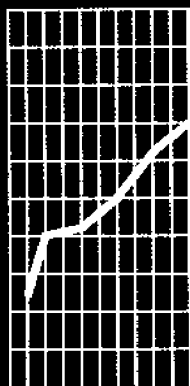




NEW ISSUE

1986, 1991-94

Household Estimates Australia



ABS Catalogue No. 3229.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 AM 3 APRIL 1996

**HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES, AUSTRALIA
1986, 1991-94**

**W. McLennan
Australian Statistician**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CATALOGUE NO. 3229.0

© Commonwealth of Australia 1996

CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	v
Main features	1
Summary of Findings	3
Tables:	
1 Households by part of State: 1986, 1991-94	15
2 Household population by part of State: 1986, 1991-94	16
3 Average household size by part of State: 1986, 1991-94	17
4 Households by household size, Australia: 1986, 1991-94	18
5 Household population by household size, Australia: 1986, 1991-94	19
6 Households by household size, States and Territories: June 1986	20
7 Households by household size, States and Territories: June 1991	21
8 Households by household size, States and Territories: June 1992	22
9 Households by household size, States and Territories: June 1993	23
10 Households by household size, States and Territories: June 1994	24
11 Household population by household size, States and Territories: June 1986	25
12 Household population by household size, States and Territories: June 1991	26
13 Household population by household size, States and Territories: June 1992	27
14 Household population by household size, States and Territories: June 1993	28
15 Household population by household size, States and Territories: June 1994	29
16 Household population by age and household size, Australia: June 1986	30
17 Household population by age and household size, Australia: June 1991	31
18 Household population by age and household size, Australia: June 1994	32
Explanatory notes	33
Appendix	46
Technical notes on standard errors	48
Glossary	53

INQUIRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>for further information about the statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Tetteh Dugbaza on (06) 252 6026 or any ABS State office.</i> ▪ <i>for information about other statistics and services, please refer to the back page of this publication.</i>
-----------	--

PREFACE

THE HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES PUBLICATION

This publication contains the first release of a new series of estimates of households and the household population for June 1986, 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994. The statistics include estimates of the number of households, the number of persons living within households and the distribution of these persons within households, the growth in the number of households and the household population, the age composition, geographic distribution and trends in average household size.

USES OF HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES

Estimates of households and the distribution of the household population into households by size are important for organisations concerned with issues such as health, housing, families and social security. Public issues such as unemployment, poverty, income distribution and housing needs are often linked with the household. For example, the impact of unemployment and income distribution is clearer and easier to understand when analysed in terms of the household and its demographic characteristics than when expressed as the number of people unemployed or the number of people in specified income brackets. As another example, housing needs are similarly better appreciated in terms of household members rather than of people.

The household is not only a social unit but also an economic and consumption unit and a market for household consumption goods such as housing, electricity, water, gas, telephones, refrigerators, washing machines, microwave ovens, home computers, television sets, video recorders and stereo systems. Because many of the products listed above are consumed on a household rather than on a person basis, knowledge of the size and geographic distribution of households and the demographic characteristics of household members is very important in understanding and forecasting consumption behaviour. Information on average household size and the growth of households, for instance, is important to the housing industry.

Estimates of households are also an important aid in understanding changes taking place in Australian society. In particular, household estimates assist in understanding changes in the number, size, growth and location of households and the socio-demographic characteristics of household members. Data on trends in the number of single-person households, single-adult households with children, group households and households without children, for instance, will allow a better understanding of the effects on household patterns of changes in the ages when children leave home, when Australians marry or take a partner and start a family, the number of children they have and the household patterns of older Australians.

WHAT IS A HOUSEHOLD?

As defined for operational purposes in the *Directory of Concepts and Standards for Social, Labour and Demographic Statistics* (ABS 1995) a household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include non-family or group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.

A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals are not included in household estimates. In June 1994, about 98% of the usual resident population of Australia were resident in private dwellings and are thus covered in the estimates of households in this publication.

Because household members need not be related to each other by birth, marriage or adoption any group of individuals who live together and share common housekeeping arrangements constitute a household. Most private dwellings contain only one household. However, about 0.7% of dwellings contain more than one household. Conceptually, one could also have a multi-dwelling household, that is, a household that resides in more than one dwelling, but this type of household is not measured in official ABS collections.

FACTORS AFFECTING HOUSEHOLD NUMBERS

Household numbers are governed by a complex web of demographic and socioeconomic factors. Among the demographic factors are population size and population composition, including characteristics such as age, sex and marital status. Some of the important socioeconomic factors affecting household numbers are employment levels, interest rates and confidence in the economy.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Estimates of households beyond June 1994 are planned to be regularly prepared and published in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0), issued quarterly. Work is also in progress to develop a method for estimating families. This will enable estimates of households by household type and relationship within households to be produced.

MAIN FEATURES

There were 6.6 million households in Australia at June 1994, an increase of 1 million households since June 1986. Of the total Australian estimated resident population of 17.8 million persons at June 1994 about 17.5 million were living in households, an increase of 1.8 million persons since June 1986.

Between 1986 and 1991, households grew at an average annual rate of 1.8% while the household population grew at an average annual rate of 1.5%, consistent with the long-term decline in average household size.

A drastic decline in net overseas migration after the record levels in 1987-88 saw a decline in the average annual rate of growth of the resident population. The average annual rate of growth of the household population consequently declined to 1.1% in 1991-94, although the average annual rate of growth of households increased to 2.4%.

Part of the increase in the rate of growth of households in 1991-94, in spite of the decline in the rate of growth of the resident population, can be attributed to the delayed effects of household formation flowing from the high levels of net overseas migration in the late 1980s as well as to changes in household formation patterns towards smaller household sizes, single-person households and single parenthood. Household formation is also usually linked with independent living arrangements such as the purchase or the lease of an own home. As a result, economic conditions in 1991-94 such as declining interest rates and unemployment could be considered to have improved business and consumer confidence in the economic recovery. In addition, competition between lending institutions and active marketing activities by developers, including guaranteed rental returns encouraged strong home buyer and investor activity and consequently household formation (IPC 1994, p. 1).

The most common household type in Australia in June 1994 contained only two persons aged 15 years and over (32%). This was followed by single-person households (23%).

Single-person households, households not containing children aged under 15 years and households containing only two persons aged 15 years and over were the fastest-growing household types in Australia between 1986 and 1994. During this period there was a 12% increase in the proportion of single-person households and a 7% increase in the proportion of households not containing children aged under 15 years. Households containing only two persons aged 15 years and over also increased by about 7% during the same period.

The proportion of persons living in single-person and two-person households increased with age. For example, of persons aged 15-24 years, only about 3% lived alone and 20% lived in two-person households, whereas of persons aged 65 years and over 32% lived alone and 55% lived in a two-person household.

The average household size was 2.6 persons per household in June 1994, down from a level of 2.8 in June 1986. This is a continuation of the downward trend in average household sizes in Australia. There was little variation in average household sizes between States and Territories or between capital cities and the balance of the various States and Territories. The Northern Territory had the highest average household size (2.9 in 1994, down from 3.1 in 1986) and South Australia had the lowest average household size (2.5 in 1994, down from 2.7 in 1986).

The share of New South Wales and Victoria of the total number of households in Australia declined from 35% and 26%, respectively, in June 1986 to 33% for New South Wales and 25% for Victoria in June 1994. The share of Queensland and Western Australia increased from 16% and 9%, respectively, in June 1986 to 18% for Queensland and 10% for Western Australia in June 1994. The share of Tasmania and the Northern Territory remained unchanged during the period while that of South Australia declined slightly.

States affected by a decline in their share of the total number of households in Australia between 1986 and 1994 lost share of households mainly in the capital city areas. Most of the increase in the share of States of the total number of households in Australia occurred away from the capital cities.

The number of households grew fastest in Queensland (2.7% per annum in 1986-91, and 4.2% per annum in 1991-94) and slowest in Victoria (1.6% per annum in 1986-91, and 1.8% per annum in 1991-94). Other States and Territories with high household growth rates were Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory (2.4% and 2.8% per annum in 1986-91, and 3.0% and 3.4% per annum, respectively, in 1991-94). The number of households grew slightly faster in non-capital cities than in capital cities.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

There were 6.6 million households in Australia in June 1994 compared to 5.6 million households in June 1986. The number of households thus increased by about 1 million households or about 18% since June 1986.

GROWTH IN NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

State/Territory	1986-91				1991-94			
	Number of households		Growth in households		Number of households		Growth in households	
	June	June	June	Annual	June	June	June	Annual
Capital city								
Sydney	1 219.6	1 291.6	72.0	14.4	1 291.6	1 354.3	62.7	20.9
Melbourne	1 033.0	1 115.5	82.5	16.5	1 115.5	1 170.8	55.3	18.4
Brisbane	425.3	478.3	53.0	10.6	478.3	533.9	55.6	18.5
Adelaide	372.1	400.9	28.8	5.7	400.9	427.8	26.9	9.0
Perth	378.1	429.1	51.0	10.2	429.1	464.9	35.8	11.9
Hobart	65.5	71.5	6.0	1.2	71.5	74.9	3.4	1.1
Balance of State								
NSW	728.0	806.0	78.0	15.6	806.0	863.6	57.6	19.2
Vic.	415.4	456.7	41.3	8.2	456.7	486.9	30.2	10.1
Qld	491.3	572.2	80.9	16.2	572.2	657.2	85.0	28.3
SA	134.5	145.1	10.6	2.1	145.1	152.1	7.0	2.3
WA	139.1	154.8	15.7	3.1	154.8	174.3	19.5	6.5
Tas.	93.2	101.5	8.3	1.7	101.5	108.0	6.5	2.2
Total								
NSW	1 947.6	2 097.6	150.0	30.0	2 097.6	2 217.9	120.3	40.1
Vic.	1 448.4	1 572.2	123.8	24.7	1 572.2	1 657.7	85.5	28.5
Qld	916.6	1 050.5	133.9	26.8	1 050.5	1 191.1	140.6	46.9
SA	506.6	546.0	39.4	7.9	546.0	579.9	33.9	11.3
WA	517.2	583.9	66.7	13.3	583.9	639.2	55.3	18.4
Tas.	158.7	173.0	14.3	2.9	173.0	182.9	9.9	3.3
NT	47.7	51.0	3.3	0.7	51.0	56.9	5.9	2.0
ACT	86.1	99.0	12.9	2.6	99.0	109.2	10.2	3.4
Aust.	5 628.9	6 173.2	544.3	108.9	6 173.2	6 634.8	461.6	153.9

Distribution of households
among States and Territories

In June 1994, about 33%, 25% and 18%, respectively, of the total number of households in Australia were in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, with South Australia and Western Australia accounting for a further 9% and 10%, respectively. About 3% of the households were in Tasmania while the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory contained about 1% and 2%, respectively, of the total number of households in Australia in June 1994.

In June 1994, Queensland, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory had increased their share of the total number of households compared to June 1986. On the other hand, the share of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania of the total number of households in Australia in June 1994 had declined compared to June 1986.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

State/Territory	Distribution of households					June 1986 to June 1994
	June 1986	June 1991	June 1992	June 1993	June 1994	
	%	%	%	%	%	Percentage change
Capital city						
Sydney	21.7	20.9	20.6	20.6	20.4	- 6.0
Melbourne	18.4	18.1	18.0	17.7	17.6	- 4.3
Brisbane	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.0	5.2
Adelaide	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	- 3.0
Perth	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	4.5
Hobart	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	- 8.3
Balance of State						
NSW	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	0.8
Vic.	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.3	- 1.4
Qld	8.7	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.9	13.8
SA	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	- 4.2
WA	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	4.0
Tas.	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	- 5.9
Total						
NSW	34.6	34.0	33.7	33.6	33.4	- 3.5
Vic.	25.7	25.5	25.3	25.1	25.0	- 2.7
Qld	16.3	17.0	17.4	17.7	18.0	10.4
SA	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.7	- 3.3
WA	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	4.3
Tas.	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	- 3.6
NT	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	12.5
ACT	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.7
Aust.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..

Changes in the States' and
Territories' share of households

In relative terms, the biggest increases between 1986 and 1994 in the States' and Territories' share of households occurred in Queensland (10%), the Northern Territory (13%) and the Australian Capital Territory (7%). By comparison the losses in the share of households were 4% each for New South Wales and Tasmania and 3% each for Victoria and South Australia.

Distribution of households
by balance of State

Households are unequally distributed between capital cities and the balance of States. In four States, namely New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, there are more households in the capital cities than in the balance of the States. In New South Wales and Victoria there are about one and a half to twice as many households in Sydney and Melbourne as there are in the balance of their respective States. In South Australia and Western Australia, there are almost two and a half to three times as many households in the capital cities as in the balance of the respective States. By contrast, there are less households in the capital cities of Queensland and Tasmania than in the balance of their respective States.

The pattern of growth of households between 1986 and 1994 varied between capital cities and the balance of States. For example, comparing June 1994 to June 1986, New South Wales marginally gained share of households in non-capital city areas but lost share in Sydney. Sydney's share of the number of households in Australia declined from 22% in June 1986 to about 20% in June 1994 while the share of the balance of New South Wales increased marginally. Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania lost share in both their capital cities and the balance of their States, whereas Queensland and Western Australia increased their share of the number of households in both their capital cities and the balance of their respective States.

Contribution of States and Territories to growth in number of households

Between 1986 and 1991, the number of households in Australia increased by about 540,000. New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland contributed about 28%, 23% and 25%, respectively, to that increase, with Western Australia contributing about 12% and South Australia about 7%.

Between 1991 and 1994, the contribution of New South Wales and Victoria to the growth in the number of households declined by about 6% and 18%, respectively, (from 27.6% in 1986-91 to 26.0% in 1991-94 for New South Wales, and from 22.8% in 1986-91 to 18.7% in 1991-94 for Victoria), while that of Queensland increased by about 23% (from 24.6% in 1986-91 to 30.3% in 1991-94).

CONTRIBUTION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES TO THE GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

State/Territory	Contribution to growth in households		1986-91 to 1991-94
	1986-91	1991-94	
	%	%	Percentage change
Capital city			
Sydney	13.2	13.5	2.3
Melbourne	15.2	12.1	- 20.4
Brisbane	9.7	12.0	23.7
Adelaide	5.3	5.8	9.4
Perth	9.4	7.7	- 18.1
Hobart	1.1	0.7	- 36.4
Balance of State			
NSW	14.3	12.4	- 13.3
Vic.	7.6	6.6	- 13.2
Qld	14.9	18.3	22.8
SA	1.9	1.5	- 21.1
WA	2.9	4.2	44.8
Tas.	1.5	1.4	- 6.7
Total			
NSW	27.6	26.0	- 5.8
Vic.	22.8	18.7	- 18.0
Qld	24.6	30.3	23.2
SA	7.2	7.4	2.8
WA	12.2	11.9	- 2.5
Tas.	2.6	2.1	- 19.2
NT	0.6	1.3	116.7
ACT	2.4	22.3	- 4.2
Aust.	100.0	100.0	..

RATE OF GROWTH OF HOUSEHOLDS

The number of households grew at an average annual rate of 1.8% per year between 1986 and 1991 and 2.4% per year between 1991 and 1994. The household population grew at an annual rate of about 1.5% between 1986 and 1991 and 1.1% between 1991 and 1994. In 1986-91, households and the household population grew most rapidly in Queensland, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory, while in 1991-94, households and the household population again grew most rapidly in the same two States as well as in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

The rate of growth of households has historically been higher than the rate of growth of the household population. Consequently, average household size has been declining. While households grew only slightly faster than the household population in most States and Territories in 1986-91, in 1991-94, households grew much faster than the household population. Part of this high rate of growth of households in 1991-94 could have been due to delayed effects from the high levels of immigration in the late 1980s. The low rate of growth of the household population in 1991-94 is related to the overall low levels of net overseas migration and the associated low rate of population growth during this period.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF GROWTH OF HOUSEHOLDS AND THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

	<i>Households</i>		<i>Household population</i>	
	1986-91	1991-94	1986-91	1991-94
<i>State/Territory</i>	%	%	%	%
Capital city				
Sydney	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.6
Melbourne	1.5	1.6	1.3	0.4
Brisbane	2.3	3.7	2.2	2.3
Adelaide	1.5	2.2	1.0	0.6
Perth	2.5	2.7	2.5	1.4
Hobart	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.6
Balance of State				
NSW	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.3
Vic.	1.9	2.1	1.2	0.4
Qld	3.0	4.6	2.5	2.7
SA	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.4
WA	2.5	3.9	1.8	1.1
Tas.	1.7	2.1	0.9	0.3
Total				
NSW	1.5	1.9	1.3	0.9
Vic.	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.4
Qld	2.7	4.2	2.4	2.5
SA	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.5
WA	2.4	3.0	2.3	1.3
Tas.	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.4
NT	1.3	3.8	1.5	1.3
ACT	2.8	3.4	2.1	1.2
Aust.	1.8	2.4	1.5	1.1

Another contributory factor to the growth in households in 1991-94 was a shift towards smaller household sizes, particularly single-person households. Furthermore, because household formation is usually linked with independent living arrangements such as the purchase or lease of an own home, improved economic conditions, including declining interest rates and unemployment combined to improve business and consumer confidence in the economic recovery (IPC 1994, p. 1). This would have encouraged household formation.

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The average household size in Australia in June 1994 was 2.6 persons per household, and represents a decline of 0.2 persons per household since June 1986. The decline in average household size has been a continuing historical trend and is related to the faster rate of growth of households compared to the household population. Apart from the Northern Territory which had the highest average household size of 3.1 in June 1986 and 2.9 in June 1994, the average household size did not vary greatly between States and Territories.

Average household sizes were about the same in capital cities as in the balance of the various States, and they declined at about the same rate in capital cities as they did in the balance of the States.

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

State/Territory	Number of persons per household				
	June 1986	June 1991	June 1992	June 1993	June 1994
Capital city					
Sydney	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
Melbourne	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Brisbane	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Adelaide	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Perth	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Hobart	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5
Balance of State					
NSW	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Vic.	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Qld	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
SA	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
WA	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
Tas.	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
Total					
NSW	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Vic.	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Qld	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
SA	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
WA	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Tas.	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
NT	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9
ACT	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
<i>Aust.</i>	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6

THE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLDS

The most common household type in Australia in June 1994 contained only two persons aged 15 years and over. This was followed by single-person households. Almost 2.1 million or 32% of the 6.6 million households in Australia contained only two persons aged 15 years and over and a further 1.5 million (23%) of all households were single-person households. Thus, about 55% of all households in Australia in June 1994 contained only one or two persons aged 15 years and over.

About two-thirds (65%) of households in June 1986 contained no children aged less than 15 years. In June 1994 about 69% of households contained no children aged less than 15 years. A further 13% contained only one child aged 0-14 years, while just over 19% of households in June 1994 contained two or more children aged 0-14 years.

HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 0-14 YEARS, AUSTRALIA

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of children aged 0-14 years in household				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
	%	%	%	%	%
1986					
1	20.8	1.4	1.2	0.6	24.0
2	29.5	7.0	10.1	5.6	52.2
3	8.6	3.3	1.7	0.8	14.4
4+	5.9	2.2	0.9	0.4	9.4
Total	64.8	13.9	13.9	7.4	100.0
1991					
1	21.1	1.5	1.2	0.5	24.3
2	30.4	6.7	9.5	5.4	52.0
3	8.9	3.0	1.6	0.7	14.2
4+	6.4	2.0	0.8	0.3	9.5
Total	66.8	13.2	13.1	6.9	100.0
1994					
1	23.2	1.6	1.5	0.6	26.9
2	31.5	6.5	8.6	4.8	51.4
3	8.6	2.7	1.4	0.6	13.3
4+	5.7	1.7	0.7	0.3	8.4
Total	69.0	12.5	12.2	6.3	100.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE ¹ 1986-94					
1	11.7	14.2	19.2	4.1	12.0
2	6.8	-7.1	-15.1	-14.9	-1.6
3	0.1	-19.3	-17.2	-26.0	-7.8
4+	-2.6	-24.1	-6.1	-39.0	-9.7
Total	6.6	-10.5	-11.8	-16.0	..

¹ Percentage change was computed directly from the untruncated percent distributions.

Shifts in household structure

Between 1986 and 1994, there was a 12% increase in the proportion of single-person households and a 7% increase in the proportion of households containing only two persons aged 15 years and over. There was also an increase in the proportion of households containing one person aged 15 years and over with one or two children aged 0–14 years. The proportion of all other household types declined during the period. This included a 15% decline between June 1986 and June 1994 in the proportion of households containing two persons aged 15 years and over with two children aged less than 15 years, and another 15% decline in the proportion of households containing two persons aged 15 years and over with three or more children aged less than 15 years.

The largest percentage declines occurred in households containing three or more persons aged 15 years and over and with children aged 0–14 years.

Australian households are therefore moving towards smaller-sized households, particularly, single-person and two-adult only households, and households containing fewer and no children aged 0–14 years. This is the result, among other reasons, of the ageing of the population, relatively low fertility and the increasing age of the population at the commencement of family formation.

States and Territories

In 1994 between 68% and 72% of households in the six States did not contain any children aged 0–14 years. In the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory with a relatively younger age structure on the other hand, 59% and 66%, respectively, of households contained no children aged 0–14 years. South Australia contained the highest proportion of households with no children aged 0–14 years (72%).

Similarly, South Australia had the lowest proportion of households with children aged less than 15 years while the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory had the highest proportion of households with children aged less than 15 years.

Shifts in the proportion of households with children aged 0–14 years

Between 1986 and 1994 all States and Territories experienced a shift towards households with no children aged 0–14 years. For example, the proportion of households with no children aged 0–14 years increased from a range of 54% to 67% in 1986 to 59% to 72% in 1994, with Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory recording the largest increases, from 64% to 69% and from 58% to 66%, respectively.

For New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, the largest shifts (14%–40%) occurred away from households with three or more children aged 0–14 years, while for South Australia and Western Australia, the largest shifts (18%–20%) occurred away from households with one child aged 0–14 years.

HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 0-14 YEARS

State/ Territory	Percent of households according to number of children				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
	%	%	%	%	%
1986					
NSW	65.2	13.9	13.6	7.3	100.0
Vic.	65.1	13.9	13.7	7.3	100.0
Qld	63.6	14.0	14.2	8.2	100.0
SA	67.1	13.5	13.5	5.9	100.0
WA	64.2	14.2	14.4	7.3	100.0
Tas.	63.7	14.2	14.2	7.8	100.0
NT	54.3	16.8	17.2	11.7	100.0
ACT	58.2	16.0	17.0	8.8	100.0
Aust.	64.8	13.9	13.9	7.4	100.0
1994					
NSW	68.6	13.3	11.8	6.3	100.0
Vic.	69.1	12.5	13.0	5.4	100.0
Qld	69.4	12.1	11.2	7.3	100.0
SA	71.7	11.1	12.3	4.9	100.0
WA	69.2	11.3	12.5	7.0	100.0
Tas.	68.0	13.9	12.3	5.8	100.0
NT	58.5	16.7	16.0	8.8	100.0
ACT	66.0	14.0	14.7	5.3	100.0
Aust.	69.0	12.5	12.2	6.3	100.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE ¹ 1986-94					
NSW	5.3	- 5.2	- 12.7	- 13.7	..
Vic.	6.0	- 10.1	- 5.1	- 25.1	..
Qld	9.0	- 14.1	- 20.6	- 10.5	..
SA	6.8	- 17.8	- 8.7	- 17.0	..
WA	7.8	- 20.3	- 12.9	- 3.8	..
Tas.	6.8	- 2.5	- 13.6	- 25.8	..
NT	7.8	- 0.5	- 7.0	- 25.2	..
ACT	13.5	- 12.6	- 13.1	- 40.9	..
Aust.	6.6	- 10.5	- 11.8	- 16.0	..

¹ Percentage change was computed directly from the untruncated percent distributions.

By 1994, the differences in household structures between the States and Territories had narrowed due, in part, to the shift in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory towards the household structures observed in the States. In 1994, however, the Northern Territory still had the smallest proportion of households without children aged 0-14 years (59%), compared to a range of between 66% and 72% for the Australian Capital Territory and the six States. The differences between the Northern Territory and the rest of Australia may be attributable, among other reasons, to the Territory's higher fertility rate and younger age structure.

THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

There were 17.5 million residents living in households in private dwellings in Australia in June 1994. This is equivalent to an increase of about 1.8 million persons or about 11% over the number of persons living in households in private dwellings in June 1986.

Most Australian residents living in private dwellings lived in households in which there were two adults aged 15 years and over. For example, in June 1994, almost one-quarter of the household population lived in households in which there were two adults aged 15 years and over and no children aged less than 15 years. A further 13% of the household population lived in households in which there were two adults aged 15 years and over with two children aged less than 15 years, while about 10% lived in households containing two adults aged 15 years and over with three or more children aged less than 15 years. In all, about 54% of the household population lived in households containing two adults aged 15 years and over.

More than one-half of the household population in June 1994 lived in households in which there were no children aged less than 15 years. A further 16% lived in households containing only one child aged less than 15 years, while about one-third of all household residents lived in households containing two or more children aged under 15 years.

PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER AND NUMBER AGED 0-14 YEARS, AUSTRALIA

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of children aged 0-14 years in household				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
	%	%	%	%	%
1986					
1	7.5	1.0	1.3	0.9	10.7
2	21.2	7.5	14.5	10.7	53.8
3	9.2	4.8	3.1	1.7	18.8
4+	9.2	4.3	1.9	1.2	16.6
Total	47.1	17.6	20.8	14.5	100.0
1991					
1	7.7	1.1	1.3	0.8	10.9
2	22.2	7.3	13.9	10.3	53.7
3	9.7	4.4	3.0	1.7	18.8
4+	10.1	3.8	1.7	1.0	16.6
Total	49.8	16.6	19.8	13.8	100.0
1994					
1	8.8	1.2	1.7	1.0	12.7
2	23.9	7.4	13.0	9.6	53.9
3	9.8	4.1	2.7	1.3	17.9
4+	9.3	3.4	1.9	0.8	15.4
Total	51.8	16.2	19.3	12.7	100.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE ¹ 1986-94					
1	18.2	20.9	26.2	10.5	18.8
2	13.1	-1.6	-10.2	-9.8	0.2
3	6.0	-14.6	-12.3	-21.8	-4.8
4+	1.6	-21.0	2.2	-35.2	-7.4
Total	10.3	-8.6	-7.4	-12.2	..

¹ Percentage change was computed directly from the untruncated percent distributions.

About 9% of the household population in June 1994 lived alone. A further 4% lived in households containing one adult aged 15 years and over and with one or more children aged 0-14 years. Thus about 13% of the total household population lived in households containing only one adult aged 15 years and over.

Between 1986 and 1994, the proportion of the household population living in households without children aged 0-14 years and in one-person households increased by about 10% and 18%, respectively, while the proportion living in households containing only one adult aged 15 years and over and with or without children aged 0-14 years increased by 19%. On the other hand, there was a decline in the proportion of the household population living in households with children aged 0-14 years except for households with children aged 0-14 years and containing only one adult aged 15 years and over.

Australians are, thus, moving increasingly towards living in households containing fewer people and households containing no children aged 0-14 years.

Household size by age

Household size propensities varied by age. The probability of living in a household containing only one or two persons increased with age, whereas the reverse was true of households containing three or more persons. Persons aged 65 years and over were more likely to live alone or in a two-person household than in any other type of household. In June 1994, 3% and 20%, respectively, of persons aged 15-24 years lived alone or in two-person households compared to 32% and 55%, respectively, of persons aged 65 years and over. Similarly, about 20% and 54% of 15-24 year-olds lived in households containing three and four or more persons, respectively, whereas only 8% and 5%, respectively, of persons aged 65 years and over did so.

Households containing four or more persons were the most common type of household for persons aged less than 55 years. These ages cover the 'ages of dependency' (15-24 years) when persons living in households would be likely to be dependents and living with other persons, particularly parents and other siblings, and the 'ages of childbearing and parenthood' (25-54 years) when persons living in households would be likely to be parents and living with a partner and/or with dependent children. The reduction in the proportion of persons living in households containing three or more persons and the subsequent increase in the proportion of persons living in households containing one or two persons among persons aged 55 years and over coincide with the ages when dependants would have left home. The age group also coincides with the ages when divorce and widowhood are highest.

PERSONS IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD, AUSTRALIA

	Age (years)					
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Number of persons in household	%	%	%	%	%	%
1986						
1	3.8	7.1	5.7	7.3	13.5	29.2
2	18.9	24.3	12.3	26.5	52.0	54.0
3	21.6	22.1	16.3	24.5	19.5	9.3
4+	55.7	46.5	65.7	41.7	15.0	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1994						
1	3.2	7.7	7.7	9.0	14.9	32.1
2	19.8	29.6	15.9	30.6	53.6	54.9
3	23.0	23.9	17.5	23.5	18.7	8.0
4+	54.0	38.8	58.9	36.9	12.8	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE ¹ 1986-94						
1	-14.9	8.3	37.2	23.6	10.1	9.7
2	5.0	22.3	29.9	15.5	3.0	1.7
3	6.1	7.8	6.6	-4.2	-4.1	-13.9
4+	-3.1	-16.6	-10.4	-11.6	-14.1	-32.7
Total

¹ Percentage change was computed directly from the untruncated percent distributions.

A comparison of the June 1994 estimates of household size by age with 1986 estimates shows that the trend across all age groups is a shift towards smaller-sized households. For example, between 1986 and 1994, there was an increase in the proportion of persons living in one and two-person households across all age groups except for single-person households for persons aged 15-24 years. Some of the biggest increases (15% and 37%) between 1986 and 1994 in the proportion of persons living in one and two-person households occurred among persons aged 25-54 years. This may be indicative of a trend towards a delay in the formation of unions and the initiation of reproduction among persons in this age group. There was also a reduction among the older age groups (45 years and over) in the proportion of persons living in households containing three or more persons. The biggest declines occurred, among all age groups, in the proportion of persons living in households containing four or more persons.

1 HOUSEHOLDS BY PART OF STATE: 1986, 1991-94

<i>Capital city/ part of State</i>	<i>Number of persons in household</i>				
	1986	1991	1992	1993	1994
	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s
Capital City					
Sydney	1 219.6	1 291.6	1 300.5	1 134.7	1 354.3
Melbourne	1 033.0	1 115.5	1 137.4	1 148.1	1 170.8
Brisbane	425.3	478.3	503.6	517.7	533.9
Adelaide	372.1	400.9	414.0	414.7	427.8
Perth	378.1	429.1	438.3	456.3	464.9
Hobart	65.5	71.5	72.7	72.8	74.9
Balance of State					
NSW	728.0	806.0	827.7	844.3	863.6
Vic.	415.4	456.7	463.3	480.0	486.9
Qld.	491.3	572.2	598.3	631.9	657.2
SA	134.5	145.1	147.8	153.0	152.1
WA	139.1	154.8	160.7	164.3	174.3
Tas.	93.2	101.5	103.7	106.5	108.0
NT	47.7	51.0	50.5	53.2	56.9
ACT	86.1	99.0	100.6	105.2	109.2
Total					
NSW	1947.6	2 097.6	2 128.2	1 979.0	2 217.9
Vic.	1448.4	1 572.2	1 600.7	1 628.1	1 657.7
Qld.	916.6	1 050.5	1 101.9	1 149.6	1 191.1
SA	506.6	546.0	561.8	567.7	579.9
WA	517.2	583.9	599.0	620.6	639.2
Tas.	158.7	173.0	176.4	179.3	182.9
NT	47.7	51.0	50.5	53.1	56.9
ACT	86.1	99.0	100.6	105.2	109.2
Australia	5628.9	6 173.2	6 319.1	6 282.6	6 634.8

2 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY PART OF STATE: 1986, 1991-94

<i>Capital city/ part of State</i>	<i>Number of persons in household</i>				
	1986	1991	1992	1993	1994
	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s
Capital city					
Sydney	3 397.0	3 600.2	3 627.6	3 641.9	3 667.5
Melbourne	2 915.2	3 102.9	3 124.8	3 134.7	3 143.6
Brisbane	1 193.3	1 328.6	1 356.3	1 389.3	1 421.1
Adelaide	982.7	1 035.1	1 044.0	1 048.0	1 052.7
Perth	1 028.2	1 163.3	1 179.1	1 194.2	1 211.9
Hobart	177.9	187.2	188.6	185.1	190.6
Balance of State					
NSW	2 018.0	2 179.1	2 211.1	2 235.4	2 263.1
Vic.	1 169.7	1 239.1	1 247.4	1 250.4	1 253.1
Qld	1 375.9	1 562.4	1 603.3	1 650.1	1 695.4
SA	374.3	383.7	385.7	386.5	388.1
WA	397.3	434.5	439.3	442.5	449.6
Tas.	259.9	271.6	273.2	278.5	274.2
Total					
NSW	5 415.0	5 779.3	5 838.7	5 877.3	5 930.6
Vic.	4 084.9	4 342.0	4 372.2	4 385.1	4 396.7
Qld	2 569.2	2 891.0	2 959.6	3 039.4	3 116.5
SA	1 357.0	1 418.8	1 429.7	1 434.5	1 440.8
WA	1 425.5	1 597.8	1 618.4	1 636.7	1 661.5
Tas.	437.8	458.8	461.8	463.6	464.8
NT	148.2	160.0	162.4	164.5	166.5
ACT	253.1	281.7	286.5	290.5	292.4
Australia	15 690.7	16 929.4	17 129.3	17 291.6	17 469.8

3

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY PART OF STATE: 1986, 1991-94

Capital city/ part of State	Average number of persons in household				
	1986	1991	1992	1993	1994
Capital city					
Sydney	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
Melbourne	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Brisbane	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Adelaide	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Perth	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Hobart	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5
Balance of State					
NSW	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Vic.	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Qld.	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
SA	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
WA	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
Tas.	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
Total					
NSW	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Vic.	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Qld.	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
SA	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
WA	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Tas.	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
NT	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9
ACT	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Australia	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6

4 HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, AUSTRALIA; 1986, 1991-94

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of persons aged 0-14 years in household				
	0	1	2	3+	Total
	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s
1986					
1	1 170.7	80.6	69.2	31.7	1 352.2
2	1 659.9	393.6	569.7	316.3	2 939.5
3	483.1	187.4	96.3	43.2	810.0
4+	330.8	125.8	46.8	23.8	527.2
Total	3 644.5	787.4	782.0	415.0	5 628.9
1991					
1	1 303.7	93.2	72.1	32.8	1 501.8
2	1 875.5	412.1	586.6	332.5	3 206.7
3	548.0	187.0	101.1	45.5	881.6
4+	396.8	120.8	46.4	19.1	583.1
Total	4 124.0	813.1	806.2	429.9	6 173.2
1992					
1	1 386.4	97.1	76.6	35.1	1 595.1
2	1 933.4	412.5	569.9	316.4	3 232.2
3	561.3	177.9	96.9	49.0	885.1
4+	415.2	116.4	52.8	22.3	606.7
Total	4 296.2	803.9	796.2	422.8	6 319.1
1993					
1	1 467.2	110.7	88.6	41.7	1 708.2
2	2 003.6	429.9	562.9	319.3	3 315.7
3	554.5	178.8	91.8	39.8	864.9
4+	413.3	113.9	45.7	20.9	593.8
Total	4 438.6	833.3	789.0	421.7	6 482.6
1994					
1	1 540.7	108.5	97.2	38.9	1 785.3
2	2 089.9	431.2	569.9	317.4	3 408.4
3	570.0	178.3	94.0	37.7	880.0
4+	379.6	112.6	51.8	17.1	561.1
Total	4 580.2	830.6	812.9	411.1	6 634.8

5

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, AUSTRALIA: 1986, 1991-94

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of persons aged 0-14 years in household				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s
1986					
1	1 170.7	161.2	207.6	136.2	1 675.7
2	3 319.4	1 181.1	2 278.8	1 673.2	8 452.5
3	1 449.4	750.0	481.5	274.6	2 955.5
4+	1 439.5	675.2	299.2	193.1	2 607.0
Total	7 379.0	2 767.5	3 267.1	2 277.1	15 690.7
1991					
1	1 303.6	186.7	215.7	141.4	1 847.4
2	3 750.9	1 236.4	2 346.8	1 757.4	9 091.5
3	1 644.2	747.9	505.9	286.0	3 184.0
4+	1 715.7	641.7	290.5	158.6	2 806.5
Total	8 414.4	2 812.7	3 358.9	2 343.4	16 929.4
1992					
1	1 386.4	194.1	229.8	151.4	1 961.7
2	3 866.7	1 237.1	2 280.3	1 668.5	9 052.6
3	1 683.5	711.5	484.2	310.5	3 189.7
4+	1 791.7	622.6	335.1	175.9	2 925.3
Total	8 728.3	2 765.3	3 329.4	2 306.3	17 129.3
1993					
1	1 467.2	221.7	265.4	179.2	2 133.5
2	4 007.0	1 289.6	2 252.2	1 681.5	9 230.3
3	1 663.5	714.8	459.2	250.8	3 088.3
4+	1 776.0	600.1	292.5	170.9	2 839.5
Total	8 913.7	2 826.2	3 269.3	2 282.4	17 291.6
1994					
1	1 540.7	217.0	291.6	167.5	2 216.8
2	4 179.8	1 293.6	2 279.6	1 679.6	9 432.6
3	1 710.0	713.2	470.0	239.1	3 132.3
4+	1 629.0	593.9	325.8	139.4	2 688.1
Total	9 059.5	2 817.7	3 367.0	2 225.6	17 469.8

6 HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: JUNE 1986

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of persons aged 0-14 years in household				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s
New South Wales					
1	413.0	27.7	23.7	10.9	475.3
2	572.9	134.6	189.4	107.0	1 003.9
3	168.3	65.2	34.2	15.3	283.0
4+	115.0	44.7	17.3	8.4	185.4
Total	1 269.2	272.2	264.6	141.6	1 947.6
Victoria					
1	300.1	17.2	15.0	6.7	339.0
2	416.3	97.2	146.0	81.9	741.4
3	127.6	49.5	25.4	11.0	213.5
4+	98.8	37.0	13.0	5.7	154.5
Total	942.8	200.9	199.4	105.3	1 448.4
Queensland					
1	183.7	13.7	11.8	6.2	215.4
2	277.7	65.7	93.9	56.2	493.5
3	76.2	30.3	16.4	8.1	131.0
4+	45.7	18.9	7.7	4.4	76.7
Total	583.3	128.6	129.8	74.9	916.6
South Australia					
1	108.9	8.2	7.0	2.6	126.7
2	157.8	34.5	51.7	23.5	267.5
3	44.3	16.2	7.1	2.7	70.3
4+	29.0	9.2	2.7	1.2	42.1
Total	340.0	68.1	68.5	30.0	506.6
Western Australia					
1	107.7	8.5	7.1	3.1	126.4
2	154.0	38.7	55.4	28.9	277.0
3	42.9	16.1	8.2	3.5	70.7
4+	27.5	9.9	3.6	2.1	43.1
Total	332.1	73.2	74.3	37.6	517.2
Tasmania					
1	33.1	2.7	2.2	1.1	39.1
2	47.0	11.3	16.8	9.6	84.7
3	13.1	5.4	2.5	1.2	22.2
4+	7.9	3.2	1.1	0.5	12.7
Total	101.1	22.6	22.6	12.4	158.7
Northern Territory					
1	9.4	1.0	0.8	0.5	11.7
2	11.6	4.6	5.8	3.2	25.2
3	3.0	1.5	0.9	0.7	6.1
4+	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.2	4.7
Total	25.9	8.0	8.2	5.6	47.7
Australian Capital Territory					
1	14.8	1.6	1.6	0.6	18.6
2	22.6	7.0	10.7	6.0	46.3
3	7.7	3.2	1.6	0.7	13.2
4+	5.0	2.0	0.7	0.3	8.0
Total	50.1	13.8	14.6	7.6	86.1
Australia					
1	1 170.7	80.6	69.2	31.7	1 352.2
2	1 659.9	393.6	569.7	316.3	2 939.5
3	483.1	187.4	96.3	43.2	810.0
4+	330.8	125.8	46.8	23.8	527.2
Total	3 644.5	787.4	782.0	415.0	5 628.9

7 HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: JUNE 1991

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of persons aged 0-14 years in household				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s
New South Wales					
1	443.7	30.9	23.8	11.3	509.7
2	631.7	137.6	192.5	110.2	1 072.0
3	188.9	64.4	35.5	16.4	305.2
4+	141.8	44.2	17.9	6.8	210.7
Total	1 406.1	277.1	269.7	144.7	2 097.6
Victoria					
1	335.7	20.5	16.1	7.2	379.5
2	463.0	101.9	148.5	83.3	796.7
3	143.2	48.4	26.4	11.0	229.0
4+	116.1	34.3	12.5	4.1	167.0
Total	1 058.0	205.1	203.5	105.6	1 572.2
Queensland					
1	209.4	18.2	12.6	6.0	244.2
2	332.6	73.3	100.0	60.6	566.5
3	93.1	31.9	17.8	8.7	151.5
4+	58.1	19.0	7.7	3.5	88.3
Total	693.2	140.4	138.1	78.8	1 050.5
South Australia					
1	125.6	9.5	7.0	2.7	144.8
2	175.7	35.0	51.4	24.3	286.4
3	47.4	15.3	7.1	2.7	72.5
4+	31.0	7.8	2.5	1.0	42.3
Total	379.7	67.6	68.0	30.7	546.0
Western Australia					
1	121.9	9.9	7.7	3.4	142.9
2	178.8	40.4	60.8	34.9	314.9
3	48.4	17.1	9.0	4.1	78.6
4+	32.5	9.8	3.5	1.7	47.5
Total	381.6	77.2	81.0	44.1	583.9
Tasmania					
1	39.3	3.3	2.5	1.2	46.3
2	53.5	11.6	16.9	9.9	91.9
3	14.1	5.0	2.5	1.1	22.7
4+	8.4	2.5	0.9	0.3	12.1
Total	115.3	22.4	22.8	12.5	173.0
Northern Territory					
1	9.6	1.1	0.9	0.4	12.0
2	12.9	4.6	5.6	3.3	26.4
3	3.6	1.7	1.0	0.7	7.0
4+	2.3	1.1	0.7	1.5	5.6
Total	28.4	8.5	8.2	5.9	51.0
Australian Capital Territory					
1	18.5	1.8	1.5	0.6	22.4
2	27.3	7.7	10.9	6.0	51.9
3	9.3	3.2	1.8	0.8	15.1
4+	6.6	2.1	0.7	0.2	9.6
Total	61.7	14.8	14.9	7.6	99.0
Australia					
1	1 303.7	93.2	72.1	32.8	1 501.8
2	1 875.5	412.1	586.6	332.5	3 206.7
3	548.0	187.0	101.1	45.5	881.6
4+	396.8	120.8	46.4	19.1	583.1
Total	4 124.0	813.1	806.2	429.9	6 173.2

HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: JUNE 1992

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of persons aged 0-14 years in household				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s
New South Wales					
1	461.6	33.7	23.9	11.7	530.9
2	635.9	134.9	182.7	111.0	1 064.5
3	202.5	60.3	27.8	18.3	308.9
4+	153.2	42.4	21.4	6.9	223.9
Total	1 453.2	271.3	255.8	147.9	2 128.2
Victoria					
1	340.8	17.9	18.3	8.2	385.2
2	495.3	100.7	152.3	72.8	821.1
3	138.1	50.8	29.3	10.1	228.3
4+	118.7	28.7	14.0	4.7	166.1
Total	1 092.9	198.1	213.9	95.8	1 600.7
Queensland					
1	245.6	16.6	16.3	5.2	283.7
2	338.3	79.7	95.4	58.9	572.3
3	98.2	30.3	17.0	9.6	155.1
4+	59.1	19.2	8.3	4.2	90.8
Total	741.2	145.8	137.0	77.9	1 101.9
South Australia					
1	137.1	10.8	7.0	*1.9	156.8
2	185.5	34.7	51.5	22.1	293.8
3	43.3	13.1	8.2	4.1	68.7
4+	31.2	7.7	2.9	*0.7	42.5
Total	397.1	66.3	69.6	28.8	561.8
Western Australia					
1	129.5	11.2	7.1	5.4	153.2
2	185.2	39.5	56.2	35.6	316.5
3	49.8	15.7	8.7	3.9	78.1
4+	36.0	10.0	3.8	*1.4	51.2
Total	400.5	76.4	75.8	46.3	599.0
Tasmania					
1	42.2	3.5	2.6	*1.3	49.6
2	55.7	12.0	15.4	8.2	91.3
3	14.1	4.0	2.6	*1.9	22.6
4+	6.7	4.8	*1.2	**0.2	12.9
Total	118.7	24.3	21.8	11.6	176.4
Northern Territory					
1	9.3	*0.7	*0.7	*0.9	11.6
2	12.1	4.5	5.0	2.7	24.3
3	3.5	*1.7	*0.9	**0.5	6.6
4+	3.1	*0.9	*0.7	3.3	8.0
Total	28.0	7.8	7.3	7.4	50.5
Australian Capital Territory					
1	20.2	2.7	*0.7	**0.5	24.1
2	25.4	6.5	11.4	5.1	48.4
3	11.8	*2.0	2.4	*0.6	16.8
4+	7.2	2.7	**0.5	*0.9	11.3
Total	64.6	13.9	15.0	7.1	100.6
Australia					
1	1 386.3	97.1	76.6	35.1	1 595.1
2	1 933.4	412.5	569.9	316.4	3 232.2
3	561.3	177.9	96.9	49.0	885.1
4+	415.2	116.4	52.8	22.3	606.7
Total	4 296.2	803.9	796.2	422.8	6 319.1

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of persons aged 0-14 years in household				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s
New South Wales					
1	494.4	40.5	29.9	14.7	579.5
2	645.6	146.2	170.2	114.0	1 076.0
3	192.4	60.0	31.6	13.9	297.9
4+	160.8	39.5	17.0	8.3	225.6
Total	1 493.2	286.2	248.7	150.9	2 179.0
Victoria					
1	349.7	22.9	20.0	7.2	399.8
2	513.5	104.0	162.2	67.9	847.6
3	139.6	49.5	25.8	8.3	223.2
4+	107.4	33.1	13.1	3.9	157.5
Total	1 110.2	209.5	221.1	87.3	1 628.1
Queensland					
1	269.3	16.0	15.8	7.3	308.4
2	363.9	80.8	93.3	62.3	600.3
3	90.4	32.8	16.0	10.0	149.2
4+	61.6	20.1	7.0	3.0	91.7
Total	785.2	149.7	132.1	82.6	1 149.6
South Australia					
1	140.8	9.8	8.2	3.5	162.3
2	186.5	32.9	50.8	23.2	293.4
3	47.3	14.1	6.1	2.4	69.9
4+	29.9	7.3	3.4	*1.5	42.1
Total	404.5	64.1	68.5	30.6	567.7
Western Australia					
1	138.2	12.9	9.5	6.0	166.6
2	195.1	43.4	54.4	36.4	329.3
3	54.2	13.4	6.9	2.7	77.2
4+	35.4	7.8	3.2	*1.1	47.5
Total	422.9	77.5	74.0	46.2	620.6
Tasmania					
1	42.8	4.4	3.2	*1.4	51.8
2	55.8	11.7	16.1	7.9	91.5
3	15.6	4.3	2.7	*1.3	23.9
4+	7.2	3.5	*1.2	**0.2	12.1
Total	121.4	23.9	23.2	10.8	179.3
Northern Territory					
1	9.1	*0.9	*0.7	*1.0	11.7
2	15.3	4.2	4.8	2.7	27.0
3	3.8	2.3	*1.0	*0.6	7.7
4+	3.7	*0.8	**0.2	*2.0	6.7
Total	31.9	8.2	6.7	6.3	53.1
Australian Capital Territory					
1	22.9	3.3	*1.3	*0.6	28.1
2	27.9	6.7	11.1	4.9	50.6
3	11.2	2.4	*1.7	*0.6	15.9
4+	7.3	*1.8	*0.6	*0.9	10.6
Total	69.3	14.2	14.7	7.0	105.2
Australia					
1	1 467.2	110.7	88.6	41.7	1 708.2
2	2 003.6	429.9	582.9	319.3	3 315.7
3	554.5	178.8	91.8	39.8	864.9
4+	413.3	113.9	45.7	20.9	593.8
Total	4 438.6	833.3	789.0	421.7	6 482.6

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of persons aged 0-14 years in household				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s
New South Wales					
1	505.2	35.2	32.6	14.1	587.1
2	677.4	150.2	176.5	107.1	1 111.2
3	199.4	66.3	31.0	10.8	307.5
4+	139.7	42.3	22.9	7.2	212.1
Total	1 521.7	294.0	263.0	139.2	2 217.9
Victoria					
1	375.6	25.1	19.5	5.9	426.1
2	526.9	102.3	159.5	72.1	860.8
3	139.3	46.1	23.7	9.0	218.1
4+	102.4	33.1	13.9	3.3	152.7
Total	1 144.2	206.6	216.6	90.3	1 657.7
Queensland					
1	279.9	19.6	19.6	6.4	325.5
2	382.1	78.1	88.8	67.6	616.6
3	103.4	30.1	18.6	9.9	162.0
4+	61.0	15.8	7.0	3.2	87.0
Total	826.4	143.6	134.0	87.1	1 191.1
South Australia					
1	148.1	10.4	9.8	3.1	171.4
2	192.0	34.7	51.9	22.5	301.1
3	47.9	12.6	7.1	2.3	69.9
4+	27.7	6.4	2.8	*0.6	37.5
Total	415.7	64.1	71.6	28.5	579.9
Western Australia					
1	151.6	9.4	10.5	7.4	178.9
2	205.0	39.5	58.6	33.3	336.4
3	52.5	15.0	7.7	3.1	78.3
4+	33.3	8.2	3.2	*0.9	45.6
Total	442.4	72.1	80.0	44.7	639.2
Tasmania					
1	45.1	4.8	2.8	*1.2	53.9
2	59.1	12.4	16.1	7.5	95.1
3	13.7	4.3	2.7	*1.7	22.4
4+	6.5	3.9	*0.9	**0.2	11.5
Total	124.4	25.4	22.5	10.6	182.9
Northern Territory					
1	11.0	*1.0	*0.8	**0.3	13.1
2	16.0	6.3	6.9	2.7	31.9
3	4.2	*1.5	*0.8	**0.5	7.0
4+	2.1	*0.7	*0.6	*1.5	4.9
Total	33.3	9.5	9.1	5.0	56.9
Australian Capital Territory					
1	24.2	3.0	*1.6	**0.5	29.3
2	31.4	7.7	11.6	4.6	55.3
3	9.6	2.4	2.4	**0.4	14.8
4+	6.9	2.2	**0.5	**0.2	9.8
Total	72.1	15.3	16.1	5.7	109.2
Australia					
1	1 540.7	108.5	97.2	38.9	1 785.3
2	2 089.9	431.2	569.9	317.4	3 408.4
3	570.0	178.3	94.0	37.7	880.0
4+	379.6	112.6	51.8	17.1	561.1
Total	4 580.2	830.6	812.9	411.1	6 634.8

11 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: JUNE 1986

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of persons aged 0-14 years in household				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s
New South Wales					
1	413.0	55.5	71.1	47.0	586.6
2	1 145.7	403.8	757.7	566.4	2 873.6
3	504.8	260.9	170.8	97.7	1 034.2
4+	501.3	240.9	111.1	67.3	920.6
Total	2 564.8	961.1	1 110.7	778.4	5 415.0
Victoria					
1	300.1	34.5	45.0	28.6	408.2
2	832.7	291.6	584.0	432.7	2 141.0
3	382.9	198.0	127.1	69.5	777.5
4+	432.1	198.7	82.7	44.7	758.2
Total	1 947.8	722.8	838.8	575.5	4 084.9
Queensland					
1	183.7	27.3	35.4	27.1	273.5
2	555.4	197.1	375.5	298.8	1 426.8
3	228.5	121.4	82.0	51.8	483.7
4+	198.2	101.4	49.1	36.5	385.2
Total	1 165.8	447.2	542.0	414.2	2 569.2
South Australia					
1	108.9	16.4	21.0	10.9	157.2
2	315.5	103.5	206.8	123.3	749.1
3	132.8	64.9	35.4	16.9	250.0
4+	125.1	48.5	17.5	9.6	200.7
Total	682.3	233.3	280.7	160.7	1 357.0
Western Australia					
1	107.7	16.9	21.2	13.3	159.1
2	307.9	116.1	221.6	152.4	798.0
3	128.8	64.4	40.8	22.4	256.4
4+	118.9	52.8	22.9	17.4	212.0
Total	663.3	250.2	306.5	205.5	1 425.5
Tasmania					
1	33.1	5.5	6.7	4.6	49.9
2	93.9	34.0	67.2	50.7	245.8
3	39.4	21.5	12.6	7.3	80.8
4+	33.9	17.1	*6.8	3.5	61.3
Total	200.3	78.1	93.3	66.1	437.8
Northern Territory					
1	9.4	2.0	2.5	2.0	15.9
2	23.1	13.9	23.0	17.1	77.1
3	9.0	6.1	4.6	4.7	24.4
4+	8.6	5.3	4.8	12.1	30.8
Total	50.1	27.3	34.9	35.9	148.2
Australian Capital Territory					
1	14.8	3.1	4.7	2.7	25.3
2	45.2	21.1	43.0	31.8	141.1
3	23.2	12.8	8.2	4.3	48.5
4+	21.4	10.5	4.3	2.0	38.2
Total	104.6	47.5	60.2	40.8	253.1
Australia					
1	1 170.7	161.2	207.6	136.2	1 675.7
2	3 319.4	1 181.1	2 278.8	1 673.2	8 452.5
3	1 449.4	750.0	481.5	274.6	2 955.5
4+	1 439.5	675.2	299.2	193.1	2 607.0
Total	7 379.0	2 767.5	3 267.1	2 277.1	15 690.7

12 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: JUNE 1991

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of persons aged 0-14 years in household				
	0	1	2	3+	Total
	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s
New South Wales					
1	443.7	61.7	71.3	49.0	625.7
2	1 263.4	412.7	770.1	583.7	3 029.9
3	566.8	257.7	177.4	102.8	1 104.7
4+	616.3	236.2	112.2	54.3	1 019.0
Total	2 890.2	968.3	1 131.0	789.8	5 779.3
Victoria					
1	335.7	41.0	48.4	30.7	455.8
2	925.9	305.7	594.1	439.6	2 265.3
3	429.5	193.5	132.2	68.8	824.0
4+	503.7	182.2	78.1	32.9	796.9
Total	2 194.8	722.4	852.8	572.0	4 342.0
Queensland					
1	209.4	32.5	37.7	25.9	305.5
2	665.3	220.0	400.0	321.3	1 606.6
3	279.4	127.7	88.9	55.2	551.2
4+	249.8	100.7	48.2	29.0	427.7
Total	1 403.9	480.9	574.8	431.4	2 891.0
South Australia					
1	125.5	19.1	20.9	11.7	177.2
2	351.5	105.1	205.5	127.2	789.3
3	142.3	61.2	35.7	17.0	256.2
4+	131.9	40.7	15.5	8.0	196.1
Total	751.2	226.1	277.6	163.9	1 418.8
Western Australia					
1	121.9	19.8	23.0	14.4	179.1
2	357.5	121.3	243.2	184.0	906.0
3	145.2	68.4	45.0	25.9	284.5
4+	139.5	51.6	22.0	15.1	228.2
Total	764.1	261.1	333.2	239.4	1 597.8
Tasmania					
1	39.3	6.6	7.5	5.1	58.5
2	107.0	34.7	67.7	52.5	261.9
3	42.3	19.9	12.7	7.1	82.0
4+	35.7	13.0	5.3	2.4	56.4
Total	224.3	74.2	93.2	67.1	458.8
Northern Territory					
1	9.6	2.3	2.5	1.9	16.3
2	25.7	13.9	22.5	17.8	79.9
3	10.8	6.6	4.9	4.7	27.0
4+	10.4	6.3	4.9	15.2	36.8
Total	56.5	29.1	34.8	39.6	160.0
Australian Capital Territory					
1	18.5	3.7	4.4	2.7	29.3
2	54.6	23.0	43.7	31.3	152.6
3	27.9	12.9	9.1	4.5	54.4
4+	28.4	11.0	4.3	1.7	45.4
Total	129.4	50.6	61.5	40.2	281.7
Australia					
1	1 303.6	186.7	215.7	141.4	1 847.4
2	3 750.9	1 235.4	2 346.8	1 757.4	9 091.5
3	1 644.2	747.9	505.9	286.0	3 184.0
4+	1 715.7	641.7	290.5	158.6	2 806.5
Total	8 414.4	2 812.7	3 358.9	2 343.4	16 929.4

13 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: JUNE 1992

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of persons aged 0-14 years in household				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s
New South Wales					
1	461.6	67.3	71.7	50.6	651.2
2	1 271.8	404.7	730.7	588.3	2 995.5
3	607.4	241.1	139.3	116.7	1 104.5
4+	667.3	229.4	135.8	55.0	1 087.5
Total	3 008.1	942.5	1 077.5	810.6	5 838.7
Victoria					
1	340.8	35.8	54.8	35.9	467.3
2	990.6	302.0	609.3	381.7	2 283.6
3	414.1	203.3	146.5	63.4	827.3
4+	513.1	155.0	88.8	37.1	794.0
Total	2 258.6	696.1	899.4	518.1	4 372.2
Queensland					
1	245.6	33.1	49.0	22.6	350.3
2	676.6	239.0	381.5	310.5	1 607.6
3	294.5	121.1	84.9	60.8	561.3
4+	252.8	101.5	52.9	33.2	440.4
Total	1 469.5	494.7	568.3	427.1	2 959.6
South Australia					
1	137.1	21.6	21.1	*8.3	188.1
2	371.0	104.0	206.1	115.9	797.0
3	129.8	52.3	41.0	26.0	249.1
4+	131.8	40.4	18.3	**5.0	195.5
Total	769.7	218.3	286.5	155.2	1 429.7
Western Australia					
1	129.6	22.3	21.3	22.5	195.7
2	370.3	118.6	225.2	186.2	900.3
3	149.5	62.8	43.6	24.4	280.3
4+	154.3	52.7	24.1	*11.0	242.1
Total	803.7	256.4	314.2	244.1	1 618.4
Tasmania					
1	42.2	*7.1	*7.7	*5.7	62.7
2	111.4	36.1	61.7	43.8	253.0
3	42.2	*16.0	*12.9	*12.3	83.4
4+	28.6	24.9	*7.7	**1.5	62.7
Total	224.4	84.1	90.0	63.3	461.8
Northern Territory					
1	*9.3	**1.4	**2.1	**3.9	16.7
2	24.3	*13.4	20.2	*14.5	72.4
3	*10.5	*6.9	**4.4	**3.1	24.9
4+	*13.1	**4.7	**4.1	26.5	48.4
Total	57.2	26.4	30.8	48.0	162.4
Australian Capital Territory					
1	20.2	*5.5	**2.1	**1.9	29.7
2	50.7	19.3	45.6	27.6	143.2
3	35.5	*8.0	*11.6	**3.8	58.9
4+	30.7	*14.0	**3.4	*6.6	54.7
Total	137.1	46.8	62.7	39.9	286.5
Australia					
1	1 386.4	194.1	229.8	151.4	1 961.7
2	3 866.7	1 237.1	2 280.3	1 668.5	9 052.6
3	1 683.5	711.5	484.2	310.5	3 189.7
4+	1 791.7	622.6	335.1	175.9	2 925.3
Total	8 728.3	2 765.3	3 329.4	2 306.3	17 129.3

14 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: JUNE 1993

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of persons aged 0-14 years in household				
	0	1	2	3+	Total
	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s
New South Wales					
1	494.4	81.0	89.5	62.7	727.6
2	1 291.3	438.6	681.0	600.3	3 011.2
3	577.3	240.0	158.1	87.4	1 062.8
4+	691.4	207.5	112.3	64.5	1 075.7
Total	3 054.4	967.1	1 040.9	814.9	5 877.3
Victoria					
1	349.7	45.7	60.0	31.2	486.6
2	1 027.1	312.0	648.8	356.2	2 344.1
3	418.8	197.8	129.0	52.2	797.8
4+	468.0	175.4	82.5	30.7	756.6
Total	2 263.6	730.9	920.3	470.3	4 385.1
Queensland					
1	269.3	32.1	47.3	32.3	381.0
2	727.8	242.5	373.4	330.5	1 674.2
3	271.1	131.1	79.9	63.2	545.3
4+	263.4	105.0	45.2	25.3	438.9
Total	1 531.6	510.7	545.8	451.3	3 039.4
South Australia					
1	140.8	19.6	24.5	*14.8	199.7
2	372.9	98.8	203.1	120.5	795.3
3	141.9	56.3	30.7	*15.4	244.3
4+	126.0	38.4	20.3	*10.5	195.2
Total	781.6	213.1	278.6	161.2	1 434.5
Western Australia					
1	138.2	25.9	28.4	25.5	218.0
2	390.1	130.0	218.0	192.0	930.1
3	162.5	53.6	34.3	*17.2	267.6
4+	149.6	42.3	19.5	*9.6	221.0
Total	840.4	251.8	300.2	244.3	1 636.7
Tasmania					
1	42.8	*8.8	*9.6	*6.3	67.5
2	111.5	35.2	64.3	41.8	252.8
3	46.8	*17.1	*13.6	*8.5	86.0
4+	30.3	17.9	*7.4	**1.7	57.3
Total	231.4	79.0	94.9	58.3	463.6
Northern Territory					
1	*9.1	**1.9	**2.2	**4	17.2
2	30.6	*12.5	19.3	*14.3	76.7
3	*11.4	*9.2	**4.9	**3.6	29.1
4+	*15.7	**4.2	**1.3	20.3	41.5
Total	66.8	27.8	27.7	42.2	164.5
Australian Capital Territory					
1	22.9	*6.7	*3.9	**2.4	35.9
2	55.7	20.0	44.3	25.9	145.9
3	33.7	*9.7	*8.7	**3.3	55.4
4+	31.6	*9.4	**4.0	*8.3	53.3
Total	143.9	45.8	60.9	39.9	290.5
Australia					
1	1 467.2	221.7	265.4	179.2	2 133.5
2	4 007.0	1 289.6	2 252.2	1 681.5	9 230.3
3	1 663.5	714.8	459.2	250.8	3 088.3
4+	1 776.0	600.1	292.5	170.9	2 839.5
Total	8 913.7	2 826.2	3 269.3	2 282.4	17 291.6

15

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: JUNE 1994

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of persons aged 0-14 years in household				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s
New South Wales					
1	505.1	70.4	97.8	59.6	732.9
2	1 354.7	450.5	706.0	588.8	3 080.0
3	598.2	265.1	155.1	69.3	1 087.7
4+	600.1	225.5	147.0	57.4	1 030.0
Total	3 058.1	1 011.5	1 105.9	755.1	5 930.6
Victoria					
1	375.5	50.1	58.5	25.8	509.9
2	1 053.7	307.0	638.2	379.8	2 378.7
3	417.9	184.3	118.4	57.1	777.7
4+	444.7	173.5	85.7	26.5	730.4
Total	2 291.8	714.9	900.8	489.2	4 396.7
Queensland					
1	280.0	39.2	58.7	27.6	405.5
2	764.2	234.4	355.0	357.8	1 711.4
3	310.1	120.5	93.0	63.1	586.7
4+	257.9	84.8	42.9	27.3	412.9
Total	1 612.2	478.9	549.6	475.8	3 116.5
South Australia					
1	148.1	20.7	29.4	*12.7	210.9
2	384.1	104.0	207.5	119.0	814.6
3	143.8	50.5	35.4	*14.3	244.0
4+	115.9	32.8	17.5	**5.1	171.3
Total	791.9	208.0	289.8	151.1	1 440.8
Western Australia					
1	151.6	18.9	31.6	32.8	234.9
2	410.0	118.5	234.5	175.7	938.7
3	157.6	60.2	38.6	19.4	275.8
4+	143.1	42.6	19.8	*6.6	212.1
Total	862.3	240.2	324.5	234.5	1 661.5
Tasmania					
1	45.2	*9.7	*8.3	**5.2	68.4
2	118.3	37.1	64.6	39.6	259.6
3	41.1	*17.2	*13.4	*10.8	82.5
4+	27.4	19.7	*6.0	*1.2	54.3
Total	232.0	83.7	92.3	56.8	464.8
Northern Territory					
1	*11.0	**2.0	**2.6	*1.7	17.3
2	32.0	18.9	27.5	*14.8	93.2
3	*12.6	*6.0	*3.9	*2.8	25.3
4+	*9.9	*3.7	*3.9	*13.2	30.7
Total	65.5	30.6	37.9	32.5	166.5
Australian Capital Territory					
1	24.2	*6.0	**4.7	**2.1	37.0
2	62.8	23.2	46.3	24.1	156.4
3	28.7	*9.4	*12.2	**2.3	52.6
4+	30.0	*11.3	*3.0	*2.1	46.4
Total	145.7	49.9	66.2	30.6	292.4
Australia					
1	1 540.7	217.0	291.6	167.5	2 216.8
2	4 179.8	1 293.6	2 279.6	1 679.6	9 432.6
3	1 710.0	713.2	470.0	239.1	3 132.3
4+	1 629.0	593.9	325.8	139.4	2 688.1
Total	9 059.5	2 817.7	3 367.0	2 225.6	17 469.8

16 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE, AUSTRALIA: JUNE 1986

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of persons aged 0-14 years in household				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s
Persons aged 0-14 years					
1	—	79.6	137.4	104.1	321.1
2	—	385.5	1 123.9	1 034.5	2 543.9
3	—	183.9	189.6	145.1	518.6
4+	—	122.7	91.5	85.1	299.3
Total	—	771.7	1 542.4	1 368.8	3 682.9
Persons aged 15 years and over					
Persons aged 15-24					
1	98.6	14.0	6.1	1.7	120.4
2	481.0	131.7	62.6	16.4	691.7
3	426.7	190.2	86.6	35.4	738.9
4+	662.6	265.6	88.9	45.0	1 062.1
Total	1 668.9	601.5	244.2	98.5	2 613.1
Persons aged 25-34					
1	184.4	32.9	35.5	19.0	271.8
2	594.9	370.8	573.4	313.4	1 852.5
3	165.5	41.3	37.9	24.9	269.6
4+	120.1	31.4	21.9	18.2	191.6
Total	1 064.9	476.4	668.7	375.5	2 585.5
Persons aged 35-44					
1	127.9	24.5	25.4	10.6	188.4
2	254.4	195.1	458.1	287.5	1 195.1
3	149.1	199.8	120.5	52.3	521.7
4+	164.1	116.9	49.5	24.7	355.2
Total	695.5	536.3	653.5	375.1	2 260.4
Persons aged 45-54					
1	114.4	7.6	2.6	0.6	125.2
2	407.1	72.6	49.7	18.8	548.2
3	307.9	101.5	29.2	9.2	447.8
4+	303.7	98.9	26.9	10.8	440.3
Total	1 133.1	280.6	108.4	39.4	1 561.5
Persons aged 55-64					
1	196.6	1.8	0.4	0.1	198.9
2	754.4	19.4	7.7	2.0	783.5
3	263.0	22.8	8.6	3.3	297.7
4+	132.6	23.4	11.2	5.1	172.3
Total	1 346.6	67.4	27.9	10.5	1 452.4
Persons aged 65+					
1	448.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	449.9
2	827.6	6.0	3.4	0.6	837.6
3	137.2	10.5	9.1	4.4	161.2
4+	56.4	16.3	9.3	4.2	86.2
Total	1 470.0	33.6	22.0	9.3	1 534.9
Total persons aged 15+ years					
1	1 170.7	81.6	70.2	32.1	1 354.6
2	3 319.4	795.6	1 154.9	638.7	5 908.6
3	1 449.4	566.1	291.9	129.5	2 436.9
4+	1 439.5	552.5	207.7	108.0	2 307.7
Total	7 379.0	1 995.8	1 724.7	908.3	12 007.8
All ages					
1	1 170.7	161.2	207.6	136.2	1 675.7
2	3 319.4	1 181.1	2 278.8	1 673.2	8 452.5
3	1 449.4	750.0	481.5	274.6	2 955.5
4+	1 439.5	675.2	299.2	193.1	2 607.0
Total	7 379.0	2 767.5	3 267.1	2 277.1	15 690.7

17 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE, AUSTRALIA: JUNE 1991

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of persons aged 0-14 years in household				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s
Persons aged 0-14 years					
1	—	91.0	141.9	107.6	340.5
2	—	397.9	1 149.7	1 081.3	2 628.9
3	—	178.7	195.7	147.6	522.0
4+	—	114.2	88.5	69.1	271.8
Total	—	781.8	1 575.8	1 405.6	3 763.2
Persons aged 15 years and over					
Persons aged 15-24					
1	87.7	16.5	6.6	1.8	112.6
2	473.2	117.9	50.1	14.8	656.0
3	466.3	188.3	90.7	38.2	783.5
4+	766.5	242.3	79.9	36.5	1 125.2
Total	1 793.7	565.0	227.3	91.3	2 677.3
Persons aged 25-34					
1	191.5	36.6	35.7	19.9	283.7
2	701.2	394.0	542.1	302.6	1 939.9
3	214.6	46.9	40.1	24.8	326.4
4+	166.4	38.5	24.5	14.8	244.2
Total	1 273.7	516.0	642.4	362.1	2 794.2
Persons aged 35-44					
1	162.8	30.5	27.7	11.0	232.0
2	332.4	224.3	526.4	330.2	1 413.3
3	181.6	200.9	128.1	56.8	567.4
4+	201.9	116.0	50.5	21.6	390.0
Total	878.7	571.7	732.7	419.6	2 602.7
Persons aged 45-54					
1	147.7	9.1	3.1	0.8	160.7
2	512.1	77.7	67.1	25.7	682.6
3	362.3	102.6	33.2	10.8	509.8
4+	379.9	93.2	25.8	8.9	507.8
Total	1 402.0	282.6	129.2	46.2	1 860.0
Persons aged 55-64					
1	192.9	1.7	0.4	0.2	195.2
2	754.7	17.1	7.8	2.2	781.8
3	261.7	19.3	8.5	3.4	292.9
4+	137.5	21.6	11.4	4.2	174.7
Total	1 346.8	59.7	28.1	10.0	1 444.6
Persons aged 65+					
1	521.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	522.8
2	977.4	7.5	3.5	0.6	989.0
3	157.7	11.2	9.6	4.4	182.9
4+	63.4	15.9	9.9	3.5	92.7
Total	1 719.5	36.0	23.3	8.6	1 787.4
Total persons aged 15+ years					
1	1 303.6	95.8	73.8	33.8	1 507.0
2	3 751.0	838.5	1 197.0	676.1	6 462.6
3	1 644.2	569.2	310.2	138.4	2 662.9
4+	1 715.6	527.5	202.0	89.5	2 534.6
Total	8 414.4	2 031.0	1 783.0	937.8	13 166.2
All ages					
1	1 303.6	186.8	215.7	141.4	1 847.5
2	3 751.0	1 236.4	2 346.7	1 757.4	9 091.5
3	1 644.2	747.9	505.9	286.0	3 184.0
4+	1 715.6	641.7	290.5	158.6	2 806.4
Total	8 414.4	2 812.8	3 358.8	2 343.4	16 929.4

18 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE, AUSTRALIA: JUNE 1994

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of persons aged 0-14 years in household				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s
Persons aged 0-14 years					
1	—	108.5	194.2	128.9	431.6
2	—	431.0	1 138.8	1 043.7	2 613.5
3	—	178.2	188.0	126.3	492.5
4+	—	112.7	103.8	63.4	279.9
Total	—	830.4	1 624.8	1 362.3	3 817.5
Persons aged 15 years and over					
Persons aged 15-24					
1	84.9	*16.7	*6.6	**2.2	110.4
2	509.1	108.1	43.6	*14.3	675.1
3	491.3	172.1	83.7	32.5	779.6
4+	741.2	223.0	87.1	27.5	1 078.8
Total	1 826.5	519.9	221.0	76.5	2 643.9
Persons aged 25-34					
1	216.1	39.9	50.7	21.2	327.9
2	791.2	390.9	487.6	261.5	1 931.2
3	225.2	40.0	30.4	*18.3	311.9
4+	159.0	29.9	24.3	*13.7	226.9
Total	1 391.5	500.7	593.0	312.7	2 797.9
Persons aged 35-44					
1	207.9	37.8	35.6	*14.5	295.8
2	391.6	248.6	532.2	326.7	1 499.1
3	182.8	187.1	117.5	49.9	537.3
4+	171.7	98.0	56.3	20.1	346.1
Total	954.0	571.5	741.6	411.2	2 678.3
Persons aged 45-54					
1	192.9	*12.2	**3.3	**0.5	208.9
2	641.3	92.0	70.3	30.4	834.0
3	405.1	110.7	37.2	*9.2	562.2
4+	386.2	98.0	33.1	*7.2	524.5
Total	1 625.5	312.9	143.9	47.3	2 129.6
Persons aged 55-64					
1	219.1	**1.7	**0.9	**0.2	221.9
2	786.4	16.2	**5.1	**2.6	810.3
3	257.3	16.6	*7.3	**3.2	284.4
4+	121.5	18.3	*9.9	**3.9	153.6
Total	1 384.3	52.8	23.2	9.9	1 470.2
Persons aged 65+					
1	619.8	**0.2	**0.3	—	620.3
2	1 060.2	*6.8	**2.0	**0.4	1 069.4
3	148.3	*8.5	*5.9	**1.7	164.4
4+	49.4	*14.0	*11.3	**3.6	78.3
Total	1 877.7	29.5	19.5	5.7	1 932.4
Total persons aged 15+ years					
1	1 540.7	108.5	97.4	38.6	1 785.2
2	4 179.8	862.6	1 140.8	635.9	6 819.1
3	1 710.0	535.0	282.0	112.8	2 639.8
4+	1 629.0	481.2	222.0	76.0	2 408.2
Total	9 059.5	1 987.3	1 742.2	863.3	13 652.3
All ages					
1	1 540.7	217.0	291.6	167.5	2 216.8
2	4 179.8	1 293.6	2 279.6	1 679.6	9 432.6
3	1 710.0	713.2	470.0	239.1	3 132.3
4+	1 629.0	593.9	325.8	139.4	2 688.1
Total	9 059.5	2 817.7	3 367.0	2 225.6	17 469.8

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains estimates of households and the household population from 1986 to 1994. The estimates were based on the estimated resident population (ERP) series to which propensities to form households were applied. The propensities to form households were estimated from the Census of Population and Housing and updated using the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS).

2 The June 1993 and prior estimates for the Australian Capital Territory include Jervis Bay Territory. Estimates after June 1993 exclude Other Territories. (For more information, please refer to *Australian Demographic Statistics, June Quarter 1994* (3101.0).)

3 Estimates of households and household populations for capital cities/balance of States from 1986 to 1994 are based on boundaries as at 30 June 1994. Household estimates were derived using comparable household populations and household size propensities for the actual areas as they existed at the relevant reference points. It is considered that use of such propensities (rather than for revised areas) would not have had a significant effect on the comparability of the household estimates.

SOURCES OF DATA

4 The sources of data for these estimates were the ERP for 30 June of 1986, 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994, the 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Population and Housing and the LFS from 1986 to 1994.

Estimated resident population

5 The ABS publishes quarterly estimates of the ERP at the national and State level, and annually at the Statistical Local Area (SLA) level. The ERP is based on usual resident census counts. It is adjusted for census underenumeration and takes account of the number of Australian residents temporarily overseas at the time of the census. Post-censal births, deaths, and international and internal migration are then taken into account to carry forward the census date estimate (*Information Paper: Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (3228.0)).

6 The ERP does not distinguish between persons resident in private and non-private dwellings. Since household estimates are concerned exclusively with the population usually resident in private dwellings, the ERP for each period has been adjusted by removing from it persons resident in non-private dwellings using correction factors estimated from the census (see paragraphs 17 and 18).

Census

7 A census of population and housing is held every five years. It produces a count of households in Australia as well as the number and characteristics of household members.

8 Prior to the 1986 Census, occupied houseboats in marinas and caravans, tents and cabins in caravan parks and roadside parking areas were treated as non-private dwellings. In the 1986 and 1991 Censuses, the classification of these dwellings was changed to private dwellings and household and family data were collected.

9 As a result of the widening of the scope of private dwellings, the number of households counted in censuses from 1986 has been boosted, by up to 1%, by the reclassification of private and non-private dwellings.

Labour Force Survey

10 The LFS is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and a list sample of non-private dwellings and covers about 0.5% of all persons aged 15 years and over who are usual residents of Australia. The survey excludes from scope members of the permanent Australian defence force, non-Australian diplomats, non-Australian diplomatic staff and non-Australian members of their families and members of non-Australian defence forces and their dependents. The sample is divided into eight panels or groups of households called rotation groups. Each rotation group is surveyed each month for eight months and is then dropped from the sample. The outgoing rotation group is replaced by a new rotation group which then remains in the sample for eight continuous months.

11 In November 1992, the LFS began to classify caravans in long-stay caravan parks as private dwellings and collected household and family data on them. Full implementation of the changeover occurred in late 1993.

12 For purposes of estimating households, data were pooled over a five-month period centred on the month of June for each year that estimates were produced. All the eight rotation groups in June were pooled, along with the two outgoing rotation groups in April and May and the two incoming rotation groups in July and August. The pooling increased the sample size by about 50% and strengthened the stability of the estimates. The method of pooling the outgoing and incoming rotation groups ensured that all households had only one chance of being included in the pooled dataset.

METHOD OF ESTIMATION

13 The estimates of households and the household population in this publication were produced using the household size propensity method outlined by D.S. Ironmonger and C.W. Lloyd-Smith. The method is described in 'Projections of Households and Household Populations by Household Size Propensities', published in volume 9, number 2, November 1992 issue of the *Journal of the Australian Population Association*. The ABS has modified the Ironmonger/Lloyd-Smith method for use in preparing the household estimates in this publication.

14 Estimating the number and distribution of households and the household population involved three major steps. These were:

- preparation of a distribution of the household population by age, sex, State and part of State;
- calculation of household size propensities by age, sex, State and part of State; and
- application of the household size propensities to the household population to generate the number and distribution of households by size.

Step 1 : Household
population

15 The first step in preparing estimates of households using the household size propensity method was to prepare a distribution of the household population by age, sex, and part of State in the census years. The household population is the population of Australia that is usually resident in private dwellings. The resident population is the ERP (see paragraphs 4 and 5). Since the ERP is not divided into persons usually resident in private and non-private dwellings, this distribution was derived by applying to the ERP a ratio estimated from the relevant census distributions of persons usually resident in private and non-private dwellings and who spent census night at home, that is, in their place of usual residence.

16 A comparison of the distribution of the census count of usual residents living in private dwellings by age, sex and part of State with the total census count of usual residents in the same categories yielded estimates of the proportions of the census count of usual residents living in private dwellings by age, sex and part of State, on census day. Estimates from the censuses of 1986 and 1991 are shown in Appendix Table 1.

17 The household population for 30 June 1986 and 1991 was then estimated by applying the estimated census proportions of persons living in private dwellings by age, sex and part of State to the ERP at the same reference dates. Because the 1991 Census took place on 6 August 1991, the proportions of persons usually resident in private and non-private dwellings on 30 June 1991 were estimated by interpolating between the observed proportions from the 30 June 1986 Census and those from the 6 August 1991 Census.

18 Estimates of the number of persons living in private dwellings for any intercensal reference date could be prepared by applying to the ERP at the specified time interpolated estimates of the proportions of the count of persons living in private dwellings in two successive censuses. For example, if the focus of interest was in yearly estimates of the household population between the 1986 and 1991 Censuses, a linear interpolation between estimates for the 1986 and 1991 Censuses of the proportion of persons living in private dwellings would be estimated as follows:

$$I_{(t+n)j}^{(sz)} = I_{(C1)j}^{(sz)} + \left(\left[\frac{I_{(C2)j}^{(sz)} - I_{(C1)j}^{(sz)}}{N} \right] * n \right)$$

where:

$I_{(t+n)j}^{(sz)}$ is the estimated proportion of the ERP resident in private dwellings in a given intercensal year $t + n$, by age j , sex s , and part of State z ;

$I_{(C1)j}^{(sz)}$ is the proportion of the usual resident count of persons living in private dwellings in the first census (1986), by age j , sex s and part of State z ;

$I_{(C2)j}^{(sz)}$ refers to the proportion of the usual resident count of persons living in private dwellings in the second census (6 August 1991), by age j , sex s and part of State z ;

n is the number of years between the first census and the date of the estimate; and

N is the interval between $C1$ and $C2$.

19 As the latest census was in 1991, estimates of the household population in June 1992, 1993 and 1994 were prepared by a linear projection of the proportion of the 6 August 1991 Census usual resident population living in private dwellings, using the average annual change in the proportion of persons living in private dwellings between the 1986 and 1991 Censuses. The estimated proportions of persons living in private dwellings at any given reference point after the 1991 Census were then applied to the respective ERPs to yield estimates of the household population for those reference points, as follows:

$$n_{(t)j}^{(sz)'} = P_{(t)j}^{(sz)} * I_{(t)j}^{(sz)}$$

where, for any given year:

$n_{(t)j}^{(sz)}$ is the estimated household population living in private dwellings, by age j , sex s and part of State z in year t ;

$P_{(t)j}^{(sz)}$ is the ERP, by age j , sex s and part of State z in year t ; and

$I_{(t)j}^{(sz)}$ is the estimated proportion of persons usually resident in private dwellings, by age j , sex s and part of State z in year t .

Step 2: Household size propensities

20 The second step in estimating households was to calculate the household size propensities.

21 The basic method involves using census or LFS data and calculating the distribution of persons resident in households classified by the number of adults aged 15 years and over and number of children aged less than 15 years. The resulting percentage distribution gives the probability of residing in households of a given two-dimensional size, in the form $aAcC$ (where aA stands for the number of adults aged 15 years and over, and takes on values of 1, 2 ... 8+, and cC stands for the number of children aged less than 15 years old, and takes on values of 0, 1, 2, ... 7+). These probabilities are referred to as 'household size propensities'.

22 Because of the number of cells or size of the matrix involved in the estimate (8×8), and the potential for high standard errors, the LFS sample size used for each of the yearly estimates was boosted by about 50% (see paragraph 11), while in these estimates, the number of cells in the matrix was collapsed to 16, (that is, 4×4), or 0, 1 ... 3+ persons aged less than 15 years and 1, 2 ... 4+ persons aged 15 years and over.

23 The number of persons in each age group j , from 1 to k ($1 \leq j \leq k$) residing in each household type i , from 1 to m ($1 \leq i \leq m$) was obtained from the LFS and census data.

Let N be an $m \times k$ matrix where n_{ij} denotes the number of people living in household type i and in age group j . In the matrix, m corresponds to household type (rows) and k represents age group (columns). We may also define the terms $n_{i.}$, $n_{.j}$, n_{ij} and p_{ij} as follows:

$$n_{i.} = \sum_{j=1}^k n_{ij} \quad \text{total number of persons in household type } i \text{ summed over all age groups } k;$$

$$n_{.j} = \sum_{i=1}^m n_{ij} \quad \text{total number of persons in age group } j \text{ summed over all household types } m; \text{ and}$$

$$P_{ij} = \frac{n_{ij}}{n_{.j}} \quad \text{the empirical probability or propensity of the occurrence of household type } i \text{ in age group } j.$$

For a given age group, ($1 \leq j \leq k$) the sum of all the propensities over all household types ($1 \leq i \leq m$) is equal to 1:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m P_{ij} = 1.$$

where: P_{ij} is as defined previously.

24 Estimates of households at 30 June 1986 and 1991 were based on the 1986 and 1991 Censuses household size propensities. Only data relating to usual residents of households in which no usual residents were reported temporarily absent on census night were used. The household size propensities were derived directly from the census data for 30 June 1986 and 6 August 1991, whereas the household population to which the propensities were applied were based on adjusted ERP for 30 June 1986 and 1991.

25 At other reference points, the household size propensities were estimated from the LFS for the particular reference point and adjusted by correction factors which were calculated by comparing the household size propensities for a matrix of 5 x 5 household types from the 1991 Census by part of State with the LFS household size propensities for the same reference point. The adjustment factors for both 1986 and 1991 ranged between 0.998 and 1.075. For any given year, the adjusted household size propensity for household type i and part of State z is given by:

$$P'_{iz} = P_{(LFS)iz}^{(t+n)} * \left(\frac{P_{(C)iz}^{(t)}}{P_{(LFS)iz}^{(t)}} \right)$$

where:

$P_{(LFS)iz}^{(t)}$ is the LFS household size propensity for household type i and part of State z in a given census year t ;

$P_{(C)iz}^{(t)}$ is the census household size propensity for household type i and part of State z in a given census year t and;

$P_{(LFS)iz}^{(t+n)}$ is the LFS household size propensity for household type i and part of State z in any non-census year $t+n$.

Step 3: Household distribution

26 In the third step, the household size propensities for each reference point were applied to the corresponding household population at the same reference point. The application yielded a distribution of the household population classified into households by size according to the number of persons aged 15 years and over and number of persons aged less than 15 years.

27 Application of the household size propensities to the household population to yield a distribution of the household population into households classified by size for each age-sex group is as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} n_{1j}^{(s)'} \\ \vdots \\ n_{mj}^{(s)'} \end{bmatrix} = n_j^{(s)'} * \begin{bmatrix} P_{1j}^{(s)} \\ \vdots \\ P_{mj}^{(s)} \end{bmatrix}$$

where:

$n_{1j}^{(s)'} \dots n_{mj}^{(s)'}$ represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 years and over, of sex s , in age group j in households of type 1 to m ;

$n_j^{(s)'}$ is the estimated resident population of persons aged 15 years and over, in age group j living in private dwellings; and

$p_{ij}^{(s)'} \dots p_{mj}^{(s)'}$ are the propensities of the occurrence of household types 1 to m among persons aged 15 years and over living in private dwellings.

28 After summing up across all age groups the number of persons aged 15 years and over living in each household type, estimating the number of households by household type is straightforward, and is given by:

$$H_i = \frac{n_i'}{i}$$

where:

n_i' is the number of persons summed over all age groups 15 years and over living in households of size i and;

i is the size category of a given household type, that is, whether a given household is of size 1, 2, 3.... m persons aged 15 years and over.

29 For example, if in households of type 2A2C (or two persons aged 15 years and over and two children aged 0–14 years), there were 1,355,000 adults aged 15 years and over, then the number of households of that type is 1,355,000 divided by 2, which is 677,500. Only the number of persons aged 15 years and over was used to estimate the number of households because by definition households must contain at least one person aged 15 years and over. The total number of households was obtained by summing up all households in each cell of the matrix.

COMPARISON WITH CENSUS

30 This publication contains the ABS' first published estimates of the number of households in Australia on a usual residence basis. Most previous ABS estimates of household numbers were based on census counts of households and were not calculated on the basis of usual residence.

31 There are differences between the present estimates of households based on the household size propensity method and the census count of households. The table below shows a comparison for 1986 and 1991.

32 The basic reason for these differences is that these household estimates are based on the estimated number of usual residents in Australia and their usual household characteristics. The estimates are based on the concept of usual residence (see Glossary). Census counts of households are tallies of occupied private dwellings on census night and exclude private dwellings that are unoccupied at the time of the census.

33 The census differentiates between occupied and unoccupied private dwellings. Private dwellings that are occupied at the time of the census are classified and enumerated as *households*. They form the census count of households. Private dwellings that are unoccupied at the time of the census are classified as *unoccupied private dwellings* and are not included in the census count of households.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ESTIMATES AND CENSUS COUNT OF HOUSEHOLDS

Source	1986 ¹	1991 ²
Census count of occupied private dwellings ('000s)	5 264.5	5 852.5
Household estimate ('000s)	5 628.9	6 173.2
Difference between household estimate and census count of occupied private dwellings ('000s)	364.4	320.7
Difference (%)	6.9	5.5

¹ Both census count of households and household estimates for 1986 relate to 30 June.

² The 1991 census count of households relates to 6 August while the household estimates relate to 30 June.

34 Differences between these household estimates and the census counts of households arise in the following circumstances:

Undercount of households

- The census is affected by an undercount of households. In the 1991 Census, for instance, about 0.7% of households were missed (*1991 Census - Data Quality - Undercount* (2940.0)), amounting to about 41,000 households. An evaluation of the undercount of households in the 1986 Census was not carried out. The 1991 undercount rate of 0.7% is therefore assumed for 1986 and is used in the reconciliation table in paragraph 43.

Household members
absent on census night

- Some households are split on census night because some members are away from their place of usual residence. The census classifies household members who remain at home into an incomplete household. However, if those members of the household who are away from home remain in Australia and spend census night in a private dwelling on their own, then they would be counted as another incomplete household. This will lead to some double counting. However, if all members of a household go to spend census night with another household then they may be counted as part of the household they are staying with. If this occurs, they would not be included in the census count of households.
- Where a household is staying in a non-private dwelling on census night, it would not be included in the census household count because the household population definition includes only persons enumerated in private dwellings. These persons are not coded back to their households of usual residence. They contribute to the count of persons, but not to that of households.

Australian residents
temporarily overseas at
Census time

35 A large number of Australian residents temporarily overseas (RTO), are not included in a census if it takes place at the time they are overseas. If whole households, particularly persons living alone have gone overseas, then the household is not included in the census. In 1986 for instance, 189,000 Australian residents, of whom 168,000 were aged 15 years or over were overseas at the time of the census. In 1991, the respective figures were 224,000 and 204,000. Because household information is not collected on RTO, simulations were carried out to determine the number of households belonging to RTO that would have been missed in the 1986 and 1991 Censuses, given the age and sex characteristics of RTO and the household size propensities of usual residents of Australia. It was assessed that about one-third of RTO aged 15 years and over normally lived in one-person households in Australia and that the remaining RTO had household characteristics similar to those of the rest of Australian residents. If approximately one-half of the households of RTO were enumerated in the 1986 and 1991 Censuses because only a part of the household members were overseas, then the total number of RTO households that would have been missed in the 1986 and 1991 Censuses would have been about 74,100 and 90,000, respectively.

Unoccupied private dwellings

36 The ABS publishes census counts of both occupied and unoccupied private dwellings. A private dwelling would be classified as unoccupied if it was habitable, but unoccupied at the time of the census. A private dwelling may be unoccupied for a number of reasons, including the fact that the dwelling was for sale, on the rental market, newly completed and not yet occupied, undergoing repairs or alterations, condemned or awaiting demolition, a holiday home or because the residents were absent. If some dwellings were unoccupied because the residents were temporarily absent, then the true number of households may be understated by the number of these dwellings.

37 Where there were no obvious signs or neighbours to advise that a dwelling was normally occupied but the usual residents were temporarily away, then determining the status of the dwelling for purposes of preparing household counts would be difficult. Some undercount of households could, therefore, occur if there was no information to help determine the occupancy status of a dwelling.

38 In the 1986 Census, for example, 5,264,516 occupied private dwellings were enumerated. In addition, 543,539 private dwellings were enumerated as unoccupied private dwellings (*Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings: Census of Population and Housing, 1986* (2487.0), Table C45, p. 34). Out of these, 188,479 dwellings were identified as unoccupied because the usual residents were absent.

39 In the 1991 Census, 5,852,246 occupied private dwellings were enumerated in addition to 597,582 dwellings which were enumerated and classified as unoccupied private dwellings (ABS, Census Matrix Table CVC2033). No information was collected in the 1991 Census on why the dwellings were unoccupied. The number of unoccupied private dwellings as a proportion of occupied private dwellings was 10.5% and 10.4%, respectively, in 1986 and 1991. In the 1986 Census, 34.7% of unoccupied private dwellings were unoccupied because the residents were absent.

40 Applying this information to the 1991 Census for which there was no information on reasons why the 597,582 private dwellings were unoccupied, it was estimated that the number of unoccupied private dwellings less the number contributed by RTOs would have been about 117,000.

41 Not all of these 117,000 households would have been missed from the census. Some households whose members were absent on census night from their place of usual residence would have been enumerated elsewhere as a household if they spent census night in a private dwelling and not as part of another household. The estimate of 117,000 is therefore an overestimate of the number of unoccupied dwellings.

Net growth in ERP
between 30 June 1986
and 6 August 1991

42 The 1991 Census took place on 6 August while the household estimates are for 30 June 1991. During this period there was a net growth of 24,000 in the ERP, made up of 25,800 births, a gain of 11,500 persons through immigration and category jumping, and a loss of 13,300 persons through death. The impact of this on household formation is very complex, though the overall effect could be expected to be negligible. Firstly, children would be born into already existing households, and the 25,800 births would therefore not lead to any substantial increase in the number of households. Secondly, the death of a household member may lead to either a split or a dissolution of the household. New migrants, especially in the family reunion category could be absorbed into already existing households and would not immediately establish new households, although independent migrants may establish new households on arrival in Australia. No adjustment is therefore made for net growth in ERP between 30 June 1991 and 6 August 1991.

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN CENSUS COUNT AND HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATE

43 A reconciliation between the household estimates and the census count of households is shown in the table below.

RECONCILING HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES WITH CENSUS COUNT OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1986 AND 1991

	Households	
	1986	1991
	'000s	'000s
Components of reconciliation		
Undercount of households	37.0	41.0
Residents temporarily overseas	74.1	90.0
Unoccupied households (excluding those of RTO)	114.9	117.0
Growth in ERP (June 1991–August 1991)	..	—
Total	226.0	248.0
Reconciliation		
Observed difference between census count and household estimate	364.4	320.0
Difference accounted for	226.0	248.0
Difference unaccounted for	138.4	72.0
Unaccounted for difference as a % of census count	2.6	1.2

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

44 The reconciliation shows that much of the difference between the census count of households and the household estimates are due to the census undercount of households and the number of private dwellings which were unoccupied at census time because the residents were absent. After taking into account the effects of these factors on the difference between the census count of households and the household estimates, only about 2.6% and 1.2% of this difference in 1986 and 1991, respectively, could not be satisfactorily explained.

Underestimation of household size propensities

45 Some of the persons missed in the census were missed from within households which were enumerated. This would have resulted in average census household size propensities being smaller than they would have been were all persons enumerated. Because of the nature of the household estimate method, smaller than realistic average household sizes would lead to a slight overestimate of the number of households in Australia.

Non-sampling errors

46 The household estimates prepared from the census are affected by non-sampling errors while those derived using the LFS are affected by both sampling and non-sampling errors. Issues connected with sampling errors are examined in the Technical Notes section.

Conceptual differences between the census and LFS

47 There are some conceptual differences between the LFS and the census which might affect the comparability of the census count of households and the estimate of the number of households from the LFS. These conceptual differences are particularly relevant for the intercensal estimates based on the LFS and the 1991 Census. The conceptual differences may not only affect the estimate of the number of households but the size and composition of the households as well.

48 Some of these differences are:

- the definition of 'usual residence' varies between the census and the LFS. For example, the 1991 Census form defines usual residence as '... that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in 1991'. For the LFS, this period is six weeks or more. The census excludes person level information for Australian residents temporarily overseas (RTO), whereas the LFS includes them, if they are away or will be away for a total of no more than six weeks. In the LFS, information for those away is obtained from any responsible adult in the household;
- because the LFS is essentially interested in persons in the labour force, it excludes members of the permanent defence force. The census includes them in its enumeration since it is a complete enumeration of all persons in Australia on census night;
- all overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from the LFS as part of ABS convention for most of its population surveys; and
- the LFS classifies small boarding houses with less than 15 persons as private dwellings, unless there is a sign outside the dwelling indicating that it is a boarding house. The census classifies all boarding houses as non-private dwellings.

49 Some of these differences are handled by benchmarking the household size propensities estimated from the LFS to those estimated from the census, as described in paragraph 24.

REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

50 Readers may wish to refer to the following references used in preparing this publication:

Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

Australian Demographic Trends (3102.0).

Census 86 — Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings, Australia (2487.0).

Census Dictionary (2901.0).

Indicative Planning Council 1994: *Short-term Prospects Report*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, April, 1994.

Ironmonger, D.S. & Lloyd-Smith, C.W. 1992: 'Projections of Households and Household Populations by Household Size Propensities', *Journal of the Australian Population Association*, vol. 9 (2).

The 1986 Census Dictionary (2174.0).

1991 Census — Census Characteristics of Australia (2710.0).

1991 Census — Data Quality — Undercount (2940.0).

1991 Census Matrix Tables CVC2033 and CVC2055.

OTHER RELATED ABS PUBLICATIONS

51 Other ABS publications that may be of interest include:

Census 86 — Australian Families and Households (2506.0).

Information Paper: Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods (3228.0).

Housing Survey: Dwelling Characteristics of Homes (4133.0).

Housing Survey: State and Territory Comparisons (4134.0).

Australian Housing Survey: Selected Findings (4181.0).

Directory of Concepts and Standards for Social, Labour and Demographic Statistics, vol. 1, second edition, October 1995.

OTHER STATISTICS AVAILABLE

52 Additional unpublished details relating to these statistics can be obtained on floppy disk at a cost for each reference point of \$250 for Australia or \$100 for one State or Territory by contacting (06) 252 7415. The statistics that may be obtained are:

- household size propensities by age, sex and part of State;
- households by household size by part of State; and
- household population by household size by age, sex and part of State.

53 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

—	nil or rounded to zero
..	not applicable
n.a.	not available
*	relative standard error of 25% or more
**	relative standard error of 50% or more

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
LFS	Labour Force Survey
SLA	Statistical Local Area

APPENDIX

1 PERSONS LIVING IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS: 1986, 1991

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Age	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MALES, 30 JUNE 1986									
0 - 14	99.3	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.5	98.9	99.6	99.5
15 - 24	96.7	97.2	96.5	97.8	97.0	97.0	90.2	92.5	96.8
25 - 34	98.4	98.7	97.9	98.8	97.2	98.4	94.2	96.9	98.2
35 - 44	98.7	99.0	98.5	99.0	98.1	98.7	95.2	98.8	98.7
45 - 54	98.5	98.8	98.2	99.0	97.9	98.5	95.0	98.7	98.5
55 - 64	98.1	98.4	97.7	98.6	97.7	98.2	94.1	98.4	98.1
65+	94.2	94.6	93.8	94.2	91.9	94.8	91.0	94.8	94.1
Total	98.0	98.3	97.8	98.4	97.6	98.1	94.9	97.3	98.0
FEMALES, 30 JUNE 1986									
0 - 14	99.5	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.6	98.6	99.7	99.6
15 - 24	97.8	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.6	97.8	95.9	95.8	98.0
25 - 34	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.3	99.4	98.2	98.9	99.3
35 - 44	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.6	98.9	99.5	99.5
45 - 54	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.5	99.3	99.4	98.5	99.6	99.3
55 - 64	98.8	98.9	98.8	99.1	98.5	98.9	98.2	98.8	98.8
65+	89.3	89.9	89.0	89.1	85.6	90.6	90.3	90.3	89.2
Total	97.8	98.0	98.0	97.9	97.8	98.1	97.8	98.2	97.9
MALES, 30 JUNE 1991									
0 - 14	99.4	99.4	99.2	99.7	99.2	99.1	98.8	99.4	99.3
15 - 24	96.5	97.4	95.2	98.0	96.2	97.5	92.9	90.4	96.5
25 - 34	98.5	99.0	98.0	98.9	97.7	98.8	94.4	97.7	98.4
35 - 44	98.9	99.2	98.7	99.1	98.5	99.1	96.3	98.9	98.9
45 - 54	98.8	99.1	98.6	99.1	98.4	99.1	96.4	99.2	98.8
55 - 64	98.4	98.7	98.2	98.8	98.4	98.9	95.1	98.6	98.5
65+	94.6	94.7	93.8	94.0	93.0	95.4	92.5	95.7	94.3
Total	98.1	98.4	97.6	98.4	97.7	98.4	95.9	97.0	98.0
FEMALES, 30 JUNE 1991									
0 - 14	99.6	99.6	99.3	99.7	99.3	99.2	99.1	99.6	99.5
15 - 24	97.7	97.9	96.8	98.4	97.3	97.9	96.0	93.0	97.5
25 - 34	99.3	99.5	99.3	99.6	99.3	99.6	98.1	98.9	99.4
35 - 44	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.0	99.5	99.6
45 - 54	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.6	99.4	99.5	98.4	99.5	99.5
55 - 64	99.0	99.1	98.9	99.2	98.9	99.3	98.3	99.1	99.0
65+	90.1	90.1	89.0	88.7	87.0	91.8	92.8	92.3	89.6
Total	97.9	98.0	97.7	97.8	97.7	98.2	98.0	97.7	97.9

2 PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 1986 AND 1991 OF THE PER CENT OF PERSONS LIVING IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS

Age	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
MALES									
0 - 14	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	—	-0.7	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
15 - 24	-0.2	0.2	-1.3	0.1	-0.8	0.5	2.7	-2.1	-0.3
25 - 34	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2
35 - 44	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.2
45 - 54	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.3
55 - 64	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.4
65+	0.4	0.1	—	-0.2	1.1	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.3
Total	0.1	0.1	-0.2	—	0.1	0.3	0.9	-0.2	—
FEMALES									
0 - 14	—	-0.1	-0.3	—	-0.5	-0.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.1
15 - 24	-0.2	—	-1.4	0.3	-1.3	0.1	0.1	-2.8	-0.5
25 - 34	—	0.2	-0.1	0.1	—	0.2	-0.2	—	0.1
35 - 44	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1
45 - 54	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	—	0.2
55 - 64	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
65+	0.7	0.2	—	-0.4	1.4	1.2	2.6	2.0	0.4
Total	0.1	—	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.5	-0.1

TECHNICAL NOTES ON STANDARD ERRORS

INTRODUCTION

Estimates of households in non-census years derived from the Labour Force Survey were obtained by using a matrix estimation and calibration procedure which ensures that the estimates conform to:

- the estimated resident population in private dwellings by age, sex and part of State, and
- the household composition derived by adjusting the most recent census composition for changes shown by subsequent Labour Force Surveys.

RELIABILITY

Since the estimates from the LFS are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of private dwellings and a list sample of non-private dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability. This means that the estimates may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey.

One measure of the likely difference between the sample estimates and the population estimates is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that the sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of the likely difference is the *relative standard error*, which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate.

Standard errors of estimates

Standard errors were estimated for both households and the household population. Estimates of standard errors were prepared for all States and Territories and for Australia. Only general tables of standard errors are published. The standard errors of estimates for households are published on page 51, while standard errors applying to estimates of the household population appear on page 52.

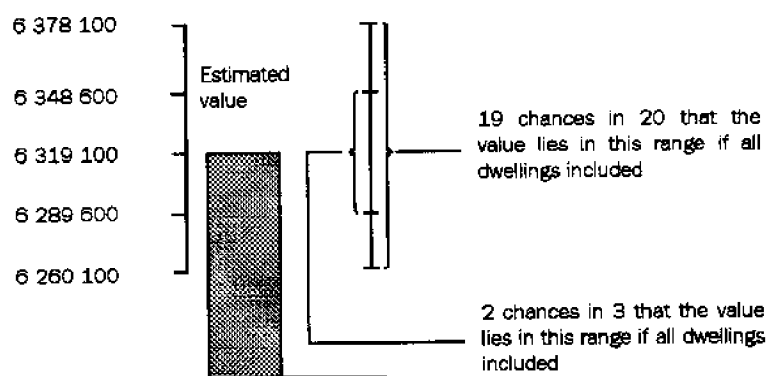
The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate, the larger the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sampling estimate the smaller the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

As the standard errors on pages 51 and 52 show, *the smaller the estimates, the higher the relative standard error*. Very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract from their value for most reasonable uses. Only estimates with relative standard errors less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most statistical purposes. In this publication, estimates with relative standard errors of 25% or more are preceded by an asterisk (*) and those with 50% or more are preceded by a double asterisk (**) to indicate that caution should be exercised in their use.

An example ...

An example of the calculation and use of the standard error is as follows:

From Table 8 on page 22, the estimated number of households in Australia in June 1992 was 6,319,100. It could be seen from the table on page 48 that since the household estimate is between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 the standard error is between 26,600 and 37,550. The standard error for 6,319,100 can be obtained by interpolation. To do this, proportions of the size estimate range (in this case 5,000,000 to 10,000,000) and the corresponding standard error range (26,600 to 37,550) are compared. This means that for every 1,000 households beyond the size estimate of 5,000,000 for Australia, the standard error increases by 2.19. This is found by taking the difference of the standard error range, i.e. 10,950 and dividing this difference by 5,000. The divisor is 5,000 because the difference in the size estimate is 5,000,000. Since 6,319,100 is 1,319,100 higher than 5,000,000 the standard error can be estimated by multiplying 1,319.1 by 2.19 and adding to 26,600. The result becomes 29,500 (to the nearest 100). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the number of households in Australia would have fallen within the range 6,289,500 to 6,348,500 if all households were included in the survey and about 19 chances in 20 that the value would have fallen in the ranges 6,260,000 and 6,378,000. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.



Standard errors of proportions and percentages

Proportions and percentages which are formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator.

For proportions, the denominator is an estimate of the number of people in a grouping, while the numerator is an estimate of the number of people in a subgroup of the denominator group. The formula for the relative standard error is given by:

$$RSE\%(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE\%(x)^2] + [RSE\%(y)^2]}$$

An example ... From Table 8, it could be seen that 21.9% of households were households consisting of one person aged 15 years and over. Since the estimate of all households was 6,319,100, the estimate of households made up of one person aged 15 years and over was 1,386,300. Hence the 21.9% estimate will have a relative standard error:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{[RSE\%(1,386,300)]^2 - [RSE\%(6,319,100)]^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(1.04548)^2 - (0.47362)^2} \\
 &= 0.93\%
 \end{aligned}$$

giving a standard error of 0.2 percentage points.

Thus, there are two chances in three that the percentage of households comprising of only one person aged 15 years and above would have been in the range of 21.7 to 22.1 if all households had been included in the LFS. There are also 19 chances in 20 that the range would have been 21.5% to 22.3% of all households had been included in the LFS.

Standard errors for
differences between
estimates

The difference between survey estimates is also an estimate and is therefore subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the difference between two survey estimates depends on the standard errors of the original estimates and on the relationship (correlation) between two original estimates. An approximate standard error of the difference between two estimates ($x - y$) may be calculated by the formula:

$$SE(x - y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics or sub-populations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF HOUSEHOLDS: ALL HOUSEHOLD TYPES

Size of estimate	Standard errors of estimate										RSE of estimate
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.		
100	140	140	120	90	100	80	90	90	120		122.0
200	190	190	160	130	130	110	130	130	170		86.5
300	240	230	200	160	170	130	160	160	210		70.3
500	300	290	250	210	210	170	210	210	270		54.4
700	360	350	290	240	250	200	260	250	320		46.0
1 000	430	410	350	290	300	230	310	300	380		38.4
1 500	520	500	420	350	370	280	390	380	470		31.3
2 000	600	580	480	410	430	320	460	440	540		27.2
2 500	670	640	540	450	480	360	520	500	610		24.2
3 000	730	700	580	500	530	390	570	550	660		22.1
4 000	840	800	670	570	610	450	670	640	770		19.2
5 000	940	900	740	640	680	510	760	720	860		17.1
7 000	1 110	1 050	870	750	810	600	910	870	1 010		14.5
10 000	1 320	1 250	1 030	900	970	710	1 110	1 060	1 210		12.1
15 000	1 620	1 520	1 250	1 090	1 190	860	1 390	1 320	1 480		9.9
20 000	1 860	1 750	1 430	1 260	1 380	990	1 630	1 540	1 710		8.5
30 000	2 280	2 130	1 730	1 540	1 690	1 200	2 040	1 920	2 090		7.0
50 000	2 930	2 720	2 200	1 970	2 190	1 540	2 700	2 530	2 690		5.4
70 000	3 460	3 210	2 580	2 330	2 600	1 800	3 250	3 040	3 180		4.5
100 000	4 120	3 810	3 050	2 770	3 110	2 160	3 950	3 680	3 800		3.8
150 000	5 030	4 630	3 690	3 390	3 820	2 620	4 940	4 590	4 650		3.1
200 000	5 800	5 330	4 220	3 900	4 410	3 020	5 780	5 370	5 360		2.7
300 000	7 080	6 480	5 110	4 760	5 420	3 670	7 230	6 690	6 560		2.2
500 000	9 110	8 290	6 500	6 120	7 010	4 700	9 580	8 830	8 460		1.7
1 000 000	12 830	11 590	9 010	8 600	9 960	6 580	14 020	12 870	11 940		1.2
2 000 000	18 060	16 210	12 500	12 100	14 140	9 200	20 530	18 750	16 860		0.8
5 000 000	28 380	25 240	19 240	18 980	22 470	14 340	33 990	30 850	26 600		0.5
10 000 000	39 940	35 290	26 670	26 680	31 900	20 060	49 780	44 950	37 550		0.4
15 000 000	48 790	42 930	32 290	32 570	39 150	24 420	62 220	56 030	45 940		0.3

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD TYPES

Size of estimate	Standard errors of estimate										RSE ¹ of estimate
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.		
100	564	529	468	329	303	270	281	233	541		541.0
200	740	693	604	431	405	347	377	320	716		358.0
300	868	811	702	505	481	401	448	386	844		281.3
500	1 060	988	847	616	597	481	556	489	1 038		207.6
700	1 209	1 126	959	702	688	543	642	572	1 189		169.9
1 000	1 390	1 293	1 093	807	800	617	747	674	1 373		137.3
1 500	1 630	1 513	1 269	945	949	714	887	813	1 618		107.9
2 000	1 824	1 691	1 411	1 057	1 072	791	1 002	928	1 817		90.9
2 500	1 991	1 844	1 532	1 153	1 178	857	1 101	1 029	1 989		79.6
3 000	2 138	1 979	1 639	1 238	1 272	915	1 190	1 120	2 141		71.4
4 000	2 393	2 213	1 822	1 385	1 436	1 014	1 344	1 279	2 405		60.1
5 000	2 611	2 413	1 978	1 511	1 578	1 099	1 478	1 418	2 632		52.6
7 000	2 979	2 749	2 239	1 722	1 819	1 239	1 705	1 656	3 015		43.1
10 000	3 426	3 157	2 554	1 979	2 114	1 408	1 983	1 953	3 483		34.8
15 000	4 016	3 695	2 965	2 317	2 509	1 628	2 355	2 355	4 104		27.4
20 000	4 494	4 131	3 297	2 592	2 833	1 805	2 661	2 690	4 610		23.1
30 000	5 268	4 834	3 828	3 035	3 362	2 088	3 160	3 245	5 431		18.1
50 000	6 435	5 893	4 620	3 703	4 172	2 507	3 925	4 108	6 676		13.4
70 000	7 341	6 715	5 230	4 222	4 809	2 828	4 528	4 799	7 649		10.9
100 000	8 442	7 711	5 965	4 851	5 590	3 214	5 267	5 659	8 835		8.8
150 000	9 895	9 024	6 926	5 681	6 634	3 717	6 256	6 825	10 408		6.9
200 000	11 075	10 089	7 700	6 355	7 491	4 120	7 068	7 795	11 692		5.8
300 000	12 981	11 806	8 941	7 442	8 890	4 764	8 395	9 402	13 774		4.9
500 000	15 856	14 393	10 793	9 080	11 030	5 722	10 427	11 904	16 934		3.4
1 000 000	20 801	18 831	13 933	11 894	14 779	7 335	13 992	16 398	22 410		2.2
2 000 000	27 289	24 638	17 986	15 580	19 804	9 403	18 776	22 588	29 656		1.5
5 000 000	39 070	35 150	25 209	22 261	29 160	13 058	27 697	34 494	42 952		0.9
10 000 000	51 256	45 990	32 544	29 160	39 074	16 740	37 167	47 516	56 841		0.6
15 000 000	60 078	53 820	37 788	34 148	46 370	19 357	44 143	57 306	66 965		0.4

¹ RSE = Relative standard error.

GLOSSARY

Calibration	Calibration refers to the process of correlating a given set of values to a standard. For these estimates, calibration refers to the method of calculating new household weights from either the census or LFS dataset so that the new weights satisfy a set of two or more population marginal constraints and at the same time minimise the difference between the new set of weights and an already existing set of weights.
Census count	The Census of Population and Housing enumerates persons on the basis of where they were located on census night. Characteristics of households are only available according to place of enumeration. The census also compiles information on people according to their place of usual residence. This information is coded to statistical local areas (SLA). This means that census counts of people can be produced both according to their location on census night as well as their place of usual residence.
Dwelling	A dwelling is a building or structure in which people live. This can be a house, a block of flats, a caravan or tent, humpy or park bench. For census and household estimates purposes, dwellings are classified into private and non-private dwellings. Each of these dwelling types is further divided into occupied and unoccupied dwelling categories.
Estimated resident population	The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official estimate of the Australian population. The ERP is based on results of the Census of Population and Housing and is updated. It comprises the count of persons usually resident in Australia adjusted for underenumeration and Australian residents temporarily overseas at the time of the census. Births, deaths, and internal and overseas migration are then taken into account to bring forward the estimates from the census date.
Household	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include non-family or group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as, hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals are not included in household estimates. About 97% of the usual resident population of Australia are resident in private dwellings and are thus covered in the estimates of households in this publication.</p> <p>This definition is consistent with the definition used in the census. In the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is one of the sources of data for these estimates the definition is, however, slightly different. The LFS classifies small boarding houses with less than 15 persons as private dwellings unless there is a sign outside indicating that they are a boarding house. The census classifies all boarding houses as non-private dwellings.</p>

The number of households can be either a count or an estimate.

Household count	The count of households is the number of households enumerated or counted in the census. It is not adjusted for underenumeration, households of overseas visitors, households of Australian residents who were temporarily overseas at the time of the census, and households of Australian residents who were not home on census night and spent census night in a non-private dwelling in Australia.
Household estimate	Household estimates in this publication are a measure of the number of households of the usually resident population. It is based on the census count of households which is adjusted for missed households, households of overseas visitors, households of Australian residents who were temporarily overseas at the time of the census and households of Australian residents who were not home on census night and spent census night in a non-private dwelling in Australia.
Household population	The household population is the estimated resident population that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.
Household size	Household size refers to the number of persons making up a household.
Household size propensity	Household size propensity is the probability of a person residing in a household of a particular size.
Multi-stage area sample survey	Multi-stage area sample survey refers to the successive stages adopted by the LFS of selecting the survey sample. Each State or Territory is divided into areas or strata of different types, such as metropolitan, urban, rural or sparsely settled. Each stratum is then divided into local government areas (LGAs). LGAs are selected from each stratum to represent the stratum. Each LGA is also, in turn, divided into Census Collectors Districts (CDs) of around 250 dwellings each. CDs are then chosen to represent an LGA. Each CD is also divided into blocks of about 30 dwellings each. Blocks are selected from each CD to represent the CD. Once a block is selected, all dwellings in the block are listed, but only a few are selected for inclusion in any one survey.
Non-private dwelling	Non-private dwellings (NPDs) in the census are residential dwellings with accommodation which are not included in the list of private dwelling categories. Non-private dwellings are classified according to their function. They include hotels, motels, guest houses, jails, religious and charitable institutions, military establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings. Where this type of accommodation includes self-contained units (as provided by hotels, motels, homes for the elderly and guest houses), the units are enumerated as part of the non-private dwelling, and not as separate households. Complexes such as retirement villages, which have a combination of self-contained units, hostel and/or nursing home accommodation, are enumerated as NPDs. Other ABS collections use the same definition of non-private dwellings.
Occupied private dwelling	An occupied private dwelling is defined as the premises occupied by a household on census night (see household).

Part of State	In this publication, 'Part of State' is used to refer to the remainder of a State outside the capital city. Each State is divided into the capital city and the balance of the State, while the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are each treated as one geographic unit.
Private dwelling	A private dwelling (PD) is a house, flat, part of a house, or even a room; but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above, shops or offices, an occupied caravan in a caravan park or boat in a marina, a houseboat, or a tent if it is standing on its own block of land. A caravan situated on a residential allotment is also classed as a PD.
Propensity	See <i>Household size propensity</i> .
Residents temporarily overseas	Residents temporarily overseas (RTO) are Australian residents who are overseas for a period less than twelve months.
Rotation group	The LFS studies a 0.5% representative sample of households across Australia every month. The sample is divided into eight groups of approximate equal size, called rotation groups. They are called rotation groups because each group stays in the sample for eight consecutive months and is then rotated out of the sample and is replaced by another group that is rotated into the sample for another period of eight months.
Sample list of non-private dwellings	<p>For the purposes of the LFS, a sample list of non-private dwellings (NPDs) refers to the sample of NPDs selected from a list of all NPDs in Australia. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ hostels for the homeless, night shelters and refuges; ▪ hotels and motels; ▪ hospitals and homes; ▪ religious and educational institutions; ▪ prisons; ▪ boarding houses and others; ▪ Aboriginal settlements; and ▪ short-term caravan parks and camping grounds. <p>It is from the sample list of NPDs that persons resident in NPDs are selected for the LFS. Each NPD is given a chance of selection proportional to the number of people accommodated within it.</p>
Statistical Local Areas	Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) consist of one or more census collection districts (CDs) at a census date. They can be based on legal local government areas (legal LGA) or parts thereof, or any unincorporated area. They cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. SLAs are used in defining and compiling data at the part of State level.

Unoccupied private dwellings

These are structures built specifically for living purposes which are habitable, but unoccupied at the time of the census. Vacant houses, holiday homes, huts, cabins (other than seasonal workers' quarters) and houseboats are counted as unoccupied dwellings. Also included are newly-completed dwellings not yet occupied, dwellings which are vacant because they are due for demolition or repair, dwellings to let, and dwellings where all members of the household were absent on census night.

Usual residence

Usual residence is defined in the census, the basis of these estimates, as that address at which a person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in the census year. For the LFS, used to update the base estimates, this period is six weeks or more. The effect of the different reference periods on the household estimates will only be significant if the composition of households changes very rapidly.

For more information . . .

The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics and other information on Australia's economic and social conditions. Details of what is available in various publications and other products can be found in the ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products available from all ABS Offices.

ABS Products and Services

Many standard products are available from ABS bookshops located in each State and Territory. In addition to these products, information tailored to the needs of clients can be obtained on a wide range of media by contacting your nearest ABS Office. The ABS also provides a Subscription Service for standard products and some tailored information services.

National *Dial-a-Statistic* Line

0055 86 400

Steadycom P/L: premium rate 25c/21.4 secs.

This number gives 24-hour access, 365 days a year, for a range of important economic statistics including the CPI.

Internet

<http://www.statistics.gov.au>

A wide range of ABS information is available via the Internet, with basic statistics available for each State, Territory and Australia. We also have Key National Indicators, ABS product release details and other information of general interest.

Sales and Inquiries

Keylink STAT.INFO/ABS
X.400 (C:Australia,PUB:Telememo,O:ABS,FN:STAT,SN:INFO)
Internet stat.info@abs.telememo.au

National Mail Order Service (06) 252 5249
Subscription Service 1800 02 0608

	Information Inquiries	Bookshop Sales
SYDNEY	(02) 268 4611	268 4620
MELBOURNE	(03) 9615 7755	9615 7755
BRISBANE	(07) 3222 6351	3222 6350
PERTH	(09) 360 5140	360 5307
ADELAIDE	(08) 237 7100	237 7582
HOBART	(002) 205 800	205 800
CANBERRA	(06) 252 6627	207 0326
DARWIN	(089) 432 111	432 111



Client Services, ABS, PO Box 10, Belconnen ACT 2616

ABS Catalogues No. 4235



2322900001948
ISBN 0 642 20733 X

Recommended retail price: \$15.00