

**Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Cities and Regional Development**Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics

# Yearbook 2019

Progress in Australian Regions



# **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.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Adapted from ABS 2013, Measures of Australia's Progress (cat. no. 1370.0), 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.<sup>9</sup>

• Life expectancy in Australia increased by 0.4 years from 82.1 years in 2013 to 82.5 years in 2017.

## Life expectancy at birth across sub-state regions

- In 2017, of the capital city and rest of state regions, Greater Melbourne recorded the highest life expectancy of 84.0 years. In contrast, rest of Northern Territory recorded the lowest life expectancy of 74.2 years.
- In 2017, of the sub-state regions Sydney North Sydney and Hornsby had the highest life expectancy of 86.6 years.
- Life expectancy declined in several sub-state regions, with the largest fall occurring in Tasmania West and North by 0.6 years to be 79.4 years in 2017.
- The largest increase was in Tasmania South East, where life expectancy rose by 1.8 years from 79.6 years in 2013 to 81.4 years in 2017.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Adapted from ABS 2013, Measures of Australia's Progress (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

Sub-State Region	2013 years	2015 years	2017 years	2013 - 2017 change years
New South Wales	82.1	82.4	82.4	0.3
Greater Sydney	83.2	83.5	83.8	0.0
Central Coast	80.6	80.8	81.3	0.7
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	85.0	85.3	85.5	0.5
Sydney - Blacktown	81.5	81.7	81.9	0.4
Sydney - City and Inner South	81.8	81.9	82.8	1.0
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	84.2	84.5	84.8	0.6
Sydney - Inner South West	83.5	83.7	83.7	0.2
Sydney - Inner West	84.1	84.7	84.9	0.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	85.4	86.0	86.6	1.:
Sydney - Northern Beaches	84.7	85.0	85.2	0.
Sydney - Outer South West	81.6	82.1	82.1	0.
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	81.7	81.9	81.9	0.:
Sydney - Parramatta	82.8	83.0	83.6	0.8
Sydney - Ryde	85.1	85.4	85.4	0.:
Sydney - South West	83.0	82.8	83.3	0.:
Sydney - Sutherland	84.3	84.6	84.9	0.0
Rest of New South Wales	81.0	81.2	81.1	0.
Capital Region	81.7	81.5	81.3	-0.
Central West	80.7	81.1	80.6	-0.
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	80.6	80.8	81.3	0.
Far West and Orana	78.5	78.7	78.9	0.
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	81.5	81.7	81.6	0.
Illawarra	81.9	82.0	81.9	0.
Mid North Coast	80.9	80.8	81.1	0.
Murray	80.3	80.3	80.4	0.
New England and North West	80.0	80.3	80.5	0.
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	81.2	81.3	81.4	0.
Richmond - Tweed	81.0	81.3	80.8	-0.
Riverina	81.3	81.1	81.0	-0.
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	81.0	81.3	81.4	0.
/ictoria	82.7	82.9	83.1	0.
Greater Melbourne	83.5	83.7	84.0	0.
Melbourne - Inner	83.6	83.8	84.4	0.
Melbourne - Inner East	85.4	85.5	85.9	0.
Melbourne - Inner South	84.0	84.1	84.6	0.0
Melbourne - North East	83.2	83.6	83.8	0.0
Melbourne - North West	83.4	83.5	83.3	-0.
Melbourne - Outer East	83.5	83.6	84.1	0.
Melbourne - South East	83.4	83.6	83.8	0.4
Melbourne - West	82.7	83.1	83.1	0.4
Mornington Peninsula	82.3	82.1	82.7	0.4
Rest of Victoria	81.6	81.4	81.5	-0.
Ballarat	81.4	81.6	81.2	-0.2
Bendigo	82.0	82.2	81.6	-0.4
Geelong	82.6	82.2	82.4	-0.2
Hume	81.5	81.3	81.9	0.4

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

Sub-State Region	2013 years	2015 years	2017 years	2013 - 20 change yea
Latrobe - Gippsland	81.4	81.0	80.9	-(
North West	80.8	80.7	81.3	
Shepparton	81.3	80.7	81.3	
Warrnambool and South West	81.5	81.1	81.4	-(
Queensland	81.8	82.1	82.2	
Greater Brisbane	82.2	82.8	82.9	
Brisbane - East	82.9	83.1	83.4	
Brisbane - North	82.6	83.0	82.8	(
Brisbane - South	83.1	83.5	83.5	(
Brisbane - West	84.0	85.3	85.3	1
Brisbane Inner City	83.3	83.9	83.7	
Ipswich	80.3	81.1	81.9	1
Logan - Beaudesert	81.1	81.8	81.9	
Moreton Bay - North	80.8	81.4	81.0	(
Moreton Bay - South	83.4	83.7	84.2	
Rest of Queensland	81.7	82.0	82.0	<u> </u>
Cairns	80.6	81.0	80.7	(
Darling Downs - Maranoa	80.9	80.8	81.2	
Central Queensland	81.3	81.9	81.3	(
Gold Coast	82.6	82.9	83.2	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	81.6	82.5	82.3	(
Queensland - Outback	77.2	77.5	78.5	1
Sunshine Coast	83.2	83.3	83.3	C
Toowoomba	81.8	82.7	82.4	C
Townsville	81.1	81.1	81.1	
Wide Bay	80.9	80.9	80.7	-0
South Australia	82.1	82.3	82.3	
Greater Adelaide	82.4	82.7	82.8	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	84.0	84.5	84.4	
Adelaide - North	81.0	81.3	81.6	
Adelaide - South	83.1	83.1	83.4	C
Adelaide - West	81.6	82.2	82.1	
Rest of South Australia	81.3	81.6	81.5	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	81.3	81.9	81.8	
South Australia - Outback	79.8	80.3	80.0	C
South Australia - South East	82.0	81.9	81.9	-0
Western Australia	82.5	82.7	82.5	
Greater Perth	83.2	83.3	83.4	į c
Mandurah	81.9	82.1	81.4	-0
Perth - Inner	84.2	84.0	84.1	-0
Perth - North East	82.5	82.7	82.8	C
Perth - North West	84.0	84.3	84.3	C
Perth - South East	82.5	82.9	83.1	C
Perth - South West	83.1	83.1	83.1	C
Rest of Western Australia	81.4	81.6	81.2	-0
Bunbury	82.7	82.6	82.2	-0
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	81.4	82.1	81.5	C

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

Sub-State Region	2013 years	2015 years	2017 years	2013 - 2017 change years
Western Australia - Outback (North)	78.6	78.9	78.5	-0.1
Western Australia - Outback (South)	80.2	80.5	80.2	0.0
Tasmania	80.6	80.8	80.8	0.2
Greater Hobart	80.8	81.1	81.3	0.5
Rest of Tasmania	80.3	80.4	80.4	0.1
Launceston and North East	80.8	81.1	80.7	-0.1
South East	79.6	80.4	81.4	1.8
West and North West	80.0	79.7	79.4	-0.6
Northern Territory	77.0	77.0	77.6	0.6
Greater Darwin	80.9	80.4	81.9	1.0
Rest of Northern Territory	73.5	73.8	74.2	0.7
Northern Territory - Outback	73.5	73.8	74.2	0.7
Australian Capital Territory	83.3	83.2	83.1	-0.2
Australian Capital Cities	83.0	83.2	83.5	0.5
Australian Rest of States	81.3	81.4	81.4	0.1
AUSTRALIA	82.1	82.4	82.5	0.4

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2015-2017 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001)

Population estimates are final up to 2016, and preliminary from 2017 onwards.

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

 $\label{life} \mbox{Life expectancy has been calculated using data for the three years ending in the reference year. } \\$ 

## P 1.1.2 Psychological distress

Health is multidimensional, relating not just to someone's physical condition but also to their mental, emotional and social 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.<sup>10</sup>

• At a national level, the proportion of adults experiencing high or very high levels of psychological distress increased by 2.2 percentage points between 2011-12 and 2017-18.

## Psychological distress across remoteness classes

- Similar to the national trend, rates of psychological distress increased in three out of the four reported remoteness classes, with the largest increase being in outer regional Australia (up 4.7 percentage points).
- Remote Australia was the only remoteness class to report a decrease, with a decrease of 3.3 percentage points.

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

	2011-12**	2014-15**	2017-18	2011-12 - 2017-18
Remoteness Class	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points
Major Cities	10.6	11.7	12.7	2.1
Inner Regional	11.4	12.5	13.4	2.0
Outer Regional	10.4	10.5	15.1	4.7
Remote	11.9	9.8	8.6	-3.3
AUSTRALIA	10.8	11.7	13.0	2.2

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

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

Excludes very remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates, 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 20% of persons.

#### Psychological distress across capital cities and balance of state

- In 2017-18, of the capital cities Greater Brisbane recorded the highest rate of psychological distress (14.3 per cent), while Greater Darwin recorded the lowest (10.9 per cent).
- In 2017-18, of the regions outside of the capital cities, the rest of South Australia experienced the highest rate of psychological distress (16.2 per cent). The rest of Western Australia had the lowest rate (10.2 per cent).
- All capital cities across Australia recorded an increase in the percentage of adults with high or very high levels of psychological distress. The largest increase was in Greater Hobart up 5.4 percentage points between 2011-12 and 2017-18. Greater Perth recorded the lowest increase in the same period (1.6 percentage points).
- All rest of state areas recorded an increase in the measure of psychological distress between 2011-12 and 2017-18. The rest of Tasmania reported the largest increase (3.8 percentage points), while the rest of Victoria reported the lowest increase (0.3 percentage points).

<sup>\*\*</sup> Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS. Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Adapted from ABS 2013, Measures of Australia's Progress (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

	2011-12	2014-15	2017-18	2011-12 - 2017-18
Capital City / Balance of State	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points
New South Wales	10.5	11.0	12.8	2.3
Greater Sydney	10.1	10.5	12.2	2.1
Rest of New South Wales	11.1	11.8	13.7	2.6
Victoria	11.4	12.5	12.8	1.4
Greater Melbourne	10.6	11.8	12.4	1.8
Rest of Victoria	14.0	15.1	14.3	0.3
Queensland	10.7	11.9	13.9	3.2
Greater Brisbane	11.4	14.1	14.3	2.9
Rest of Queensland	10.1	10.0	13.4	3.3
South Australia	11.3	13.7	13.5	2.2
Greater Adelaide	10.3	13.5	12.6	2.3
Rest of South Australia	15.1	14.9	16.2	1.1
Western Australia	10.6	9.9	12.2	1.6
Greater Perth	10.8	10.3	12.4	1.6
Rest of Western Australia	9.6	*8.4	10.2	0.6
Tasmania	8.9	13.5	13.4	4.5
Greater Hobart	8.8	14.2	14.2	5.4
Rest of Tasmania	9.1	13.1	12.9	<b>3</b> .8
Northern Territory	9.0	7.8	11.3	2.3
Greater Darwin	9.2	6.8	10.9	1.7
Rest of Northern Territory	*8.4	9.1	11.0	2.6
Australian Capital Territory	9.2	10.8	11.1	1.9
Australian Capital Cities	10.5	11.7	12.6	2.1
Australian Rest of States	11.3	11.8	13.6	2.3

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001) Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Australian capital cities and Australian rest of states are calculated using weighted Greater Capital City Statistical Area proportions.

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

Excludes very remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates, 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 20% of persons.

<sup>\*</sup> Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

## 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.<sup>11</sup>

• In 2017, 12.6 deaths per 100,000 persons were due to suicide. Between 2013 and 2017, 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 2017, the combined Australian rest of states recorded 16.6 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons compared to 10.7 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons in combined Australian capital cities.
- In 2017, the highest incidence of suicides in Australia for capital and rest of state areas occurred in the rest of Northern Territory (29.0 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons), rest of Queensland (18.4 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons) and rest of South Australia (18.3 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons). The lowest incidence was recorded in Greater Sydney (8.3 deaths per 100,000 persons).
- Between 2013 and 2017, the rate of suicides grew by 3.4 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons in regions outside capital cities and 0.7 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons for capital cities.
- Between 2013 and 2017, of the states and territories, the Northern Territory recorded the highest growth in the rate of suicides, with an increase of 6.1 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons. It also had the largest absolute rate (20.3 deaths per 100,000 persons).
- Between 2013 and 2017, suicide rates increased across the majority of capital cities and rest of state regions, with the highest growth occurring in the rest of South Australia (5.8 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (4.5 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons).
- Between 2013 and 2017, Greater Adelaide and Greater Brisbane recorded the only declines in the suicide rate, with both recording a decline of 0.2 deaths per 100,000 persons.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> ABS 2019, Causes of Death, Australia, 2018 (cat. no. 3303.0), Canberra.

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

	2013	2015	2017	2013 - 2017
Capital City / Balance of State	rate per 100,000 population	rate per 100,000 population	rate per 100,000 population	change in rate
New South Wales	9.5	10.8	10.9	1.4
Greater Sydney	8.2	8.6	8.3	0.1
Rest of New South Wales	12.2	15.2	16.1	3.9
Victoria	8.9	10.9	9.6	0.7
Greater Melbourne	8.2	10.0	8.7	0.5
Rest of Victoria	11.2	13.9	13	1.8
Queensland	14.6	15.9	16.3	1.7
Greater Brisbane	14.2	13.1	14.0	-0.2
Rest of Queensland	14.7	18.3	18.4	3.7
South Australia	11.9	13.2	12.8	0.9
Greater Adelaide	11.7	13.3	11.5	-0.2
Rest of South Australia	12.5	13.1	18.3	5.8
Western Australia	13.5	15.6	15.8	2.3
Greater Perth	12.4	14.3	15.1	2.7
Rest of Western Australia	16.8	20.2	17.8	1.0
Tasmania	14.2	16.0	15.6	1.4
Greater Hobart	14.4	12.0	16.9	2.5
Rest of Tasmania	13.5	19.1	14.4	0.9
Northern Territory	14.2	20.6	20.3	6.1
Greater Darwin	n.p.	19.1	14.2	n.a.
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	18.7	29.0	n.a.
Australian Capital Territory	9.6	11.4	14.1	4.5
Australian Capital Cities	10.0	11.0	10.7	0.7
Australian Rest of States	13.2	16.4	16.6	3.4
AUSTRALIA	11.1	12.7	12.6	1.5

Source: ABS 2018, Causes of Death, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3303.0)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Estimates are final for 2013 and 2015, and preliminary for 2017.

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 'n.p.'. See Explanatory Notes 44-47 and the Glossary in Causes of Death, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3303.0) for further information.

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

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. 12

• The proportion of adults in Australia who are overweight or obese increased by 4.2 percentage points between 2011-12 and 2017-18.

## Adults overweight or obese across remoteness classes

- The proportion of adults who are overweight or obese increased across all reported remoteness classes between 2011-12 and 2017-18.
- The largest increase was in major cities (rising by 4.8 percentage points) while the lowest increase was in remote Australia (rising by 0.9 percentage points).

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

	2011-12**	2014-15**	2017-18	2011-12 - 2017-18
Remoteness Class	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points
Major Cities	60.2	61.1	65.0	4.8
Inner Regional	69.1	69.2	72.4	3.3
Outer Regional	69.3	69.4	72.0	2.7
Remote	69.5	66.9	70.4	0.9
AUSTRALIA	62.8	63.4	67.0	4.2

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

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 20% of persons.

Proportion of adults (18 years and over) with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25.00 or more. BMI is derived from a person's height and weight.

## Adults overweight or obese across major urban areas

- Of the major urban areas, the largest increase in the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese between 2011-12 and 2017-18 was observed in Albury - Wodonga, with a 20.1 percentage point increase. Wollongong and Greater Melbourne also had relatively high increases, recording increases of 11.9 and 8.0 percentage points respectively.
- Two of the 20 major urban areas experienced decreases in the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese between 2011-12 and 2017-18. These were Ballarat with a decrease of 2.2 percentage points and Gold Coast Tweed Heads with a decrease of 1.0 percentage point.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS. Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS.

Adapted from ABS 2013, Measures of Australia's Progress (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

	2011-12**	2014-15**	2017-18	2011-12 - 2017-18
Major Urban Area	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points
Greater Sydney	57.8	59.8	62.3	4.5
Greater Melbourne	58.4	61.8	66.4	8.0
Greater Brisbane	62.5	62.9	66.8	4.3
Greater Perth	63.6	58.8	65.6	2.0
Greater Adelaide	65.2	63.6	68.3	3.1
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	60.7	64.1	59.7	-1.0
Newcastle - Maitland	70.5	71.7	71.4	0.9
Canberra - Queanbeyan	62.5	63.0	63.5	1.0
Sunshine Coast	60.4	59.1	62.8	2.4
Wollongong	62.7	68.1	74.6	11.9
Geelong#	63.3	55.7	79.6	n.a.
Greater Hobart	62.5	59.5	66.7	4.2
Townsville	71.1	63.6	71.6	0.5
Cairns	59.8	48.3	62.3	2.5
Greater Darwin	61.5	64.3	63.6	2.1
Toowoomba#	67.5	60.5	68.2	n.a.
Ballarat	75.3	*62.4	73.1	-2.2
Bendigo	64.5	58.5	68.0	3.5
Albury - Wodonga	55.0	*71.5	75.1	20.1
Launceston	63.1	71.8	69.8	6.7

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Proportion of adults (18 years and over) with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25.00 or more. BMI is derived from a person's height and weight.

## 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 2011-12 and 2017-18.
- The sub-state regions of Coffs Harbour Grafton, Riverina, Barossa Yorke Mid North, Murray, Richmond Tweed, Warrnambool and South West, Moreton Bay South and Melbourne South East all recorded increases greater than 15.0 percentage points.
- The largest decreases in the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese were in Sydney -Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury (13.7 percentage points) and Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday (12.0 percentage points).

<sup>\*\*</sup> The major urban areas (MUA) of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2011 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification for 2011-12 and 2014-15 figures and the 2016 ASGS GCCSA classification for 2017-18 figures. All other MUAs for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS Significant Urban Areas (SUA) and the proportions for 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS SUA classification.

<sup>#</sup> The boundaries for Geelong and Toowoomba SUAs changed significantly between 2011 and 2016. As such no change value is provided.

<sup>\*</sup> Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

n.a. Not available.

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

	2011-12**	2014-15**	2017-18	2011-12 -
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent	2017-18 change
				percentage points
New South Wales	61.1	63.2	65.9	4.8
Greater Sydney	57.8	59.8	62.3	2.5
Central Coast	66.4	63.8	69.8	3.4
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	75.5	64.2	61.8	-13.7
Sydney - Blacktown	65.3	75.6	69.3	4.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	49.9	45.0	45.0	-4.9
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	49.6	59.1	58.4	8.8
Sydney - Inner South West	62.0	63.3	64.0	2.0
Sydney - Inner West	54.4	56.0	53.8	-0.6
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	55.1	57.4	61.1	6.0
Sydney - Northern Beaches	52.7	49.2	63.8	11.1
Sydney - Outer South West	62.6	60.2	67.0	4.4
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	64.7	67.2	69.0	4.3
Sydney - Parramatta	49.8	61.7	61.2	11.4
Sydney - Ryde	50.9	47.0	49.7	-1.3
Sydney - South West	57.0	62.9	65.3	8.3
Sydney - Sutherland	58.7	52.8	61.7	3.0
Rest of New South Wales	67.1	69.8	72.9	5.5
Capital Region	68.0	65.0	67.2	-0.8
Central West	80.3	66.8	75.8	-4.
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	59.0	57.4	82.2	23.:
Far West and Orana	n.p.	73.2	*61.1	n.a
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	74.1	67.0	71.9	-2.:
Illawarra	59.5	68.1	68.8	9.
Mid North Coast	68.2	69.0	76.4	8.3
Murray	70.5	80.4	89.4	18.
New England and North West	64.8	67.8	69.6	4.
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	66.6	72.6	66.4	-0.:
Richmond - Tweed	56.9	63.9	74.1	17.:
Riverina	67.1	84.8	87.7	20.
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	75.9	88.7	80.6	4.
Victoria	61.0	63.3	68.3	7.3
Greater Melbourne	58.4	61.8	66.4	8.0
Melbourne - Inner	45.6	47.3	55.6	10.0
Melbourne - Inner East	55.8	64.1	55.9	0.
Melbourne - Inner South	54.7	51.5	60.9	6.2
Melbourne - North East	63.4	63.8	68.1	4.
Melbourne - North West	64.5	62.2	67.0	2.
Melbourne - Outer East	57.1	68.0	65.9	8.8
Melbourne - South East	57.8	64.4	73.7	15.
Melbourne - West	65.6	68.6	72.1	6.
Mornington Peninsula	66.8	71.9	77.4	10.6
Rest of Victoria	68.9	68.5	74.7	5.8
Ballarat	70.7	70.4	73.1	2.4
Bendigo	67.4	63.2	68.0	0.6

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

	2011-12**	2014-15**	2017-18	2011-12 - 2017-18
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points
Geelong	68.7	65.0	79.6	10.9
Hume	66.9	63.5	74.5	7.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	75.2	68.7	73.4	-1.8
North West	57.9	74.4	66.9	9.0
Shepparton	72.8	69.8	*76.7	: n.a.
Warrnambool and South West	65.2	78.9	82.3	17.1
Queensland	64.7	63.6	65.9	1.2
Greater Brisbane	62.5	62.9	66.8	4.3
Brisbane - East	65.3	60.5	63.7	-1.6
Brisbane - North	60.3	58.2	72.8	12.5
Brisbane - South	58.7	55.7	57.6	-1.1
Brisbane - West	57.0	56.9	60.1	3.1
Brisbane Inner City	57.7	52.4	58.1	0.4
Ipswich	73.3	78.3	72.0	-1.3
Logan - Beaudesert	65.8	69.8	71.7	5.9
Moreton Bay - North	65.3	66.4	71.3	6.0
Moreton Bay - South	58.1	65.4	75.1	17.0
Rest of Queensland	67.2	64.3	64.9	-2.3
Cairns	62.8	51.1	62.3	-0.5
Darling Downs - Maranoa	77.3	59.0	76.2	-1.1
Central Queensland (formerly Fitzroy)	69.1	73.1	67.3	-1.8
Gold Coast	63.7	61.6	59.5	-4.2
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday (formerly Mackay)	76.8	83.4	64.8	-12.0
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	70.4	n.a.
Sunshine Coast	59.7	60.3	62.8	3.1
Toowoomba	69.9	63.3	68.2	-1.7
Townsville	74.2	64.6	71.6	-2.6
Wide Bay	65.5	70.1	67.9	2.4
South Australia	65.7	65.8	69.7	4.0
Greater Adelaide	65.2	63.6	68.3	3.1
Adelaide - Central and Hills	60.7	59.5	64.2	3.5
Adelaide - North	69.0	66.7	71.5	2.5
Adelaide - South	64.9	61.4	69.9	5.0
Adelaide - West	64.9	66.4	65.5	0.6
Rest of South Australia	71.4	73.7	76.1	4.7
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	63.6	71.2	83.3	19.7
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	74.7	73.1	n.a.
South Australia - South East	74.7	74.9	76.1	1.4
Western Australia	65.6	60.3	66.7	1.1
Greater Perth	63.6	58.8	65.6	2.0
Mandurah	74.5	61.5	85.7	11.2
Perth - Inner	50.9	42.0	57.7	6.8
Perth - North East	67.6	61.4	65.0	-2.6
Perth - North West	62.3	59.4	63.5	1.2
Perth - South East	65.3	60.1	67.0	1.7

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

	2011-12**	2014-15**	2017-18	2011-12 - 2017-18	
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Perth - South West	64.5	63.8	62.7	-1.8	
Rest of Western Australia	71.7	67.5	72.5	0.8	
Bunbury	72.2	66.0	70.1	-2.1	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	71.2	69.1	73.4	2.2	
Western Australia - Outback#	n.p.	68.0	69.8	n.a.	
Tasmania	63.3	67.5	70.9	7.6	
Greater Hobart	62.5	59.5	66.7	4.2	
Rest of Tasmania	66.4	74.0	72.9	6.5	
Launceston and North East	64.4	73.4	69.1	4.7	
South East	73.9	77.2	78.9	5.0	
West and North West	66.7	74.0	75.9	9.2	
Northern Territory	62.9	64.3	65.2	2.3	
Greater Darwin	61.5	64.3	63.6	2.1	
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	65.6	68.7	n.a.	
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	65.6	68.7	n.a.	
Australian Capital Territory	63.0	63.5	64.0	1.0	
Australian Capital Cities	60.2	61.1	65.1	4.9	
Australian Rest of States	67.9	68.0	70.9	3.0	

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Proportion of adults (18 years and over) with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25.00 or more. BMI is derived from a person's height and weight.

Australian capital cities and Australian rest of states are calculated using weighted Greater Capital City Statistical Area proportions.

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 20% of persons.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Geographies for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS classification. Geographies for 2017-18 are based on 2016 ASGS classification.

<sup>#</sup> The Western Australia - Outback Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4) is based on the 2011 ASGS classification for 2011-12, 2014-15 and 2017-18.

<sup>\*</sup> Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

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.<sup>13</sup> 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 2.1 percentage point increase between 2011-12 and 2017-18 in the
proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines by spending at least 150 minutes exercising
a week.

#### Physical activity across remoteness classes

- The proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines increased in inner regional areas (2.9 percentage points) and major cities (2.2 percentage points).
- The largest decrease was reported in remote Australia with a decrease of 4.6 percentage points.

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

Remoteness Class	2011-12** per cent	2014-15** per cent	2017-18 per cent	2011-12 - 2017-18 change percentage points
Major Cities	52.9	55.4	55.1	2.2
Inner Regional	45.8	47.6	48.7	2.9
Outer Regional	45.6	43.5	45.1	-0.5
Remote	40.1	45.0	35.5	-4.6
AUSTRALIA	50.8	52.8	52.9	2.1

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

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 20% of persons.

Persons 18 years and over who have participated in at least 150 minutes of "exercise only" in the last week.

"Exercise only" consists of the following domains: walking for transport, walking for fitness, sport or recreation, moderate exercise and/or vigorous exercise. For the purpose of this measure, minutes spent on vigorous activity is multiplied by a factor of two in 2017-18.

#### Physical activity across major urban areas

- Rates of physical activity increased between 2011-12 and 2017-18 in 19 of the 20 major urban areas of Australia, with the largest increase in Wollongong (up 23.3 percentage points).
- The only decrease in the proportion of adults meeting physical activity guidelines was in Bendigo (down 15.9 percentage points).

<sup>\*\*</sup> Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS. Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS.

World Health Organization (WHO) n.d., Physical Activity, Fact sheet, accessed on 11 October 2019 from <a href="https://www.who.int/dietphysicalactivity/pa/en/">https://www.who.int/dietphysicalactivity/pa/en/</a>.

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

	2011-12**	2014-15**	2017-18	2011-12 - 2017-18
Major Urban Area	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points
Greater Sydney	56.1	55.8	56.2	0.1
Greater Melbourne	52.8	57.2	53.9	1.1
Greater Brisbane	49.4	50.8	49.6	0.2
Greater Perth	52.3	57.2	59.4	7.1
Greater Adelaide	51.1	53.8	52.2	1.1
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	56.7	57.3	57.5	0.8
Newcastle - Maitland	45.3	48.6	56.5	11.2
Canberra - Queanbeyan	55.9	58.1	60.6	4.7
Sunshine Coast	51.0	52.0	52.6	1.6
Wollongong	45.6	46.8	68.9	23.3
Geelong#	36.5	45.0	54.1	n.a.
Greater Hobart	52.9	54.8	57.2	4.3
Townsville	48.2	47.2	50.3	2.1
Cairns	49.3	66.4	53.3	4.0
Greater Darwin	50.6	54.5	51.4	0.8
Toowoomba#	27.1	37.1	44.3	n.a.
Ballarat	34.3	46.1	49.2	14.9
Bendigo	67.5	57.3	51.6	-15.9
Albury - Wodonga	55.5	*46.9	62.4	6.9
Launceston	50.0	49.4	53.1	3.1

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Persons 18 years and over who have participated in at least 150 minutes of "exercise only" in the last week.

## Physical activity across sub-state regions

- The proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines increased in the majority of sub-state regions for which data was available between 2011-12 and 2017-18.
- The largest increases in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines were recorded in Hume (up 23.4 percentage points).
- The largest decrease in the rate of physical activity occurred in Sydney Blacktown, falling 11.4 percentage points.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The major urban areas (MUA) of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2011 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification for 2011-12 and 2014-15 figures and the 2016 ASGS GCCSA classification for 2017-18 figures. All other MUAs for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS Significant Urban Areas (SUA) and the proportions for 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS SUA classification.

<sup>#</sup> The boundaries for Geelong and Toowoomba SUAs changed significantly between 2011 and 2016. As such no change value is provided.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Exercise only" consists of the following domains: walking for transport, walking for fitness, sport or recreation, moderate exercise and/or vigorous exercise. For the purpose of this measure, minutes spent on vigorous activity is multiplied by a factor of two in 2017-18.

<sup>\*</sup> Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

n.a. Not available.

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

	2011-12**	2014-15**	2017-18	2011-12 -
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent	2017-18 change percentage points
New South Wales	52.1	53.2	54.5	2.4
Greater Sydney	56.1	55.8	56.2	0.1
Central Coast	40.7	46.8	48.5	7.8
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	51.1	48.6	56.3	5.2
Sydney - Blacktown	51.6	40.1	40.2	-11.4
Sydney - City and Inner South	75.6	77.0	76.5	0.9
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	68.6	77.8	76.0	7.4
Sydney - Inner South West	52.8	50.9	61.9	9.1
Sydney - Inner West	66.8	62.2	63.8	-3.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	63.2	73.6	65.2	2.0
Sydney - Northern Beaches	64.8	59.9	62.4	-2.4
Sydney - Outer South West	57.5	57.3	50.9	-6.6
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	37.4	39.3	46.3	8.9
Sydney - Parramatta	58.7	50.1	49.5	-9.2
Sydney - Ryde	58.8	51.2	59.1	0.3
Sydney - South West	36.6	43.1	36.3	-0.3
Sydney - Sutherland	67.0	68.0	59.0	-8.0
Rest of New South Wales	45.1	48.9	51.4	6.3
Capital Region	45.9	44.2	47.4	1.5
Central West	47.0	49.3	48.8	1.8
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	58.5	47.2	51.0	-7.5
Far West and Orana	n.p.	54.3	39.0	n.a.
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	48.0	49.7	49.1	1.1
Illawarra	46.1	46.8	57.5	11.4
Mid North Coast	45.4	55.1	54.8	9.4
Murray	48.1	49.8	43.4	-4.7
New England and North West	31.8	34.5	45.0	13.2
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	43.4	50.7	52.7	9.3
Richmond - Tweed	50.1	65.9	69.8	19.7
Riverina	41.7	35.3	44.5	2.8
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	48.8	46.0	42.3	-6.5
Victoria	51.4	54.6	53.3	1.9
Greater Melbourne	52.8	57.2	53.9	1.1
Melbourne - Inner	65.0	70.3	75.4	10.4
Melbourne - Inner East	60.1	66.2	62.9	2.8
Melbourne - Inner South	65.0	60.8	69.7	4.7
Melbourne - North East	55.0	50.9	49.4	-5.6
Melbourne - North West	50.8	42.5	55.4	4.6
Melbourne - Outer East	49.3	59.8	51.6	2.3
Melbourne - South East	44.3	49.6	41.7	-2.6
Melbourne - West	43.5	54.9	44.2	0.7
Mornington Peninsula	48.3	53.5	47.5	-0.8
Rest of Victoria	47.2	47.0	51.0	3.8
Ballarat	40.8	48.1	49.2	8.4
Bendigo	60.4	55.3	51.6	-8.8

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

	2011-12**	2014-15**	2017-18	2011-12
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent	2017-18 change
	per cent	percent	per cent	percentage points
Geelong	42.1	40.2	54.1	12.0
Hume	56.1	*46.9	79.5	23.4
Latrobe - Gippsland	54.2	49.8	49.9	-4.3
North West	49.3	*44.2	51.3	2.0
Shepparton	39.4	54.2	37.3	-2.·
Warrnambool and South West	38.1	39.1	38.5	0.4
Queensland	48.3	48.7	48.7	0.4
Greater Brisbane	49.4	50.8	49.6	0.2
Brisbane - East	53.6	50.6	54.6	1.0
Brisbane - North	56.6	54.6	54.4	-2.:
Brisbane - South	46.7	45.9	50.6	3.9
Brisbane - West	49.6	68.2	58.4	8.8
Brisbane Inner City	62.6	74.0	69.6	7.0
Ipswich	37.3	35.6	32.1	-5.:
Logan - Beaudesert	34.7	43.3	41.1	6.4
Moreton Bay - North	49.8	48.7	40.3	-9.
Moreton Bay - South	58.3	43.7	55.8	-2.
Rest of Queensland	47.4	46.7	48.2	0.
Cairns	52.6	58.1	53.3	0.
Darling Downs - Maranoa	*34.4	*36.4	37.6	3.
Central Queensland (formerly Fitzroy)	35.1	46.8	39.0	3.
Gold Coast	57.8	55.2	55.5	-2.
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday (formerly Mackay)	47.4	35.1	38.9	-8.
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	*22.9	45.7	n.a
Sunshine Coast	50.8	49.8	52.6	1.
Toowoomba	32.4	39.0	44.3	11.
Townsville	46.1	41.7	50.3	4.
Wide Bay	48.0	36.7	38.8	-9.
South Australia	47.9	50.1	48.8	0.
Greater Adelaide	51.1	53.8	52.2	1.
Adelaide - Central and Hills	60.5	61.2	57.3	-3.
Adelaide - North	42.7	49.2	51.8	9.
Adelaide - South	56.7	57.0	50.8	-5.9
Adelaide - West	45.4	47.5	52.4	7.0
Rest of South Australia	36.5	36.1	36.5	0.
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	33.3	39.6	37.2	3.9
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	39.2	38.1	n.a
South Australia - South East	39.3	33.1	35.9	-3.4
Vestern Australia	51.5	56.0	56.4	4.9
Greater Perth	52.3	57.2	59.4	7.
Mandurah	52.3	64.4	5 <b>3.7</b>	1.4
Perth - Inner	63.3			5.9
Perth - North East	49.8	77.1 52.3	69.2 56.9	7.
Perth - North West	49.8 52.0	52.3 52.0	59.7	7.
Perth - South East	44.2	52.0 55.5	59.7 56.0	11.8

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

	2011-12**	2014-15**	2017-18	2011-12 - 2017-18 change percentage points	
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent		
Perth - South West	58.3	56.8	59.0	0.7	
Rest of Western Australia	48.4	50.4	41.1	-7.3	
Bunbury	48.2	57.6	45.5	-2.7	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	41.9	54.6	48.4	6.5	
Western Australia - Outback#	n.p.	34.1	34.2	n.a.	
Tasmania	49.0	48.8	49.5	0.5	
Greater Hobart	52.9	54.8	57.2	4.3	
Rest of Tasmania	46.0	44.3	43.2	-2.8	
Launceston and North East	49.8	45.5	45.4	-4.4	
South East	44.8	47.5	43.4	-1.4	
West and North West	42.0	42.2	41.5	-0.5	
Northern Territory	50.7	53.7	51.3	0.6	
Greater Darwin	50.6	54.5	51.4	0.8	
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	51.5	50.3	n.a.	
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	51.5	50.3	n.a.	
Australian Capital Territory	56.3	58.9	61.7	5.4	
Australian Capital Cities	53.2	55.5	54.7	1.5	
Australian Rest of States	46.1	47.2	48.7	2.6	

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Persons 18 years and over who have participated in at least 150 minutes of "exercise only" in the last week.

"Exercise only" consists of the following domains: walking for transport, walking for fitness, sport or recreation, moderate exercise and/or vigorous exercise. For the purpose of this measure, minutes spent on vigorous activity is multiplied by a factor of two in 2017-18.

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 20% of persons.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Geographies for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS classification. Geographies for 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS classification.

<sup>#</sup> The Western Australia - Outback Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4) is based on the 2011 ASGS classification for 2011-12, 2014-15 and 2017-18.

<sup>\*</sup> Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

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.<sup>14</sup>

• Between 2011-12 and 2017-18, the proportion of adults who are current daily smokers fell by 2.3 percentage points across Australia, from 16.1 per cent to 13.8 per cent.

## Smoking rates across remoteness classes

- Daily smoking rates fell across all four of the reported remoteness classes between 2011-12 and 2017-18.
- The largest decrease occurred in remote areas of Australia (down 6.5 percentage points) followed by inner regional areas (down 2.9 percentage points).

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

Remoteness Class	2011-12** per cent	2014-15** per cent	2017-18 per cent	2011-12 - 2017-18 change percentage points
Major Cities	14.7	13.1	12.7	-2.0
Inner Regional	18.3	16.7	15.4	-2.9
Outer Regional	21.7	21.0	18.9	-2.8
Remote	26.2	18.9	19.7	-6.5
AUSTRALIA	16.1	14.5	13.8	-2.3

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

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 20% of persons.

In 2017-18, data from National Health Survey (NHS) and Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) have been combined to create a much larger sample which will allow for a more accurate smoker status estimate. The combined dataset was used solely for smoker status, not consumption of cigarettes.

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 decline in the rate of adult smoking was recorded in Ballarat, with a fall of 11.1 percentage points.<sup>15</sup>
- The largest increase was recorded in Wollongong (2.1 percentage points), followed by Gold Coast Tweed Heads (0.6 percentage points).

<sup>\*\*</sup> Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS. Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Adapted from ABS 2013, Measures of Australia's Progress (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

<sup>15 2011-12</sup> estimate has a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

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

	2011-12**	2014-15**	2017-18	2011-12 - 2017-18	
Major Urban Area	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Greater Sydney	13.2	12.1	12.1	-1.1	
Greater Melbourne	14.9	12.8	12.9	-2.0	
Greater Brisbane	16.6	13.8	13.3	-3.3	
Greater Perth	16.5	13.5	10.7	-5.8	
Greater Adelaide	15.0	11.6	11.9	-3.1	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	16.0	19.6	16.6	0.6	
Newcastle - Maitland	14.8	15.9	14.0	-0.8	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	13.0	13.9	10.3	-2.7	
Sunshine Coast	13.4	18.4	13.7	0.3	
Wollongong	16.6	*21.3	18.7	2.1	
Geelong#	*13.9	*14.8	14.6	n.a.	
Greater Hobart	18.4	16.8	14.6	-3.8	
Townsville	20.7	*12.2	15.8	-4.9	
Cairns	29.1	n.p.	19.7	-9.4	
Greater Darwin	22.7	19.5	18.3	-4.4	
Toowoomba#	18.6	*17.5	14.8	n.a.	
Ballarat	*24.0	n.p.	12.9	-11.1	
Bendigo	*24.9	n.p.	16.2	-8.7	
Albury - Wodonga	*17.4	n.p.	14.1	-3.3	
Launceston	15.8	18.2	16.1	0.3	

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

In 2017-18, data from National Health Survey (NHS) and Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) have been combined to create a much larger sample which will allow for a more accurate smoker status estimate. The combined dataset was used solely for smoker status, not consumption of cigarettes.

Persons 18 years and over.

## Smoking rates across sub-state regions

- Both Australian capital cities and rest of states recorded a decline in daily smokers by 2.6 and 1.9 percentage points respectively between 2011-12 and 2017-18.
- · All states and territories recorded declines in adult smoking rates over the same period.
- The largest decline in smokers across the Statistical Area Level 4 regions was recorded in Ballarat, with a decline of 15.2 percentage points.
- The largest increase across the Statistical Area Level 4 regions was recorded in Hunter Valley (excluding Newcastle) with an increase of 9.6 percentage points<sup>16</sup>.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The major urban areas (MUA) of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2011 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification for 2011-12 and 2014-15 figures and the 2016 ASGS GCCSA classification for 2017-18 figures. All other MUAs for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS Significant Urban Areas (SUA) and the proportions for 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS SUA classification.

<sup>#</sup> The boundaries for Geelong and Toowoomba SUAs changed significantly between 2011 and 2016. As such no change value is provided.

<sup>\*</sup> Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

 $<sup>\</sup>hbox{n.p. Not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.}\\$ 

n.a. Not available.

<sup>16 2011-12</sup> estimate has a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

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

New South Wales Greater Sydney Central Coast Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury Sydney - Blacktown Sydney - City and Inner South Sydney - Eastern Suburbs Sydney - Inner South West Sydney - Inner West Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby Sydney - Northern Beaches Sydney - Outer South West Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains Sydney - Parramatta	14.3 13.2 17.5 *7.7 15.8 11.4 10.5 12.9 11.5 8.1 *6.2 *16.1 19.9 18.1 14.5 16.0 13.3	### 14.2  12.1  17.0  *9.0  18.1  *7.8  *6.3  14.7  *9.4  *7.0  *6.0  *14.0  22.0  12.4  n.p.  *10.7	13.9 12.1 16.9 *6.0 13.4 14.8 10.1 13.3 *10.0 *4.5 *7.5 14.9 *20.8 13.9 n.p.	2017-18 change percentage points  -0.4 -1.1 -0.6 -1.7 -2.4 -0.4 -0.4 -1.5 -3.6 -1.2 -0.9 -4.2
Greater Sydney Central Coast Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury Sydney - Blacktown Sydney - City and Inner South Sydney - Eastern Suburbs Sydney - Inner South West Sydney - Inner West Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby Sydney - Northern Beaches Sydney - Outer South West Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains Sydney - Parramatta	13.2 17.5 *7.7 15.8 11.4 10.5 12.9 11.5 8.1 *6.2 *16.1 19.9 18.1 14.5 16.0	12.1 17.0 *9.0 18.1 *7.8 *6.3 14.7 *9.4 *7.0 *6.0 *14.0 22.0 12.4 n.p.	12.1 16.9 *6.0 13.4 14.8 10.1 13.3 *10.0 *4.5 *7.5 14.9 *20.8 13.9	-0.4 -1.1 -0.6 -1.7 -2.4 3.4 -0.4 -1.5 -3.6 1.3 -1.2 0.9
Central Coast Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury Sydney - Blacktown Sydney - City and Inner South Sydney - Eastern Suburbs Sydney - Inner South West Sydney - Inner West Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby Sydney - Northern Beaches Sydney - Outer South West Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains Sydney - Parramatta	17.5 *7.7 15.8 11.4 10.5 12.9 11.5 8.1 *6.2 *16.1 19.9 18.1 14.5 16.0	17.0 *9.0 18.1 *7.8 *6.3 14.7 *9.4 *7.0 *6.0 *14.0 22.0 12.4 n.p.	16.9 *6.0 13.4 14.8 10.1 13.3 *10.0 *4.5 *7.5 14.9 *20.8 13.9	-0.6 -1.7 -2.4 3.4 -0.4 0.4 -1.5 -3.6 1.3 -1.2 0.9
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury Sydney - Blacktown Sydney - City and Inner South Sydney - Eastern Suburbs Sydney - Inner South West Sydney - Inner West Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby Sydney - Northern Beaches Sydney - Outer South West Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains Sydney - Parramatta	*7.7 15.8 11.4 10.5 12.9 11.5 8.1 *6.2 *16.1 19.9 18.1 14.5 16.0	*9.0 18.1 *7.8 *6.3 14.7 *9.4 *7.0 *6.0 *14.0 22.0 12.4 n.p.	*6.0 13.4 14.8 10.1 13.3 *10.0 *4.5 *7.5 14.9 *20.8 13.9	-1.7 -2.4 3.4 -0.4 0.4 -1.5 -3.6 1.3 -1.2 0.9
Sydney - Blacktown Sydney - City and Inner South Sydney - Eastern Suburbs Sydney - Inner South West Sydney - Inner West Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby Sydney - Northern Beaches Sydney - Outer South West Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains Sydney - Parramatta	15.8 11.4 10.5 12.9 11.5 8.1 *6.2 *16.1 19.9 18.1 14.5	18.1 *7.8 *6.3 14.7 *9.4 *7.0 *6.0 *14.0 22.0 12.4 n.p.	13.4 14.8 10.1 13.3 *10.0 *4.5 *7.5 14.9 *20.8 13.9	-2.4 3.4 -0.4 0.4 -1.5 -3.6 1.3 -1.2 0.9
Sydney - City and Inner South Sydney - Eastern Suburbs Sydney - Inner South West Sydney - Inner West Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby Sydney - Northern Beaches Sydney - Outer South West Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains Sydney - Parramatta	11.4 10.5 12.9 11.5 8.1 *6.2 *16.1 19.9 18.1 14.5 16.0	*7.8 *6.3 14.7 *9.4 *7.0 *6.0 *14.0 22.0 12.4 n.p.	14.8 10.1 13.3 *10.0 *4.5 *7.5 14.9 *20.8 13.9	3.4 -0.4 0.4 -1.5 -3.6 1.3 -1.2 0.9
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs Sydney - Inner South West Sydney - Inner West Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby Sydney - Northern Beaches Sydney - Outer South West Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains Sydney - Parramatta	10.5 12.9 11.5 8.1 *6.2 *16.1 19.9 18.1 14.5	*6.3 14.7 *9.4 *7.0 *6.0 *14.0 22.0 12.4 n.p.	10.1 13.3 *10.0 *4.5 *7.5 14.9 *20.8 13.9	-0.4 0.4 -1.5 -3.6 1.3 -1.2 0.9
Sydney - Inner South West Sydney - Inner West Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby Sydney - Northern Beaches Sydney - Outer South West Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains Sydney - Parramatta	12.9 11.5 8.1 *6.2 *16.1 19.9 18.1 14.5 16.0	14.7 *9.4 *7.0 *6.0 *14.0 22.0 12.4 n.p.	13.3 *10.0 *4.5 *7.5 14.9 *20.8 13.9	0.4 -1.5 -3.6 1.3 -1.2 0.9
Sydney - Inner South West Sydney - Inner West Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby Sydney - Northern Beaches Sydney - Outer South West Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains Sydney - Parramatta	11.5 8.1 *6.2 *16.1 19.9 18.1 14.5 16.0	*9.4 *7.0 *6.0 *14.0 22.0 12.4 n.p.	13.3 *10.0 *4.5 *7.5 14.9 *20.8 13.9	-1.5 -3.6 1.3 -1.2 0.9 -4.2
Sydney - Inner West Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby Sydney - Northern Beaches Sydney - Outer South West Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains Sydney - Parramatta	8.1 *6.2 *16.1 19.9 18.1 14.5 16.0	*7.0 *6.0 *14.0 22.0 12.4 n.p.	*4.5 *7.5 14.9 *20.8 13.9	-3.6 1.3 -1.2 0.9
Sydney - Northern Beaches Sydney - Outer South West Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains Sydney - Parramatta	*6.2 *16.1 19.9 18.1 14.5 16.0	*6.0 *14.0 22.0 12.4 n.p.	*7.5 14.9 *20.8 13.9	1.3 -1.2 0.9 -4.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches Sydney - Outer South West Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains Sydney - Parramatta	*16.1 19.9 18.1 14.5 16.0	*14.0 22.0 12.4 n.p.	14.9 *20.8 13.9	-1.2 0.9 -4.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains Sydney - Parramatta	19.9 18.1 14.5 16.0	22.0 12.4 n.p.	*20.8 13.9	0.9 -4.2
Sydney - Parramatta	18.1 14.5 16.0	12.4 n.p.	13.9	-4.2
Sydney - Parramatta	14.5 16.0	n.p.		i
	14.5 16.0	•	n.p.	i
Sydney - Ryde	16.0	•		n.a.
Sydney - South West			17.0	1.0
Sydney - Sutherland		*16.3	*11.0	-2.3
Rest of New South Wales	16.1	17.9	17.5	1.4
Capital Region	*14.9	*29.6	17.9	3.0
Central West	*22.1	*18.7	18.0	-4.1
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	*14.9	*17.6	16.1	1.2
Far West and Orana	n.p.	25.7	24.0	n.a.
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	*11.4	*13.4	21.0	9.6
Illawarra	16.3	*21.3	16.7	0.4
Mid North Coast	14.5	*21.8	23.1	8.6
Murray	*12.7	n.p.	n.p.	n.a
New England and North West	20.9	*17.4	25.8	4.9
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	15.7	*13.2	14.4	-1.3
Richmond - Tweed	12.9	*16.2	12.5	-0.4
Riverina	*14.3	n.p.	n.p.	n.a
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	27.8	n.p.	17.2	-10.6
Victoria	16.3	13.7	13.5	-2.8
Greater Melbourne	14.9	12.8	12.9	-2.0
Melbourne - Inner	10.9	9.5	10.7	-2.0 -0.2
Melbourne - Inner East	*7.6	*8.5	7.5	-0.2
Melbourne - Inner South	10.6	14.8	7.5 9.1	-1.5
Melbourne - North East	17.2	*13.1	15.0	-2.2
Melbourne - North West	18.2	*15.6		
Melbourne - North West  Melbourne - Outer East	15.7	12.9	*12.8	-5.4 -1.7
Melbourne - Outer East  Melbourne - South East	12.6	14.0	14.0 14.4	-1. <i>7</i> 1.8
Melbourne - West	23.0	12.9	13.5	-9.5
Mornington Peninsula	19.4	16.1	18.0	-1.4
Rest of Victoria	20.3	17.2	15.7	-4.6
Ballarat Bendigo	28.1 *16.7	n.p. *18.0	12.9 16.2	-15.2 -0.5

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

	2011-12**	2014-15**	2017-18	2011-12
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent	2017-18 change percentage points
Geelong	*13.6	*11.9	14.6	1.
Hume	27.2	n.p.	16.8	-10.
Latrobe - Gippsland	14.9	*20.5	16.8	1.
North West	24.4	*13.2	14.4	-10.
Shepparton	25.3	28.8	13.4	-11.
Warrnambool and South West	19.6	*15.7	20.5	0.
Queensland	17.8	16.1	14.9	-2.
Greater Brisbane	16.6	13.8	13.3	-3.
Brisbane - East	16.9	*12.9	13.2	-3.
Brisbane - North	14.2	*10.8	10.4	-3.
Brisbane - South	11.6	*9.4	8.4	-3.
Brisbane - West	*7.6	*8.1	9.2	1.
Brisbane Inner City	12.4	*9.7	7.9	-4.
Ipswich	19.0	18.8	20.2	1.
Logan - Beaudesert	23.3	19.7	20.0	-3.
Moreton Bay - North	23.9	18.1	16.5	-7.
Moreton Bay - South	*17.5	*15.1	9.7	-7.
Rest of Queensland	18.9	18.4	16.4	-2.
Cairns	26.0	*17.3	19.7	-6.
Darling Downs - Maranoa	22.3	*7.1	18.0	-4.
Central Queensland (formerly Fitzroy)	22.4	22.6	19.5	-2.
Gold Coast	14.8	18.8	16.6	1.
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday (formerly Mackay)	25.9	25.4	12.7	-13.
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	21.3	n.a
Sunshine Coast	13.2	18.1	13.7	0.
Toowoomba	20.3	*14.4	14.8	-5.
Townsville	21.5	*14.6	15.8	-5.
Wide Bay	17.4	*21.0	16.0	-1.
South Australia	16.1	13.1	12.9	-3.
Greater Adelaide	15.0	11.6	11.9	-3.
Adelaide - Central and Hills	9.5	7.2	9.2	-0.
Adelaide - North	17.8	16.2	12.9	-4.
Adelaide - South	13.4	9.1	10.9	-2.
Adelaide - West	19.3	13.1	14.8	-4.
Rest of South Australia	20.3	18.4	16.9	-3.
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	23.3	22.8	12.1	-11.
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	20.2	n.a
South Australia - South East	16.9	18.5	18.3	1.
Western Australia	17.7	14.3	11.8	-5.
Greater Perth	16.5	13.5	10.7	-5.
Mandurah	21.0	*14.6	n.p.	n.a
Perth - Inner	9.9	*5.6	7.8	-2.
Perth - North East	19.6	22.5	13.3	-2. -6.
Perth - North West	16.5	13.3	11.7	-4.
Perth - South East	19.4	13.1	10.7	-8.

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

	2011-12**	2014-15**	2017-18	2011-12 - 2017-18	
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Perth - South West	13.5	13.2	10.5	-3.0	
Rest of Western Australia	22.3	18.6	17.5	-4.8	
Bunbury	21.6	*10.7	16.3	-5.3	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	18.3	*19.0	15.7	-2.6	
Western Australia - Outback#	n.p.	30.4	23.0	n.a.	
Tasmania	20.6	17.9	16.4	-4.2	
Greater Hobart	18.4	16.8	14.6	-3.8	
Rest of Tasmania	22.2	18.8	17.7	-4.5	
Launceston and North East	17.9	19.0	17.1	-0.8	
South East	25.8	*19.8	15.4	-10.4	
West and North West	26.7	18.3	19.6	-7.1	
Northern Territory	23.7	20.9	19.6	-4.1	
Greater Darwin	22.7	19.5	18.3	-4.4	
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	23.9	22.4	n.a.	
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	23.9	22.4	n.a.	
Australian Capital Territory	12.6	12.4	10.6	-2.0	
Australian Capital Cities	14.9	12.8	12.3	-2.6	
Australian Rest of States	18.7	18.1	16.8	-1.9	

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

In 2017-18, data from National Health Survey (NHS) and Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) have been combined to create a much larger sample which will allow for a more accurate smoker status estimate. The combined dataset was used solely for smoker status, not consumption of cigarettes.

Persons 18 years and over.

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 20% of persons.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Geographies for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS classification. Geographies for 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS classification.

<sup>#</sup> The Western Australia - Outback Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4) is based on the 2011 ASGS classification for 2011-12, 2014-15 and 2017-18.

<sup>\*</sup> Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

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

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. 17

• Across Australia, there was a 0.3 percentage point increase in the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable due to their physical health and wellbeing between 2012 and 2018.

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

- The proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and wellbeing increased across all five remoteness classes between 2012 and 2018.
- The largest increase in the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable occurred in remote Australia. It had a 3.0 percentage point increase from 10.8 per cent to 13.8 per cent between 2012 and 2018.
- The next largest increase was in very remote Australia, which had a 2.4 percentage point rise from 20.9 to 23.3 per cent.
- Major cities had the lowest increase of 0.1 percentage point from 8.6 to 8.7 per cent between 2012 and 2018.

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

Remoteness Class	2012 per cent	2015 per cent	2018 per cent	2012 - 2018 change percentage points
Major Cities	8.6	8.9	8.7	0.1
Inner Regional	10.1	10.6	10.9	0.8
Outer Regional	11.3	11.5	12.1	0.8
Remote	10.8	13.0	13.8	3.0
Very Remote	20.9	23.3	23.3	2.4
AUSTRALIA	9.3	9.7	9.6	0.3

Source: Department of Education and Training 2019, Australian Early Development Census (AEDC), National Report 2018: A Snapshot of Early Childhood Development in Australia

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

The AEDC geography was updated in order to match the 2016 ASGS. Revised boundaries were used for the 2018 collection and applied retrospectively to all previous collections in order to allow trend analysis over all periods presented.

Children who score in the lowest 10% of the AEDC population are classified as 'developmentally vulnerable'. However due to the distribution of results, natural breaks closest to the 10th percentile were used.

Adapted from ABS 2013, Measures of Australia's Progress (cat. no. 1370.0), 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.<sup>18</sup>

• The homelessness rate increased across Australia by 4.6 persons per 10,000 people between 2006 and 2016, from 45.2 persons in 2006 to 49.8 persons in 2016.

#### Homelessness across remoteness classes

- Between 2006 and 2016, homelessness decreased across most of the remoteness classes.
   The largest decrease was observed in very remote Australia with a decline of 225.5 persons per 10,000 people.
- Major cities recorded the largest increase of 11.0 homeless per 10,000 people between 2006 and 2016, from 34.5 homeless per 10,000 people to 45.5 homeless per 10,000 people.

Table P 1.3.1.a Homelessness by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 rate per 10,000 population	2011 rate per 10,000 population	2016 rate per 10,000 population	2006-20 change in r
Major Cities	34.5	39.8	45.5	1
Inner Regional	29.9	32.1	31.4	į ·
Outer Regional	52.0	44.8	48.1	
Remote	130.1	121.6	110.8	-19
Very Remote	819.4	705.8	593.9	-22
AUSTRALIA	45.2	47.7	49.8	4

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia - Estimating Homelessness, 2016 (cat. no. 2049.0) 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.

#### Homelessness across major urban areas

- In 2016, Greater Darwin recorded the greatest rate of homelessness among the major urban areas, with a rate of 119.6 homeless per 10,000 people. The lowest rate of 24.2 homeless per 10,000 people was recorded in the Sunshine Coast.
- Homelessness increased across most major urban areas between 2006 and 2016. The highest increase was recorded in Greater Sydney, with an increase of 22.7 homeless per 10,000 people.
   The largest decline was recorded in Greater Darwin with a decline of 21.0 homeless per 10,000 people.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

Table P 1.3.1.b Homelessness by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 rate per 10,000 population	2011 rate per 10,000 population	2016 rate per 10,000 population	2006-2016 change in rate
Greater Sydney	37.5	45.1	60.2	22.7
Greater Melbourne	37.8	45.6	46.1	8.3
Greater Brisbane	35.5	34.2	41.5	6.0
Greater Perth	26.6	27.7	27.7	1.1
Greater Adelaide	32.9	33.6	36.1	3.2
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	26.6	26.3	31.8	5.2
Newcastle - Maitland	22.2	29.2	28.9	6.7
Canberra - Queanbeyan	28.6	47.2	38.8	10.2
Sunshine Coast	27.6	24.5	24.2	-3.4
Wollongong	21.9	35.6	35.5	13.6
Geelong	21.3	29.4	31.7	10.4
Greater Hobart	22.4	35.0	38.6	16.2
Townsville	62.6	52.8	43.7	-18.9
Cairns	75.7	61.3	85.0	9.3
Toowoomba	34.0	34.9	33.0	-1.0
Greater Darwin	140.6	99.6	119.6	-21.0
Ballarat	37.0	43.4	41.1	4.1
Bendigo	27.4	33.2	28.5	1.1
Albury - Wodonga	42.2	39.3	34.1	-8.1
Launceston	26.8	29.3	32.9	6.1

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia - Estimating Homelessness, 2016 (cat. no. 2049.0) Geographies are based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

## Homelessness across sub-state regions

- In 2016, the homelessness rate for Australian capital cities was 47.2 homeless per 10,000 persons and
  for the Australian rest of states was 54.9 homeless per 10,000 people. Between 2006 and 2016, the
  Australian capital cities recorded an increase in homelessness of 11.1 per 10,000 people, while the rest
  of state areas recorded a decline of 7.0 per 10,000 people.
- In 2016, the lowest homelessness rate at the Statistical Area Level 4 scale was recorded in Sydney Sutherland with a rate of 12.4 homeless per 10,000 people. This was followed by Moreton Bay South with a rate of 14.9 homeless per 10,000. The highest homelessness rate among the Statistical Area Level 4 areas was recorded in Northern Territory Outback (1,166.4 homeless per 10,000 people), driven by high rates in East Arnhem and Daly Tiwi West Arnhem.
- Between 2006 and 2016, Northern Territory Outback recorded the largest decline in rates of homelessness at the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, with a decline of 271.6 homeless per 10,000 people. This decline was driven by declines in Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem and Alice Springs. The greatest increase among the Statistical Area Level 4 areas was recorded in Sydney - City and Inner South with an increase of 64.0 homeless per 10,000.

Table P 1.3.1.c Homelessness by sub-state region

	2006	2011	2016	2006-2016
Sub-state Region	rate per 10,000 population	rate per 10,000 population	rate per 10,000 population	change in rate
New South Wales	34.0	39.9	50.5	16.5
Greater Sydney	37.5	45.1	60.2	22.7
Central Coast	18.8	24.8	31.9	13.1
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	10.9	11.4	17.0	6.1
Sydney - Blacktown	30.4	46.3	45.9	15.5
Sydney - City and Inner South	122.0	149.7	186.0	64.0
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	50.7	48.5	55.7	5.0
Sydney - Inner South West	32.8	43.2	65.1	32.3
Sydney - Inner West	58.8	73.1	88.6	29.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	22.5	22.1	25.7	3.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	18.4	15.8	24.3	5.9
Sydney - Outer South West	21.8	32.9	40.1	18.3
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	21.4	34.9	40.1	18.7
Sydney - Parramatta	65.3	54.1	96.7	31.4
Sydney - Ryde	19.0	18.6	26.7	7.7
Sydney - South West	40.4	58.4	75.8	35.4
Sydney - Sutherland	11.0	15.3	12.4	1.4
Rest of New South Wales	28.1	30.8	32.8	4.7
Capital Region	30.2	24.2	28.5	-1.7
Central West	22.1	22.2	22.3	0.2
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	28.6	39.1	44.2	15.6
Far West and Orana	55.6	33.5	43.1	-12.5
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	17.0	20.3	20.6	3.6
Illawarra	20.5	35.7	34.9	14.4
Mid North Coast	26.9	37.1	32.1	5.2
Murray	26.6	20.9	20.0	-6.6
New England and North West	36.4	34.4	42.6	6.2
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	24.4	31.5	34.1	9.7
Richmond - Tweed	46.8	48.0	52.1	5.3
Riverina	21.3	24.3	25.0	3.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	20.7	22.3	25.0	4.3
Victoria	35.7	41.9	42.3	6.6
Greater Melbourne	37.8	45.6	46.1	8.3
Melbourne - Inner	87.2	87.5	79.5	-7.7
Melbourne - Inner East	23.2	32.8	33.1	9.9
Melbourne - Inner South	27.7	30.3	30.9	3.2
Melbourne - North East	29.7	40.8	36.1	6.4
Melbourne - North West	32.9	42.3	39.7	6.8
Melbourne - Outer East	22.7	26.2	25.8	3.1
Melbourne - South East	39.0	53.7	58.2	19.2
Melbourne - West	37.3	45.4	50.1	12.8
Mornington Peninsula	22.2	28.0	29.9	7.7
Rest of Victoria	29.5	31.1	30.4	0.9
Ballarat	33.7	36.0	34.2	0.5
Bendigo	26.5	31.7	29.1	2.6

Homelessness by sub-state region (continued)

Geelong Hume Latrobe - Gippsland North West Shepparton Warrnambool and South West  Queensland Greater Brisbane Brisbane - East Brisbane - North Brisbane - South Brisbane - West Brisbane Inner City Ipswich Logan - Beaudesert Moreton Bay - North Moreton Bay - South Rest of Queensland Cairns Darling Downs - Maranoa Central Queensland Gold Coast Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South Adelaide - West	20.2 34.1 25.8 38.5 25.6 47.5 35.5 21.9 27.7 30.0 12.4 98.7 34.2 29.4 34.0	rate per 10,000 population  27.0 31.8 25.9 40.5 39.1 23.1 43.4 34.2 15.7 30.4 38.7 13.1 74.0 41.5 37.1 24.4	29.9 28.8 26.0 29.9 42.3 27.9 45.6 41.5 20.1 25.7 45.2 17.1 114.1 38.2	chang	-5.3 0.2 -8.6 3.8 2.3 <b>-1.9</b> <b>6.0</b> -1.8
Hume Latrobe - Gippsland North West Shepparton Warrnambool and South West Queensland Greater Brisbane Brisbane - East Brisbane - North Brisbane - South Brisbane - West Brisbane Inner City Ipswich Logan - Beaudesert Moreton Bay - North Moreton Bay - South Rest of Queensland Cairns Darling Downs - Maranoa Central Queensland Gold Coast Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South Adelaide - West	34.1 25.8 38.5 38.5 25.6 <b>47.5</b> 35.5 21.9 27.7 30.0 12.4 98.7 34.2 29.4 34.0	31.8 25.9 40.5 39.1 23.1 <b>43.4</b> <b>34.2</b> 15.7 30.4 38.7 13.1 74.0 41.5	28.8 26.0 29.9 42.3 27.9 <b>45.6</b> <b>41.5</b> 20.1 25.7 45.2 17.1 114.1 38.2		-5.3 0.2 -8.6 3.8 2.3 <b>-1.9</b> <b>6.0</b> -1.8
Latrobe - Gippsland North West Shepparton Warrnambool and South West Queensland Greater Brisbane Brisbane - East Brisbane - North Brisbane - South Brisbane - West Brisbane Inner City Ipswich Logan - Beaudesert Moreton Bay - North Moreton Bay - South Rest of Queensland Cairns Darling Downs - Maranoa Central Queensland Gold Coast Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South Adelaide - South Adelaide - West	25.8 38.5 38.5 25.6 47.5 35.5 21.9 27.7 30.0 12.4 98.7 34.2 29.4 34.0	25.9 40.5 39.1 23.1 <b>43.4</b> 34.2 15.7 30.4 38.7 13.1 74.0 41.5	26.0 29.9 42.3 27.9 <b>45.6</b> <b>41.5</b> 20.1 25.7 45.2 17.1 114.1 38.2		3.8 2.3 -1.9 6.0 -1.8 -2.0
North West Shepparton Warrnambool and South West  Queensland Greater Brisbane Brisbane - East Brisbane - North Brisbane - South Brisbane - West Brisbane Inner City Ipswich Logan - Beaudesert Moreton Bay - North Moreton Bay - South Rest of Queensland Cairns Darling Downs - Maranoa Central Queensland Gold Coast Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South	38.5 38.5 25.6 47.5 35.5 21.9 27.7 30.0 12.4 98.7 34.2 29.4 34.0	40.5 39.1 23.1 <b>43.4</b> 34.2 15.7 30.4 38.7 13.1 74.0 41.5	29.9 42.3 27.9 45.6 41.5 20.1 25.7 45.2 17.1 114.1 38.2		-8.6 3.8 2.3 <b>-1.9</b> <b>6.0</b> -1.8 -2.0
Shepparton Warrnambool and South West  Queensland Greater Brisbane Brisbane - East Brisbane - North Brisbane - South Brisbane - West Brisbane Inner City Ipswich Logan - Beaudesert Moreton Bay - North Moreton Bay - South Rest of Queensland Cairns Darling Downs - Maranoa Central Queensland Gold Coast Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay  South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South	38.5 25.6 47.5 35.5 21.9 27.7 30.0 12.4 98.7 34.2 29.4 34.0	39.1 23.1 43.4 34.2 15.7 30.4 38.7 13.1 74.0 41.5 37.1	42.3 27.9 <b>45.6</b> <b>41.5</b> 20.1 25.7 45.2 17.1 114.1 38.2		-8.6 3.8 2.3 -1.9 6.0 -1.8 -2.0
Warrnambool and South West  Queensland  Greater Brisbane  Brisbane - East  Brisbane - North  Brisbane - South  Brisbane - West  Brisbane Inner City  Ipswich  Logan - Beaudesert  Moreton Bay - North  Moreton Bay - South  Rest of Queensland  Cairns  Darling Downs - Maranoa  Central Queensland  Gold Coast  Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday  Queensland - Outback  Far North  Outback - North  Outback - South  Sunshine Coast  Toowoomba  Townsville  Wide Bay  South Australia  Greater Adelaide  Adelaide - Central and Hills  Adelaide - South  Adelaide - South  Adelaide - South  Adelaide - South  Adelaide - West	25.6 47.5 35.5 21.9 27.7 30.0 12.4 98.7 34.2 29.4 34.0	23.1 43.4 34.2 15.7 30.4 38.7 13.1 74.0 41.5 37.1	27.9 45.6 41.5 20.1 25.7 45.2 17.1 114.1 38.2		2.3 -1.9 6.0 -1.8 -2.0
Queensland Greater Brisbane Brisbane - East Brisbane - North Brisbane - South Brisbane - West Brisbane Inner City Ipswich Logan - Beaudesert Moreton Bay - North Moreton Bay - South Rest of Queensland Cairns Darling Downs - Maranoa Central Queensland Gold Coast Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South	47.5 35.5 21.9 27.7 30.0 12.4 98.7 34.2 29.4 34.0	43.4 34.2 15.7 30.4 38.7 13.1 74.0 41.5 37.1	45.6 41.5 20.1 25.7 45.2 17.1 114.1 38.2		-1.9 6.0 -1.8 -2.0
Greater Brisbane Brisbane - East Brisbane - North Brisbane - South Brisbane - West Brisbane Inner City Ipswich Logan - Beaudesert Moreton Bay - North Moreton Bay - South Rest of Queensland Cairns Darling Downs - Maranoa Central Queensland Gold Coast Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South	35.5 21.9 27.7 30.0 12.4 98.7 34.2 29.4 34.0	34.2 15.7 30.4 38.7 13.1 74.0 41.5 37.1	41.5 20.1 25.7 45.2 17.1 114.1 38.2		<b>6.0</b> -1.8 -2.0
Brisbane - East Brisbane - North Brisbane - South Brisbane - West Brisbane Inner City Ipswich Logan - Beaudesert Moreton Bay - North Moreton Bay - South Rest of Queensland Cairns Darling Downs - Maranoa Central Queensland Gold Coast Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South Adelaide - South Adelaide - South Adelaide - South	21.9 27.7 30.0 12.4 98.7 34.2 29.4 34.0	15.7 30.4 38.7 13.1 74.0 41.5 37.1	20.1 25.7 45.2 17.1 114.1 38.2		-1.8 -2.0
Brisbane - North Brisbane - South Brisbane - West Brisbane Inner City Ipswich Logan - Beaudesert Moreton Bay - North Moreton Bay - South Rest of Queensland Cairns Darling Downs - Maranoa Central Queensland Gold Coast Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South Adelaide - South Adelaide - South Adelaide - South	27.7 30.0 12.4 98.7 34.2 29.4 34.0	30.4 38.7 13.1 74.0 41.5 37.1	25.7 45.2 17.1 114.1 38.2		-2.0
Brisbane - South Brisbane - West Brisbane Inner City Ipswich Logan - Beaudesert Moreton Bay - North Moreton Bay - South Rest of Queensland Cairns Darling Downs - Maranoa Central Queensland Gold Coast Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South Adelaide - South Adelaide - South Adelaide - West	30.0 12.4 98.7 34.2 29.4 34.0	38.7 13.1 74.0 41.5 37.1	45.2 17.1 114.1 38.2		_
Brisbane Inner City Ipswich Logan - Beaudesert Moreton Bay - North Moreton Bay - South Rest of Queensland Cairns Darling Downs - Maranoa Central Queensland Gold Coast Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South Adelaide - South Adelaide - South Adelaide - West	12.4 98.7 34.2 29.4 34.0	13.1 74.0 41.5 37.1	17.1 114.1 38.2		15.2
Brisbane Inner City Ipswich Logan - Beaudesert Moreton Bay - North Moreton Bay - South Rest of Queensland Cairns Darling Downs - Maranoa Central Queensland Gold Coast Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South Adelaide - South Adelaide - South	98.7 34.2 29.4 34.0	74.0 41.5 37.1	114.1 38.2	į	
Ipswich Logan - Beaudesert Moreton Bay - North Moreton Bay - South Rest of Queensland Cairns Darling Downs - Maranoa Central Queensland Gold Coast Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South Adelaide - South Adelaide - South	34.2 29.4 34.0	41.5 37.1	38.2		4.7
Logan - Beaudesert Moreton Bay - North Moreton Bay - South Rest of Queensland Cairns Darling Downs - Maranoa Central Queensland Gold Coast Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South Adelaide - South Adelaide - South	29.4 34.0	37.1			15.4
Moreton Bay - North Moreton Bay - South Rest of Queensland Cairns Darling Downs - Maranoa Central Queensland Gold Coast Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South Adelaide - South Adelaide - South	34.0			į	4.0
Moreton Bay - South  Rest of Queensland  Cairns  Darling Downs - Maranoa  Central Queensland  Gold Coast  Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday  Queensland - Outback  Far North  Outback - North  Outback - South  Sunshine Coast  Toowoomba  Townsville  Wide Bay  South Australia  Greater Adelaide  Adelaide - Central and Hills  Adelaide - South  Adelaide - South  Adelaide - South		24.4	39.2	į	9.8
Rest of Queensland Cairns Darling Downs - Maranoa Central Queensland Gold Coast Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South Adelaide - South Adelaide - South	20.0	27.7	38.1	j	4.1
Cairns Darling Downs - Maranoa Central Queensland Gold Coast Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South Adelaide - South Adelaide - West	20.2	13.8	14.9	j	-5.3
Darling Downs - Maranoa Central Queensland Gold Coast Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South Adelaide - South Adelaide - South	58.0	51.5	49.4	ļ	-8.6
Central Queensland Gold Coast Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South Adelaide - South Adelaide - South	90.9	83.0	91.1	j	0.2
Gold Coast  Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday  Queensland - Outback  Far North  Outback - North  Outback - South  Sunshine Coast  Toowoomba  Townsville  Wide Bay  South Australia  Greater Adelaide  Adelaide - Central and Hills  Adelaide - South  Adelaide - South  Adelaide - West	32.3	20.7	27.0		-5.3
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday Queensland - Outback Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - North Adelaide - South Adelaide - West	56.5	60.6	40.8		-15.7
Queensland - Outback  Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - North Adelaide - South Adelaide - West	26.2	26.1	29.4	j	3.2
Far North Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - North Adelaide - South Adelaide - West	72.3	47.6	38.3		-34.0
Outback - North Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - North Adelaide - South Adelaide - West	274.3	219.3	206.6		-67.7
Outback - South Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - North Adelaide - South Adelaide - West	432.9	305.9	304.1		-128.8
Sunshine Coast Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - North Adelaide - South Adelaide - West	287.2	238.1	208.0		-79.2
Toowoomba Townsville Wide Bay South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - North Adelaide - South Adelaide - West	35.5	66.1	32.9	ļ	-2.6
Townsville Wide Bay  South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - North Adelaide - South Adelaide - West	28.8	23.8	25.1	ļ	-3.7
Wide Bay  South Australia  Greater Adelaide  Adelaide - Central and Hills  Adelaide - North  Adelaide - South  Adelaide - West	34.8	37.1	35.7	اِ	0.9
South Australia Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - North Adelaide - South Adelaide - West	72.9	71.0	63.5	-	-9.4
Greater Adelaide Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - North Adelaide - South Adelaide - West	50.4	45.8	52.0	į	1.6
Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - North Adelaide - South Adelaide - West	37.3	36.8	37.4	į	0.1
Adelaide - North Adelaide - South Adelaide - West	32.9	33.6	36.1	j	3.2
Adelaide - South Adelaide - West	45.6	35.4	37.1	ļ	-8.5
Adelaide - West	28.6	37.3	38.7	į	10.1
		24.3	28.2	į	5.5
	22.7	39.4	42.1		2.1
Rest of South Australia	40.0	47.5	41.6	4	-10.0
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	40.0 <b>51.6</b>	20.7	21.7		2.4
South Australia - Outback	40.0 <b>51.6</b> 19.3	112.6	79.3		-44.5
Eyre Peninsula and South West	40.0 <b>51.6</b> 19.3 123.8	53.9	41.6		-2.8
Outback - North and East	40.0 <b>51.6</b> 19.3 123.8 44.4	214.5	153.1		-115.3
South Australia - South East	40.0 <b>51.6</b> 19.3 123.8 44.4 268.4		35.2	j	1.3
Western Australia Greater Perth	40.0 <b>51.6</b> 19.3 123.8 44.4	30.1 <b>40.9</b>	36.3	ļ	-5.8 1.1

Homelessness by sub-state region (continued)

	2006	2011	2016	2006-2016
Sub-state Region	rate per 10,000 population	rate per 10,000 population	rate per 10,000 population	change in rate
Mandurah	19.4	25.9	27.4	8.0
Perth - Inner	58.9	51.6	54.6	-4.3
Perth - North East	24.5	23.7	29.6	5.1
Perth - North West	18.2	18.5	18.2	0.0
Perth - South East	23.3	29.7	30.1	6.8
Perth - South West	29.5	29.6	24.7	-4.8
Rest of Western Australia	91.4	82.3	65.1	-26.3
Bunbury	24.9	24.2	25.8	0.9
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	31.9	31.5	31.7	-0.2
Western Australia - Outback (North)	273.1	202.2	142.3	-130.8
Kimberley	457.2	373.9	259.3	-197.9
East Pilbara	165.8	170.5	133.0	-32.8
West Pilbara	93.3	40.0	39.9	-53.4
Western Australia - Outback (South)	86.8	82.6	73.2	-13.6
Esperance	31.0	30.3	27.6	-3.4
Gascoyne	83.5	87.2	77.9	-5.6
Goldfields	131.4	131.6	108.4	-23.0
Mid West	68.0	55.3	57.0	-11.0
Tasmania	24.5	31.5	32.3	7.8
Greater Hobart	22.4	35.0	38.6	16.2
Rest of Tasmania	25.9	28.9	27.3	1.4
Launceston and North East	22.4	27.1	27.3	4.9
South East	23.7	25.9	17.6	-6.1
West and North West	31.1	32.5	30.5	-0.6
Northern Territory	728.6	673.5	549.3	-179.3
Greater Darwin	140.6	99.6	119.6	-21.0
Rest of Northern Territory	1,438.0	1,401.6	1,166.4	-271.6
Northern Territory - Outback	1,438.0	1,401.6	1,166.4	-271.6
Alice Springs	838.1	671.3	515.4	-322.7
Barkly	1,056.4	1,289.9	973.3	-83.1
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	2,367.9	1,983.5	1,432.8	-935.1
East Arnhem	2,574.5	2,877.5	2,968.0	393.5
Katherine	1,163.0	1,283.7	1,093.5	-69.5
Australian Capital Territory	29.5	48.7	40.4	10.9
Australian Capital Cities	36.1	40.9	47.2	11.1
Australian Rest of State	61.9	60.3	54.9	-7.0

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia – Estimating Homelessness, 2016 (cat. no. 2049.0) Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of enumeration.

## 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.<sup>19</sup>

• 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 4.6 per cent to 4.2 per 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
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	4.6	4.7	4.2	-0.4
Very Remote	13.9	14.1	14.0	0.1
AUSTRALIA	3.2	3.6	4.0	0.8

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Geography 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 steady over the decade.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Adapted from ABS 2013, Measures of Australia's Progress (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2016
Major Urban Area	per cent	per cent	per cent	change
				percentage points
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 (3.7 percentage points) from 8.4 per cent in 2006 to 12.1 per cent in 2016.
- The largest decrease across the Statistical Area Level 4 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

	2006 2	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage	
New South Wales	4.1	4.7	5.4	points 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	

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

	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2016
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points
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.
Rest of Queensland	3.2	3.1	3.0	-0.2
Cairns	4.4	4.2	4.3	-0.
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	-1.3
Outback - North	7.5	7.9	6.9	-0.0
Outback - South	3.0	3.3	2.5	-0.9
Sunshine Coast	2.2	1.9	2.1	-0.
Toowoomba	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.
Townsville	3.3	3.3	2.8	-0.9
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

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

	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2016
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent	change
				percentage points
Mandurah	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.2
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.<sup>20</sup>

• 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 3.6 percentage points from 59.7 per cent in 2006 to 56.1 per cent in 2016.
- The smallest decline was recorded in very remote Australia, with a decline of 1.4 percentage points from 44.3 per cent in 2006 to 42.9 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
Major Cities	69.3	68.0	66.2	-3.1
Inner Regional	73.3	71.9	71.6	-1.7
Outer Regional	70.0	68.4	68.0	-2.0
Remote	59.7	57.1	56.1	-3.6
Very Remote	44.3	43.8	42.9	-1.4
AUSTRALIA	69.8	68.5	67.1	-2.7

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Geography 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 per cent 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.

Adapted from ABS 2013, Measures of Australia's Progress (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

-	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	
Major Urban Area	per cent	per cent	per cent		change
				per	centage points
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	j	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	İ	-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

by Sub-State region	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent		change
Sub-State Region				perd	centage
New South Wales	68.5	68.1	66.2		points -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	į	0.0
Rest of New South Wales	71.2	70.3	70.0		-1.2
Capital Region	72.9	72.7	72.5	ĺ	-0.4
Central West	71.7	70.6	70.2		-1.5
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	70.6	69.5	70.0	ļ	-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	į.	-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	ļ	-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	į	-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

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

	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	

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

-	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2016
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage
				points
Western Australia	70.7	68.7	69.7	-1.0
Greater Perth	72.3	70.4	71.4	-0.9
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.<sup>21</sup>

• 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
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 report, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4714.0) Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years and over.  $\label{eq:strain}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Adapted from ABS 2013, Measures of Australia's Progress (cat. no. 1370.0), 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 that 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.<sup>22</sup>

• 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 2017-18.

## Victims of physical assault across remoteness classes

• Between 2009-10 and 2017-18, the rate of physical assault decreased across all reported remoteness areas, with the largest decrease recorded in the combined category of outer regional, remote and very remote Australia (1.0 percentage point).

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

Remoteness Class	2009-10 per cent	2013-14 per cent	2017-18 per cent	2009-10 - 2017-18 change
	per com	per cent	per cent	percentage points
Major Cities	2.9	2.0	2.4	-0.5
Inner Regional	2.6	3.0	2.3	-0.3
Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote	3.4	2.9	2.4	-1.0
AUSTRALIA	2.9	2.3	2.4	-0.5

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2009-10 to 2017-18 (cat. no. 4530.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Persons who experienced physical assault in the last 12 months.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Adapted from ABS 2013, Measures of Australia's Progress (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

## Victims of physical assault across capital cities and balance of state

- The combined capital cities and rest of states categories both recorded declines in the rate of physical assault between 2009-10 and 2017-18. The largest recorded decline was in the rest of Western Australia (2.8 percentage points).<sup>23</sup>
- Three locations recorded an increase in the rate of physical assault: the rest of New South Wales (0.6 per cent), rest of South Australia (0.4 per cent)<sup>24</sup> and Greater Brisbane (0.2 per cent).

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

	2009-10	2013-14	2017-18	2009-10 - 2017-18
Capital City / Balance of State	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points
New South Wales	2.4	2.0	2.2	-0.2
Greater Sydney	2.5	1.8	2.0	-0.5
Rest of New South Wales	2.1	2.6	2.7	0.6
Victoria	2.6	2.0	2.0	-0.6
Greater Melbourne	2.6	1.8	1.9	-0.7
Rest of Victoria	2.7	2.8	2.3	-0.4
Queensland	3.5	2.3	3.1	-0.4
Greater Brisbane	3.3	1.9	3.5	0.2
Rest of Queensland	3.6	2.7	2.8	-0.8
South Australia	3.3	2.7	2.4	-0.9
Greater Adelaide	3.7	2.8	2.3	-1.4
Rest of South Australia	2.0	*2.6	*2.4	0.4
Western Australia	3.9	2.9	2.6	-1.3
Greater Perth	3.5	2.5	2.7	-0.8
Rest of Western Australia	5.2	*3.7	*2.4	-2.8
Tasmania	2.9	3.3	2.4	-0.5
Greater Hobart	3.2	3.8	2.6	-0.6
Rest of Tasmania	2.7	3.0	2.4	-0.3
Northern Territory	5.3	5.0	3.7	-1.6
Greater Darwin	n.a.	3.7	4.0	n.a.
Rest of Northern Territory	5.3	*6.6	*3.5	-1.8
Australian Capital Territory	2.7	2.6	*2.5	-0.2
Australian Capital Cities	2.9	2.0	2.4	-0.5
Australian Rest of States	2.9	2.7	2.5	-0.4

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2009-10 to 2017-18 (cat. no. 4530.0) Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>ast}$   $\;\;$  Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

n.a. Not available.

Note that the rate for 2017-18 in the rest of Western Australia has an estimated relative standard error of between 25 and 50 percent and should be used with caution.

Note that the rate for 2017-18 in the rest of South Australia has an estimated relative standard error of between 25 and 50 percent 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.<sup>25</sup>

Malicious property damage is the intentional damage, defacement or destruction to a part of a person's home or anything usually kept at home.<sup>26</sup> 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, 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 3.4 percentage points between 2009-10 and 2017-18.

#### Victims of malicious property damage across remoteness classes

• The rate of malicious property damage fell across all reported remoteness classes, with the largest decline in major cities, down 3.5 percentage points between 2009-10 and 2017-18.

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

	2009-10	2013-14	2017-18		9-10 - 17-18
Remoteness Class	per cent	per cent	per cent	percer	nange ntage oints
Major Cities	8.9	6.1	5.4		-3.5
Inner Regional	7.6	5.7	4.2		-3.4
Outer Regional, Remote, and Very Remote	7.7	6.0	5.0		-2.7
AUSTRALIA	8.5	6.0	5.1		-3.4

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2009-10 to 2017-18 (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.

Adapted from ABS 2013, Measures of Australia's Progress (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> ABS 2019, Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4530.0), Canberra.

## Victims of malicious property damage across capital cities and balance of state

- All reported capital cities and rest of state regions recorded declines in the rate for malicious property damage between 2009-10 and 2017-18, with the rest of states collectively falling by 4.2 percentage points and capital cities by 2.5 percentage points.
- The largest decline among the capital cities was recorded in Greater Hobart, with a decline of 8.6 percentage points. The largest decline among the rest of state areas was recorded in the rest of Northern Territory, with a decline of 6.3 percentage points.

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

	2009-10	2013-14	2017-18	2009-10 - 2017-18
Capital City / Balance of State	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points
New South Wales	8.2	5.2	4.6	-3.6
Greater Sydney	8.1	4.8	4.1	-4.0
Rest of New South Wales	8.3	5.7	5.2	-3.1
Victoria	8.2	6.3	5.8	-2.4
Greater Melbourne	8.6	6.6	6.3	-2.3
Rest of Victoria	7.1	5.3	4.2	-2.9
Queensland	7.0	4.4	4.4	-2.6
Greater Brisbane	7.2	4.8	4.8	-2.4
Rest of Queensland	6.8	4.2	4.3	-2.5
South Australia	9.2	6.0	4.2	-5.0
Greater Adelaide	10.6	6.0	4.5	-6.1
Rest of South Australia	5.5	*5.6	3.8	-1.7
Western Australia	10.9	9.4	7.1	-3.8
Greater Perth	11.5	9.5	7.3	-4.2
Rest of Western Australia	9.0	9.4	6.9	-2.1
Tasmania	9.7	7.7	4.9	-4.8
Greater Hobart	13.9	9.9	5.3	-8.6
Rest of Tasmania	6.7	6.2	4.0	-2.7
Northern Territory	15.7	8.2	7.0	-8.7
Greater Darwin	n.a.	6.5	5.9	n.a.
Rest of Northern Territory	15.7	11.4	9.4	-6.3
Australian Capital Territory	13.9	9.3	7.1	-6.8
Australian Capital Cities	7.9	6.3	5.4	-2.5
Australian Rest of States	8.9	5.5	4.7	-4.2

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2009-10 to 2017-18 (cat. no. 4530.0) Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

n.a. Not available.

<sup>\*</sup> Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

## P 1.4.3 Road fatalities

Road crashes impact on the safety of people and property. The damage, injury and death caused by road crashes negatively affects individual health and community wellbeing and 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 5.1 fatalities per 100,000 people in 2013 to 5.0 fatalities per 100,000 people in 2017, representing a 0.1 decline in fatalities per 100,000 people over the period.

#### Road fatalities across remoteness classes

- Road fatalities in major cities and inner regional areas both declined by 0.1 fatalities per 100,000 people between 2013 and 2017, the same rate as the national average.
- Road fatalities in outer regional areas increased by 2.5 fatalities per 100,000 people between 2013 and 2017.
- Remote and very remote areas continue to have higher road fatality rates per 100,000 people compared to all other classes.

Table P 1.4.3.a Road fatalities by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2013 fatalities per 100,000 population	2015 fatalities per 100,000 population	2017 fatalities per 100,000 population	2013 - 2017 change fatalities per 100,000 population
Major Cities	2.6	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Inner Regional	9.5	9.1	9.5	-0.1
Outer Regional	11.7	13.9	14.2	2.5
Remote*	23.0	20.5	15.4	n.p.
Very Remote*	26.7	28.8	18.9	n.p.
AUSTRALIA	5.1	5.1	5.0	-0.1

Source: BITRE 2019, Unpublished data, National Crash Database; and ABS 2019, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2017-18 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Geography is based on the 2016 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.

Between three and six fatalities in 2013 and 2017 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 1.0% of total road fatalities.

Calculation for very remote areas and the total for Australia excludes Other Territories.

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

Change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

n.p. Not published.

#### Road fatalities across capital cities and balance of state

- In 2017, of the States and Territories the Northern Territory recorded the highest rate of road fatalities at 12.5 fatalities per 100,000 people, while the Australian Capital Territory recorded the lowest at 1.2 fatalities per 100,000 people. New South Wales was the only State or Territory to record an increase in the road fatality rate between 2013 and 2017, with an increase of 0.4 fatalities per 100,000 people.
- In 2017, the Australian capital cities collectively continued to have much lower rates of road fatalities compared to the Australian rest of states, with rates of 2.8 fatalities per 100,000 people and 9.3 fatalities per 100,000 people respectively. Overall, there was a collective decline in road fatality rates for capital cities and rest of state areas between 2013 and 2017, with both recording declines of 0.1 fatalities per 100,000 people.
- In 2017, the highest rate of road fatalities recorded across the capital cities and rest of state areas occurred in the rest of Western Australia with 16.4 fatalities per 100,000 people, while the lowest rate recorded was in the Australian Capital Territory<sup>27</sup> with 1.2 fatalities per 100,000 people.
- The largest decline across the capital cities and rest of state areas between 2013 and 2017 was
  recorded in the rest of South Australia, recording a decline of 2.8 fatalities per 100,000 people.
  Other large declines occurred in rest of Tasmania (down 2.4 fatalities per 100,000 people) and rest
  of Queensland (down 1.7 fatalities per 100,000 people).
- The highest increases in road fatality rates between 2013 and 2017 were reported in Greater Darwin (up 2.9 fatalities per 100,000 people), Greater Hobart (up 2.5 fatalities per 100,000 people) and rest of New South Wales (up 1.6 fatalities per 100,000 people).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Australian Capital Territory (State) and Australian Capital Territory (GCCSA) represent equivalent boundaries.

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

	2013	2015	2017	2013 - 2017
Capital City / Balance of State	fatalities per 100,000 population	fatalities per 100,000 population	fatalities per 100,000 population	change fatalities per 100,000
New South Wales	4.5	4.6	4.9	population 0.4
Greater Sydney	2.3	2.6	2.3	-0.1
Rest of New South Wales	8.4	8.2	10.0	1.6
Victoria	4.2	4.2	4.1	-0.1
Greater Melbourne	2.4	2.6	2.3	-0.1
Rest of Victoria	9.7	9.1	9.9	0.3
Queensland	5.8	5.1	5.0	-0.8
Greater Brisbane	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.2
Rest of Queensland	8.2	6.8	6.5	-1.7
South Australia	5.8	6.0	5.8	0.0
Greater Adelaide	3.3	3.3	4.2	0.9
Rest of South Australia	14.1	15.2	11.3	-2.8
Western Australia	6.4	6.3	6.0	-0.4
Greater Perth	4.5	3.7	3.3	-1.2
Rest of Western Australia	13.1	16.2	16.4	n.p.
Tasmania	6.8	6.4	6.5	-0.3
Greater Hobart	3.6	4.5	6.1	2.5
Rest of Tasmania	9.2	7.9	6.8	-2.4
Northern Territory	15.3	20.0	12.5	-2.8
Greater Darwin	7.2	15.9	10.1	2.9
Rest of Northern Territory*	26.1	26.1	16.2	n.p.
Australian Capital Territory	1.8	3.8	1.2	-0.6
Australian Capital Cities	2.9	3.1	2.8	-0.1
Australian Rest of States	9.4	9.0	9.3	-0.1

Source: BITRE 2019, Unpublished data, National Crash Database; and ABS 2019, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2017-18 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Geography is based on the 2016 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.

<sup>\*</sup> Due to year on year data variation, change and trend comparisons over time have not been reported for the rest of Northern Territory. Change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

n.p. Not published.

# 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.<sup>28</sup>

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 (20.9 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 (36.0 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
Major Cities	47.4	54.3	59.8	12.4
Inner Regional	41.0	47.1	52.1	11.1
Outer Regional	36.8	42.5	47.2	10.4
Remote	34.1	40.2	43.8	9.7
Very Remote	27.9	33.4	36.0	8.1
AUSTRALIA	44.8	51.5	56.9	12.1

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Geography 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Adapted from ABS 2013, Measures of Australia's Progress (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2016
Major Urban Area	per cent	per cent	per cent	change
<b></b>				percentage points
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 Statistical Area Level 4 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 level 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 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

	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	
<b>V</b> ictoria	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	

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

	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2016
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent	change
				percentage points
Bendigo	43.4	50.2	54.9	11.5
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

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

	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2016
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent	change
				percentage points
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
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 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Geography 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.

## 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.

• Across Australia, reading standards for Year 5 students increased by 1.9 percentage points between 2016 and 2018, with reading standards for Year 9 students also increasing by 0.6 percentage points.

## Year 5 and 9 reading standards across remoteness classes

- In 2018, the proportion of students at or above the national minimum standard was progressively lower according to the remoteness of regions for both Year 5 and Year 9 students.
- In 2018, there was a marked difference (41.2 percentage points) between the proportion of Year 5 students at or above minimum reading standards nationally (94.9 per cent) and in very remote Australia (53.7 per cent).
- Year 5 students recorded improvements between 2016 and 2018 across all remoteness classes, with higher degrees of remoteness experiencing greater improvements. The greatest increase was experienced in very remote (7.7 percentage points) while the smallest was experienced in major cities (1.3 percentage points).
- In 2018, there was a marked difference (47.1 percentage points) between the proportion of Year 9 students at or above minimum reading standards nationally (93.4 per cent) and in very remote Australia (46.3 per cent).
- Year 9 students experienced a different trend from Year 5 students between 2016 and 2018, with major cities recording the only improvement over that period (0.8 percentage points). Very remote Australia experienced the largest decrease of 3.4 percentage points.

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

	2016	2017	2018	2016 - 2018 change percentage points	
Remoteness Class	per cent	per cent	per cent		
		Year 5 stude	ents		
Major Cities	94.5	95.0	95.8	1.3	
Inner Regional	92.7	93.7	94.8	2.1	
Outer Regional	89.5	91.7	92.6	3.1	
Remote	81.4	84.3	85.4	4.0	
Very Remote	46.0	52.7	53.7	7.7	
AUSTRALIA	93.0	93.9	94.9	1.9	
		Year 9 stude	ents	-	
Major Cities	93.9	93.1	94.7	0.8	
Inner Regional	92.3	90.6	92.1	-0.2	
Outer Regional	89.8	87.3	89.7	-0.1	
Remote	82.0	79.3	81.8	-0.2	
Very Remote	49.7	41.5	46.3	-3.4	
AUSTRALIA	92.8	91.7	93.4	0.6	

Source: Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2018, NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2018, ACARA, Sydney; Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2017, NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2017, ACARA, Sydney; Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2016, NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2016, ACARA, Sydney

The national minimum standard is the agreed minimum acceptable standard of knowledge and skills without which a student will have difficulty making sufficient progress at school.

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 onwards are not comparable to those of previous cycles.

Geography is 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.

• Across Australia numeracy standards for Year 5 students increased by 1.4 percentage points between 2016 and 2018, with numeracy standards for Year 9 students also increasing (0.3 percentage points).

#### Year 5 and 9 numeracy standards across remoteness classes

- In 2018, the proportion of students at or above the national minimum standard was progressively lower according to the remoteness of regions for both Year 5 and Year 9 students.
- In 2018, there was a marked difference (34.3 percentage points) between the national proportion of Year 5 students at or above minimum numeracy standards (95.7 per cent), and students in very remote Australia (61.4 per cent).
- The difference in the national proportion of students at or above minimum numeracy standards for Year 9 students (95.5 per cent) and those in very remote Australia (65.1 per cent) was 30.4 percentage points.
- Both Year 5 and Year 9 students recorded positive increases between 2016 and 2018 across all
  remoteness classes, and higher degrees of remoteness generally resulted in greater increases.
   For Year 5 students, the greatest increase was in remote Australia (3.9 percentage points) followed by very
  remote Australia (3.5 percentage points). For Year 9 students, the greatest increase was experienced
  in very remote Australia (4.1 percentage points) followed by remote Australia (2.9 percentage points).

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

	2016	2017	2018	2016 - 2018		
Remoteness Class	per cent	per cent per cent per cent				
		Year 5 stu	dents	points		
Major Cities	95.4	96.2	96.4	1.0		
Inner Regional	94.0	95.2	95.6	1.6		
Outer Regional	92.0	93.8	94.2	2.2		
Remote	85.0	87.1	88.9	3.9		
Very Remote	57.9	60.7	61.4	3.5		
AUSTRALIA	94.3	95.4	95.7	1.4		
	Year 9 students					
Major Cities	96.1	96.4	96.2	0.1		
Inner Regional	94.3	95.2	94.7	0.4		
Outer Regional	93.4	94.5	93.9	0.5		
Remote	86.4	90.3	89.3	2.9		
Very Remote	61.0	66.4	65.1	4.1		
AUSTRALIA	95.2	95.8	95.5	0.3		

Source: Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2018, NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2018, ACARA, Sydney; Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2017, NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2017, ACARA, Sydney; Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2016, NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2016, ACARA, Sydney

The national minimum standard is the agreed minimum acceptable standard of knowledge and skills without which a student will have difficulty making sufficient progress at school.

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 onwards are not comparable to those of previous cycles.

Geography is 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 insight 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.<sup>29</sup>

• 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 (29.2 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) over the same period.

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
Major Cities	17.5	17.6	19.0	1.5
Inner Regional	24.3	23.1	24.3	0.0
Outer Regional	26.4	25.1	26.2	-0.2
Remote	28.9	27.4	29.2	0.3
Very Remote	24.0	21.8	23.6	-0.4
AUSTRALIA	19.8	19.4	20.7	0.9

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

People who spent time doing unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group, in the twelve months prior to Census night.

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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Adapted from ABS 2013, Measures of Australia's Progress (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	
Major Urban Area	per cent	per cent	per cent	change	
•				percentage points	
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.

People who spent time doing unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group, in the twelve months prior to Census night.

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 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 Statistical Area Level 4 region with the largest increase in the rate of volunteering was Perth Inner (up 4.6 percentage points). Among Statistical Area Level 4 regions, 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

	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent	change	
•				percentage points	
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	

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

	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2016
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage
Bendigo	26.8	25.7	27.6	<b>points</b> 0.8
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

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

-		0011	2010	2000 0010	
	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change	
Sub-State Region	,	percent	per cent	percentage points	
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	
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).

People who spent time doing unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group, in the twelve months prior to Census night.

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 Equivalised 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.<sup>30</sup>

This indicator has been adjusted to take into account household size and composition (equivalised),<sup>31</sup> and has been converted to real terms.

• Disposable weekly household incomes for low and middle income households in Australia increased by \$22 between 2013-14 and 2017-18.

# Equivalised disposable household income for low and middle income households across remoteness classes

- Disposable weekly household incomes increased in three of the four reported remoteness classes and grew most strongly in outer regional Australia, by \$28 per week between 2013-14 and 2017-18.
- Disposable weekly household income decreased in remote Australia, by \$9 per week.

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

Remoteness Class	2013-14** \$ weekly (real)	2015-16 (a) \$ weekly (real)	2017-18 (a) \$ weekly (real)	2013-14 - 2017-18 change \$ weekly (real)
Major Cities	531	547	554	23
Inner Regional	527	538	548	21
Outer Regional	522	548	550	28
Remote	539	552	530	-9
AUSTRALIA	529	545	551	22

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2017-18 (cat. no. 6523.0); and ABS Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2018 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2017-18.

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.

(a) Cells in this table containing 2015-16 & 2017-18 data have been randomly adjusted (by perturbation) to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. See Explanatory Notes of Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2015-16 (cat. no. 6523.0) for more information.

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 20% of persons.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2013-14 are based on the 2011 ASGS. Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2015-16 and 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS.

Adapted from ABS 2013, Measures of Australia's Progress (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

ABS 2019, Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2017-18 (cat. no. 6523.0), Canberra.

# Equivalised disposable household income for low and middle income households across sub-state regions

- In 2017-18, of the states and territories, the Northern Territory had the highest disposable weekly income for low and middle income households (\$569), while New South Wales had the lowest (\$548).
- Of the sub-state regions, Sydney Outer South West had the highest (\$608) while Queensland Outback had the lowest (\$470).
- Disposable weekly incomes for low and middle income households grew across all Australian states and territories between 2013-14 and 2017-18, with growth strongest in the Northern Territory (an additional \$46 per week), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (\$36) and Tasmania (\$29). The smallest increase occurred in Victoria (\$19).
- Across the sub-state regions, growth in disposable weekly income for low and middle income households displayed substantial variability between 2013-14 and 2017-18. The largest increases occurred in Mandurah in Western Australia (an additional \$87 per week), followed by Sydney - Eastern Suburbs (\$74).
- A number of sub-state regions experienced falling incomes over this period. The largest decline occurred in Sydney Sutherland (a decline of \$50 per week)<sup>32</sup>, followed by Far West and Orana (\$37).

The 2017-18 estimate has a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

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

Households by Sub-Su	2013-14	2015-16 (a)	2017-18 (a)	2013-14 -
Sub-State Region	\$ weekly (real)	\$ weekly (real)	\$ weekly (real)	2017-18 change \$ weekly
New South Wales	524	539	548	(real) 24
Greater Sydney	528	544	551	24
Central Coast	535	546	547	12
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	480	545	530	49
Sydney - Blacktown	537	543	561	25
Sydney - City and Inner South	535	519	567	32
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	519	542	593	74
Sydney - Inner South West	522	546	540	18
Sydney - Inner West	503	521	572	69
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	540	526	532	-9
Sydney - Northern Beaches	543	548	514	-30
Sydney - Outer South West	555	548	608	53
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	511	540	567	56
Sydney - Parramatta	523	552	540	17
Sydney - Ryde	535	572	528	-8
Sydney - South West	526	530	551	25
Sydney - Sutherland	532	549	*483	-50
Rest of New South Wales	519	532	543	23
Capital Region	517	545	569	53
Central West	521	542	533	12
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	539	567	517	-22
Far West and Orana	546	500	509	-37
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	488	529	553	65
Illawarra	508	518	562	54
Mid North Coast	488	493	522	33
Murray	513	552	512	-2
New England and North West	508	554	539	31
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	544	550	525	-19
Richmond - Tweed	515	526	573	59
Riverina	577	541	577	-1
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	525	564	501	-24
Victoria	533	547	552	19
Greater Melbourne	536	551	552	17
Melbourne - Inner	515	541	567	52
Melbourne - Inner East	535	547	505	-30
Melbourne - Inner South	513	575	549	36
Melbourne - North East	547	524	564	17
Melbourne - North West	553	558	549	-4
Melbourne - Outer East	538	560	560	22
Melbourne - South East	533	561	548	15
Melbourne - West	545	547	551	5
Mornington Peninsula	518	537	566	48
Rest of Victoria	528	539	552	23
Ballarat	513	537	533	20

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

	2013-14	2015-16 (a)	2017-18 (a)	2013-14 -
Sub-State Region	\$ weekly (real)	\$ weekly (real)	\$ weekly (real)	2017-18 change \$ weekly (real)
Bendigo	532	546	558	26
Geelong	536	539	555	20
Hume	528	526	577	50
Latrobe - Gippsland	533	545	536	3
North West	531	554	556	24
Shepparton	542	538	559	18
Warrnambool and South West	490	530	542	52
Queensland	531	551	551	20
Greater Brisbane	529	550	549	20
Brisbane - East	525	568	558	34
Brisbane - North	507	545	536	28
Brisbane - South	540	509	522	-18
Brisbane - West	531	585	546	15
Brisbane Inner City	516	572	515	-1
Ipswich	528	561	540	12
Logan - Beaudesert	540	555	566	26
Moreton Bay - North	520	545	538	18
Moreton Bay - South	556	526	591	35
Rest of Queensland	532	550	551	19
Cairns	529	554	538	10
Darling Downs - Maranoa	532	561	553	22
Central Queensland	551	565	524	-28
Gold Coast	529	559	558	29
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	496	571	535	39
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	470	n.a.
Sunshine Coast	541	547	578	37
Toowoomba	542	565	531	-11
Townsville	524	557	545	21
Wide Bay	533	533	541	7
South Australia	530	544	550	20
Greater Adelaide	533	545	552	19
Adelaide - Central and Hills	522	546	548	26
Adelaide - North	530	542	558	28
Adelaide - South	539	552	549	10
Adelaide - West	541	540	542	1
Rest of South Australia	520	544	543	24
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	513	552	545	32
South Australia - Outback	522	536	548	26
South Australia - South East	524	540	541	17
Western Australia	532	549	560	27
Greater Perth	534	548	562	28
Mandurah	502	562	589	87
Perth - Inner	512	523	583	71
Perth - North East	542	556	566	24

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

	2013-14	2015-16 (a)	2017-18 (a)	2013-14 - 2017-18
Sub-State Region	\$ weekly (real)	\$ weekly (real)	\$ weekly (real)	change \$ weekly (real)
Perth - North West	521	548	571	50
Perth - South East	545	539	559	14
Perth - South West	545	535	554	9
Rest of Western Australia	528	551	551	23
Bunbury	516	543	565	49
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	528	547	544	16
Western Australia - Outback North	n.p.	603	509	n.a.
Western Australia - Outback South	n.p.	562	530	n.a.
Tasmania	523	544	552	29
Greater Hobart	527	549	560	33
Rest of Tasmania	520	541	548	28
Launceston and North East	517	539	541	24
South East	526	538	560	35
West and North West	522	542	554	33
Northern Territory	523	556	569	46
Greater Darwin	521	554	567	45
Rest of Northern Territory	536	570	570	34
Northern Territory - Outback	536	570	570	34
Australian Capital Territory	529	570	565	36
Australian Capital Cities	531	548	553	22
Australian Rest of States	525	541	548	23

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2017-18 (cat. no. 6523.0); and ABS Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2018 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2017-18.

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.

(a) Cells in this table containing 2015-16 & 2017-18 data have been randomly adjusted (by perturbation) to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. See Explanatory Notes of Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2015-16 (cat. no. 6523.0) for more information.

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 20% of persons.

- \* Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.
- 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.<sup>33</sup>

• Between 2006 and 2014, the proportion of Australians who 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
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. 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 20% of persons.

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

#### Unpaid help across capital cities and balance of state

- There have been declining rates of unpaid help across five of the eight 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).
- 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> Adapted from ABS 2013, Measures of Australia's Progress (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

	2006	2010	2014	2006 - 2014
Capital City / Balance of State	per cent	per cent	per cent	change
				percentage points
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)

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 20% of persons.

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

## 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.<sup>34</sup>

• 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 for which
  data is reported. The largest increase occurred in Greater Melbourne (up by 4.1 percentage points),
  followed by the rest of Tasmania (up 3.9 percentage points).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

	2005-06	2009-10	2013-14	2005-06 - 2013-14	
Capital City / Balance of State	per cent	per cent	per cent	2013-14 change	
	•	•	,	percentage	
New South Wales	82.9	83.2	84.6	points 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 report, 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.

n.a. Not available.