Poverty, Social Exclusion and Disadvantage in Australia

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Author note

Ben Phillips is a Principal Research Fellow at the National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling (NATSEM). Riyana Miranti and Yogi Vidyattama are Senior Research Fellows and Rebecca Cassells is a Principal Research Fellow at NATSEM.

1   Introduction

UnitingCare Children, Young People and Families have developed this report with NATSEM in order to provide important evidence relating to the current and future wellbeing of Australia's children. The purpose of this report is to provide the most recent information around children living in disadvantaged circumstances in Australia. As disadvantage can constitute a number of definitions and aspects of an individual's life, we have selected a combination of indicators to best demonstrate patterns and areas including geographical and population groups that are more vulnerable to disadvantage. Well established measures of disadvantage – income poverty and rental stress have been examined throughout the report to show an overall picture of disadvantage. This is supplemented by essential geographical data that allows important distinctions across space to be uncovered. A multi-dimensional measure of disadvantage – social exclusion is examined for children in Australia across regions to further understand the complex nature and variation in disadvantage.

The report comprises three key sections. The first analyses poverty trends over time as defined by standard and well-known income poverty measures. This analysis is conducted for all individuals, but with particular focus on children - those aged under 15 and those who are under 25 yet still dependent upon their parents. This analysis enables patterns and characteristics of income poverty over the past ten years to be captured and assessed. We ask if income poverty has become better or worse and if so for whom?

The second section of the report unpacks child poverty patterns further through analysing the prevalence of child poverty throughout areas in Australia. Household living under conditions of rental stress is also analysed spatially.

Section three introduces the concept of multi-dimensional disadvantage and introduces the latest Child Social Exclusion index for all areas throughout Australia.

Both the child poverty and social exclusion indices provide a very powerful tool for policy makers, practitioners and the like, by allowing identification of and responses to the areas and groups most affected by disadvantage.

2   Trends and Patterns in Poverty

In this first section of the report we describe trends in poverty for Australian families and persons since the start of last decade. Poverty estimates are provided for both all persons and for children under the age of 15 and 25 in private dwellings in Australia[1].

There are a range of methods for calculating poverty. In this report we use a *relative* concept of poverty. The relative poverty measure used here is the *half-median* version where a household is considered to be in poverty if the household's after-tax income is less than half of the median after-tax income of all households in Australia. To account for differences in household size and structure we *equivalise* incomes using an equivalence scale. This means that incomes are divided by a factor that accounts for household size in order for incomes to be comparable between different household types[2].

To some extent there is a degree of arbitrariness in poverty measurement. However, the measure used here by NATSEM is the most commonly used and accepted measure. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) use this measure to estimate poverty in developed nations in their *Divided We Stand*

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[1] The underlying survey data used does not include very remote areas of Australia which potentially have much higher rates of poverty than the rest of the population.

[2] For a full discussion of measuring poverty see Greenwell, H, et al (2001).

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publication and as their standard measure of poverty in their database on income and poverty[3].

In the OECD database, of the 34 developed nations considered by the OECD in 2010, Australia ranked 26th in terms of poverty rate with 14.4 per cent of persons in poverty compared to the average of 11.3 per cent. Australia has a lower poverty rate than the United States (17.4 per cent) but a higher rate than the United Kingdom (10 per cent) and a much higher rate than the Scandinavian countries such as Denmark (6 per cent) and Finland (7.3 per cent).

Figure 1 OECD comparison of Poverty Rates
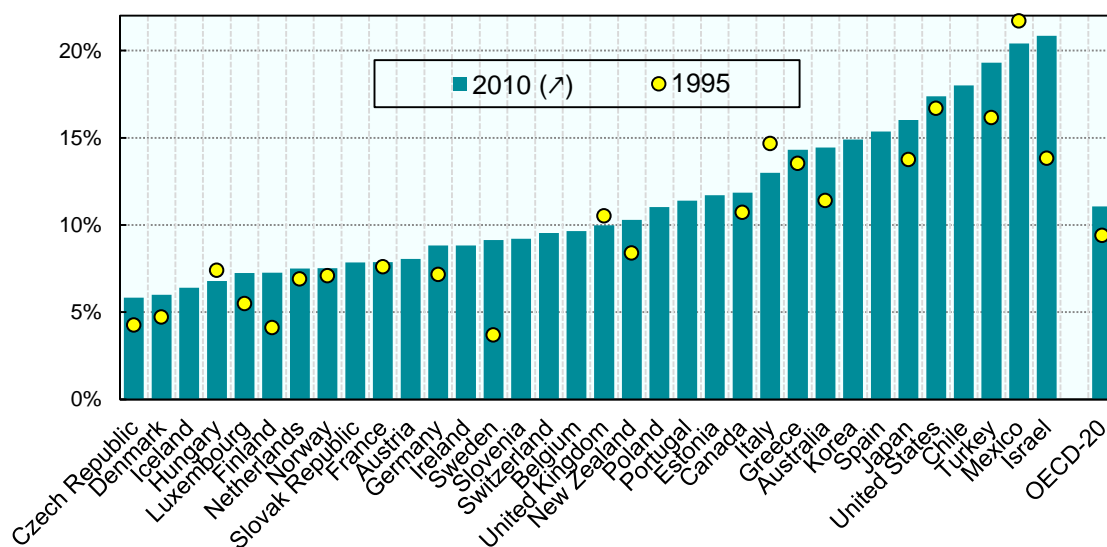
The half-median poverty rate is a useful guide to measuring, in Australia, that part of society that is genuinely income poor relative to the rest of society and is likely to be at a relative disadvantage compared to others. It is certainly true that in recent decades low income households have benefited from income growth and stronger employment

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3 http://www.oecd.org/social/inequality.htm

opportunities, however, as incomes grow so too do community perceptions as to what is an acceptable standard of living.

NATSEM's primary data source for this analysis is the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Survey of Income and Housing (SIH). To develop a perspective on poverty trends we selected the 2000-01, 2005-06, 2009-10 and 2011-12 surveys. The ABS surveys are the largest surveys of their kind in Australia and the 2011-12 data offers the most up to date information currently available[4].

2.1   Overview

The 2011-12 ABS data suggest that around 2.6 million (11.8 per cent) Australians live under the poverty line. Of these, almost one-quarter (618,000) are dependent children aged less than 25 years of age and 494,000 aged less than 15 years of age[5]. Around 11.5 per cent of children under 25 years and 11.8 per cent of children under 15 are living in poverty. The overall rate of poverty amongst persons has increased since 2000-01 from around 10.2 per cent to 11.8 per cent, representing a statistically significant increase. Child poverty rates (for both those aged less than 15 years and less than 25 years) remain virtually unchanged since 2000-01 when compared with 2011-12 (Figure 2). All forms of poverty were lower in 2005-06 and 2009-10 compared to the first and last years of analysis[6].

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[4] The Melbourne Institute's HILDA survey also provides a strong basis for poverty analysis and also the advantage of a longitudinal perspective.

[5] NATSEM uses the ABS definition of dependent children which implies that a child under the age of 15 is dependent or in the case of a child aged between 15 and 24 that they are a full-time student.

[6] Some caution should be taken in interpreting trends in poverty using the relative measures. Given their arbitrary nature large swings in poverty rates can be related to 'lumpy' groups such as pensioners and allowees dropping in and out of poverty in different years as their standard rates are usually very close to the poverty line.

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Figure 2 Trends in Poverty, 2000-01 to 2011-12
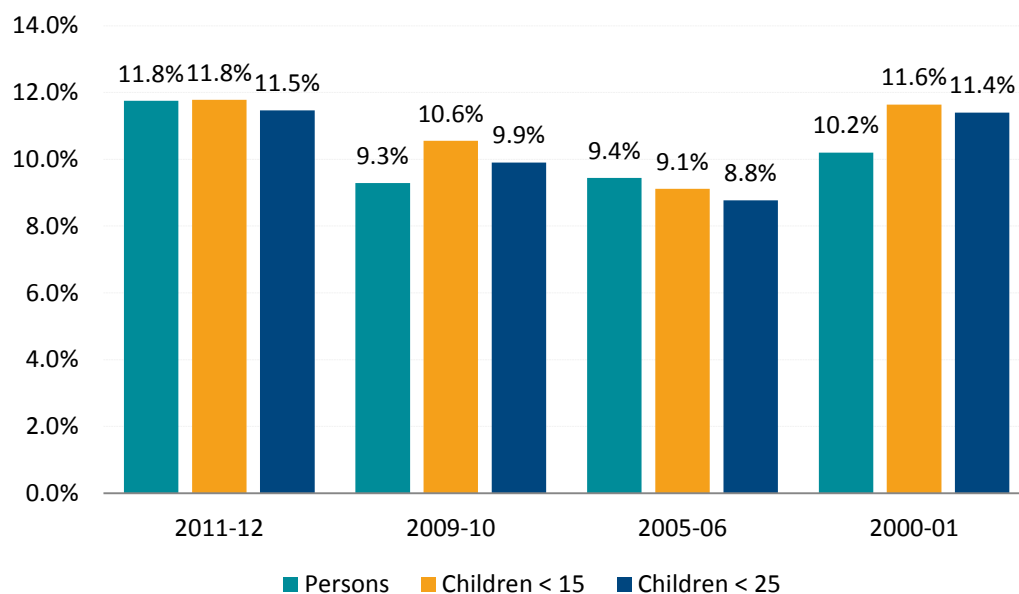
Source: Authors' calculation from the Survey of Income and Housing

Depending on the measure of poverty considered the general trend is that poverty rates have increased, particularly for all persons. Over the last decade this increase suggests that lower income groups have not benefited from the strong Australian economy to the same extent as middle and higher income households. It also shows that during the economic downturn, brought on by the global financial crisis in late 2008, poverty rates increased for children, with these households affected by job losses, and/or lower hours worked and lower relative wages.

While low income households may be falling behind in relative terms their incomes have increased strongly in real terms. Between 2000-01 and 2011-12 the poverty line (equivalised disposable income) increased from $209 per week to $368 per week, which translates to a *real* increase of 29 per cent after accounting for price increases.

2.2   State Results

Figure 3 and Table 1 show that the highest levels of poverty in Australia belong to Tasmania with 15.1 per cent of persons living in poverty in 2011-12 which is significantly higher than the national average of 11.8 per cent. Tasmania's child poverty rates are also higher than national averages. NSW has moderately higher poverty than the national average while WA and the ACT have significantly lower person and child poverty rates than the other states owing to higher household incomes across the income spectrum and lower unemployment rates.

Figure 3 State Poverty rates, 2011-12
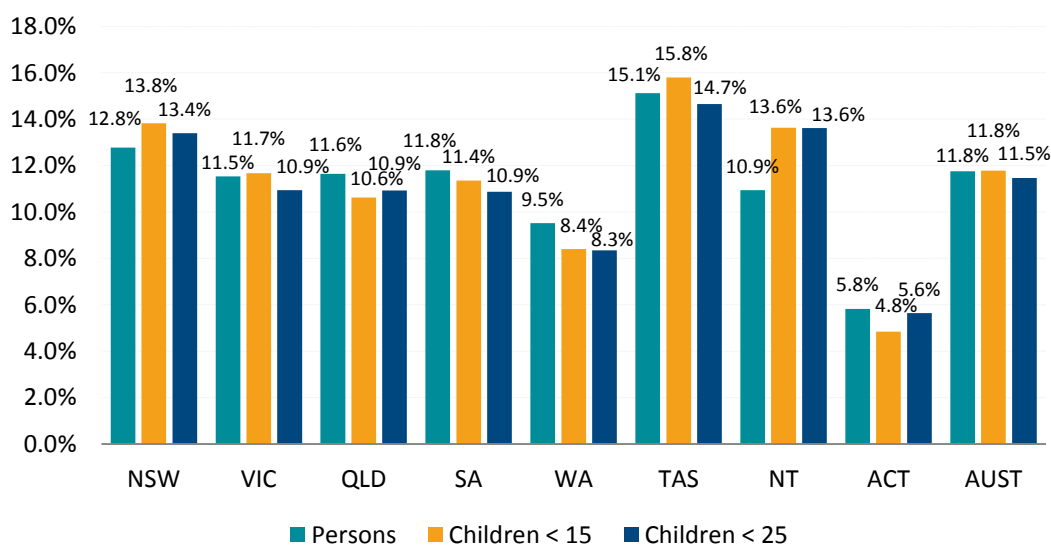
Source: Authors' calculation from the ABS Survey of Income and Housing

Table 1 State Poverty Rates, 2011-12

2011-12	Household	Person	Ch<15	Ch<25
NSW	15.2%	12.8%	13.8%	13.4%
Victoria	14.2%	11.5%	11.7%	10.9%
Queensland	14.0%	11.6%	10.6%	10.9%
SA	14.7%	11.8%	11.4%	10.9%
WA	11.8%	9.5%	8.4%	8.3%
Tasmania	17.7%	15.1%	15.8%	14.7%
ACT/NT	9.0%	7.5%	8.0%	8.3%
Australia	**14.2%**	**11.8%**	**11.8%**	**11.5%**

Source: Authors' calculation from the ABS Survey of Income and Housing

Since 2000-01 the trend towards an increase in poverty is reflected across all states and territories. The largest increase in poverty amongst the states and territories is observed in Tasmania and New South Wales with significant increases in person and child poverty between 2000-01 and 2011-12 (see Appendix 1 for full details).

2.3   Family Results

Figure 4 and Table 2 show that poverty rates are highest amongst single parent families. In 2011-12 the poverty rate for persons in single parent families was 19.3 per cent, more than double that of couple families with children (8.9 per cent). Over the last decade, there has been a significant increase in poverty for couples with children using the all persons poverty rate. There has not been a significant change in poverty rates for single parents, with rates remaining consistently high at around 19 per cent.

For single parents there has been a number of changes to policy that will likely impact on these numbers. Since 2006, Government policy began shifting single parents with children under the age of eight on parenting payment (single parent pension) onto the less generous Newstart Allowance. This change is likely to have pushed some single

parents into poverty. An offsetting impact could be that these parents are now working more. From the ABS 2000-01 Survey of Income and Housing we estimate that around 56 per cent of single parents are employed with average hours of 21 per week and earned incomes of $355 per week. By 2011-12 we estimate that around 66 per cent of single parents are employed with average hours of 27.3 per week and earned incomes of $609 per week. In real terms, earned incomes have increased by 25.6 per cent over this period.

In 2006 the Howard Government introduced the *Welfare to Work* reforms which, for some single parents meant they received the less generous Newstart Allowance if their youngest child was at least 8 years of age rather than the more generous parenting payment which previously was available until the youngest turned 16. The impact of this policy was not immediate as many recipients who received parenting payment at the time the new policy was introduced remained on this payment until their youngest turned 16 due to 'grandfathering' arrangements. The policy rationale was that the less generous payment would induce more single parents with children aged at least 8 years to work. While we do find that single parents in this group have increased their hours of employment and therefore have larger employee income we also find larger increases in hours worked for other categories of single parents. The average number of hours worked for the group targeted by the government increased by 15 per cent while single parents as a whole increased their hours by 30 per cent between 2000-01 and 2011-12[7].

These estimates do not include the impacts of Government policy which directed an estimated 80,000 single parents onto the less generous Newstart Allowance on

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[7] Due to the groupings on the ABS surveys we could only consider single parents with a youngest child between the age of 5 and 14 rather than the actual target group's age bracket of 8 to 15 and should be viewed as a guide only. Due to the grandfathering arrangements prior to January 1 2013 the full effects of the Welfare to Work reforms are not captured in this study.

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January 1 2013[8], however they do include the earlier phases of similar policy that has been ongoing since 2006.

Lone person households have experienced a decline in poverty rates, peaking at almost one-third of all lone person households in 2005. This rate has since declined to just under 26 per cent in 2011. These households consist of mostly older persons reliant upon the Age Pension. This group was allocated a rise in income with an increased single pension rate in the September quarter of 2009. A smaller group of lone persons are those on Newstart Allowance. This group receives only 62.5 per cent of that received by most single full-rate pensioners and due to the indexation method used for Newstart allowees this share will likely reduce in the future.

Figure 4 Poverty Rates by family type – person based
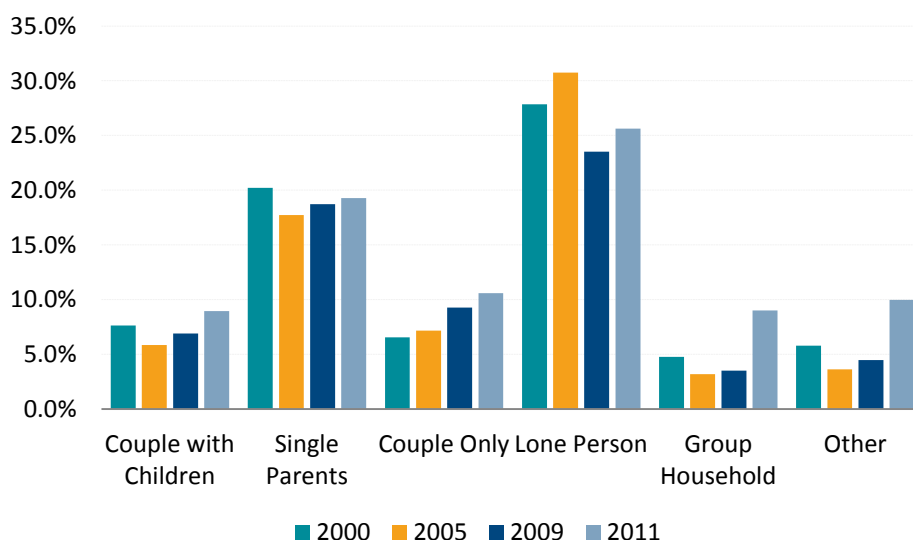
Source: Authors' calculation from the Survey of Income and Housing

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[8] 80,000 based on unpublished estimates by the Department of Employment of Employment, Education and Workplace Relations.

Table 2 Poverty Rates by Family type, 2000-01 – 2011-12

2011-12	Household	Persons	Ch<15	Ch<25
Couple with Children	8.6%	8.9%	10.2%	9.7%
Single Parents	18.4%	19.3%	19.4%	20.0%
Couple Only	10.6%	10.6%	-	-
Lone Person	25.6%	25.6%	-	-
Group Household	10.1%	9.0%	-	-
Other	11.0%	10.0%	13.1%	13.5%
2009-10				
Couple with Children	6.5%	6.9%	8.2%	7.6%
Single Parents	16.9%	18.7%	22.4%	20.8%
Couple Only	9.3%	9.3%	-	-
Lone Person	23.5%	23.5%	-	-
Group Household	3.7%	3.5%	-	-
Other	4.6%	4.5%	5.7%	7.0%
2005-06				
Couple with Children	5.6%	5.8%	6.6%	6.5%
Single Parents	17.3%	17.7%	20.2%	19.3%
Couple Only	7.4%	7.2%	-	-
Lone Person	30.7%	30.7%	-	-
Group Household	3.3%	3.2%	-	-
Other	4.5%	3.6%	1.9%	1.8%
2000-01				
Couple with Children	7.3%	7.6%	9.5%	9.0%
Single Parents	19.7%	20.2%	21.1%	21.9%
Couple Only	6.5%	6.5%	-	-
Lone Person	27.8%	27.8%	-	-
Group Household	4.7%	4.8%	-	-
Other	4.9%	5.8%	9.3%	8.2%

Source: Authors' calculation from the Survey of Income and Housing

With regard to children in poverty under the age of 25, Figure 5a shows that poverty rates are similar to those shown above, with 20 per cent of children aged less than 25 years and living in a single parent household and 9.7 per cent of children in couple households living in poverty across the period (Figure 4). Decreases for both groups are observed in 2005 – a period where the economy was expanding rapidly. Figure 5b provides similar poverty rates for children in poverty under the age of 15. The results are not statistically different between the years.

Figure 5a Child Poverty Rates (<25 years of age)
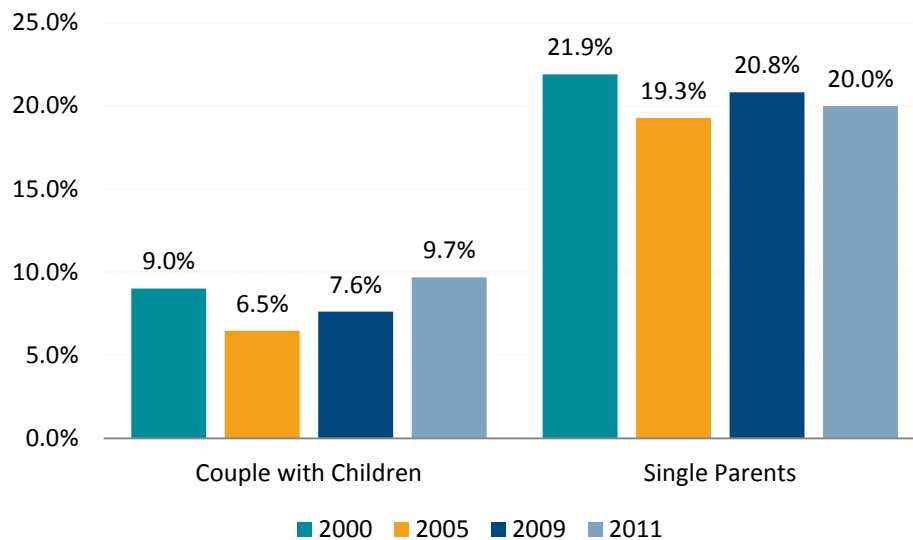
Figure 5b Child Poverty Rates (<15 years of age)
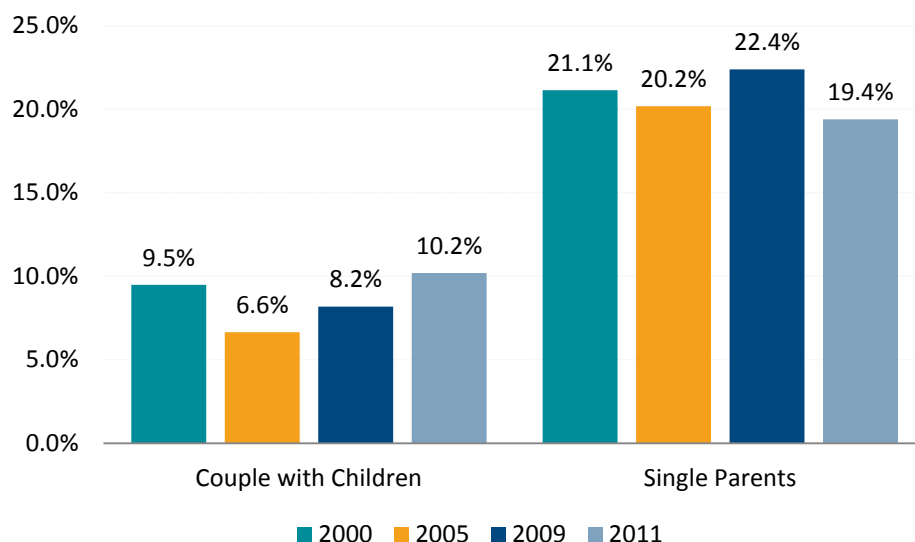
Source: Authors' calculation from the Survey of Income and Housing

In terms of numbers of persons in poverty, the numbers remain large and concentrated in couples with children (831,318) and single parent families (295,964). Persons from couples with children dominate poverty numbers due to the prevalence of these families. Single parents also feature heavily in poverty numbers due to their high rates of poverty. These two family types make up around 43 per cent of all persons in poverty. There are 536,000 lone persons in poverty which is 25.6 per cent of lone persons. Lone persons have the highest risk of being in poverty of all 'family' types. Couple-only families have experienced a strong increase in poverty rates since 2000-01 but still are less likely to be in poverty than the average family. They still make up 18 per cent of poverty numbers or around 463,000 persons as can be seen in Figure 6.

Figure 6 Number and percentage of persons in poverty by household type, 2011-12

Legend:
■ Couple with Children ■ Single Parents ■ Couple Only
■ Lone Person ■ Group Household ■ Other

Legend:
■ Couple with Children ■ Single Parents ■ Couple Only
■ Lone Person ■ Group Household ■ Other
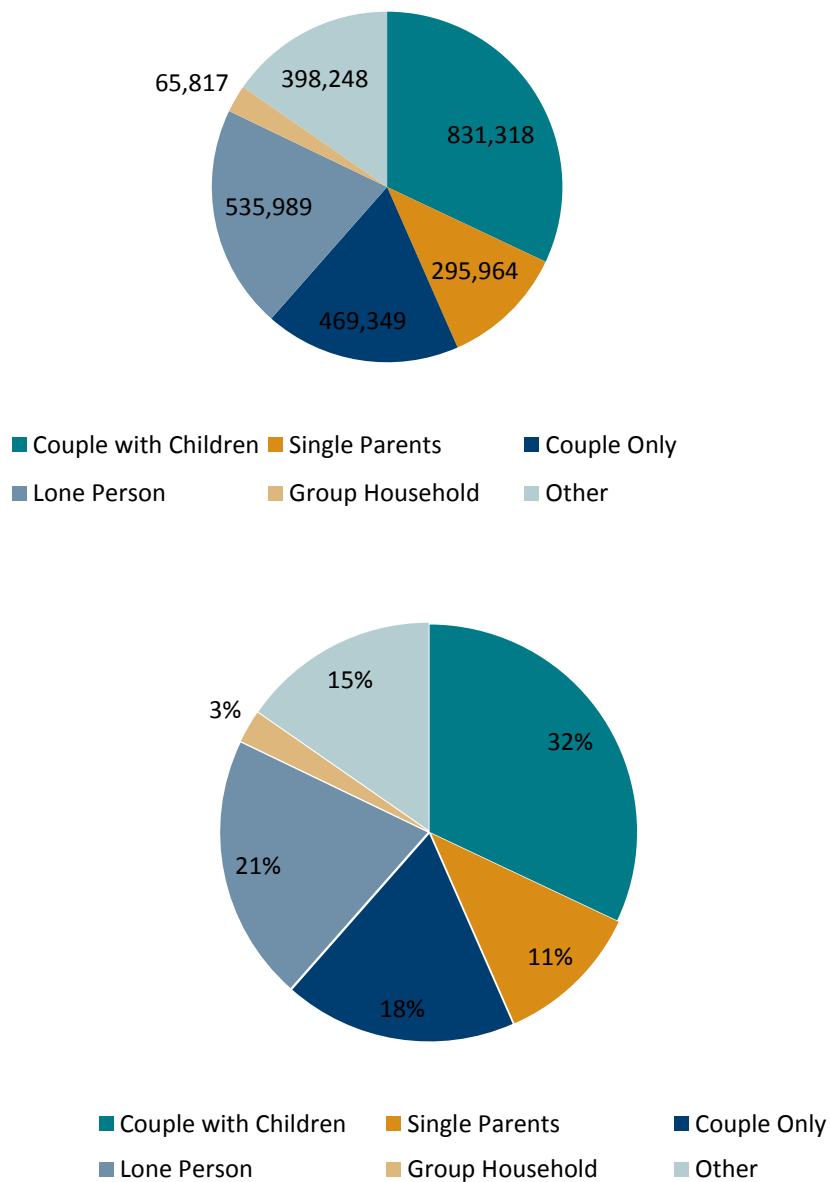
Source: Authors' calculation from the 2011-12 Survey of Income and Housing

2.4   Labour Force Results

An almost certain protective factor to avoiding poverty is for a family to have at least one member employed full-time. In this report we have defined the reference person as that person with the highest 'ranked' employment position in the household[9]. A person in a family with a person employed full-time in 2011-12 had only a 3 per cent poverty rate. The poverty rate increases dramatically to 17 per cent for part-time employment, 35.9 per cent for nobody in the labour force and an extremely high 70.1 per cent for a family with the reference person unemployed (Figure 7a). The very high poverty rate for unemployed persons relates to the Newstart Allowance having a lower payment compared to pensions and by the way that the payment is indexed. The Newstart payment is linked to the Consumer Price Index which is typically lower than average weekly earnings – for which the Age Pension and Parenting Payment for single parents is usually linked. The current gap between Newstart and the Aged Pension is $266 per fortnight. In 1997, a single unemployed person received 92 per cent of what was paid to a pensioner; that ratio is now 65 per cent[10].

Through time, we find increased poverty rates for households with the reference person in part-time employment, unemployment and not in the labour force[11]. This result applies to person-based poverty and both child-based poverty measures (see Figure 7a-7c). The largest increase in poverty rates over the ten year period is for those living in households where the reference person is unemployed. This has increased from 43 to 70 per cent between 2000 and 2011.

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[9] The ranking is firstly, employed full-time, then part-time, then unemployed, then not in the labour force.

[10] Peter Whiteford http://theconversation.com/paltry-newstart-allowance-is-fast-becoming-a-poverty-trap-6218

[11] We use the standard definitions of the labour force as defined by the ABS. Part-time employment is for less than 35 hours per week, full-time is greater than or equal to 35 hours per week, unemployed is a person aged over 15; without work; looking and available for work. Not in the labour force implies not working or unemployed.

Figure 7a Poverty rates for persons Labour Force Status of Household Reference person, 2000-2011
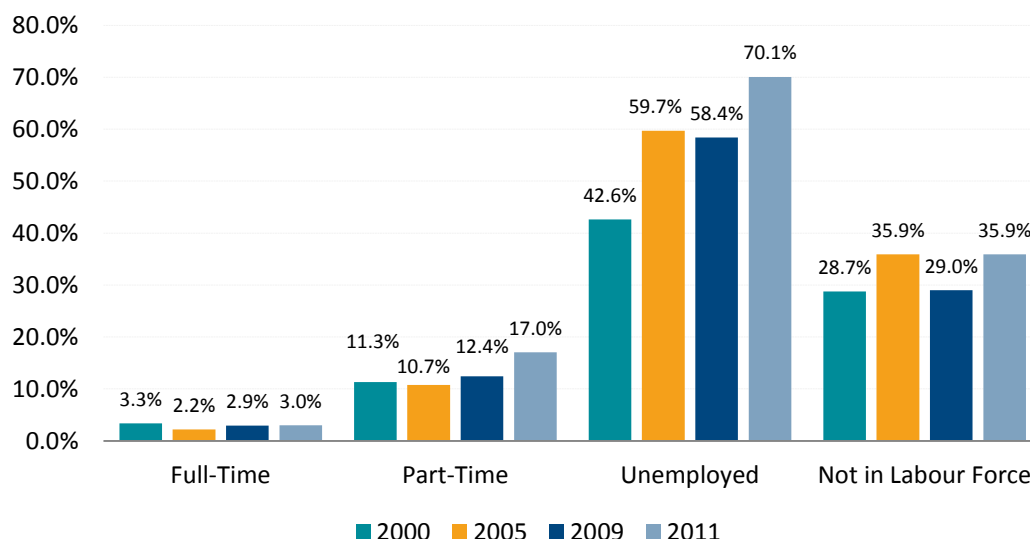
Figure 7b Poverty rates for children aged < 15 years by Labour Force Status of Household Reference person, 2000-2011
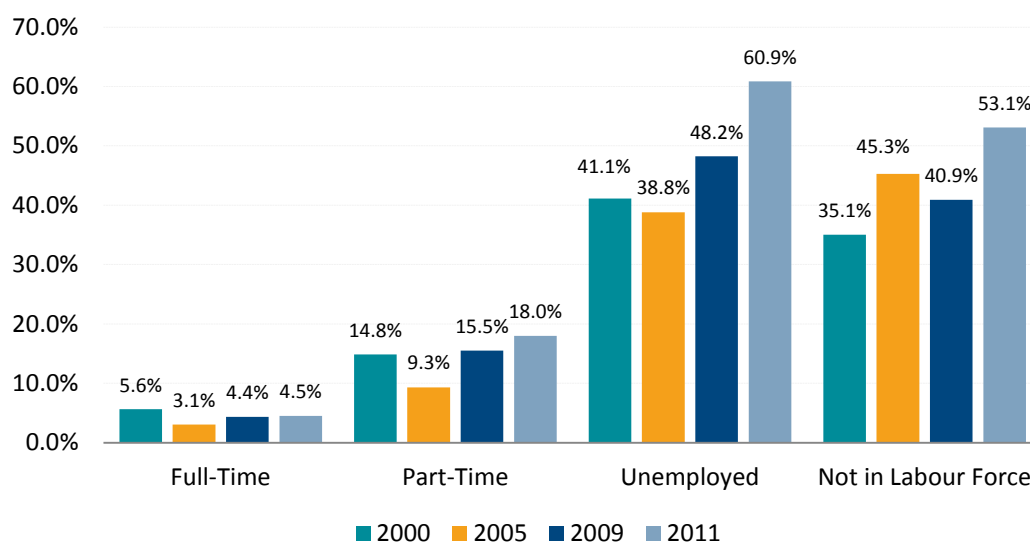
Figure 7c Poverty rates for children aged < 25 years by Labour Force Status of Household Reference person, 2000-2011
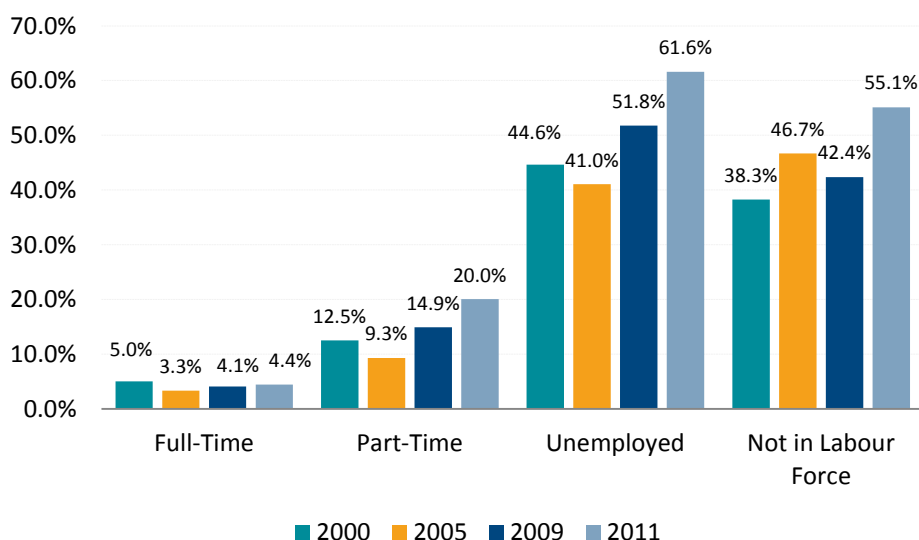
Source: Authors' calculation from the Survey of Income and Housing

With regard to all persons in poverty, Figure 8 shows that 53 per cent of persons in poverty belong to families without anyone in the labour force. Around 20 per cent reside in families with at least one full-time employee and only 11 per cent are unemployed. It is important to remember that Figure 8 relates to the share of poverty rather than the rate of poverty.

Between 2000 and 2011 general labour force trends suggest that the unemployment rate has improved marginally (from around 6.3 per cent to 5.2 per cent), labour force participation rates have increased by around 2 percentage points and there has been a shift from full-time employment to part-time employment from around 73.3 per cent to 70.5 per cent (ABS 2011)[12]. The move to employment from unemployment or not in the labour force would suggest a reduction in poverty (other things equal) while a shift to part-time employment suggests an increase in poverty rates. As this analysis

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[12] Labour force estimates relate to December 2000 and December 2011 to coincide with mid-points in the 2000-01 and 2011-12 ABS Surveys used to calculate poverty.

calculates poverty at the household level and some of these labour force shifts occur *within* the household it is difficult to make any broad statements on what, if any, impacts labour force trends have had on our poverty estimates.

Figure 8 Poverty share by Labour Force Status
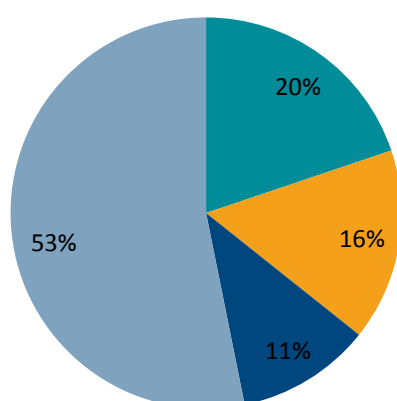
Source: Authors' calculation from the 2011-12 Survey of Income and Housing

2.5   Child Poverty by other indicators – 2011-12

Poverty rates for children (and adults) are strongly related to the education level of the family. Figure 9 shows that a family with at least one university level qualification is less than half as likely to experience poverty as the rest of the population. A family with a post-graduate qualification has a child poverty rate of only 3.3 per cent. A family with a trade qualification (usually a Certificate III/IV) has a poverty rate of 11.7 per cent which is not statistically different to the all person poverty rate of 11.8 per cent.

These rates are in stark contrast to families with less than Year 12 education where poverty rates are at least double the national average. An education level lower than

Year 10 provides grim prospects for most families with around one in two families experiencing poverty.

Figure 9 – Poverty Rates by Education level, 2011-12
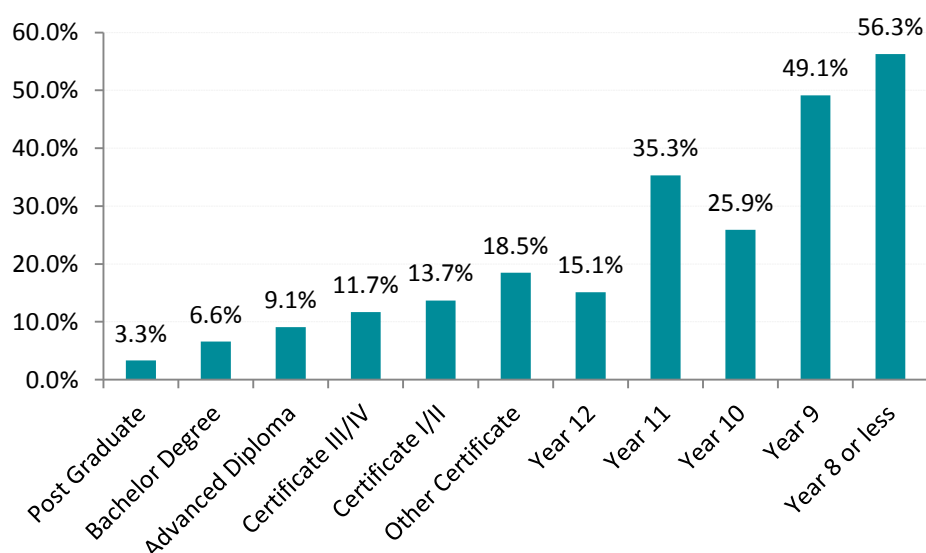
Source: Authors' calculation from the 2011-12 Survey of Income and Housing

The poverty rate amongst families with at least one person with a disability is 11.1 per cent. This is significantly higher than the rate for families with no persons with disabilities (7.6 per cent)[13].

The age of the youngest child in a family is related to the level of poverty in a family. Poverty rates are highest for families with children aged two years or younger, while poverty rates are significantly lower where the youngest child is 15 years or older. Families with younger children have much lower private incomes as a result of less opportunities to work. As discussed through this report employment is a key protector from poverty.

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13 Disability results were only available for 2009-10 – which was a year of relatively low poverty. It should be noted that a poverty measure based only on incomes may not provide a strong basis for determining the financial wellbeing of a family with a disabled person as such families often incur expenses above that of other families related specifically to the disability.

Figure 10 Poverty Rates by age of youngest child – 2011-12
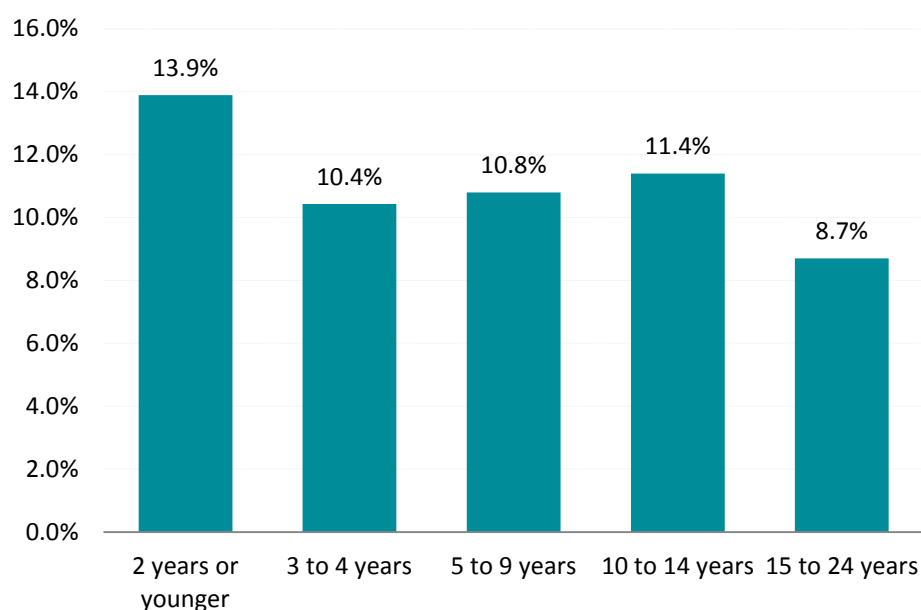
Source: Authors' calculation from the 2011-12 Survey of Income and Housing

Poverty as measured in this section is based on a relatively simple income measure. The latter section on child social exclusion provides a more complex perspective on disadvantage faced by Australian children. Income, however, remains a very important driver of the opportunities afforded to children. Research suggests that there is a strong correlation between low income families and the future wellbeing of children. For example, children who live in poverty are less likely to complete high school and have poor nutrition. These studies also show that these impacts are particularly problematic in the earliest years of a child's life and that the persistence of poverty compounds these problems (Brooks-Gunn 1997).

3   Regional distribution of poverty and rental stress

In examining the spatial distribution of child poverty throughout regions of Australia, we use the proportion of children living in households with incomes under half the median of equivalised disposable income. This indicator was used in the previous section on aggregate poverty and represents the percentage of people in households where income is below the poverty line. The poverty line has been set at half the median OECD equivalised household disposable income, currently the most commonly used measure of relative income poverty in Australia.

The estimation of child poverty, covering dependent children aged 0-14 at small area level is estimated using the spatial microsimulation technique. Spatial microsimulation uses the individual or household units from survey data to populate each small area, subject to constraints from census tables. These census tables have a number of different classes in each table and these 'benchmark classes' give information about the distribution at the small spatial area available in the data. The calculation of the child poverty estimates is based on a NATSEM model called SpatialMSM, which is a spatial microsimulation model that has been developed to fulfil the need for reliable small-area data for research and consequent government service provision in Australia (Chin et al, 2005; Harding et al,2011). For this project, we use the area of local government authority such as council that is also known as a Local Government Area (LGA). This spatial unit is often used to connect the existence of disadvantage with the governing authority and public service allocation.

The SpatialMSM model uses a generalised regression reweighting program from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) called GREGWT. The GREGWT algorithm uses a generalised regression technique to estimate weights for a household or individual from the survey, and then iterates until the weighted aggregate of the survey data produces characteristics that closely resemble the constraints for each small area (Bell,

2000; Tanton et al, 2011). There are some small areas where an estimate cannot be produced by SpatialMSM, since the estimation process does not achieve an acceptable error for the estimate. In SpatialMSM, 'error' is measured by the total absolute error (TAE) from all the benchmarks. Besides the area with high estimated error, we also excluded the area with low population basis as the statistics in such area are usually not reliable. The GREGWT algorithm works for most small areas, however, unacceptable errors are sometimes found and most often relate to small areas with either very small populations, populations with characteristics that diverge greatly from the rest of the population or a combination of these two factors.

The result of the child poverty calculation can be analysed by presenting it in the Choropleth map. Figure 11 is an example of this type of map which classified the children in poverty into several classifications and assigned a certain colour for each classification. In particular, Figure 11 uses a natural break rule of classification. This rule classifies the area based on the largest difference in the number. This classification rule is often used to give an initial indication of clustering in the map.

From this rule, clusters of high poverty rates (between 23.7 - 44.9 per cent) can be identified across many regional areas (Figure 11). These areas are particularly concentrated across agricultural areas in NSW, South Australia and Victoria (especially around Murray Darling Basin such as Central Darling, Hay, and Walgett) and in the Wheat Belt of Western Australia. Another cluster of child poverty is also identified in the North of Queensland toward Torres Strait Islands.

The capital cities of Australia's States and Territories are not escaping the child poverty problem. In Sydney, the South West LGAs have relatively high poverty estimates especially around Auburn and Canterbury. Other areas around capital cities with high estimated child poverty are Brighton in Hobart, Playford in Adelaide and Monee Valley in Melbourne. Perth and Brisbane are estimated to have less child poverty. Nevertheless the child poverty in the surrounding area such as the north area of

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Brisbane and the outer regional area of Perth such as Kondini and Jerramungup are relatively high. Canberra and Darwin are estimated to have no areas of high child poverty rates . However, this may be because the LGAs in these areas are relatively large and the aggregation smooths over pockets of poverty through averaging with high income areas. This is a likely explanation for Brisbane's low share of high poverty rates too as the Brisbane City Council is the largest council in Australia.

Figure 11 Child poverty rates, Australia, 2011
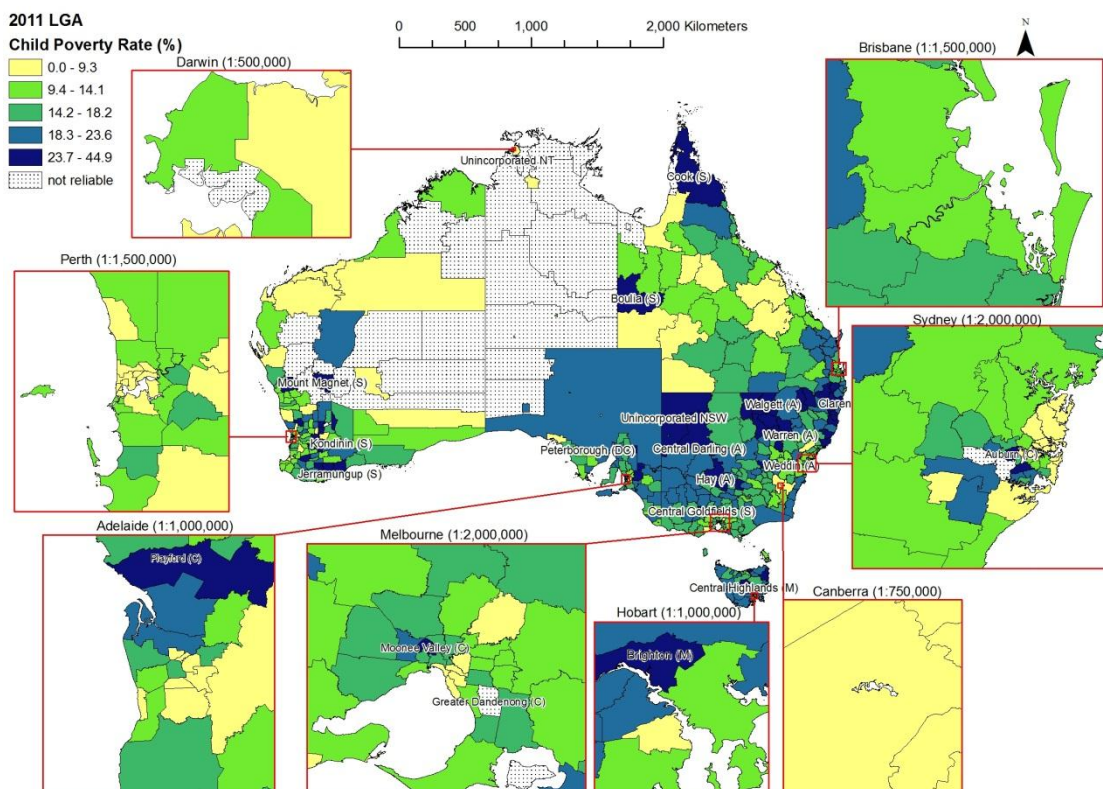
Source: Authors' calculation from SpatialMSM

The next indicator used is rental stress (please note that for this indicators we estimate the rental stress at the household level, nevertheless this indicator is still very relevant for child wellbeing). This indicator is based on a housing stress indicator that is

specifically measured for those households living in private rental properties. This indicator is based on a commonly used measure of housing stress known as the 30/40 rule. Using this definition, a household is said to be in housing stress if it spends more than 30 per cent of its gross income/disposable income on housing costs and if it also falls into the bottom 40 per cent of the equivalised disposable household income distribution. The use of gross income and disposable income to identify those paying higher than 30 per cent of the income does not seem to alter the result much since the difference between the two income measures for those in the bottom two quintiles of income distribution is small. Housing costs are defined as including the regular expenses of a household in providing for their accommodation. For renters, the housing cost refers to rents. The use of this indicator is often related to the need for more public housing or higher Commonwealth Rent Assistance as people struggle to pay rent in the private sector. More importantly, the indicator may also indicate the risk of homelessness as there is less security in their housing.

In terms of households that are experiencing rental stress, very few areas are in the highest category where between 58.4 and 100 per cent of households are in stress. Capital cities tend to have slightly higher rates of rental stress than other areas, however, rates are quite low for Perth, Darwin and Canberra. This is mostly due to the lower proportion of renters in the bottom two quintiles of the income distribution. The bottom two quintile rule or the "40" rule also drives the area of rental stress more to the outskirts of capital cities as can be seen in the cases of Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. Nevertheless, the area of Auburn, Canterbury and to some extent Liverpool have relatively high rates. One argument is that the areas are relatively close to railway networks so renters are willing to endure rental stress to gain access to relatively lower transport cost (Vidyattama et al 2013).

Although the capital cities have higher stress rates relative to the remainder of the state in general, the highest rates of rental stress are identified along the Eastern coastal area.   The South-East Queensland corner, comprising Logan, Gold Coast and

Sunshine Coast have a large cluster of areas where households are in rental stress –
34.5 to 58.3 per cent of households. The rental stress cluster went further to the south
(i.e., the north east of New South Wales) toward Sydney with coastal towns such as
Inverell, Clarence Valley and Kempsey. From Sydney, the cluster of rental stress is
identified in the south. It is both in the coastal areas such as Shoalhaven, Eurobodalla
and Bega Valley as well as in the tableland down to Melbourne such as Cowra, Junee,
and Toowong.

Figure 12 Households living in rental stress, Australia, 2011
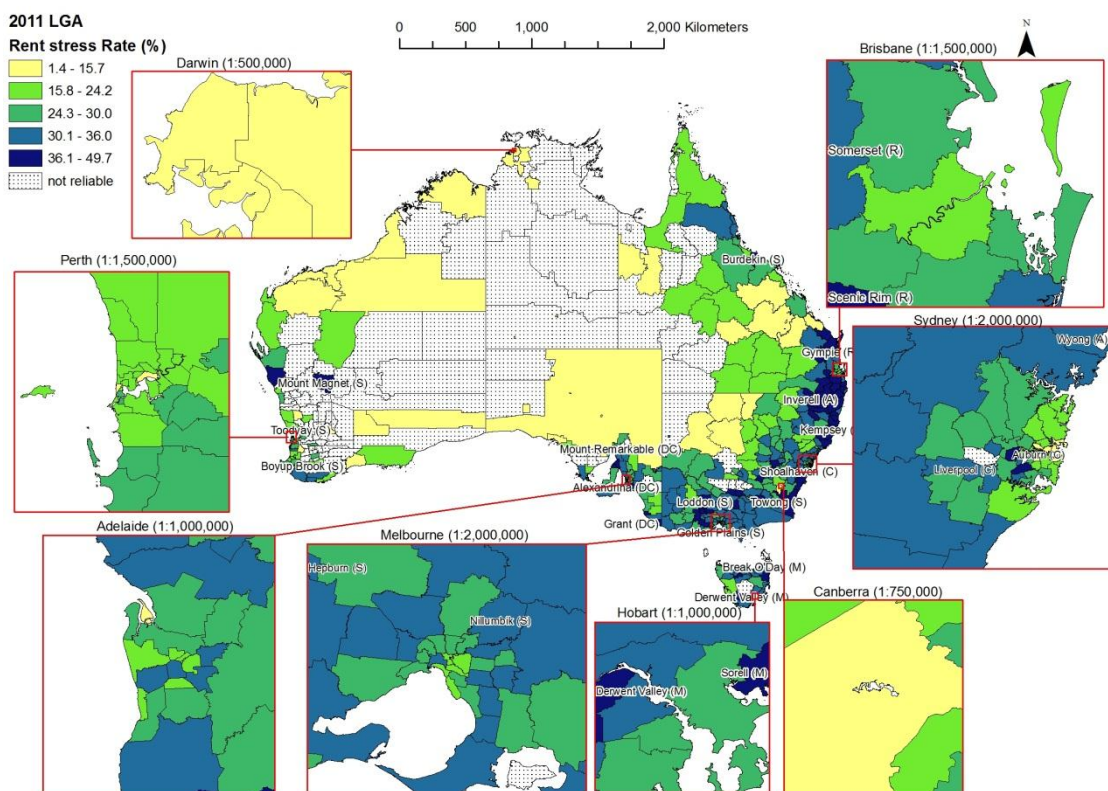
Source: Authors' calculation from SpatialMSM

4   Child Social Exclusion (CSE) Index in Australia

Social exclusion has emerged as one of the key concepts used to analyse multidimensional disadvantage, moving away from measuring disadvantage purely in terms of income poverty. Social exclusion or 'risk' of social exclusion occurs when individuals or groups face a number of problems such as joblessness, low income, low educational outcomes, lack of access to services and social groups, and poor physical and mental health. This multiple deprivation measure takes in a range of factors that are important to an individual's current and future wellbeing.

The Child Social Exclusion (CSE) index is a geographic index of social exclusion risk for children in Australia and combines economic and social factors that are specifically related to child outcomes. In order to maintain the consistency with other spatial data used in this report, the index is calculated at the Local Government Area (LGA).[14] Social exclusion is a relatively new concept in examining disadvantage, where the complex and multi-dimensional nature of disadvantage is captured through an understanding that a number of elements impact upon wellbeing both now and in the future.

This index is the third release, with indices produced for 2001 and 2006. It primarily uses data from the latest 2011 ABS Census, supplemented by data from the 2011 NAPLAN Year 5 results and the 2009 Australian Early Development Index (AEDI).[15]

The CSE Index covers 5 domains of disadvantage comprising of 14 indicators. The domains are socioeconomic, education, connectedness, housing and access to health services. The variables that comprise each domain are listed in Table 3. The index is constructed for dependent children aged 0-15 years, aligning with previous definitions and a well-accepted concept of childhood.

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[14] The CSE Index in 2001 and 2006 were published at the Statistical Local Area (SLA) level.

[15] At the time this paper was written the 2012 AEDI data was not yet available at LGA level Thus, we may expect some differences in the CSE Index results with the inclusion of the 2012 AEDI data, when it is available in the future release.

Table 3 Child Social Exclusion Index, Domains and Variables

Domain	Variables
Socioeconomic	Sole parent family
	Bottom income quintile
	No parent in paid work
Education	No family member completed Year 12
	NAPLAN Year 5 reading score Index
	NAPLAN Year 5 numeracy score Index
	Low AEDI score
Connectedness	No internet at home
	No parent doing voluntary work
	No motor vehicle
Housing	High rent and low income
	Overcrowding (not enough bedrooms)
Health service access	No. of GPs per 1000 persons
	No. of dentists per 1000 persons

In order to create an index measure of child social exclusion risk, we have combined the individual variables according to their relevant domains with a combination of techniques namely Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and equal weighting. The index is then created by calculating the arithmetic mean of the five domains.[16]

The LGA index scores are sorted and analysed based on the child-population weighted quintiles, thus each quintile covers 20 per cent of total dependent children aged 0-15. The bottom quintile, the most excluded quintile or Quintile 1, represents 20 per cent of total children (rather than 20 per cent of LGAs) facing the highest risk of being socially excluded. On the other hand, the top quintile, the least excluded quintile represents 20 per cent of total dependent children facing the lowest risk of being socially excluded.

4.1   The Spatial Picture

Figure 13 shows the spatial distribution of the CSE Index. The darkest blue colour represents areas in the bottom quintile, containing 20 per cent of Australian children

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[16] The complete methodology to create the CSE index can be found in Abello et al. (2012).

aged 0-15 living in small areas that are at risk of being the most socially excluded. In contrast, the lightest colour on the map represents areas in the top quintile, containing 20 per cent of Australian children aged 0-15 living in small areas where there is the least risk of being socially excluded. The missing values represent areas with child populations less than 30.[17]

Figure 13 Child Social Exclusion Index 0-15, Australia, 2011
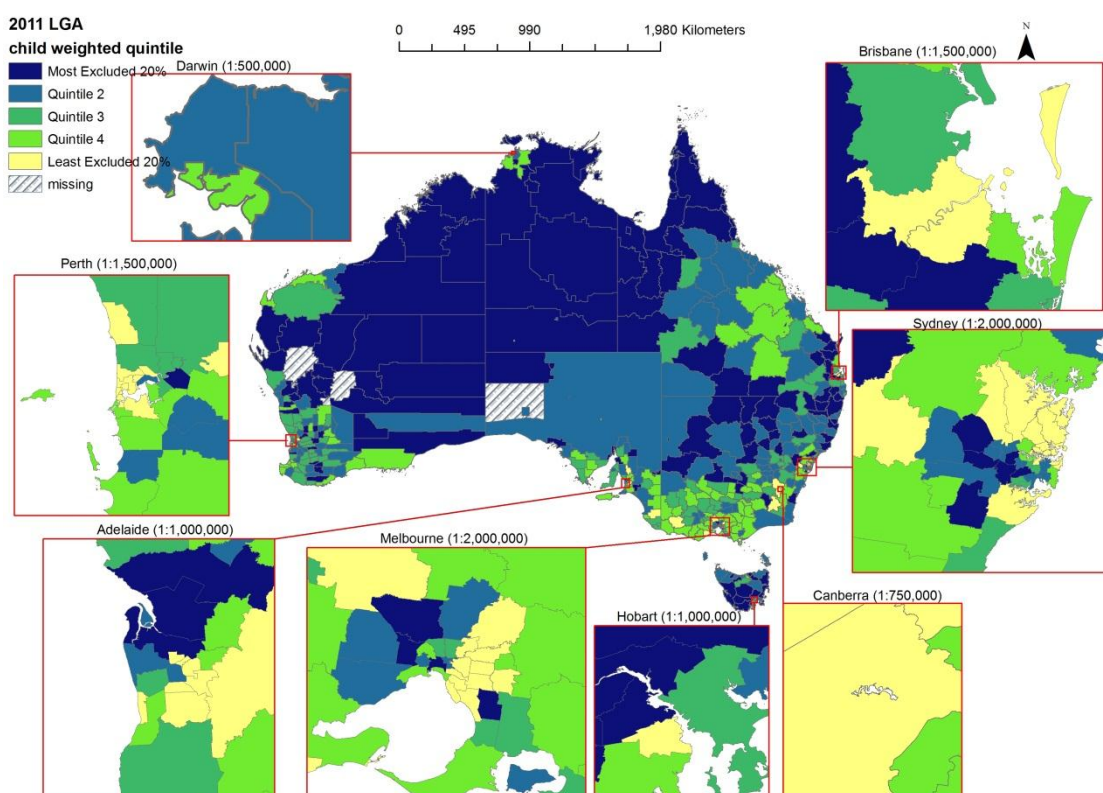
Note: Quintiles at the LGA level are weighted by the number of children aged 0-15.

Source: Authors' calculation

From this national map, some spatial patterns can be observed. First, with the exception of the ACT, there are clusters of children facing the highest risk of social exclusion in each state. Second, clusters of children facing the highest risk are also

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[17] Please note that these quintiles which are done at the LGA level may not be directly comparable to quintiles of the 2006 CSE Index which was done at the small area level (SLA).

evident in the northern and central areas of Australia, which mostly cover regions outside capital cities. Third, with the exception Canberra, concentrations of children facing the high risk of social exclusion (most excluded quintile and quintile 2) are found in each capital city throughout Australia.

After examining the spatial distribution and finding clusters of child social exclusion in each state, with the exception of the ACT, Figure 14 shows the proportion of children in the bottom CSE Index quintile to the total children in each state. To some extent, this represents a prevalence or likelihood measure of children facing the highest risk of social exclusion by state.

In line with the spatial patterns, almost half of children in Tasmania are in the most excluded category (48 per cent). Children in Northern Territory (33.5 per cent) and South Australia(28.8 per cent) have the second and third highest prevalence rates of child social exclusion. It is interesting to see that for Northern Territory, in addition to 33.5 per cent of children in this state are in the bottom quintile, around 63 per cent of children in this state actually have fallen into Quintile 2, the second lowest quintile. This is not surprising due to the disadvantaged economic status and extreme remoteness in this area. Further, less than a quarter of children in New South Wales are in the bottom of CSE quintile. In contrast, Victoria and Western Australia have much lower rates compared to other states and territories and the ACT has no children that fall within the bottom CSE quintile[18].

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[18] Caution should be taken in interpreting the ACT result as the ACT is one single LGA which implies that it is quite likely that small pocket of disadvantage are smoothed over. Quite different results may be obtained for the ACT at the SLA level – which are suburbs in the ACT.

Figure 14 Proportion of children in state and in the bottom of CSE quintile (per cent)
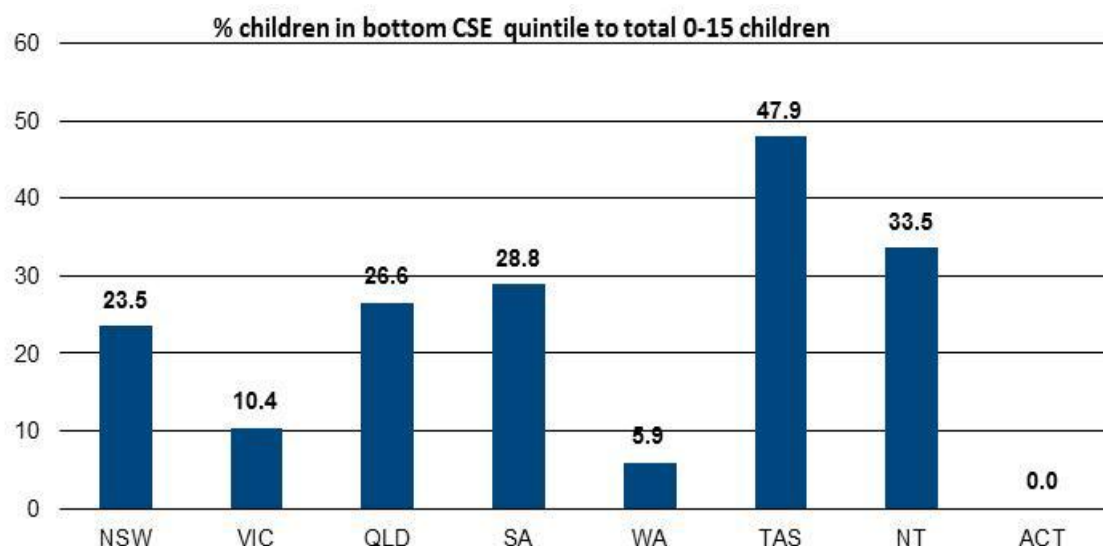
Source: Authors' calculation

The breakdown of capital city and balance of state by all quintiles (Figure 15) shows there are stark differences for children who live outside capital cities who face a higher probability of being in the second quintile, third and fourth quintiles compared with children who live in capital cities. By contrast, only 1 in 57 children who live outside capital cities are likely to be in the 'least excluded' quintile compared to 1 in 3 children living in capital cities.

Figure 15 Proportion of children in capital city/balance of state, by CSE index quintile
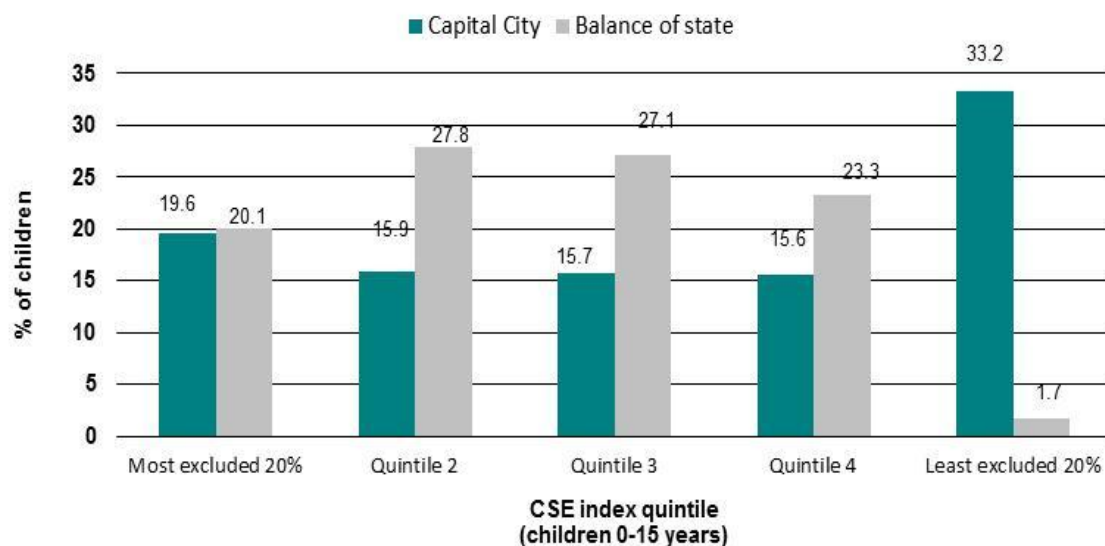
Source: Authors' calculation

Examining the distribution of where the most disadvantaged children live, Figure 16 displays the distribution of children in the bottom CSE quintile by state and as a percentage of total dependent children aged 0-15. The distribution shows that the largest proportion of children at the highest risk of social exclusion live in New South Wales and Queensland (67 per cent combined) while less than 2 per cent of children are in Northern Territory, which reflects the low overall child population in this area.

Figure 16 State distribution of children in the bottom CSE quintile (per cent)
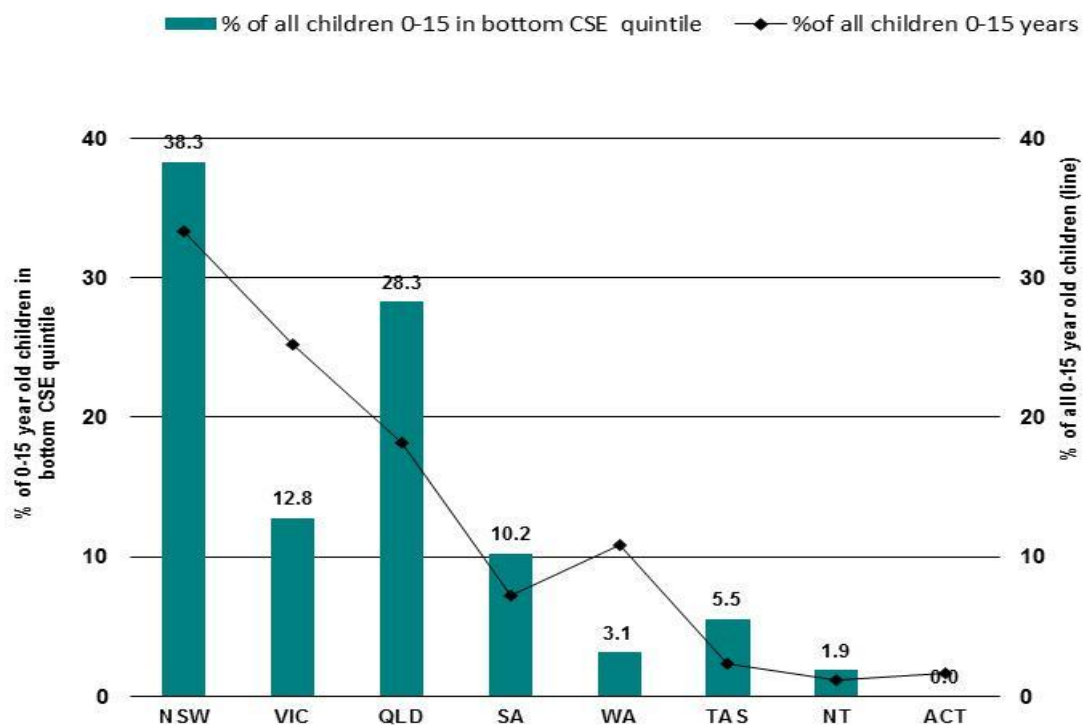
Note: Total summation of % of all children 0-15 in bottom CSE quintile is 100%.

Source: Authors' calculation.

A more detailed breakdown to capital city and balance of state shows that there is also a high proportion of children in the bottom quintile who live in Sydney and the balance of Queensland (see Figure 17).

Figure 17 Distribution of children in the bottom CSE quintile by capital city/balance of state (per cent)
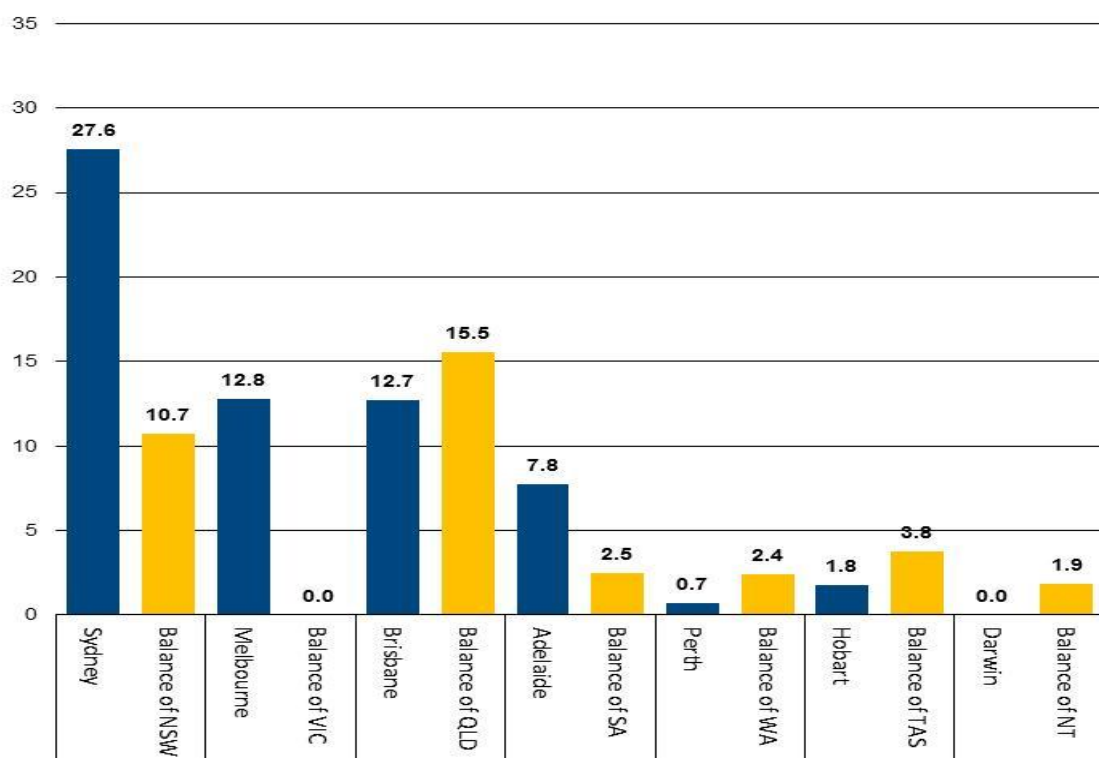
Note: Total summation of the percentages is 100%.

Source: Authors' calculation.

In summary, the results show that the most disadvantaged children are concentrated in New South Wales (in particular Sydney) and Queensland (in particular outside the capital city). Further, in terms of the prevalence of where children who face the highest risk of social exclusion live, the results show that almost half of the children in the Tasmania face the highest risk of social exclusion, while it is less than a quarter of children in New South Wales.

4.2 CSE Index and Remoteness

Table 4 shows the proportion of children at risk of social exclusion classified based on the child weighted quintiles of LGAs (as above) and the remoteness structure. This

structure classifies areas based on distance to the nearest Urban Centre or access to various centres of public goods and services.[19] The remoteness classification covers Major Cities (where public goods and services are easy to be accessed), Inner and Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote Australia.

To some extent, Table 4 represents a prevalence or the likelihood measure of children facing the different risks of social exclusion by remoteness status. For example, we can analyse how much the proportion of children is who live in the major cities in Australia and fall into the most excluded CSE index.

While only 17 per cent of children in major cities throughout Australia face the greatest risk of social exclusion, the percentage of children living in very remote areas who are in the bottom CSE quintile is four times higher (71.6 per cent) and more than two times higher (46.5 per cent) for those who live in remote areas. None of the children who live in either remote or very remote areas are in the least excluded category.

Table 4 CSE Index by Remoteness Area (per cent of children)

	Major Cities of Australia	Inner Regional Australia	Outer Regional Australia	Remote Australia	Very Remote Australia
Most excluded 20%	17.3	20.3	30.2	46.5	71.6
Quintile 2	14.9	27.3	46.2	27.4	14.9
Quintile 3	20.9	22.6	9.3	6.1	5.3
Quintile 4	17.1	26.1	13.0	20.0	8.1
Least excluded 20%	29.9	3.7	1.3	0.0	0.0

Source: Authors' calculation

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[19] The objective of this structure is to provide guidance to the government to provide its services according to how far people are required to travel outside the major metropolitan areas (ABS 2011). Thus, the Remoteness Structure provides classification for regions that share common characteristics of remoteness.

4.3   Characteristics of LGAs with greatest and least risks of CSE

Here we examine the characteristics of those areas that present the highest and lowest risks of Child Social Exclusion. Table 5 compares the characteristics (average values) for the 50 LGAs in the most excluded category and 50 LGAs within the least excluded category and calculate the ratio to the Australian average. Most of these LGAs in the most excluded category are in the Queensland (20), Western Australia (14) and Northern Territory (10). There are also three LGAs in New South Wales that are included in the 50 most excluded category. These LGAs are Brewarrina (A), Central Darling (A) and Walgett (A).

Unsurprisingly, the ratios to the Australian average are substantially higher for those LGAs with the highest risk of Child Social Exclusion, while for NAPLAN scores, GP and dentists ratios, these measures will be lower for those areas

Among these characteristics, the comparison between the 50 worst and best LGAs stands out for two indicators in particular. Both fall within the Connectedness domain. These are children living in households with no internet connection at home and no motor vehicle. For the least excluded areas, the average proportion of households with children that do not have an internet connection is 2.1 per cent compared with more than 63 per cent of children in the most excluded areas[20] Similarly, in the least excluded areas only 1.6 per cent of households with children will not have access to a motor vehicle compared with more than 41 per cent in the most excluded areas.

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[20] Having internet connection at home also includes access to internet through smart phones.

Table 5 Characteristics of areas with highest and least CSE risk

Domain	Variables	Unit	Australian average	50 LGAs		Ratio to Australian average	
				Most excluded 20%	Least excluded 20%	Most excluded 20%	Least excluded 20%
Socioeconomic	Sole parent family	% of children	17.2	27.6	10.8	1.6	0.6
	Bottom income quintile	% of children	9.1	14.6	4.7	1.6	0.5
	No parent in paid work	% of children	12.7	38.3	5.3	3.0	0.4
Education	No family member completed Year 12	% of children	14.3	48.2	4.6	3.4	0.3
	NAPLAN Year 5 reading score Index		493.6	433.0	531.1	0.9	1.1
	NAPLAN Year 5 numeracy score Index		488.7	452.9	525.8	0.9	1.1
	Low AEDI score	% of children	23.6	41.6	16.8	1.8	0.7
Connectedness	No internet at home	% of children	6.9	63.7	2.1	9.2	0.3
	No parent doing voluntary work	% of children	67.8	76.0	61.7	1.1	0.9
	No motor vehicle	% of children	3.5	41.1	1.6	11.6	0.4
Housing	High rent and low income	% of children	9.1	3.7	4.3	0.4	0.5
	Overcrowding (not enough bedrooms)	% of children	9.6	57.8	5.4	6.0	0.6
Health service access	No. of GPs per 1000 persons	Ratio	2.27	1.22	3.16	0.54	1.39
	No. of dentists per 1000 persons	Ratio	0.60	0.05	0.84	0.09	1.39

- Note: *NAPLAN Year 5 reading and numeracy scores refer to the published national average.

- Source: Authors' calculation

5   Conclusion

Our analysis of poverty rates across individual groups and household types has illustrated particular patterns and prevalence rates for certain groups. Examining trends over time, we can see that overall poverty has increased in the eleven years from 10.2 per cent in 2000-01 to 11.8 per cent in 2011-12. This equates to around 2.6 million persons living under the poverty line. Of these almost one-quarter are dependent children. Child poverty rates, while decreasing in 2005 and 2009 are now similar to rates at the beginning of the 2000's.

People living in lone person households and single person households are among those with the highest rates of poverty – at around 1 in 5.

Looking at households with children, we can see that poverty is twice as prevalent in single parent households than it is for households of couples with children, with this pattern remaining persistent over time. Particular household characteristics are strongly associated with living in poverty, including low education, unemployment and the presence of younger children.

Poverty rates were particularly extreme for families without any employed persons. Where a family also had an unemployed person the rate of poverty was around 68 per cent for persons and around 61 per cent for child poverty (either under 15 or under 25 years of age). These rates of poverty are linked to the current low payment level of the Newstart Allowance and poverty rates are expected to increase for this group as the Newstart Allowance is likely to continue to fall behind other government payments and incomes more broadly across the economy. Poverty rates for families with education levels below year 10 also had extreme poverty rates with around 1 in 2 households living with incomes below the poverty line.

Examining the spatial distribution of child income poverty and households living in rental stress much variation across Australian LGAs is evident. For example, some areas have between 23.7 – 44.9 per cent of children living in poverty. These areas include agricultural areas in NSW, South Australia and Victoria (especially around the

Murray Darling Basin such as Central Darling, Hay, and Walgett) and in the Wheat Belt of Western Australia.

Moving to a multi-dimensional measure of child disadvantage – Child Social Exclusion - we find that Tasmania and Northern Territory have the highest proportions of children at risk of social exclusion. Almost half of children in the Tasmania are at the highest risk of social exclusion.

Most excluded areas are characterised by much higher proportions of single parent and jobless families, living in overcrowded circumstances, with less educational achievement within the household. Children within these households do not have access to the same resources as average children throughout Australia, with much lower incomes and far lower likelihood to have access to the internet or a motor vehicle.

6   References

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Spatial Unit – Child Social Exclusion

The spatial unit chosen for the Child Social Exclusion index is based on the Local Government Area (LGA) according to the Australian Standard Geographical Standard (ASGS) 2011. Various geographical concordances have been applied in order to express all the data into the 2011 LGA level. LGAs that had low cell counts with fewer than 30 child population were removed from the analysis. A total of 561 LGAs remained in scope.

Appendix 1 – State poverty rates 2000-01 to 2011-12

2011-12	Household	Person	Ch<15	Ch<25
NSW	15.2%	12.8%	13.8%	13.4%
VIC	14.2%	11.5%	11.7%	10.9%
QLD	14.0%	11.6%	10.6%	10.9%
SA	14.7%	11.8%	11.4%	10.9%
WA	11.8%	9.5%	8.4%	8.3%
TAS	17.7%	15.1%	15.8%	14.7%
ACT/NT	9.0%	7.5%	8.0%	8.3%
AUST	**14.2%**	**11.8%**	**11.8%**	**11.5%**
2009-10				
NSW	12.7%	9.7%	10.4%	9.9%
VIC	11.1%	9.5%	12.2%	11.2%
QLD	11.1%	8.9%	10.7%	9.8%
SA	12.1%	9.0%	8.2%	7.8%
WA	11.0%	8.7%	8.8%	9.1%
TAS	14.4%	11.5%	11.5%	10.7%
ACT/NT	6.8%	5.3%	8.1%	6.8%
AUST	**11.7%**	**9.3%**	**10.6%**	**9.9%**
2005-06				
NSW	13.5%	9.8%	10.4%	9.9%
VIC	13.6%	10.4%	9.7%	10.1%
QLD	12.0%	8.4%	8.4%	7.5%
SA	15.3%	10.3%	10.5%	8.8%
WA	12.2%	8.2%	5.8%	5.7%
TAS	15.1%	10.6%	8.4%	7.8%
ACT/NT	7.6%	4.4%	2.6%	2.8%
AUST	**13.2%**	**9.4%**	**9.1%**	**8.8%**
2000-01				
NSW	13.7%	10.3%	11.5%	10.9%
VIC	12.4%	10.4%	12.4%	12.1%
QLD	13.7%	11.7%	11.9%	13.4%
SA	13.9%	10.5%	12.3%	12.1%
WA	9.1%	7.7%	10.6%	9.0%
TAS	14.3%	9.7%	9.5%	8.7%
ACT/NT	8.1%	5.6%	7.7%	7.0%
AUST	**12.8%**	**10.2%**	**11.6%**	**11.4%**

Appendix 2 – Disadvantage Indicators by LGA 2011

LGA Name	State	Number of person in poverty and poverty rate		Number of children in poverty and poverty rate		Number of HHs in rental stress and rental stress rate		Child Social Exclusion Index dependent children aged 0-15	
		Estimated number of person in poverty	Estimated poverty rate (%)	Estimated number of children 0-14 in poverty	Estimated child poverty rate (%)	Estimated number of households in rental stress	Estimated proportion of hh in rental stress (%)	CSE Index dep. children 0-15	CSE Index Weighted Quintile
Albury (C)	NSW	6,111	13.3	1,332	14.40	1,598	33.00	16.46	3
Armidale Dumaresq (A)	NSW	3,076	14.02	680	15.30	840	35.46	17.90	2
Ashfield (A)	NSW	4,556	11.60	815	13.21	1,241	24.60	15.87	3
Auburn (C)	NSW	11,932	16.70	3,771	26.10	2,670	38.09	30.93	1
Ballina (A)	NSW	5,574	14.70	1,198	17.11	1,048	33.09	14.14	3
Balranald (A)	NSW	384	17.41	103	22.29	22	28.95	21.10	2
Bankstown (C)	NSW							28.42	1
Bathurst Regional (A)	NSW	4,332	12.06	1,043	13.26	926	29.95	15.38	3
Bega Valley (A)	NSW	5,074	16.50	1,083	19.70	737	37.99	18.32	2
Bellingen (A)	NSW	2,409	19.90	584	24.60	289	40.14	24.21	2
Berrigan (A)	NSW	1,343	17.50	275	20.09	142	37.57	12.16	4
Blacktown (C)	NSW	40,422	13.64	12,319	17.29	6,894	29.53	25.87	1
Bland (A)	NSW	923	16.30	224	17.47	39	20.53	16.29	3
Blayney (A)	NSW	859	12.70	197	12.62	115	30.34	15.57	3
Blue Mountains (C)	NSW	7,868	10.70	1,592	10.80	1,333	34.49	6.82	5
Bogan (A)	NSW	462	16.79	119	17.76	25	19.38	28.85	1
Bombala (A)	NSW	366	15.92	67	15.12	17	31.48	15.19	3
Boorowa (A)	NSW	436	18.81	95	20.61	20	27.78	23.63	2
Botany Bay (C)	NSW	5,940	15.40	1,230	17.40	1,334	29.30	20.65	2
Bourke (A)	NSW	375	14.10	114	17.43	5	5.26	33.72	1
Brewarrina (A)	NSW	443	26.07	138	31.15	7	10.29	62.80	1
Broken Hill (C)	NSW	3,195	18.10	721	21.89	277	33.70	31.53	1
Burwood (A)	NSW							17.15	2
Byron (A)	NSW	5,252	18.70	1,258	23.60	727	39.40	19.40	2
Cabonne (A)	NSW	1,653	13.30	371	13.28	110	31.98	14.13	3
Camden (A)	NSW	4,620	8.30	1,222	8.90	649	25.68	8.42	4
Campbelltown (C)	NSW	22,154	15.42	6,451	20.22	3,654	29.88	31.69	1
Canada Bay (A)	NSW	7,060	9.54	1,109	8.75	1,296	17.10	6.99	4
Canterbury (C)	NSW	25,521	18.80	7,017	25.60	5,609	39.60	28.24	1
Carrathool (A)	NSW	389	15.82	113	20.58			23.04	2
Central Darling (A)	NSW	454	24.00	104	25.49	16	14.95	57.71	1
Cessnock (C)	NSW	7,308	14.90	1,891	17.50	1,197	33.40	29.99	1

NATSEM
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LGA Name	State	Number of person in poverty and poverty rate		Number of children in poverty and poverty rate		Number of HHs in rental stress and rental stress rate		Child Social Exclusion Index dependent children aged 0-15	
		Estimated number of person in poverty	Estimated poverty rate (%)	Estimated number of children 0-14 in poverty	Estimated child poverty rate (%)	Estimated number of households in rental stress	Estimated proportion of hh in rental stress (%)	CSE Index dep. children 0-15	CSE Index Weighted Quintile
Clarence Valley (A)	NSW	9,380	19.63	2,234	24.36	1,288	42.69	28.27	1
Cobar (A)	NSW	592	13.11	172	16.57	47	14.55	24.18	2
Coffs Harbour (C)	NSW	10,948	16.60	2,559	19.73	2,077	34.80	23.60	2
Conargo (A)	NSW	318	20.92	91	24.73			13.95	3
Coolamon (A)	NSW	666	16.70	177	19.22	11	19.30	17.00	3
Cooma-Monaro (A)	NSW	1,260	13.50	254	13.69	210	36.33	12.03	4
Coonamble (A)	NSW	808	20.89	218	26.23	35	20.83	40.60	1
Cootamundra (A)	NSW	1,189	16.91	210	15.21	149	33.86	18.75	2
Corowa Shire (A)	NSW	1,524	14.30	305	15.28	213	36.79	16.23	3
Cowra (A)	NSW	2,127	18.10	465	20.20	297	37.13	17.84	2
Deniliquin (A)	NSW	1,032	15.00	192	14.28	218	35.39	15.76	3
Dubbo (C)	NSW	4,727	12.75	1,234	14.29	938	28.04	20.00	2
Dungog (A)	NSW	1,140	14.11	253	16.23	100	35.34	18.80	2
Eurobodalla (A)	NSW	6,231	18.10	1,357	23.20	966	40.28	26.76	1
Fairfield (C)	NSW							36.05	1
Forbes (A)	NSW	1,573	18.20	403	21.73	216	33.03	24.01	2
Gilgandra (A)	NSW	886	21.30	241	27.80	54	25.23	34.36	1
Glen Innes Severn (A)	NSW	1,639	20.00	353	22.72	220	39.22	30.48	1
Gloucester (A)	NSW	758	16.21	125	16.19	106	37.99	22.99	2
Gosford (C)	NSW	20,222	12.82	4,162	13.76	3,889	31.68	11.69	4
Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	NSW	3,625	14.04	789	15.25	659	31.71	22.48	2
Great Lakes (A)	NSW	6,396	19.30	1,305	25.00	1,132	44.51	29.71	1
Greater Hume Shire (A)	NSW	1,478	15.57	371	18.13	84	35.74	16.67	3
Greater Taree (C)	NSW	8,744	19.40	2,092	24.31	1,470	41.89	32.11	1
Griffith (C)	NSW	3,499	14.80	980	18.00	548	28.89	17.19	2
Gundagai (A)	NSW	542	15.30	142	18.16	42	27.81	10.65	4
Gunnedah (A)	NSW	1,791	15.40	473	18.68	259	30.65	21.65	2
Guyra (A)	NSW	828	19.51	208	21.67	51	37.23	34.32	1
Gwydir (A)	NSW	1,026	21.60	253	27.35	45	34.88	16.79	3
Harden (A)	NSW	610	17.70	119	17.35	35	35.00	17.62	2
Hawkesbury (C)	NSW	7,089	11.70	1,673	12.60	1,117	30.70	11.44	4
Hay (A)	NSW	538	19.10	154	25.93	47	31.97	27.99	1
Holroyd (C)	NSW	14,843	15.20	4,200	20.30	2,973	31.30	24.55	2
Hornsby (A)	NSW	14,058	9.26	2,921	9.75	1,950	24.71	3.46	5
Hunters Hill (A)	NSW	963	8.10	144	6.12	181	19.65	1.24	5

LGA Name	State	Number of person in poverty and poverty rate		Number of children in poverty and poverty rate		Number of HHs in rental stress and rental stress rate		Child Social Exclusion Index dependent children aged 0-15	
		Estimated number of person in poverty	Estimated poverty rate (%)	Estimated number of children 0-14 in poverty	Estimated child poverty rate (%)	Estimated number of households in rental stress	Estimated proportion of hh in rental stress (%)	CSE Index dep. children 0-15	CSE Index Weighted Quintile
Hurstville (C)	NSW	11,059	14.30	2,681	19.20	2,061	32.30	16.65	3
Inverell (A)	NSW	3,049	19.72	834	24.52	400	37.11	28.99	1
Jerilderie (A)	NSW	235	16.48	51	17.77	7	20.00	7.21	4
Junee (A)	NSW	844	17.01	201	17.96	107	38.35	22.10	2
Kempsey (A)	NSW	5,484	20.50	1,368	25.11	819	41.51	41.02	1
Kiama (A)	NSW	1,912	9.90	344	9.90	299	29.09	8.39	4
Kogarah (C)	NSW	7,244	13.20	1,630	16.60	1,206	29.49	14.27	3
Ku-ring-gai (A)	NSW	7,886	7.50	1,674	7.60	867	21.91	1.74	5
Kyogle (A)	NSW	2,099	23.40	493	28.20	167	46.01	35.77	1
Lachlan (A)	NSW	1,151	18.41	275	20.42	53	19.41	27.07	1
Lake Macquarie (C)	NSW	22,072	12.05	4,390	12.58	3,634	30.19	15.83	3
Lane Cove (A)	NSW	1,857	6.10	319	5.39	398	13.99	2.13	5
Leeton (A)	NSW	1,578	15.40	428	17.89	213	31.23	18.22	2
Leichhardt (A)	NSW	3,458	6.90	478	5.51	1,045	14.90	4.44	5
Lismore (C)	NSW	7,053	17.12	1,682	20.16	1,118	39.06	22.95	2
Lithgow (C)	NSW	3,181	16.50	688	18.31	476	34.12	25.45	1
Liverpool (C)	NSW	18,112	17.40	4,639	19.40	3,655	34.70	24.54	2
Liverpool Plains (A)	NSW	1,363	18.91	329	22.88	112	31.46	31.65	1
Lockhart (A)	NSW	525	18.40	136	22.67	11	30.56	11.46	4
Maitland (C)	NSW	7,848	11.90	1,815	12.30	1,420	27.60	16.33	3
Manly (A)	NSW	2,433	6.30	373	5.00	580	13.49	3.47	5
Marrickville (A)	NSW	7,223	9.80	1,228	11.00	2,201	21.00	15.88	3
Mid-Western Regional (A)	NSW	3,346	15.63	749	17.03	468	30.33	22.16	2
Moree Plains (A)	NSW	2,055	16.00	573	18.69	224	21.23	33.67	1
Mosman (A)	NSW	1,402	5.30	179	3.60	444	15.40	1.79	5
Murray (A)	NSW	977	14.70	178	15.16	106	27.32	12.11	4
Murrumbidgee (A)	NSW	329	15.08	104	20.39	17	20.99	27.16	1
Muswellbrook (A)	NSW	1,758	11.70	504	14.19	330	22.00	20.67	2
Nambucca (A)	NSW	3,937	21.70	882	26.69	563	41.52	35.70	1
Narrabri (A)	NSW	1,969	15.80	567	19.92	163	23.97	24.34	2
Narrandera (A)	NSW	955	16.89	207	16.82	72	30.25	26.44	1
Narromine (A)	NSW	1,095	17.30	296	19.12	135	33.17	32.44	1
Newcastle (C)	NSW	16,984	11.94	2,902	11.58	3,944	26.64	14.04	3
North Sydney (A)	NSW	3,124	5.20	266	3.90	1,317	11.20	6.36	5
Oberon (A)	NSW	664	13.80	148	14.57	85	30.58	20.72	2

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Orange (C)	NSW	4,597	12.70	1,088	13.10	1,022	27.00	19.29	2
Palerang (A)	NSW	982	7.07	202	6.81	88	27.08	8.46	4
Parkes (A)	NSW	2,272	16.20	568	17.61	253	26.27	23.91	2
Parramatta (C)	NSW	17,769	14.01	3,993	17.23	4,049	26.25	22.35	2
Penrith (C)	NSW	21,246	12.16	5,881	15.25	3,739	29.90	19.21	2
Pittwater (A)	NSW	4,100	7.40	783	6.90	421	18.10	3.14	5
Port Macquarie-Hastings (A)	NSW	11,552	16.46	2,414	18.98	2,090	37.49	17.60	2
Port Stephens (A)	NSW	8,814	14.00	2,015	16.00	1,455	30.79	18.45	2
Queanbeyan (C)	NSW	2,820	7.60	629	8.21	643	19.99	10.87	4
Randwick (C)	NSW	13,867	11.40	1,657	8.60	3,875	22.10	9.50	4
Richmond Valley (A)	NSW	4,115	19.15	1,072	23.60	630	41.15	34.51	1
Rockdale (C)	NSW	13,905	14.60	3,777	22.40	2,413	27.31	22.16	2
Ryde (C)	NSW	11,808	11.90	2,115	12.50	2,552	24.60	8.07	4
Shellharbour (C)	NSW	8,486	13.60	1,948	14.40	1,500	32.10	20.87	2
Shoalhaven (C)	NSW	15,528	17.38	3,416	20.97	2,350	38.29	21.40	2
Singleton (A)	NSW	1,951	8.90	457	9.11	282	17.31	12.30	4
Snowy River (A)	NSW	729	10.89	168	12.17	87	25.66	6.03	5
Strathfield (A)	NSW	4,684	13.60	998	17.41	1,171	33.11	18.78	2
Sutherland Shire (A)	NSW	16,752	8.13	3,256	8.10	2,812	22.76	4.88	5
Sydney (C)	NSW	20,379	12.75	1,581	13.39	7,425	20.32	23.64	2
Tamworth Regional (A)	NSW	8,042	14.91	2,041	17.65	1,492	33.73	24.81	2
Temora (A)	NSW	992	17.91	237	20.68	77	30.56	12.40	4
Tenterfield (A)	NSW	1,507	23.20	359	27.94	112	36.60	36.44	1
The Hills Shire (A)	NSW	14,070	8.45	3,716	10.31	1,762	28.47	3.28	5
Tumbarumba (A)	NSW	497	15.91	96	15.43	41	31.78	27.04	1
Tumut Shire (A)	NSW	1,537	14.50	337	15.30	215	28.67	16.62	3
Tweed (A)	NSW	14,247	17.28	3,135	20.76	2,340	37.86	20.14	2
Upper Hunter Shire (A)	NSW	1,606	12.10	339	11.80	150	19.89	16.42	3
Upper Lachlan Shire (A)	NSW	991	14.20	170	13.03	43	27.92	13.55	3
Uralla (A)	NSW	912	15.60	220	17.47	75	37.88	19.49	2
Urana (A)	NSW	257	22.97	64	27.23			25.10	1
Wagga Wagga (C)	NSW	6,712	11.94	1,583	12.67	1,523	29.50	13.12	4
Wakool (A)	NSW	654	17.30	122	17.81	32	29.91	12.62	4
Walcha (A)	NSW	505	17.49	103	18.73	30	26.32	24.32	2

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Walgett (A)	NSW	1,489	24.10	369	27.93	78	26.17	46.38	1
Warren (A)	NSW	477	17.99	137	24.08	18	19.57	20.74	2
Warringah (A)	NSW	10,548	7.70	2,051	7.30	1,649	17.00	4.63	5
Warrumbungle Shire (A)	NSW	2,070	22.50	516	26.90	91	28.35	23.09	2
Waverley (A)	NSW	4,684	7.60	574	5.90	1,456	16.00	5.75	5
Weddin (A)	NSW	751	21.40	162	24.66	27	25.47	20.80	2
Wellington (A)	NSW	1,584	20.40	430	24.73	135	27.27	39.22	1
Wentworth (A)	NSW	1,098	17.30	266	20.00	74	28.57	30.10	1
Willoughby (C)	NSW	5,978	9.10	1,047	8.20	1,244	18.01	4.51	5
Wingecarribee (A)	NSW	5,057	11.90	1,091	13.00	752	30.62	9.33	4
Wollondilly (A)	NSW	4,379	10.30	1,184	11.90	466	31.79	9.35	4
Wollongong (C)	NSW	25,481	13.65	4,655	13.16	5,595	32.56	14.46	3
Woollahra (A)	NSW	2,956	5.90	377	4.80	810	13.60	2.96	5
Wyong (A)	NSW	22,645	15.51	5,500	18.20	4,213	35.48	24.09	2
Yass Valley (A)	NSW	1,045	7.20	223	6.79	93	20.44	6.45	5
Young (A)	NSW	2,167	18.40	566	21.31	333	37.93	23.03	2
Unincorporated NSW	NSW	124	19.56	36	27.07			20.53	2
Alpine (S)	VIC	1,877	16.45	392	19.50	208	34.61	10.11	4
Ararat (RC)	VIC	1,690	16.20	368	18.71	176	29.83	16.79	3
Ballarat (C)	VIC	12,337	13.74	2,711	15.06	2,675	32.55	13.54	3
Banyule (C)	VIC	12,133	10.58	2,359	11.31	2,153	26.43	6.19	5
Bass Coast (S)	VIC	4,491	15.69	924	18.40	682	32.60	13.85	3
Baw Baw (S)	VIC	5,796	13.86	1,342	15.71	694	32.63	10.22	4
Bayside (C)	VIC	7,251	8.20	1,151	6.46	1,225	21.53	2.50	5
Benalla (RC)	VIC	2,274	17.28	519	21.87	392	38.02	21.94	2
Boroondara (C)	VIC	13,073	8.56	2,061	7.53	2,875	22.78	1.77	5
Brimbank (C)	VIC	28,686	15.89	7,777	22.42	3,124	32.57	28.09	1
Buloke (S)	VIC	1,206	19.59	261	22.64	35	23.65	11.20	4
Campaspe (S)	VIC	5,730	16.33	1,386	19.30	701	31.03	14.74	3
Cardinia (S)	VIC	8,044	11.03	2,222	12.86	1,121	29.34	10.90	4
Casey (C)	VIC	29,150	11.73	8,543	14.63	3,590	29.53	15.38	3
Central Goldfields (S)	VIC	2,556	21.09	495	24.02	279	40.20	23.25	2
Colac-Otway (S)	VIC	2,832	14.45	612	16.03	308	30.71	10.78	4
Corangamite (S)	VIC	2,298	14.54	537	15.89	147	25.70	9.22	4
Darebin (C)	VIC	18,681	14.16	3,566	16.21	4,185	28.07	14.18	3

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East Gippsland (S)	VIC	7,215	17.70	1,459	20.24	827	34.39	19.16	2
Frankston (C)	VIC	15,736	12.75	3,615	14.93	3,165	31.22	15.52	3
Gannawarra (S)	VIC	1,785	17.80	354	18.80	172	32.76	9.70	4
Glen Eira (C)	VIC	12,745	10.01	2,042	8.70	3,227	26.20	4.92	5
Glenelg (S)	VIC	2,994	15.86	652	17.98	369	34.98	12.81	4
Golden Plains (S)	VIC	2,241	12.18	530	12.27	91	39.06	8.64	4
Greater Bendigo (C)	VIC	12,939	13.32	2,852	14.53	2,204	30.58	14.28	3
Greater Dandenong (C)	VIC					1,848	31.40	31.07	1
Greater Geelong (C)	VIC	26,237	12.93	5,151	13.37	4,731	31.38	11.55	4
Greater Shepparton (C)	VIC	8,760	14.99	2,317	17.98	1,296	29.53	21.80	2
Hepburn (S)	VIC	2,449	17.63	469	19.14	198	35.11	16.43	3
Hindmarsh (S)	VIC	937	17.00	204	19.90	59	30.57	15.32	3
Hobsons Bay (C)	VIC	10,134	12.35	2,000	13.27	1,753	25.72	13.08	4
Horsham (RC)	VIC	2,683	14.44	617	16.52	507	34.07	10.31	4
Hume (C)	VIC	12,751	12.30	3,557	14.25			25.70	1
Indigo (S)	VIC	1,857	12.81	399	14.04	191	32.05	11.41	4
Kingston (C)	VIC	15,808	11.40	3,023	12.11	2,743	27.79	6.39	5
Knox (C)	VIC	15,816	10.84	3,768	13.69	2,102	30.50	6.27	5
Latrobe (C)	VIC	11,269	16.06	2,493	17.76	1,955	34.80	23.67	2
Loddon (S)	VIC	1,564	21.67	297	23.31	59	44.70	15.69	3
Macedon Ranges (S)	VIC	3,958	9.73	877	9.91	383	29.90	4.73	5
Manningham (C)	VIC	12,580	11.62	2,150	11.83	1,526	32.99	3.71	5
Mansfield (S)	VIC	1,113	15.30	202	15.51	106	31.36	10.38	4
Maribyrnong (C)	VIC	10,144	14.50	2,151	18.20	2,270	27.40	21.56	2
Maroondah (C)	VIC	10,116	10.05	2,163	11.16	1,658	25.21	7.64	4
Melbourne (C)	VIC	15,679	18.17	1,164	18.05	6,307	30.57	26.64	1
Melton (S)	VIC	14,144	13.21	4,282	15.90	1,656	31.35	17.63	2
Mildura (RC)	VIC	8,568	17.33	2,136	20.05	1,462	35.84	21.92	2
Mitchell (S)	VIC	4,635	13.81	1,229	16.22	501	30.79	12.13	4
Moira (S)	VIC	4,813	17.69	1,151	21.26	463	30.26	16.03	3
Monash (C)	VIC	21,494	13.12	3,937	15.04	3,600	30.53	6.51	5
Moonee Valley (C)	VIC	18,224	17.37	4,991	27.49	2,862	28.84	8.65	4
Moorabool (S)	VIC	3,366	12.19	800	13.60	351	30.18	10.21	4
Moreland (C)	VIC	19,624	13.65	3,994	16.84	3,942	26.32	16.62	3

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Mornington Peninsula (S)	VIC	17,396	12.50	3,495	13.25	2,789	33.86	9.25	4
Mount Alexander (S)	VIC	2,692	16.12	491	17.14	279	36.86	11.51	4
Moyne (S)	VIC	2,171	14.05	555	16.50	145	33.56	10.98	4
Murrindindi (S)	VIC	2,041	16.06	357	16.00	133	32.76	10.41	4
Nillumbik (S)	VIC	4,674	7.91	1,025	8.25	440	35.48	2.95	5
Northern Grampians (S)	VIC	1,817	15.96	342	16.60	177	27.96	15.68	3
Port Phillip (C)	VIC	7,376	8.43	784	7.93	3,320	17.50	8.31	4
Pyrenees (S)	VIC	1,251	19.62	248	21.81	33	38.82	19.41	2
Queenscliffe (B)	VIC	302	10.60	34	7.98	47	32.64	6.21	5
South Gippsland (S)	VIC	3,802	14.41	786	15.41	336	31.85	8.87	4
Southern Grampians (S)	VIC	2,243	14.32	448	14.81	191	26.90	5.60	5
Stonnington (C)	VIC	7,474	8.31	773	6.47	2,851	20.36	2.46	5
Strathbogie (S)	VIC	1,463	16.10	260	17.59	137	32.78	17.10	2
Surf Coast (S)	VIC	2,412	9.65	481	8.76	322	25.86	5.46	5
Swan Hill (RC)	VIC	3,375	17.07	818	19.45	408	29.85	14.89	3
Towong (S)	VIC	925	16.31	172	16.37	83	46.63	11.38	4
Wangaratta (RC)	VIC	3,890	14.97	802	15.84	528	34.35	8.92	4
Warrnambool (C)	VIC	3,983	13.00	867	14.00	813	29.21	10.62	4
Wellington (S)	VIC	6,189	15.71	1,365	17.45	791	33.39	12.60	4
West Wimmera (S)	VIC	716	17.50	163	20.66	20	31.75	10.36	4
Whitehorse (C)	VIC	16,614	11.33	2,936	11.30	2,840	28.74	3.72	5
Whittlesea (C)	VIC	10,694	11.30	2,957	13.65	1,312	29.85	17.02	2
Wodonga (RC)	VIC	4,661	13.70	1,169	15.20	1,085	29.59	15.81	3
Wyndham (C)	VIC	18,990	11.98	5,561	14.60	3,113	29.01	18.54	2
Yarra (C)	VIC	8,822	12.35	1,425	16.47	2,420	18.37	19.83	2
Yarra Ranges (S)	VIC	15,044	10.63	3,550	12.37	1,492	30.81	8.28	4
Yarriambiack (S)	VIC	1,234	18.25	252	20.57	69	31.80	13.72	3
Unincorporated Vic	VIC							18.28	2
Aurukun (S)	QLD							73.84	1
Balonne (S)	QLD	720	16.11	233	19.68	66	23.16	27.95	1
Banana (S)	QLD	1,469	10.60	365	10.80	97	11.83	16.19	3
Barcaldine (R)	QLD	401	13.09	82	11.88	19	18.27	17.44	2
Barcoo (S)	QLD	24	7.95	2	3.51			14.72	3
Blackall Tambo (R)	QLD	312	14.92	67	15.47	8	11.59	10.93	4

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Boulia (S)	QLD	75	16.52	29	26.85			46.04	1
Brisbane (C)	QLD	92,892	9.31	18,217	9.94	21,139	21.40	6.83	5
Bulloo (S)	QLD	16	5.14	-	0.00			21.56	2
Bundaberg (R)	QLD	15,112	17.43	3,614	20.83	2,314	37.44	27.71	1
Burdekin (S)	QLD	2,159	13.00	543	15.10	408	37.50	21.79	2
Burke (S)	QLD							41.73	1
Cairns (R)	QLD	20,008	13.32	5,449	16.23	5,082	30.78	26.22	1
Carpentaria (S)	QLD	183	9.72	23	5.42	22	22.92	47.91	1
Cassowary Coast (R)	QLD	3,904	14.66	919	17.01	570	31.10	29.72	1
Central Highlands (R)	QLD	1,887	6.96	460	6.54	139	8.99	12.85	4
Charters Towers (R)	QLD	1,629	14.53	416	15.83	185	27.99	24.25	2
Cherbourg (S)	QLD							69.12	1
Cloncurry (S)	QLD	270	10.10	76	11.62	18	10.11	35.88	1
Cook (S)	QLD	699	20.59	189	25.37	52	20.47	43.62	1
Croydon (S)	QLD	59	20.63	8	10.26			26.11	1
Diamantina (S)	QLD	32	15.46	-	0.00			26.35	1
Doomadgee (S)	QLD							74.99	1
Etheridge (S)	QLD	155	19.30	26	16.88			24.08	2
Flinders (S)	QLD	247	14.68	32	8.89	14	22.95	23.28	2
Fraser Coast (R)	QLD	17,230	18.79	4,093	22.52	3,174	41.52	31.65	1
Gladstone (R)	QLD	5,000	8.90	1,256	9.55	653	15.73	12.48	4
Gold Coast (C)	QLD	64,305	13.39	14,186	15.62	14,013	30.24	14.80	3
Goondiwindi (R)	QLD	1,469	14.37	432	17.28	176	28.43	15.44	3
Gympie (R)	QLD	8,074	18.15	1,977	21.14	1,103	39.52	28.25	1
Hinchinbrook (S)	QLD	1,466	13.30	278	13.69	187	27.95	16.55	3
Hope Vale (S)	QLD							59.90	1
Ipswich (C)	QLD	20,029	12.32	5,930	14.95	4,238	26.84	26.48	1
Isaac (R)	QLD	986	4.84	239	4.22	40	5.13	9.76	4
Kowanyama (S)	QLD							69.16	1
Lockhart River (S)	QLD							72.87	1
Lockyer Valley (R)	QLD	5,209	15.34	1,470	19.07	736	37.17	27.87	1
Logan (C)	QLD	36,310	13.45	10,926	17.13	6,405	29.26	26.86	1
Longreach (R)	QLD	428	10.88	109	10.64	57	19.66	17.93	2
Mackay (R)	QLD	8,809	8.32	2,089	8.76	1,184	16.42	12.94	4
McKinlay (S)	QLD	78	10.14	21	13.29			25.54	1

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Mapoon (S)	QLD							57.59	1
Maranoa (R)	QLD	1,527	12.37	406	13.85	111	15.99	12.51	4
Moreton Bay (R)	QLD	43,625	11.81	11,452	13.85	8,756	29.47	15.48	3
Mornington (S)	QLD							73.53	1
Mount Isa (C)	QLD	1,546	7.70	479	9.51	170	10.50	27.00	1
Murweh (S)	QLD	628	14.31	178	17.55	55	20.45	17.02	2
Napranum (S)	QLD							66.79	1
North Burnett (R)	QLD	1,749	17.92	383	19.53	127	33.25	24.49	2
Northern Peninsula Area (R)	QLD							57.68	1
Palm Island (S)	QLD							64.07	1
Paroo (S)	QLD	301	17.09	58	14.39	18	19.35	43.46	1
Pormpuraaw (S)	QLD							63.27	1
Quilpie (S)	QLD	130	14.56	29	14.72	5	14.71	31.29	1
Redland (C)	QLD	13,800	10.20	3,012	10.87	2,197	25.50	9.53	4
Richmond (S)	QLD	83	10.44	12	6.94			13.19	3
Rockhampton (R)	QLD	11,911	11.58	2,873	12.85	2,057	25.02	21.05	2
Scenic Rim (R)	QLD	5,088	14.37	1,245	16.63	649	36.20	17.01	3
Somerset (R)	QLD	3,382	16.15	819	18.41	335	35.91	26.26	1
South Burnett (R)	QLD	5,473	18.19	1,323	20.08	842	37.66	31.17	1
Southern Downs (R)	QLD	5,343	16.35	1,316	19.09	865	38.98	21.52	2
Sunshine Coast (R)	QLD	41,181	13.88	9,295	16.08	7,757	32.09	11.87	4
Tablelands (R)	QLD	6,964	16.77	1,644	18.86	688	30.65	26.06	1
Toowoomba (R)	QLD	17,576	12.22	4,405	13.83	3,505	30.11	14.65	3
Torres (S)	QLD							35.86	1
Torres Strait Island (R)	QLD							52.97	1
Townsville (C)	QLD	16,011	9.65	3,952	10.83	3,661	22.33	18.91	2
Weipa (T)	QLD	68	2.19	24	2.77	6	3.51	20.21	2
Western Downs (R)	QLD	4,045	13.42	1,061	14.55	364	21.53	18.36	2
Whitsunday (R)	QLD	3,256	11.43	757	13.09	618	25.13	18.65	2
Winton (S)	QLD	190	15.47	34	13.65	12	19.35	23.81	2
Woorabinda (S)	QLD							76.58	1
Wujal Wujal (S)	QLD							58.20	1
Yarrabah (S)	QLD							66.78	1
Unincorporated Qld	QLD								

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Adelaide (C)	SA	3,015	18.00	166	15.47	1,050	33.00	22.53	2
Adelaide Hills (DC)	SA	2,982	8.02	575	7.75	200	26.67	1.69	5
Alexandrina (DC)	SA	3,323	14.44	614	15.43	441	38.99	12.80	4
Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC)	SA							64.54	1
Barossa (DC)	SA	2,290	10.59	482	10.96	241	26.11	6.92	4
Barunga West (DC)	SA	419	17.92	75	19.13	36	45.00	16.90	3
Berri and Barmera (DC)	SA	1,961	19.12	470	22.54	292	32.63	28.85	1
Burnside (C)	SA	3,390	8.40	460	6.95	670	30.09	2.63	5
Campbelltown (C)	SA	6,099	13.00	1,153	14.40	916	31.16	9.88	4
Ceduna (DC)	SA	352	10.61	64	8.49	37	14.62	34.51	1
Charles Sturt (C)	SA	13,976	13.68	2,495	15.06	2,048	23.48	19.05	2
Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	SA	1,181	14.00	247	14.50	116	26.48	5.03	5
Cleve (DC)	SA	230	13.90	51	14.13	7	18.92	8.99	4
Coober Pedy (DC)	SA	354	22.22	66	23.74	31	23.85	39.09	1
Copper Coast (DC)	SA	2,232	17.80	428	19.50	320	36.78	19.47	2
Elliston (DC)	SA	162	16.15	33	16.34			16.21	3
Flinders Ranges (DC)	SA	265	16.31	52	16.67	18	25.35	17.33	2
Franklin Harbour (DC)	SA	200	16.22	49	20.25			13.74	3
Gawler (T)	SA	2,641	13.20	544	14.69	475	32.23	22.26	2
Goyder (DC)	SA	758	18.91	175	22.85	22	24.18	21.23	2
Grant (DC)	SA	947	12.61	232	14.10	47	36.43	15.62	3
Holdfast Bay (C)	SA	3,067	9.42	318	7.33	692	23.82	5.63	5
Kangaroo Island (DC)	SA	747	17.81	160	20.67	65	33.33	11.72	4
Karoonda East Murray (DC)	SA	169	16.67	26	13.33			13.95	3
Kimba (DC)	SA	120	11.82	17	8.21			13.18	3
Kingston (DC)	SA	327	15.01	55	15.32	29	29.59	20.68	2
Light (RegC)	SA	1,415	10.50	326	10.49	93	29.34	12.52	4
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	SA	548	11.89	118	11.27	21	33.87	15.36	3
Loxton Waikerie (DC)	SA	1,661	15.20	402	18.73	143	27.93	10.54	4
Mallala (DC)	SA	1,072	13.09	258	15.32	36	34.95	14.91	3
Maralinga Tjarutja (AC)	SA								

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Marion (C)	SA	9,652	11.97	1,519	11.36	1,665	24.31	12.45	4
Mid Murray (DC)	SA	1,510	19.40	295	23.93	90	30.82	18.28	2
Mitcham (C)	SA	5,138	8.50	806	7.41	680	29.89	3.43	5
Mount Barker (DC)	SA	3,057	10.54	733	11.32	432	28.33	8.02	4
Mount Gambier (C)	SA	4,105	16.80	1,010	19.41	832	30.39	22.64	2
Mount Remarkable (DC)	SA	497	18.01	105	22.15	23	46.94	16.35	3
Murray Bridge (RC)	SA	3,462	18.20	831	22.01	573	30.30	29.72	1
Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)	SA	932	11.91	192	11.93	85	21.09	5.67	5
Northern Areas (DC)	SA	713	16.41	142	17.11	31	31.96	10.68	4
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C)	SA	3,724	11.18	387	8.09	831	23.68	6.70	5
Onkaparinga (C)	SA	20,784	13.33	4,827	15.56	2,876	31.34	14.76	3
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	SA	120	14.78	21	16.80			18.07	2
Peterborough (DC)	SA	476	28.40	100	33.00	21	31.82	54.32	1
Playford (C)	SA	15,282	19.64	4,315	23.76	2,751	33.75	42.21	1
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)	SA	17,926	16.45	3,652	18.99	2,906	25.62	30.33	1
Port Augusta (C)	SA	2,042	15.70	517	18.52	365	25.60	39.20	1
Port Lincoln (C)	SA	2,032	15.00	449	15.82	392	28.08	20.37	2
Port Pirie City and Dists (M)	SA	3,127	18.71	660	19.08	564	33.57	29.66	1
Prospect (C)	SA	1,918	9.90	277	8.31	343	23.22	6.66	5
Renmark Paringa (DC)	SA	1,513	16.81	335	19.01	177	30.52	26.23	1
Robe (DC)	SA	186	13.81	30	13.04	29	37.66	11.51	4
Roxby Downs (M)	SA	72	1.81	22	2.07	10	2.98	7.75	4
Salisbury (C)	SA	19,986	15.83	5,069	19.82	2,562	29.43	30.97	1
Southern Mallee (DC)	SA	314	15.71	63	15.67			9.83	4
Streaky Bay (DC)	SA	349	17.41	74	17.37	12	22.64	21.41	2
Tatiara (DC)	SA	996	15.69	285	20.31	60	22.99	12.36	4
Tea Tree Gully (C)	SA	9,503	10.19	1,899	11.07	1,169	28.64	8.85	4
The Coorong (DC)	SA	1,005	18.70	217	20.73	44	29.53	18.43	2
Tumby Bay (DC)	SA	404	16.21	91	20.04	14	20.29	13.10	4
Unley (C)	SA	2,798	8.07	336	5.72	603	22.72	2.98	5
Victor Harbor (C)	SA	2,097	15.90	344	19.00	306	40.37	17.02	2

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Wakefield (DC)	SA	1,039	16.19	247	18.11	49	31.41	21.29	2
Walkerville (M)	SA	674	10.20	86	8.51	109	23.59	2.44	5
Wattle Range (DC)	SA	1,905	16.95	424	18.64	196	30.87	15.00	3
West Torrens (C)	SA	6,624	12.44	934	11.63	1,506	31.56	14.23	3
Whyalla (C)	SA	3,917	18.20	821	18.60	772	25.39	33.81	1
Wudinna (DC)	SA	156	12.92	35	12.50			11.30	4
Yankalilla (DC)	SA	721	16.89	114	17.48	90	49.72	17.55	2
Yorke Peninsula (DC)	SA	1,871	17.74	296	17.83	98	29.97	15.00	3
Unincorporated SA	SA	397	14.52	117	20.97	12	12.12	19.35	2
Albany (C)	WA	4,223	13.15	935	14.07	580	24.11	12.13	4
Armadale (C)	WA	6,867	11.30	1,859	14.00	941	29.29	20.57	2
Ashburton (S)	WA	217	3.60	65	3.69	4	2.72	14.62	3
Augusta-Margaret River (S)	WA	1,410	12.50	328	13.50	209	29.60	8.59	4
Bassendean (T)	WA	1,512	10.80	265	10.39	245	23.81	16.15	3
Bayswater (C)	WA	6,109	10.30	1,142	11.80	1,131	23.19	16.36	3
Belmont (C)	WA	4,484	13.20	922	15.90	819	21.51	25.67	1
Beverley (S)	WA	277	18.37	39	14.50	1	2.86	16.56	3
Boddington (S)	WA	119	7.71	25	6.74	2	3.17	22.95	2
Boyup Brook (S)	WA	269	17.60	64	18.93	16	37.21	14.21	3
Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	WA	627	15.01	128	14.33	47	24.74	14.86	3
Brookton (S)	WA	143	16.65	26	13.98	9	28.13	16.93	3
Broome (S)	WA	1,416	10.20	397	11.20	222	13.18	34.11	1
Broomehill-Tambellup (S)	WA	245	21.80	78	25.66	3	9.38	28.01	1
Bruce Rock (S)	WA	129	13.71	21	9.13			16.48	3
Bunbury (C)	WA	3,590	12.00	734	13.40	758	25.91	18.82	2
Busselton (S)	WA	3,686	12.60	898	13.80	643	27.61	10.03	4
Cambridge (T)	WA	1,277	5.30	178	3.49	240	19.06	1.03	5
Canning (C)	WA	8,849	10.60	1,623	11.10	1,383	25.41	10.43	4
Capel (S)	WA	1,248	8.81	359	9.06	128	18.18	12.01	4
Carnamah (S)	WA	81	15.34	18	16.67	-	0.00	12.62	4
Carnarvon (S)	WA	695	13.00	156	12.41	92	19.62	35.53	1
Chapman Valley (S)	WA	151	13.21	40	15.63			20.97	2
Chittering (S)	WA	436	10.30	72	7.65	12	19.67	16.17	3

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Claremont (T)	WA	622	7.20	58	4.18	125	19.03	1.23	5
Cockburn (C)	WA	8,111	9.30	1,813	9.70	1,006	20.70	9.28	4
Collie (S)	WA	1,012	12.00	224	12.71	96	21.87	17.40	2
Coolgardie (S)	WA	390	10.50	133	13.34	36	12.00	27.48	1
Coorow (S)	WA	157	15.24	25	13.44	12	29.27	27.67	1
Corrigin (S)	WA	192	18.66	56	29.95			19.29	2
Cottesloe (T)	WA	418	5.69	47	3.56	77	14.10	0.75	5
Cranbrook (S)	WA	194	18.76	45	19.82			20.56	2
Cuballing (S)	WA	159	18.75	40	21.86			14.91	3
Cue (S)	WA							50.53	1
Cunderdin (S)	WA	149	12.60	30	12.10	4	8.89	14.75	3
Dalwallinu (S)	WA	112	9.17	17	6.91			14.34	3
Dandaragan (S)	WA	396	13.40	54	8.96	34	23.45	16.96	3
Dardanup (S)	WA	932	7.82	211	7.47	108	19.46	12.27	4
Denmark (S)	WA	785	15.79	161	16.38	113	34.24	13.41	3
Derby-West Kimberley (S)	WA							53.45	1
Donnybrook-Balingup (S)	WA	707	13.80	145	13.92	43	29.86	11.78	4
Dowerin (S)	WA	101	15.05	18	11.18			11.71	4
Dumbleyung (S)	WA	103	17.52	14	11.67			14.81	3
Dundas (S)	WA	121	13.66	26	12.09			42.69	1
East Fremantle (T)	WA	700	10.50	168	13.01	99	24.38	2.53	5
East Pilbara (S)	WA	401	6.10	92	5.08	10	4.78	32.85	1
Esperance (S)	WA	1,587	12.40	412	14.29	148	19.00	10.73	4
Exmouth (S)	WA	214	9.59	29	6.24	55	20.00	8.96	4
Fremantle (C)	WA	3,162	12.52	412	10.51	615	22.41	10.67	4
Geraldton-Greenough (C)	WA	4,100	11.89	1,060	13.26	622	23.40	21.95	2
Gingin (S)	WA	744	16.31	178	19.52	24	21.43	16.25	3
Gnowangerup (S)	WA	227	18.44	81	25.00	7	16.28	24.60	2
Goomalling (S)	WA	153	16.14	35	15.15	9	29.03	30.06	1
Gosnells (C)	WA	11,918	11.50	3,241	14.40	1,204	24.81	18.45	2
Halls Creek (S)	WA							65.83	1
Harvey (S)	WA	2,226	9.86	555	10.42	258	22.67	13.24	3
Irwin (S)	WA	470	13.80	99	13.22	67	25.97	18.53	2
Jerramungup (S)	WA	164	16.05	58	24.07	-	0.00	19.74	2
Joondalup (C)	WA	9,897	6.67	1,795	6.12	1,167	20.92	5.37	5

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Kalamunda (S)	WA	4,202	8.10	919	8.80	336	20.83	9.17	4
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	WA	2,203	7.50	647	9.00	269	10.80	18.50	2
Katanning (S)	WA	679	16.79	206	20.28	74	22.70	33.38	1
Kellerberrin (S)	WA	217	19.53	62	24.22	3	8.11	27.42	1
Kent (S)	WA	87	17.40	16	13.11			15.60	3
Kojonup (S)	WA	291	15.31	69	16.67	10	16.39	17.39	2
Kondinin (S)	WA	172	20.57	59	30.57			18.70	2
Koorda (S)	WA	80	18.91	20	19.61			20.81	2
Kulin (S)	WA	170	21.22	46	22.55	5	13.89	13.69	3
Kwinana (T)	WA	3,502	12.50	986	14.80	546	27.60	23.27	2
Lake Grace (S)	WA	232	17.92	59	20.21	1	2.44	17.07	2
Laverton (S)	WA							50.18	1
Leonora (S)	WA	94	7.22	11	2.81	5	10.42	27.72	1
Mandurah (C)	WA	8,954	13.30	1,979	15.10	1,783	31.81	23.02	2
Manjimup (S)	WA	1,379	15.50	335	16.89	166	30.07	13.67	3
Meekatharra (S)	WA	236	26.22	55	23.50	21	21.21	45.80	1
Melville (C)	WA	7,705	8.30	1,140	7.10	1,100	21.70	3.65	5
Menzies (S)	WA							63.73	1
Merredin (S)	WA	413	13.60	106	15.32	15	10.34	12.04	4
Mingenew (S)	WA	87	18.95	14	12.07			14.50	3
Moora (S)	WA	331	14.08	95	17.69	17	13.28	16.74	3
Morawa (S)	WA	87	11.24	28	13.40	-	0.00	25.79	1
Mosman Park (T)	WA	787	9.80	91	6.49	241	26.08	2.83	5
Mount Magnet (S)	WA	136	25.76	38	31.15	22	43.14	63.61	1
Mount Marshall (S)	WA	79	16.92	20	18.69			10.96	4
Mukinbudin (S)	WA	69	14.41	15	17.44			14.27	3
Mullewa (S)	WA	116	18.65	52	32.91			32.28	1
Mundaring (S)	WA	2,811	8.20	554	8.00	215	25.03	6.45	5
Murchison (S)	WA								
Murray (S)	WA	1,813	13.20	414	14.81	159	28.39	18.16	2
Nannup (S)	WA	207	16.97	25	12.69	14	35.90	19.10	2
Narembeen (S)	WA	114	14.62	21	13.91			12.83	4
Narrogin (S)	WA	80	10.28	19	11.18			13.73	3
Narrogin (T)	WA	599	15.39	165	17.82	84	24.00	23.85	2
Nedlands (C)	WA	1,299	6.60	157	3.91	224	22.27	0.74	5

LGA Name	State	Number of person in poverty and poverty rate		Number of children in poverty and poverty rate		Number of HHs in rental stress and rental stress rate		Child Social Exclusion Index dependent children aged 0-15	
		Estimated number of person in poverty	Estimated poverty rate (%)	Estimated number of children 0-14 in poverty	Estimated child poverty rate (%)	Estimated number of households in rental stress	Estimated proportion of hh in rental stress (%)	CSE Index dep. children 0-15	CSE Index Weighted Quintile
Ngaanyatjarraku (S)	WA							70.34	1
Northam (S)	WA	1,574	15.63	412	18.55	134	23.63	25.38	1
Northampton (S)	WA	551	17.91	104	17.33	56	39.44	15.64	3
Nungarin (S)	WA							21.11	2
Peppermint Grove (S)	WA	71	4.97	12	4.40	13	17.11	1.18	5
Perenjori (S)	WA	81	15.98	16	13.68			19.35	2
Perth (C)	WA	1,213	8.09	56	6.70	538	15.56	21.41	2
Pingelly (S)	WA	222	19.70	64	25.81	13	26.00	44.79	1
Plantagenet (S)	WA	819	17.61	196	20.59	87	35.95	26.55	1
Port Hedland (T)	WA	600	4.60	165	5.20	94	8.72	17.62	2
Quairading (S)	WA	194	19.36	49	23.90	6	14.63	43.27	1
Ravensthorpe (S)	WA	226	11.81	68	14.29	8	5.93	10.54	4
Rockingham (C)	WA	9,939	9.90	2,433	10.30	1,703	25.40	13.09	4
Roebourne (S)	WA	633	3.40	219	4.71	70	5.10	10.89	4
Sandstone (S)	WA								
Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)	WA	1,427	8.40	387	9.29	93	25.27	10.17	4
Shark Bay (S)	WA	117	14.75	10	6.94	27	29.35	25.81	1
South Perth (C)	WA	3,334	8.70	449	7.90	847	19.11	7.85	4
Stirling (C)	WA	19,755	10.41	3,708	11.32	3,737	22.53	13.45	3
Subiaco (C)	WA	1,506	9.10	145	6.09	549	22.51	4.47	5
Swan (C)	WA	11,473	10.90	3,129	12.90	1,269	23.80	16.87	3
Tammin (S)	WA	43	11.03	3	2.91			17.89	2
Three Springs (S)	WA	82	14.02	16	10.88			25.08	1
Toodyay (S)	WA	655	15.49	137	17.36	48	42.48	17.18	2
Trayning (S)	WA	86	25.75	31	44.93			22.29	2
Upper Gascoyne (S)	WA							70.21	1
VIC Park (T)	WA	3,261	10.80	512	12.11	807	20.79	15.51	3
VIC Plains (S)	WA	152	17.65	50	25.13			13.20	3
Vincent (T)	WA	2,527	8.40	334	7.71	623	18.01	4.37	5
Wagin (S)	WA	328	18.40	73	19.01	17	26.56	14.60	3
Wandering (S)	WA	60	14.05	10	11.36			18.88	2
Wanneroo (C)	WA	14,554	9.81	4,242	11.45	1,655	23.18	14.74	3
Waroona (S)	WA	476	13.81	107	14.58	54	35.53	32.00	1
West Arthur (S)	WA	158	18.57	48	26.37			14.30	3
Westonia (S)	WA	40	17.24	14	29.79			24.10	2

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LGA Name	State	Number of person in poverty and poverty rate		Number of children in poverty and poverty rate		Number of HHs in rental stress and rental stress rate		Child Social Exclusion Index dependent children aged 0-15	
		Estimated number of person in poverty	Estimated poverty rate (%)	Estimated number of children 0-14 in poverty	Estimated child poverty rate (%)	Estimated number of households in rental stress	Estimated proportion of hh in rental stress (%)	CSE Index dep. children 0-15	CSE Index Weighted Quintile
Wickepin (S)	WA	208	28.65	66	38.60			22.78	2
Williams (S)	WA	97	11.11	19	10.80			13.79	3
Wiluna (S)	WA							67.52	1
Wongan-Ballidu (S)	WA	185	13.38	63	18.53	13	23.64	21.19	2
Woodanilling (S)	WA	69	17.04	17	16.04			25.42	1
Wyalkatchem (S)	WA	86	17.48	20	20.20			25.51	1
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	WA	731	10.50	226	12.12	46	6.80	43.74	1
Yalgoo (S)	WA							42.58	1
Yilgarn (S)	WA	162	13.30	53	17.79	6	20.00	19.95	2
York (S)	WA	489	14.99	78	12.68	42	29.58	16.96	3
Unincorporated WA	WA								
Break O'Day (M)	TAS	1,415	23.61	269	26.50	161	46.94	27.76	1
Brighton (M)	TAS	3,004	19.80	983	24.81	430	30.89	40.31	1
Burnie (C)	TAS	3,231	17.38	759	19.87	570	33.93	26.46	1
Central Coast (M)	TAS	3,308	16.03	684	17.06	350	32.65	19.00	2
Central Highlands (M)	TAS	526	23.90	134	31.90	8	22.86	40.31	1
Circular Head (M)	TAS	1,255	16.29	341	19.28	86	25.98	17.59	2
Clarence (C)	TAS	6,036	12.10	1,347	13.90	746	27.80	15.60	3
Derwent Valley (M)	TAS	1,783	18.91	447	22.95	198	40.66	33.22	1
Devonport (C)	TAS	4,064	17.10	927	19.39	637	31.50	28.25	1
Dorset (M)	TAS	1,306	19.61	292	21.92	81	33.61	18.88	2
Flinders (M)	TAS	120	16.02	12	10.91	4	12.12	19.94	2
George Town (M)	TAS	1,349	20.81	357	25.74	215	37.46	44.02	1
Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	TAS	719	18.11	136	23.33	51	34.00	26.04	1
Glenorchy (C)	TAS	6,965	16.00	1,591	19.00	1,124	31.30	34.44	1
Hobart (C)	TAS	4,314	9.38	506	7.17	1,034	26.73	6.03	5
Huon Valley (M)	TAS	2,634	17.80	631	20.61	169	35.58	24.83	1
Kentish (M)	TAS	1,098	18.71	246	20.69	53	40.46	26.95	1
King Island (M)	TAS	220	14.80	40	16.39			19.49	2
Kingborough (M)	TAS	3,369	10.20	764	10.91	354	25.18	8.00	4
Latrobe (M)	TAS	1,401	14.76	307	16.85	164	34.31	17.30	2
Launceston (C)	TAS	9,867	16.02	2,191	18.58	1,757	31.88	25.43	1
Meander Valley (M)	TAS	2,599	14.14	507	14.23	231	31.64	15.41	3
Northern Midlands (M)	TAS	1,753	14.74	342	14.68	117	27.66	20.67	2

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Sorell (M)	TAS	2,005	15.50	491	18.88	182	39.14	21.49	2
Southern Midlands (M)	TAS	1,111	18.69	280	22.53	28	32.94	28.64	1
Tasman (M)	TAS	487	21.49	80	21.51	24	53.33	25.07	1
Waratah/Wynyard (M)	TAS	2,233	16.89	466	18.22	244	31.52	23.99	2
West Coast (M)	TAS	709	15.71	177	18.44	47	21.17	32.01	1
West Tamar (M)	TAS	2,578	12.13	521	12.34	285	32.68	11.05	4
Unincorporated Tas	TAS								
Alice Springs (T)	NT	2,107	8.89	566	10.52	353	15.60	22.86	2
Barkly (S)	NT							60.31	1
Belyuen (S)	NT							77.50	1
Central Desert (S)	NT							68.31	1
Coomalie (S)	NT	213	20.40	50	24.63	14	31.11	62.70	1
Darwin (C)	NT	5,521	8.08	1,301	9.63	1,052	14.85	17.60	2
East Arnhem (S)	NT							68.34	1
Katherine (T)	NT	823	9.80	185	8.28	92	13.37	33.66	1
Litchfield (M)	NT	1,333	7.53	289	7.23	41	14.59	18.62	2
MacDonnell (S)	NT							64.73	1
Palmerston (C)	NT	2,185	8.11	697	9.44	381	14.01	20.96	2
Roper Gulf (S)	NT							63.69	1
Tiwi Islands (S)	NT							70.38	1
VIC-Daly (S)	NT							74.71	1
Wagait (S)	NT	27	7.65	-	0.00			35.04	1
West Arnhem (S)	NT							56.22	1
Unincorporated NT	NT							9.07	4
Unincorporated ACT	ACT	21,676	6.43	4,331	6.66	4,197	15.47	4.85	5
Unincorp. Other Territories	Other	61	4.82	14	5.38	10	8.33		
Australia		2,471,061	12.36	554,543	14.07	427,723	26.97		

Note:
- In regard to the CSE numbers please note that these quintiles may not be directly comparable to quintiles of the 2006 CSE Index which was done at the small area level (SLA).
- Poverty numbers at the regional level are based on combined Census and Survey data and are not directly comparable with aggregate survey data.
- Figures in blank refers to exclusion because of unreliable estimation or low population.

Category of CSE Child Weighted Quintile Index refers to:
- Q1, Most Excluded 20%
- Quintile 2
- Quintile 3

- Quintile 4
- Q2, Least Excluded 20%

Each quintile consists of 20 per cent of dependent children 0-15