

# ***A Social Health Atlas of Australia: Volume 7, Tasmania***

## **Errata 9 August 2000**

Details of the following errors have been posted to the PHIDU web site, and the affected pages replaced in the PDF documents on the web site at <http://www.publichealth.gov.au>

### **Contents: Executive summary, page v**

Percentages incorrect for Early school leavers, Unskilled and semi-skilled workers and Disability Support Pensioners.

### **Ch 3: Unemployed people, 1996**

Users of the data on page 38 and (in particular) page 40 should be aware of the following additional information.

The 1996 Census unemployment figures are based on self-report information in the Census. As it is unclear how Indigenous people would record their involvement in CDEP schemes, it may be more appropriate to use the information provided for unemployment beneficiaries on pages 94 and 96.

### **Ch 4: Disability support pensioners, page 86-89**

The data shown include details of the wife pension, thus inflating the proportions (although not the spatial patterns) shown in the tables and maps.

This data also affects:

- Executive summary, page v
- Rates for females shown in Figure 4.2, page 80
- Correlations, page 347-348 and 351-352
- Table 9.1 and associated text, page 369

### **Ch 8: Correlations, page 347-348 and 351-352**

Correlation matrices affected by Disability Support Pension data.

### **Ch 9: Summary, page 369**

Table 9.1 and associated text for Early school leavers, Unskilled and semi-skilled workers and Disability Support Pensioners.

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# Executive summary: Amended text/figures are highlighted

## Introduction

The information in this atlas adds to a convincing body of evidence built up over a number of years in Australia as to the striking disparities in health that exist between groups in the population. People of low socioeconomic status (those who are relatively socially or economically deprived) experience worse health than those of higher socioeconomic status for almost every major cause of mortality and morbidity. The challenge for policy makers, health practitioners and governments is to find ways to address these health inequities.

## Background

The primary aims of the first edition of *A Social Health Atlas of Australia* were to illustrate the spatial distribution of the socioeconomically disadvantaged population, and to compare this with patterns of distribution of major causes of illness and death and use of health services. The maps and correlation analysis highlighted associations between social and economic factors in relation to health and illness.

A number of new variables have been included in this second edition, together with many of the variables from the first edition. One of the additions is the presentation of data by the new Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). Also included is a cluster analysis, providing profiles at the Statistical Local Area (SLA) level of the socioeconomic status, health status and health service utilisation of the population.

The extent of change (between the editions) in the patterns of distribution in death rates by socioeconomic status is also highlighted.

## Findings

### Correlation analysis

There were correlations of significance at the SLA level between the indicators of socioeconomic disadvantage and a number of the health status variables in **Hobart**. The strongest of these were generally with the variables for people reporting their health as fair or poor (as opposed to those reporting their health as being excellent, very good, or good); the Physical Component Summary (PCS, a measure of physical health); and the handicap status of the population (**Table 8.1**). Similarly, strong associations were also evident in the correlation analysis with the health service use variables of admissions to hospital (total admissions and admissions to public acute hospitals), as well as admissions for lung cancer, circulatory system diseases, ischaemic heart disease, surgical procedures, hysterectomy.

There were fewer correlations of significance at the SLA level in the non-metropolitan areas of Tasmania than was the case in **Hobart**. This is, in part, a result of the number of areas with relatively small numbers of cases (population, deaths, hospital admissions, etc.) which reduces the strength of the analysis. However a number of variables are highly correlated with each other: these are the variables for single parent families, low income families, unemployed people, dwellings rented from the State housing authority and dwellings without a vehicle.

Various sub-sets of these are correlated with measures of health status and use of health services. The strongest correlations with the measures of socioeconomic disadvantage were with the variables for people reporting their health as fair or poor, and the PCS. Although generally weaker, there was a consistent association between socioeconomic disadvantage and the variables for deaths of males; admissions of males; and admissions for circulatory system diseases; the external causes of accidents, poisonings and violence; and surgical procedures.

### Changes in socioeconomic status

Marked variations were recorded between 1986 and 1996 for a majority of the socioeconomic status variables mapped for Tasmania (**Table 9.1**). For **Hobart**, the largest increases were for the population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (an increase of 120.3 per cent over this ten year period); low income families (38.2 per cent); single parent families (37.8 per cent); the occupational grouping of managers and administrators, and professionals (35.6 per cent); people aged 65 years and over (24.8 per cent); unemployed people (17.3 per cent); and female labour force participation (10.1 per cent). **The largest decreases recorded over this ten year period were for the variables for unskilled and semi-skilled workers (down by 18.5 per cent) and unemployment among 15 to 19 year olds (down by 15.3 per cent).**

Variations of this order were also recorded in the non-metropolitan areas of Tasmania. The major differences from the changes noted for **Hobart** were the smaller increases in the population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and the occupational grouping of managers and administrators; and larger decrease for unemployment among 15 to 19 year olds.

Substantial variations were recorded in income support payments to residents of **Hobart** for all of the payment types analysed, other than the Age Pension, for which there was a small decrease (a decrease of 5.7 per cent). **The number of recipients for each of the other payment types increased substantially, with large increases occurring for disability support pensioners (an increase of 62.6 per cent) and unemployment beneficiaries (61.1 per cent) (Table 9.1).** Similar, although larger increases were recorded in the non-metropolitan areas of Tasmania for all of these income support payments other than the Age Pension, for which there was a larger decrease (5.9 per cent).

### Changes in death rates

Death rates in Tasmania have declined over the years 1985 to 1989 and 1992 to 1995 for the majority of causes studied.

In **Hobart**, the largest decreases were recorded in the infant death rate (down by 23.2 per cent); and for deaths of people aged from 15 to 64 years from circulatory system diseases (down by 35.0 per cent), lung cancer (down by 29.4 per cent) and respiratory system diseases (down by 15.9 per cent). All causes mortality was 18.4 per cent lower over this period, marginally more so for males than for females.

**Chapter 4: The amended data in this chapter has not been highlighted as the majority of figures (other than for 1989) have been amended**

cases this also will be the postcode of their usual residence. The postcode data were converted to Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) for mapping using a converter produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). This process is described in Appendix 1.2. In many instances the number of people in receipt of a pension or benefit in a postcode exceeds the population in that postcode: this is particularly a problem with the Age Pension data. This is the case even when the pensioner/beneficiary data are compared with the population data by five year age group, separately for males and females. As a result the calculation of the proportion of the population in receipt of a particular pension or benefit type can produce percentages of greater than 100 per cent. Other percentages of less than 100 per cent may also be overstated.

The reason for this is not clear. It is unlikely to be the result of people claiming both a DFACS Age and a DVA Service Pension (Age), as checks are made each year to ensure that such events do not occur. While it is likely in part to be a result of faults in the process of allocating pensions data, and it would have been possible to scale all the percentages back to 100, or less than

100, this would have concealed the problem and would not have represented the data for the areas as estimated. Percentages in excess of 100 per cent are noted separately in the text. Although the other pension or benefit types analysed only rarely have such high proportions, it is not possible to say to what extent they may also be overstated.

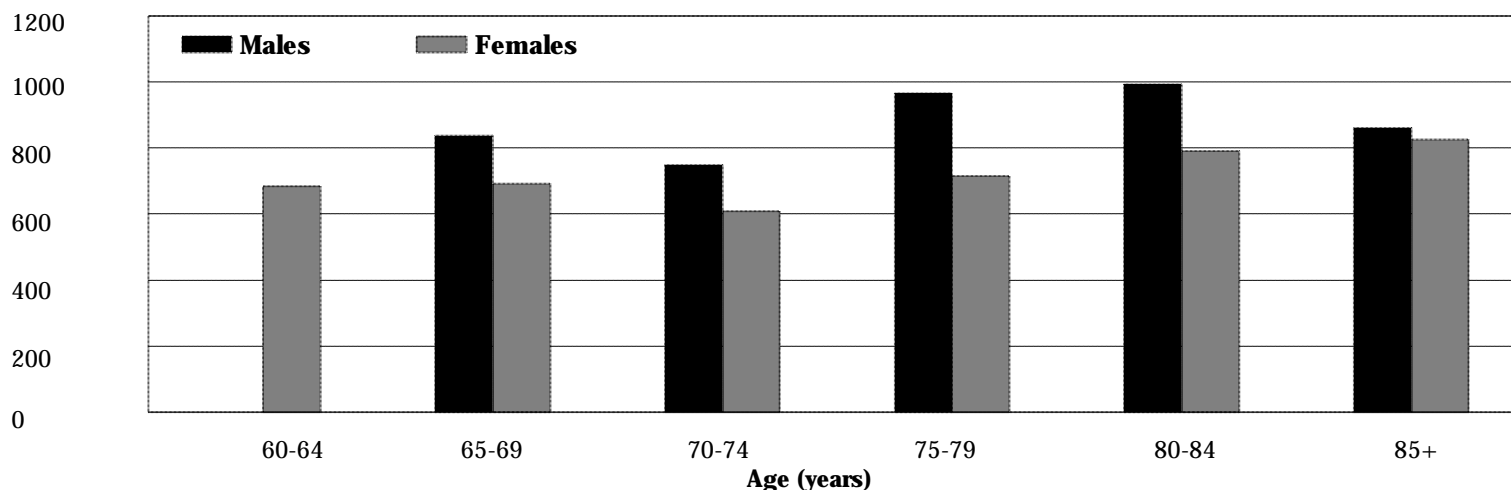
**Details of age and sex of recipients**

The age and sex profiles of recipients of the Age and Disability Support Pensions and unemployment benefits and the age profiles of female sole parent pensioners are shown in the following charts.

Females can receive the Age Pension from age 60 years and males from age 65 years (**Figure 4.1**). Although the numbers of females receiving this pension are higher from 65 years of age, their rates are lower in all age groups. Rates for both males and females follow a pattern of a decline in the 70 to 74 year age group, then increasing over the next two age groups before declining for men and slowing for women.

**Figure 4.1: Age pensioners, Tasmania, 1996**

**Rate per 1,000**



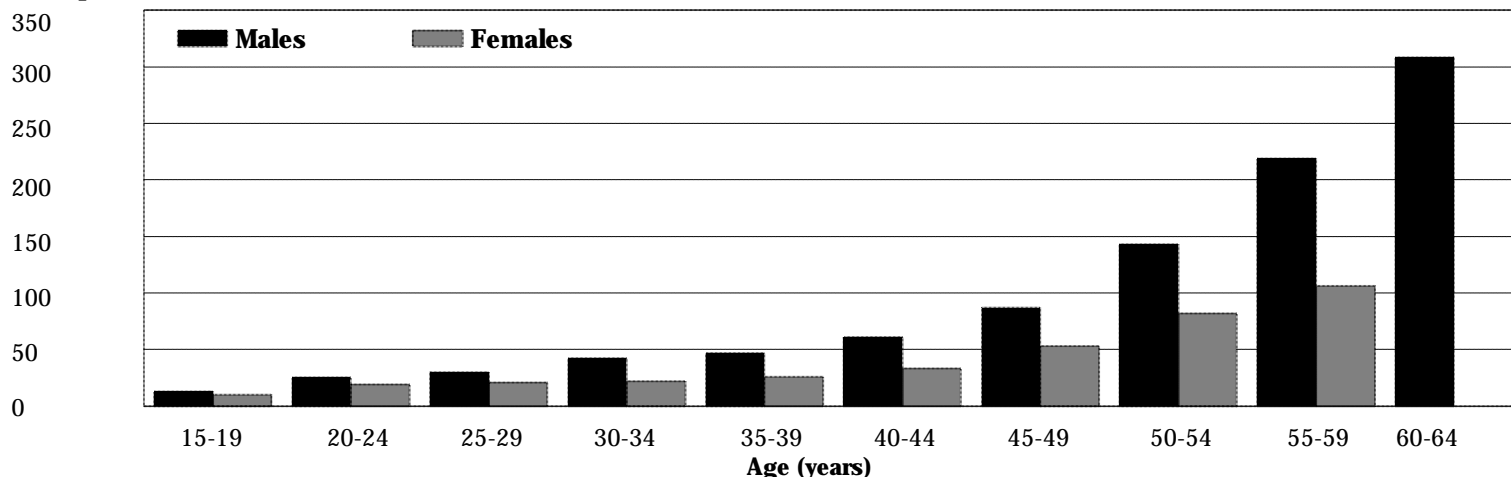
**Source: Calculated on data supplied by DFACS (Age Pension) and DVA (Service Pension (Age))**

Male rates are marginally higher in each age group under 40 years for those receiving the Disability Support Pension, with substantially higher rates at older ages (**Figure 4.2**). From age

60 years, females eligible for this pension are transferred to the Age Pension. The rates for both males and females grow steadily across the ages, most markedly from around 50 years of age.

**Figure 4.2: Disability support pensioners, Tasmania, 1996**

**Rate per 1,000**



**Source: Calculated on data supplied by DFACS (Disability Support Pension) and DVA (Service Pension (Permanently Incapacitated))**

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# Disability support pensioners, 30 June 1996

## Capital city comparison

People eligible for a Disability Support Pension, paid by the Department of Family and Community Services (DFACS), must be aged 16 years or over and have not reached age-pensionable age; be permanently blind or have a physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment level of 20 per cent or more and a continuing inability to work. Details of males under 65 years of age and females under 60 years of age receiving the DVA service pension (permanently incapacitated) have been combined with the Disability Support Pension data: details on people above these ages were included in the data for age pensioners.

The proportion of the population in the capital cities in receipt of the Disability Support Pension has increased considerably since 1989, rising from 2.6 per cent in 1989 to 3.9 per cent in 1996. High levels of unemployment have impacted significantly on the increase in the number of disability support pensioners (Centrelink 1997). This increase was evident in all capital cities, with the largest increases recorded in **Hobart**, **Adelaide**, **Sydney** and **Brisbane**. In both 1989 and 1996, **Hobart** and **Adelaide** had the largest proportions of disability support pensioners, while **Canberra** and **Darwin** had the lowest.

**Table 4.4: Disability support pensioners, capital cities**

	<i>Per cent</i>								
	<b>Sydney</b>	<b>Melbourne</b>	<b>Brisbane</b>	<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>Perth</b>	<b>Hobart</b>	<b>Darwin</b>	<b>Canberra<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>All Capitals</b>
<b>1996</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>1989</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes Queanbeyan (C)

Source: See Data sources, Appendix 1.3

## Hobart

The number of people in **Hobart** receiving the Disability Support Pension increased from 4,132 people in 1989 to 6,702 people in 1996 (while the proportion increased from 3.6 per cent to 5.6 per cent). As a result, **Hobart** has maintained its status among Australia's capital cities of having the highest proportion of the population of females aged from 15 to 59 years and males aged from 15 to 64 years in receipt of a Disability Support Pension.

Derwent Valley [Part A] had the highest proportion of disability support pensioners (9.2 per cent), although this represented the second smallest number of these pensioners (373) of all **Hobart** SLAs. The next highest proportions were recorded in the SLAs adjacent to Derwent Valley [Part A], in Glenorchy (7.6 per cent) and Brighton (7.1 per cent). These three SLAs generally have the highest proportions for indicators of low socioeconomic status including low income families and unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

On the eastern side of the Derwent River, Sorell [Part A] and Clarence recorded ratios of 6.3 and 5.3 per cent, respectively.

The lowest proportions of people in receipt of a Disability Support Pension were located on the western side of the Derwent River in the SLAs of Kingborough [Part A] (3.7 per cent) and Hobart (4.0 per cent). These areas had the highest IRSD scores, as well as high proportions for individual indicators of socioeconomic advantage such as high income families and people employed as managers and professionals, and administrators.

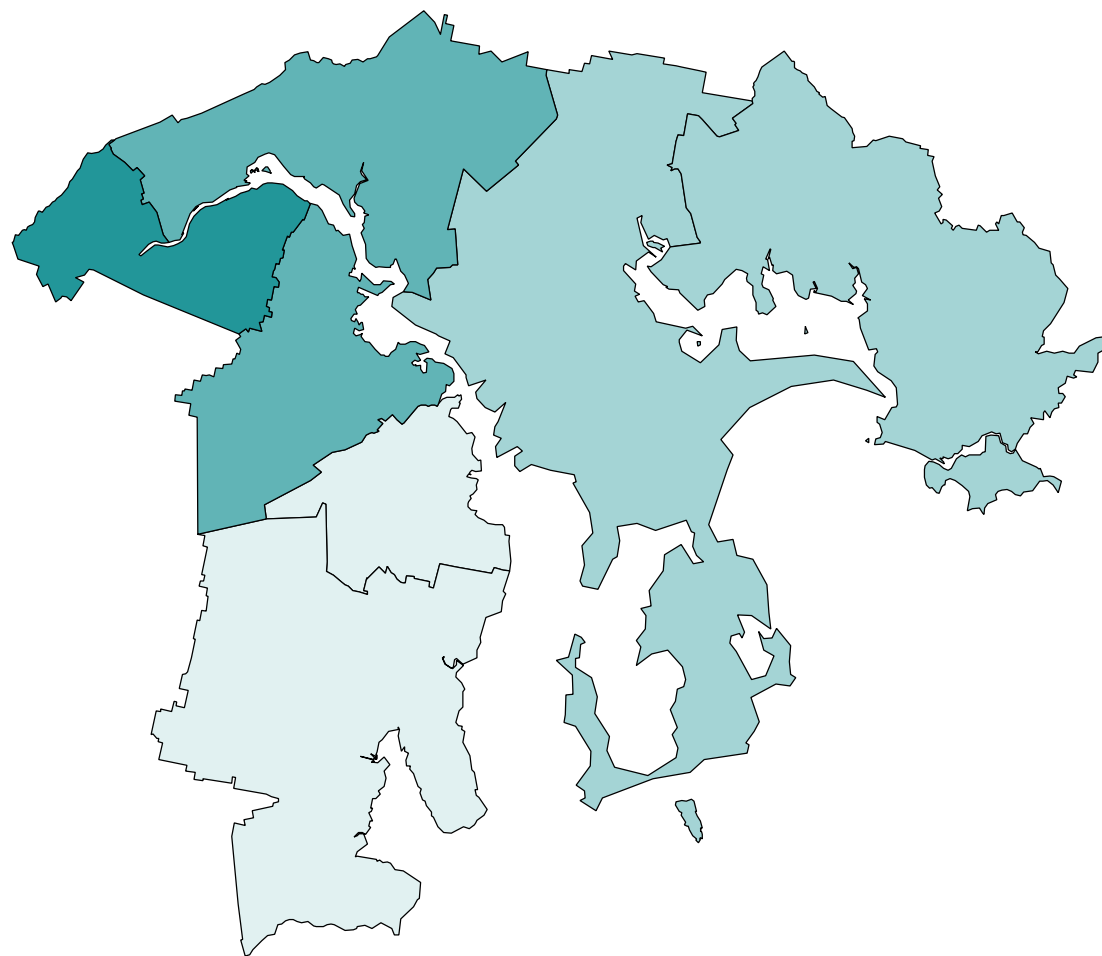
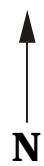
The largest numbers of disability support pensioners in 1996 were recorded in Glenorchy (2,017 people), Clarence (1,582 people) and Hobart (1,262 people).

The correlation analysis showed there to be a positive association at the SLA level with indicators of socioeconomic disadvantage. The strongest of these were with the variables for semi-skilled and unskilled workers (0.90), low income families (0.85) and early school leavers (0.84). There were inverse correlations of substantial significance with the variables for managers and administrators, and professionals (-0.87) and high income families (-0.81). These results, together with the inverse correlation of substantial significance with the IRSD (-0.78), indicate an association at the SLA level between high proportions of disability support pensioners and socioeconomic disadvantage.

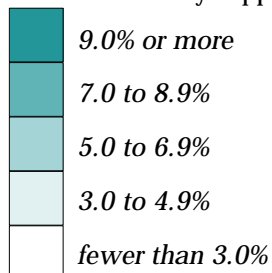
### Map 4.3

## Disability support pensioners\*, Hobart, 1996

as a percentage of males ages 15 to 64 years and females aged 15 to 59 years in each Statistical Local Area



Per cent disability support pensioners\*



\*Includes the Disability Support Pension paid by the Department of Family and Community Services and the Service Pension (Permanently Incapacitated) paid by the Department of Veterans' Affairs

Source: See Data sources, Appendix 1.3

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2  
National Social Health Atlas Project, 1999

# Disability support pensioners, 30 June 1996

## State/Territory comparison

In 1996, the proportions of people in receipt of the Disability Support Pension (see previous text page for details of those included) were generally higher in the non-metropolitan areas than in the capital cities, with the exception of South Australia, Western Australia and Northern Territory. The average for the *Rest of State/Territory* areas was 5.0 per cent, with similar proportions recorded in Queensland (4.6 per cent), Victoria (4.9 per cent) and South Australia (5.0 per cent). The highest proportion was in Tasmania (6.2 per cent) and the lowest in the Northern Territory (2.7 per cent). Comparisons between 1989 and 1996 show an increase in the proportions across all States and Territories, with the largest increases evident in Tasmania, South Australia and New South Wales.

**Table 4.5: Disability support pensioners, State/Territory**  
*Per cent*

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total <sup>1</sup>
<b>1996</b>									
Capital city	3.8	3.7	4.1	5.1	3.9	5.6	3.1	2.2 <sup>2</sup>	3.9
Other major urban centres <sup>3</sup>	6.1	4.7	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	5.1
Rest of State/Territory	5.7	4.9	4.6	5.0	3.7	6.2	2.7	— <sup>4</sup>	5.0
Whole of State/Territory	4.5	4.0	4.2	5.1	3.8	6.0	2.8	2.1	4.3
<b>1989</b>									
Rest of State/Territory	3.9	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.7	2.2	— <sup>4</sup>	3.4

<sup>1</sup>Total for *Whole of State/Territory* includes 'Other Territories' (Jervis Bay, Christmas Island and Cocos Islands)

<sup>2</sup>Includes Queanbeyan (C)

<sup>3</sup>Includes Newcastle and Wollongong (NSW); Geelong (Vic); and Gold Coast-Tweed Heads and Townsville-Thuringowa (Qld)

<sup>4</sup>Data unreliable: included with ACT total

Source: See Data sources, Appendix 1.3

## Rest of State

In 1989, 6,230 people in the non-metropolitan areas of Tasmania were receiving a Disability Support Pension (3.7 per cent of the population aged from 15 to 64 years for males and 15 to 59 years for females). By 1996, the number had increased substantially to 10,506 and the proportion increased to 6.2 per cent, giving the non-metropolitan areas of Tasmania the highest *Rest of State/Territory* proportion in Australia.

Five SLAs in non-metropolitan Tasmania had more than eight per cent of the eligible population in receipt of a Disability Support Pension. Along the eastern coast, Tasman (9.8 per cent) and Break O'Day (8.7 per cent) had the highest proportions. Further inland, high proportions were recorded in Derwent Valley [Part B] (8.7 per cent), Central Highlands (8.6 per cent) and Southern Midlands (8.4 per cent).

A total of seven SLAs were mapped in the second highest range with values ranging from 7.1 per cent in Glamorgan/Spring Bay to 7.7 per cent in Waratah/Wynyard [Part A]. Along the north coast, values in this range were recorded in Burnie [Part A] (7.6 per cent), Devonport (7.5 per cent) and George Town [Part A] (7.2 per cent). On the eastern coast, Sorell [Part B] also had a proportion of 7.5 per cent.

With the exception of West Coast, SLAs mapped in the range from six to seven per cent were all in the northern part of Tasmania. Central Coast [Part A] had the highest value in this range (6.8 per cent) and Latrobe [Part B] had the lowest value (6.1 per cent).

All SLAs mapped in the range from five to six per cent were also located in the north of Tasmania. Meander Valley [Part B] had 5.9 per cent of the eligible population in receipt of a Disability Support Pension and Dorest had 5.7 per cent. The lowest proportion in this group was recorded in West Tamar [Part A] (5.1 per cent).

The town of Launceston had 5.3 per cent of its eligible population receiving a Disability Support Pension in 1996.

The lowest proportions were located in the SLAs of King Island (2.7 per cent), West Tamar [Part B] (3.7 per cent) and Kingborough [Part B] (4.3 per cent).

The town of Launceston had the largest number of people receiving a Disability Support Pension in 1996, a total of 2,005 people. The next highest numbers were recorded in Devonport (1,101 people), Burnie [Part A] (813 people) and Central Coast [Part A] (706 people).

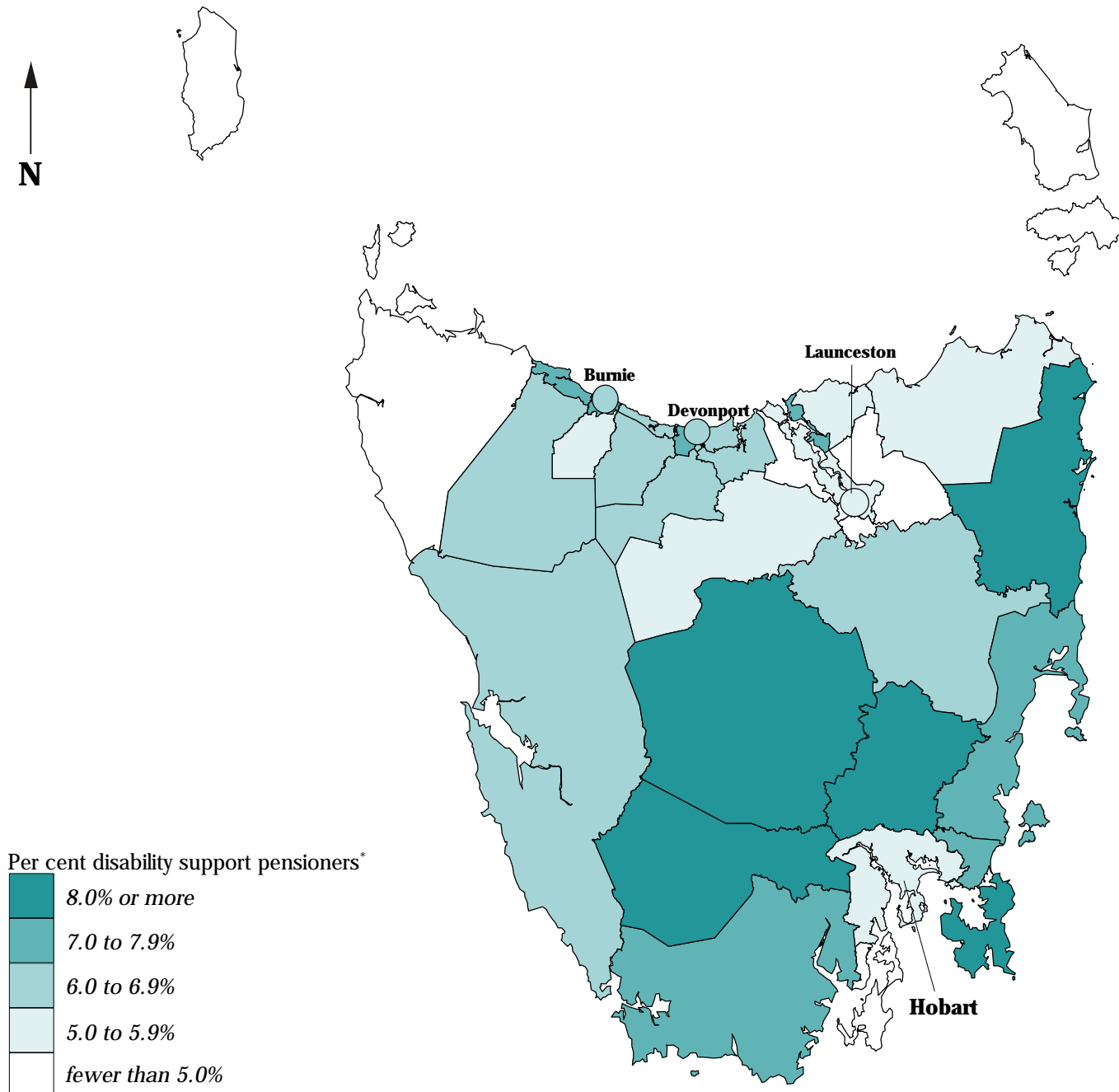
There were correlations of meaningful significance with the variables for low income families and unemployed people (both 0.65), and an inverse correlation with the variable for female labour force participation (-0.53). These results, together with the inverse correlation of meaningful significance with the IRSD (-0.68), indicate the existence of an association at the SLA level between high proportions of disability support pensioners and socioeconomic disadvantage.



## Map 4.4

### Disability support pensioners\*, Tasmania, 1996

as a percentage of males aged 15 to 64 years and females aged 15 to 59 years in each Statistical Local Area

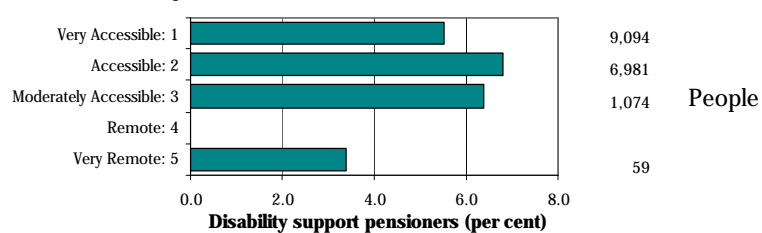


\*Includes the Disability Support Pension paid by the Department of Family and Community Services and the Service Pension (Permanently Incapacitated) paid by the Department of Veterans' Affairs

Source: See Data sources, Appendix 1.3

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2

### Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia



The proportion of the eligible population receiving a Disability Support Pension is highest in the Accessible (6.8 per cent) and Moderately Accessible (6.4 per cent) ARIA categories. The Very Accessible areas had a middle level proportion of 5.5 per cent, with the lowest proportion in the Very Remote areas (3.4 per cent), where there were only 59 people receiving this pension.

Source: Calculated on ARIA classification, DHAC National Social Health Atlas Project, 1999

Note: Amended figures are in column/row V19  
**Table 8.1: Correlation matrix for SLAs in Hobart**

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17	V18	V19	V20	V21	V22	V23	V24	V25	V26	V27	V28	V29	V30	V31	V32	V33	V34	V35	V36	V37	V38	V39	V40	V41	V42	V43			
V1	1.00	-0.92	0.73	0.75	-0.75	0.73	-0.70	0.82	-0.87	0.79	0.86	-0.68	-0.68	0.68	-0.68	-0.41	0.71	0.82	-0.83	0.79	0.85	0.06	0.21	-0.23	0.09	0.02	0.11	0.89	0.76	-0.57	0.68	0.77	0.33	-0.46	0.40	0.89	V1	-0.09								
V2	-0.92	1.00	-0.67	0.51	-0.45	-0.50	0.39	-0.71	0.74	-0.54	-0.75	0.60	0.48	0.68	-0.69	0.69	-0.45	0.57	-0.70	-0.07	-0.57	-0.44	-0.41	-0.69	0.66	-0.69	-0.87	0.14	0.05	0.54	0.03	0.10	0.13	-0.84	-0.54	-0.56	0.48	-0.42	-0.57	-0.13	0.41	-0.29	0.85	V2	0.09	
V3	0.73	-0.67	1.00	0.76	-0.53	0.64	-0.52	0.94	-0.85	0.63	0.92	-0.36	-0.21	-0.12	0.95	0.31	-0.83	0.74	0.36	0.71	0.87	0.55	0.93	-0.89	0.92	0.01	0.21	0.56	0.59	0.67	-0.70	0.49	0.59	0.11	-0.55	0.42	0.91	V3	0.23							
V4	0.75	-0.51	0.76	1.00	-0.91	0.97	-0.92	0.88	-0.95	0.96	0.80	-0.72	-0.63	-0.40	0.76	0.09	-0.99	0.75	0.85	0.93	0.88	0.95	0.93	-0.96	0.90	0.60	0.66	0.68	0.18	0.55	0.45	0.66	0.47	0.91	0.96	-0.81	0.88	0.89	0.62	-0.19	0.38	0.72	V4	0.33		
V5	-0.75	0.45	-0.53	-0.91	1.00	-0.90	0.97	-0.72	0.82	-0.96	-0.66	0.71	0.77	0.46	-0.51	0.18	0.87	-0.80	-0.81	-0.95	-0.66	-0.98	-0.75	0.83	-0.70	0.43	-0.49	-0.58	-0.92	-0.90	0.58	-0.58	-0.91	-0.70	0.18	-0.46	-0.61	0.61	V5	-0.03						
V6	0.73	-0.50	0.64	0.92	-0.90	1.00	-0.93	0.78	-0.92	0.96	0.74	-0.75	-0.69	-0.48	0.69	-0.01	0.84	0.66	0.90	0.88	0.81	0.95	0.87	-0.92	0.84	0.50	0.69	0.71	0.16	0.66	0.40	-0.49	-0.71	0.39	0.87	0.95	0.83	0.87	0.64	-0.09	0.20	0.61	V6	0.43		
V7	-0.70	0.39	-0.52	-0.92	0.97	1.00	-0.68	0.82	-0.98	-0.68	0.72	0.82	0.48	-0.56	0.13	0.89	-0.76	-0.80	-0.94	-0.65	-0.99	-0.74	0.83	-0.68	-0.38	-0.55	-0.63	-0.32	-0.43	-0.40	-0.61	-0.47	-0.85	-0.88	0.65	-0.88	-0.83	-0.63	-0.20	-0.29	-0.53	V7	-0.15			
V8	0.82	-0.71	0.94	0.88	-0.72	0.78	-0.68	1.00	-0.94	0.79	0.88	-0.58	-0.37	-0.30	0.88	0.16	0.91	0.80	0.53	0.84	0.92	0.73	0.97	-0.95	0.98	0.87	0.43	0.45	-0.06	0.33	0.24	0.39	0.64	0.82	0.86	-0.71	0.74	0.82	0.41	-0.36	0.57	0.94	V8	0.19		
V9	-0.87	0.74	-0.85	-0.95	0.82	-0.92	0.82	-0.94	1.00	-0.92	0.82	0.76	0.62	0.53	-0.88	0.02	0.97	-0.79	-0.69	-0.90	0.86	-0.85	-0.97	0.98	-0.96	-0.77	-0.49	-0.49	-0.11	-0.45	-0.32	-0.47	-0.60	-0.86	-0.93	0.84	-0.79	-0.86	-0.49	-0.29	-0.34	-0.85	V9	-0.30		
V10	0.79	-0.54	0.63	0.96	-0.96	0.96	-0.98	0.79	-0.92	1.00	0.76	-0.80	-0.81	-0.56	0.67	-0.14	0.95	0.80	0.84	0.96	0.73	0.99	0.84	-0.90	0.79	0.92	0.54	0.59	0.17	0.44	0.41	0.58	0.54	0.90	0.93	-0.73	0.90	0.89	0.64	-0.20	0.33	0.66	V10	0.18		
V11	0.86	-0.75	0.92	0.80	-0.66	0.74	-0.68	0.88	-0.89	0.76	1.00	-0.49	-0.53	-0.36	0.95	0.02	-0.88	0.87	0.91	0.82	0.83	0.67	0.91	-0.91	0.86	0.87	0.19	0.18	-0.29	0.20	0.13	0.12	0.68	0.60	0.69	-0.72	0.53	0.60	0.07	-0.68	0.25	0.87	V11	0.13		
V12	-0.68	0.60	-0.36	0.72	0.71	-0.75	0.72	-0.58	0.76	-0.80	-0.49	1.00	0.80	0.88	-0.48	0.41	0.69	-0.54	-0.62	-0.71	-0.48	-0.75	-0.60	0.63	-0.61	-0.34	-0.38	-0.33	0.11	-0.29	-0.55	-0.41	-0.46	-0.79	0.55	-0.78	-0.79	-0.68	-0.14	-0.24	-0.51	V12	-0.11			
V13	-0.68	0.48	-0.21	-0.63	0.77	-0.69	0.82	-0.37	0.62	-0.81	-0.53	0.80	1.00	0.80	-0.36	0.60	0.62	-0.67	-0.57	-0.75	-0.20	-0.78	-0.44	0.54	-0.37	-0.22	-0.12	-0.19	0.01	-0.09	-0.17	-0.21	-0.53	-0.61	0.40	-0.66	-0.60	-0.43	0.21	-0.04	-0.35	V13	0.13			
V14	-0.65	0.68	-0.12	-0.40	0.46	-0.48	0.48	-0.30	0.53	-0.56	0.36	0.88	0.80	1.00	-0.30	0.74	-0.40	-0.42	-0.28	-0.46	-0.10	-0.47	-0.34	0.36	-0.33	-0.27	0.03	0.03	0.39	-0.03	-0.24	-0.03	-0.51	-0.50	-0.49	0.34	-0.48	-0.52	-0.39	-0.06	0.01	-0.36	V14	0.08		
V15	0.73	-0.69	0.95	0.76	-0.51	0.69	-0.56	0.88	-0.88	0.67	0.95	-0.48	-0.36	-0.30	1.00	0.22	-0.85	0.71	0.41	0.71	0.81	0.57	0.92	-0.89	0.89	0.84	0.31	0.18	-0.39	0.30	-0.03	0.18	0.50	0.54	0.66	-0.78	0.45	0.53	0.05	-0.55	0.20	0.84	V15	0.32		
V16	-0.41	0.45	0.31	0.09	0.18	-0.01	0.13	0.16	0.02	-0.14	0.02	0.41	0.60	0.74	0.22	1.00	-0.11	-0.23	0.17	-0.10	0.45	-0.10	0.16	-0.11	0.19	-0.02	0.52	0.30	0.24	0.39	0.14	0.35	-0.51	-0.12	-0.02	-0.21	-0.13	-0.14	-0.11	0.02	0.05	-0.05	V16	0.52		
V17	-0.78	0.57	-0.83	-0.99	0.87	-0.94	0.89	-0.91	0.97	-0.95	-0.88	0.69	0.62	0.40	-0.85	-0.11	1.00	-0.80	-0.78	-0.94	-0.89	-0.91	-0.96	0.98	-0.92	-0.67	-0.58	-0.57	-0.06	-0.48	-0.33	-0.55	-0.51	-0.86	-0.92	0.82	-0.82	-0.84	-0.50	0.32	-0.36	-0.77	V17	-0.30		
V18	0.89	-0.70	0.74	0.75	-0.80	0.66	-0.76	0.80	-0.79	0.80	0.87	-0.54	-0.67	-0.42	0.71	-0.23	-0.80	1.00	0.38	0.92	0.56	0.75	0.76	-0.81	0.70	0.77	0.02	0.16	-0.02	-0.09	-0.11	0.06	0.88	0.71	0.67	-0.40	0.70	0.74	0.68	0.54	0.85	V18	-0.29			
V19	0.37	-0.07	0.36	0.85	-0.81	0.90	-0.87	0.53	-0.69	0.84	0.42	-0.62	-0.57	-0.28	0.41	0.17	-0.78	0.38	1.00	0.71	0.69	0.88	0.63	-0.70	0.61	0.11	0.87	0.85	0.45	0.77	0.69	0.90	0.02	0.75	0.83	-0.74	0.78	0.74	0.70	0.24	0.66	0.54	0.85	V19	0.53	
V20	0.82	-0.57	0.71	0.93	-0.95	0.88	-0.94	0.84	-0.90	0.96	0.83	-0.71	-0.75	-0.46	0.71	-0.10	-0.94	0.92	0.71	1.00	0.73	0.94	0.85	-0.90	0.79	0.62	0.40	0.48	0.18	0.24	0.25	0.43	0.68	0.88	-0.80	0.89	0.86	0.53	-0.39	0.49	0.76	V20	-0.01			
V21	0.58	-0.44	0.87	0.88	-0.66	0.81	-0.65	0.92	-0.86	0.73	0.73	-0.78	-0.20	-0.10	0.81	0.45	-0.89	0.56	0.69	0.73	1.00	0.71	0.93	-0.90	0.95	0.67	0.73	0.67	0.32	1.00	0.67	0.81	0.78	0.97	-0.07	0.70	0.74	-0.58	0.69	0.69	0.80	0.39	0.27	0.18	V21	0.50
V22	0.71	-0.41	0.55	0.95	-0.98	0.95	-0.99	0.73	-0.85	0.99	0.67	-0.75	-0.78	-0.47	0.57	-0.10	-0.96	0.75	0.88	0.94	0.71	1.00	0.77	-0.85	0.73	0.41	0.60	0.68	0.34	0.46	0.48	0.66	0.47	0.91	0.92	-0.67	0.93	0.89	0.70	-0.13	0.44	0.74	V22	0.17		
V23	0.82	-0.69	0.93	0.93	-0.95	0.75	0.87	-0.74	0.97	-0.97	0.84	0.91	-0.60	-0.44	-0.34	0.92	-0.96	0.76	0.63	0.85	0.93	0.77	1.00	-0.99	0.99	0.83	0.51	0.50	-0.09	0.48	0.25	0.46	0.55	0.80	0.88	-0.85	0.71	0.80	0.40	-0.35	0.38	0.88	V23	0.35		
V24	-0.83	0.66	-0.89	-0.96	0.83	-0.92	0.83	-0.95	0.98	-0.90	-0.91	0.63	0.54	0.36	-0.89	-0.11	0.98	-0.81	-0.70	-0.90	-0.90	-0.85	-0.99	1.00	-0.96	-0.78	-0.52	-0.54	0.01	-0.48	-0.26	-0.50	-0.57	-0.83	-0.91	0.84	-0.76	-0.83	-0.44	0.37	-0.37	-0.84	V24	-0.31		
V25	0.79	-0.69	0.92	0.90	-0.70	0.84	-0.68	0.98	-0.96	0.79	0.86	-0.61	-0.37	-0.33	0.89	0.19	-0.92	0.70	0.61	0.79	0.95	0.73	0.99	0.96	1.00	0.82	0.55	0.53	-0.10	0.51	0.33	0.49	0.52	0.80	0.89	-0.84	0.71	0.81	0.44	-0.25	0.41	0.87	V25	0.39		
V26	0.85	-0.87	0.91	0.60	-0.45	0.50	-0.38	0.87	-0.77	0.52	0.87	-0.34	-0.22	-0.27	0.84	-0.02	0.67	0.77	0.11	0.62	0.67	0.41	0.83	-0.78	0.82	1.00	0.00	0.07	-0.37	0.03	-0.18	-0.05	0.78	0.53	0.57	-0.53	0.41	0.55	0.02	-0.60	0.46	0.96	V26	-0.01		
V27	0.06	0.14	0.31	0.66	-0.49	0.69	-0.55	0.47	-0.58	0.54	0.19	-0.38	-0.12	0.03	0.31	0.52	-0.58	0.02	0.87	0.40	0.73	0.60	0.51	-0.52	0.55	1.00	0.00	0.89	0.45	0.90	0.81	0.96	-0.31	0.56	-0.70	0.56	0.55	0.68	0.43	0.07	0.10	0.25	V27	0.76		
V28	0.21	0.05	0.27	0.68	-0.65	0.71	-0.63	0.45	-0.49	0.59	0.18	-0.33	-0.19	0.03	0.18	0.30	-0.57	0.16	0.85	0.48	0.67	0.68	0.50	-0.54	0.53	0.07	0.89	1.00	0.67	0.81	0.78	0.97	-0.07	0.70	0.74	-0.58	0.69	0.69	0.80	0.39	0.27	0.18	V28	0.54		
V29	-0.23	0.54	-0.22	0.18	-0.38	0.16	-0.32	-0.06	0.11	0.17	-0.29	0.11	0.01	0.39	-0.39	0.24	-0.06	-0.02	0.45	0.18	0.12	0.34	-0.09	0.01	-0.10	-0.37	0.45	0.67	1.00	0.23	0.48	0.60	-0.18	0.31	0.20	0.16	0.42	0.29	0.57	0.33	0.39	-0.23	V29	-0.06		
V30	0.09	0.03	0.26	0.55	-0.36	0.66	-0.40	0.33	-0.45	0.44	0.20	-0.29	-0.09	-0.03	0.30	0.39	-0.46	-0.09	0.77	0.24	0.62	0.46	0.48	-0.48	0.51	0.03	0.90	0.81	0.23	1.00	0.66	-0.35	0.40	0.5												



Note: Amended figures are in column/row V18

Table 8.3: Correlation matrix for selected\* variables for SLAs in non-metropolitan areas of Tasmania

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17	V18	V19	V20	V21	V22	V23	V24	V25	V26	V27	V28	V29	V30	V31	V32	V33	V34	V35	V36	V37	V38	V39	V40	V41		
V1	1.00	-0.50	0.01	-0.32	0.44	-0.14	-0.28	-0.05	0.26	0.11	0.00	-0.02	0.13	0.01	-0.07	0.11	0.28	-0.21	-0.19	-0.32	-0.40	0.14	-0.04	-0.06	0.11	-0.22	-0.06	-0.06	-0.15	-0.19	-0.12	-0.24	0.09	-0.07	0.01	0.04	0.05	-0.01	-0.07	-0.09	0.14	V1	
V2	-0.50	1.00	0.37	0.45	-0.39	-0.21	0.14	0.00	-0.20	-0.01	-0.08	0.21	0.05	0.46	0.56	-0.40	-0.61	0.24	0.32	0.31	0.45	-0.13	0.05	0.47	0.22	0.37	0.45	0.47	0.39	0.51	0.32	0.26	0.28	0.26	0.30	0.28	0.45	0.46	0.41	0.41	V2		
V3	0.01	0.37	1.00	0.45	0.08	-0.61	0.32	-0.03	-0.21	0.00	0.28	0.53	0.35	0.68	0.73	-0.45	-0.31	0.13	0.25	0.13	0.02	0.33	-0.30	0.54	0.33	0.38	0.41	0.35	0.43	0.35	0.43	0.35	0.43	0.35	0.43	0.35	0.42	0.56	0.49	0.45	V3		
V4	-0.32	0.45	0.45	1.00	-0.62	-0.31	0.73	-0.49	0.10	-0.08	-0.07	0.06	-0.02	0.18	0.23	-0.78	-0.42	0.62	0.28	0.48	0.38	0.45	-0.54	0.50	0.34	0.26	0.51	0.47	0.45	0.27	0.31	0.39	0.41	0.50	0.53	0.23	0.27	0.54	0.52	0.40	0.26	V4	
V5	0.44	-0.39	0.08	-0.62	1.00	-0.27	-0.35	0.34	-0.09	-0.17	0.32	0.26	0.26	0.18	0.14	0.49	0.35	-0.39	-0.04	-0.33	-0.54	-0.04	0.20	-0.14	-0.12	-0.05	-0.15	-0.13	-0.04	-0.05	-0.21	-0.17	-0.02	-0.15	-0.19	0.14	0.06	-0.35	-0.19	0.01	0.00	V5	
V6	-0.14	-0.21	-0.61	-0.31	-0.27	1.00	-0.30	0.28	-0.26	0.39	0.02	-0.21	-0.24	-0.55	-0.47	0.50	0.20	-0.30	-0.38	-0.23	0.03	-0.46	0.41	-0.35	-0.16	-0.29	-0.33	-0.35	-0.46	-0.17	0.00	-0.30	-0.38	-0.46	-0.46	-0.33	-0.26	-0.15	-0.38	-0.51	-0.53	V6	
V7	-0.28	0.14	0.02	0.73	-0.35	-0.30	1.00	-0.63	0.30	-0.10	0.03	-0.01	0.01	0.22	0.06	-0.67	-0.07	0.62	0.31	0.67	0.16	0.66	0.67	0.17	-0.01	0.24	0.22	0.12	0.33	0.09	0.07	0.48	0.18	0.27	0.35	0.04	0.25	0.12	0.22	0.30	0.06	0.16	V7
V8	-0.05	0.00	-0.32	-0.49	0.34	0.28	-0.63	1.00	-0.56	0.03	0.39	0.24	0.04	-0.05	0.00	0.68	0.10	-0.53	-0.29	-0.47	-0.22	-0.64	0.64	-0.05	0.07	0.02	0.02	-0.09	-0.02	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.35	-0.32	-0.21	-0.25	-0.04	-0.01	-0.05	-0.06	-0.15	V8	
V9	0.26	-0.20	-0.21	0.10	-0.09	-0.26	0.30	-0.56	1.00	-0.26	-0.54	-0.36	-0.18	0.05	-0.29	-0.39	0.20	0.31	0.14	0.27	0.06	0.43	-0.42	-0.23	-0.13	-0.06	-0.52	0.15	0.22	0.01	0.17	-0.03	0.06	-0.19	-0.31	-0.07	-0.31	-0.07	0.01	0.01	V9		
V10	0.11	-0.01	0.00	-0.08	-0.17	0.39	-0.10	0.03	-0.26	1.00	-0.18	-0.22	-0.28	0.04	0.21	-0.05	0.16	0.10	0.06	0.13	0.23	0.07	-0.03	-0.05	0.00	-0.06	-0.05	-0.04	-0.23	0.03	0.24	-0.07	-0.02	-0.18	-0.39	-0.20	-0.16	0.12	-0.01	-0.25	0.00	V10	
V11	0.00	-0.08	0.28	-0.07	0.32	0.02	0.03	0.39	-0.54	-0.18	1.00	0.35	0.27	0.10	0.11	0.32	-0.15	-0.44	-0.18	-0.25	-0.42	-0.33	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.20	-0.04	0.37	-0.16	-0.05	0.10	0.20	0.23	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.25	0.17	-0.04	0.11	V11		
V12	-0.02	0.21	0.53	0.06	0.26	-0.21	0.01	0.24	-0.36	-0.22	0.35	1.00	0.71	0.00	0.35	0.42	0.01	-0.24	-0.07	-0.19	0.16	0.16	-0.13	0.53	0.42	0.21	0.49	0.54	0.27	0.44	0.38	0.34	0.53	0.48	0.14	0.54	0.48	0.39	0.43	0.27	0.51	V12	
V13	0.13	0.05	0.35	-0.02	0.26	-0.24	0.01	0.04	-0.18	-0.28	0.27	0.71	1.00	0.21	0.16	0.78	0.00	-0.68	-0.48	-0.56	-0.39	-0.61	0.66	-0.41	-0.31	-0.18	-0.40	-0.41	-0.29	-0.28	-0.12	-0.49	-0.58	-0.51	-0.46	-0.31	-0.38	-0.44	-0.36	-0.26	-0.37	V13	
V14	0.01	0.46	0.68	0.18	0.18	-0.55	0.22	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.35	0.21	1.00	0.78	-0.44	1.00	0.37	-0.68	-0.48	-0.56	-0.39	-0.61	0.66	-0.41	-0.31	-0.18	-0.40	-0.41	-0.29	-0.28	-0.12	-0.49	-0.58	-0.51	-0.46	-0.31	-0.38	-0.44	-0.36	-0.26	-0.37	V14	
V15	-0.07	0.56	0.73	0.23	0.14	-0.47	0.06	0.00	-0.29	0.21	0.11	0.42	0.16	0.78	-0.39	0.37	1.00	-0.01	0.00	0.62	0.77	0.48	0.69	-0.73	-0.02	-0.11	0.11	-0.04	0.01	0.12	0.09	-0.19	0.32	0.35	0.09	0.14	-0.15	-0.05	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.09	V15
V16	0.11	-0.40	-0.45	-0.78	0.49	0.50	-0.67	0.68	-0.39	-0.05	0.32	0.01	0.16	-0.46	-0.44	1.00	-0.39	-0.68	-0.48	-0.56	-0.39	-0.61	0.66	-0.41	-0.31	-0.18	-0.40	-0.41	-0.29	-0.28	-0.12	-0.49	-0.58	-0.51	-0.46	-0.31	-0.38	-0.44	-0.36	-0.26	-0.37	V16	
V17	0.28	-0.61	-0.31	-0.42	0.35	0.20	-0.07	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.16	-0.15	-0.24	-0.07	0.14	0.43	-0.68	-0.48	-0.56	-0.39	-0.61	0.66	-0.41	-0.31	-0.18	-0.40	-0.41	-0.29	-0.28	-0.12	-0.49	-0.58	-0.51	-0.46	-0.31	-0.38	-0.44	-0.36	-0.26	-0.37	V17	
V18	-0.21	0.24	0.13	0.62	-0.39	0.20	0.62	-0.53	0.31	0.10	-0.44	-0.20	-0.11	0.14	0.15	-0.68	-0.01	1.00	0.62	0.77	0.48	0.69	-0.73	-0.02	-0.11	0.11	-0.04	0.01	0.12	0.09	-0.19	0.32	0.35	0.09	0.14	-0.15	-0.05	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.09	V18	
V19	-0.19	0.32	0.25	0.28	-0.04	-0.38	0.31	-0.29	0.14	0.06	-0.18	-0.07	0.01	0.46	0.45	-0.48	-0.03	0.62	1.00	0.70	0.61	0.50	-0.51	0.03	-0.07	0.13	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.01	0.38	0.41	0.04	-0.10	0.09	-0.02	0.00	0.04	0.09	0.20	V19	
V20	-0.32	0.31	0.13	0.48	-0.33	-0.23	0.67	-0.47	0.27	0.13	-0.25	-0.24	-0.06	0.30	0.17	-0.56	0.00	0.77	1.00	1.00	0.66	0.60	-0.64	-0.04	-0.19	0.17	-0.07	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.33	0.21	0.06	-0.03	-0.11	0.12	-0.01	0.02	0.08	0.04	V20	
V21	-0.40	0.45	0.02	0.38	-0.54	0.03	0.16	-0.22	0.06	0.23	-0.42	-0.21	-0.14	0.11	0.19	-0.39	-0.21	0.48	0.61	0.66	1.00	0.17	-0.29	0.16	0.06	0.14	0.11	0.20	0.07	0.19	0.26	0.37	0.23	0.14	-0.07	0.05	0.00	0.23	0.18	0.05	0.16	V21	
V22	0.14	-0.13	0.33	0.45	-0.04	-0.46	0.66	-0.64	0.43	0.07	-0.33	-0.07	0.04	0.26	0.16	-0.61	0.34	0.69	0.50	0.60	0.60	1.00	-0.97	-0.11	-0.12	-0.01	-0.10	-0.11	0.00	-0.10	-0.26	0.44	0.28	0.10	0.08	-0.13	0.12	-0.13	-0.07	0.02	0.09	V22	
V23	-0.04	0.05	-0.30	-0.54	0.20	0.41	-0.67	0.64	-0.42	-0.03	0.35	0.06	0.00	-0.20	-0.13	0.66	-0.27	-0.73	-0.51	-0.64	-0.29	-0.97	1.00	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.22	-0.18	-0.14	0.10	-0.16	0.05	0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.09	V23			
V24	-0.06	0.47	0.54	0.50	-0.14	-0.35	0.17	-0.05	-0.23	-0.05	0.26	0.36	0.04	0.32	0.53	-0.41	-0.67	-0.02	0.03	-0.04	0.16	-0.11	0.05	1.00	0.70	0.51	0.98	0.98	0.77	0.78	0.74	0.33	0.48	0.80	0.61	0.77	0.67	0.86	0.88	0.63	0.70	V24	
V25	0.11	0.22	0.33	0.34	-0.12	-0.16	-0.01	-0.07	-0.20	0.00	0.26	0.22	-0.10	0.16	0.42	-0.31	-0.47	-0.11	-0.07	-0.19	0.06	-0.12	0.07	0.70	1.00	0.26	0.64	0.72	0.27	0.58	0.06	0.63	0.55	0.41	0.69	0.57	0.69	0.50	0.14	0.43	0.43	V25	
V26	-0.22	0.37	0.34	0.26	-0.05	-0.29	0.24	0.02	-0.08	-0.06	0.05	0.23	0.16	0.24	0.21	-0.18	-0.34	0.11	0.13	0.17	0.14	-0.01	-0.02	0.51	-0.26	1.00	0.55	0.47	0.71	0.62	0.31	0.38	-0.10	0.42	0.33	0.20	0.13	0.34	0.60	0.68	0.34	V26	
V27	-0.06	0.45	0.59	0.51	-0.15	-0.33	0.22	-0.09	-0.23	-0.05	0.28	0.37	0.06	0.29	0.49	-0.40	-0.68	-0.04	-0.03	-0.07	0.11	-0.10	0.05	0.98	0.64	0.55	1.00	0.92	0.80	0.77	0.74	0.37	0.39	0.76	0.63	0.71	0.60	0.84	0.89	0.66	0.73	V27	
V28	-0.06	0.47	0.48	0.47	-0.13	-0.35	0.12	-0.02	-0.23	-0.04	0.24	0.34	0.02	0.33	0.54	-0.41	-0.64	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.20	-0.11	0.04	0.98	0.72	0.47																	

Note: Amended figures are in column/row V18  
 Table 8.3: Correlation matrix for selected\* variables for SLAs in non-metropolitan areas of Tasmania ...cont

	V42	V43	V44	V45	V46	
V1	-0.06	0.24	0.37	0.07	0.00	V1 Children aged 0 to 4
V2	0.26	0.10	-0.09	-0.02	-0.32	V2 People aged 65 and over
V3	0.43	0.37	0.12	-0.18	-0.29	V3 Single parent families
V4	0.54	0.29	0.13	-0.47	-0.19	V4 Low income families
V5	-0.29	0.19	0.13	0.28	-0.03	V5 High income families
V6	-0.35	-0.48	-0.29	-0.04	0.10	V6 Managers and administrators and professionals
V7	0.37	0.35	0.24	-0.27	0.04	V7 Unemployed people
V8	-0.19	-0.31	-0.36	0.21	-0.18	V8 Female labour force participation
V9	-0.19	0.15	0.21	0.24	0.29	V9 Left school aged 15 or less, or did not go to school
V10	-0.15	-0.33	-0.18	0.02	-0.08	V10 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
V11	0.17	0.07	-0.05	-0.17	-0.03	V11 People born in predominantly non-English speaking countries
V12	0.39	0.32	0.18	0.00	-0.30	V12 resident for less than five years
V13	0.41	0.42	0.32	0.03	-0.13	V13 Proficiency in English
V14	0.06	0.27	0.10	0.25	-0.27	V14 Dwellings rented from the State housing authority
V15	0.14	0.18	0.02	-0.06	-0.38	V15 Dwellings with no motor vehicle
V16	-0.36	-0.28	-0.24	0.25	0.10	V16 Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage
V17	-0.51	0.04	0.22	0.43	0.00	V17 Age pensioners
V18	0.24	0.36	0.37	-0.21	-0.20	V18 Disability support pensioners
V19	0.08	0.44	0.45	0.03	-0.39	V19 Female sole parent pensioners
V20	0.12	0.38	0.35	-0.13	-0.17	V20 People receiving an unemployment benefit
V21	0.15	0.11	0.12	-0.09	-0.29	V21 Dependent children of selected pensioners and beneficiaries
V22	0.12	0.58	0.57	-0.13	-0.26	V22 People reporting their health as fair or poor
V23	-0.19	-0.61	-0.61	0.15	0.34	V23 Physical Component Score
V24	0.61	0.15	-0.02	-0.24	-0.23	V24 Public acute hospitals and private hospitals
V25	0.22	-0.03	-0.10	-0.28	-0.11	V25 Public acute hospitals
V26	0.56	0.24	0.09	0.01	-0.18	V26 Private hospitals
V27	0.65	0.13	-0.07	-0.28	-0.16	V27 Males
V28	0.57	0.16	0.02	-0.20	-0.28	V28 Females
V29	0.81	0.27	0.08	-0.03	-0.17	V29 Same day
V30	0.32	0.08	-0.04	0.13	-0.40	V30 Infectious diseases
V31	0.47	-0.11	-0.19	-0.39	-0.12	V31 Cancer
V32	0.27	0.43	0.31	-0.02	-0.36	V32 Psychosis
V33	0.04	0.33	0.26	-0.10	-0.19	V33 Neurotic, personality and other mental disorders
V34	0.45	0.19	0.05	-0.08	-0.30	V34 Circulatory system diseases
V35	0.56	0.21	0.09	-0.04	-0.01	V35 Ischaemic heart disease
V36	0.15	0.09	-0.07	-0.01	-0.20	V36 Respiratory system diseases: all ages
V37	0.09	0.29	0.17	-0.05	-0.34	V37 Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma
V38	0.52	0.04	-0.05	-0.38	-0.15	V38 Accidents, poisonings and violence
V39	0.85	0.19	0.03	-0.27	-0.20	V39 All procedures
V40	0.80	0.31	0.09	-0.01	-0.17	V40 Same day procedures
V41	0.65	0.26	0.08	-0.09	-0.36	V41 Lens insertion
V42	1.00	0.36	0.29	-0.34	-0.19	V42 Endoscopies
V43	0.36	1.00	0.88	-0.14	-0.57	V43 Males
V44	0.29	0.88	1.00	-0.07	-0.47	V44 Females
V45	-0.34	-0.14	-0.07	1.00	0.00	V45 Immunisation
V46	-0.19	-0.57	-0.47	0.00	1.00	V46 Population per general medical practitioner
V42	V43	V44	V45	V46		
Figures highlighted thus						indicate correlations of meaningful significance between the appropriate variables in the matrix;
those highlighted thus						indicate correlations of substantial significance
*Topics in Chapters 3, 4, 5 (fair/poor health and Physical Component Summary score only) and 6						Source: Calculated from project data

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## 9 Summary: The variables highlighted in table 9.1 have been amended: references to these variables in the text have also been changed but have not been highlighted

### Introduction

This chapter presents details of the major changes noted in the data between this and the first edition, as well as summary measures of health differentials by socioeconomic status of area of residence for the health status and health service utilisation data mapped in Chapters 5 and 6.

### Change between editions

The reference period for the data in the first and this second edition varies according to the dataset. In general, the Census data in this edition are ten years on from the first edition (Chapter 3: 1986 Census and 1996 Census); and the income support (Chapter 4: 1989 and 1996) and health status (Chapter 5: 1985-89 and 1992-95) datasets are seven years later. The data for hospital admissions (see *Differences in data treatment between editions*, Chapter 6) and services and facilities are not discussed in this chapter because of difficulties in comparing the available series over time.

Readers should note that some variables are not discussed below because the data were available only for the latest period.

### Changes in socioeconomic status variables

Marked variations were recorded between 1986 and 1996 for a majority of the socioeconomic status variables mapped for Tasmania (Table 9.1). For **Hobart**, the largest increases were for the population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (an increase of 120.3 per cent over this ten year period); low income families (38.2 per cent); single parent families (37.8 per cent); the

occupational grouping of managers and administrators, and professionals (35.6 per cent); people aged 65 years and over (24.8 per cent); unemployed people (17.3 per cent); and female labour force participation (10.1 per cent). The largest decreases recorded over this ten year period were for the variables for unskilled and semi-skilled workers (down by 18.5 per cent) and unemployment among 15 to 19 year olds (down by 15.3 per cent).

Variations of this order were also recorded in the non-metropolitan areas of Tasmania. The major differences from the changes noted for **Hobart** were the smaller increases in the population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and the occupational grouping of managers and administrators; and larger decrease for unemployment among 15 to 19 year olds.

Substantial variations were recorded in income support payments to residents of **Hobart** for all of the payment types analysed, other than the Age Pension, for which there was a small decrease (a decrease of 5.7 per cent). The number of recipients for each of the other payment types increased substantially, with large increases occurring for disability support pensioners (an increase of 62.6 per cent) and unemployment beneficiaries (61.1 per cent) (Table 9.1). Similar, although larger increases were recorded in the non-metropolitan areas of Tasmania for all of these income support payments other than the Age Pension, for which there was a larger decrease (5.9 per cent).

**Table 9.1: Changes in demographic and socioeconomic status variables, by Section of State, Tasmania**  
Per cent change

Variable	Hobart	Rest of State	Whole State
<b>1986 to 1996</b>			
0 to 4 year olds	-5.2	-4.9	-5.0
65 years & over	24.8	20.2	22.1
Single parent families	37.8	30.3	33.6
Low income families	38.2	37.0	37.4
Unemployed people	17.3	14.9	15.8
Unemployed people aged 15 to 19 years	-15.3	-31.8	-25.8
Female labour force participation (20 to 54 years)	10.1	12.3	11.6
Early school leavers	-8.7	-9.4	-9.1
Unskilled & semi-skilled workers	-18.5	-21.9	-20.8
Managers & administrators, & Professionals	35.6	10.8	20.9
Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander people	120.3	100.2	106.6
People <sup>1</sup> born overseas & resident for less than five years	7.0	-2.7	2.7
People <sup>1</sup> born overseas & resident for 5 years or more	9.6	7.7	8.7
People <sup>1</sup> born overseas: speaks English not well/not at all	3.6	-9.0	-0.4
Housing authority rented dwellings	-0.9	4.0	1.6
Dwellings without a motor vehicle	9.5	7.6	8.5
<b>1989 to 1996</b>			
Age pensioners	-5.7	-5.9	-5.9
Disability support pensioners	62.6	68.6	66.1
Female sole parent pensioners	25.0	28.7	27.1
Unemployment beneficiaries	61.1	67.1	64.7
Dependent children of selected pensioners & beneficiaries	43.9	45.0	44.6

<sup>1</sup>Includes people who were born in a predominantly non-English speaking country

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