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Socio-economic disadvantage
across
urban, rural and remote areas

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Abstract

ABS and other official statistics provide many views on the spatial dimensions of social disadvantage. However, these views are limited to classifications of areas which have observable boundaries (e.g. Statistical Local Areas, Statistical Divisions, Metropolitan and non-Metropolitan areas) or to general differences between urban centres/balance areas with the former grouped by size. While extremely useful neither system attends to the desire to present information which relates to the broad concepts of place often used by politicians, journalists and others to describe where people live e.g. 'the bush', 'remote areas', 'rural Australia' etc. Using a combination of the classification of accessibility and remoteness (ARIA), developed by researchers at the University of Adelaide (supported by the Department of Health and Aged Care) and the ABS classification known as 'section of state', together with an aggregate index measure of socio-economic disadvantage for areas, provides a means for obtaining useful new insights into the patterns of social disadvantage in ways that accord with more common concepts of place. Using these constructs with data from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing this paper looks at broad patterns of social disadvantage in Australia. By looking at the representation characteristics of the disadvantaged living in the most disadvantaged areas within various location types (eg 'rural remote' versus 'accessible small localities') the dimensions/depth of disadvantage experienced by some groups of people is more readily appreciated.

(Note: associated with this text is an excel spreadsheet file containing all the tables: See Posselt, H (Tables)

1. Introduction

In Australia, there has been a growing demand for information which describes the situation of people living in rural and regional Australia. This information is needed as a basis for analysis of social disadvantage, policy formulation and improved targeting of services to population groups of greatest need. Implicit in the demand for such information is the recognition that places have various degrees of locational disadvantage in terms of ease of access to various goods, services and life opportunities. At a minimum, analysts have been keen to differentiate between the circumstances of people living in remote areas from those living in the large coastal cities and from those living somewhere in between.

Certainly arrays of social indicators can, and have been, produced for localities and areas across Australia which serve to highlight geographical patterns of disadvantage (for examples, see ABS 1998:1, Bray and Mudd 1998, AHURI 1999 and Haberkorn and Hugo et. al. 1999). However a recurrent problem has been that available classifications of areas do not readily differentiate between places according to their urban/rural nature in a way that simultaneously reveals the locational attributes of those places in terms of their access to the broad range of products and services commonly available in large urban centres. Thus, for example, the difference between a small locality situated in a remote area and one located next to a major urban centre is not captured by classifications of urban centres when ordered by size. Moreover, when analysing social conditions across Australia according to standard spatially bounded areas, (such as Statistical Local Areas or Statistical Divisions) the settlement patterns within those areas, in terms of the mixture of urban and rural areas, and the locational attributes of localities within those areas in terms of accessibility/remoteness are not readily apparent.

These concerns have been at the forefront of research and development work undertaken by various agencies over the last decade (see, DPIE and DSHS 1994 for a reference to earlier work) and most recently has involved the development of an index for areas known as the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). ARIA has been developed by researchers at the University of Adelaide (incorporated as the National Key Centre for Social Applications of Geographical Information Systems (GISGA)) with the support of the Department of Health and Aged Care. The index, together with associated classifications, is one that the ABS is currently working to include within the Australian Standard Geographic Classification and as a result with future population census and social survey data sets.

The aim of this paper is to illustrate the usefulness of ARIA in conjunction with other powerful statistical tools in providing a picture of social disadvantage across urban, rural and remote areas. In this paper Census Collections Districts (CDs) are classified both according to their remoteness, using ARIA, and according to their urban/rural

character, using the Australian Standard Geographic Classification structure known as 'section of state'. It is from this geographic base that social disadvantage is further examined by drawing on a mass of data from the 1996 Census, summarised by an index known as the 'Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage'. This index characterises areas as being disadvantaged according to the attributes of the residents of those areas.

The paper is divided into three main parts. The first describes the tools of analysis. These include the two geographic classifications, ARIA and 'section of state', which when given together give a simple, yet powerful, description of human settlement patterns in Australia, and the 'Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage'. The second section shows the locational distribution of the most disadvantaged groups in Australia using the index of relative disadvantage relative to the total population. The final section presents a range of more conventional social indicators to highlight the distinctive nature of the most disadvantaged groups within the respective areas. The data used is from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

2. Tools of Analysis

2.1 Classifications of Areas

2.1.1 Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA)

ARIA was developed to apply to separate localities throughout all parts of Australia. It identifies the remoteness of places in terms of access along road networks to service centres (a hierarchy of urban centres with populations of 5,000 or more). Simply stated, localities that are more remote have less access to these service centres while those that are less remote have greater access. ARIA does not differentiate between levels of accessibility of places within urban centres - this was not its purpose (see DHAC 1999).

The index attributes areas with a score of between 0 and 12, where 0 indicates a high degree of accessibility and 12 indicates areas of extreme remoteness. These scores, generated to a base of 1 square kilometre grids covering all of Australia, can be attributed to standard spatial units for which data is commonly available. The scores are currently available for Census Collection Districts (CDs), Postcodes and Statistical Local Areas but can also be produced for other spatial units. However, the value of a score for large spatial units, becomes less meaningful because of the differences (or heterogeneity) in remoteness that may occur for localities situated within those areas. It is for this reason that CDs, the smallest available spatial unit, (typically clusters of 200-250 dwellings in urban areas) are the best unit of analysis.

In procedure, GISCA initially computed the scores for all of the 11,388 populated localities in Australia recognisably linked to other localities by road. (Separate procedures were used for the few localities situated on Islands.) The computations took into account actual road distances between localities and the subset of designated 'service centres' (of which there were 201). These service centres, identified on the basis of census counts of population size, were classified into four groups, also based

on population size, as follows: those with more than 250,000 people, 48,000 to 249,999 people, 18,000 to 47,999 people and 5,000 to 17,999 people.

The size hierarchy recognises that larger urban centres provide a greater range of services and life opportunities than smaller centres. The levels of accessibility to service centres of different size were factored into the process of allocating index scores to each locality.

It should be noted that ARIA provides a simplified view of accessibility. Access to goods and services, hospitals, educational institutions etc is not only dependent on road distances to service centres but include aspects such as the quality of the roads, whether households have a vehicle, the quality of that vehicle, the ability of an individual to travel, among a range of other factors. The information needed to incorporate such factors is not readily available. Nevertheless, ARIA provides a practical measure that clearly recognises a key dimension of accessibility, namely the physical distance between places, and especially to places where services are more readily available.

For purposes of general analysis GISCA developed the following ARIA based categories to classify areas.

- *Highly accessible* (ARIA score 0 - 1.84) - relatively unrestricted accessibility to a wide range of goods and services and opportunities for social interaction.
- *Accessible* (ARIA score 1.84 - 3.51) - some restrictions to accessibility of some goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.
- *Moderately accessible* (ARIA score 3.51 - 5.8) - significantly restricted accessibility of goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.
- *Remote* (ARIA score 5.8 - 9.08) - very restricted accessibility of goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.
- *Very remote* (ARIA score 9.08 - 12) - locationally disadvantaged, very little accessibility of goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.

When mapped (in this study using ARIA scores at the CD level) it can be seen that the classification provides a powerful view of patterns of human settlement in Australia and one that accords well with common perceptions of remoteness and locational disadvantage (see Figure 1). Thus, as expected, highly populated parts of Australia, the capital cities and their densely settled hinterlands, appear as highly accessible areas. At the other extreme the most sparsely settled arid regions, which make up the large part of inland Australia, appear as remote areas. Note: remote and very remote areas have been grouped together in Figure 1. This is because the populations located in each of these areas, especially when cross-classified by 'section of state' categories, as done in the subsequent analysis, were relatively small (see Table 1). For this and other reasons, the ABS will be reviewing the cut-off points for the classification, in consultation with stakeholders, before any incorporation of this classification as part of the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC).

2.1.2 Section of State

The long established classification known as 'section of state' in the ASGC, has four substantive categories: major urban areas (urban centres with 100,000 or more people), other urban areas (those with between 1,000 and 99,999 people), rural localities (places with 200 and 999 people), and rural balance areas (the rural remainder). The classification simply aggregates CDs according to their settlement type, urban or not, and among those in urban settings (or localities) in terms of the census counts of people within the urban area. A CD is classified as being a part of an urban area if it has a certain population density and is contiguous with similar CDs (see ABS 1998:2).

It is relevant to note that the term 'rural' used to describe the last two categories can be misleading. The classification does not, for example, bring information about the economic base of the locations. Thus 'other urban' centres can be located in areas with an agricultural economic base and 'rural balance' areas, the places in between urban centres (commonly small holdings and farms) can be located adjacent to large urban centres and in functional terms may not be linked to an agricultural base.

2.1.3 Population distribution using ARIA and Section of State together

Table 1 provides a simple matrix of locational possibilities for people living (at least, on census night) in various CDs within Australia using both the 'section of state' and ARIA classes described above. In terms of remoteness it shows that in 1996, 82% of the population lived in areas classified as being 'highly accessible', 12% in areas that are 'accessible', 4% in 'moderately accessible' areas and that 2% of the population lived in areas classified as being 'remote/very remote'. At the same time it can be seen that 62% of the population lived in major urban centres of 100,00 or more people, 23% lived in other urban centres with more than 1,000 people, 2.5% lived in small rural localities and the remaining 12% lived in between urban centres. Taken together, it is evident that the population is highly skewed to urban living within accessible areas and especially in highly accessible areas. 94% of the population lived in highly accessible or accessible areas and most of these (88%) lived in an urban setting of more than 1,000 people. Almost half of the people living in locations between towns and cities (rural balance CDs) lived in highly accessible areas. This pattern provides a benchmark for the subsequent analysis showing places with higher levels of social disadvantage.

2.2 Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Measuring socio-economic disadvantage is not a straightforward exercise because disadvantage is a relative concept which involves value judgements and because there are many, often interrelated, dimensions to disadvantage. Social inequality and disadvantage is typically associated with low income and with those groups that have high levels of dependency on the social security system, such as the unemployed and one-parent families. Levels of educational attainment and the ability to speak English well also affect life opportunities to the extent that some people may experience substantial disadvantage in getting jobs, in making use of available services, or in protecting their rights.

The ABS has developed five indexes (commonly referred to as Socio-economic Indexes for Areas, or SEIFA indexes) to describe the socio-economic status of populations living in different geographic areas. Using 1996 population census data at the CD level, these have been derived by a multivariate technique known as principal components analysis. The technique summarises a large number of socio-economic variables into a single measure which can then be used to rank areas (from highest to lowest) on a broad socio-economic scale. CDs, or larger spatial units, with low index scores reflect areas that are relatively disadvantaged and vice versa. It is important to note, that the indexes used to rank areas reflect the socio-economic well-being of the populations within those areas rather than that of individuals themselves. Any area can include both relatively advantaged and disadvantaged people. However, the indexes better approximate individual well-being when they involve small population groups among whom the extent of heterogeneity is typically less.

In this paper, socio-economic status has been determined using the 'Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage' constructed for census collection districts (CDs). With this index, CDs with the greatest relative disadvantage typically have high proportions of low-income families, unemployed people, people without educational qualifications, households renting from public housing and people in unskilled or semiskilled occupations. Conversely, the least disadvantaged areas tend to have higher proportions of high-income earners, professional workers and more highly qualified people, as well as low unemployment rates.

The other four SEIFA indexes contain other variables and are either limited to particular sub-groups or use variables focussed on particular aspects of concern. By name, these indexes include: the Rural Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage (limited to rural populations with less than 1,000 people); the Urban Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage (limited to urban populations with more than 1,000 people); the Index of Economic Resources; and the Index of Education and Occupation. (For further details of their construction see ABS 1998:3.)

Various cut-offs can be used to identify the most disadvantaged CDs in Australia in terms of the chosen index. For illustrative purposes much of the following analysis focuses on those in the lowest 20% of CDs. However supplementary tables which relate to the population in the lowest 10% and lowest 5% of CDs in Australia when ranked by the 'Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage' have also been provided.

As CDs have small and similarly sized populations, census counts show that the proportion of Australia's total population in large groups of CDs is also close to the representation of CDs in the respective groupings. Thus, for example, 19% of Australia's population were in the 20% of CDs with the lowest disadvantage scores.

3 Distribution of people living in the most disadvantaged CDs

Simply describing the locational distribution of the most disadvantaged groups is a useful step in the process of assessing needs for support.

3.1 Those in the lowest quintile of CDs

In 1996, of the 3.3 million people living in the 20% of CDs with the lowest scores of relative socio-economic disadvantage (the most disadvantaged areas), 1.9 million lived in major urban areas (those with more than 100,000 people). A further 650,000 lived in other areas defined as being highly accessible, generally regions surrounding the major cities (see Figure 1). The remaining 830,000 lived in areas with lower levels of accessibility of which 140,000 lived in the remote/very remote parts of the country. Thus in numerical terms, and generally reflecting the distribution of the total population, the majority of people living in more disadvantaged CDs lived in major urban areas.

However, when compared to the distribution of Australia's total population between urban/rural and remote areas, the distribution of people living in the most disadvantaged CDs differed. People living in the most disadvantaged CDs were under-represented in major urban areas and over-represented in smaller towns and localities. They were also over-represented in remote areas (see Table 2).

Thus, in 1996, 56% of all people living in the most disadvantaged CDs (now focussing on those in the lowest quintile) were in major urban areas compared to 63% of the total population. In contrast, 39% of all people living in the most disadvantaged CDs lived in localities with a population of between 200 and 99,999 people (other urban areas and rural localities combined) compared to 26% of the total population. The over-representation of people living in the most disadvantaged CDs in such towns is evident among those located in highly accessible areas as well as those in more geographically isolated areas.

The share of people in disadvantaged CDs located in between towns and localities, areas that one would think mostly included people living on farms or small landholdings (described as rural balance areas), was in contrast, on the low side. Thus only 5% of the most disadvantaged lived in rural balance areas compared to 12% of the total population. Disadvantaged groups were especially under-represented in highly accessible rural balance areas (1% of all those in disadvantaged CDs compared to 6% of the total population).

In contrast, among the comparatively small numbers of people in the most remote parts of the country the pattern was reversed. That is, these areas' share of people living in the most disadvantaged CDs was higher than their share of the total population (1.4% compared to 0.8%).

3.2 Location of the most disadvantaged groups

Table 2 also shows the distribution of people in the lowest 10% of CDs and the lowest 5% of CDs of disadvantage when ranked by the index of disadvantage. Thus it differentiates between the disadvantaged and the most disadvantaged. These are of course subsets of those in the 20% of CDs with the greatest levels of disadvantage.

There are several key features that can be observed from the different geographic distributions of these groups. These include:

- a large representation of the most disadvantaged in major urban areas;
- a substantial over-representation of the most disadvantaged in remote/very remote parts of Australia;
- a substantial under-representation of the most disadvantaged in highly accessible and accessible rural balance areas (once again, areas that might generally be thought of as farming areas); and
- an over-representation of the most disadvantaged groups in population centres with between 1,000 and 999,999 located in highly accessible and accessible areas.

Notably, in regard to the last point, the representation of the population in CDs of greatest disadvantage, those in the lowest 5% according to the index of relative disadvantage (and the lowest 10%) is less in these areas than those in the lowest 20% of CDs. The most disadvantaged socio-economic groups living in urban centres are more likely to live in major urban areas.

3.3 State/Territory differences

Table 3 shows the distribution of the population in each State and Territory, both the distribution of the total population and those in the lowest 20% of CDs according to the index of relative disadvantage. The settlement patterns of the population are clearly different. Thus, for example, it can be readily seen that the Northern Territory has a large share of its population living in areas classified as being remote/very remote (46%). In contrast, almost all of the population in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) lives in the city of Canberra. If required, similar tables could be readily produced for smaller regions such as Statistical Divisions which often cover much larger areas and more diverse types of settlement than in the ACT.

The spatial patterns of disadvantage can also be quite different from that of the total populations in each jurisdiction. For instance, almost all of the people living in the most disadvantaged CDs in the Northern Territory were located in the remote/very remote parts of the Territory. This is despite the fact that close to half the population of the Territory live in 'accessible' urban centres: mostly in Darwin. In Victoria, on the other hand, people living in the most disadvantaged CDs were just as likely to live in highly accessible major urban centres (69%) as the general population (also 69%).

4. Dimensions of disadvantage

4.1 Disadvantage across urban, rural and remote areas

Insights into differences in the nature of disadvantage in different places are obtained by looking at particular socio-economic characteristics of people living in those areas. Table 4 presents a range of socio-economic status indicators that highlight some of the differences between people living in the most disadvantaged CDs and Australia's total population. The table also shows differences among those living in the most disadvantaged CDs according to the location of those CDs.

Although not necessarily calculated in the same way, most of the socio-economic status indicators presented in the table contributed to the construction of the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage. Some of the observed patterns are therefore predictable. It can be seen, for example, that the average income (here measured at the per capita level because household sizes vary) among those associated with the most disadvantaged CDs was substantially below that of the total population (\$223 and \$310 per week respectively).

However, income levels also differed considerably among people associated with the most disadvantaged CDs depending on where they lived. Those in remote/very remote rural localities and in remote/very remote rural balance areas had the lowest incomes (average household per capita incomes of \$171 and \$156 per week, respectively) which compared to \$229 per week among those in major urban areas. Other indicators show that this difference is largely associated with the high representation of Indigenous people in remote areas.

Yet other indicators reveal the depth of disadvantage experienced in some communities. For example, school participation rates among children aged 16, which in 1996 stood at 80% among all 16 year olds in Australia, varied from 72% for those living in the most disadvantaged major urban CDs, down to around 30% for those living in the most disadvantaged CDs located in small geographically remote communities (again, those remote rural localities and rural balance areas where the proportions of Indigenous people were high).

In the major urban areas where a high proportion of people associated with the most disadvantaged CDs live, other dimensions of disadvantage can be seen. Major urban areas contain a relatively high proportion of migrants from countries other than main English-speaking countries (19% of all people in major urban areas in 1996 were migrants from countries other than main English-speaking countries). Largely associated with this group, a relatively high proportion of people who do not speak English well, or at all, lived in major urban areas (in 1996, 4% of all persons aged 5 years and over in major urban areas had difficulties with speaking English compared to a national average of 3%). Previous studies have shown that these groups, particularly recent migrants, have lower employment and income levels than other citizens (see, ABS 1998:4). Consistent with this, the most disadvantaged CDs in major urban areas had a higher proportion of migrants from countries other than main English-speaking countries (26%) than their share of the total population in major urban areas (19%); and a higher proportion of people with English language

difficulties (9% compared to 4%). In contrast, these groups were not highly represented in the most disadvantaged CDs outside the major urban areas, probably because relatively few migrants from countries other than main English-speaking countries lived there.

Other dimensions of disadvantage can be seen from Table 4 which, taken together, help to show that the needs for support will differ for people living in different areas. Supplementary tables showing the characteristics of the population in the lowest 10% and lowest 5% of CDs in Australia when ranked by the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, have also been provided (see Tables 5 and 6). These further highlight the patterns already referred to above. However, as expected, they reveal greater differences from national averages than seen when focussing on the larger group (i.e. those in the lowest 20% of CDs).

4.2 Local area based views of disadvantage

As a complementary view to the broad patterns described, lists and maps of geographical areas showing patterns of disadvantage provide further perspectives on the spatial dimensions of disadvantage. Various recent studies have served to present such information (see ABS 1998:1, Bray and Mudd 1998, and Haberkorn, Hugo et. al. 1999).

Table 7 helps to illustrate such approaches by listing Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) in Australia with the lowest index scores, as measured by Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, and presenting social indicators similar to those used in the previous tables. The 64 SLAs listed are ranked in decreasing order of disadvantage. These represent only a small fraction of all 1,336 SLAs in Australia. However, it is readily apparent that SLAs in remote parts of Australia, with a high proportion of Indigenous people, feature among the most disadvantaged.

Longer lists would obviously include additional SLAs within metropolitan areas and other parts of Australia, experiencing high levels of disadvantage. These could themselves be classified into types of areas according to underlying factors affecting disadvantage (see AHURI 1999). Such factors include, the number, type and viability of local industries: areas with declining employment in manufacturing industries being a focus of concern, or areas which appear to be disadvantaged because of the presence of high proportions of low income elderly people (retirees, largely dependent on government income support), as is the case in some coastal retirement areas.

While these approaches are clearly also extremely useful, as with any approach in simplifying a large range of information, there are some problems. The first relates to the issue of heterogeneity of people in terms of their socio-economic well-being within geographic areas which, in the case of SLAs, vary greatly in population size. The degree of heterogeneity within an area obviously becomes greater for larger units of aggregation. The extent to which there may be a mixture of advantaged and disadvantaged groups within areas affects their socio-economic index and hence their ranking against other areas. Thus while, for example, there may be many more

disadvantaged people living in a large 'highly accessible' SLA than one with a small population in a 'remote' area, the large SLA may not appear as an area of disadvantage because others in the SLA raise its index score. Another problem (partly reduced when SLAs are mapped to show their relative location) is that it is not clear whether locational remoteness/accessibility is likely to be a substantive issue. Within SLAs, some of which may cover large areas of land and involve quite different settlement patterns (i.e. both large towns and rural areas of varying degrees of remoteness) issues associated with remoteness of those living in different areas within the SLA cannot be readily appreciated. The classification of areas by ARIA helps overcome this second problem.

5. Conclusion

This paper has been concerned with highlighting geographic patterns of social disadvantage across urban, rural and remote parts of Australia. By using a combination of powerful descriptive classifications of areas, namely the 'accessibility/remoteness index of Australia' and 'section of state', the paper provides an immediate impression of the locational disadvantages faced by people living in areas that may loosely be referred to as urban, rural and remote, and the numbers of people living in these different situations. Analysis of the socio-economic characteristics of the populations living in these various areas, all based on CD level data, provides further insights as to the nature of disadvantage among groups living in different areas and provides a means for targeting assistance to those in greatest need of support.

Key findings include:

- the majority of people living in disadvantaged areas, live in major urban centres;
- those living in remote areas, while relatively small in number, are the most disadvantaged groups in Australia from both a locational perspective, in terms of accessing goods and services, and in terms of their socio-economic characteristics (such as, levels of income, participation in education). These are highly associated with the fact that many of these people are Indigenous people whose general level of disadvantage is well established (see ABS 2000:1);
- rural and regional areas, those between major urban centres and remote areas have an over-representation of people living in less advantaged areas. However, these tend to be located in urban centres rather than places situated in between towns; and
- more generally, there are clear differences in the socio-economic characteristics of people living in different areas, and levels of disadvantage within areas, which need to be recognised in targeting the delivery of services.

Complementary studies showing particular places experiencing disadvantage, such as those referred to, can further help target the provision of services to those in greatest need.

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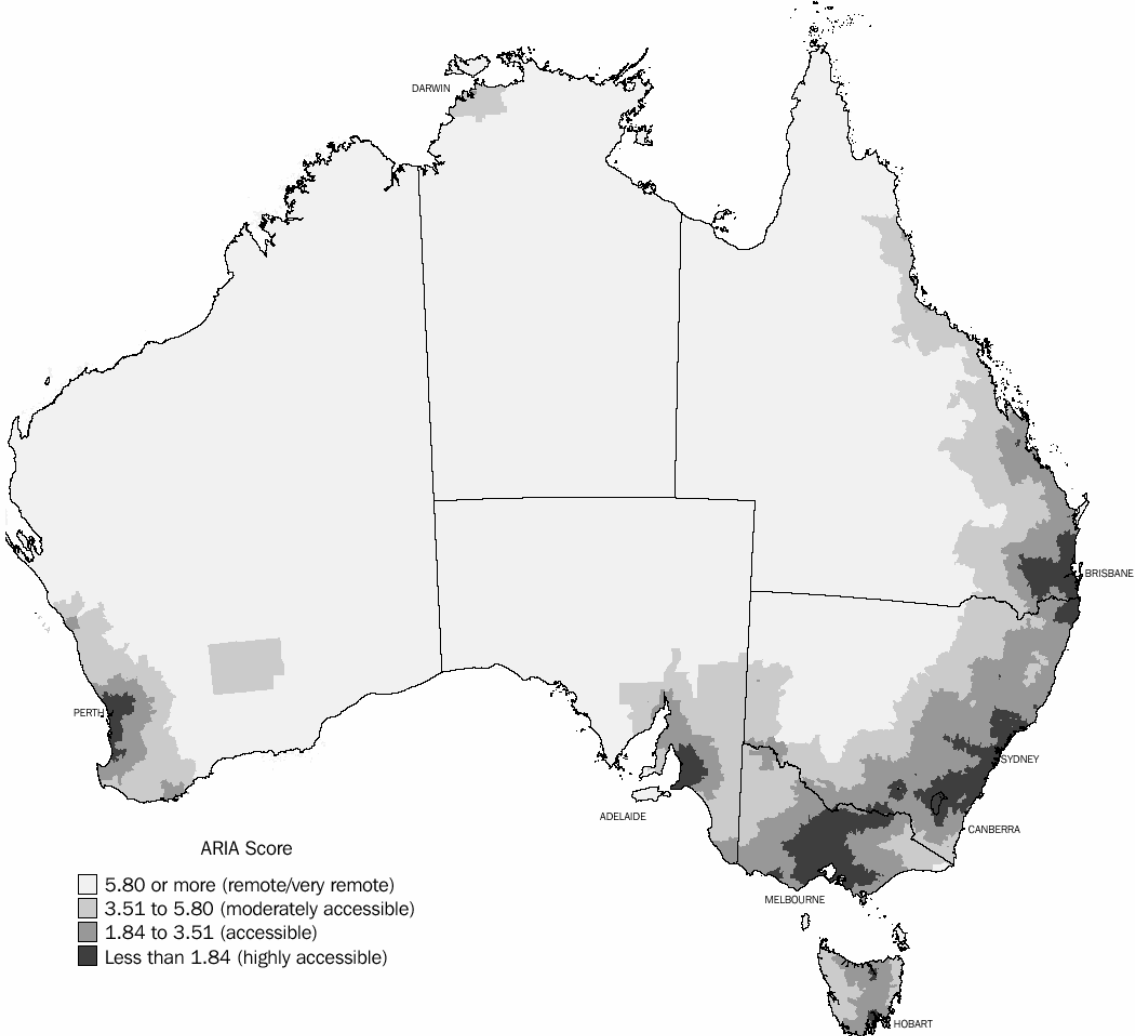
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Figure 1: Remote and accessible Australia



Based on Census Collection District Boundaries, 1996 Edition

Table 1: Geographic distribution(a) of Australia's total population(b),1996

Section of State	ARIA class				Total
	Highly Accessible	Accessible	Moderately Accessible	Remote/very remote	
	%	%	%	%	%
Major urban	62.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	62.7
Other urban	12.8	7.1	2.0	1.4	23.3
Rural locality	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.5
Rural balance	5.9	3.3	1.5	0.8	11.5
Total	81.8	11.8	4.0	2.4	100.0

(a) Described using two classifications of CDs, 'section of state' and ARIA class, as previously described.

(b) Based on place of enumeration census counts, 6 August 1996. Excludes overseas visitors and persons in offshore, shipping and migratory CDs.

Source: *Australian Social Trends, 2000* (ABS Cat.no. 4102.0).

Table 2: Geographic distribution(a) of people in the most disadvantaged CDs(b)

Section of State	ARIA class				Total
	Highly Accessible	Accessible	Moderately Accessible	Remote/very remote	
	%	%	%	%	%
Population in lowest 20% of CDs(b)					
Major urban	55.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	55.7
Other urban	17.3	11.9	2.9	1.7	33.8
Rural locality	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.2	5.1
Rural balance	1.2	2.2	0.7	1.4	5.4
Total	74.7	16.5	4.6	4.2	100.0
Population in lowest 10% of CDs(b)					
Major urban	59.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	59.4
Other urban	15.1	11.9	2.1	1.8	30.9
Rural locality	0.5	1.6	0.7	1.9	4.6
Rural balance	0.5	1.6	0.6	2.2	5.0
Total	75.1	15.6	3.4	5.8	100.0
Population in lowest 5% of CDs(b)					
Major urban	63.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	63.5
Other urban	12.7	9.6	1.9	1.8	26.0
Rural locality	0.4	0.9	0.5	3.1	4.8
Rural balance	0.3	1.1	0.6	3.7	5.6
Total	76.5	11.9	3.0	8.6	100.0

(a) Described using two classifications of CDs, 'section of state' and ARIA class, as previously described.

(b) Based on place of enumeration census counts: people in the CDs with the lowest scores on the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage.

Source: *Australian Social Trends 2000* and unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

Table 3: Geographic distribution(a) of people counted in the most disadvantaged CDs within each State/Territory(b),1996

Section of State	People in the most disadvantaged CDs within each State or Territory					Total population of State/Territory					
	ARIA Class					ARIA Class					
	Highly Accessible	Accessible	Moderately Accessible	Remote/very remote	Total	Highly Accessible	Accessible	Moderately Accessible	Remote/very remote	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
New South Wales						New South Wales					
Major Urban	59.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.5	67.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.2	
Other Urban	14.4	15.6	1.7	0.9	32.7	10.7	9.2	1.0	0.3	21.3	
Rural Locality	0.8	2.0	0.7	0.2	3.7	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	2.2	
Rural Balance	1.1	2.2	0.4	0.4	4.1	4.6	3.7	0.8	0.2	9.3	
Total	75.7	19.9	2.8	1.6	100.0	83.5	13.9	2.0	0.6	100.0	
Victoria						Victoria					
Major Urban	68.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.9	68.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.5	
Other Urban	19.9	5.9	0.5	0.0	26.3	15.7	3.4	0.3	0.0	19.4	
Rural Locality	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	2.8	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.8	
Rural Balance	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	2.0	7.3	2.7	0.4	0.0	10.4	
Total	91.6	7.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	92.5	6.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	
Queensland						Queensland					
Major Urban	37.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	40.0	46.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	49.7	
Other Urban	23.3	10.6	6.7	2.1	42.6	16.0	7.4	5.6	1.9	31.0	
Rural Locality	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.1	7.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	3.1	
Rural Balance	1.5	4.6	1.6	2.0	9.7	8.4	3.2	3.4	1.1	16.2	
Total	64.2	19.7	10.1	6.1	100.0	71.8	14.6	10.0	3.6	100.0	
South Australia						South Australia					
Major Urban	68.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.7	68.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.5	
Other Urban	6.4	14.1	3.3	2.0	25.9	7.1	6.8	1.9	1.8	17.6	
Rural Locality	0.4	1.9	0.5	0.4	3.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	2.9	
Rural Balance	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	2.1	5.0	2.3	2.4	1.2	10.9	
Total	76.1	16.8	4.2	2.9	100.0	81.7	10.0	5.1	3.2	100.0	
Western Australia						Western Australia					
Major Urban	52.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.2	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.6	
Other Urban	21.4	6.5	3.2	4.9	36.0	10.7	4.0	3.4	5.0	23.1	
Rural Locality	0.9	1.7	1.9	2.2	6.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.7	
Rural Balance	0.6	0.3	0.4	3.8	5.1	4.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	10.6	
Total	75.1	8.5	5.5	10.9	100.0	79.6	6.6	6.0	7.7	100.0	
Tasmania						Tasmania					
Major Urban	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4	
Other Urban	31.0	24.8	3.0	0.0	58.7	29.7	13.4	2.2	0.0	45.4	
Rural Locality	0.0	6.7	2.3	0.0	9.0	1.1	3.6	0.9	0.3	5.9	
Rural Balance	1.1	5.7	1.1	0.0	7.9	5.5	13.3	2.1	0.4	21.3	
Total	56.5	37.2	6.4	0.0	100.0	63.6	30.4	5.3	0.7	100.0	
Northern Territory						Northern Territory					
Major Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other Urban	0.0	2.5	0.0	14.3	16.9	0.0	45.0	3.7	24.9	73.6	
Bounded locality	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.8	42.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	7.7	8.8	
Rural Balance	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.3	40.3	0.0	1.5	2.4	13.8	17.6	
Total	0.0	2.5	0.0	97.5	100.0	0.0	47.0	6.7	46.4	100.0	
Australian Capital Territory						Australian Capital Territory					
Major Urban	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.1	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	
Other Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Bounded locality	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Rural Balance	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	

(a) Described using two classifications of CDs, 'section of state' and ARIA class, as previously described.

(b) Refers to people in the 20% of CDs within each State/Territory with the lowest scores on the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage.

Excludes overseas visitors and persons in offshore, shipping and migratory CDs.

Source: Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

Table 4: Selected characteristics: People counted in the most disadvantaged CDs (lowest 20%)(a) by location, 1996

Area of enumeration	Total Persons(b)	People aged 0-14 years(c)	People aged 65 years and over(c)	Employed(c)	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people(d)	Migrants born in other than a main-English speaking country(e)	People who do not speak English or do not speak it well(f)	16 year olds still at school(g)	People aged 25-64 years with degree of higher (h)	Unemployment rate	Employed in low skill occupations(i)	Weekly household income per capita(j)	One-parent families with dependent children(k)
	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	\$	%
<i>Most disadvantaged CDs in:</i>													
Major urban areas	1 856.1	21.1	14.5	32.0	2.3	26.3	8.5	72.0	6.3	18.2	25.3	229	16.6
Other urban areas													
- Highly Accessible	576.2	23.1	16.5	30.8	3.5	4.3	0.5	64.4	4.2	17.9	26.4	219	16.9
- Accessible	397.0	23.0	16.6	31.0	6.4	3.9	0.6	63.8	4.4	17.4	25.9	219	16.3
- Moderately Accessible	97.6	23.9	14.5	34.9	14.5	4.6	1.0	61.5	4.7	13.1	29.3	232	15.3
- Remote/very remote	56.2	27.9	8.8	33.2	33.8	4.8	2.8	59.3	5.5	13.8	25.0	232	18.1
Rural localities													
- Highly Accessible	34.9	22.7	16.6	29.8	2.2	3.8	0.4	70.4	4.2	17.6	25.1	211	11.4
- Accessible	64.9	22.4	18.0	29.8	5.2	2.9	0.2	63.2	3.5	16.7	26.2	207	10.1
- Moderately Accessible	32.8	23.1	15.5	33.1	10.2	3.4	0.4	65.4	4.2	13.6	25.0	223	10.4
- Remote/very remote	39.0	30.9	6.9	32.2	64.0	1.9	9.3	28.0	4.5	9.3	40.6	171	20.2
Rural balance areas													
- Highly Accessible	39.2	22.8	11.4	33.0	3.3	8.2	1.3	69.4	5.0	19.0	23.6	216	12.3
- Accessible	72.9	24.7	10.4	29.8	4.0	3.9	0.3	67.6	4.0	22.2	23.1	190	9.1
- Moderately Accessible	22.1	23.0	10.0	34.9	8.0	4.4	0.4	58.3	4.2	16.2	28.5	202	9.8
- Remote/very remote	46.3	27.5	5.9	36.0	58.3	2.4	12.8	30.4	4.5	9.9	41.1	156	18.7
Total most disadvantaged CDs	3 335.3	22.3	14.7	31.8	5.6	16.5	5.3	67.5	5.5	17.6	26.1	223	16.2
Total Australia	17 752.8	21.6	12.1	43.0	2.0	13.8	2.9	80.2	13.4	9.2	17.9	310	9.9

(a) Refers to people (excluding overseas visitors) enumerated on Census night, 6 August 1996, in the 20% of Collection Districts (CDs) that recorded the lowest scores on the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage.

(b) Persons (excluding overseas visitors) enumerated in the area on Census night, 6 August 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all people (excluding overseas visitors).

(d) As a proportion of all people (excluding overseas visitors and those who did not state whether or not they were Indigenous).

(e) Those born overseas, but not in the United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada or the USA, as a proportion of all people (excluding overseas visitors and those who did not state their birthplace).

(f) As a proportion of all people (excluding overseas visitors and those who did not state their proficiency in English).

(g) As a proportion of all 16 year olds (excluding overseas visitors and those 16 year olds who did not state whether or not they were attending an educational institution).

(h) As a proportion of all people aged 25-64 years (excluding overseas visitors).

(i) Persons employed as elementary clerical, sales and service workers and labourers and related workers, as defined in the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (Second Edition), as a proportion of employed people aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors and employed people aged 15 years and over who did not state their occupation).

(j) For households where all incomes were stated and no household members were temporarily absent.

(k) As a proportion of all families.

Source: *Australian Social Trends, 2000* (Cat. No. 4102.0)

Table 5: Selected characteristics: People counted in the most disadvantaged CDs (lowest 10%)(a) by location, 1996

Area of enumeration	Total Persons(b)	People aged 0-14 years(c)	People aged 65 years and over(c)	Employed(c)	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people(d)	Migrants born in other than a main-English speaking country(e)	People who do not speak English or do not speak it well(f)	16 year olds still at school(g)	People aged 25-64 years with degree of higher (h)	Unemployment rate	Employed in low skill occupations(i)	Weekly household income per capita(j)	One-parent families with dependent children(k)
	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	\$	%
<i>Most disadvantaged CDs in:</i>													
Major urban areas	989.2	22.4	14.1	28.5	3.0	26.3	9.2	69.7	5.3	21.6	27.0	212	19.9
Other urban areas													
- Highly Accessible	250.7	24.5	15.5	27.6	4.5	4.3	0.5	58.4	3.2	21.5	11.5	205	20.8
- Accessible	198.4	24.4	15.3	28.4	8.5	4.0	0.5	60.3	3.5	20.7	11.0	207	19.7
- Moderately Accessible	35.7	26.7	12.4	31.4	26.8	3.9	1.0	54.6	3.2	16.5	17.0	203	20.0
- Remote/very remote	29.7	30.7	7.3	28.7	47.9	3.0	3.7	56.3	4.5	16.2	15.3	195	22.6
Rural localities													
- Highly Accessible	9.2	21.8	17.4	26.8	2.1	3.7	0.4	60.7	2.8	20.9	10.3	204	14.1
- Accessible	26.0	22.8	16.4	27.5	7.2	3.6	0.2	61.9	2.9	20.9	7.2	201	11.8
- Moderately Accessible	11.2	25.0	13.4	29.8	19.5	3.3	0.5	57.9	4.1	16.9	9.2	206	14.0
- Remote/very remote	30.9	32.8	5.4	29.8	76.7	1.9	11.7	26.7	4.3	9.9	42.6	152	23.2
Rural balance areas													
- Highly Accessible	9.1	21.7	14.9	29.2	7.8	4.1	0.2	51.8	4.1	22.1	5.9	209	16.7
- Accessible	27.4	23.8	11.2	24.9	5.5	4.3	0.3	67.9	3.3	28.6	7.6	177	9.9
- Moderately Accessible	10.2	22.8	9.8	30.9	13.5	4.0	0.5	50.4	2.9	20.7	9.4	189	11.5
- Remote/very remote	36.7	29.4	5.3	34.1	68.1	2.0	15.8	26.6	4.3	10.2	39.4	143	21.3
<i>Total most disadvantaged CDs</i>	<i>1664.4</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>19.7</i>
Total Australia	17 752.8	21.6	12.1	43.0	2.0	13.8	2.9	80.2	13.4	9.2	17.9	310	9.9

(a) Refers to people (excluding overseas visitors) enumerated on Census night, 6 August 1996, in the 10% of Collection Districts (CDs) that recorded the lowest scores on the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage.

(b) Persons (excluding overseas visitors) enumerated in the area on Census night, 6 August 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all people (excluding overseas visitors).

(d) As a proportion of all people (excluding overseas visitors and those who did not state whether or not they were Indigenous).

(e) Those born overseas, but not in the United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada or the USA, as a proportion of all people (excluding overseas visitors and those who did not state their birthplace).

(f) As a proportion of all people (excluding overseas visitors and those who did not state their proficiency in English).

(g) As a proportion of all 16 year olds (excluding overseas visitors and those 16 year olds who did not state whether or not they were attending an educational institution).

(h) As a proportion of all people aged 25-64 years (excluding overseas visitors).

(i) Persons employed as elementary clerical, sales and service workers and labourers and related workers, as defined in the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (Second Edition), as a proportion of employed people aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors and employed people aged 15 years and over who did not state their occupation).

(j) For households where all incomes were stated and no household members were temporarily absent.

(k) As a proportion of all families.

Source: Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

Table 6: Selected characteristics: People counted in the most disadvantaged CDs (lowest 5%)(a) by location, 1996

Area of enumeration	Total Persons(b)	People aged 0-14 years(c)	People aged 65 years and over(c)	Employed(c)	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people(d)	Migrants born in other than a main-English speaking country(e)	People who do not speak English or do not speak it well(f)	16 year olds still at school(g)	People aged 25-64 years with degree of higher (h)	Unemployment rate	Employed in low skill occupations(i)	Weekly household income per capita(j)	One-parent families with dependent children(k)
	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	\$	%
<i>Most disadvantaged CDs in:</i>													
Major urban areas	524.8	24.2	13.1	25.3	3.7	25.7	9.6	67.3	4.4	25.1	29.0	196	23.8
Other urban areas													
- Highly Accessible	104.6	27.7	12.4	24.4	6.0	3.9	0.5	51.7	2.3	25.8	31.4	186	26.5
- Accessible	79.7	27.3	11.5	26.0	11.8	3.8	0.5	56.5	2.8	24.6	30.0	193	24.6
- Moderately Accessible	16.1	31.9	7.6	29.0	46.5	2.1	0.4	45.6	2.2	18.1	40.7	178	26.5
- Remote/very remote	15.0	31.9	6.8	24.7	53.5	2.6	5.9	55.2	3.2	20.3	35.4	170	24.1
Rural localities													
- Highly Accessible	3.0	24.4	13.7	26.4	5.1	4.6	0.8	52.3	1.8	21.3	31.9	214	15.9
- Accessible	7.2	23.8	16.0	22.2	11.9	4.4	0.1	59.8	2.0	27.6	32.2	181	13.2
- Moderately Accessible	3.8	27.8	11.3	26.8	33.0	1.5	0.2	48.4	4.7	21.4	30.5	184	17.8
- Remote/very remote	26.0	34.3	4.4	29.1	83.5	1.2	13.6	23.3	3.9	8.9	51.8	140	24.3
Rural balance areas													
- Highly Accessible	2.3	29.2	9.2	21.5	21.6	2.5	0.2	42.9	1.8	31.2	31.9	179	23.8
- Accessible	9.0	25.2	9.6	21.5	10.0	4.2	0.3	64.2	2.1	35.2	26.6	166	11.4
- Moderately Accessible	4.8	26.8	9.1	21.7	21.7	3.9	0.7	52.2	2.2	31.1	28.4	160	15.8
- Remote/very remote	30.3	31.4	4.9	31.5	77.5	1.7	18.9	25.9	3.7	10.7	51.8	133	22.6
Total most disadvantaged CDs	826.5	25.9	12.0	25.6	12.3	17.4	7.4	59.9	3.8	24.1	31.6	189	23.9
Total Australia	17 752.8	21.6	12.1	43.0	2.0	13.8	2.9	80.2	13.4	9.2	17.9	310	9.9

(a) Refers to people (excluding overseas visitors) enumerated on Census night, 6 August 1996, in the 5% of Collection Districts (CDs) that recorded the lowest scores on the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage.

(b) Persons (excluding overseas visitors) enumerated in the area on Census night, 6 August 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all people (excluding overseas visitors).

(d) As a proportion of all people (excluding overseas visitors and those who did not state whether or not they were Indigenous).

(e) Those born overseas, but not in the United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada or the USA, as a proportion of all people (excluding overseas visitors and those who did not state their birthplace).

(f) As a proportion of all people (excluding overseas visitors and those who did not state their proficiency in English).

(g) As a proportion of all 16 year olds (excluding overseas visitors and those 16 year olds who did not state whether or not they were attending an educational institution).

(h) As a proportion of all people aged 25-64 years (excluding overseas visitors).

(i) Persons employed as elementary clerical, sales and service workers and labourers and related workers, as defined in the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (Second Edition), as a proportion of employed people aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors and employed people aged 15 years and over who did not state their occupation).

(j) For households where all incomes were stated and no household members were temporarily absent.

(k) As a proportion of all families.

Source: Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

Table 7: Selected characteristics: People in the 64 most disadvantaged Statistical Local Areas(a), Australia 1996

Statistical Local Area	State/ Territory	Index of relative socio- economic disadvantage	Estimated resident population(b)	People aged 0-14 years(c)	People aged 65 years and over(c)	Migrants born in other than a main- English speaking country(c)	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people(c)	16 year olds still at school(d)	People with degree of higher(e)	Labour force particip- ation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Weekly household income per capita	One-parent families with dependent children(f)
		no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	\$	%
Aurukun (S)	Qld	626.0	836	33.8	3.1	1.0	90.2	16.7	4.1	55.8	1.0	139	38.8
East Arnhem - Bal	NT	632.5	6 261	36.8	1.6	0.4	94.1	47.1	1.8	43.2	5.6	110	32.4
Ngaanyatjarraku (S)	WA	633.7	1 445	29.3	3.5	0.6	89.8	12.5	3.2	51.2	1.6	141	21.3
Tanami	NT	646.9	6 495	32.1	3.5	0.6	89.6	19.3	2.8	35.9	17.3	125	19.1
Mornington (S)	Qld	665.0	1 128	30.1	3.3	0.7	89.2	17.6	4.2	57.6	2.1	144	25.5
Bathurst-Melville	NT	672.1	2 143	31.4	2.1	0.5	93.8	64.6	2.6	56.2	16.0	140	18.6
Gulf	NT	702.7	2 690	36.9	2.8	0.8	85.6	23.8	1.8	55.9	4.9	122	23.9
West Arnhem	NT	704.5	4 073	36.8	2.6	0.8	92.9	31.5	2.7	47.0	14.0	130	18.5
Inala	Qld	731.0	13 609	27.7	9.9	22.3	7.9	64.6	2.0	47.2	21.6	184	23.3
Enfield (C) - Pt B	SA	741.3	15 923	18.9	18.9	37.8	2.0	74.5	2.9	43.3	24.2	196	16.2
Victoria	NT	755.0	2 424	34.8	3.9	0.7	79.5	25.0	3.5	60.1	7.5	152	19.0
Sandover - Bal	NT	758.0	2 339	35.0	3.4	0.4	83.9	12.5	2.9	50.7	13.5	133	22.8
Tennant Creek - Bal	NT	768.4	1 820	35.9	3.5	2.3	79.8	9.1	2.5	47.4	4.4	154	16.9
Elizabeth (C)	SA	786.2	26 374	23.5	14.9	7.3	2.5	61.3	2.1	46.8	23.2	201	18.0
Croydon (S)	Qld	788.7	287	28.4	7.8	1.1	34.1	0.0	2.5	66.7	16.4	189	14.7
Torres (S)	Qld	797.5	8 679	37.6	4.7	2.3	85.2	63.2	4.3	63.4	8.0	182	25.9
Tableland	NT	804.2	1 064	28.0	3.8	0.8	61.6	41.7	2.7	60.7	5.5	167	17.5
Unincorp. Whyalla	SA	805.5	339	19.6	11.1	4.7	5.2	75.0	1.9	50.6	20.5	217	14.1
Carpentaria (S)	Qld	814.2	3 550	27.2	5.6	2.6	63.5	3.7	3.1	64.3	5.1	196	19.2
Burke (S)	Qld	816.1	1 170	32.8	3.2	0.6	76.2	17.6	3.0	53.9	13.0	193	19.2
East Arnhem	NT	817.0	12 721	33.6	1.3	4.0	60.5	53.7	5.4	58.2	4.1	253	18.9
Mount Morgan (S)	Qld	821.0	2 964	20.6	19.9	3.1	10.6	66.7	1.8	37.6	22.0	185	11.4
Brighton (M)	Tas	823.9	12 753	32.0	4.7	2.0	5.9	32.0	2.3	58.1	18.6	210	19.1
Derby-West Kimberley (S)	WA	825.4	6 512	31.8	4.9	1.9	65.1	30.6	7.3	69.6	5.0	223	22.0
Wacol	Qld	830.4	5 178	18.0	5.6	18.1	4.6	59.3	1.7	45.0	16.1	198	22.2
Halls Creek (S)	WA	831.3	2 910	32.6	5.5	1.3	81.4	35.0	6.7	64.2	3.7	167	21.7
Eagleby	Qld	831.7	8 597	30.5	6.5	7.6	3.8	60.7	2.2	54.5	21.6	195	21.1
Unincorp. Riverland	SA	836.4	171	28.3	3.6	0.0	72.7	25.0	4.2	73.0	3.6	211	25.6
Laverton (S)	WA	844.0	1 214	22.8	1.0	3.4	39.9	0.0	7.3	75.2	6.4	295	19.0
Wallaroo (M)	SA	844.7	2 388	18.4	24.8	2.9	0.5	60.0	1.6	40.0	20.9	202	9.7
Peterborough (M)	SA	855.6	1 931	21.7	16.8	3.7	3.0	77.8	2.9	45.4	23.1	211	11.8
Walgett (A)	NSW	861.1	8 289	22.6	8.6	6.9	23.3	58.4	4.5	60.6	19.0	226	11.6
Brewarrina (A)	NSW	865.7	2 234	30.1	7.6	2.1	56.4	44.4	4.4	60.4	12.2	205	17.9
Central Darling (A)	NSW	870.8	2 473	24.7	8.6	2.1	30.5	45.0	4.7	63.5	13.2	225	13.6
Upper Gascoyne (S)	WA	873.4	266	25.0	1.9	1.2	39.6	28.6	4.6	80.2	5.5	196	13.6

a) SLAs ranked from most disadvantaged upwards by the Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage (see continued overleaf).

Table 7 (contin..): Selected characteristics: People in the 64 most disadvantaged Statistical Local Areas(a), Australia 1996

Statistical Local Area	State/ Territory	Index of	Estimated	People	People	Migrants born	Aboriginal	16 year	People	Labour	Unem-	Weekly	One-parent
		relative socio- economic disadvantage	resident population(b)	aged 0-14 years(c)	aged 65 years and over(c)	in other than a main- English speaking country(c)	and/or Torres Islander people(c)		olds still at school(d)	with degree of higher(e)		force particip- ation rate	employment rate
		no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	\$	%
Menzies (S)	WA	877.1	354	15.9	4.9	2.2	47.8	0.0	3.8	58.8	7.8	285	9.5
French Island	VIC	877.7	70	18.2	10.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	74.1	20.0	118	0.0
George Town (M) - Pt A	Tas	880.5	5 886	25.1	10.9	4.3	2.9	37.6	3.0	54.8	17.3	235	10.8
Port Pirie (C)	SA	880.6	14 373	21.5	14.8	4.2	1.7	71.0	3.2	53.9	19.0	233	11.2
Cooper Pedy (DC)	SA	887.5	2 668	23.2	6.3	28.8	18.6	67.9	3.7	59.1	19.6	201	10.1
Maribyrnong (C)	VIC	887.7	61 329	17.7	15.4	41.4	0.4	84.0	9.4	53.4	18.8	260	12.6
Unincorp. West Coast	SA	891.8	647	28.6	1.9	1.2	47.0	36.4	3.8	62.6	6.0	208	14.4
Enfield (C) - Pt A	SA	894.5	45 431	16.7	19.1	17.3	1.9	76.2	6.1	50.2	14.3	249	13.6
Break O'Day (M)	Tas	899.5	5881	22.4	15.2	3.0	2.3	59.4	4.7	47.8	20.9	212	8.4
Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	VIC	901.7	78 977	21.0	9.6	45.4	0.4	87.0	4.8	56.3	16.9	231	10.0
Cue (S)	WA	904.2	491	17.4	4.4	7.2	14.1	0.0	9.2	75.0	8.5	377	3.8
Fairfield (C)	NSW	905.1	189 108	23.9	8.4	52.2	0.7	83.7	4.9	56.9	16.2	235	10.5
Kwinana (T)	WA	906.6	20 158	26.3	8.1	8.4	4.6	62.8	2.5	58.4	12.8	242	13.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	VIC	910.3	8 611	23.9	15.3	1.3	1.2	67.0	3.7	51.7	16.1	213	16.5
Kempsey (A)	NSW	912.9	26 468	24.6	14.7	2.2	7.1	75.2	4.2	51.7	19.8	210	13.0
Casino (A)	NSW	914.5	10 943	23.7	16.8	1.6	5.9	70.3	3.1	51.9	12.7	225	12.1
Murchison (S)	WA	916.1	159	35.5	3.9	0.0	45.7	0.0	3.0	51.6	0.0	170	8.1
Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	VIC	916.1	68 147	25.2	6.6	33.8	0.7	82.7	4.3	59.8	15.0	236	12.2
Corio - Inner	VIC	917.1	54 682	22.3	12.5	18.1	0.7	83.3	4.0	55.6	15.1	245	11.8
Guyra (A)	NSW	917.2	4 474	23.2	13.8	0.9	7.9	81.4	4.4	56.6	16.2	213	9.4
Darebin (C) - Preston	VIC	917.9	81 099	17.3	16.8	33.0	1.0	83.3	7.3	51.6	14.0	252	10.1
Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	VIC	919.0	73 934	20.0	10.6	48.3	0.3	88.1	5.1	59.1	14.4	243	9.9
Nambucca (A)	NSW	920.1	17 639	23.1	19.2	2.5	4.7	78.1	4.8	48.2	19.9	208	13.2
Bourke (A)	NSW	920.4	3 974	28.4	8.0	1.8	27.0	50.0	5.4	64.6	8.0	246	15.6
C. Goldfields (S) - M'borough	VIC	920.7	7 750	19.9	22.0	1.9	0.5	66.0	3.9	46.7	12.6	219	11.7
Broken Hill (C)	NSW	921.6	21 950	21.4	16.7	2.5	3.6	70.8	4.1	49.5	14.6	249	10.7
Nannup (S)	WA	923.5	1 161	26.9	9.0	3.6	1.9	62.5	6.3	64.2	11.9	214	11.1
Tasman (M)	Tas	923.5	2 208	22.2	12.5	2.3	5.1	47.4	5.1	54.7	15.3	217	9.0
Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	VIC	923.5	57 862	20.7	11.4	40.2	0.7	83.6	5.6	58.2	14.4	248	11.3
Australia		1 000.0	18 310 714	21.6	12.2	13.8	2.0	80.2	10.4	61.9	9.2	310	9.9

(a) SLAs ranked from most disadvantaged upwards by the Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage (continued from previous page).

(b) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(e) As a proportion of people aged 15 years and over.

(f) As a proportion of all families.

Source: *Australia in Profile: A regional analysis* (ABS cat. no. 2032.0)