



**CRE-DH**

Centre of Research  
Excellence in  
Disability and Health

# A FAIR GO?

Measuring Australia's progress in reducing  
disadvantage for adults with disabilities (2001-2016).

in partnership with



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# A FAIR GO?

## Measuring Australia's progress in reducing the disadvantage faced by working age adults with disabilities 2001-2016

### Background

People with disabilities are at risk of discrimination and disadvantage in many areas of their lives.<sup>1-3</sup> As described in the *Shut Out Report* in 2009:

‘the right to be treated with dignity and to have the same opportunities as other members of the Australian community should not be too much to ask. But many Australians with disabilities, along with their families, friends and carers, are still experiencing systemic disadvantage. The national ideal of a ‘fair go’ is still only imperfectly extended to people with disabilities.’<sup>3</sup>

The Australian government has made several commitments to reduce the extent of discrimination and disadvantage experienced by people with disabilities.

- In 1992 Australia enacted the Disability Discrimination Act;
- In 2008 Australia ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). In doing so, Australia entered in to an international obligation to progressively realise the rights of people with disabilities and eliminate disability discrimination in all areas of life;
- In 2011 Australia published its National Disability Strategy to achieve ‘an inclusive Australian society that enables people with disability to fulfil their potential as equal citizens’;<sup>4</sup>
- In 2013 Australia launched its National Disability Insurance Scheme.

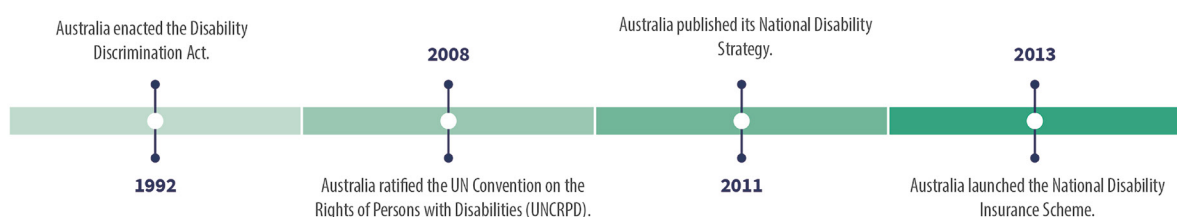
There is, however, no formally agreed mechanism for monitoring the extent to which Australia is making progress in reducing the discrimination and disadvantage experienced by people with disabilities.

Previous independent monitoring reports by the University of Sydney have documented that since 2001, little progress has been made in reducing the level of disadvantage experienced by people with disabilities. Indeed, in many areas of life the gap between people with and without disabilities has grown wider.<sup>5-8</sup>

The aim of this report is to build on this work by examining trends in the extent of disadvantage and inequality experienced by working age adults with disabilities in Australia between 2001 and 2016.

We trust this report will help stimulate discussion on:

1. Why such little progress has been made in the last decade and a half in reducing the inequalities between people with disabilities and their non-disabled peers?
2. What needs to be done to reduce the gap between people with and without disabilities?
3. How should Australia monitor its progress in reducing discrimination and disadvantage in the future?



## How we Measured Inequality

Measuring inequality, and how it changes over time involves two key components; determining what to measure and how to measure it.

## What to Measure?

A range of frameworks can be applied to identifying different aspects of disadvantage and inequality that are relevant to understanding the situation of adults with disabilities in Australia, and whether this is changing over time. In this report we have used the Australian Bureau of Statistics' **Measures of Australia's Progress (MAP)** to identify domains and themes and, wherever possible, specific indicators of inequality.<sup>9,10</sup>

We selected MAP for three reasons.

1. It is currently being used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to measure Australia's progress as a nation, and people with disabilities are an integral part of our nation.
2. The domains and themes contained in MAP were developed following extensive consultation with community groups.
3. Ensuring 'a fair go' for those in society who are marginalised or disadvantaged is central to MAP (and was highlighted in the Shut Out Report 2009).<sup>3</sup>  
'Australians aspire to a fair society that enables everyone to meet their needs ... all Australians should have an equal opportunity to establish, improve and maintain their wellbeing, and have access to the services and opportunities that support this. This echoes the familiar Australian tradition of egalitarianism. It includes the ability of people to meet their basic needs, build their capabilities, gain income through employment and access information. It also relates to the quality and availability of infrastructure such as transport, which underpins these activities. The idea of an equal opportunity, or a fair go, was seen as particularly important for those who are at vulnerable points in their lives or who are marginalised or disadvantaged'.<sup>9</sup>

MAP includes four main domains (society, environment, economy, governance) with between five and eight detailed themes within each domain. Wherever possible we have used the indicators proposed in MAP to monitor progress against MAP's themes. This was not possible in all instances for two reasons.

- First, some MAP indicators are about the general environment (e.g., average air quality index for capital cities) or national economic performance (e.g., the Consumer Price Index), rather than

individuals. In such cases, it was not possible to develop an indicator that could be applied separately to people with and without disabilities.

- Second, we were constrained by the data that was available. Data on some indicators (e.g., life expectancy at birth, homelessness rate) are not available separately for people with and without disabilities over time. In such cases we developed alternative indicators from data that were available.

In Appendix 1 we list the existing MAP indicators and their relationship to the 13 MAP-based indicators we used in this report. We also derived an additional indicator of multiple disadvantage,<sup>11</sup> based on being disadvantaged in any given year on five or more of 11 independent indicators for which we had sufficient information over time.

## How to Measure?

In order to track changes in inequality over time we needed access to a data source (or sources) that:

- (1) have been collected on a regular basis over time;
- (2) are representative of the Australian population;
- (3) can identify participants with and without disability; and
- (4) include multiple indicators that are comparable to those used in MAP.

The annual survey of **Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia** (HILDA) met these four criteria. HILDA began in 2001 (Wave 1) with a national probability sample of approximately 7,500 Australian households. Continuing panel members include all panel members of Wave 1 households, any children subsequently born to or adopted by panel members and all new entrants to a household who have a child with an existing panel member. Information is also collected on temporary panel members as long as they share a household with a continuing panel member from Wave 2.

All household members aged 15 or above are invited to participate in a personal interview. The sample was replenished in 2011 with the inclusion of an additional 2,153 households. We analysed data from Waves 1 (2001) to 16 (2016) of HILDA, full details of which are available in a series of technical reports and annual reports.<sup>12-17</sup> The average sample size per year (2001-2016) for working age adults (those aged 15-64; the focus of this report) was 12,133.

## Identifying participants with a disability

Survey participants were identified as having a disability if they answered yes to the interview question 'Do you have any impairment, long term health condition or disability such as these [shown list] that restricts you in your everyday activities and has lasted or is likely to last for 6 months or more?' The examples provided in the list are shown in the box. The average prevalence of disability among working age adults over the 16 years was 21.2% (range 17.3% to 23.2%).

Sight problems not corrected by glasses/lenses  
Hearing problems  
Speech problems  
Blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness  
Difficulty learning or understanding things  
Limited use of arms or fingers  
Difficulty gripping things  
Limited use of feet or legs  
A nervous or emotional condition which requires treatment  
Any condition that restricts physical activity or physical work (e.g., back problems, migraines)  
Any disfigurement or deformity  
Any mental illness which requires help or supervision  
Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing  
Chronic or recurring pain  
Long term effects as a result of a head injury, stroke or other brain damage  
A long-term condition or ailment which is still restrictive even though it is being treated or medication being taken for it  
Any other long-term condition such as arthritis, asthma, heart disease, Alzheimer's disease, dementia etc

## Measures of inequality

For each indicator and in each year we calculated the percentage of Australian adults with and without disability who met the indicator definition (e.g. being employed). From this we derived three measures:

### Change over time in the experiences of participants with disability

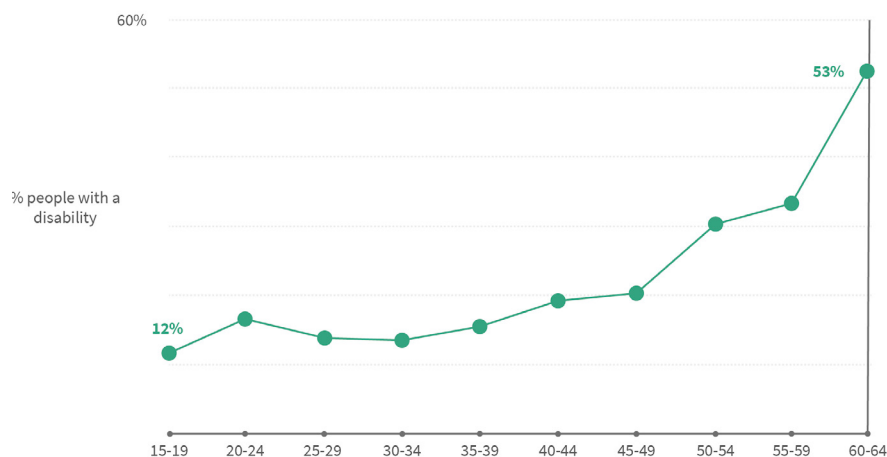
This measure is useful in determining whether the situation of working age adults with disability in Australia (as measured by each indicator) is getting better, staying the same, or getting worse over time. However, to measure inequality we really need to make comparisons between people with and without disability. There are two common approaches to doing this; measuring absolute inequality and measuring relative inequality.<sup>18</sup>

## Change over time in absolute inequality

Absolute inequality is a measure of the difference in percentage points between people with and without disability on a given indicator at a given point in time. If, for example, 20% of working age adults with disability live in poverty compared to 10% of people without disability, the absolute difference would be 10 percentage points. However, to make this comparison meaningful we need to take account of important differences between people with and without disability. We know that some groups are more likely to have a disability than others. Most importantly, the prevalence of disability is strongly related to age within the working age population. This is shown in Figure 1 for the most recent Wave of data collection (HILDA Wave 16, 2016). While the overall prevalence of disability in 2016 was 21%, it rose steadily from around 15% among younger adults to over 50% among adults aged 60 or older.

This is important as the prevalence of disadvantage on many of the indicators also varies with age. For example, being a victim of violence is much more likely among younger people. As a result, we would expect (all other things being equal) that people with disabilities as a group should be less likely to be victims of violence than their non-disabled peers just because they are on average older. Any meaningful measure of equality therefore needs to compare the experiences of people with disabilities with their non-disabled peers of the same age. To do this we used direct age-standardisation to estimate what the percentage scores on indicators for people with and without disability would be if they had the same age profile.<sup>19</sup> As recommended by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, we used the 2001 Australian resident population as the 'standard' population for generating age profiles for the two groups.

Figure 1: Percentage prevalence of disability by age in HILDA 2016



## Change over time in relative inequality

Relative inequality is a measure of the additional risk experienced by participants with disability relative to those without disability. It is calculated by dividing the score on a particular indicator for participants with disability by the score for participants without a disability. In the above example, the relative inequality with regard to poverty would be 2.0 (20/10). That is, people with disability are twice as likely as people without disability to live in poverty. If both groups have the same score (i.e. no inequality existed), the score would be 1. Measures of relative inequality are equivalent to prevalence rate ratios.<sup>20,21</sup> Again, to make this comparison more meaningful we need to take account of the association between disability, age and (in this case of comparison on poverty) gender, Indigenous status, language spoken at home (English vs. other) and whether the participant was born overseas or not. To do this we used a statistical technique called Poisson regression with robust standard errors.<sup>20</sup> Modelling was undertaken in Stata v15 using the svyset and svy commands and cross-sectional weights to take account of clustering in the sample design and biases in sample recruitment and retention.

## Assessing change over time

To assess change over time on the measures of absolute and relative inequality and change only for people with disability we treated the first year in which data was available (normally 2001) as the baseline year. We then examined the extent to which estimates in subsequent years differed from the baseline year.

In particular we focused on estimates in the last five years (2012-2016):

- We defined strong evidence for change on the basis of:
  - (1) the point estimates in each of the last five years lay outside the 95% confidence intervals for the point estimate for the baseline year; and
  - (2) in two or more of the last five years the 95% confidence intervals for the point estimate did not overlap with the 95% confidence intervals for the baseline year. This definition ensures that strong evidence for change is highly statistically significant.
- We defined evidence for change if the point estimates in each of the last five years lay outside the 95% confidence intervals for the point estimate for the baseline year.
- If neither of these conditions were met we concluded there was no evidence for change.

The Findings

ARE THE LIFE OUTCOMES IMPROVING OVER TIME?

|   |                       |                           |                                   |  |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
|   |                       |                           |                                   | Health                                   |
|   |                       |                           |                                   | Home                                     |
|   |                       |                           |                                   | Safety                                   |
|   |                       | Close relationships       |                                   | Learning & Knowledge                     |
|   |                       | Jobs                      |                                   | A fair go                                |
|   |                       | Prosperity                |                                   | Opportunities                            |
| Enriched lives                                  | Community & diversity | Enhanced living standards |                                   | Multiple disadvantage                    |
| NO  | NO                    | NO                        | YES                               | YES                                      |
| Strong evidence of change in negative direction | Evidence of change    | No evidence of change     | Evidence of change for the better | Strong evidence of change for the better |

IS ABSOLUTE INEQUALITY REDUCING OVER TIME?

|   |                                  |  |                                |                                       |
|---|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|   |                                  |  |                                |                                       |
|   |                                  |  |                                | Home                                  |
|   |                                  |  |                                | Community & diversity                 |
|   |                                  |  |                                | Enriched lives                        |
|   |                                  |  |                                | Jobs                                  |
|   |                                  |  |                                | Prosperity                            |
| Close relationships                     |                                  | Enhanced living standards                      |                                | Health                                |
| Learning & Knowledge                    | Opportunities                    | Multiple disadvantage                          |                                | Safety                                |
| NO                                      | NO                               | NO   | YES                            | A fair go                             |
| Strong evidence of increased inequality | Evidence of increased inequality | No evidence of progress in reducing inequality | Evidence of reduced inequality | Strong evidence of reduced inequality |

IS RELATIVE INEQUALITY REDUCING OVER TIME?

|   |                                  |  |                                |                                       |
|---|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|   |                                  |  |                                |                                       |
|   |                                  |  |                                | Safety                                |
|   |                                  |  |                                | Learning & Knowledge                  |
|   |                                  |  |                                | Community & diversity                 |
|   |                                  |  |                                | Enriched lives                        |
|   |                                  |  |                                | Opportunities                         |
|   |                                  |  |                                | Jobs                                  |
|   |                                  |  |                                | Prosperity                            |
| Close relationships                     |                                  | Enhanced living standards                      |                                |                                       |
| A fair go                               | Home                             | Multiple disadvantage                          | Health                         |                                       |
| NO                                      | NO                               | NO   | YES                            | YES                                   |
| Strong evidence of increased inequality | Evidence of increased inequality | No evidence of progress in reducing inequality | Evidence of reduced inequality | Strong evidence of reduced inequality |

## Discussion

Australia has made several commitments over the past twenty years to increasing the health and wellbeing of people with disabilities and maximising their economic and social participation. The National Disability Strategy 2010-2020 outlined six areas of policy action relevant to these purposes and promised the introduction of a two yearly 'high level report to track progress for people with disability at a national level'<sup>4</sup>. Regrettably, this promise has not been fulfilled.

This means that there is no public transparency or accountability of what has been achieved – or not – in relation to the shared vision outlined in the National Disability Strategy of 'an inclusive Australian society that enables people with disability to fulfil their potential as equal citizens'<sup>4</sup>.

In this report, we fill this significant gap in knowledge about changes in the life outcomes of Australians of working age with disability, relative to their peers over nearly two decades. For this purpose, we turned to the national framework for Measuring Australia's Progress and HILDA, a nationally representative survey, to understand disadvantage and inequality between working age Australians with and without disability over the period 2001-2016.

The findings overall speak to worryingly little progress in reducing either absolute or relative inequality for working age Australians with disability over this time period.

The only exception, reduced inequality (absolute and relative) on the self-rated health of people with disability, is warmly welcomed. Notwithstanding, there is no evidence of progressing relative inequality for working age Australians with disability on 2/3 (8 of the 12 indicators). There is no evidence of progressing relative inequality on being disadvantaged on 5 or more indicators in the same year (multiple disadvantage).

Even more worryingly, on 3 of the 12 (1/4) indicators there is evidence / strong evidence of increased relative inequality in relation to housing stress, financial stress, and not having anyone to confide in.

These findings paint a bleak picture of Australian society which, despite good intentions in legislation and policy, remains one in which life is yet to improve for working age Australians with disability.

The findings in this report endorse urgent action being taken to:

- (i) map inequities in social, economic and health outcomes between working age Australians with and without disabilities at a national level using population and integrated administrative datasets,
- (ii) identify the social determinants of health for working age people with disabilities, and
- (iii) develop indicators which permit comparison of exposure to social and economic determinants for people with and without disability across Australia.

This information is needed for targeted social and health policy analysis and reform to reduce the firmly embedded social and economic inequality evident over the last nearly twenty years that is documented in this report.



# APPENDICES

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## Appendix 1: Measures of Australia's Progress

In the following table, the headline indicators for each theme are presented in bold, followed by subsidiary indicators. Subsidiary indicators are only included when the headline indicator is under development by the ABS, not applicable or unavailable in HILDA.

| ABS Domain/theme | Measures of Australia’s Progress  |  | Data availability in HILDA  |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Society          |                                   |  |   |
|                  | Health                            | Life expectancy at birth   | Not available. Self-rated health used as alternative indicator  |
|                  | Close relationships               | People who have family members living elsewhere that they can confide in                                       | Direct equivalent not available. Alternative indicator used; percentage of people who disagree with the statement ‘I don’t have anyone I can confide in’.   |
|                  | Home                              | Homelessness rate per 10,000 population  | Not available. Alternative indicator used; housing stress defined as self-report that ‘Since January did any of the following happen to you because of a shortage of money?’ they either ‘could not pay electricity, gas or telephone bills on time’ or ‘could not pay the mortgage or rent on time’. |
|                  | Safety                            | Physical assault victimisation rate  | Available   |
|                  | Learning & Knowledge              | Persons aged 25 – 64 years with a vocational or higher education qualification                                 | Available   |
|                  | Community Connections & Diversity | People who have had no involvement in social and community groups in the 12 months prior to being interviewed  | Available   |
|                  | A Fair Go                         | Headline indicator under development   |   |
|                  |                                   | Proportion of households that have low economic resources and have experienced one or more financial stressors | Direct equivalent not available. Alternative indicators used; Proportion of households that have experienced one or more financial stressors  |
|                  |                                   | Education participation rates for people aged 18-24 years  | Available   |
|                  |                                   | Employment rate as a proportion of people who are in work or want to work                                      | Available   |
|                  |                                   | Average real equivalised disposable income for low and middle income households                                | Not applicable (specific to subgroup)   |
|                  | Enriched Lives                    | Headline indicator under development   |   |
|                  |                                   | Proportion of people that provided unpaid help to others living outside the household                          | Available   |
|                  |                                   | Average time spent on recreation and leisure, and social and community interaction                             | Not available   |
|                  |                                   | Participation rate in sport and physical recreation  | Not available   |
|                  |                                   | Attendance rate for cultural events and venues   | Not available   |
|                  |                                   | Participation rate for selected cultural activities  | Not available   |
| Economy          |                                   |  |   |
|                  | Opportunities                     | Persons with a Certificate III or above or employed in a skilled occupation                                    | Available   |
|                  | Jobs                              | Unemployment rate  | Available   |
|                  | Prosperity                        | Net saving plus other changes in real net wealth per capita  | Not available. Alternative indicator used; self-reported prosperity rated as ‘prosperous’, ‘very comfortable, reasonably comfortable’   |
|                  |                                   | Labour force underutilisation rate   | Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)   |
|                  |                                   | Multifactor productivity   | Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)   |
|                  |                                   | Real unit labour costs   | Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)   |

| ABS Domain/theme                           | Measures of Australia's Progress  | Data availability in HILDA                            |
|--|---|---|
| A Resilient Economy                        | Multifactor productivity  | Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)   |
|  | Average duration of unemployment  | Not available   |
|  | Consumer Price Index  | Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)   |
|  | Total capital base ratio  | Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)   |
|  |   | Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)   |
| Enhancing Living Standards                 | Real net national disposable income per capita  | Not available   |
|  | General government saving ratio   | Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)   |
|  | Non-financial assets per capita   | Not available   |
|  | Labour force participation rate   | Available   |
|  | Product expansion by innovative business rate   | Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)   |
| Fair Outcomes                              | Ratio of income received by low income households relative to middle income households                              | Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)   |
|  | Real net disposable income per capita   | Not available   |
|  | Ration of income received by low income households relative to middle income households                             | Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)   |
|  | Resident taxation rate  | Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)   |
| International Economic Engagement          | International trade rate  | Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)   |
|  | Net overseas migration per capita   | Not available   |
|  | International short term movements for education, business and conferences per capita                               | Not available   |
| <b>Environment</b>                         |   |   |
| Healthy Natural Environment                | Headline indicator under development  |   |
|  | Average air quality index for capital cities  | Not applicable (area based, not individual indicator) |
| Appreciating the Environment               | Domestic trips(a) involving nature activities   | Not available   |
|  | Proportion of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as homelands or traditional country | Not available   |
| Protecting the Environment                 | Headline indicator under development  | Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)   |
|  | Total terrestrial and marine area protected   |   |
|  | Proportion of native vegetation and wetland on agricultural holdings being protected for conservation purposes      |   |
| Sustaining the Environment                 | Australia's net greenhouse gas emissions(a), excluding wildfires  | Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)   |
|  | Natural capital per capita, chain volume measures   | Not available   |
|  | Amount of waste disposal per capita   | Not available   |
| Healthy Built Environments                 | Capital city residents who feel that their city has a good road network and minimal traffic congestion              | Not available   |
| Working Together For A Healthy Environment | Headline indicator under development  |   |
| <b>Governance</b>                          |   |   |

| ABS Domain/theme                     | Measures of Australia's Progress  | Data availability in HILDA            |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Trust                                | Level of generalised trust: Proportion of persons that agree or strongly agree that most people can be trusted            | Available in HILDA waves 6,8,10,11,14 |
| Effective Governance                 | Headline indicator under development  |                                       |
| Participation                        | Eligible Australians enrolled to vote   | Not available                         |
|                                      | Voter turnout at Federal elections  | Not available                         |
|                                      | Proportion of persons active in civic or political groups   | Available                             |
|                                      | Proportion of overseas-born Australian residents (who have lived here for five years or more) who are Australian citizens | Not available                         |
| People's Rights and Responsibilities | Headline indicator under development  |                                       |
|                                      | Time on remand for unsentenced prisoners  | Not available                         |
|                                      | Proportion of people that feel they are able to have a say within the community on important issues                       | Not available                         |

## Appendix 2: Detailed Tables

### Sample Sizes and Prevalence of Disability

| Year | Sample size (working age adults) |       |        | Prevalence (with 95% CI) |
|------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|--------------------------|
|      | Total                            | PWD   | Others |                          |
| 2001 | 12,081                           | 2,337 | 9,744  | 19.3% (18.7%-20.1%)      |
| 2002 | 11,007                           | 1,901 | 9,106  | 17.3% (16.6%-18.0%)      |
| 2003 | 10,645                           | 2,402 | 8,243  | 22.6% (21.8%-23.4%)      |
| 2004 | 10,325                           | 2,247 | 8,078  | 21.8% (21.0%-22.6%)      |
| 2005 | 10,597                           | 2,447 | 8,150  | 23.1% (22.3%-23.9%)      |
| 2006 | 10,623                           | 2,294 | 8,329  | 21.6% (20.8%-22.4%)      |
| 2007 | 10,534                           | 2,255 | 8,279  | 21.4% (20.6%-22.2%)      |
| 2008 | 10,461                           | 2,179 | 8,282  | 20.8% (20.1%-21.6%)      |
| 2009 | 10,994                           | 2,551 | 8,443  | 23.2% (22.4%-24.0%)      |
| 2010 | 11,085                           | 2,415 | 8,670  | 21.8% (21.0%-22.6%)      |
| 2011 | 14,502                           | 2,990 | 11,512 | 20.6% (20.0%-21.3%)      |
| 2012 | 14,271                           | 2,865 | 11,406 | 20.1% (19.4%-20.7%)      |
| 2013 | 14,240                           | 3,229 | 11,011 | 22.7% (22.0%-23.4%)      |
| 2014 | 14,209                           | 2,965 | 11,244 | 20.9% (20.2%-21.5%)      |
| 2015 | 14,197                           | 3,036 | 11,161 | 21.4% (20.7%-22.1%)      |
| 2016 | 14,350                           | 3,037 | 11,313 | 21.2% (20.5%-21.8%)      |



## Society: Health

Indicator used in the analysis: Self-rated health being reported to be 'excellent', 'very good' or 'good'. Self-rated health is a commonly used indicator of general health status that also predicts mortality.<sup>22-25</sup>

| Year | Age-Adjusted % (with 95% CI) |                   | Absolute inequality (with 95% CI) | Relative inequality (with 95% CI) |
|------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|      | PWD                          | Others            |                                   |                                   |
| 2001 | 61.2% (59.2-63.2)            | 93.8% (93.3-94.3) | 32.6 (30.6-34.7)                  | 0.61 (0.57-0.64)                  |
| 2002 | 58.8% (56.6-61.0)            | 92.6% (92.0-93.1) | 33.8 (31.5-36.1)                  | 0.58 (0.55-0.61)                  |
| 2003 | 61.6% (59.6-63.5)            | 93.2% (92.6-93.7) | 31.6 (29.6-33.6)                  | 0.62 (0.60-0.65)                  |
| 2004 | 63.1% (61.1-65.1)            | 92.6% (92.0-93.2) | 29.5 (27.4-31.6)                  | 0.63 (0.60-0.66)                  |
| 2005 | 63.3% (61.4-65.2)            | 93.1% (92.5-93.6) | 29.8 (27.8-31.8)                  | 0.64 (0.61-0.67)                  |
| 2006 | 63.7% (61.7-65.6)            | 93.3% (92.7-93.8) | 29.6 (27.6-31.7)                  | 0.63 (0.60-0.67)                  |
| 2007 | 64.8% (62.8-66.7)            | 93.7% (93.2-94.2) | 28.9 (26.9-31.0)                  | 0.65 (0.61-0.68)                  |
| 2008 | 62.8% (60.7-64.8)            | 93.5% (92.9-94.0) | 30.7 (28.6-32.8)                  | 0.62 (0.59-0.66)                  |
| 2009 | 66.9% (65.0-68.7)            | 94.0% (93.5-94.5) | 27.1 (25.2-29.0)                  | 0.67 (0.64-0.70)                  |
| 2010 | 62.9% (61.0-64.8)            | 92.6% (92.0-93.1) | 29.7 (27.7-31.7)                  | 0.63 (0.60-0.67)                  |
| 2011 | 65.6% (63.9-67.3)            | 94.2% (93.8-94.6) | 28.6 (26.9-30.4)                  | 0.65 (0.63-0.68)                  |
| 2012 | 66.2% (64.4-67.9)            | 93.8% (93.3-94.2) | 27.6 (25.8-29.4)                  | 0.66 (0.63-0.69)                  |
| 2013 | 66.5% (64.9-68.1)            | 94.0% (93.5-94.4) | 27.5 (25.8-29.2)                  | 0.67 (0.65-0.69)                  |
| 2014 | 64.1% (62.4-65.8)            | 93.4% (92.9-93.8) | 29.3 (27.5-31.1)                  | 0.65 (0.63-0.67)                  |
| 2015 | 64.0% (62.3-65.7)            | 93.2% (92.7-93.7) | 29.2 (27.4-31.0)                  | 0.65 (0.62-0.68)                  |
| 2016 | 65.6% (63.9-67.3)            | 93.3% (92.8-93.7) | 27.7 (26.0-29.5)                  | 0.67 (0.64-0.70)                  |

Figure 2: Health: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)

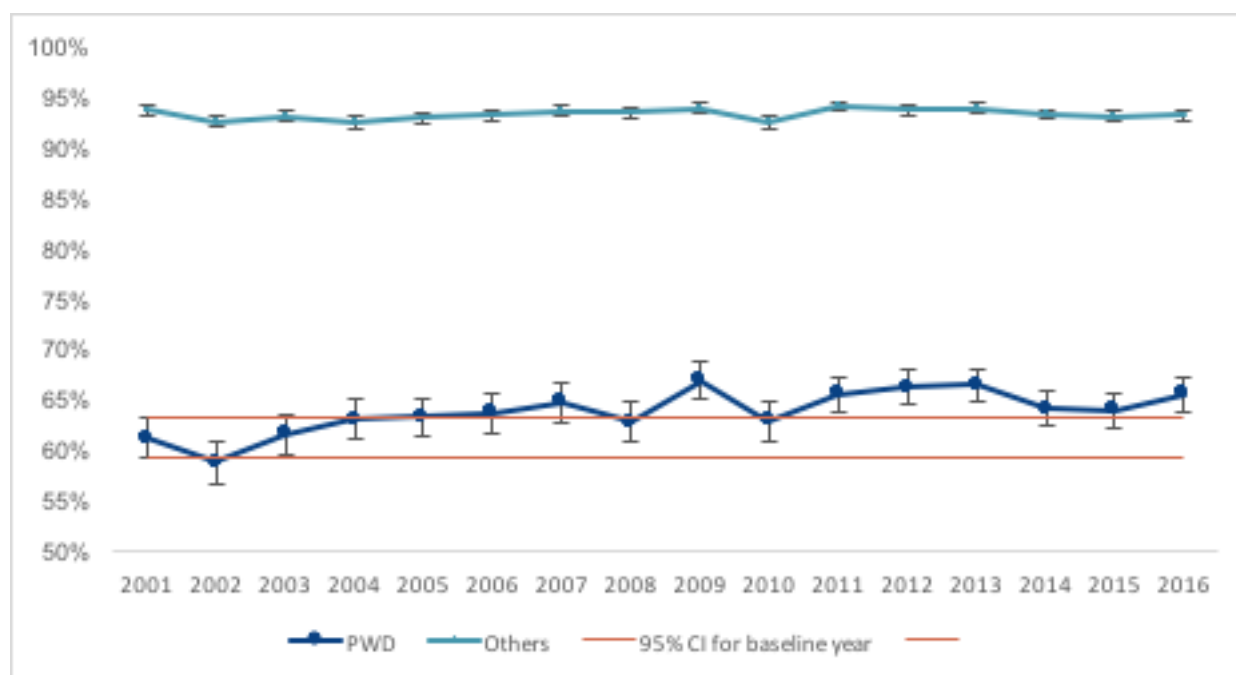


Figure 3: Absolute Inequality: Health, 2001 baseline

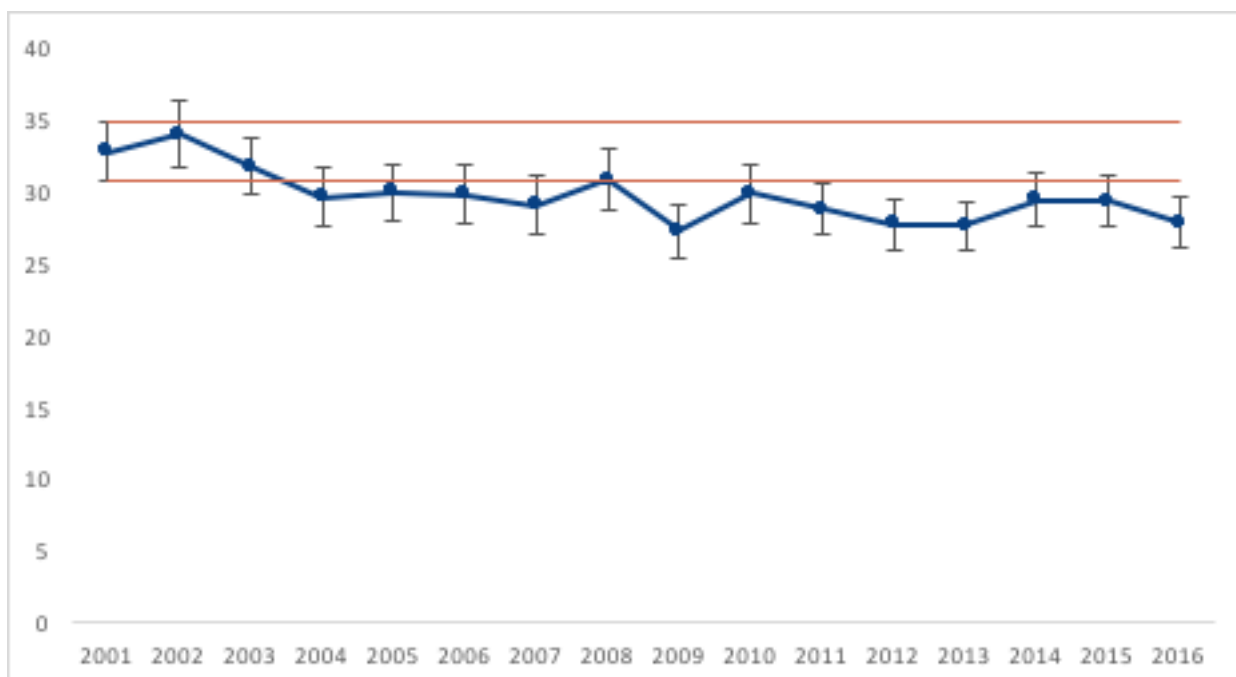
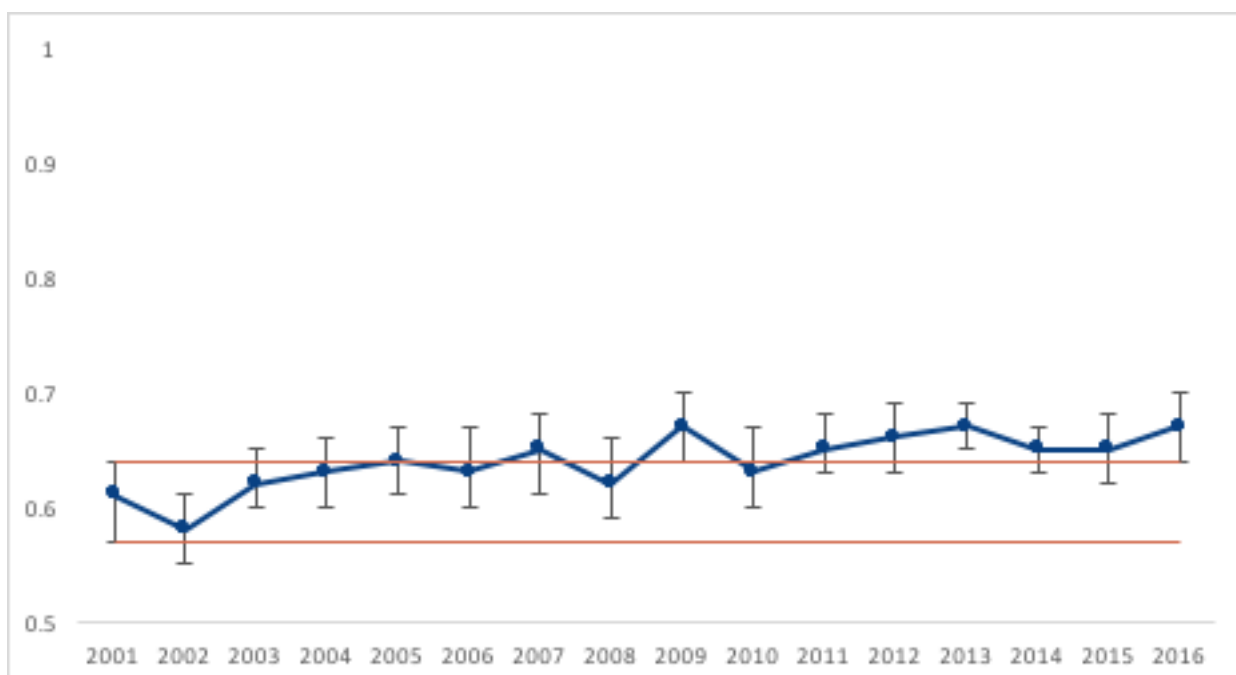


Figure 4: Relative Inequality: Health, 2001 baseline



**Society:** Close Relationships

Indicator used in the analysis: Percentage of people who disagree with the statement 'I don't have anyone that I can confide in'.

| Year | Age-Adjusted % (with 95% CI) |                   | Absolute inequality<br>(with 95% CI) | Relative inequality<br>(with 95% CI) |
|------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|      | PWD                          | Others            |                                      |                                      |
| 2001 | 69.9% (68.0-71.7)            | 76.6% (75.7-77.4) | 6.8 (4.67-8.75)                      | 0.92 (0.89-0.95)                     |
| 2002 | 70.4% (68.3-72.4)            | 77.3% (76.4-78.1) | 6.8 (4.73-9.17)                      | 0.91 (0.87-0.94)                     |
| 2003 | 69.5% (67.6-71.3)            | 78.8% (77.9-79.7) | 9.3 (7.29-11.37)                     | 0.89 (0.86-0.92)                     |
| 2004 | 70.5% (68.6-72.3)            | 78.9% (78.0-79.8) | 8.5 (6.35-10.54)                     | 0.90 (0.86-0.93)                     |
| 2005 | 70.0% (68.2-71.8)            | 78.4% (77.5-79.3) | 8.3 (6.40-10.45)                     | 0.90 (0.86-0.93)                     |
| 2006 | 72.4% (70.5-74.2)            | 78.5% (77.6-79.4) | 6.1 (4.09-8.15)                      | 0.92 (0.89-0.96)                     |
| 2007 | 69.0% (67.1-70.9)            | 79.9% (79.0-80.7) | 10.9 (8.83-13.02)                    | 0.86 (0.83-0.90)                     |
| 2008 | 68.0% (66.0-69.9)            | 80.6% (79.7-81.4) | 12.7 (10.47-14.74)                   | 0.85 (0.81-0.88)                     |
| 2009 | 72.0% (70.2-73.7)            | 80.6% (79.7-81.4) | 8.6 (6.68-10.55)                     | 0.88 (0.85-0.92)                     |
| 2010 | 67.4% (65.5-69.2)            | 79.5% (78.6-80.3) | 12.1 (10.06-14.16)                   | 0.84 (0.81-0.88)                     |
| 2011 | 71.3% (69.7-72.9)            | 78.4% (77.6-79.1) | 7.1 (5.53-8.90)                      | 0.90 (0.87-0.93)                     |
| 2012 | 70.1% (68.4-71.7)            | 80.6% (79.9-81.3) | 10.5 (8.71-12.36)                    | 0.87 (0.84-0.90)                     |
| 2013 | 68.5% (66.9-70.1)            | 79.4% (78.6-80.1) | 10.9 (9.14-12.68)                    | 0.86 (0.84-0.89)                     |
| 2014 | 66.4% (64.7-68.1)            | 78.5% (77.7-79.2) | 12.2 (10.25-13.97)                   | 0.85 (0.82-0.88)                     |
| 2015 | 68.5% (66.8-70.1)            | 79.6% (78.8-80.3) | 11.1 (9.28-12.93)                    | 0.87 (0.84-0.90)                     |
| 2016 | 66.3% (64.6-68.8)            | 77.3% (76.5-78.1) | 12.7 (9.15-12.85)                    | 0.85 (0.81-0.88)                     |

Figure 5: Close Relationships: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)

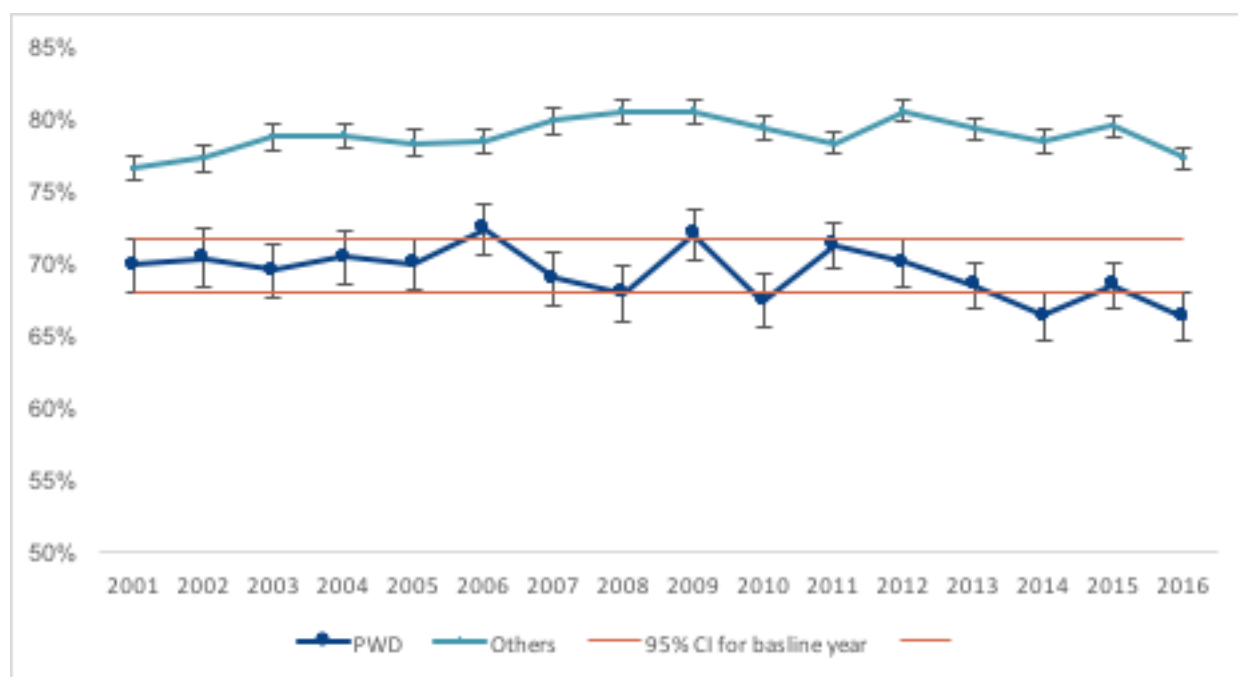


Figure 6: Absolute Inequality: Close Relationships, 2001 baseline

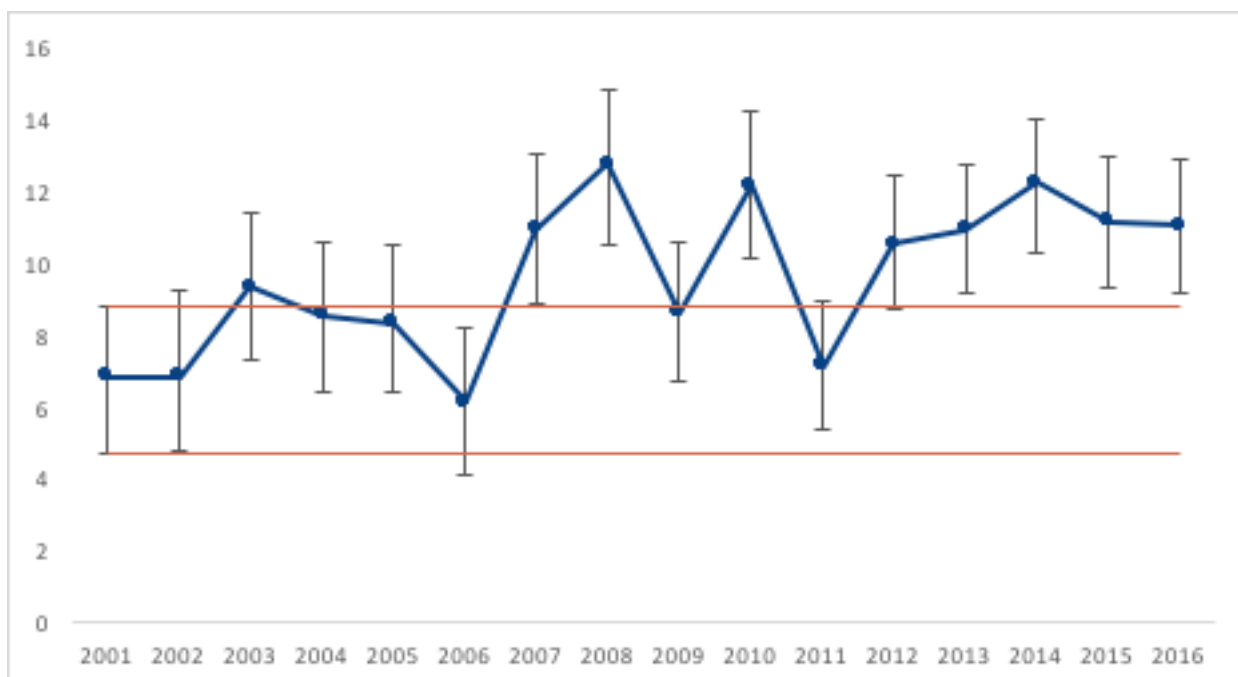
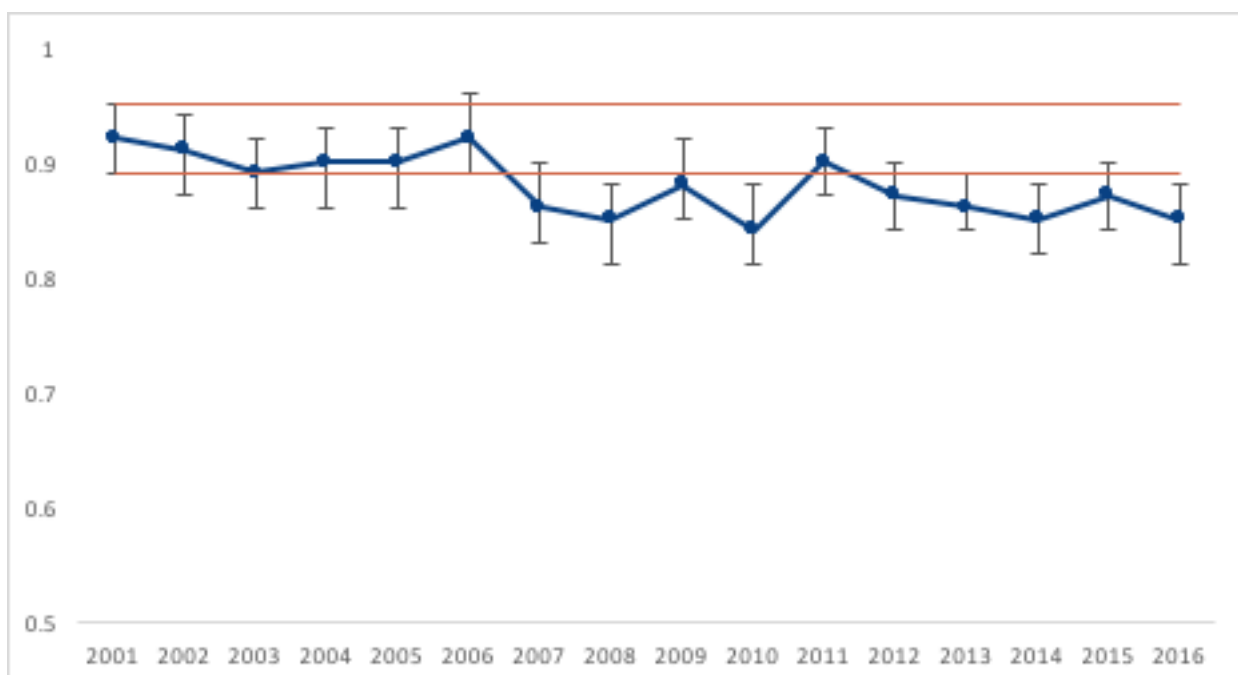


Figure 7: Relative Inequality: Close Relationships, 2001 baseline





# **Society:** Home

Indicator used in the analysis: Housing stress defined as self-report in response to the question ‘Since January did any of the following happen to you because of a shortage of money?’ the respondent indicated that they either ‘could not pay electricity, gas or telephone bills on time’ or ‘could not pay the mortgage or rent on time’.

| Year | Age-Adjusted % (with 95% CI) |                   | Absolute inequality (with 95% CI) | Relative inequality (with 95% CI) |
|------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|      | PWD                          | Others            |                                   |                                   |
| 2001 | 32.0% (30.1-33.9)            | 19.8% (19.0-20.6) | 12.2 (10.18-14.28)                | 1.69 (1.55-1.85)                  |
| 2002 | 29.6% (27.6-31.7)            | 17.5% (16.7-18.3) | 12.1 (9.95-14.37)                 | 1.75 (1.58-1.94)                  |
| 2003 | 27.8% (26.0-29.6)            | 15.6% (14.8-16.4) | 12.2 (10.28-14.19)                | 1.84 (1.66-2.03)                  |
| 2004 | 27.0% (25.2-28.9)            | 14.3% (13.6-15.1) | 12.7 (10.76-14.73)                | 1.90 (1.69-2.13)                  |
| 2005 | 24.7% (23.0-26.4)            | 13.7% (13.0-14.5) | 11.0 (9.14-12.87)                 | 1.81 (1.62-2.02)                  |
| 2006 | 24.2% (22.5-26.0)            | 12.5% (11.8-13.2) | 11.7 (9.84-13.62)                 | 1.99 (1.75-2.26)                  |
| 2007 | 24.0% (22.3-25.8)            | 12.7% (12.0-13.4) | 11.3 (9.43-13.23)                 | 1.91 (1.68-2.17)                  |
| 2008 | 23.4% (21.7-25.2)            | 11.6% (10.9-12.3) | 11.8 (9.93-13.75)                 | 2.00 (1.73-2.32)                  |
| 2009 | 22.3% (20.7-24.0)            | 11.7% (11.0-12.4) | 10.6 (8.88-12.39)                 | 1.88 (1.65-2.15)                  |
| 2010 |                              |                   |                                   |                                   |
| 2011 | 27.1% (25.5-28.7)            | 13.6% (13.0-14.2) | 13.5 (11.8-15.22)                 | 1.99 (1.79-2.20)                  |
| 2012 | 24.7% (23.2-26.3)            | 12.8% (12.2-13.4) | 11.8 (10.24-13.63)                | 1.93 (1.70-2.19)                  |
| 2013 | 24.6% (23.1-26.1)            | 11.8% (11.2-12.4) | 12.8 (11.21-14.42)                | 1.95 (1.73-2.20)                  |
| 2014 | 25.1% (23.6-26.7)            | 11.5% (10.9-12.1) | 13.6 (11.95-15.29)                | 2.06 (1.85-2.30)                  |
| 2015 | 24.1% (22.6-25.7)            | 11.6% (11.0-12.2) | 12.5 (10.90-14.18)                | 1.98 (1.74-2.25)                  |
| 2016 | 24.4% (22.9-26.0)            | 11.6%(11.0-12.2)  | 12.8 (11.19-14.46)                | 2.05 (1.82-2.30)                  |

Figure 8: Home: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)

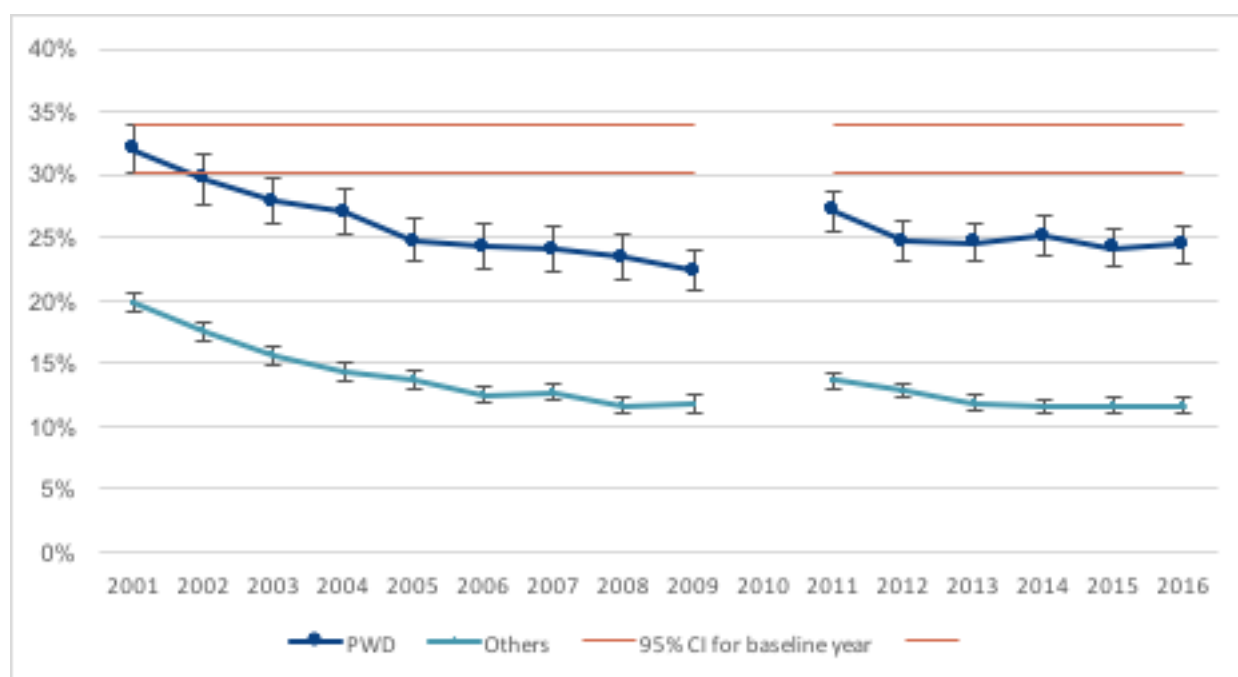


Figure 9: Absolute Inequality: Home, 2001 baseline

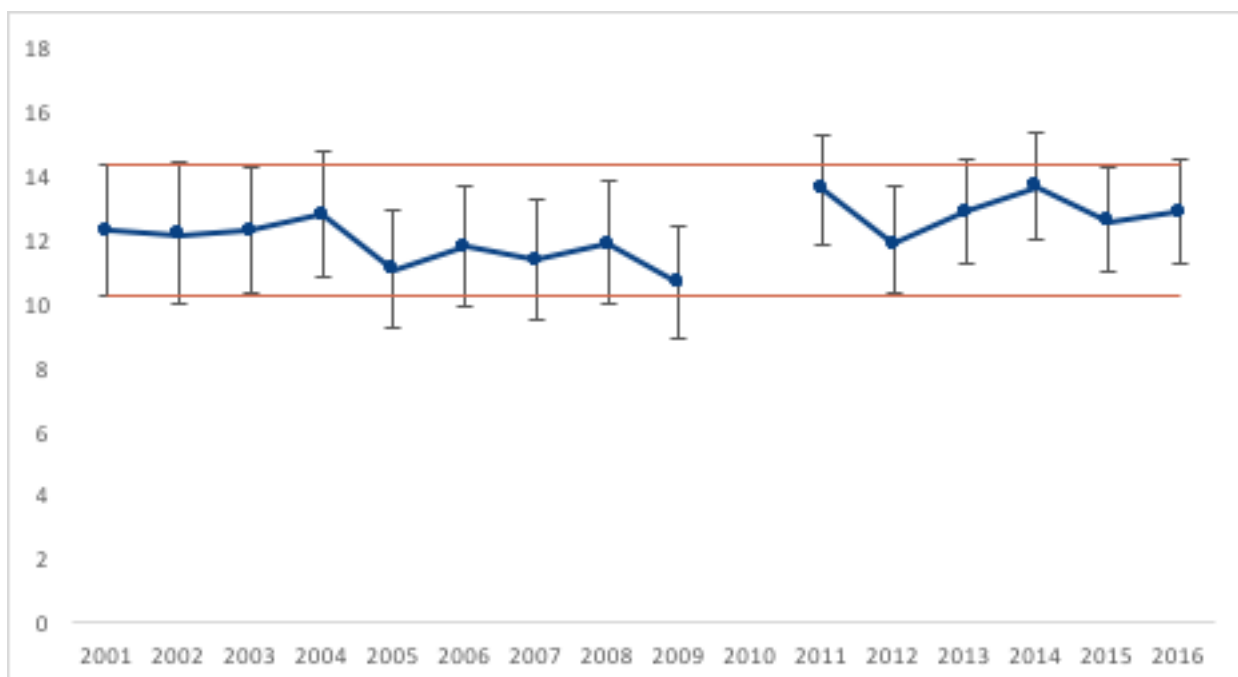
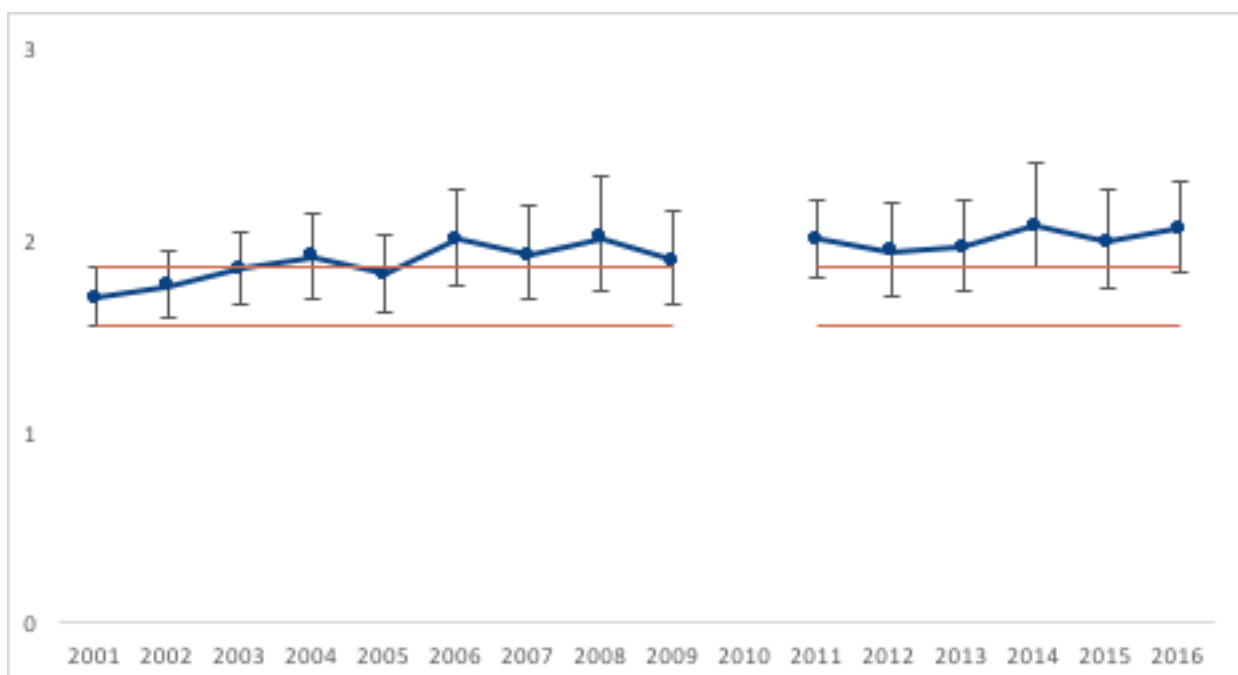


Figure 10: Relative Inequality: Home, 2001 baseline



# Society: Safety

Indicator used in the analysis: The percentage of people who report they have been physically assaulted in the previous 12 months.

| Year | Age-Adjusted % (with 95% CI) |                | Absolute inequality<br>(with 95% CI) | Relative inequality<br>(with 95% CI) |
|------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|      | PWD                          | Others         |                                      |                                      |
| 2001 |                              |                |                                      |                                      |
| 2002 | 6.0% (5.0-7.2)               | 1.9% (1.6-2.2) | 4.1 (3.1-5.3)                        | 2.95 (2.22-3.92)                     |
| 2003 | 4.5% (3.7-5.4)               | 1.8% (1.5-2.1) | 2.7 (1.9-3.6)                        | 2.96 (1.80-4.01)                     |
| 2004 | 3.6% (2.9-4.5)               | 1.5% (1.3-1.8) | 2.1 (1.4-3.0)                        | 2.35 (1.73-3.20)                     |
| 2005 | 3.7% (3.0-4.5)               | 1.4% (1.2-1.7) | 2.3 (1.6-3.2)                        | 2.21 (1.51-3.23)                     |
| 2006 | 3.7% (3.0-4.6)               | 1.3% (1.1-1.6) | 2.4 (1.7-3.3)                        | 2.74 (1.96-3.83)                     |
| 2007 | 3.9% (3.2-4.8)               | 1.3% (.1-1.6)  | 2.6 (1.8-3.5)                        | 2.88 (1.96-4.23)                     |
| 2008 | 4.0% (3.3-4.9)               | 1.6% 1.4-1.9)  | 2.4 (1.6-3.3)                        | 2.48 (1.68-3.66)                     |
| 2009 | 2.4% (1.9-3.1)               | 1.4% (1.2-1.7) | 1.0 (0.4-1.7)                        | 1.79 (1.21-2.56)                     |
| 2010 | 2.7% (2.1-3.4)               | 1.3% (1.1-1.6) | 1.4 (0.8-2.1)                        | 2.14 (1.46-3.15)                     |
| 2011 | 3.8% (3.2-4.5)               | 1.1% (0.9-1.3) | 2.7 (2.1-3.5)                        | 3.22 (2.28-4.55)                     |
| 2012 | 3.5% (2.9-4.2)               | 1.2% (1.0-1.4) | 2.3 (1.6-3.1)                        | 2.92 (2.12-4.03)                     |
| 2013 | 3.0% (2.5-3.6)               | 0.8% (0.6-1.0) | 2.2 (1.6-2.9)                        | 3.07 (2.09-4.50)                     |
| 2014 | 3.4% (2.8-4.1)               | 1.0% (0.8-1.2) | 2.4 (1.8-3.2)                        | 3.10 (2.24-4.29)                     |
| 2015 | 3.5% (2.9-4.2)               | 0.9% (0.7-1.1) | 2.6 (2.0-3.3)                        | 3.60 (2.48-5.22)                     |
| 2016 | 2.7% (2.2-3.3)               | 1.0% (0.8-1.2) | 1.7 (1.1-2.4)                        | 2.64 (1.90-3.65)                     |

Figure 11: Safety: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)

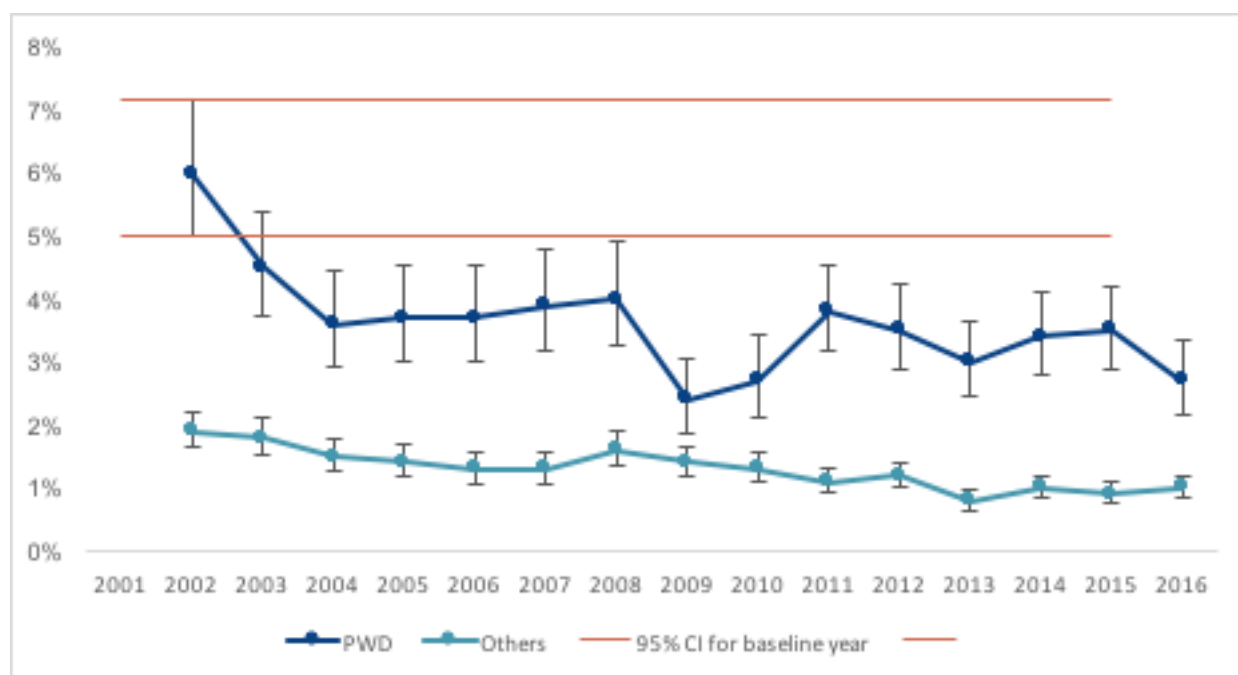


Figure 12: Absolute Inequality: Safety, 2002 baseline

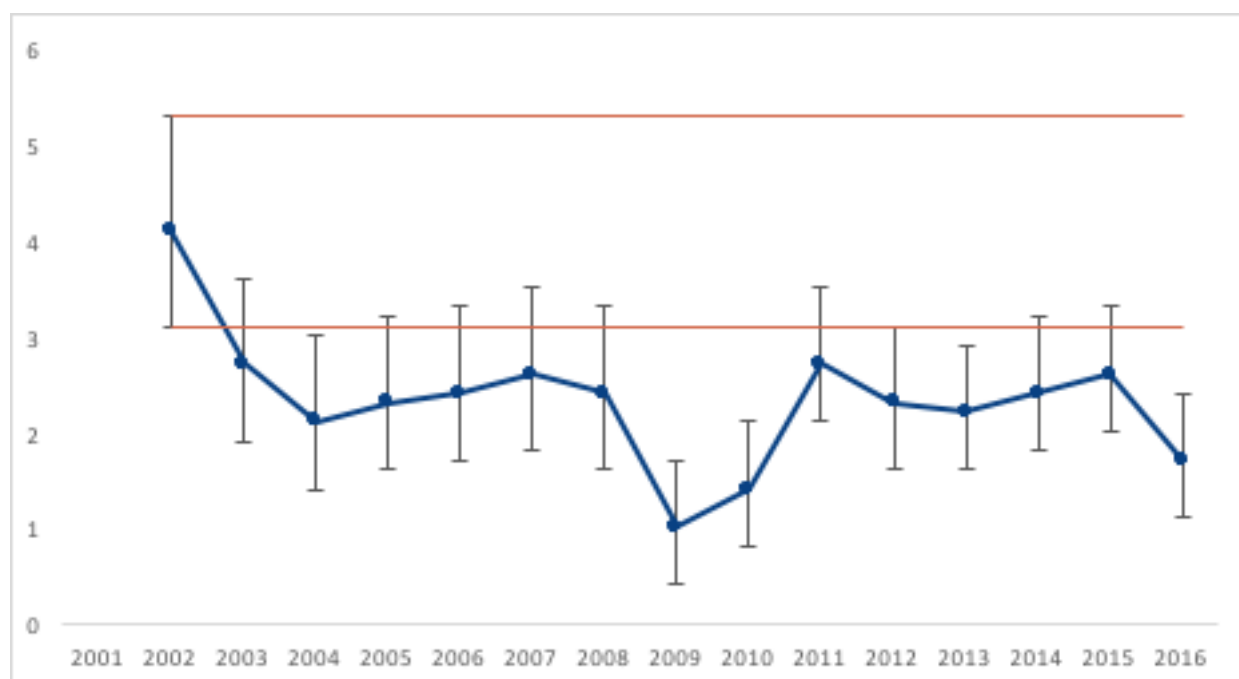
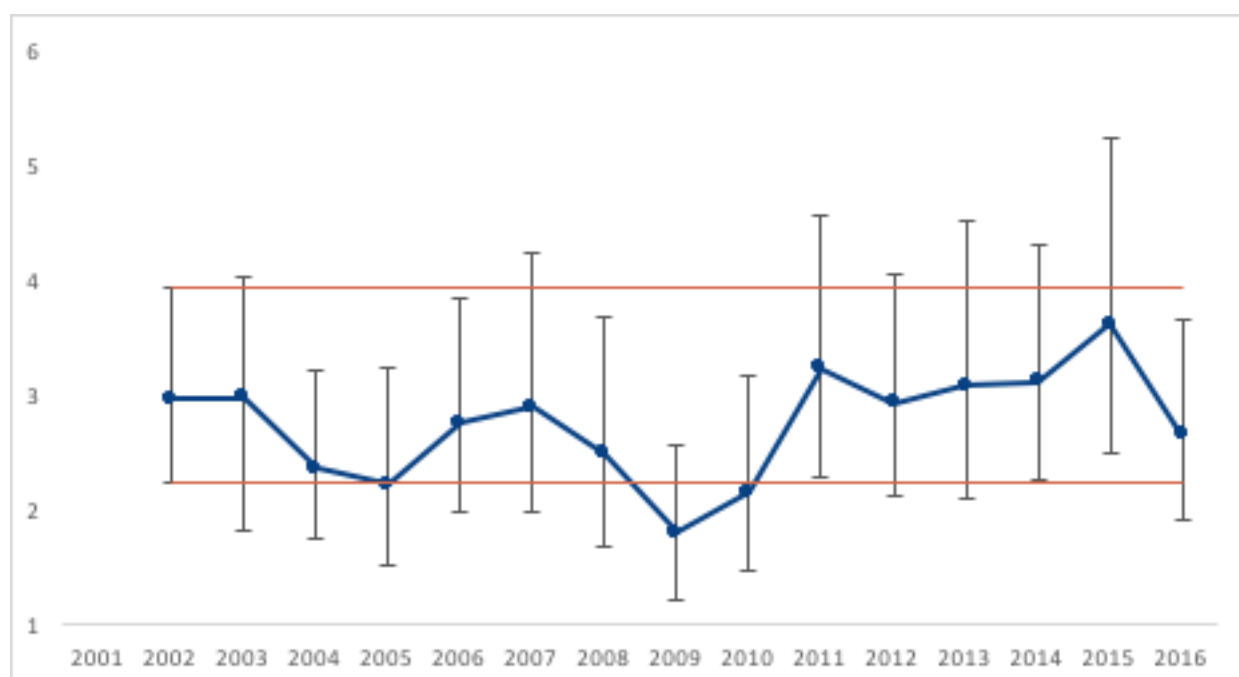


Figure 13: Relative Inequality: Safety, 2002 baseline





Indicator used in the analysis: Percentage of persons with a vocational or higher education qualification.

| Year | Age-Adjusted % (with 95% CI) |                   | Absolute inequality<br>(with 95% CI) | Relative inequality<br>(with 95% CI) |
|------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|      | PWD                          | Others            |                                      |                                      |
| 2001 | 39.5% (37.5-41.5)            | 46.3% (45.3-47.3) | 6.9 (4.57-9.00)                      | 0.83 (0.79-0.88)                     |
| 2002 | 38.6% (36.4-40.8)            | 47.2% (46.2-48.2) | 8.6 (6.15-10.98)                     | 0.83 (0.78-0.88)                     |
| 2003 | 39.3% (37.4-41.3)            | 48.2% (47.1-49.3) | 8.9 (6.65-11.11)                     | 0.82 (0.77-0.87)                     |
| 2004 | 40.4% (38.4-42.4)            | 49.2% (48.1-50.3) | 8.8 (6.47-11.07)                     | 0.82 (0.76-0.88)                     |
| 2005 | 43.7% (41.7-45.7)            | 50.9% (49.8-52.0) | 7.2 (4.96-9.44)                      | 0.86 (0.81-0.91)                     |
| 2006 | 44.3% (42.3-46.3)            | 51.5% (50.4-52.6) | 7.1 (4.90-9.45)                      | 0.86 (0.82-0.91)                     |
| 2007 | 42.8% (40.8-44.9)            | 52.8% (51.7-53.9) | 10.0 (7.68-12.30)                    | 0.83 (0.77-0.88)                     |
| 2008 | 42.0% (39.9-44.1)            | 54.1% (53.0-55.2) | 12.1 (9.77-14.43)                    | 0.79 (0.74-0.84)                     |
| 2009 | 44.5% (42.6-46.4)            | 54.5% (53.4-55.6) | 10.1 (7.79-12.19)                    | 0.82 (0.76-0.87)                     |
| 2010 | 43.3% (41.3-45.3)            | 56.0% (55.0-57.0) | 12.7 (10.44-14.91)                   | 0.78 (0.73-0.83)                     |
| 2011 | 47.9% (46.1-49.7)            | 58.5% (57.6-59.4) | 10.6 (8.60-12.61)                    | 0.83 (0.79-0.87)                     |
| 2012 | 47.7% (45.9-49.5)            | 59.7% (58.8-60.6) | 12.0 (9.94-14.02)                    | 0.81 (0.77-0.86)                     |
| 2013 | 49.9% (48.2-51.6)            | 61.0% (60.1-61.9) | 11.1 (9.16-13.06)                    | 0.82 (0.79-0.86)                     |
| 2014 | 48.4% (46.6-50.2)            | 62.1% (61.2-63.0) | 13.7 (11.69-15.71)                   | 0.80 (0.76-0.84)                     |
| 2015 | 51.4% (49.6-53.2)            | 62.4% (61.5-63.3) | 11.0 (8.99-12.97)                    | 0.84 (0.81-0.88)                     |
| 2016 | 51.8% (50.0-53.6)            | 63.2% (62.3-64.1) | 11.4 (9.42-13.39)                    | 0.83 (0.79-0.86)                     |

Figure 14: Learning & Knowledge: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)

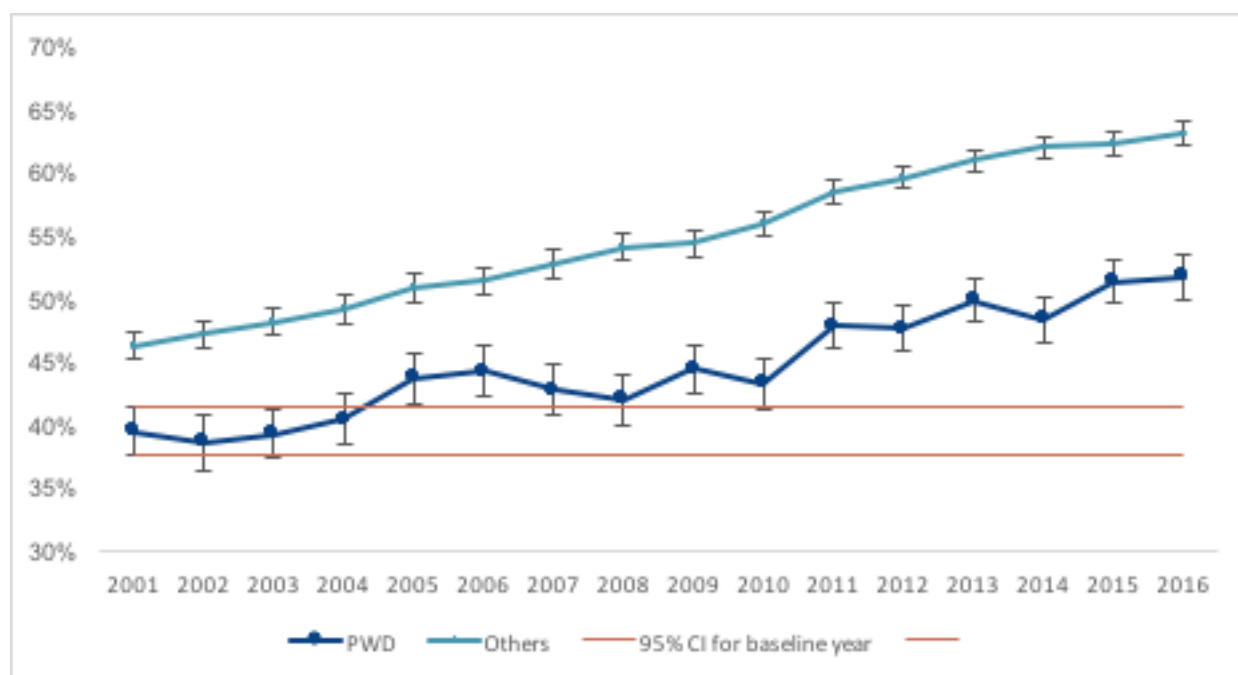


Figure 15: Absolute Inequality: Learning & Knowledge, 2001 baseline

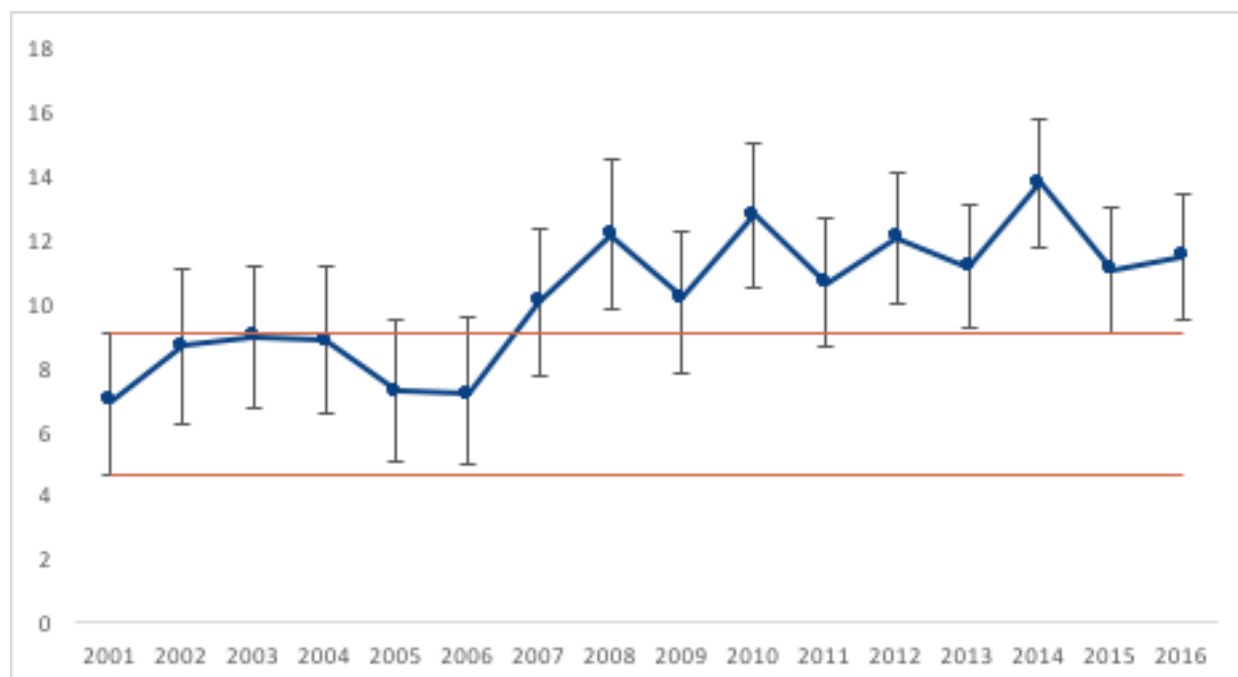
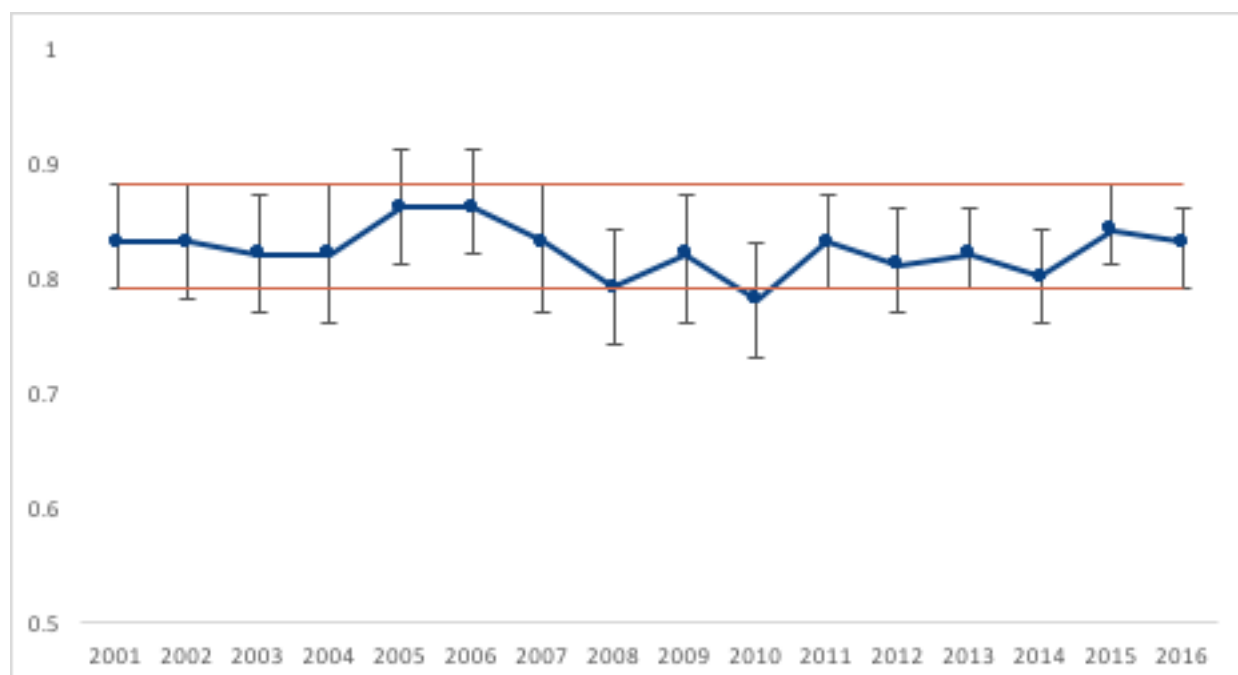


Figure 16: Relative Inequality: Learning & Knowledge, 2001 baseline



Indicator used in the analysis: Percentage of people who have had no involvement in social and community groups in the 12 months prior to being interviewed.

| Year | Age-Adjusted % (with 95% CI) |                   | Absolute inequality<br>(with 95% CI) | Relative inequality<br>(with 95% CI) |
|------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|      | PWD                          | Others            |                                      |                                      |
| 2001 | 65.8% (63.9-67.7)            | 61.0% (60.0-62.0) | 4.8 (2.64-6.94)                      | 1.10 (1.06-1.14)                     |
| 2002 | 66.1% (63.9-68.2)            | 61.9% (60.9-62.9) | 4.3 (1.84-6.54)                      | 1.09 (1.04-1.14)                     |
| 2003 | 65.7% (63.8-67.6)            | 60.4% (59.3-61.5) | 5.4 (3.10-7.44)                      | 1.11 (1.07-1.16)                     |
| 2004 | 66.3% (64.3-68.2)            | 61.2% (60.1-62.3) | 5.1 (2.86-7.31)                      | 1.09 (1.04-1.14)                     |
| 2005 | 68.5% (66.6-70.3)            | 62.6% (61.5-63.6) | 5.9 (3.75-7.99)                      | 1.09 (1.05-1.14)                     |
| 2006 | 69.5% (67.6-71.4)            | 64.3% (63.3-65.3) | 5.2 (3.01-7.30)                      | 1.07 (1.03-1.12)                     |
| 2007 | 67.8% (65.8-69.7)            | 63.2% (62.2-64.2) | 4.6 (2.40-6.77)                      | 1.07 (1.02-1.12)                     |
| 2008 | 64.5% (62.5-66.5)            | 62.4% (61.4-63.4) | 2.1 (-0.20-4.32)                     | 1.05 (1.00-1.11)                     |
| 2009 | 66.2% (64.3-68.0)            | 63.3% (62.3-64.3) | 2.9 (0.79-5.00)                      | 1.05 (1.00-1.10)                     |
| 2010 | 72.5% (70.7-74.2)            | 65.8% (64.8-66.8) | 6.7 (4.64-8.72)                      | 1.11 (1.06-1.15)                     |
| 2011 | 69.0% (67.3-70.6)            | 63.9% (63.0-64.8) | 5.1 (3.20-6.95)                      | 1.07 (1.03-1.11)                     |
| 2012 | 71.5% (69.8-73.1)            | 65.9% (65.0-66.8) | 5.7 (3.69-7.42)                      | 1.08 (1.04-1.12)                     |
| 2013 | 69.7% (68.1-71.3)            | 64.0% (63.1-64.9) | 5.7 (3.87-7.53)                      | 1.10 (1.06-1.14)                     |
| 2014 | 72.8% (71.2-74.4)            | 66.2% (65.3-67.1) | 6.6 (4.76-8.41)                      | 1.10 (1.06-1.15)                     |
| 2015 | 72.2% (70.6-73.8)            | 63.6% (62.7-64.5) | 8.6 (6.76-10.41)                     | 1.13 (1.09-1.18)                     |
| 2016 | 75.7% (74.1-77.2)            | 66.3% (65.4-67.2) | 9.4 (7.61-11.13)                     | 1.14 (1.10-1.17)                     |

Figure 17: Community Connections: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)

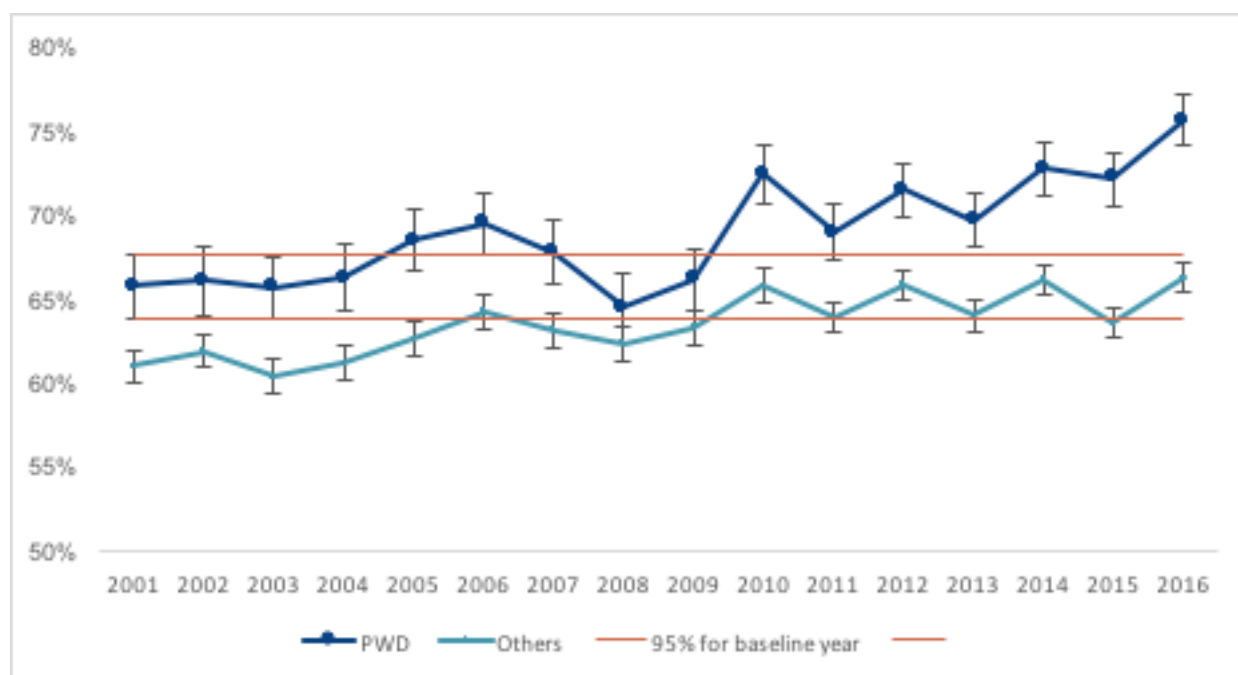


Figure 18: Absolute Inequality: Community Connections, 2001 baseline

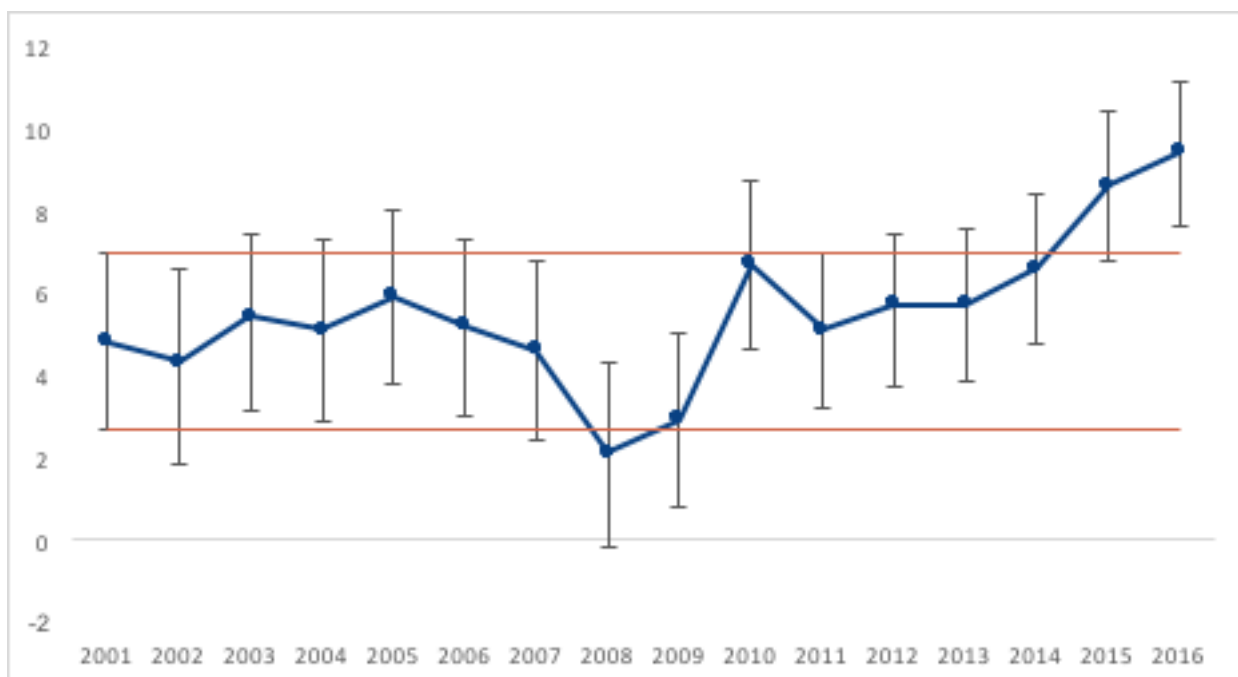
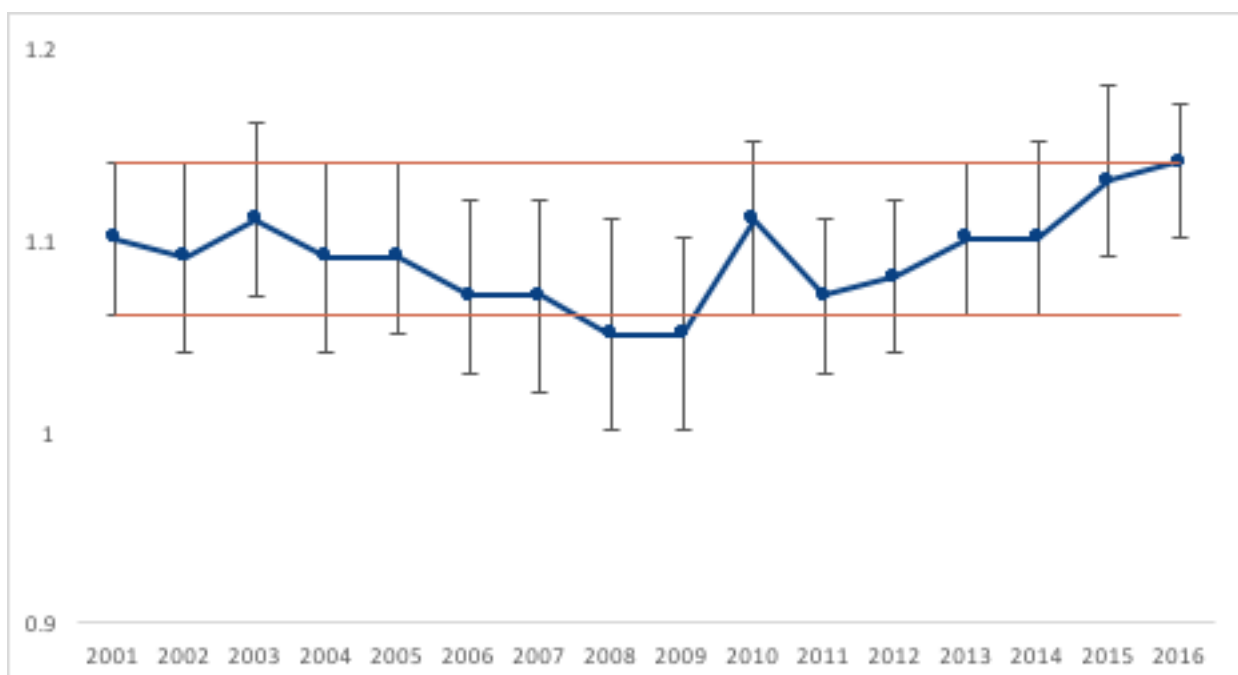


Figure 19: Relative Inequality: Community Connections, 2001 baseline



## Society: A Fair Go

Indicator used in the analysis: Proportion of households that have experienced one or more financial stressors.

| Year | Age-Adjusted % (with 95% CI) |                   | Absolute inequality<br>(with 95% CI) | Relative inequality<br>(with 95% CI) |
|------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|      | PWD                          | Others            |                                      |                                      |
| 2001 | 44.5% (42.5-46.5)            | 28.7% (27.8-29.6) | 15.7 (13.6-18.0)                     | 1.60 (1.50-1.72)                     |
| 2002 | 42.0% (39.8-44.2)            | 24.7% (23.8-25.6) | 17.3 (14.9-19.7)                     | 1.76 (1.61-1.91)                     |
| 2003 | 39.9% (38.0-41.9)            | 22.7% (21.8-23.6) | 17.2 (15.0-19.4)                     | 1.83 (1.68-1.98)                     |
| 2004 | 39.0% (37.0-41.0)            | 20.5% (19.6-21.4) | 18.5 (16.3-20.7)                     | 1.98 (1.80-2.17)                     |
| 2005 | 35.9% (34.0-37.8)            | 20.3% (19.4-21.2) | 15.6 (13.5-17.7)                     | 1.83 (1.67-2.00)                     |
| 2006 | 33.5% (31.6-35.5)            | 18.8% (18.0-19.7) | 14.7 (12.6-16.8)                     | 1.88 (1.70-2.09)                     |
| 2007 | 36.9% (34.9-38.9)            | 19.5% (18.7-20.4) | 17.4 (15.3-19.6)                     | 1.92 (1.74-2.12)                     |
| 2008 | 33.1% (31.2-35.1)            | 17.5% (16.7-18.3) | 15.6 (13.5-17.8)                     | 1.95 (1.74-2.19)                     |
| 2009 | 33.4% (31.6-35.3)            | 18.5% (17.7-19.3) | 14.9 (12.9-16.9)                     | 1.82 (1.65-2.02)                     |
| 2010 |                              |                   |                                      |                                      |
| 2011 | 39.4% (37.7-41.2)            | 21.3% (20.6-22.1) | 18.1 (16.2-20.0)                     | 1.89 (1.76-2.04)                     |
| 2012 | 39.9% (38.1-41.7)            | 19.7% (19.0-20.4) | 20.1 (18.3-22.1)                     | 2.03 (1.86-2.22)                     |
| 2013 | 36.8% (35.2-38.5)            | 19.0% (18.3-19.7) | 17.8 (16.0-19.6)                     | 1.94 (1.79-2.11)                     |
| 2014 | 38.8% (37.1-40.6)            | 19.2% (18.5-19.9) | 19.6 (17.7-21.5)                     | 1.99 (1.82-2.17)                     |
| 2015 | 36.6% (34.9-38.3)            | 18.5% (17.8-19.2) | 18.1 (16.3-20.0)                     | 1.93 (1.77-2.12)                     |
| 2016 | 38.2% (36.5-39.9)            | 18.0% (17.3-18.7) | 20.2 (18.3-22.1)                     | 2.11 (1.91-2.32)                     |

Figure 20: A Fair Go: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)

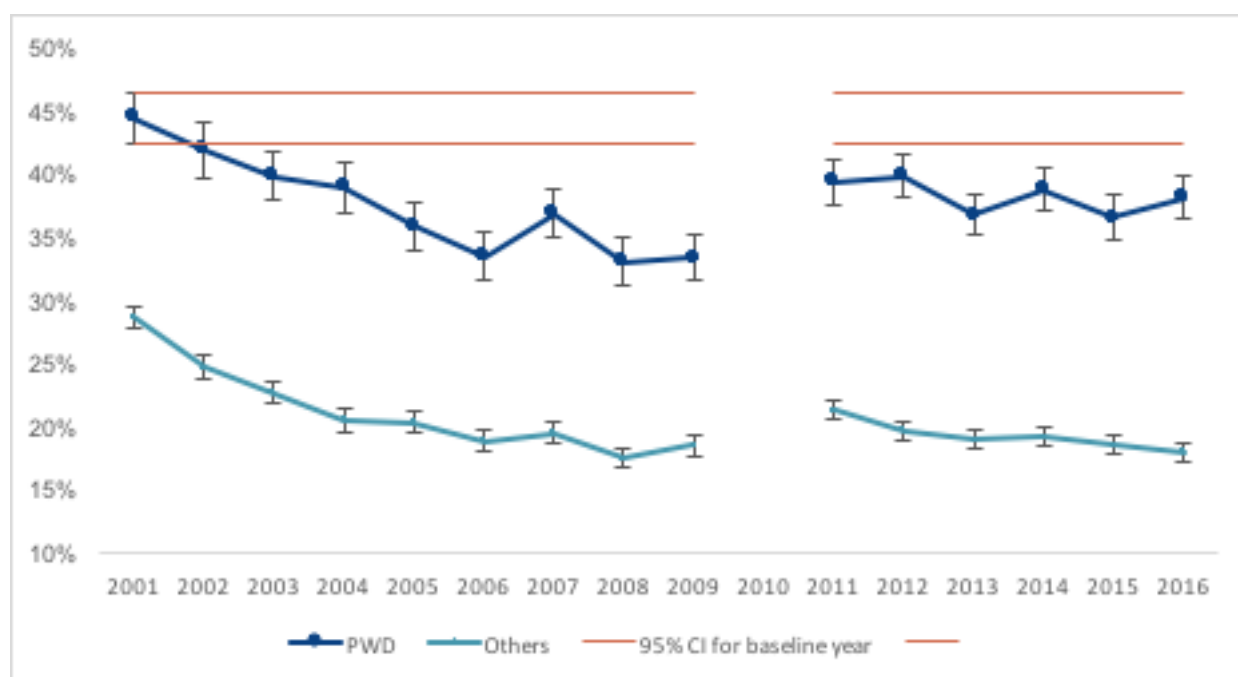


Figure 21: Absolute Inequality: A Fair Go, 2001 baseline

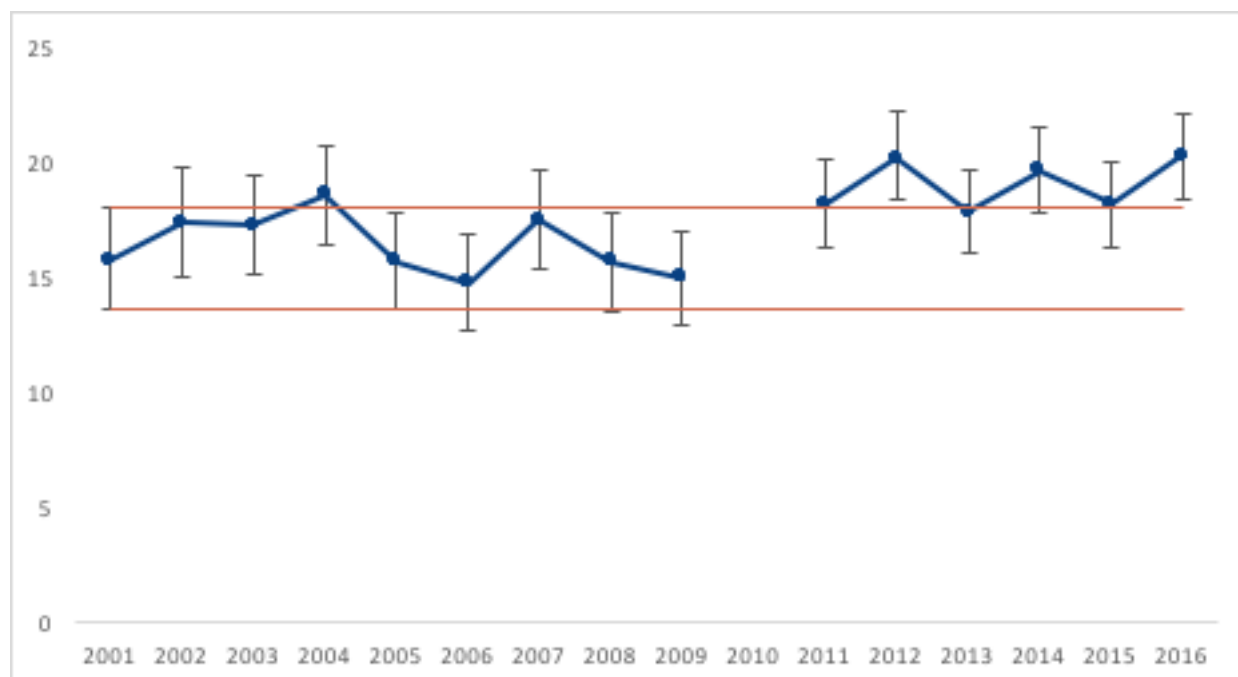
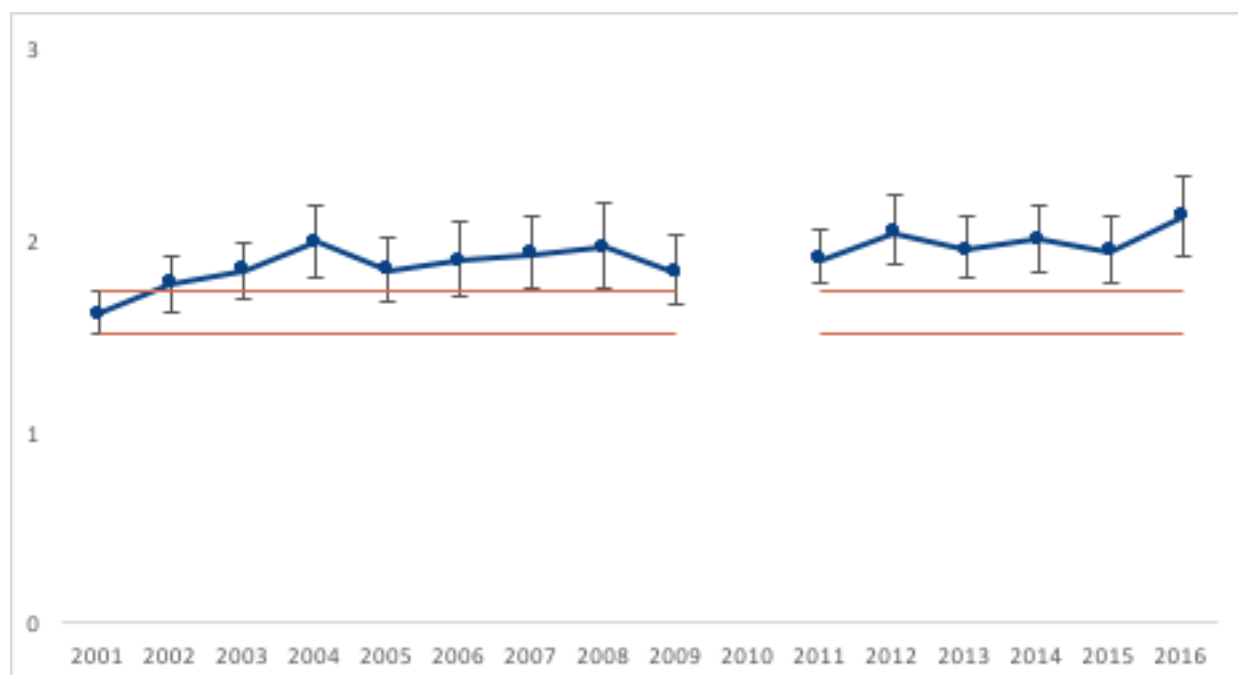


Figure 22: Relative Inequality: A Fair Go, 2001 baseline





# Society: Enriched Lives

Indicator used in the analysis: Percentage of people who report spending 30 minutes or more per week volunteering or caring for someone outside of the household.

| Year | Age-Adjusted % (with 95% CI) |                   | Absolute inequality<br>(with 95% CI) | Relative inequality<br>(with 95% CI) |
|------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|      | PWD                          | Others            |                                      |                                      |
| 2001 | 20.1% (18.5-21.8)            | 21.6% (20.8-22.4) | 1.5 (-0.37-3.27)                     | 0.93 (0.84-1.02)                     |
| 2002 | 17.7% (16.0-19.5)            | 17.0% (16.2-17.8) | -0.7 (-2.55-1.21)                    | 1.00 (0.88-1.14)                     |
| 2003 | 21.2% (19.6-22.9)            | 19.0% (18.2-19.9) | -2.2 (-3.99--0.33)                   | 1.09 (0.97-1.22)                     |
| 2004 | 18.2% (16.7-19.8)            | 18.5% (17.7-19.4) | 0.3 (-1.55-2.06)                     | 0.97 (0.87-1.09)                     |
| 2005 | 17.1% (15.7-18.6)            | 17.9% (17.1-18.7) | 0.8 (-0.93-2.49)                     | 0.95 (0.84-1.06)                     |
| 2006 | 19.1% (17.5-20.8)            | 20.7% (19.8-21.6) | 1.6 (-0.26-3.39)                     | 0.92 (0.81-1.04)                     |
| 2007 | 17.8% (16.3-19.4)            | 18.2% (17.4-19.0) | 0.4 (-1.41-2.16)                     | 0.91 (0.80-1.03)                     |
| 2008 | 16.0% (14.5-17.6)            | 18.1% (17.3-18.9) | 2.1 (0.29-3.76)                      | 0.85 (0.73-0.98)                     |
| 2009 | 17.1% (15.7-18.6)            | 18.0% (17.2-18.8) | 0.9 (-0.80-2.55)                     | 0.95 (0.83-1.09)                     |
| 2010 | 17.5% (16.0-19.1)            | 20.5% (19.7-21.4) | 3.0 (1.20-4.68)                      | 0.83 (0.73-0.95)                     |
| 2011 | 16.3% (15.0-17.7)            | 17.9% (17.2-18.6) | 1.6 (0.08-3.08)                      | 0.91 (0.80-1.02)                     |
| 2012 | 15.8% (14.5-17.2)            | 17.0% (16.3-17.7) | 1.2 (-0.35-2.66)                     | 0.97 (0.85-1.12)                     |
| 2013 | 18.3% (17.0-19.7)            | 18.3% (17.6-19.0) | 0.0 (-1.49-1.55)                     | 0.93 (0.83-1.03)                     |
| 2014 | 18.2% (16.9-19.6)            | 19.8% (19.1-20.5) | 1.6 (-0.02-3.13)                     | 0.95 (0.84-1.08)                     |
| 2015 | 16.5% (15.2-17.9)            | 18.2% (17.5-18.9) | 1.7 (0.16-3.17)                      | 0.90 (0.80-1.01)                     |
| 2016 | 16.3% (15.0-17.7)            | 17.6% (16.9-18.3) | 1.3 (-0.22-2.76)                     | 0.90 (0.79-1.02)                     |

Figure 23: Enriched Lives: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)

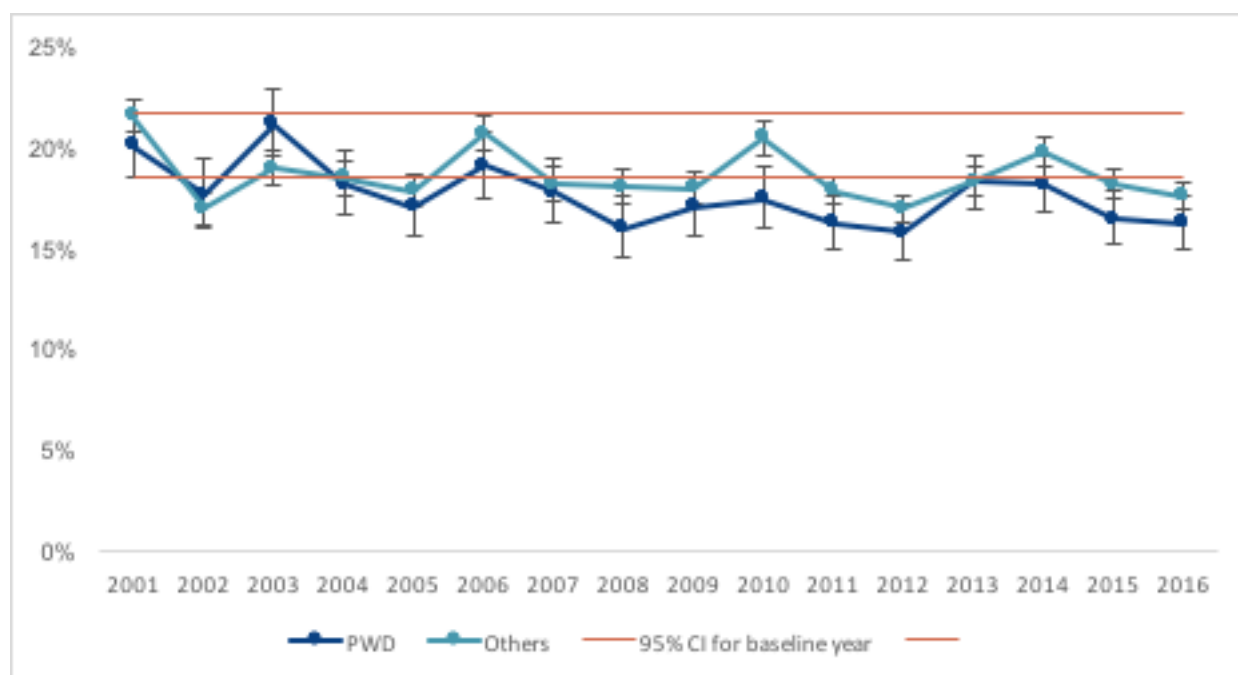


Figure 24: Absolute Inequality: Enriched Lives, 2001 baseline

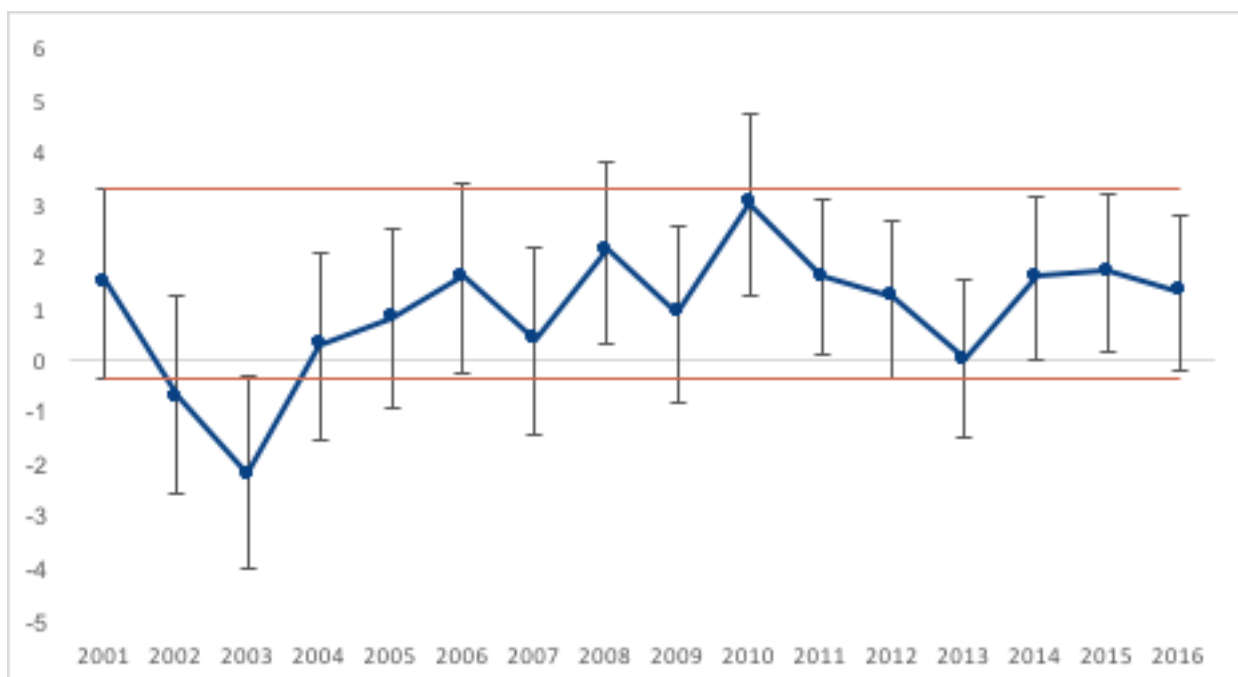
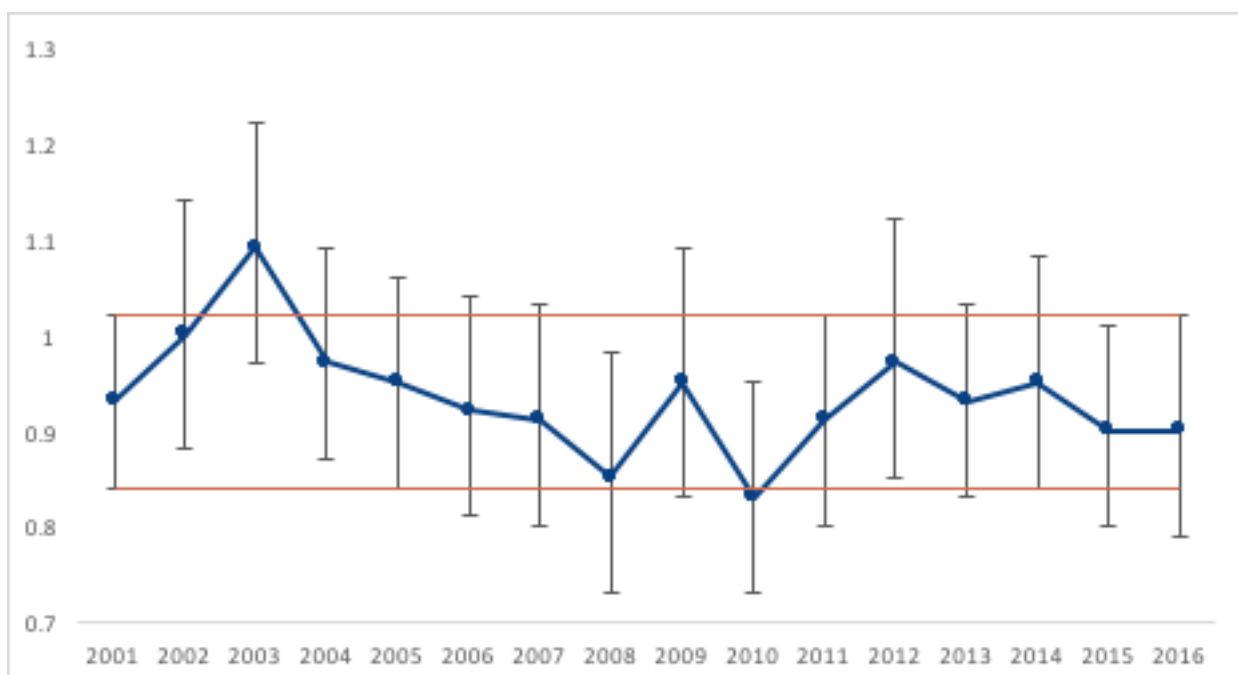


Figure 25: Relative Inequality: Enriched Lives, 2001 baseline



## Economy: Opportunities

Indicator used in the analysis: Percentage of people with a Certificate III or above or employed in a skilled occupation.

| Year | Age-Adjusted % (with 95% CI) |                   | Absolute inequality (with 95% CI) | Relative inequality (with 95% CI) |
|------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|      | PWD                          | Others            |                                   |                                   |
| 2001 | 54.5% (52.5-56.5)            | 66.6% (65.7-67.5) | 12.2 (9.9-14.3)                   | 0.80 (0.77-0.84)                  |
| 2002 | 52.6% (50.4-54.8)            | 67.9% (66.9-68.9) | 15.3 (12.9-17.7)                  | 0.78 (0.74-0.81)                  |
| 2003 | 54.4% (52.4-56.4)            | 68.8% (67.8-69.8) | 14.4 (12.2-16.6)                  | 0.78 (0.75-0.82)                  |
| 2004 | 56.0% (53.9-58.0)            | 69.5% (68.5-70.5) | 13.4 (11.2-15.8)                  | 0.80 (0.76-0.84)                  |
| 2005 | 57.3% (55.3-59.2)            | 71.1% (70.1-72.1) | 13.8 (11.6-16.0)                  | 0.80 (0.77-0.83)                  |
| 2006 | 58.0% (56.0-60.0)            | 71.8% (70.8-72.8) | 13.8 (11.6-16.0)                  | 0.81 (0.78-0.84)                  |
| 2007 | 57.4% (55.3-59.4)            | 73.3% (72.3-74.2) | 15.9 (13.7-18.2)                  | 0.78 (0.74-0.82)                  |
| 2008 | 58.0% (55.9-60.1)            | 73.4% (72.4-74.3) | 15.4 (13.1-17.7)                  | 0.78 (0.74-0.83)                  |
| 2009 | 59.2% (57.3-61.1)            | 73.5% (72.5-74.4) | 14.3 (12.2-16.5)                  | 0.80 (0.76-0.84)                  |
| 2010 | 57.8% (55.8-59.8)            | 74.3% (73.4-75.2) | 16.5 (14.3-18.7)                  | 0.77 (0.74-0.81)                  |
| 2011 | 59.9% (58.1-61.6)            | 75.4% (74.6-76.2) | 15.5 (13.6-17.4)                  | 0.80 (0.77-0.83)                  |
| 2012 | 60.0% (58.2-61.8)            | 75.8% (75.0-76.6) | 15.8 (13.9-17.8)                  | 0.79 (0.77-0.82)                  |
| 2013 | 61.9% (60.2-63.6)            | 76.5% (75.7-77.3) | 14.6 (12.8-16.5)                  | 0.80 (0.78-0.83)                  |
| 2014 | 59.6% (57.8-61.4)            | 76.9% (76.1-77.7) | 17.4 (15.4-19.3)                  | 0.78 (0.75-0.81)                  |
| 2015 | 62.2% (60.5-63.9)            | 77.2% (76.4-78.0) | 15.0 (13.1-16.9)                  | 0.81 (0.78-0.84)                  |
| 2016 | 61.9% (60.2-63.6)            | 78.1% (77.3-78.9) | 16.2 (14.3-18.1)                  | 0.79 (0.76-0.83)                  |

Figure 26: Opportunities: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)

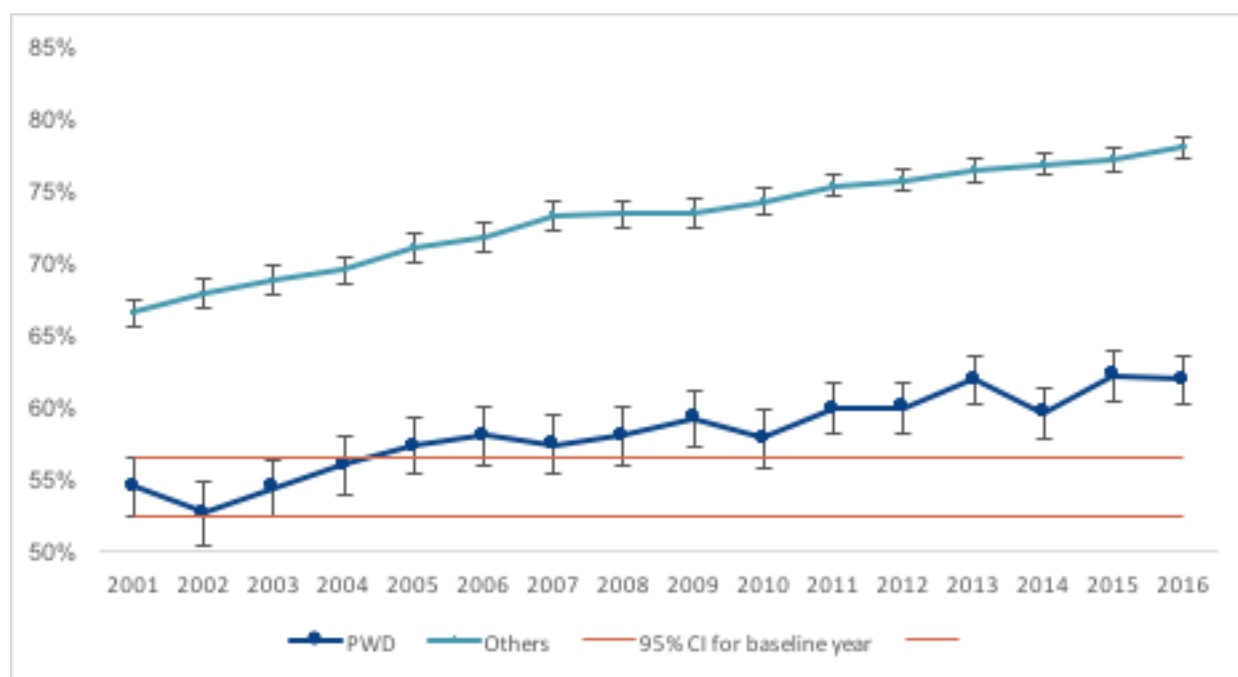


Figure 27: Absolute Inequality: Opportunities, 2001 baseline

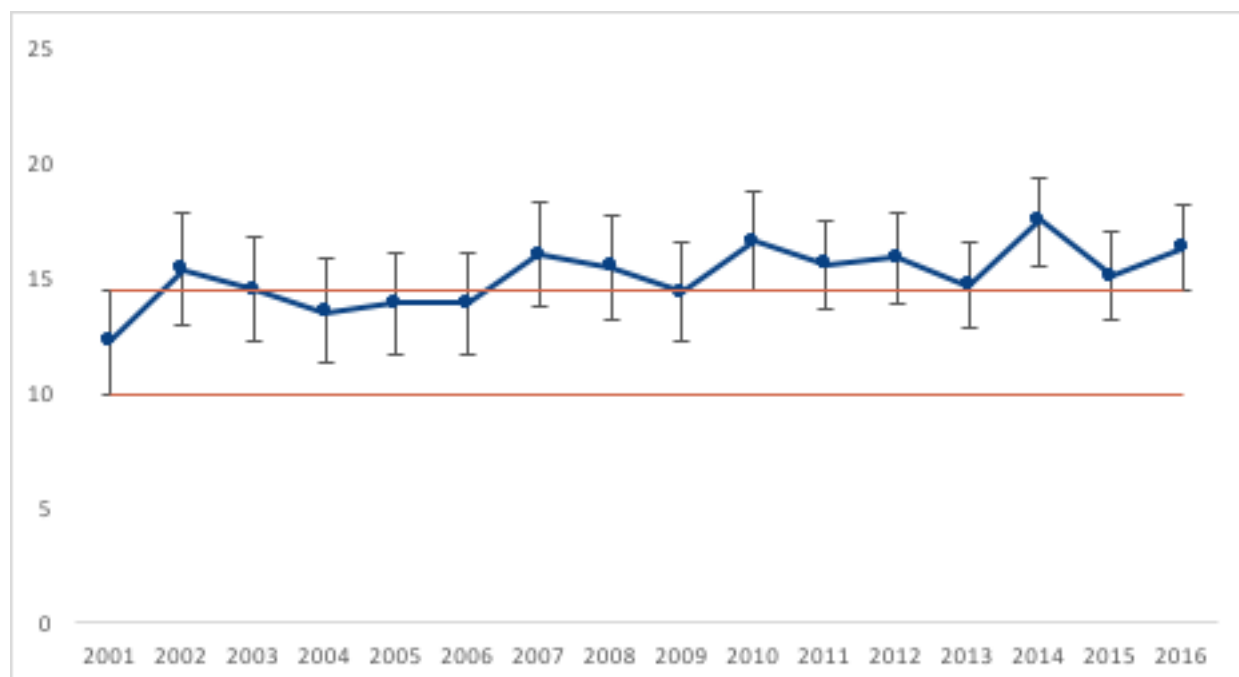
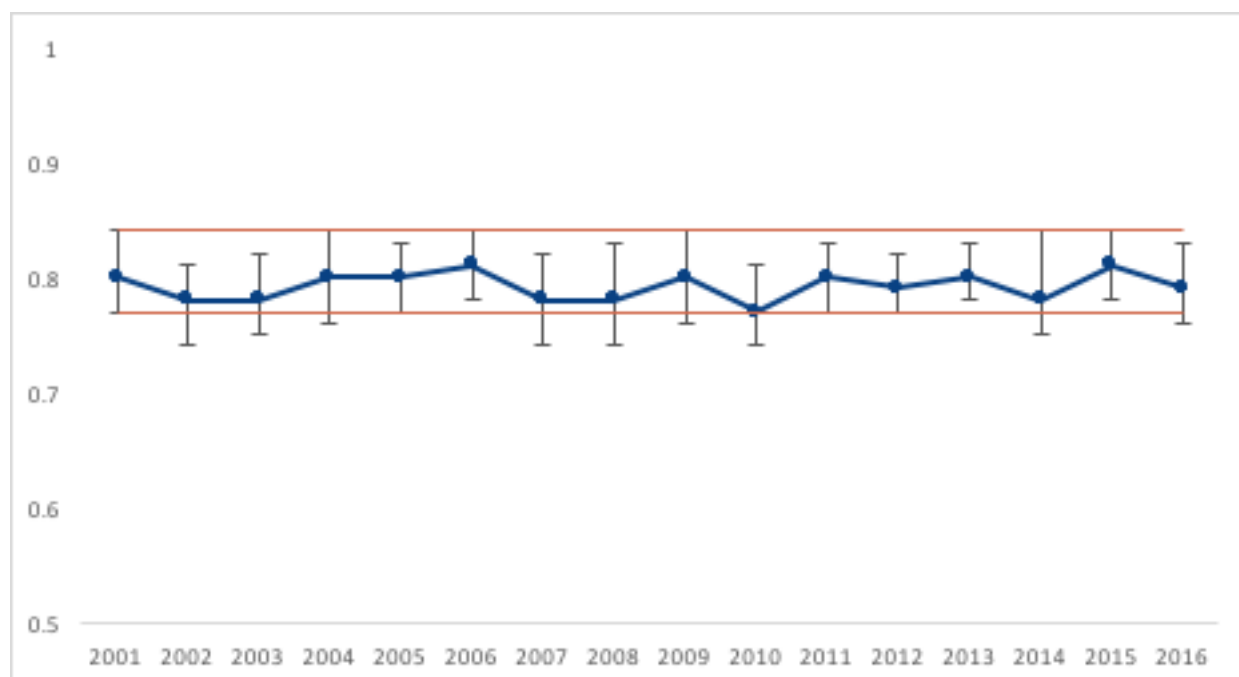


Figure 28: Relative Inequality: Opportunities, 2001 baseline



## Economy: Jobs (unemployment)

Indicator used in the analysis: Unemployment rate (base = number of people in the workforce).

| Year | Age-Adjusted % (with 95% CI) |                | Absolute inequality<br>(with 95% CI) | Relative inequality<br>(with 95% CI) |
|------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|      | PWD                          | Others         |                                      |                                      |
| 2001 | 11.7% (10.5-13.1)            | 6.6% (6.1-7.1) | 5.1 (3.7-6.5)                        | 1.94 (1.60-2.35)                     |
| 2002 | 11.9% (10.5-13.4)            | 5.8% (5.3-6.3) | 6.0 (4.6-7.7)                        | 2.15 (1.75-2.65)                     |
| 2003 | 10.4% (9.2-11.7)             | 4.8% (4.4-5.3) | 5.5 (4.4-7.0)                        | 2.40 (1.90-3.03)                     |
| 2004 | 9.8% (8.6-11.1)              | 4.6% (4.2-5.1) | 5.2 (3.9-6.6)                        | 2.23 (1.79-2.79)                     |
| 2005 | 8.4% (7.4-9.6)               | 4.4% (4.0-4.9) | 4.0 (2.9-5.3)                        | 2.08 (1.62-2.68)                     |
| 2006 | 9.7% (8.6-11.0)              | 4.2% (3.8-4.7) | 5.5 (4.3-6.9)                        | 2.70 (2.09-3.48)                     |
| 2007 | 9.0% (7.9-10.3)              | 4.1% (3.7-4.5) | 4.9 (3.7-6.2)                        | 2.47 (1.79-3.41)                     |
| 2008 | 9.9% (8.7-11.2)              | 3.9% (3.5-4.3) | 6.0 (4.8-7.4)                        | 3.07 (2.23-4.24)                     |
| 2009 | 9.4% (8.3-10.6)              | 5.0% (4.6-5.5) | 4.4 (3.2-5.7)                        | 2.02 (1.58-2.61)                     |
| 2010 | 9.7% (8.6-10.9)              | 4.9% (4.5-5.4) | 4.8 (3.6-6.1)                        | 2.19 (1.71-2.79)                     |
| 2011 | 9.1% (8.1-10.2)              | 4.8% (4.4-5.2) | 4.4 (3.2-5.4)                        | 2.05 (1.65-2.55)                     |
| 2012 | 10.9% (9.8-12.1)             | 5.1% (4.7-5.5) | 5.8 (4.6-7.1)                        | 2.09 (1.69-2.52)                     |
| 2013 | 11.2% (10.2-12.3)            | 5.2% (4.8-5.6) | 6.0 (4.9-7.2)                        | 2.19 (1.77-2.71)                     |
| 2014 | 13.8% (12.6-15.1)            | 5.6% (5.2-6.0) | 8.2 (6.9-9.5)                        | 2.71 (2.17-3.38)                     |
| 2015 | 12.9% (11.8-14.1)            | 5.3% (4.9-5.7) | 7.6 (6.4-8.9)                        | 2.58 (2.12-3.15)                     |
| 2016 | 13.2% (12.0-14.5)            | 5.4% (5.0-5.8) | 7.8 (6.6-9.1)                        | 2.67 (2.03-3.51)                     |

Figure 29: Unemployment: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)

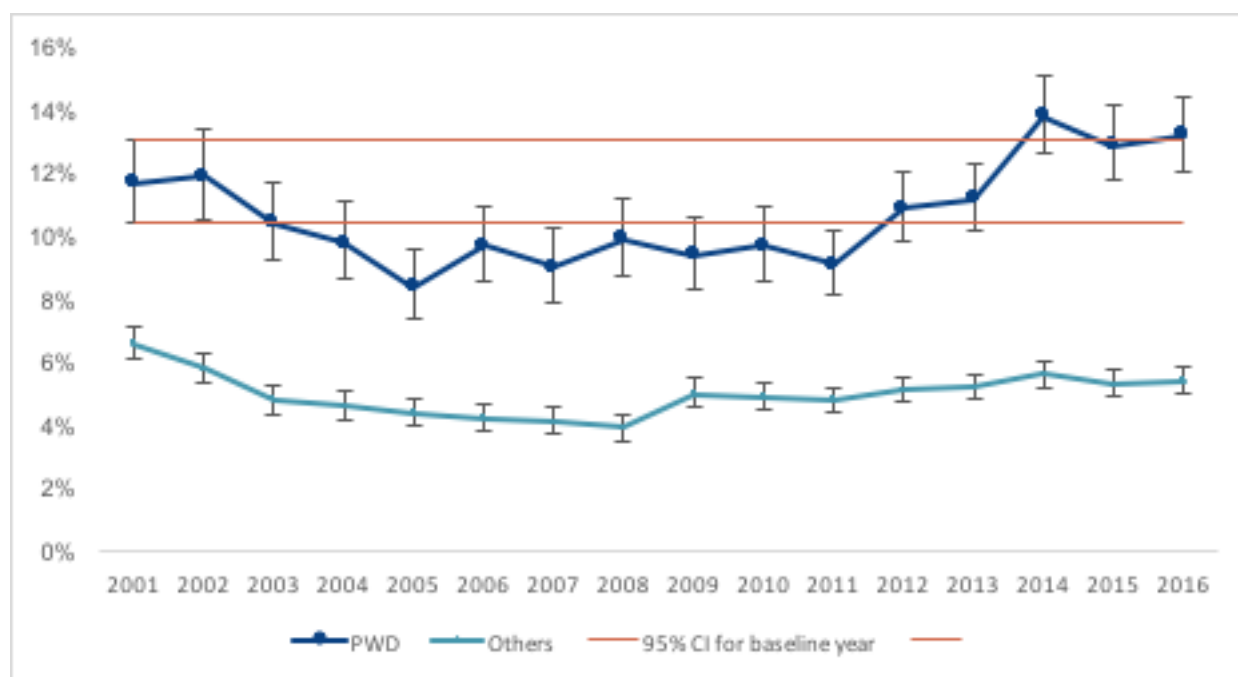


Figure 30: Absolute Inequality: Unemployment, 2001 baseline

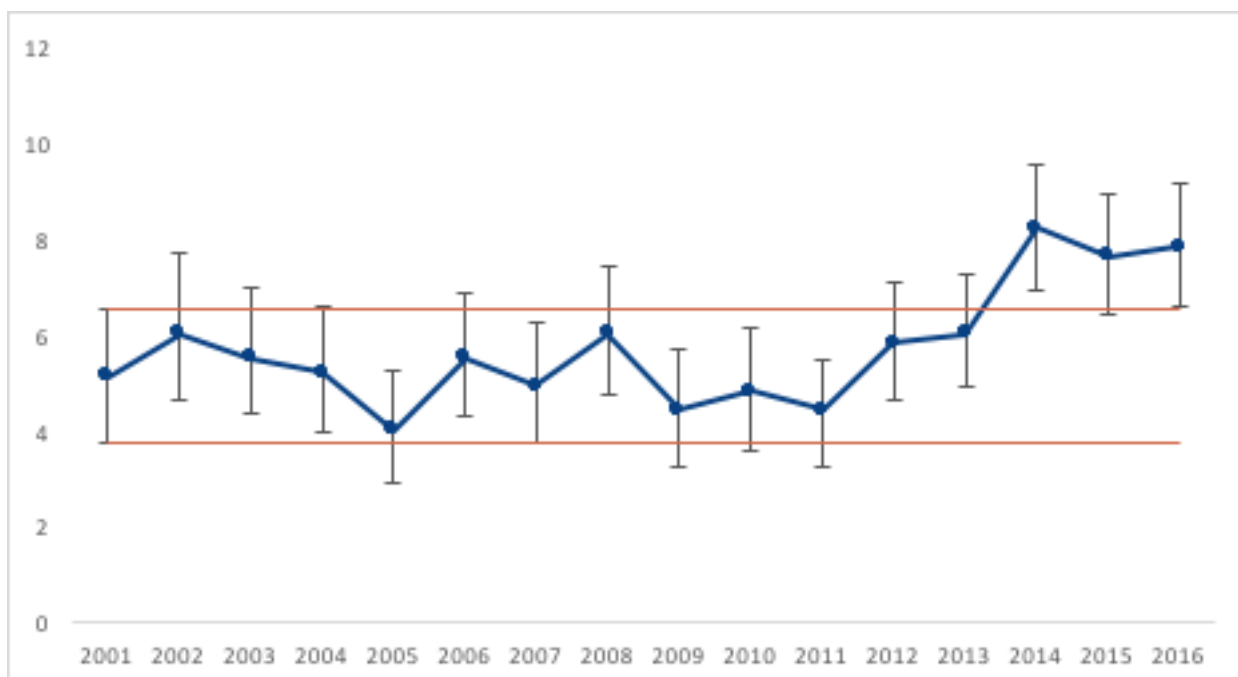
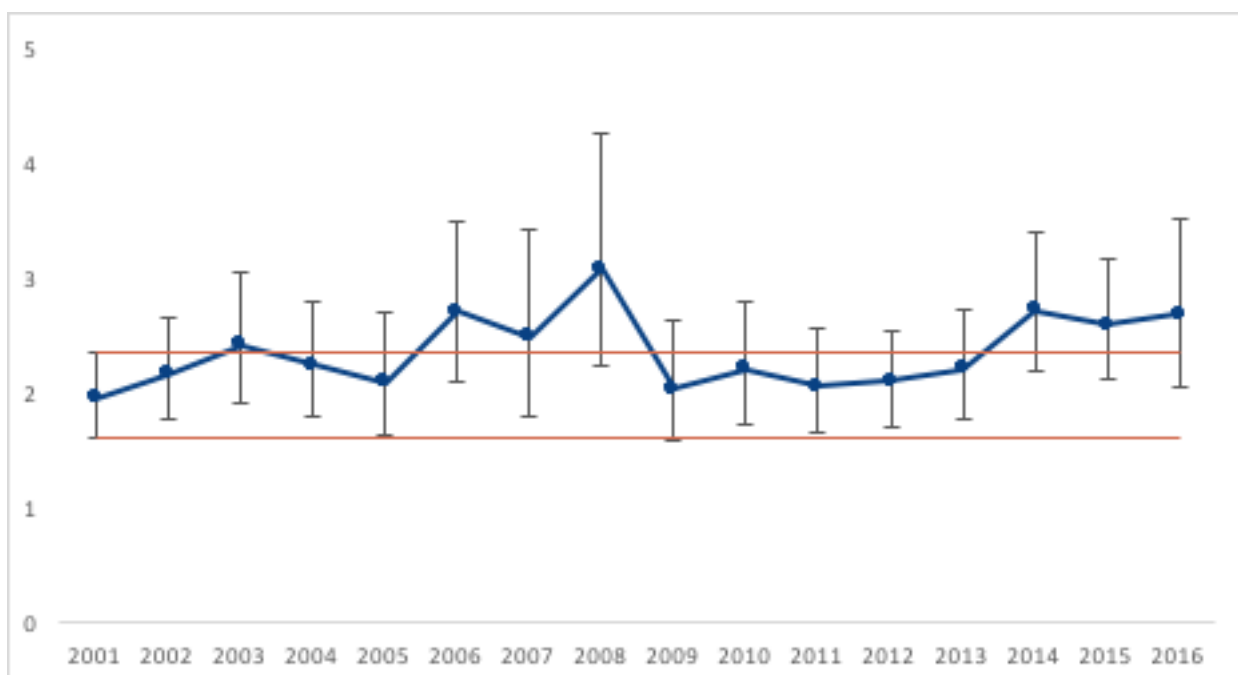


Figure 31: Relative Inequality: Unemployment, 2001 baseline



## Economy: Prosperity

Indicator used in the analysis: Self-reported current financial situation rated as 'prosperous', 'very comfortable' or 'reasonably comfortable'.

| Year | Age-Adjusted % (with 95% CI) |                   | Absolute inequality<br>(with 95% CI) | Relative inequality<br>(with 95% CI) |
|------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|      | PWD                          | Others            |                                      |                                      |
| 2001 | 51.1% (49.1-53.1)            | 69.2% (68.3-70.1) | 18.1 (15.9-20.3)                     | 0.71 (0.68-0.75)                     |
| 2002 | 49.4% (47.2-51.6)            | 68.0% (67.0-69.0) | 18.6 (16.2-21.0)                     | 0.71 (0.67-0.76)                     |
| 2003 | 52.9% (50.9-54.9)            | 71.8% (70.8-72.8) | 18.8 (16.7-21.1)                     | 0.72 (0.68-0.75)                     |
| 2004 | 51.5% (49.4-53.6)            | 71.6% (70.6-72.6) | 20.0 (17.8-22.4)                     | 0.71 (0.67-0.76)                     |
| 2005 | 55.7% (53.7-57.7)            | 73.7% (72.7-74.6) | 18.0 (15.8-20.2)                     | 0.74 (0.70-0.77)                     |
| 2006 | 54.3% (52.3-56.3)            | 71.9% (70.9-72.9) | 17.6 (15.3-19.9)                     | 0.74 (0.70-0.78)                     |
| 2007 | 56.0% (53.9-58.0)            | 74.4% (73.4-75.3) | 18.4 (16.2-20.7)                     | 0.75 (0.71-0.80)                     |
| 2008 | 53.9% (51.8-56.0)            | 72.5% (71.5-73.5) | 18.6 (16.3-20.9)                     | 0.73 (0.68-0.77)                     |
| 2009 | 58.2% (56.3-60.1)            | 75.7% (74.8-76.6) | 17.5 (15.4-19.6)                     | 0.75 (0.71-0.79)                     |
| 2010 | 53.5% (51.5-55.5)            | 72.2% (71.2-73.1) | 18.7 (16.5-20.9)                     | 0.72 (0.68-0.76)                     |
| 2011 | 53.5% (51.7-55.3)            | 73.1% (72.3-73.9) | 19.6 (17.6-21.6)                     | 0.72 (0.69-0.75)                     |
| 2012 | 54.4% (52.6-56.2)            | 74.1% (73.3-74.9) | 19.7 (17.7-21.7)                     | 0.72 (0.69-0.76)                     |
| 2013 | 54.3% (52.6-56.0)            | 73.5% (72.7-74.3) | 19.3 (17.3-21.1)                     | 0.73 (0.70-0.77)                     |
| 2014 | 54.2% (52.4-56.0)            | 73.6% (72.8-74.4) | 19.4 (17.4-21.4)                     | 0.74 (0.71-0.78)                     |
| 2015 | 54.0% (52.2-55.8)            | 73.0% (72.2-73.8) | 18.9 (17.1-22.0)                     | 0.73 (0.70-0.77)                     |
| 2016 | 52.7% (50.9-54.5)            | 72.3% (71.5-73.1) | 19.6 (17.7-21.6)                     | 0.71 (0.67-0.75)                     |

Figure 32: Prosperity: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)

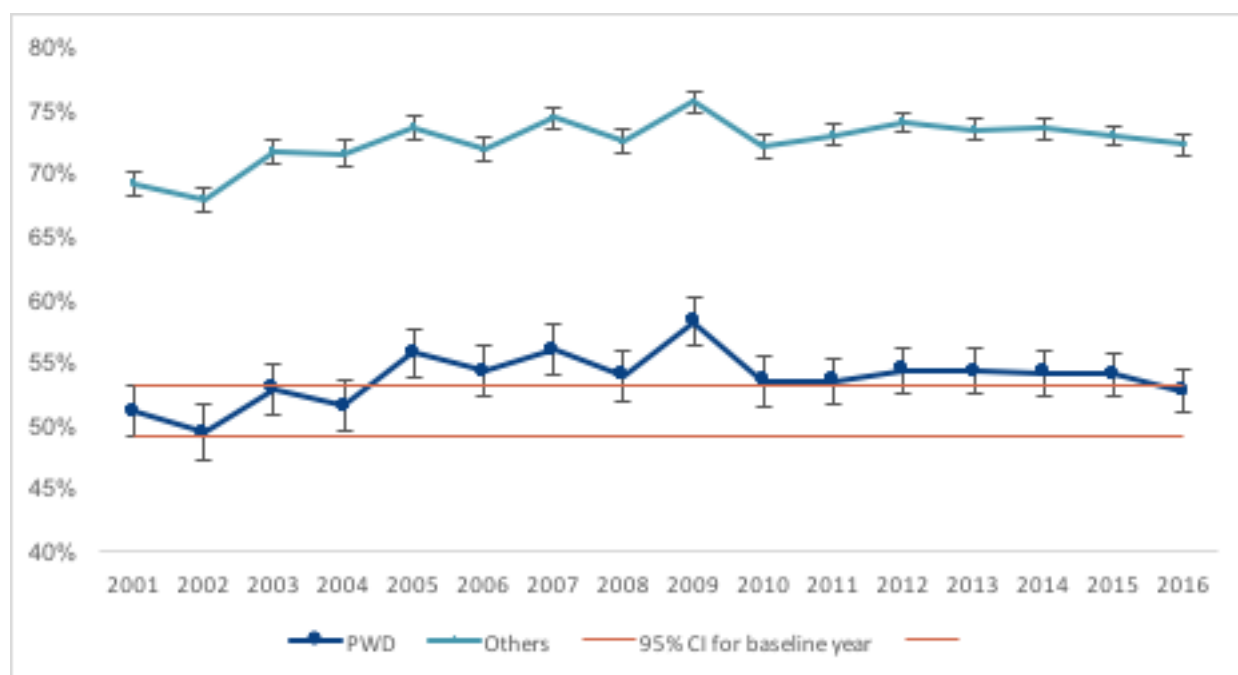




Figure 33: Absolute Inequality: Prosperity, 2001 baseline

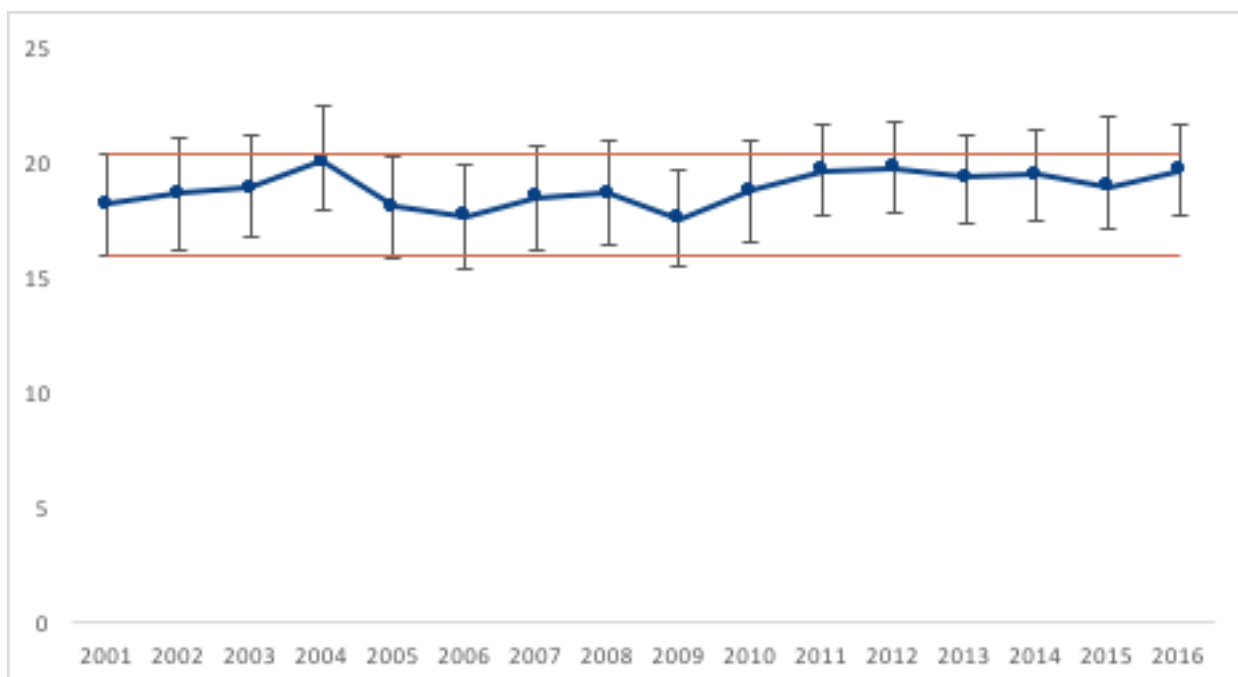
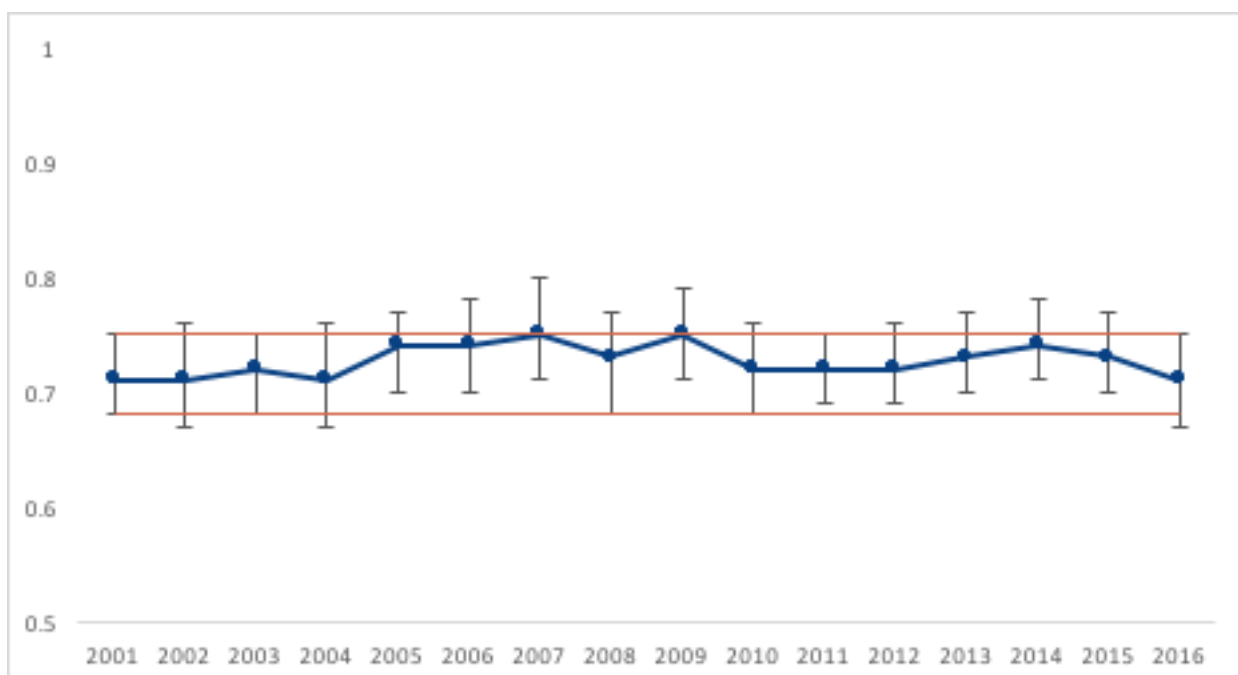


Figure 34: Relative Inequality: Prosperity, 2001 baseline



## Economy: Enhanced Living Standards

Indicator used in the analysis: Labour force participation rate.

| Year | Age-Adjusted % (with 95% CI) |                   | Absolute inequality<br>(with 95% CI) | Relative inequality<br>(with 95% CI) |
|------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|      | PWD                          | Others            |                                      |                                      |
| 2001 | 59.5% (57.5-61.5)            | 79.3% (78.5-80.1) | 19.8 (17.6-21.9)                     | 0.71 (0.67-0.74)                     |
| 2002 | 58.4% (56.2-60.6)            | 80.0% (79.2-80.8) | 21.6 (19.3-24.0)                     | 0.66 (0.63-0.70)                     |
| 2003 | 61.4% (59.4-63.3)            | 80.4% (79.5-81.2) | 19.1 (16.9-21.1)                     | 0.72 (0.69-0.75)                     |
| 2004 | 61.9% (59.9-63.9)            | 81.1% (80.2-81.9) | 19.2 (17.0-21.4)                     | 0.72 (0.68-0.74)                     |
| 2005 | 63.0% (61.1-64.9)            | 82.4% (81.6-83.2) | 19.4 (17.3-21.5)                     | 0.73 (0.70-0.76)                     |
| 2006 | 63.9% (61.9-65.8)            | 82.6% (81.8-83.4) | 18.7 (16.6-20.8)                     | 0.73 (0.70-0.76)                     |
| 2007 | 63.0% (61.0-65.0)            | 83.5% (82.7-84.3) | 20.5 (18.4-22.7)                     | 0.72 (0.68-0.76)                     |
| 2008 | 64.0% (62.0-66.0)            | 83.7% (82.9-84.5) | 19.7 (17.5-21.9)                     | 0.72 (0.69-0.76)                     |
| 2009 | 66.1% (64.2-67.9)            | 83.0% (82.2-83.8) | 16.9 (14.9-18.9)                     | 0.77 (0.73-0.80)                     |
| 2010 | 63.3% (61.4-65.2)            | 83.6% (82.8-84.4) | 20.3 (18.2-22.4)                     | 0.73 (0.69-0.76)                     |
| 2011 | 62.6% (60.9-64.3)            | 83.1% (82.4-83.8) | 20.6 (18.6-22.4)                     | 0.72 (0.69-0.75)                     |
| 2012 | 61.5% (59.7-63.3)            | 83.2% (82.5-83.9) | 21.7 (19.8-23.6)                     | 0.70 (0.67-0.73)                     |
| 2013 | 63.6% (61.9-65.2)            | 83.1% (82.4-83.8) | 19.5 (17.7-21.3)                     | 0.74 (0.71-0.77)                     |
| 2014 | 60.8% (59.0-62.5)            | 83.5% (82.8-84.2) | 22.7 (20.8-24.6)                     | 0.70 (0.67-0.73)                     |
| 2015 | 61.0% (59.3-62.7)            | 84.0% (83.3-84.7) | 23.0 (21.1-24.8)                     | 0.70 (0.67-0.73)                     |
| 2016 | 58.8% (57.0-60.5)            | 84.0% (83.3-84.7) | 25.2 (23.3-27.1)                     | 0.67 (0.65-0.70)                     |

Figure 35: Enhanced Living Standards: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)

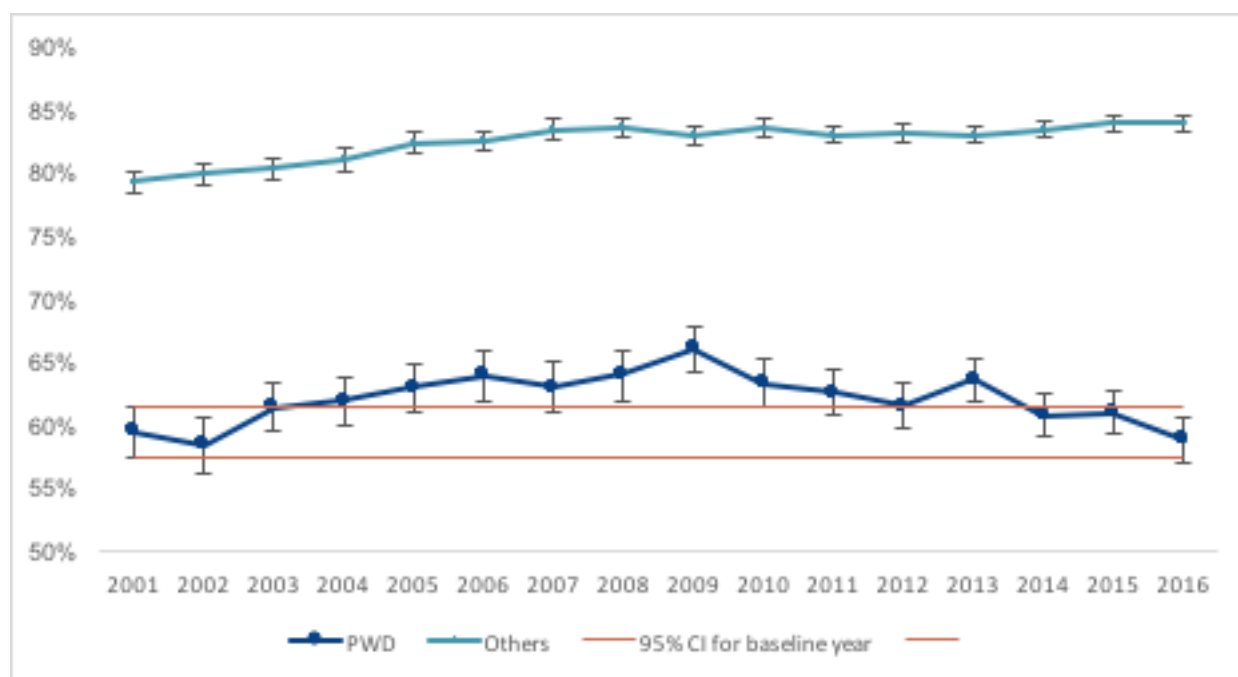


Figure 36: Absolute Inequality: Enhanced Living Standards, 2001 baseline

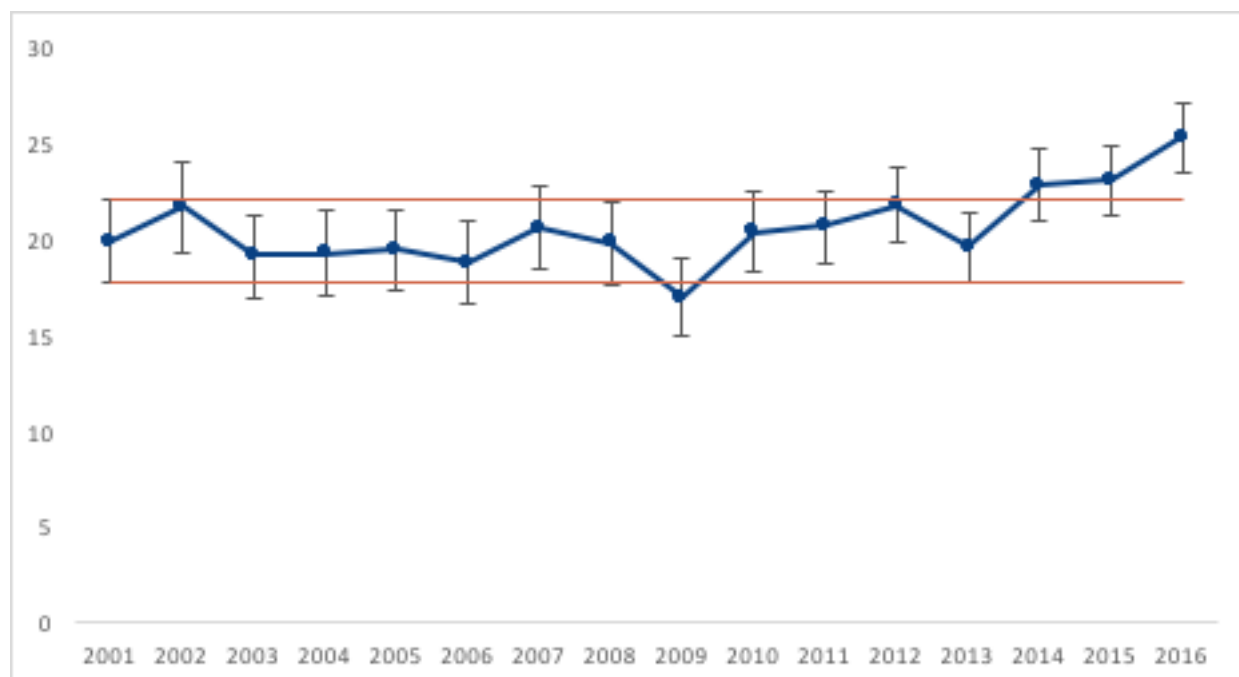
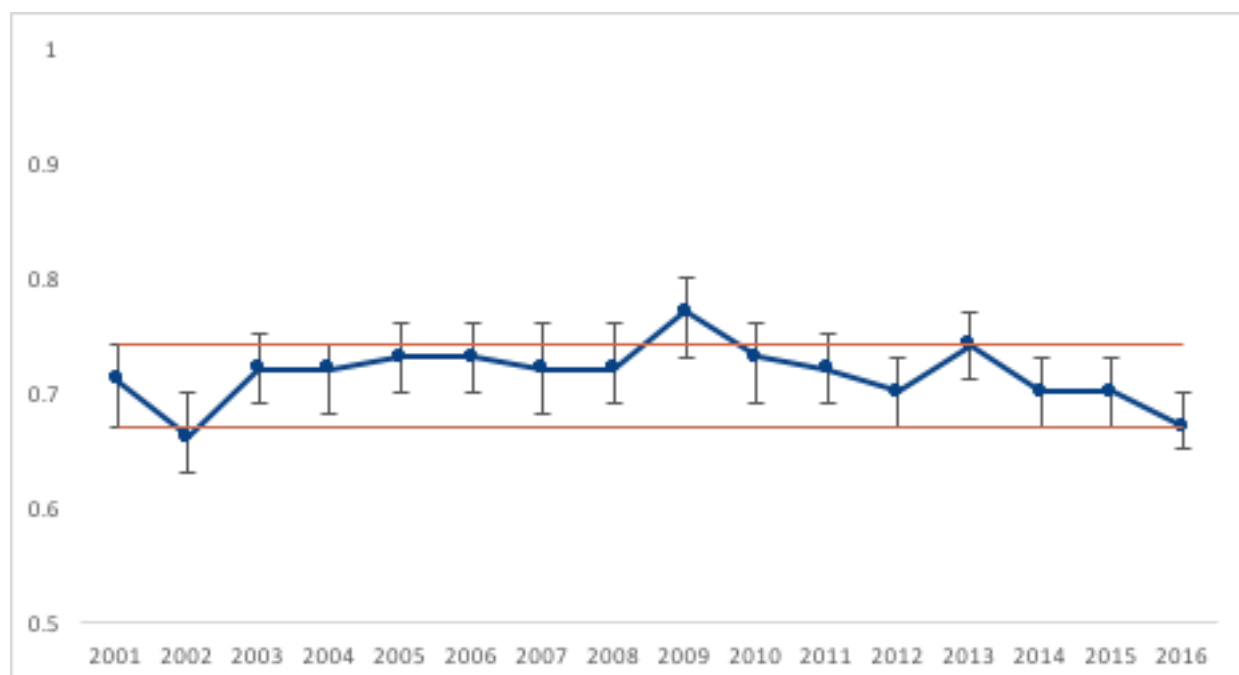


Figure 37: Relative Inequality: Enhanced Living Standards, 2001 baseline



**Overall:** Multiple disadvantage

Indicator used in the analysis: Disadvantaged on five or more of eleven indicators.

| Year | Age-Adjusted % (with 95% CI) |                   | Absolute inequality<br>(with 95% CI) | Relative inequality<br>(with 95% CI) |
|------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|      | PWD                          | Others            |                                      |                                      |
| 2001 |                              |                   |                                      |                                      |
| 2002 | 47.0% (44.8-49.2)            | 24.1% (23.2-25.0) | 22.9 (20.5-25.3)                     | 2.10 (1.95-2.26)                     |
| 2003 | 42.2% (40.2-44.2)            | 20.7% (19.8-21.6) | 21.5 (19.4-23.7)                     | 2.21 (2.04-2.39)                     |
| 2004 | 41.5% (39.5-43.6)            | 19.9% (19.0-20.8) | 21.6 (19.4-23.8)                     | 2.18 (2.01-2.36)                     |
| 2005 | 40.0% (38.1-42.0)            | 19.9% (19.0-20.8) | 20.1 (18.0-22.2)                     | 2.10 (1.93-2.29)                     |
| 2006 | 38.5% (36.5-40.5)            | 18.1% (17.3-18.9) | 20.4 (18.2-22.6)                     | 2.30 (2.10-2.52)                     |
| 2007 | 38.7% (36.7-40.7)            | 17.0% (16.2-17.8) | 21.7 (19.6-23.9)                     | 2.50 (2.27-2.75)                     |
| 2008 | 36.9% (34.9-38.9)            | 15.8% (15.0-16.6) | 21.1 (18.9-23.3)                     | 2.53 (2.28-2.81)                     |
| 2009 | 33.5% (31.7-35.4)            | 16.1% (15.3-16.9) | 17.4 (15.5-19.4)                     | 2.25 (2.04-2.49)                     |
| 2010 |                              |                   |                                      |                                      |
| 2011 | 36.5% (34.8-38.2)            | 16.7% (16.0-17.4) | 19.8 (17.9-21.7)                     | 2.28 (2.11-2.47)                     |
| 2012 | 38.3% (36.5-40.1)            | 15.5% (14.8-16.2) | 22.8 (20.9-24.7)                     | 2.58 (2.37-2.81)                     |
| 2013 | 36.4% (34.8-38.1)            | 15.7% (15.0-16.4) | 20.7 (18.9-22.5)                     | 2.48 (2.28-2.66)                     |
| 2014 | 40.3% (38.5-42.1)            | 16.8% (16.1-17.5) | 23.5 (21.6-25.4)                     | 2.46 (2.28-2.66)                     |
| 2015 | 39.2% (37.5-40.9)            | 15.0% (14.3-15.7) | 24.2 (22.4-26.1)                     | 2.72 (2.50-2.96)                     |
| 2016 | 42.6% (40.9-44.4)            | 15.4% (14.7-16.1) | 27.2 (25.3-29.1)                     | 2.82 (2.57-3.10)                     |

Figure 38: Multiple Disadvantage: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)

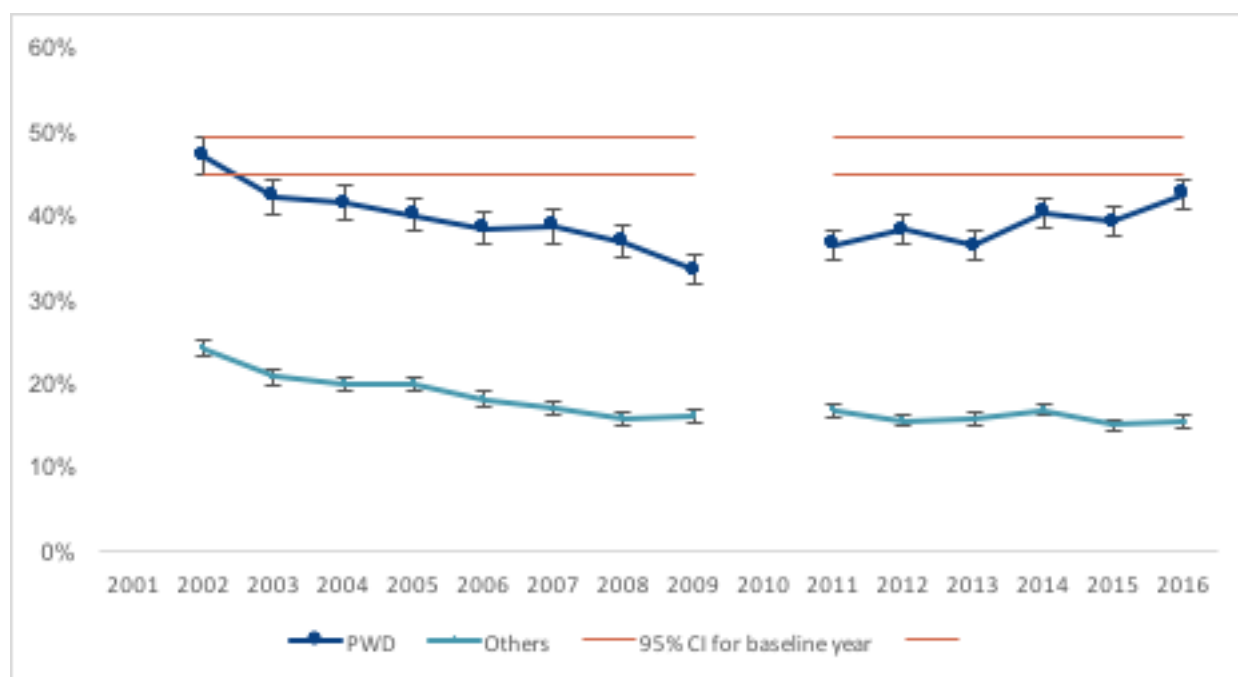


Figure 39: Absolute Inequality: Multiple Disadvantage, 2002 baseline

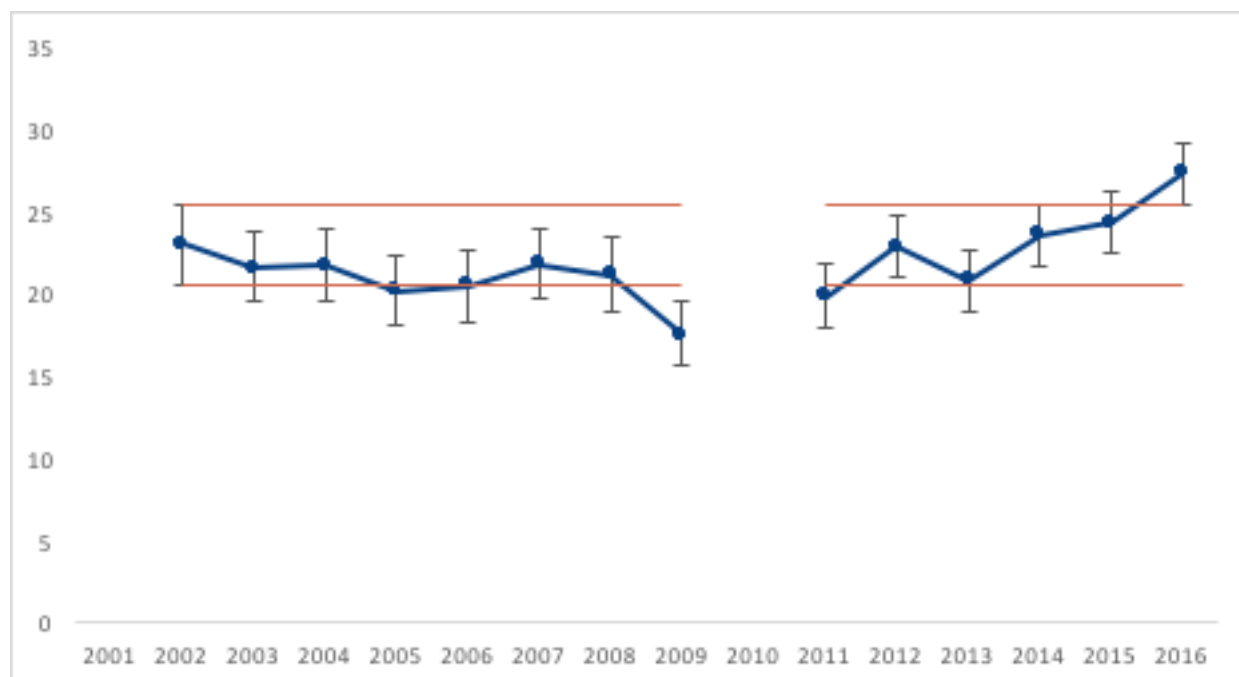
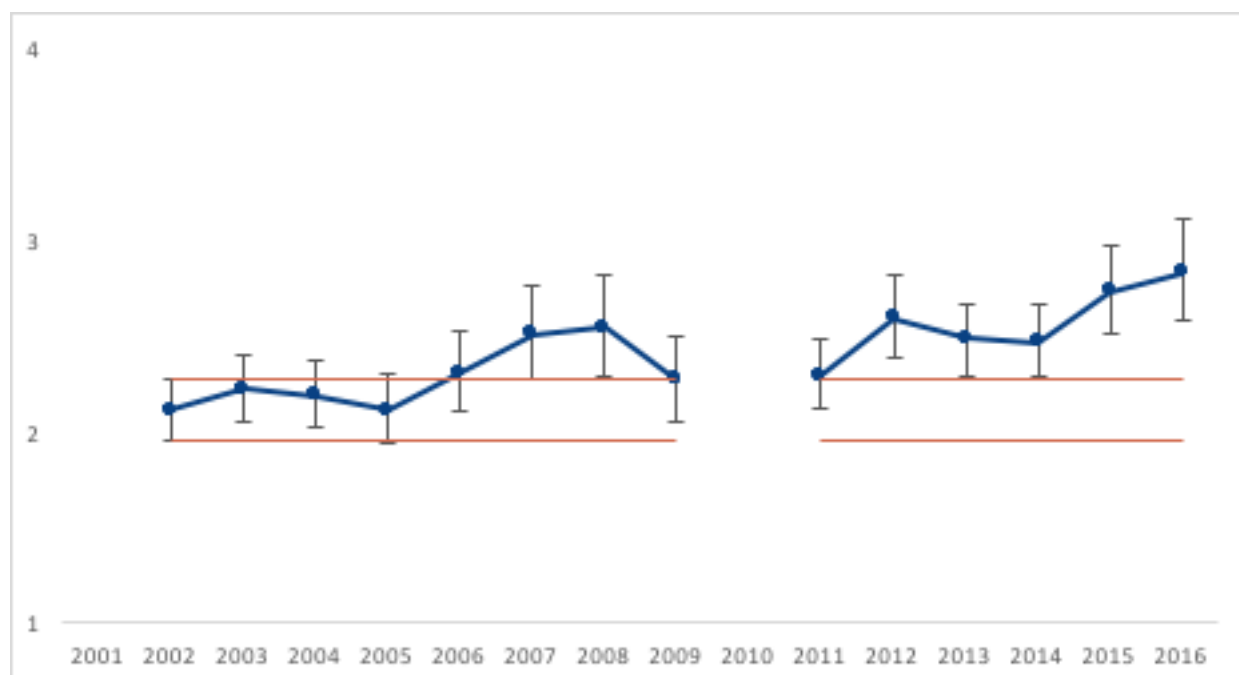


Figure 40: Relative Inequality: Multiple Disadvantage, 2001 baseline



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