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Cashless Debit Card Baseline Data Collection in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay Region: Quantitative Data Snapshot

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Table of contents

Tables

Figures

Glossary

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AEDC	Australian Early Development Census
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
BHB	Bundaberg and Hervey Bay
CDC	Cashless Debit Card
ED	Emergency Department
EGM	Electronic Gaming Machine
IRSD	Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage
LGA	Local Government Area
NCVER	National Centre for Vocational Education Research
QPS	Queensland Police Service
TVA	Total VET Activity
VET	Vocational Education and Training

Key Messages

Background:

This data snapshot provides a quantitative overview of key social and economic characteristics of the population living in the Cashless Debit Card (CDC) site in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region prior to the start of the rollout of the CDC in the region on 29th January 2019.

It presents information on several social aspects of the region, including hospital presentations, offences and crime, and gambling.

It outlines several key economic and social indicators, including labour market indicators, household characteristics, and a socio-economic disadvantage index.

It continues by providing information on education and training, ranging from early childhood development to school, Vocational Education and Training and university education.

The data snapshot concludes by providing information from relevant Australian Government administrative data.

Hospital presentations:

From July to December 2018, the proportion of Emergency Department (ED) attendances in the two most serious categories (Triage Ratings 1 and 2) was lower in the Federal electorate of Hinkler than in the state of Queensland as whole.[1]

From July to December 2018, the overall ED attendance rate in the Federal electorate of Hinkler was higher than the corresponding rate for the state of Queensland as a whole, and the difference mainly appears in the middle rating categories (Triage Ratings 3 and 4).

Crime:

In 2018, the distribution of offences across the three primary categories (i.e. offences against the person, offences against property and other offences) did not differ considerably between Bundaberg, Hervey Bay and the state of Queensland as a whole.

In 2018, the overall offence rate in Bundaberg was higher than the rate of Queensland as a whole, while Hervey Bay had a lower rate of offences than the average rate of the state of Queensland as a whole. This finding held for both 'offences against the person' and 'offences against property'. For 'other offences', the Bundaberg offence rate was substantially higher in 2018 than the rate for Queensland as a whole, with Hervey Bay marginally higher than Queensland as a whole.

[1] Hospitals in Australia use the 'triage' system to sort when and where patients will be seen in an Emergency Department. Rating 1 relates to the most serious of illnesses and injuries and Rating 5 relates to the least serious. Further explanation will be provided in Section 2.1.

The offence rate in relation to breaches of domestic violence orders in 2018 was significantly higher in both Bundaberg and Hervey Bay than in the state of Queensland as a whole.

Gaming in hotels:

In 2018, all of the Electronic Gaming Machine (EGM) indicators showed much higher numbers per 1,000 population in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region than in the state of Queensland as a whole, which suggests that gambling was more prevalent in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region than in Queensland overall. We note the potential impact of tourism on these numbers, since Bundaberg and Hervey Bay are tourist destinations.

Labour force participation and employment:

In 2016, the labour force participation rate in the Federal electorate of Hinkler was lower than that in the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia.

Unemployment in 2016 was higher in the Federal electorate of Hinkler than in the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia.

Compared with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia, the Federal electorate of Hinkler had a bigger proportion of lower skilled occupations in 2016.

In 2016, the two most prevalent industries of employment were the same for the Federal electorate of Hinkler, the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia ('Health care and social assistance' and 'Retail trade').

Household characteristics:

In 2016, compared with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia, the Federal electorate of Hinkler consisted of a larger proportion of 'lone person' and 'couple family with no children' households, and a smaller proportion of 'couple family with children' households.

There was a higher proportion of dwellings owned outright in the Federal electorate of Hinkler in 2016 than in the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia.

In 2016, the median household income, mortgage repayment and rent in the Federal electorate of Hinkler were all substantially lower than the corresponding figures in the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia.

The proportion of homeless people was similar between the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region, the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia in 2016, but there was a considerable difference in terms of the type of homelessness.[2]

[2] Bundaberg and Hervey Bay here refers to Bundaberg and Hervey Bay added together, which is identified using the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Main Area Structure information at the SA3 level.

Socio-economic status:

In 2016, compared with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia, a substantially larger proportion of the population in the Federal electorate of Hinkler lived in relative socio-economic disadvantage.

The national deciles representing the highest levels of socio-economic disadvantage were severely over-represented in the Federal electorate of Hinkler in 2016.

The national deciles representing the lowest levels of socio-economic disadvantage were severely under-represented in the Federal electorate of Hinkler in 2016.

Education and training:

On average, the education level of the population in the Federal electorate of Hinkler in 2016 was substantially lower than in the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia.

In 2016, the level of the highest attained qualification in the Federal electorate of Hinkler was considerably lower than the national and Queensland state comparators. At the highest level of qualifications, the proportion of university graduates (12.0 per cent) in the Federal electorate of Hinkler was about half the Queensland state (21.2 per cent) and the national comparators (25.5 per cent). At the lowest level of qualifications, the proportion of those with Year 11 or less schooling was 40 per cent in the Federal electorate of Hinkler compared with 28 per cent for both the national and Queensland state comparators. Low qualifications levels in the population are widely understood to be both a reflection and a cause of low regional economic current growth and future growth potential.[3]

From 2015 to 2018, the school attendance rate in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region (for both 'Bundaberg' and 'Fraser Coast') was lower than the average for the state of Queensland as a whole.[4]

In 2016, the proportion of people who enrolled in Vocational Education and Training (VET) and the proportion who completed VET in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region were both modestly lower than the corresponding figures for the state of Queensland as a whole but were higher than the proportions for Australia as a whole.

The qualification level of VET training (both enrolments and more so completions) by students from the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region was relatively lower, compared with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia.

The distribution of the fields of VET training undertaken and completed appeared similar between students from the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region, the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia.

[3] Mincer, J. (1984), Human capital and economic growth, *Economics of Education Review*, vol 3(3), pages 195-205.

[4] Bundaberg and Hervey Bay here refers to Bundaberg and Fraser Coast added together, which is identified using the Local Government Area (LGA) information in the source of relevant education statistics.

Child development outcomes:

The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) Census identifies vulnerability in children based on five domains of child development outcomes: physical health and wellbeing, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills and communication skills and general knowledge. Based on these five domains, evidence from the AEDC suggests that, in 2012, 2015 and 2018, a larger proportion of children in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region were considered vulnerable than in the state of Queensland as a whole and in Australia.

A larger proportion of children in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region were considered to be developmentally vulnerable on *one or more* domains and on *two or more* domains based on the five domains of child development outcomes identified in the AEDC. These children were considered to be at particularly high-risk developmentally.

Using the AEDC (2012, 2015 and 2018) we find that the gap in children's vulnerability between the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region and the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia had been widening over time, especially since 2015.

Demographics, location and types of benefit payment received:

A large majority (84 per cent) of the CDC participants who have been triggered onto the CDC in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region are still living in the trial area.

About 60 per cent of the CDC participants who have been triggered onto the CDC in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region are female.

Following the design of the roll out, all CDC participants who were triggered onto the CDC were 35 years old or younger at the time they were triggered.

Younger age Australian typically have more qualifications than their older counterparts. Despite the younger age of CDC participants, their level of highest education attained is lower than that of the overall population in the Federal electorate of Hinkler.

CDC participants are all concentrated into four types of benefits: 'Newstart Allowance', 'Parenting Payment Single', 'Youth Allowance' and, 'Parenting Payment Partnered'. These types of income support payments are those that trigger eligibility for the CDC.

The distribution of benefit types differs considerably by gender and age but not much between the two main geographical locations making up the BHB trial site, namely Bundaberg and Hervey Bay.

Crisis Payments:

Using Australian Government administrative data, we examined Crisis Payments.

Over 10 per cent of the CDC participants triggered onto the card in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region have been granted at least one Crisis Payment.

Benefit cancellations and suspensions:

Australian Government administrative data allows us to examine the different types of benefit payments and their associated cancellations and suspensions.

The total number of suspensions has reduced significantly when one compares the one-year period preceding the roll out of the CDC (29th January 2018 to 28th January 2019) and the 12 months following the roll out (January 2019 to 8th January 2020). Note that this does not give an indication about the impact of the CDC on these suspensions.

The likelihood of benefit cancellations/suspensions varies by gender, age group and benefit type. Younger CDC participants, males and CDC participants who are on the Newstart Allowance are over-represented among the instances of both cancellations and suspensions.

1 Introduction

This data snapshot provides a quantitative overview of key social and economic characteristics of the population living in the Cashless Debit Card (CDC) site in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region prior to the start of the rollout of the CDC on 29th January 2019. The Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region statistics are compared, where appropriate, with the state of Queensland as a whole and with Australia as a whole. We focus on a number of themes regarding the characteristics of the population. We start by presenting several social aspects of the region, including hospital presentations, offences and crime, and gambling. We continue by outlining several key economic indicators, which comprise labour market indicators, household characteristics, and a socio-economic index. In addition, we examine schooling, education and training, and child development outcomes.

The analysis is primarily conducted using publicly available data sources. The first data source is the Census of Population and Housing, 2016. The second is the 'Total VET activity (TVA) 2016' from the National VET Provider Collection, which contains information on Vocational Education and Training (VET) students and courses. Further, we use datasets published by various Queensland Government departments. In addition, we use data from the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC), 2012, 2015 and 2018. It is possible that the presence of a large number of tourists in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region may have an impact on several types of community level administrative data. A further explanation of these data sources will be presented later in the relevant sections of the snapshot.

The Bundaberg and Hervey Bay CDC site area is defined by the boundaries of the Federal Electoral Division of Hinkler, with a population of 141,717 (Census of Population and Housing, 2016)[5]. However, information on electoral divisions is only available from the Census data. Thus, for other data sources, we had to consider alternative ways to identify the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay CDC trial site.[6] In some cases the geographic information is classified using the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Main Area Structure at the SA3 level and we use the areas of Bundaberg and Hervey Bay as the proxy of the CDC site. When the geographic information is classified using the Local Government Areas (LGAs) classification, we use the LGAs of Bundaberg and Fraser Coast as the proxy.[7] In the special case of crime/offence analysis, Bundaberg and Hervey Bay are identified using the Queensland Police Service (QPS) Statistics geographical classification at the division level.

The population of CDC participants in Bundaberg and Hervey Bay is not constant and we use numbers that are most relevant to what we need to describe and the relevant questions. Since the start of the CDC rollout on January 2019, 8,061 individuals have been triggered onto the CDC in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region. As at February 2020, there were 6,183 active CDC participants, 5,204 still residing in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region and 979 having moved out of the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region since they were triggered onto the CDC. A CDC participant continues to receive

[5] For further information, see https://www.dss.gov.au/families-and-children-programs-services-welfare-reform-cashless-debit-card/cashless-debit-card-bundaberg-and-hervey-bay-region.

[6] The CDC site only covers part of the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region, including the townships of Aldershot, Bargara, Elliott Heads, Woodgate, Booyal, Burrum Heads, Torbanlea, Toogoom, Howard, Childers, Burnett Heads and River Heads.

[7] The ABS Main Area Structure and the LGAs are two different geographic classifications within the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) framework. Both have been used in our snapshot depending on the geographic information available in the relevant dataset.

payments onto their CDC when they move out of the CDC region. This snapshot includes some data analysis of regions where some CDC participants have moved to since commencing on the program.

The statistics presented in the snapshot come from various sources. Each of these sources present data on given geographical delimitations, at various levels of aggregation. For some of the sources we can go down to postcode level (the most disaggregated level). For others, the most disaggregated level is LGA.

The following map shows that LGAs and postcodes overlap in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay area as in most parts of Australia. Both also overlap with the geographical definition of the Federal electorate of Hinkler with some parts of both Bundaberg and Hervey Bay being both inside and outside this federal electorate. Some of the Hervey Bay area (at LGA level) is both in the Hinkler and Wide Bay electorates. Some of the Bundaberg area is both in the Hinkler and Flynn electorates. The data sources used do not allow a harmonised geographical zone to be constructed which we could use to report all statistics. Also, for some topics presented in the snapshot, such as hospital data, we present statistics for given physical places (hospitals) whose catchment area may extend beyond the strict boundaries of the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay area.

Altogether, the definitions used for 'Bundaberg', 'Hervey Bay', 'Federal electorate of Hinkler' or 'Bundaberg and Hervey Bay' are consistent within each theme on which the statistics are reported but not across themes. For instance, throughout the Police data, the definition of each area does not change. However, the definitions may change across themes where, for instance, 'Bundaberg' may refer to the LGA in one theme but to the ABS Main Area Structure in another theme. Hence, the groupings such as 'Federal electorate of Hinkler' or 'Bundaberg and Hervey Bay' (defined as the sum of Bundaberg and Hervey Bay) also vary across themes.

We do not consider this inability to harmonise the geographical level of reporting to be an issue because the population is mobile across areas. For example, people living in neighbouring areas of Bundaberg or Hervey Bay may use hospitals or commit offences or engage in studies there, thereby contributing to the data for Bundaberg and Hervey Bay. In addition, people living in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay CDC trial site also undertake activities outside that area. For the purpose of this snapshot, the statistics give a good understanding of local circumstances in and around the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay area. However, we advise caution when trying to compare areas across themes. Within themes, the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay areas are compared, when possible, to the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia as a whole.

FIGURE 1-1: MAP OF BUNDABERG AND HERVEY BAY REGION

The second part of the snapshot uses Australian Government administrative data to describe the actual CDC population triggered onto the card in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay area. It includes demographic and spatial descriptions, the type of government benefit received by location, age and other relevant individual characteristics. We also include Crisis Payments received by CDC participants pre- and post- the start of the CDC roll out. In addition, we describe the characteristics of CDC participants who have had their benefit cancelled or suspended. In general, the CDC participants included in the descriptions correspond to those who have been rolled out into the CDC in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region up to February 2020. The analysis focuses on the full CDC participant population triggered onto the card in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region since the start of the roll out and, where appropriate, we display information applying to the CDC participants who are currently active on the card.

2 Descriptive Statistics on the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay Region Using Community Level Data

2.1 Hospital presentations in 2018

In this section, we use the monthly summary of statistics about the Emergency Department (EDs) of public hospitals in Queensland from July to December 2018 to compare ED attendance in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region with the state of Queensland as a whole. The data source used for analysis is the ED dataset from the Queensland Government Open Data Portal. The dataset contains information on ED activity and performance measures by hospitals for the latest month, including number of attendances, waiting time, treatment time, and where patients go after departing the ED. All information is recorded by the severity level of the emergency. The dataset is refreshed monthly and we present the average of the available 2018 monthly data.

Based on their location, we have identified the three relevant public hospitals in the Federal electorate of Hinkler, namely Bundaberg Hospital, Childers Hospital and Hervey Bay Hospital. The number of ED attendances is presented in the following table (Table 2-1).

TABLE 2-1: AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT ATTENDANCES FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 2018

	Average Monthly ED Attendances
Bundaberg Hospital	4,208
Childers Hospital	195
Hervey Bay Hospital	3,207
Federal electorate of Hinkler	**7,611**
Queensland	**167,043**

Source: Queensland Government Open Data Portal: Emergency Department dataset.
Notes: The 2018 numbers only use the data from July to December because of a substantial change of the scope of the Emergency Department dataset from July 2018. Federal electorate of Hinkler refers to the three hospitals in the electorate added together. Due to rounding, the total number may not be exactly the same as the sum of all rows.

- About 7,600 ED attendances are recorded monthly in the three hospitals in the Federal electorate of Hinkler. The corresponding figure is about 167,000 for the whole of Queensland.
- The number of attendances varies substantially between the three hospitals in the Federal electorate of Hinkler. The highest figure is observed in Bundaberg Hospital, where over 4,000 people attend the ED department per month. In contrast, Childers Hospital admits less than 200 ED patients.

To allow for comparisons between the Federal electorate of Hinkler and the whole of Queensland, the following table (Table 2-2) displays the number of ED attendances per 100 population. We also present the comparison in Figure 2-1 to highlight the scale difference between the Federal electorate of Hinkler and the whole of Queensland.

- Overall, the monthly ED attendance rate is over 5 per 100 population in the Federal electorate of Hinkler and the corresponding rate is about 3.5 for the state of Queensland as a whole, suggesting that a larger proportion of the population in the Federal electorate of Hinkler attend the ED than the Queensland average population.

- The quarterly variation of ED attendance rates is similar between the Federal electorate of Hinkler and the state of Queensland as a whole. The figure in both regions is marginally higher in the fourth quarter of 2018 than in the third quarter.

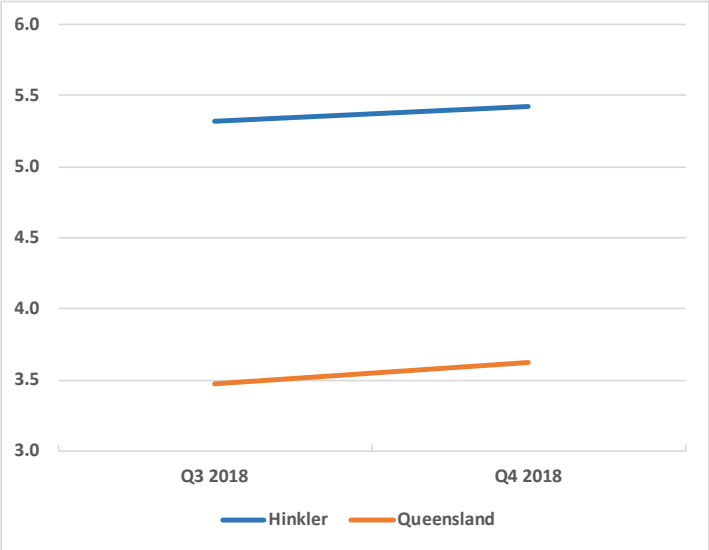
TABLE 2-2: AVERAGE MONTHLY EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT ATTENDANCE RATES PER 100 POPULATION

	Quarter 3 / 2018	Quarter 4 / 2018
Federal electorate of Hinkler	5.32	5.42
Queensland	3.48	3.63

Source: Queensland Government Open Data Portal: Emergency Department dataset; Census of Population and Housing, 2016, TableBuilder.

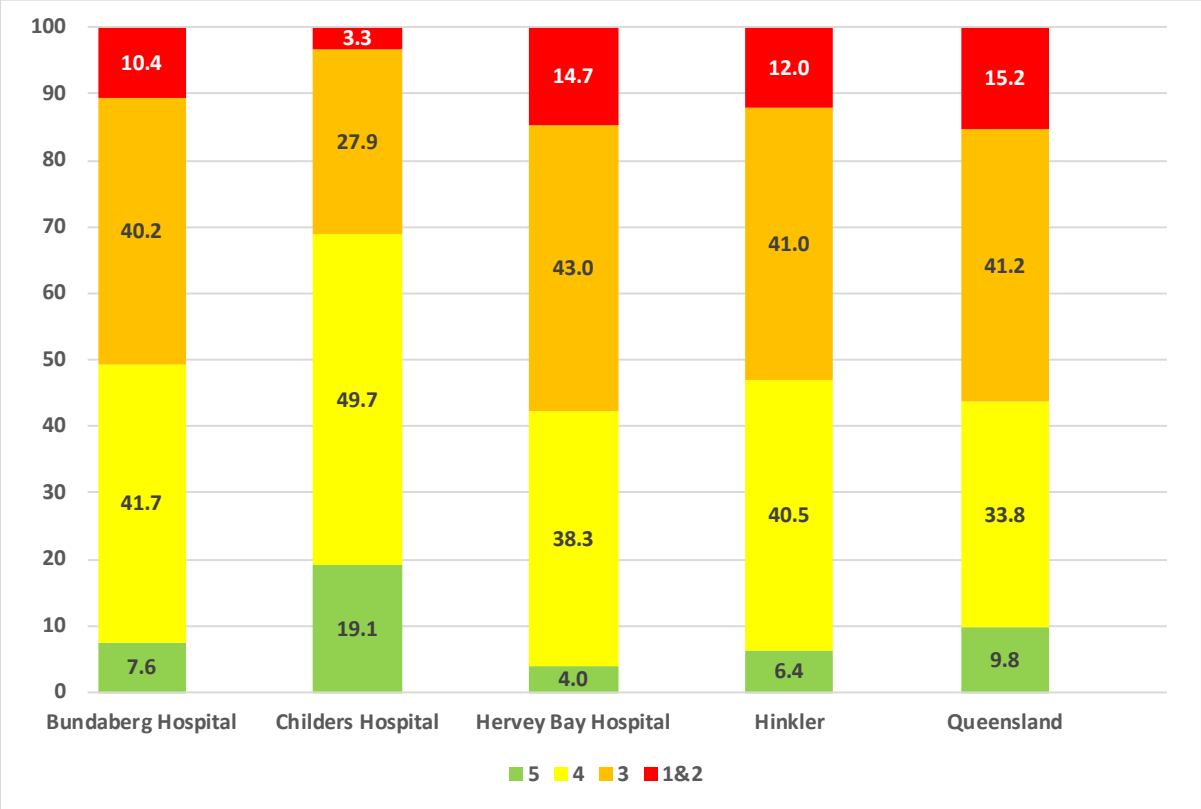
Notes: The attendance rate is calculated using the average monthly number of Emergency Department attendances divided by the 2016 Census population in the region. They are expressed as attendances per 100 population.

FIGURE 2-1: AVERAGE MONTHLY EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT ATTENDANCE RATES



Hospitals in Australia use the 'triage' system to sort when and where patients will be seen in an ED. The system consists of five categories. Patients given a Rating 1 are those currently experiencing life-threatening illnesses or injuries that require immediate attention. Rating 2 patients require very urgent attention, and may be seriously ill or injured. Rating 3 relates to patients with serious illness or injury who are in a stable condition, while Rating 4 is for patients who are not in immediate danger or severe stress. Patients who have presented with a non-emergency health concern are classified as Rating 5. The following figure (Figure 2-2) displays the distribution of hospital presentations according to this triage system for each of the three individual hospitals in the Federal electorate of Hinkler, the sum of these three individual hospitals and the state of Queensland as a whole in 2018 (Table 5-2 in the appendices contains the numbers from which the figure was drawn). Ratings 1 and 2 relate to the most serious of illnesses and injuries and thus warrant special attention.

FIGURE 2-2: DISTRIBUTION OF EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT ATTENDANCES ACROSS TRIAGE CATEGORIES



Source: Queensland Government Open Data Portal: Emergency Department dataset.
Notes: Hinkler refers to the Federal electorate of Hinkler. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

Childers Hospital differs significantly from the other hospitals in relation to the triage categories, with a much lower proportion of Ratings 1 and 2 as well as Rating 3s. These figures suggest that there probably is a difference in specialisation for this hospital compared to the others. Childers Hospital is relatively small and it has only 20 beds. It is described as a 'Multipurpose Health Service', which does not offer ICU or maternity services. The travel time between Childers Hospital and Bundaberg Hospital is about 40 minutes' drive. Bundaberg Hospital has 240 beds (with ICU and maternity services) and is the largest hospital in the Federal electorate of Hinkler. Hervey Bay Hospital has 203 beds, also with ICU and maternity services. Although just outside of Hinkler, Maryborough Hospital has 97 beds, which does not offer ICU or maternity services and is a 25-minute drive from Hervey Bay Hospital.[8]

The proportion of ED attendances in the two most serious categories (categories 1 and 2 combined) is much lower in the Federal electorate of Hinkler compared with Queensland as whole.[9] In particular, the percentage in Rating 1 in the Federal electorate of Hinkler is about half as that in the state of Queensland (as shown in Table 5-2). A difference between Federal electorate of Hinkler and the state of Queensland also occurs in the Ratings 4 and 5. A larger proportion of category 4 is observed in the Federal electorate of Hinkler and a larger proportion of category 5 is observed in the state of Queensland as a whole. The proportion of Rating 3 is similar.

[8] For further information about these hospitals, see https://www.health.qld.gov.au/widebay/our-services-and-facilities. The travel time is estimated by using 'Google Maps'.
[9] A chi-square test shows a high statistical significance (at 1 per cent level) in the difference between these proportions.

There is a considerable difference between the three hospitals in the Federal electorate of Hinkler. Hervey Bay Hospital admits the largest proportion of patients with serious conditions (1-3), with a profile that is very similar to the state of Queensland as a whole while Childers Hospital admits mostly Ratings 4 and 5, as previously noted. The proportion of Rating 1 attendances in Hervey Bay Hospital is about twice that of Bundaberg Hospital while Childers Hospital admits very few patients in this category. The percentage of Rating 2 admissions in Hervey Bay Hospital is about 40 per cent higher than Bundaberg Hospital and over four times as high as Childers Hospital.[10] The proportion in the middle category (category 3) is similar between Bundaberg and Hervey Bay Hospital and are both higher than Childers Hospital by over a third. However accurately these differences may have been measured, they should be interpreted with caution as the three hospitals are different in many ways including their size, purpose, location and specialisation. It follows that for some comparisons it would be more appropriate to focus on the differences between hospital provision in the whole of the Federal electorate of Hinkler (the sum of the three hospitals), compared with hospital provision in the state of Queensland as a whole.

The following table (Table 2-3) displays the attendance rate per 100 population by triage categories. The attendance rate in Rating 1 is marginally lower in the Federal electorate of Hinkler than in the state of Queensland as a whole. In contrast, the rate in Rating 2 is modestly higher in the Federal electorate of Hinkler than Queensland.[11] A substantial difference between the Federal electorate of Hinkler and Queensland as a whole is found for categories 3 and 4 where the number of attendances per 100 persons is significantly larger in the Federal electorate of Hinkler (the number of categories 3 and 4 attendances per 100 person is 80 per cent larger in the Federal electorate of Hinkler than in Queensland as a whole). These numbers may suggest that the population of the Federal electorate of Hinkler is more reliant on hospital services for non-life-threatening cases than the overall population in Queensland. However, since more granular data at hospital level was not available, this possibility could not be investigated further.

TABLE 2-3: AVERAGE MONTHLY EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT ATTENDANCE RATES (PER 100 PERSONS) BY TRIAGE CATEGORY (JULY TO DECEMBER 2018)

	Hinkler	Queensland
1 (most severe)	0.02	0.03
2	0.62	0.51
3	2.20	1.46
4	2.17	1.20
5 (least severe)	0.34	0.35
Total	**5.37**	**3.55**

Source: Queensland Government Open Data Portal: Emergency Department dataset; Census of Population and Housing, 2016, Table Builder.

Notes: Hinkler refers to the Federal electorate of Hinkler. Due to rounding, the total number may not be exactly the same as the sum of each row.

[10] The difference is mentioned in 'per cent' terms here because the scale of the difference may be misrepresented by using 'percentage points'.

[11] In Table 2-3, triage categories 1 and 5 are not statistically different between the two populations, while separate categories 2, 3 and 4, and the overall total are (at 1 per cent level).

2.2 Offences and crime in 2018

This section uses crime statistics from the Queensland Police Service (QPS) to compare the prevalence and distribution of offences in Bundaberg, Hervey Bay and the whole of Queensland. The QPS provides a broad record of crime statistics in Queensland. The data used for our analysis is from the reported offence statistics, which comprises comprehensive and disaggregate information. The dataset contains the monthly time series of both number of reported offences and offence rates for Queensland by type of crime and geographic area. The dataset is publicly available.

The following table (Table 2-4) displays the total number of offences as well as the offence rate (expressed as the number of reported offences per 100,000 population) by broad categories for Bundaberg and Hervey Bay and for Queensland as a whole.

TABLE 2-4: TOTAL REPORTED OFFENCES BY THREE PRIMARY CATEGORIES IN 2018

		Bundaberg	Hervey Bay	Queensland
Offences against the person	Cases	478	424	37,251
	%	*6.6*	*7.1*	*7.2*
	Rate	787.1	704.1	743.4
Offences against property	Cases	3,408	2,759	252,834
	%	*46.9*	*46.4*	*48.8*
	Rate	5,612.0	4,581.7	5,045.4
Other offences	Cases	3,378	2,767	228,005
	%	*46.5*	*46.5*	*44.0*
	Rate	5,562.6	4,595.0	4,549.9
Total	**Cases**	**7,264**	**5,950**	**518,090**
	%	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***
	Rate	**11,961.7**	**9,880.8**	**10,338.6**

Source: QPS offence statistics reported offences number and offences rates.
Notes: Bundaberg and Hervey Bay are identified by using the QPS Statistics geographical classification at the division level. Due to rounding, the total percentage may not be exactly the same as the sum of all rows.
The offence division of 'other offences' includes the following offence sub-divisions: drug offences; prostitution offences; liquor (excluding drunkenness); gaming, racing and betting offences; breach of domestic violence protection orders; trespassing and vagrancy; weapons act offences; good order offences; stock related offences; traffic and related offences; and miscellaneous offences. The statistics for each sub-division are shown in Tables 5-5 and 5-8 of the Appendix.

The distribution of offences across the three primary categories does not differ considerably between Bundaberg, Hervey Bay and the state of Queensland as a whole. In all these three cases, 'offences against the person' account for about 7 per cent of all offences. Each of the other two categories comprises about 45-50 per cent of all offences. Bundaberg and Hervey Bay have a slightly lower proportion of offences against property and a higher proportion of other offences, relative to the state of Queensland as a whole.

The overall offence rate in Bundaberg is higher than that in the state of Queensland as a whole, while Hervey Bay has a lower offence rate than the Queensland average. This finding holds for both 'offences against the person' and 'offences against property'. For 'other offences', the offences rate in Bundaberg is substantially higher than Queensland while Hervey Bay is marginally higher than Queensland.

We computed the number of offences within each of the broader categories for Bundaberg, Hervey Bay and the state of Queensland as a whole. The numbers are available in the Appendix in Table 5-3, Table 5-4 and Table 5-5. We select and present below a few relevant subcategories. Some of the

numbers reported in the table below are either broad categories of offences or a selection of sub categories. Note that we included the whole of the 'other theft' and 'drug offences' with their subcategories because they may be of particular interest.

Table 2-5 highlights the proportion of each of these offences (out of all offences) and the offence rate across locations. We find that the proportions of these crimes do not differ substantially between Bundaberg, Hervey Bay and the state of Queensland as a whole. In all these three regions, 'other theft (excl. unlawful entry)' and 'drug offences' are the two most frequent crime types, which account for over 20 per cent and about 15 per cent of all crimes, respectively.

In relation to the crime rate for the selected offence categories we find that, for about half of these categories, the offence rate in Bundaberg is higher and Hervey Bay is lower than the Queensland average, including 'assault', 'unlawful entry', 'other theft', 'shop stealing', 'vehicles stealing', 'drug offences', 'possess drugs', 'trespassing and vagrancy', 'public nuisance', 'drink driving' and 'disqualified driving'. However, for a number of offences, including 'other property damage', 'stealing from dwellings', 'produce drugs' and 'other drug offences' and 'breach domestic violence protection order', the offence rate in both Bundaberg and Hervey Bay are higher than the Queensland average. In contrast, the offence rate of 'other stealing', 'trafficking drugs', 'sell supply drugs' and 'liquor offences' in both Bundaberg and Hervey Bay are lower than the state average. In addition, 'robbery' is the only category where the offence rate in Bundaberg is lower and Hervey Bay is higher than the state average.

TABLE 2-5: TOTAL REPORTED OFFENCES IN 2018 BY LOCATION, SELECTED OFFENCE CATEGORIES

	Bundaberg			Hervey Bay			Queensland		
	Cases	%	Rate	Cases	%	Rate	Cases	%	Rate
Assault	**299**	**4.1**	**492.4**	**244**	**4.1**	**405.2**	**23,615**	**4.6**	**471.2**
Robbery	**22**	**0.3**	**36.2**	**28**	**0.5**	**46.5**	**2,189**	**0.4**	**43.7**
Unlawful Entry	**499**	**6.9**	**821.7**	**458**	**7.7**	**760.6**	**38,782**	**7.5**	**773.9**
Other Property Damage	**594**	**8.2**	**978.2**	**472**	**7.9**	**783.8**	**36,781**	**7.1**	**734.0**
Other Theft (excl. Unlawful Entry), including:	**1,716**	**23.6**	**2,825.8**	**1,249**	**21.0**	**2,074.1**	**126,400**	**24.4**	**2,522.3**
Stealing from Dwellings	*181*	2.5	298.1	*148*	2.5	245.8	*8,681*	1.7	*173.2*
Shop Stealing	*483*	6.6	795.4	*255*	4.3	423.5	*24,489*	4.7	*488.7*
Vehicles (steal from/enter with intent)	*395*	5.4	650.5	*303*	5.1	503.2	*31,058*	6.0	*619.8*
Other Stealing	*657*	9.0	1,081.9	*543*	9.1	901.7	*62,172*	12.0	*1,240.7*
Drug Offences, including:	**1,088**	**15.0**	**1,791.6**	**930**	**15.6**	**1544.4**	**81,659**	**15.8**	**1629.5**
Trafficking Drugs	*4*	0.1	6.6	*4*	0.1	6.6	*575*	0.1	*11.5*
Possess Drugs	*506*	7.0	833.2	*418*	7.0	694.1	*35,349*	6.8	*705.4*
Produce Drugs	*32*	0.4	52.7	*30*	0.5	49.8	*1,638*	0.3	*32.7*
Sell Supply Drugs	*29*	0.4	47.8	*30*	0.5	49.8	*7,023*	1.4	*140.2*
Other Drug Offences	*517*	7.1	851.4	*448*	7.5	744.0	*37,074*	7.2	*739.8*
Liquor (excl. Drunkenness)	**33**	**0.5**	**54.3**	**31**	**0.5**	**51.5**	**3,961**	**0.8**	**79.0**
Breach Domestic Violence Protection Order	**469**	**6.5**	**772.3**	**401**	**6.7**	**665.9**	**27,463**	**5.3**	**548.0**
Trespassing and Vagrancy	**114**	**1.6**	**187.7**	**67**	**1.1**	**111.3**	**6,182**	**1.2**	**123.4**
Public Nuisance	309	4.3	508.8	251	4.2	416.8	23,706	4.6	473.1
Drink Driving	537	7.4	884.3	368	6.2	611.1	30,668	5.9	612.0
Disqualified Driving	131	1.8	215.7	84	1.4	139.5	10,265	2.0	204.8

Source: QPS offence statistics reported offences number and offences rates.
Notes: Bundaberg and Hervey Bay are identified by using the QPS Statistics geographical classification at the division level. Due to rounding, the total percentage may not be exactly the same as the sum of all rows. [12]

[12] Similar to the triage rates in the hospitals section, here we calculate the number of offences for every 100,000 population (as crime events are far less frequent that hospital ED attendances, we use 100,000, which is a much larger proportion denominator for the comparison). The use of crime rates allows us to compare criminality between areas that may differ substantially in size.

2.3 Gaming in hotels

This section uses Electronic Gaming Machine (EGM) statistics, published by the Queensland Government, to compare the prevalence of gambling between the population in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region and the state of Queensland as a whole. This data source publishes the monthly time series of EGM statistics for licensed Queensland clubs and hotels by site type and geographical area. The data used for our analysis is the EGM statistics by LGA database, which contains the monthly EGM information for the selected Queensland LGAs in relation to the total number of operational sites, operational and approved EGMs, and metered win (i.e. the amount obtained by EGMs after payouts are subtracted).

TABLE 2-6: AVERAGE MONTHLY ELECTRONIC GAMING MACHINE (EGM) STATISTICS IN 2018

	Operational sites	Operational EGMs	Approved EGMs	Metered Win (revenue minus payout)	Metered Win /Operational EGM
Bundaberg	34	1,155	1,362	$4,357,957	$3,774
Fraser Coast	33	1,304	1,343	$5,035,763	$3,863
BHB region	**67**	**2,458**	**2,705**	**$9,393,720**	**$3,822**
Queensland	**1,131**	**42,159**	**45,463**	**$200,249,154**	**$4,750**

Source: Queensland Government Gaming Statistics.

Notes: 'BHB region' refers to Bundaberg and Fraser Coast added together, which is identified using information on LGAs. Due to rounding, the total number may not be exactly the same as the sum of rows. 'Operational EGMs' is the number of currently operating EGMs and 'approved' are the ones that could potentially operate. The difference between approved minus operational is an indicator of excess capacity, or lower than average demand in the sector. Metered win denotes the amount obtained by EGMs after payouts are subtracted and it should not be confused with the amount won by gamblers. 2,458 is due to rounding of monthly averages.

- In 2018, about 2,500 EGMs were in operation in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region, among the 42,000 EGMs recorded in Queensland.
- The difference between approved and operational EGMs is an indicator of excess capacity in the sector (i.e. when resources that are physically in place are not presently utilised). There appears to be more excess capacity in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region (where 91 per cent of approved machines are operational) than in the state of Queensland as a whole (where 93 per cent of approved machines are operational).
- The metered win per EGM is about $3,800 in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region, which is substantially lower than the figure of $4,750 in the state of Queensland as a whole.

TABLE 2-7: MONTHLY EGM STATISTICS PER 1,000 POPULATION IN 2018

	Operational sites	Operational EGMs	Approved EGMs	Metered Win
Bundaberg	0.366	12.43	14.66	$46,913
Fraser Coast	0.327	12.84	13.23	$49,612
BHB region	**0.346**	**12.64**	**13.92**	**$48,322**
Queensland	**0.240**	**8.96**	**9.67**	**$42,577**

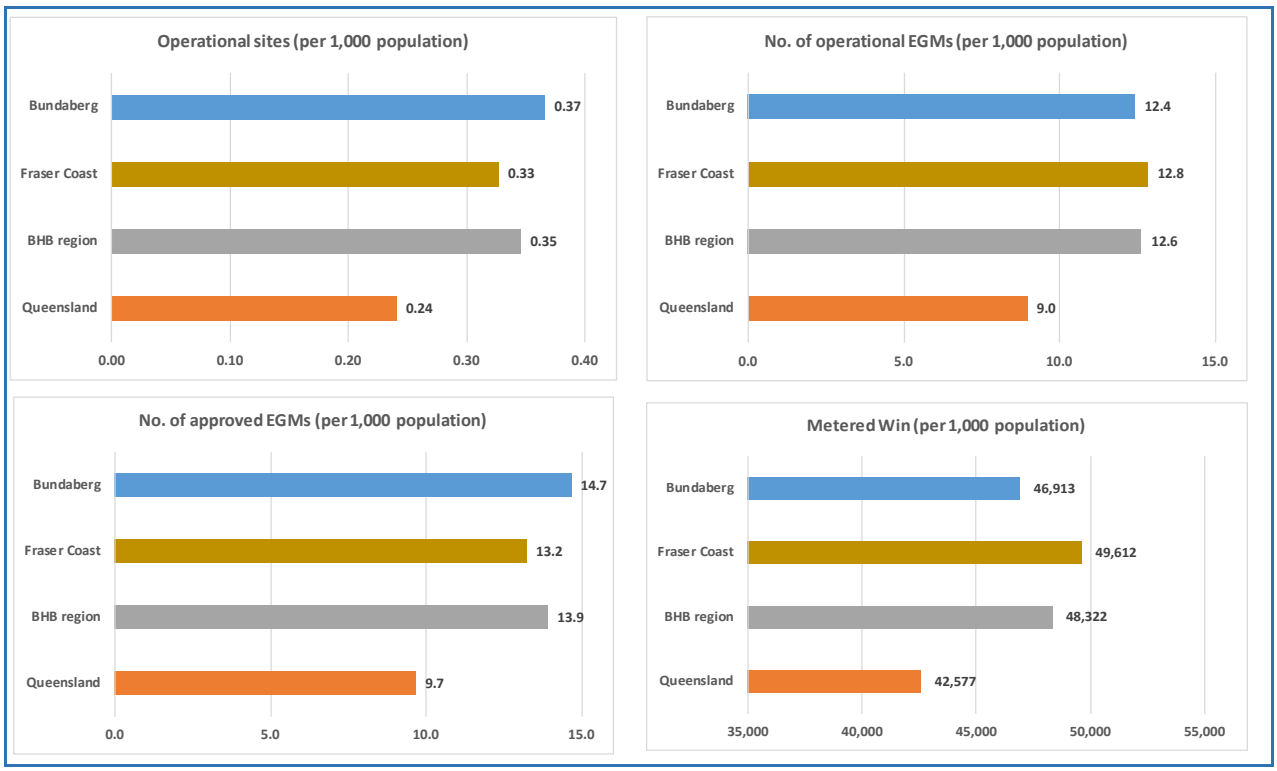
Source: Queensland Government Gaming Statistics.

Notes: The Monthly EGM statistics per 1,000 population is calculated as the statistics in Table 2-6 divided by the 2016 Census population in this region (expressed as per 1,000 population). The BHB region refers to Bundaberg and Fraser Coast added together, which is identified using information on LGAs.

- The EGM indicators per 1,000 population show there are more EGMs per 1,000 population in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region than in the state of Queensland as a whole.
- Compared with the state of Queensland as a whole, substantially more EGM operational sites (0.346 compared with 0.240), operational EGMs (13 compared with 9) and approved EGMs (14 compared with 10) per 1,000 population are recorded in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region. Also, these EGMs make much higher earnings per 1,000 population in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region ($48,322 compared with the state of Queensland as a whole ($42,577).
- The observations of more EGMs per person, more operational sites, operational EGMs and approved EGMs with a higher EGM earning per person in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region, compared with the state of Queensland as a whole, is indicative of a difference that needs further investigation. Especially given the importance of tourism for the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region.

The following figure (Figure 2-3) illustrates the information contained in the table above in a visual way. It highlights the much larger density of operational and approved EGMs in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay area.

FIGURE 2-3: MONTHLY EGM STATISTICS PER 1,000 POPULATION IN 2018



Note: 'BHB region' refers to Bundaberg and Fraser Coast added together, which is identified using information on LGAs.

2.4 Labour force participation and employment

This section compares several key labour market indicators in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay CDC trial site with state and national figures. We use the latest Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census data (2016) in order to provide a snapshot of each of the areas of interest, noting that it does not cover any time after the implementation of the CDC in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region. The Census is Australia's largest statistical collection and is undertaken by the ABS. For more than 100 years, the Census has provided a snapshot of Australia, showing how the nation has changed over time. The Census aims to accurately collect data on the key characteristics of people in Australia on the Census night and the dwellings in which they live, with respect to their geographic location, demographics, family, housing and household, education, work, and income. The information from Census helps estimate Australia's population, which is further used to distribute government funds and plan services for the community. The Census data is also used by individuals and organisations in the public and private sectors to make informed decisions on policy and planning issues that impact the lives of all Australians. While some of this information is available from other sources, only a Census can provide the information for the entire country, including small geographic areas and small population groups.[13]

The following table (Table 2-8) illustrated by the following figure (Figure 2-4), gives an overview of the labour force status of the population living in the Federal electorate of Hinkler and provides a comparison with the population of the state of Queensland and Australia as a whole.

TABLE 2-8: LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND YOUTH IN 2016

	Hinkler	Queensland	Australia
Working age (15-64)	%	%	%
Employed	61.8	71.6	71.0
Unemployed	8.0	6.0	5.4
Not in the labour force	30.2	22.4	23.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Labour force participation rate	**69.8**	**77.6**	**76.4**
Unemployment rate	**11.4**	**7.8**	**7.0**
Youth (15-24)			
Employed	53.5	57.9	54.4
Unemployed	14.4	10.9	9.5
Not in the labour force	32.1	31.2	36.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Labour force participation rate	**67.9**	**68.8**	**63.9**
Unemployment rate[14]	**21.2**	**15.8**	**14.9**

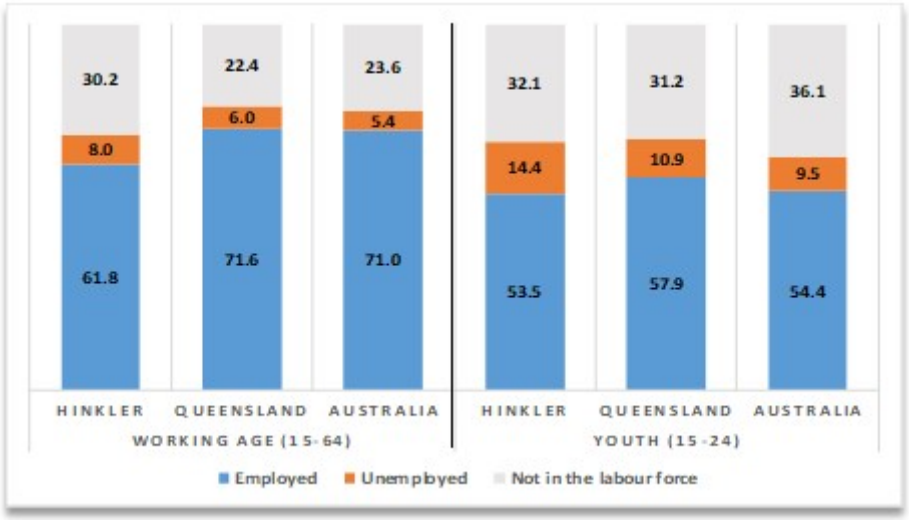
Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2016, TableBuilder.

Notes: Data are based on place of usual residence. Hinkler refers to the Federal electorate of Hinkler. Neither of these population groups align with the BHB CDC cohort (which is aged 35 and under) making precise age-specific comparisons not possible to conduct at this stage.

[13] For further information, see https://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/2016.

[14] The labour force participation rate is calculated as the labour force (both employed and unemployed) divided by the total population. The unemployment rate is calculated as the unemployed divided by the labour force. We note that this rate is not seasonally adjusted as is customary for unemployment rates and refers to a single point in time in 2016 (the Census data).

FIGURE 2-4: LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND YOUTH IN 2016



The labour force participation rate of the working age population is 69.8 per cent in the Federal electorate of Hinkler, which is lower than the state and the national rates (at 77.6 and 76.4 per cent respectively). Further, the unemployment rate is higher in the Federal electorate of Hinkler at 11.4 per cent against the state and national rates of 7.8 and 7.0 per cent. Please note that the unemployment rate is higher than the corresponding proportion of being unemployed because the unemployment rate is derived from the labour force (i.e. the denominator is those who are currently active in the labour market) while the proportion of being unemployed is derived from the whole population (i.e. the denominator is the whole population).

There is a comparatively higher proportion of people who are not in the labour force in the Federal electorate of Hinkler (30.2 per cent) compared to the state (22.4 per cent) and national (23.6 per cent) rates.[15]

The youth employment status (aged 15-24) in the Federal electorate of Hinkler is shown in the right hand side of Figure 2-4 to be more similar to the state of Queensland as a whole and the Australian figures, than was the case for the total 15-64 workforces.

The following table (Table 2-9) provides information about the type of occupation of employed people in the Federal electorate of Hinkler and provides a comparison with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia. The distribution of occupations in the Federal electorate of Hinkler shows a higher proportion of low skilled occupations. The proportion of labourers, sales workers and community and personal services is larger in the Federal electorate of Hinkler compared to the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia. In contrast, the proportion of managers and professionals is lower in the Federal electorate of Hinkler. Altogether, the workforce in the Federal electorate of Hinkler seems to be less skilled than in the state of Queensland as a whole and the Australian workforces when viewed in combination with Table 2-16 on page 33.

[15] The category of 'not in the labour force' comprises all persons not currently employed or unemployed. In other words, they are not currently active in the labour market.

TABLE 2-9: PERCENTAGE OF OCCUPATION TYPES (AS A PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PEOPLE) IN THE FEDERAL ELECTORATE OF HINKLER, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA IN 2016

	Hinkler	Queensland	Australia
Managers	10.5	12.3	13.2
Professionals	16.8	20.2	22.6
Technicians and trades workers	14.6	14.5	13.8
Community and personal service workers	13.6	11.5	11.0
Clerical and administrative workers	11.9	13.9	13.8
Sales workers	11.5	9.9	9.5
Machinery operators and drivers	7.3	7.0	6.4
Labourers	13.9	10.7	9.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2016, TableBuilder.

Notes: Data are based on place of usual residence. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

The following table (Table 2-10) provides information about the distribution of employed people by industry in the Federal electorate of Hinkler and compares it with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia.

The two most prevalent employment industries, 'health care and social assistance' and 'retail trade', are the same for the Federal electorate of Hinkler, the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia. However, the proportion of workers in these two industries is moderately higher in the Federal electorate of Hinkler.

The Federal electorate of Hinkler also has a larger proportion of workers in the 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' industry than in the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia.

TABLE 2-10: PERCENTAGE OF INDUSTRY TYPES (AS A PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PEOPLE) IN THE FEDERAL ELECTORATE OF HINKLER, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA IN 2016

	Hinkler	Queensland	Australia
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.5	3.0	2.6
Mining	1.8	2.4	1.7
Manufacturing	5.5	6.3	6.7
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	1.2	1.2	1.1
Construction	8.6	9.4	8.9
Wholesale trade	1.9	2.8	3.0
Retail trade	12.9	10.4	10.3
Accommodation and food services	8.7	7.7	7.2
Transport, postal and warehousing	3.6	5.3	4.9
Information media and telecommunications	0.9	1.2	1.8
Financial and insurance services	1.5	2.7	3.8
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1.9	2.1	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.6	6.5	7.6
Administrative and support services	3.5	3.7	3.6
Public administration and safety	5.5	6.9	7.0
Education and training	9.7	9.4	9.1
Health care and social assistance	18.6	13.5	13.2
Arts and recreation services	1.0	1.6	1.7
Other services	4.1	4.1	3.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2016, TableBuilder.

Notes: Data are based on place of usual residence. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

2.5 Household characteristics

In this section, we focus on several key household characteristics.

TABLE 2-11: HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD TYPES

	Hinkler	Queensland	Australia
Couple family with no children	31.0	25.9	24.8
Couple family with children	20.4	28.7	30.3
One parent family	11.0	10.7	10.4
Other family	0.8	1.1	1.2
Lone person household	24.3	21.7	22.8
Group household	3.2	4.3	4.0
Visitors only household	4.5	2.4	1.7
Other non-classifiable household	4.8	5.1	4.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2016, TableBuilder.

Notes: Data are based on place of enumeration (i.e. where people actually were on Census night). Hinkler refers to the whole population in the Federal electorate of Hinkler. 'Other family' is defined as a group of related individuals residing in the same household, who cannot be categorised as belonging to a couple or one parent family. 'Visitors only household' is defined as a household containing only a visiting family (e.g. a family at a holiday home). 'Other non-classifiable household' is defined as a household that does not belong to any of the above categories. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

Table 2-11 shows that about one third of the households in the Federal electorate of Hinkler are couple family with no children, about a quarter are a lone person household, one in five are in a couple family with children, and one in ten are a one parent family.

Compared with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia, the Federal electorate of Hinkler has a larger proportion of lone person households and households of a couple family with no children (Table 2-11). In contrast, there are fewer couple families with children in the Federal electorate of Hinkler, compared with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia.

The proportion of one parent families is similar across the Federal electorate of Hinkler, the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia. The higher (approximately double) proportion of 'visitors only household' (4.5 per cent, contrasted with 2.4 and 1.7 respectively) is indicative of the high tourist population in the Federal electorate of Hinkler compared with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia.

Table 2-12 shows that 41 per cent of the occupied private dwellings in the Federal electorate of Hinkler are owned outright, 26.2 per cent are owned with a mortgage and 30.3 per cent are rented.

TABLE 2-12: HOUSEHOLD: LIVING IN, OWNED OR RENTED PROPERTY

	Hinkler	Queensland	Australia
Owned outright	41.0	29.8	32.0
Owned with a mortgage	26.2	34.0	35.0
Rented	30.3	34.0	30.8
Other tenure type	2.5	2.1	2.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2016, TableBuilder.
Notes: Data are based on place of enumeration (i.e. where people actually were on Census night) and occupied private dwellings. Hinkler refers to the Federal electorate of Hinkler. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

We observe a higher proportion of dwellings owned outright in the Federal electorate of Hinkler than in the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia. The cost of housing (median mortgage repayment and median rent) is lower in the Federal electorate of Hinkler (Table 2-13 below) compared with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia.

TABLE 2-13: HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND HOUSING EXPENSE

	Hinkler	Queensland	Australia
Median equivalised total household income (weekly)	$500-$649	$800-$999	$800-$999
Median mortgage repayment (monthly)	$1,400	$1,733	$1,753
Median rent (weekly)	$275	$330	$335

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2016, TableBuilder.
Notes: Data are based on place of enumeration (i.e. where people actually were on Census night). Hinkler refers to the whole population in the Federal electorate of Hinkler.

The median equivalised total household income, median mortgage repayment and median rent in the Federal electorate of Hinkler (Table 2-13) are all substantially lower than the corresponding figures in the state and the nation.[16]

[16] 'Equivalised total household income is household income adjusted by the application of an equivalence scale to facilitate comparison of income levels between households of differing size and composition, reflecting that a larger household would normally need more income than a smaller household to achieve the same standard of living.' See the ABS website https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/2901.0Chapter31502016 for further information.

TABLE 2-14: HOMELESSNESS: PERCENTAGE OF PREVALENCE AND TYPES

	BHB	Queensland	Australia
Persons living in improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	3.7	4.3	3.8
Persons in supported accommodation for the homeless	14.4	9.3	10.0
Persons staying temporarily with other households	17.7	12.1	8.3
Persons living in boarding houses	4.3	9.0	8.2
Persons in other temporary lodgings	0.0	0.5	0.3
Persons living in 'severely' crowded dwellings	8.6	19.0	23.9
Persons living in other crowded dwellings	16.2	31.3	37.9
Persons in other improvised dwellings	6.8	4.4	2.5
Persons who are marginally housed in caravan parks	28.3	9.9	5.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total number of homeless people	**1,122**	**39,914**	**213,424**
Proportion of total population	**0.7%**	**0.8%**	**0.9%**

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2016, TableBuilder.
Notes: Data are based on place of enumeration (i.e. where people actually were on Census night). BHB refers to Bundaberg and Hervey Bay added together, which were identified using the ABS Main Area Structure information at the SA3 level. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

Table 2-14 shows that the overall proportion of homeless people is similar between the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region, the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia (below 1 per cent). However, there are considerable differences in terms of the types of homelessness.

In the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region, the most prevalent type of homelessness is 'persons who are marginally housed in caravan parks', who account for 28.3 per cent of homelessness people in the region. The same type of homelessness accounts for only 9.9 per cent of homelessness in the state of Queensland as a whole (the fourth most prevalent type of homelessness) and 5.0 per cent in Australia (the sixth most prevalent type of homelessness).

The most prevalent type of homelessness (over 30 per cent) in both the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia is 'persons living in other crowded dwellings' and the second most prevalent type is 'persons living in severely crowded dwellings' (around 20 per cent) . In comparison, these two types of 'crowded dwelling' homelessness only account for 16.2 and 8.6 per cent of homelessness in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region (the third and fifth most prevalent type of homelessness, respectively).

2.6 Socio-economic status

Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) is an ABS product that ranks areas in Australia according to relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage. The indexes are based on information from the Census. The SEIFA 2016 is created from the Census 2016 data and consists of four indexes. The index we use here is the population-based Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD).[17] The index is a general socio-economic index that measures *relative* disadvantage and its derivation is based on household income, qualifications, and job occupation. A low score (lower decile) indicates more relative disadvantage and a high score (higher decile) indicates less relative disadvantage.

[17] Area-based and population-based deciles are two different measures of SEIFA. Area-based deciles are calculated by dividing the areas, ordered by disadvantage, into 10 equally sized groups while population-based deciles are calculated by dividing SEIFA areas into 10 equal groups in such a way that the population in each group is approximately equal.

The following table (Table 2-15) displays the distribution of the population of the Federal electorate of Hinkler in relation to these IRSD deciles. The figure following Table 2-15 (Figure 2-5) displays the cumulative distribution of the IRSD index within each population and highlights the large differences between the Federal electorate of Hinkler in comparison with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia.

Table 2-15 shows that almost half of the population of the Federal electorate of Hinkler is in the lowest decile of the IRSD distribution (the most disadvantaged group). Comparatively, the proportion of the population in the lowest decile in the state of Queensland as a whole and in Australia is about 11 per cent. This picture of disadvantage continues to emerge when we look at the next two lowest deciles (Decile 2 and 3). Almost 80 per cent of the population of the Federal electorate of Hinkler is in the lowest (most disadvantaged) three deciles (Decile 1-3) of the IRSD distribution. Comparatively, about 30 per cent of the population in the state of Queensland as a whole and in Australia as a whole are in the lowest (most disadvantaged) three deciles (Decile 1-3) of the IRSD distribution.

Looking at the other end of the IRSD distribution (the least disadvantaged groups, Deciles 8-10), we hardly see anyone from the Federal electorate of Hinkler in these highest deciles (only 2.5 per cent of the population are in Deciles 8-10). In comparison, a much higher proportion of the population in the state of Queensland as a whole and in Australia are in the highest (least disadvantaged) three deciles (30.6 per cent and 36.7 per cent respectively).

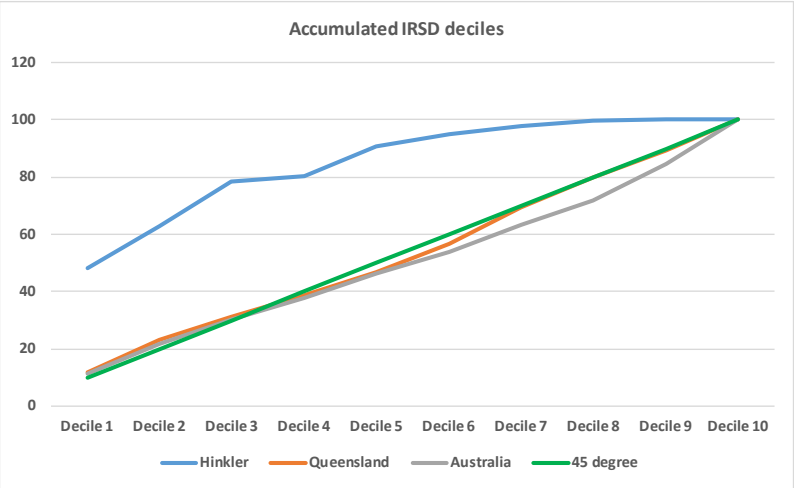
TABLE 2-15: THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACROSS THE IRSD DECILES

	Hinkler	Queensland	Australia
Decile 1	48.0	11.8	11.2
Decile 2	14.8	11.3	10.5
Decile 3	15.5	8.3	8.4
Decile 4	2.1	7.3	7.9
Decile 5	10.3	8.2	8.5
Decile 6	4.3	9.7	7.3
Decile 7	2.6	12.9	9.5
Decile 8	1.9	10.6	8.7
Decile 9	0.6	9.4	12.6
Decile 10	0.0	10.6	15.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2016, TableBuilder.
Notes: Data are based on place of usual residence. Hinkler refers to the Federal electorate of Hinkler. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

The following figure (Figure 2-5) illustrates observations made about the distribution of socio-economic disadvantage within the Federal electorate of Hinkler compared with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia as a whole. Note that with such a display of the cumulative distribution of the socio-economic index, the 45-degree line starting from the origin gives another point of comparison. Along that line, the distribution indicates a perfectly equal distributed population (10 per cent of the most disadvantaged population in the bottom 10 per cent of the IRSD, 20 per cent in the bottom 20 per cent index and so on). We see that the distribution in the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia as a whole is pretty close to the 'imaginary' 45-degree line, more so in Queensland than Australia as a whole. The figure emphasises the sizeable difference between the Federal electorate of Hinkler and the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia. It highlights that the Federal electorate of Hinkler is socio-economically disadvantaged when compared with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia.

FIGURE 2-5: CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACROSS THE IRSD DECILES



2.7 Education and training

In this section, we focus on a number of indicators about education and training. The following table and figure (Table 2-16 and Figure 2-6) show the distribution of the population of the Federal electorate of Hinkler, the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia in relation to the highest level of educational achievement.

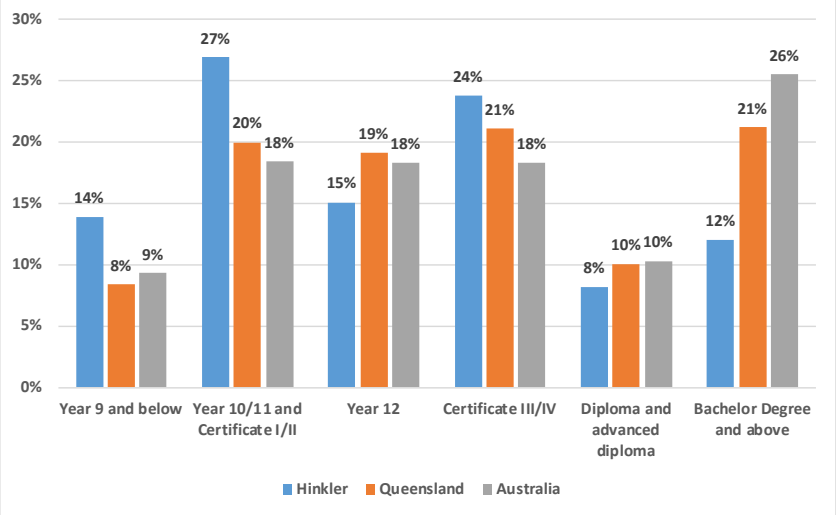
TABLE 2-16: LEVEL OF HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PEOPLE AGED 15 AND OVER (PER CENT)

	Hinkler	Queensland	Australia
Bachelor's degree and above	12.0	21.2	25.5
Diploma and advanced diploma	8.2	10.1	10.3
Certificate III/IV	23.8	21.1	18.3
Year 12	15.1	19.1	18.3
Year 10/11 and Certificate I/II	26.9	20.0	18.4
Year 9 and below	13.9	8.4	9.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2016, TableBuilder.

Notes: Data are based on place of usual residence and people aged 15 and over. Hinkler refers to the Federal electorate of Hinkler. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up to 100.

FIGURE 2-6: LEVEL OF HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PEOPLE AGED 15 AND OVER (PER CENT)



The education level of the population aged 15 and over in the Federal electorate of Hinkler is substantially lower than in the state of Queensland as a whole and in Australia. Only 12.0 per cent of the population in the Federal electorate of Hinkler had completed a bachelor's degree or above, while the corresponding figures are 21.2 per cent in the state of Queensland as a whole and 25.5 per cent in Australia. In contrast, we see a much larger proportion of the Federal electorate of Hinkler population that has not completed Year 12 (40.8 per cent), compared to 28.4 per cent in the state of Queensland as a whole and 27.7 per cent in Australia. The only level of educational attainment above Year 12 at which people in the Federal electorate of Hinkler comprise a larger proportion is Vocational Education and Training (VET) Certificates III/IV.

The next table (Table 2-17) shows school attendance rates between 2015 and 2018 for primary, secondary and special schools for the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay area, and the state of Queensland as a whole. We obtained the information on state school attendance rates from the Queensland Government Open Data Portal, which provides the attendance rates in each Queensland government

school annually over the last five years. The information is also provided by school category and geographic area. The attendance rate is calculated by dividing the total of full-days and part-days that students attended, and comparing this to the total of all possible days for students to attend, expressed as a percentage.

TABLE 2-17: STUDENT ATTENDANCE RATES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY SCHOOL CATEGORY (PER CENT)

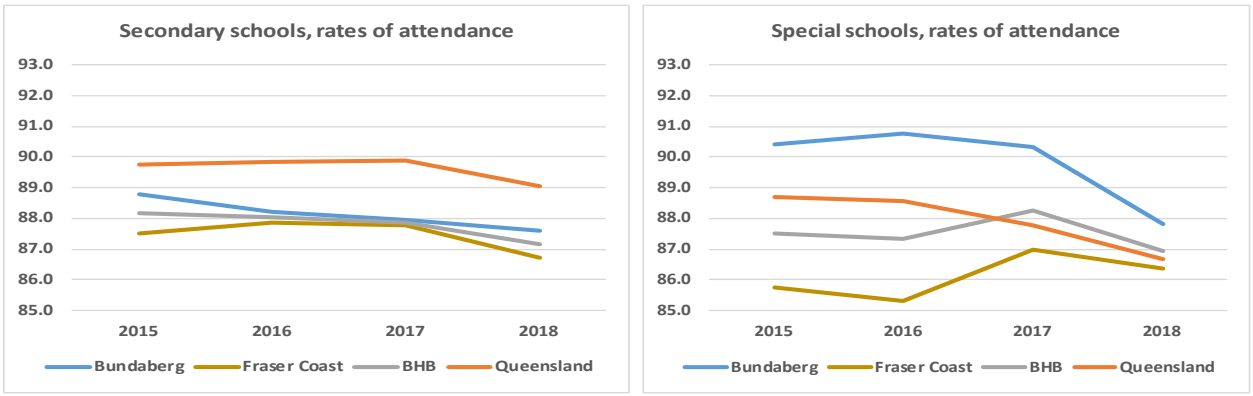
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Primary school				
Bundaberg	92.6	92.7	92.7	92.5
Fraser Coast	91.7	91.8	91.7	91.2
Bundaberg and Hervey Bay	92.2	92.2	92.2	91.8
Queensland	92.7	92.9	92.8	92.4
Secondary school				
Bundaberg	88.8	88.2	87.9	87.6
Fraser Coast	87.5	87.9	87.8	86.7
Bundaberg and Hervey Bay	88.2	88.0	87.9	87.2
Queensland	89.7	89.8	89.9	89.1
Special school				
Bundaberg	90.4	90.8	90.3	87.8
Fraser Coast	85.7	85.3	87.0	86.4
Bundaberg and Hervey Bay	87.5	87.3	88.2	86.9
Queensland	88.7	88.6	87.8	86.7
All school categories				
Bundaberg	91.0	90.8	90.8	90.5
Fraser Coast	90.0	90.1	90.0	89.3
Bundaberg and Hervey Bay	90.5	90.5	90.4	89.9
Queensland	91.4	91.5	91.5	90.9

Source: Queensland Government Open Data Portal: State school attendance rates.
Note: Queensland state special schools provide highly specialised and individual programs in many locations for students with significant support needs, and who have an intellectual impairment. 'Bundaberg and Hervey Bay' refers to Bundaberg and Fraser Coast added together, which was identified using the LGA information.

A clear observation in relation to school attendance is that attendance rates are stable over time, with a slight and slow decrease by one to two percentage points since 2017 for all regions and the state of Queensland as a whole. The attendance rate in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region is only marginally lower than the average for the state of Queensland as a whole, the difference coming from secondary schools. Bundaberg has a higher attendance rate than Fraser Coast for all school categories. The following set of figures (Figure 2-7) highlight this observation in a more visual way.

The declining trend in attendance rates since 2017 is more visible in the 'special school' category. In this case, attendance rate in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region is similar to the state of Queensland as a whole. The gap between Bundaberg and Fraser Coast is also more visible in this category. The attendance rate in Bundaberg is higher than the Queensland average for special schools. The following set of figures highlight these small differences between each area and the state of Queensland as a whole in relation to secondary schools and special schools.

FIGURE 2-7: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE RATES IN SECONDARY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS, 2015 TO 2018



Note: BHB refers to Bundaberg and Fraser Coast added together, which is identified using the LGA information

We conclude from Table 2-17 and Figure 2-7 that attendance rates in schools in Bundaberg and Hervey Bay have been stable over time and show minimal differences when compared with those in the state of Queensland as a whole.

Next, we use the NCVER 'total VET activity (TVA) 2016' database from the National VET Provider Collection to compare VET enrolment and completion statistics between the population in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay area and the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia. The National VET Provider Collection collects data on VET delivered by Australian training providers to a nationally agreed standard. It provides information on the number of students and full-year training equivalent participation rates, program and subject enrolments, program completions and training providers. The collection, which dates back to 1994, has historically reported on government-funded VET. In 2014, the scope of the collection was expanded to include 'total VET activity'. This collection now covers all onshore and offshore nationally recognised VET activity delivered by Australian registered training organisations (RTOs) and reports on students who undertook VET on a government funded or fee-for-service basis.[18]

The following table (Table 2-18) displays information on enrolments and completions in VET in 2016. The proportion of individuals enrolling in VET in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region is slightly larger than the proportions observed in the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia. In relation to completions (expressed as a percentage of the total enrolments), we see that completion rates are similar (at around 30 per cent of the total enrolments) between the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region, the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia.

[18] For further information, see https://www.ncver.edu.au/research-and-statistics/collections/students-and-courses-collection/total-vet-students-and-courses.

TABLE 2-18: NUMBER OF VET ENROLMENTS AND COMPLETIONS AND PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN 2016

	BHB	Queensland	Australia
No. of program enrolments	21,264	735,104	3,016,958
Proportion of the total population	14.7%	15.6%	12.9%
No. of program completions	6,904	240,902	918,160
Proportion of the total population	4.8%	5.1%	3.9%
Proportion of completions as per cent of enrolments	32%	33%	30%

Source: NCVER Total VET activity (TVA), TableBuilder.

Note: 'BHB' refers to Bundaberg and Hervey Bay added together, which was identified using the ABS Main Area Structure information at the SA3 level.

While Table 2-18 above suggests that the proportion of VET enrolments and completions are of a similar magnitude in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region as compared with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia, Table 2-19 and Table 2-20 suggest that the level of qualifications within VET is different both in the number of enrolments and completions.

The proportion of enrolments in the higher levels of VET (that is Certificate IV and Diploma) is slightly lower in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region compared to the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia. We also observe small differences in the lower level of qualifications at Certificate II level in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region. We could conclude that, with the sole exception of Certificate IV, there are no major differences in other VET enrolments.

TABLE 2-19: ENROLMENT LEVEL OF VET TRAINING IN 2016 (PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL VET ENROLMENTS)

	BHB	Queensland	Australia
Diploma or higher	16.9	18.0	20.5
Certificate IV	9.1	11.5	16.4
Certificate III	31.9	32.8	31.8
Certificate II	22.4	19.9	18.3
Certificate I	8.9	8.8	6.1
Statement of attainment	10.7	9.0	7.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: NCVER Total VET activity (TVA), TableBuilder.

Notes: 'BHB' refers to Bundaberg and Hervey Bay added together, which is identified using the ABS Main Area Structure information at the SA3 level. Statement of attainment is a certificate that is issued when an individual has completed one or more accredited units and exit from a training program. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

In relation to completions (see Table 2-20), we see a different picture. Both Bundaberg and Hervey Bay, and to a lesser degree the state of Queensland as a whole, are showing lower completion levels for the higher qualifications (Certificate IV and above) than Australia and higher completion rates for the lower qualifications (Certificate II and below) than Australia.

TABLE 2-20: COMPLETION LEVEL OF VET TRAINING IN 2016 (PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL VET COMPLETIONS)

	BHB	Queensland	Australia
Diploma or higher	7.0	10.3	16.2
Certificate IV	8.1	11.3	17.7
Certificate III	33.7	33.6	30.6
Certificate II	23.2	23.0	19.3
Certificate I	12.5	8.7	5.5
Statement of attainment	15.5	13.1	10.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: NCVER Total VET activity (TVA), TableBuilder.

Notes: 'BHB' refers to Bundaberg and Hervey Bay added together, which is identified using the ABS Main Area Structure information at the SA3 level. Statement of attainment is a certificate that is issued when an individual has completed one or more accredited units and exit from a training program. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

The following two tables (Table 2-21 and Table 2-22) look at the fields of study in VET both in relation to enrolments and completions. The distribution of the fields of VET training undertaken and completed appears similar between students from the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region, the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia. The three most prevalent fields are 'management and commerce', 'engineering and related technologies' and 'society and culture'. In addition, we see a substantially larger proportion of students in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region undertaking training in 'information technology', compared with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia.

TABLE 2-21: ENROLMENT FIELD OF VET TRAINING IN 2016 (PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL VET ENROLMENTS)

	BHB	Queensland	Australia
Natural and physical sciences	0.6	0.5	0.5
Information technology	8.0	3.6	2.8
Engineering and related technologies	17.1	19.4	15.0
Architecture and building	5.5	8.3	7.9
Agriculture, environmental and related studies	4.3	2.9	2.8
Health	7.1	7.0	7.0
Education	4.2	5.1	5.6
Management and commerce	20.5	20.4	23.6
Society and culture	19.2	15.4	16.1
Creative arts	1.0	1.8	2.7
Food, hospitality and personal services	7.3	7.5	8.4
Mixed field programmes	5.4	8.2	7.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: NCVER Total VET activity (TVA), Table Builder.

Notes: 'BHB' refers to Bundaberg and Hervey Bay added together, which is identified using the ABS Main Area Structure information at the SA3 level. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

TABLE 2-22: COMPLETION FIELD OF VET TRAINING IN 2016 (PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL VET COMPLETIONS)

	BHB	Queensland	Australia
Natural and physical sciences	1.4	0.9	0.7
Information technology	9.7	3.6	2.5
Engineering and related technologies	19.3	19.0	13.5
Architecture and building	5.2	5.6	5.4
Agriculture, environmental and related studies	3.1	2.9	2.3
Health	7.8	9.7	9.2
Education	3.1	4.2	5.6
Management and commerce	14.9	18.5	23.2
Society and culture	21.7	18.5	19.5
Creative arts	0.8	2.1	3.1
Food, hospitality and personal services	8.0	8.2	7.9
Mixed field programmes	4.9	6.9	7.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: NCVER Total VET activity (TVA), Table Builder.

Notes: 'BHB' refers to Bundaberg and Hervey Bay added together, which is identified using the ABS Main Area Structure information at the SA3 level. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

2.8 Child development outcomes

In this section, we use data from the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) (2012, 2015 and 2018) to compare several key child development outcomes. The AEDC is a national measure of children's development, as they enter their first year of full-time school. The data for the AEDC is collected every three years using the Australian version of the Early Development Instrument, adapted from Canada. Participation is voluntary with data collected through the cooperation of parents and the active involvement of government, Catholic and independent schools across Australia. In 2009, Australia became the first country in the world to collect national data on the developmental health and wellbeing of all children as they start their first year of full-time school. This was followed by three more collections in 2012, 2015 and 2018. The AEDC provides evidence to guide planning and service-provision to ensure children are supported through their early years, school years and beyond. The Australian version of the Early Development Instrument consists of approximately 100 questions across five key domains, which are closely linked to child health, education and social outcomes.[19]

The domains are:

1. physical health and wellbeing;
2. social competence;
3. emotional maturity;
4. language and cognitive skills (school-based);
5. communication skills and general knowledge.

For each domain, there is a description of how being in the category of children *at risk* or in the more concerning category of children that are *vulnerable* may be manifested and measured. These are listed below as we present the relevant statistics.

Physical health and well-being

The first domain is represented in Figure 2-8 and measures children's physical readiness for the school day, physical independence, and gross and fine motor skills. The characterisation of a child being either *at risk* or *vulnerable* on this domain is as follows:

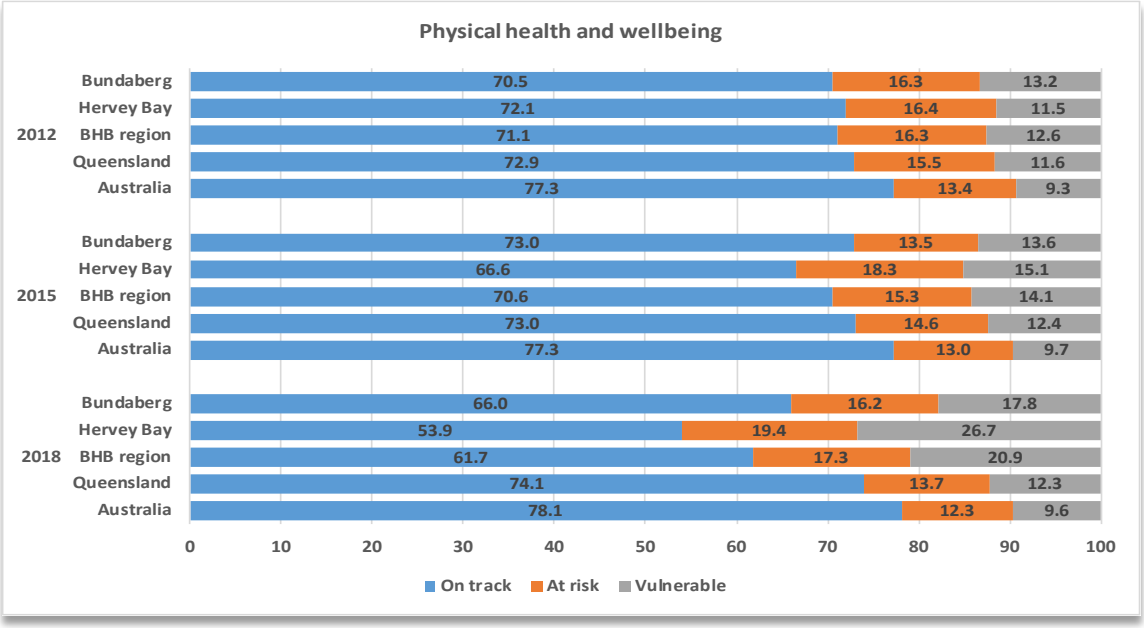
- At risk: Experience some challenges that interfere with their ability to physically cope with the school day. These may include being dressed inappropriately, being frequently late, hungry or tired. Children may also show poor coordination skills, have poor fine and gross motor skills, or show poor to average energy levels during the school day.
- Vulnerable: Experience a number of challenges that interfere with their ability to physically cope with the school day. These may include being dressed inappropriately, frequently late, hungry or tired. Children are usually clumsy and may have fading energy levels.[20]

A larger proportion of children in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region are vulnerable or at risk on this domain, compared with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia. The gap in vulnerability and being at risk between children in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region and comparator populations of the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia has been widening over time, especially since 2015.

[19] For further information, see AEDC National Report 2018, https://www.aedc.gov.au/resources/detail/2018-aedc-national-report.
[20] Source: AEDC National Report 2018.

The proportion of vulnerable children on this domain in both Bundaberg and Hervey Bay has increased over time, and the growth in Hervey Bay is relatively faster, resulting in the proportion of vulnerable children in Hervey Bay in 2018 being much higher than Bundaberg. In contrast, an ongoing growth in the proportion of children at risk is only observed in Hervey Bay.

FIGURE 2-8: CHILD DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES: PHYSICAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING



Source: AEDC (2012, 2015, 2018).
Notes: 'BHB region' refers to Bundaberg and Hervey Bay added together, which was identified using the ABS Main Area Structure information at the SA3 level. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

Social competence

The second domain is represented in Figure 2-9 and measures children's overall social competence, responsibility and respect, approaches to learning, and readiness to explore new things. The characterisation of being *at risk* or *vulnerable* on this domain is as follows:

- At risk: Experience some challenges in the following areas: getting along with other children and teachers, playing with a variety of children in a cooperative manner, showing respect for others and for property, following instructions and class routines, taking responsibility for their actions, working independently, and exhibiting self-control and self-confidence.

- Vulnerable: Experience a number of challenges with poor overall social skills. For example, children who do not get along with other children on a regular basis, do not accept responsibility for their own actions and have difficulties following rules and class routines. Children may be disrespectful of adults, children, and others' property; have low self-confidence and self-control, do not adjust well to change; and are usually unable to work independently.[21]

A larger proportion of children in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region are vulnerable on this domain in all the three years, compared with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia. Also, a larger

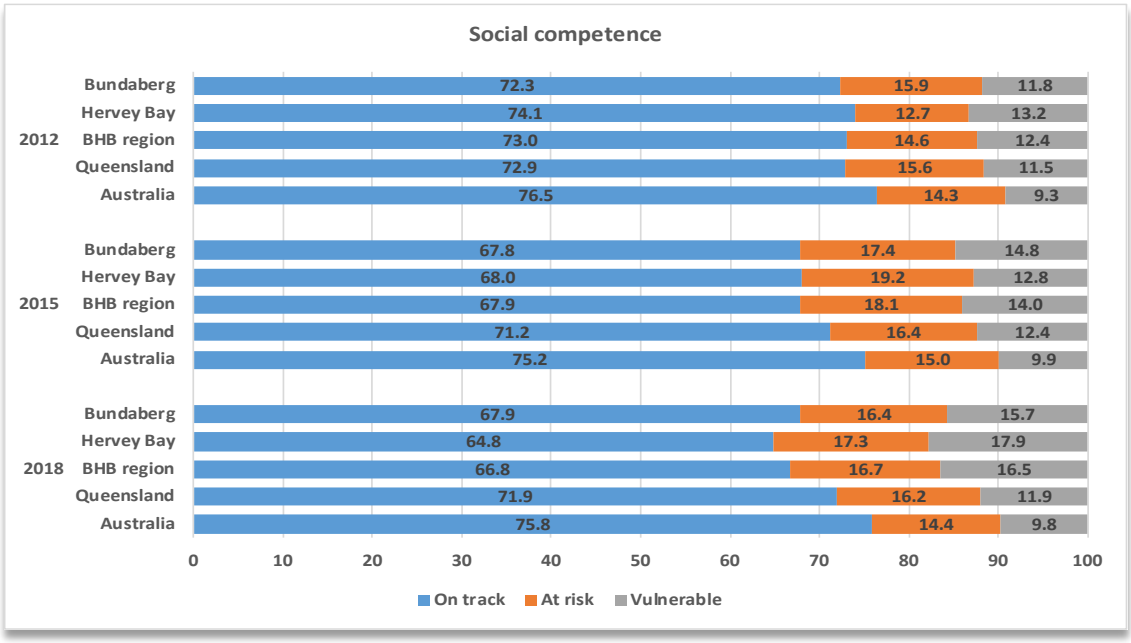
[21] Source: AEDC National Report 2018.

proportion of children in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region are at risk on this domain, but only in 2015 and 2018.

The gap in vulnerability between children in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region and the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia as a whole has also been widening over time on this domain, especially since 2015, but the gap on this domain in 2018 is smaller than the gap on the physical health and wellbeing domain. In contrast, the gap in the proportion of the children at risk has modestly widened from 2012 to 2015 and narrowed from 2015 to 2018.

The proportion of vulnerable children or at risk children on this domain is similar between Bundaberg and Hervey Bay.

FIGURE 2-9: CHILD DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES: SOCIAL COMPETENCE



Source: AEDC (2012, 2015, 2018).
Note: 'BHB region' refers to Bundaberg and Hervey Bay added together, which is identified using the ABS Main Area Structure information at the SA3 level. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

Emotional maturity

The third domain is represented in Figure 2-10 and measures children's pro-social and helping behaviour, anxious and fearful behaviour, aggressive behaviour and hyperactivity and inattention. The characterisation of being *at risk* or *vulnerable* on this domain is as follows:

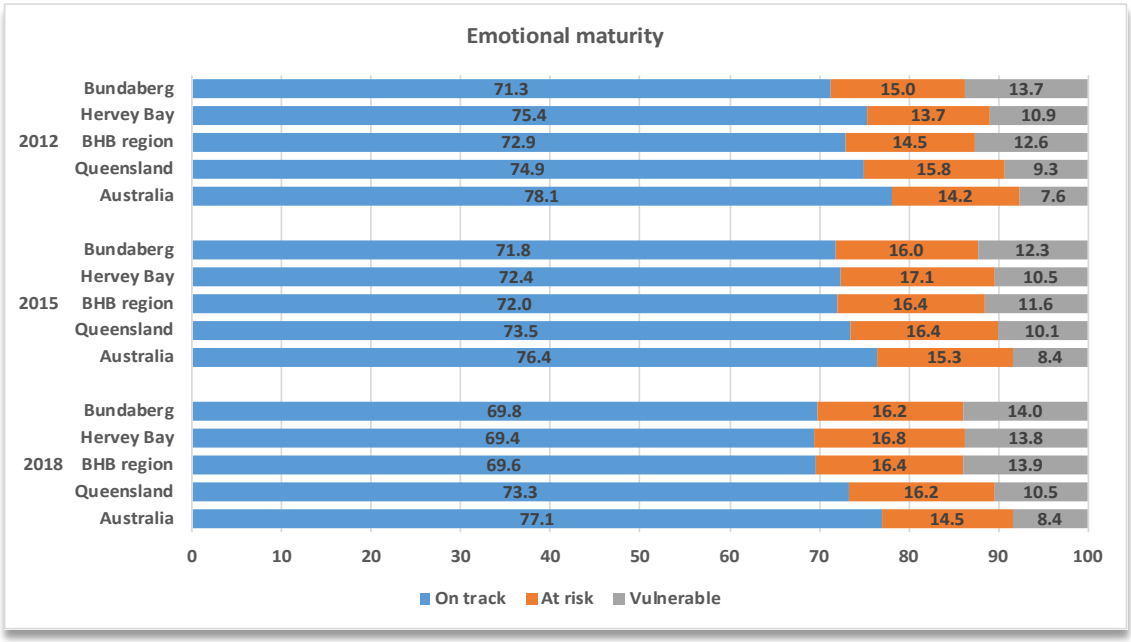
- At risk: Experience some challenges in the following areas: helping other children who are hurt, sick or upset, inviting other children to join in activities, being kind to other children, and waiting their turn in activities. They will sometimes experience problems with anxious behaviours, aggressive behaviour, temper tantrums, or problems with inattention or hyperactivity.
- Vulnerable: Experience a number of challenges related to emotional regulation. For example, problems managing aggressive behaviour, being prone to disobedience and/or easily

distracted, inattentive, and impulsive. Children will usually not help others and are sometimes upset when left by their caregiver.[22]

A slightly larger proportion of children in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region are vulnerable on this domain, compared with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia as a whole. In contrast, the proportion of children at risk on this domain is similar between the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region, the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia.

The gap in vulnerability and being at risk between children in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region and the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia as a whole has been relatively stable between 2012 and 2018. The proportion of vulnerable children and the proportion of children at risk on this domain are similar between Bundaberg and Hervey Bay.

FIGURE 2-10: CHILD DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES: EMOTIONAL MATURITY



Source: AEDC (2012, 2015, 2018).
Note: 'BHB region' refers to Bundaberg and Hervey Bay added together, which is identified using the ABS Main Area Structure information at the SA3 level. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

Language and cognitive skills

The fourth domain is represented in Figure 2-11 and measures children's basic literacy, advanced literacy, basic numeracy, and interest in literacy, numeracy and memory. The characterisation of being *at risk* or *vulnerable* on this domain is as follows:

- At risk: Have mastered some but not all of the following literacy and numeracy skills: being able to identify some letters and attach sounds to some letters, show awareness of rhyming words, know writing directions, being able to write their own name, count to 20, recognise shapes and numbers, compare numbers, sort and classify, and understand simple time concepts. Children may have difficulty remembering things, and show a lack of interest in books, reading, maths and numbers, and may not have mastered more advanced literacy skills such as reading and writing simple words or sentences.

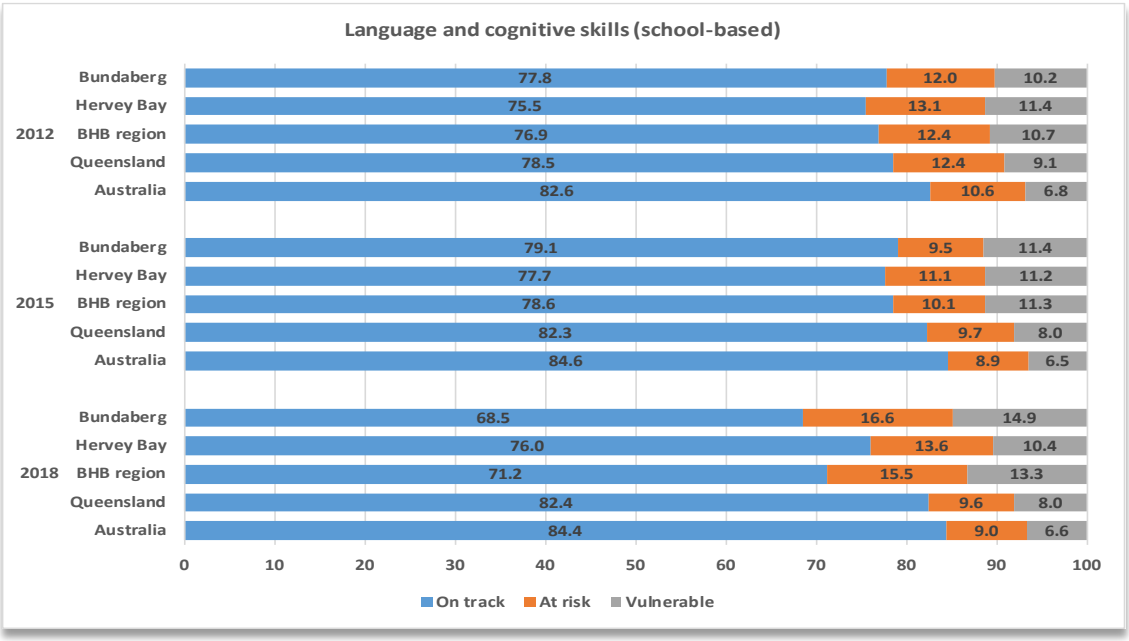
[22] Source: AEDC National Report 2018.

- Vulnerable: Experience a number of challenges in reading/writing and with numbers; unable to read and write simple words, will be uninterested in trying, and often unable to attach sounds to letters. Children will have difficulty remembering things, counting to 20, and recognising and comparing numbers; and are usually not interested in numbers.[23]

A larger proportion of children in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region are vulnerable or at risk on this domain, compared with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia as a whole. The gap in vulnerability and being at risk between children in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region and the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia as a whole has been widening between 2012 and 2018.

The proportion of vulnerable children and the proportion of children at risk on this domain were similar between Bundaberg and Hervey Bay in 2012 and 2015. Since then, the proportion of vulnerable children on this domain in Bundaberg has increased, while there was a modest drop in Hervey Bay. Since 2015, the proportion of children at risk has increased both in Bundaberg and Hervey Bay, though the growth is relatively faster in Bundaberg.

FIGURE 2-11: CHILD DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES: LANGUAGE AND COGNITIVE SKILLS



Source: AEDC (2012, 2015, 2018).
Note: 'BHB region' refers to Bundaberg and Hervey Bay added together, which was identified using the ABS Main Area Structure information at the SA3 level. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

Communication skills and general knowledge

The domain represented in Figure 2-12 measures children's communication skills and general knowledge based on broad developmental competencies and skills measured in the school context. The characterisation of being *at risk* or *vulnerable* on this domain is as follows:

- At risk: Have mastered some but not all of the following communication skills: listening, understanding and speaking effectively in English, being able to articulate clearly, being able to tell a story and to take part in imaginative play. Children may not know some basic general

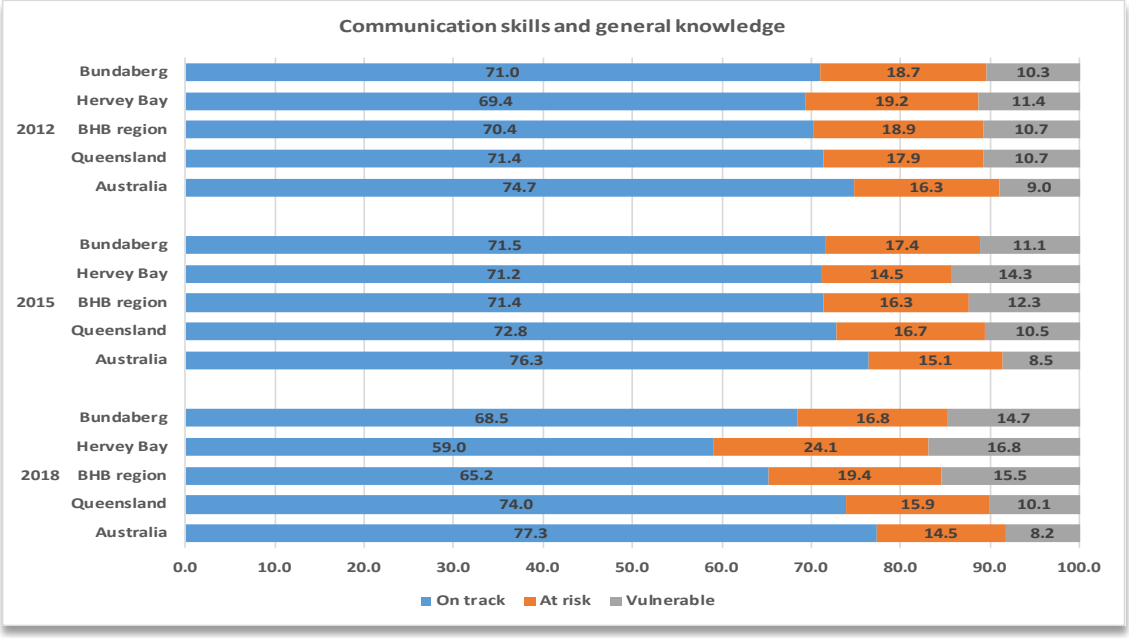
[23] Source: AEDC National Report 2018.

knowledge about the world such as knowing that leaves fall in autumn, apple is fruit, and dogs bark.

- Vulnerable: Children will have poor communication skills and articulation; have limited command of English (or the language of instruction), have difficulties talking to others, understanding, and being understood; and have poor general knowledge.[24]

In 2012 and 2015, a similar proportion of children in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region are vulnerable or at risk on this domain, compared with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia as a whole. However, both of these proportions were much higher in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region than in the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia as a whole in 2018. In other words, the gap in vulnerability between children in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region and the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia as a whole has been widening since 2015. The proportion of vulnerable children on this domain is similar between Bundaberg and Hervey Bay in 2012 and 2018 while Bundaberg has a much lower proportion of children at risk than Hervey Bay in 2018.

FIGURE 2-12: CHILD DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES: COMMUNICATION SKILLS AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE



Source: AEDC (2012, 2015, 2018).
Note: 'BHB region' refers to Bundaberg and Hervey Bay added together, which is identified using the ASGSABS Main Area Structure information at the SA3 level. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up to 100.

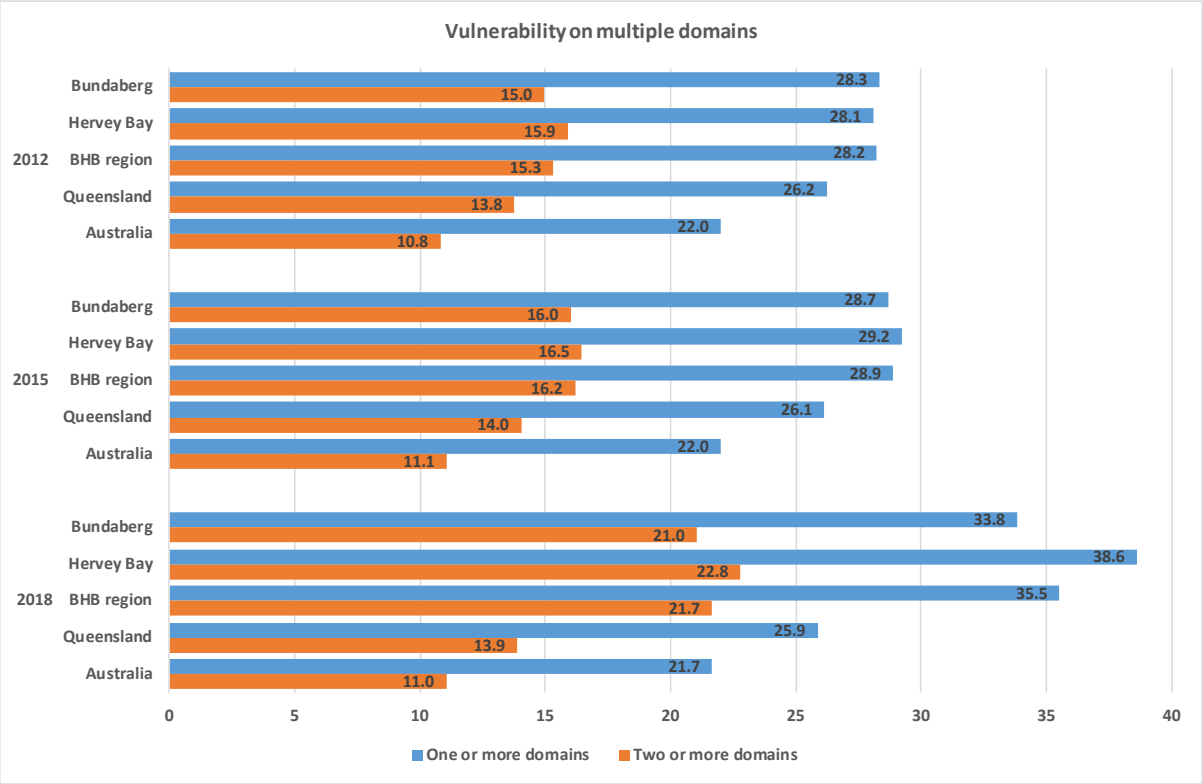
Developmental Vulnerability on Multiple Domains

Children with developmental vulnerability in multiple domains are considered as being at particularly high risk. The next figure shows the proportion of children in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region who have been categorised as developmentally vulnerable on *one or more* domains and the proportion of those who have been categorised as developmentally vulnerable on *two or more* domains (Figure 2-13). We can see that a large proportion of children in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region are developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains and on two or more domains in all the three years, compared with the state of Queensland as a whole and Australia as a whole. The

[24] Source: AEDC National Report 2018.

gap has widened from 2015 to 2018 because the proportion in both Bundaberg and Hervey Bay has increased sharply (noting that growth in Hervey Bay has been relatively faster).

FIGURE 2-13: CHILD DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES: VULNERABILITY ON MULTIPLE DOMAINS



Source: AEDC (2012, 2015, 2018).
Note: 'BHB region' refers to Bundaberg and Hervey Bay added together, which is identified using the ABS Main Area Structure information at the SA3 level.

3 Descriptive Statistics on the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay Region Using Australian Government Administrative Data

3.1 Demographics, location and type of benefit payment received

The statistics included in Section Three are based on a February 2020 release of relevant Australian Government administrative data and are restricted to CDC participants triggered onto the card while living in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region. 8,061 individuals have been triggered onto the CDC in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region since the start of the rollout on 29 January 2019. The information in the Australian Government administrative data which allows us to determine who is currently an 'active' CDC participant shows that 6,183 individuals are currently active as of February 2020. The difference between these two figures (1,878) represents individuals who were active CDC participants but no longer are. Those who are no longer active may have found paid employment, become ineligible because they are now receiving another type of payment that is not eligible for the CDC, or are no longer eligible under the age criterion. In the remainder of Section Three, we display a number of tables comparing currently active CDC participants (6,183 individuals) with the total number of individuals recorded in the administrative data (8,061 individuals). In order to make the tables as concise as possible, we will refer to this latter group of 8,061 individuals as 'All participants', and the former group of 6,183 individuals as 'Active participants'. The 'All participants' group consists of CDC participants (past and present) who were triggered in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region and who may still live within the trial area or have moved outside the region. The 'Active participants' group consists of those CDC participants who have been triggered in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay trial area and are still active CDC participants as of mid-February 2020. These 'Active participants' may still live within the trial area or have moved outside the region (as of mid-February 2020).

Of these 6,183 active participants, 5,204 (84 per cent) are still recorded as living within the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region. The remaining 979 (16 per cent) are currently recorded as living out of the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region. The following table (Table 3-1) shows the current location of CDC participants who were triggered onto the CDC in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region and are now recorded as living outside the region (to avoid identifying areas with less than 10, participants have been 'top coded'). We see that 53 per cent of these 'out of area' participants live in 'Rest of Queensland' (noting that most locations are near the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region). Twenty-five per cent of these 'out of area' participants currently live in the Brisbane suburbs. The rest are distributed throughout Australia as described in Table 3-1.

TABLE 3-1: GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF CDC PARTICIPANTS TRIGGERED ONTO THE CDC IN THE BUNDABERG AND HERVEY BAY TRIAL SITE

	Number of 'out of area' CDC participants	% of the total 'out of area' CDC participants
Australian Capital Territory	*<10*	N/A*
Greater Adelaide	*<10*	N/A*
Greater Brisbane	242	25%
Greater Darwin	*<10*	N/A*
Greater Hobart	*<10*	N/A*
Greater Melbourne	21	2%
Greater Perth	*<10*	N/A*
Greater Sydney	34	3%
Other Territories	*<10*	N/A*
Rest of New South Wales	81	8%
Rest of Northern Territory	*<10*	N/A*
Rest of Queensland	520	53%
Rest of South Australia	*<10*	N/A*
Rest of Tasmania	*<10*	N/A*
Rest of Victoria	31	3%
Rest of Western Australia	*<10*	N/A*
Missing information	*<10*	N/A*
Total	**979**	**100%**

**: The percentage is not made available because the corresponding number of CDC participants has been 'top coded' in the previous column in order to prevent possible identification of individuals. The percentage is replaced by 'N/A'.*

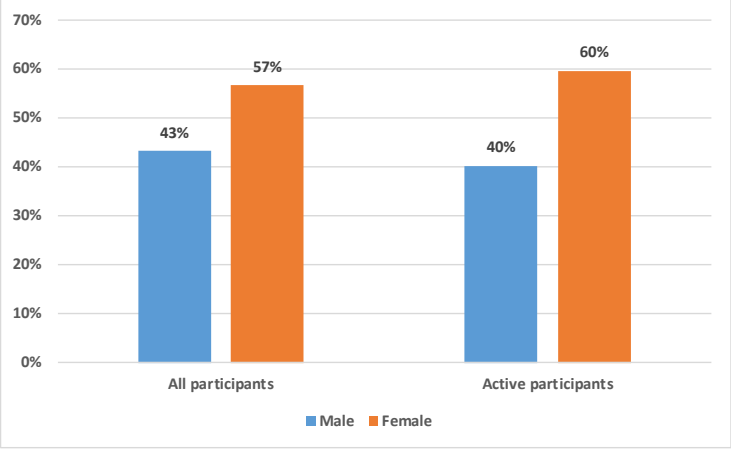
The following table (Table 3-2) provides further detail on the current location of CDC participants, highlighting the suburbs/areas where we observe the largest number of CDC participants who were triggered on the card while living in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region. We group all those (304 of them) who no longer live within Queensland into a single category 'Outside Queensland', which represents about 4 per cent of the total number of CDC participants ever triggered onto the CDC in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay trial site. Forty-seven per cent of the CDC participants currently live in Bundaberg and 31 per cent in Hervey Bay. The five suburbs listed in the table (Bundaberg, Hervey Bay, Maryborough, Wide Bay and Flynn) taken together account for 88 per cent of the CDC participants. The proportions remain the same for these five suburbs, whether one looks at all CDC participants or at those who are currently active. Unless otherwise specified, the remainder of Section Three displays descriptions of the CDC participants who were triggered in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region regardless of whether they now live in the area or not (for the two broad populations of 'All participants' and 'Active participants').

TABLE 3-2: CURRENT LOCATION OF CDC PARTICIPANTS TRIGGERED ONTO THE CDC IN THE BUNDABERG AND HERVEY BAY TRIAL SITE

	All participants		Active participants	
Location	**Frequency**	**Per cent**	**Frequency**	**Per cent**
Bundaberg	3,765	**47%**	2,925	**47%**
Hervey Bay	2,476	**31%**	1,939	**31%**
Rest of Queensland	380	**5%**	261	**4%**
Greater Brisbane	357	**4%**	242	**4%**
Maryborough	330	**4%**	266	**4%**
Wide Bay	228	**3%**	174	**3%**
Flynn	221	**3%**	159	**3%**
Outside Queensland	304	**4%**	217	**4%**
Total	**8,061**	**100%**	**6,183**	**100%**

The following figure (Figure 3-1) shows the gender distribution of CDC participants who have been triggered onto the CDC in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region. The proportion of female CDC participants is roughly the same between the group of currently active CDC participants (right hand side of the figure) and the broader group of CDC participants who were triggered in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region. The proportion of females is about 57 per cent. Note that this proportion is slightly larger than that observed for the other three trial sites of Ceduna, East Kimberley and the Goldfields (around 52 per cent of all people triggered in these three sites). A possible explanation for this difference may be because the eligibility criteria for the CDC are different in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay trial site, compared to the other three trial sites, notably with respect to age and type of payments. The Bundaberg and Hervey Bay trial site includes CDC participants who are younger (35 years old or younger) and a larger proportion of people on parenting payments (where females are over-represented).

FIGURE 3-1: BUNDABERG AND HERVEY BAY CDC PARTICIPANTS' GENDER DISTRIBUTION, ALL PARTICIPANTS VS. CURRENTLY ACTIVE



The Australian Government administrative data includes information on the highest level of education/qualification achieved by CDC participants triggered onto the card in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region. The next table (Table 3-3) shows the distribution of these CDC participants

according to their highest level of education[25] (as reported to Centrelink). As a comparison, we include the distribution of the highest level of educational attainment for the broader population of the Federal electorate of Hinkler as given by the Census data (Census of Population and Housing, 2016) for people aged 15 and over. This data represents the distribution of education/qualifications available in the trial area's local labour market (employed or not). Note that direct comparisons between these two statistics should be limited because, on the one hand, this Australian Government administrative data typically undercounts the proportion of people with tertiary education (see footnote 18) and the CDC participants triggered onto the card in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region consist of younger people who may not have yet completed all their qualifications. On the other hand, the Census data may include older workers who have much work experience and fewer formal qualifications. Notwithstanding this lack of direct comparability, the Census distribution offers a useful snapshot of the make-up of the qualifications of the whole of the local population available (or potentially available) for work, which is a good indicator of the local labour market in which CDC participants compete for a job.

Compared with the total population of the Federal electorate of Hinkler, CDC participants with tertiary education are underrepresented. Two per cent of the CDC participants have a Bachelor (or higher) degree, compared with 12 per cent in the broader population of the Federal electorate of Hinkler. This leads to a larger proportion of people with a lower level of education within the CDC participant population, compared with the broader population of the Federal electorate of Hinkler. Indeed, the proportion of CDC participants with Year 10/11 (incl. Cert I and II) only is 35 per cent compared to 27 per cent in total population of the Federal electorate of Hinkler. Twenty-three per cent have completed Year 12 only among the CDC participants. The proportion is only 15 per cent in the broader population. For Year 9 and below, we observe that the proportion is smaller among the CDC participants (4 per cent) compared with the Federal electorate of Hinkler (14 per cent). As CDC participants are younger, most are/were subjected to the compulsory school age of 16 (or Year 10 completion, whichever comes first), which explains the lower proportion (and the inflated proportion of Year 10/11, Cert I/II).

TABLE 3-3: HIGHEST REPORTED LEVEL OF EDUCATION/QUALIFICATION

	All participants		Hinkler
	Frequency	**Per cent**	**Per cent**
Bachelor and above	167	**2%**	**12%**
Diploma & advanced diploma	285	**4%**	**8%**
Cert III / IV	2,339	**29%**	**24%**
Year 12	1,851	**23%**	**15%**
Year 10/11, Cert I/II	2,809	**35%**	**27%**
Year 9 and below	359	**4%**	**14%**
Other, missing information	251	**3%**	**0%**
Total	**8,061**	**100%**	**100%**

Note: The last column of the table includes information from the Census of Population and Housing, 2016. Hinkler refers to the Federal electorate of Hinkler.

[25] The administrative data may undercount individuals with tertiary and postgraduate qualifications. For example, this may happen because education is only reported and recorded in the administrative data when it is relevant to the payment being received.

The following table (Table 3-4) displays the age distribution of CDC participants triggered in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay trial area. Given the eligibility criteria for the roll out in this trial site, the age distribution does not go beyond the 35 to 44 years old category and those who are recorded within this category are between 35 and 36 years old (no one is older than 36). The majority of participants are aged between 25 to 36 (51.3 per cent + 4.6 per cent = 55.9 per cent). There is no notable difference between all CDC participants and those who are currently active.

TABLE 3-4: CDC PARTICIPANTS' AGE DISTRIBUTION, ALL PARTICIPANTS RECORDED IN THE DATA VS. CURRENTLY ACTIVE (FOR CDC PARTICIPANTS TRIGGERED ONTO THE CARD IN THE BUNDABERG AND HERVEY BAY REGION)

	All participants		Active participants	
Age	**Frequency**	**Per cent**	**Frequency**	**Per cent**
16-24 years old	3,555	**44.1%**	2,690	**43.5%**
25-34 years old	4,136	**51.3%**	3,211	**51.9%**
35-44 years old	370	**4.6%**	282	**4.6%**
Total	**8,061**	**100%**	**6,183**	**100%**

The following table (Table 3-5) shows the distribution of benefit types. It shows differences between the broad group of people who have been triggered on the CDC in Bundaberg and Hervey Bay and those who are currently active. The currently active CDC participants are concentrated into 4 types of benefits: Newstart allowance (40 per cent), Parenting Payment Single (31 per cent), Youth Allowance (22 per cent) and Parenting Payment Partnered (8 per cent). As noted previously, the group of 'All participants' includes people who are no longer on the CDC. The distribution of benefit payments for this group includes a number of individuals who are no longer eligible for the CDC because their primary payment is a non-trigger payment or because they were captured at one of multiple stages during the cohort assessment process and were no longer eligible at the time of commencement.

TABLE 3-5: TYPE OF BENEFITS RECEIVED, ALL PARTICIPANTS VS. CURRENTLY ACTIVE (FOR CDC PARTICIPANTS TRIGGERED ONTO THE CARD IN THE BUNDABERG AND HERVEY BAY REGION)

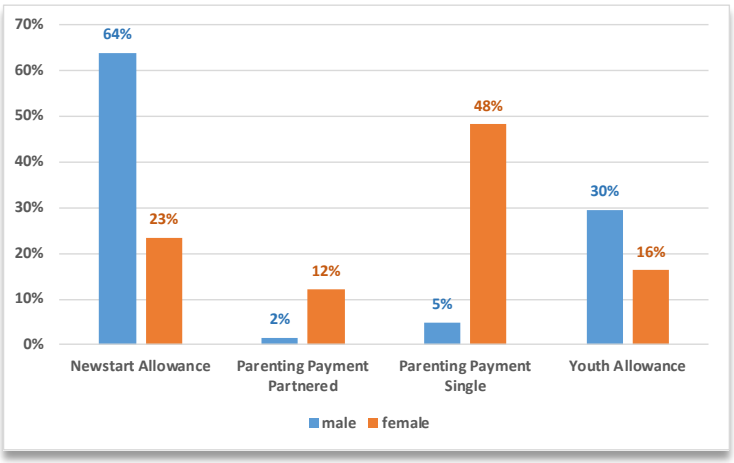
Type of benefits	All participants		Active as of February 2020	
	Frequency	**Per cent**	**Frequency**	**Per cent**
Newstart Allowance	3,193	40%	2,456	40%
Parenting Payment Single	1,954	24%	1,908	31%
Youth Allowance	1,921	24%	1,337	22%
Parenting Payment Partnered	498	6%	482	8%
Family Tax Benefit	259	3%	-	-
Other	236	3%	-	-
Total	**8,061**	**100%**	**6,183**	**100%**

Note 1: due to rounding, the total may exceed 100%
Note 2: Family Tax Benefit is not a trigger payment. The figure reported in the table reflects that these participants' primary payment is currently being modified.

The following figure (Figure 3-2) shows the distribution of benefit types of currently active CDC participants according to their gender. Noticeable differences exist between males and females. Sixty-four per cent of the male CDC participants are on the Newstart Allowance, compared with only 23 per cent for females. In contrast, 48 per cent of the active female CDC participants are on Parenting Payment (Single) while only 5 per cent of the males receive Parenting Payment (Single). In addition, a larger proportion of females than males are on Parenting Payment Partnered (12 per cent).

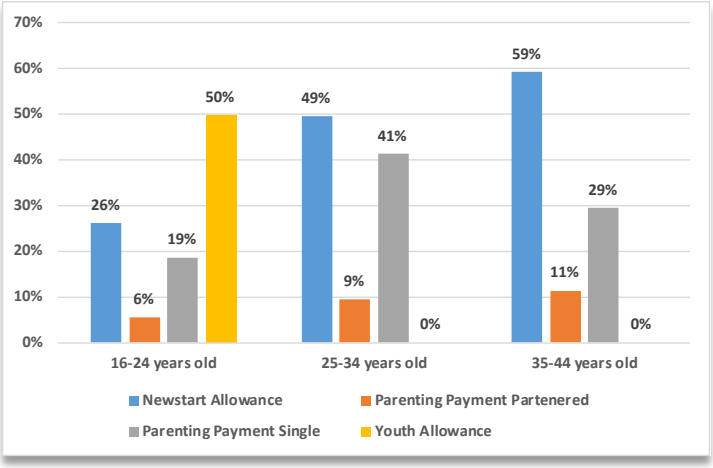
Altogether, 60 per cent of the females are on one of the two types of parenting payments. With regards to Youth Allowance, 30 per cent of males receive this type of benefit compared to 16 per cent of females.

FIGURE 3-2: BENEFIT TYPES BY GENDER, CURRENTLY ACTIVE RECIPIENTS (FOR CDC PARTICIPANTS TRIGGERED ONTO THE CARD IN THE BUNDABERG AND HERVEY BAY REGION)



The following figure (Figure 3-3) displays the distribution of the benefits received by CDC participants by age group. Naturally, all the participants receiving Youth Allowance are aged less than 25 years old. 50 per cent of the CDC participants in the 16-24 age category receive Youth Allowance. Given the eligibility criteria for the roll out of the CDC in this trial site, the age distribution does not go beyond the 35 to 44 years old category (and those who are recorded within this category are between 35 and 36 years old, no one is older than 36).

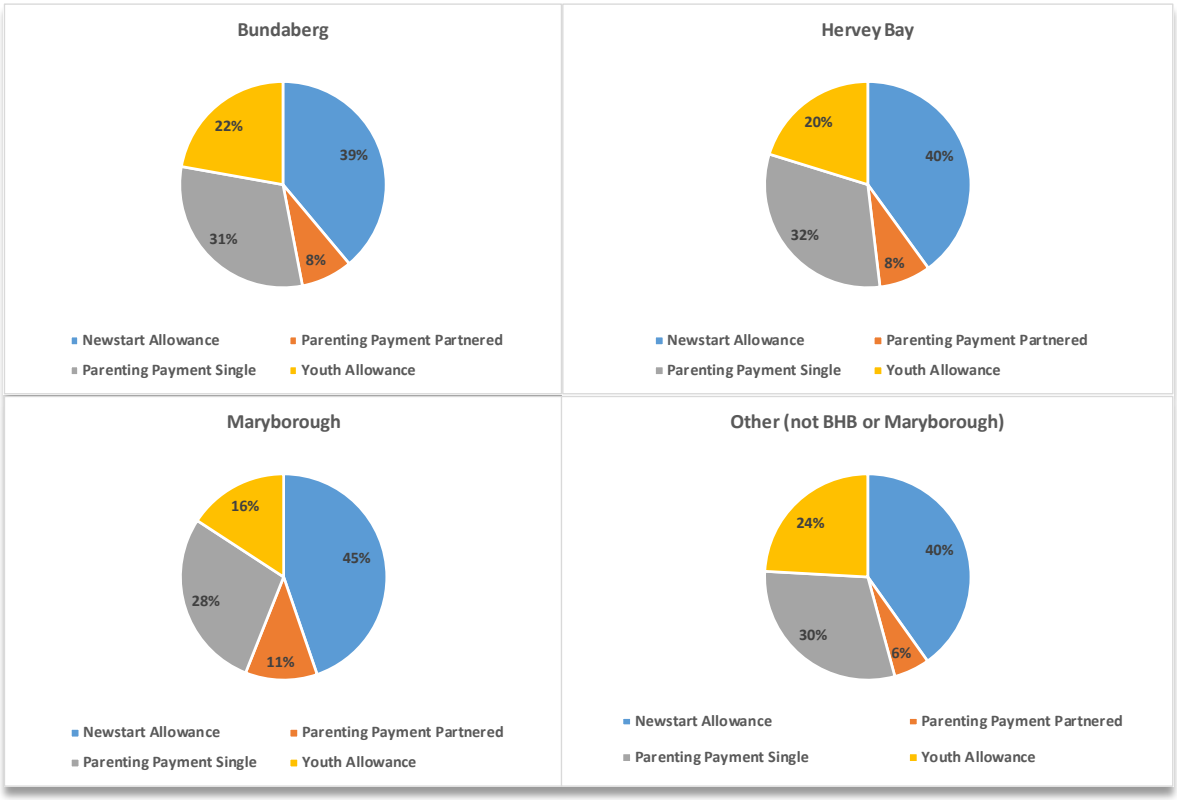
FIGURE 3-3: BENEFIT TYPES BY AGE GROUP, CURRENTLY ACTIVE CDC PARTICIPANTS (FOR CDC PARTICIPANTS TRIGGERED ONTO THE CARD IN THE BUNDABERG AND HERVEY BAY REGION)



The following set of figures (Figure 3-4) show the distribution of benefit types according to the locations CDC participants currently live in. We focus on locations within the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay trial site and Maryborough (which is not part of the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay trial site). We include Maryborough because 266 currently active CDC participants live there and it is a close neighbour (South) of Hervey Bay. We also display the distribution for all other participants living 'out of the area', which we have defined as people who were triggered onto the CDC while living in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay trial area but who have since moved away from the boundaries of the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay trial area (excluding Maryborough). We see little difference between CDC

participants living in Maryborough (266 currently active CDC participants were triggered onto the CDC in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay trial site but now live in Maryborough) and those living within the trial site in Bundaberg and Hervey Bay. The proportion of CDC participants receiving parenting payments partnered is slightly larger in Maryborough (11 per cent compared with 8 per cent) as is the proportion of CDC participants on Newstart (45 per cent compared with about 40 per cent in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay trial site).

FIGURE 3-4: BENEFIT TYPES BY PARTICIPANTS' CURRENT LOCATION, CURRENTLY ACTIVE CDC PARTICIPANTS (FOR CDC PARTICIPANTS TRIGGERED ONTO THE CARD IN THE BUNDABERG AND HERVEY BAY REGION)



3.2 Crisis Payments

3.2.1 What are Crisis Payments?

Crisis Payments are one-off payments calculated at half the maximum basic fortnightly rate of participants' eligible benefit payment. The scope of the Crisis Payments is limited. It applies to the following circumstances:

- Prisoners being released (serving 14 or more days in custody)
- Refugees (maximum one payment)
- People forced to leave home (due to an isolated incident, e.g. house fire, localised flooding/storm damage, domestic violence). It cannot be paid where the person is forced to leave home as a result of non-payment of rent. In case of a disaster situation, crisis payment cannot be paid if the area has been declared eligible for 'Disaster Recovery Payment'.
- Person remains in home but in a domestic violence situation where the offender has left the residence (e.g. where an AVO is in place).

For those who satisfy these eligibility criteria, applications must be submitted within 7 days of the circumstance occurring. There are special provisions for prisoners who may apply up to 21 days prior to their release date for a payment on the release date. Most payments occur within 48 hours of a claim being lodged.

Overall in Australia, 80,000 individual Crisis Payments were made in the 2018-2019 Financial Year. More than half of these payments were to released prisoners. About a quarter of all Crisis Payments made that Financial Year went to victims of domestic violence. Most of the Crisis Payments paid to victims of domestic violence were made to people who left their home as a result of domestic violence.

3.2.2 Historical information about Crisis Payments granted to CDC participants (triggered onto the card in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay Region)

The Australian Government administrative data records all types of one-off payments historically received by CDC participants. The records made available to our research team go back to March 2009 up to the date of the last update of the Government Administrative data received by the research team, that is the 10th February 2020.

Out of the 8,061 CDC participants who have been triggered onto the card in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay area (which includes CDC participants who are currently 'active' and 'inactive'), 912 people have been granted at least one Crisis payment (11 per cent of the total). These 912 received a total of 4,571 Crisis Payments, that is, on average, 4.63 Crisis Payments per person. If we focus on the 6,183 participants who were currently active in February 2020, we observe that 736 participants had accessed Crisis Payments (12 per cent of the active participants).

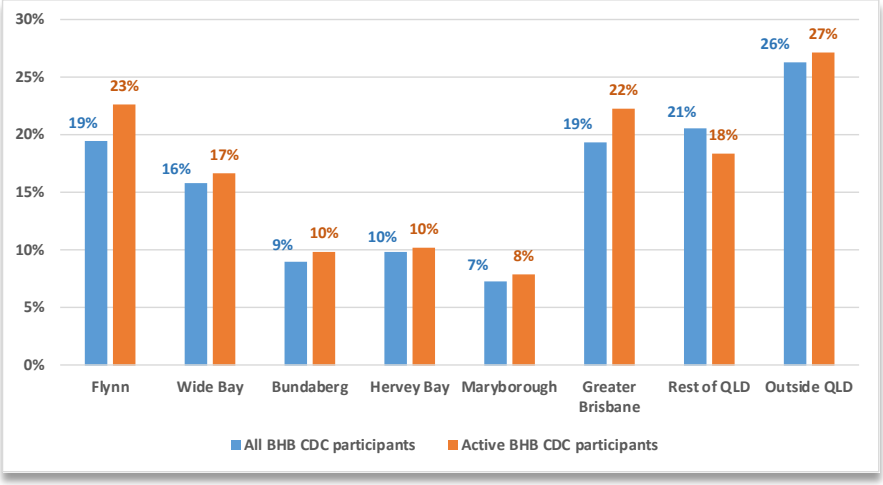
This subsection provides a statistical description of Bundaberg and Hervey Bay CDC participants who have historically been granted Crisis Payments. It then provides information on Crisis Payments being granted since the beginning of the roll out of the CDC in Bundaberg and Hervey Bay on 29 January 2019. Note that the dataset recording one-off payments contains two date indicators, namely 'period start date' and 'period end date'. We used the 'period start date' information to determine which Crisis Payments were granted after 29th January 2019.

The following (Figure 3-5) shows the proportion of CDC participants (triggered onto the card in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region) who have accessed one or more crisis payment according to where

they currently live. We display two proportions: all CDC participants who were triggered onto the CDC in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region and those who are currently active. Figure 3-5 shows that, within our observation period (March 2009 to February 2020), nine per cent of the CDC participants who currently live in Bundaberg have been granted a crisis payment at least once.

The proportions are similar between the two groups ('All participants' and 'Active participants'). However, we notice significant differences between people who live within the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region and those who now live outside the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay trial site (plus Maryborough). The proportion of CDC participants who have accessed Crisis Payments is much smaller in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay trial site plus Maryborough, with proportions ranging around 10 per cent, while it is at least 17 per cent in other areas of Queensland (active participants) and up to 27 per cent for people living outside of Queensland. Those living outside Queensland are more likely to be males on Newstart Allowance (and less likely to be female and/or on parenting payments) compared to CDC participants living in the trial site. Also, Wide Bay and Flynn include smaller numbers of CDC participants and this may also explain variations when compared to the more populous Bundaberg and Hervey Bay.

FIGURE 3-5: PROPORTION OF CDC PARTICIPANTS TRIGGERED ONTO THE CARD IN THE BUNDABERG AND HERVEY BAY REGION HAVING ACCESSED CRISIS PAYMENTS, ACCORDING TO THEIR CURRENT LOCATION (ALL PARTICIPANTS VS. CURRENTLY ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS)



3.2.3 Crisis Payments since the CDC roll out in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region vs. one year prior to CDC roll out

As stated above, the Australian Government administrative data records Crisis Payments (and payment cancellations and suspensions - see next subsection below) for those people who ended up being triggered onto the CDC in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region from as far back as March 2009 for some CDC participants and extends to the current, post CDC roll out period, until February 2020 when the data used here was extracted. In order to add perspective to the number of CDC participants accessing Crisis Payments, we look at the numbers for the period of 12 months since the start of the CDC rollout in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay trial area (29th January 2019) and compare those numbers to the equivalent 12 months period preceding the roll out of the CDC. We look at the period 29th January 2018 to 28th January 2019 (henceforth labelled as 'one year leading to CDC') and the period 29th January 2019 to 28th January 2020 (henceforth labelled as 'since the CDC roll out'). Note the limited rationale behind such a comparison, which is to look over two similar durations of time and focus on the more recent records. This comparison is not designed to provide any information about the impact of the CDC on the number of Crisis Payments being awarded. If one wanted to look at the impact of the CDC on the number of Crisis Payments, one would need to implement a different methodology, which would control for other factors that may have changed over time besides the roll out of the CDC. Such a methodology would also need to account for the fact that the roll out of the CDC in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay trial area was not instantaneous, it was staggered over a period of time, starting from the 29th January 2019 (by the end of May 2019, over 75 per cent of the CDC participants present in the data had been triggered onto the CDC. March 2019 was the month when the largest number of individuals were triggered onto the card with over 3,100 people). As a result, the numbers provided in Table 3-6 below offer simple summary information on how many Crisis Payments were granted in the relevant periods. This caveat applies also to the statistics provided on payments suspensions and cancellations in the next subsection.

The following table (Table 3-6) gives information on Crisis Payments awarded to CDC participants since the start of the CDC roll out in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region on 29th January 2019. It compares with their situation in the year leading to the roll out (period 29th January 2018 to 28th January 2019). Since the CDC was rolled out in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay area, 850 Crisis Payments were granted to 330 different CDC participants, that is, on average, 2.6 payments per participant. In the year leading to the CDC being rolled out, there were 873 Crisis Payments paid to those who eventually were triggered onto the CDC. These payments were awarded to 308 soon-to-be CDC participants, that is, an average of 2.8 Crisis Payments per participant. Out of the 330 CDC participants who were granted a Crisis Payment since the roll out began (on 29th January 2019), we find that 111 of them (34 per cent) were granted at least one Crisis Payment in the year leading to the roll out of the CDC.

TABLE 3-6: GRANTED CRISIS PAYMENTS, ONE YEAR LEADING TO CDC ROLL OUT VS. SINCE ROLL OUT

Crisis Payments	1 year leading to CDC roll out	Since CDC roll out
Number of payments	873	850
Number of participants	308	330
Average number of Crisis Payments per CDC participant	2.8	2.6

Note: '1 year leading to CDC roll out' refers to the period 29th January 2018 to 28th January 2019
'Since CDC roll out' refers to the period 29th January 2019 to 28th January 2020.

3.3 Benefit cancellations and suspensions

There are many reasons why a Government benefit payment may be cancelled or suspended for an individual. Some reasons are related to individuals' failure to meet their mutual obligation requirements. For instance, some cancellations occur because the recipient failed to report, or failed to re-engage, or failed to reply to correspondence. Benefits may also be cancelled as a result of the recipient being in prison. But suspensions or cancellations may also occur because an individual has found a job or has reached a level of income in excess of the relevant threshold. Individuals may also have withdrawn or voluntarily surrendered their benefit payments. Some payments are suspended because individuals have been overseas for more than six weeks (for instance, people still get their Family Tax Benefits for up to 6 weeks of temporary travel overseas). Altogether there are many reasons why someone may have had their payments suspended or cancelled.

Following the previous subsection, we look at cancellations and suspension that occurred one year prior to the roll out of the CDC and since the CDC. The same principle applies as the one described in the discussion on Crisis Payments: the statistics presented aim at comparing two periods of similar duration and the figures quoted should not be taken as indicators of the potential impact (or not) of the CDC on the number of benefit payment cancellations and suspensions.

The data on benefits historically received by CDC participants triggered onto the CDC in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region contains information on instances where benefits were either cancelled or suspended. The following tables and figures provide information about these cancellations according to a number of characteristics of the CDC participants and compare their situation in the year leading to the roll out and their experiences since the roll out.

The following table (Table 3-7) shows the number of cancellations and suspensions experienced by the CDC participants in the year leading to the roll out (first row: One year leading to CDC roll out) and since they became CDC participants (second row: Since CDC roll out). In the year leading to the roll out, 2,809 individuals experienced at least one cancellation of their benefits, with a total of 4,709 cancellations (1.7 cancellations per participant). Since the roll out we observe that 2,427 participants have had their benefit cancelled at least once. The average number of cancellations per CDC participant since the roll out is roughly the same as in the year leading to the roll out.

With regards to the suspension of benefits, we observe that there are fewer instances compared to cancellations. In the year leading to the roll out, there were 647 instances of benefit suspension involving 578 participants (an average of 1.1 suspensions per participant). Since the roll out, there were 472 instances of benefit suspension involving 398 CDC participants. Compared to the cancellations we see that the situation post-CDC roll out is definitely different from the year leading to the roll out with regards to suspended benefits. The number of CDC participants who had their benefits suspended post-CDC roll out is significantly smaller than the number of participants having their benefits suspended in the year leading to the CDC.

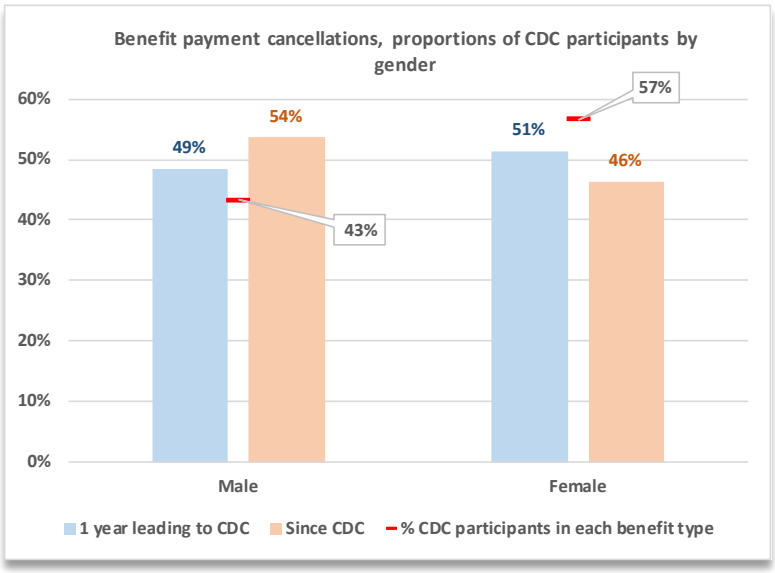
TABLE 3-7: BENEFIT CANCELLATIONS AND SUSPENSION, ONE YEAR LEADING TO CDC VS. SINCE CDC

	Cancelled benefits			Suspended benefits		
	number of instances	number of participants	instances per participant	number of instances	number of participants	instances per participant
One year leading to CDC roll out	4,709	2,809	1.7	647	578	1.1
Since CDC roll out	3,614	2,427	1.5	472	398	1.2
Total	**8,323**	**5,236**	**1.6**	**1,119**	**976**	**1.1**

Note: '1 year leading to CDC roll out' refers to the period 29th January 2018 to 28th January 2019
'Since CDC roll out' refers to the period 29th January 2019 to 28th January 2020.

The following figure (Figure 3-6) displays information on benefit cancellations by gender, comparing the year leading to the roll out with the year after the roll out. The blue histograms show the situation pre roll out and the orange ones the situation post the CDC roll out. The 'reference' red line shows the actual gender distribution among the CDC participants so one can tell the degree to which each group would have contributed to the cancellations/suspensions if these happened strictly following their actual share of the total population. For instance, in the figure below, we see that 49 per cent of the cancellations pre roll out are generated by male participants while the proportion of males in the actual CDC participant population in Bundaberg and Hervey Bay is 43 per cent. Hence, males contributed to the benefit cancellations slightly more than their actual population proportion within the CDC participants would have warranted. We see that the proportion of cancellations associated with male CDC participants is higher after the roll out, reaching 54 per cent of the overall cancellations, against 46 per cent associated with females.

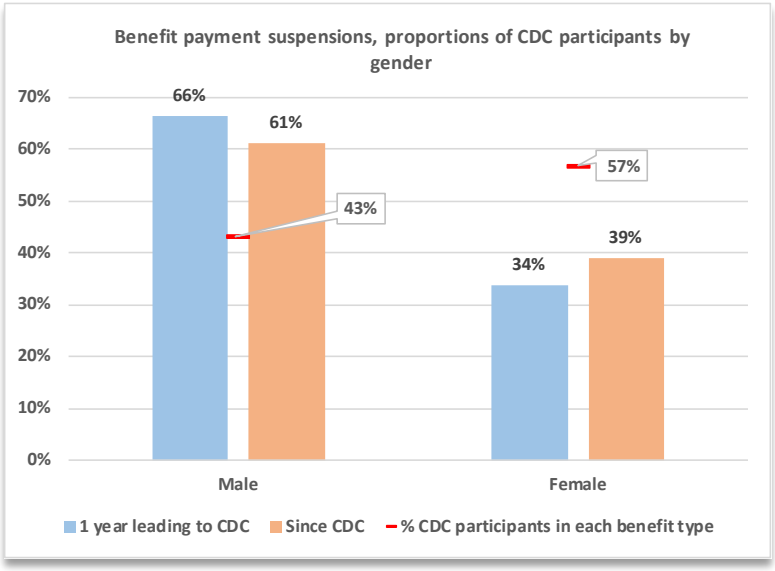
FIGURE 3-6: BENEFIT PAYMENT CANCELLATIONS BY GENDER, ONE YEAR LEADING TO CDC VS. SINCE CDC



Note: '1 year leading to CDC roll out' refers to the period 29th January 2018 to 28th January 2019
'Since CDC roll out' refers to the period 29th January 2019 to 28th January 2020.

The following figure (Figure 3-7) provides the same information by gender for benefit suspensions. Here too, males contribute beyond what their actual population proportion would have warranted. Sixty-six per cent of the suspensions pre roll out (one year leading to the roll out) originated from male CDC participants, while they represent only 43 per cent of the CDC participant population in Bundaberg and Hervey Bay. This proportion declined to 61% per cent suspensions originated by male participants since the roll out. The proportion of suspensions originated by females (pre and post CDC) are clearly below their actual weight in the total population.

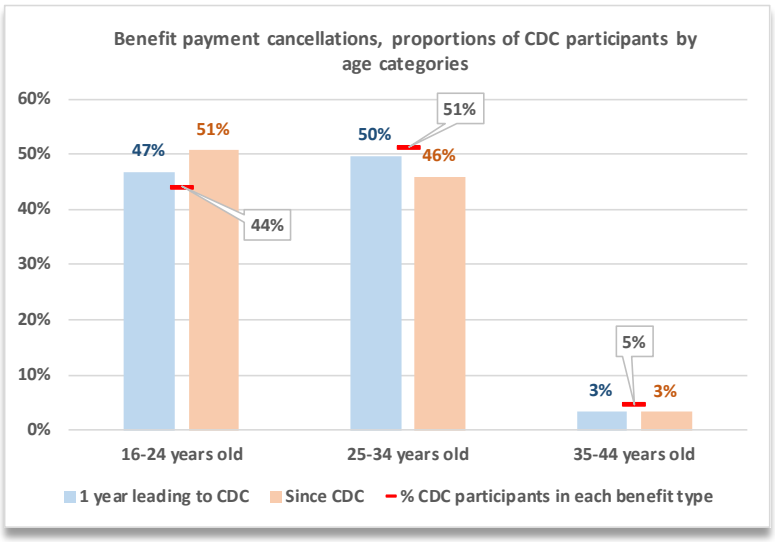
FIGURE 3-7: BENEFIT PAYMENT SUSPENSIONS BY GENDER, ONE YEAR LEADING TO CDC VS. SINCE CDC



Note: '1 year leading to CDC roll out' refers to the period 29th January 2018 to 28th January 2019
'Since CDC roll out' refers to the period 29th January 2019 to 28th January 2020.

We have conducted the same computations according to the age category of CDC participants, starting with the benefit cancellations shown in the following figure (Figure 3-8). Those aged 16 to 24 years contribute relatively more to the number of cancellations compared to their actual number in the overall population, but not markedly so. Pre-roll out, 47 per cent of the cancellations originated from this age group of participants, while they represent 44 per cent of the total population. This proportion has risen from 47 per cent to 51 per cent since the roll out of the CDC.

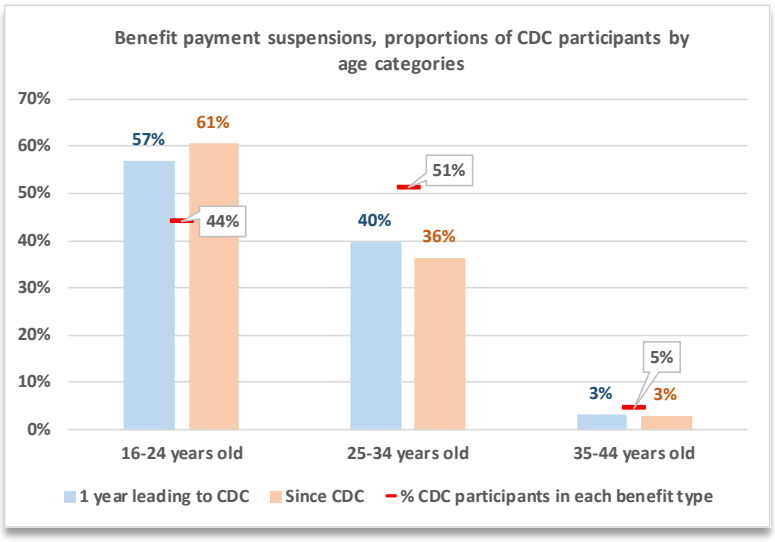
FIGURE 3-8: BENEFIT PAYMENT CANCELLATIONS BY AGE GROUP, ONE YEAR LEADING TO CDC VS. SINCE CDC



Note: '1 year leading to CDC roll out' refers to the period 29th January 2018 to 28th January 2019
'Since CDC roll out' refers to the period 29th January 2019 to 28th January 2020.

The following figure (Figure 3-9) provides the same information on benefit suspensions by age group. The observation made previously in Figure 3-9 above about benefit cancellations among the 16 to 24 years old group, is more pronounced in the case of benefit suspensions in Figure 3-9 below. Pre-roll out, the 16 to 24 age group is responsible for 57 per cent of the benefit suspensions. Since the roll out, their contribution has further increased to 61 per cent of the total number of suspensions.

FIGURE 3-9: BENEFIT PAYMENT SUSPENSIONS BY AGE GROUP, ONE YEAR LEADING TO CDC VS. SINCE CDC



Note: '1 year leading to CDC roll out' refers to the period 29th January 2018 to 28th January 2019
'Since CDC roll out' refers to the period 29th January 2019 to 28th January 2020.

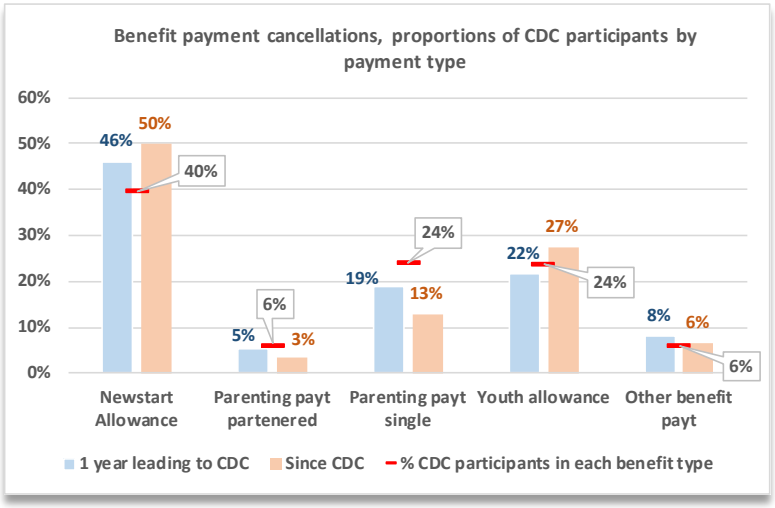
The next two figures (Figure 3-10 and Figure 3-11) provide the same type of information for cancellations and suspensions, differentiating by core benefit type. Overall, the group of CDC participants who are on Newstart Allowance generate the largest proportions of cancellations and suspensions, above their actual proportion in the whole CDC participant population in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region. While Newstart Allowance recipients represent 40 per cent of the total CDC population in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region, they generate respectively 46 per cent and 50

per cent of benefit cancellations (pre and post CDC roll out) and 58 per cent and 54 per cent of benefit suspensions (pre and post CDC roll out).

The next group by size within the population is Youth Allowance recipients. CDC participants on this type of benefit contribute to benefit cancellations in a proportion that is compatible with their actual weight in the overall population with respectively 22 per cent and 27 per cent (pre- and post-CDC roll out) of the cancellations (they represent 24 per cent of the total population). However, Youth Allowance recipients contribute to benefit suspensions to a larger extent than their weight in the population would warrant. Between 36 per cent and 35 per cent (pre- and post-CDC roll out) of the benefit suspensions originate from this group (see both Figure 3-10 and Figure 3-11 below).

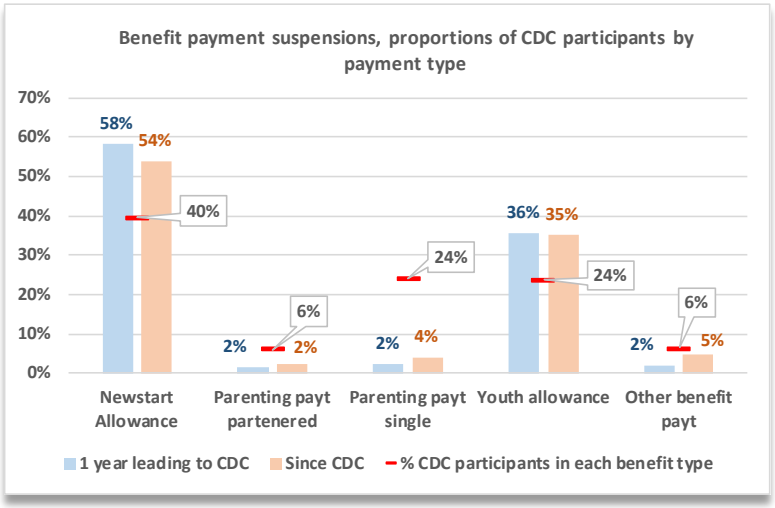
CDC participants who are on Parenting Payments (Single and Partnered) contribute relatively less to both benefit cancellations and suspensions than their relative proportions in the overall CDC participant population in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region would warrant (see both Figure 3-10 and Figure 3-11 below).

FIGURE 3-10: BENEFIT PAYMENT CANCELLATIONS BY BENEFIT TYPE, ONE YEAR LEADING TO CDC VS. SINCE CDC



Note: '1 year leading to CDC roll out' refers to the period 29th January 2018 to 28th January 2019
'Since CDC roll out' refers to the period 29th January 2019 to 28th January 2020.

FIGURE 3-11: BENEFIT PAYMENT SUSPENSIONS BY BENEFIT TYPE, ONE YEAR LEADING TO CDC VS. SINCE CDC



Note: '1 year leading to CDC roll out' refers to the period 29th January 2018 to 28th January 2019
'Since CDC roll out' refers to the period 29th January 2019 to 28th January 2020.

3.4 Emergency relief

The following subsection consists of data provided to the research team by the Department of Social Services[26]. The research team from the University of Adelaide did not perform any computation related to the following tables, 3-8 to 3-13.

Tables 3-8 to 3-13 include data on CDC participants who were triggered onto the CDC in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region. The data includes CDC participants whether they are currently active or not and whether they currently live within the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region or have moved outside it (this is equivalent to the CDC participant group referred to as 'All participants' throughout Section 3).

The data extract for these tables consists of data on CDC participants who were triggered onto the CDC in the Bundaberg and Hervey Bay region and who accessed Emergency Relief on or before 14 October 2019[27]. Close to that time (27th September 2019), there were 5,795 CDC participants triggered onto the CDC. We note that, in the previous subsections, the data pertained to mid-February 2020, when the number of CDC participants was 6,063.

Some CDC participants may have accessed Emergency Relief in more than one Financial Year or Calendar Year and, as a result, will be counted against both years. Consequently, it is not possible to sum the number of participants across Financial Years or Calendar Years.

In the tables below, a 'session' refers to an individual instance or episode of service of Emergency Relief.

This Australian Government administrative data linkage relies on a statistical linkage utilising pseudo-identifying fields. As a result, linked records will include an unquantified number of missed or incorrect links and should be treated as an estimate of the true population only.

For more information on Emergency Relief, please see: https://www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/communities-and-vulnerable-people/programs-services/emergency-relief

TABLE 3-8: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF CDC PARTICIPANTS (TRIGGERED IN BUNDABERG AND HERVEY BAY) ACCESSING ONE OR MORE EMERGENCY RELIEF SESSIONS BY CALENDAR YEAR

	Calendar year	Number of CDC participants who accessed one or more Emergency Relief sessions	Percentage of all CDC participants who accessed one or more Emergency Relief sessions
CDC participants triggered in Bundaberg and Hervey Bay	2016	614	10.60
	2017	585	10.09
	2018	733	12.65

[26] To ensure alignment with the Department of Social Services' reporting procedures on Emergency Relief data, the department advised it would be more practical for the department to provide the University of Adelaide with the tables presented in this subsection. The research team from the University of Adelaide therefore did not perform any computation in relation to the following tables (Tables 3-8 to 3-13).

[27] The figures are based on Emergency Relief data reported by service providers and may be incomplete.

TABLE 3-9: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF CDC PARTICIPANTS (TRIGGERED IN BUNDABERG AND HERVEY BAY) ACCESSING ONE OR MORE EMERGENCY RELIEF SESSIONS BY FINANCIAL YEAR

	Financial year	Number of CDC participants who accessed one or more Emergency Relief sessions	Percentage of all CDC participants who accessed one or more Emergency Relief sessions
CDC participants triggered in Bundaberg and Hervey Bay	2015-2016	597	10.30
	2016-2017	587	10.13
	2017-2018	692	11.94
	2018-2019	778	13.43

TABLE 3-10: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF CDC PARTICIPANTS (TRIGGERED IN BUNDABERG AND HERVEY BAY) ACCESSING EMERGENCY RELIEF SESSIONS MORE THAN ONCE BY CALENDAR YEAR

	Calendar year	Number of CDC participants who accessed Emergency Relief more than once	Percentage of all CDC participants who accessed Emergency Relief more than once
CDC participants triggered in Bundaberg and Hervey Bay	2016	437	7.54
	2017	400	6.90
	2018	510	8.80

TABLE 3-11: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF CDC PARTICIPANTS (TRIGGERED IN BUNDABERG AND HERVEY BAY) ACCESSING EMERGENCY RELIEF SESSIONS MORE THAN ONCE BY FINANCIAL YEAR

	Financial year	Number of CDC participants who accessed Emergency Relief more than once	Percentage of all CDC participants who accessed Emergency Relief more than once
CDC participants triggered in Bundaberg and Hervey Bay	2015-2016	393	6.78
	2016-2017	415	7.16
	2017-2018	462	7.97
	2018-2019	521	8.99

TABLE 3-12: NUMBER OF CDC PARTICIPANTS (TRIGGERED IN BUNDABERG AND HERVEY BAY) ACCESSING EMERGENCY RELIEF - TOTAL NUMBER OF SESSIONS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF SESSIONS PER PARTICIPANT AND MEDIAN NUMBER OF SESSIONS PER PARTICIPANT, BY CALENDAR YEAR

	Calendar year	Number of CDC participants who accessed one or more Emergency Relief sessions	Total number of CDC participant Emergency Relief sessions	Average number of Emergency Relief sessions per CDC participant	Median number of Emergency Relief sessions per CDC participant
CDC participants triggered in Bundaberg and Hervey Bay	2016	614	2,153	3.51	2.00
	2017	585	2,165	3.70	2.00
	2018	733	2,785	3.80	2.00

TABLE 3-13: NUMBER OF CDC PARTICIPANTS (TRIGGERED IN BUNDABERG AND HERVEY BAY) ACCESSING EMERGENCY RELIEF – TOTAL NUMBER OF SESSIONS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF SESSIONS PER PARTICIPANT AND MEDIAN NUMBER OF SESSIONS PER PARTICIPANT, BY FINANCIAL YEAR

	Financial year	Number of CDC participants who accessed one or more Emergency Relief sessions	Total number of CDC participant Emergency Relief sessions	Average number of Emergency Relief sessions per CDC participant	Median number of Emergency Relief sessions per CDC participant
CDC participants triggered in Bundaberg and Hervey Bay	2015-2016	597	1,968	3.30	2.00
	2016-2017	587	2,175	3.71	2.00
	2017-2018	692	2,527	3.65	2.00
	2018-2019	778	2,961	3.81	3.00

4 References

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Queensland Government Department of Health, Wide Bay Hospital and Health Service – Our Services and Facilities, https://www.health.qld.gov.au/widebay/our-services-and-facilities.

Queensland Police Service, Reported Offence Statistics, https://www.police.qld.gov.au/maps-and-statistics .

5 Appendix

TABLE 5-1: AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT ATTENDANCES BY QUARTER

	Q3 2018	Q4 2018
Bundaberg Hospital	4,242	4,173
Childers Hospital	183	208
Hervey Bay Hospital	3,114	3,301
Federal electorate of Hinkler	**7,539**	**7,682**
Queensland	**163,540**	**170,545**

Source: Queensland Government Open Data Portal: Emergency Department dataset.
Notes: Q3 and Q4 refer to quarter 3 and quarter 4, respectively.

TABLE 5-2: DISTRIBUTION OF EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT ATTENDANCES ACROSS TRIAGE CATEGORIES (PER CENT)

	Bundaberg Hospital	Childers Hospital	Hervey Bay Hospital	Hinkler	Queensland
1 (most severe)	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.9
2	10.1	3.2	14.1	11.6	14.3
3	40.2	27.9	43.0	41.0	41.2
4	41.7	49.7	38.3	40.5	33.8
5 (least severe)	7.6	19.1	4.0	6.4	9.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Monthly cases	**4208**	**195**	**3,207**	**7611**	**167,043**

Source: Queensland Government Open Data Portal: Emergency Department dataset.
Notes: Hinkler refers to the Federal electorate of Hinkler. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

TABLE 5-3: REPORTED OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON IN 2018

	Bundaberg	Hervey Bay	Queensland
Homicide (Murder)	**1**	**1**	**41**
Other Homicide	**0**	**2**	**68**
Attempted Murder	*0*	*2*	*35*
Conspiracy to Murder	*0*	*0*	*0*
Manslaughter (excl. by driving)	*0*	*0*	*8*
Manslaughter Unlawful Striking Causing Death	*0*	*0*	*25*
Driving Causing Death	*0*	*0*	*0*
Assault	**299**	**244**	**23,615**
Grievous Assault	*19*	*14*	*933*
Serious Assault	*143*	*120*	*11,274*
Serious Assault (Other)	*39*	*43*	*3,224*
Common Assault'	*98*	*67*	*8,184*
Sexual Offences	**95**	**87**	**6,780**
Rape and Attempted Rape	*34*	*26*	*2,281*
Other Sexual Offences	*61*	*61*	*4,499*
Robbery	**22**	**28**	**2,189**
Armed Robbery	*16*	*17*	*1,092*
Unarmed Robbery	*6*	*11*	*1,097*
Other Offences Against the Person	**61**	**62**	**4,558**
Kidnapping & Abduction etc.	*4*	*6*	*315*
Extortion	*1*	*0*	*90*
Stalking	*5*	*6*	*684*
Life Endangering Acts	*51*	*50*	*3,469*
Total Offences Against the Person	**478**	**424**	**37,251**

Source: QPS offence statistics reported offences number.

Note: Bundaberg and Hervey Bay are identified by using the QPS Statistics geographical classification at the division level.

TABLE 5-4: REPORTED OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY IN 2018

	Bundaberg	Hervey Bay	Queensland
Unlawful Entry	**499**	**458**	**38,782**
Unlawful Entry With Intent - Dwelling	*286*	*295*	*23,588*
Unlawful Entry Without Violence - Dwelling	*279*	*283*	*22,879*
Unlawful Entry With Violence - Dwelling	*7*	*12*	*709*
Unlawful Entry With Intent - Shop	*28*	*15*	*2,012*
Unlawful Entry With Intent - Other	*185*	*148*	*13,182*
Arson	**11**	**11**	**1,297**
Other Property Damage	**594**	**472**	**36,781**
Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicle	**136**	**138**	**13,960**
Other Theft (excl. Unlawful Entry)	**1,716**	**1,249**	**126,400**
Stealing from Dwellings	*181*	*148*	*8,681*
Shop Stealing	*483*	*255*	*24,489*
Vehicles (steal from/enter with intent)	*395*	*303*	*31,058*
Other Stealing	*657*	*543*	*62,172*
Fraud	**390**	**363**	**29,145**
Fraud by Computer	*3*	*7*	*626*
Fraud by Cheque	*0*	*1*	*124*
Fraud by Credit Card	*300*	*218*	*15,375*
Identity Fraud	*7*	*16*	*2,114*
Other Fraud	*80*	*121*	*10,906*
Handling Stolen Goods	**62**	**68**	**6,469**
Possess Property Suspected Stolen	*35*	*22*	*2,919*
Receiving Stolen Property	*5*	*4*	*387*
Possess etc. Tainted Property	*22*	*41*	*3,088*
Other Handling Stolen Goods	*0*	*1*	*75*
Total Offences Against Property	**3,408**	**2,759**	**252,834**

Source: QPS offence statistics reported offences number.

Note: Bundaberg and Hervey Bay are identified by using the QPS Statistics geographical classification at the division level.

TABLE 5-5: REPORTED OTHER OFFENCES IN 2018

	Bundaberg	Hervey Bay	Queensland
Drug Offences	**1,088**	**930**	**81,659**
Trafficking Drugs	*4*	*4*	*575*
Possess Drugs	*506*	*418*	*35,349*
Produce Drugs	*32*	*30*	*1,638*
Sell Supply Drugs	*29*	*30*	*7023*
Other Drug Offences	*517*	*448*	*37,074*
Prostitution Offences	**0**	**2**	**85**
Found in Places Used for Purpose of Prostitution Offences	*0*	*0*	*0*
Have Interest in Premises Used for Prostitution Offences	*0*	*0*	*1*
Knowingly Participate in Provision Prostitution Offences	*0*	*1*	*48*
Public Soliciting	*0*	*0*	*0*
Procuring Prostitution	*0*	*0*	*3*
Permit Minor to be at a Place Used for Prostitution Offences	*0*	*0*	*0*
Advertising Prostitution	*0*	*0*	*4*
Other Prostitution Offences	*0*	*1*	*29*
Liquor (excl. Drunkenness)	**33**	**31**	**3,961**
Gaming Racing & Betting Offences	**0**	**0**	**1**
Breach Domestic Violence Protection Order	**469**	**401**	**27,463**
Trespassing and Vagrancy	**114**	**67**	**6,182**
Weapons Act Offences	**174**	**119**	**7,421**
Unlawful Possess Concealable Firearm	*2*	*4*	*148*
Unlawful Possess Firearm - Other	*15*	*6*	*691*
Bomb Possess and/or use of	*3*	*1*	*32*
Possess and/or use other weapons; restricted items	*36*	*32*	*2,280*
Weapons Act Offences - Other	*118*	*76*	*4,270*
Good Order Offences	**752**	**699**	**54,085**
Disobey Move-on Direction	*6*	*8*	*759*
Resist Incite Hinder Obstruct Police	*423*	*420*	*24,430*
Fare Evasion	*14*	*20*	*5,190*
Public Nuisance	*309*	*251*	*23,706*
Stock Related Offences	**0**	**0**	**23**
Traffic and Related Offences	**698**	**467**	**43,152**
Dangerous Operation of a Vehicle	*30*	*15*	*2,198*
Drink Driving	*537*	*368*	*30,668*
Disqualified Driving	*131*	*84*	*10,265*
Interfere with Mechanism of Motor Vehicle	*0*	*0*	*21*
Miscellaneous Offences	**50**	**51**	**3,973**
Total Other Offences	**3,378**	**2767**	**228,005**

Source: QPS offence statistics reported offences number.

Note: Bundaberg and Hervey Bay are identified by using the QPS statistics geographical classification at the division level.

TABLE 5-6: REPORTED OFFENCE RATE AGAINST THE PERSON IN 2018 (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

	Bundaberg	Hervey Bay	Queensland
Homicide (Murder)	**1.65**	**1.66**	**0.82**
Other Homicide	**0.00**	**3.32**	**1.36**
Attempted Murder	*0.00*	*3.32*	*0.70*
Conspiracy to Murder	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Manslaughter (excl. by driving)	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.16*
Manslaughter Unlawful Striking Causing Death	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.50*
Driving Causing Death	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Assault	**492.37**	**405.19**	**471.24**
Grievous Assault	*31.29*	*23.25*	*18.62*
Serious Assault	*235.48*	*199.28*	*224.98*
Serious Assault (Other)	*64.22*	*71.41*	*64.34*
Common Assault	*161.38*	*111.26*	*163.31*
Sexual Offences	**156.44**	**144.48**	**135.30**
Rape and Attempted Rape	*55.99*	*43.18*	*45.52*
Other Sexual Offences	*100.45*	*101.30*	*89.78*
Robbery	**36.23**	**46.50**	**43.68**
Armed Robbery	*26.35*	*28.23*	*21.79*
Unarmed Robbery	*9.88*	*18.27*	*21.89*
Other Offences Against the Person	**100.45**	**102.96**	**90.96**
Kidnapping & Abduction etc.	*6.59*	*9.96*	*6.29*
Extortion	*1.65*	*0.00*	*1.80*
Stalking	*8.23*	*9.96*	*13.65*
Life Endangering Acts	*83.98*	*83.03*	*69.22*
Total Offences Against the Person	**787.13**	**704.11**	**743.35**

Source: QPS offence statistics reported offences rates.

Notes: Bundaberg and Hervey Bay are identified by using the QPS Statistics geographical classification at the division level. Due to rounding, the total percentage may not be exactly the same as the sum of each row.

TABLE 5-7: REPORTED OFFENCE RATE AGAINST PROPERTY IN 2018 (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

	Bundaberg	Hervey Bay	Queensland
Unlawful Entry	**821.71**	**760.57**	**773.90**
Unlawful Entry With Intent - Dwelling	*470.96*	*489.89*	*470.70*
Unlawful Entry Without Violence - Dwelling	*459.43*	*469.96*	*456.56*
Unlawful Entry With Violence - Dwelling	*11.53*	*19.93*	*14.15*
Unlawful Entry With Intent - Shop	*46.11*	*24.91*	*40.15*
Unlawful Entry With Intent - Other	*304.64*	*245.77*	*263.05*
Arson	**18.11**	**18.27**	**25.88**
Other Property Damage	**978.15**	**783.82**	**733.97**
Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicle	**223.95**	**229.17**	**278.58**
Other Theft (excl. Unlawful Entry)	**2,825.76**	**2,074.13**	**2,522.34**
Stealing from Dwellings	*298.06*	*245.77*	*173.23*
Shop Stealing	*795.36*	*423.46*	*488.68*
Vehicles (steal from/enter with intent)	*650.45*	*503.17*	*619.77*
Other Stealing	*1,081.89*	*901.72*	*1,240.66*
Fraud	**642.22**	**602.81**	**581.60**
Fraud by Computer	*4.94*	*11.62*	*12.49*
Fraud by Cheque	*0.00*	*1.66*	*2.47*
Fraud by Credit Card	*494.01*	*362.02*	*306.81*
Identity Fraud	*11.53*	*26.57*	*42.19*
Other Fraud	*131.74*	*200.94*	*217.63*
Handling Stolen Goods	**102.10**	**112.92**	**129.09**
Possess Property Suspected Stolen	*57.63*	*36.53*	*58.25*
Receiving Stolen Property	*8.23*	*6.64*	*7.72*
Possess etc. Tainted Property	*36.23*	*68.09*	*61.62*
Other Handling Stolen Goods	*0.00*	*1.66*	*1.50*
Total Offences Against Property	**5,612.00**	**4,581.69**	**5,045.36**

Source: QPS offence statistics reported offences rates.

Notes: Bundaberg and Hervey Bay are identified by using the QPS Statistics geographical classification at the division level. Due to rounding, the total percentage may not be exactly the same as the sum of each row.

TABLE 5-8: REPORTED OTHER OFFENCE RATE IN 2018 (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

	Bundaberg	Hervey Bay	Queensland
Drug Offences	**1791.62**	**1544.39**	**1629.52**
Trafficking Drugs	*6.59*	*6.64*	*11.47*
Possess Drugs	*833.24*	*694.14*	*705.40*
Produce Drugs	*52.69*	*49.82*	*32.69*
Sell Supply Drugs	*47.75*	*49.82*	*140.15*
Other Drug Offences	*851.35*	*743.96*	*739.82*
Prostitution Offences	**0.00**	**3.32**	**1.70**
Found in Places Used for Purpose of Prostitution Offences	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Have Interest in Premises Used for Prostitution Offences	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.02*
Knowingly Participate in Provision Prostitution Offences	*0.00*	*1.66*	*0.96*
Public Soliciting	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Procuring Prostitution	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.06*
Permit Minor to be at a Place Used for Prostitution Offences	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Advertising Prostitution	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.08*
Other Prostitution Offences	*0.00*	*1.66*	*0.58*
Liquor (excl. Drunkenness)	**54.34**	**51.48**	**79.04**
Gaming Racing & Betting Offences	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.02**
Breach Domestic Violence Protection Order	**772.31**	**665.91**	**548.03**
Trespassing and Vagrancy	**187.73**	**111.26**	**123.36**
Weapons Act Offences	**286.53**	**197.62**	**148.09**
Unlawful Possess Concealable Firearm	*3.29*	*6.64*	*2.95*
Unlawful Possess Firearm - Other	*24.70*	*9.96*	*13.79*
Bomb Possess and/or use of	*4.94*	*1.66*	*0.64*
Possess and/or use other weapons; restricted items	*59.28*	*53.14*	*45.50*
Weapons Act Offences - Other	*194.31*	*126.21*	*85.21*
Good Order Offences	**1238.33**	**1160.78**	**1079.28**
Disobey Move-on Direction	*9.88*	*13.29*	*15.15*
Resist Incite Hinder Obstruct Police	*696.56*	*697.47*	*487.51*
Fare Evasion	*23.05*	*33.21*	*103.57*
Public Nuisance	*508.83*	*416.82*	*473.06*
Stock Related Offences	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.46**
Traffic and Related Offences	**1149.41**	**775.52**	**861.11**
Dangerous Operation of a Vehicle	*49.40*	*24.91*	*43.86*
Drink Driving	*884.29*	*611.11*	*611.99*
Disqualified Driving	*215.72*	*139.49*	*204.84*
Interfere with Mechanism of Motor Vehicle	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.42*
Miscellaneous Offences	**82.34**	**84.69**	**79.28**
Total Other Offences	**5562.60**	**4594.97**	**4549.89**

Source: QPS offence statistics reported offences rates.

Notes: Bundaberg and Hervey Bay are identified by using the QPS Statistics geographical classification at the division level. Due to rounding, the total percentage may not be exactly the same as the sum of each row.

TABLE 5-9: CHILD DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES ON THE PHYSICAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING DOMAIN

		On track		At risk		Vulnerable		Total
		Cases	Per cent	Cases	Per cent	Cases	Per cent	Cases
2012	Bundaberg	745	70.5	172	16.3	140	13.2	1,057
	Hervey Bay	495	72.1	113	16.4	79	11.5	687
	BHB region	1,240	71.1	285	16.3	219	12.6	1,744
	Queensland	42,427	72.9	9,023	15.5	6,759	11.6	58,209
	Australia	211,806	77.3	36,637	13.4	25,479	9.3	273,922
2015	Bundaberg	775	73	143	13.5	144	13.6	1,062
	Hervey Bay	433	66.6	119	18.3	98	15.1	650
	BHB region	1,208	70.6	262	15.3	242	14.1	1,712
	Queensland	45,387	73	9,069	14.6	7,705	12.4	62,161
	Australia	221,855	77.3	37,347	13	27,711	9.7	286,913
2018	Bundaberg	706	66	173	16.2	190	17.8	1,069
	Hervey Bay	317	53.9	114	19.4	157	26.7	588
	BHB region	1,023	61.7	287	17.3	347	20.9	1,657
	Queensland	45,801	74.1	8,462	13.7	7,581	12.3	61,844
	Australia	229,542	78.1	36,105	12.3	28,247	9.6	293894

Source: AEDC (2012, 2015, 2018).

Notes: The BHB region refers to Bundaberg and Hervey Bay added together, which is identified using the ASGS information at the SA3 level. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

TABLE 5-10: CHILD DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES ON THE SOCIAL COMPETENCE DOMAIN

		On track		At risk		Vulnerable		Total
		Cases	Per cent	Cases	Per cent	Cases	Per cent	Cases
2012	Bundaberg	764	72.3	168	15.9	125	11.8	1,057
	Hervey Bay	509	74.1	87	12.7	91	13.2	687
	BHB region	1,273	73	255	14.6	216	12.4	1,744
	Queensland	42,392	72.9	9,077	15.6	6,717	11.5	58,186
	Australia	209,149	76.5	39,018	14.3	25,367	9.3	273,534
2015	Bundaberg	720	67.8	185	17.4	157	14.8	1,062
	Hervey Bay	442	68	125	19.2	83	12.8	650
	BHB region	1,162	67.9	310	18.1	240	14	1,712
	Queensland	44,213	71.2	10,204	16.4	7,719	12.4	62,136
	Australia	215,605	75.2	42,892	15	28,351	9.9	286,848
2018	Bundaberg	726	67.9	175	16.4	168	15.7	1,069
	Hervey Bay	381	64.8	102	17.3	105	17.9	588
	BHB region	1,107	66.8	277	16.7	273	16.5	1,657
	Queensland	44,446	71.9	10,004	16.2	7,388	11.9	61,838
	Australia	222,771	75.8	42,434	14.4	28,673	9.8	293,878

Source: AEDC (2012, 2015, 2018).

Notes: The BHB region refers to Bundaberg and Hervey Bay added together, which is identified using the ABS Main Area Structure information at the SA3 level. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

TABLE 5-11: CHILD DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES ON THE EMOTIONAL MATURITY DOMAIN

		On track		At risk		Vulnerable		Total
		Cases	Per cent	Cases	Per cent	Cases	Per cent	Cases
2012	Bundaberg	752	71.3	158	15	144	13.7	1,054
	Hervey Bay	517	75.4	94	13.7	75	10.9	686
	BHB region	1,269	72.9	252	14.5	219	12.6	1,740
	Queensland	43,459	74.9	9,161	15.8	5,368	9.3	57,988
	Australia	213,059	78.1	38,778	14.2	20,845	7.6	272,682
2015	Bundaberg	760	71.8	169	16	130	12.3	1,059
	Hervey Bay	470	72.4	111	17.1	68	10.5	649
	BHB region	1,230	72	280	16.4	198	11.6	1,708
	Queensland	45,529	73.5	10,164	16.4	6,266	10.1	61,959
	Australia	218,341	76.4	43,594	15.3	23,866	8.4	285,801
2018	Bundaberg	744	69.8	173	16.2	149	14	1,066
	Hervey Bay	408	69.4	99	16.8	81	13.8	588
	BHB region	1,152	69.6	272	16.4	230	13.9	1,654
	Queensland	45,192	73.3	9,988	16.2	6,448	10.5	61,628
	Australia	225,739	77.1	42,390	14.5	24,677	8.4	292,806

Source: AEDC (2012, 2015, 2018).

Notes: The BHB region refers to Bundaberg and Hervey Bay added together, which is identified using the ABS Main Area Structure information at the SA3 level. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

TABLE 5-12: CHILD DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES ON THE LANGUAGE AND COGNITIVE SKILLS (SCHOOL-BASED) DOMAIN

		On track		At risk		Vulnerable		Total
		Cases	Per cent	Cases	Per cent	Cases	Per cent	Cases
2012	Bundaberg	822	77.8	127	12	108	10.2	1,057
	Hervey Bay	518	75.5	90	13.1	78	11.4	686
	BHB region	1,340	76.9	217	12.4	186	10.7	1,743
	Queensland	45,632	78.5	7,186	12.4	5,304	9.1	58,122
	Australia	226,260	82.6	29,072	10.6	18,564	6.8	273,896
2015	Bundaberg	840	79.1	101	9.5	121	11.4	1,062
	Hervey Bay	505	77.7	72	11.1	73	11.2	650
	BHB region	1,345	78.6	173	10.1	194	11.3	1,712
	Queensland	51,100	82.3	6,026	9.7	5,000	8	62,126
	Australia	242,518	84.6	25,597	8.9	18,533	6.5	286,648
2018	Bundaberg	732	68.5	177	16.6	159	14.9	1,068
	Hervey Bay	447	76	80	13.6	61	10.4	588
	BHB region	1,179	71.2	257	15.5	220	13.3	1,656
	Queensland	50,909	82.4	5,925	9.6	4,947	8	61,781
	Australia	247,870	84.4	26,291	9	19,417	6.6	293,578

Source: AEDC (2012, 2015, 2018).

Notes: The BHB region refers to Bundaberg and Hervey Bay added together, which is identified using the ABS Main Area Structure information at the SA3 level. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

TABLE 5-13: CHILD DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES ON THE COMMUNICATION SKILLS AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE DOMAIN

		On track		At risk		Vulnerable		Total
		Cases	Per cent	Cases	Per cent	Cases	Per cent	Cases
2012	Bundaberg	750	71	198	18.7	109	10.3	1,057
	Hervey Bay	477	69.4	132	19.2	78	11.4	687
	BHB region	1,227	70.4	330	18.9	187	10.7	1,744
	Queensland	41,547	71.4	10,417	17.9	6,239	10.7	58,203
	Australia	204,702	74.7	44,633	16.3	24,520	9	273,855
2015	Bundaberg	759	71.5	185	17.4	118	11.1	1,062
	Hervey Bay	463	71.2	94	14.5	93	14.3	650
	BHB region	1,222	71.4	279	16.3	211	12.3	1,712
	Queensland	45,235	72.8	10,395	16.7	6,533	10.5	62,163
	Australia	219,023	76.3	43,415	15.1	24,475	8.5	286,913
2018	Bundaberg	732	68.5	179	16.8	157	14.7	1068
	Hervey Bay	347	59	142	24.1	99	16.8	588
	BHB region	1,079	65.2	321	19.4	256	15.5	1656
	Queensland	45,747	74	9,838	15.9	6,248	10.1	61,833
	Australia	227,163	77.3	42,473	14.5	24,232	8.2	293,868

Source: AEDC (2012, 2015, 2018).

Notes: The BHB region refers to Bundaberg and Hervey Bay added together, which is identified using the ABS Main Area Structure information at the SA3 level. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.

TABLE 5-14: CHILD DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES: VULNERABILITY ON MULTIPLE DOMAINS

		Developmental vulnerability on one or more domains		Total	Developmental vulnerability on two or more domains		Total
		Cases	Per cent	Cases	Cases	Per cent	Cases
2012	Bundaberg	299	28.3	1,055	158	15.0	1,056
	Hervey Bay	193	28.1	687	109	15.9	686
	BHB region	492	28.2	1,742	267	15.3	1,742
	Queensland	15,217	26.2	57,94	8,001	13.8	58,107
	Australia	59,933	22.0	272,282	29,543	10.8	273,275
2015	Bundaberg	304	28.7	1,060	170	16.0	1,062
	Hervey Bay	190	29.2	650	107	16.5	650
	BHB region	494	28.9	1,710	277	16.2	1,712
	Queensland	16,220	26.1	62,027	8,713	14.0	62,103
	Australia	62,960	22.0	286,041	31,754	11.1	286,616
2018	Bundaberg	361	33.8	1,067	225	21.0	1,069
	Hervey Bay	227	38.6	588	134	22.8	588
	BHB region	588	35.5	1,655	359	21.7	1,657
	Queensland	15,954	25.9	61,673	8,576	13.9	61,781
	Australia	63,448	21.7	292,976	32,434	11.0	293,619

Source: AEDC (2012, 2015, 2018).

Notes: The BHB region refers to Bundaberg and Hervey Bay added together, which is identified using the ABS Main Area Structure information at the SA3 level. Due to rounding, the total percentages may not sum up exactly to 100.