



## DROPPING OFF THE EDGE 2021

### KEY FINDINGS:

- Disadvantage is concentrated in a small number of communities within Tasmania. Six areas (6% of the all locations) accounted for 36% of the most disadvantaged ranks across all indicators, an sixfold overrepresentation.
- These communities experience a complex web of disadvantage that make it challenging to improve life opportunities.

- Most of the disadvantaged areas in Tasmania (six of the 10 most disadvantaged areas) are located in Hobart, despite two-thirds of the state's population being located outside this city.
- Low income, family violence, prison admissions and no internet at home were the indicators that most strongly represented disadvantage in Tasmania.

**6 OF THE 10 MOST  
DISADVANTAGED  
AREAS ARE  
IN HOBART.**

### LOCATIONAL DISADVANTAGE IS CONCENTRATED

**A limited number of communities account for a disproportionate number of 'top ranked' (ie most disadvantaged) positions across the various indicators:**

- Two areas (2% of all locations) accounted for close to a quarter (23%) of the most disadvantaged positions, an elevenfold overrepresentation.

- These two locations each ranked in the top 5% of disadvantage against 19 different indicators.
- Six areas, about 6% of locations, accounted for 36% of the most disadvantaged rank positions across all indicators. This is a six-fold overrepresentation.

## DISADVANTAGE OCCURS ON MULTIPLE FRONTS

Disadvantage is difficult to shift when it occurs across multiple areas of life, as these challenges combine to create what can seem to be insurmountable hurdles.

Two areas in Tasmania are dealing with particularly deep or multilayered disadvantage. These two locations have 19 indicators in the top 5% of disadvantage.

A further four areas ranked in the 5% most disadvantaged on at least five indicators.

Different areas ranked highly on different indicators, highlighting the diversity of disadvantage between communities and the need to explicitly consider the individual community context when designing programs to address disadvantage and the impacts of disadvantage.

Place-based approaches that recognise the multi-faceted nature of disadvantage, and the particular types of disadvantage prevalent in any community, will have better prospects of success.

There is immense social and economic cost to the entire community as a result of sustained disadvantage, which perpetuates inequality and constrains life opportunities for significant sections of society.

**THERE IS IMMENSE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COST TO THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY AS A RESULT OF SUSTAINED DISADVANTAGE.**



## ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS CAN PLAY A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN DISADVANTAGE

Environment indicators were included in DOTE 2021 for the first time, namely measures of heat vulnerability, green canopy and air quality (particulate matter). While other states showed frequent coexistence between environmental disadvantage and other indicators of disadvantage, environmental disadvantage was less of an issue in Tasmania.

## INTERGENERATIONAL DISADVANTAGE

The research also examined indicators of intergenerational disadvantage for the first time. These indicators - teenage pregnancies and families that reported neither parent in employment – frequently coexisted with other forms of disadvantage.

**DROPPING OFF THE EDGE INCLUDED ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 2021**



**HEAT VULNERABILITY**



**AIR POLLUTION**



**GREEN CANOPY**

## CASE STUDY LOCATION: MONTROSE-ROSETTA

Montrose-Rosetta, located in the Glenorchy City Council area, has a high proportion of Indigenous residents compared to the national average, as well as an older population. The area was selected as a case study location not because of its level of disadvantage (it is in Quintile 3 of the 2021 Index) but because of improved rankings on a number of indicators. Montrose-Rosetta moved out of the most disadvantaged 20% on 14 different indicators between the 2015 and 2021 reports. Internet accessibility continues to be an issue, with the proportion of houses with no home internet around 1.5 times the national average.

“What we’ve seen over the COVID period is an acceleration of digitisation of basic services and which has left families even further behind. And so I think there’s a new form of exclusion that’s happening for those people.”

“One of the reasons we think that the community is improving is the ... very slow gentrification, which is an impact of housing affordability issues, which are people pushing people further and further, in the Hobart case north.”

## PLACE-BASED APPROACHES

Place-based approaches tailored to address particular types of complex and interrelated disadvantage in place will have a better chance of achieving sustained change. The voices from the

community in the case study illustrate and reinforce the importance of solutions based in local experiences of both community disadvantage and community strengths.



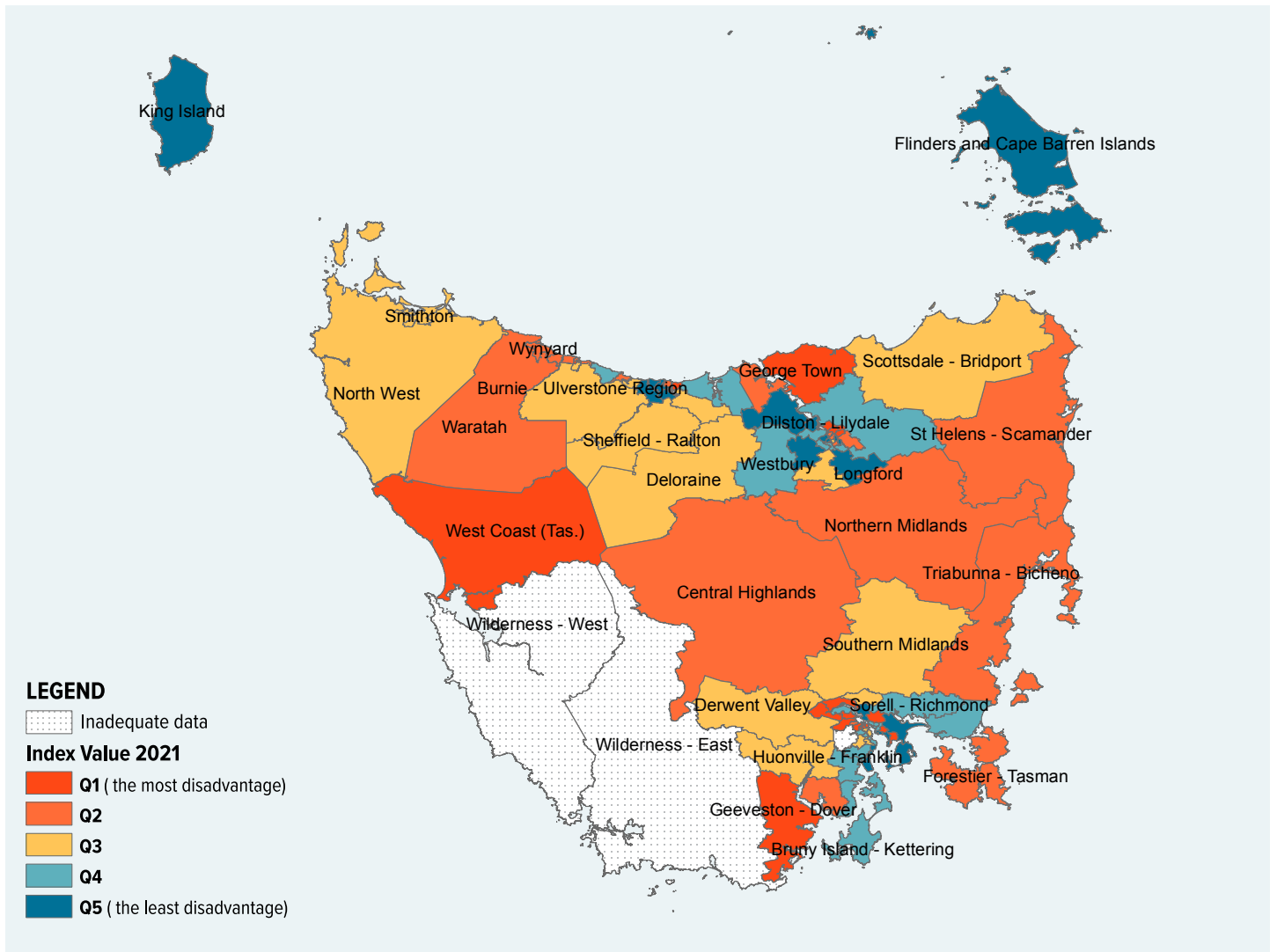
# MOST DISADVANTAGED POSTCODES IN TASMANIA

(Bands illustrate the severity of disadvantage experienced by a location with Band 1 being most severe. Locations listed alphabetically within bands.)

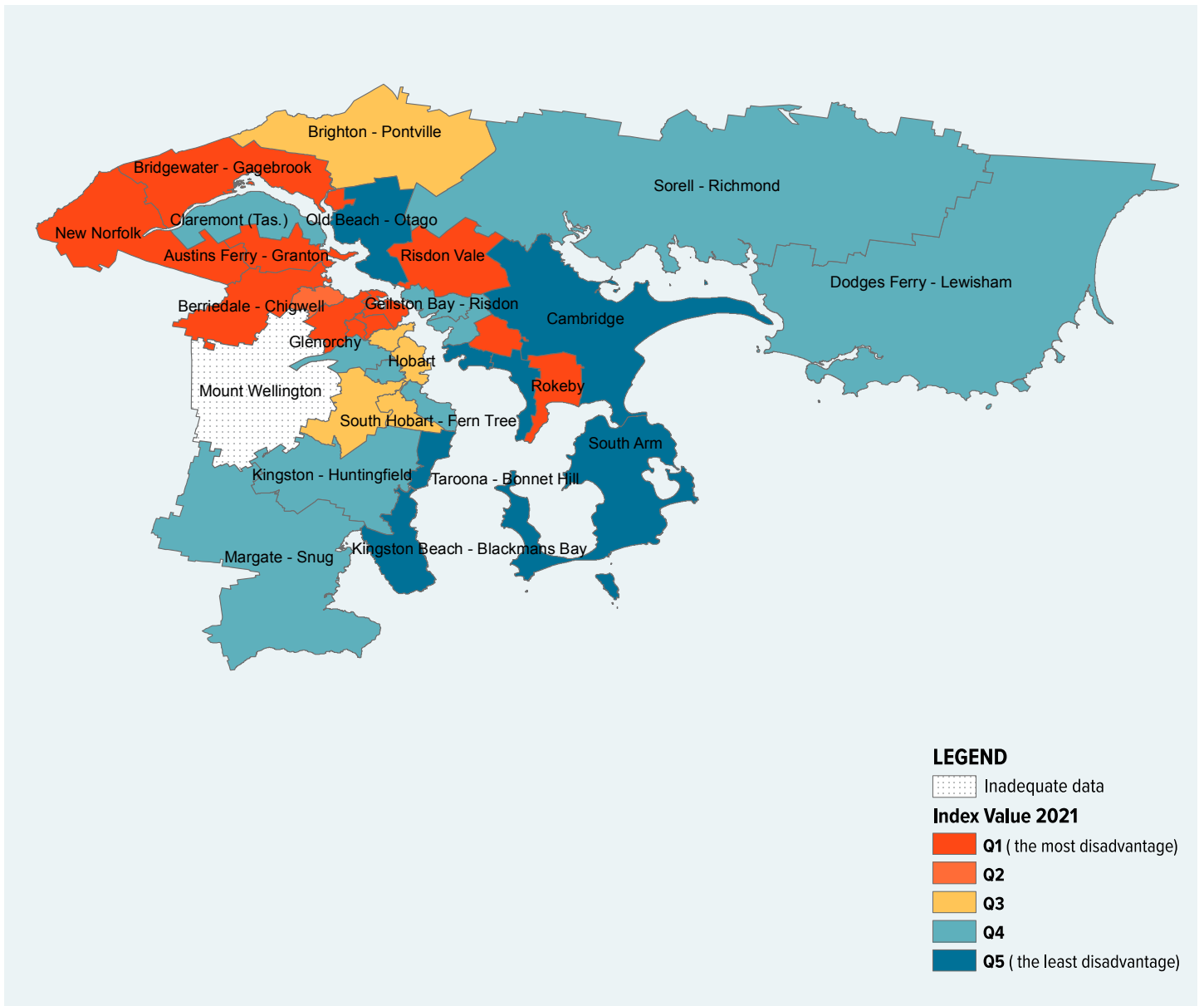
## List of 10 most disadvantaged locations in Tasmania

BAND	SA2 NAME	POPULATION	LOCATION
<b>MOST DISADVANTAGED LOCATIONS</b>			
1	Acton - Upper Burnie	3,379	Rest of Tas.
	Bridgewater - Gagebrook	7,543	Greater Hobart
	East Devonport	4,816	Rest of Tas.
	Glenorchy	11,646	Greater Hobart
	Mornington - Warrane	4,812	Greater Hobart
	New Norfolk	6,949	Greater Hobart
	Newnham - Mayfield	10,038	Rest of Tas.
	Ravenswood	3,560	Rest of Tas.
	Risdon Vale	3,432	Greater Hobart
	Rokeby	6,971	Greater Hobart

## MAP OF INDEX FOR TASMANIA



# MAP OF INDEX FOR HOBART



## DROPPING OFF THE EDGE 2021

examines 99 locations (SA2s or “statistical areas”) in Tasmania across 37 different **indicators of disadvantage**. The indicators, based on statistics collected from a number of government agencies, reflect factors that may limit life opportunities in the broad areas of social wellbeing, health, community safety, economic factors and education. In addition, for the first time, the 2021 report also includes environment indicators and indicators of intergenerational disadvantage.

An index was created that lists areas in bands according to their level of disadvantage. For each area we are able to identify the key drivers of disadvantage.

The report also considers every indicator separately, paying special attention to in Tasmania locations with five or more single indicators where the area ranked in the top 5% of disadvantage. These areas are grappling with disadvantage on **multiple fronts**, and we can identify what those fronts are.

Comparing performance against particular indicators over time, provided insights into where and what type of disadvantage was **persistent**.

**Qualitative analysis** of disadvantaged communities – Montrose-Rosetta in Tasmania – has been incorporated in the latest report to add to the quantitative analysis.

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builds on similar reports released in 2015, 2007, 2004 and 1999.