**	
Rest of Northern Territory	**n.p.**	**n.p.**	**51.5**	n.a.	
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	51.5	n.a.	
Australian Capital Territory^	**59.3**	**56.3**	**58.9**	**-0.4**	
Australian Capital Cities	**53.7**	**53.2**	**55.5**	**1.8**	
Australian Rest of States	**49.7**	**46.1**	**47.2**	**-2.5**	

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Australian Capital Cities and Australian Rest of State are calculated using weighted Greater Capital City Statistical Area proportions. Care should be taken when comparing this data to other data in the table.

Persons 18 years or over.

Physical activity guideline is defined as 150 minutes of physical activity a week including walking for fitness/transport, moderate and/or vigorous physical activity.

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

** Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

n.p. Not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.6 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. Healthy lifestyles are important and contribute to longevity and a person's physical and mental wellbeing.[16]

- Between 2007-08 and 2014-15, the rate of daily smokers across Australia fell from 18.9 per cent to 14.5 per cent of the adult population.

Smoking rates across remoteness classes

- Daily smoking rates fell across all four of the reported remoteness classes at statistically significant levels between 2007-08 and 2014-15.
- The largest change in this period was an 8.9 percentage point reduction in the smoking rate for adults in remote areas, compared to the smallest change which was a 3.4 percentage point reduction in inner regional areas.

Table P 1.1.6.a Adults who are current daily smokers by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	*2007-08* *per cent*	*2011-12* *per cent*	*2014-15* *per cent*	*2007-08 - 2014-15* *change percentage points*	*Trend*
Major Cities	17.5	14.7	13.1	-4.4	
Inner Regional	20.1	18.3	16.7	-3.4	
Outer Regional	25.8	21.7	21.0	-4.8	
Remote	27.8	26.2	18.9	-8.9	
AUSTRALIA	18.9	16.1	14.5	-4.4	

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Excludes very remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates, and will only have a minor effect on aggregate estimates produced for individual states and territories, excepting the Northern Territory where the population living in very remote areas accounts for around 23% of persons.

Persons 18 years and over.

Smoking rates across major urban areas

- The proportion of adults who are daily smokers declined in almost all major urban areas.
- The largest statistically significant decline in the rate of adult smoking was recorded in Townsville, with a fall of 16.3 percentage points.[17]

[16] Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress,* Canberra.
[17] 2014-15 estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Table P 1.1.6.b Adults who are current daily smokers by major urban area

Major Urban Area***	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	17.4	13.2	12.1	-5.3	
Greater Melbourne	16.7	14.9	12.8	-3.9	
Greater Brisbane	19.0	16.6	13.8	-5.2	
Greater Perth	16.4	16.5	13.5	-2.9	
Greater Adelaide	17.5	15.0	11.6	-5.9	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads^	17.3	16.0	19.6	2.3	
Newcastle - Maitland^	20.5	14.8	15.9	-4.6	
Canberra - Queanbeyan^	16.4	13.0	13.9	-2.5	
Sunshine Coast^	19.4	13.4	18.4	-1.0	
Wollongong^	27.4	16.6	*21.3	-6.1	
Geelong^	*19.2	*13.9	*14.8	-4.4	
Greater Hobart^	19.4	18.4	16.8	-2.6	
Townsville	28.5	20.7	*12.2	-16.3	
Cairns^	*26.5	29.1	**13.3		
Greater Darwin^	*22.8	22.7	19.5	-3.3	
Toowoomba^	*22.3	18.6	*17.5	-4.8	
Ballarat^	*20.4	*24.0	**17.2		
Bendigo^	*14.7	*24.9	**24.6		
Albury - Wodonga^	*33.1	*17.4	**15.0		
Launceston^	22.9	15.8	18.2	-4.7	

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2011 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2011 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Persons 18 years and over.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

***Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

Smoking rates across sub-state regions

- Both Australian capital cities and rest of states recorded a decline in smokers by 4.6 and 3.9 percentage points respectively.
- All states have had declines in adult smoking between 2007-08 and 2014-15.

Table P 1.1.6.c Adults who are current daily smokers by sub-state region

Sub-State Region***	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales	**18.9**	**14.3**	**14.2**	**-4.7**	
Greater Sydney	**17.4**	**13.2**	**12.1**	**-5.3**	
Central Coast^	19.3	17.5	17.0	-2.3	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury^	*14.7	*7.7	*9.0	-5.7	
Sydney - Blacktown^	19.7	15.8	18.1	-1.6	
Sydney - City and Inner South	27.7	11.4	*7.8	-19.9	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs^	*9.7	10.5	*6.3	-3.4	
Sydney - Inner South West^	21.5	12.9	14.7	-6.8	
Sydney - Inner West^	15.5	11.5	*9.4	-6.1	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby^	*10.9	8.1	*7.0	-3.9	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	17.0	*6.2	*6.0	-11.0	
Sydney - Outer South West	27.2	*16.1	*14.0	-13.2	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains^	20.6	19.9	22.0	1.4	
Sydney - Parramatta^	16.2	18.1	12.4	-3.8	
Sydney - Ryde	n.p.	14.5	**4.2	n.a.	
Sydney - South West^	15.1	16.0	*10.7	-4.4	
Sydney - Sutherland^	*10.9	13.3	*16.3	5.4	
Rest of New South Wales^	**21.4**	**16.1**	**17.9**	**-3.5**	
Capital Region^	*20.6	*14.9	*29.6	9.0	
Central West^	26.5	*22.1	*18.7	-7.8	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton^	*19.5	*14.9	*17.6	-1.9	
Far West and Orana	n.p.	n.p.	25.7	n.a.	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle^	22.0	*11.4	*13.4	-8.6	
Illawarra^	27.3	16.3	*21.3	-6.0	
Mid North Coast^	*23.1	14.5	*21.8	-1.3	
Murray	n.p.	*12.7	**8.1	n.a.	
New England and North West^	23.7	20.9	*17.4	-6.3	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie^	21.4	15.7	*13.2	-8.2	
Richmond - Tweed^	*11.6	12.9	*16.2	4.6	
Riverina^	*15.0	*14.3	**10.8		
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven^	*19.9	27.8	**16.7		
Victoria	**17.1**	**16.3**	**13.7**	**-3.4**	
Greater Melbourne	**16.7**	**14.9**	**12.8**	**-3.9**	
Melbourne - Inner	17.9	10.9	9.5	-8.4	
Melbourne - Inner East^	13.5	*7.6	*8.5	-5.0	
Melbourne - Inner South	*5.8	10.6	14.8	9.0	
Melbourne - North East^	15.5	17.2	*13.1	-2.4	
Melbourne - North West^	18.1	18.2	*15.6	-2.5	
Melbourne - Outer East^	13.8	15.7	12.9	-0.9	
Melbourne - South East	20.5	12.6	14.0	-6.5	
Melbourne - West	22.1	23.0	12.9	-9.2	
Mornington Peninsula^	25.7	19.4	16.1	-9.6	
Rest of Victoria^	**18.4**	**20.3**	**17.2**	**-1.2**	
Ballarat^	*19.0	28.1	**17.5		

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region***	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Bendigo^	17.3	*16.7	*18.0	0.7	
Geelong^	16.7	*13.6	*11.9	-4.8	
Hume^	*14.3	27.2	**12.6		
Latrobe - Gippsland^	18.6	14.9	*20.5	1.9	
North West^	*23.6	24.4	*13.2	-10.4	
Shepparton^	19.9	25.3	28.8	8.9	
Warrnambool and South West^	*19.8	19.6	*15.7	-4.1	
Queensland	**21.5**	**17.8**	**16.1**	**-5.4**	
Greater Brisbane	**19.0**	**16.6**	**13.8**	**-5.2**	
Brisbane - East^	20.3	16.9	*12.9	-7.4	
Brisbane - North^	*17.1	14.2	*10.8	-6.3	
Brisbane - South^	*13.0	11.6	*9.4	-3.6	
Brisbane - West^	*7.7	*7.6	*8.1	0.4	
Brisbane Inner City^	11.6	12.4	*9.7	-1.9	
Ipswich^	24.8	19.0	18.8	-6.0	
Logan - Beaudesert	31.6	23.3	19.7	-11.9	
Moreton Bay - North^	21.6	23.9	18.1	-3.5	
Moreton Bay - South^	20.2	*17.5	*15.1	-5.1	
Rest of Queensland	**23.6**	**18.9**	**18.4**	**-5.2**	
Cairns^	27.9	26.0	*17.3	-10.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	24.0	22.3	*7.1	-16.9	
Fitzroy^	24.5	22.4	22.6	-1.9	
Gold Coast^	18.6	14.8	18.8	0.2	
Mackay^	24.8	25.9	25.4	0.6	
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	
Sunshine Coast^	19.2	13.2	18.1	-1.1	
Toowoomba^	*20.4	20.3	*14.4	-6.0	
Townsville	31.2	21.5	*14.6	-16.6	
Wide Bay^	25.9	17.4	*21.0	-4.9	
South Australia	**19.4**	**16.1**	**13.1**	**-6.3**	
Greater Adelaide	**17.5**	**15.0**	**11.6**	**-5.9**	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	15.5	9.5	7.2	-8.3	
Adelaide - North^	19.1	17.8	16.2	-2.9	
Adelaide - South	17.4	13.4	9.1	-8.3	
Adelaide - West^	17.4	19.3	13.1	-4.3	
Rest of South Australia	**26.4**	**20.3**	**18.4**	**-8.0**	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North^	*17.2	23.3	22.8	5.6	
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	**7.9	n.a.	
South Australia - South East	30.1	16.9	18.5	-11.6	
Western Australia	**17.3**	**17.7**	**14.3**	**-3.0**	
Greater Perth	**16.4**	**16.5**	**13.5**	**-2.9**	
Mandurah^	*19.5	21.0	*14.6	-4.9	
Perth - Inner^	*9.7	9.9	*5.6	-4.1	
Perth - North East^	18.7	19.6	22.5	3.8	
Perth - North West^	14.4	16.5	13.3	-1.1	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region***	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Perth - South East^	18.6	19.4	13.1	-5.5	
Perth - South West^	18.1	13.5	13.2	-4.9	
Rest of Western Australia^	**20.9**	**22.3**	**18.6**	**-2.3**	
Bunbury^	*14.1	21.6	*10.7	-3.4	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt^	19.6	18.3	*19.0	-0.6	
Western Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	30.4	n.a.	
Tasmania	**23.3**	**20.6**	**17.9**	**-5.4**	
Greater Hobart^	**19.4**	**18.4**	**16.8**	**-2.6**	
Rest of Tasmania	**26.3**	**22.2**	**18.8**	**-7.5**	
Launceston and North East^	23.1	17.9	19.0	-4.1	
South East^	32.2	25.8	*19.8	-12.4	
West and North West	28.3	26.7	18.3	-10.0	
Northern Territory^	**23.4**	**23.7**	**20.9**	**-2.5**	
Greater Darwin^	***22.8**	**22.7**	**19.5**	**-3.3**	
Rest of Northern Territory	**n.p.**	**n.p.**	**23.9**	n.a.	
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	23.9	n.a.	
Australian Capital Territory	**16.3**	**12.6**	**12.4**	**-3.9**	
Australian Capital Cities	**17.4**	**14.9**	**12.8**	**-4.6**	
Australian Rest of States	**22.0**	**18.7**	**18.1**	**-3.9**	

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Australian Capital Cities and Australian Rest of State are calculated using weighted Greater Capital City Statistical Area proportions. Care should be taken when comparing this data to other data in the table.

Persons 18 years and over.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

*** Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

n.p. Not published.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.2 Close relationships

P 1.2.1 Children developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and wellbeing

The proportion of children who are developmentally vulnerable because of their physical health and wellbeing provides an insight into childhood development, particularly of those children who are at risk of not achieving the skills required for their development.

The physical health and wellbeing of children refers to their physical readiness for the school day, physical independence and gross fine motor skills.[18]

- Across Australia, there was a 0.4 percentage point increase in the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable due to their physical health and wellbeing between 2009 and 2015.

Children who are developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and wellbeing across remoteness classes

- The proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable increased across four of the five remoteness classes between 2009 and 2015. Remote Australia was the only class which showed a decrease.
- The largest increase in the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable occurred in very remote Australia. It had a 1.6 percentage point increase from 21.8 per cent to 23.4 per cent between 2009 and 2015.
- The next largest increase was in inner regional Australia, which had a 0.7 percentage point rise to 10.5 percent of all children.
- Remote Australia was the only area to have a decrease in the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable, down from 13.2 per cent to 13.1 per cent of all children.

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

Remoteness Class	2009 per cent	2012 per cent	2015 per cent	2009 - 2015 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	8.6	8.6	8.9	0.3	
Inner Regional	9.8	10.0	10.5	0.7	
Outer Regional	11.5	11.3	11.6	0.1	
Remote	13.2	11.2	13.1	-0.1	
Very Remote	21.8	20.7	23.4	1.6	
AUSTRALIA	9.3	9.3	9.7	0.4	

Source: Department of Education and Training 2016, Australian Early Development Census (AEDC), National Report 2015: A Snapshot of Early Childhood Development in Australia

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

The AEDC geography was updated in order to match the 2011 ASGS. Revised boundaries were used for the 2015 collection and applied retrospectively to the 2009 and 2012 collections to allow trend analysis over all three cycles.

Children who score in the lowest 10 per cent of the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) 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.

[18] Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

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.

A home needs to be affordable and appropriate for those living in it. It should cater for the different needs of people at different stages of life, their physical abilities, and their cultural context. 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.[19]

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

Homelessness across remoteness classes

- The homelessness rate varied considerably across remoteness classes and decreased in three of the five classes between 2006 and 2011.
- 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 persons.
- Outer regional and remote areas of Australia also recorded reductions in the rate of homelessness.
- The homelessness rate increased in both the major cities (up 6.2 persons per 10,000) and inner regional areas (up 3.2 persons 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 2014, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Presents estimates of the prevalence of homelessness on Census night, using the ABS definition of homelessness.

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

Homelessness across sub-state regions

- At the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, the largest increase was a 42.2 per 10,000 person rise in the rate of homelessness in the Sydney - City and Inner South region.
- In contrast, at the same scale there was a decrease in the rate of homelessness in Queensland - Outback, with a 50 per 10,000 person decrease, down from 307.3 to 257.3 homeless people per 10,000 persons.

[19] Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress,* Canberra.

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	**33.9**	**40.8**	**6.9**
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	**35.3**	**42.6**	**7.3**
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	**48.3**	**45.8**	**-2.5**
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
Far North	468.9	347.1	-121.8
Outback - North	331.6	283.1	-48.5
Outback - South	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	**37.0**	**37.5**	**0.5**
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	**42.3**	**42.8**	0.5
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	**24.0**	**31.9**	**7.9**
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	**791.7**	**730.7**	**-61.0**
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	**29.3**	**50.0**	**20.7**

Source: ABS 2014, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

* Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2011 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2011 ASGS).

Presents estimates of the prevalence of homelessness on Census night, using the ABS definition of homelessness.

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

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 wellbeing.[20]

- The proportion of households living in overcrowded conditions in Australia increased from 3.2 per cent in 2006 to 4.0 per cent in 2016.

Overcrowded conditions across remoteness classes

- Overcrowding remained relatively steady across all remoteness classes, with only marginal increases and decreases observed.
- Overcrowded conditions increased from 2006 to 2016 in major cities and very remote Australia. The largest increase was seen in major cities, where the proportion of households living in overcrowded conditions increased from 3.4 per cent in 2006 to 4.5 per cent in 2016.
- Overcrowding decreased marginally in inner regional, outer regional and remote Australia. The largest decrease was seen in remote Australia, with a decrease from 4.5 per cent to 4.2 cent between 2006 and 2016.

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

Remoteness Class	*2006 per cent*	*2011 per cent*	*2016 per cent*	*2006 - 2016 change percentage points*	*Trend*
Major Cities	3.4	3.9	4.5	1.1	
Inner Regional	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	
Outer Regional	3.0	2.9	2.9	-0.1	
Remote	4.5	4.8	4.2	-0.3	
Very Remote	14.1	14.5	14.5	0.4	
AUSTRALIA	3.2	3.6	4.0	0.8	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

For the purposes of this indicator overcrowded conditions are defined as dwellings requiring one or more bedrooms.

Dwellings requiring one or more bedrooms is determined using criteria based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard, which takes into account a series of household demographics, such as the number of usual residents, their relationship to each other, age and sex.

Overcrowded conditions across major urban areas

- Overcrowded conditions increased across most major urban areas, with the biggest increase observed in Greater Sydney.
- Townsville, Toowoomba and Ballarat were the only major urban areas which had a decrease in overcrowded conditions, with Townsville experiencing the largest decrease of 0.4 percentage points between 2006 and 2016.
- The rates of overcrowding in Bendigo, the Sunshine Coast, Newcastle - Maitland, and Albury - Wodonga remained relatively steady over the decade.

[20] Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

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

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	5.1	6.0	7.0	1.9	
Greater Melbourne	3.5	4.0	4.5	1.0	
Greater Brisbane	2.7	3.0	3.3	0.6	
Greater Perth	1.6	2.2	2.4	0.8	
Greater Adelaide	2.3	2.7	3.0	0.7	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	2.5	2.8	3.1	0.6	
Newcastle - Maitland	2.7	2.8	2.7	0.0	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	1.9	2.4	2.8	0.9	
Sunshine Coast	2.0	1.8	2.0	0.0	
Wollongong	2.7	3.1	3.5	0.8	
Geelong	2.1	2.2	2.2	0.1	
Greater Hobart	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.1	
Townsville	3.0	3.0	2.6	-0.4	
Cairns	3.7	3.8	4.0	0.3	
Greater Darwin	5.5	6.2	6.4	0.9	
Toowoomba	2.1	2.0	2.0	-0.1	
Ballarat	2.2	2.1	1.9	-0.3	
Bendigo	2.2	2.3	2.2	0.0	
Albury - Wodonga	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.0	
Launceston	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of enumeration.

For the purposes of this indicator overcrowded conditions are defined as dwellings requiring one or more bedrooms.

Dwellings requiring one or more bedrooms is determined using criteria based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard, which takes into account a series of household demographics, such as the number of usual residents, their relationship to each other, age and sex.

Overcrowded conditions across sub-state regions

- Overcrowded conditions increased across most sub-state regions across Australia from 2006 to 2016.
- The largest increases across the sub-state regions were experienced in areas located in Greater Sydney. The largest increase occurred in Sydney - Parramatta with an increase of 3.7 percentage points from 8.4 per cent in 2006 to 12.1 per cent in 2016.
- The largest decrease across the sub-state regions was in Western Australia - Outback (North) with a decline of 2.3 percentage points, driven by a decline in the Kimberley (3.9 percentage points).

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales	**4.1**	**4.7**	**5.4**	**1.3**	
Greater Sydney	**5.1**	**6.0**	**7.0**	**1.9**	
Central Coast	2.2	2.5	2.7	0.5	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	1.7	1.9	2.2	0.5	
Sydney - Blacktown	5.5	6.8	7.3	1.8	
Sydney - City and Inner South	7.6	8.7	10.6	3.0	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	4.4	5.2	6.2	1.8	
Sydney - Inner South West	8.4	9.7	11.4	3.0	
Sydney - Inner West	5.9	6.8	8.6	2.7	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	2.9	3.6	4.5	1.6	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	2.8	3.3	3.8	1.0	
Sydney - Outer South West	3.7	4.3	4.6	0.9	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	2.8	3.2	3.3	0.5	
Sydney - Parramatta	8.4	9.9	12.1	3.7	
Sydney - Ryde	4.1	4.8	6.3	2.2	
Sydney - South West	8.4	9.7	10.3	1.9	
Sydney - Sutherland	2.3	2.7	2.7	0.4	
Rest of New South Wales	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**0.1**	
Capital Region	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.1	
Central West	2.3	2.3	2.2	-0.1	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	2.8	2.9	3.1	0.3	
Far West and Orana	3.2	3.0	3.0	-0.2	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	2.5	2.6	2.5	0.0	
Illawarra	2.7	3.1	3.5	0.8	
Mid North Coast	2.4	2.5	2.6	0.2	
Murray	1.9	1.7	2.0	0.1	
New England and North West	2.7	2.6	2.6	-0.1	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	2.6	2.8	2.7	0.1	
Richmond - Tweed	3.1	2.8	2.8	-0.3	
Riverina	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.3	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	1.8	1.9	2.0	0.2	
Victoria	**3.2**	**3.5**	**3.9**	**0.7**	
Greater Melbourne	**3.5**	**4.0**	**4.5**	**1.0**	
Melbourne - Inner	4.4	5.1	6.0	1.6	
Melbourne - Inner East	2.5	2.8	3.2	0.7	
Melbourne - Inner South	2.4	2.8	2.8	0.4	
Melbourne - North East	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.1	
Melbourne - North West	4.5	5.0	5.6	1.1	
Melbourne - Outer East	2.2	2.4	2.5	0.3	
Melbourne - South East	4.3	5.1	5.6	1.3	
Melbourne - West	4.8	5.1	5.6	0.8	
Mornington Peninsula	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	
Rest of Victoria	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**-0.1**	
Ballarat	2.3	2.3	2.1	-0.2	
Bendigo	2.3	2.3	2.1	-0.2	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Geelong	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	
Hume	2.1	1.9	1.9	-0.2	
Latrobe - Gippsland	2.1	2.0	1.9	-0.2	
North West	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Shepparton	2.6	2.8	2.9	0.3	
Warrnambool and South West	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	
Queensland	**2.9**	**3.1**	**3.1**	**0.2**	
Greater Brisbane	**2.7**	**3.0**	**3.3**	**0.6**	
Brisbane - East	1.9	2.0	1.9	0.0	
Brisbane - North	2.2	2.5	2.7	0.5	
Brisbane - South	2.8	3.5	3.9	1.1	
Brisbane - West	1.9	2.2	2.4	0.5	
Brisbane Inner City	3.1	3.7	4.4	1.3	
Ipswich	3.6	3.8	3.9	0.3	
Logan - Beaudesert	3.5	4.0	4.5	1.0	
Moreton Bay - North	2.5	2.4	2.7	0.2	
Moreton Bay - South	1.9	1.7	2.0	0.1	
Rest of Queensland	**3.2**	**3.1**	**3.0**	**-0.2**	
Cairns	4.4	4.2	4.3	-0.1	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	2.7	2.6	2.5	-0.2	
Central Queensland	3.5	3.3	2.6	-0.9	
Gold Coast	2.5	2.8	3.1	0.6	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	3.7	3.4	2.4	-1.3	
Queensland - Outback	8.7	8.8	8.4	-0.3	
Far North	15.5	15.0	14.3	-1.2	
Outback - North	7.5	7.9	6.9	-0.6	
Outback - South	3.0	3.3	2.5	-0.5	
Sunshine Coast	2.2	1.9	2.1	-0.1	
Toowoomba	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.1	
Townsville	3.3	3.3	2.8	-0.5	
Wide Bay	3.0	2.8	2.6	-0.4	
South Australia	**2.3**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**0.4**	
Greater Adelaide	**2.3**	**2.7**	**3.0**	**0.7**	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	2.1	2.5	2.6	0.5	
Adelaide - North	2.6	3.1	3.7	1.1	
Adelaide - South	1.7	1.9	2.0	0.3	
Adelaide - West	3.1	3.5	3.7	0.6	
Rest of South Australia	**2.1**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**-0.1**	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	
South Australia - Outback	3.1	3.0	2.7	-0.4	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	2.2	2.3	1.9	-0.3	
Outback - North and East	4.9	4.6	4.6	-0.3	
South Australia - South East	2.0	1.8	1.9	-0.1	
Western Australia	**1.9**	**2.4**	**2.5**	**0.6**	
Greater Perth	**1.6**	**2.2**	**2.4**	**0.8**	
Mandurah	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.2	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Perth - Inner	2.1	2.8	3.2	1.1	
Perth - North East	1.8	2.4	2.6	0.8	
Perth - North West	1.4	2.0	2.1	0.7	
Perth - South East	1.9	2.7	3.1	1.2	
Perth - South West	1.3	1.6	1.8	0.5	
Rest of Western Australia	**3.1**	**3.2**	**2.9**	**-0.2**	
Bunbury	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.0	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.0	2.1	2.3	0.3	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	9.6	9.8	7.3	-2.3	
Kimberley	15.5	14.6	11.6	-3.9	
East Pilbara	6.5	7.6	5.4	-1.1	
West Pilbara	5.0	5.2	3.5	-1.5	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	3.3	3.4	3.1	-0.2	
Esperance	2.5	1.6	1.8	-0.7	
Gascoyne	5.4	5.7	5.2	-0.2	
Goldfields	3.7	4.5	4.1	0.4	
Mid West	2.8	2.9	2.4	-0.4	
Tasmania	**2.5**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**0.0**	
Greater Hobart	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**0.1**	
Rest of Tasmania	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**-0.1**	
Launceston and North East	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	
South East	3.4	2.9	2.7	-0.7	
West and North West	2.2	2.1	2.1	-0.1	
Northern Territory	**10.7**	**11.2**	**11.1**	**0.4**	
Greater Darwin	**5.5**	**6.2**	**6.4**	**0.9**	
Rest of Northern Territory	**19.6**	**19.9**	**20.4**	**0.8**	
Northern Territory - Outback	19.6	19.9	20.4	0.8	
Alice Springs	12.1	12.5	12.3	0.2	
Barkly	21.1	25.1	21.8	0.7	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	30.8	32.0	31.9	1.1	
East Arnhem	30.6	28.5	33.2	2.6	
Katherine	23.8	21.0	22.2	-1.6	
Australian Capital Territory	**1.9**	**2.3**	**2.8**	**0.9**	
Australian Capital Cities	**3.5**	**4.1**	**4.6**	**1.1**	
Australian Rest of States	**2.8**	**2.8**	**2.7**	**-0.1**	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of enumeration.

For the purposes of this indicator overcrowded conditions are defined as dwellings requiring one or more bedrooms.

Dwellings requiring one or more bedrooms is determined using criteria based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard, which takes into account a series of household demographics, such as the number of usual residents, their relationship to each other, age and sex.

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 over time – between ownership and renting for example – may reflect the opportunities Australians have to choose their housing and investment options.[21]

- The proportion of households that own their own home, with or without a mortgage, decreased across Australia by 2.7 percentage points from 69.8 per cent in 2006 to 67.1 per cent in 2016.

Households that own their own home across remoteness classes

- The rate of home ownership declined across all remoteness classes. The largest decrease was observed in remote Australia with a decline of 4.2 percentage points from 60.4 per cent in 2006 to 56.2 per cent in 2016.
- The smallest decline was recorded in very remote Australia, with a decline of 1.3 percentage points from 43.5 per cent in 2006 to 42.2 per cent in 2016.

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

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	69.3	68.0	66.2	-3.1	
Inner Regional	73.4	72.0	71.7	-1.7	
Outer Regional	69.9	68.3	68.0	-1.9	
Remote	60.4	57.6	56.2	-4.2	
Very Remote	43.5	42.9	42.2	-1.3	
AUSTRALIA	69.8	68.5	67.1	-2.7	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Owner occupied dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Households that own their own home across major urban areas

- The rate of home ownership declined across all major urban areas with the exception of the Sunshine Coast, where home ownership increased by 1.2 percentage points from 66.2 per cent in 2006 to 67.4 per cent in 2016.
- The largest decline was observed in Greater Darwin, where the rate of home ownership fell by 5.1 percentage points, from 58.9 per cent in 2006 to 53.8 per cent in 2016. This was closely followed by Greater Melbourne where home ownership fell by 5.0 percentage points from 73.1 per cent in 2006 to 68.1 in 2016.
- Only three major urban areas – Greater Perth, Wollongong and Cairns – experienced a decline of less than 1.0 percentage point between 2006 and 2016.

[21] Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress,* Canberra.

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

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	66.8	66.6	63.9	-2.9	
Greater Melbourne	73.1	71.1	68.1	-5.0	
Greater Brisbane	67.5	65.3	63.6	-3.9	
Greater Perth	72.3	70.4	71.4	-0.9	
Greater Adelaide	71.4	69.5	68.6	-2.8	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	64.0	63.1	62.7	-1.3	
Newcastle - Maitland	70.9	70.1	68.8	-2.1	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	68.9	67.7	66.2	-2.7	
Sunshine Coast	66.2	67.0	67.4	1.2	
Wollongong	70.1	69.5	69.3	-0.8	
Geelong	74.3	72.4	71.0	-3.3	
Greater Hobart	72.4	70.9	69.7	-2.7	
Townsville	62.0	59.3	58.0	-4.0	
Cairns	58.4	57.4	58.0	-0.4	
Greater Darwin	58.9	56.5	53.8	-5.1	
Toowoomba	68.2	66.6	65.0	-3.2	
Ballarat	70.5	68.6	66.5	-4.0	
Bendigo	70.5	69.3	67.6	-2.9	
Albury - Wodonga	65.3	64.1	63.1	-2.2	
Launceston	68.9	67.5	66.2	-2.7	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Owner occupied dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Households that own their own home across sub-state regions

- The rate of home ownership declined in a majority of sub-state regions across Australia from 2006 to 2016.
- At the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, the single largest decline was observed in Western Australia - Outback (North), with a fall of 10.5 percentage points from 42.3 per cent in 2006 to 31.8 per cent in 2016. For smaller areas within this region, there was a large variation in changes in the home ownership rate, ranging from declines of 3.3 percentage points to 23.3 percentage points.
- Very few regions experienced an increase in home ownership. The largest increase among the Statistical Area Level 4 regions was recorded in the Sunshine Coast, with a rise of 1.1 percentage points from 67.5 per cent in 2006 to 68.6 per cent in 2016. This was followed by Bunbury and Cairns rising 0.5 and 0.4 percentage points respectively. At the smaller regional scale, some outback areas of South Australia, the Northern Territory, Queensland and Western Australia also experienced small rises in the home ownership rate in this period.

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

Sub-State Region	*2006 per cent*	*2011 per cent*	*2016 per cent*	*2006 - 2016 change percentage points*	*Trend*
New South Wales	**68.5**	**68.1**	**66.2**	**-2.3**	
Greater Sydney	**66.8**	**66.6**	**63.9**	**-2.9**	
Central Coast	71.8	70.8	70.8	-1.0	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	84.1	84.2	81.9	-2.2	
Sydney - Blacktown	67.7	68.5	66.2	-1.5	
Sydney - City and Inner South	43.5	44.1	40.4	-3.1	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	54.2	53.9	52.6	-1.6	
Sydney - Inner South West	67.1	67.2	62.8	-4.3	
Sydney - Inner West	60.9	61.4	58.0	-2.9	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	68.1	68.2	66.1	-2.0	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	72.0	71.9	71.7	-0.3	
Sydney - Outer South West	71.8	72.9	71.1	-0.7	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	73.2	73.3	71.3	-1.9	
Sydney - Parramatta	61.6	61.7	56.6	-5.0	
Sydney - Ryde	69.2	68.1	64.3	-4.9	
Sydney - South West	68.4	68.2	65.5	-2.9	
Sydney - Sutherland	77.6	78.0	77.6	0.0	
Rest of New South Wales	**71.2**	**70.3**	**70.0**	**-1.2**	
Capital Region	72.9	72.7	72.5	-0.4	
Central West	71.7	70.6	70.2	-1.5	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	70.6	69.5	70.0	-0.6	
Far West and Orana	69.1	67.9	67.0	-2.1	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	72.5	70.9	69.8	-2.7	
Illawarra	70.4	69.7	69.5	-0.9	
Mid North Coast	72.2	71.2	71.7	-0.5	
Murray	70.8	70.2	69.5	-1.3	
New England and North West	69.2	67.9	66.5	-2.7	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	70.8	70.3	69.7	-1.1	
Richmond - Tweed	69.8	69.2	69.9	0.1	
Riverina	70.1	69.1	68.0	-2.1	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	75.2	74.5	74.6	-0.6	
Victoria	**73.6**	**71.7**	**69.4**	**-4.2**	
Greater Melbourne	**73.1**	**71.1**	**68.1**	**-5.0**	
Melbourne - Inner	49.3	48.5	44.7	-4.6	
Melbourne - Inner East	75.6	73.4	70.1	-5.5	
Melbourne - Inner South	72.9	71.3	69.4	-3.5	
Melbourne - North East	78.2	76.4	73.5	-4.7	
Melbourne - North West	80.5	78.1	74.5	-6.0	
Melbourne - Outer East	82.2	80.8	79.3	-2.9	
Melbourne - South East	76.8	74.3	72.0	-4.8	
Melbourne - West	75.7	72.4	69.5	-6.2	
Mornington Peninsula	76.4	74.2	73.3	-3.1	
Rest of Victoria	**75.0**	**73.6**	**73.0**	**-2.0**	
Ballarat	75.8	73.9	72.5	-3.3	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Bendigo	75.2	74.3	73.4	-1.8	
Geelong	75.3	73.4	72.2	-3.1	
Hume	73.5	73.0	72.8	-0.7	
Latrobe - Gippsland	76.6	74.9	74.9	-1.7	
North West	74.4	72.4	72.1	-2.3	
Shepparton	73.4	71.9	71.9	-1.5	
Warrnambool and South West	74.8	73.7	73.6	-1.2	
Queensland	**66.6**	**64.9**	**63.9**	**-2.7**	
Greater Brisbane	**67.5**	**65.3**	**63.6**	**-3.9**	
Brisbane - East	72.6	71.9	72.1	-0.5	
Brisbane - North	69.2	66.1	63.6	-5.6	
Brisbane - South	66.2	64.9	63.8	-2.4	
Brisbane - West	72.3	70.8	70.3	-2.0	
Brisbane Inner City	50.3	49.6	48.0	-2.3	
Ipswich	68.8	64.1	62.0	-6.8	
Logan - Beaudesert	69.0	67.2	64.9	-4.1	
Moreton Bay - North	67.5	64.3	63.9	-3.6	
Moreton Bay - South	79.7	75.5	70.2	-9.5	
Rest of Queensland	**65.8**	**64.6**	**64.2**	**-1.6**	
Cairns	61.6	61.2	62.0	0.4	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	70.0	67.8	66.8	-3.2	
Central Queensland	66.8	65.0	64.0	-2.8	
Gold Coast	63.6	62.8	62.1	-1.5	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	65.5	63.1	62.1	-3.4	
Queensland - Outback	52.2	52.0	50.8	-1.4	
Far North	36.5	39.1	37.2	0.7	
Outback - North	55.5	53.4	52.0	-3.5	
Outback - South	64.8	64.1	65.6	0.8	
Sunshine Coast	67.5	68.1	68.6	1.1	
Toowoomba	68.9	67.0	65.7	-3.2	
Townsville	64.7	62.5	61.5	-3.2	
Wide Bay	72.0	69.5	69.5	-2.5	
South Australia	**71.4**	**69.7**	**69.0**	**-2.4**	
Greater Adelaide	**71.4**	**69.5**	**68.6**	**-2.8**	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	70.5	68.9	68.8	-1.7	
Adelaide - North	72.6	69.9	68.4	-4.2	
Adelaide - South	74.6	73.0	72.1	-2.5	
Adelaide - West	65.6	64.4	63.4	-2.2	
Rest of South Australia	**71.4**	**70.1**	**70.3**	**-1.1**	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	77.5	75.7	75.4	-2.1	
South Australia - Outback	61.7	60.8	61.5	-0.2	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	64.4	64.2	64.8	0.4	
Outback - North and East	55.8	53.5	53.4	-2.4	
South Australia - South East	72.2	71.0	71.1	-1.1	
Western Australia	**70.7**	**68.7**	**69.7**	**-1.0**	
Greater Perth	**72.3**	**70.4**	**71.4**	**-0.9**	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Mandurah	70.4	66.2	70.2	-0.2	
Perth - Inner	62.0	58.5	59.6	-2.4	
Perth - North East	75.4	73.8	75.0	-0.4	
Perth - North West	74.4	73.1	73.7	-0.7	
Perth - South East	71.5	69.8	70.5	-1.0	
Perth - South West	74.0	72.2	73.0	-1.0	
Rest of Western Australia	**65.2**	**62.8**	**63.4**	**-1.8**	
Bunbury	71.0	69.4	71.5	0.5	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	72.0	70.4	71.4	-0.6	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	42.3	35.9	31.8	-10.5	
Kimberley	47.3	45.0	44.0	-3.3	
East Pilbara	41.6	27.9	18.3	-23.3	
West Pilbara	35.4	27.8	23.5	-11.9	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	63.5	62.4	63.4	-0.1	
Esperance	63.8	63.1	65.1	1.3	
Gascoyne	61.9	64.2	64.9	3.0	
Goldfields	59.5	56.0	56.6	-2.9	
Mid West	66.6	65.9	66.9	0.3	
Tasmania	**73.1**	**71.9**	**70.8**	**-2.3**	
Greater Hobart	**72.4**	**70.9**	**69.7**	**-2.7**	
Rest of Tasmania	**73.7**	**72.6**	**71.7**	**-2.0**	
Launceston and North East	72.5	71.3	70.2	-2.3	
South East	80.7	80.2	80.4	-0.3	
West and North West	73.0	71.8	70.6	-2.4	
Northern Territory	**50.6**	**49.2**	**48.0**	**-2.6**	
Greater Darwin	**58.9**	**56.5**	**53.8**	**-5.1**	
Rest of Northern Territory	**37.5**	**37.5**	**37.5**	**0.0**	
Northern Territory - Outback	37.5	37.5	37.5	0.0	
Alice Springs	46.8	47.0	45.6	-1.2	
Barkly	34.1	32.2	33.1	-1.0	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	29.4	30.5	32.5	3.1	
East Arnhem	4.4	3.6	3.6	-0.8	
Katherine	40.9	42.1	42.0	1.1	
Australian Capital Territory	**69.2**	**67.9**	**66.6**	**-2.6**	
Australian Capital Cities	**69.9**	**68.5**	**66.6**	**-3.3**	
Australian Rest of States	**69.8**	**68.5**	**68.2**	**-1.6**	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of enumeration.

Owner occupied dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

P 1.3.4 Recognising traditional country

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as homelands 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.[22]

- There has been an increase in the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as a homeland or traditional country across Australia, up by 4.5 percentage points from 69.6 per cent in 2002 to 74.1 per cent in 2014-15.

Recognising traditional country across remoteness classes

- The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as a homeland or traditional country has increased across all reported remoteness classes.
- The highest rise occurred in the combined inner and outer regional Australia, with an increase of 8.4 percentage points from 2002 to 2014-15.
- Remote and very remote Australia had the highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as a homeland or traditional country, with 88.5 per cent identifying as such in 2014-15.

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	2002 per cent	2008 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2002 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities^	62.5	67.1	67.4	4.9	
Inner and Outer Regional	64.1	66.7	72.5	8.4	
Remote and Very Remote^	85.8	86.1	88.5	2.7	
AUSTRALIA	69.6	71.7	74.1	4.5	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised request, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4714.0)

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years and over.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

[22] Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

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. This indicator also 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.

Crimes committed against individuals can directly affect the physical, financial and emotional wellbeing 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.[23]

- There was a 0.5 percentage point decrease in the physical assault rate in Australia, from 2.9 per cent in 2009-10 to 2.4 per cent in 2015-16.

Victims of physical assault across remoteness classes

- Between 2009-10 and 2015-16, the physical assault victimisation rate decreased in major cities (by 0.7 percentage points), and in outer regional, remote and very remote Australia (by 0.2 percentage points). The decrease in major cities is statistically significant.
- The victimisation rate in inner regional Australia increased marginally, up by 0.1 percentage points.

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

Remoteness Class	2009-10 per cent	2012-13 per cent	2015-16 per cent	2009-10 - 2015-16 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	2.9	2.4	2.2	-0.7	
Inner Regional^	2.6	3.1	2.7	0.1	
Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote^	3.4	3.7	3.2	-0.2	
AUSTRALIA	2.9	2.7	2.4	-0.5	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2010-11 to 2015-16 (cat. no. 4530.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

[23] Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress,* Canberra.

Victims of physical assault across capital cities and balance of state

- The physical assault victimisation rate fell across all reported capital cities between 2009-10 and 2015-16. Statistically significant decreases in the rate of physical assault were recorded in Greater Sydney, Greater Brisbane and Greater Adelaide.
- Across all capital city and balance of state areas, the largest decrease in the physical assault victimisation rate between 2009-10 and 2015-16 occurred in Greater Adelaide, with a fall of 1.7 percentage points.
- Among the balance of state areas, the rest of Tasmania recorded the largest and only statistically significant decrease in the rate of physical assault (1.1 percentage points).
- Four out of seven balance of state areas saw an increase in rates of physical assault. Rest of Western Australia experienced the largest increase (1.1 percentage points), followed by equivalent increases in rest of New South Wales (0.8 percentage points) and rest of Northern Territory[24] (0.8 percentage points). The increase in rest of New South Wales over this period is statistically significant.

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*	*2012-13* *per cent*	*2015-16* *per cent*	*2009-10 - 2015-16* *change percentage points*	*Trend*
New South Wales^	**2.4**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**-0.4**	
Greater Sydney	2.5	1.9	1.7	-0.8	
Rest of New South Wales	2.1	2.9	2.9	0.8	
Victoria^	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.5**	**-0.1**	
Greater Melbourne^	2.6	2.7	2.5	-0.1	
Rest of Victoria^	2.7	2.5	2.3	-0.4	
Queensland	**3.5**	**3.1**	**2.6**	**-0.9**	
Greater Brisbane	3.3	2.3	2.3	-1.0	
Rest of Queensland^	3.6	3.7	2.6	-1.0	
South Australia	**3.3**	**2.6**	**2.0**	**-1.3**	
Greater Adelaide	3.7	2.4	2.0	-1.7	
Rest of South Australia^	*2.0	3.1	*2.3	0.3	
Western Australia^	**3.9**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**-0.3**	
Greater Perth^	3.5	3.5	3.0	-0.5	
Rest of Western Australia^	5.2	3.6	6.3	1.1	
Tasmania	**2.9**	**2.6**	**2.1**	**-0.8**	
Greater Hobart^	3.2	3.4	3.1	-0.1	
Rest of Tasmania	2.7	2.0	1.6	-1.1	
Northern Territory^	**5.3**	**4.6**	**5.0**	**-0.3**	
Greater Darwin	n.a	4.7	4.7	n.a.	
Rest of Northern Territory^	5.3	4.2	*6.1	0.8	
Australian Capital Territory^	**2.7**	**2.6**	*1.5	**-1.2**	
Australian Capital Cities	**2.9**	**2.5**	**2.3**	**-0.6**	
Australian Rest of States^	**2.9**	**3.1**	**2.9**	**0.0**	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2010-11 to 2015-16 (cat. no. 4530.0)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

n.a. Not available.

[24] 2015-16 estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

P 1.4.2 Victims of malicious property damage

Crime takes many forms and can have a major impact on the wellbeing 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.[25]

Malicious property damage is the intentional damage, defacement or destruction to a part of a person's home or anything usually kept at home.[26] 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. It collects information on individuals' experiences of crime, and 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 in Australia fell by 4.3 percentage points between 2009-10 and 2015-16.

Victims of malicious property damage by remoteness classes

- The rate of malicious property damage fell across all reported remoteness class groupings, with the largest decline in major cities, down 4.8 percentage points between 2009-10 and 2015-16.

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

Remoteness Class	*2009-10* *per cent*	*2012-13* *per cent*	*2015-16* *per cent*	*2009-10 - 2015-16* *change percentage points*	*Trend*
Major Cities	9.9	6.6	5.1	-4.8	
Inner Regional	7.2	5.3	4.1	-3.1	
Outer Regional, Remote, and Very Remote	8.1	5.9	4.2	-3.9	
AUSTRALIA	9.1	6.3	4.8	-4.3	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2015-16 (cat. no. 4530.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Households that have experienced malicious property damage in the last 12 months.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

[25] Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.
[26] ABS 2017, *Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2015-16* (cat. no. 4530.0), Canberra.

Victims of malicious property damage by capital cities and balance of state

- Capital cities and rest of state regions experienced falls in the victimisation rate for malicious property damage between 2009-10 and 2015-16. All falls were statistically significant, with the exception of the rest of Northern Territory and rest of South Australia.
- Over the period from 2009-10 to 2015-16, the largest fall in the malicious property damage victimisation rate occurred in the Australian Capital Territory (a decrease of 6.9 percentage points), followed by Greater Adelaide (decrease of 6.5 percentage points).
- Between 2009-10 and 2015-16 the malicious property damage victimisation rate decreased by 4.5 percentage points for all capital cities, while it decreased by 4.1 percentage points for rest of state areas.
- In 2015-16, the highest rate of victimisation of malicious property damage occurred in the rest of Northern Territory (10.3 per cent). The lowest rate was recorded in the rest of Queensland (2.4 per cent).

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*	*2012-13* *per cent*	*2015-16* *per cent*	*2009-10 - 2015-16* *change percentage points*	*Trend*
New South Wales	**8.5**	**6.0**	**4.4**	**-4.1**	
Greater Sydney	8.7	6.2	4.0	-4.7	
Rest of New South Wales	8.0	5.8	4.6	-3.4	
Victoria	**9.4**	**6.5**	**5.5**	**-3.9**	
Greater Melbourne	10.0	6.6	6.2	-3.8	
Rest of Victoria	7.8	6.4	3.5	-4.3	
Queensland	**7.3**	**4.5**	**2.9**	**-4.4**	
Greater Brisbane	7.6	5.1	3.3	-4.3	
Rest of Queensland	7.0	4.1	2.4	-4.6	
South Australia	**10.4**	**6.3**	**5.6**	**-4.8**	
Greater Adelaide	12.3	6.9	5.8	-6.5	
Rest of South Australia^	5.2	4.8	4.8	-0.4	
Western Australia	**12.2**	**9.2**	**7.2**	**-5.0**	
Greater Perth	12.2	9.5	7.4	-4.8	
Rest of Western Australia	12.0	8.5	6.4	-5.6	
Tasmania	**9.7**	**6.7**	**5.7**	**-4.0**	
Greater Hobart	11.3	8.2	6.6	-4.7	
Rest of Tasmania	8.6	5.5	5.0	-3.6	
Northern Territory	**13.4**	**8.7**	**8.1**	**-5.3**	
Greater Darwin	n.a	n.a	7.2	n.a	
Rest of Northern Territory^	13.4	8.7	10.3	-3.1	
Australian Capital Territory	**12.9**	**7.2**	**6.0**	**-6.9**	
Australian Capital Cities	**9.8**	**6.7**	**5.3**	**-4.5**	
Australian Rest of States	**8.1**	**5.7**	**4.0**	**-4.1**	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2015-16 (cat. no. 4530.0)

Households that have experienced malicious property damage in the last 12 months.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

n.a. Not available.

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 and community wellbeing, 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 into account variations in the size of populations across regions.
- 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.

- Nationally road fatalities fell from a rate of 5.7 fatalities per 100,000 people in 2012 to 5.4 fatalities per 100,000 people in 2016, representing a 0.3 decline in fatalities per 100,000 people over the period.

Road fatalities across remoteness classes

- Road fatalities in inner regional areas declined by 1.0 fatalities per 100,000 people between 2012 and 2016, whereas major cities declined at the same rate as the national average (down 0.3 fatalities per 100,000).
- Remote areas and very remote areas continue to have higher road fatality rates per 100,000 people year on year compared to all other classes.
- Road fatalities in outer regional areas increased by 0.1 fatalities per 100,000 people between 2012 and 2016.

Table P 1.4.3.a Road fatalities by remoteness class

Remoteness Area	*2012 people per 100,000*	*2014 people per 100,000*	*2016 people per 100,000*	*2012-2016 change people per 100,000*	*Trend*
Major Cities	2.9	2.3	2.6	-0.3	
Inner Regional	10.8	9.2	9.8	-1.0	
Outer Regional	13.8	11.7	13.9	0.1	
Remote*	16.1	19.9	17.9	n.a.	
Very Remote*	27.8	32.6	35.6	n.a.	
AUSTRALIA	5.7	4.9	5.4	-0.3	

Source: BITRE 2017, Unpublished data, National Crash Database; BITRE 2016, Road Trauma Australia; and ABS 2016, Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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.

Up to two and seven fatalities in each year were unable to be allocated to a remoteness class and as such, have been excluded from remoteness class figures. They are however included in the total for Australia. The unallocated fatalities represent less than 0.01 per cent of total road fatalities.

* Due to year on year data variation, change and trend comparisons over time have not been reported for remote and very remote areas.

n.a. Not available.

Road fatalities across capital cities and balance of state

- Overall there was a decrease in road fatality rates for all Australian capital cities and rest of state areas. However, regions outside capital cities still have higher rates of road fatalities compared to capital city areas.
- The largest declines in road fatality rates between 2012 and 2016 were in the Northern Territory (down 2.5 fatalities per 100,000 people), Greater Darwin (down 2.4 fatalities per 100,000 people), and the Rest of Queensland (down 2.2 fatalities per 100,000 people).
- Increases in the rate of road fatalities between 2012 and 2016 were reported in Greater Hobart (up 3.0 fatalities per 100,000 people), Tasmania (up 1.0 fatalities per 100,000 people) and Greater Brisbane (up 0.5 fatalities per 100,000 people).

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

Capital City / Balance of State	*2012 people per 100,000*	*2014 people per 100,000*	*2016 people per 100,000*	*2012-2016 change people per 100,000*	*Trend*
New South Wales	**5.0**	**4.1**	**4.9**	**-0.1**	
Greater Sydney	2.5	2.1	2.5	-0.1	
Rest of New South Wales	9.5	7.7	9.4	-0.1	
Victoria	**5.0**	**4.2**	**4.7**	**-0.3**	
Greater Melbourne	3.2	2.6	3.0	-0.2	
Rest of Victoria	10.5	9.2	10.1	-0.4	
Queensland	**6.1**	**4.7**	**5.2**	**-0.9**	
Greater Brisbane	3.2	2.5	3.7	0.5	
Rest of Queensland	8.8	6.8	6.6	-2.2	
South Australia	**5.7**	**6.4**	**5.0**	**-0.7**	
Greater Adelaide	3.4	2.9	2.6	-0.8	
Rest of South Australia	13.2	18.2	13.4	0.2	
Western Australia	**7.5**	**7.2**	**7.4**	**-0.1**	
Greater Perth	4.9	4.0	3.7	-1.2	
Rest of Western Australia*	17.1	18.9	22.5	n.a.	
Tasmania	**6.1**	**6.4**	**7.1**	**1.0**	
Greater Hobart	2.3	3.2	5.3	3.0	
Rest of Tasmania	8.8	8.9	8.5	-0.3	
Northern Territory	**20.8**	**16.0**	**18.3**	**-2.5**	
Greater Darwin	12.0	7.1	9.6	-2.4	
Rest of Northern Territory*	32.0	28.2	31.1	n.a.	
Australian Capital Territory	**3.2**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**-0.5**	
Australian Capital Cities	**3.3**	**2.7**	**3.1**	**-0.2**	
Australian Rest of States	**10.4**	**9.3**	**10.0**	**-0.4**	

Source: BITRE 2017, Unpublished data, National Crash Database; BITRE 2016, Road Trauma Australia; and ABS 2016, Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0)

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.

* Due to year on year data variation, change and trend comparisons over time have not been reported for Rest of Western Australia, or Rest of Northern Territory.

Comparison with the ACT value in 2016 Road Trauma Australia shows an increase from the published value. Advice was received of two fatalities being subsequently added to the 2016 count.

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.

n.a. Not available.

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 wellbeing 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.[27]

The proportion of people aged 25 to 64 years with a vocational (Certificate III or above) or higher education qualification is an indicator of the level of knowledge and skills available.

- Across Australia, 56.9 per cent of people aged 25 to 64 had a vocational or higher educational qualification in 2016, which represents an increase of 12.1 percentage points from 2006.

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across remoteness classes

- The proportion of 25 to 64 year olds with a vocational or higher education qualification increased across all remoteness classes between 2006 and 2016.
- Changes in the proportion varied across the classes, with smaller increases recorded in remote and very remote Australia (9.7 and 8.1 percentage points respectively), compared to major cities (12.4 percentage points).
- In 2016 there was a marked difference (21.4 percentage points) between the national proportion of people with a vocational or higher education qualification (56.9 per cent) and for people in very remote Australia (35.5 per cent).

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

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	47.4	54.3	59.8	12.4	
Inner Regional	41.1	47.2	52.2	11.1	
Outer Regional	36.7	42.5	47.2	10.5	
Remote	34.2	40.2	43.9	9.7	
Very Remote	27.4	32.9	35.5	8.1	
AUSTRALIA	44.8	51.5	56.9	12.1	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

Includes Doctoral degree, Master degree, Graduate diploma, Graduate certificate and Bachelor degree, Advanced diplomas, Diplomas, and Certificates III to IV.

Excludes: Certificates I and II; level of education inadequately described; not stated; and certificates not further defined.

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across major urban areas

- All major urban areas have progressed on this indicator between 2006 and 2016.
- The strongest growth in the proportion of people with a vocational or higher education qualification occurred in the Sunshine Coast and Geelong (both up 14.0 percentage points) and the Gold Coast - Tweed Heads region (up 13.7 percentage points).
- The smallest increase was recorded in Launceston, with an increase of 9.8 percentage points.

[27] Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

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

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	48.6	55.3	60.4	11.8	
Greater Melbourne	48.0	55.1	60.7	12.7	
Greater Brisbane	45.7	52.8	58.6	12.9	
Greater Perth	46.5	52.9	58.2	11.7	
Greater Adelaide	44.3	51.0	56.9	12.6	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	41.8	49.2	55.5	13.7	
Newcastle - Maitland	44.4	51.0	57.1	12.7	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	57.5	63.9	67.8	10.3	
Sunshine Coast	44.6	52.1	58.6	14.0	
Wollongong	45.7	52.5	58.4	12.7	
Geelong	45.0	52.5	59.0	14.0	
Greater Hobart	44.8	51.3	55.8	11.0	
Townsville	43.6	48.7	54.2	10.6	
Cairns	42.7	48.5	54.0	11.3	
Greater Darwin	44.4	49.5	55.1	10.7	
Toowoomba	43.3	49.8	56.3	13.0	
Ballarat	44.2	51.1	57.0	12.8	
Bendigo	43.8	50.2	55.0	11.2	
Albury - Wodonga	44.0	50.1	55.6	11.6	
Launceston	41.7	48.4	51.5	9.8	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

Includes Doctoral degree, Master degree, Graduate diploma, Graduate certificate and Bachelor degree, Advanced diplomas, Diplomas, and Certificates III to IV.

Excludes: Certificates I and II; level of education inadequately described; not stated; and certificates not further defined.

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across sub-state regions

- Between 2006 and 2016, the largest increase in the proportion of people with a vocational or higher educational qualification across the sub-state regions occurred in capital city regions: Brisbane - North (up 15.9 percentage points), followed by Melbourne - West (up 15.5 percentage points) and Sydney - City and Inner South (up 15.3 percentage points).
- The lowest levels of growth in the proportion of people with a vocational or higher education qualification at the Statistical Area Level 4 scale was Northern Territory - Outback where just a 4.9 percentage point increase was recorded.
- In 2016, Statistical Area Level 4 regions that recorded the highest proportions of persons with vocational or higher education qualifications above 70 per cent were in capital cities: Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby (75.8 per cent), followed by Brisbane - West (73.4 per cent), Sydney - Ryde (72.3 per cent), Melbourne - Inner East (71.9 per cent) and Perth - Inner (71.8 per cent). Conversely, the lowest proportions occurred in Northern Territory - Outback (35.3 per cent) and Queensland - Outback (40.2 per cent).

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales	**46.2**	**52.7**	**57.9**	**11.7**	
Greater Sydney	**48.6**	**55.3**	**60.4**	**11.8**	
Central Coast	42.3	48.6	54.9	12.6	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	56.5	62.5	68.2	11.7	
Sydney - Blacktown	39.8	47.4	54.4	14.6	
Sydney - City and Inner South	50.2	61.3	65.5	15.3	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	58.4	65.5	69.8	11.4	
Sydney - Inner South West	41.9	48.7	54.6	12.7	
Sydney - Inner West	57.3	64.1	67.8	10.5	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	66.5	72.2	75.8	9.3	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	57.6	64.5	69.3	11.7	
Sydney - Outer South West	39.5	45.6	52.2	12.7	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	43.2	48.5	54.1	10.9	
Sydney - Parramatta	43.2	50.4	55.3	12.1	
Sydney - Ryde	61.1	68.1	72.3	11.2	
Sydney - South West	31.9	36.9	42.3	10.4	
Sydney - Sutherland	53.0	59.3	65.1	12.1	
Rest of New South Wales	**41.7**	**47.9**	**53.0**	**11.3**	
Capital Region	43.0	49.2	53.8	10.8	
Central West	39.1	45.1	49.8	10.7	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	41.0	47.3	52.0	11.0	
Far West and Orana	34.0	39.9	44.9	10.9	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	40.4	46.1	51.0	10.6	
Illawarra	46.1	52.8	58.7	12.6	
Mid North Coast	39.1	45.3	50.1	11.0	
Murray	39.2	45.4	50.6	11.4	
New England and North West	37.9	43.7	48.2	10.3	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	46.2	53.1	59.5	13.3	
Richmond - Tweed	43.1	49.7	54.3	11.2	
Riverina	38.4	44.1	48.6	10.2	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	44.0	49.8	54.5	10.5	
Victoria	**46.2**	**53.2**	**58.9**	**12.7**	
Greater Melbourne	**48.0**	**55.1**	**60.7**	**12.7**	
Melbourne - Inner	58.7	66.6	69.6	10.9	
Melbourne - Inner East	62.6	68.3	71.9	9.3	
Melbourne - Inner South	58.0	65.1	70.0	12.0	
Melbourne - North East	44.9	52.5	59.0	14.1	
Melbourne - North West	37.9	45.0	52.4	14.5	
Melbourne - Outer East	48.0	55.4	61.9	13.9	
Melbourne - South East	41.9	49.2	55.4	13.5	
Melbourne - West	38.3	46.5	53.8	15.5	
Mornington Peninsula	42.8	49.8	56.5	13.7	
Rest of Victoria	**40.8**	**47.3**	**52.6**	**11.8**	
Ballarat	42.3	49.0	54.6	12.3	
Bendigo	43.4	50.2	54.9	11.5	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Geelong	45.0	52.6	58.9	13.9	
Hume	42.4	48.4	53.1	10.7	
Latrobe - Gippsland	40.2	46.4	50.8	10.6	
North West	35.0	40.7	45.0	10.0	
Shepparton	35.8	41.4	47.0	11.2	
Warrnambool and South West	38.9	45.6	50.3	11.4	
Queensland	**42.2**	**49.1**	**54.9**	**12.7**	
Greater Brisbane	**45.7**	**52.8**	**58.6**	**12.9**	
Brisbane - East	44.1	51.8	58.3	14.2	
Brisbane - North	46.3	54.7	62.2	15.9	
Brisbane - South	51.5	59.2	65.1	13.6	
Brisbane - West	62.2	68.7	73.4	11.2	
Brisbane Inner City	58.5	67.0	70.0	11.5	
Ipswich	35.2	41.9	47.8	12.6	
Logan - Beaudesert	34.9	41.2	47.5	12.6	
Moreton Bay - North	35.7	41.9	48.4	12.7	
Moreton Bay - South	46.0	53.4	59.8	13.8	
Rest of Queensland	**39.1**	**45.7**	**51.4**	**12.3**	
Cairns	40.0	45.9	50.9	10.9	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	31.5	37.8	43.6	12.1	
Central Queensland	36.8	42.7	47.6	10.8	
Gold Coast	42.2	49.5	55.7	13.5	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	36.5	42.9	47.4	10.9	
Queensland - Outback	30.5	35.6	40.2	9.7	
Far North	28.8	33.4	37.3	8.5	
Outback - North	32.3	37.7	42.9	10.6	
Outback - South	29.9	35.3	40.5	10.6	
Sunshine Coast	44.2	51.9	58.2	14.0	
Toowoomba	42.1	48.6	54.8	12.7	
Townsville	40.7	46.0	51.6	10.9	
Wide Bay	33.9	39.8	44.8	10.9	
South Australia	**41.6**	**48.3**	**54.0**	**12.4**	
Greater Adelaide	**44.3**	**51.0**	**56.9**	**12.6**	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	56.0	62.3	67.2	11.2	
Adelaide - North	35.3	42.3	48.6	13.3	
Adelaide - South	46.7	53.3	59.5	12.8	
Adelaide - West	41.1	49.0	55.4	14.3	
Rest of South Australia	**32.9**	**38.8**	**43.7**	**10.8**	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	33.6	39.6	44.9	11.3	
South Australia - Outback	33.2	38.7	42.4	9.2	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	33.6	39.3	43.6	10.0	
Outback - North and East	32.4	37.5	40.0	7.6	
South Australia - South East	32.4	38.4	43.5	11.1	
Western Australia	**44.1**	**50.4**	**55.6**	**11.5**	
Greater Perth	**46.5**	**52.9**	**58.2**	**11.7**	
Mandurah	35.3	41.9	48.8	13.5	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	*2006 per cent*	*2011 per cent*	*2016 per cent*	*2006 - 2016 change percentage points*	*Trend*
Perth - Inner	62.1	68.3	71.8	9.7	
Perth - North East	42.0	47.7	53.6	11.6	
Perth - North West	47.2	53.6	59.2	12.0	
Perth - South East	44.1	50.9	56.6	12.5	
Perth - South West	46.4	53.0	58.1	11.7	
Rest of Western Australia	**36.2**	**41.9**	**46.3**	**10.1**	
Bunbury	39.3	46.0	50.5	11.2	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	34.3	39.3	43.2	8.9	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	36.0	41.7	46.6	10.6	
Kimberley	32.8	37.4	41.9	9.1	
East Pilbara	33.9	42.7	45.7	11.8	
West Pilbara	41.5	44.8	51.1	9.6	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	34.7	39.4	43.5	8.8	
Esperance	35.5	40.1	42.4	6.9	
Gascoyne	34.4	38.2	42.5	8.1	
Goldfields	34.8	38.9	43.0	8.2	
Mid West	34.4	39.8	44.3	9.9	
Tasmania	**40.2**	**46.7**	**50.9**	**10.7**	
Greater Hobart	**44.8**	**51.3**	**55.8**	**11.0**	
Rest of Tasmania	**36.7**	**43.3**	**47.1**	**10.4**	
Launceston and North East	38.7	45.1	48.4	9.7	
South East	34.4	41.9	46.4	12.0	
West and North West	35.1	41.4	45.7	10.6	
Northern Territory	**38.5**	**44.1**	**47.5**	**9.0**	
Greater Darwin	**44.4**	**49.5**	**55.1**	**10.7**	
Rest of Northern Territory	**30.4**	**36.2**	**35.3**	**4.9**	
Northern Territory - Outback	30.4	36.2	35.3	4.9	
Alice Springs	36.6	42.6	43.9	7.3	
Barkly	21.3	27.0	32.2	10.9	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	20.5	27.1	22.8	2.3	
East Arnhem	28.6	34.0	28.3	-0.3	
Katherine	28.8	34.3	33.9	5.1	
Australian Capital Territory	**58.8**	**65.0**	**68.7**	**9.9**	
Australian Capital Cities	**47.6**	**54.4**	**59.8**	**12.2**	
Australian Rest of States	**39.6**	**45.9**	**51.1**	**11.5**	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

Includes Doctoral degree, Master degree, Graduate diploma, Graduate certificate and Bachelor degree, Advanced diplomas, Diplomas, and Certificates III to IV.

Excludes: Certificates I and II; level of education inadequately described; not stated; and certificates not further defined.

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.

Year 5 and 9 reading standards across remoteness classes

- Due to a change in the definition of geography used to present NAPLAN results (which now uses the ABS Remoteness Structure), it is not possible to present change over time.
- For both Year 5 and Year 9 students, the proportion of students at or above the national minimum standard was progressively lower according to the remoteness of regions.

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

Remoteness Class	***2016*** ***per cent***
	Year 5 students
Major Cities	94.5
Inner Regional	92.7
Outer Regional	89.5
Remote	81.4
Very Remote	46.0
AUSTRALIA	93.0
	Year 9 students
Major Cities	93.9
Inner Regional	92.3
Outer Regional	89.8
Remote	82.0
Very Remote	49.7
AUSTRALIA	92.8

Source: Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2016, National Assessment Program, Literacy and Numeracy, National Report

From 2016, the ABS 2011 ASGS Remoteness Area classification replaces the previous geolocation classification categories. As a result, the geolocation results obtained from the 2016 NAPLAN are not comparable to those of previous cycles.

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Remoteness Areas reflect the location of individual schools rather than students.

P 1.5.3 Year 5 and 9 numeracy standards

The proportion of students that reach a minimum numeracy standard in Year 5 and Year 9 provides a measure of the number of students who achieve a level of numeracy 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.

Year 5 and 9 reading standards across remoteness classes

- Due to a change in the definition of geography used to present NAPLAN results (which now uses the ABS Remoteness Structure), it is not possible to present change over time.
- For both Year 5 and Year 9 students, the proportion of students at or above the national minimum standard was progressively lower according to the remoteness of regions.

Table P 1.5.3.a Students at or above national minimum numeracy standards by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	***2016 per cent***
	Year 5 students
Major Cities	95.4
Inner Regional	94.0
Outer Regional	92.0
Remote	85.0
Very Remote	57.9
AUSTRALIA	94.3
	Year 9 students
Major Cities	96.1
Inner Regional	94.3
Outer Regional	93.4
Remote	86.4
Very Remote	61.0
AUSTRALIA	95.2

Source: Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2016, National Assessment Program, Literacy and Numeracy, National Report

From 2016, the ABS 2011 ASGS Remoteness Area classification replaces the previous geolocation classification categories. As a result, the geolocation results obtained from the 2016 NAPLAN are not comparable to those of previous cycles.

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Remoteness Areas reflect the location of individual schools rather than students.

P 1.6 Community connections

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 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. Therefore, this measure is an illuminating, if partial, indicator of the level of social and community connectedness amongst Australians.[28]

- In 2016, 20.7 per cent of people had participated in voluntary work within the previous 12 month period. Across Australia, between 2006 and 2016 there has been an increase in the participation of Australians in voluntary work (up 0.9 percentage points).

Voluntary work across remoteness classes

- Across the three time periods, voluntary work in major cities was always below the national average. In contrast, volunteering in regional and remote areas of Australia was consistently higher than the national average, with remote Australia recording the highest rate across Australia in 2016 of 29.5 per cent.
- The rate of people who do voluntary work increased in major cities, rising from 17.5 per cent in 2006 to 19.0 per cent in 2016.
- The volunteering rate in outer regional and very remote Australia fell marginally (by less than 1.0 percentage point).

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

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	17.5	17.6	19.0	1.5	
Inner Regional	24.2	23.0	24.2	0.0	
Outer Regional	26.3	25.1	26.1	-0.2	
Remote	29.4	27.6	29.5	0.1	
Very Remote	24.1	21.5	23.5	-0.6	
AUSTRALIA	19.8	19.4	20.7	0.9	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Voluntary work across major urban areas

- In 2016, the highest rates of volunteering amongst Australia's major urban areas occurred in Bendigo (24.7 per cent) and Canberra - Queanbeyan (24.5 per cent). In contrast, the lowest rate of volunteering was recorded in Gold Coast - Tweed Heads (16.6 per cent).
- Greater Perth had the largest increase in the rate of volunteering across the 20 major urban areas, increasing 2.7 percentage points, from 16.7 per cent in 2006 to 19.4 per cent in 2016.
- A marginal decrease in volunteering occurred in Toowoomba (down 0.4 percentage points).

[28] Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

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	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	16.6	16.5	18.0	1.4	
Greater Melbourne	17.3	17.2	19.0	1.7	
Greater Brisbane	19.3	20.3	20.1	0.8	
Greater Perth	16.7	17.0	19.4	2.7	
Greater Adelaide	19.6	19.0	20.8	1.2	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	15.7	16.7	16.6	0.9	
Newcastle - Maitland	17.2	16.3	18.4	1.2	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	23.3	22.0	24.5	1.2	
Sunshine Coast	21.8	21.3	22.0	0.2	
Wollongong	17.9	17.7	19.3	1.4	
Geelong	20.8	20.6	22.9	2.1	
Greater Hobart	21.3	20.4	22.6	1.3	
Townsville	19.7	18.3	20.3	0.6	
Cairns	19.3	19.5	20.5	1.2	
Greater Darwin	20.3	19.7	20.3	0.0	
Toowoomba	23.4	22.5	23.0	-0.4	
Ballarat	23.1	22.1	23.8	0.7	
Bendigo	24.2	22.8	24.7	0.5	
Albury - Wodonga	22.3	22.2	23.3	1.0	
Launceston	20.6	19.3	22.0	1.4	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Voluntary work across sub-state regions

- In 2016, the capital cities collectively recorded lower levels of volunteering than in the rest of state regions, with volunteering rates of 19.3 per cent and 23.7 per cent respectively.
- The predominant trend across states and territories between 2006 and 2016 is towards increased rates of volunteering.
- The sub-state region with the largest increase in the rate of volunteering was Perth - Inner (up 4.6 percentage points). Among Statistical Area Levels 4, the largest decrease in the rate of volunteering occurred in Wide Bay in Queensland with a decline of 1.7 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	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales	**19.0**	**18.4**	**19.7**	**0.7**	
Greater Sydney	**16.6**	**16.5**	**18.0**	**1.4**	
Central Coast	18.4	17.3	18.7	0.3	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	21.1	20.9	22.8	1.7	
Sydney - Blacktown	12.4	12.6	15.1	2.7	
Sydney - City and Inner South	15.8	16.6	18.1	2.3	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	18.7	19.7	21.4	2.7	
Sydney - Inner South West	11.9	11.8	13.2	1.3	
Sydney - Inner West	16.7	16.9	18.6	1.9	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	24.0	24.4	26.0	2.0	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	21.4	21.5	23.5	2.1	
Sydney - Outer South West	15.4	14.6	16.0	0.6	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	17.4	16.5	18.1	0.7	
Sydney - Parramatta	13.4	13.3	14.5	1.1	
Sydney - Ryde	21.5	21.3	22.4	0.9	
Sydney - South West	9.4	9.2	10.8	1.4	
Sydney - Sutherland	18.7	18.6	20.1	1.4	
Rest of New South Wales	**22.9**	**21.8**	**22.9**	**0.0**	
Capital Region	25.6	24.6	25.6	0.0	
Central West	25.3	24.0	25.2	-0.1	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	24.5	22.5	23.0	-1.5	
Far West and Orana	25.4	24.2	24.4	-1.0	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	19.5	17.8	19.3	-0.2	
Illawarra	18.3	18.0	19.6	1.3	
Mid North Coast	23.6	22.2	22.8	-0.8	
Murray	27.1	26.8	27.9	0.8	
New England and North West	27.7	26.5	27.4	-0.3	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	17.8	17.1	19.5	1.7	
Richmond - Tweed	24.1	23.1	23.7	-0.4	
Riverina	26.1	25.0	26.1	0.0	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	24.4	22.9	23.3	-1.1	
Victoria	**19.7**	**19.3**	**20.8**	**1.1**	
Greater Melbourne	**17.3**	**17.2**	**19.0**	**1.7**	
Melbourne - Inner	19.4	20.4	22.2	2.8	
Melbourne - Inner East	22.3	22.3	24.4	2.1	
Melbourne - Inner South	20.3	20.3	22.9	2.6	
Melbourne - North East	15.4	15.5	17.2	1.8	
Melbourne - North West	13.0	13.1	14.7	1.7	
Melbourne - Outer East	20.3	20.2	22.1	1.8	
Melbourne - South East	15.1	14.6	16.2	1.1	
Melbourne - West	12.6	12.6	14.8	2.2	
Mornington Peninsula	18.4	17.8	19.4	1.0	
Rest of Victoria	**26.7**	**25.5**	**26.9**	**0.2**	
Ballarat	25.0	24.0	25.4	0.4	
Bendigo	26.8	25.7	27.6	0.8	

(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	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Geelong	21.6	21.2	23.5	1.9	
Hume	28.5	27.7	28.7	0.2	
Latrobe - Gippsland	27.0	24.9	26.1	-0.9	
North West	31.5	30.2	31.0	-0.5	
Shepparton	25.7	24.5	25.4	-0.3	
Warrnambool and South West	31.0	29.8	31.6	0.6	
Queensland	**20.3**	**20.4**	**20.6**	**0.3**	
Greater Brisbane	**19.3**	**20.3**	**20.1**	**0.8**	
Brisbane - East	18.8	19.8	19.7	0.9	
Brisbane - North	19.4	20.4	20.2	0.8	
Brisbane - South	19.5	21.0	20.8	1.3	
Brisbane - West	24.8	26.6	26.5	1.7	
Brisbane Inner City	21.4	24.0	23.4	2.0	
Ipswich	18.1	19.0	18.5	0.4	
Logan - Beaudesert	15.5	16.0	16.1	0.6	
Moreton Bay - North	18.1	17.3	17.4	-0.7	
Moreton Bay - South	20.2	20.4	20.5	0.3	
Rest of Queensland	**21.2**	**20.5**	**21.2**	**0.0**	
Cairns	21.1	20.8	21.8	0.7	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	28.5	27.5	28.3	-0.2	
Central Queensland	23.4	22.0	23.2	-0.2	
Gold Coast	15.8	16.7	16.6	0.8	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	20.4	18.7	21.5	1.1	
Queensland - Outback	26.3	24.4	25.6	-0.7	
Far North	24.6	22.5	22.1	-2.5	
Outback - North	22.3	21.1	23.2	0.9	
Outback - South	33.8	31.9	34.8	1.0	
Sunshine Coast	22.3	21.8	22.4	0.1	
Toowoomba	23.6	22.9	23.1	-0.5	
Townsville	20.6	19.3	21.1	0.5	
Wide Bay	23.2	21.5	21.5	-1.7	
South Australia	**22.1**	**21.2**	**23.0**	**0.9**	
Greater Adelaide	**19.6**	**19.0**	**20.8**	**1.2**	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	24.7	24.2	26.3	1.6	
Adelaide - North	15.9	15.3	16.9	1.0	
Adelaide - South	21.4	20.4	22.4	1.0	
Adelaide - West	16.3	16.2	18.2	1.9	
Rest of South Australia	**30.8**	**29.1**	**30.6**	**-0.2**	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	33.2	30.9	32.8	-0.4	
South Australia - Outback	28.8	26.6	28.8	0.0	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	31.4	29.0	31.4	0.0	
Outback - North and East	23.2	21.5	22.7	-0.5	
South Australia - South East	30.3	29.1	30.1	-0.2	
Western Australia	**18.7**	**18.6**	**20.8**	**2.1**	
Greater Perth	**16.7**	**17.0**	**19.4**	**2.7**	
Mandurah	16.9	16.4	18.0	1.1	

(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	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Perth - Inner	22.8	23.7	27.4	4.6	
Perth - North East	15.8	15.9	18.0	2.2	
Perth - North West	15.6	16.0	18.5	2.9	
Perth - South East	16.1	16.5	18.9	2.8	
Perth - South West	16.7	16.8	19.0	2.3	
Rest of Western Australia	**25.9**	**24.4**	**26.6**	**0.7**	
Bunbury	23.8	23.6	25.9	2.1	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	32.2	30.8	32.0	-0.2	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	21.6	19.2	21.6	0.0	
Kimberley	21.7	20.5	22.9	1.2	
East Pilbara	20.0	16.9	19.3	-0.7	
West Pilbara	22.8	19.7	22.1	-0.7	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	23.7	22.0	24.6	0.9	
Esperance	29.3	29.5	32.9	3.6	
Gascoyne	27.5	25.9	28.7	1.2	
Goldfields	17.9	16.9	19.0	1.1	
Mid West	25.3	22.9	25.4	0.1	
Tasmania	**22.0**	**21.0**	**23.1**	**1.1**	
Greater Hobart	**21.3**	**20.4**	**22.6**	**1.3**	
Rest of Tasmania	**22.6**	**21.4**	**23.5**	**0.9**	
Launceston and North East	22.4	21.0	23.4	1.0	
South East	23.7	23.1	24.8	1.1	
West and North West	22.4	21.3	23.2	0.8	
Northern Territory	**19.8**	**19.2**	**20.3**	**0.5**	
Greater Darwin	**20.3**	**19.7**	**20.3**	**0.0**	
Rest of Northern Territory	**19.3**	**18.7**	**20.3**	**1.0**	
Northern Territory - Outback	19.3	18.7	20.3	1.0	
Alice Springs	21.9	21.3	22.4	0.5	
Barkly	15.4	14.8	18.7	3.3	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	12.7	12.9	14.5	1.8	
East Arnhem	21.3	20.9	24.8	3.5	
Katherine	18.5	17.9	18.5	0.0	
Australian Capital Territory	**23.9**	**22.5**	**24.9**	**1.0**	
Australian Capital Cities	**17.8**	**17.8**	**19.3**	**1.5**	
Australian Rest of States	**23.7**	**22.6**	**23.7**	**0.1**	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

P 1.7 Fair opportunity

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.

Disposable household income may be spent on the consumption of goods and services or may 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]

This indicator has been adjusted to take into account household size and composition (equivalised),[30] and has been converted to real terms.

- Disposable weekly household incomes for low and middle income households in Australia increased by $35 between 2007-08 and 2015-16.

Disposable household income for low and middle income households across remoteness classes

- Disposable weekly household incomes increased across all reported remoteness classes and grew the most strongly in remote Australia by $48 per week between 2007-08 and 2015-16.
- Disposable weekly household income grew the least in inner regional Australia, by $26 per week.

Table P 1.7.1.a Disposable household income for low and middle income households by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2007-08 $ weekly (real)	2011-12 $ weekly (real)	2015-16 $ weekly (real)	2007-08 - 2015-16 change $ weekly (real)	Trend
Major Cities	491	516	528	37	
Inner Regional	493	516	519	26	
Outer Regional	487	509	527	40	
Remote	480	525	529	48	
AUSTRALIA	491	514	526	35	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised request, Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2015-16 (cat no. 6523.0) and ABS, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2015-16.

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.

[29] Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress,* Canberra.
[30] ABS 2013, *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2011-12* (cat. no. 6523.0), Canberra.

Disposable household income for low and middle income households by sub-state region

- In 2016, of the states and territories, the Australia Capital Territory had the highest disposable weekly income for low and middle income households ($549), while New South Wales had the lowest ($519). Of the sub-state regions, Brisbane - West had the highest ($564) while the Mid North Coast in New South Wales had the lowest ($476).
- Disposable weekly incomes for low and middle income households grew across all Australian states and territories between 2007-08 and 2015-16, with growth strongest in the Australian Capital Territory (an additional $55 per week), followed by the Northern Territory ($51) and South Australia ($49). The smallest increase occurred in Western Australia ($26) followed by New South Wales ($28).
- Across the sub-state regions, growth in disposable weekly income for low and middle income households displayed substantial variability between 2007-08 and 2015-16. The largest increases occurred in Brisbane - West (an additional $110 per week), followed by Melbourne - Inner South ($99).
- Twelve sub-state regions experienced declines over this period. While these changes were not statistically significant, the largest drops occurred in Brisbane - South (a decline of $32 per week) followed by Sydney - City and Inner South ($30).

Table P 1.7.1.b Disposable household income for low and middle income households by sub-state region

Sub-State Region*	2007-08 $ weekly (real)	2011-12 $ weekly (real)	2015-16 $ weekly (real)	2007-08 - 2015-16 change $ weekly (real)	Trend
New South Wales	**491**	**508**	**519**	**28**	
Greater Sydney	**493**	**508**	**524**	**31**	
Central Coast	470	512	527	57	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury^	535	512	525	-10	
Sydney - Blacktown^	493	497	524	31	
Sydney - City and Inner South^	531	472	501	-30	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs^	511	510	522	11	
Sydney - Inner South West	479	513	526	47	
Sydney - Inner West^	518	489	502	-15	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby^	519	528	508	-11	
Sydney - Northern Beaches^	474	536	525	50	
Sydney - Outer South West^	492	519	529	37	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains^	499	504	521	22	
Sydney - Parramatta	455	502	532	77	
Sydney - Ryde^	494	527	551	57	
Sydney - South West^	502	512	511	9	
Sydney - Sutherland^	492	504	529	37	
Rest of New South Wales	**489**	**508**	**512**	**24**	
Capital Region^	528	496	526	-2	
Central West	463	524	523	60	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	n.p.	506	547	n.a	
Far West and Orana^	509	501	483	-27	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle^	479	505	510	30	
Illawarra^	504	511	499	-5	
Mid North Coast^	481	500	476	-6	
Murray^	486	474	533	47	
New England and North West	471	493	534	63	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie^	501	512	528	27	
Richmond - Tweed	444	526	507	63	
Riverina^	501	491	521	20	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven^	495	535	526	31	
Victoria	**489**	**521**	**528**	**39**	
Greater Melbourne	**487**	**520**	**532**	**45**	
Melbourne - Inner	477	520	521	44	
Melbourne - Inner East	463	533	527	64	
Melbourne - Inner South	456	505	555	99	
Melbourne - North East^	481	494	505	24	
Melbourne - North West	475	543	542	66	
Melbourne - Outer East^	509	516	540	30	
Melbourne - South East	503	519	541	38	
Melbourne - West	500	524	527	27	
Mornington Peninsula	483	506	518	35	
Rest of Victoria	**495**	**524**	**520**	**25**	

(continued)

Disposable household income for low and middle income households by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region*	2007-08 $ weekly (real)	2011-12 $ weekly (real)	2015-16 $ weekly (real)	2007-08 - 2015-16 change $ weekly (real)	Trend
Ballarat^	502	533	518	16	
Bendigo^	507	521	526	19	
Geelong^	487	530	519	33	
Hume^	527	527	507	-19	
Latrobe - Gippsland	471	520	525	54	
North West^	506	518	535	28	
Shepparton^	500	514	519	19	
Warrnambool and South West^	484	526	512	28	
Queensland	**495**	**512**	**530**	**35**	
Greater Brisbane	**511**	**513**	**529**	**17**	
Brisbane - East^	522	504	539	18	
Brisbane - North^	491	516	525	34	
Brisbane - South^	523	531	491	-32	
Brisbane - West	455	501	564	110	
Brisbane Inner City^	520	474	551	31	
Ipswich	490	512	539	49	
Logan - Beaudesert^	510	526	535	24	
Moreton Bay - North^	512	503	525	13	
Moreton Bay - South^	538	464	511	-27	
Rest of Queensland	**487**	**511**	**530**	**44**	
Cairns	484	527	534	50	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	490	508	541	52	
Fitzroy^	478	517	545	67	
Gold Coast	474	502	539	64	
Mackay	496	485	550	54	
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	550	n.p.	n.a.	
Sunshine Coast	488	509	527	39	
Toowoomba	488	522	545	57	
Townsville	454	509	538	84	
Wide Bay^	494	509	514	20	
South Australia	**476**	**519**	**525**	**49**	
Greater Adelaide	**476**	**522**	**526**	**50**	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	471	534	530	59	
Adelaide - North	461	509	522	61	
Adelaide - South	486	537	533	47	
Adelaide - West^	493	512	521	28	
Rest of South Australia	**474**	**512**	**524**	**50**	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	471	507	532	61	
South Australia - Outback	460	537	517	57	
South Australia - South East	485	506	521	36	
Western Australia	**503**	**518**	**529**	**26**	
Greater Perth	**504**	**516**	**529**	**24**	
Mandurah^	502	492	542	40	
Perth - Inner^	512	520	505	-8	
Perth - North East^	509	516	537	27	

(continued)

Disposable household income for low and middle income households by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region*	2007-08 $ weekly (real)	2011-12 $ weekly (real)	2015-16 $ weekly (real)	2007-08 - 2015-16 change $ weekly (real)	Trend
Perth - North West	499	491	528	29	
Perth - South East^	517	523	520	3	
Perth - South West^	497	544	516	19	
Rest of Western Australia	**498**	**525**	**532**	**34**	
Bunbury^	489	526	524	35	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	497	522	528	31	
Western Australia - Outback^	514	530	544	30	
Tasmania	**487**	**518**	**524**	**38**	
Greater Hobart	**486**	**522**	**529**	**43**	
Rest of Tasmania	**488**	**516**	**522**	**34**	
Launceston and North East	475	518	520	45	
South East^	509	520	519	10	
West and North West	491	512	523	32	
Northern Territory	**486**	**527**	**536**	**51**	
Greater Darwin	**478**	**524**	**534**	**56**	
Rest of Northern Territory^	**510**	**551**	**550**	**39**	
Northern Territory - Outback^	510	551	550	39	
Australian Capital Territory	**494**	**529**	**549**	**55**	
Australian Capital Cities	**492**	**516**	**529**	**37**	
Australian Rest of States	**489**	**513**	**521**	**32**	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised request, Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2015-16 (cat no. 6523.0) and ABS 2017, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2015-16.

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.

* Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

n.p. Not published.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.8 Enriched lives

P 1.8.1 Unpaid help

The proportion of people who provided unpaid help to others living outside the household is an indicator for progress because helping others and being concerned for others' wellbeing 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 volunteering, are also indicators in the society domain.[31]

- Between 2006 and 2014, the proportion of Australians that provided unpaid help fell 2.7 percentage points from 49.1 per cent to 46.4 per cent.

Unpaid help across remoteness classes

- All reported remoteness classes saw a decline in the rate of unpaid help between 2006 and 2014.
- The largest decline was in the combined outer regional and remote areas, 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 who 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	50.7	48.4	44.2	-6.5	
AUSTRALIA	49.1	48.9	46.4	-2.7	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2014 (cat. no. 4159.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Remoteness area estimates exclude very remote areas as the General Social Survey was not conducted in very remote parts of Australia.

Persons 18 years or over who provided unpaid help outside the household in the last four weeks prior to interview.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

Unpaid help across the capital cities and balance of state

- There have been declining rates of unpaid help across about half of Australian capital cities from 2006 to 2014, with a decline of 2.0 percentage points overall.
- The largest declines among capital city and rest of state areas were recorded in Greater Darwin (down by 13.1 percentage points) followed by rest of Queensland and Greater Brisbane (down by 11.2 and 10.0 percentage points respectively). These declines were all statistically significant.
- The rate of unpaid help did increase in some parts of Australia. For example, the rate increased in both the capital and rest of state areas of South Australia and Tasmania.

[31] Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress,* Canberra.

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

Capital City / Balance of State	*2006* *per cent*	*2010* *per cent*	*2014* *per cent*	*2006-2014* *change percentage points*	*Trend*
New South Wales^	**45.4**	**45.9**	**44.8**	**-0.6**	
Greater Sydney^	44.1	41.0	42.8	-1.3	
Rest of New South Wales^	47.5	54.1	48.0	0.5	
Victoria^	**49.1**	**48.6**	**49.5**	**0.4**	
Greater Melbourne^	47.1	47.9	49.2	2.1	
Rest of Victoria^	54.4	50.6	51.2	-3.2	
Queensland	**54.3**	**51.7**	**43.4**	**-10.9**	
Greater Brisbane	53.6	53.2	43.6	-10.0	
Rest of Queensland	54.9	50.5	43.7	-11.2	
South Australia	**46.0**	**52.2**	**49.8**	**3.8**	
Greater Adelaide^	47.3	52.4	50.5	3.2	
Rest of South Australia^	41.9	51.8	46.2	4.3	
Western Australia	**53.4**	**50.1**	**46.7**	**-6.7**	
Greater Perth	53.0	50.1	45.5	-7.5	
Rest of Western Australia^	55.0	50.0	51.4	-3.6	
Tasmania^	**48.2**	**51.1**	**50.6**	**2.4**	
Greater Hobart^	50.9	51.7	52.1	1.2	
Rest of Tasmania^	46.3	50.7	48.8	2.5	
Northern Territory	**51.5**	**53.6**	**40.9**	**-10.6**	
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**	
Australian Capital Cities	**48.0**	**47.4**	**46.0**	**-2.0**	
Australian Rest of States	**51.1**	**51.8**	**47.2**	**-3.9**	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2014 (cat. no. 4159.0)

Persons 18 years or over who provided unpaid help outside the household in the last four weeks prior to interview.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

P 1.8.2 Attendance at cultural venues and events

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.

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.[32]

- The attendance rate at cultural venues and events for Australia overall increased by 1.4 percentage points between 2005-06 and 2013-14. The increase was driven by Australian capital cities which recorded an increase of 1.9 percentage points, compared to rest of state areas with an increase of 0.4 percentage points.

Attendance at cultural events across capital cities and balance of state

- Among the states and territories, the largest fall in the attendance rate for cultural venues and events was recorded in the Northern Territory (down 8.9 percentage points), while the Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest increase (up 3.8 percentage points).
- The attendance rate increased in most capital cities and rest of state areas of Australia. The few exceptions were Greater Brisbane (down by 1.1 percentage points), the rest of Queensland (down by 0.8 percentage points) and Greater Perth (down by 1.0 percentage point).
- Attendance at cultural events increased in all remaining capital and rest of state regions. These changes were statistically significant in Greater Melbourne and the Australian Capital Territory. The largest increase occurred in Greater Melbourne (up by 4.1 percentage points), followed by the rest of Tasmania (up 3.9 percentage points).

[32] Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

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

Capital City / Balance of State	*2005-06* *per cent*	*2009-10* *per cent*	*2013-14* *per cent*	*2005-06 - 2013-14* *change percentage points*	*Trend*
New South Wales^	**82.9**	**83.2**	**84.6**	**1.7**	
Greater Sydney^	84.4	85.0	86.5	2.1	
Rest of New South Wales^	80.2	80.0	81.2	1.0	
Victoria	**84.9**	**87.2**	**88.5**	**3.6**	
Greater Melbourne	85.5	88.3	89.6	4.1	
Rest of Victoria^	83.3	84.1	86.3	3.0	
Queensland^	**86.3**	**87.0**	**85.0**	**-1.3**	
Greater Brisbane^	88.4	90.3	87.3	-1.1	
Rest of Queensland^	84.4	84.3	83.6	-0.8	
South Australia^	**85.1**	**87.6**	**87.0**	**1.9**	
Greater Adelaide^	87.6	88.9	89.0	1.4	
Rest of South Australia^	78.0	83.9	80.3	2.3	
Western Australia^	**87.6**	**86.2**	**87.8**	**0.2**	
Greater Perth^	88.9	87.7	87.9	-1.0	
Rest of Western Australia^	83.5	81.3	86.8	3.3	
Tasmania^	**81.5**	**83.9**	**84.4**	**2.9**	
Greater Hobart^	86.6	87.9	88.1	1.5	
Rest of Tasmania^	77.8	80.9	81.7	3.9	
Northern Territory	**89.2**	**91.4**	**80.3**	**-8.9**	
Greater Darwin	n.a.	n.a.	78.0	n.a.	
Rest of Northern Territory	n.a.	n.a.	80.9	n.a.	
Australian Capital Territory	**89.8**	**93.0**	**93.6**	**3.8**	
Australian Capital Cities	**86.1**	**87.5**	**88.0**	**1.9**	
Australian Rest of States^	**82.5**	**83.1**	**82.9**	**0.4**	
AUSTRALIA	**84.8**	**85.8**	**86.2**	**1.4**	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised request, Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia (cat no. 4114.0)

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.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

n.a. Not available.