

Appendix tables

Table A1: Percentage of people aged 0–64 years with severe disability, by SLA quintile of disadvantage within each capital city, 2006

	relatively fewer economic resources		relatively more economic resources		
	1	2	3	4	5
Sydney	2.9	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.1
Melbourne	2.8	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.4
Brisbane	3.5	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.5
Adelaide	4.0	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.5
Perth	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.3
Darwin	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.2
Canberra	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.4
All capitals	3.2	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.3

Notes

1. Percentages have been standardised to the age and sex structure of the Australian population on Census night 2006.
2. Excludes SLAs with fewer than 500 residents aged 0–64 years.
3. Quintiles have been ranked according to their score on the ABS Index of Economic Resources.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Table A2: Percentage of Hobart residents aged 0–64 years with severe disability, by SLA Index of Economic Resources rank, 2006

	relatively fewer economic resources			relatively more economic resources			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hobart	5.1	3.8	3.8	3.0	2.6	1.7	2.0

Notes

1. Percentages have been standardised to the age and sex structure of the Australian population on Census night 2006.
2. Excludes SLAs with fewer than 500 residents aged 0–64 years.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Table A3: Statistical Local Areas included and excluded from analysis

	Number included	Number excluded	Percentage of population aged 0–64 years living in excluded SLAs
Sydney	64	—	—
Melbourne	79	—	—
Brisbane	210	5	0.1
Adelaide	54	—	—
Perth	36	1	0.1
Hobart	7	1	0.2
Darwin	37	4	1.3
Canberra	86	11	1.5
All capitals	573	22	0.1

Note: One SLA in Darwin and six SLAs in Canberra were excluded from the analysis because they have not been assigned a score on the Index of Economic Resources. The remaining SLAs were excluded because they had fewer than 500 usual residents aged 0–64 years.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Table A4: Variables underlying the Index of Economic Resources

Variable topic	Variable description (per cent)
Income	People with stated annual household equivalised income between \$13,000 and \$20,799 (approx. 2 nd and 3 rd deciles)
	People with stated annual household equivalised income greater than \$52,000 (approx. 9 th and 10 th deciles)
Employment	People aged 15 years or over who are unemployed
Housing	Occupied private dwellings with four or more bedrooms
	Households paying mortgage who pay more than \$2,120 per month
	Households paying rent who pay more than \$290 per week
	Households paying rent who pay less than \$120 per week (excluding \$0 per week)
	Households owning the dwelling they occupy (without a mortgage)
	Households owning the dwelling they occupy (with a mortgage)
	Occupied private dwellings requiring one or more extra bedrooms (based on Canadian National Occupancy Standard)
Households renting from a Government or Community Organisation	
Other	Households that are lone person households
	Occupied private dwellings with no car
	Families that are one-parent families with dependent offspring only
	Occupied private dwelling with at least one person who is an owner of an unincorporated enterprise

Source: ABS 2008a.

Table A5: Persons aged 0–64 years living in Australian capital cities: per cent with severe disability by SLA of usual residence, 2006

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