



Australian  
Bureau of  
Statistics

# AUSTRALIA IN PROFILE

**Census 86**

Catalogue No 2502.0



**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 30 JUNE 1986**

**CENSUS 86 — AUSTRALIA IN PROFILE**  
**A Summary of Major Findings**

**IAN CASTLES**  
**Australian Statistician**

**AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**CATALOGUE NO. 2502.0**

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n.e.i.	not elsewhere included

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# CONTENTS

<i>Section</i>	<i>page</i>
.. Foreword	v
1 Australia's People	1
2 Cultural Diversity	15
3 Living Arrangements	27
4 Schooling, Further Education and Qualifications	35
5 The Labour Force	43
6 Income	53
7 Housing	59
 <i>Appendixes</i>	
A Other publications in the series	68
B Guide to data sources	69
C Inquiries	70



## FOREWORD

Australia's eleventh national Census of Population and Housing was taken on 30 June 1986. The purpose of this report is to provide a portrait of contemporary Australian society as painted by the census.

The report is divided into seven sections covering the main topics of the 1986 Census: the characteristics of Australia's people; socio-cultural aspects such as ancestry, birthplace, religion, etc; living arrangements; education and qualifications; labour force status; income; and housing. It builds on the earlier publication *Census 86 - Australia in Brief* (Cat. No. 2501.0 released in December 1987) and provides a bridge between that overview and the more detailed reports, listed in Appendix A, which will be published successively. It should not be forgotten that the census is the only comprehensive source of information about small groups and about the population of small areas, and that many of the analyses presented here can be repeated for such areas and groups.

On census night some 15.6 million people were counted, living in some 6 million dwellings. Following the census, a sample survey was conducted in July 1986 to determine the extent of undercounting. This was estimated at 1.8 per cent. The results summarised in this report represent purely the aggregation of the data collected on census night. They have not been adjusted for underenumeration, neither has any adjustment been made to exclude visitors to Australia or to include Australian residents temporarily overseas.

The report was prepared under the management of John Cornish, Assistant Statistician, Population Census and Demography Branch, by a joint team from Social Indicators and Output Planning and Production Sub-sections, consisting of Horst Posselt, Stephen Horn, Jenny Wookey and Richard Grant. It was co-ordinated by Dot Russell and Horst Posselt and edited by Dot Russell. Sandra Horbury, Julie Gunn and Michael Mamontov provided assistance in generating the graphics and checking tables and calculations. Comments provided on drafts by various members of staff are also gratefully acknowledged.

Ian Castles  
**Australian Statistician**

August 1988

# AUSTRALIA'S PEOPLE

## Increasing numbers

Since the first national census in 1911, the number of people counted in Australia on census night has increased three and a half times, from 4.5 million to 15.6 million. This increase was due to two factors; natural increase which is the difference between births and deaths, and net overseas migration. These factors are not directly measurable using census data, but some indication of their impact on population size can be gained by examining the growth rates of the Australian born and the overseas born populations separately.

TABLE 1.1 CENSUS COUNTS AND GROWTH

Year	Census count(a)	Percentage born overseas	Average annual intercensal growth rate (per cent)		Total
			Australian born	Overseas born	
1911	4,455,005	17.2	—	—	—
1921	5,435,734	15.6	2.2	1.0	2.0
1933	6,629,839	13.6	1.9	0.5	1.7
1947	7,579,358	9.8	1.3	-1.4	1.0
1954	8,986,530	14.3	1.7	8.1	2.5
1961	10,508,186	16.9	1.8	4.7	2.3
1966	11,550,462	18.4	1.5	3.7	1.9
1971	12,755,638	20.2	1.5	3.9	1.9
1976	13,548,448	20.1	1.3	1.1	1.2
1981	14,576,330	20.9	1.3	2.0	1.5
1986	15,602,156	21.1	1.2	1.6	1.4

(a) Excludes the Aboriginal population before 1971.

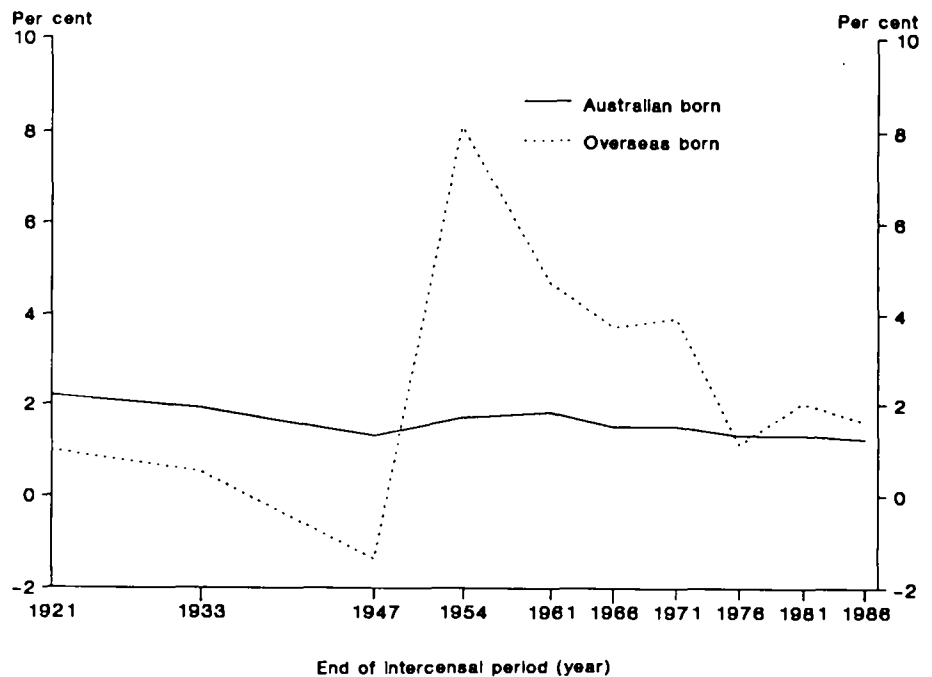
Source: *Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30 June 1961, Statistician's Report, Vol VIII (1911-1961), Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings, Australia, 1981 (Cat. No. 2443.0) (1966-1981), Table CSC008 (1986)*

## Varying growth rates

Growth rates between successive censuses have varied considerably. Between 1933 and 1947, annual population increase averaged slightly less than 1 per cent reflecting both the low level of natural increase and a decline in the overseas born population, the only period when this has occurred. This period of low growth was immediately followed by the period of highest growth. The overseas born population increased by an average of 8 per cent a year between 1947 and 1954, and growth in the Australian born component of the population also increased with the onset of the "baby boom" era in the late 1940s.

Since 1954 growth rates have declined, fluctuating from the lowest levels in the early to mid 1970s back to 1.4 per cent between 1981 and 1986.

FIGURE 1.1 AUSTRALIAN AND OVERSEAS BORN POPULATIONS:  
AVERAGE INTERCENSAL GROWTH RATES, 1911-1986



Source: *Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30 June 1961, Statistician's Report, Vol VIII (1911-1961), Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings, Australia, 1981 (Cat. No. 2443.0) (1966-1981), Table CSC008 (1986)*

### Where people live ... States and Territories

In 1986, most of Australia's people were still to be found in New South Wales (35 per cent) and Victoria (26 per cent) despite the steady decline in their shares of population over the past 25 years. The next most populous State, Queensland, had 17 per cent of the total population, an increase over the 14 per cent share it had held until 1971. South Australia and Western Australia had about 9 per cent of population each, although their growth patterns have been quite different. South Australia's share of population has been declining since 1966 while that of Western Australia has continued to increase steadily. In 1986, Western Australia's population exceeded that of South Australia by 61,000; in all previous census counts, South Australia's population had been the larger. The remaining people were divided between Tasmania (3 per cent), the Australian Capital Territory (2 per cent) and the Northern Territory (1 per cent).

TABLE 1.2 CENSUS COUNT: STATES AND TERRITORIES(a)

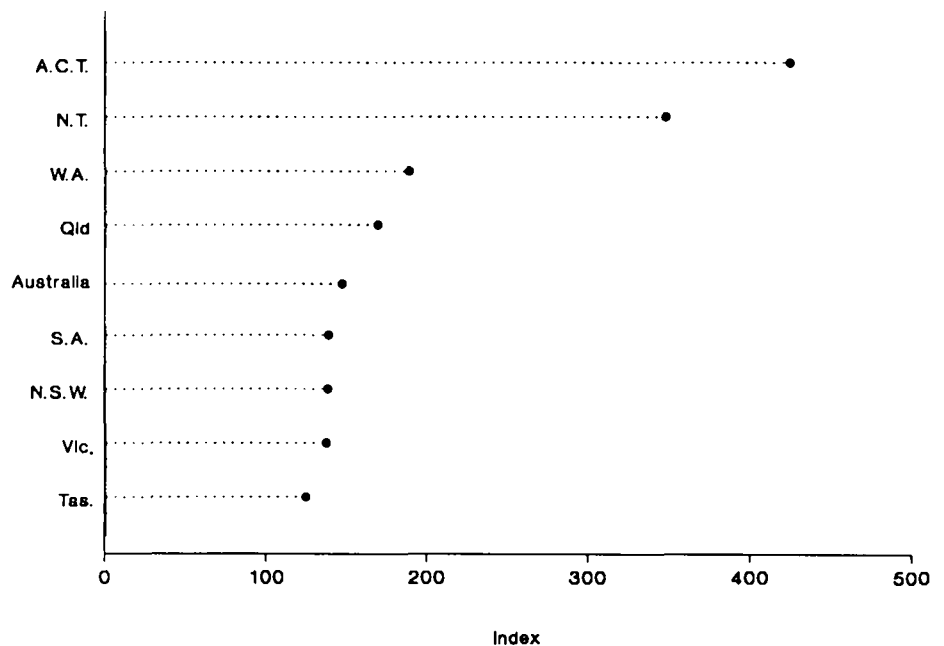
State/ Territory	Year				1986 share of Australian population
	1954	1966	1976	1986	
	— '000 —				per cent
N.S.W.	3,423.5	4,233.8	4,777.1	5,401.9	34.6
Vic.	2,452.3	3,219.5	3,647.0	4,019.5	25.8
Qld	1,318.3	1,663.7	2,037.2	2,587.3	16.6
S.A.	797.1	1,091.9	1,244.8	1,345.9	8.6
W.A.	639.8	836.7	1,144.9	1,406.9	9.0
Tas.	308.8	371.4	402.9	436.4	2.8
N.T.	16.5	37.4	97.1	154.8	1.0
A.C.T.	30.3	96.0	197.6	249.4	1.6

(a) Excludes the Aboriginal population before 1971.

Source: *Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1966, Vol II, Part 1 (1954-1966), Population and Dwellings: Summary Tables, Table 1 (Cat. Nos 2409.0-2417.0) (1976), Table CSD001 (1986)*

Comparatively, the Australian Capital Territory has been growing fastest of all States and Territories over the period 1961 to 1986, increasing its population more than four times. The slowest growing State was Tasmania. New South Wales and Victoria grew at about the same rate, a little over one third.

FIGURE 1.2 GROWTH INDEX, 1961-1986: STATES AND TERRITORIES  
(1961 = 100)



Source: *Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986, Vol II, Part 1 (1961), Table CSD001 (1986)*

### ... major towns and growth centres

Australia's people are highly urbanised and also concentrated in a small number of large cities, situated mainly along the eastern and southern seaboard. There are relatively few medium sized centres and these tend to be outgrowths or adjuncts of metropolitan coastal development. There is also a scattering of moderately sized country towns servicing rural areas which have generally experienced declining or stagnating growth over the last 30 years. However, there are indications, first apparent at the 1981 Census, and further supported by the 1986 Census, that this picture is changing. About 63 per cent of people lived in the 12 urban centres which had populations greater than 100,000 in 1986. This is a decline in share of 2 percentage points since 1976. In the ten year period, annual growth in these centres has averaged 1.0 per cent with strong contributions to growth from Perth and Brisbane in line with the pattern of State growth, and from the regional centres of Gold Coast/Tweed Heads and Central Coast. In the 12 next largest towns, there was a marginal increase in population share and an annual average growth rate of 1.8 per cent.

The share of population outside the largest centres increased by 2.2 percentage points from 1976, and grew at an average annual rate of 2.1 per cent, indicating a shift in focus of population growth from large urban centres to smaller regional towns and rural areas.



**TABLE 1.3 CENSUS COUNTS AND GROWTH: MAJOR URBAN CENTRES(a) AND SELECTED REGIONAL GROWTH CENTRES**

	Population ('000)		Per cent of Australian population 1986	1976-1986	
	1976	1986		Change in percentage share	Average annual growth (per cent)
<i>Major urban centres</i>					
Sydney	2,765.0	2,989.1	19.2	-1.3	0.8
Melbourne	2,479.2	2,645.5	17.0	-1.3	0.7
Brisbane	893.0	1,037.8	6.7	+0.1	1.5
Adelaide	857.2	917.0	5.9	-0.4	0.7
Perth	731.3	895.7	5.7	+0.3	2.0
Newcastle	251.1	255.8	1.6	-0.2	0.2
Canberra	194.5	247.2	1.6	+0.1	2.4
Wollongong	197.1	206.8	1.3	-0.1	0.5
Gold Coast/ Tweed Heads	105.8	185.6	1.2	+0.4	5.8
Central Coast (b)	101.8	162.7	1.0	+0.3	4.8
Hobart	131.5	127.1	0.8	-0.2	-0.3
Geelong	122.1	125.8	0.8	-0.1	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,829.7</b>	<b>9,796.1</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<i>Regional growth centres</i>					
Townsville/ Thuringowa	80.7	96.2	..	..	1.8
Darwin	41.4	72.9	..	..	5.8
Toowoomba	64.0	71.4	..	..	1.1
Launceston	63.4	66.3	..	..	0.4
Ballarat	60.7	63.8	..	..	0.5
Albury- Wodonga	45.6	58.1	..	..	2.5
Cairns	39.3	54.9	..	..	3.4
Rockhampton	50.1	54.4	..	..	0.8
Bendigo	50.2	53.9	..	..	0.7
Maitland	36.0	43.2	..	..	1.8
Mackay	31.5	38.6	..	..	2.0
Wagga Wagga	33.0	37.6	..	..	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>595.9</b>	<b>711.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Rest of Australia	4,122.9	5,094.8	32.7	+2.2	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,548.4</b>	<b>15,602.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.4</b>

(a) Centres with a population of 100,000 or more. (b) The Central Coast agglomeration was formed in 1986 from the four centres of Brisbane Waters, The Entrance/Terrigal, Budgewoi Lake and Wyong.

Source: *Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas and Urban Centres, Table 4 (Cat. No. 2401.0-2408.0) (1976), CDMF (1986)*

### ... communities

The number of urban communities (population clusters of 1,000 or more people and population clusters of 200 to 999 people which have urban characteristics) identified by the census increased by 171 to 1,502 between 1976 and 1986. At both censuses, over 88 per cent of the people counted lived in towns, but the distribution of population by size of community changed. The decline in population share living in major urban centres (with populations of more than 100,000) was offset by a rise in population share living in medium sized towns, particularly with populations in the range 10,000 to 25,000.

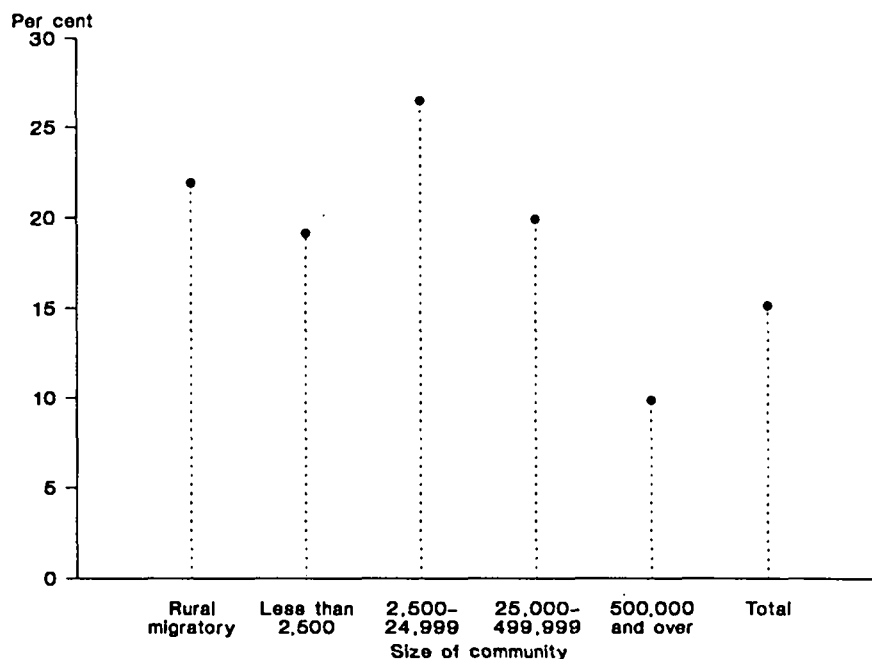
**TABLE 1.4 CENSUS COUNTS: COMMUNITIES BY SIZE, NUMBER AND AGGREGATE POPULATION**

Size	Number of centres		Population ('000)		Per cent of Australian population	
	1976	1986	1976	1986	1976	1986
Up to 1,000	824	871	400.7	426.6	3.0	2.7
1,000-2,499	238	323	383.1	507.0	2.8	3.2
2,500-9,999	188	210	917.7	1,026.8	6.8	6.6
10,000-24,999	50	67	771.3	1,109.1	5.7	7.1
25,000-49,999	13	11	410.2	363.2	3.0	2.3
50,000-99,999	8	8	515.9	533.8	3.8	3.4
100,000-249,999	4	6	645.2	1,032.9	4.8	6.6
250,000-499,999	1	1	251.1	255.8	1.9	1.6
500,000-999,999	3	2	2,481.5	1,812.7	18.3	11.6
1,000,000 & over	2	3	5,244.3	6,672.4	38.7	42.8
Rural balance			1,511.9	1,843.5	11.2	11.8
Migratory			15.6	18.3	0.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>13,548.4</b>	<b>15,602.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: *Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas and Urban Centres, Table 4 (Cat. Nos 2401.0-2408.0) (1976), CDMF (1986)*

The number of people living in towns of 2,500 to 25,000 rose by 26 per cent in the period, compared to a 10 per cent increase in the number of people living in large towns (500,000 or more inhabitants), and an overall population increase of 15 per cent.

**FIGURE 1.3 GROWTH IN COMMUNITY POPULATIONS, 1976-1986: SIZE OF COMMUNITY**



Source: *Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas and Urban Centres, Table 4 (Cat. Nos 2401.0-2408.0) (1976), CDMF (1986)*

### Age and sex composition

In 1986 there were slightly more women than men in Australia, but the difference was not evenly spread over age groups. There were more boys than girls under 15 years of age and more men than women aged less than 55 years. In older age groups, women predominated and the difference increased with age. Among people aged 85 years or more,

73 per cent were women, and of the 824 people aged 100 years or more, 662 were women.

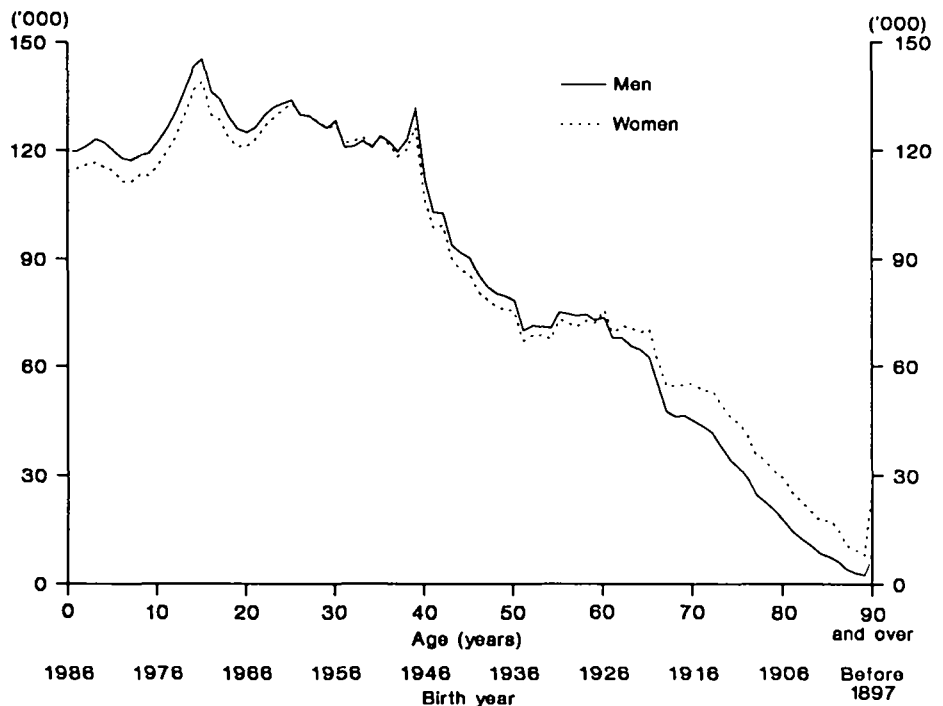
TABLE 1.5 POPULATION: AGE BY SEX

Age group (years)	Men	Women	Total
0-4	608,323	579,723	1,188,046
5-14	1,255,698	1,193,101	2,448,799
15-24	1,321,714	1,277,215	2,598,929
25-34	1,264,796	1,266,737	2,531,533
35-44	1,126,456	1,094,687	2,221,143
45-54	783,492	748,145	1,531,637
55-64	714,507	720,842	1,435,349
65-74	463,802	557,173	1,020,975
75-84	195,332	303,671	499,003
85 & over	34,193	92,549	126,742
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,768,313</b>	<b>7,833,843</b>	<b>15,602,156</b>

Source: Table CSD007

The age pattern reflected past fluctuations in fertility. The effect of low birth rates in the depression years of the 1930s showed in there being fewer people aged 45 to 54 years than expected (less than 10 per cent of the population), while the high birth rates in the "baby boom" era (the late 1940s and throughout the 1950s) resulted in there being more people than expected in the 25 to 39 years age group.

FIGURE 1.4 POPULATION: AGE BY SEX



Source: Table CSD007

### An ageing population

The age structure of the population has been changing. People are living longer and women are having fewer babies. The number of children (aged 0 to 14 years) has declined since 1976, from 3.7 million to 3.6 million, the first time that this has occurred. Among older people however, there have been marked increases with the number of people aged 65 to 84 years rising from 1.1 million to 1.5 million, and the number aged 85 years or more rising from 82,000 to 127,000 in the same period. Relating these changes to changes in the size of the population aged 15 to 64 years gives an indicator of the extent of the structural shift in age.

The youth ratio has decreased since 1976 while the elderly and aged ratios have increased.

**TABLE 1.6 SUMMARY MEASURES OF POPULATION: AGE AND SEX**

	Census year			
	1911	1954	1976	1986
<i>Dependency ratio (per cent of population aged 15-64 years)</i>				
Youth (0-14 years)	49.4	45.2	42.7	35.2
Elderly (65 years & over)	6.7	13.1	14.0	16.0
Aged (85 years & over)	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.2
Median age (years)	24.0	30.2	28.3	31.0
<i>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</i>				
<i>Age group (years)</i>				
0-14	102.7	104.5	105.0	105.1
15-64	110.5	104.5	102.5	102.0
65 & over	111.2	81.6	72.2	72.7
85 & over	96.2	64.3	41.7	37.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.2</b>

Source: *Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30 June 1961, Statistician's Report, Vol VIII (1911-1954), Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings, Table 7 (Cat. No. 2443.0) (1976), Table CSD007 (1986)*

There has been an increase in the median age of the population since 1976, from 28.3 years to 31.0 years in 1986. In the period 1954 to 1976 however, when both overseas migration and the birth rate were particularly high, the median age of the population decreased.

**Marital status**  
... more people divorced or never married

Despite a decline in the proportion of married people since 1976, in 1986 there were nearly 7 million people (58 per cent of people aged 15 years and over) who were married. The number of divorced people had more than doubled since 1976 and there continued to be more divorced women than divorced men. There were considerably fewer widowed men than women reflecting the high proportion of women in the older age groups, and proportionally more men than women who had never been married.

**TABLE 1.7 PEOPLE AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: MARITAL STATUS AND WHETHER MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE**

Marital status	1976		1986		Ever married: married more than once per cent
	('000)	per cent	('000)	per cent	
<i>Men</i>					
Married	3,127.5	64.0	3,454.8	58.5	9.8
Separated	111.0	2.3	141.9	2.4	14.3
Divorced	96.4	2.0	248.4	4.2	11.6
Widowed	127.5	2.6	141.2	2.4	9.5
<i>Total ever married</i>	<i>3,462.4</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>3,986.3</i>	<i>67.5</i>	<i>10.0</i>
Never married	1,442.1	29.1	1,918.0	32.5	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,884.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,904.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<i>Women</i>					
Married	3,111.8	62.6	3,460.8	57.1	9.4
Separated	136.8	2.8	167.9	2.8	15.8
Divorced	124.1	2.5	311.3	5.1	11.8
Widowed	552.5	11.1	640.3	10.6	10.5
<i>Total ever married</i>	<i>3,925.2</i>	<i>78.9</i>	<i>4,580.3</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>9.9</i>
Never married	1,048.5	21.1	1,480.7	24.4	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,973.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,061.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>

Source: *Population and Dwellings: Summary Tables, Table 5 (Cat. No. 2417.0) (1976), Table VF0001 (1986)*

... people who have remarried

About 10 per cent of people who had ever been married had been married more than once. Among people who were divorced the

proportion was about 12 per cent and among separated people it was even higher, 14 per cent of men and 16 per cent of women.

### ... marital status and age

Within each age group the pattern of marital status varied. Among people aged 15 to 24 years, the majority had never been married, while the majority of people aged over 24 years were married. The highest proportions of divorced people were found among men aged 45 to 54 years (7 per cent) and women aged 35 to 44 years (9 per cent), while widowed people were concentrated in the older age groups. Of people aged 60 years or more, 11 per cent of men and 41 per cent of women were widowed.

**TABLE 1.8 MARITAL STATUS BY AGE**  
(per cent)

Age	Never married	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Total
<i>Men</i>						
15-19	99.4	0.4	—	—	—	100.0
20-24	83.4	15.3	0.8	0.3	—	100.0
25-29	44.7	50.1	2.8	2.4	0.1	100.0
30-34	21.6	69.5	3.5	5.2	0.2	100.0
35-44	10.6	78.5	3.6	7.0	0.4	100.0
45-54	7.7	81.0	3.1	7.0	1.1	100.0
55-59	8.1	80.4	2.7	6.2	2.6	100.0
60 & over	7.2	75.4	2.1	4.0	11.2	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>58.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Women</i>						
15-19	97.6	2.2	0.1	—	—	100.0
20-24	63.9	32.9	2.2	0.9	0.1	100.0
25-29	27.3	64.2	4.0	4.2	0.3	100.0
30-34	12.4	75.5	4.3	7.2	0.6	100.0
35-44	6.0	79.4	4.2	9.0	1.5	100.0
45-54	4.2	79.1	3.3	8.3	5.1	100.0
55-59	4.2	74.3	2.7	6.7	12.1	100.0
60 & over	6.2	47.7	1.6	3.7	40.8	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>57.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Table CSD008

### People who moved

Of people who were counted on census night 1986, 2.7 million had had a different address one year earlier and 6.1 million had had a different address five years earlier. Those aged between 15 and 34 years in 1986 were the most likely to have moved in either period while those aged 65 years and over were the most stable. Men were marginally more likely to have moved than women, and people born overseas were considerably more mobile than those born in Australia. Over one third of separated people and almost one quarter of the divorced had moved in the year preceding the census. In comparison, only 14 per cent of married people had moved.

**TABLE 1.9 ADDRESS OF USUAL RESIDENCE ON 30 JUNE 1981, 1985 AND 1986 BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Demographic characteristics	Address 30 June 1985		Address 30 June 1981		Total(a)
	Different from 30 June 1986	Same as 30 June 1986	Different from 30 June 1986	Same as 30 June 1986	
	— per cent —				('000)
<i>Age</i>					
0-14	17.2	82.8	44.5	55.5	3,636.8
15-24	28.1	71.9	51.3	48.7	2,598.9
25-34	26.9	73.1	67.3	32.7	2,531.5
35-44	14.8	85.2	43.2	56.8	2,221.1
45-54	9.8	90.2	29.2	70.8	1,531.6
55-64	7.7	92.3	24.3	75.7	1,435.4
65 & over	6.9	93.1	22.1	77.9	1,646.7
<i>Sex (b)</i>					
Men	16.8	83.2	41.2	58.8	7,739.0
Women	6.3	83.7	40.9	59.1	7,803.5
<i>Marital status</i>					
Never married	21.2	78.8	46.4	53.6	7,035.6
Married	13.5	86.5	40.4	59.6	6,915.6
Separated (but not divorced)	37.2	62.8	65.6	34.4	309.8
Divorced	23.6	76.4	57.1	42.9	559.8
Widowed	9.2	90.8	27.3	72.7	781.5
<i>Birthplace(c)</i>					
Australia	16.9	83.1	41.6	58.4	12,110.5
Overseas	20.1	79.9	49.2	50.8	3,247.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>15,602.2</b>

(a) Includes not stated and not applicable. (b) Excludes overseas visitors counted in Australia on census night. (c) Excludes birthplace not stated.

Source: Tables CSC003, CX0008 and USG005

### Where did they move to?

Of the 18 per cent of people who moved between 1985 and 1986, the great majority (88 per cent) stayed in the same State. Between 1981 and 1986, 43 per cent of people moved, of whom 87 per cent stayed in the same State.

While only a small proportion of movers crossed State or Territory borders, interstate migration has been a major component of the higher than average population growth experienced by some States and Territories during the 1980s. Between 1981 and 1986, Queensland (87,000), Western Australia (16,000), the Australian Capital Territory (5,000) and the Northern Territory (3,000) experienced net interstate gains, while New South Wales (61,000), Victoria (39,000), South Australia (9,000) and Tasmania (2,000) had net losses of about 1 per cent of their respective 1981 populations.

**TABLE 1.10 GROSS INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS, 1981-1986(a)**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

State/Territory of usual residence, 30 June 1981	State/Territory of usual residence, 30 June 1986								Total(b)
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	
N.S.W.	4,490.2	46.5	102.4	16.8	21.7	6.5	6.3	26.8	4,717.3
Vic.	52.8	3,394.3	51.3	16.1	17.8	7.3	4.7	7.7	3,551.9
Qld	51.8	26.2	2,004.2	7.9	10.8	4.0	6.7	5.9	2,117.6
S.A.	15.3	17.1	13.5	1,135.2	7.9	2.2	7.3	2.5	1,200.9
W.A.	13.4	12.7	10.8	6.1	1,114.6	2.1	4.5	2.2	1,166.4
Tas.	5.2	7.5	6.4	2.2	2.7	366.6	0.7	1.0	392.3
N.T.	4.6	3.5	8.1	5.9	4.1	0.6	81.4	0.9	109.2
A.C.T.	22.6	5.2	8.3	2.1	2.4	0.8	0.8	164.9	207.2
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>4,655.8</b>	<b>3,513.0</b>	<b>2,204.9</b>	<b>1,192.4</b>	<b>1,182.0</b>	<b>390.1</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>211.8</b>	<b>13,462.6</b>

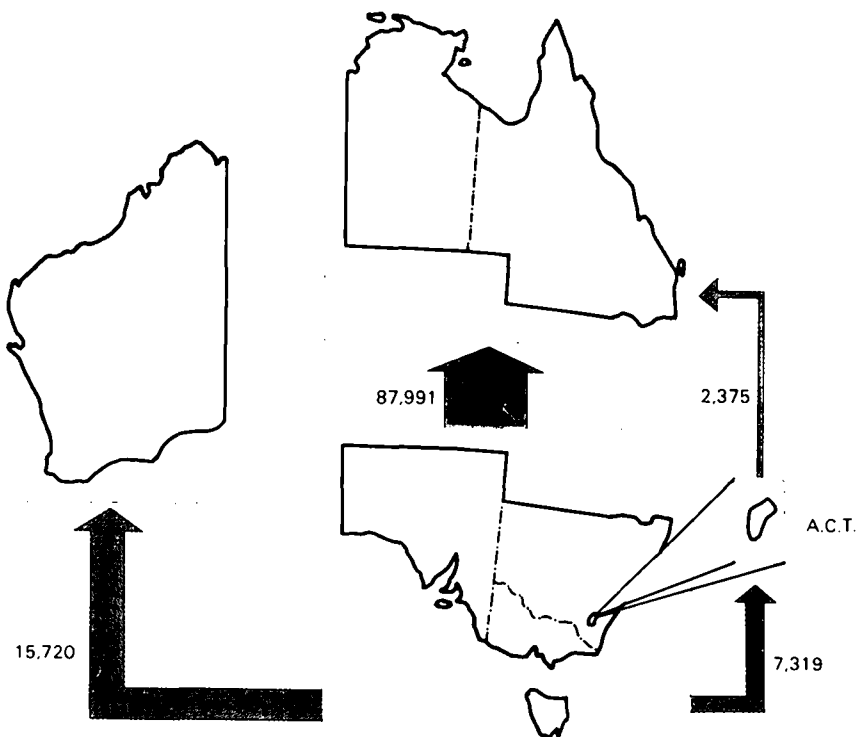
(a) People who were usual residents of Australia in both 1981 and 1986, and who were counted in Australia on census night, excluding not stated responses. (b) Of people who stated State/Territory of usual residence in 1981. (c) Of people who stated State/Territory of usual residence in 1986.

Source: Table USG005

... sunbelt Australia and the national capital

In general, net migration between 1981 and 1986 was from the south-eastern corner of the continent towards the northern and western regions, but there was also net movement to the Australian Capital Territory. This general pattern was largely a continuation of that which prevailed during the previous intercensal period, although there was a reversal of the net flows from South Australia and Tasmania to New South Wales, and large percentage increases in net flows from New South Wales to the Australian Capital Territory, Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

**FIGURE 1.5 MAJOR NET INTERNAL MIGRATION FLOWS, 1981-1986(a)**



(a) Of people who were usual residents of Australia in 1981 and 1986 and who were counted in Australia on census night, excluding not stated responses.

Source: Table USG005

## Recent trends in movement

The net flow into Queensland in 1985-86 was lower than the average annual net flow to Queensland over the whole intercensal period, 1981 to 1986. Western Australia however, showed a much higher proportional net gain during 1985-86 than during the whole period. The Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania, New South Wales and South Australia were also more popular during the last year of the intercensal period, while Victoria was less popular. A turnaround occurred in the Northern Territory which had a net loss in 1985-86 compared to a net gain between 1981 and 1986.

TABLE 1.11 GROSS INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS 1985-1986(a)  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

State/Territory of usual residence, 30 June 1985	State/Territory of usual residence, 30 June 1986								
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Total(b)
N.S.W.	5,075.8	18.8	34.2	5.9	8.7	2.4	2.7	10.8	5,159.2
Vic.	21.2	3,816.9	17.9	6.3	8.1	2.9	2.1	2.8	3,878.3
Qld	25.2	11.9	2,367.6	3.6	5.1	1.9	3.6	2.8	2,421.6
S.A.	5.5	6.0	4.7	1,280.0	3.4	0.9	3.0	0.9	1,304.3
W.A.	5.6	5.2	3.9	2.4	1,302.1	0.8	2.0	0.9	1,323.0
Tas.	2.0	2.7	2.1	0.9	1.1	415.1	0.3	0.4	424.6
N.T.	2.5	2.1	3.8	3.0	2.6	0.3	116.2	0.5	130.8
A.C.T.	9.3	2.3	3.0	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.4	219.2	236.5
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>5,147.0</b>	<b>3,865.8</b>	<b>2,437.3</b>	<b>1,302.8</b>	<b>1,332.2</b>	<b>424.5</b>	<b>130.2</b>	<b>238.3</b>	<b>14,878.3</b>

(a) People who were usual residents of Australia in both 1985 and 1986, and who were counted in Australia on census night, excluding not stated responses. (b) Of people who stated State/Territory of usual residence in 1985. (c) Of people who stated State/Territory of usual residence in 1986.

Source: Table USG005

## Transience in the Territories

Between 1981 and 1986 the amounts of movement to and from the two Territories were proportionally much greater than for the States. Of those residing in the Australian Capital Territory in 1981, 20 per cent had left by 1986, but were more than replaced by a gain of 23 per cent. Of Northern Territory residents in 1981, 25 per cent had left by 1986 but were also more than replaced by a gain of 29 per cent. The transience of the Territorian populations contrasts with the relative stability of the States. The total volume of movement was proportionally lowest for Victoria where only 4 per cent of the 1981 population had left the State by 1986.

TABLE 1.12 INTERSTATE GROSS MIGRATION VOLUMES: PER CENT OF  
STATE/TERRITORY POPULATIONS

State/Territory of usual residence	Movement between 1985-86(a)			Movement between 1981-86(b)		
	Gain	Loss	Total volume	Gain	Loss	Total volume
N.S.W.	1.4	1.6	3.0	3.5	4.8	8.3
Vic.	1.3	1.6	2.8	3.3	4.4	7.8
Qld	2.9	2.2	5.1	9.5	5.4	14.8
S.A.	1.7	1.9	3.6	4.8	5.5	10.2
W.A.	2.3	1.6	3.9	5.8	4.4	10.2
Tas.	2.2	2.2	4.4	6.0	6.5	12.5
N.T.	10.8	11.2	22.0	28.5	25.4	53.9
A.C.T.	8.1	7.3	15.4	22.7	20.4	43.1

(a) Expressed as a proportion of people usually resident in that State/Territory on 30 June 1985 who were also usual residents of an Australian State or Territory on 30 June 1986, and who were counted on census night. (b) Expressed as a proportion of people usually resident in that State/Territory on 30 June 1981 who were also usual residents of an Australian State or Territory on 30 June 1986, and who were counted on census night.

Source: Table USG005

Census data on movers is also available for small areas. It is therefore possible to examine movement between defined geographic areas such



as within suburbs or localities or between suburbs or regions, as well as interstate.

### The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population

Although Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders have been counted in each census since 1911, it was not until the 1971 Census (the first census to be conducted after the repeal, in 1967, of Section 127 of the Constitution which required Aboriginal natives to be excluded from the population counts) that they were officially included in the Australian population. At the 1971 Census, nearly 116,000 people identified themselves as Aboriginals or Torres Strait Islanders. In 1981, nearly 160,000 people so identified and, at the 1986 Census, the figure was over 227,000.

#### ... better counting procedures

The apparent large increase in numbers, particularly between 1981 and 1986 was not due solely to natural increase. Apart from general improvements in census procedures and a possible greater inclination to identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin, a number of specific actions were undertaken in the 1986 Census in order to obtain as accurate a count as possible of this group. These actions included an awareness campaign on the importance of the census specifically directed towards Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and the implementation of special field enumeration procedures in Aboriginal communities.

#### ... a young population

Over half of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were aged less than 20 years, compared to less than one third of all Australian people. The proportions were fairly similar in the 20 to 39 years age group but, in older age groups, there were very small proportions of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders. Four per cent were aged 60 years and over compared to 15 per cent of all Australians.

**TABLE 1.13 ABORIGINALS AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS: AGE STRUCTURE (per cent)**

<i>Age</i>	<i>Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>
0-19	52.5	31.8
20-39	31.3	32.4
40-59	12.0	20.9
60 & over	4.2	15.0

Source: Tables CSD004 and CSD007

#### ... where they live

While the total number of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders accounted for less than 2 per cent of Australia's people, their representation varied from State to State. The greatest numbers were in New South Wales (59,000) and Queensland (61,000), but it was only in the Northern Territory that they accounted for a significant proportion, over 22 per cent, of the total population.

**TABLE 1.14 ABORIGINALS AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS: STATE DISTRIBUTION**

<i>State</i>	<i>Aboriginals</i>	<i>Torres Strait Islanders</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per cent of State population</i>
N.S.W.	55,672	3,339	59,011	1.1
Vic.	10,740	1,871	12,611	0.3
Qld	48,098	13,170	61,268	2.4
S.A.	13,298	993	14,291	1.1
W.A.	37,110	679	37,789	2.7
Tas.	5,829	887	6,716	1.5
N.T.	34,197	542	34,739	22.4
A.C.T.	1,160	60	1,220	0.5
<b>Australia</b>	<b>206,104</b>	<b>21,541</b>	<b>227,645</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Source: Table CSD003

Less than 25 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people lived in towns or cities of more than 100,000 people, whereas nearly 63 per cent of all Australians lived in such cities. About 33 per cent lived in rural areas, compared to less than 15 per cent of all Australians.

**TABLE 1.15 ABORIGINALS AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS: URBAN/RURAL DISTRIBUTION**

	<i>Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders</i>		<i>Total population</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>per cent</i>
Major urban (Cities with more than 100,000 people)	55,537	24.4	9,817,933	62.9
Other urban (Towns and cities with 1,000 to 99,999 people)	95,879	42.1	3,499,012	22.4
Rural	76,229	33.5	2,285,211	14.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>227,645</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,602,156</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Table CA0029



## CULTURAL DIVERSITY

### Ancestry - new Information

In addition to the measures of cultural diversity such as birthplace, parents' birthplaces, language spoken at home, religious affiliation and Aboriginality, the 1986 Census sought further information through a new question relating to ancestry. Over 90 per cent of people answered the question and of these, 87 per cent indicated a single ancestry only. Where multiple ancestries were given only the first two were recorded.

Interpretation of the ancestry data should be treated with caution. Since the question relied on self-perception, some people may have indicated the origins of several previous generations, while others may have considered only their own origin or birthplace.

### ... Anglo-celtic ancestries predominate

Half of the people who answered the ancestry question indicated that they were of purely Anglo-celtic descent (including mixed Anglo-celtic ancestries such as English-Irish, etc) and within this group, English only ancestry accounted for 76 per cent. One fifth of people claimed Australian only ancestry. Other single ancestries stated by at least 1 per cent of people were Italian, Greek, German, Chinese and Dutch.

TABLE 2.1 ANCESTRY

Ancestry	Total	
	('000)	per cent
Australian	2,905.8	20.0
English	5,561.6	38.3
Irish	377.6	2.6
Scottish	339.8	2.3
Other Anglo-celtic(a)	1,010.0	6.9
Aboriginal/ Torres Strait Islander(b)	197.4	1.4
Australian-Anglo-celtic(c)	306.6	2.1
Australian-Other(d)	183.6	1.3
Anglo-celtic(c)-Other(d)	591.3	4.1
Italian	507.2	3.5
Greek	293.0	2.0
German	233.3	1.6
Chinese	172.3	1.2
Dutch	149.7	1.0
Other(d) single ancestries	1,488.3	10.2
Other(d) mixed ancestries	218.0	1.5
<b>Total(e)</b>	<b>15,602.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Single ancestries British (so described), Breton, Celtic, Cornish, Manx, Welsh, other British including Anglo-saxon and combinations of English, Irish, Scottish, British (so described), Breton, Celtic, Cornish, Manx, Welsh and other British including Anglo-saxon. (b) All cases where Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander were stated as either the first or second ancestry. (c) All cases where British (so described) Breton, Celtic, Cornish, Manx, English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh or other British including Anglo-saxon was stated as either the first or second ancestry, excluding those who stated Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander as the other ancestry. (d) Includes ancestries mixed (so described) or not known and those inadequately described. (e) Includes ancestry not stated.

Source: Table VF0039

### ... ancestry of people born in Australia

Nearly 85 per cent of people who were born in Australia gave Australian or Anglo-celtic ancestries as a first response. Italian, German and Greek ancestries accounted for a further 6 per cent and each represented more than 1 per cent of first ancestry responses. There was greater diversity in the responses of people who gave a second ancestry although Australian and Anglo-celtic ancestries still predominated. Nearly 9 per cent gave German as a second ancestry compared to 2 per cent who gave it as a first ancestry. French, Dutch and Polish ancestries

each contributed more than 1 per cent of second ancestry responses, while Greek ancestry represented 0.7 per cent. Other ancestries accounted for 14 per cent of second responses compared to 6 per cent of first responses.

**TABLE 2.2 PEOPLE BORN IN AUSTRALIA: FIRST AND SECOND ANCESTRY RESPONSES**

<i>Ancestry</i>	<i>First response</i>		<i>Second response</i>	
	<i>('000)</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>('000)</i>	<i>per cent</i>
Australian	3,126.8	27.8	229.2	13.3
English	5,205.7	46.2	353.6	20.6
Irish	506.1	4.5	287.0	16.7
Scottish	362.2	3.2	218.1	12.7
Other Anglo-celtic(a)	363.9	3.2	75.2	4.4
Aboriginal/ Torres Strait Islander	181.2	1.6	16.0	0.9
Italian	292.6	2.6	50.0	2.9
German	239.9	2.1	151.9	8.8
Greek	155.3	1.4	12.5	0.7
Dutch	86.3	0.8	33.4	1.9
Polish	45.7	0.4	18.6	1.1
French	40.2	0.4	37.0	2.2
Other(b)	655.0	5.8	237.1	13.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>11,260.8</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,719.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Not stated	849.7	..	10,390.8	..
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>12,110.5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12,110.5</b>	<b>..</b>

(a) British (so described), Breton, Celtic, Cornish, Manx, Welsh and other British ancestry including Anglo-saxon. (b) Includes mixed (so described) ancestry and ancestry not known or inadequately described.

Source: Tables VF0035 and VF0036

The total of first and second responses gives a measure of the size of an ancestry group. Thus for example, 50 per cent of people born in Australia claimed some English ancestry. The largest non-Australian or non-Anglo-celtic ancestry groups were German, Italian (3 per cent each), Dutch and Greek (1 per cent each).

The origins of people born in Australia whose parents were also born in Australia can be examined using the ancestry information, but such cross-classifications were not available for this report.

## Language spoken at home

Over 2 million people, or about 14 per cent of those aged 5 years and over, spoke a language other than English at home. Italian ranked foremost with over 400,000 speakers, followed by Greek with 267,000 and then by Chinese languages, German and Arabic/Lebanese each with more than 100,000 speakers. Together the speakers of these five language groups made up one half of all people who spoke a non-English language at home. About 28 per cent of foreign language speakers were born in Australia. Among this group, Italian and Greek were also the most widely spoken languages and accounted for almost half of the group. The next ranked language groups were Aboriginal languages followed by Arabic/Lebanese, German and the Serbo-Croatian group.

**TABLE 2.3 PEOPLE (a) WHO SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME: LANGUAGE BY SEX AND BIRTHPLACE**

Language spoken	Men	Women	Total		Australian born ('000)
	('000)	('000)	('000)	per cent	
Italian	206.0	199.0	405.0	20.6	158.7
Greek	135.2	131.9	267.1	13.6	111.7
Chinese	65.2	65.6	130.8	6.7	11.0
German	52.9	56.6	109.4	5.6	21.4
Arabic/Lebanese	55.2	50.9	106.0	5.4	31.1
Spanish	35.2	34.9	70.1	3.6	10.2
Yugoslav (n.e.i.)	35.5	32.5	68.0	3.5	16.1
Serbian, Croatian	34.4	32.2	66.6	3.4	20.7
Polish	32.6	33.6	66.2	3.4	9.6
Dutch	29.4	32.0	61.4	3.1	7.6
Vietnamese	34.1	25.3	59.4	3.0	1.6
Maltese	29.7	28.2	57.8	2.9	15.5
French	24.8	26.6	51.4	2.6	15.5
Macedonian	22.1	21.0	43.1	2.2	14.1
Aboriginal languages	18.4	18.6	36.9	1.9	36.7
Turkish	16.2	15.1	31.2	1.6	6.1
Hungarian	15.5	15.4	30.9	1.6	5.0
Russian	9.9	11.8	21.7	1.1	4.0
Other	141.7	140.9	282.7	14.4	61.5
<b>Total(b) ('000)</b>	<b>1,022.4</b>	<b>1,000.5</b>	<b>2,022.8</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>568.2</b>

(a) Excludes children aged 0 to 4 years. (b) Includes language not stated responses.

Source: Tables CX0010 and CX0012

### ... ability to speak English

While it could be assumed that people born in Australia are able to speak English, census figures showed that of Australian born people who spoke another language at home, nearly 5 per cent could not speak English well and nearly 1 per cent stated that they could not speak English at all. Among people born overseas who spoke a non-English language at home, 21 per cent did not speak English well and 4 per cent could not speak English at all. These proportions declined the longer people had lived in Australia. Of the 230,000 people aged 5 years and over who had arrived in Australia between 1982 and 1986 and who stated how well they spoke English, almost 64,000 (28 per cent) could not speak English well and 21,000 (9 per cent) could not speak English at all. Among people who had arrived before 1982, the proportions who spoke English not well or not at all were considerably lower at 19 per cent and 3 per cent respectively.

Proficiency in English also varied with age. Over 90 per cent of young people who spoke a non-English language at home stated that they could speak English well or very well compared to 57 per cent of people aged 65 years and over. At all ages, people born in Australia had better English proficiency than people born overseas and, among the latter group, people who had lived in Australia longer were more proficient than recent arrivals.

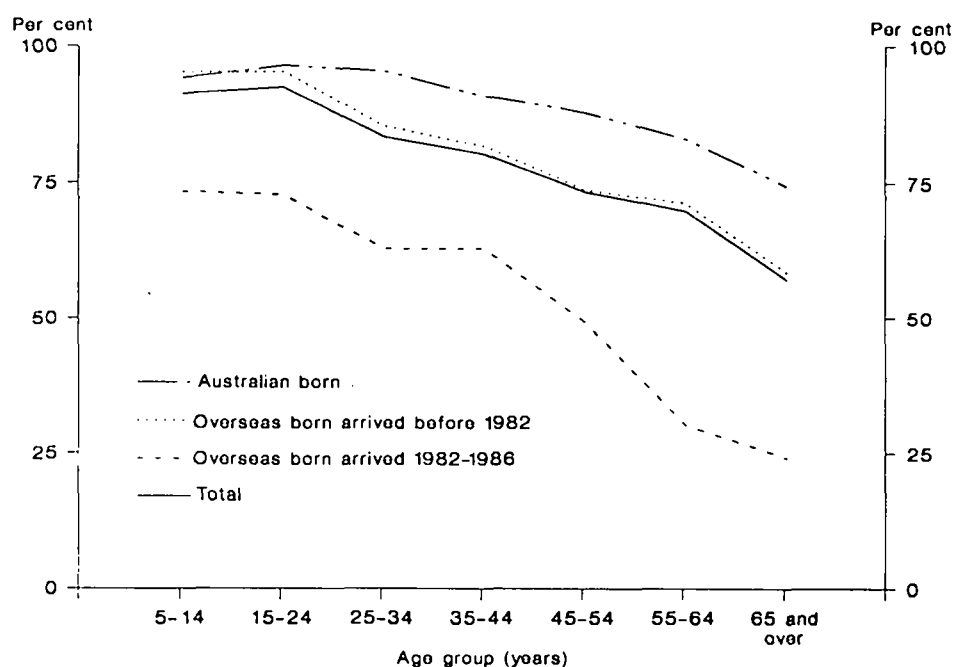
**TABLE 2.4 PEOPLE WHO SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME: BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL BY AGE**

Proficiency in English	Age				Total
	5-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over	
Overseas born: arrived 1982 to 1986					
— per cent —					
Speaks English					
Well or very well	73.2	62.9	41.1	24.1	63.2
Not well	22.9	31.6	32.1	20.4	27.6
Not at all	3.9	5.5	26.8	55.5	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total(a) ('000)</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>231.8</b>
Overseas born: arrived before 1982					
— per cent —					
Speaks English					
Well or very well	95.6	83.3	72.7	58.3	77.8
Not well	4.0	15.8	24.8	29.8	19.5
Not at all	0.4	0.9	2.5	11.8	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total(a) ('000)</b>	<b>142.3</b>	<b>428.5</b>	<b>435.3</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>1,147.6</b>
Australian born					
— per cent —					
Speaks English					
Well or very well	95.6	94.2	86.1	74.4	94.4
Not well	3.9	5.1	11.6	17.7	4.8
Not at all	0.5	0.7	2.2	7.9	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total(a) ('000)</b>	<b>403.2</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>574.4</b>

(a) Includes proficiency in English not stated but excludes language spoken not stated.

Source: Table CX0011

**FIGURE 2.1 PEOPLE WHO SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME: PER CENT WHO SPOKE ENGLISH WELL OR VERY WELL, BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL BY AGE**



Source: Table CX0011

Religion  
... a predominantly Christian  
country

As for previous censuses, the 1986 Census question on religion was optional and, as in 1976, about 12 per cent of people did not answer. Despite this, Australians were still predominantly Christian with some 11.4 million people stating a Christian denomination. The Catholic and Anglican groups were the two largest with 4.1 million and 3.7 million adherents respectively, and together represented 68 per cent of all Christians. The other substantial Christian group, with almost 1.2 million adherents, was the Uniting Church. Among the non-Christian groups, which together represented 2 per cent of the population, the major groups were Muslim and Buddhist, with 110,000 and 80,000 adherents respectively.

TABLE 2.5 RELIGION

Religion	1976		1986	
	('000)	per cent	('000)	per cent
<i>Christian</i>				
Catholic(a)	3,482.8	25.7	4,064.4	26.1
Anglican	3,752.2	27.7	3,723.4	23.9
Uniting (b)	—	—	1,182.3	7.6
Methodist - incl Wesleyan	983.2	7.43	(c)	(c)
Presbyterian and Reformed	900.0	6.6	560.0	3.6
Orthodox	372.2	2.7	427.4	2.7
Lutheran	191.5	1.4	208.3	1.3
Baptist	174.2	1.3	196.8	1.3
Pentecostal	38.4	0.3	107.0	0.7
Churches of Christ	86.9	0.6	88.5	0.6
Salvation Army	63.3	0.5	77.8	0.5
Jehovah's Witness	41.4	0.3	66.5	0.4
Seventh Day Adventist	41.5	0.3	48.0	0.3
Latter Day Saints/Mormons	(d)	(d)	35.5	0.2
Brethren	20.7	0.2	23.2	0.1
Congregational	53.4	0.4	16.6	0.1
Oriental Christian	(d)	(d)	10.4	0.1
Other Protestant n.e.i.	206.2	1.5	199.4	1.3
Christian n.e.i.	236.9	1.7	346.4	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,644.9</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>11,381.9</b>	<b>73.0</b>
<i>Non-Christian</i>				
Muslim	45.2	0.3	109.5	0.7
Buddhist	(e)	(e)	80.4	0.5
Jewish	53.4	0.4	69.1	0.4
Hindu	(e)	(e)	21.5	0.1
Other non-Christian n.e.i.	30.4	0.2	35.7	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>316.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<i>Other</i>				
Non-theistic	(f)	(f)	4.9	—
Inadequately described	51.3	0.4	58.0	0.4
No religion (so described)	1,130.3	8.3	1,977.5	12.7
Not stated	1,593.0	11.8	1,863.6	11.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,548.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,602.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Roman Catholic and Catholic (non-Roman). (b) The Uniting Church was formed in 1977 from the Methodist, Congregational and part of the Presbyterian churches. (c) People who responded Methodist in 1986 were coded to Uniting. (d) Included in other Christian n.e.i. (e) Included in other non-Christian n.e.i. (f) Not available.

Source: *Population and Dwellings: Summary Tables, Table 11 (1976), Table CSD006 (1986)*

... more Catholics than  
Anglicans

Between 1976 and 1986 the number of Anglicans declined by nearly 30,000 while the number of Catholics increased by 580,000 resulting in Catholics becoming the largest religious group in Australia. Part of this increase can be attributed to overseas migration since over 220,000 Catholics counted on census night had been born overseas and had arrived after 1976. Within this group 40 per cent had been born in Europe and 33 per cent in Asia.



**TABLE 2.6 PEOPLE BORN OVERSEAS WHO ARRIVED BETWEEN 1977 AND 1986: SELECTED RELIGIONS BY BIRTHPLACE**

Religion	Birthplace					Total
	Europe	Asia	America	Africa	Oceania	
	— per cent —					(’000)
<i>Christian</i>						
Catholic	39.6	32.9	10.8	4.9	11.8	220.5
Anglican	64.8	4.4	2.3	5.9	22.5	122.2
Orthodox	63.8	31.2	0.9	2.9	1.2	26.9
Presbyterian	34.5	4.6	3.5	6.3	51.1	22.8
Uniting	27.6	11.8	7.9	10.7	41.9	19.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>518.5</i>
<i>Non-Christian</i>						
Buddhist	0.8	98.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	60.8
Muslim	5.8	82.4	0.5	6.0	5.3	35.8
Hindu	3.8	60.5	0.9	7.7	27.1	11.1
Jewish	41.4	14.4	9.8	31.5	2.9	10.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>126.5</i>
No religion	29.0	40.0	5.1	2.1	23.8	179.2

Source: Unpublished data

**... growth of non-Christian religions**

The number of people who stated a non-Christian religious affiliation increased by 187,000 or almost 150 per cent between 1976 and 1986. While up to 70 per cent of this increase is attributable to immigration in the last 10 years, adherence to non-Christian religions among people already settled in Australia increased by at least 60,000, of whom 28,000 were Muslims. A further 36,000 Muslims, mainly from Western Asia (Middle East), arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1986. While Buddhists were not separately identified in the 1976 Census, their numbers have more than doubled since 1981.

**... people with no religion**

Nearly 2 million people stated that they had no religion, an increase of 75 per cent since 1976. In both censuses men were more likely than women to have no religion, but the increase for women was larger, 80 per cent compared to 71 per cent for men. The age pattern of people with no religion was similar at both censuses increasing from the teens to the mid and late twenties then declining for older age groups. However, at the 1986 Census, there were proportionally more people with no religion in each age group than at the 1976 Census, and the age group with the highest proportion of people with no religion was 25 to 29 years compared to 20 to 24 years in 1976.

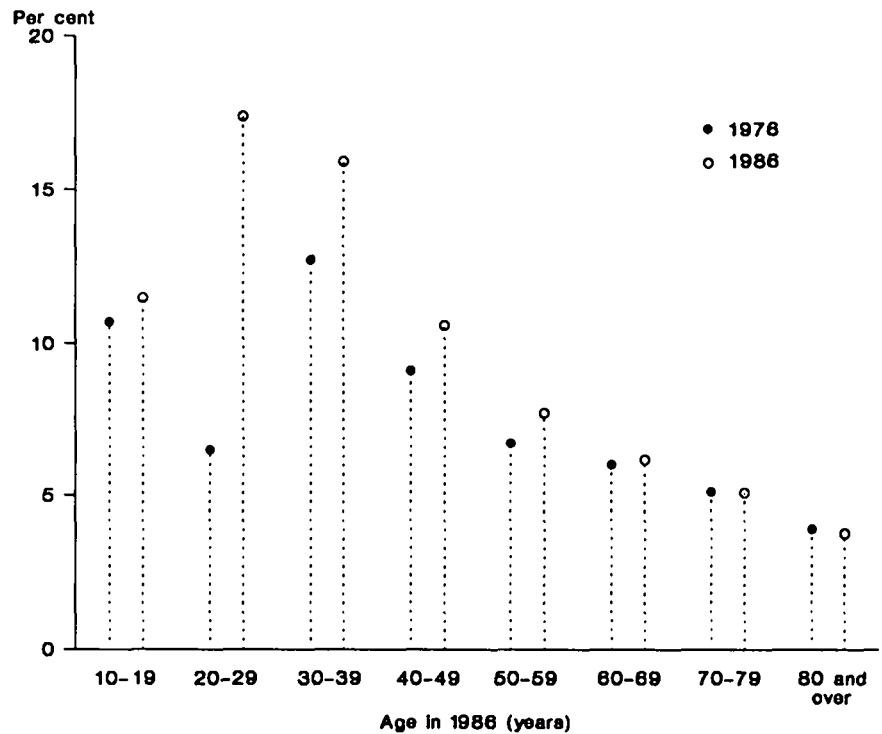
**TABLE 2.7 PEOPLE WITH NO RELIGION AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION: AGE AND SEX**

Age group (years)	1976			1986		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
0-9	10.9	10.5	10.7	17.4	16.9	17.1
10-14	5.9	5.5	5.7	11.4	10.6	11.0
15-19	7.7	7.0	7.3	12.5	11.4	12.0
20-24	14.3	11.3	12.8	18.0	15.3	16.7
25-29	15.0	10.2	12.6	20.6	15.7	18.2
30-34	12.5	7.9	10.3	20.3	14.5	17.4
35-39	9.7	5.9	7.8	17.3	11.7	14.5
40-44	8.2	5.3	6.8	13.9	9.3	11.7
45-49	7.9	5.1	6.6	11.3	7.2	9.3
50-54	7.6	4.7	6.1	9.6	6.4	8.0
55-59	7.3	4.4	5.8	9.0	5.7	7.4
60-64	6.8	4.0	5.3	8.1	5.0	6.5
65-69	6.4	3.4	4.8	7.4	4.6	5.9
70 & over	6.1	2.5	3.9	6.7	3.4	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>

Source: Cross-classified tables on microfiche, Table 69 (1976), Table CX0002 (1986)

Comparing the proportion of an age group who had no religion in 1986 with the proportion who were ten years younger in 1976 (largely the same group of people), indicated an increasing tendency for people to reject religious affiliation up to the age of 40 years. After the age of 40 however, it appears that people do not change their minds about religion. The proportions with no religion in each of the older age groups in 1986 were similar to the proportions in the age groups 10 years younger in 1976.

**FIGURE 2.2 PER CENT OF PEOPLE WITH NO RELIGION, 1976 AND 1986: AGE IN 1986**



Source: *Cross-classified tables on microfiche, Table 69 (1976), Table CX0002 (1986)*

### Where people were born

Of the people counted in the census, one fifth (over 3 million people) were born overseas. More than 1 million of them were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland and this was by far the largest single group, accounting for 35 per cent of all people born overseas. The next largest group, people born in Italy, accounted for 8 per cent. Overall, 68 per cent of people born overseas were born in Europe. A further 16 per cent were born in Asia with the largest single group born in Vietnam.

**TABLE 2.8 OVERSEAS BORN: BIRTHPLACE BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL AND CITIZENSHIP**

Birthplace	Period of arrival		Total(a)	Australian Citizens
	1976-1986	Before 1976		
	per cent	per cent	('000)	per cent
<i>Europe</i>	35.3	80.5	2,221.8	62.4
U.K. and Ireland	21.3	39.7	1,127.2	47.1
Italy	1.0	10.6	261.9	75.6
Yugoslavia	1.7	5.7	150.0	85.4
Greece	0.8	5.4	137.7	91.2
Germany(b)	1.8	4.2	114.8	74.3
Netherlands	1.1	3.6	95.1	75.9
Poland	2.4	2.0	67.7	84.7
Malta	0.5	2.2	56.3	51.1
U.S.S.R.	0.6	1.7	45.7	94.6
Other	4.2	5.4	165.4	70.4
<i>Asia</i>	35.5	9.6	536.2	63.4
Vietnam	9.2	0.1	83.0	58.7
Lebanon	2.1	0.1	56.4	84.3
India	1.6	1.4	47.8	72.9
Malaysia and Brunei	3.5	0.8	47.8	45.8
China	2.2	0.8	37.5	70.2
Philippines	3.2	0.3	33.8	67.7
Other	13.8	4.7	229.8	59.8
<i>Oceania</i>	18.2	4.4	264.6	33.2
New Zealand	15.4	3.2	211.7	24.4
Other	2.9	1.1	52.9	68.3
<i>America</i>	6.1	2.7	116.6	42.6
U.S.A.	2.5	0.9	42.4	26.7
Other	3.7	1.8	74.1	51.7
<i>Africa</i>	4.8	2.8	108.6	75.2
South Africa	2.6	0.6	37.1	68.0
Other	2.1	2.2	71.5	78.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,247.4</b>	<b>—</b>
Per cent Australian Citizens	36.3	68.4	59.9	—

(a) Includes not stated period of arrival. (b) Includes the German Democratic Republic.

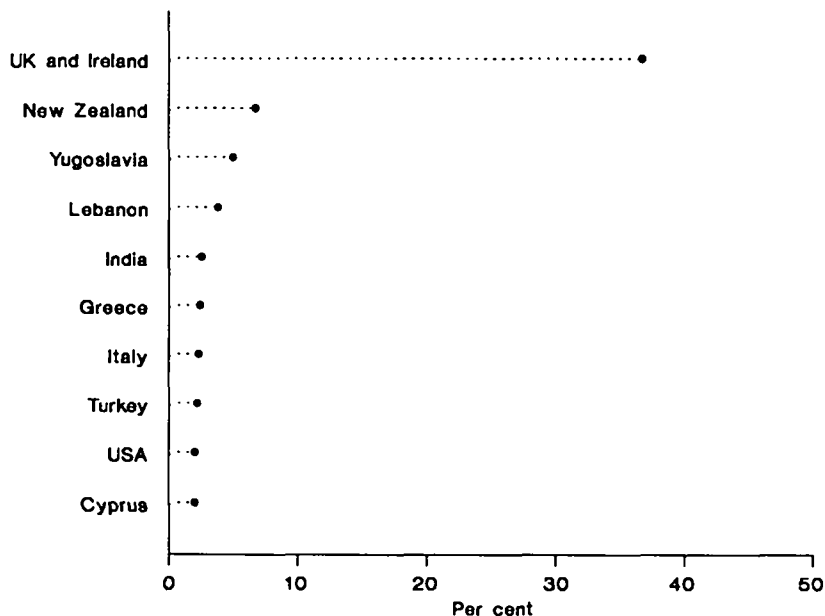
Source: Table CX0040

### ... when did they come to Australia?

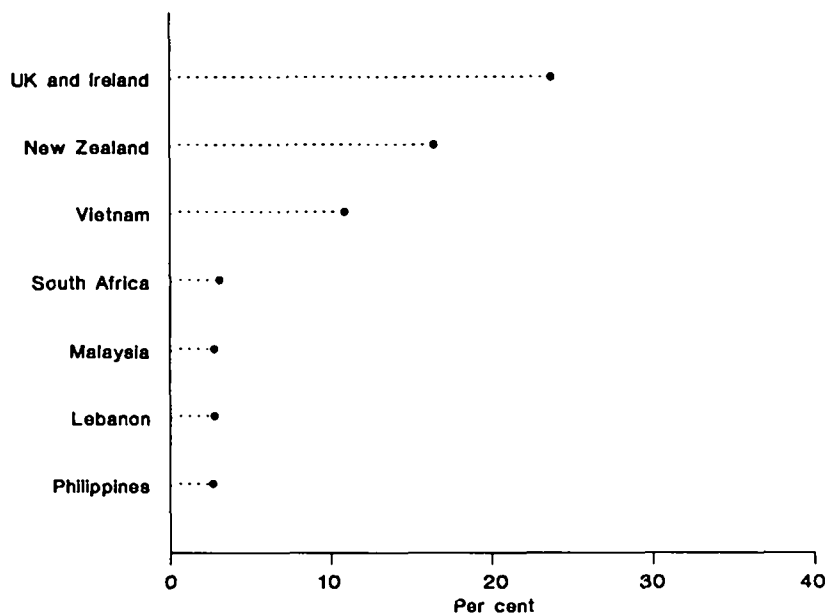
Over the years there have been major changes in the mix of countries of origin of people arriving to settle in Australia. Over 80 per cent of those who arrived before 1976 were born in Europe compared to 35 per cent of those who arrived between 1976 and 1986. Corresponding to the reduced representation of European born among more recent settlers, there have been increases in the representation of all other areas, particularly Asia and Oceania.

**FIGURE 2.3 PER CENT OF OVERSEAS BORN: SELECTED PERIOD OF ARRIVAL AND BIRTHPLACES CONTRIBUTING MORE THAN TWO PER CENT OF POPULATION IN THE PERIOD**

**ARRIVED 1972-1976**



**ARRIVED 1977-1981**



Source: Table CX0040

Despite the changes in the mix of countries of origin, people born in the United Kingdom and Ireland have consistently been the largest group of settlers, while people born in New Zealand have been the second largest group in each five year period since 1972. However, the mix of people born in other countries has changed quite markedly. Among those who

arrived before 1972, people born in European countries predominated. Between 1972 and 1976, considerable numbers of people born in Southern Europe continued to arrive and people born in Middle Eastern countries also featured. In the years since 1976, South East Asian countries have emerged as important contributors to Australia's growth.

**... how many are citizens?**

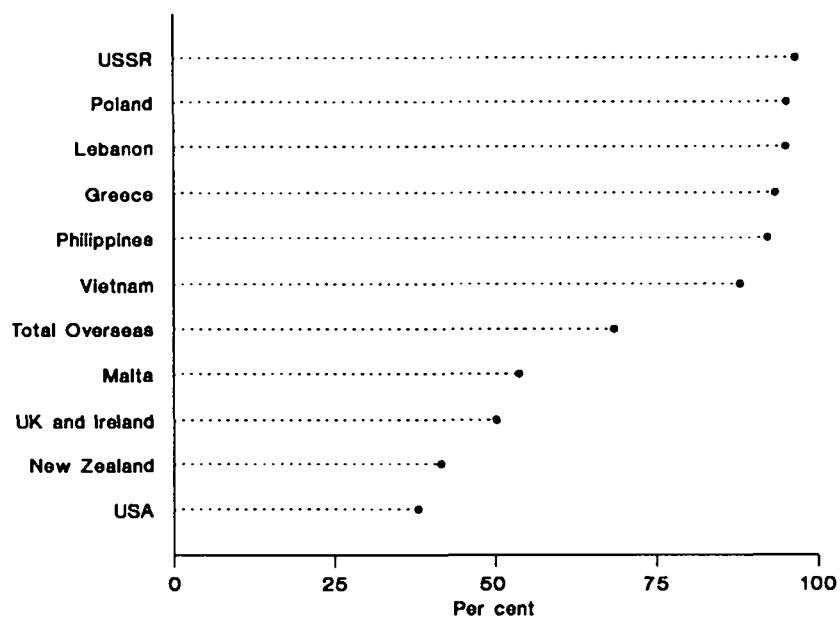
At the census, 60 per cent of people born overseas indicated that they held Australian citizenship, but the levels of citizenship reported by birthplace groups showed considerable variation. Over 90 per cent of people born in the U.S.S.R. and Greece reported that they were citizens, but less than 30 per cent of people born in New Zealand and the United States of America were citizens.

While it may be expected that the more recently arrived groups would have lower proportions of Australian citizens than those who have lived in Australia for a long time, there were still large differences between groups when period of arrival was taken into account. Among people who arrived before 1976, less than 50 per cent of those born in New Zealand and the United States of America held citizenship, compared to over 95 per cent of those born in the U.S.S.R., Poland and Lebanon.

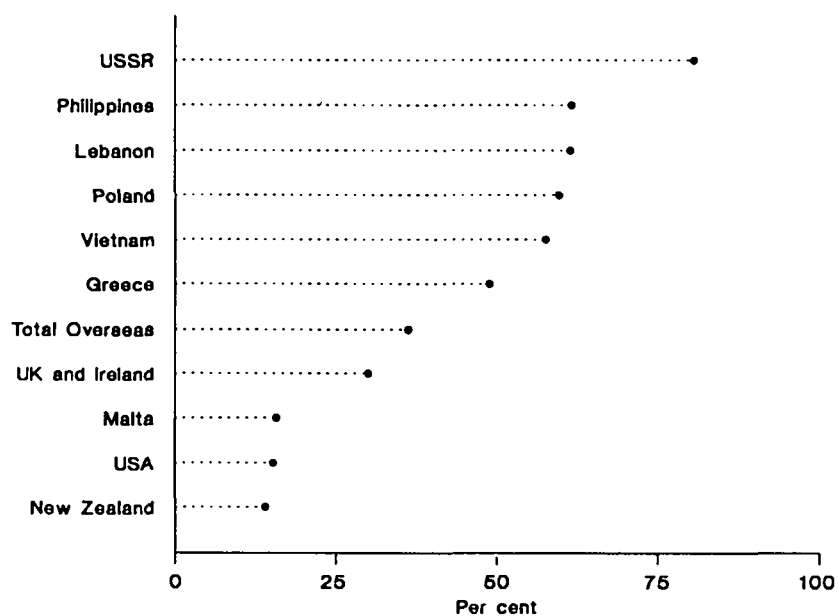
The proportion of citizens among more recent arrivals was somewhat lower with, overall, 36 per cent of people who arrived between 1976 and 1986 holding citizenship. The lowest proportions, less than 20 per cent, were recorded for people born in New Zealand, the United States of America and Malta, while the highest proportions, over 60 per cent, were recorded for those born in the U.S.S.R., Philippines and Lebanon.

**FIGURE 2.4 PER CENT OF OVERSEAS BORN WHO ARE AUSTRALIAN CITIZENS: PERIOD OF ARRIVAL AND SELECTED BIRTHPLACES**

**ARRIVED BEFORE 1976**



**ARRIVED 1976-1986**



Source: Table CX0040



## LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

### The classification

In order to build up a picture of the way people in Australia live together, people counted in private dwellings were classified, for census purposes, into households and families on the basis of their usual living arrangements and their relationships to other household members. Thus, households were classified as either family households or non-family households. Non-family households were further subdivided into lone person households and group households. People counted in family households were classified as either a family member or a non-family member (e.g. boarder, visitor) and the former group were then classified to a particular family type. This process was a departure from previous censuses which classified people on the basis of those who were present in the dwelling on census night (rather than those who were usual residents). Along with other conceptual changes (see *Census 86 - Understanding Family Data* (Cat. No. 2178.0)), this has resulted in considerable improvements to the data relating to households and families, but has impaired comparability with previous censuses. The structure of the classification and the numbers of people, households and families classified to each group are shown in Figure 3.2.

### Households

Over 5 million households were identified in the census, and 77 per cent of these were family households accounting for 87 per cent of the population. The large majority (98 per cent) of family households had one family only and a small number of the remaining households (3,313) had more than two families. The two types of non-family households, lone person households and group households, represented 19 per cent and 4 per cent of all households respectively.

### ... decreasing household size

The number of households has increased at a faster rate than the number of people living in them. Between 1976 and 1986 the number of households increased by 25 per cent (from 4.1 million to 5.2 million) while the number of household members increased by 15 per cent (from 12.9 million to 14.9 million people). This resulted in average household size declining from 3.1 people in 1976 to 2.9 people in 1986.

TABLE 3.1 HOUSEHOLDS: DISTRIBUTION AND INCREASE BY SIZE(a)

Household size (members)	Households			Per cent change in number 1976-1986
	1976	1981	1986	
	— per cent —			
1	15.7	18.0	19.5	+55.3
2-3	45.4	46.1	47.1	+29.8
4-5	30.6	29.5	28.2	+15.6
6 & over	8.3	6.4	5.2	-20.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	..
Total ('000)	4,140.5	4,668.9	5,187.4	+25.3

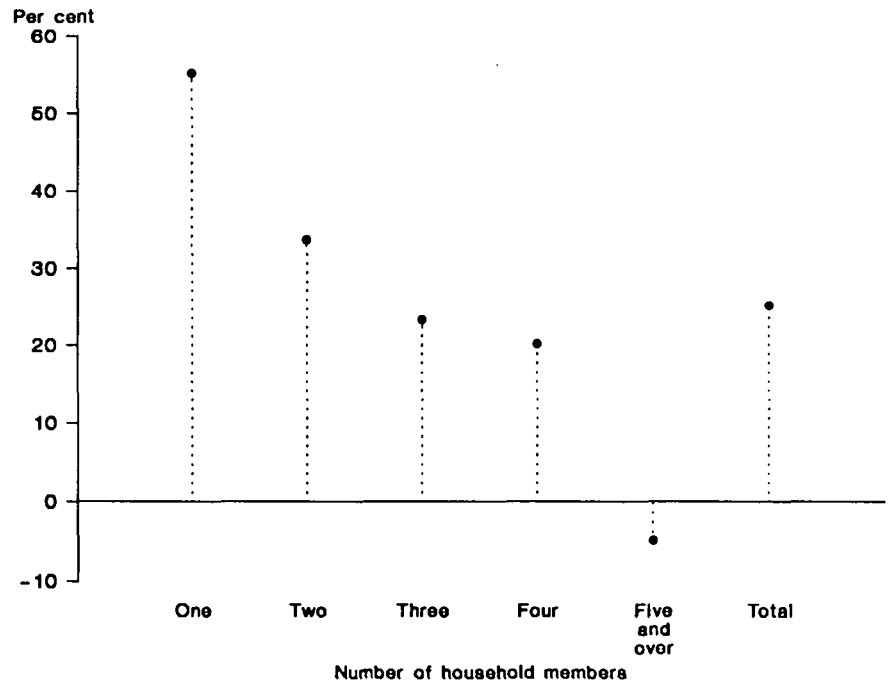
(a) The number of people in the household was the number present on census night. No adjustments were made for household members temporarily absent. The figures exclude households in caravans, etc in caravan parks.

Source: *Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings, Table 35* (Cat. No. 2443.0) (1976 and 1981), *Table CSC059* (1986)



The shift to smaller households can also be seen in the declining proportion of households with four or more people and the increase in the number of one and two person households. In 1976, 39 per cent of all households had four or more people, but by 1986 this proportion had declined to 33 per cent. The number of lone person households increased by 55 per cent and the number of two person households by 34 per cent in the ten year period.

**FIGURE 3.1 HOUSEHOLDS: PERCENTAGE INCREASE BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 1976-1986**

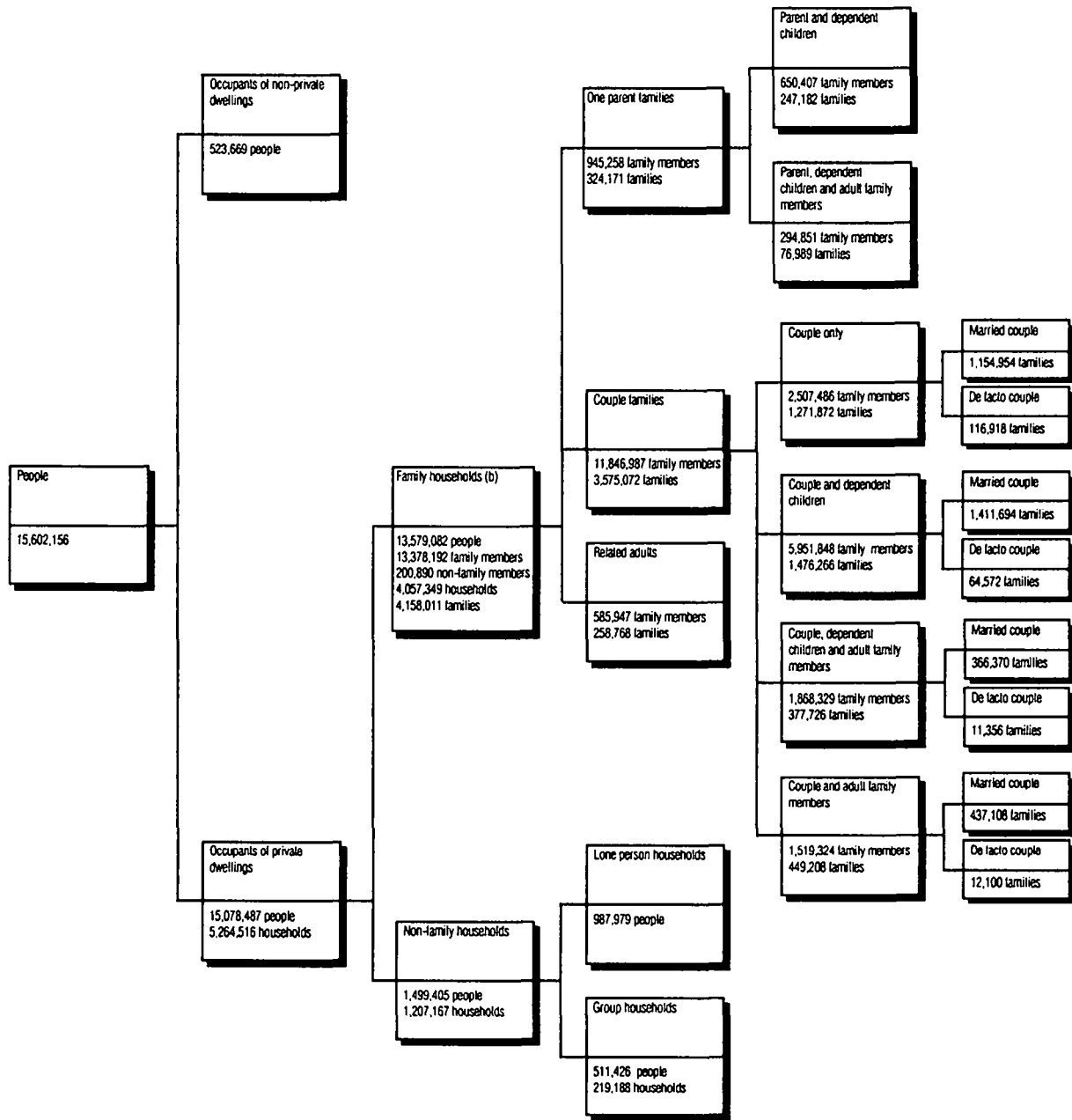


Source: *Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings, Table 35 (Cat. No. 2443.0) (1976), Table CSC059 (1986)*

### ... people in non-family households

Generally the characteristics of people who lived in lone person and group households were different from each other and from the rest of the population. More than half of the people who lived alone were women and there were greater proportions of elderly (aged 60 years and over) and widowed people when compared to the total population. In group households, young people, men and students were more highly represented than in the population as a whole. To some extent living arrangements reflect transitional stages in family formation and family breakdown, with greater proportions of never married and divorced or separated people in both lone person and group households than in the general population.

FIGURE 3.2 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS(a)



(a) In classifying people's living arrangements, usual family members who were temporarily absent on census night were taken into consideration (i.e. people included in Question H4 on the census form). (b) Family households may include more than one family and may include non-family members, such as boarders or visitors, who spent census night with the household.

Source: Tables CSD024, CSD025, CSD063 and VF0020

**TABLE 3.2 PEOPLE IN LONE PERSON AND GROUP HOUSEHOLDS:  
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristics	People in		All people aged 15 years and over
	Lone person households(a)	Group households(b)	
	— per cent —		
<i>Sex</i>			
males	43.7	55.9	49.3
<i>Age group (years)</i>			
less than 30	15.8	63.3	32.6
60 & over	49.2	9.6	19.6
<i>Marital status</i>			
never married	36.3	76.0	28.4
divorced or separated	22.5	15.4	7.3
widowed	37.1	5.6	6.5
<i>Students(c)</i>			
full-time and part-time	5.2	15.9	11.7
<i>Dwelling structure(c)</i>			
separate house	54.3	55.7	83.2
medium or high density housing	41.1	40.5	14.5
caravan, etc in caravan parks	2.7	2.1	1.2
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>988.0</b>	<b>511.4</b>	<b>11,965.3</b>

(a) Includes about 100 people aged less than 15 years. (b) Includes about 4,100 people aged less than 15 years. (c) Excludes not stated cases.

Source: Tables CSD052, CSD008, CX0094, CX0004 and VF0003

The types of accommodation occupied by people in the two types of non-family households were similar to each other, but quite different from those of the general population. While the majority (over 50 per cent) lived in separate houses, people in non-family households were much more likely to live in medium or high density housing than the rest of the population. Although small in numbers, non-family household members were also more highly represented in caravans, etc in caravan parks.

## Families

Despite being unable to make direct comparisons of family data from the 1986 Census with previous censuses, there is evidence of change in family structures in the increasing age at marriage, increased proportions of people who were divorced and separated, increases in the numbers remarrying, and relative declines in the numbers of children, much of which has been discussed in Section 1.

In 1986, over 13 million people (86 per cent of the population) in Australia on census night were classified as family members. A further 201,000 people, while not related to family members, were counted with families as boarders or visitors. In total, there were 4.2 million families; 3.6 million couple families, 324,000 one parent families, and 259,000 families of related adults.

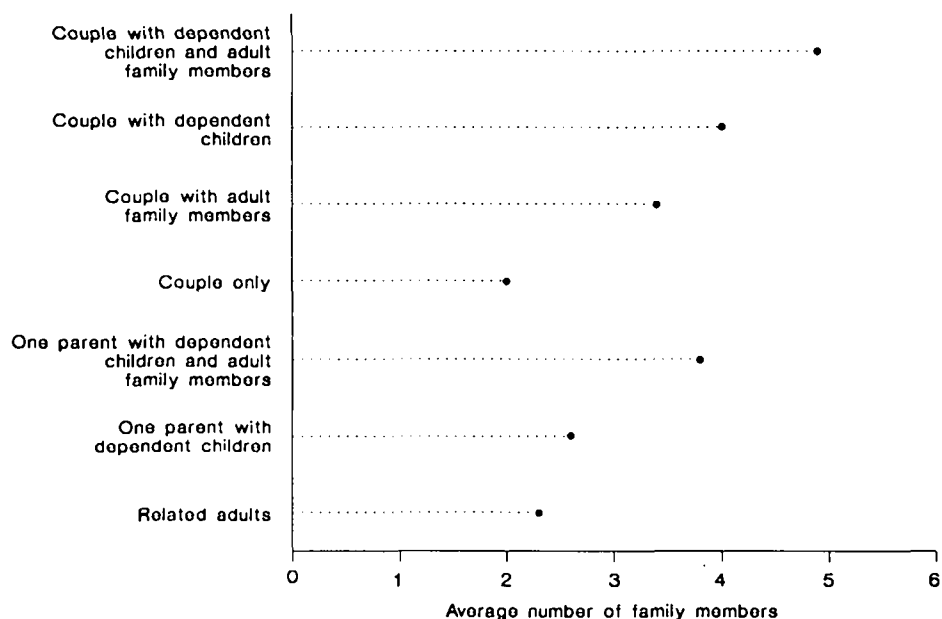
### ... couple families

Couple families formed the majority of all living arrangements representing 86 per cent of all family types. Most couple families (52 per cent) had dependent children (i.e. children aged less than 15 years and children aged 15 to 20 years who were full-time students) usually present, and 23 per cent usually had other related adults living with them. While these other family members included relatives such as a widowed parent, cousin, nephew or niece who themselves did not have a partner or dependent child present, in most cases they

were non-dependent or adult family children. The traditional nuclear family, a couple with dependent children only, represented 36 per cent of all families identified in the census. On average these families had two dependent children.

Most couples were married but 205,000, or 6 per cent of all couple families were in de facto relationships. De facto couples were less likely to have dependent children than married couples; 37 per cent of de facto couples had dependent children compared to 53 per cent of married couples.

**FIGURE 3.3 AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS: FAMILY TYPE**



Source: Tables CSD024, CSD025, CSD063 and VF0020

#### ... one parent families

One parent families represented 8 per cent of all families identified at the census and most of these lone parents (86 per cent) were women. About a quarter of one parent families lived with other adult family members and again many of these were adult children of the parent. About a half (53 per cent) of one parent families had only one dependent child, compared to 33 per cent of couple families with dependent children.

#### ... families of related adults

Families consisting of related adults represented 6 per cent of all families. Examples of such families include adult brothers or sisters, a single parent with non-dependent children, and a widowed mother living with an adult son or daughter. With an average of 2.3 people per family, families of related adults were the smallest of all family types, except couple only families.

#### ... blended families

Families can be more complex than suggested by the classification of living arrangements in that the children living with a couple (or lone parent) may include the children of more than one (previous) relationship. This is often the situation where parents have repartnered. It can also occur for couples in their first marriage and for lone parents who have dependent children from a union in which they were not involved (e.g. a widower and the child of his late wife).

Taken together, about 6 per cent of families in which the dependent children were present on census night were blended families (i.e. included step-children) involving a minimum of 260,000 children.

Well over a half (64 per cent) of families with step-children did not have natural (or adopted) children present, however there were at least 43,000 families, involving some 127,000 children, in which both step-children and natural children lived together. As might be expected, couples in which either or both partners had previously been married were more likely to have step-children or a mixture of step-children and natural children than couples in their first marriage, de facto couples who had never been married, or lone parents.

**TABLE 3.3 FAMILIES(a) AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN: TYPE OF CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE ('000)**

Type of children	Married couple		De facto couple		One parent
	First marriage of both partners	Either/both partners previously married	Both partners never married	Either/both partners previously married	
<i>One or more step children present</i>					
step-children only					
families	8.2	37.9	2.6	25.1	3.6
children(b)	14.0	64.9	3.8	44.8	6.1
step-children and natural/adopted children					
families	6.0	28.5	1.5	6.8	0.7
children(b)	16.7	83.7	4.2	19.8	2.1
<i>No step-children present (natural/adopted children only)</i>					
families	1,404.1	133.6	19.6	19.9	268.4
children(b)	2,883.9	239.6	31.9	35.0	463.2
<i>Other children only (e.g. nephews, nieces, foster and visiting children)</i>					
families	7.1	1.4	0.2	0.4	6.8
children	9.2	1.9	0.3	0.6	9.5
<i>Children temporarily absent</i>					
families	12.7	2.3	0.2	1.1	12.0
children	16.3	3.0	0.3	1.5	15.3
<b>Total families with children</b>					
families	<b>1,437.9</b>	<b>203.8</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>291.4</b>
children(b)	<b>2,940.1</b>	<b>393.1</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>496.3</b>

(a) Excludes families in which secondary family children were present and couple families where either one partner was absent on census night, or either one or both partners who were present did not state the number of times they had been married. For these reasons the table excludes 134,715 couple families and 32,732 one parent families. (b) Includes "other children" such as nephews, nieces, foster and/or children who were visiting on census night. In all categories 2 per cent or less of families had such "other" children.

Source: Unpublished data

### Parents who work ... couple families

In most two parent families the father was employed and nine out of ten of these men had a full-time job. However, over the last decade, many women have been entering the labour force (see Section 5) and increasingly this has involved mothers. Among the families in which the father worked, over half (54 per cent) of the mothers were also employed, but this varied with the age of their youngest child. Where the youngest child was aged less than 5 years, about four in ten mothers also worked, however if the youngest child was aged 10 years and over, two thirds of the mothers were also employed.

There were some 180,500 families in which the father was not employed and in 83 per cent of these the mothers were not employed either. In other words, there were some 149,100 couple families with dependent children who had no earned income from employment.

**TABLE 3.4 COUPLE FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN(a): EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF EACH PARTNER AND AGE OF YOUNGEST DEPENDENT CHILD**

Employment status of couples	Age of youngest dependent child (years)			All couple families with dependent children
	0-4	5-9	10 & over	
	— per cent —			
<i>Father employed</i>				
mother employed	40.3	60.6	66.9	54.2
mother not employed(b)	59.7	39.4	33.1	45.8
<b>Total families ('000)</b>	<b>655.2</b>	<b>368.3</b>	<b>527.3</b>	<b>1,550.7</b>
	— per cent —			
<i>Father not employed(b)</i>				
mother employed	10.9	18.9	21.6	16.5
mother not employed(b)	89.1	81.1	78.4	83.5
<b>Total families ('000)</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>178.5</b>

(a) Excludes couple families where either the mother or father did not state their labour force status or where a spouse was absent. (b) Includes people who were not in the labour force or were unemployed.

Source: *Unpublished data*

In the majority of families where both partners were employed (two income families) the mothers worked on a part-time basis (i.e. less than 35 hours a week) but were more likely to take up full-time employment as their children became older. In the 6 per cent of two income families where the father worked part-time, the mother also tended to work part-time. Among the 3 per cent of families in which the father did not work in the week preceding the census, over 40 per cent of mothers were also absent from work, partly reflecting families on holiday.

**TABLE 3.5 EMPLOYED COUPLES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN AGED 0-14 YEARS: HOURS WORKED AND AGE OF YOUNGEST DEPENDENT CHILD (per cent)**

Hours worked by father	Hours worked by mother				Total fathers
	Nil	1-34	35 & over	Total	
<i>Youngest child aged 0-4 years</i>					
Nil	42.9	37.3	19.8	100.0	3.2
1-34	6.8	72.4	20.8	100.0	6.6
35 & over	5.0	57.4	37.6	100.0	90.2
<b>Total mothers</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Youngest child aged 5-14 years</i>					
Nil	40.3	33.9	25.8	100.0	3.4
1-34	5.0	68.3	26.7	100.0	5.9
35 & over	3.1	49.5	47.4	100.0	90.7
<b>Total mothers</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) In the week preceding census night.

Source: *Table CSD034*

### ... one parent families

In one parent families, both men and women parents were less likely to be employed than men and women in couple families with dependent children. Specifically, only 35 per cent of mothers in one parent families and 73 per cent of fathers were employed. This lack of employment and consequent lack of earned income in many one parent families partly explains the predominance of one parent families in low income groups (see Section 6).



## SCHOOLING, FURTHER EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

### Children at school

School attendance is compulsory throughout Australia between the ages of 6 and 15 years (16 years in Tasmania). Each State or Territory has its own specific requirements. All children commence primary school at about 5 years of age, except in Western Australia, where they start at 6 years. Primary schooling generally begins with a preparatory or kindergarten year, followed by 12 grades to complete a full secondary course of study. The final two years of schooling fall outside the compulsory stage of education. Prior to commencing formal schooling, many children attend pre-school. In 1986, 280,000 children attended pre-schools, 1.6 million attended primary schools, and 1.2 million attended secondary schools.

### ... more boys than girls

In line with the sex ratio of children, there were more boys than girls in all levels of schooling. However, among secondary school students there were nearly equal numbers of boys and girls, with more girls than boys in non-government secondary schools.

TABLE 4.1 SCHOOL CHILDREN: TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	Government		Non-government		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary school	615.5	575.8	189.0	183.8	804.5	759.6
Secondary school	427.1	415.6	180.5	183.6	607.5	599.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,042.5</b>	<b>991.4</b>	<b>369.5</b>	<b>367.4</b>	<b>1,412.0</b>	<b>1,358.8</b>
<i>Per cent increase since 1976</i>	13.5	16.6	49.2	47.8	21.1	23.7

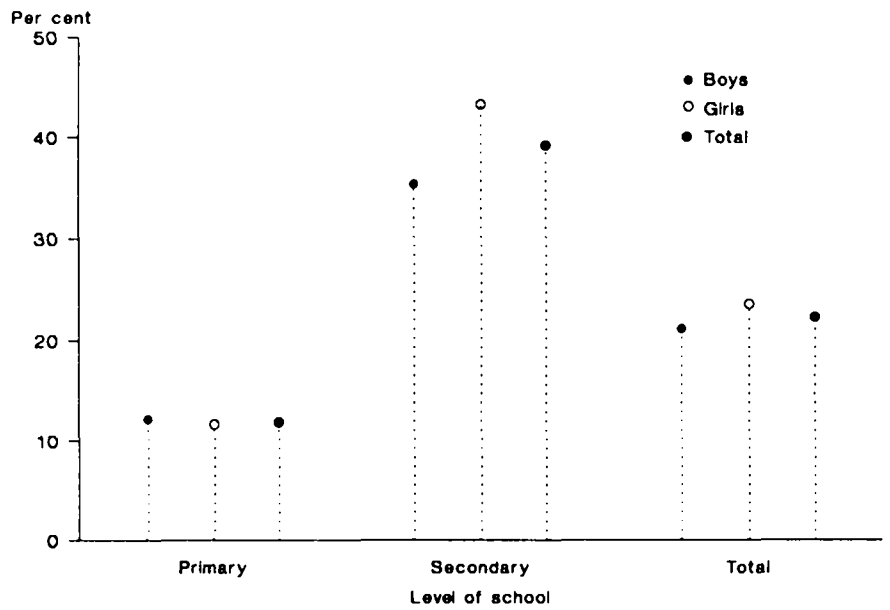
Source: Cross-classified tables on microfiche, Table 18 (1976), CDSF (1986)

### ... girls stay at school longer

Between 1976 and 1986 the stated school population increased by over half a million, or about 22 per cent. However 1976 and 1986 figures are not strictly comparable because the number of "not stated" responses was considerably larger in the 1976 Census than it was in the 1986 Census. Therefore the apparent increases in student populations are largely synthetic even though increased student retention beyond compulsory schooling age, particularly among girls, contributed to the increase in secondary school students. (For more information on school populations see the ABS publication *National Schools Statistics Collection, Australia* (Cat.No. 4221.0).)



FIGURE 4.1 SCHOOL POPULATION: PER CENT INCREASE, 1976-1986

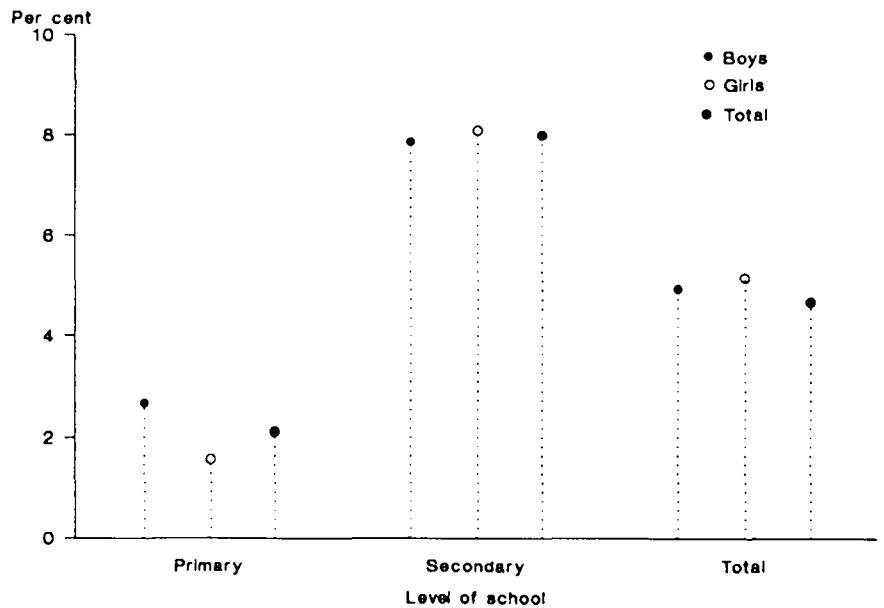


Source: Cross-classified tables on microfiche, Table 18 (1976), CDSF (1986)

... Increasing popularity of non-government schools

The decade also saw a marked increase in the proportion of school children in the non-government sector at both primary and secondary levels. In particular, non-government secondary schools increased their share of students by 9 percentage points, to 30 per cent.

FIGURE 4.2 NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS: PER CENT INCREASE IN SHARE OF SCHOOL POPULATION, 1976-1986



Source: Cross-classified tables on microfiche, Table 18 (1976), CDSF (1986)

Post-secondary students ... increase since 1976

The number of students at post-secondary educational institutions increased by 37 per cent from 1976 to reach 739,000 in 1986. At the same time there was a redistribution of students between colleges of advanced education, where student numbers barely grew over the decade, and the TAFE sector, where student numbers increased by 50 per cent. As well as growth in numbers of students, there was an increase in the proportion of students relative to the young adult population from which most students come.

TABLE 4.2 POST-SECONDARY STUDENTS: TYPE OF INSTITUTION

Type of institution	— '000 —		Per cent of population aged 17-24 years	
	1976	1986	1976	1986
<b>Men</b>				
University	85.7	101.7	9.3	9.8
College of advanced education	74.5	63.9	8.1	6.2
Technical college(a)	143.0	189.1	15.5	18.2
Other institution(b)	22.0	41.9	2.4	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>325.2</b>	<b>396.6</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>38.2</b>
<b>Women</b>				
University	53.4	87.2	5.9	8.7
College of advanced education	57.7	73.5	6.4	7.3
Technical college(a)	70.3	137.9	7.8	13.7
Other institution(b)	33.1	44.1	3.7	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>214.5</b>	<b>342.7</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>34.0</b>
<b>Total</b>				
University	139.1	188.8	7.6	9.2
College of advanced education	132.3	137.5	7.3	6.7
Technical college(a)	213.3	327.1	11.7	16.0
Other institution(b)	55.0	86.0	3.0	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>539.7</b>	<b>739.3</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>36.1</b>

(a) In 1986, organised within the system of colleges of Technical and Further Education (TAFE) (b) Includes theological colleges, teaching hospitals, defence training institutions, business coaching colleges, etc.

Source: Cross-classified tables on microfiche, Table 18 (1976), CDSF (1986)

### ... men and women

Women formed 54 per cent of all students at colleges of advanced education, while men were in the majority at universities (54 per cent) and colleges of TAFE (57 per cent) in 1986. Overall more women studied full-time than did men and this held true for all types of institution except universities.

TABLE 4.3 POST-SECONDARY STUDENTS: TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND WHETHER FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME ('000)

Type of institution	Full-time		Part-time		Total(a)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
University	61.6	50.5	37.1	34.3	101.7	87.2
College of advanced education	26.0	38.5	35.7	32.6	63.9	73.5
Technical college	25.9	26.3	146.7	101.3	192.4	140.5
Other institution	15.6	18.2	21.1	20.7	41.9	44.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>240.6</b>	<b>188.9</b>	<b>399.8</b>	<b>345.2</b>

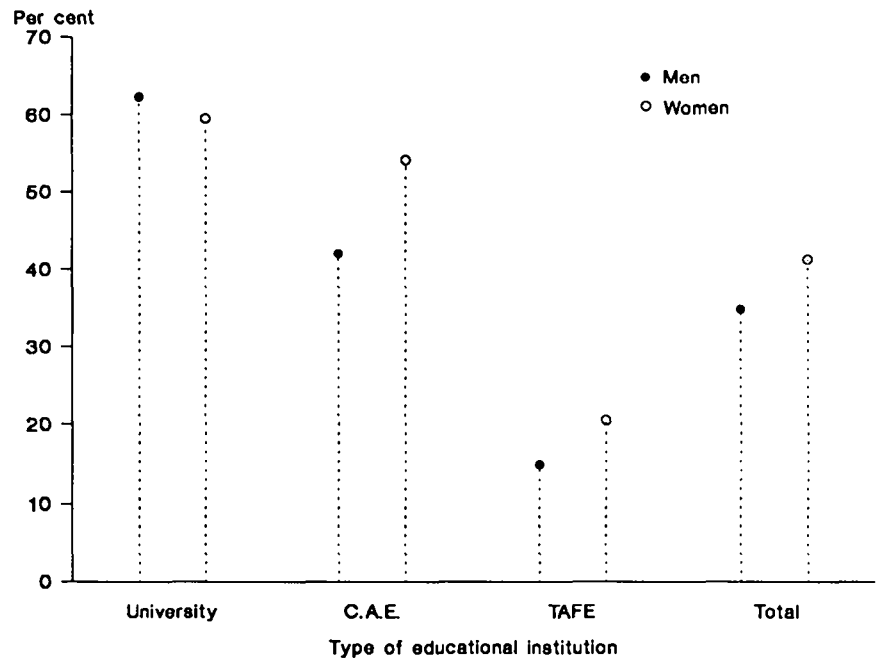
(a) Includes people who did not state whether they were studying full-time or part-time.

Source: Cross-classified tables on microfiche, Table 18 (1976), CDSF (1986)

### ... full-time or part-time study

More university students studied full-time than part-time in 1986 and among them proportionally more men than women studied full-time. At colleges of advanced education, most women were full-time students while most men were part-time students. In the main, people studying at TAFE institutions were part-time students, reflecting the employment and work skills emphasis of TAFE courses.

FIGURE 4.3 FULL-TIME STUDENTS: PER CENT OF ALL STUDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION



Source: CDSF

### People without qualifications

More than half of the population aged 15 years and over did not possess post-school qualifications in 1986. This proportion increased with age, was greater for women than men, but was equal regardless of whether people were born in Australia or overseas. Among the overseas born however, a little less than half of the people who had arrived since 1981 had no post-school qualifications.

TABLE 4.4 PEOPLE NOT AT SCHOOL AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WITHOUT POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS: AGE AND BIRTHPLACE BY AGE LEFT SCHOOL

	Left school aged				Total(a)
	Did not go to school	less than 17 years	17 years and over	Total	
	— per cent —				('000)
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-29	0.5	61.6	37.9	100.0	1,995.7
30-39	0.8	73.7	25.5	100.0	1,295.5
40-49	1.5	85.2	13.3	100.0	1,014.7
50-59	2.1	88.4	9.6	100.0	901.5
60 and over	2.0	89.9	8.1	100.0	1,504.3
Men	1.2	73.6	25.1	100.0	2,924.6
Women	1.3	80.4	18.4	100.0	3,787.1
Born in Australia	0.5	79.7	19.8	100.0	4,954.9
<i>Born overseas and arrived</i>					
1982 to 1986	4.4	49.0	46.6	100.0	172.2
before 1982	3.3	73.2	23.5	100.0	1,499.5
Total(b)	3.4	70.9	25.7	100.0	1,713.7
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,711.7</b>

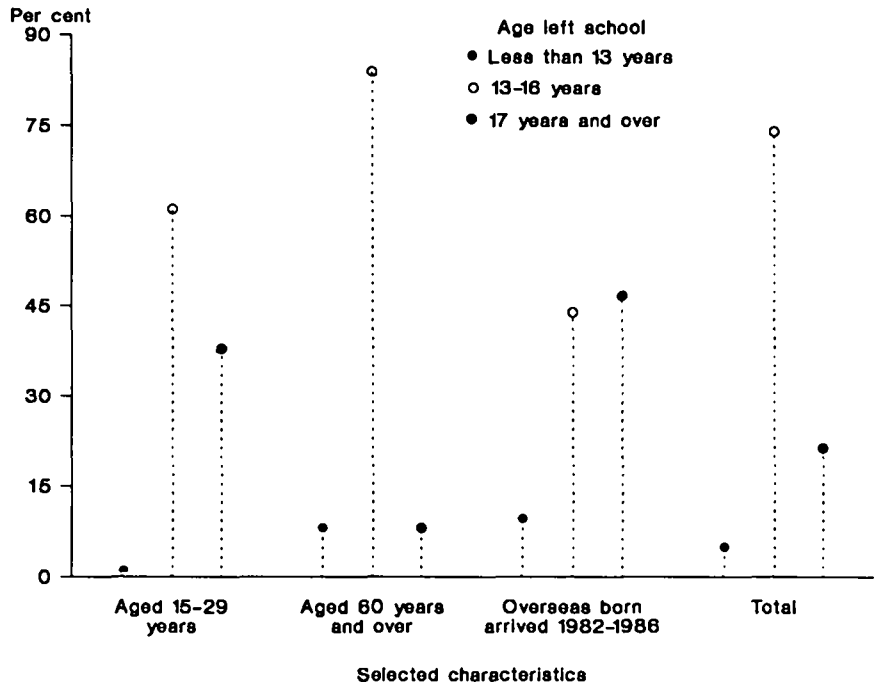
(a) Includes people who did not state age left school. (b) Includes people who did not state their year of arrival. (c) Includes birthplace not stated.

Source: Table CX0024

## ... age left school

Over 75 per cent of people without qualifications who had attended school had left by the age of 17 years. Among younger people (aged 15 to 29 years) about 38 per cent had stayed at school longer while among people born overseas who had arrived in the last five years, 47 per cent had attended school beyond their seventeenth birthday.

**FIGURE 4.4 PER CENT OF PEOPLE NOT AT SCHOOL AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WITHOUT POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS: AGE LEFT SCHOOL AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS**



Source: Table CX0024

## ... people who did not go to school

About 81,000 people, or 1 per cent of people who had no post-school qualifications, had not attended school. This proportion was 3 per cent among people born overseas and 4 per cent among those who had arrived since 1981. This latter group, however, consisted of only about 7,000 people. About 23,000 people born in Australia had not attended school, nor gained any qualifications. The proportion of people who had not been to school increased with age, from 0.5 per cent among people aged 15 to 29 years, to 2 per cent of people aged 50 and over.

## Qualified people

Over 600,000 people held a degree or higher qualification, and nearly twice as many were qualified to trade certificate level in 1986. More than half of people with qualifications were aged 15 to 39 years regardless of the level of the qualification. More than one and a half times as many men as women held a degree or higher qualification, and nearly nine times as many men held a trade certificate. More women than men had qualified for a diploma or other certificate. People born overseas who had arrived between 1982 and 1986 were much more likely to have a degree or higher level qualification than the Australian born or the other overseas born people.

**TABLE 4.5 PEOPLE AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WITH POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS: HIGHEST QUALIFICATION OBTAINED, AGE AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS ('000)**

	Level of qualification				Total(a)
	Degree or higher	Diploma	Certificate		
			Trade	Other	
<i>Age group (years)</i>					
15-29	177.6	86.2	341.2	278.6	1,058.7
30-39	222.2	128.8	287.0	264.9	997.0
40-49	109.6	89.1	210.6	164.7	647.4
50-59	49.7	52.3	160.4	102.0	422.4
60 & over	44.3	63.2	173.6	115.0	484.7
Men	369.8	189.5	1,054.5	333.4	2,206.7
Women	233.6	230.2	118.3	591.9	1,403.5
Born in Australia	428.3	320.8	836.4	682.1	2,599.8
<i>Born overseas and arrived</i>					
1982 to 1986	32.1	14.5	26.9	31.6	129.3
before 1982	138.9	81.7	296.2	204.2	844.9
Total(b)	173.2	97.4	330.0	239.5	992.0
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>603.4</b>	<b>419.7</b>	<b>1,172.8</b>	<b>925.3</b>	<b>3,610.2</b>

(a) Includes qualifications not classifiable and inadequately described. (b) Includes year of arrival not stated. (c) Includes birthplace not stated.

Source: Table CX0024

### ... field of qualification

Of the 3.6 million people who held post-school qualifications, more than one fifth were qualified in the manufacturing and construction field. Ninety per cent of these people held trade certificates and this field accounted for more than half of all trade certificates held. Two thirds of other certificate holders were qualified in either the management, administration and related fields, or the paramedical field (including nursing). Among people holding diplomas, over half were in education. The fields of qualification of degree holders were considerably more widespread; 18 per cent were in social sciences, 16 per cent in education, 11 per cent in natural sciences, and 10 per cent in the humanities and in management, administration and related fields.

### ... changes in field of qualification - people with degrees

Nearly 90 per cent of degree holders had obtained their highest qualification after 1960, with 10 per cent qualifying in 1985 or 1986. The fields of study of people who qualified in different periods indicated a changing emphasis in tertiary education. A comparison of the fields of study of pre-1961 graduates with 1985-1986 graduates showed an increase in importance of education, management, administration and related studies, social sciences, and mathematical and computer studies at the expense of medicine, engineering and technology, dentistry, and humanities.

**TABLE 4.6 PEOPLE AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WITH POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS: FIELD OF STUDY BY HIGHEST LEVEL ('000)**

Field of study	Level				Total(a)
	Degree or higher	Diploma	Certificate		
			Trade	Other	
Management, administration and related fields	60.8	61.4	—	323.2	456.7
Natural and applied sciences	66.7	8.6	—	11.3	86.9
Mathematical and computer sciences	23.0	2.6	—	10.1	36.1
Engineering and technology	55.9	28.5	—	82.9	168.6
Architecture and building	13.4	9.5	282.7	18.2	326.1
Social sciences	111.3	17.0	—	17.4	146.8
Humanities	61.9	0.9	—	0.3	63.2
Religion and theology	3.6	8.7	—	0.4	12.8
Education	99.1	215.0	—	3.7	317.9
<i>Medicine and health</i>					
Medicine	39.4	—	—	—	39.5
Dentistry	7.8	2.9	4.0	10.3	25.0
Paramedical	23.7	30.4	—	291.4	347.4
Veterinary science	4.3	—	—	1.4	5.7
Artistic, literary and performing arts	10.5	19.4	—	22.5	55.9
Agriculture and forestry	10.6	9.3	14.0	30.7	66.2
Manufacturing and construction	—	—	695.9	69.2	770.2
<i>Services</i>					
Transport and communication	1.0	0.3	15.3	9.7	28.1
Food and related services	—	—	81.7	4.5	87.0
Other services	—	0.1	75.4	11.6	89.8
Military and defence	0.3	4.0	—	0.7	5.1
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>603.3</b>	<b>419.7</b>	<b>1,172.6</b>	<b>924.9</b>	<b>(c)3,609.5</b>

(a) Includes people with qualifications not classifiable to level or where level was not stated. (b) Includes people with qualifications where field of study was not otherwise classified or not specified. (c) Includes 454,900 people whose qualifications were not recognised or were inadequately described.

Source: Table CX0027

**TABLE 4.7 DEGREE HOLDERS(a): FIELD OF STUDY BY YEAR QUALIFICATION OBTAINED**

Field of study	Year qualification obtained			Total
	1985-86	1971-75	Pre-1961	
	— per cent —			
Management, administration and related fields	14.1	8.6	5.5	10.2
Natural and applied sciences	10.5	12.1	12.2	11.2
Mathematical and computer sciences	4.8	4.2	1.6	3.9
Engineering and technology	6.8	10.5	14.5	9.4
Architecture and building	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3
Social sciences	19.2	19.5	14.5	18.7
Humanities	9.4	11.3	12.5	10.4
Religion and theology	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
Education	17.7	16.8	8.6	16.7
<i>Medicine and health</i>				
Medicine	4.6	6.2	13.1	6.6
Dentistry	0.5	1.1	4.0	1.3
Paramedical	4.0	3.0	5.3	4.0
Veterinary science	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.7
Artistic, literary and performing arts	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.8
Agriculture and forestry	1.4	1.8	2.8	1.8
Other	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total ('000)(b)	61.1	90.6	63.9	603.3

(a) People whose highest qualification was a bachelor degree, a graduate diploma or higher degree. (b) Includes field of study unspecified.

Source: Table CX0027

## - people with certificates

Of people who held a trade certificate or other certificate in a trade field as their highest post-school qualification, 80 per cent had qualified after 1960 and 5 per cent in 1985-1986. The distributions of fields of study of those who qualified before 1961 compared with those who qualified in 1985-1986 showed a change in emphasis of trade related skills with a general increase in service trades and a decrease in manufacturing and construction trades. Within the manufacturing area, however, there was an increase in the proportion of people qualified in the electrical and electronics fields and the vehicle field, while all other fields declined. The largest field of study was consistently architecture and building, but the proportion who qualified in 1985-1986 was 5 percentage points lower than the proportion who qualified before 1961.

**TABLE 4.8 PEOPLE WITH CERTIFICATES(a) IN MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION, SERVICES AND OTHER SELECTED FIELDS: FIELD OF STUDY BY YEAR QUALIFICATION OBTAINED (per cent)**

Field of study	Year qualification obtained			Total
	1985-86	1971-75	Pre-1961	
	— per cent —			
Architecture and building	18.1	20.9	23.2	22.7
Dentistry	1.5	1.4	0.6	1.1
Agriculture and forestry	5.3	3.1	2.8	3.4
<i>Manufacturing and construction</i>				
Electrical and electronic	16.0	17.1	11.5	12.7
Metal	16.6	18.0	20.7	18.2
Vehicle	11.8	12.6	9.2	11.2
Printing	2.2	3.5	3.5	3.1
Furniture	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.7
Footwear, clothing and textiles	1.4	1.0	5.8	3.3
Other manufacturing	5.9	6.1	7.4	6.6
<i>Services</i>				
Transport and communication	3.0	1.9	2.2	1.9
Food and related services	7.2	5.4	5.1	6.5
Other services	8.7	6.9	5.1	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total ('000)	66.4	127.3	265.8	1,323.2

(a) People whose highest qualification was a trade or other certificate

Source: Table CX0027

## THE LABOUR FORCE

### Growth In the labour force

There were 7.2 million people in the labour force in the last week of June 1986, an increase of 19 per cent over the same period in 1976, and 48 per cent over the same period in 1966. The greatest growth occurred in the early 1970s, partly as a result of the children born in the "baby boom" of the 1950s reaching working age. Also contributing to the growth was the increased participation of women in the labour force. Between 1981 and 1986, the labour force increased by 7 per cent, the smallest intercensal growth in the twenty years since 1966.

**TABLE 5.1 GROWTH AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOUR FORCE(a)**

Census year	People in the labour force		Labour force participation rate(b)	Unemployed(c)	Women(c)
	('000)	Increase from previous census			
			— per cent —		
1966	4,856.5	—	59.2	1.6	29.5
1971	5,330.5	9.8	58.7	1.7	31.7
1976	6,055.0	13.6	61.4	4.4	36.0
1981	6,690.5	10.5	61.3	5.9	37.6
1986(d)	7,176.7	7.3	61.3	9.2	39.5

(a) All people aged 15 years and over who had a job or who were looking for full-time or part-time work. (b) Labour force as a per cent of population aged 15 years and over. (c) As a per cent of the total labour force. (d) For 1986, only people who stated their labour force status were included in calculations. In previous censuses cases of not stated labour force were imputed.

Source: *Population: Related Characteristics - The Work Force (1966)*, Cross-classified tables on microfiche, Table 4 (1971); *Cross-classified tables on microfiche, Table 21 (1976)*; *Cross-classified tables on microfiche, Table 19 (1981)*; *Table CSD037 (1986)*

### Increased unemployment

One of the major changes in the labour force has been the rise in unemployment. The unemployment rate more than doubled from 1976 to reach 9.2 per cent at the 1986 Census. The high unemployment levels of recent years are not dissimilar to levels experienced in many other developed countries.

### Labour force participation ... women increasing, men declining

Although labour force participation measured in the last three censuses has been constant at 61 per cent, there have been considerable changes in the composition of the labour force. In 1976, 44 per cent of women aged 15 years and over, and 79 per cent of men aged 15 years and over were in the labour force. In 1986, equivalent figures were 48 per cent of women and 75 per cent of men. The decline in labour force participation of men occurred in all age groups except 20 to 24 years while the growth in women's participation occurred at all ages except 55 years and over.

The increase in labour force participation of women was particularly large among married women aged 25 to 54 years, the ages traditionally associated with raising a family.



**TABLE 5.2 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES(a) FOR MEN AND WOMEN(b)**

		Age group					Total
		15-19	20-24	25-54	55-64	65 & over	
<b>Men</b>							
	1976	56.0	89.4	95.1	78.2	16.8	79.3
	1986	54.3	90.2	93.5	63.5	9.3	75.1
<b>Women</b>							
married	1976	49.4	55.5	50.0	25.7	6.5	43.8
	1986	50.7	63.0	58.5	23.2	4.6	47.5
other	1976	50.4	77.1	64.8	29.7	4.4	43.9
	1986	52.0	81.4	68.0	23.2	2.2	48.3
total	1976	50.3	65.0	52.5	27.0	5.1	43.8
	1986	52.0	75.4	60.9	23.2	3.1	47.8

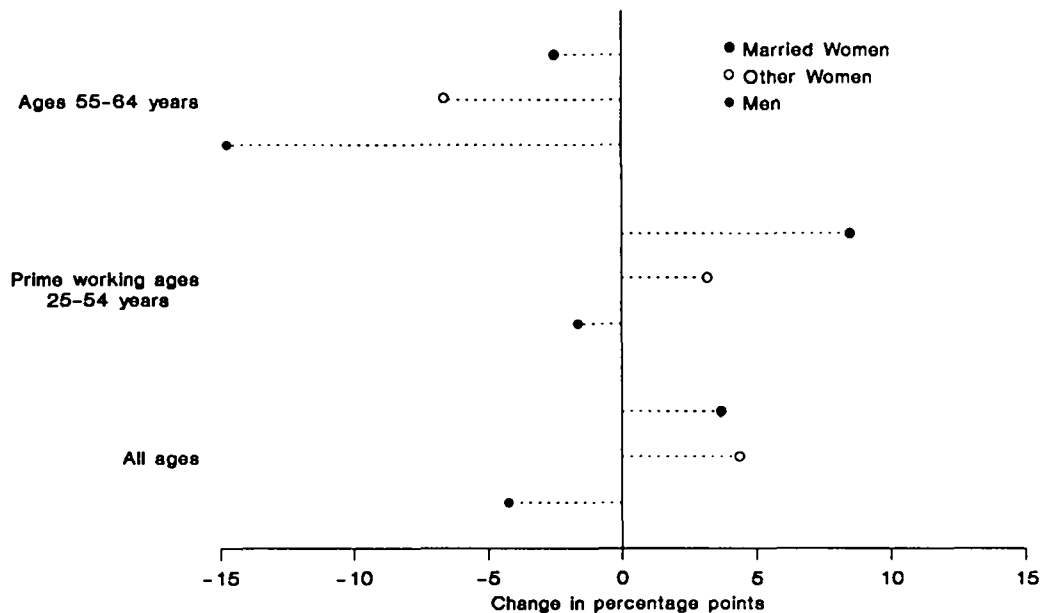
(a) People in the labour force in each category as a per cent of all people in each category. (b) For 1986, only people who stated their labour force status were included in calculations. In previous censuses cases of not stated labour force status were imputed.

Source: Cross-classified tables on microfiche, Table 49 (1976), Table CX0013 (1986)

... early retirement

There was a decline in labour force participation of both men and women in the 55 to 64 years age group. Among men the decline was quite marked, from 78 per cent in 1976 to 63 per cent in 1986. Among women, who had considerably lower rates of participation to start with, the decline was much smaller, from 27 per cent to 23 per cent.

**FIGURE 5.1 CHANGES IN LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 1976-1986: SELECTED AGE GROUPS AND SEX**



Source: Cross-classified tables on microfiche, Table 49 (1976), Table CX0013 (1986)

Employed people

At the 1986 Census, over 6.5 million people were employed, 5.4 million or 83 per cent of them as wage and salary earners. Of the remaining 1.1 million people, 59 per cent were self-employed, 36 per cent were employers and 5 per cent worked as unpaid helpers in a family business. Nearly 1.7 million people worked in the public sector. There were 61 per

cent with State governments, 30 per cent with the Federal government, and 9 per cent in local government.

### Changing industry structure

In size order, the four largest industries of employment were Wholesale and Retail Trade (with 19 per cent of all employed people), Community Services (which includes the health, education and welfare sectors, with 18 per cent), Manufacturing (15 per cent) and Finance, Property and Business Services (10 per cent).

### ... high growth industries

Industries with an increase in employment greater than 30 per cent between 1976 and 1986 were Community Services (a net increase of 350,700 jobs), Finance, Property and Business Services (244,400 jobs), and Recreation, Personal and Other Services (which includes general entertainment, sports, hotels, clubs and restaurants, and personal services such as hairdressing, photography services and the like. The high growth in this industry has occurred, at least in part, due to the increasing importance of tourism to Australia's economy).

**TABLE 5.3 EMPLOYMENT AND CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRY**

Industry	1986 Numbers employed ( <i>'000</i> )	Change in employment 1976-1986	
		( <i>'000</i> )	per cent
<i>High growth industries (increase greater than 30 per cent)</i>			
Community services	1,130.3	+350.7	45.0
Finance, property and business services	662.2	+244.4	58.5
Recreation, personal and other services	394.2	+112.1	39.7
<i>Medium growth industries (increase less than 30 per cent)</i>			
Wholesale and retail trade	1,225.1	+180.6	17.3
Public administration and defence	392.0	+67.7	20.9
Transport and storage	346.9	+57.9	20.0
Communication	135.5	+24.8	22.4
Electricity, gas and water	126.0	+23.0	22.3
Mining	91.7	+19.1	26.2
<i>Industries with fewer jobs</i>			
Manufacturing	976.3	-162.3	-14.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	364.4	-40.2	-9.9
Construction	426.7	-3.0	-0.7
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>6,513.5</b>	<b>+725.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>

(a) Includes industry not stated and not classifiable economic unit.

Source: *Population and Dwellings: Summary Tables, Table 27 (Cat. No. 2417) (1976), Table CSD042 (1986)*

### ... industries with fewer jobs

Large numbers of jobs (162,300) were lost in Manufacturing and to a lesser extent in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (40,200 jobs) and Construction (3,000 jobs). These changes caused the proportion of people employed in Manufacturing to decline from 21 per cent to 15 per cent and the proportion in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting industries to decline from 7.4 per cent to 5.8 per cent between 1976 and 1986.

### ... State and Territory differences

Taken together, the three high growth industries represented between 33 and 39 per cent of the employed people of each State and Territory in 1986. The highest proportions were in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory (both above 38 per cent), while the lowest (33 per cent) was in Queensland. This variation was mostly due to differences in the proportions employed in the Community Services industry. In general terms however, the mix of growth industries in each State was fairly uniform.

The picture was somewhat different when considering industries which lost jobs since both the Manufacturing and the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting industries had greater prominence in some States and Territories than in others. Manufacturing, the larger in terms of employment, has traditionally been most dominant in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, while being of comparatively little significance in the two Territories. It is such differences in State specialisation that afford the general decline in employment in Manufacturing particular local significance. Indeed, almost all the jobs lost from Manufacturing between 1976 and 1986 were in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.

**TABLE 5.4 DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PEOPLE AND CHANGE IN NUMBERS EMPLOYED: SELECTED INDUSTRIES, STATES AND TERRITORIES**

State/ Territory	Industries with employment growth			Industries with employment decline		Total employed people
	Comm- unity services	Finance, property and business services	Recreation, personal and other services	Manufact- uring	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	
	Per cent of all employees(a) (1986)					('000)
N.S.W.	16.8	12.0	6.5	15.8	4.9	2,220.6
Vic.	17.9	10.3	5.3	19.4	4.8	1,735.3
Qld	16.8	9.2	6.8	11.9	7.8	1,029.5
S.A.	20.2	8.8	6.3	16.3	7.4	568.8
W.A.	18.5	10.1	6.5	11.6	7.3	596.0
Tas.	20.6	7.2	7.0	14.5	7.7	174.4
N.T.	22.0	8.2	8.3	4.4	3.8	64.6
A.C.T.	22.9	9.4	6.3	3.8	0.6	124.4
	Change in employment(a) (1976-1986)					('000)
	('000)					
N.S.W.	107.4	98.6	33.7	-83.9	-11.2	189.7
Vic.	91.8	61.5	23.4	-57.2	-18.0	154.6
Qld	60.1	34.3	25.4	3.4	-2.7	191.9
S.A.	28.8	15.5	8.9	-23.0	-6.6	21.4
W.A.	34.4	24.0	12.0	0.7	-2.1	103.3
Tas.	10.5	2.3	2.4	-2.7	0.3	10.5
N.T.	7.2	3.1	3.0	0.9	-0.1	21.5
A.C.T.	10.4	5.0	3.2	0.3	0.1	32.5

(a) Excludes industry not stated.

Source: *Population and Dwellings: Summary Tables, Table 27 (Cat. Nos 2409.0-2416.0) (1976), Table CSD042 (1986)*

### ... regional change: an example

Census data allows the examination of the regional impact of employment changes by specific industry type. The greatest job loss in an industry occurred in Manufacturing in New South Wales where 83,900 jobs were lost between 1976 and 1986. Over 80 per cent of these losses occurred in the most recent intercensal period, 1981 to 1986. Examining the job loss in the Manufacturing industry in New South Wales during that period shows that the greatest declines in employment occurred in the production of basic metal products (18,200 jobs) and other machinery and equipment (items such as photographic and scientific equipment, electrical goods, and various types of farm and manufacturing machinery and equipment, 15,800 jobs, mostly in Sydney). The former product area has been of particular importance to the local economies of Wollongong and Newcastle and consequently those cities have been especially affected with losses of 8,700 and 5,700 jobs respectively. Sydney, the largest manufacturing centre, had the greatest overall decline in manufacturing employment. There is some evidence however that some manufacturing industries have decentralised from the three large manufacturing centres, but the jobs created in other areas of the State have been small in number.

**TABLE 5.5 REGIONAL DECLINE IN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1981-1986: MANUFACTURING SUB-GROUP**

	Absolute decline in employment 1981-1986 ('000)				Per cent of total manuf- acturing employment in N.S.W. (1986)
	Sydney	Wollongong	Newcastle	Other N.S.W.	
<i>Subgroups which have declined by more than 3,500 people</i>					
Food, beverages, tobacco	-3.9	-0.2	-0.1	+0.3	14.5
Other machinery and equipment	-15.2	+0.1	-0.4	-0.3	14.3
Basic metal products	-3.2	-8.7	-5.7	-0.6	9.9
Fabricated metal products	-4.1	-0.1	-1.4	-0.5	9.6
Wood, wood products and furniture	-2.1	—	-0.1	-1.6	6.8
Chemicals and petroleum products	-4.8	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	6.2
Transport equipment	-6.9	—	-0.4	+0.1	6.2
<i>Other manufacturing subgroups</i>	-11.4	-0.2	-0.4	+1.2	32.6
<b>Total Manufacturing</b>	<b>-51.7</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>(a)100.0</b>

(a) Total 341,560 people.

Source: Table FUL34 (1981), Table CSD051 (1986)

### People's occupations<sup>1</sup>

The largest occupational groups, accounting for nearly 50 per cent of employed people, were Clerks (17 per cent), Tradespersons (16 per cent) and Labourers and Related Workers (15 per cent). The two largest groups were also those with the greatest sex differences. Among Clerks, women outnumbered men by about three to one, while among Tradespersons men outnumbered women by nine to one. Women were also poorly represented among Plant and Machine Operators and Drivers.

### ... overseas born in less skilled occupations

People born overseas were highly represented in the lower skilled occupational groups, Plant and Machine Operators and Drivers, and Labourers and Related Workers. They were also quite prominent among Tradespersons. They were under-represented among Managers and Administrators and the two occupation groups in which women predominated, Clerks, and Sales and Personal Service Workers.

### ... the effect of schooling

Taken together, 35 per cent of all employed people stayed at school until at least the age of 17 years. Given the skill-based nature of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, it was not surprising that people in the higher skilled occupations were more likely to have had more schooling than those in the lower skilled occupations. The small proportion who stayed at school until the age of 17 years among Managers and Administrators was due largely to the inclusion in this group of farmers and managers of small businesses, shops and the like.

1. The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) was used in a census for the first time in 1986. The major groups of the classification shown in Table 5.6 combine individual occupations in such a way that they are similar in level of skill required, but may be different in level of specialisation. For more details about the Classification see *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition* (Cat. No. 1222.0). Because of the change in classification since 1981, direct comparisons cannot be made with occupation data obtained in previous censuses. The ABS is, however, currently preparing a publication entitled *Census 86 - Australian Standard Classification of Occupations/Classification and Classified List of Occupations (ASCO/CCLLO) Link* (Cat. No. 2182.0) which will facilitate such comparisons over time.

**TABLE 5.6 EMPLOYED PEOPLE: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY OCCUPATION**

Major occupational group	Males per 100 females	Over-seas born (a)	Left school	Self-employed per week (a)	Worked 40 or more hours	Total employed
			aged 17 years or more (a)		(a)(b)	
— per cent —						(‘000)
Managers and administrators	301	21.1	35.4	29.6	82.4	762.0
Professionals	150	24.6	73.8	6.2	49.6	769.7
Para-professionals	134	23.8	49.9	2.9	51.7	421.6
Tradespersons	935	28.7	21.5	13.4	61.2	996.8
Clerks	36	21.3	38.1	3.2	35.1	1,112.8
Sales and personal service workers	65	21.7	32.7	8.9	48.2	808.9
Plant and machine operators and drivers	526	31.0	17.2	10.4	59.8	535.0
Labourers and related workers	184	31.4	18.6	5.4	45.6	936.0
Inadequately described and n.e.i.	—	28.1	30.6	10.5	59.4	97.7
<b>All occupations(c)</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>6,513.5</b>

(a) Per cent of people in each occupational group. (b) Excludes people who did not state hours worked and those who did not work in the week before the census. (c) Includes occupation n.e.i., inadequately described and not stated.

Source: Tables CX0023, CSD041, CSD043, CSD044 and CSD045

### Who works the longest hours?

Over 82 per cent of Managers and Administrators worked 40 or more hours in the week before the census. In contrast, 35 per cent of Clerks worked 40 or more hours, but this was to some extent due to the large number of women in this category, many of whom worked part-time. Occupational groups with a high proportion of self-employed people also had high proportions of people who worked more than 40 hours per week.

### ... married women work shorter hours

Although women, particularly married women, have been entering the labour force in increasing numbers, many of them work part-time. Compared to the 9 per cent of men who worked less than 35 hours in the week preceding the census, 37 per cent of women worked less than 35 hours. Among married women, this proportion was 45 per cent. A comparison with data from the 1981 Census showed no difference in the proportion of men working part-time and a slight increase in the proportion of women working part-time.

**TABLE 5.7 EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN: HOURS WORKED(a) (per cent)**

Hours worked	Men	Women		Total
		Married	Other	
1-24	5.6	32.8	17.9	26.6
25-34	3.6	12.2	7.7	10.3
35-40	53.3	39.0	60.3	47.9
41 & over	37.5	16.0	14.0	15.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total people ('000)	3,710.9	1,383.1	988.4	2,371.5

(a) Hours worked in the week prior to the census excluding people who worked zero hours and not stated cases.

Source: Unpublished data

## People in community service occupations: International comparison

Australia had more doctors and nurses per head of population and fewer ministers of religion than the United States of America, Canada or New Zealand.

The representation of school teachers (1,396 per 100,000) was similar to that in Canada and New Zealand but less than in the United States of America (1,615 per 100,000 people). The representation of police was similar in Australia, Canada and the United States of America. There were more police than lawyers per head of population in Australia, New Zealand and Canada which contrasted with the situation in the United States of America.

**TABLE 5.8 EMPLOYED PEOPLE: REPRESENTATION IN SELECTED COMMUNITY SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, SELECTED COUNTRIES**

Occupation(b)	U.S.A.	Canada(a)	New Zealand	Australia	Total number employed (Australia 1986)
	1980	1981	1986	1986	
	per 100,000 people				('000)
General and specialist medical practitioners	190	169	179	210	32.8
Dentists	55	43	35	40	6.3
Nurses	559	(c)729	803	886	138.2
School teachers	1,615	1,452	1,324	1,396	217.7
Police	208	229	252	217	33.9
Lawyers/solicitors	219	142	151	149	23.2
Social workers	196	130	157	41	6.4
Ministers of religion	124	91	112	79	12.4

(a) Includes unemployed people. (b) As different occupational classifications are used in each country comparison of occupations across countries should be treated with caution. (c) Includes "nurses in training".

Source: Various national Census publications, Table CX0046 for Australia

## How do people get to work?

Most Australians drive to work. Between 1976 and 1986, there was a large increase in the number of people travelling to work by car as driver, and decreases in the numbers travelling to work by most other methods. There has, however, been a noticeable increase in the number of people travelling to work by bicycle, with the numbers now exceeding those travelling by motor bike.

**TABLE 5.9 METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK (a)**

Method of travel	Number of people ('000)	Percentage increase or decrease	
		1976-1986	1981-1986
Train	386.4	-0.4	-1.1
Bus	335.7	-23.8	-10.1
Ferry/tram	68.1	-25.5	-8.6
Taxi	36.4	-0.9	-0.4
Car, as driver	3,635.0	+21.6	+10.2
Car, as passenger	574.0	-8.8	-6.6
Motor bike	83.7	+3.4	-12.0
Bicycle	92.7	+64.5	+14.1
Walked only	340.6	-20.2	+1.1

(a) A person can have used more than one mode of transport.

Source: Census 86 - Australia in Brief (Cat. No. 2501) Table 7

Based on the address of people's workplaces, information can be produced on the size and nature of the daytime population of various areas. Such information is useful in planning the provision of services and facilities and, when combined with area of residence and method of travel to work, provides data for transport planning purposes.

## Unemployment

Some 663,000 people reported themselves as having looked for work in the four week period preceding census night. Overall, the unemployment rate was slightly higher for women than for men and decreased with age.

### ... high youth unemployment

The unemployment rates for 15 to 19 year olds (20 per cent) and 20 to 24 year olds (14 per cent) were considerably higher than for other age groups and together people aged 15 to 24 years accounted for two out of every five people unemployed. There was little difference in the rates for men and women in this age group.

### ... unemployment in the older age groups

Although unemployment rates tend to decrease with age, unemployment among men aged 55 to 64 years, at 8 per cent, was higher than for men in the prime working ages (25 to 54 years) or for men aged 65 years and over.

For women, those aged 55 to 64 years had the lowest level of unemployment of any age group.

**TABLE 5.10 UNEMPLOYMENT: AGE, SEX AND WHETHER LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WORK**

Age	Unemployment rates(a)		Unemployed		Total ( <sup>'000</sup> )
	Men	Women	Proportion looking for full-time work		
			Men	Women	
	— per cent —				
15-19	20.0	20.6	83.7	76.2	139.0
20-24	14.2	12.8	90.7	76.3	141.0
25-54	6.9	7.4	91.8	57.3	335.6
55-64	8.1	4.4	83.5	55.3	43.0
65 & over	4.1	6.2	45.0	32.1	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>663.1</b>

(a) People not employed and actively looking for work as a proportion of total labour force in each group.

Source: Table CSD037

### ... preference for full-time or part-time work

The differences in proportions of men and women looking for full-time and part-time work at different ages tended to reflect traditional roles. While most men and women sought full-time work, a large proportion of unemployed women in the prime working ages were seeking part-time work.

### ... high unemployment groups

Many groups of people experienced levels of unemployment quite different from the average. Most notable was the high rate of unemployment among Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders; at 35 per cent it was almost four times higher than that of the total population. People born overseas, particularly recent arrivals, also had high unemployment rates, as did people who were unable to speak English well or very well.

### ... the effects of skills and training

A further aspect pertaining to levels of unemployment concerns the skills of the labour force. In terms of post-school qualifications, people with degrees had about a quarter of the unemployment rate of those without tertiary qualifications. The rate for people with trade or other certificates was about half that of those with no qualifications.

**TABLE 5.11 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS BY SEX**

<i>Group</i>	<i>Unemployment rates</i>			<i>Total labour force</i>
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	— per cent —			('000)
<b>Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders</b>	36.0	34.1	35.3	66.3
<i>Overseas born</i>				
In Australia less than 5 years	18.6	24.9	21.2	210.0
Total	9.9	11.2	10.4	1,837.4
<i>Speaks other language at home, and</i>				
Proficient in English	10.7	11.3	10.9	842.5
Not proficient in English	21.1	26.5	23.3	159.6
<i>Qualification</i>				
University degree or diploma	2.6	3.9	3.1	838.1
Trade certificate	5.9	7.7	6.0	952.4
Other certificate	4.0	5.8	5.0	682.8
No qualification	12.3	11.6	12.0	3,926.0
<b>All people</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7,176.7</b>

Source: Table CX0009, Table CX0043, Table CX0025 and Table CX0015





## INCOME

### The data

Income information was collected in the 1933 Census and in censuses since 1976. In each census the questions sought the total income obtained from all sources (including overtime, dividends, benefits, family allowance, etc) by people aged 15 years and over. People were asked to indicate the range in which their usual weekly (or annual) income (before tax) fell. Cross-classifying by other census variables allows the examination of income levels and distributions of different groups of people such as the unemployed, young people, retired people, students, housewives, etc. The relationship with characteristics such as educational attainment, occupation, employment status, location, etc can also be analysed. By adding together the income information for individuals, it is possible to obtain a broad picture of household and family income but, since individual income is collected in ranges, these aggregations are only approximate. It should be noted that financial well-being is not only dependent on income. Accumulated wealth or assets, and expenditure, particularly on housing, affect the amount of disposable income. However, apart from information on housing costs (see Section 7) these aspects of financial well-being cannot be assessed from the census. Answers to the 1986 Census income question were obtained from over 11 million people, but 7 per cent of people did not answer.

### Summary Income measures

In this section, three measures summarising income have been used. The most often used is median income which is the level of income which divides the income distribution in half, i.e. half the people (or households or families) receive less than that level of income and half receive more. In Table 6.1 both the average income and the Gini coefficient are presented. The average income was calculated on the basis of the mid point of the income ranges with a special adjustment to allow for the open-ended top range of income. It has been used because it provides a better assessment of the change in income levels over time than median income. The Gini coefficient is a summary measure of the degree of income inequality. The closer its value is to one, the greater the inequality. A value of zero indicates that incomes are evenly distributed.

### Income distribution of individuals

In 1986, the one fifth of people aged 15 years and over with the highest incomes had incomes over \$19,800 a year with an average income of about \$29,500. Together this group received 48 per cent of total income, while the lowest fifth, with an average income of \$700 a year, received 1 per cent of total income. Comparison with the 1976 Census revealed that this pattern of concentration of income has remained much the same. The Gini coefficient was 0.45 at both censuses.

### ... differences between men and women

Income distribution among men was more equal than it was among women with the top fifth of male income recipients having 43 per cent of all male income compared to the top fifth of women with over 50 per cent of all female income. This difference was partly explained by the difference in level of labour force participation of men and women (see Section 5).

The income distribution among men became less equitable between 1976 and 1986 with the Gini coefficient rising from 0.35 to 0.38. This can be associated, to some extent, with the increase in unemployment and decrease in labour force participation of men over the period (see

Section 5). Both the highest and lowest income groups increased their share of income at the expense of the middle income groups.

**TABLE 6.1 INCOME LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTION: INDIVIDUALS(a) AND HOUSEHOLDS(b)**

		Per cent share of total income among			Gini coefficient	Average annual income \$
		20 per cent with lowest incomes	60 per cent with middle incomes	20 per cent with highest incomes		
Men	1976	3.0	56.4	40.5	0.35	7,000
	1986	3.3	53.4	43.2	0.38	16,300
Women	1976	—	47.1	52.9	0.52	3,100
	1986	0.1	48.9	51.0	0.48	8,300
Total	1976	0.2	52.7	47.1	0.45	5,000
	1986	1.2	50.7	48.2	0.45	12,300
Households	1976	4.9	51.9	43.2	0.35	11,900
	1986	4.8	50.5	44.7	0.37	27,200

(a) Excludes people who did not state their income. (b) Excludes cases of not stated income and incomes of households where a spouse was absent.

Source: *Population and Dwellings: Summary Tables, Tables 31 and 40 (Cat. No. 2417.0) (1976), Table CSD035 (1986).*

An opposite trend occurred among women, with the Gini coefficient falling from 0.52 to 0.48 over the decade. However, women's incomes increased more than men's incomes with the average income for women increasing by 171 per cent and the average income for men by 133 per cent. This change was associated with the increased participation of women in the labour force (see Section 5) as well as greater advances by women into higher income groups. In 1976, women represented 15 per cent of people in the highest fifth of income recipients but in 1986 they represented 22 per cent. Overall, however, the average income of women continued to remain below that of men.

### Factors affecting Income levels

The level of individual income depends on a wide range of factors. Employment status, clearly a key determinant of broad income levels, accounted for general differences between men's and women's incomes. Other factors associated with work such as occupation, hours worked and locality also affected income levels. To illustrate, the median annual income of people classified by broad occupational groups ranged from \$25,300 for Professionals to \$11,800 for Sales and Personal Service Workers. People in rural areas tended to have lower incomes than those in urban areas, \$8,000 and \$9,900 respectively. Skills acquired through education, training and work experience, approximated by age and educational attainment, also affected income levels.

### ... age

Median income generally increased with age to reach a peak for people aged about 40 years then declined for people in their 50s and 60s. This pattern was also the case for men but different for women. For men the median income rose with age to be highest among those aged 35 to 39 years (\$20,300) and thereafter declined. For women the highest incomes were received by those aged 20 to 24 years. Income levels then fell during the main child-bearing years, rose again to a peak for women aged 40 to 44 years and thereafter generally declined. The lower income levels for women partly reflected women's lower labour force participation and shorter working hours (see Section 5).

**TABLE 6.2 MEDIAN ANNUAL INCOMES OF MEN AND WOMEN(a): SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristics	Median income (\$)		
	Men	Women	Total
<i>Selected 5 year age groups</i>			
20-24	14,000	10,900	12,600
30-34	19,500	6,900	14,500
40-44	20,000	8,300	14,800
50-54	17,500	5,600	12,400
60-64	9,900	4,300	5,900
All ages	15,000	5,800	9,600
<i>Without post-school qualifications(b)(c)</i>			
left school aged less than 17	12,000	5,500	7,600
left school aged 17 and over	14,700	8,000	11,500
<i>With post-school qualifications(b)</i>			
Trade certificate	17,000	6,700	16,000
Diploma	24,800	13,500	19,200
Degree or higher	30,300	19,500	25,800

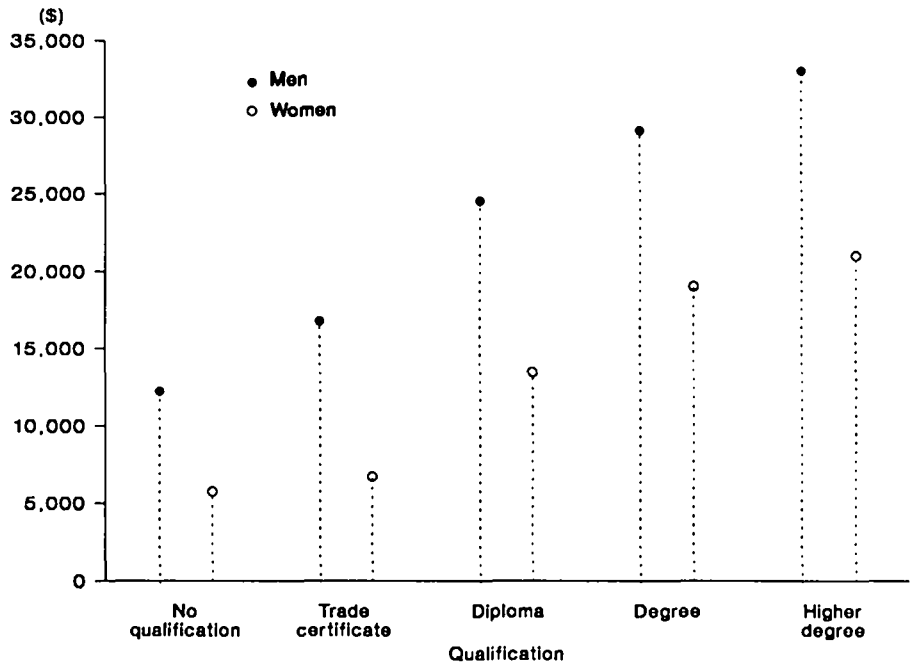
(a) People aged 15 years and over who stated their income. (b) Excludes people still at school and people with qualifications inadequately described or not stated. (c) Excludes people who did not state age left school.

Source: Tables CX0014 and CX0023

**... educational attainment**

People with no post-school qualifications tended to have lower income levels than people with formal qualifications. They were also more likely to be unemployed (see Section 5). Further, people with higher qualifications, such as degrees, tended to have higher incomes than those with diplomas or trade certificates. The effect of holding a degree or higher qualification on income was more marked for women than for men.

**FIGURE 6.1 MEDIAN ANNUAL INCOME: SEX BY QUALIFICATIONS**



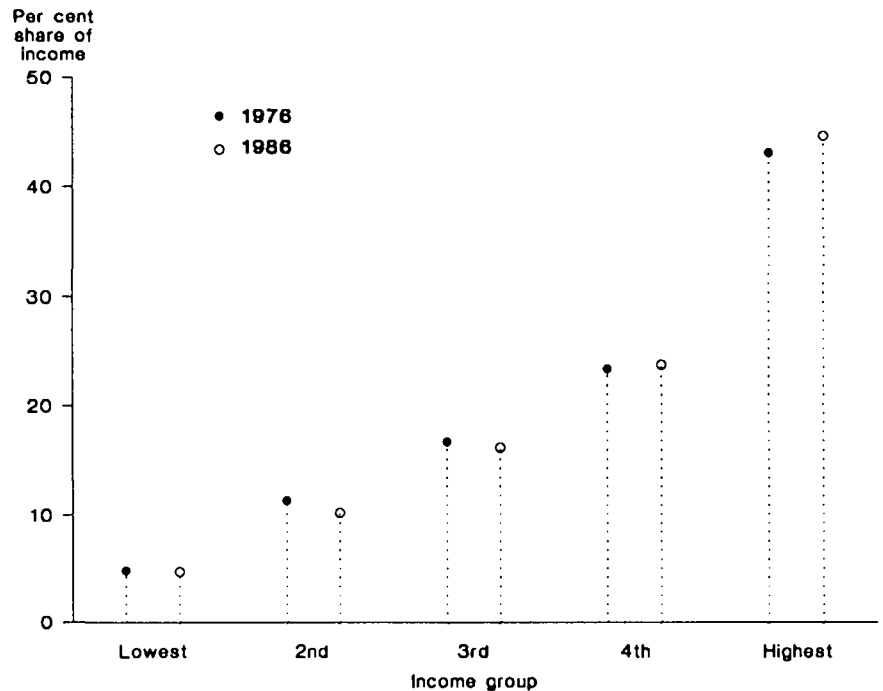
Source: Tables CX0014 and CX0023

**Household Income distribution**

The distribution of income among households (Gini coefficient of 0.37) was more equally spread than it was among individuals (Gini coefficient

of 0.45) (see Table 6.1). Nevertheless, the fifth of households with the highest incomes still commanded a large share (45 per cent) of total income. Since 1976, the two higher income groups increased their share of income and the Gini coefficient rose from 0.35 to 0.37.

FIGURE 6.2 HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION, 1976 AND 1986



Source: *Population and Dwellings: Summary Tables, Tables 31 and 40 (Cat. No. 2417.0) (1976), Table CSD035 (1986)*

The overall increase in household income was a little lower than the increase in the cost of living as measured by the Consumer Price Index (129 per cent compared to 138 per cent). The increase was however different for different income groups. The increase in average income for the lowest fifth of households was 125 per cent, for middle income households 122 per cent, and, for the highest fifth of households, 137 per cent.

## Family incomes

The median family income in 1986 was \$24,500 a year. However, there was considerable variation in income levels between different family types, those with more adults present tending to have higher incomes. Couple families including adult family members (such as adult family children) had substantially higher median incomes than couple families where no other adults were present. The same was true for one parent families.

### ... lowest for one parent families

One parent families (with no other adults present) had the lowest median family incomes. Notably, the median income of a one parent family with one dependent child (\$7,800) was less than one third that of a couple family with one dependent child (\$24,900). This large difference can be associated with the facts that most lone parents were women who tended to have lower incomes than men, and that large numbers of women in couple families also worked (see Section 3).

**TABLE 6.3 MEDIAN ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES:  
FAMILY TYPE AND NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN**

<i>Family type</i>	<i>Median income(a) (\$)</i>	<i>Number of families(a) ('000)</i>
<i>Couple and adult family member(s) and</i>		
no dependent children	36,700	449.2
1 dependent child	38,800	206.5
2+ dependent children	35,800	171.2
<i>Couple (no adult family member(s)) and</i>		
no dependent children	19,200	1,271.9
1 dependent child	24,900	403.3
2+ dependent children	26,500	1,073.0
<i>Other families with two or more adult family members</i>		
<i>One parent and adult family member(s) and</i>		
1 dependent child	20,200	48.1
2+ dependent children	18,800	28.9
Related adults	21,200	258.8
<i>One parent and</i>		
1 dependent child	7,800	124.2
2+ dependent children	10,100	123.0
<b>Total families</b>	<b>24,500</b>	<b>4,158.0</b>

(a) Excludes families where a spouse was absent and where income was not stated.

Source: Table CSD025

**Families in low and high  
income groups**

The one fifth of families which made up the lowest income group had incomes less than \$12,500 a year while those in the highest income group (again one fifth of families) had incomes in excess of \$40,500 a year. Couple families, excluding those consisting of a couple only, had greater numbers in the highest income group than in the lowest income group, while the reverse was true for other family types.

**TABLE 6.4 FAMILIES AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN: FAMILY TYPES IN  
LOWEST AND HIGHEST INCOME GROUPS  
('000)**

<i>Family type</i>	<i>20 per cent of families with</i>				<i>Total families(a)</i>	
	<i>lowest incomes</i>		<i>highest incomes</i>			
	<i>families</i>	<i>children (b)</i>	<i>families</i>	<i>children (b)</i>	<i>families</i>	<i>children (b)</i>
<i>Family types more likely to be in the highest than lowest income group</i>						
Couple with dependent children	124.4	249.9	225.1	475.4	1,476.3	3,101.5
Couple and adult family member(s)	15.0	..	166.4	..	449.2	..
Couple with dependent children and adult family member(s)	8.6	15.0	132.8	208.2	377.7	632.4
<i>Family types more likely to be in the lowest than highest income group</i>						
Couple only	360.5	..	165.9	..	1,271.9	..
Related adults	49.0	..	29.1	..	258.8	..
One parent with dependent children	158.8	269.6	2.4	3.9	247.2	421.1
One parent with dependent children and adult family member(s)	11.2	17.3	5.9	8.4	77.0	119.4
<b>Total families</b>	<b>727.6</b>	<b>551.8</b>	<b>727.6</b>	<b>696.0</b>	<b>4,158.0</b>	<b>4,274.4</b>

(a) Families and children of families whose income was not stated were included in the total columns but not pro-rated prior to the calculations. (b) For purposes of calculation, families with more than 8 dependent children were considered to have had only 8 dependent children.

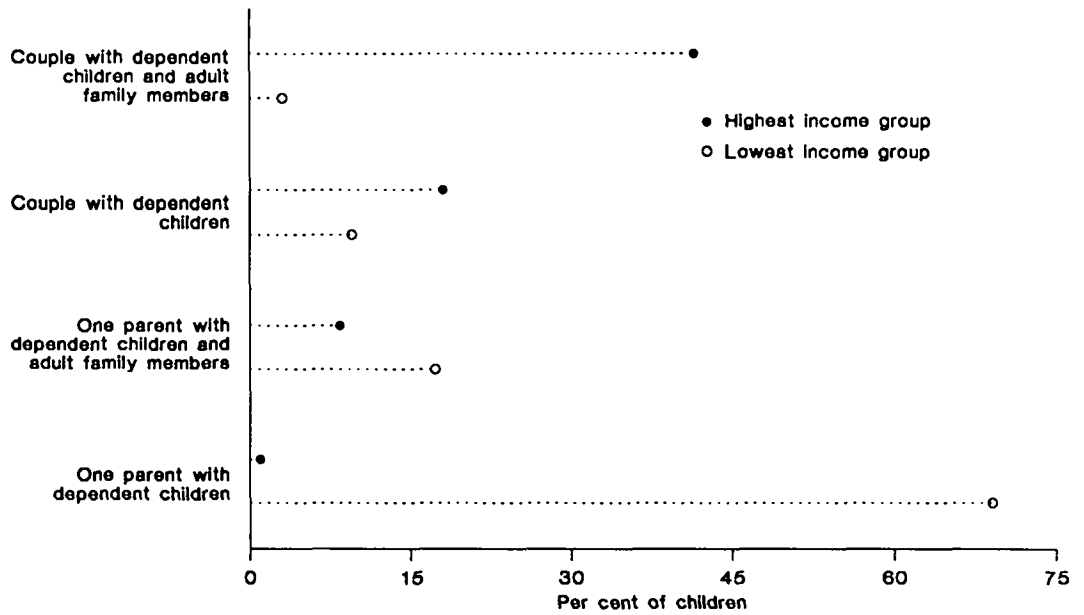
Source: Unpublished data

Families consisting of a lone parent and dependent child(ren) only were particularly concentrated in the lowest income group, representing 22 per cent of families in that group and less than one third of one per cent of families in the highest income group, compared to a representation of 6 per cent of all families. Couple only families were also more highly represented in the lowest income group, attributable in part to the large numbers of retired couples in this group.

... children

There were some 552,000 dependent children in the lowest income families and almost half of these children lived with one parent only. In the highest income group more than two thirds of children lived with couples only without other adults present. Of children in one parent only families, 69 per cent were in families in the lowest income group and 1 per cent were in families in the highest income group. By contrast, of children in couple only families, 9 per cent were in the lowest income families and 18 per cent were in the highest income families.

FIGURE 6.3 CHILDREN IN FAMILIES: PER CENT IN HIGHEST AND LOWEST INCOME GROUPS



Source: Unpublished data

## HOUSING

### Number of dwellings

On the night of 30 June 1986, nearly 6 million dwellings were counted in Australia. The majority of these were occupied private dwellings (defined as the premises occupied by a household on census night), but there were also a little over half a million (about 9 per cent of all dwellings) unoccupied private dwellings, 77,000 caravans, tents etc in caravan parks and 21,000 non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, institutions, etc). Separate houses were by far the most common dwelling type accounting for 77 per cent of all occupied dwellings while housing 81 per cent of the people. About 16 per cent of occupied dwellings were medium density housing and 2 per cent were located in high rise developments.

TABLE 7.1 TYPE OF DWELLING: SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS

Dwelling type	Dwellings			People	People per occupied dwelling
	Occupied	Unoccupied	Total(a)		
	— '000 —				No.
Private dwellings	5,187.4	543.5	5,731.0	14,920.2	2.9
Separate house	4,081.9	376.1	4,457.9	12,639.6	3.1
Semi-detached house	119.6	10.4	130.0	288.3	2.4
Row/terrace house	53.8	6.8	60.6	120.2	2.2
Other medium density	691.2	99.3	790.5	1,306.6	1.9
Flats over 3 storeys	102.8	20.1	122.9	192.3	1.9
Caravan, etc not in caravan park	16.5	5.1	21.7	35.7	2.2
Improvised dwelling	9.2	6.2	15.4	26.8	2.9
House/flat attached to shop/office	36.6	5.6	42.2	103.0	2.8
Not stated	75.8	13.9	89.8	207.8	2.7
Caravans, tents, etc in caravan park	77.1	..	77.1	158.3	2.1
Non-private dwellings	21.1	..	21.1	523.7	24.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,285.6</b>	<b>543.5</b>	<b>5,829.1</b>	<b>15,602.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>

(a) For caravans, tents, etc in caravan parks and for non-private dwellings, totals represent only those which were occupied.

Source: Tables CSD055 and CSD056

### People in dwellings

The average number of people living in a dwelling varied with the type of dwelling. Separate houses accommodated on average 3 people while medium density and high rise buildings tended to house 2 people per dwelling.

The issue of crowding in different types of accommodation, among specific groups of people or at a small area level, can be explored using census data. A simple measure, readily available, is the number of people per bedroom. Nationally, in 1986, there was an average of 1.0 persons for each bedroom, a slight reduction from 1981 when 1.1 persons per bedroom was recorded. In both census years however there was a much higher ratio of people to bedrooms in private dwellings which contained less than two bedrooms. This ratio declined for dwellings with more bedrooms to the extent that for dwellings with more than five bedrooms, there were generally only eight people for every ten bedrooms available.



**TABLE 7.2 OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS: NUMBER OF BEDROOMS BY SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS**

Number of bedrooms	1981			1986		
	Number of households/dwellings	Number of household members	People per bedroom(a)	Number of households/dwellings	Number of household members	People per bedroom(a)
	— '000 —			— '000 —		
None	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.3	3.2	2.5
One	328.1	491.8	1.5	296.2	430.6	1.5
Two	1,253.2	2,730.6	1.1	1,349.6	2,818.1	1.0
Three	2,369.0	7,774.5	1.1	2,638.3	8,238.0	1.0
Four	549.8	2,291.0	1.0	671.5	2,672.4	1.0
Five	75.1	358.3	1.0	87.8	403.5	0.9
More than five	19.9	96.1	0.8	19.0	91.9	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,596.4</b>	<b>13,744.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5,063.6</b>	<b>14,657.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Not stated	72.5	174.0	—	123.8	262.6	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,668.9</b>	<b>13,918.4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5,187.4</b>	<b>14,920.2</b>	<b>—</b>

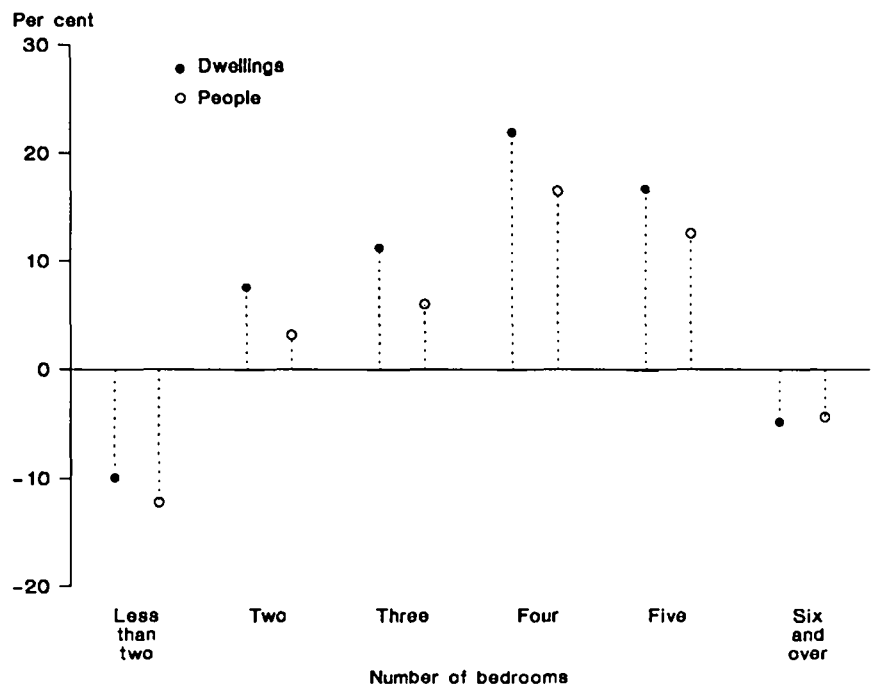
(a) For purposes of calculation, a dwelling with no bedrooms was considered to have one bedroom. A dwelling with more than five bedrooms was considered to have on average six bedrooms.

Source: Tables CSD067, VF0061 and CP3043

### Bigger houses with fewer people

Between 1981 and 1986 there was a 10 per cent increase in the number of private dwellings and a 7 per cent increase in the number of people living in them. Dwellings containing less than 2 bedrooms decreased in number and, although 3 bedroom dwellings still accounted for the majority of housing, there was an increase of 21 per cent in the number of dwellings with four or more bedrooms. The number of people living in such dwellings increased by 15 per cent.

**FIGURE 7.1 INCREASE IN OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, 1981-1986: NUMBER OF BEDROOMS**



Source: Tables CSD067, VF0061 and CP3043

### More households have more than one car

On census night, nearly 44 per cent of households had more than one motor vehicle owned or used by members of the household parked or garaged at or near their dwelling, 43 per cent had one only, and 13 per cent had no motor vehicle.

cent were without a vehicle. Changes in these proportions since 1966 showed a continuing trend towards more than one vehicle and, perhaps more importantly, a continuing substantial reduction in the proportion of households without a vehicle.

**TABLE 7.3 OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS: MOTOR VEHICLES PER HOUSEHOLD**

<i>Motor vehicles per household</i>	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986
	— per cent —				
None	24.2	20.3	16.3	14.5	12.9
One	52.5	50.9	48.4	45.1	43.2
Two	18.0	22.2	27.0	30.0	32.6
Three	3.9	4.8	6.0	7.4	8.1
More than three	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.9	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not stated ('000)	86.9	77.3	150.5	145.6	162.3
<b>Total households ('000)</b>	<b>3,151.9</b>	<b>3,670.6</b>	<b>4,140.5</b>	<b>4,468.9</b>	<b>5,187.4</b>
Average vehicles per household (a)	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5

(a) For purposes of calculation, households with more than three vehicles were considered to have had on average four vehicles.

Source: *Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30 June 1966, Volume III, Table 18 (1966), Cross-classified tables on microfiche, Table 50 (1971), Population and Dwellings: Summary Tables, Table 50 (Cat. No. 2417.0) (1976), Table FUL033 (1981), Table CSD065 (1986)*

## Owning, buying and renting

Of the 15 million people counted in private dwellings, 36 per cent were in dwellings owned by a household member, 37 per cent were in dwellings being purchased by a household member and 24 per cent were in dwellings rented by a household member. In broad terms, whether a dwelling was owned or being purchased or rented depended on the life cycle stage of the occupants, approximated by their age.

**TABLE 7.4 PEOPLE IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS: NATURE OF OCCUPANCY BY AGE**

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Nature of occupancy</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Total(d) ('000)</i>
	<i>Owned</i>	<i>Rented(a)</i>			<i>Other (c)</i>		
		<i>Being purchased</i>	<i>Public sector(b)</i>	<i>Private sector</i>			
	— per cent —						
0-14	23.0	48.5	10.1	15.2	3.2	100.0	3,573.5
15-24	31.6	32.3	7.8	25.1	3.1	100.0	2,466.1
25-34	17.8	45.9	7.6	25.4	3.3	100.0	2,435.3
35-44	28.9	47.8	5.9	14.4	3.0	100.0	2,149.1
45-54	49.4	31.6	5.3	10.7	3.1	100.0	1,473.9
55-64	65.1	18.1	5.5	8.3	3.0	100.0	1,365.7
65 & over	72.3	9.4	6.3	7.9	4.0	100.0	1,456.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,920.2</b>
People ('000)	5,248.7	5,450.0	1,092.6	2,444.5	475.3	14,711.1	14,920.2
Households ('000)	1,981.9	1,604.4	358.6	975.8	174.1	5,094.8	5,187.4

(a) Landlord not stated pro-rated between the two rental sectors. (b) Includes dwellings being rented from a housing authority. (c) Includes rent-free. (d) Nature of occupancy not stated included in total but not pro-rated between categories.

Source: *Table CX0087 and unpublished data*

## ... children and young adults

Nearly half of Australia's children lived in a dwelling that was being purchased, a quarter lived in rented accommodation and most of the rest lived in a home that was owned outright. The high proportion of children

in mortgaged accommodation reflected the tendency of young Australian families to commence purchasing their own homes.

In contrast, about one third of people aged 15-24 years lived in rented accommodation, a third in homes that were being purchased and a third in homes that were owned, reflecting both the movement of young adults out of the parental home and the status of families with older children, who have repaid their mortgages.

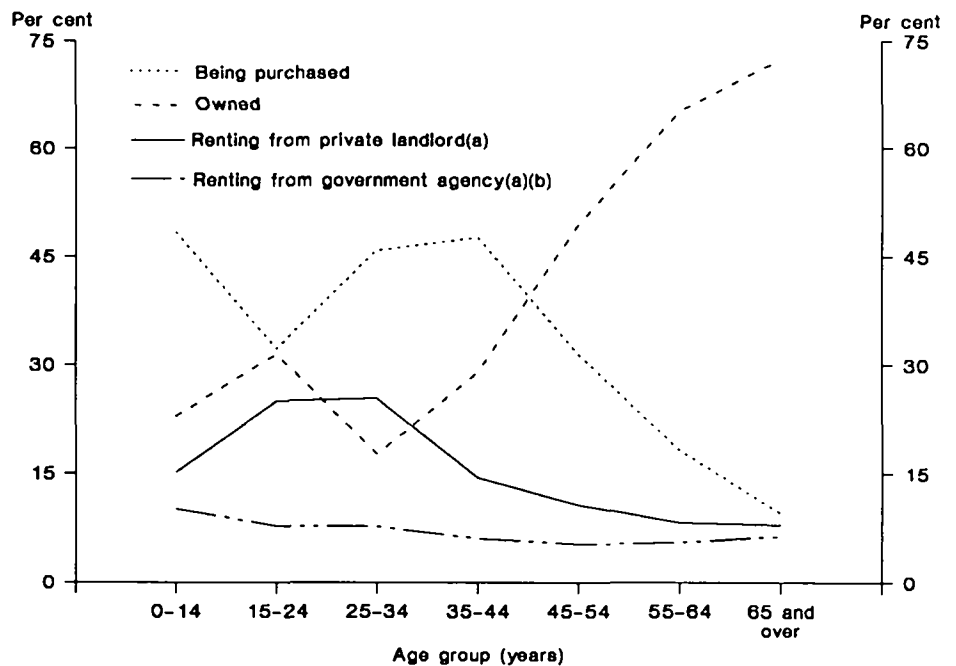
#### ... mature adults

Among people aged 25-44 years, the proportions living in accommodation that was owned, being purchased or rented were almost identical to those for children. Within the age group however the proportion of home owners increased with age, with a corresponding decrease in the proportion of renters. A similar pattern existed for people aged 45-64 years but was accompanied by a large decrease in the proportion of people living in a home that was being purchased. Among people aged 55-64 years, 65 per cent owned their own home.

#### ... the elderly

Although people aged 65 years and over had the highest rate of home ownership, 14 per cent still lived in rented accommodation. While this was lower than for most other age groups, the pattern of renting from a government agency or a private landlord was different, with the elderly showing an increased tendency to rent from a government agency.

**FIGURE 7.2 PEOPLE IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS: NATURE OF OCCUPANCY BY AGE**



(a) Landlord not stated responses have been pro-rated between the two rental categories. (b) Includes dwellings being rented from a housing authority.

Source: Table CX0087 and unpublished data

#### Housing costs ... mortgages

Most households purchasing their dwellings were paying less than \$400 a month (approximately \$92 a week) in mortgage payments at the time of the census. As could be expected, households with larger incomes were more likely to be making higher monthly mortgage payments. For many low income households however, mortgage payments consumed over half of the household income.

... rents

In comparison, most households renting their private dwellings were paying less than \$75 a week in rent. In general, the pattern of higher income households paying higher housing costs, which was evident for households purchasing their homes, applied for renting households.

**TABLE 7.5 MORTGAGED AND RENTED OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS:  
WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY MORTGAGE AND RENT PAYMENTS**

Payments	Gross weekly household income						Total (a)
	\$0- \$172	\$173- \$287	\$288- \$421	\$422- \$613	\$614- \$766	over \$766	
	— per cent —						('000)
<i>Mortgage (monthly)</i>							
\$1-\$99	36.4	28.6	11.7	9.6	8.2	8.8	189.5
\$100-\$199	17.1	14.5	11.9	10.6	9.0	8.7	167.0
\$200-\$299	16.8	20.9	22.2	18.2	14.8	12.4	263.8
\$300-\$399	10.6	15.2	22.6	21.2	19.0	15.5	287.9
\$400-\$499	6.9	9.6	15.6	17.4	17.7	15.3	238.0
\$500-\$599	4.0	4.9	7.8	10.5	12.1	11.8	151.8
\$600-\$699	2.5	2.6	4.4	6.5	8.8	9.2	103.7
\$700-\$799	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.7	4.4	5.5	51.7
\$800 & over	4.6	2.6	2.3	3.3	6.0	12.7	93.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,547.3</b>
Not stated ('000)	4.8	5.4	6.9	8.3	5.4	9.7	57.0
<b>Total households ('000)</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>249.8</b>	<b>364.5</b>	<b>242.8</b>	<b>394.3</b>	<b>1,604.3</b>
	— per cent —						
<i>Rent (weekly)</i>							
\$1-\$24	27.9	6.2	3.9	4.2	4.5	5.5	117.6
\$25-\$49	28.9	29.1	15.5	13.8	10.0	8.5	247.1
\$50-\$74	22.4	28.0	29.7	22.5	17.4	12.0	297.9
\$75-\$99	13.0	22.5	29.1	28.7	27.6	19.2	299.5
\$100-\$124	4.6	9.1	13.8	18.2	22.0	21.2	177.1
\$125-\$149	1.3	2.4	4.2	6.6	9.3	12.7	68.7
\$150-\$174	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.9	4.5	8.9	35.8
\$175-\$199	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.5	3.6	12.8
\$200 & over	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.2	8.5	34.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,291.4</b>
Not stated ('000)	7.7	7.1	6.3	5.5	2.9	3.9	42.9
<b>Total households ('000)</b>	<b>229.6</b>	<b>232.8</b>	<b>246.8</b>	<b>223.7</b>	<b>125.4</b>	<b>153.7</b>	<b>1,334.3</b>

(a) Income not stated has been included in the total column but not pro-rated between income categories.

Source: Tables CX0091 and CX0093

... low income households

Among low income households (\$0-\$172 per week) approximately 8 per cent of those renting and 17 per cent of those purchasing their homes were apparently paying out more than their household income in housing costs. These figures should be treated with caution however since some household incomes may be understated due to under-reporting of individual income or to the absence of usual household members on census night.

... capital cities

Housing costs varied considerably between the capital cities. In Sydney and Canberra, 24 per cent of households with mortgages paid \$600 or more a month compared to 17 per cent in Melbourne and Darwin, 16 per cent in Brisbane, 12 per cent in Adelaide, 9 per cent in Perth and 6 per cent in Hobart. Overall, Hobart mortgagors paid the least in monthly payments with more than half of them paying less than \$300 a month. Less than a third of Sydney mortgagors paid this amount. The pattern of weekly rental payments was similar. Nearly three quarters of Hobart renters paid less than \$75 a week compared to less than a third of Sydney renters. Canberra, Darwin and Sydney had considerably larger proportions of renters paying \$150 a week than other cities. The compilation of census statistics at a small area level enables similar comparisons to be made between different suburbs within the same city, between urban and rural areas, etc.

**TABLE 7.6 MORTGAGED AND RENTED OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS:  
MORTGAGE AND RENT PAYMENTS BY CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISION**

Payments	Sydney/Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra	
	— per cent —							
<i>Mortgage (monthly)</i>								
Less than \$100	10.8	12.3	13.6	14.6	11.4	18.9	1.8	15.3
\$100-\$199	7.9	9.9	10.3	13.8	10.4	15.9	7.5	11.1
\$200-\$299	12.5	15.7	17.2	20.5	17.8	21.5	24.8	12.8
\$300-\$399	16.0	19.2	17.7	18.5	24.3	20.4	22.1	14.3
\$400-\$499	15.9	15.7	15.0	13.0	18.5	11.5	17.0	13.3
\$500-\$599	12.5	10.4	9.7	7.6	8.6	5.5	10.0	9.6
\$600 & over	24.4	16.8	16.5	11.9	9.1	6.2	16.8	23.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not stated ('000)	11.2	14.3	3.7	3.0	3.7	0.5	0.3	1.0
<b>Total households ('000)</b>	<b>355.1</b>	<b>330.3</b>	<b>135.5</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>130.1</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>37.7</b>
	— per cent —							
<i>Rent (weekly)</i>								
Less than \$25	5.0	4.4	4.2	17.5	9.4	11.3	6.2	6.4
\$25-\$49	13.1	11.9	17.1	24.9	17.8	28.0	21.8	15.9
\$50-\$74	13.2	21.5	23.6	21.2	31.6	31.5	12.3	16.9
\$75-\$99	26.5	26.9	29.9	17.0	26.7	15.4	32.0	11.9
\$100-\$124	19.3	19.9	18.2	13.5	9.0	8.9	8.4	9.6
\$125-\$149	9.9	7.4	4.2	3.5	2.3	2.5	3.9	20.2
\$150 & over	13.0	8.0	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.4	15.3	19.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not stated ('000)	8.0	7.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.6
<b>Total Households ('000)</b>	<b>317.5</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>24.2</b>

Source: Tables CSD068 and CSD069

### Rented accommodation

Almost three quarters of all rented dwellings were privately owned, and approximately one fifth of them were let furnished. Housing authorities owned 22 per cent of rented dwellings and only 4 per cent were let furnished.

Among households renting their dwelling, those renting from a housing authority were likely to be paying the least rental. Other government agencies generally received higher rents, while households renting a privately owned dwelling were likely to pay the most.

**TABLE 7.7 RENTED OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS: LANDLORD BY WEEKLY RENT AND WHETHER FURNISHED**

Weekly rent and whether furnished	Landlord			Total(a)
	Housing authority	Other gov't agency	Private	
	— per cent —			
\$0-\$39	51.9	36.9	9.5	20.4
\$40-\$79	40.1	47.8	34.3	36.2
\$80-\$119	7.0	11.4	36.7	28.8
\$120-\$159	0.3	2.4	13.1	9.7
\$160-\$199	0.1	0.4	3.1	2.3
\$200 & over	0.5	1.2	3.4	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not stated ('000)	8.0	3.0	21.4	43.0
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>278.6</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>944.8</b>	<b>1,334.5</b>
	— per cent —			
Furnished	3.6	17.1	20.1	16.8
Unfurnished	96.4	82.9	79.9	83.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not stated ('000)	8.2	1.6	19.1	35.2
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>278.6</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>944.7</b>	<b>1,334.5</b>

(a) Landlord not stated has been included in the total column but not pro-rated between landlord categories.

Source: Tables CX0090 and CX0087

### Caravan parks and non-private dwellings

On census night, 682,000 people, or 4 per cent of the population, were not living in private dwellings. Most of them (524,000) were in non-private dwellings (which include those people classified as campers out, migratory, etc) while the other 158,000 were in caravan parks.

**TABLE 7.8 PEOPLE NOT LIVING IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS: TYPE OF DWELLING**

Dwelling type	Men	Women	Total		Number of Dwellings
	('000)	('000)	('000)	per cent	
Caravan, tent, etc in caravan parks	88.3	70.0	158.3	23.2	77,094
<b>Non-private dwelling</b>	<b>282.6</b>	<b>241.1</b>	<b>523.7</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>21,054</b>
Hotel and motel	69.7	36.2	106.0	15.5	7,110
Staff quarters	40.4	10.6	51.0	7.5	2,552
Boarding house and private hotel	29.8	15.7	45.4	6.7	2,560
Boarding school	12.6	7.8	20.4	3.0	199
Residential college and hall of residence	14.3	9.9	24.2	3.5	337
Public hospital (not psychiatric)	22.2	31.4	53.6	7.9	903
Private hospital (not psychiatric)	5.2	8.6	13.8	2.0	291
Psychiatric hospital or institution	8.7	6.2	14.9	2.2	201
Hostel for the disabled	4.9	3.9	8.8	1.3	429
Nursing home	22.6	60.0	82.6	12.1	1,505
Home for the aged	13.7	31.3	45.0	6.6	977
Hostel for the homeless, night shelter or refuge	2.8	1.7	4.5	0.7	374
Childcare institution	1.4	1.4	2.9	0.4	204
Corrective institution for children	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.2	38
Other welfare institution	1.8	1.0	2.8	0.4	168
Prison, corrective, detention institution for adults	11.2	0.7	11.9	1.7	196
Convent, monastery, etc	3.3	7.4	10.7	1.6	1,250
Other and not classifiable	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.2	62
Campers out	2.9	1.9	4.8	0.7	737
Migratory	13.7	4.5	18.2	2.7	961
<b>Total</b>	<b>370.9</b>	<b>311.1</b>	<b>681.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98,148</b>

Source: Tables VF0067, CX0093 and CX0095

Overall there were more men than women in non-private dwellings with some types e.g. prisons, corrective and detention institutions being inhabited almost exclusively by men. Others however, such as non-psychiatric hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged and homes for religious orders, were far more likely to house women.

For both men and women the likelihood of living in a non-private dwelling was highest among those aged 65 years and over, however non-private dwellings also accommodated a relatively large proportion of people aged 15 to 24 years. This age pattern is attributable to the particular needs of the groups; care for the aged and education and employment for youth. Over 99 per cent of the people aged 65 years and over in non-private dwellings were inmates, patients or boarders while among the youth group, 88 per cent were inmates, patients or boarders and 11 per cent were employees or members of their families. The likelihood of living in a caravan park varied very slightly with age, fluctuating at about 1 per cent for ages up to 54 years, rising to 2 per cent of people aged 55-64 years then declining for the older ages.

**TABLE 7.9 ALL PEOPLE: TYPE OF DWELLING AND RELATIONSHIP IN NON-PRIVATE DWELLING BY AGE AND SEX ('000)**

<i>Type of dwelling/ relationship in non- private dwelling</i>	<i>Age group (years)</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>0-14</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-54</i>	<i>55-64</i>	<i>65 &amp; over</i>	
<i>Men</i>						
Private dwellings	1,829.3	1,241.2	3,025.4	674.4	627.2	7,397.5
Caravans, etc. in parks	12.6	14.5	35.1	14.1	12.0	88.3
Non-private dwellings	22.1	66.0	114.2	26.1	54.2	282.6
Owner, manager and family	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.1
Employee and family	0.2	8.4	10.2	0.9	0.2	19.9
Inmates, patients and boarders	21.8	57.5	103.5	25.1	53.9	261.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,864.0</i>	<i>1,321.7</i>	<i>3,174.7</i>	<i>714.5</i>	<i>693.3</i>	<i>7,768.3</i>
<i>Women</i>						
Private dwellings	1,744.2	1,225.0	3,032.8	691.3	829.4	7,522.8
Caravans, etc. in parks	12.0	12.0	25.7	12.0	8.3	70.0
Non-private dwellings	16.7	40.3	51.0	17.5	115.6	241.1
Owner, manager and family	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.9
Employee and family	0.2	3.7	3.2	0.4	0.2	7.7
Inmates, patients and boarders	16.3	36.5	47.4	17.0	115.4	232.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,722.8</i>	<i>1,277.2</i>	<i>3,109.6</i>	<i>720.8</i>	<i>953.4</i>	<i>7,833.8</i>
<i>Total</i>						
Private dwellings	3,573.5	2,466.2	6,058.3	1,365.7	1,456.6	14,920.2
Caravans, etc. in parks	24.6	26.5	60.8	26.1	20.3	158.3
Non-private dwellings	38.8	106.3	165.2	43.5	169.8	523.7
Owner, manager and family	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	2.0
Employee and family	0.4	12.0	13.4	1.3	0.4	27.5
Inmates, patients and boarders	38.1	94.0	150.8	42.0	169.2	494.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,636.8</i>	<i>2,598.9</i>	<i>6,284.3</i>	<i>1,435.3</i>	<i>1,646.7</i>	<i>15,602.2</i>

Source: Tables CX0093, CX0077 and CSD007

## The homeless

There were some people who were not living in a dwelling on census night. Census collectors attempted to obtain data on these people, some of whom were included in the 2,900 men and 1,900 women who slept in the open, in cars or truck cabins, or temporarily in tents, caravans etc (not in caravan parks) on census night (see "Campers out" category in Table 7.8). Some people who were usually homeless may also have been counted among the 2,800 men and 1,700 women who spent the midwinter's night in one of the 374 night shelters, refuges and hostels for the homeless.

Because of the difficulty in locating homeless people, the number of homeless counted in the census is likely to be understated. In this regard, while homelessness is an important social issue, the census does not purport to have accurately measured its level in Australia.





## APPENDIX A

## Publications in the series

Cat. No.	Title
2501.0	<i>Census 86 - Australia in Brief</i>
2502.0	<i>Census 86 - Australia in Profile</i>
2503.0	<i>Census 86 - Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People</i>
2504.0	<i>Census 86 - Population Growth and Distribution in Australia</i> (including internal migration)
2505.0	<i>Census 86 - Multicultural Australia</i>
2506.0	<i>Census 86 - Australian Families and Households</i>
2507.0	<i>Census 86 - Rural Australia</i>
2508.0	<i>Census 86 - Ageing Australia</i>
2509.0	<i>Census 86 - Australia's Caravan Park Dwellers</i>
2510.0	<i>Census 86 - Religion in Australia</i>
2511.0	<i>Census 86 - Australia's One Parent Families</i>
2512.0	<i>Census 86 - Housing in Australia</i>
2513.0	<i>Census 86 - Australians at Work</i>
2514.0	<i>Census 86 - Fertility in Australia</i>

## APPENDIX B

## Guide to data sources

A number of sources given for tables and figures in this publication are abbreviated for ease of reference. A full list of abbreviated titles follows.

<b>CA*</b>	Tables of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on census count at place of enumeration (i.e. where people actually were on census night which may not have been where they usually resided).
<b>CDMF</b>	<i>Census 86 - Collection District Master File</i> (Cat. No. 2187.0)
<b>CDSF</b>	<i>Census 86 - Collection District Summary File</i> (Cat. No. 2190.0)
<b>CP3</b>	<i>Census 86 - Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings</i> (Cat. Nos 2479.0-2487.0). Available for each State and Territory, and Australia.
<b>CSC*</b>	Seven page format consisting of 46 tables based on census count at place of enumeration.
<b>CSD*</b>	Twenty one page format consisting of 70 tables based on census count at place of enumeration.
<b>CX</b>	Cross-classified table on microfiche.
<b>FUL*</b>	Twenty two page format consisting of 43 tables from the 1981 Census based on census count at place of enumeration.
<b>USG*</b>	Five page format consisting of 28 tables based on census count at place of usual residence (i.e. where people usually live).
<b>VF</b>	Tables produced for internal use.

If you require further information about the data sources used in this publication, refer to the *Catalogue of 1986 Census Tables* (Cat. No. 2175.0) available free of charge from the nearest ABS office (see Appendix C for addresses and telephone numbers) or contact an Information Officer.

\* Available for a range of geographic areas. Refer to the *Catalogue of 1986 Census Tables* (Cat. No. 2175.0) for further information.

## APPENDIX C

## Inquiries

## NEW SOUTH WALES

Information Services  
 St Andrew's House  
 Sydney, N.S.W. 2000  
 (Box 796, G.P.O. Sydney 2001)  
 Phone (02) 268 4611  
 Telex AA20819  
 Keylink 6009: ABS187

## VICTORIA

Information Services  
 Rialto Tower North  
 525 Collins Street  
 Melbourne VIC. 3000  
 (Box 2796Y, G.P.O. Melbourne 3001)  
 Phone (03) 615 7840  
 Telex AA30086  
 Keylink 6009: ABS257

## QUEENSLAND

Information Services  
 313 Adelaide Street  
 Brisbane, QLD 4000  
 (Box 1160, G.P.O. Brisbane 4001)  
 Phone (07) 222 6351  
 Telex AA40271  
 Keylink 6009: ABS359

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Information Services  
 Hyatt Centre  
 30 Terrace Road  
 Perth, W.A. 6000  
 (Box K881, G.P.O. Perth 6001)  
 Phone (09) 323 5140  
 Keylink 6009: ABS588

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Information Services  
 Citibank Building  
 41 Currie Street  
 Adelaide, S.A. 5000  
 (Box 2272, G.P.O. Adelaide 5001)  
 Phone (08) 237 7100  
 Telex AA82106  
 Keylink 6009: ABS454

## TASMANIA

Information Services  
 175 Collins Street  
 Hobart, TAS. 7000  
 (Box 66A, G.P.O. Hobart 7001)  
 Phone (002) 20 9409  
 Telex AA58098  
 Keylink 6009: ABS657

## NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Statistician - Northern Territory  
 6th Floor, MLC Building  
 81 Smith Street  
 Darwin, N.T. 5790  
 (Box 3796, P.O. Darwin 5794)  
 Phone (089) 81 5222  
 Telex AA85075  
 Keylink 6009: ABS708

## AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Information Services  
 Australian Bureau of Statistics  
 Unit 5, Cameron Offices  
 Belconnen, A.C.T. 2617  
 (Box 10, P.O. Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616)  
 Phone (062) 52 6627  
 Telex AA 62020  
 Keylink 6009: ABS875