



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



THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY



UNSW
CANBERRA



RMIT
UNIVERSITY



MONASH
University

Acknowledgements

A Fair Go? Measuring Australia's progress in reducing the disadvantage for adults with disabilities 2001-2016 was written by Professor Eric Emerson with contributions from Professor Gwynnyth Llewellyn, Professor Roger Stancliffe, Dr Hannah Badland, Professor Anne Kavanagh, Dr George Disney and Dr Qingsheng Zhou, from the Centre of Research Excellence in Disability and Health (CRE-DH). The report contributes to earlier evidence reported in *A Fair Go? Inequality, Wellbeing and Australian adults with disabilities 2001-2015*.

This report uses unit record data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey. The HILDA Project was initiated and is funded by the Australian Government Department of Social Services (DSS) and is managed by the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research (Melbourne Institute). The findings in this report are those of the authors and do not represent the views of either the DSS or the Melbourne Institute.

The Centre of Research Excellence in Disability and Health (CRE-DH) is hosted by the University of Melbourne and is funded by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC).

ISBN 978 0 7340 5439 5

Contact information

Centre of Research Excellence in Disability and Health

Telephone	+61 3 8344 0717
Email	cre-dh@unimelb.edu.au
Website	www.credh.org.au
Twitter	@DisabilityHlth

CONTENTS

Table of contents

Background	4
How we Measured Inequality	5
What to Measure?	5
How to Measure?	5
Identifying participants with a disability	5
Measures of inequality	5
Change over time in life outcomes	5
Change over time in absolute inequality	6
Change over time in relative inequality	6
Assessing change over time	6
The Findings	7
Discussion	8

Appendices

Appendix 1: Measures of Australia's Progress

Appendix 2: Detailed Tables	12
Society: Health	13
Society: Close Relationships	15
Society: Home	17
Society: Safety	19
Society: Learning & Knowledge	21
Society: Community Connections & Diversity	23
Society: A Fair Go	25
Society: Enriched Lives	27
Economy: Opportunities	29
Economy: Jobs (unemployment)	31
Economy: Prosperity	33
Economy: Enhanced Living Standards	35
Overall: Multiple disadvantage	37

Appendix 3: References

Table of figures

Figure 1: Percentage prevalence of disability by age in HILDA 2016	6	Figure 21: Absolute Inequality: A Fair Go, 2001 baseline	26
Figure 2: Health: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)	13	Figure 22: Relative Inequality: A Fair Go, 2001 baseline	26
Figure 3: Absolute Inequality: Health, 2001 baseline	14	Figure 23: Enriched Lives: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)	27
Figure 4: Relative Inequality: Health, 2001 baseline	14	Figure 24: Absolute Inequality: Enriched Lives, 2001 baseline	28
Figure 5: Close Relationships: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)	15	Figure 25: Relative Inequality: Enriched Lives, 2001 baseline	28
Figure 6: Absolute Inequality: Close Relationships, 2001 baseline	16	Figure 26: Opportunities: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)	29
Figure 7: Relative Inequality: Close Relationships, 2001 baseline	16	Figure 27: Absolute Inequality: Opportunities, 2001 baseline	30
Figure 8: Home: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)	17	Figure 28: Relative Inequality: Opportunities, 2001 baseline	30
Figure 9: Absolute Inequality: Home, 2001 baseline	18	Figure 29: Unemployment: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)	31
Figure 10: Relative Inequality: Home, 2001 baseline	18	Figure 30: Absolute Inequality: Unemployment, 2001 baseline	32
Figure 11: Safety: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)	19	Figure 31: Relative Inequality: Unemployment, 2001 baseline	32
Figure 12: Absolute Inequality: Safety, 2002 baseline	20	Figure 32: Prosperity: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)	33
Figure 13: Relative Inequality: Safety, 2002 baseline	20	Figure 33: Absolute Inequality: Prosperity, 2001 baseline	34
Figure 14: Learning & Knowledge: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)	21	Figure 34: Relative Inequality: Prosperity, 2001 baseline	34
Figure 15: Absolute Inequality: Learning & Knowledge, 2001 baseline	22	Figure 35: Enhanced Living Standards: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)	35
Figure 16: Relative Inequality: Learning & Knowledge, 2001 baseline	22	Figure 36: Absolute Inequality: Enhanced Living Standards, 2001 baseline	36
Figure 17: Community Connections: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)	23	Figure 37: Relative Inequality: Enhanced Living Standards, 2001 baseline	36
Figure 18: Absolute Inequality: Community Connections, 2001 baseline	24	Figure 38: Multiple Disadvantage: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)	37
Figure 19: Relative Inequality: Community Connections, 2001 baseline	24	Figure 39: Absolute Inequality: Multiple Disadvantage, 2002 baseline	38
Figure 20: A Fair Go: Age Adjusted % (with 95% CI)	25	Figure 40: Relative Inequality: Multiple Disadvantage, 2001 baseline	38

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.¹⁻³ 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.’³

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’;⁴
- 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.⁵⁻⁸

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.^{9,10}

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).³
'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'.⁹

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,¹¹ 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.¹²⁻¹⁷ 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

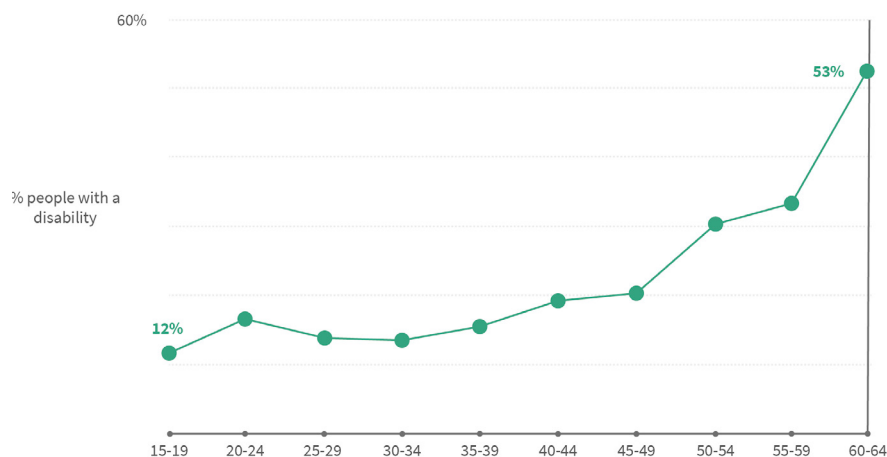
This measure is useful in determining whether the situation of working age adults with disability in Australia (as measured by each indicator) is getting better, staying the same, or getting worse over time. However, to measure inequality we really need to make comparisons between people with and without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

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.¹⁹ 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.^{20,21} 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.²⁰ 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'⁴. 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'⁴.

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

in partnership with



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
Environment		
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	
Governance		

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.²²⁻²⁵

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)

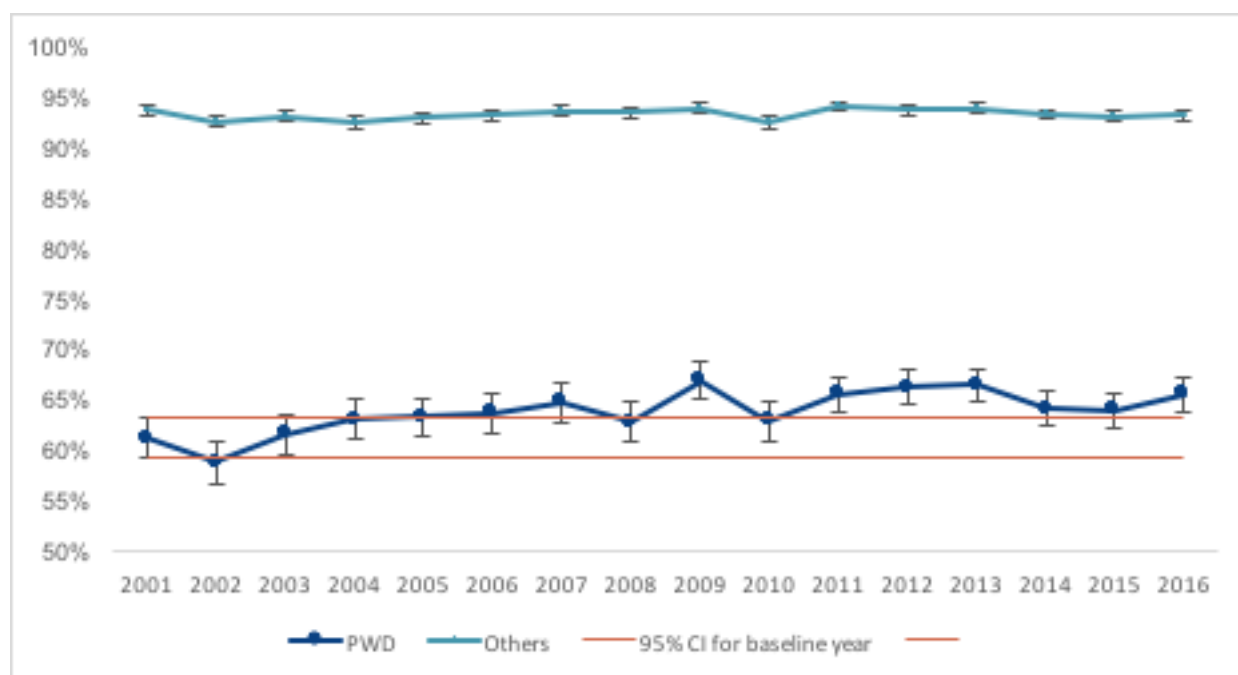


Figure 3: Absolute Inequality: Health, 2001 baseline

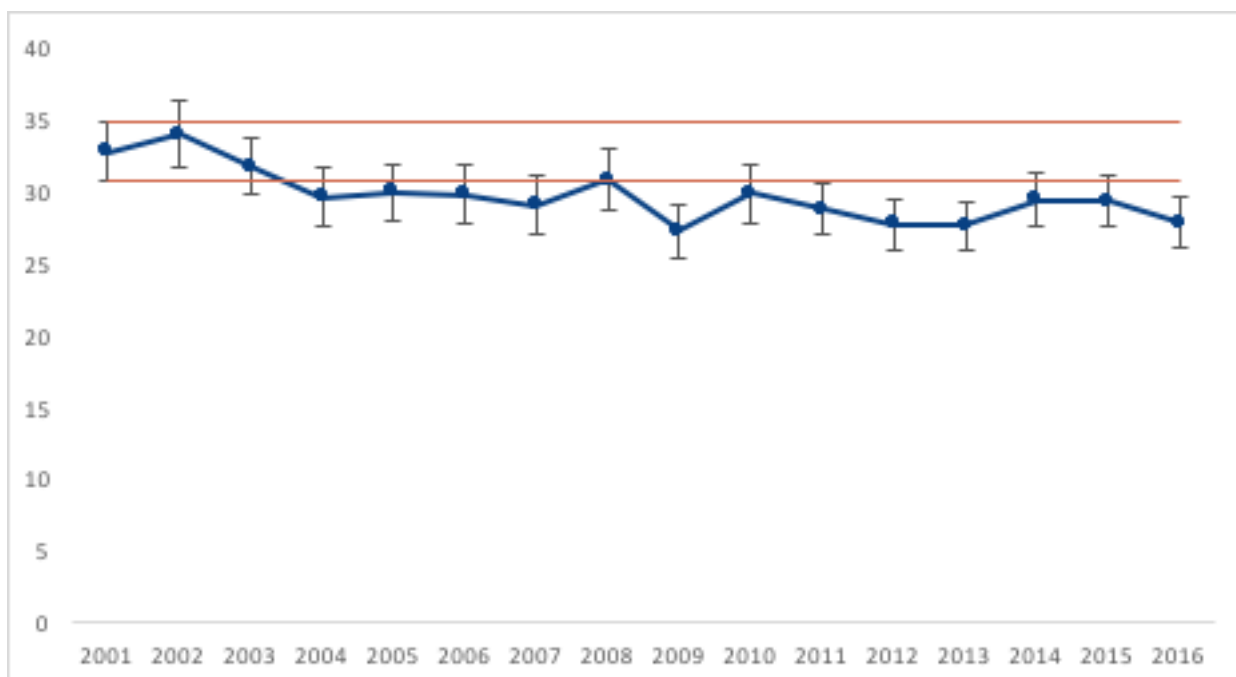
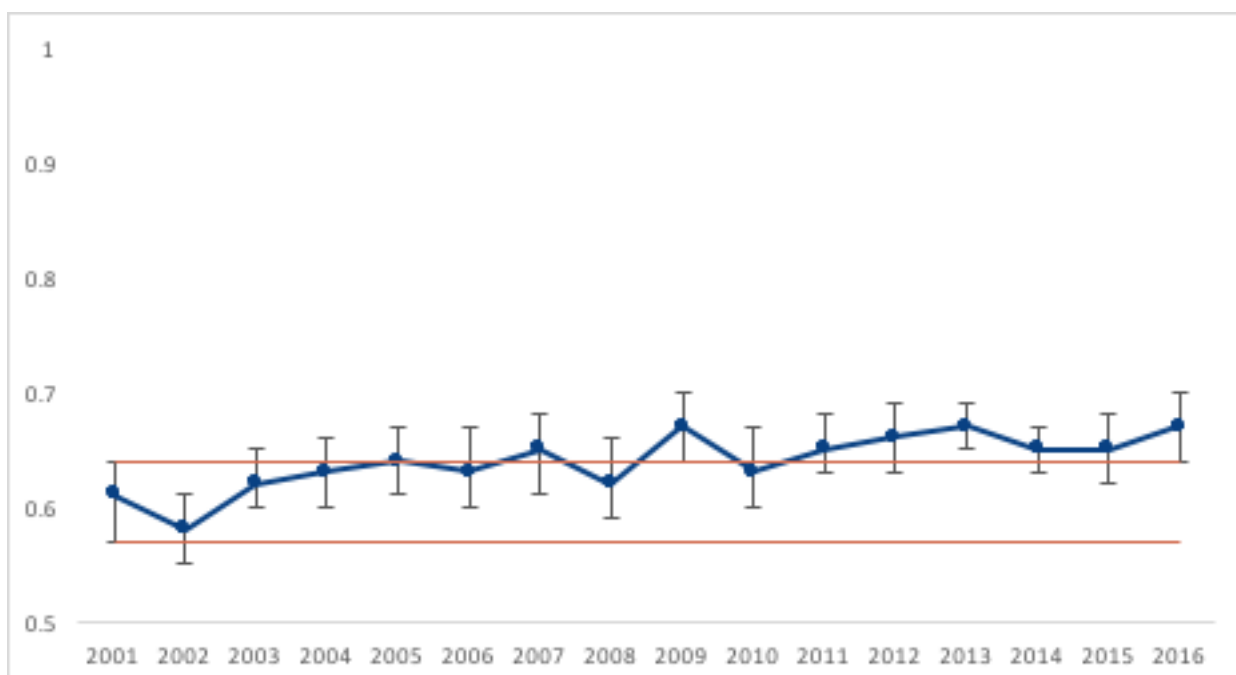


Figure 4: Relative Inequality: Health, 2001 baseline



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 (with 95% CI)	Relative inequality (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)

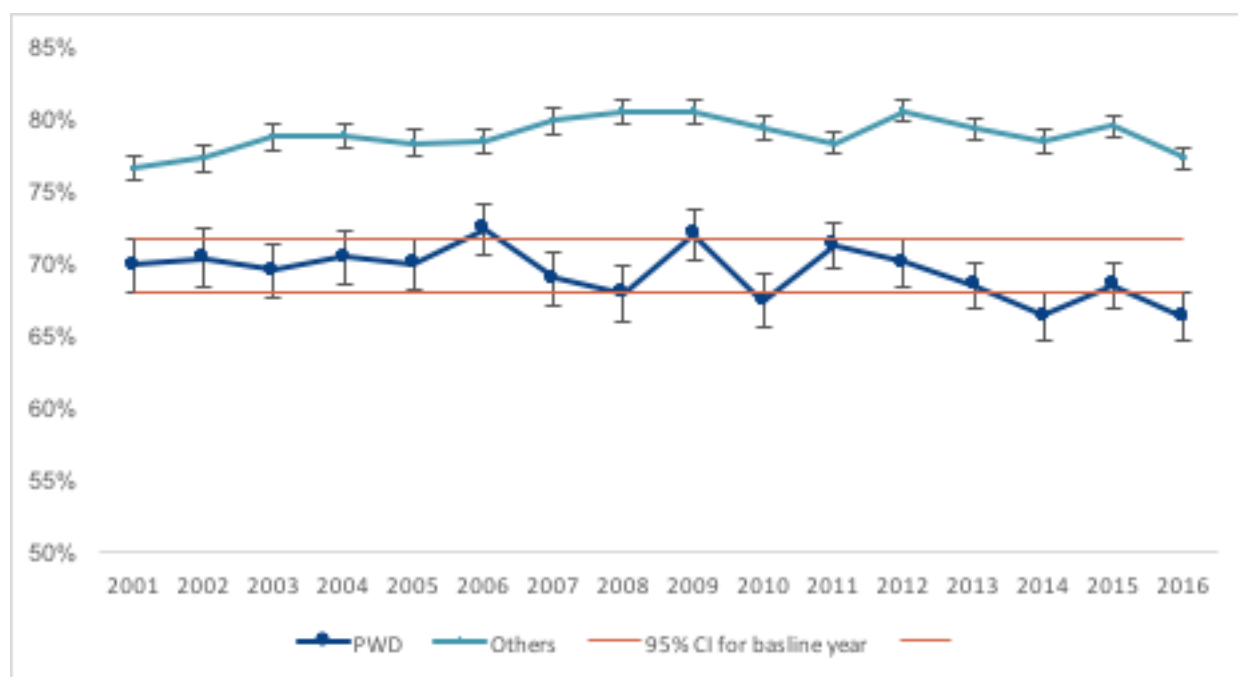


Figure 6: Absolute Inequality: Close Relationships, 2001 baseline

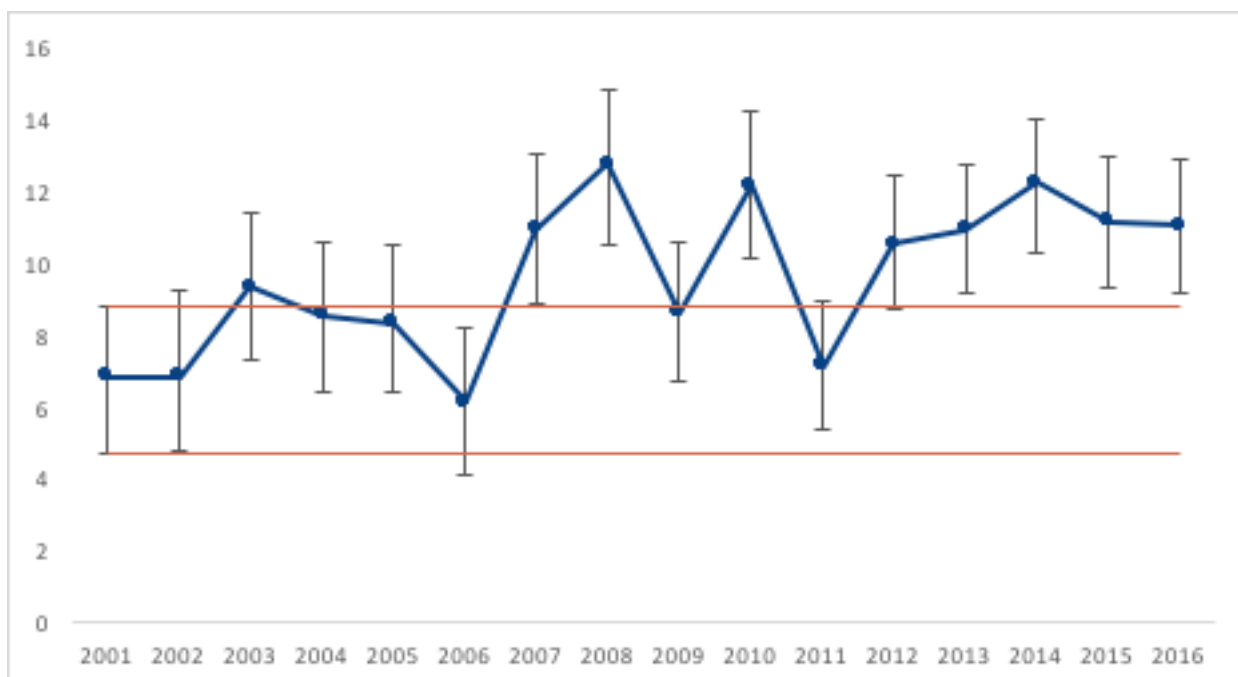
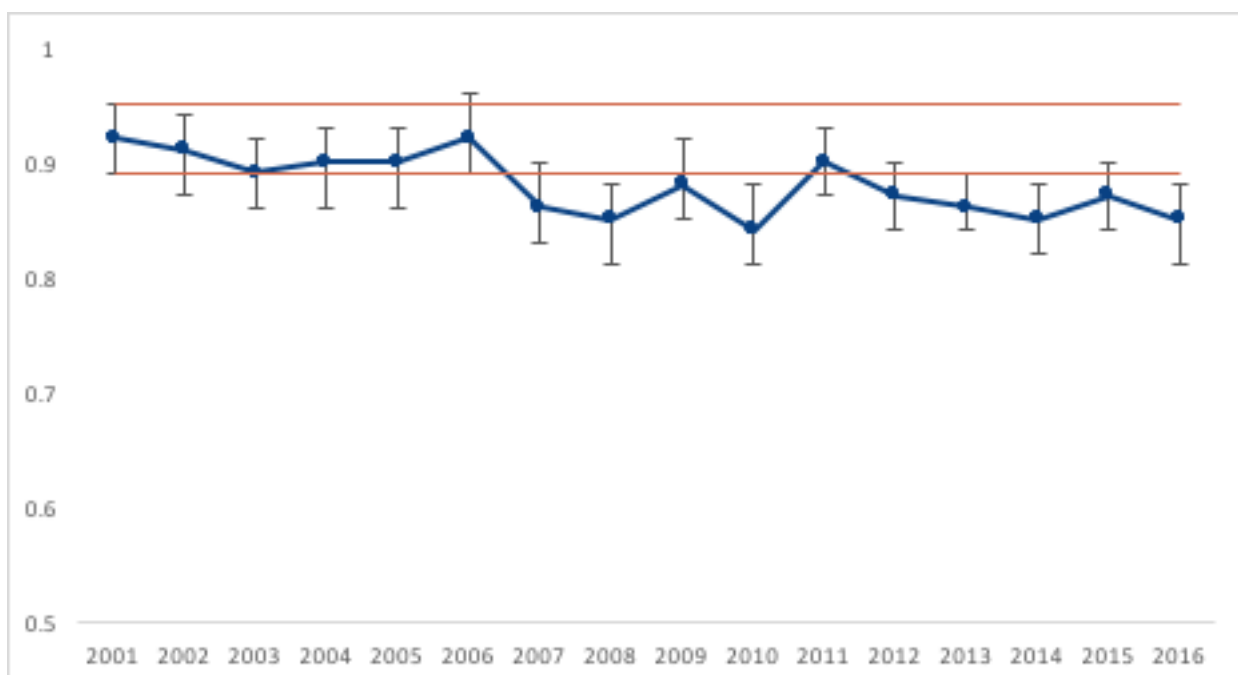


Figure 7: Relative Inequality: Close Relationships, 2001 baseline



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)

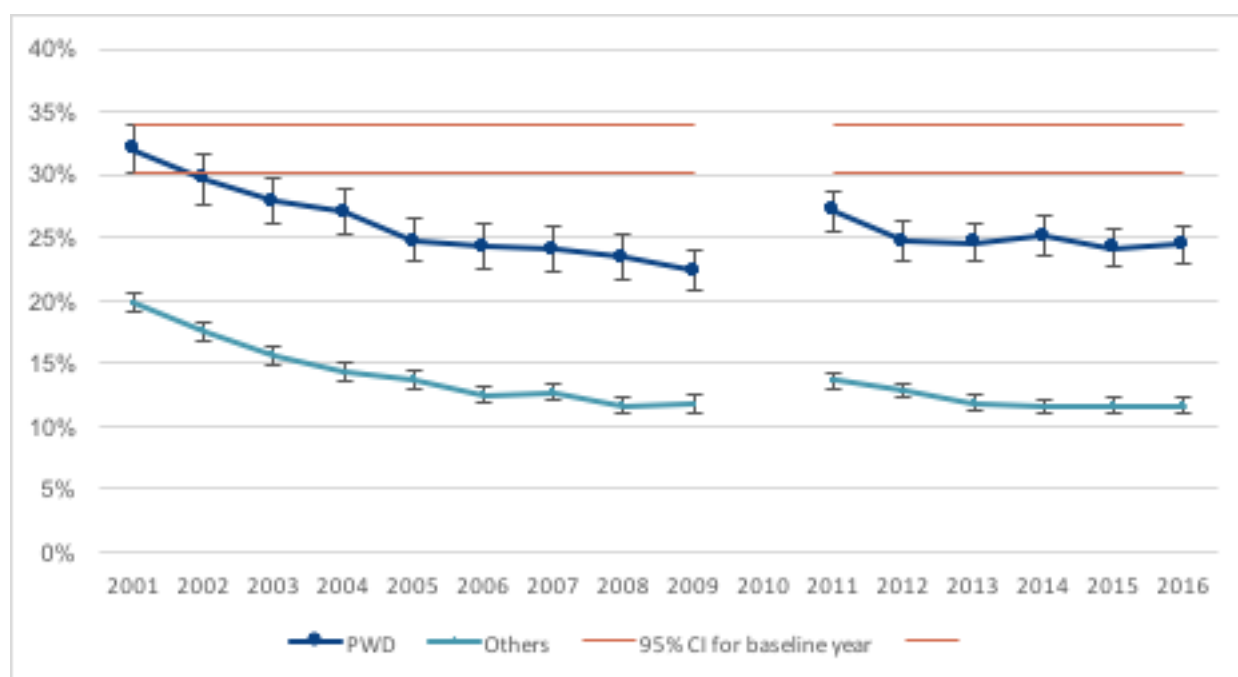


Figure 9: Absolute Inequality: Home, 2001 baseline

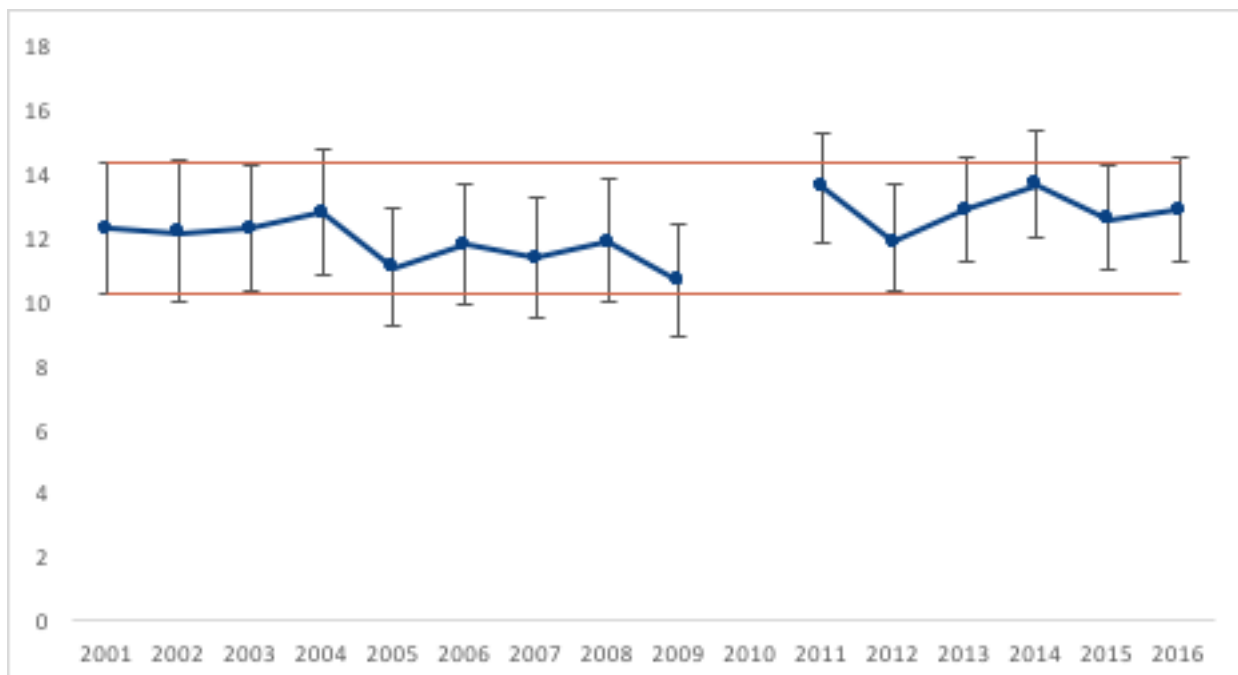
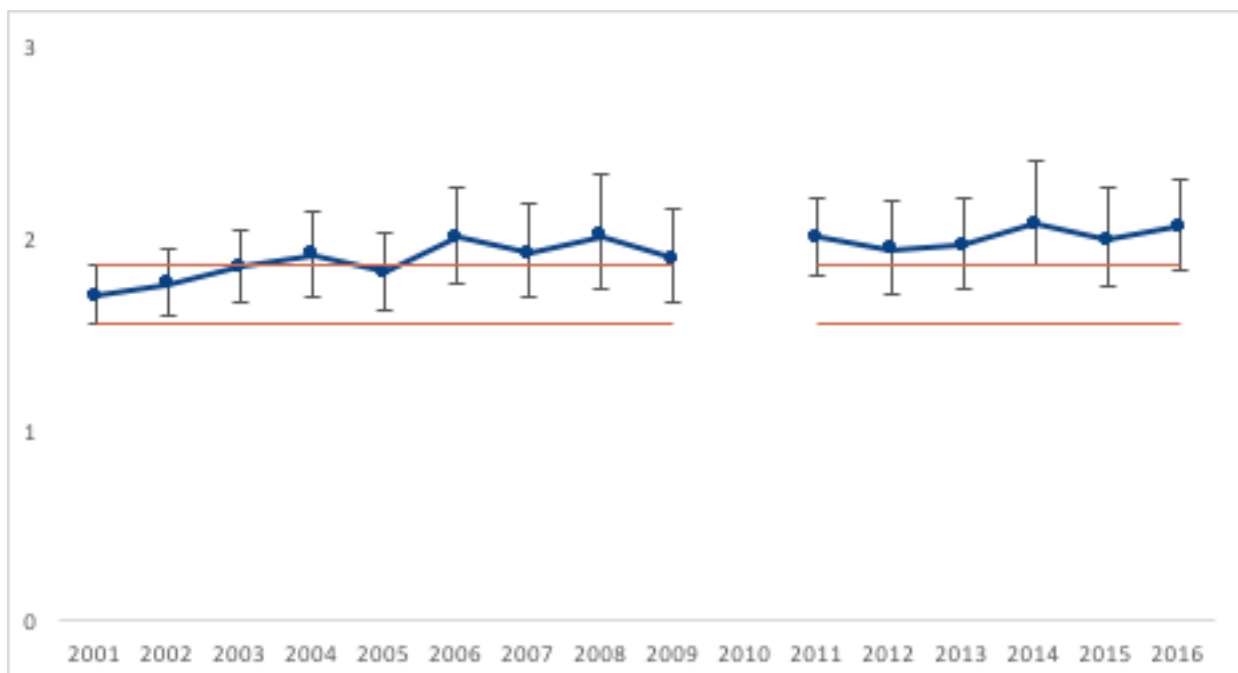


Figure 10: Relative Inequality: Home, 2001 baseline



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 (with 95% CI)	Relative inequality (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)

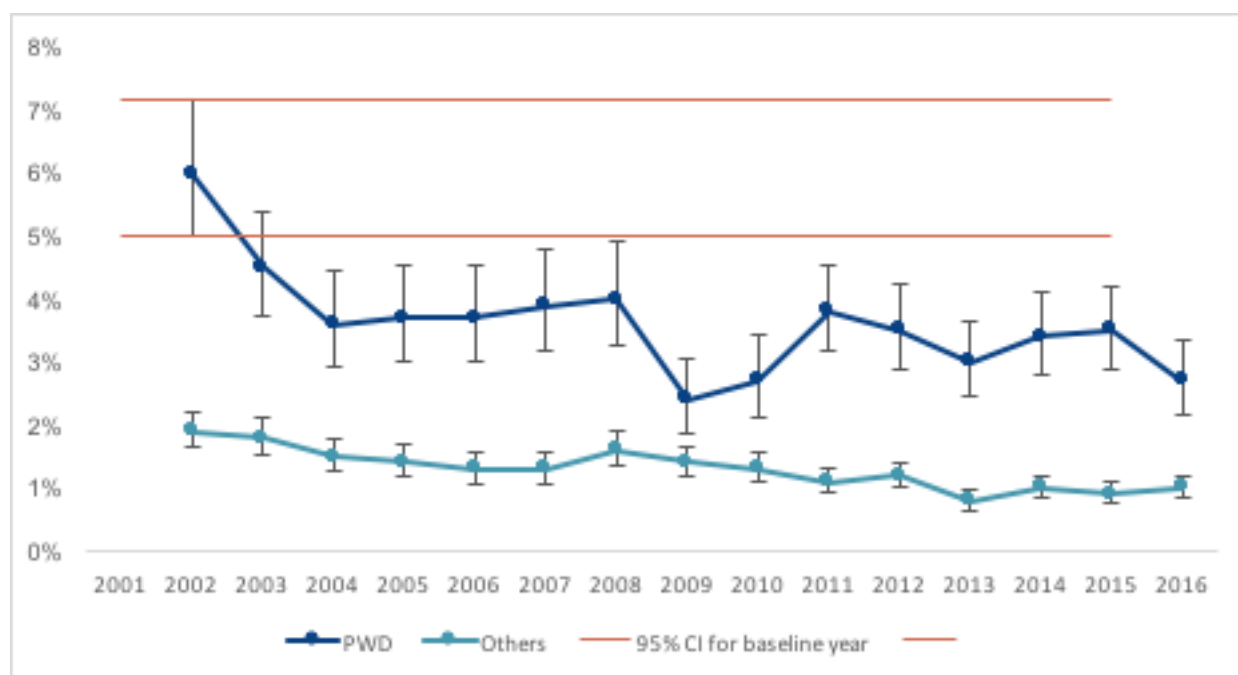


Figure 12: Absolute Inequality: Safety, 2002 baseline

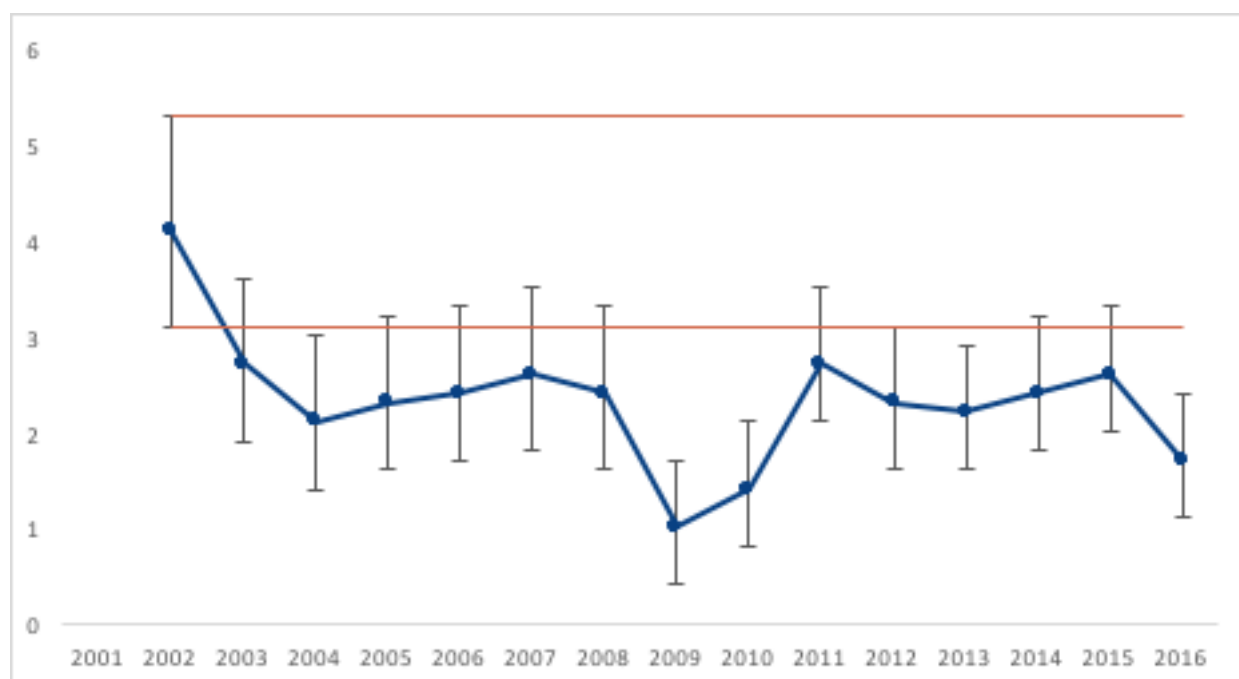
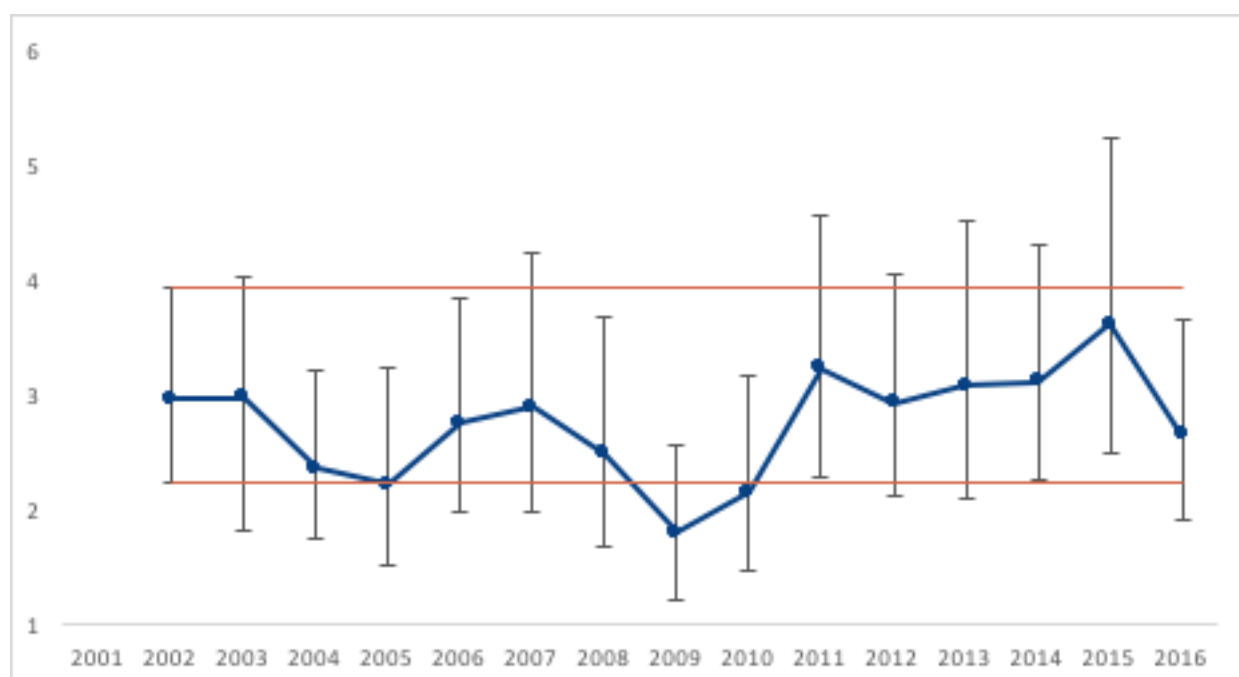


Figure 13: Relative Inequality: Safety, 2002 baseline



Society: Learning & Knowledge

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

Year	Age-Adjusted % (with 95% CI)		Absolute inequality (with 95% CI)	Relative inequality (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)

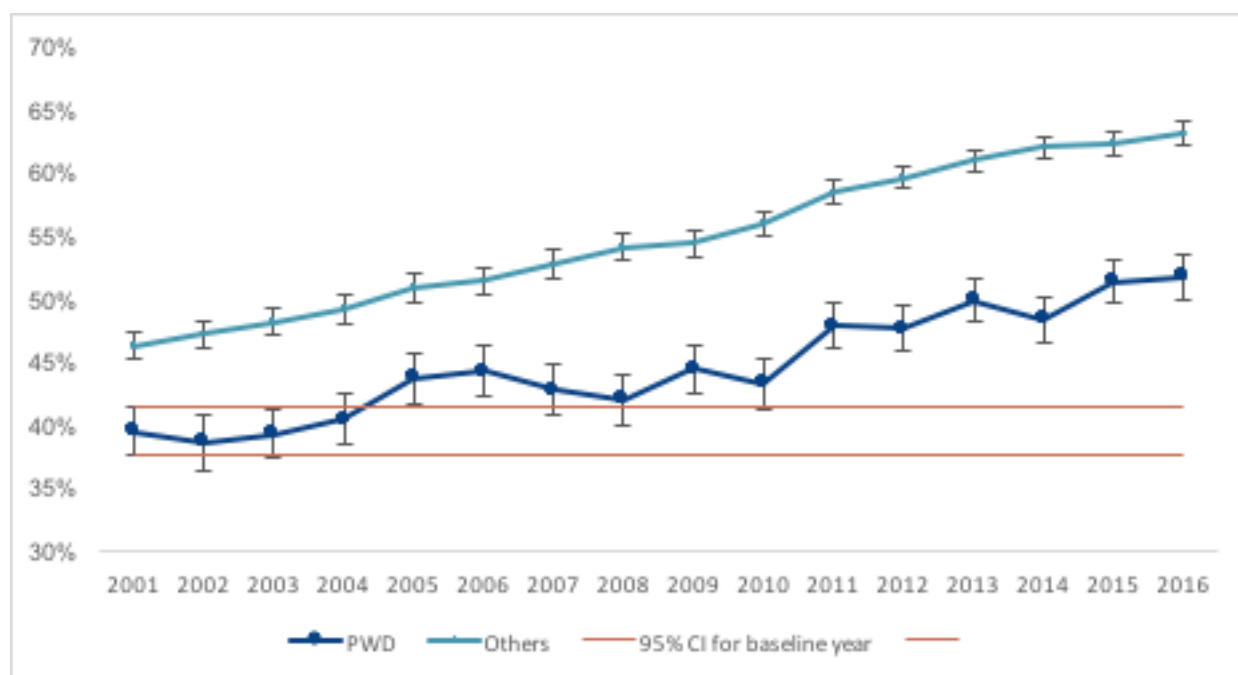


Figure 15: Absolute Inequality: Learning & Knowledge, 2001 baseline

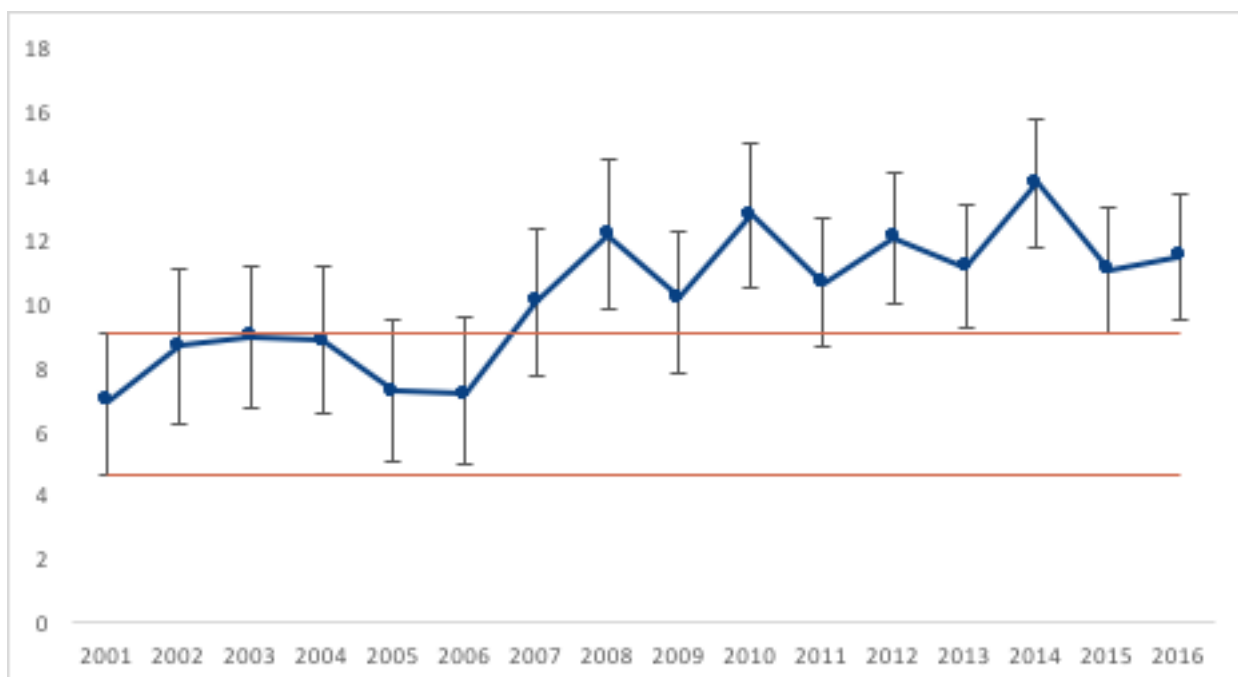
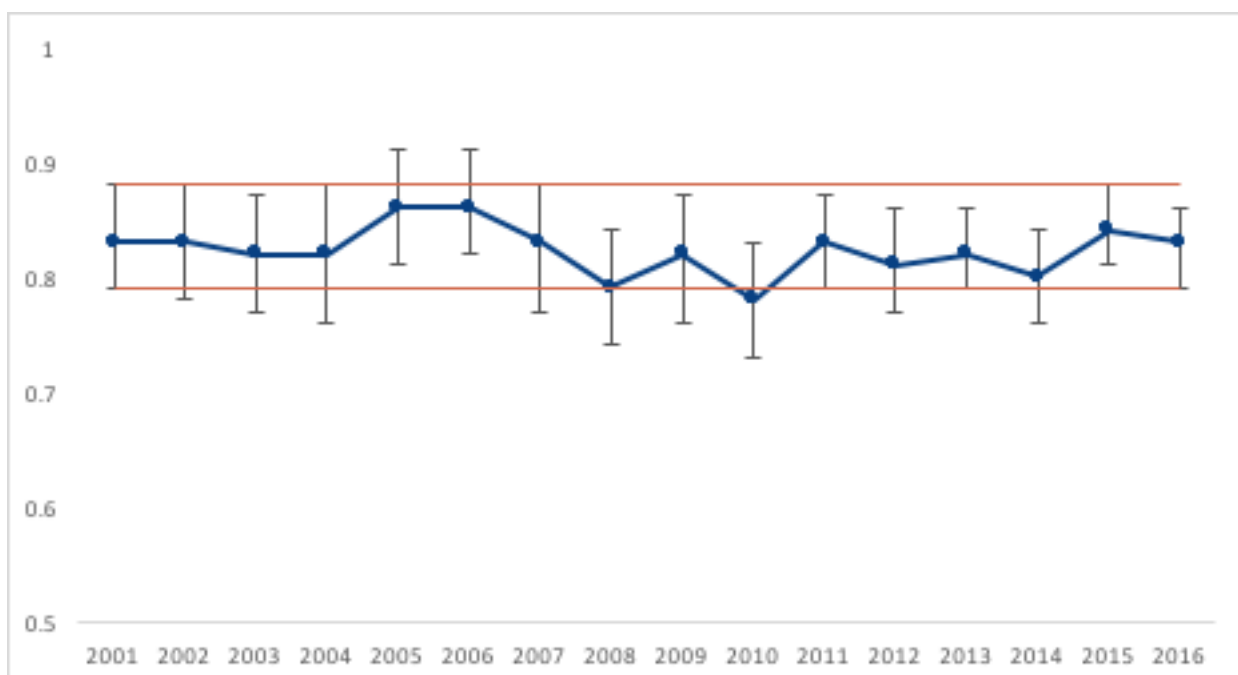


Figure 16: Relative Inequality: Learning & Knowledge, 2001 baseline



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 (with 95% CI)	Relative inequality (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)

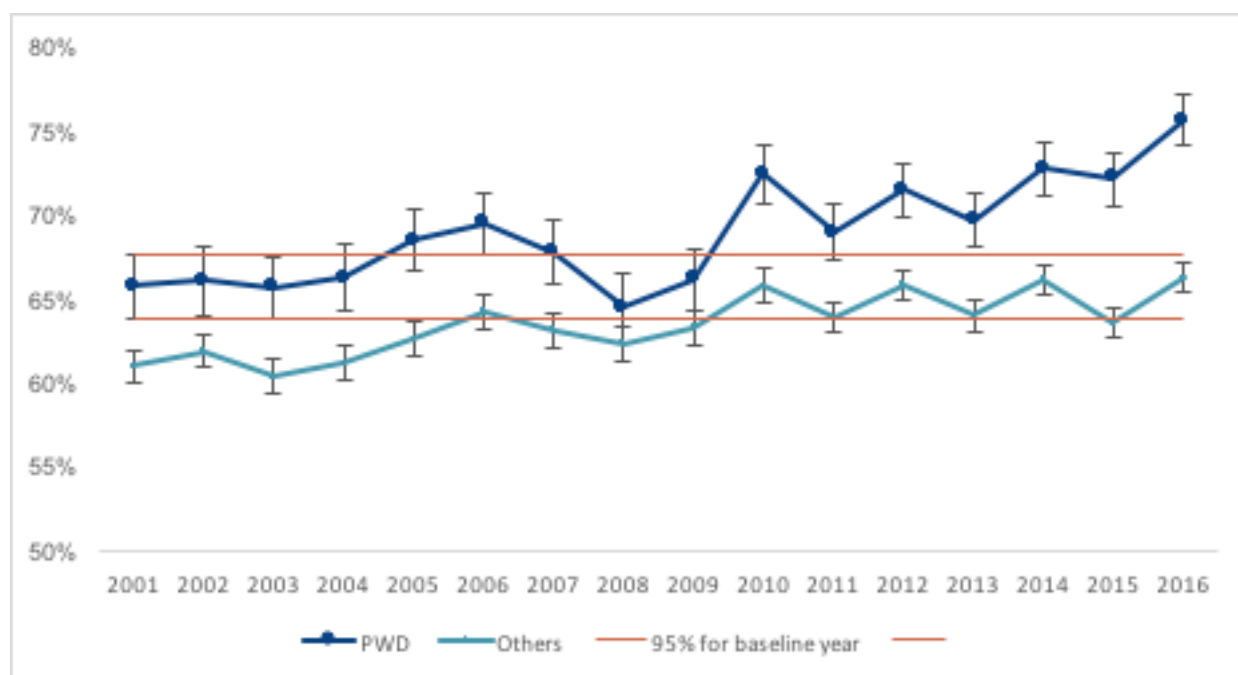


Figure 18: Absolute Inequality: Community Connections, 2001 baseline

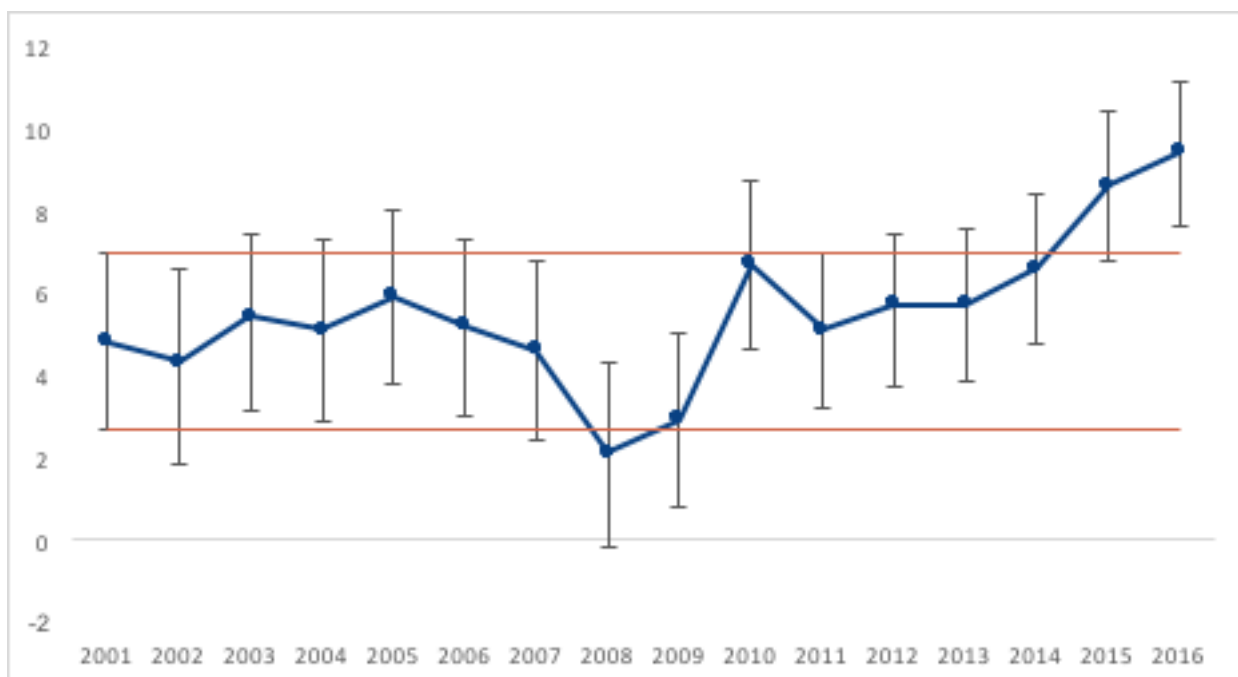
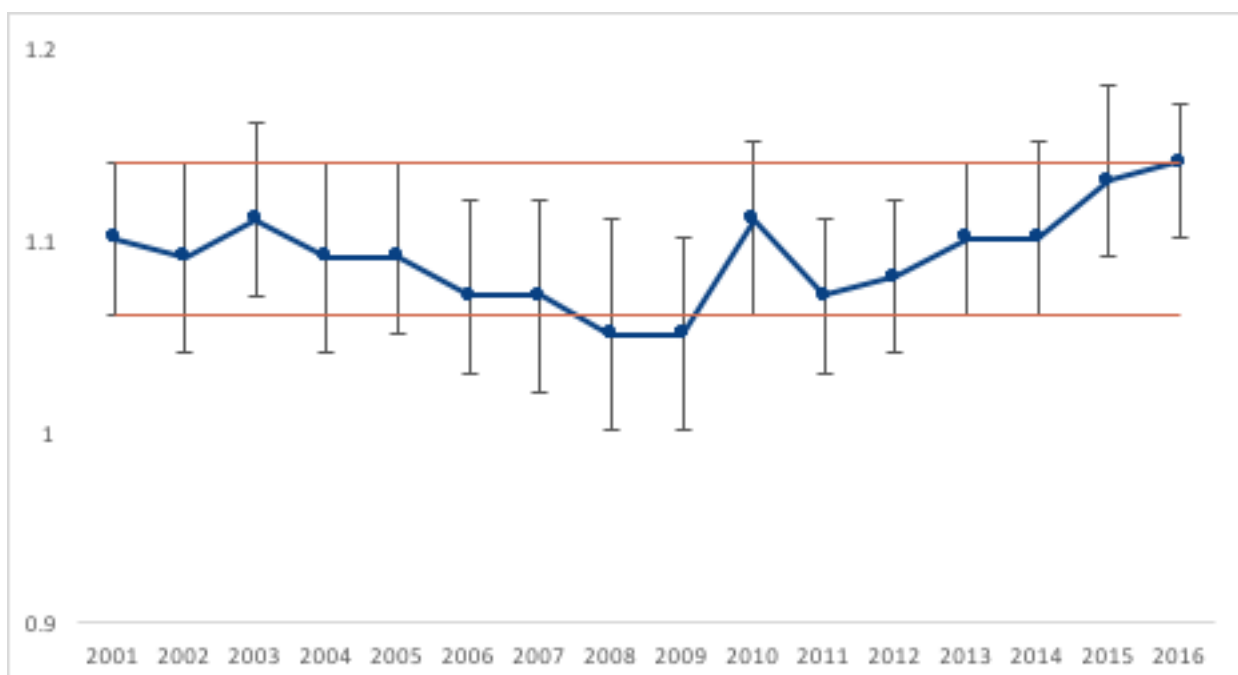


Figure 19: Relative Inequality: Community Connections, 2001 baseline



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 (with 95% CI)	Relative inequality (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)

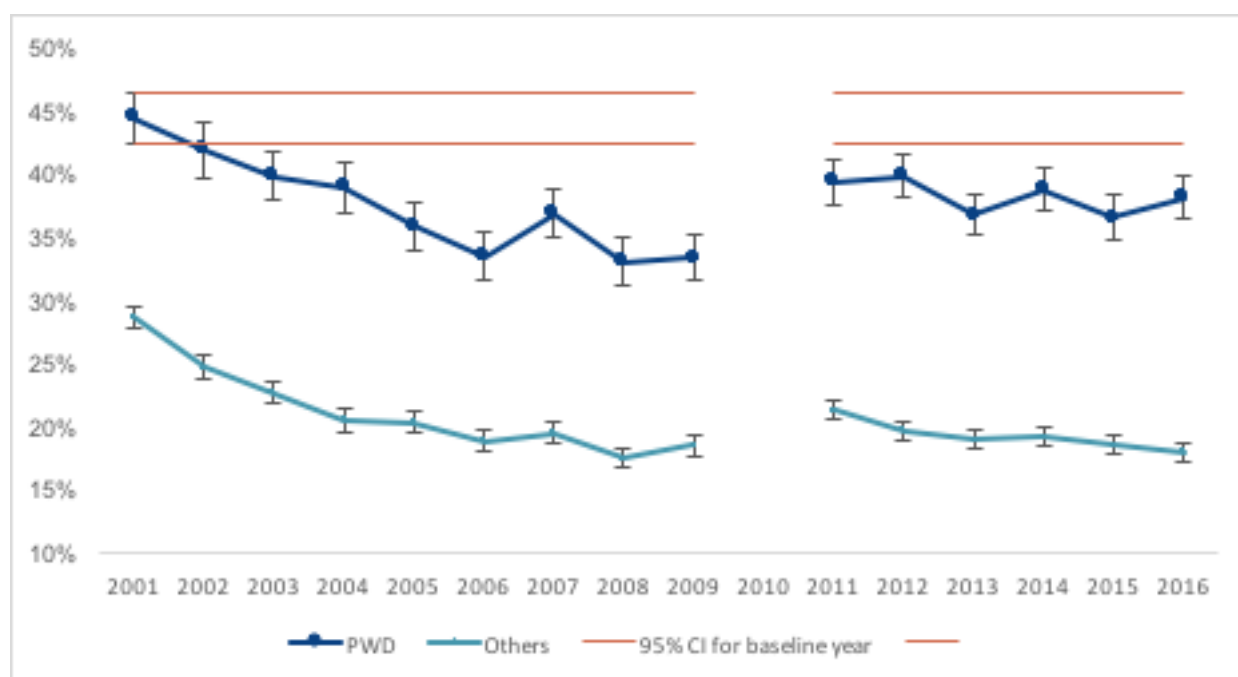


Figure 21: Absolute Inequality: A Fair Go, 2001 baseline

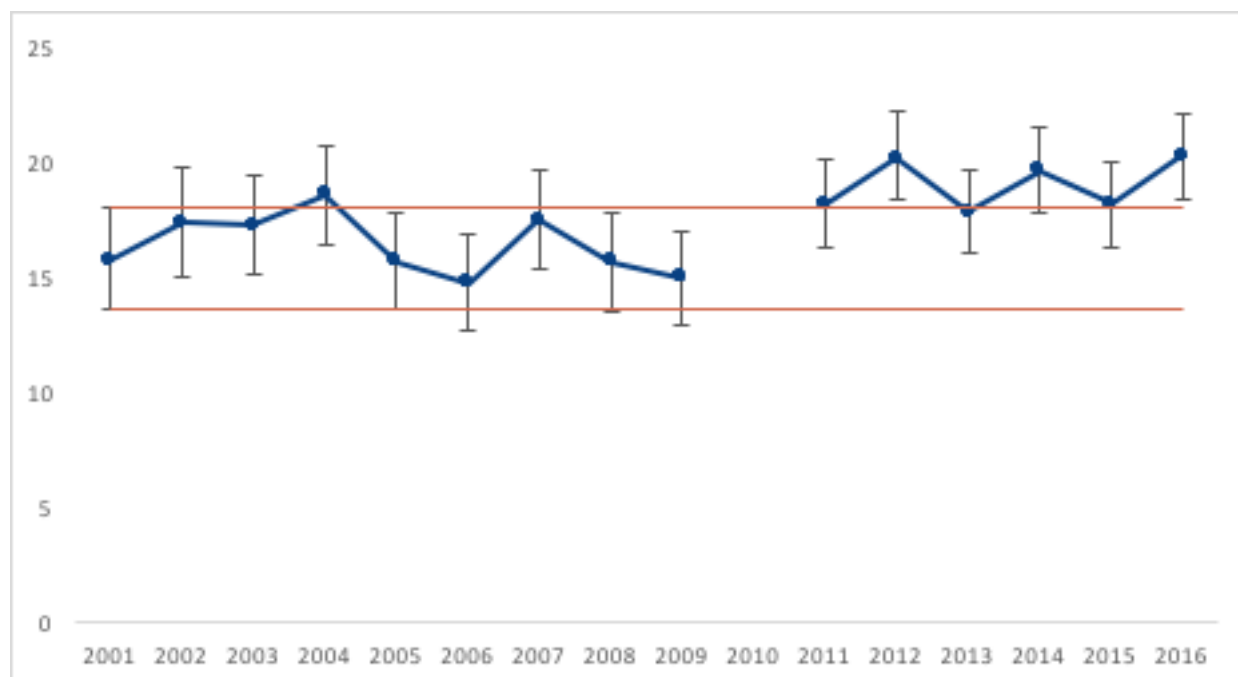
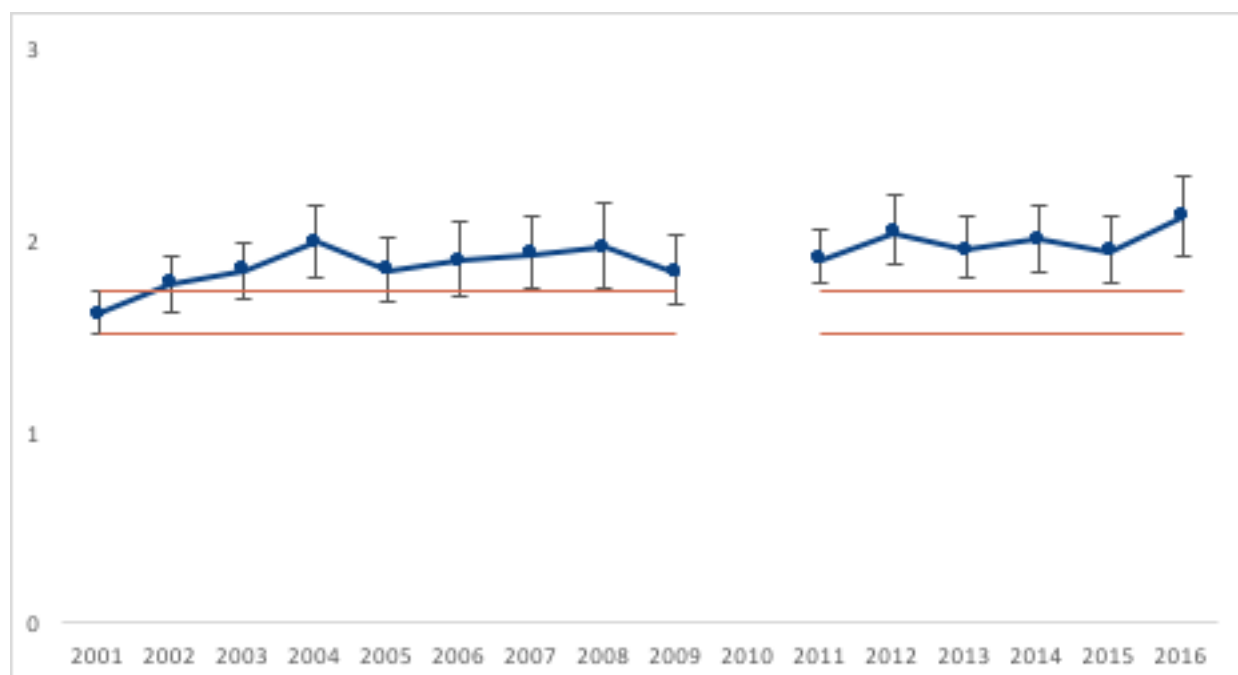


Figure 22: Relative Inequality: A Fair Go, 2001 baseline



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 (with 95% CI)	Relative inequality (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)

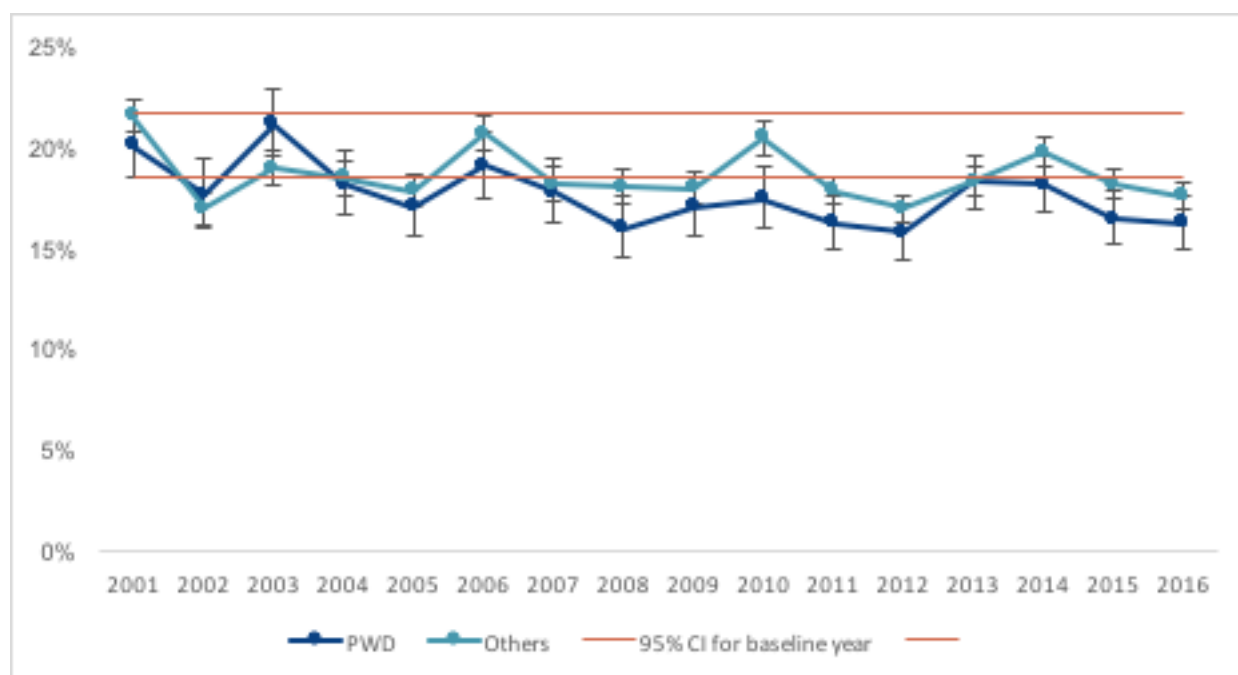


Figure 24: Absolute Inequality: Enriched Lives, 2001 baseline

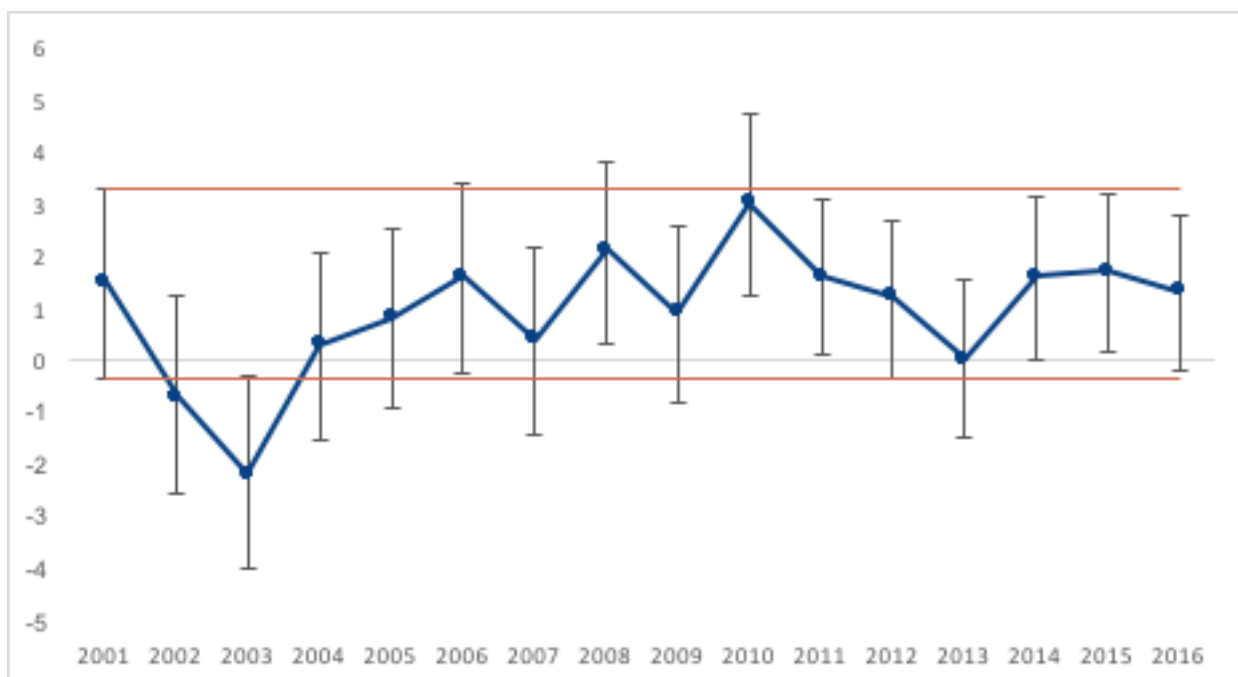
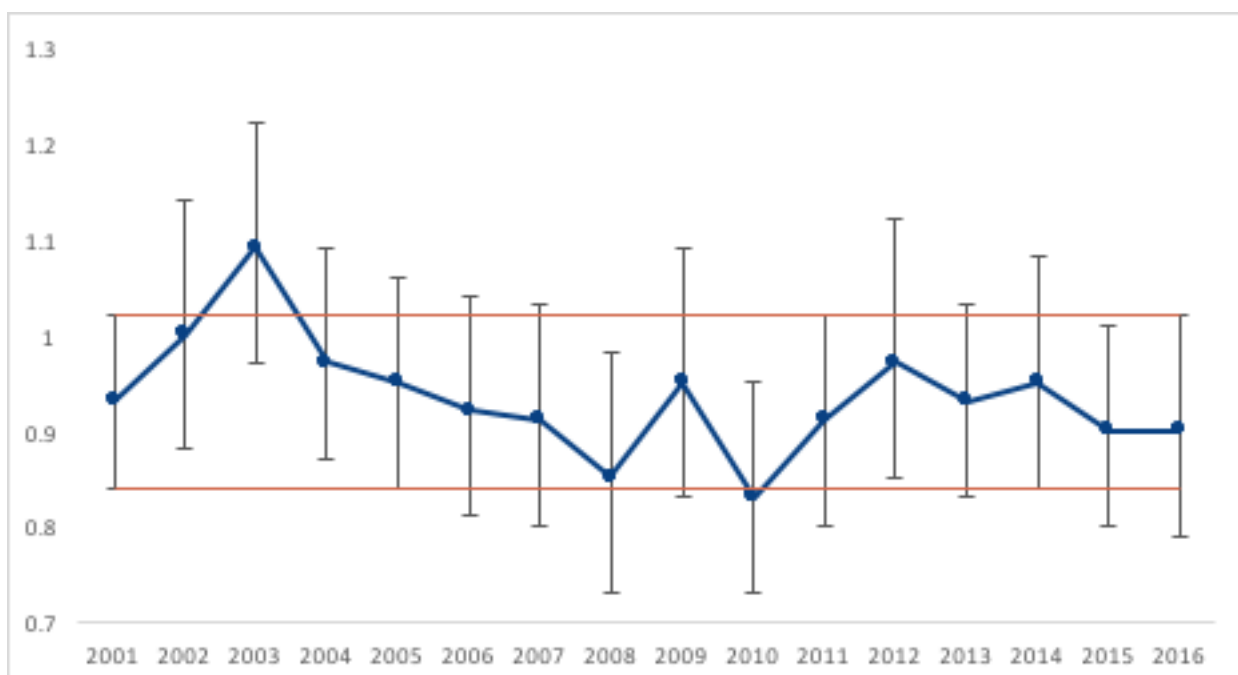


Figure 25: Relative Inequality: Enriched Lives, 2001 baseline



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)

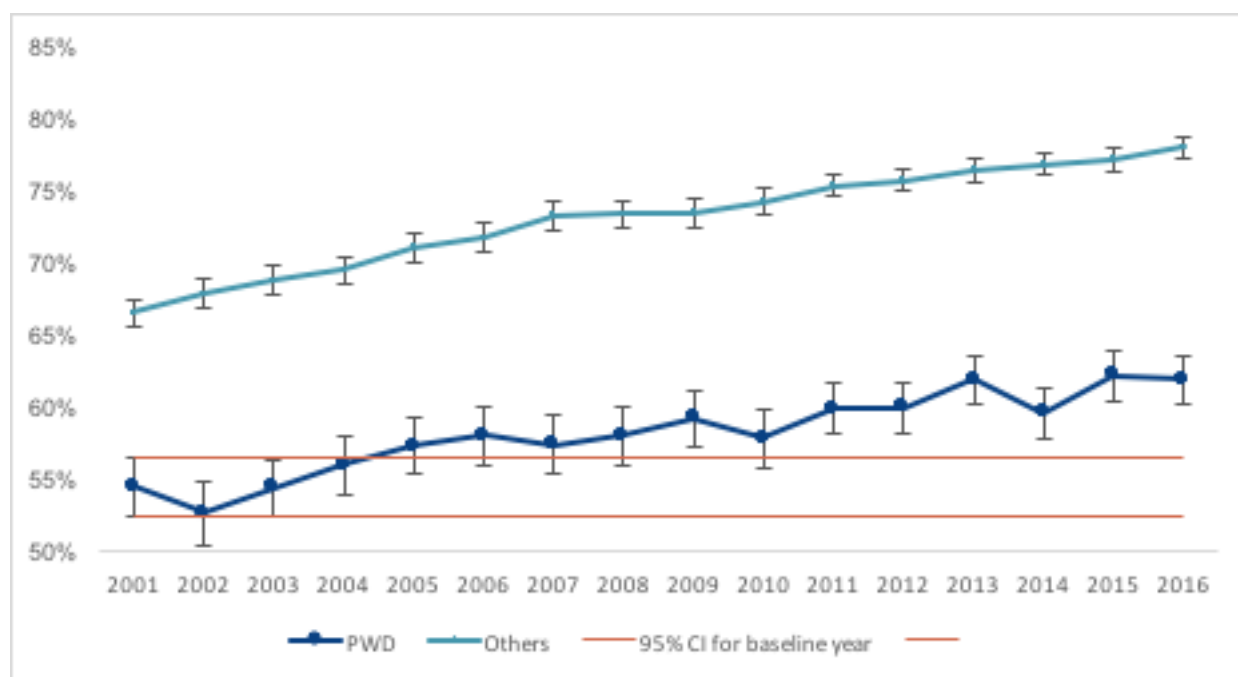


Figure 27: Absolute Inequality: Opportunities, 2001 baseline

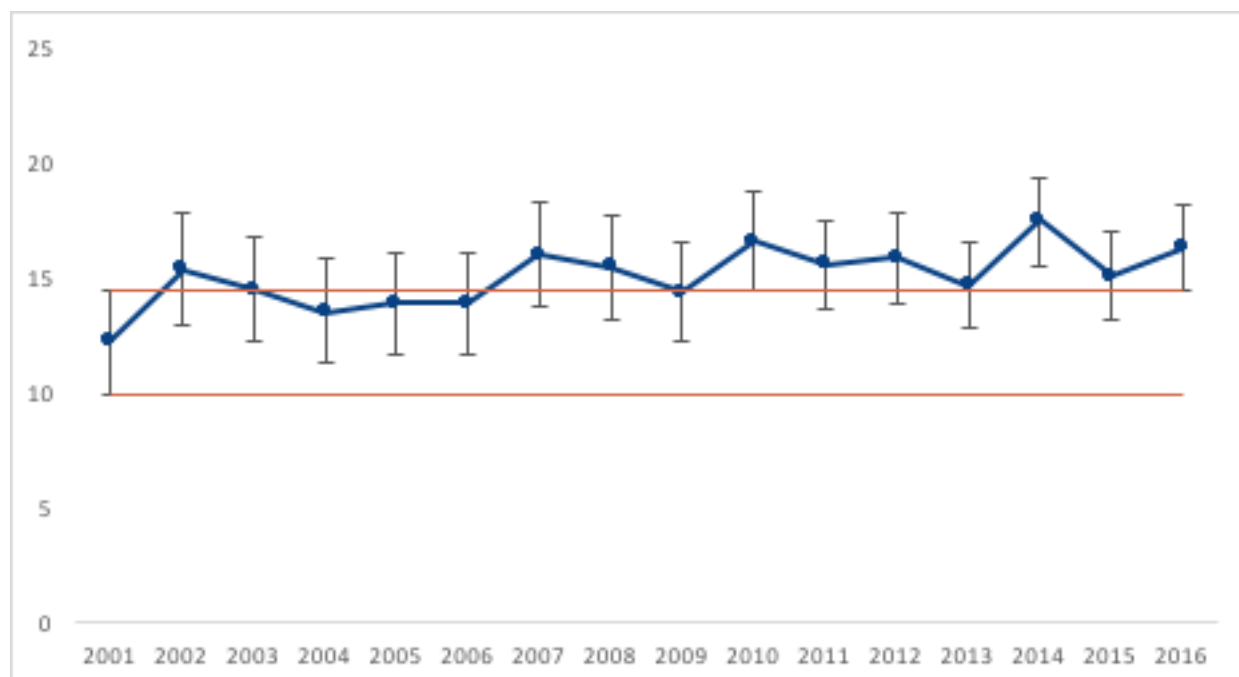
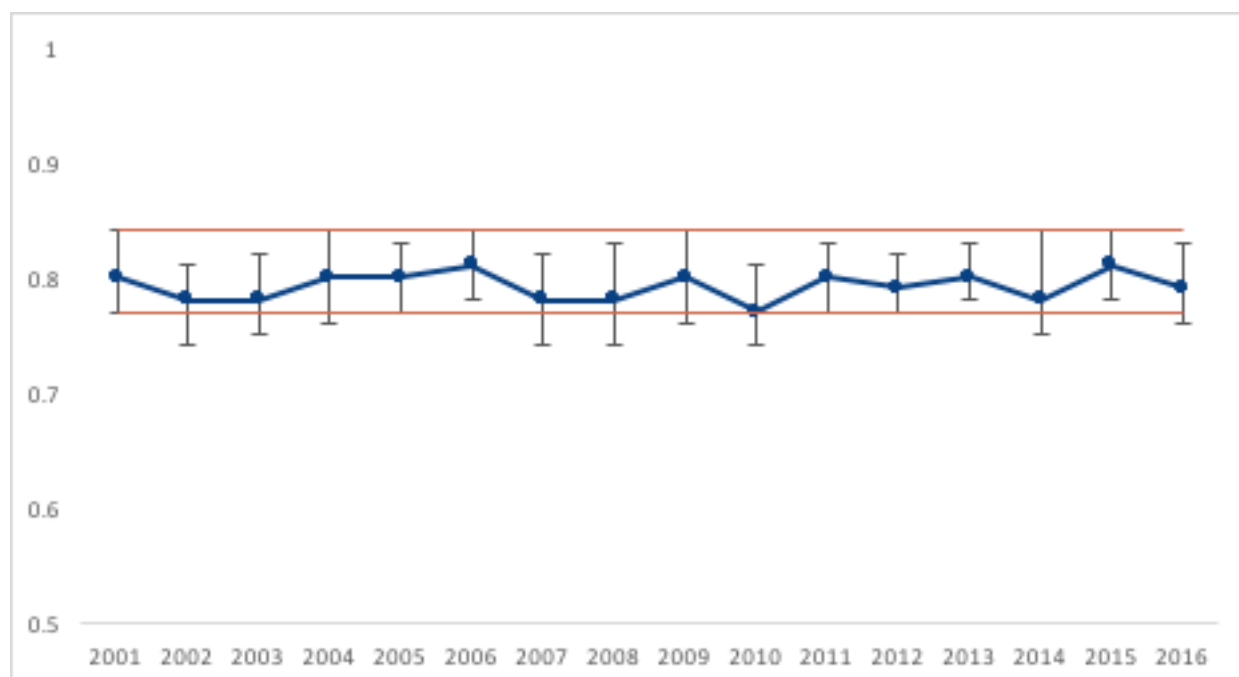


Figure 28: Relative Inequality: Opportunities, 2001 baseline



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 (with 95% CI)	Relative inequality (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)

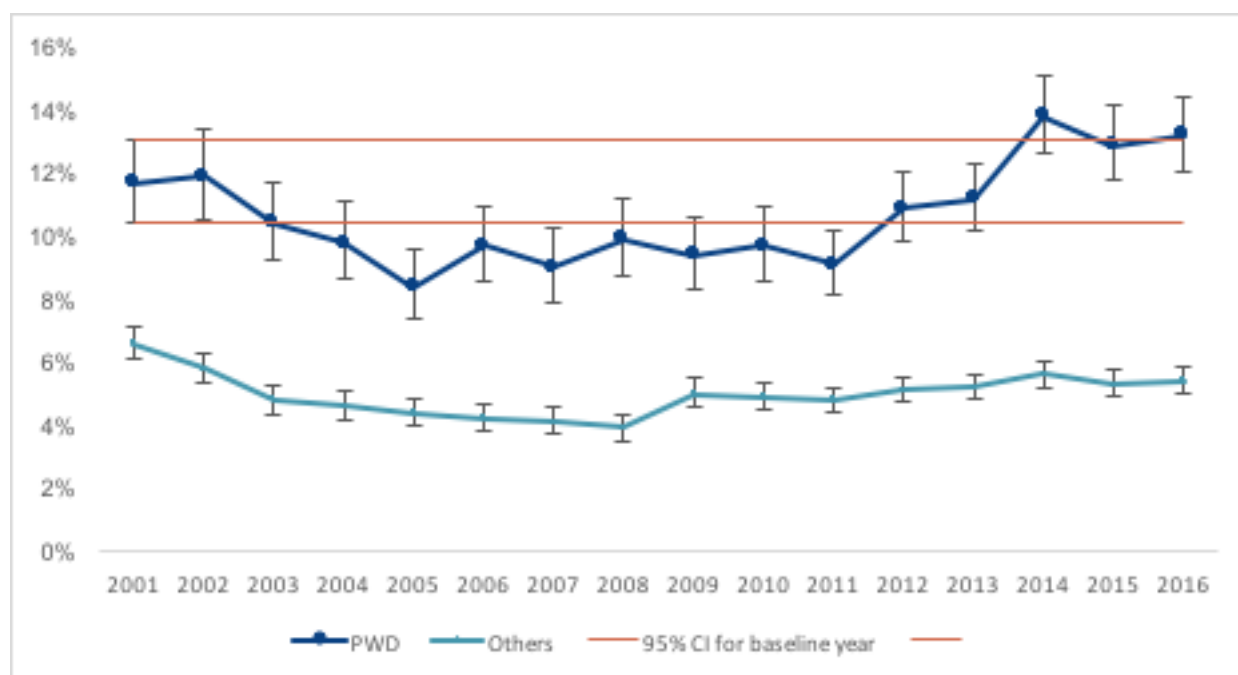


Figure 30: Absolute Inequality: Unemployment, 2001 baseline

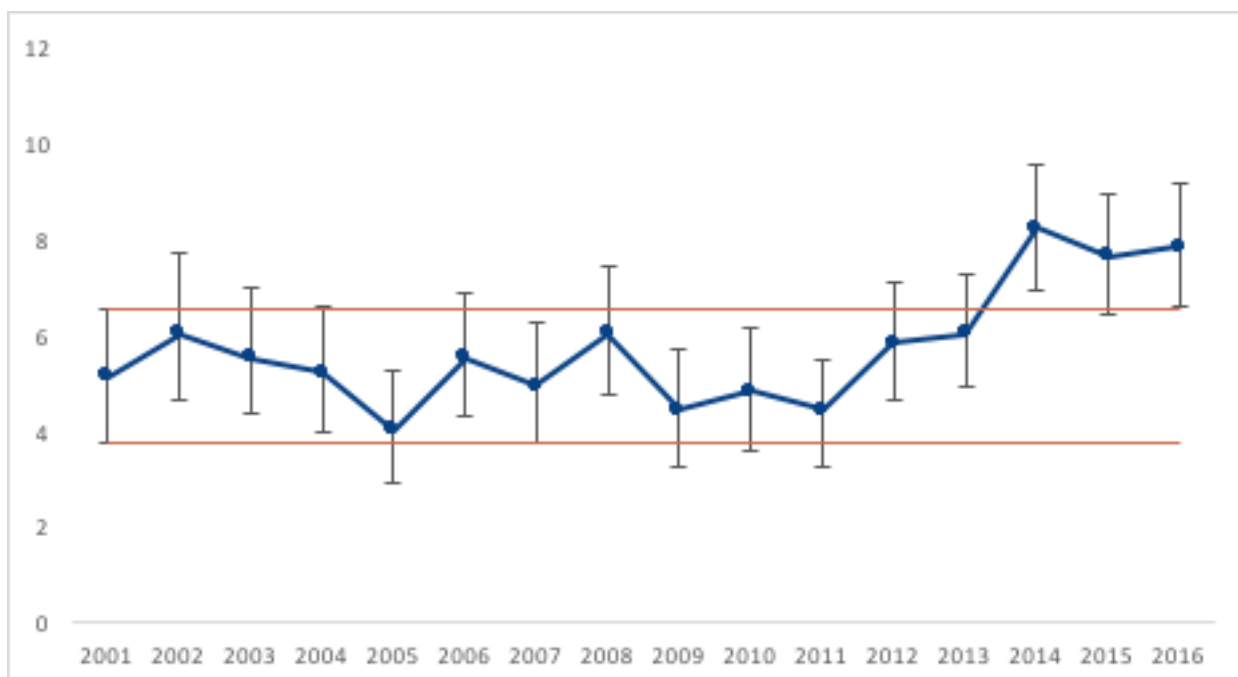
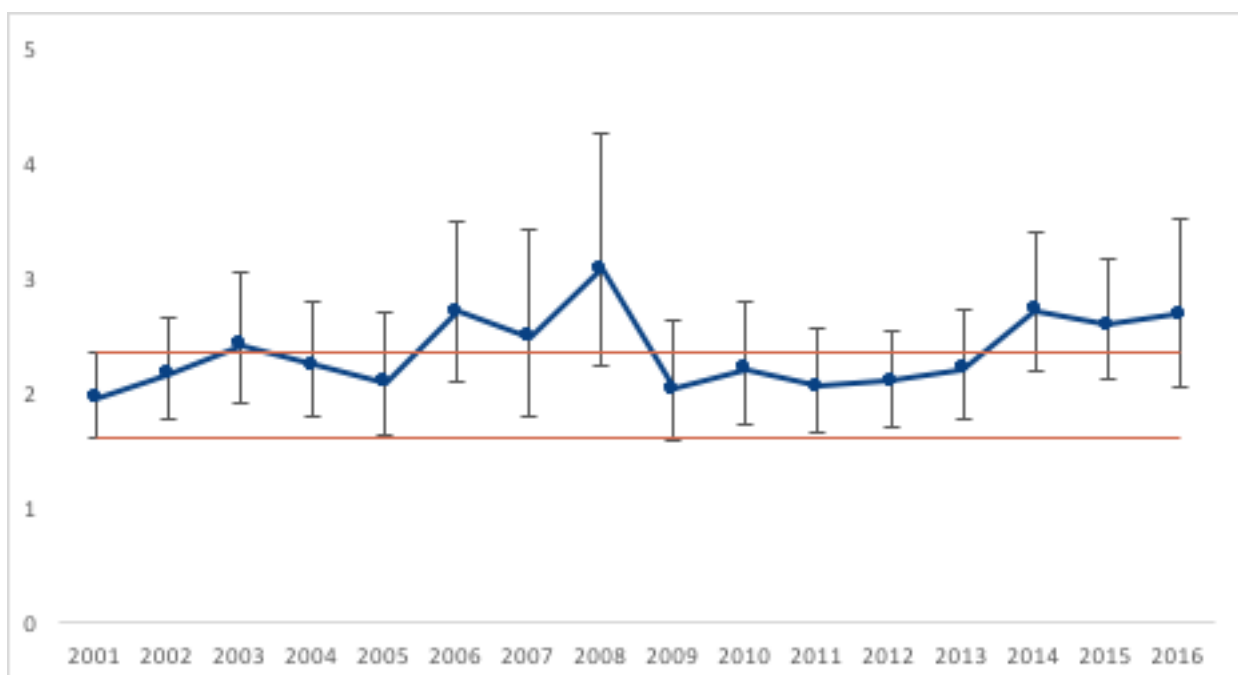


Figure 31: Relative Inequality: Unemployment, 2001 baseline



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 (with 95% CI)	Relative inequality (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)

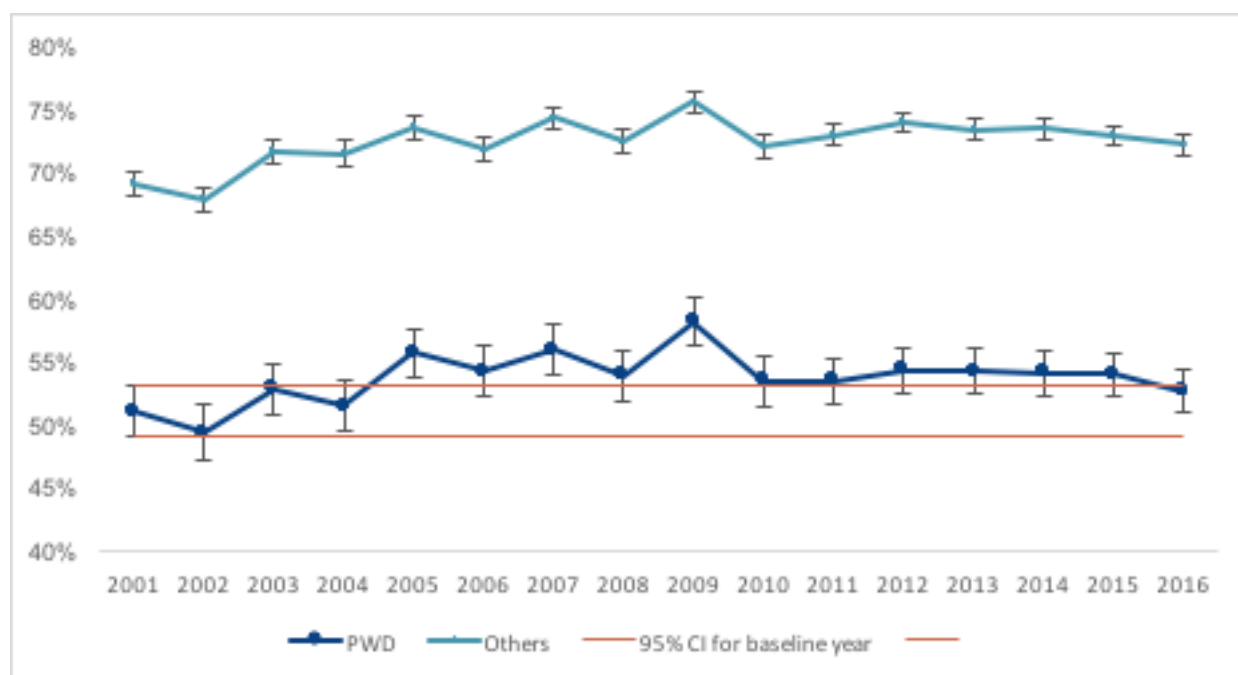


Figure 33: Absolute Inequality: Prosperity, 2001 baseline

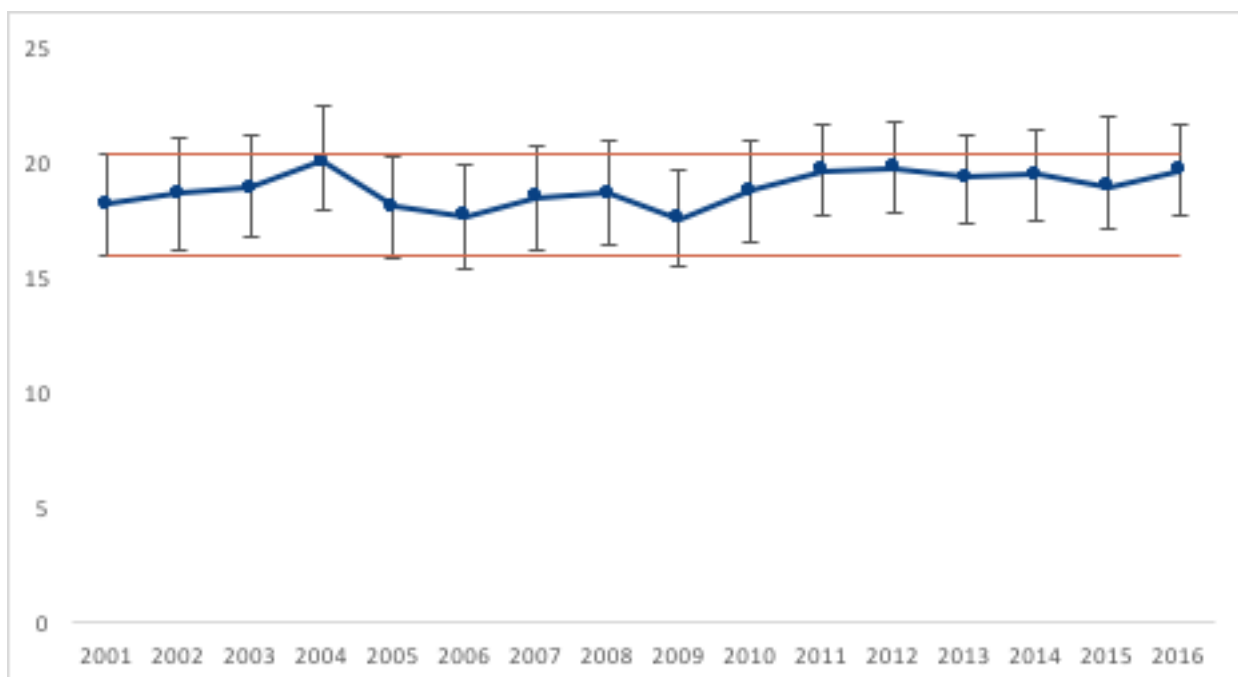
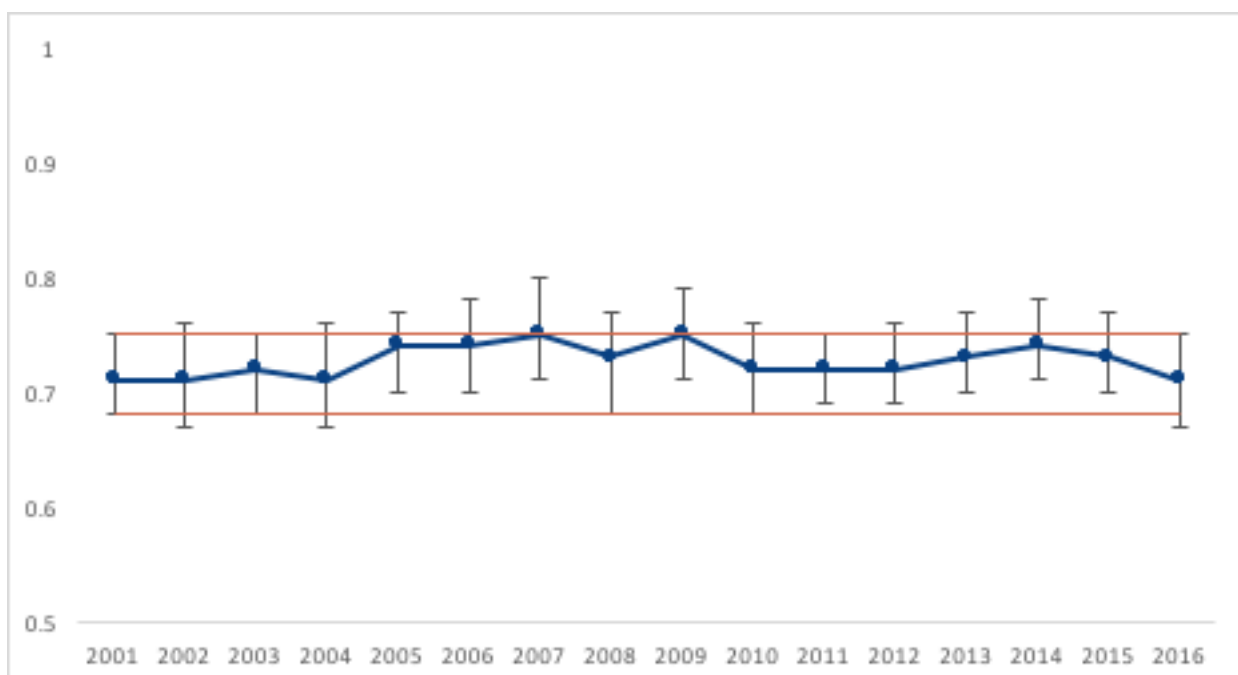


Figure 34: Relative Inequality: Prosperity, 2001 baseline



Economy: Enhanced Living Standards

Indicator used in the analysis: Labour force participation rate.

Year	Age-Adjusted % (with 95% CI)		Absolute inequality (with 95% CI)	Relative inequality (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)

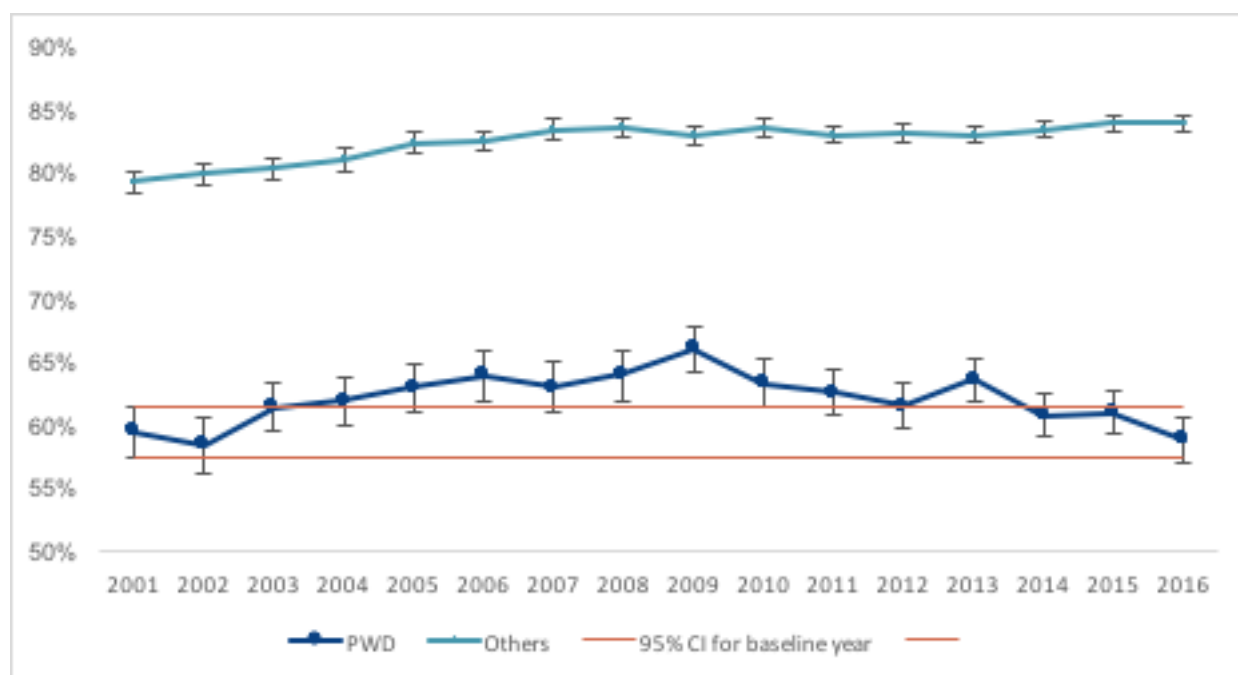


Figure 36: Absolute Inequality: Enhanced Living Standards, 2001 baseline

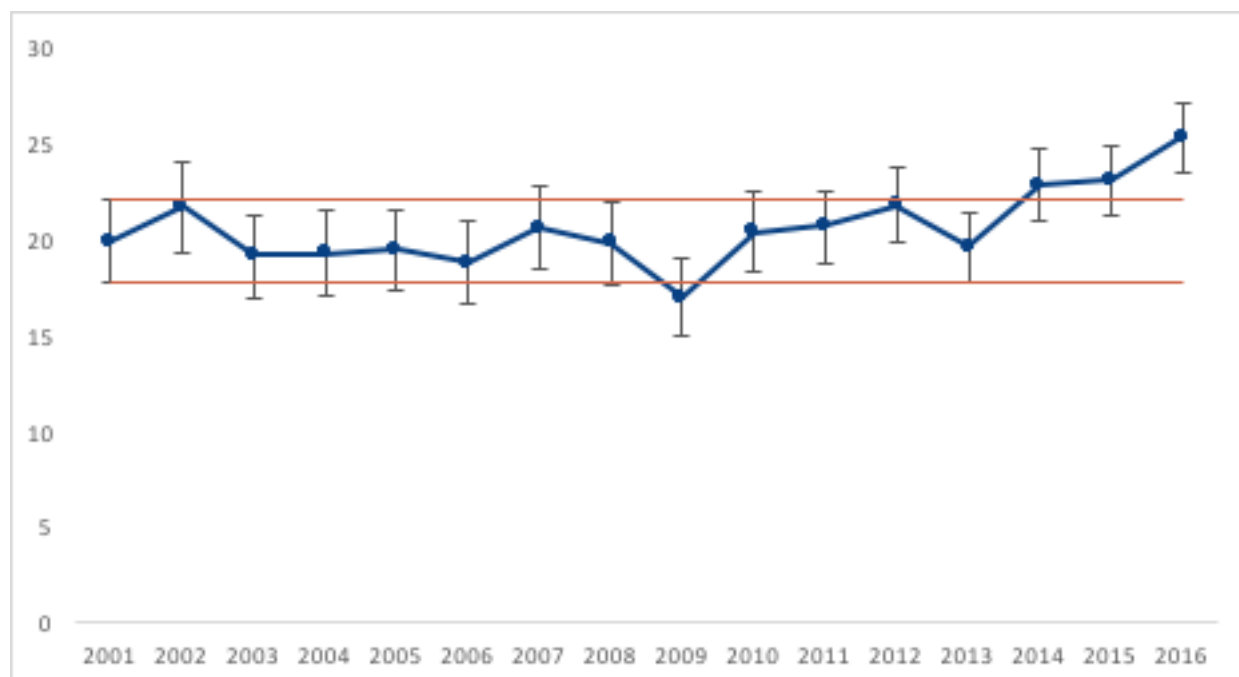
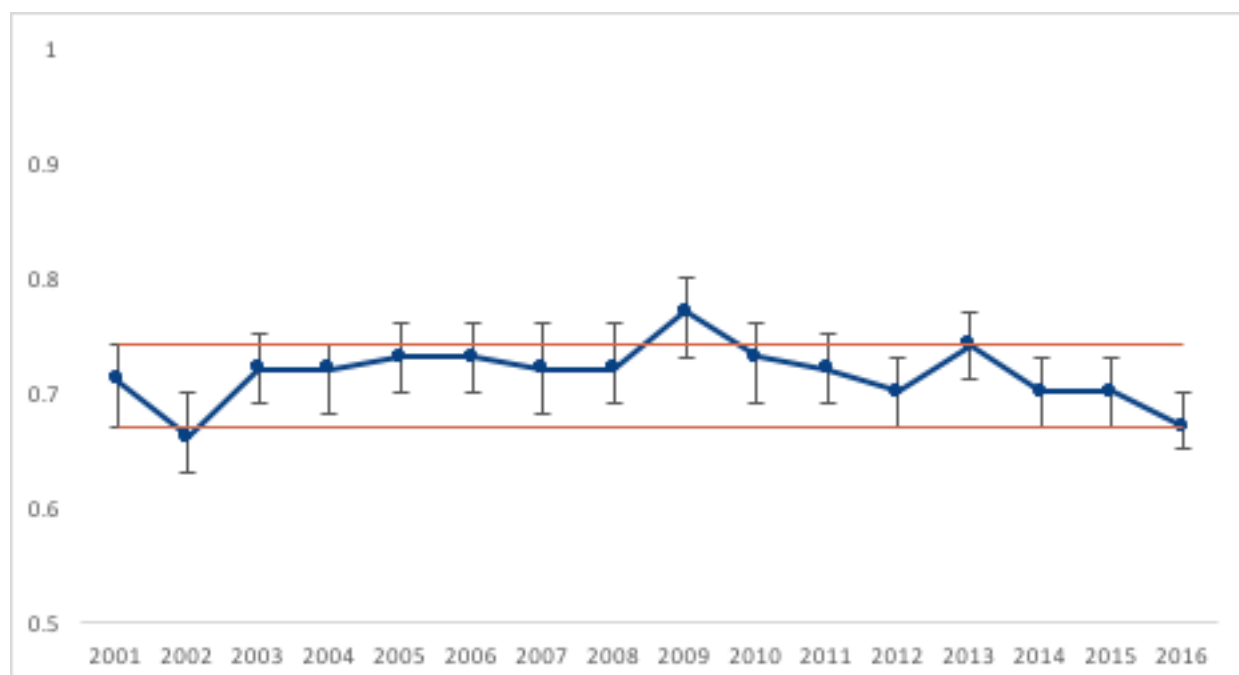


Figure 37: Relative Inequality: Enhanced Living Standards, 2001 baseline



Overall: Multiple disadvantage

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

Year	Age-Adjusted % (with 95% CI)		Absolute inequality (with 95% CI)	Relative inequality (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)

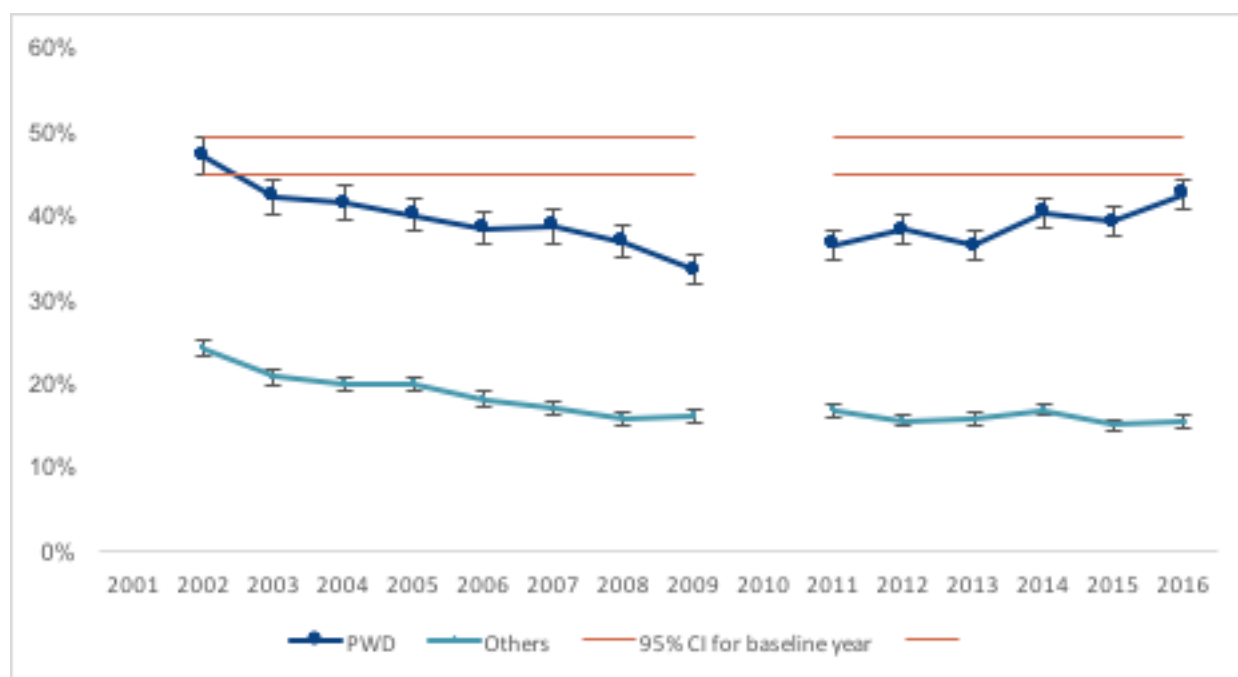


Figure 39: Absolute Inequality: Multiple Disadvantage, 2002 baseline

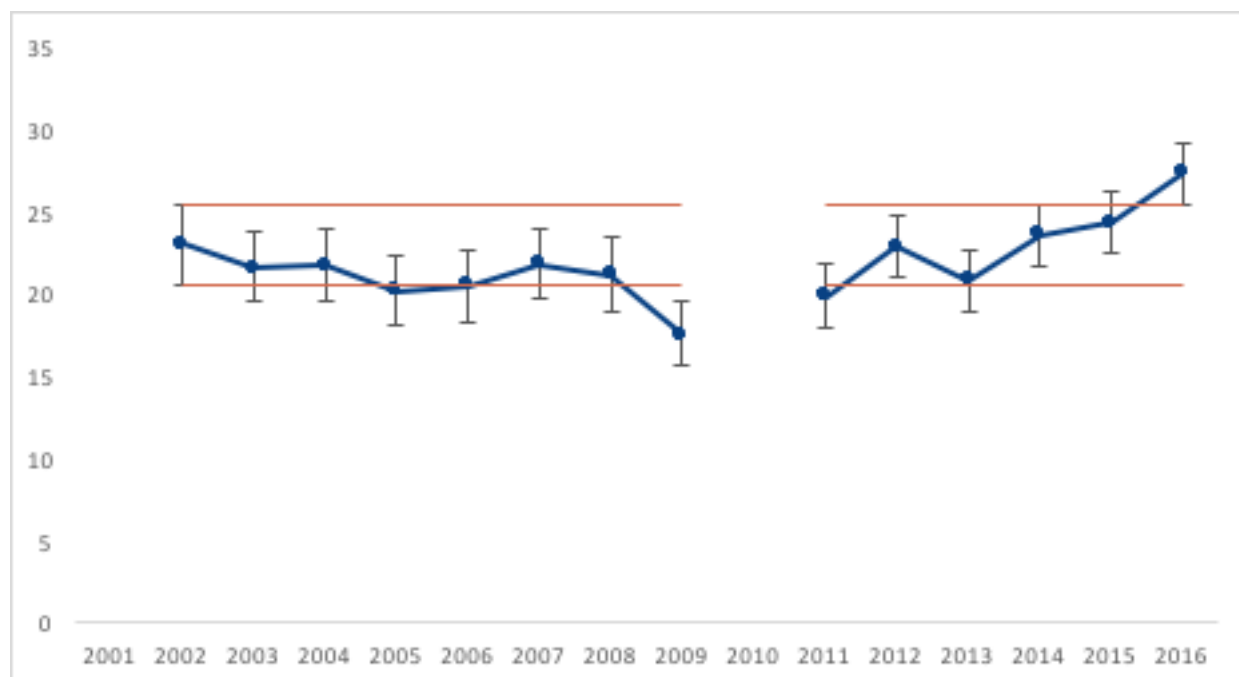
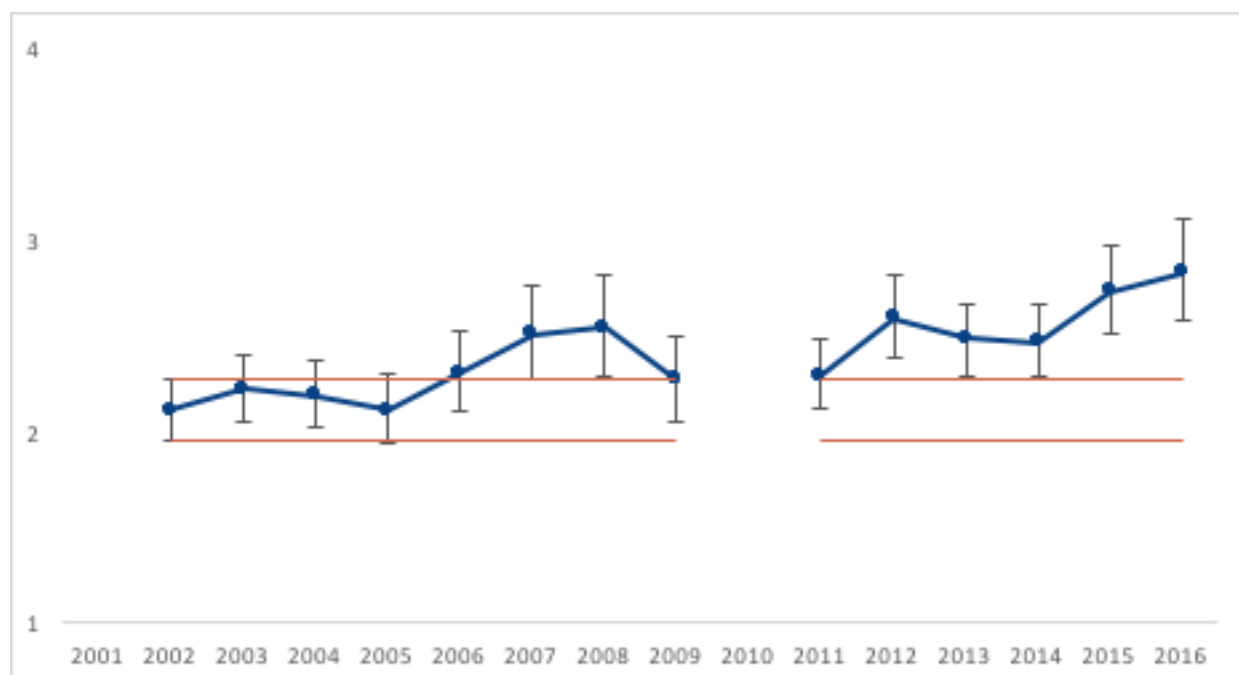


Figure 40: Relative Inequality: Multiple Disadvantage, 2001 baseline



Appendix 3: References

1. World Health Organization. World Report on Disability. Geneva, 2011.
2. Commonwealth of Australia. Shut Out: The Experience of People with Disabilities and Their Families in Australia. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia, 2009.
3. Australian Government. Shut Out: The experience of people with disabilities and their families in Australia. National Disability Strategy consultation report. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service, 2009.
4. Commonwealth of Australia. 2010–2020 National Disability Strategy (<http://www.fahcsia.gov.au/sa/disability/progserv/govtint/Pages/nds.aspx>). Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia, 2011.
5. Llewellyn G, Emerson E, Honey A. Left Behind: A Scorecard on Australia's Progress in Promoting the Social Inclusion of Young Australians with Disabilities: 2001-2011. Policy Briefing. Sydney: Centre for Disability Research and Policy: University of Sydney, 2013.
6. Llewellyn G, Emerson E, Honey A, Kariuki M. Left Behind: Monitoring the social inclusion of young Australians with self-reported long-term health conditions, impairments or disabilities, 2001-2009. Sydney: University of Sydney, 2011.
7. Llewellyn G, Emerson E, Honey A, Kariuki M. Left Behind: A Scorecard on Australia's Progress in Promoting the Social Inclusion of Young Australians with Disabilities: 2001-2010. Sydney: University of Sydney, 2012.
8. Emerson E, Llewellyn G. A Fair Go? Inequality, wellbeing and Australian adults with disabilities 2001-2015. Technical Report. Sydney: Centre for Disability Research and Policy, University of Sydney, 2017.
9. Australian Bureau of Statistics. Measures of Australia's Progress. Aspirations for our nation: a conversation with Australians about progress. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2012.
10. Australian Bureau of Statistics. Measures of Australia's Progress 2013. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2014.
11. Australian Social Inclusion Board. Social Inclusion in Australia: How Australia is faring, 2nd edition. Canberra: Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, 2012.
12. Summerfield M, Bevitt A, Freidin S, Hahn M, La N, Macalalad N, et al. HILDA User Manual - Release 16. Melbourne: Melbourne Institute, University of Melbourne, 2017.
13. Wilkins R. Families, Incomes and Jobs, Volume 8: A Statistical Report on Waves 1 to 10 of the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey. Melbourne: Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, University of Melbourne, 2013.
14. Wilkins R. Families, Incomes and Jobs, Volume 9: A Statistical Report on Waves 1 to 11 of the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey. Melbourne: Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, University of Melbourne, 2014.
15. Wilkins R. The Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey: Selected Findings from Waves 1 to 12. Melbourne: Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, University of Melbourne, 2015.
16. Wilkins R. The Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey: Selected Findings from Waves 1 to 14. Melbourne: Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, University of Melbourne, 2016.
17. Wilkins R. The Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey: Selected Findings from Waves 1 to 15. Melbourne: Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, University of Melbourne, 2017.
18. King NB, Harper S, Young ME. Use of relative and absolute effect measures in reporting health inequalities: structured review. *Bmj* 2012;345:e5774 doi: 10.1136/bmj.e5774.
19. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Age-standardised rate (<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/327276>). Canberra: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2005.
20. Knol MJ, Le Cessie S, Algra A, Vandenbroucke JP, Groenwold RHH. Overestimation of risk ratios by odds ratios in trials and cohort studies: alternatives for logistic regression. *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 2012;184:895-99. DOI:10.1503/cmaj.101715.
21. Zocchetti C, Consonni D, Bertazzi P. Relationship between prevalence rate ratios and odds ratios in crosssectional studies. *International Journal of Epidemiology* 1997;26(1):220-23.
22. Idler EL, Benyamini Y. Self-rated health and mortality: A review of twenty-seven community studies. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 1997;38:21-37.
23. Idler EL, Benyamini Y. Community studies reporting association between self-rated health and mortality: additional studies, 1995 to 1998. *Research on Aging* 1999;21:392-401.
24. Jylha M. What is self-rated health and why does it predict mortality? Towards a unified conceptual model. *Social Science & Medicine* 2009;69:307-16.
25. DeSalvo KB, Bloser N, Reynolds K, He J, Muntner P. Mortality Prediction with a Single General Self-Rated Health Question: A Meta-Analysis. *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 2006;21:267-75.

Contact Us

Centre of Research Excellence in Disability and Health

T. +61 3 8344 0717

E. cre-dh@unimelb.edu.au

W. www.credh.org.au

T. @DisabilityHlth

