



9.2 Indicators of *Australia's welfare*

The *Australia's welfare* indicator framework aims to summarise the performance of Australia's welfare services, track individual and household determinants of the need for welfare support, and provide insight into the nation's wellbeing status more broadly. The framework brings together an overview of key topics and data presented in *Australia's welfare*, and enables many aspects of welfare to be considered in an objective and holistic way. Box 9.2.1 presents some key findings.

Box 9.2.1: Key results

- Nearly two-thirds of us rate our overall life satisfaction as high.
- We are living longer without disability—years of life lived without disability have risen by 3.9 years for males and 3.0 years for females since 2003.
- Crime victimisation decreased between 2008–09 and 2015–16 for most types of serious crime, such as physical assault and malicious property damage. Our perceptions of safety have also improved.
- Around 86% of families report good to excellent family cohesion.
- A total of 89% of 20–24-year-olds in 2016 had completed Year 12 or at least a Certificate III, up from 80% in 2005.
- One in 5 men (20%) and 1 in 14 women (7%) in paid employment were working 50 hours or more per week in 2017; however, these rates have dropped from 26% and 8% respectively in 2004.
- The proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions fell from 27% in 2004–05 to 21% in 2014–15.
- In 2013–14, 1 in 2 (50%) lower income rental households spent more than 30% of their gross income on housing costs, an 8 percentage point increase from 2005–06.
- While the distribution of income in Australia has shown little change in recent years, income inequality has risen since the mid-1990s as measured by the Gini coefficient.
- While rates have fluctuated over time, there has been an upward trend for youth unemployment rates and the long-term unemployment ratio (long-term unemployment as a proportion of all unemployment) since 2008–2009.
- There were 1.4 million jobless families in Australia in 2016, representing 22% of all families—similar to rates in 2012 (20%).





Chapter 9.1 'The *Australia's welfare* indicator framework' focused on the concepts underpinning the indicator framework, and the development of its wellbeing domain. This chapter presents the indicator data. The first results for the wellbeing domain and updated results for the other four domains—determinants, welfare services performance, other sectors and context—are reported here. A diagram of the indicator framework depicting its five domains and associated sub domains is included in Chapter 9.1 'The *Australia's welfare* indicator framework'. Table 9.2.1 presents a summary of the status of all indicators.

Table 9.2.1: Indicator status *Australia's welfare* 2017

| Indicator status | Number of indicators |
|--|----------------------|
| Updated since <i>Australia's welfare</i> 2015 | 38 |
| First time reportable (Indicator 41: Unmet demand for homelessness services) | 1 |
| New indicators (wellbeing) | 14 |
| Not able to be updated (Indicator 29: Homelessness rate; Indicator 23: Partner violence) | 2 |
| Not reportable ^(a) | 6 |
| Total | 61 |

(a) Not reportable: Lifelong learning (Indicator 7), Housing security (18), Safe return home for children in out-of-home care (38), Cost per service output (43), Management expense ratio (44), and Coordination (50).

Information on indicators not reported in 2017 and work in progress to meet the data gaps is provided in Chapter 9.1 '*Australia's welfare* indicator framework'. New in this edition is an assessment of trends for the indicator set (Table 9.2.2), and an explanation of how trends were assessed follows.

Data for some indicators are disaggregated by population subgroups, such as age, sex, Indigenous status, or income quintile. Other indicators are presented as time series. Decisions around how data are presented largely depend on what data are available, the quality of these data, and what will be most informative for the reader. Maintaining consistency of data presentation over time is also a priority.

Indicator results

Table 9.2.2 provides an overview of all indicators and an assessment of trends. Indicator results are then presented by domain, together with a summary of key results.

Assessment of trends

Trend data are presented in the figures wherever possible. Where a trend series is not provided, the commentary usually includes a reference to earlier years' data if this is meaningful.





Where 5 years or more of good-quality trend data are available for at least 3 data points, Table 9.2.2 lists trends as being favourable, unfavourable or unchanged. 'Good quality data' should meet, as far as possible, minimum criteria for accuracy, completeness and comparability (see the AIHW's Metadata Online Registry for more information on data quality: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/480742>).

A favourable trend contributes to greater wellbeing and might mean that the indicator is declining (such as homelessness rates). Where there is a longer time series, it is used in the assessment. So, a trend may appear as favourable or unfavourable in the short term, but be given a contrary assessment in the table, based on a longer time series.

Where sufficient data are available, but the trend direction cannot be confidently determined (due to data quality or other issues), an assessment of 'no clear trend' is made. Changes in definitions can be problematic for determining trends. Further, changes in government policies and programs may mean that some comparisons cannot be made with earlier years. If sufficient good-quality trend data are not available, an assessment of 'no data/insufficient data' is made.

Table 9.2.2: Indicators of Australia's welfare—trend assessment

| Domain/ sub-domain | Indicator number | Indicator | Time period for trend assessment | Trend ^(a) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| WELLBEING | | | | |
| Material living conditions | 1 | Purchasing power | 1987–2016 | Favourable |
| | 2 | Income inequality | 2003–04 to 2013–14 | Unfavourable |
| | 3 | Adequate housing | 2007–08 to 2013–14 | No change |
| Work | 4 | Employment to population ratio | 1997–2017 | No clear trend ^(b) |
| | 5 | Employees working 50 hours or more | 2004–2017 | Favourable |
| Skills and learning | 6 | Non-school qualification | 2009–2016 | Favourable |
| | 7 | Lifelong learning | .. | .. |
| Health and vitality | 8 | Disability-free life expectancy | 2003–2015 | Favourable |
| | 9 | Life satisfaction | .. | No data/ insufficient data |
| Personal safety | 10 | Crime victimisation | 2008–09 to 2015–16 | Favourable ^(c) |
| | 11 | Perceptions of safety in the community | 2006–2014 | Favourable |
| Community engagement | 12 | Level of generalised trust | 2006–2014 | No change |
| | 13 | Voter enrolment | 2010–2016 | Favourable |





Table 9.2.2 (continued): Indicators of Australia's welfare—trend assessment

| Domain/ sub-domain | Indicator number | Indicator | Time period for trend assessment | Trend ^(a) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---|--|--|
| Environment | 14 | Air quality | 1998–2015 | Favourable |
| | 15 | Greenhouse gas emissions | 2000–2016 | Favourable |
| DETERMINANTS | | | | |
| Material resources | 16 | Household income | 1994–95 to 2013–14 | Favourable |
| | 17 | Access to emergency funds | .. | No data/ insufficient data |
| | 18 | Housing security | .. | .. |
| Personal resources | 19 | Psychological resilience | 2001 to 2014–15 | No change ^(d) |
| | 20 | Self-assessed health status | 2004–05 to 2014–15 | No change |
| | 21 | Functional status | 2003–2015 | Favourable |
| Family relationships | 22 | Family cohesion | .. | No data/ insufficient data ^(e) |
| | 23 | Partner violence | .. | No data/ insufficient data ^(f) |
| Social engagement | 24 | Social connectedness | 2006–2014 | No change |
| | 25 | Adults who volunteer | 2006–2014 | Unfavourable |
| | 26 | Internet access | 2006–07 to 2014–15 | Favourable |
| Learning potential | 27 | School readiness | 2009–2015 | Favourable |
| | 28 | Year 12 attainment | 2005–2016 | Favourable |
| WELFARE SERVICES PERFORMANCE | | | | |
| Welfare services outcomes | 29 | Homelessness | 2001–2011 | No clear trend |
| | 30 | Lower income rental households in housing stress | 2005–06 to 2013–14 | Unfavourable |
| | 31 | Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions | 2004–05 to 2014–15 | Favourable |
| | 32 | Labour force participation for people with disability | 2003–2015 | No change |
| | 33 | Social participation for people with disability | 2003–2015 | No change |
| | 34 | Jobless families | 2005–2016 | No change |
| | 35 | Long-term unemployment ratio | 2004–2017 | Unfavourable |
| | 36 | Youth unemployment rate | 2004–2017 | Unfavourable |





Table 9.2.2 (continued): Indicators of Australia's welfare—trend assessment

| Domain/ sub-domain | Indicator number | Indicator | Time period for trend assessment | Trend ^(a) |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| | 37 | Older people with care needs supported | 2003–2015 | Favourable |
| | 38 | Safe return home for children in out-of-home care | .. | .. |
| Access | 39 | Waiting times for social housing | .. | No data/ insufficient data ^(g) |
| | 40 | Difficulty accessing child care | .. | No data/ insufficient data ^(h) |
| | 41 | Unmet demand for homelessness services | 2011–12 to 2015–16 | No clear trend ⁽ⁱ⁾ |
| Responsiveness | 42 | Satisfaction with services | .. | No data/ insufficient data |
| Efficiency | 43 | Cost per service output | .. | .. |
| | 44 | Management expense ratio | .. | .. |
| Safety and quality | 45 | Compliance with service standards | .. | No data/ insufficient data |
| | 46 | Safety and security of children and young people in out-of-home care | 2010–11 to 2015–16 | No change |
| Effectiveness | 47 | Job seekers off benefits after participation in employment services | .. | No data/ insufficient data ^(j) |
| | 48 | Young people in detention attending education/training | 2011–12 to 2015–16 | Favourable |
| | 49 | Repeat periods of homelessness | .. | No data/ insufficient data ^(k) |
| Coordination | 50 | No summary indicators defined | .. | .. |
| OTHER SECTORS | | | | |
| | 51 | Police operational staffing levels | 2009–10 to 2015–16 | No change |
| | 52 | Access to primary care practitioners | 2011–2015 | Favourable |
| | 53 | Young people not in education, employment or training | 2005 to 2016 | No clear trend ^(l) |
| | 54 | Emergency services response time | .. | No data/ insufficient data |





Table 9.2.2 (continued): Indicators of Australia's welfare—trend assessment

| CONTEXT ^(m) | |
|------------------------|--|
| 55 | Population size and growth |
| 56 | Population ageing and dependency ratio |
| 57 | Overseas born population |
| 58 | Housing tenure |
| 59 | Government welfare expenditure |
| 60 | Welfare workforce |
| 61 | Economic conditions |

- (a) Favourable = trend moving in desired direction; Unfavourable = trend moving contrary to desired direction; No change = no movement in the trend; No clear trend = sufficient data are available to assess a trend but the trend cannot be determined with confidence due to potential data quality or confounding issues; No data/insufficient data = trend not assessed due to no trend data being available or insufficient data points over at least 5 years; .. = not applicable.
- (b) Continuing a trend that was evident in the late 1970s, the employment to population ratio has risen for women and fallen for men. Overall, there is little change, with a slightly unfavourable trend for all people over the last 10 years and a slightly favourable trend over the last 20 years.
- (c) The crime victimisation rate is declining for most types of serious personal and household crime.
- (d) Trend is an age-standardised rate for high or very high levels (combined) of psychological distress.
- (e) The family cohesion variable in the Longitudinal Survey of Australian Children is not recommended for trend analysis.
- (f) Partner violence data for 2016 are expected to be available in late 2017.
- (g) Trend data on waiting times for social housing are impacted by state and territory variation in wait list management over time which, together with changes to core systems in 2014–15, impact comparability of data between years.
- (h) Comparison with previous surveys for the variable additional days of child care required in the ABS survey of Childhood education and care is not recommended.
- (i) Interpretation of the trend is difficult due to changes in service delivery models in some jurisdictions.
- (j) Changes in employment programs impact on the comparability of trend data.
- (k) A trend assessment cannot be made due to data quality issues with data prior to 2012–13.
- (l) The trend is favourable for 15–19-year-olds but unfavourable for 20–24-year-olds.
- (m) No trend assessment is made for context indicators.

Wellbeing domain—indicator results

This domain presents indicators of our national wellbeing, reflecting the breadth and complexity of this concept. Over time, the domain will indicate, it is hoped, our progress towards better lives and greater happiness. The domain will highlight our collective strengths and weaknesses and point to areas for improvement. See Box 9.2.2 for key findings from the wellbeing domain.





Box 9.2.2: Key results—wellbeing domain

Results from the initial measurement of wellbeing against the new indicator set show that:

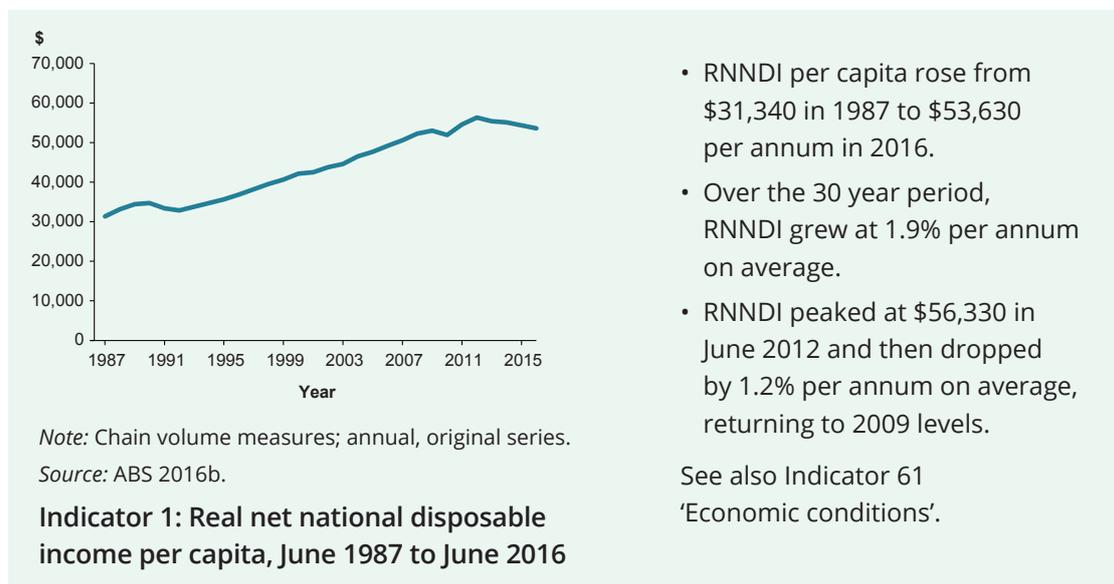
- Real net national disposable income per capita rose steadily over the 30 years to June 2016 but has dropped since 2012.
- While the distribution of income in Australia has shown little change in recent years, income inequality has risen since the mid-1990s as measured by the Gini coefficient.
- Achieving a healthy work–life balance can be difficult: 20% of men and 7% of women in paid employment worked 50 hours or more per week in 2015. The rates have declined from 26% and 8%, respectively, in 2004 but are high compared with rates in some European and Nordic countries.
- Nearly two-thirds of Australians rate their overall satisfaction with life as high. Internationally, in 2016, Australia ranked 9th out of 38 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries on life satisfaction.
- Australians are living longer without disability—years of life lived without disability in 2015 had increased since 2003 by 3.9 years for males, to 63 years, and by 3.0 years for females, to 65.2 years.
- Crime victimisation fell between 2008–09 and 2015–16 for most types of serious crime, such as physical assault and malicious property damage. Rates for malicious property damage more than halved over the period (11.1% down to 4.8%). Sexual assault rates have not changed since 2009.
- Our perceptions of safety have improved, although there are still substantial differences between the sexes. In 2014, 72% of men reported they felt safe walking alone in their local area after dark compared with just 34% of women.
- Education and skill levels have been increasing over time in the population, particularly for women. The proportion of women aged 35–44 with non-school qualifications increased from 61% in 2009 to 73% in 2015.
- Our air quality is relatively high. The concentration of fine particulate matter in Australia's atmosphere is lower than the OECD average and has been dropping gradually over time.
- More than 1 in 4 of us (28%) somewhat or strongly disagree that most people can be trusted.





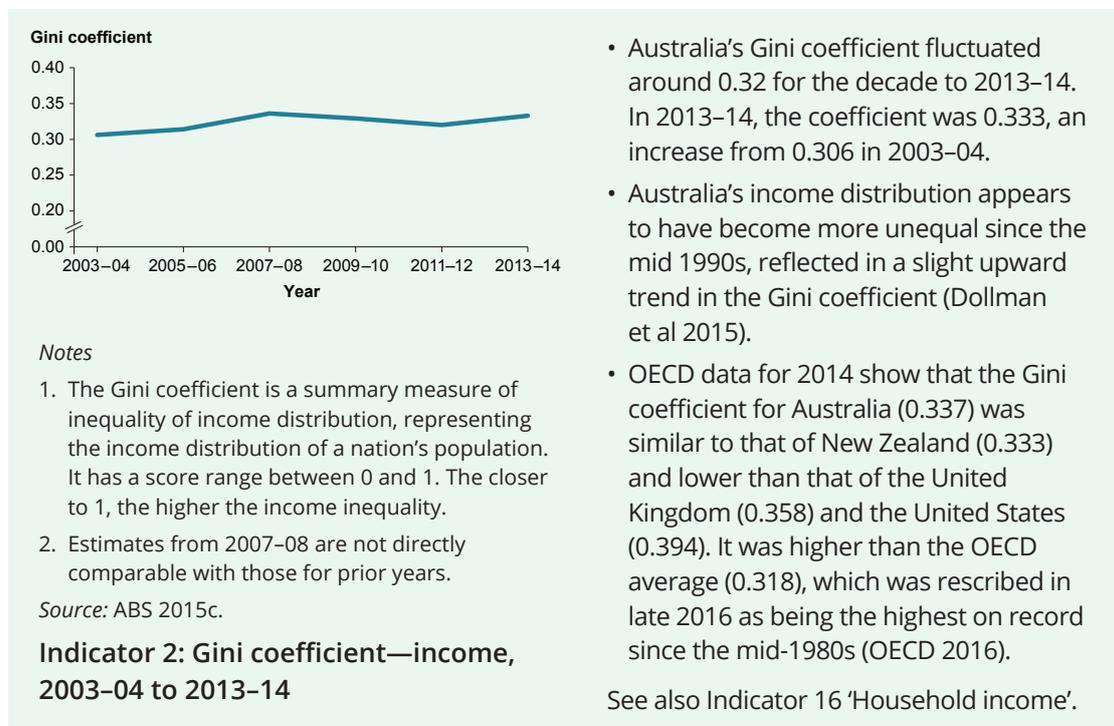
Material living conditions: Purchasing power

Definition: Real net national disposable income (RNNDI) per capita.



Material living conditions: Income inequality

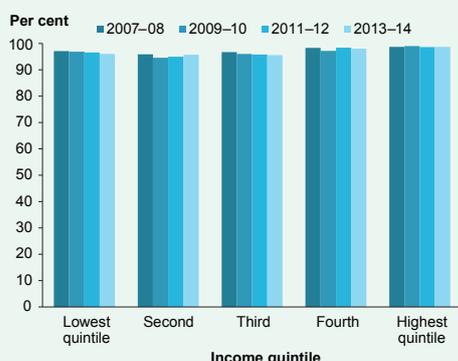
Definition: The Gini coefficient.





Material living conditions: Adequate housing

Definition: Households that do not require extra bedrooms (%)—Housing utilisation (measured using the Canadian Occupancy Standard) by equivalised disposable household income.



Notes

1. Data are for households who either do not require any extra bedrooms or that have at least one bedroom spare.

Source: ABS 2015d.

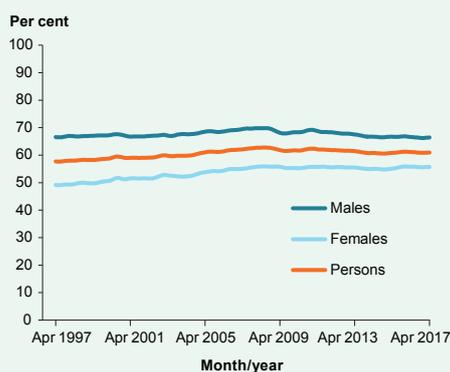
Indicator 3: Households that do not require extra bedrooms, by equivalised disposable household income quintiles, 2007-08 to 2013-14

- In 2013-14, most households had enough bedrooms. However, households in lower income quintiles were less likely to have enough or spare bedrooms (96% for the first, second and third quintiles; 98% for the fourth quintile; and 99% for the highest income quintile).
- This situation has changed little over the 7 years to 2013-14.
- In 2013-14, renter households were less likely than households that owned or were buying their own home to have enough or spare bedrooms (94% compared with 98%).

More information: Chapter 6.1 'Social housing' and Chapter 6.3 'The changing shape of housing in Australia'.

Work: Employment to population ratio

Definition: The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the Australian population aged 15 and over.



Note: Trend is a smoothed, seasonally adjusted series of estimates. Denominator is the population aged 15 years and over and includes the employed, unemployed and people not in the labour force.

Source: ABS 2017b.

Indicator 4: Employment to population ratio, Australia, 1997 to 2017

- Over the last 20 years, the percentage of the Australian population that is employed has risen slightly, from 58% to 61%.
- The employment to population ratio has changed little for men, at 67%. By contrast, it rose for women from 49% to nearly 56% between 1997 and 2017.
- The ratio peaked at 63% in mid-2008. The highest rate for men was 70% and for women, 56%, both recorded in 2008.
- The employment to population ratio is a high-level summary measure. It does not reflect hours worked, types of employment, employment preferences, or job security.

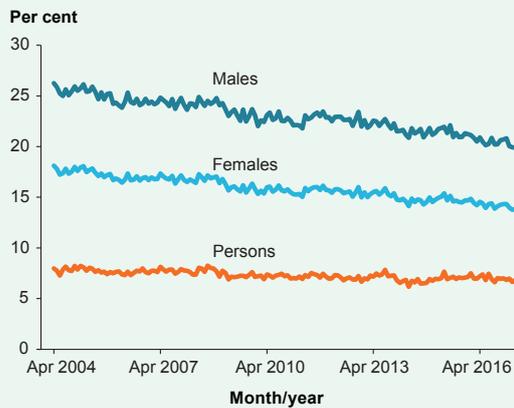
More information: Chapter 4.2 'Key employment trends'.





Work: Employees working 50 hours or more

Definition: Hours usually worked—proportion of employees working 50 or more hours per week, people aged 15 and over.



Note: Employed persons who usually worked 50 hours or more in all jobs.

Source: ABS 2017d.

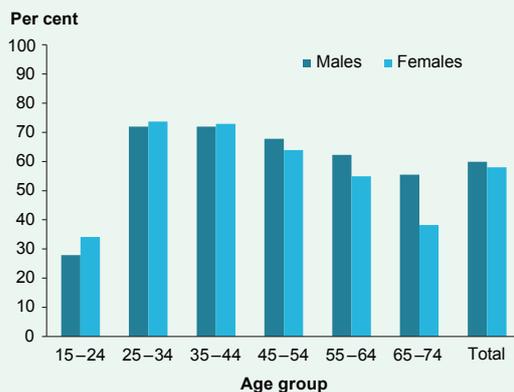
Indicator 5: Employed people 15 years and over working 50 hours or more per week, 2004 to 2017

- Working 50 hours or more per week may affect wellbeing. So, too, can underemployment and a mismatch between desired and actual hours worked.
- About 14% of the population were working 50 hours or more per week in April 2017. One in 5 (20%) males and 1 in 14 (7%) females were working these hours.
- The rates have decreased over time, from 26% for males and 8% for females in January 2004.
- OECD data show that Australia has one of the highest rates for this indicator. It is similar to the rates for New Zealand and the United Kingdom, but lower than Japan. Rates are much lower in many European and Nordic countries, and in Canada (OECD 2017b).

More information: Chapter 4.1 'The changing nature of work and worker wellbeing'.

Skills and learning: Non-school qualification

Definition: The proportion of people aged 15–74 with non-school qualifications.



Source: ABS 2016d.

Indicator 6: People aged 15–74 with a non-school qualification, by age group and sex

- In 2016, 59% of the Australian population aged 15–74 held a non-school qualification, such as a university degree or vocational education certificate.
- The percentage was slightly higher for males (60%) than females (58%).
- Education levels have been rising gradually over time in the population. Between 2009 and 2016, for example, the proportion of the population aged 15–74 with non-school qualifications increased by 3.9 percentage points.
- The gains have been more marked for females. The largest differences over time were for females aged 35–44, 12 percentage points, from 61% in 2009 to 73% in 2016.

More information: Chapter 3.4 'Tertiary education'.



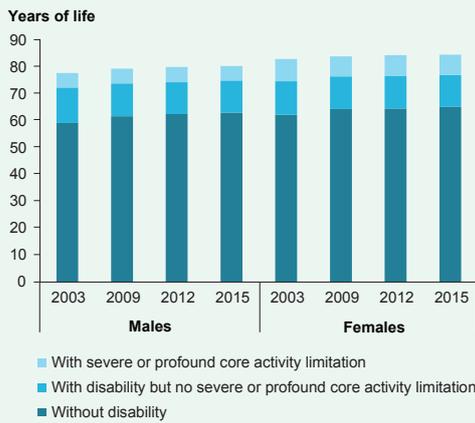


Skills and learning

Indicator 7: Lifelong learning—no indicator defined. See Chapter 9.1 'The *Australia's welfare* indicator framework', Box 9.1.2 for more information.

Health and vitality: Disability-free life expectancy

Definition: Disability-free life expectancy at birth.



Source: AIHW 2017.

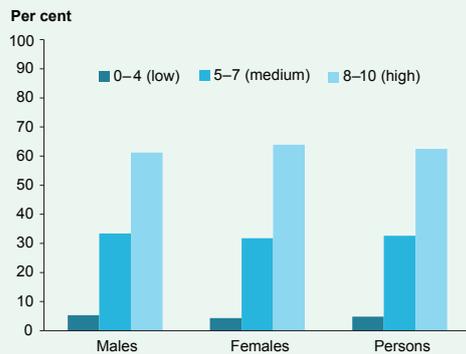
Indicator 8: Expected years of life at birth, by sex, 2003, 2009, 2012, 2015

- A boy born in 2015 can expect to live, on average, 80.4 years and a girl, 84.5 years. This is 2.6 and 1.7 extra years for males and females, respectively, compared with 2003.
- On average, boys born in 2015 can expect to live about 63 years without disability, 11.9 years with disability (but no severe or profound core activity limitation), and a further 5.4 years with severe or profound core activity limitation.
- The equivalent figures for girls born in 2015 are 65.2, 11.8 and 7.5 years.
- Years of life lived without disability have increased by about 2% for both males and females since 2003 (3.9 years for males and 3.0 years for females).

More information: Chapter 8.1 'People with disability'.

Health and vitality: Life satisfaction

Definition: Overall life satisfaction scores for people aged 15 and over (%).



Source: ABS 2015b.

Indicator 9: Overall life satisfaction score in score ranges, people aged 15 and over, by sex, 2014

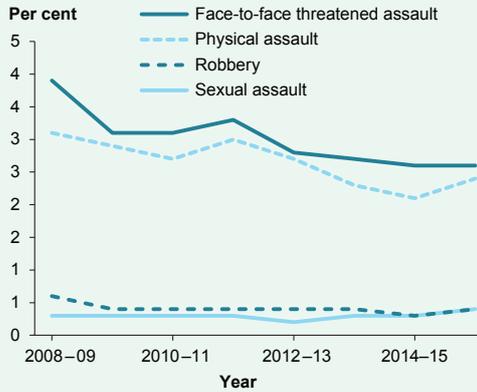
- In 2014, similar proportions of males and females rated their overall life satisfaction as low (5.3% and 4.3%, respectively); medium (33% and 32%) or high (61% and 64%).
- The average life satisfaction score on a scale of 0 to 10 was 7.6.
- People aged 75 and over were more likely to rate their life satisfaction as high (72%) than people aged 15–24 (63%).
- In 2016, Australia ranked ninth out of 35 countries on this measure, and higher than the OECD average. Australia's average score changed little over 2013–2016 (OECD 2017a).





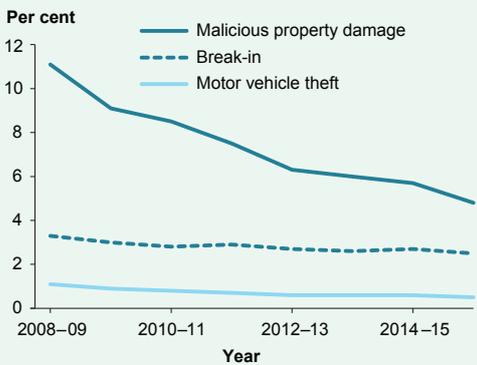
Personal safety: Crime victimisation

Definition: Rate (%) who experienced selected personal and household crime in the last 12 months, people aged 15 and over.



Source: ABS 2017a.

Indicator 10a: Victimization rate, selected personal crimes, 2008-09 to 2015-16



Source: ABS 2017a.

Indicator 10b: Victimization rate, selected household crimes, 2008-09 to 2015-16

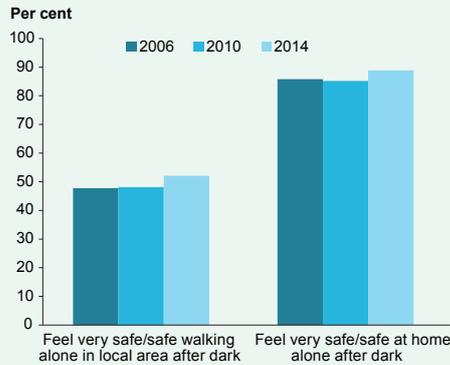
- Household and personal crime victimisation rates generally fell between 2008-09 and 2015-16. However, the sexual assault rate did not, remaining stable over the period (0.3%).
- Rates for malicious property damage more than halved over the period (11.1% down to 4.8%).
- Data from the ABS General Social Survey also show a drop in crime victimisation rates. In the 12 months leading up to the survey, rates fell from 11% in 2006 to 8.0% in 2014 for threatened or actual physical violence, and from 9.4% in 2006 to 7.1% in 2014 for attempted or actual break-in (ABS 2015b).





Personal safety: Perceptions of safety in the community

Definition: The proportion of adults who report feeling very safe or safe walking alone after dark/alone at home after dark.



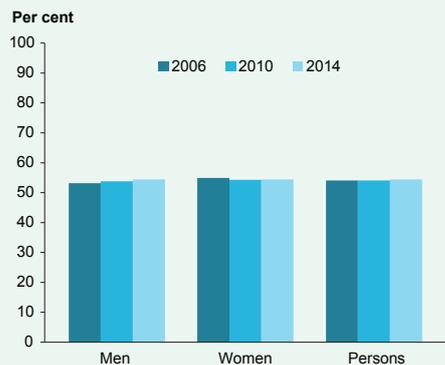
Source: ABS 2015b.

Indicator 11: Adults who report feeling very safe or safe walking alone after dark/being alone at home after dark, 2006, 2010 and 2014

- Perhaps reflecting the results for Indicator 10, adults reported feeling safer in their community in 2014 than in earlier years. More than half (52%) reported feeling very safe or safe walking alone in their local area after dark, compared with 48% in 2006.
- Similarly, the rates for feeling very safe or safe at home alone after dark also improved, from 86% in 2006 to 89% in 2014.
- While improvements were seen for both sexes, men feel much safer in their community than women. In 2014, 72% of men reported that they felt safe walking alone in their local area after dark compared with just 34% of women.

Community engagement: Level of generalised trust

Definition: Proportion of adults who somewhat agree or strongly agree that most people can be trusted.



Source: ABS 2015b.

Indicator 12: Adults who somewhat agree or strongly agree that most people can be trusted, by sex, 2006, 2010 and 2014

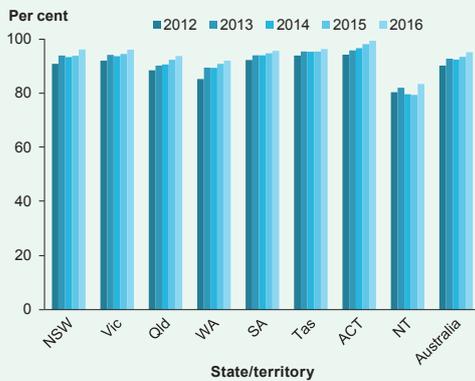
- Levels of generalised trust did not change between 2006 and 2014, with about 54% of adults strongly agreeing or somewhat agreeing that most people could be trusted.
- Rates were similar for men and women.
- More than one-quarter (28%) of adults in 2014 somewhat or strongly disagreed that most people could be trusted.





Community engagement: Voter enrolment

Definition: Proportion of eligible Australian adults enrolled to vote.



Note: As at 30 June each year.

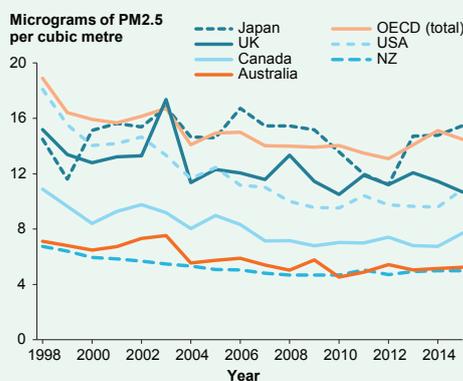
Source: AEC 2017.

Indicator 13: Eligible Australian adults enrolled to vote, by state and territory, 2012 to 2016

- The proportion of eligible Australians aged 18 and over who are enrolled to vote has risen since 2012, from 91% to 95% in 2016.
- The increase was seen in all jurisdictions, with the ACT having the highest enrolled population (99%) and the NT the lowest (84%) in 2016.
- Federal elections in 2013 and 2016 may explain higher rates of increase in those years.
- As at 31 December 2016, more than 800,000 eligible Australian citizens were not on the electoral roll.
- Nationally, the proportion of adults enrolled to vote is higher for women (51%) than men (49%).

Environment: Air quality

Definition: Mean population exposure to PM2.5 micrograms per cubic metre.



Notes

1. PM2.5 is fine particulate matter that is less than 2.5 microns in diameter. The major components of particulate matter are sulphate, nitrates, ammonia, sodium chloride, black carbon, mineral dust and water.
2. The underlying PM2.5 concentrations estimates have been derived using satellite observations and chemical transport models, calibrated against ground-based measurements.

Source: OECD 2017b.

Indicator 14: Micrograms of PM2.5 per cubic metre, 1998 to 2015

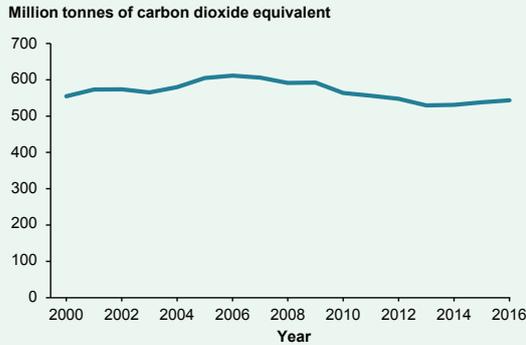
- Australia has comparatively good air quality compared with selected OECD countries and the OECD as a whole.
- Australia's concentration of PM2.5 per cubic metre in 2015 (5.2 micrograms) was about one third that of the OECD average (15 micrograms).
- While there have been some fluctuations, the concentration of PM2.5 has dropped in Australia since 1998, from 7.1 to 5.2 micrograms of PM2.5 per cubic metre in 2015.
- All Australia's capital cities have very good air quality, based on assessment of PM2.5, according to findings of the State of the Environment 2016 report (Department of the Environment and Energy 2017a).





Environment: Greenhouse gas emissions

Definition: Greenhouse gas emissions—million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂-e).



Notes

1. National inventory total (including the land sector).
2. Estimates are based on the Kyoto Protocol classification system (Cancun Agreement quantified economy-wide emission reduction target (QEERT)) and are used to track progress towards Australia's 2020 emission reduction target. See also Department of the Environment and Energy 2017b.

Source: Department of the Environment and Energy 2017b.

Indicator 15: Greenhouse gas emissions, million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, 2000 to 2016

- Australia's greenhouse gas emissions have dropped by 2% since 2000 to 543.3 million tonnes (Mt) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-e) in the year to December 2016.
- In the year to December 2016, the energy sector contributed most emissions (79%), followed by agriculture (13%), industrial processes and product use (6%), and waste (2%) (Department of the Environment and Energy 2017b).
- Australia's emissions per capita and per dollar of gross domestic product (GDP) have declined over the last 27 years, reducing by 24% and 39% respectively since 2000 (Department of the Environment and Energy 2017b).





Determinants domain—indicator results

The determinants domain focuses on those factors that influence health and welfare and, potentially, demand for welfare services; that is, they can be risk factors for needing welfare support. The determinants indicators are closely related to the wellbeing indicators. See Box 9.2.3 for key findings from the determinants domain.

Box 9.2.3: Key results—determinants domain

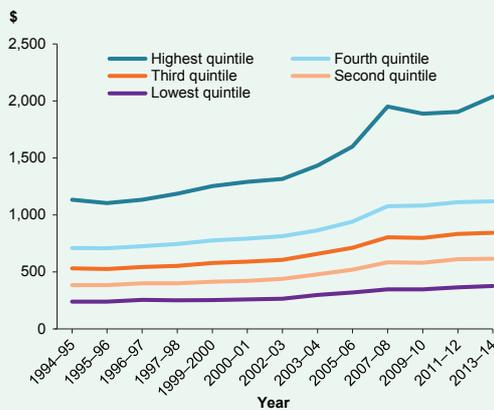
- The prevalence of disability has decreased for all types of disability, from 20% in 2003 to 17% in 2015, as well as for disability with severe and profound core limitation (from 6.2% to 5.4%) (age standardised rates).
- In terms of social connectedness, 95% of the adult population could get support in times of crisis, and 85% could get access to emergency funds in a hurry.
- About one-third of people living in the lowest income households reported they could not get access to emergency funds quickly compared with 2% of people living in the highest income households.
- Around 86% of families report good to excellent family cohesion.
- In 2016, 89% of 20–24-year-olds had completed Year 12 or Certificate III, up from 80% in 2005, and 85% in 2012.
- Household internet access has been increasing over time, and is now at about 86%.
- One in 5 children were developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains in 2015. There is improvement for Indigenous children but the rates are still twice as high as for non-Indigenous children.
- A gradient towards increased disadvantage with increasing remoteness persists. Completion rates for Year 12 decline with increasing remoteness, as does internet access.





Material resources: Household income

Definition: Average weekly household income adjusted for the number of household members.



Note: Intervals between surveys have varied over time so trends should be interpreted with caution. From 2005-06, the survey of income and housing was run every 2 years. Prior to that, it was generally run every year.

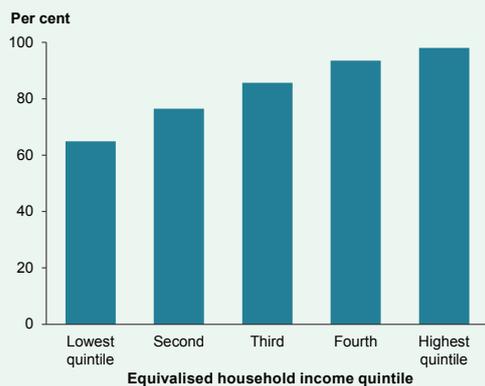
Source: ABS 2016e.

Indicator 16: Equivalent weekly household income, by income quintile, 1994-95 to 2013-14 (constant 2013-14 dollars)

- Equivalent weekly household income has risen for every quintile since 1994-95.
- The highest quintile had the highest growth of 80%, from 1994-95 to 2013-14.
- The growth rates for all other quintiles showed similar trends over the same period; however, since 2003-04, the gap has widened somewhat between each quintile level.
- The difference between the highest quintile and the lowest quintile nearly doubled between 1994-95 and 2013-14.

Material resources: Access to emergency funds

Definition: The proportion of people aged 18 and over able to raise \$2,000 in a week for something important.



Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 2014-15 National Health Survey (TableBuilder).

Indicator 17: Ability to raise \$2,000 in a week for something important, people aged 18 and over, by equivalent household income quintile, 2014-15

- Based on questions asked in the ABS 2014-15 National Health Survey, 85% of people aged 18 and over could raise \$2,000 in a week for something important.
- In contrast, lower income households reportedly had more difficulty in raising emergency funds at short notice. About one-third (35%) of people living in the lowest income households reported they could not do so. This compares with just 2% of people living in the highest income households.
- Similar results were reported for 2011-12. This suggests that the level of financial vulnerability for low-income households has not changed substantially in 4 years.



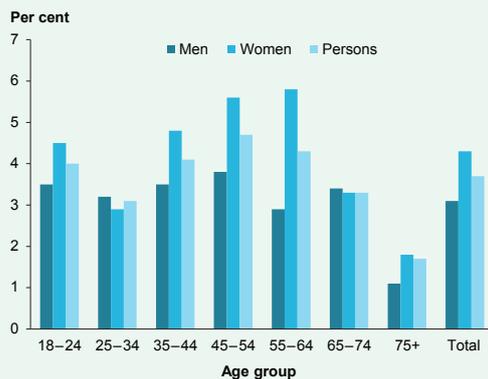


Material resources: Housing security

Indicator 18: No indicator defined. See Chapter 9.1 'The *Australia's welfare* indicator framework' for more information.

Personal resources: Psychological resilience

Definition: [Proxy used] The proportion of adults with very high levels of psychological distress as measured by the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale—10 items (K10).



Note: The K10 is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on 10 questions about negative emotional states in the 4 weeks before being interviewed.

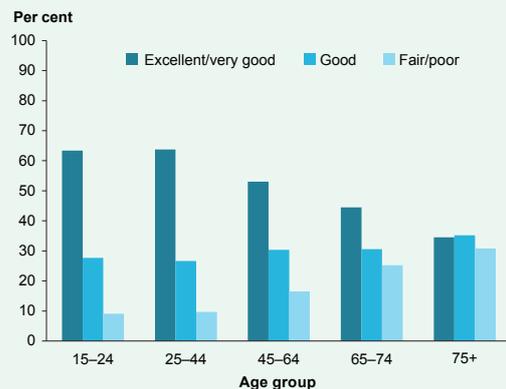
Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 2015e.

Indicator 19: Adults with very high levels of psychological distress, by age group and sex, 2014-15

- In 2014-15, 3.7% of adults had very high levels of psychological distress.
- Women (4.3%) were more likely than men (3.1%) to have very high levels of psychological distress, with women aged 55-64 having the highest rate (5.8%).
- Age-standardised rates of high or very high levels of psychological distress (combined) have not changed significantly between 2001 (13%) and 2014-15 (12%).
- Rates of high or very high psychological distress were more than twice as high for adults living in low socioeconomic areas (18%) than for adults in high socioeconomic areas (7%) (ABS 2015f).

Personal resources: Health status (self-assessed)

Definition: The proportion of people aged 15 and over who self-assess their health as excellent or very good.



Source: ABS 2015e.

Indicator 20: Self-assessed health status, by age group, 2014-15

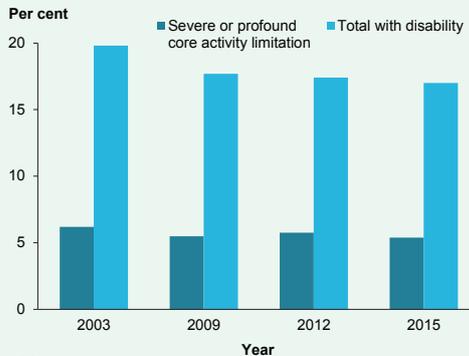
- In 2014-15, 56% of Australians aged 15 or over described their health as excellent or very good.
- Younger people were more likely than older people to rate their health as excellent or very good—63% of people aged 15-24 compared with 35% of people aged 75 or over.
- The proportion of people who described their health status as excellent or very good in 2014-15 was similar to the rate in 2004-05.
- Self-assessed health status was slightly higher for females (58%) than males (55%).





Personal resources: Functional status

Definition: [Proxy used] Disability prevalence rate (expressed as age-standardised rate).



Notes

1. Rates have been directly age-standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001.
2. The change between the 2003 and 2009 surveys, being a six year period, should be compared with caution with change between the later surveys run at 3 year intervals.

Source: ABS 2016c.

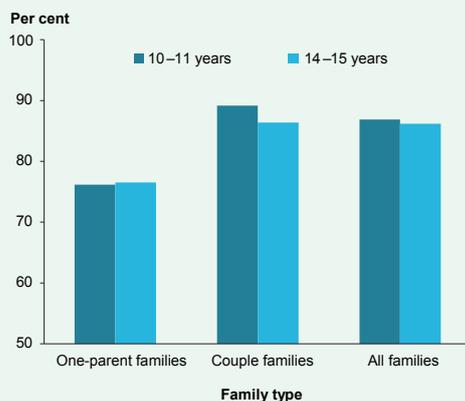
Indicator 21: Age-standardised prevalence of severe or profound core activity limitation, and all with disability, 2003, 2009, 2012 and 2015

- After adjusting for age structure changes, the proportion of people with disability fell from 20% in 2003 to 17% in 2015.
- Over the same period, the proportion of people with severe or profound core activity limitation also fell, from 6.2% to 5.4%.
- Total disability prevalence was the same for males and females (17%). For people with severe or profound core activity limitation, the rates were 5.2% for males and 5.6% for females.

More information: Chapter 8.1 'People with disability'.

Family relationships: Family cohesion

Definition: The proportion of families with children aged 10–11 and 14–15 who reported 'good', 'very good' or 'excellent' family cohesion.



Note: Family cohesion is a measure of family functioning and is defined in the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children as the ability of family members to get along with one another. The primary carer answers the relevant survey question on behalf of the family.

Source: AIHW analysis of DSS, AIFS & ABS 2016.

Indicator 22: Families with good, very good or excellent family cohesion, families with children aged 10–11 and 14–15, by family type, 2014–15

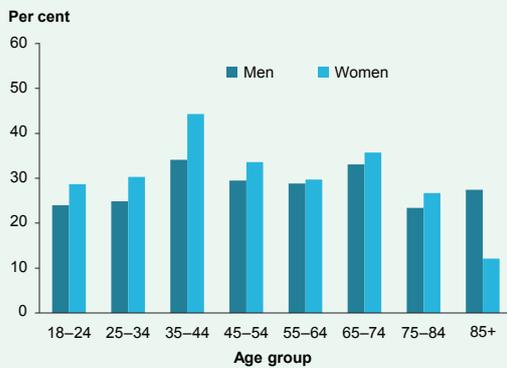
- According to *Growing up in Australia: The Longitudinal Study of Australian Children* (Wave 6), family cohesion was 'good', 'very good' or 'excellent' in the majority of families with children of both age groups—87% for families with children aged 10–11 and 86% for families with children aged 14–15.
- These results are very similar to those reported for 2012–13.
- A higher proportion of couple families than one parent families reported high levels of family cohesion (89% versus 76% for families with children aged 10–11 and 86% versus 77% for families with children aged 14–15).





Social engagement: Adults who volunteer

Definition: The proportion of people who performed voluntary work at least once in the year.



Note: Voluntary work is unpaid help, willingly provided to an organisation or group.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 2015b.

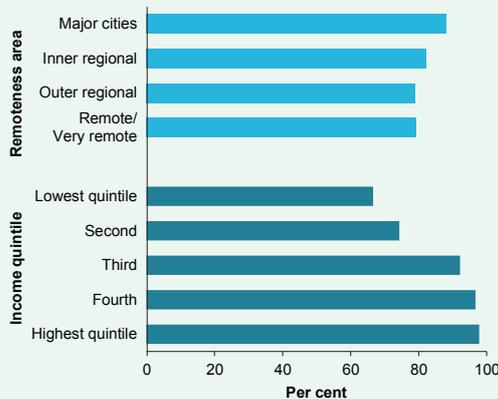
Indicator 25: Adults who volunteer, by age group and sex, 2014

- In 2014, about 5.4 million people aged 18 and over (31% of adults) worked voluntarily for an organisation in the previous 12 months.
- This rate has declined since 2010 (36%) and is lower than in 2006 (34%).
- There were slightly more female than male volunteers (33% and 29%, respectively). Rates were higher for women than men in every age group, except for people aged 85 and over (27% males and 12% females).
- The proportion of people who did voluntary work was highest among people aged 35–44 (39%). Rates for men and women were also highest in this age group (34% and 44%, respectively).

More information: Chapter 4.4 'Working for free—volunteers in Australia'.

Social engagement: Internet access

Definition: [Household access is used as a proxy for personal access.] The proportion of households that have internet access at home.



Note: Estimates presented for 2014–15 are not directly comparable with estimates for previous surveys which allowed the identification of the type of internet connection.

Source: ABS 2016f.

Indicator 26: Households with internet access at home, by remoteness area and by equivalised disposable household income, 2014–15

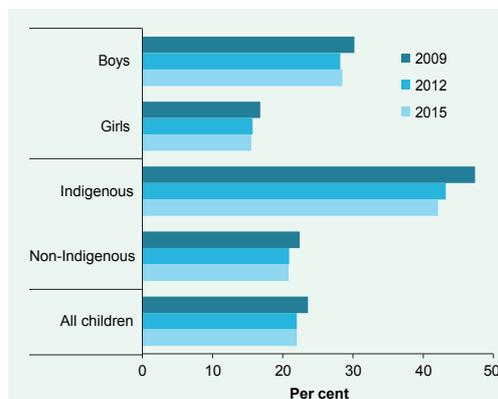
- Nearly 86% of Australian households had internet access at home in 2014–15, up from 67% in 2007–08.
- Access was higher in *Major cities* (88%) and *Inner regional* areas (82%) than in the more remote parts of Australia (79% for both *Outer regional* and *Remote/Very remote* areas).
- Internet access at home has generally increased for all Australians. However there is still a sharp gradient in access across household income levels. It ranges from 67% among households in the lowest equivalised disposable income quintile to 98% among households in the highest quintile.





Learning potential: School readiness

Definition: The proportion of children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains of the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC).



Source: DET 2016.

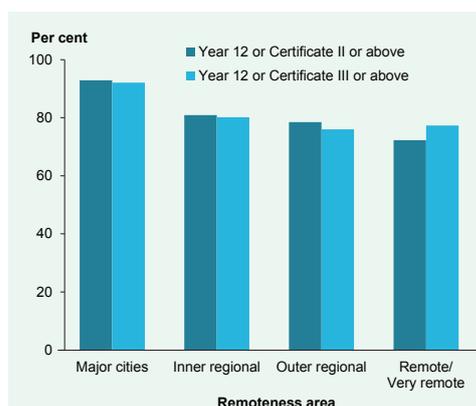
Indicator 27: Children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains of the AEDC, by sex and Indigenous status, 2009, 2012 and 2015

- In 2015, about 1 in 5 (22%) children were developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains. This was the same as in 2012 and a small improvement on 2009 (24%).
- Boys were almost twice as likely to be developmentally vulnerable on this measure (around 29%) as girls (around 16%).
- Indigenous children were twice as likely to be developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains as non-Indigenous children (around 42% compared with around 21%, respectively).
- The rate of developmental vulnerability of Indigenous children has fallen, from 47% in 2009 to 42% in 2015.

More information: Chapter 2.2 'Transition to primary school' and Chapter 7.4 'Closing the gap in education'.

Learning potential: Year 12 attainment

Definition: The proportion of young people aged 20–24 who have completed Year 12 or gained a qualification at the Australian Qualifications Framework Certificate II/III or above.



Source: ABS 2016d.

Indicator 28: Completion of Year 12 or Certificate II/III or above, people aged 20–24, by remoteness area, 2016

- In 2016, 90% of people aged 20–24 had completed Year 12 or Certificate II or above, and 89% had completed Year 12 or Certificate III or above. These percentages were up from 81% and 80% in 2005, and 86% and 85% in 2012, respectively.
- Completion rates were higher for women than for men—92% compared with 89% for attainment of Year 12 or Certificate II or above and 90% compared with 87% for attainment of Year 12 or Certificate III or above.
- Completion rates decreased with increasing remoteness, from 93% and 92% in *Major cities* for attainment of Year 12 or Certificate II or above, and Year 12 or Certificate III or above, to 72% and 77% in *Remote/Very remote* areas.

More information: Chapter 3.2 'School retention and completion' and Chapter 7.4 'Closing the gap in education'.





Welfare services performance domain—indicator results

A role of welfare payments and services is to provide a 'safety net' for people who experience disadvantage on a short- or long-term basis. This domain reports on the extent to which the major services, supports, payments and interventions contribute to providing an adequate level of support and achieving better welfare outcomes for Australians. The pathways between welfare support and long-term outcomes are not direct; therefore, these indicators can provide only high-level insights about likely impacts on individuals. See Box 9.2.4 for key findings from the determinants domain.

Box 9.2.4: Key results—welfare services performance

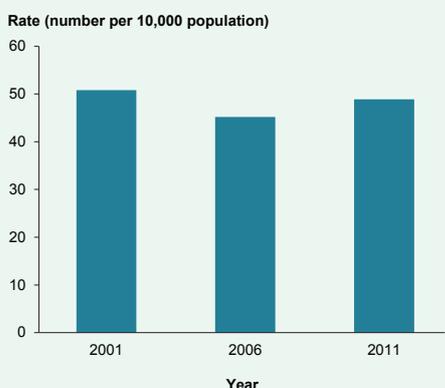
- In 2015, most people (94%) aged 15–64 with disability had participated in social activities away from home in the last 3 months. The majority of people with disability aged 65 and over reported that their needs were fully met (67%) in 2015.
- More than 98% of young people in youth justice detention were in education and/or training. The level of school-aged attendance for this population group increased over the period from 2010–11 to 2014–15.
- The proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions dropped from 27% in 2004–05 to 21% in 2014–15, with improvements seen across all remoteness areas.
- Satisfaction with particular services ranged from 67% for clients of Centrelink to 80% for community housing clients.
- After a period of improving rates between 2004 and 2008, there has been an upward trend for the male and female long-term and youth unemployment rates from late 2008/early 2009.
- There were 1.4 million jobless families in Australia in 2016, representing 22% of families. Over half a million children aged under 15 (13% of all children in this age group) were living in jobless families.
- One in 2 (50%) lower income rental households were spending more than 30% of their income on housing in 2013–14, with this figure rising since 2005–06 (42%).





Welfare services outcomes: Homelessness

Definition: The number of homeless people per 10,000 population.



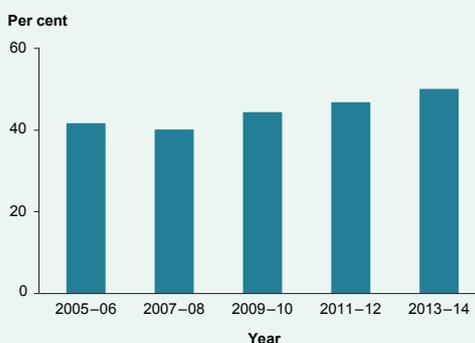
Source: ABS 2012.

Indicator 29: Homelessness rate, number per 10,000 population, 2001, 2006 and 2011

- In 2011, the homelessness rate was 49 people per 10,000 population as enumerated in the Census.
 - The 2011 rate increased by 8% from 45 per 10,000 in 2006, but decreased from 51 per 10,000 in 2001.
 - The increase between 2006 and 2011 was due to the increase in people considered to be living in severely overcrowded conditions.
 - Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) client numbers have increased, from 236,429 clients in 2011–12 to 279,196 in 2015–16. Nearly half (47%) of these clients in 2015–16 had sought assistance during the previous 4 years.
 - The number of SHS clients who were homeless on presenting to an SHS agency increased from 70,580 (41%) in 2011–12 to 108,570 (44%) in 2015–16 (AIHW 2016a).
- More information: Chapter 6.2 'Homelessness'.

Welfare services outcomes: Lower income rental households in housing stress

Definition: The proportion of lower income rental households in housing stress (spending more than 30% of their gross income on housing costs).



Notes

1. Lower income households have 38% of people with equivalised disposable household income (EDHI) between the 3rd and 40th percentiles of EDHI.
2. Excludes households with nil or negative total income.
3. Excludes lower income 'owners without a mortgage' and 'owners with a mortgage'.

Source: ABS 2015d.

Indicator 30: Proportion of lower income rental households spending more than 30% of their gross income on housing costs, 2005-06 to 2013-14

- In 2013–14, 1 in 2 (50%) lower income rental households spent more than 30% of their gross income on housing costs. This is an 8 percentage point rise from 42% in 2005–06.
- The proportion of lower income rental households in housing stress rose steadily between 2007–08 and 2013–14.
- For lower income households renting privately, the proportion in housing stress continued to rise, from 54% in 2011–12 to 62% in 2013–14.

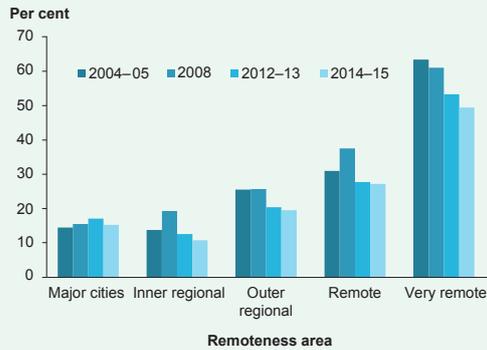
More information: Chapter 6.3 'The changing shape of housing in Australia'.





Welfare services outcomes: Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions

Definition: The proportion of Indigenous households that require one or more extra bedroom(s) to accommodate usual residents, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard.



Note: See Glossary for 'overcrowding'.

Source: SCRGPSP 2016.

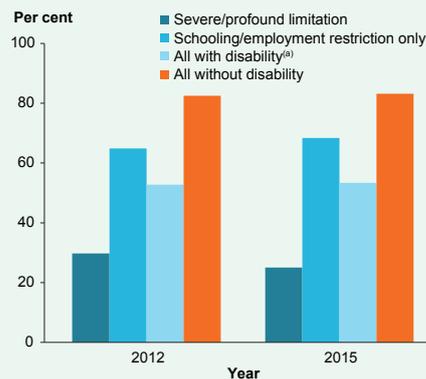
Indicator 31: Overcrowding in Indigenous households, by remoteness area, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15

- Between 2004-05 and 2014-15, the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions dropped from 27% to 21%.
- Improvements were seen across each of the remoteness areas, with the greatest change in *Very remote* areas.
- However, a three-fold difference remains in the rate of overcrowding in *Very remote* areas (49% in 2014-15) compared with *Major cities* (15%).

More information: Chapter 7.1 'Community factors and Indigenous wellbeing'.

Welfare service outcomes: Labour force participation for people with disability

Definition: The proportion of people aged 15-64 who are working or looking for work, by disability status.



(a) Includes people with severe/profound limitation and schooling/employment restrictions.

Sources: AIHW analyses of ABS 2012 and 2015 Surveys of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

Indicator 32: Labour force participation for people aged 15-64, by disability status, 2012 and 2015

- In 2015, labour force participation was lower for people with disability and severe or profound limitation (25%) than for people with schooling or employment restriction only (68%), or for all people with disability (53%) and people without disability (83%).
- Participation declined slightly for people with severe or profound limitation from 30% in both 2003 and 2012 to 25% in 2015.
- Participation remained steady for people without disability in 2015. However, it rose for people with disability and schooling or employment restriction(s) only (65% in 2012), returning to its 2003 level (68%).

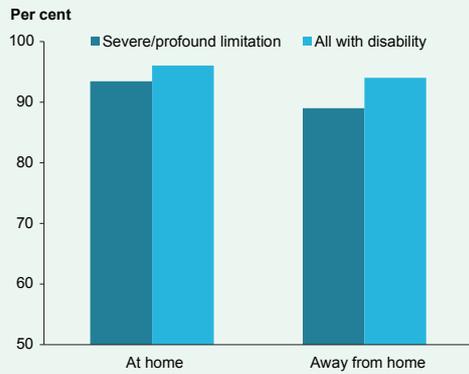
More information: Chapter 8.2 'Participation in society by people with disability'.





Welfare services outcomes: Social participation for people with disability

Definition: The proportion of people aged 15–64 with disability living in households who engaged in social activities at home or away from home in the last 3 months.



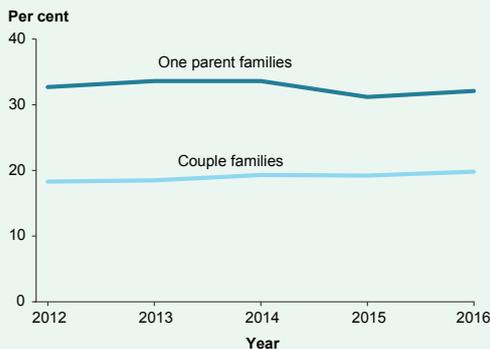
Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 2016c.

Indicator 33: Participation in social activities, people aged 15–64 with disability, by disability severity, 2015

- In 2015, most people (94%) aged 15–64 with disability had participated in social activities away from home in the last 3 months.
 - The proportion was slightly lower for people with disability and severe or profound limitation (89%).
 - The difference was less marked for participation in social activities at home (93% for people with severe or profound limitation, and 96% for all people with disability).
 - These rates have changed little since 2003.
- More information: Chapter 8.2 'Participation in society by people with disability'.

Welfare service outcomes: Jobless families

Definition: The proportion of households where no-one in the family aged 15 and over is employed, including dependants.



Note: A jobless family is a family where no person usually resident in the family (including dependants) is employed.

Source: ABS 2017c.

Indicator 34: Jobless families, by family type, 2012 to 2016

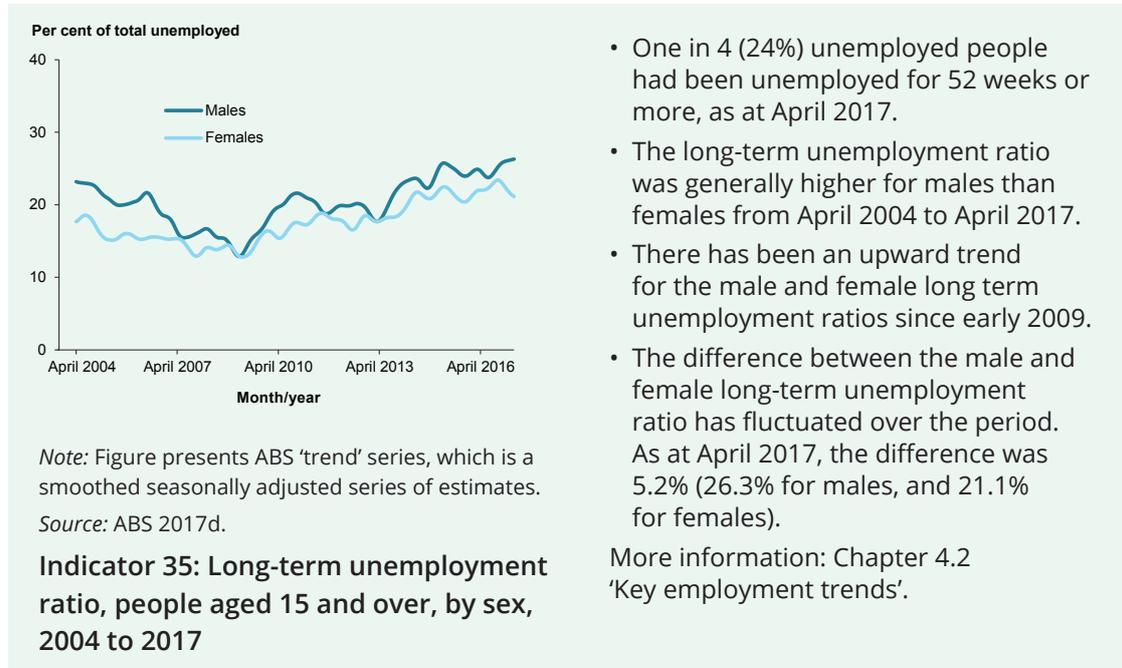
- In June 2016, there were 1.4 million jobless families in Australia (22% of all families).
- Of these, around 1.1 million were couple families and around 304,400 were one parent families.
- Eleven percent (127,600) of jobless couple families and 70% (213,900) of jobless one parent families had dependants.
- There were 580,000 children aged 0–14 living in jobless families (13% of all children aged 0–14). This proportion has changed little since 2012.





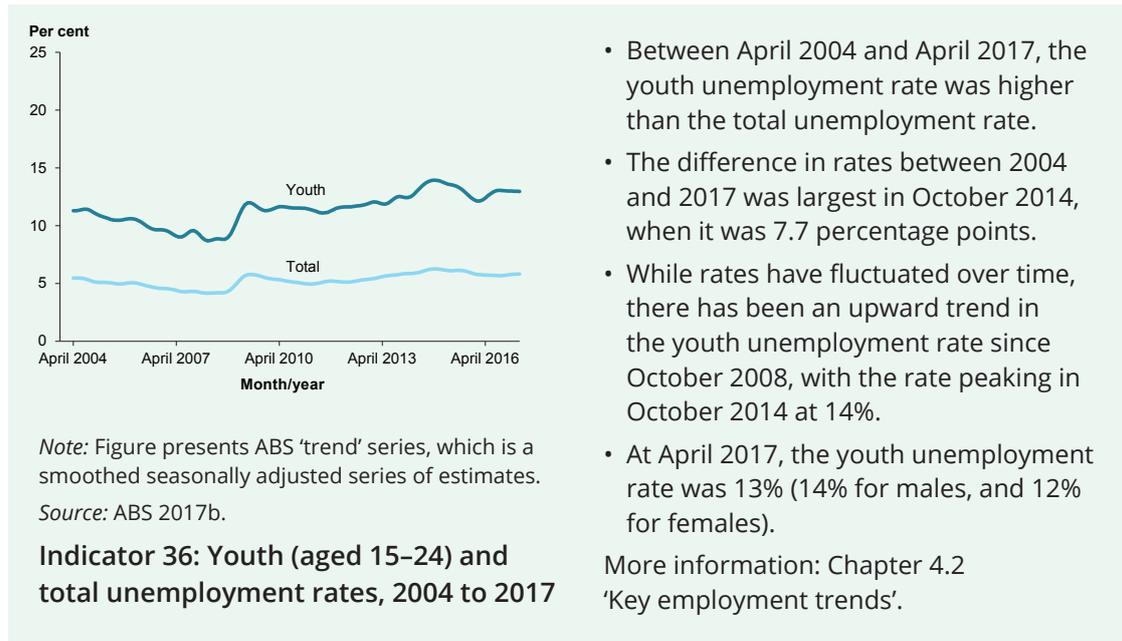
Welfare services outcomes: Long-term unemployment ratio

Definition: The number of long-term unemployed persons (unemployed for 52 weeks or more) expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed population aged 15 and over.



Welfare services outcomes: Youth unemployment rate

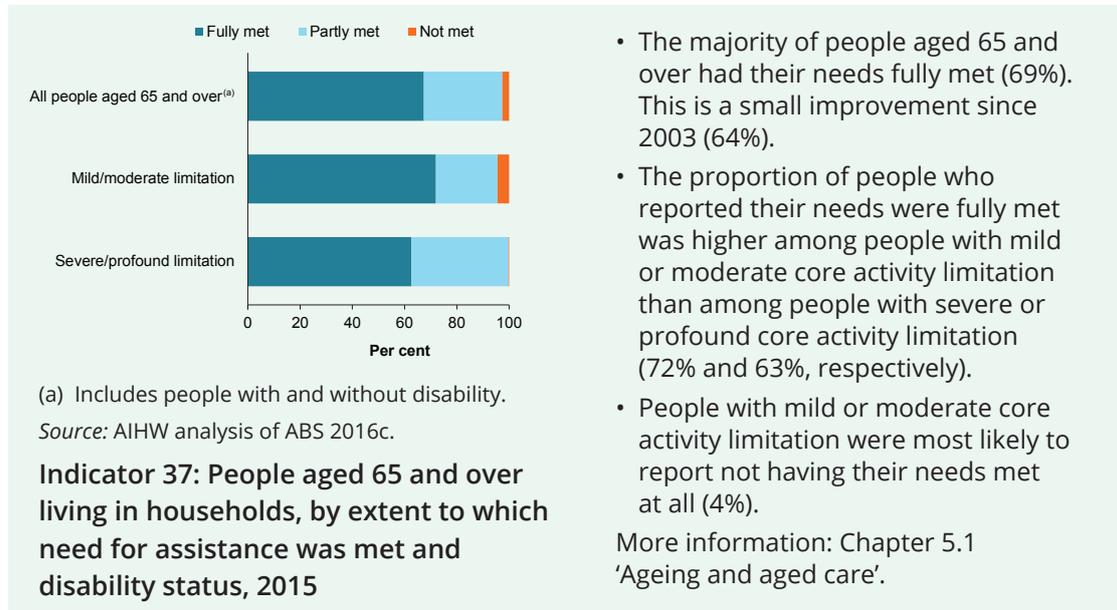
Definition: The number of unemployed people aged 15–24, expressed as a percentage of the total number of people aged 15–24 in the labour force.





Welfare services outcomes: Older people with care needs supported

Definition: The proportion of people aged 65 and over living in households whose need for assistance was fully met.



Welfare services outcomes: Underemployment of parents receiving child care benefits

Note this indicator was reported in *Australia's welfare 2015* using proxy data. However a re-assessment of the value of the available data resulted in the decision to remove this indicator from the indicator set.

Welfare services outcomes: Safe return home for children in out-of-home care

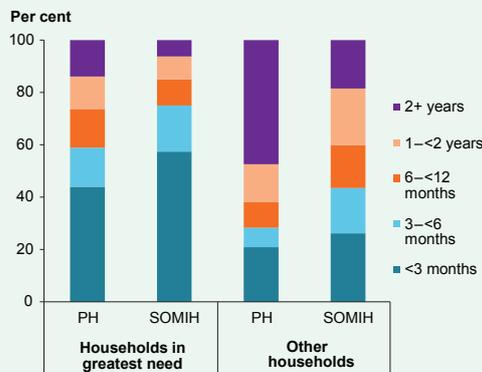
Indicator 38: No indicator defined. See Chapter 9.1 'The *Australia's welfare* indicator framework' for more information.





Access: Waiting times for social housing

Definition: The length of time households in greatest need wait to be allocated social housing.



Note: PH = public housing. SOMIH = state owned and managed Indigenous housing.

Source: AIHW—National Social Housing Assistance Data Repository.

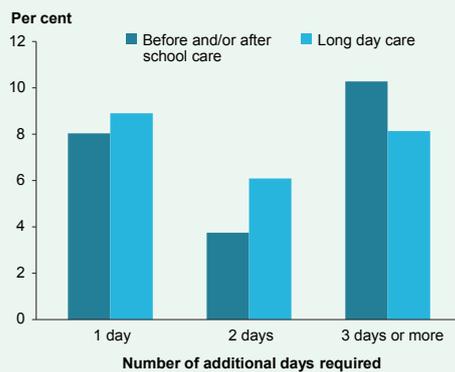
Indicator 39: Waiting time for social housing, households in greatest need and other households, by social housing program, 2015-16

- A total of 14% of households in greatest need for public housing waited 2 years or more to be allocated housing—similar to 2013-14 (15%). 47% of other households also waited 2 years or more.
- For households in greatest need for SOMIH, 6% waited over 2 years to be allocated housing, compared with 19% of other households.
- The proportion of housing allocations made to those in greatest need has remained relatively stable for public housing and SOMIH over the past 5 years (around 75% for public housing and 58% for SOMIH).

More information: Chapter 6.1 'Social housing' and Chapter 6.3 'The changing shape of housing in Australia'.

Access: Difficulty accessing child care

Definition: Proportion of children aged 0-12 attending formal child care who require additional days of care.



Source: ABS 2015a.

Indicator 40: Proportion of children aged 0-12 attending formal child care who require additional days of care, by number of days and care type, 2014

- In 2014, parents reported that additional formal care was required for 250,800 children aged 0-12 (27% of all children attending formal care; 7% of all children aged 0-12).
- The greatest need was for 3 or more extra days of care in before and/or after school care (10% of children attending before and/or after school care).
- The most common reason parents needed care was for work-related purposes (153,300 children).

More information: Chapter 2.1 'Children in child care and preschool programs'.





Access: Unmet demand for homelessness services

Definition: [Proxy used] Number of unassisted requests for specialist homelessness services (SHS).



Notes

1. Unassisted requests for specialist homelessness services (SHS) assistance relate to people who were not able to be offered any services by an SHS organisation or agency.
2. An unassisted request can relate to one or more people seeking SHS assistance. These people may have approached more than one agency or returned to the same agency another day.
3. Previously published data for 2011-12 have been revised.
4. The 2011-12 data exclude those for South Australia.

Source: Specialist Homelessness Services Collection, 2011-12 to 2015-16.

Indicator 41: Number of unassisted requests for SHS, 2011-12 to 2015-16

- Between 2011-12 and 2015-16, nearly 700,000 requests for SHS could not be met by SHS agencies.
- The total number of unassisted requests gradually increased, from 140,700 in 2011-12 to 154,400 in 2013-14.
- The decrease in unassisted requests recorded from 2014-15 was, in part, due to the introduction of new service delivery models in the sector.

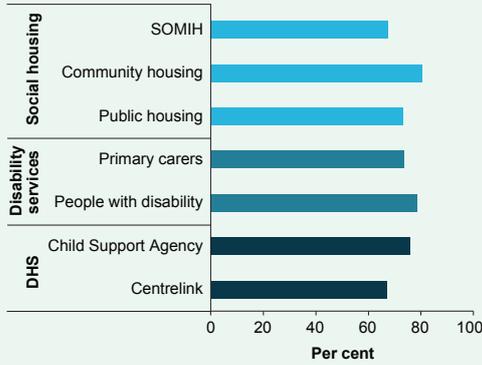
More information: [Specialist homelessness services annual report, 2015-16](#).





Responsiveness: Satisfaction with services

Definition: The proportion of clients satisfied with the service received (within specific programs/sectors).



Notes

1. SOMIH = state owned and managed Indigenous housing.
2. Department of Human Services (DHS) data are for financial year 2015-16; disability services data are for calendar year 2015; social housing data are for calendar year 2016.

Sources: DHS 2016; SCRGSP 2017.

Indicator 42: Client satisfaction with service provision, selected services, 2016 (or nearest available year)

- For the services included here, satisfaction ranged from 68% for clients of SOMIH services to 73% for clients of public housing, and 80% for community housing clients.
- There was a 10 percentage point increase in SOMIH client satisfaction, from 58% in 2014 to 68% in 2016.
- A total of 79% of people with disability and 73% of primary carers were satisfied with services received. This was not significantly different from what it was in 2012.
- Client satisfaction with Centrelink was steady in 2015-16 (67%) compared with 2013-14 (68%); however, it had decreased for the Child Support Agency, from 84% to 76%.

More information: Chapter 6.1 'Social housing' and Chapter 6.3 'The changing shape of housing in Australia'.

Efficiency: Cost per service output

Indicator 43: Data not reported. See Chapter 9.1: 'The *Australia's welfare* indicator framework'.

Efficiency: Management expense ratio

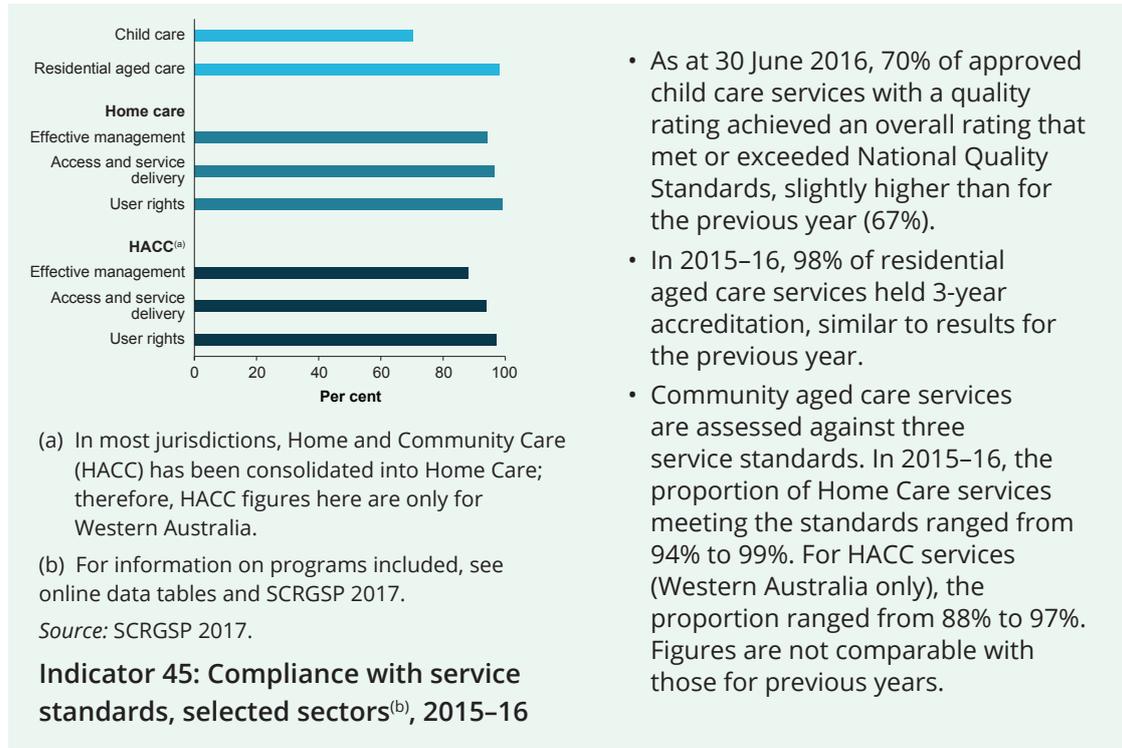
Indicator 44: No indicator defined. See Chapter 9.1: 'The *Australia's welfare* indicator framework'.





Safety and quality: Compliance with service standards

Definition: The proportion of services that comply with applicable service standards (by sector).



- As at 30 June 2016, 70% of approved child care services with a quality rating achieved an overall rating that met or exceeded National Quality Standards, slightly higher than for the previous year (67%).
- In 2015–16, 98% of residential aged care services held 3-year accreditation, similar to results for the previous year.
- Community aged care services are assessed against three service standards. In 2015–16, the proportion of Home Care services meeting the standards ranged from 94% to 99%. For HACC services (Western Australia only), the proportion ranged from 88% to 97%. Figures are not comparable with those for previous years.

(a) In most jurisdictions, Home and Community Care (HACC) has been consolidated into Home Care; therefore, HACC figures here are only for Western Australia.

(b) For information on programs included, see online data tables and SCRGSP 2017.

Source: SCRGSP 2017.

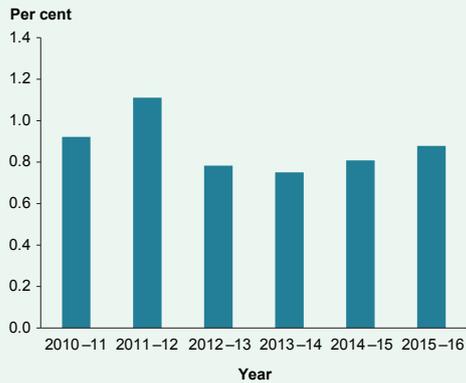
Indicator 45: Compliance with service standards, selected sectors^(b), 2015–16





Safety and quality: Safety and security of children and young people in out-of-home care

Definition: [Proxy used]: Children in out-of-home care who were the subject of a child protection substantiation and the person responsible was living in the household.



Notes

1. Children in out-of-home care include young people up to 17 years.
2. Excludes the Northern Territory for all years and South Australia for 2014-15 and 2015-16, as data were not available for this indicator.

Source: SCRGSP 2017.

Indicator 46: Children in out-of-home care who were the subject of a child protection substantiation and the person responsible was living in the household, 2010-11 to 2015-16

- In 2015-16, less than 1.0% of children in out-of-home care were the subject of a child protection substantiation where the person responsible was living in the household.
- Over the period from 2010-11 to 2015-16, the number of children in this group has varied slightly, with a low of 365 children (0.8%) in 2013-14 and a high of 522 children (1.1%) in 2011-12.
- The 2015 national pilot survey on the views of children and young people in out-of-home care found that 91% reported feeling both safe and settled in their current placement (AIHW 2016b).

More information: Chapter 2.4 'Child protection'.





Effectiveness: Job seekers off benefits after participation in employment services

Definition: The proportion of job seekers off benefits after participation in employment services.

- On 1 July 2015, Job Services Australia was replaced with a new employment program, jobactive. Six months of data were collected for job seekers participating in jobactive from 1 July 2015 to 31 December 2015. Their income support status was measured six months later between 1 January 2016 and 30 June 2016.
- The results showed that 43% of job seekers moved off income support or substantially reduced their reliance on income support 6 months after participation in the jobactive program.

Source: Department of Employment 2016.

Indicator 47: Proportion of job seekers off benefits after participation in employment services

Effectiveness: Young people in detention attending education/training

Definition: The proportion of young people in detention attending education/training.

| Year | Compulsory school-aged attending education | Not compulsory school-aged attending education or training |
|---------|--|--|
| 2011-12 | 96% | 93% |
| 2012-13 | 96% | 93% |
| 2013-14 | 98% | 99% |
| 2014-15 | 98% | 99% |
| 2015-16 | 98% | 99% |

- The vast majority (almost 98%) of young people in youth justice detention were in education and/or training.
- There were very similar results for both compulsory school-aged and non-compulsory school-aged young people in youth justice detention.
- The level of compulsory and non-compulsory school-aged attendance rose over the period from 2011-12 to 2015-16 (96% to 98% for compulsory education; 93% to 99% for non-compulsory education).

Source: SCRGSP 2017.

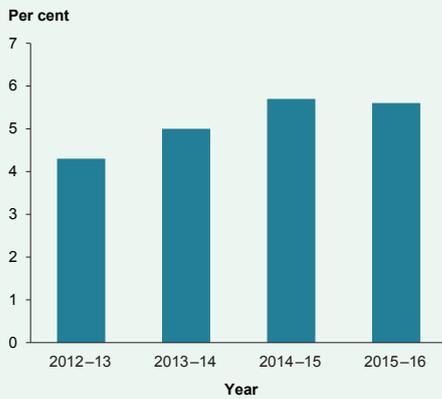
Indicator 48: Young people in youth justice detention attending education/training, by school age, 2011-12 to 2015-16





Effectiveness: Repeat periods of homelessness

Definition: The proportion of homelessness services clients who had more than one period of homelessness within the reporting period.



Source: Specialist Homelessness Services Collection, 2012-13 to 2015-16.

Indicator 49: Clients experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, 2012-13 to 2015-16

- During 2015-16, 5.6% of clients receiving specialist homelessness assistance had more than one period of homelessness.
- On average, 1 in 20 clients of specialist homelessness services had more than one period of homelessness in a year.
- The proportion of clients experiencing repeat homelessness increased between 2012-13 and 2015-16 (7% annual growth on average).

More information: Chapter 6.2 'Homelessness'.

Coordination: no indicators identified

Indicator 50: No indicator defined. See Chapter 9.1: 'The *Australia's welfare* indicator framework'.

Other sectors domain—indicator results

This domain recognises the contribution of other sectors to the determinants of wellbeing, and outcomes of welfare services. The four indicators presented here are not intended to provide a comprehensive summary of each sector. They are included to acknowledge the many complexities that have an impact on welfare and wellbeing. See Box 9.2.5 for key findings from the other sectors domain.

Box 9.2.5: Key results—other sectors

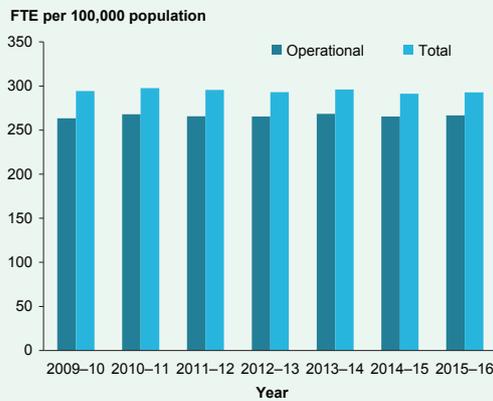
- Young people not in education, employment or training are at risk of social exclusion, and more likely to require welfare support. Rates have reduced slightly since 2013; however, in 2015, 5.1% of people aged 15-19 and 12% of people aged 20-24 were not working or studying.
- The highest rate for full-time equivalent (FTE) general practitioners in 2015 was in *Remote/Very remote* areas, with 136 FTE general practitioners per 100,000 population. Rates increased in all remoteness areas between 2011 and 2015.





Other sectors: Police operational staff levels

Definition: The number of operational full-time equivalent police staff per 100,000 population.



- The rate of FTE operational police staff has been steady over the 7 years to 2015-16, at around 266 police per 100,000 population.
- The proportion of operational to total police staff has also been steady over the period, at about 90%.
- Around 75% of the population were generally satisfied with police services.

FTE = full-time equivalent

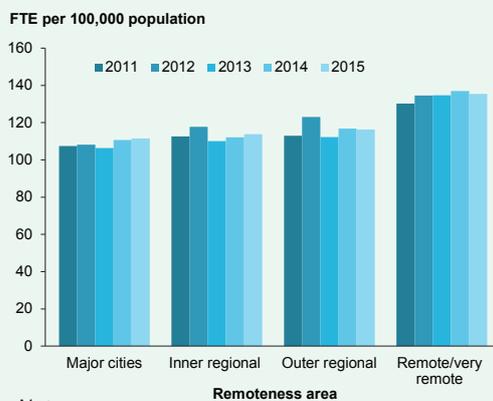
Note: Estimated resident population as at 30 June each year.

Sources: ABS 2016a; SCRGSP 2017.

Indicator 51: Operational and total police staff per 100,000 population, 2009-10 to 2015-16

Other sectors: Access to primary care practitioners

Definition: The number of full-time equivalent general practitioners per 100,000 population.



Notes

1. FTE = full-time equivalent
2. The FTE number is based on total weekly hours worked. A standard working week is 40 hours.
3. Data cannot be compared with data presented in *Australia's welfare 2015* that were based on Medicare data which only take into account MBS-billable work.
4. From 2013 the survey directs Australian General Practice Training program trainees to select Specialist in training rather than General practitioner.

Source: National Health Workforce Data Set medical practitioners 2015.

Indicator 52: General practitioners per 100,000 population, 2011 to 2015

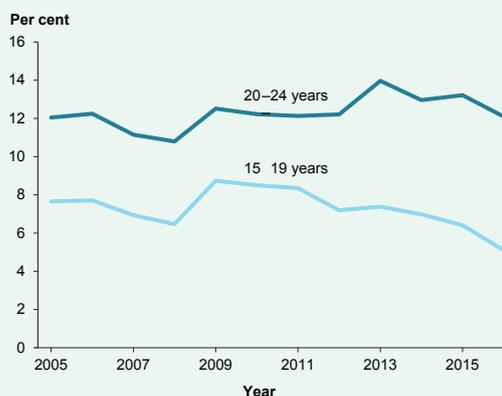
- In 2015, the highest general practitioner (GP) FTE rate was in *Remote/Very remote* areas, with 136 FTE GPs per 100,000 population. The lowest FTE rate was in *Major cities*, at 112 FTE per 100,000 population.
- Although there were some fluctuations, GP FTE rates increased in all areas between 2011 and 2015.
- The National Health Workforce Data Set used here captures total hours worked, including hours not billed to Medicare. This is particularly relevant for rural and remote GPs who may do a broader scope of work than their urban counterparts, including work that would not normally be considered primary care.





Other sectors: Young people not in education, employment or training

Definition: The proportion of young people (aged 15–24) not engaged in education, employment or training.



Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 2016d.

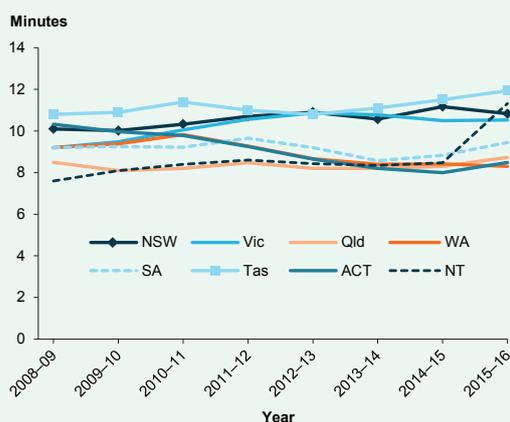
Indicator 53: Young people not in education, employment or training, by age group, May 2005 to May 2016

- After peaking at 8.7% in May 2009, the rate of people aged 15–19 who were not in education, employment or training fell to 5.1% in 2016.
- The rate for people aged 20–24 peaked in 2013 at 14% and then fell to 12% in 2016, equivalent to the rate in 2005.

More information: Chapter 3.1 'Pathways through education and training'.

Other sectors: Emergency services response time

Definition: [Proxy used] The time taken between the arrival of the first responding ambulance resource at the scene of an emergency in code 1 situations (emergency—immediate response under lights and sirens required), and the initial receipt of the call for an emergency ambulance at the communications centre, in urban centres.



Note: Data cannot be aggregated to a national total.

Source: SCRGSP 2017.

Indicator 54: Median ambulance response time to emergency incidents, capital cities, by jurisdiction, 2008–09 to 2015–16

- In 2015–16, ambulance services nationally made 1.85 million emergency responses, a rate of 77 per 1,000 population.
- The median ambulance response time for emergency (or code 1) incidents ranged from 8.3 minutes in Perth to 11.9 in Hobart.
- Response times varied across the states and territories, with the Australian Capital Territory and Western Australia showing decreases in response time since 2008–09. Trends should be interpreted with caution due to changes in reporting methods.





Context domain—indicator results

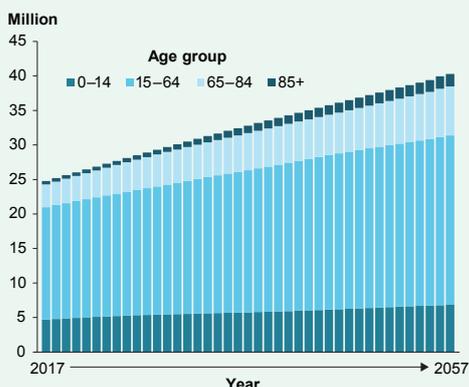
This domain provides broad contextual information that is expected would aid in the interpretation of other indicators, and overall performance. It covers major sociodemographic factors, such as population ageing and migration, and general economic conditions. See Box 9.2.6 for key findings from the context domain.

Box 9.2.6: Key results—context domain

- Australia's population is projected to grow from 24.8 million in 2017 to 40.1 million in 2057.
- The 85 and over age group is projected to grow from around 500,000 people in 2017 to 1.8 million in 2057. This age group is expected to grow at the fastest rate of all age groups.
- The total dependency ratio for Australia is expected to increase from 52 dependants per 100 working-aged people in 2017 to 64 per 100 in 2057.
- The proportion of home owners without mortgages has declined by 25% and the proportion of private renter households has increased by 7 percentage points over 1994–95 to 2013–14.
- Gross Domestic Product has risen since 2010 in line with other OECD countries.

Context: Population size and growth

Definition: The projected number of usual residents.



Note: Series B projections. Population projections make assumptions about future fertility and mortality patterns and net overseas migration. The ABS Series B projections make modest assumptions about each of these components.

Source: ABS 2013b.

Indicator 55: Projected population, by age group, 2017 to 2057

- Australia's population is projected to grow from 24.8 million in 2017 to 40.1 million in 2057.
- The 85 and over age group is projected to grow at 3.2% per year, from around 500,000 people in 2017 to 1.8 million in 2057. It is the fastest growing age group, followed by people aged 65 to 84.
- The 0–14 age group has the slowest annual growth rate (0.9%) of all the age groups.

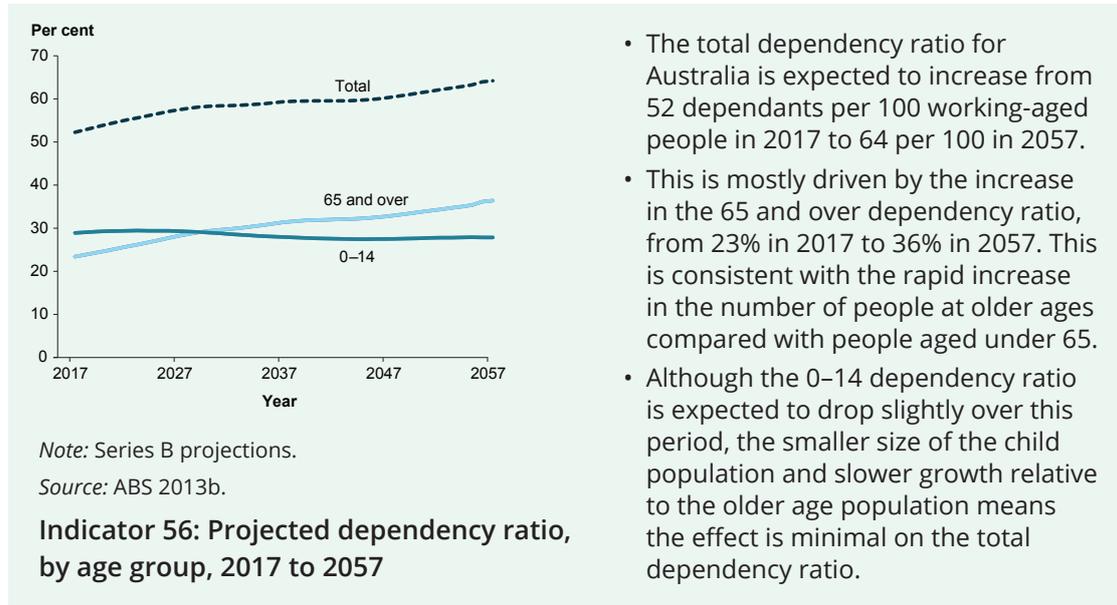
More information: Chapter 1.1 'Who we are'.





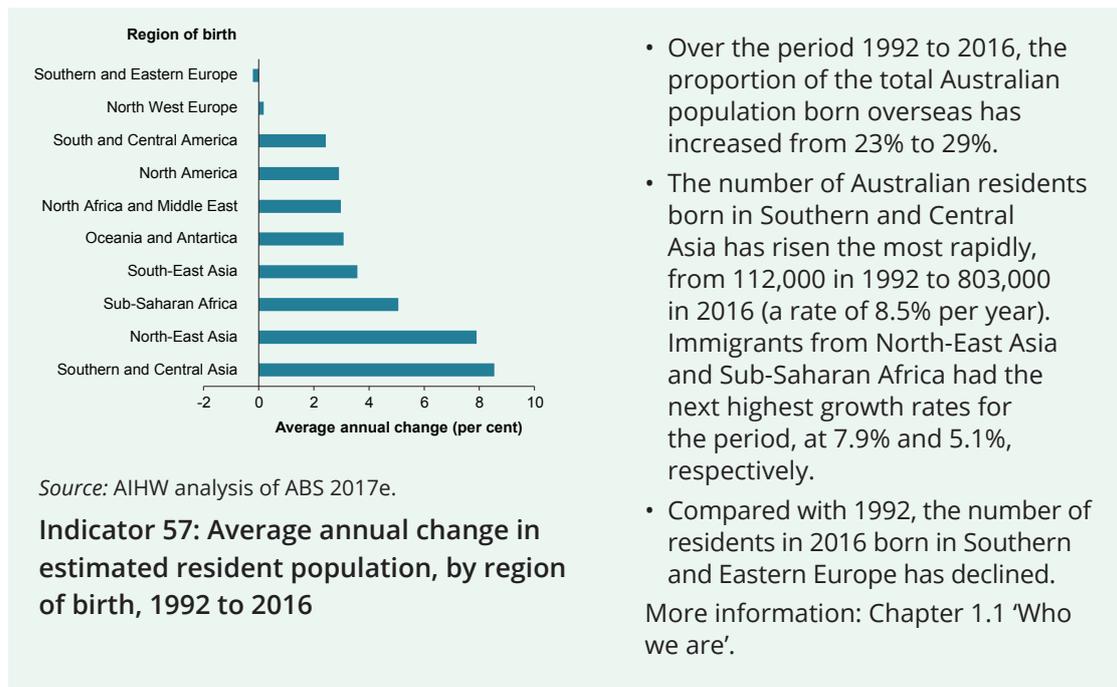
Context: Population ageing and dependency ratio

Definition: The number of people aged under 15 and the number of people aged 65 and over, divided by the number of people aged 15–64, expressed as a percentage.



Context: Overseas born population

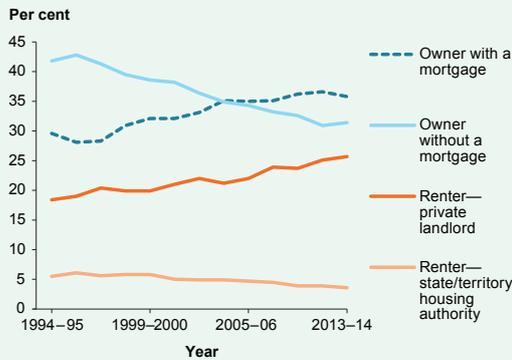
Definition: The change in the number of people usually resident in Australia who were born overseas.





Context: Housing tenure

Definition: The proportion of total households by housing tenure.



Notes

- Housing tenure refers to the nature of the legal right to occupy the dwelling in which the household members reside.
- Excludes 'Renter—other landlord type' and 'Other tenure type', which were steady at around 1.5% and 2.5%, respectively.

Source: ABS 2015c.

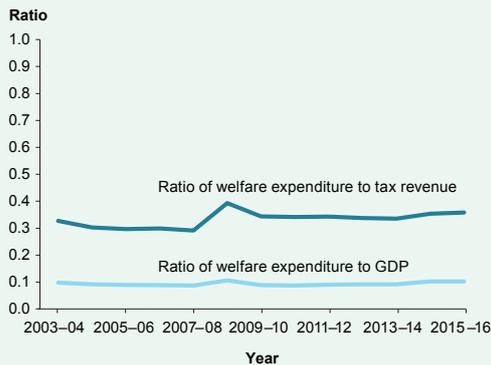
Indicator 58: Housing tenure, by selected tenure types, 1994-95 to 2013-14

- About two-thirds (67%) of all households were home owners in 2013-14 (36% with a mortgage; 31% without).
- Owners with a mortgage made up the majority of household tenures—after a 25% decrease, since 1994-95, of owners without mortgages.
- Private renter households increased by 7.3 percentage points between 1994-95 and 2013-14.

More information: Chapter 6.3 'The changing shape of housing in Australia'.

Context: Government welfare expenditure

Definition: The ratio of government welfare expenditure to tax revenue and to Gross Domestic Product (GDP).



Note: Estimates for states and territories have been modelled for 2011-12.

Source: AIHW welfare expenditure database.

Indicator 59: Ratio of government welfare expenditure to tax revenue and GDP, 2003-04 to 2015-16

- Since 2008-09, the ratio of welfare expenditure to tax revenue and welfare expenditure to GDP have remained relatively stable (at around 0.34 and 0.09, respectively).
- The peak in both ratios in 2008-09 coincides with the GFC. The GFC had a negative impact on both tax revenues and GDP. The government's response included short-term increases in spending.

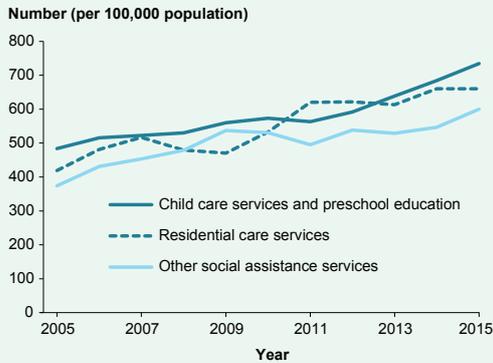
More information: Chapter 1.4 'Welfare expenditure'.





Context: Welfare workforce

Definition: The number of people employed in the welfare workforce per 100,000 population.



Source: AIHW analysis of ABS Labour Force Surveys 2005 to 2015.

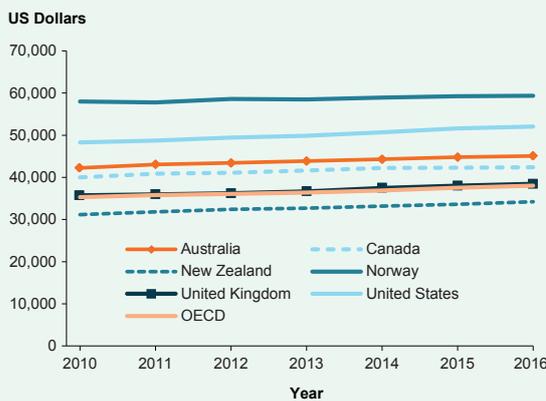
Indicator 60: Number of employed people in the welfare workforce per 100,000 population, by type of community service industry, 2005 to 2015

- The number of people in community service occupations employed in community service industries (the welfare workforce) generally rose between 2005 and 2015.
- The child care services and preschool education industry increased from 484 employed people per 100,000 population in 2005, to 734 per 100,000 in 2015.

More information: Chapter 1.5 'Welfare workforce'.

Context: Economic conditions

Definition: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita (US Dollars (USD), constant prices, constant Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs)).



Note: Countries are compared on a constant price basis, with constant PPPs and using a common base year of 2010. See OECD 2017d for more information on PPPs.

Source: OECD 2017c.

Indicator 61: GDP per capita Australia, selected OECD countries and OECD total, 2010 to 2016

- Australia's GDP per capita in 2016 was USD 45,083. This was higher than New Zealand (USD 34,211) and the OECD average (USD 38,019) but lower than the USA (USD 52,066).
- Norway had the highest GDP per capita among selected OECD countries at USD 59,366 and New Zealand had the lowest at USD 34,211.
- GDP per capita in Australia rose from USD 42,239 to 45,083 over the period, an average annual increase of 1.1%.
- Average annual growth was highest in New Zealand (1.6%) and lowest in Norway (0.4%).





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