## Appendix A.1: OECD framework indicators

| Theme | Indicator | Description | Stable or improving? | At or better than OECD average? | Ranking compared to OECD | Data availability\*\* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Economic | Household income | The net adjusted disposable income of households. | Yes (based on data from 2004 to 2020) | Yes  | Ranked 4/32 | Australia (2020) OECD (2020) |
| Economic | Household wealth | The total of private household assets net of financial liabilities. | Yes (based on 2012 to 2018) | Yes  | Ranked 2/29 | Australia (2018) OECD (2017) |
| Economic | Employment rate | The share of the adult population (aged 25 to 64) who report having worked in gainful employment for at least one hour in the past week. | Yes (based on data from 2004 to 2021) | Yes  | Ranked 18/38 | Australia (2021) OECD (2021) |
| Economic | Produced fixed assets | The value of a country’s stock of produced economic assets per capita, measured in purchasing power parity terms. | Yes (based on data 2004 to 2020) | Yes  | Ranked 9/33 | Australia (2020) OECD (2020) |
| Economic | Educational attainment among young adults | The share of people aged 25‑34 with at least an upper secondary education. | Yes (based on data from 2004 to 2020) | Yes  | Ranked 13/37 | Australia (2020) OECD (2020) |
| Economic | Housing affordability | The share of household gross adjusted disposable income that remains available to the household after deducting housing costs. | Yes (based on data from 2004 – 2020) | Yes  | Ranked 11/35 | Australia (2020) OECD (2020) |
| Economic | Gender wage gap | The difference between male and female median wages as share of the male median wage (for full‑time employees). | Yes (based on data from 2004 to 2020) | No  | Ranked 23/38 | Australia (2020) OECD (2020) |
| Economic | Financial net worth of general government | the total value of general government assets minus the total value of its outstanding liabilities, as a percentage of GDP. | No (based on data from 2004‑2021) | Yes  | Ranked 15/37 | Australia (2021) OECD (2021) |
| Economic | Labour underutilisation rate | The unemployed, the marginally attached and the underemployed expressed as a ratio of the labour force. | No (based on data from 2007 to 2021) | No  | Ranked 28/34 | Australia (2021) OECD (2021) |
| Economic | Household debt | The total outstanding debt of households expressed as a share of household net disposable income. | No (based on data from 2004‑2020) | No  | Ranked 30/34 | Australia (2020) OECD (2020) |
| Economic | Overcrowding rate | The share of households living in overcrowded conditions. | No recent data (on OECD basis) | No recent data (on OECD basis) |  | Australia (Nil)OECD (2019) |
| Social | Life expectancy at birth | The number of years a child born today could expect to live | Yes (based on data from 2004 to 2020) | Yes  | Ranked 5/38 | Australia (2020) OECD (2021) |
| Social | Homicides | The number of deaths due to assault per 100,000 people. | Yes (based on data from 2004 to 2020) | Yes | Ranked 22/38 | Australia (2020) OECD (2020) |
| Social | Premature mortality | A measure of preventable deaths occurring at younger ages, usually due to illness or accidents, expressed in years of life lost per 100,000 people. | Yes (based on data from 2004 to 2020) | Yes  | Ranked 11/38 | Australia (2020) OECD (2019) |
| Social | Social interactions (time spent)\* | The average amount of time spent on social interactions. | Yes (based on data from 2006 to 2020-21) | Yes | Ranked 4/24 | Australia (2020-21) OECD (Varied) |
| Social | Having a say in government | The share of the population who indicate that ‘people like me do have a say in what the government does’. | No recent data (on OECD basis) | Yes  | Ranked 16/29 | Australia (2012), OECD (2012) |
| Social | Gender parity in politics | The share of women in the national lower or single houses of Parliament. | Yes (based on data from 2012 to 2022) | No  | Ranked 20/38 | Australia (2021) OECD (2021) |
| Social | Negative affect balance | A subjective assessment of emotions that measures the share of respondents with more negative than positive feelings. | No (based on data from 2006 to 2021) | Yes  | Ranked 17/38 | Australia (2021) OECD (2021) |
| Social | Students with low skills | The share of 15‑year‑old students below Level 2 of the OECD Programme on International Student Assessment (PISA) in reading, maths and science | No (based on data from 2000 to 2018 (reading), 2003 to 2018 (maths), 2006 to 2018 (science)) | Yes  | Ranked maths: 23/37, science: 15/37, reading: 15/37 | Australia (2018) OECD (2018) |
| Social | Student skills in science | The mean score of 15‑year‑old students for PISA in science. | No (based on data from 2006 to 2018) | Yes  | Ranked 12/37 | Australia (2018) OECD (2018) |
| Social | Social support | The share of persons that indicate they have friends or relatives that can assist them when needed. | No (based on data from 2006 to 2021) | Yes  | Ranked 19/38 | Australia (2021) OECD (2021) |
| Social | Voter turnout | The number of votes cast, as a share of the population registered to vote. | No (based on data from 2007 to 2022) | Yes  | Ranked 1/38 | Australia (2022)OECD (Varied) |
| Social | Trust in government | The share of the population that expresses confidence in the national government. | No (based on data from 2006 to 2021) | Yes  | Ranked 16/38 | Australia (2021) OECD (2021) |
| Social | Life satisfaction | The average of the population rating life satisfaction from 0 to 10, where 10 means ‘completely satisfied’. | No (based on data from 2014 to 2020) | Yes  | Ranked 18/33 | Australia (2020) OECD (2018) |
| Social | Long hours in paid work | The share of employees whose usual working hours are 50 hours or more per week. | Yes (based on data from 2004 to 2018) | No  | Ranked 30/36 | Australia (2018) OECD (2020) |
| Social | S80/S20 income share ratio | A measure of inequality that tracks the share of income received by the highest earning quintile relative to the share of the lowest‑earning quintile. | Yes (based on data from 2012 to 2018) | No  | Ranked 24/36 | Australia (2018) OECD (2019) |
| Social | Time off\* | The amount of time not spent working by those in full‑time employment. | Yes (based on data from 2006 to 2020-21) | No | Ranked 19/20 | Australia (2020-21) OECD (Varied) |
| Social | Gender gap in hours worked\* | The difference in time that women work relative to men (both paid and unpaid). | No (based on data from 2006 to 2020-21) | Yes | Ranked 9/24 | Australia (2020-21) OECD (Varied) |
| Social | Gender gap in feeling safe | The percentage difference that women do not feel safe compared to men when walking alone at night where they live. | No (based on data from 2006‑12 to 2013‑18) | No  | Ranked 37/37 | Australia (2013‑18) OECD (2013‑18) |
| Social | Trust in others | The average on a normalised scale of whether people feel they can trust others. | No recent data (on OECD basis) | No recent data (on OECD basis) |  | Australia (Nil)OECD (2013) |
| Social | Gap in life expectancy by education | The gap in life expectancy among people with low (no schooling, primary and lower secondary educational attainment) and high (tertiary) education at age 25. | No recent data (on OECD basis) | No recent data (on OECD basis) |  | Australia (2011) OECD (2011) |
| Environment | Exposure to outdoor air pollution | The share of population exposed to more than 10μg/m3 of PM2.5 – a measure of particulate pollution. | Yes (based on data from 2005 to 2019) | Yes  | Ranked 4/38 | Australia (2019) OECD (2019) |
| Environment | Greenhouse gas emissions | The tonnes of CO2‑equivalent per capita emitted by country. | Yes (based on data from 2004 to 2020) | No  | Ranked 38/38 | Australia (2020) OECD (2020) |
| Environment | Material footprint | The amount of raw material per capita extracted to meet the economy’s final demand. | No (based on data from 2005 to 2019) | No  | Ranked 36/38 | Australia (2019) OECD (2019) |
| Environment | Red List Index of threatened species | A combined indicator of extinction risk for a broad range of flora and fauna. | No (based on data from 2004 to 2021) | No  | Ranked 30/38 | Australia (2021) OECD (2021) |
| Environment | Access to green space | The share of the urban population with access to recreational green space within 10 minutes’ walking distance from their home. | No recent data (on OECD basis) | No recent data (on OECD basis) |  | Australia (Nil) OECD (2012) |

\* There are differences in methodology between the ABS Time Use Surveys conducted in 2006 and 2020-2021 and they are thus not fully comparable.

\*\* The latest years available for Australia and the OECD are presented in brackets. The year for the OECD is the most common latest year for OECD countries.

Note: ‘At or better than OECD average’ is assessed in terms of better outcomes, not necessarily higher levels as the indicators are context specific. For example, Australia is ranked high in the gender gap in hours worked, reflecting a strong performance by having a smaller gap.
Source: Treasury.