

OLDER PEOPLE IN NEW SOUTH WALES A PROBLEM?



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Disability Strategic Plan, Package 1 (December 1994)

Report of the Task Force on Private "For Profit" Hostels, Volumes 1 and 2 (December 1993)

Early Intervention Coordination Project, Proposed Forward Directions Community Consultation Paper (June 1994)

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OLDER PEOPLE IN NEW SOUTH WALES: A PROFILE

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Foreword

It is with great pleasure that I write this foreword for *Older People in New South Wales: A Profile*. It has been clear to me for a long time that there is a need for a comprehensive and readily accessible publication on the older people of New South Wales.

We in the Office on Ageing are continually asked questions related to the older people in the State. The answers to many of these questions are now contained in a single publication in a clear and readily understandable format.

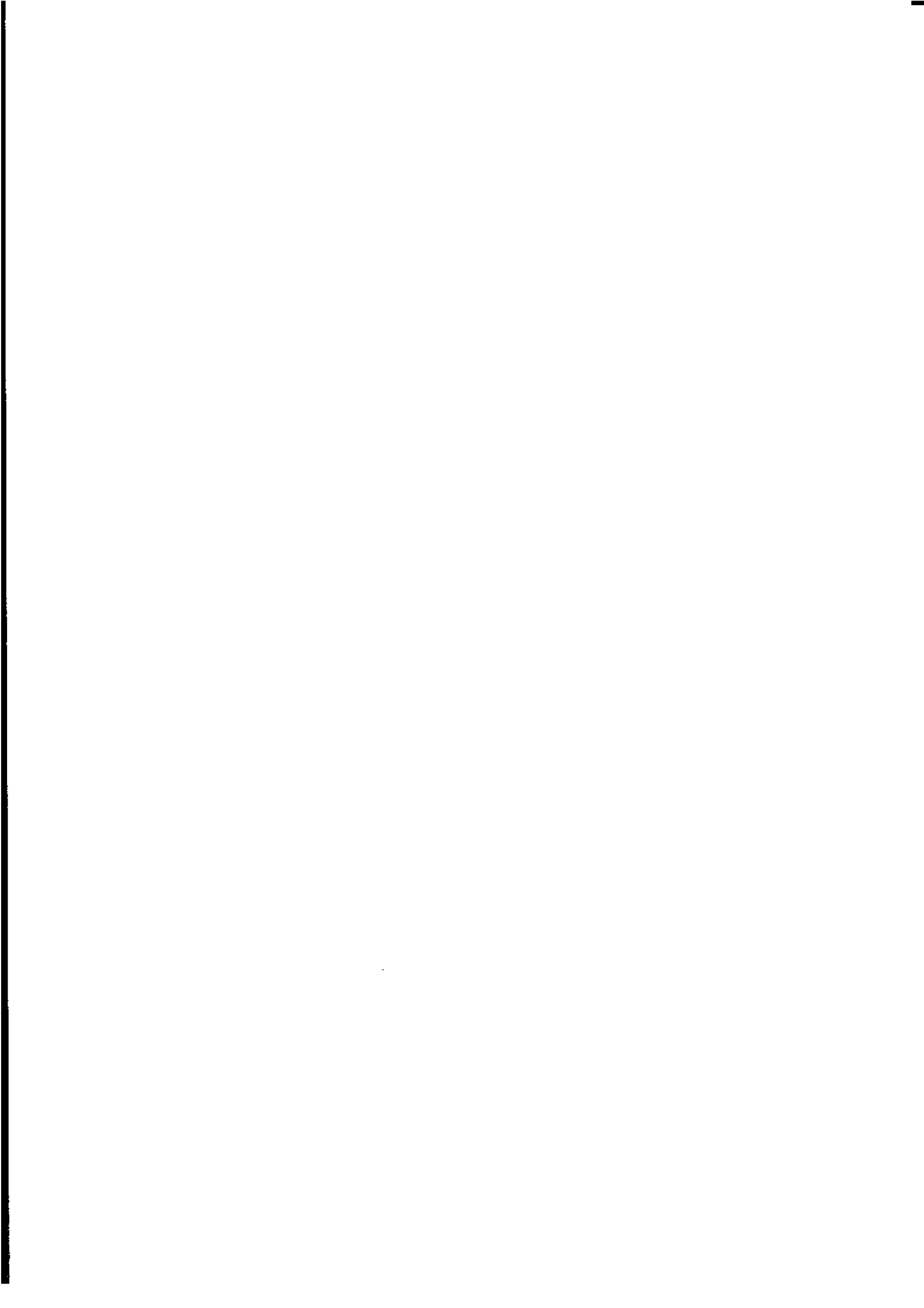
At a time when the numbers and the proportion of older people are increasing, and many attitudes towards older people are misplaced, it is important that the realities, and not the myths about ageing inform debate.

Before embarking on work for this project we thoroughly researched how statistical information on older people had been presented in other documents and formats. As a result we realised that many people would find data on older people down to Local Government Area of use for planning purposes. Rather than solely producing a disk containing data (which could only be used by people with access to computers and the relevant skills) we decided to produce this document with the opportunity to send off for the supplementary computer disk. Details of how to acquire a disk are included at the end of the document.

It was George Bernard Shaw who once made reference to 'lies, damn lies and statistics'. Through the tireless work of Nicholas Rowley at the Office on Ageing (who as well as being responsible for the publication has also taken many of the photographs illustrating the various chapters) and our colleagues at the Australian Bureau of Statistics under the able leadership of Carol Chan, we hope that this document challenges Shaw's observation and offers a clear commentary on, and the story behind, the statistics.

Gillian McFee
Director, Office on Ageing
Social Policy Directorate

March 1995



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Preface

Older People in New South Wales: A Profile is the result of close cooperation between the NSW Office on Ageing and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). It presents for the first time a detailed and up to date profile of older people in New South Wales.

This joint publication marks a further step in a new direction for the ABS of collaborating with other organisations to present an informative and readable analysis of topics of significant interest to a wide range of users in the community.

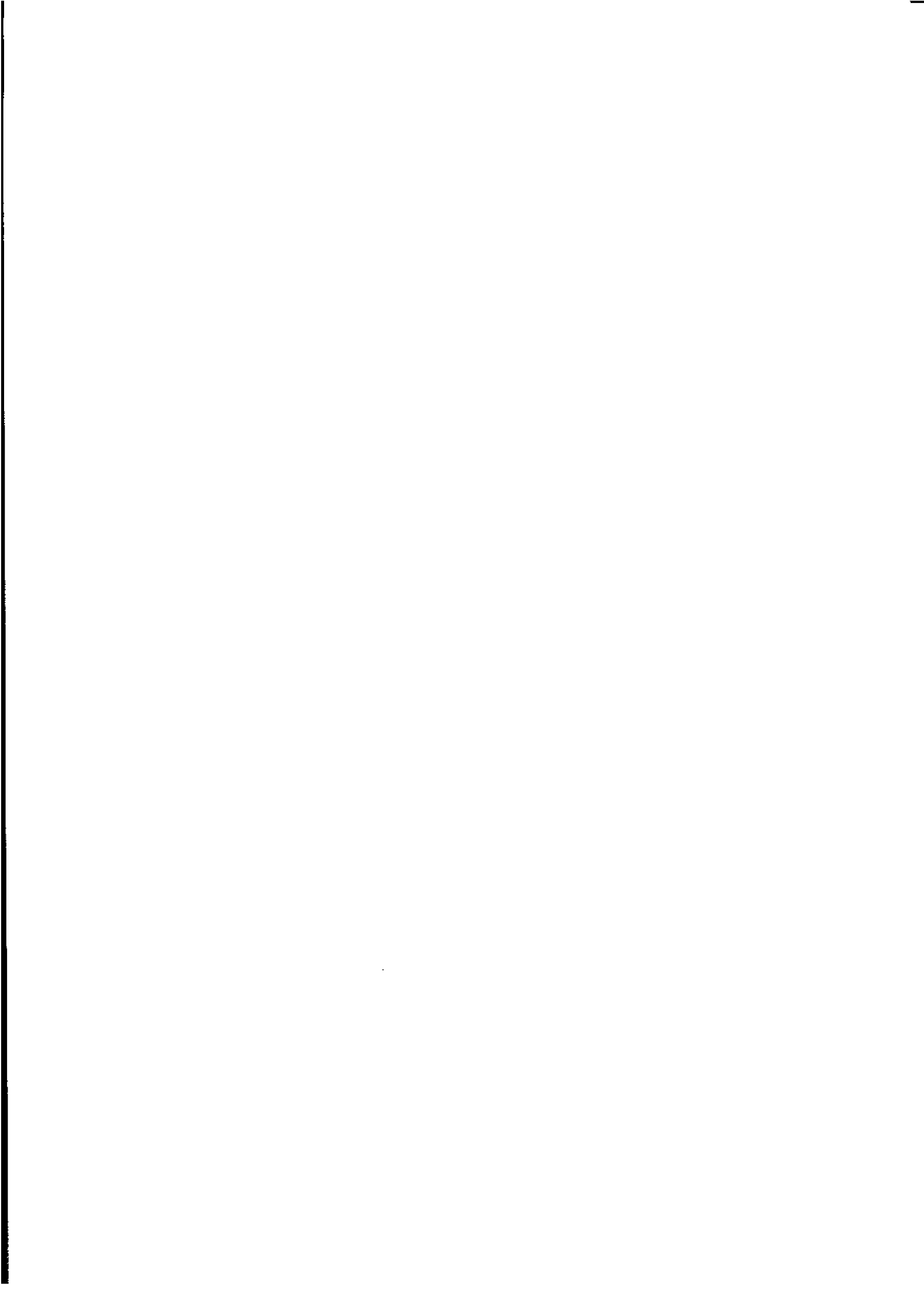
This publication draws information from both published and unpublished sources of the ABS and other government agencies. In particular, it includes previously unpublished information from the ABS 1993 Disability, Ageing and Carers Survey and the first national survey on time use, the 1992 Time Use Survey.

I would like to thank the staff at the NSW Office on Ageing and the NSW Office of the ABS who have worked with such enthusiasm and dedication to prepare and produce this timely publication.

Accurate and up to date statistical information about older people in New South Wales is important both for the government and the wider community so that both can participate in informed discussion, research and decision making.

Greg Bray
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
New South Wales

March 1995



Introduction

This publication presents a range of illustrative data on older people in NSW. Prior to the publication of this document it has been difficult to access information on older people. We hope that the publication will provide useful information for community organisations, Government policy makers and the wider community—not least for older people themselves!

This document is by no means comprehensive: each chapter has references to more detailed publications containing further information than is contained here. The publication is organised so that each chapter concentrates on a facet of later life which is important for older people.

The ageing of the NSW population

The first chapter looks at the current demographic situation in NSW and charts the increase in the older population. It is one of the great achievements of the twentieth century that we can all look forward to reaching ages regarded by our great grandparents as exceptional. Now the vast majority of our children can expect to reach the age of 70 years and beyond. This trend is one which is common to all developing countries. It is brought about by the twin factors of the very high birth rates during the post-war 'baby boom' and the following marked decrease in the number of children born after this time. All Western societies are having to come to terms with the consequences of these trends for Government policy and for the individuals who will become the older population of the next century.

Historically Australia has had a somewhat younger population compared to other countries such as the United Kingdom and Germany. All OECD countries are currently developing policies to cope with the ageing of the population and increasing dependency ratios. As the factors which have kept the Australian population relatively young recede (such as the ageing of the 'baby boom' generation), our population structure will age at a rate higher than has been the case abroad. The rate of growth in the population over 65 years is expected to be three times the expected rate of growth in the overall population, with the rate of growth in those

people over 80 years expected to increase at least six fold by the middle of the coming century.¹

Who is an 'older person'?

When referring to 'older people' it is difficult to decide just who it is we mean. Some people seem old at the age of 40 years, some people still appear young and remain active into their eighties. For the purposes of this document we have usually taken an older person to be over the age of 60 years, although for older workers it is clear that many employers consider people 'older' when as comparatively young as 40 years. With the life expectancy of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people remaining so much less than for the general population we have taken older to refer to people over the age of 45 years.

Attitudes towards old age

Over the last hundred years two new factors have come about in Western society. Firstly, population ageing emerged with people's life expectancy growing at a rate unprecedented in human history. Secondly, the process of individual ageing has come to be represented in negative terms with growing old commonly identified by incapacity and a loss of independence. Most media tend to portray people over working age in states of frailty and poverty; the 'few' who attain high levels of independence and achievement represented as exceptional. As the photographs illustrating each of the chapters so clearly reveal, many of the older people in NSW are thoroughly active, dynamic and independent people.

Who is an older person and what it means to be old really is a question of perception. Age is very much a relative idea. To a 6 year old anyone going to High School is old; for teenagers it is anyone over 30 years; for those of us in paid employment it is anyone who has retired; for healthy, active older people it is unhealthy older people; and for 80 year olds it is anyone over 100 years. Of course, many older people do consider themselves to be old, and when looking at the number of years they have lived this is true. But often age is as much to do with a state of mind and the attitudes of other people to older people as it is to a person's chronological age. People's needs and desires do not change terribly much when they get old. Throughout our lives we need health, companionship, self-respect and things to occupy our time.

1 Ross Clare and Ashok Tulpulé, *Australia's Ageing Society*, EPAC Background Paper No. 37, 1994, p. 19.

For statisticians, older people are generally categorised as men over the age of 65 years and women over the age of 60 years. Consistently studies have shown that there are vast differences in capabilities between people at the same chronological age: some 65 year olds sit in front of the television all day, feel negative about their capabilities and have few interests. Winston Churchill became Prime Minister for the last time aged 77, Michaelangelo was creating sculpture until a week before he died at the age of 89. Older people do not have to be World leaders, novelists or sculptors to live active and fulfilling later lives. Many thousands of older people in NSW are making the most of the opportunities of this important period in the life cycle.

The 'dependency ratio' question

Much of the literature on the ageing of our population has concentrated on the question of the predicted numbers of older people relative to a declining number of workers and how this is likely to affect the economy and society in the future. The macro-economic effects of population ageing are debated in terms of the 'dependency ratio' within the economy. Dependency is measured in terms of the ratio of persons in 'dependent' age groups, 0-14 years and 65 years and over, to persons in the working ages, 15-64 years. This ratio is a crude way of representing the actual ratio of working people to those in need of support. To take just one example, there are increasing numbers of young people over the age of 15 staying in the family home and studying in further education.

Within this document we have sought to include the most important facts regarding the older population in New South Wales. The chapters concentrate on the areas of population, health, income, housing, transport, work, education and lifestyle. With the introduction to each section and the text describing the tables and graphs, we have produced a document which not only contains a great deal of accessible and important information about the older people in the State, but is also readily understandable and (hopefully) interesting to read.



Now in his early seventies, Chih Shung Tsuei (left) left Hong Kong in 1983. Prior to his retirement most of his working life was spent working in a glass factory. Kam Mar (right) used to be a chef. In his late seventies, Kam has been living in Australia since 1987. Both regularly attend the Australian Chinese Community Association in Surry Hills, Sydney. The Association works to meet the needs of the Chinese Community and promotes mutual understanding between Australians of Chinese background and other Australians.

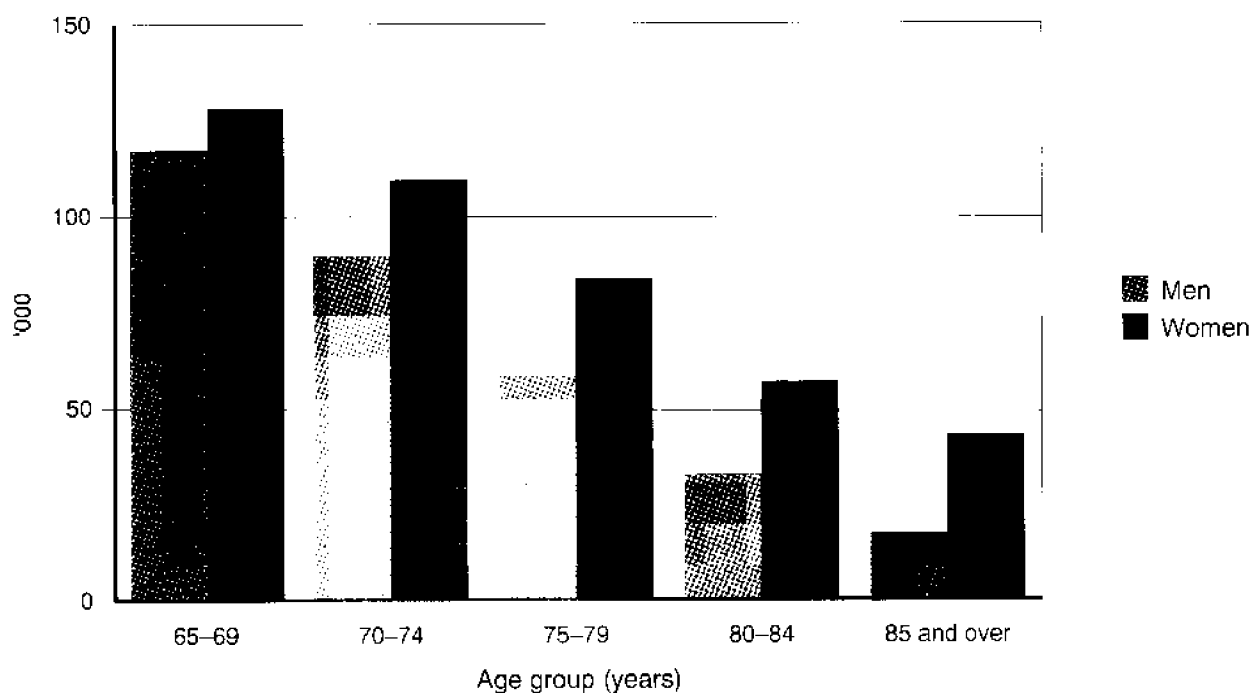
Photograph: Nicholas Rowley

1 Population

In NSW in 1993, there were 733,800 people (314,300 men and 419,500 women) aged 65 years and over. This represented 12% of the NSW population, the same as the national average. Proportions of older people among the other States ranged from 10% in Western Australia to 13% in South Australia. The ACT and the Northern Territory had much lower proportions, 7% and 3% respectively.

Women outnumbered men in the older age groups reflecting their longer life expectancy. In 1993 there were 75 men for every 100 women aged 65 years and over. The ratio of men to women decreased with increasing age and there were less than half as many men as women aged 85 years and over (17,000 men and 42,700 women).

Graph 1.1 Older people in NSW, 30 June 1993



Source: *Estimated Resident Population; Demography, New South Wales, 1993 (3311.1)*

An ageing population

The population of NSW is ageing. In the post World War II period population ageing was slowed down by high birth and immigration rates. The post-war 'baby boom' period gave rise to an increase in the proportion of children which continued up to the mid-1960s, thereafter declining. The proportion of older people in NSW was fairly steady (8% to 9%) throughout the fifties and sixties.

The proportion of people aged 65 years and over has increased over the last two decades. Australians are now having fewer children, are having them later in life and are living longer. Net gains of overseas migrants, whose median age has generally been lower than that of the population as a whole, have not been sufficient to offset this trend.

The proportion of people aged 65 years and over in NSW has increased from 9% in 1973 to 12% in 1993, while the proportion of children (aged 0-14 years) has declined from 27% to 21%. The median age of people in NSW rose from 27 years to 34 years over this period.

Population projections

Population projections are based on assumptions about birthrates, mortality and interstate and overseas migration. The data presented below are based on assumptions of medium fertility, constant low overseas migration and high interstate migration, as these most closely reflect prevailing trends.

Population projections show that the ageing of the population will continue. The population aged 65 years and over is projected to rise rapidly over the next half-century, both in terms of numbers and as a proportion of the total NSW population.

The population of people aged 65 years and over in NSW is projected to grow from 0.7 million in 1993 to 1.8 million in 2041, increasing as a proportion of the total population from 12% in 1993 to 22% in 2041. For Australia, this population is projected to grow from 2.1 million to 5.5 million, also an increase from 12% to 22%. The largest increases are expected to occur during 2011-31 when the peak of the 'baby boom' generations (born in the mid 1940s to 1960s) reaches retirement age.

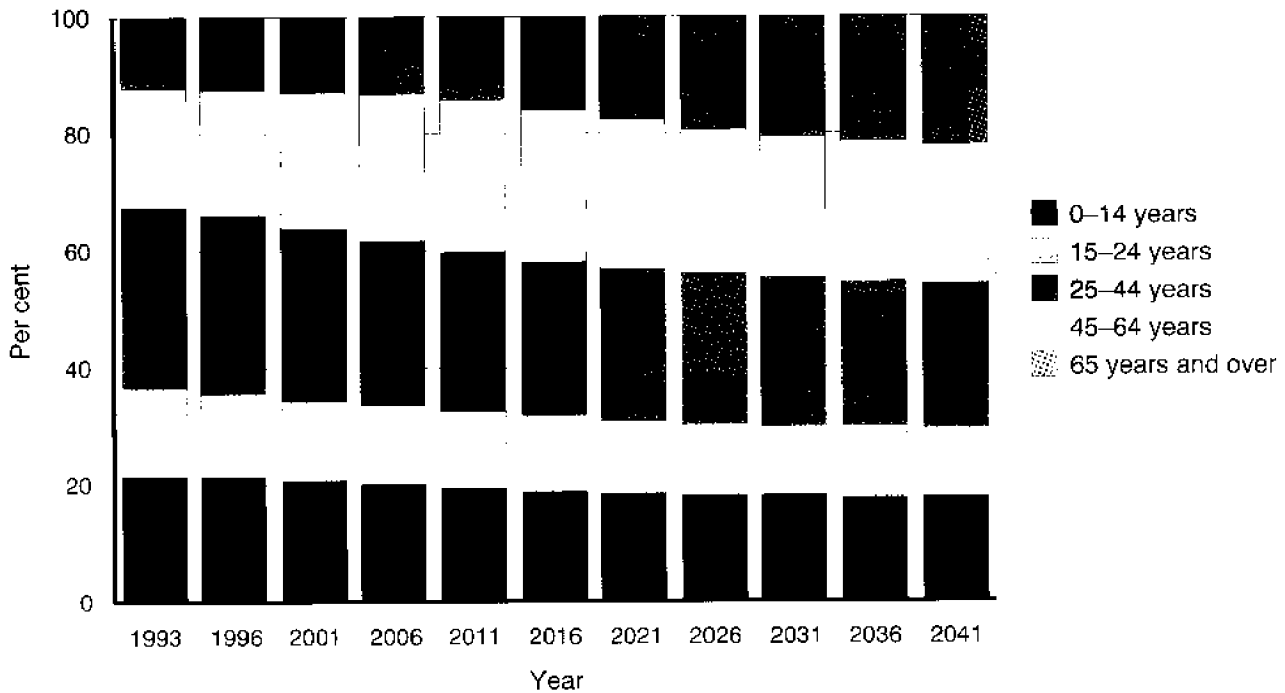
The working age population (those aged 15-64 years) will also be ageing. The rate of growth is projected to be greatest for the population aged 45-64 years and slowest for the population aged 15-24 years. Overall, the working age population of NSW is projected to grow from 4.0 million in 1993 to 4.8 million in 2041, representing a decline in proportional terms from 66% of the total population to 60%.

The projected number of children in NSW aged 0-14 years will continue to grow in numbers but as a proportion of the total population they are expected to decline from 21% in 1993 to 18% in 2041.

Population

Increasing proportions of older people and decreasing proportions of children in the projected population in NSW result in a rising median age, from 34 years in 1993 climbing to 42 years in 2041.

Graph 1.2 Projected population, NSW



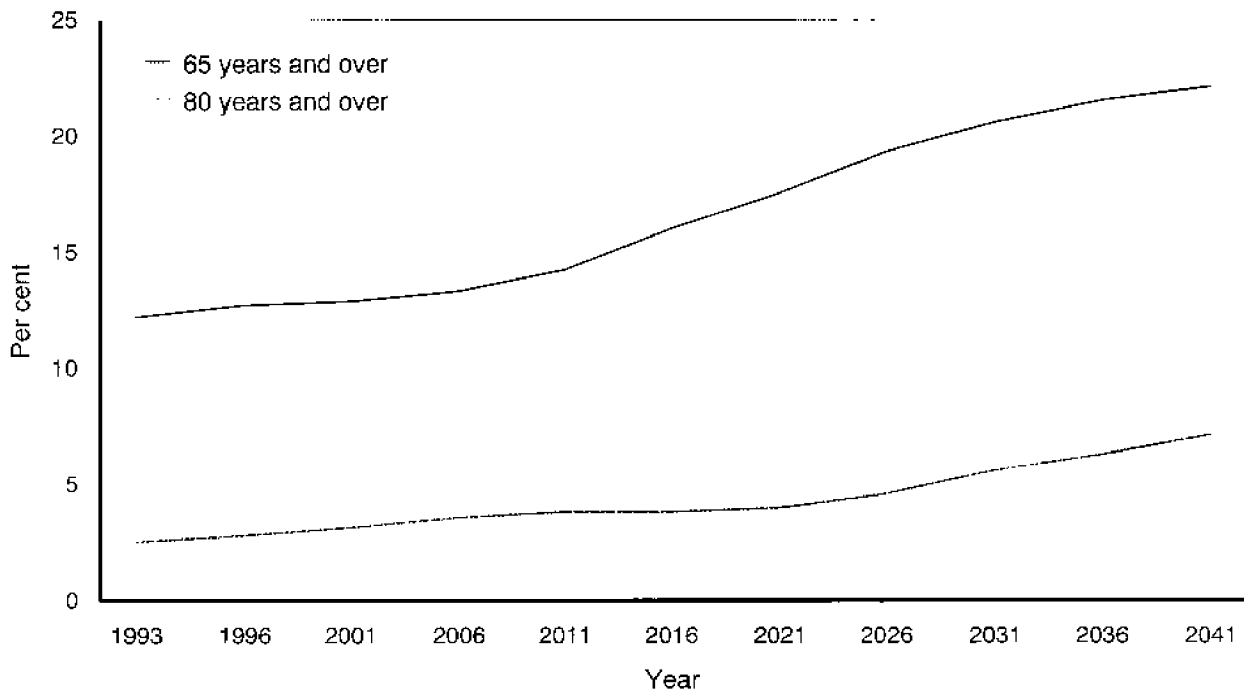
Source: *Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories 1993 to 2041 (Series A) (3222.0)*

The ageing of the old

The projections show a substantial increase in the number of people in NSW aged 80 years and over with numbers rising from 149,200 in 1993 to 561,000 in 2041. This represents an increase from 3% to 7% of the total population, making it the fastest growing age group in the population.

In 1993, people aged 80 years and over made up one-fifth of the older population aged 65 years and over, while in 2041 this proportion rises to nearly one-third (32%).

Graph 1.3 Projected population of older people, NSW



Source: *Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories 1993 to 2041 (Series A) (3222.0)*

People of non-English speaking background

Overseas born

Before World War II the vast majority of settlers to Australia came from the United Kingdom and Ireland. The post war period saw high levels of immigration with large numbers of settlers arriving in Australia from many other European countries. Since the mid-1970s, with the broadening of Australia's immigration policy, the proportion of settlers from non-European countries, particularly Asian countries such as Viet Nam, has increased substantially.

The cultural make-up of the population aged 65 years and over in NSW therefore shows quite marked differences to that of the younger population. In 1991, 26% of people aged 65 years and over in NSW were born overseas compared to 23% in the total NSW population. In particular, there were more European born people among the older population than in younger age groups, reflecting the ageing of migrants who arrived during the European immigration boom of the late 1940s through to the early 1960s.

The largest group in the older population was from the United Kingdom and Ireland making up 10% of the older population. There were nearly 95,000 older people born overseas in non-English speaking countries, with the main countries being Italy, the former USSR and Poland. In the total NSW population, the predominant countries of origin were the

Population

United Kingdom and Ireland, New Zealand, Italy, the former Yugoslavia, Lebanon and Viet Nam.

There were large differences in age distributions between birthplace groups, reflecting the various waves of immigration since World War II. For example, in 1991, people aged 65 years and over made up nearly two-fifths (37%) of the Polish overseas born, over half (53%) of those born in the former USSR and one-fifth of the Italian born. In contrast, people in this age group represented much smaller proportions of those born in Lebanon (5% were aged 65 years and over), Viet Nam (3%) and Hong Kong (2%).

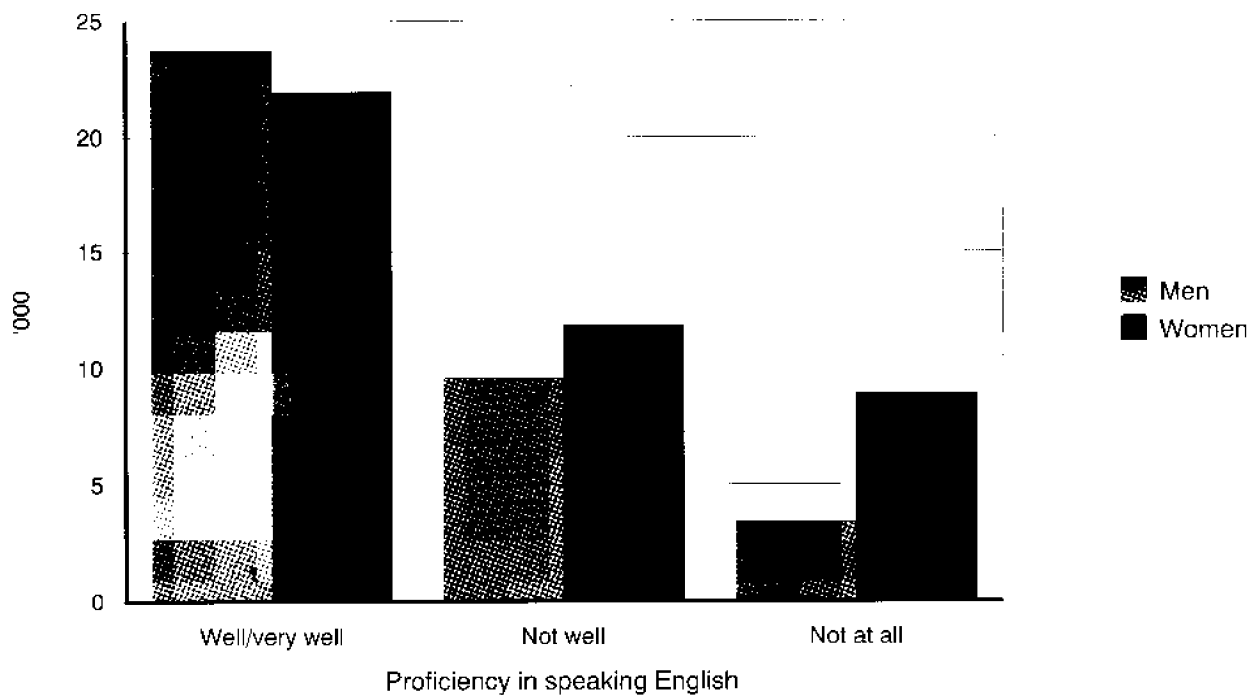
There are many differences in the life experiences of older migrants. Most have arrived in early or middle life and may have migrated for either economic, political or family reasons. Others have migrated in older age, mainly to join families who have migrated earlier, and may face particular problems in coping with cultural differences.

In the future, the characteristics of older migrants will change rapidly as people from the newer source countries pass through old age.

Language spoken at home

A limited ability to speak English can place older migrants at a greater risk of social isolation. In NSW in 1991, there were 80,400 older people who spoke a language other than English at home, with the languages most commonly spoken being Italian, German, Chinese languages and Greek. There were nearly 34,000 people aged 65 years and over who stated that they did not speak English well or at all. Almost half (48%) of women aged 65 years and over who spoke a language other than English at home could not speak English well or at all.

Graph 1.4 People aged 65 years and over who spoke a language other than English at home: proficiency in English, NSW, 1991



Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population has a much younger age structure than the rest of the population, reflecting their higher birth rates and shorter life expectancy. For both men and women, life expectancy is very much lower than the rest of the population.

At the 1991 Census there were 70,000 people in NSW who identified themselves as being Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders. There were 40% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in Australia who were aged under 15 years compared to 22% of the NSW population overall. Only 12% of the NSW Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population were aged 45 years and over, compared to 32% of the total NSW population, and under 2% (1,600 people) were aged 65 years or over compared to 12% of the total population. There were 481 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders aged 75 years and over.

Population

Table 1.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, NSW, 1991

Age group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
0-14	14.3	41.2	13.6	38.4	27.8	39.8
15-24	7.3	21.0	7.4	21.0	14.7	21.0
25-44	9.0	26.0	9.9	28.1	18.9	27.0
45-64	3.4	9.8	3.5	10.0	6.9	9.9
65 and over	0.7	2.0	0.9	2.5	1.6	2.3
Total	34.7	100.0	35.4	100.0	70.0	100.0

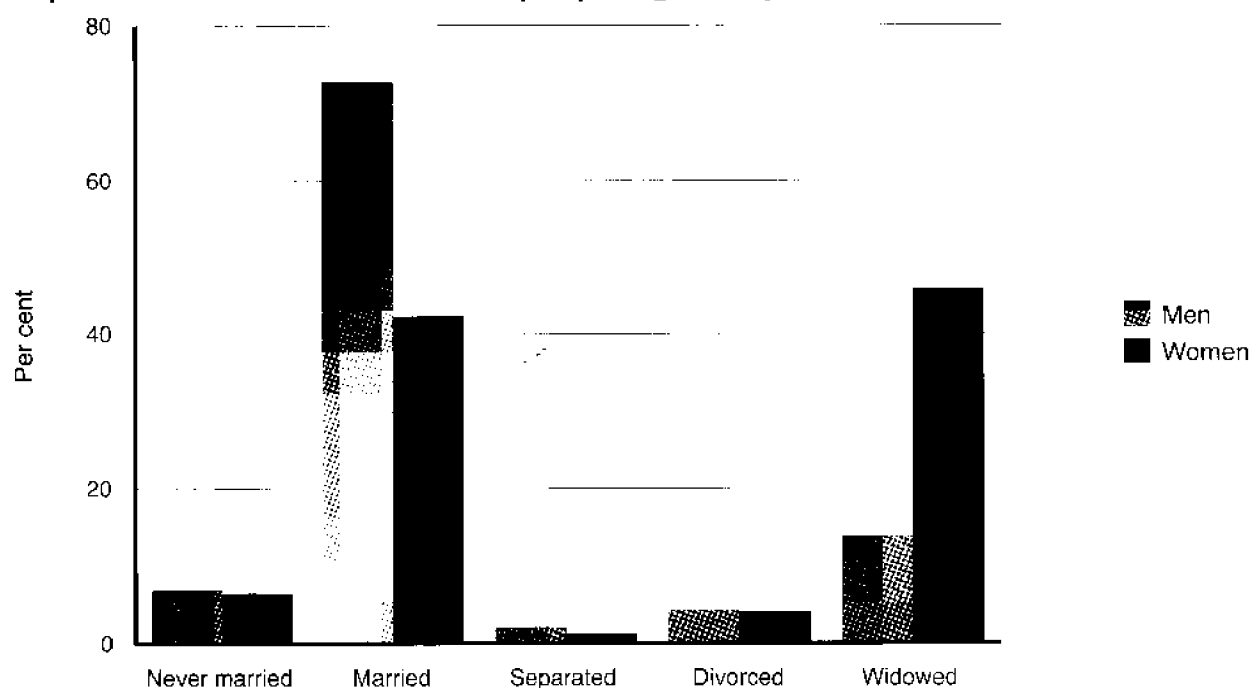
Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Marital status

In NSW in 1991, nearly three-quarters (73%) of men aged 65 years and over were married compared to 42% of older women.

There were considerably more widowed older women than widowed older men, reflecting the higher life expectancy of women, the generally younger age of women at marriage and the greater rate of re-marriage among older men after the death of a spouse or divorce. Less than 14% of older men were widowed while nearly half (46%) of older women were widowed. Among women aged 75 years and over, nearly two-thirds (63%) were widowed.

Graph 1.5 Marital status of people aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1991



Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Living arrangements

The majority of older people in NSW live in a family household, usually as a couple with or without children or as a relative living with other family members. In 1991, nearly 60% of people aged 65 years and over in NSW lived as a family.

The most common living arrangement among older people was as a partner in a couple with no children present. In 1991 in NSW, 41% of people in this age group reported this living arrangement, while a further 7% reported living as a couple with children. About one-quarter of older people lived alone and about 10% lived in non-private dwellings such as nursing homes.

There were considerable differences between men and women with regard to living arrangements. Many older women find themselves living alone following the death of their husband. Nearly 1 in 3 women aged 65 years and over lived alone compared to about 1 in 7 older men.

As age increases older people, particularly women, move from family surroundings to living on their own or into non-private dwellings such as nursing homes. For women aged 75 years and over, 37% lived alone and 20% lived in non-private dwellings.

Table 1.2 Living arrangements of people aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1991

Living arrangement	65-74 years		75 years and over		65 years and over		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	People
	—per cent—						
Member of a family	74.9	60.7	63.2	36.9	71.0	50.5	59.2
Partner in couple, no children	55.8	41.1	48.9	17.6	53.5	31.1	40.6
Partner in couple, with children	13.4	6.4	6.1	1.7	10.9	4.4	7.2
Sole parent	1.6	5.4	2.1	5.5	1.8	5.4	3.9
Lone person	12.4	27.1	18.1	37.0	14.3	31.3	24.1
Non-private dwelling	4.6	4.1	12.3	20.4	7.2	11.1	9.4
Other	8.1	8.1	6.3	5.7	7.5	7.1	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

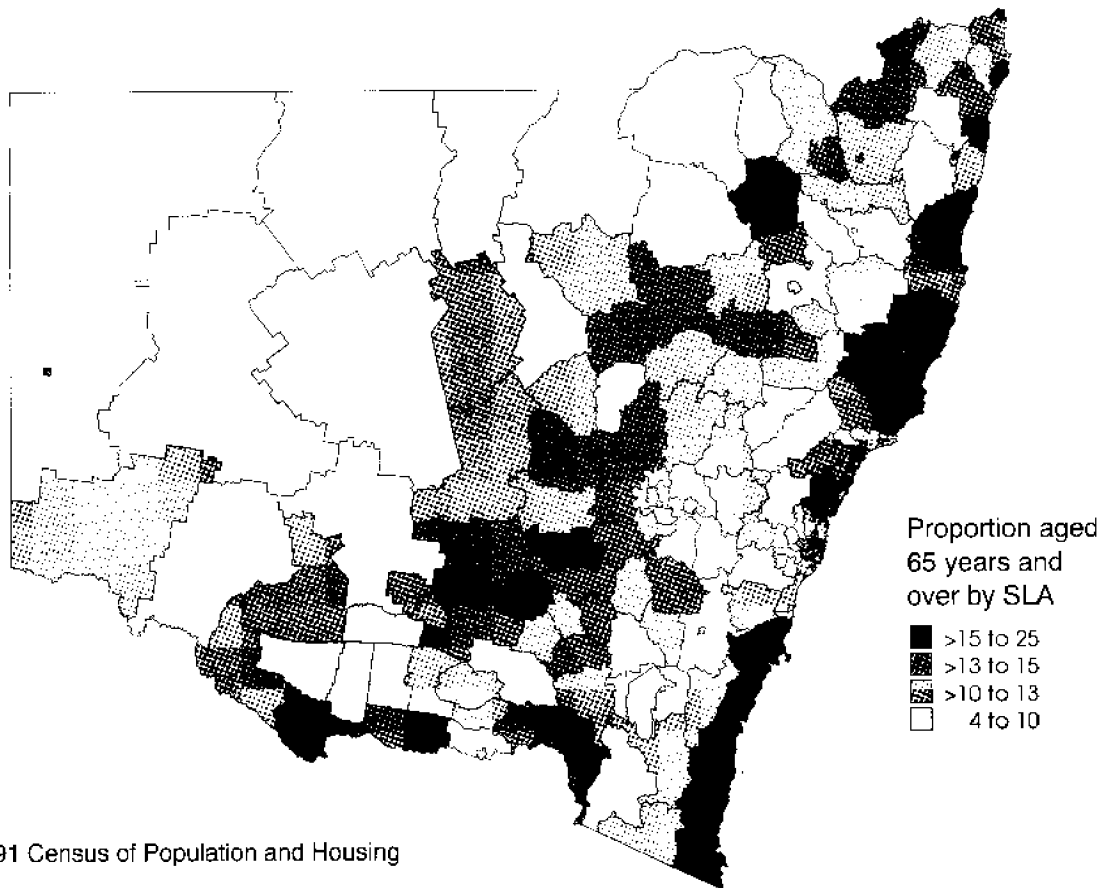
Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Where older people live

Concentrations of older people

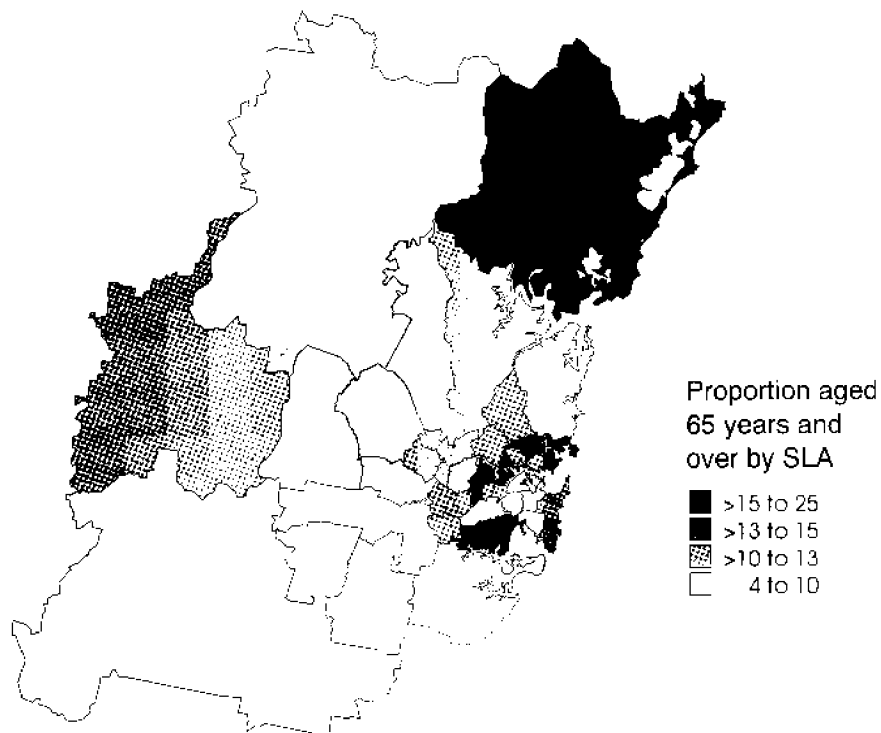
The highest concentrations of people aged 65 years and over in NSW occurred in resort/retirement areas along the North and South coasts. Tweed and Ballina Shires on the North Coast, Great Lakes, Maclean and Hastings Shires on the Mid-North Coast and Eurobadalla Shire on the lower South

Map 1.1 **Where older people live, NSW, 1991**



Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Map 1.2 **Where older people live, Sydney Statistical Division, 1991**



Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

coast, all had about one-fifth of their population aged 65 years and over in 1991.

The rural communities inland had relatively high concentrations of older people while the remote areas of the far west, with the exception of Broken Hill, had relatively young populations.

Within the Sydney Statistical Division, the highest proportions of older people were found in the Wyong area on the Central Coast and the Hunters Hill and Manly areas.

High growth areas

In the five years to 1991, the population of NSW grew by 7% while the older population grew by 15%. The largest increases in the proportions of older people occurred in the areas along the North and South coasts. There were also large increases in some rural areas, particularly along the Murray River.

The coastal areas of NSW are rapid growth areas in terms of the overall population as well as the older population. Rapid ageing of the population is occurring in these areas due to the growth in the older population exceeding growth in the younger age groups. For example, in Hastings Shire in the Mid-North Coast, the older population grew by 36%, while the rest of the population grew by 20%.

Other areas with relatively large and rapidly growing older populations are not ageing as fast overall because strong growth in the older population is matched by similar growth in younger age groups. In Wyong Shire, for example, the number of older people increased by 23% between 1986 and 1991. However, the population aged under 65 years increased by the same amount so the proportion of older people in the population did not change.

On the other hand, some areas are ageing, not because of high growth in the older population, but because the overall population is growing slowly, or not at all. For example, between 1986 and 1991, in Warringah Shire, the number of people aged 65 years and over increased by 16%, close to the NSW average, but sufficient to cause significant ageing in this area because the overall population remained static.

Much of the increase in coastal areas is due to older people moving from other areas, in particular Sydney and inland areas of NSW, as well as other States. The combined effect of interstate and intrastate movement has been strongest in the areas of Richmond-Tweed and the Mid-North Coast. Between 1986 and 1991, net movement into these areas accounted for 45% and 40% respectively of the increase in the older population.¹

1 ABS, *Australian Social Trends*, (4102.0), 1994, pp.25-26.

Population

Table 1.3 Older people in high growth areas, NSW, 1986-91

Statistical local area	1986			1991			Change in proportion 65 years and over 1986-91
	65 years and over	Total	Proportion 65 years and over	65 years and over	Total	Proportion 65 years and over	
	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	%
Richmond-Tweed SD							
Tweed	6.7	44.5	15.0	9.4	54.2	17.3	2.4
Ballina	3.8	24.0	15.8	5.3	30.2	17.7	1.9
Mid-North Coast SD							
Hastings	7.1	41.2	17.3	9.7	49.5	19.6	2.3
Nambucca	2.2	14.3	15.1	2.8	16.7	17.0	1.9
Hunter SD							
Great Lakes	3.7	20.2	18.4	5.5	25.5	21.4	3.0
Port Stephens	3.8	36.8	10.4	5.5	45.1	12.2	1.8
Lake Macquarie	16.5	158.9	10.4	20.7	169.7	12.2	1.8
Sydney SD							
Bankstown	17.1	158.2	10.8	21.3	161.3	13.2	2.4
Warringah	20.5	182.4	11.3	23.8	182.8	13.0	1.8
South Eastern SD							
Eurobodalla	3.6	21.2	16.8	5.1	26.9	18.9	2.1
Central Murray SD							
Corowa	1.0	7.2	13.6	1.3	8.1	16.3	2.7
Berrigan	0.9	7.7	11.3	1.1	8.2	13.5	2.3
Deniliquin	0.9	8.0	11.7	1.1	8.4	13.7	1.9
NSW	606.7	5,531.5	11.0	699.6	5,898.7	11.9	0.9

Source: Estimated Resident Population

For further information

ABS

New South Wales Year Book (1300.1)

Population Growth and Distribution in Australia (2822.0)

Demography, New South Wales (3311.1)

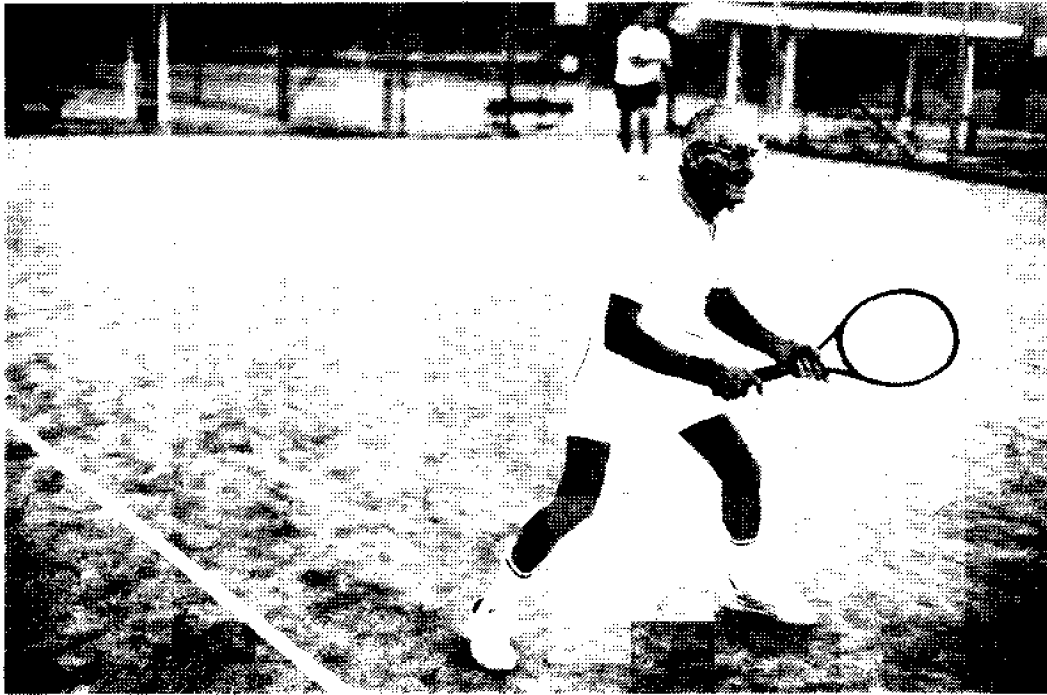
Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories 1993 to 2041 (3222.0)

Australian Social Trends (4102.0)

Other

Expectations of life: Increasing Options for the 21st Century, Report of the House of Representatives Standing Committee for Long Term Strategies, The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1992

Ross Clare and Ashok Tulpulé, *Australia's Ageing Society*, EPAC Background Paper No. 37, 1994



In his early eighties, and following a triple heart bypass operation four years ago, Bill Simmons still plays tennis every week. A retired builder, Bill also enjoys rock fishing. He has completed the Sydney 'City to Surf' race for each of the past nine years. Going at his own pace, he says that he actually completed the course faster in 1994 when walking than in 1993 when he 'ran'! Despite his previous health problems he is adamant that it is only through staying active that he is going to stay healthy.

Photograph: Nicholas Rowley

2

Health

Old age is traditionally associated with declining health. However, the evidence reveals that many older people remain in relatively good health, and only in the last year or two before death do they use a high level of health services.¹ Most older people rate their own health as good or excellent, even over the age of 75 years. Life expectancy at birth in 1993 was 75 years for men and 81 years for women.

Physical fitness depends on stamina, strength, suppleness and skill. All these decline with age, and this decline may eventually lead to dependency. For instance, people may lose their ability to climb stairs, get up from a chair or dress themselves. To avoid dependency, it is essential to maintain activity. In this context it is encouraging to see that more than half of all older people engage in regular exercise. However, women are less likely to exercise than men.

Acknowledging that older people have enormous potential and that many live active and independent lives should not mask the fact that for some growing old is a period of increasing illness and dependency. Most older people report having long-term illnesses. Eyesight disorders, arthritis and hypertension are the most common complaints.

Rates of disability and handicap do increase with age although they are not a necessary consequence of being older. Half of all older people in NSW reported having a disability and 42% were handicapped by this disability. Arthritis, circulatory diseases and hearing loss were the most common causes. The prevalence of disability and handicap increases with age, although only 29% of people aged 75 years and over were severely or profoundly handicapped.

Most older people with a disability live in their own homes, not, as is commonly assumed, in nursing homes. Indeed only 20% of people aged 75 years and over with a disability were living in retirement accommodation or health establishments in 1993. The majority of older people do not require assistance with activities of daily living. Home maintenance and transport were the areas where older people were most likely to require help.

1 Ross Clare and Ashok Tulpulé, *Australia's Ageing Society*, EPAC Background Paper No. 37, 1994, p.39.

Older people use more health and community services than younger people. Older people used nearly half of all hospital patient days in 1992–93 (despite comprising only 28% of all hospital separations), mainly because, on average, they stay longer in hospital than younger people. The Economic Planning Advisory Council estimates that the proportion of total health expenditure spent on people aged 65 years and over in Australia will increase from 34% in 1990 to 52% in 2051. During this time the total cost of health services are projected to rise from \$28.7 billion to \$126 billion, up from 8.4% to 11.1% of GDP.²

There is the potential for our later years to be a period of growth rather than a period of decline and increasing dependency. By pursuing a healthy and active lifestyle, older people will enjoy a greater number of years of increased life expectancy, actively contributing to society rather than being dependent and relying on care. The evidence is that many are already doing this.

Factors influencing health

A person's state of health is related to a wide variety of factors, including lifestyle behaviour such as smoking, alcohol consumption, diet and exercise. Good nutrition is important for both younger and older people to maintain health and well-being. Poor diet can result in tiredness, poor digestion, in being underweight or overweight, as well as being a contributing factor to many diseases.

Regular exercise has numerous benefits. Exercise may help to control, for example, obesity and high blood pressure, may protect against osteoporosis and reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease.

Exercise

The 1989–90 National Health Survey asked people about their patterns of exercise (for recreation, sport or fitness) in the two weeks prior to the survey. Almost 60% of people aged 65 years and over in NSW reported exercising in the preceding two weeks, either walking or taking part in other exercise. This proportion was slightly lower than the proportion who reported exercising in the total adult population (64%).

For people aged 75 years and over, about half (49%) reported exercising. A much higher proportion of men in this age group (65%) than women (40%) reported exercising. In particular, a higher proportion of men exercised at high or medium levels (33%) than women (13%).

Health

Table 2.1 Exercise level (a), NSW, 1989–90

Exercise level	Age group (years)					Total 18 and over
	18–44	45–64	65–74	75 and over	65 and over	
	—%—					
Men—						
<i>Exercised—</i>	68.9	56.6	67.3	64.7	66.5	65.2
Low	29.4	26.5	26.4	31.9	28.1	28.4
Medium	17.3	15.0	18.8	18.8	18.8	16.9
High	22.2	15.1	22.0	13.9	19.5	19.9
Did not exercise	31.1	43.4	32.7	35.3	33.5	34.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women—						
<i>Exercised</i>	65.8	60.5	61.7	40.2	53.2	62.1
Low	36.1	33.4	37.0	27.3	33.1	34.8
Medium	17.2	16.0	13.3	9.4	11.8	15.9
High	12.6	11.1	11.4	*3.5	8.3	11.4
Did not exercise	34.2	39.5	38.3	59.8	46.8	37.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
People—						
<i>Exercised</i>	67.4	58.5	64.3	49.1	58.8	63.6
Low	32.7	29.9	32.2	28.9	31.0	31.7
Medium	17.3	15.5	15.9	12.8	14.8	16.4
High	17.4	13.1	16.2	7.3	13.0	15.6
Did not exercise	32.6	41.5	35.7	50.9	41.2	36.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Based on reported intensity, frequency and duration of exercise undertaken for recreation, sport or fitness in the two weeks prior to interview.

Source: 1989–90 National Health Survey

Health status

Self-assessed health status

The majority (55%) of people aged 65 years and over in NSW reported themselves as being in good or excellent health in the 1989–90 National Health Survey, 32% reported that their health was fair and 13% reported poor health. For people aged 75 years and over, the proportion reporting poor health was slightly higher at 15% with just over half (51%) reporting their health as being good or excellent. The proportion of people reporting poor health increased from age 45 years with only 2% of people aged under 45 years reporting poor health.

Table 2.2 Self-assessed health status, NSW, 1989–90
Age group (years)

Self-assessed health status	18–44	45–64	65–74	75 and over	65 and over	Total 18 and over
	—%—					
Excellent	36.1	23.5	13.0	13.5	13.2	29.1
Good	51.6	47.6	44.0	37.8	41.8	49.0
Fair	10.8	21.4	30.4	34.1	31.7	17.0
Poor	1.5	7.4	12.6	14.6	13.3	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	—'000—					
Total	2,438.7	1,144.0	436.4	243.7	680.1	4,262.7

Source: 1989–90 National Health Survey

Reported conditions

In NSW, 89% of people aged 65 years and over reported having a recent illness (in the two weeks prior to interview) in the 1989–90 National Health Survey. The proportion of those experiencing recent illness increased with age.

The majority of people aged 65 years and over (94%) reported experiencing long-term conditions (those which had lasted or were expected to last for six months or more). This compared to 64% of the total population. In the 1989–90 National Health Survey these conditions included long and short sightedness which could be corrected by wearing glasses.

Table 2.3 Whether reported a condition, NSW, 1989–90
Age group (years)

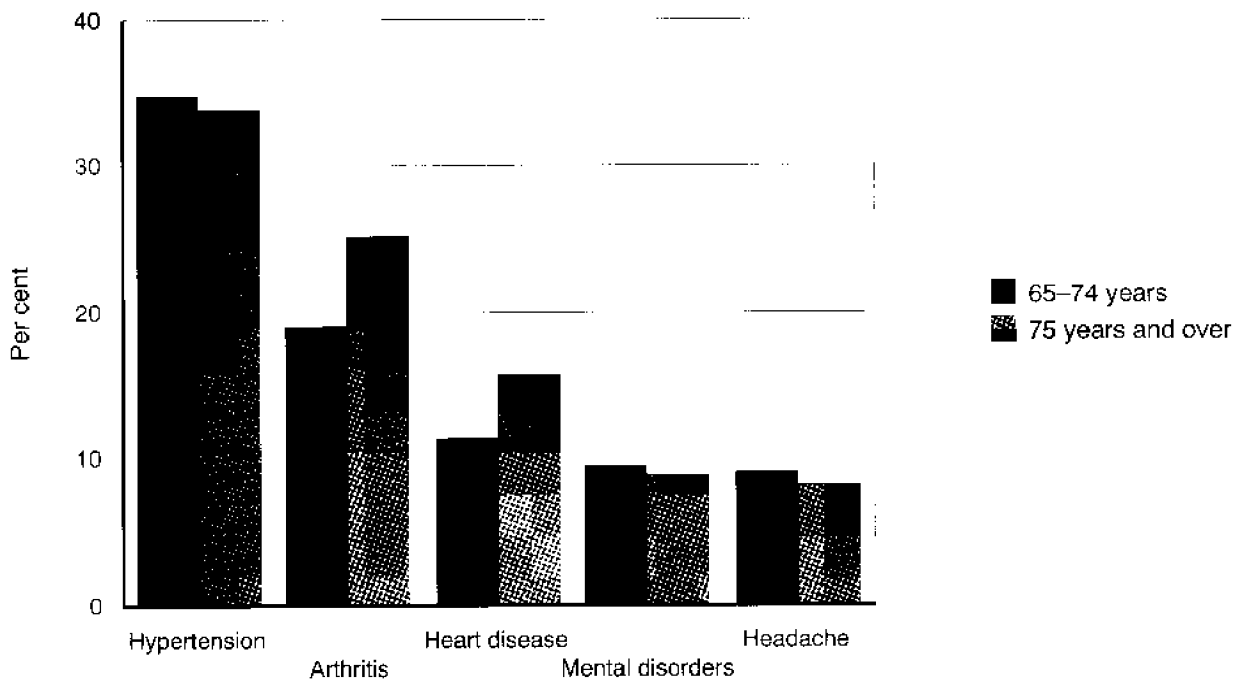
Condition	Under 44	45–64	65–74	75 and over	65 and over	Total all ages
	—%—					
Recent	64.8	79.1	87.0	91.8	88.7	70.5
Long-term	51.7	87.6	93.0	95.3	93.9	63.7
Recent and/or long-term	76.5	94.3	97.5	98.0	97.7	82.5
No condition	23.5	5.9	2.5	1.9	2.3	17.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	—'000—					
Total	3,975.0	1,144.0	436.4	243.7	680.1	5,799.1

Source: 1989–90 National Health Survey

The types of conditions experienced varied with age. Younger people more frequently reported diseases of the respiratory system, while diseases of the circulatory system, musculoskeletal disorders and digestive system disorders were more common in the older age groups.

The most frequently reported recent condition by people aged 65 years and over was hypertension (high blood pressure) reported by 34% (235,000 people). Arthritis was the next most common, affecting 19% of 65–74 year olds and 25% of people aged 75 years and over.

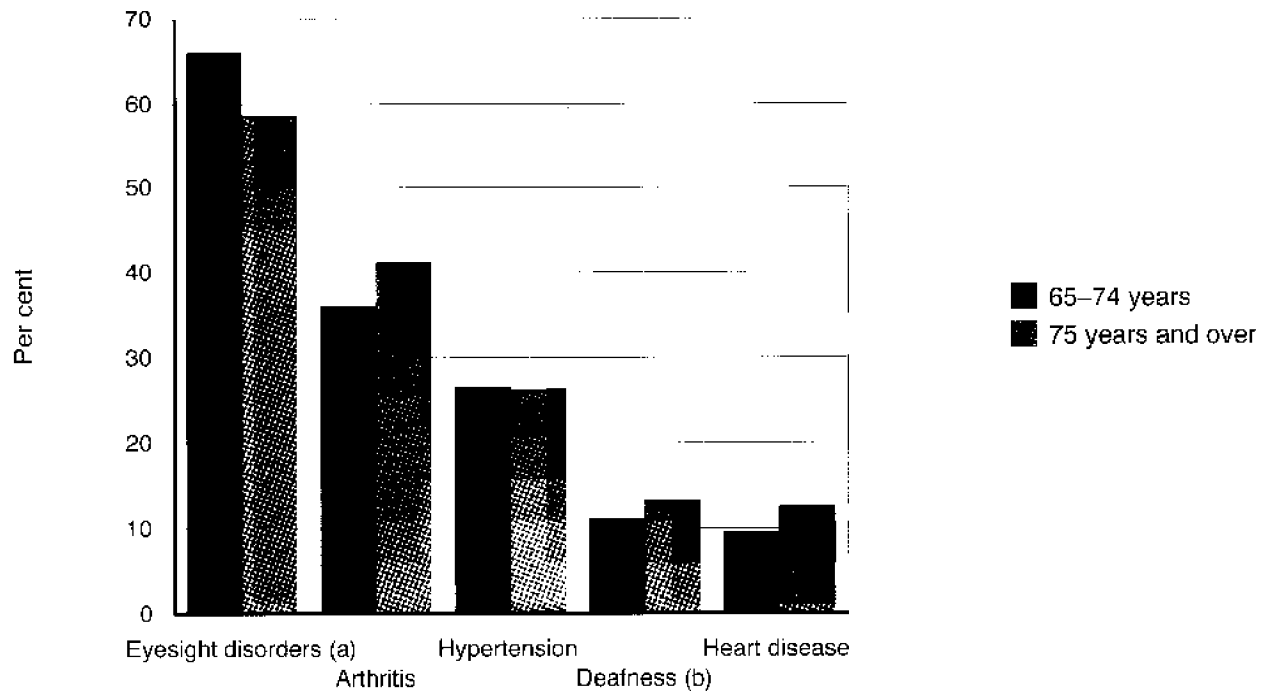
Graph 2.1 Most reported recent conditions, NSW, 1989–90



Source: 1989–90 National Health Survey

Eyesight disorders (including long and short sight) and arthritis were the most common long-term conditions reported by people aged 65 years and over, affecting 62% and 37% respectively. These were also the most common conditions reported among the total population, but at much lower proportions (31% and 11% respectively).

Graph 2.2 Most reported long-term conditions, NSW, 1989–90



(a) Including long and short sight. (b) Complete and partial.

Source: 1989-90 National Health Survey

Disability

In the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, an estimated 487,400 people aged 60 years and over in NSW reported having a disability. This represented half the population in this age group. Disability increased with age, with 65% of people aged 75 years and over reporting a disability, compared to 48% of people aged 60-74 years.

Disability was proportionally lower for women (38%) than men (48%) in the 60-74 year age group, but the same (65%) in the 75 years and over age group.

Health

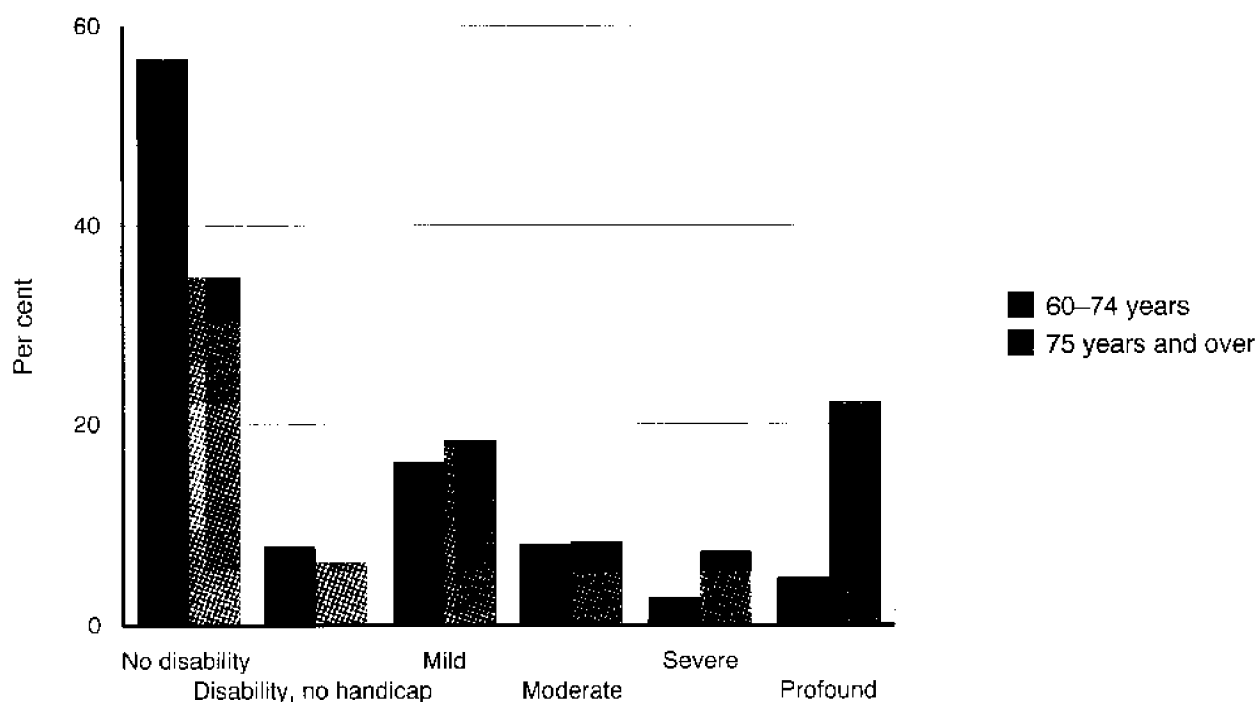
Table 2.4 Handicap and disability status, NSW, 1993

Age group (years)	Disability			No disability	Total
	Handicap	No handicap	Total		
	—'000—				
Males—					
0–59	206.3	82.4	288.5	2,256.5	2,545.0
60–64	45.4	13.9	59.3	66.7	125.9
65–69	43.0	*6.4	49.4	67.5	116.9
70–74	39.4	11.7	51.1	37.6	88.7
75–79	23.8	*7.5	31.3	26.9	58.2
80 and over	34.9	*3.9	38.7	10.2	48.9
Total	392.8	125.6	518.3	2,465.3	2,983.6
Females—					
0–59	183.0	56.6	239.6	2,231.0	2,470.6
60–64	24.9	*5.9	30.8	97.4	128.2
65–69	41.5	*7.6	49.2	78.4	127.6
70–74	50.1	*9.9	60.0	48.6	108.6
75–79	44.0	*4.4	48.4	34.7	83.1
80 and over	66.9	*2.4	69.3	29.0	98.3
Total	410.4	86.9	497.3	2,519.0	3,016.3
Persons—					
0–59	389.3	139.1	528.3	4,487.4	5,015.5
60–64	70.3	19.8	90.1	164.0	254.1
65–69	84.5	14.0	98.5	145.9	244.4
70–74	89.6	21.5	111.1	86.2	197.3
75–79	67.8	11.9	79.7	61.6	141.3
80 and over	101.8	*6.3	108.1	39.2	147.2
Total	803.2	212.5	1,015.6	4,984.3	5,999.9

Source: 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers

Of people aged 60 years and over, 42% had a handicap. Most commonly, these handicaps were categorised as 'mild', that is, the person used an aid or had a mild mobility handicap. The severity of handicap increased with age. Of people aged 75 years and over, 7% reported having a severe handicap, sometimes needing help in daily activities such as self-care, mobility and communication. About 22% of people in this age group were classified as having a profound handicap and always needed help to carry out these tasks.

Graph 2.3 Disability status and severity of handicap (a), NSW, 1993



(a) The terms used to define severity of handicaps are in the Glossary.
 Source: 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers

Living arrangements

In NSW in 1993, among people aged 75 years and over with a disability, almost 80% were living in households, with a substantial proportion (32%) living alone. Just over 20% were living in establishments such as hospitals and retirement villages.

Need for help

In the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, all people aged 60 years and over living in households were asked about their need for help in the areas of home help, home maintenance, meal preparation, personal affairs and transport. About 60% reported that they did not need help with any of these activities. The most common activity for which help was needed was in the area of home maintenance (30%) followed by transport (24%).

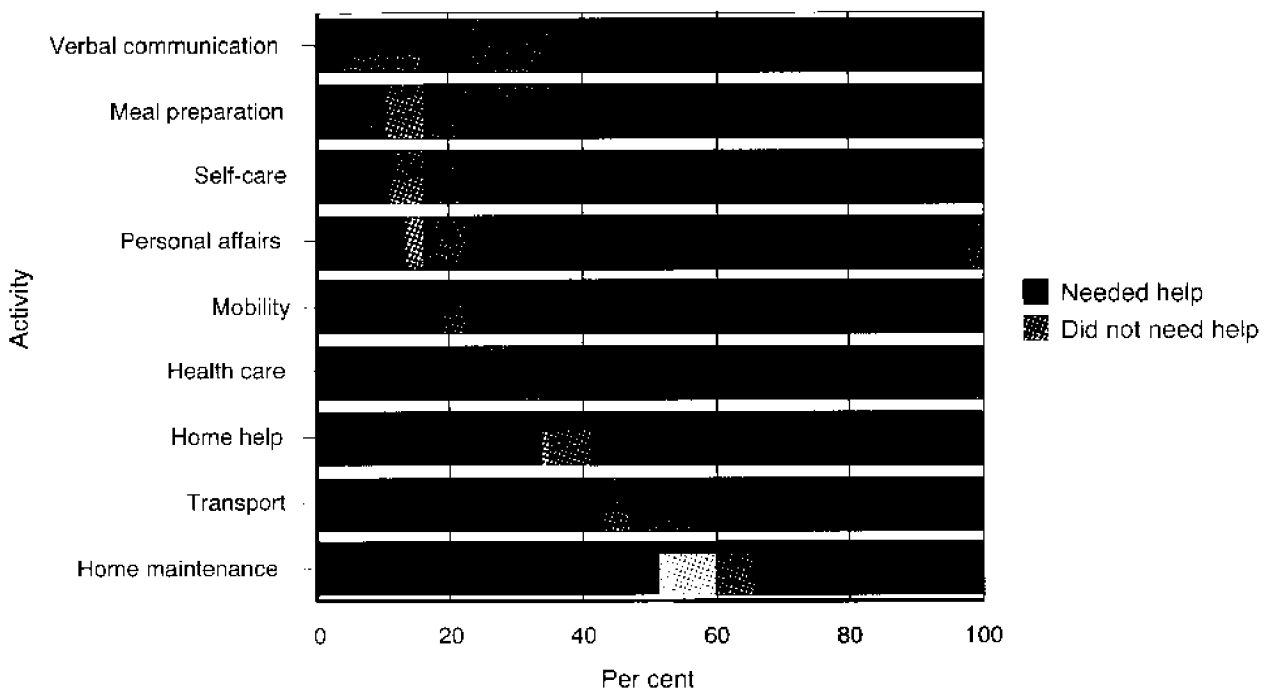
All the activities, with the exception of home maintenance, were performed by the majority of people aged 75 years and over without any help. The most frequently reported activities requiring help were home maintenance (52%) and transport (43%).

People with a disability were also asked about their need for help with health care, self-care, mobility and communication. Of people aged 75 years and over, 22% reported a need for help with health care, 19% required help with mobility and 11% with self-care.

Of people aged 75 years and over who needed assistance about 95% received help with at least one activity. There would be few people of this age group who would be likely to need help with all the activities listed below.

The majority of help received by people with a disability who lived in households was informal, and mostly provided by their spouses and other family members.

Graph 2.4 People aged 75 years and over: activities for which help was needed, NSW, 1993



Source: 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers

Disabling conditions

In NSW in 1993, among disabled people aged 60 years and over, the main disabling conditions most commonly reported were arthritis, affecting nearly one-quarter (24%) of people with a disability, circulatory diseases (15%) and disorders of the ear and mastoid process (14%). Higher proportions of women (31%) than men (16%) reported arthritis, largely due to the greater numbers of women in the very old age groups. Women reported mental disorders as their main disabling condition in 8% of cases and men in 5% of cases.

Mortality

Life expectancy Life expectancy estimates indicate how much longer, on average, a person at a specific age might expect to live, provided the current mortality rates remain constant through their lifetime.

In NSW in 1993, life expectancy at birth was 75 years for men and 81 years for women. At any age, women could expect to live longer than men, although the difference decreased with age. For example, at age 50, women could expect to live nearly 5 years longer than men, and at age 70, 3 years longer. The difference in death rates and life expectancies between the sexes is partly due to higher heart disease and cancer death rates among adult males.

There has been a consistent increase in life expectancy over this century, with the rate of increase rising across most ages since the early 1970s. Significant improvements in the life expectancy of adults have resulted mainly from reductions in death rates at the older ages, especially from diseases of the circulatory system. Since 1971, for men aged 65 years, there has been a gain of 3.2 years in life expectancy, while the life expectancy of women of the same age has increased by 3.5 years.

Table 2.5 Life expectancy, NSW

Age (years)	1971		1981		1993	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	—years—					
0	68.0	74.4	71.1	78.3	74.8	80.8
50	23.0	28.0	25.0	30.7	27.9	32.6
55	19.1	23.7	20.9	26.3	23.5	28.0
60	15.5	19.7	17.1	22.0	19.4	23.6
65	12.4	15.9	13.7	18.0	15.6	19.4
70	9.7	12.3	10.7	14.2	12.3	15.5
75	7.5	9.4	8.3	10.9	9.4	11.9
80	5.7	7.0	6.2	8.0	7.0	8.8
85	4.4	5.2	4.6	5.7	5.1	6.3

Source: ABS Annual Life Tables; Demography, New South Wales, 1993 (3311.1)

Death rate There were 32,835 deaths of NSW residents aged 65 years and over in 1993, representing a death rate of 44.7 deaths per 1,000. Deaths among people aged 65 and over accounted for more than three-quarters (76%) of all deaths with 21% of all deaths occurring in the 85 years and over age group. Death rates were higher for men than women in all age groups.

Mortality rates have declined over the last two decades. Clinical factors (technological advances and casier access to specialist facilities) and

Health

behavioural factors such as dietary improvements, increased fitness, reduced smoking and fewer motor vehicle accident fatalities appear to be responsible for this decline.³

For people aged 65 years and over, death rates decreased from 77.6 per 1,000 in 1973 to 51.6 per 1,000 in 1993 among men and from 55.3 per 1,000 in 1973 to 39.6 per 1,000 in 1993 for women.

Table 2.6 **Age at death. NS**

Age at death (years)	Number		Rate (a)		Proportion (%)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-44	2,386	1,121	1.2	0.6	10.4	5.6
45-49	602	362	3.0	1.9	2.6	1.8
50-54	774	450	4.9	3.0	3.4	2.2
55-59	1,115	606	8.3	4.6	4.9	3.0
60-64	1,822	993	14.6	7.8	7.9	4.9
65-69	2,830	1,586	24.1	12.4	12.3	7.9
70-74	3,468	2,293	38.8	21.0	15.1	11.4
75-79	3,654	3,030	62.6	36.4	15.9	15.0
80-84	3,305	3,700	102.6	65.5	14.4	18.4
85 and over	2,966	6,003	175.0	140.6	12.9	29.8
Total (b)	22,925	20,144	7.7	6.7	100.0	100.0

(a) Deaths per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population for each age group; deaths per 1,000 of mean resident population for total all ages. (b) Totals include age not stated.

Source: *Deaths, New South Wales, 1993 (3312.1)*

Causes of death The main causes of death of NSW residents in 1993 for people aged 65 years and over were ischaemic heart disease (28% of deaths), cancer (24%) and cerebrovascular disease (13%). Accidents, poisoning and violence were the predominant cause of death in the younger age groups, while cancer was the major cause of death among middle aged men and women.

Death rates for heart disease were higher for men than women in all age groups, although the difference narrowed in the older age groups. For most age groups, breast cancer was the most common cause of cancer deaths among women while lung cancer was the major cause of cancer deaths among men.

Since the mid-1960s, the death rate from circulatory system diseases in Australia has been declining. For people aged 65 years and over in NSW, the proportion of deaths fell from 63% in 1973 to 52% in 1993. This decline has been attributed to increasing community awareness of

3 National Population Council, *Population Issues and Australia's Future*, Population Issues Committee, ASGC, 1991, in S.K. Jain, *Trends in Mortality*, ABS (3313.0), 1994, p.3.

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'lifestyle' associated factors such as smoking, cholesterol levels, exercise and improved medical care. In comparison, deaths from cancer have increased steadily, with the proportion of deaths for people aged 65 years and over rising from 14% in 1973 to 24% in 1993.

Table 2.7 **Leading causes of deaths, NSW, 1993**

	<i>Ischaemic heart disease</i>	<i>Malignant neoplasms (cancer)</i>	<i>Cerebrovascular disease (including stroke)</i>	<i>Respiratory system diseases</i>	<i>All causes</i>
NUMBER					
Males—					
65–74 years	1,790	2,281	433	540	6,298
75 years and over	2,748	2,353	1,124	999	9,925
All ages	5,762	6,548	1,748	1,805	22,925
Females—					
65–74 years	932	1,396	348	343	3,879
75 years and over	3,648	2,012	2,212	784	12,733
All ages	4,950	4,932	2,710	1,326	20,144
PROPORTION (%)					
Males—					
65–74 years	28.4	36.2	6.9	8.6	100.0
75 years and over	27.7	23.7	11.3	10.1	100.0
All ages	25.1	28.6	7.6	7.9	100.0
Females—					
65–74 years	24.0	36.0	9.0	8.8	100.0
75 years and over	28.6	15.8	17.4	6.2	100.0
All ages	24.6	24.5	13.5	6.6	100.0
RATE (a)					
Males—					
65–74 years	866.0	1,103.5	209.5	261.2	3,046.9
75 years and over	2,554.9	2,187.7	1,045.0	928.8	9,227.6
All ages	193.1	219.4	58.6	60.5	768.2
Females—					
65–74 years	393.1	588.9	146.8	144.7	1,636.3
75 years and over	1,999.3	1,102.7	1,212.3	429.7	6,978.5
All ages	164.0	163.5	89.8	43.9	667.6

(a) Deaths per 100,000 of the estimated mid-year population for each age group; deaths per 100,000 of mean resident population for total all ages.

Source: *Deaths, New South Wales, 1993 (3312.1)*

Health and community care

Hospital inpatients

Information on hospital inpatients is available from the Inpatient Statistics Collection conducted annually by the NSW Health Department. All public, private and psychiatric hospitals, public nursing homes and day procedure centres in NSW are included. The collection provides information on separations, i.e. the discharge, transfer or death of a patient.

There were 1.5 million separations in NSW in 1992–93, of which 420,000 (28%) occurred in the 65 years and over age group.

The inpatient separation rate in 1992–93 was 251 per 1,000 residents. In general, separation rates increased with age. In older age groups, men have higher hospital separation rates than women. Overall, separation rates were higher for women than for men, reflecting higher separation rates between the ages of 15 and 54 years, the principal reproductive years.

A total of 8.9 million patient days were attributed to NSW inpatients in 1992–93. People aged 65 years and over recorded 4.3 million patient days or nearly half of this total.

The average length of stay in NSW hospitals and public nursing homes in 1992–93 was 5.9 days. People aged 85 years and over had the highest average length of stay with 18.0 days, reflecting the greater numbers in nursing homes. The average length of stay in public nursing homes was 208 days.⁴

4 NSW Health, *NSW Inpatient Statistics Data Book — 1992–93*, 1993.

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Table 2.8 Hospital inpatients, NSW, 1992-93

	Age group (years)						Total all ages
	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over	65 and over	
SEPARATIONS ('000)							
Males	60.4	54.5	43.4	26.6	15.8	200.7	664.6
Females	54.4	51.8	46.9	36.3	30.1	219.5	831.6
Persons	114.8	106.3	90.3	62.9	46.0	420.2	1,496.2
SEPARATION RATE (a)							
Males	521	634	750	872	985	655	224
Females	428	488	566	668	737	534	278
Persons	472	553	642	741	807	586	251
PATIENT DAYS ('000)							
Males	400.1	416.1	407.5	310.0	224.4	1,758.1	3,853.3
Females	366.7	446.1	574.6	585.6	604.7	2,577.8	5,046.5
Persons	766.8	862.2	982.1	895.6	829.1	4,335.9	8,899.8
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days) (b)							
Males	6.6	7.6	9.4	11.7	14.2	8.8	5.8
Females	6.7	8.6	12.3	16.1	20.1	11.7	6.1
Persons	6.7	8.1	10.9	14.2	18.0	10.3	5.9

(a) Rates are per 1,000 estimated population at 30 June 1992. (b) Average number of patient days per inpatient separation.
Source: NSW Health Inpatients Statistics Collection

Home and Community Care

The Home and Community Care (HACC) programme, coordinated by the NSW Department of Community Services, aims to assist the frail aged and younger people with disabilities to live independently in the community. The HACC programme provides basic maintenance and support services that enable people to remain in their own homes rather than be placed into residential care. Help is also provided to the carers of these people in the form of respite care.

The types of support services provided include home help, community nursing, community transport, housekeeping, personal care, respite care, home modifications and maintenance, food services, community options and neighbour aid services. The total expenditure for HACC for 1993-94 was \$210 million. Nearly half (47%) was on housekeeping/personal care (home care).⁵ Approximately three-quarters of users of HACC services are people aged 65 years and over.⁶

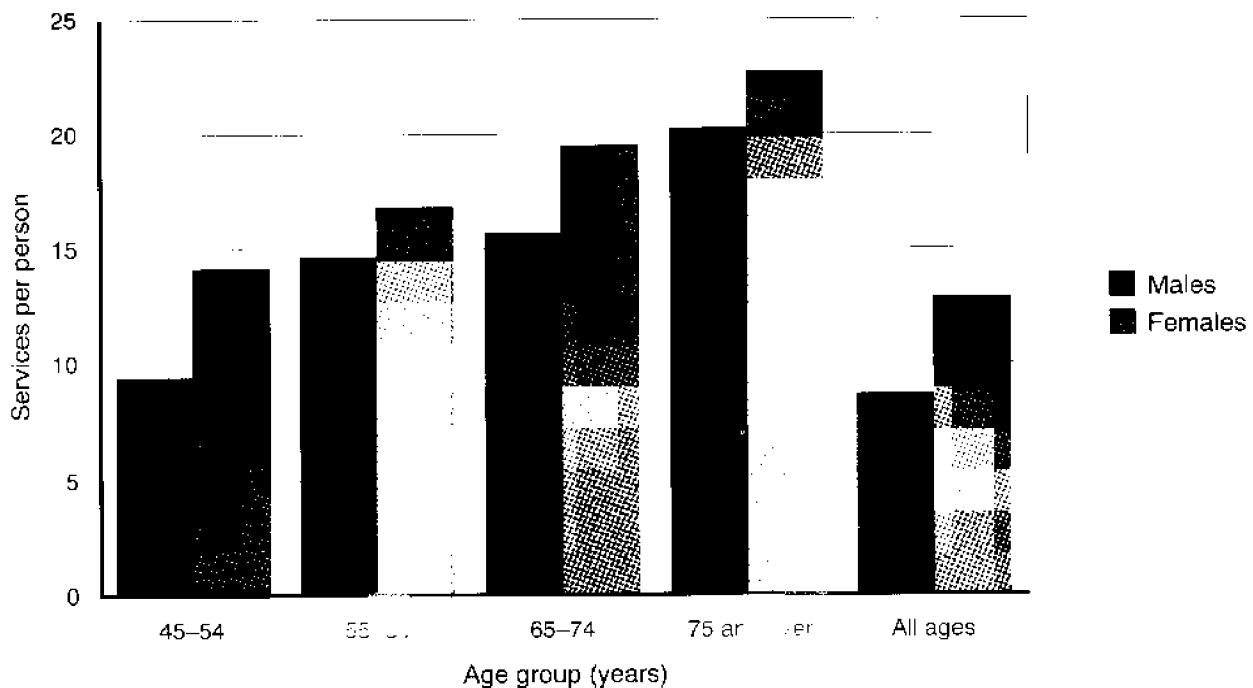
5 NSW Department of Community Services, *1993-94 Annual Report*, 1994, p.29.

6 Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing and Community Services *HACC User Characteristics Survey, 1990*, Aged and Community Care Service and Development Report No. 3, 1992, p.9.

Medicare

Use of medical services generally increases with age. Medicare statistics show that in 1992–93 in NSW the average number of services per year per person in NSW was 9 for men and 13 for women. The average number of services for people aged 75 years and over was 21 for men and 23 for women. In addition, a large proportion of medical services for older people are provided through Veteran's Affairs programs and do not appear in Medicare statistics.

Graph 2.5 Medicare services, NSW, 1992–93



Source: Health Insurance Commission; Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, unpublished data

For further information

ABS

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Deaths, New South Wales (3312.1)

Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary of Findings, Australia, 1993 (4430.0)

State of Health in NSW (4330.1)

Other

C. Mathers, *Health Differentials Among Older Australians*, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 1994

Ross Clare and Ashok Tulpulé, *Australia's Ageing Society*, EPAC Background Paper No. 37, 1994



In his early sixties, Brian Parker owns and manages his own bookshop in Katoomba. After a career as an academic at Sydney University, Brian decided to take early retirement and establish himself as a bookseller. He occasionally plays his piano in the shop and is a wealth of information for anybody looking for advice on what to buy or on where to find that elusive book.

Photograph: Nicholas Rowley

3

Income

Income and financial security are important elements in the lives of all people, irrespective of age. They are often major sources of concern for older people, particularly when they can no longer rely on the certainty provided by a regular income through full-time work. For most older people, retirement from the work force comes hand in hand with a major drop in income. Most older people rely on the pension as their main income source, which leaves many on low incomes and with little capacity to increase their income.

One form of protection for older people is that most own their own homes. This is particularly important for older people living in Sydney where housing prices are the highest in Australia. By contrast, pensioners who do not own their own homes and live in private rental accommodation, pay a large proportion of their incomes on housing costs.

The availability of concessions is of great importance to many older people on low incomes. Fringe benefits and concessions provide significant benefits including free vehicle registration and rebates on utility bills. In April 1993, Commonwealth fringe benefits and State concessions for pensioners were extended to include part pensioners. Also, the NSW Seniors Card provides discounts on transport and at over 9,000 retail outlets throughout the State for people aged 60 years and over.

There is an increasing need for older people to manage their financial resources very carefully. The growth in superannuation in recent years indicates that there will be greater numbers of older people who are financially independent. However, this change is only likely to be pronounced when the 20 to 30 year olds of today reach retirement.

The introduction of anti-age discrimination legislation in NSW does provide future opportunities for older people to remain in the work force and maintain their incomes. Despite this change in the law, initial evidence suggests that people do still expect to retire when they reach age 60 or 65 years.¹

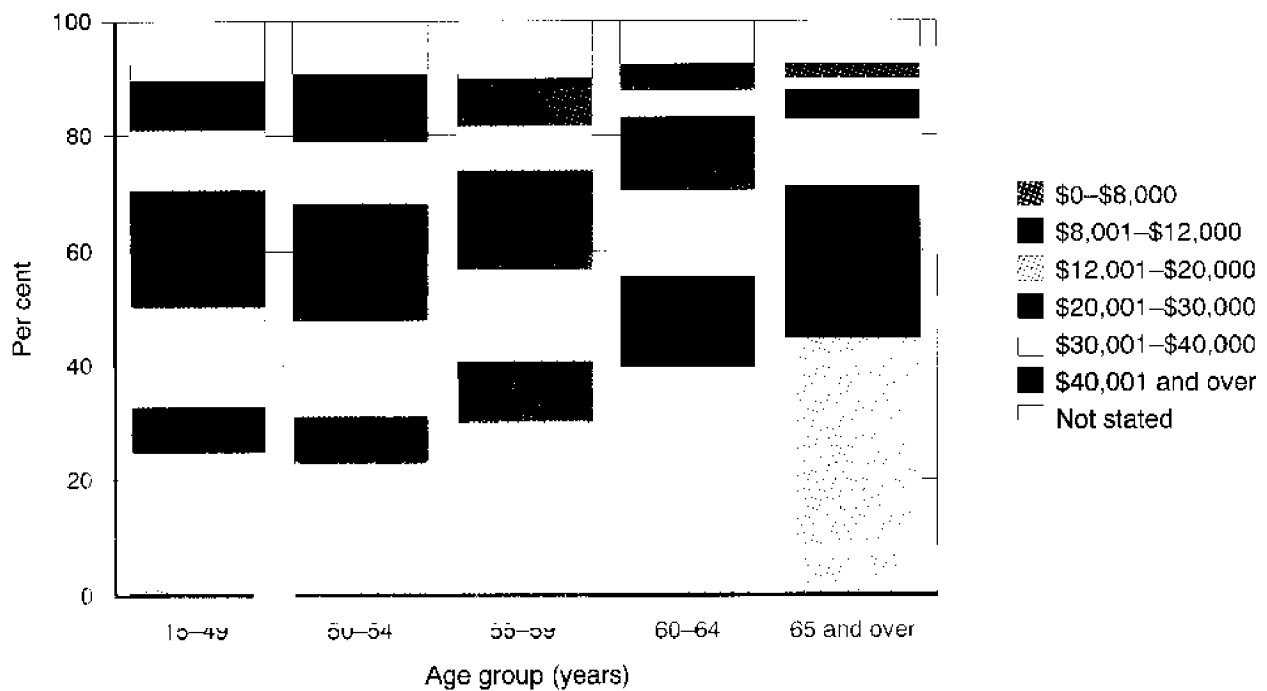
¹ Sol Encel and Helen Studencki, *The Retention of Public Sector Employees following the Abolition of Compulsory Retirement*, NSW Office on Ageing, September 1994, p.1.

Income distribution

Retirement, and the move out of the full-time work force, has a marked effect on the incomes of older people. In 1991, 45% of the people in NSW aged 65 years and over had an annual income of \$8,000 or less compared with 29% of those aged 15 years and over.

The difference is even more striking for the middle income ranges. Over 1 in 3 people aged 15–54 years have an annual income of between \$20,001 and \$40,000. This drops to about 1 in 13 for those aged 65 years and over.

Graph 3.1 Income distribution, NSW, 1991



Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

There are significant differences in income for men and women. Women are more likely to be concentrated in the lower income levels and are twice as likely to be in a lower income range until retirement age, when the difference is less extreme. The number of men who earned \$8,000 or less a year jumped from 19% for those aged 55–59 years to 30% for those aged 60–64 years. By contrast, 42% of women aged 55–59 years and half of the women aged 60–64 years earned \$8,000 or less a year. For people aged 65 years and over, 47% of women had an income of \$8,000 or less a year compared with 42% of men.

Sources of income

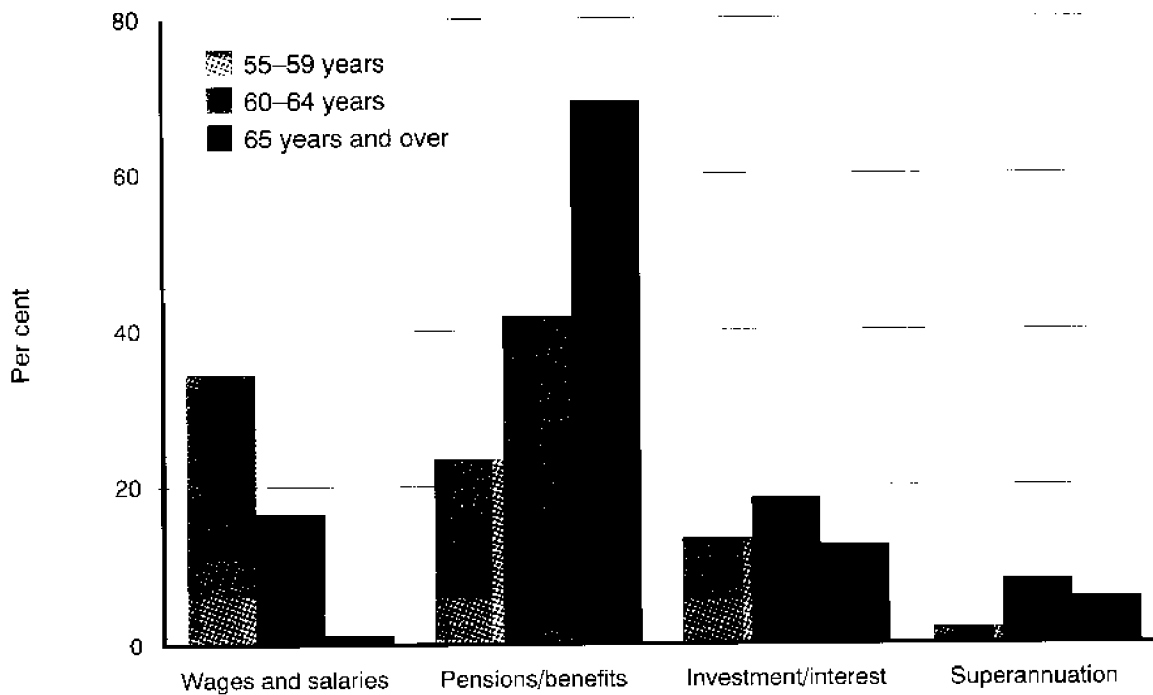
In NSW in 1993 wages and salaries were reported as the main source of income of 57% of people aged less than 50 years compared with 19% of those aged 50 years and over.

This change in the sources of income for people after retirement leads to the drop in income experienced in older age. Many older people continue to do some part-time work after retirement. However, only 1% of those aged 65 years and over reported wages and salaries as their main source of income.

Reliance on Government benefits increases with age. Government pensions and benefits were reported as the main source of income of 69% of people aged 65 years and over and 42% of those aged 60–64 years. Only 24% of people aged 55–59 years reported Government pensions and benefits as their main source of income.

Investment and superannuation increased in importance as the principal sources of income through middle age and into the older age groups then decreased slightly. This reflects the growth in superannuation coverage in recent years.

Graph 3.2 Main source of income, NSW, 1993



Source: 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers

Men and women showed different patterns in their main income sources. Women were more likely to be dependent upon Government pensions and benefits and much less likely to have superannuation cover or other sources of income. The exception was investment/interest income of which equal proportions of men and women reported as their main source of income (13%).

In 1993, 72% of women aged 65 years and over reported their main source of income to be Government pensions and benefits compared to 66% of men. Superannuation provided 9% of men aged 65 years and over with their main source of income but only 3% of women.

These differences are likely to change with the raising of the retirement age for women, increasing female work force participation and the growth in superannuation coverage among all workers. However, women are more likely to have broken periods of work force participation which will reduce the impact of compulsory superannuation.

Table 3.2 People aged 65 years and over: main source of income. NSW, 1993

<i>Main income source</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>People</i>
		—per cent—	
Wages & salaries	2.6	0.3	1.3
Own business	2.2	0.4	1.2
Government pension/benefit	66.2	71.6	69.3
Investment/interest	12.9	12.5	12.7
Superannuation	9.2	3.2	5.8
Other	1.2	0.8	1.0
Not applicable (a)	5.7	11.2	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes people in health establishments and institutions.

Source: 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers

Income support

Cash benefits

A number of measures designed to ensure the income security of older people were put in place as part of the Commonwealth Government's retirement incomes policy. These measures are targeted to specific groups and eligibility criteria apply.

The Age Pension (including the Wife and Carer Pensions) is the main source of government income support and is designed to ensure adequate levels of income for those who have retired. The Age Pension is targeted to those who have reached the age of 65 years (men) and 60 years (women). The pension age for women is also being progressively increased to 65 years over a 20 year period, starting on 1 July 1995.

Income

Department of Social Security statistics show that over half a million people in NSW were receiving the Age Pension in June 1994. Of these, 68% received the full rate of payment and the remainder received a reduced rate pension.

Table 3.3 People aged 60 years and over: age pension type, NSW, June 1994

Age group (years)

<i>Age Pension type</i>	<i>60-64</i>	<i>65-69</i>	<i>70-74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
MEN					
Age pension		69,152	39,356	66,404	174,912
Carer pension	473	66	2	—	541
Total	473	69,218	39,358	66,404	175,453
WOMEN					
Age pension	69,254	77,023	73,137	149,358	368,772
Wife pension	896	338	88	35	1,357
Carer pension	15	4	—	1	20
Total	70,165	77,365	73,225	149,394	370,149
PEOPLE					
Age pension	69,254	146,175	112,493	215,762	543,684
Wife pension	896	338	88	35	1,357
Carer pension	488	70	2	1	561
Total	70,638	146,583	112,583	215,798	545,602

Source: Department of Social Security, June 1994

In June 1994 women comprised 2 in 3 Age Pension recipients in NSW. This is due to women's greater life expectancy and younger age eligibility compared to men as well as to their being less likely to have access to other sources of income.

A basic rate of pension is provided which varies according to whether the pensioner is married or single. Additional payments can be made to assist with rent, telephone bills and pharmaceuticals, as well as a remote area allowance if applicable. In June 1994, of the 543,684 people receiving the Age Pension in NSW, almost all held the pharmaceutical benefit card, 16% received rent relief and 52 people received the allowance for living in a remote area.

Non-cash benefits

Older people also have access to a range of other entitlements apart from direct payments.

Eligible age pensioners are provided with a range of Commonwealth, State and Local Government non-cash benefits, concessions, and goods

and services. These include concessions on vehicle and boat registrations as well as rebates on utilities such as energy bills, council and water rates.

Older people in NSW also have access to a Seniors Card which enables them to obtain discounts on a range of goods and services at participating businesses. The card incorporates travel discounts on public transport.

Unlike other benefits, the card is not restricted to age pensioners. All permanent NSW residents aged 60 years and over, who work less than 20 hours a week, are eligible to apply. There were 700,000 card holders in NSW at November 1994 with 66% of eligible people having joined the scheme. The NSW Government expects that 80% of eligible people will have joined the scheme by June 1995.

Retirement incomes

In NSW in 1992, almost half (49%) of retirees 45 years and over, belonged to some kind of retirement scheme when they retired from full-time work. Of people in the age group who reported the intention to retire from full-time work, 80% were members of such a scheme.

While government pensions were the main source of income of 44% of those who had retired from full-time work at age 45 years or older, this was not the expectation for those intending to retire. Only 26% of those aged 45 years and over who were intending to retire indicated government pensions as their expected main source of income, while 34% nominated retirement schemes (including superannuation).

Table 3.4 People aged 45 years and over:
main retirement income source, NSW, October 1992

<i>Main income source</i>	<i>Had retired</i>	<i>Intended to retire</i>
	—per cent—	
Superannuation/other retirement scheme	11.4	33.5
Pension	43.8	25.7
Rent/business	2.7	2.5
Investment/savings	19.5	16.2
Part-time work	5.8	3.9
Someone else's income	14.8	6.2
Other	2.0	*0.2
Don't know	..	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions, October 1992

Superannuation coverage

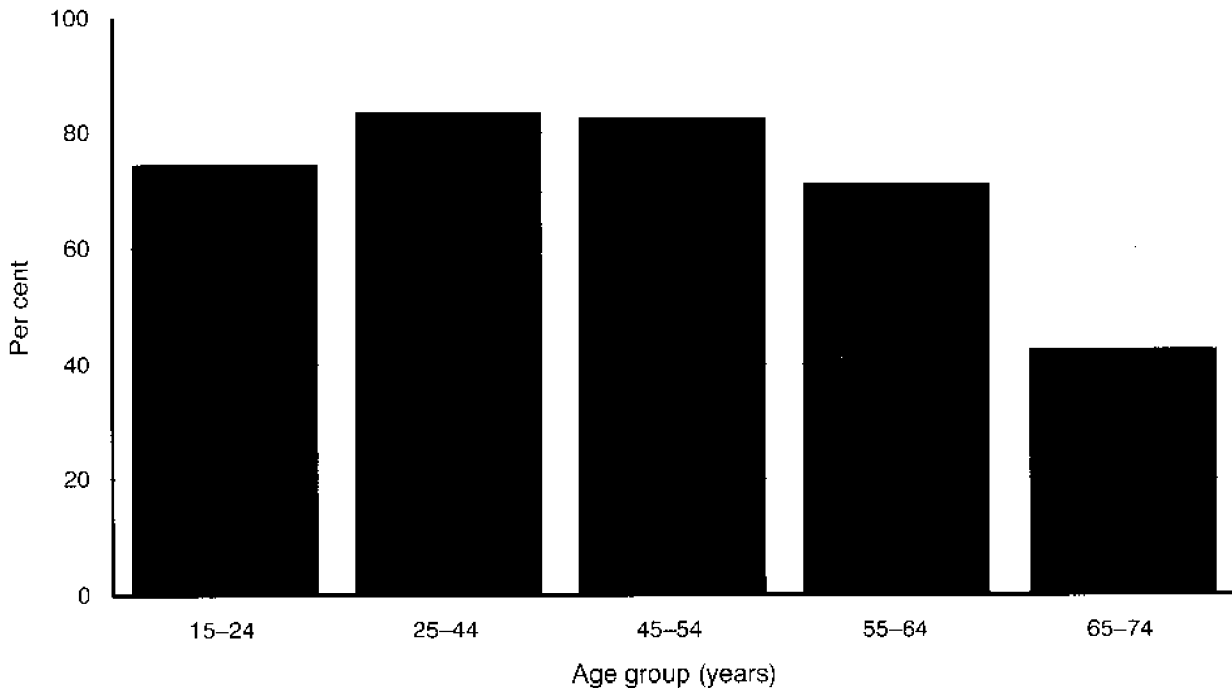
The 1993 Superannuation Survey indicated that over half (56%) of the estimated 534,800 employees aged 45–74 years in NSW who were covered by a superannuation scheme made contributions themselves in addition to their employers contributions. Of those making contributions themselves, 43% expected superannuation to be their main source of income after retirement. Higher income earners, whose usual gross weekly pay was \$800 and over, were more likely to expect superannuation to be their main source of income after retirement (55%). Lower income earners, whose usual gross weekly pay was under \$400, were most likely to report Government pensions (29%), superannuation (24%) and someone else's income, pension or superannuation (13%) as their expected main source of income after retirement.

Superannuation coverage was highest for those aged between 25 and 54 years, with over 80% of employees in this age group covered. The proportion dropped to 71% for those aged 55–64 years and 43% for those aged 65–74 years. Employed men had slightly higher rates of coverage (82%) than employed women (78%).

Of the estimated 353,100 people aged 45–74 years making personal contributions to a superannuation scheme in November 1993, 71% expected to receive a lump sum payment. Of these, 23% would roll it over or invest in an approved deposit fund, deferred annuity or other superannuation scheme, 20% would invest the money elsewhere and 13% would pay off their home or pay for home improvements or buy a new home.

As superannuation coverage is more common in the younger age groups it is likely that future retirees will have greater coverage than the present population of older people. Consequently, the proportion of retired people receiving full Government pensions may decrease.

Graph 3.3 Superannuation coverage of employees, NSW November 1993



Source: *Superannuation Survey, November 1993*

Expenditure

Reduced income influences the spending capacity and living standards of older people. At the same time lifestyles and spending needs change in older age when it is most likely that mortgages are paid off and children have left home. Expenditure needs may therefore be reduced or altered.

Housing, food, transport and recreation are the major categories of spending in all age groups, but the actual amounts spent vary with the age of the household reference person, as do the proportions of weekly spending on each type of item.

Although the actual amount spent on food decreased with the age of the reference person, probably due to decreased household size, this item absorbed a slightly higher proportion of average weekly spending among the older age group. For households where the reference person was aged 65 years and over, this proportion was 21%, compared to 15% for households where the reference person was aged 15-24 years.

Current housing costs decreased with the age of the household reference person, as did the proportion of average weekly expenditure on this item, reflecting the high rates of home ownership of older people. For households where the reference person was aged 65 years and over the proportion of average weekly household expenditure on housing costs

Income

was 11%, compared to 22% for households where the reference person was aged 15–24 years.

However, when the average weekly expenditure on current housing costs is examined for different household types, this trend is less true for single older people than for older married couples, where housing costs can be shared. Single people aged 65 years and over spent 18% of their weekly expenditure on housing compared with 11% of their weekly expenditure for married couple households where the reference person was in the same age group.

Table 3.5 **Proportion of average weekly household expenditure on commodities and services, NSW, 1988–89**

<i>Commodity/service</i>	<i>Household type</i>		
	<i>Couple</i>		<i>Single person</i>
	<i>Reference person 55–64 years</i>	<i>Reference person 65 years and over</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>
	—per cent—		
Current housing costs	8.3	10.7	17.7
Fuel and power	2.6	3.2	3.6
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	20.5	22.8	20.5
Alcoholic beverages	3.4	3.7	2.1
Tobacco	1.4	1.0	0.8
Clothing and footwear	6.7	5.6	5.7
Household furnishings and equipment	6.7	8.5	7.7
Household services and operation	5.4	5.4	7.6
Medical care and health expenses	6.8	6.0	7.9
Transport	16.3	17.0	8.0
Recreation	16.1	10.7	10.7
Personal care	2.0	2.1	3.2
Miscellaneous	3.8	3.3	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 1988–89 Household Expenditure Survey

For further information

AGU

NSW Families: A Profile (4426.1)

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: States and Territories (6533.0)

Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary of Findings, Australia, 1993 (4430.0)

Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (6238.0)

Superannuation, Australia (6319.0)

Other:

Sol Encel and Helen Studencki, *The Retention of Public Sector Employees following the Abolition of Compulsory Retirement*, NSW Office on Ageing, 1994





In his early fifties, Alan Vincent is in charge of a warehouse in Castle Hill, which distributes sewing goods across Australia. After his former employer's business collapsed, Alan was re-employed at a new company and as Distribution Manager is responsible for managing the workload of seven people.

Photograph: Nicholas Rowley

4

Work

The ageing of Australia's population has ramifications for the whole economy including the labour market. While an ageing population will produce pressure for increasing labour force participation among older workers, current evidence suggests that a large proportion of unemployed older people face difficulties in finding employment.

Based on international precedent, this chapter has adopted the 45 years and over category as the definition of the 'mature' or 'older' worker. Older workers are not an homogenous group, with major differences being between different age cohorts, men, women and occupational groups.

While unemployment rates are higher among younger age groups, older workers are often out of work for longer periods of time. Also, once people (particularly men) over 55 years of age experience a period of unemployment, they often have limited prospects of regaining a full-time position.

Official figures also understate the extent to which older people want jobs but are unable to get them. People aged 45 years and over represent over half (57%) of the total number of 'discouraged' jobseekers in NSW and are over-represented among long-term unemployed. Age discrimination by employers still exists in the labour market. The view that mature-age people should 'make way' for younger workers, coupled with perceptions regarding their abilities, leaves older people with considerable difficulties when trying to find work.¹

As the proportion of people aged 45 and over continues to rise well into the next century, employer personnel practices will need to change if older people are to be encouraged to remain in work. Current policies are sometimes affected by stereotypes about what older workers can do, which sometimes do not appear to be related to the facts.²

Throughout most of the post-World War II era early retirement was seen by some workers as desirable. However, at a time when Australia has a growing demand for a highly skilled and flexible workforce, allowing or encouraging mature-age workers to remain in the workforce longer would

1 NSW Office on Ageing, *Attitudes of Employers to Older Workers*, 1994, pp.13-14.

2 *Loc. cit.*

provide many benefits, both to the individual and society. With the abolition of compulsory retirement and the age discrimination amendments to the Anti-Discrimination Act now in force in New South Wales, it is considered that the State is well placed to address a whole range of issues impeding the productive engagement of older people in paid work.

Labour force participation

The labour force consists of people who are employed or unemployed.

By definition, a person is employed if they worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind or without pay in a family business.

People are considered to be unemployed if they satisfy three criteria. These are whether people are not employed, are available to work and are taking active steps to find work (see Glossary). If a person ceases to actively look for work they are defined as not in the labour force.

Table 4.1 People aged 45 years and over: labour force status, NSW, August

	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in the labour force</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
MEN						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
1984	405.7	26.3	432.0	343.6	6.1	55.7
1989	440.2	20.0	460.1	393.4	4.3	53.9
1994	473.5	34.3	507.8	450.0	6.8	53.0
WOMEN						
1984	198.2	8.3	206.4	661.0	4.0	23.8
1989	227.5	11.6	239.0	705.0	4.8	25.3
1994	287.4	15.3	302.7	745.5	5.1	28.9
PEOPLE						
1984	603.9	34.6	638.4	1,004.5	5.4	38.9
1989	667.7	31.5	699.2	1,098.4	4.5	38.9
1994	760.9	49.6	810.5	1,195.5	6.1	40.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, August

In August 1994 there were an estimated 810,500 people aged 45 years and over who were in the labour force in NSW. Of these, 507,800 were men and 302,700 were women.

In the 10 years since August 1984 the total labour force in NSW has grown by 18%. However, the number of people aged 45 years and over in the labour force has increased by 172,100 people, a rise of 27%. This is a reflection of the changing age structure of the population as people born in the post World War II 'baby boom' years reach their mid-forties.

Women are responsible for a large part of this increase. In the 10 years since August 1984 the number of men in the labour force aged 45 years and over increased by 18%, while the number of women increased by 47%.

Participation ra

Participation rates measure the number of people in any group, who participated in the labour force, expressed as a proportion of all the people in that group.

In August 1994 the participation rate for men aged 45 years and over in NSW was 53.0% compared with a rate for the total male labour force of 71.7%. For women the participation rate among this group was 28.9% compared with 50.3% overall.

Over the last 10 years the participation rate for men aged 45 years and over has shown a gradual decrease. In August 1984 it was 55.7% compared with the August 1994 rate of 53.0%, a decrease of 2.7 percentage points. However, for women the rate has risen over the same period from 23.8% to 28.9%, an increase of 5.1 percentage points.

Comparison of people aged 45 years and over with younger age groups showed similar changes in participation rates over the 10 year period. The two younger, overlapping, age groups chosen for comparison with mature age workers are those aged 15-44 years (all other workers) and those aged 25-44 years (the 'middle-years' workers). This latter group purposely omits people aged 15-24 years, a time when many people of this age group are not in the labour force due to their education commitments.

The change in participation rates for men aged 15-44 years and for those aged 25-44 years have shown similar decreases to the rates for men aged 45 years and over in the 10 year period. However, the increase in participation rates for women aged 15-44 years (7.5 percentage points) and those aged 25-44 years (10.4 percentage points) were markedly different to the increase in the participation rate for women aged 45 years and over (5.1 percentage points).

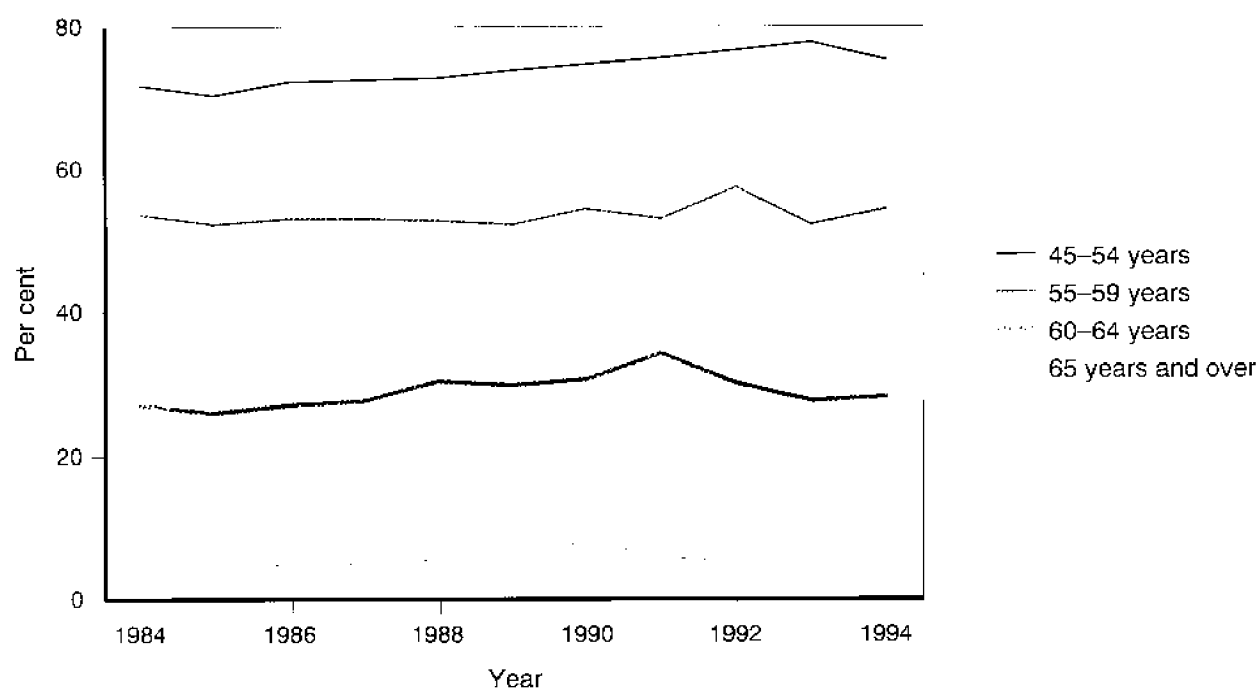
Table 4.2 Participation rate, NSW, August

Age group (years)	1984			1994			Percentage point movement (a)		
	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People
	—%—						—no.—		
15-44	87.7	59.2	73.6	84.8	66.7	75.7	-2.9	7.5	2.1
25-44	95.1	56.6	76.0	91.3	67.0	79.1	-3.8	10.4	3.1
45 and over	55.7	23.8	38.9	53.0	28.9	40.4	-2.7	5.1	1.5
Total	75.5	44.5	59.7	71.7	50.3	60.8	-3.8	5.8	1.1

(a) The numerical difference between two percentages.

Source: Labour Force Survey, August

Graph 4.1 Labour force participation rates, NSW, August



Source: Labour Force Survey, August

In August 1994 participation rates for individual age groups were highest at 79.1% for people between 25 and 44 years of age and were lower for each subsequent age group. For those aged 45-54 years the rate dropped slightly to 75.4% and then dropped more quickly for older age groups. For example, people aged 55-59 years recorded a participation rate of 54.5%, for those aged 60-64 years the rate was 28.2% and those aged 65 years and over it was 5.1%.

Employment

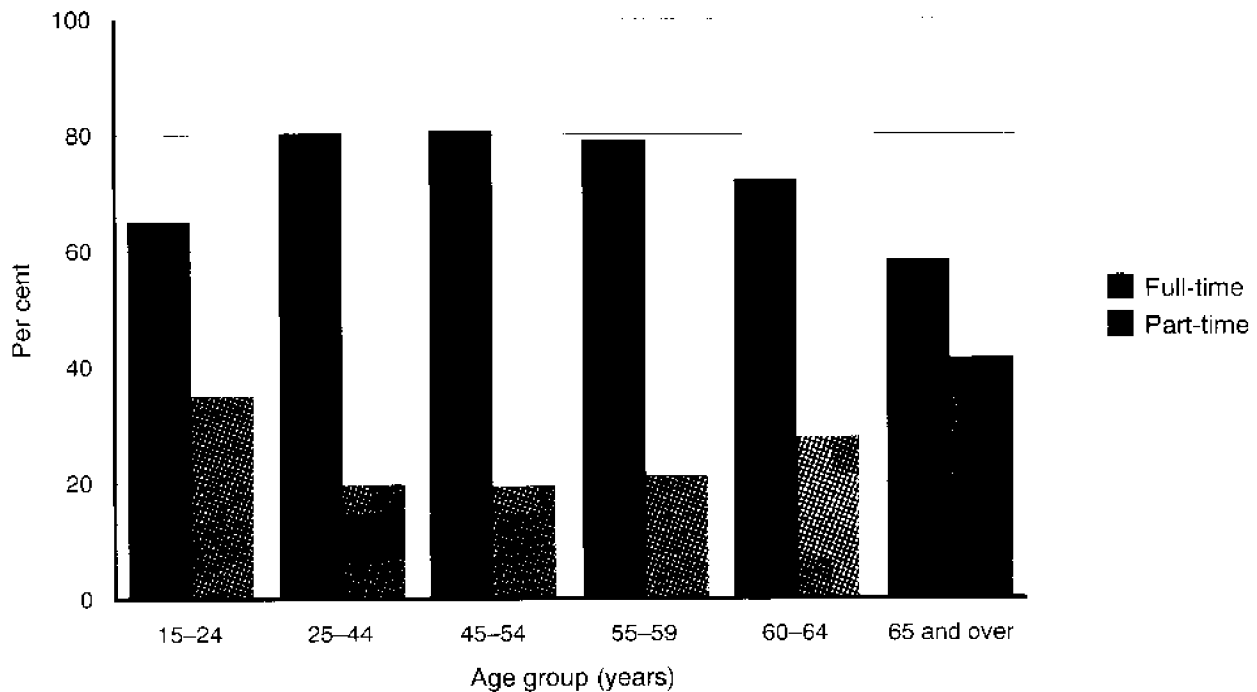
In August 1994 there were 473,500 men and 287,400 women aged 45 years and over employed in NSW. They represented 29% of all employed people in NSW. Nearly 4 out of 5 people aged 45 years and over worked full-time (35 hours or more per week).

Full-time and part-time work

Although most men aged 45 years and over (91% in August 1994) worked full-time there was an increase in men who worked part-time in the last 10 years. Since August 1984 the number of employed men aged 45 years and over increased by 17%. However, full-time employment has only increased by 13% in this period, while the number of men working part-time has increased by 65%.

In August 1994, 59% of employed women aged 45 years and over worked full-time. In the 10 years since 1984 the number of employed women in this age group has increased by 45%, while full-time employment has increased by 52% and part-time employment by 36%.

Graph 4.2 Full-time and part-time employment, NSW, August 1994



Source: Labour Force Survey, August 1994

Under-employment

Many people who work part-time do so by choice, but there are others who would prefer to work more hours. These people are considered to be underemployed. Women are less likely than men to be underemployed.

In August 1994, among men aged 45 years and over who were working part-time, 1 in 4 said that they would like to work more hours. However, among women aged 45 years and over, only 1 in 10 wanted to work more hours.

Occupation and industry

In August 1994 the largest occupation group among men aged 45 years and over was managers and administrators, accounting for nearly 1 in 4 employed men. Professionals and tradespersons each accounted for nearly 1 in 6 employed men.

For women aged 45 years and over, 1 in 3 employed women were clerks, followed by labourers and related workers (17% of employed women).

The manufacturing industry was the largest employer of men aged 45 years and over (17% of employed men) while 10% of employed men of this age group were employed by the industry division property and business services.

One in 5 employed women aged 45 years and over worked in the health and community services industry, just over 1 in 8 worked in retail and just under 1 in 8 in education.

Unemployment

In August 1994 there was a total of 255,100 people unemployed in NSW. Of these, 34,300 men and 15,300 women were aged 45 years and over. This age group represented over 1 in 4 employed people in NSW, but was only 1 in 5 of the unemployed.

Unemployment figures do not include people described as discouraged jobseekers. These people are not in the labour force and are therefore excluded from estimates of unemployment. There is further reference to this group later in this chapter.

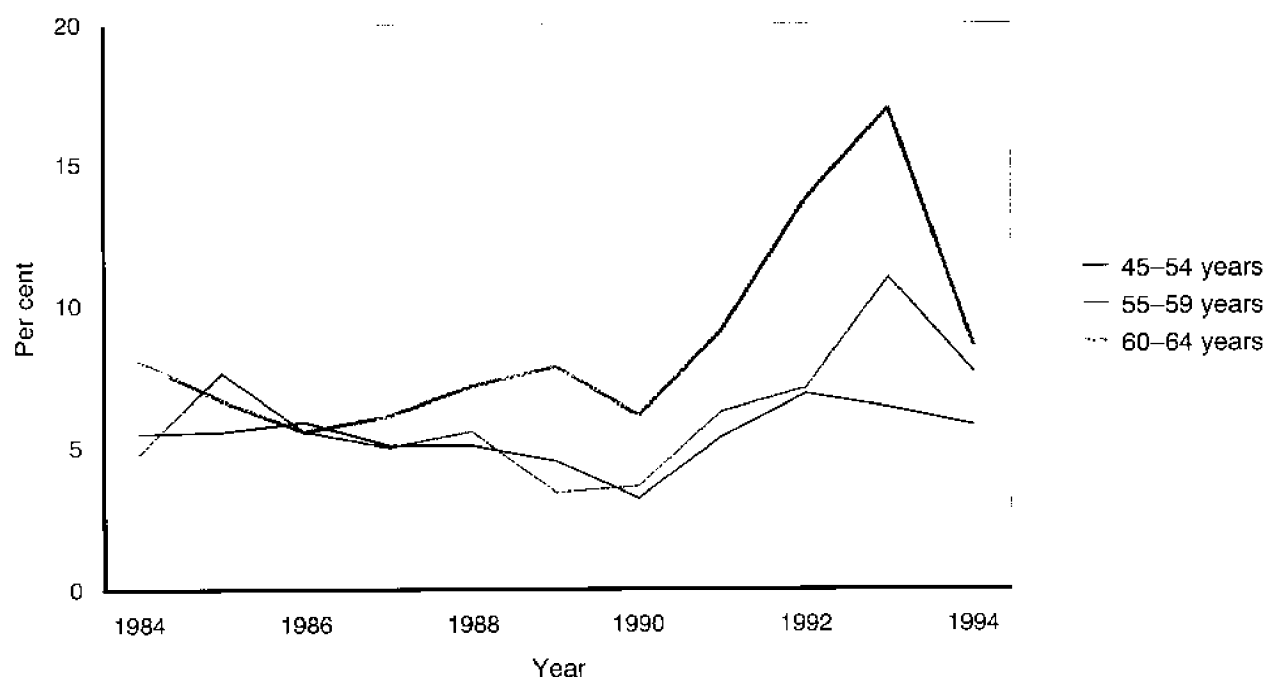
Unemployment rates

Unemployment rates measure the number of unemployed people in any group, expressed as a proportion of the number of people in the labour force for that group.

In the last 10 years unemployment rates have fluctuated. In NSW in August 1994 the unemployment rates were 9.2% for men and 8.3% for women. For people aged 45 years and over the unemployment rates were 6.8% for men and 5.1% for women. In August 1984 the rates for men and women of this age group were 6.1% and 4.0% respectively.

Unemployment rates for people aged 45–64 years vary depending on their age.

Graph 4.3 People aged 45–64 years: unemployment rates, NSW, August



Source: Labour Force Survey, August

Comparison of younger age groups with people aged 45 years and over showed some similarity in the changes to unemployment rates in the 10 years between 1984 and 1994. The unemployment rate for men aged 25–44 years showed a similar increase to that of men aged 45 years and over. However, the increase in the rate among women aged 45 years and over has been greater than among younger age groups.

Table 4.3 Unemployment rate, NSW, August

Age group (years)	1984			1994		
	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People
	—%—					
15–44	10.7	9.1	10.1	10.2	9.4	9.9
25–44	7.6	6.1	7.0	8.2	6.9	7.7
45 and over	6.1	4.0	5.4	6.8	5.1	6.1
Total	9.4	8.0	8.9	9.2	8.3	8.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, August

Looking for full-time/part-time work

In August 1994, 95% of unemployed men aged 45 years and over were looking for full-time work compared with 98% in 1984. Among similarly aged unemployed women the proportion looking for full-time work increased from 71% in 1984 to 74% in 1994.

Only 11% of unemployed people aged 45 years and over were looking for part-time work in August 1994.

Duration of unemployment

Older workers are likely to be unemployed for longer periods than younger people. In August 1994 the average duration of unemployment increased with age. On average, people aged 45 years and over had been unemployed for 96 weeks (i.e. 8 weeks short of 2 years). By comparison people aged 35–44 years had an average duration of unemployment of 70 weeks.

Long-term unemployment refers to a continuous period of unemployment of 52 weeks or more. In August 1994 nearly one out of two (45%) unemployed men and two out of three unemployed women (66%) aged 45 years and over were considered to be long-term unemployed.

People not in the labour force

People are described as not in the labour force if they are neither employed nor unemployed as defined earlier. This group includes many people such as pensioners, students, retirees, etc. It also includes people who do want to work but who did not meet all the criteria to be classified as unemployed.

In NSW in September 1993 there were an estimated 669,400 people aged 45–69 years who were not in the labour force. Women were the majority of these people at just under 63% (423,300 women) and men made up 37% (246,200 men). Most of these people (81% of men and 85% of women) aged 45–69 years said that they did not want to work.

The most common main activities for men aged 45–69 years who were not in the labour force were 'retired/voluntarily inactive' (64%) followed by 'own illness/injury or disability/handicap' (24%). By contrast the most common activities for women of this age group who were not in the labour force were 'home duties/childcare' (71%) followed by 'retired/voluntarily inactive' (19%).

People who wanted to work, but did not meet all the criteria to be classified as unemployed, made up 14% of both men and women aged 45–69 years who were not in the labour force in September 1993 in NSW.

Discouraged jobseekers

Discouraged jobseekers are people who wanted to work and were available to work but were not actively looking for work because they believed that they would not be able to find a job. In NSW in September 1993, there were an estimated 47,500 discouraged jobseekers, of which 57% were aged 45–69 years. Women aged 45–69 years were three-quarters of the discouraged jobseekers, of which 57% were aged 45–69 years. Women aged 45–69 years were three-quarters of the discouraged jobseekers in this age group and almost half (47%) of them were aged 45–54 years.

Discouraged jobseekers aged 45–69 years comprised 2.8% of all people in this age group who were not in the labour force. By comparison, discouraged jobseekers aged 25–44 years comprised 4% of all people in this age group who were not in the labour force.

Retirement and retirement intentions

For a long time retirement was associated with ceasing work at 65 years of age and was a term that was almost exclusively applied to older people, particularly men. Changes in labour force participation, increased access to superannuation and changing attitudes in society all mean that older people may choose not to retire from the full-time labour force and that younger people can make the decision to retire.

Age

The Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions obtains information from people aged 45 years and over. The October 1992 survey revealed that among men who had already retired from full-time work, 36% had retired aged between 60 and 64 years. Less than one-quarter (22%) of retired men had ceased full-time work between the ages of 65 and 69 years, while a further 18% were aged 55–59 years when they had retired from full-time work.

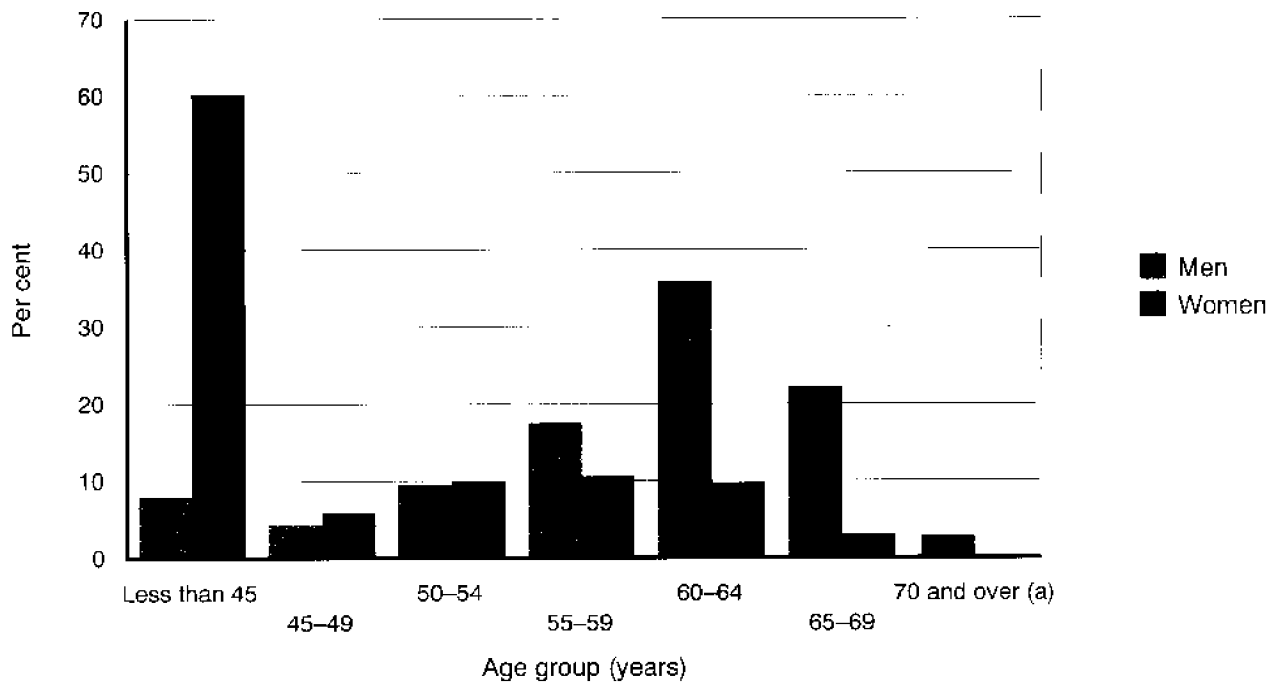
The retirement patterns for NSW women were quite different. Among those aged 45 years and over, the majority (60%) had ceased full-time work before they reached 45 years of age. This is likely to change in the future when consideration is given to factors such as the increased participation rate of women in the work force. A further 27% of women retired between 45 and 59 years of age. Only 10% of women retired between 60 and 64 years of age.

People aged 45 years and over who were still working full-time were asked at what age they intended to retire from full-time work.

Men generally expected to retire from full-time work at an older age than women with 43% of men intending to retire between 65 and 69 years of age. Almost 60% of women planned to retire before the age of 65 years with 31% intending to retire between 60 and 64 years of age and 22% between 55 and 59 years of age.

A large proportion (24% of men and 32% of women) did not know at what age they would retire.

Graph 3.4 People aged 45 years and over who had retired from full-time work: age at retirement, NSW, October 1992



(a) The rate for women is subject to a high sampling error.

Source: *Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions, October 1992*

Part-time work

After ceasing full-time work, some older people continue to actively participate in the paid work force by working part-time.

Many people who now work full-time intend to work part-time when they cease full-time work. Others will be involved in unpaid work such as voluntary and community work. The use that people make of their time is discussed in the chapter on Lifestyle and religion.

Men are more likely than women to work part-time when they retire from full-time work, with 31% of men and 23% of women planning to work part-time.

Reasons for early retirement

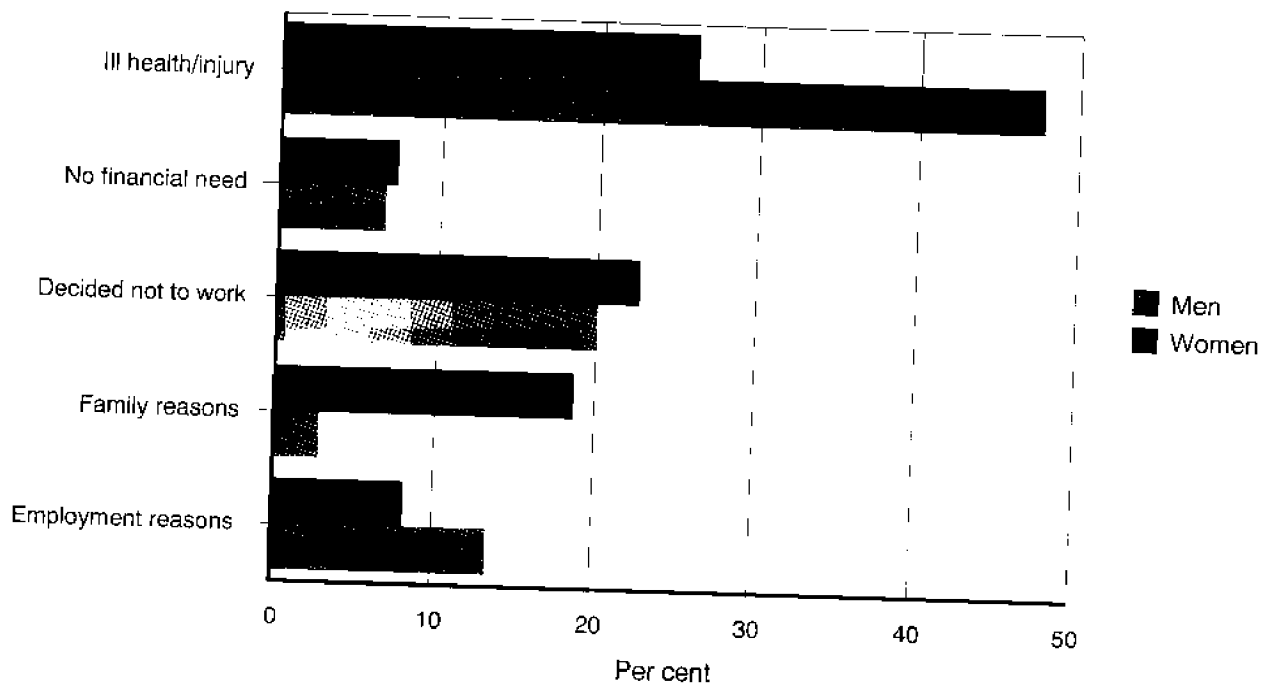
The reasons people retire early vary. Among men who had already retired early, the main reason given by 48% of them was ill health or injury. Only one-fifth said that they had decided not to work or that they wanted more leisure time.

Work

Ill health or injury was also the main reason given by women, but the proportion was much lower at 26%. A further 23% said they had decided not to work or wanted more leisure time.

Although family reasons was not the main reason given by women, it was far more likely to be a reason for early retirement (19%) than it was for men (3%).

Graph 4.5 Retired people aged 45 years and over:
Reasons for early retirement from full-time work, NSW, October 1992



Source: Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions, October 1992

Reasons for early retirement are quite different among those who still work full-time, but intend to retire early. This may in part reflect the subjective nature of measuring intentions compared with the objective nature of measuring what has already happened. It may also reflect different expectations of younger groups in terms of labour force participation at older ages.

Of those who intended to retire early, the decision not to work anymore, needed more leisure time was given as the main reason by 57% of men and 58% of women.

Dependent age ratios

The dependency ratio is an indicator of the effects of demographic changes on society, but does not take into account social and economic factors. As such, it is a somewhat crude indicator.

Dependent age ratios are commonly used to provide a broad indication of the potential dependency of children (0–14 years) and older people (65 years and over) on those of 'working age' (15–64 years). However, the dependency ratios do not take into account the number of people aged between 15 and 65 years who are also dependent in the sense that they receive welfare and unemployment benefits (see Introduction).

The following table shows the actual and projected ratios between 1961 and 2041. In 1961, children accounted for a very large part of the dependent population compared with older people. This has gradually changed and it is projected that by 2041 people aged 65 years and over will account for a greater proportion of the dependent population.

Table 4.4 **Dependent age ratios (a). NSW**

Year	Age group (years)		Total
	0–14	65 and over	
1961	0.47	0.14	0.61
1971	0.43	0.13	0.56
1981	0.37	0.16	0.53
1991	0.33	0.18	0.51
2001	0.31	0.19	0.51
2011	0.29	0.21	0.51
2021	0.29	0.27	0.56
2031	0.29	0.34	0.63
2041	0.29	0.37	0.66

(a) The population in each age group as a proportion of those aged 15–64 years.

Source: *Censuses of Population and Housing, 1961–1991; Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories 1993–2041 (Series A) (3222.0)*

The definition of the working age population can be effectively broadened by a number of factors. With changing attitudes in society, a more healthy and educated population and the changing demands of work, it is likely that, in the future, increasing numbers of older people will continue to be in paid work through their sixties and into their seventies.

Work

A specific example of the change that is taking place is the change to compulsory retirement laws in NSW and many other States, which have meant that, for many older workers, retirement may be delayed beyond age 65 years. Furthermore, other countries with ageing populations have found that they have had to retain their older workers because of a fall in the number of young people entering the labour market.³

For further information

- ABS** *The Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory* (6201.1)
 The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)
 Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, October 1992 (6238.0)
 Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1993 (6220.0)
- Other** NSW Office on Ageing, *Attitudes of Employers to Older Workers*, 1994

3 Leslie Stackel, 'Employment Relations Programs', *Employment Relations Today*, Spring, 1988, pp.72-76.



Kitty Fischer (left) and Renee Simons (right) both live in a Jewish retirement village in Sydney's Eastern Suburbs. As an orphan of the Holocaust who spent time in Auschwitz, Kitty came to Australia following the war. In her late sixties, she has recently completed a degree in Sociology at the University of New South Wales.

On her 60th birthday Kitty says she decided there must be more to life than 'playing Scrabble, Bridge and Bingo'. She then passed the entrance exam to be admitted as a mature age student at the University of New South Wales and graduated four years later with a distinction in Sociology and Political Science. She is only sad that her parents could not be there to see her collect her degree.

Renee Simons used to be a successful competition dancer with the 'jitterbug' being her speciality. Now in her seventies, at the age of 68 she started to write and says that now she 'just can't stop!'. Renee writes regularly for the Older Women's Network on issues which affect older women.

Photograph: Nicholas Rowley

5

Housing

Older people place high value on the quality of their social and physical environment. The type of housing that people live in affects their capacity for independence, their health and their overall feeling of well-being and security. With many older people no longer being in full-time employment, they are likely to spend more time in their home and in their immediate neighbourhood than at any period in their lives.

Despite common perceptions that large numbers and proportions of older people live in supported accommodation (such as nursing homes or hostels), in fact comparatively few of them do so. The vast majority of older people prefer to remain in their own homes. Few people decide to move into supported accommodation, although the number that does so increases after the age of 75 years.

Over the past 10 to 15 years there has been a marked growth in private sector 'retirement villages'. These villages vary greatly in size and the extent of the support received in the village. The common characteristic that differentiates retirement villages from standard housing is the provision of some additional services to residents which otherwise would not be available in ordinary housing. With larger retirement villages some services are likely to be available within the village itself. However, it is still important for there to be adequate transport facilities to outside services, so that people do not feel segregated and are able to maintain their sense of independence, choice and control in their lives.

The older people of today have shared fully in the post-war improvement in housing amenities. Many people will remember outside toilets and yet very few are without an inside toilet today.

The majority of older people in NSW are owner occupiers. However, there are clear differences in occupancy types between socio-economic groups.

In the second half of the century, much of the urban environment was planned on the assumption that people had easy access to a car and they could use their car to access the services they required. The design of these suburbs does not recognise that many of the older people who will live in them will possibly have given up driving long before they need or want to give up their independence through moving to another area.

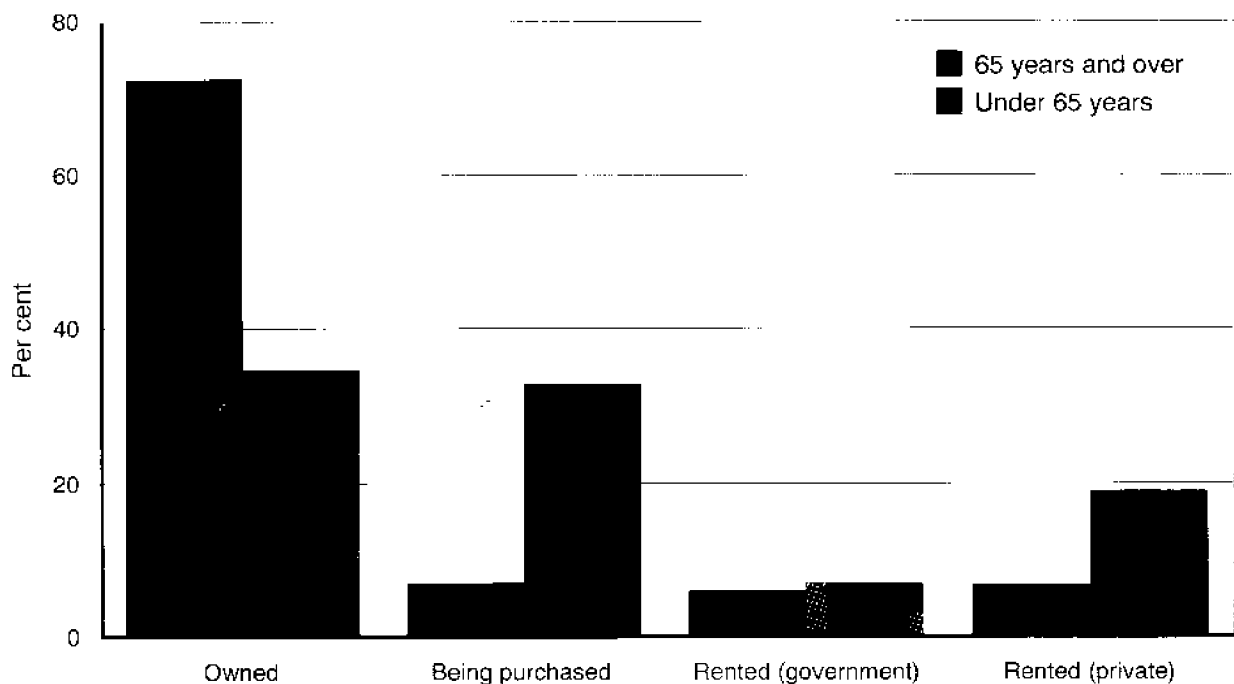
The housing needs of older people are possibly not that different to the needs of the wider community. Older people want adequate and appropriate housing with easy access to goods and services and which is part of a safe and secure environment. Housing location is of crucial importance to older people: whether their home is close to a community with which they are familiar; whether their home is easily accessible to public transport; and whether their home is close to family and friends, can all deeply affect the quality of older people's lives.

Nature of occupancy

In NSW in 1991, 4 out of 5 people aged 65 years and over lived in homes which they either owned or were purchasing. The remainder of those who reported their occupancy type was fairly equally divided between those living in homes rented from the government (6%) and those living in private rental accommodation (7%). This compares to the younger age groups, where 2 out of 3 people under the age of 65 years lived in homes which they either owned or were purchasing.

The occupancy type was proportionally similar for men and women, although there were slightly more women (7%) than men (5%) living in homes rented from the government.

Graph 5. Nature of occupancy in NSW, 1991



(a) Excludes proportions for not stated and inadequately described.
 Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Housing

Living alone

Many older people find themselves living on their own through changing circumstances such as the death of a spouse or younger family members leaving home.

In 1991 there were about 198,400 people over the age of 60 years who lived alone, representing 23% of this age group. Of these, about 141,900 people (72%) lived in homes which were owned or being purchased. This pattern was similar for both urban and rural dwellers in this age group, although rural dwellers were more likely to own their homes (73%) compared to urban dwellers (68%), whereas urban dwellers were twice as likely to rent as rural dwellers (23% compared to 11%).

Table 5.1 People aged 60 years and over living alone, NSW, 1991

Nature of occupancy	Men		Women		People	
	Number	Proportion (%)	Number	Proportion (%)	Number	Proportion (%)
Owned	34,820	63.6	100,457	69.9	135,277	68.2
Being purchased	1,985	3.6	4,661	3.2	6,646	3.4
Rented—						
Government	5,021	9.2	15,586	10.9	20,607	10.4
Private	7,366	13.5	11,976	8.3	19,342	9.8
Not stated	1,159	2.1	2,068	1.4	3,227	1.6
Other (a)	4,377	8.0	8,884	6.2	13,261	6.7
Total	54,728	100.0	143,632	100.0	198,360	100.0

(a) Includes 'Other', inadequately described/not stated.

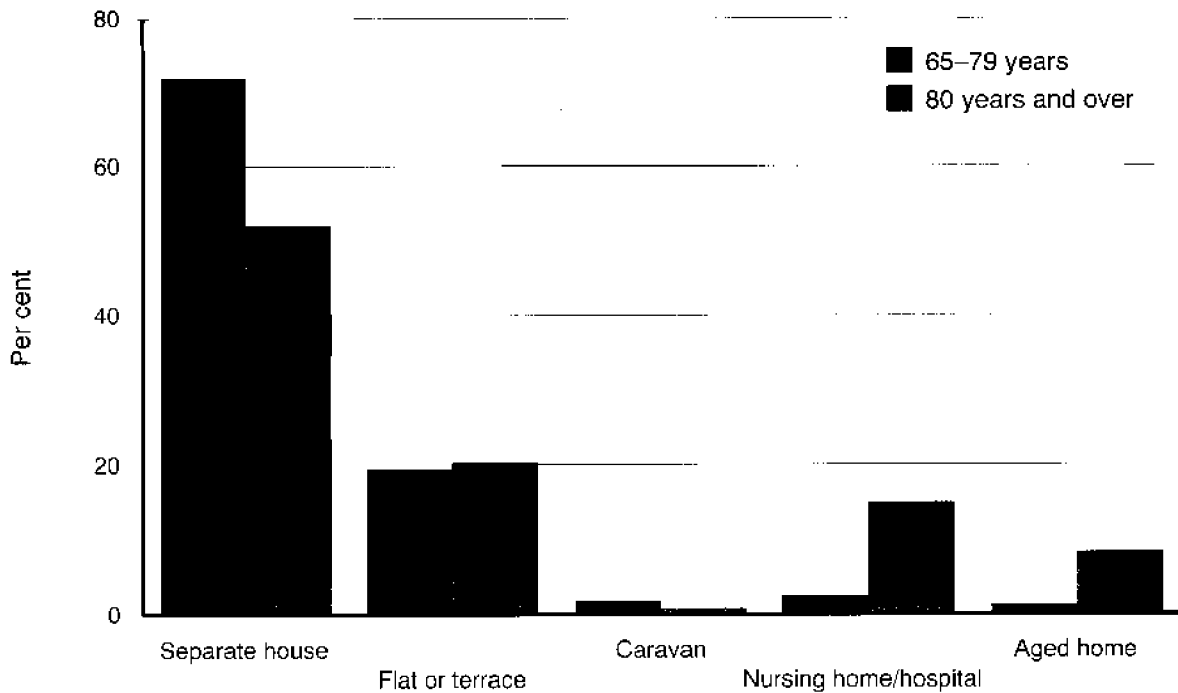
Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Type of dwelling

Older people were more likely to live in separate houses, with about 465,200 people aged 65 years and over living this way in 1991. A sizeable proportion (20%) were likely to live in flats or terrace houses. There were also about 11,700 people living in caravans, representing nearly 2% of this age group. Smaller proportions of this age group lived in aged care homes (3%) and nursing homes or hospitals (4%).

There were noticeable changes to people's accommodation once they reached their 80s. The largest proportion of people aged 80 years and over lived in separate houses (52%) and about 20% lived in flats or terraces, similar to the 65–79 year age group. As would be expected, the number of people aged 80 years and over in aged care homes increased, with 8% of people in this age group being in aged care homes and 15% living in nursing homes or hospitals. By contrast, for people aged 65–79 years, 2% of this age group lived in aged care homes and a further 2% in nursing homes or hospitals.

Graph 5.2 Type of dwelling by age, NSW, 1991



Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Living alone

In NSW in 1991, there were about 117,700 people aged 60 years and over who lived alone in separate houses, which represented 59% of this age group. There were about 4,500 people who lived in caravans of which 3 out of 5 were men. There were, however, a higher proportion of women aged 60 years and over (39%) who lived in flats or terraces compared to men (33%) of the same age group.

Table 5.2 People aged 60 and over living alone, NSW, 1991

Type of dwelling	Men		Women		People	
	Number	Proportion (%)	Number	Proportion (%)	Number	Proportion (%)
Separate house	33,152	60.6	84,530	58.9	117,682	59.3
Terrace	4,490	8.2	16,552	11.5	21,042	10.6
Flat	13,449	24.6	39,460	27.5	52,909	26.7
Caravan	2,731	5.0	1,799	1.3	4,530	2.3
Other (a)	906	1.7	1,291	0.9	2,197	1.1
Total	54,728	100.0	143,632	100.0	198,360	100.0

(a) 'Other' includes not stated, house or flat attached to shop or improvised home/campers out etc.

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Residential care The Residential Care Program targets frail older people, who are defined as people over the age of 70 years for the general population and those over the age of 45 years for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders. This program caters for the needs of those people who, because of their frailty, are unable to live at home and who are provided for by hostels and nursing homes. Hostels provide a wide range of accommodation and care services to older people who need some daily assistance with personal care. Nursing homes provide both nursing and personal care services to frail older people who are highly dependent.

There are also Community Aged Care Packages which provide hostel type care to older people in their own homes. This service is targeted to older people who have a preference to continue living at home.

Table 5.3 Residential care, NSW, 1994

<i>Region (a)</i>	<i>Hostel places (b)</i>	<i>Nursing home beds (b)</i>	<i>Community aged care packages</i>	<i>Total</i>
Inner city	3,179	6,859	301	10,339
Southern Sydney	1,066	2,103	57	3,226
South Western Sydney	1,003	1,567	50	2,620
Western Sydney	2,093	3,850	145	6,088
Northern Sydney	3,934	4,812	40	8,786
Gosford–Wyong	674	1,315	86	2,075
South Eastern	737	669	11	1,417
Riverina–Murray	1,038	884	30	1,952
Illawarra	1,286	1,565	38	2,889
Orana and Far West	654	441	—	1,095
Central West	763	741	—	1,504
New England	612	622	11	1,245
Hunter	2,144	2,552	—	4,696
North Coast	2,023	1,925	55	4,003
Total	21,206	29,905	824	51,935

(a) Department of Human Services and Health planning regions. (b) Includes hostel places and nursing home beds approved for recurrent funding but not yet operational.

Source: Department of Human Services and Health

In NSW in 1994, there were 29,905 nursing home beds and 21,206 hostel places. The 824 Community Aged Care Packages represented a small proportion (2%) of residential care.

For further information

AE

Housing Australia: A Statistical Overview (1320.0)

Housing Characteristics and Decisions: A Comparative Study of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Canberra (8710.0)

Investors in Rental Dwellings, Australia, July 1993 (8711.0)

Renters in Australia, April 1994 (4138.0)

1994 Australian Housing Survey: User Guide (4180.0)





Manly–Warringah–Pittwater Community Transport Inc. has been providing transport to older people and people with disabilities in the Manly–Warringah–Pittwater area for the past nine years. They provide daily transport services for over 500 older and disabled people taking them from their homes to day centres, therapy groups, social outings and on shopping trips.

Photograph: Karen Mork

6

Transport

Transport is a key factor for older people. Having access to appropriate and efficient transport is a major contributor to older people accessing services and being able to enjoy their later years. Through being able to travel, to see friends, take part in activities and visit museums, theatres, sporting events and the like, older people can continue to live active and fulfilling lives. Social participation is likely to be a key factor in maintaining good health.

The ability of some older people to use transport services is restricted by physical access barriers. In more recent times there had been a growing recognition amongst transport providers of the need to make changes to accommodate people who experience such difficulties. This is leading to significant improvements in the travel environment. For example, local bus operators in NSW are required to ensure that all new buses introduced into operation incorporate features to assist older people such as non-slip surfaces, priority seating, signage specifications and permissible step heights.

The Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act, 1992, (DDA), has seen growing momentum for improvements to transport services. An Accessible Transport Task Force was set up in late 1994 by Federal, State and Territory Transport Ministers to develop a national strategy to ensure compliance by the public transport sector with the DDA. Chaired by NSW, this Task Force is due to report to Transport Ministers in April 1995. Improvements in the physical accessibility of public transport flowing from the development of this strategy will also benefit older people.

Access in a financial sense is facilitated through transport concessions. In NSW, Seniors Card holders and Age Pensioners can purchase highly discounted excursion fares which apply across State Transit Authority (STA) bus, ferry and rail networks. Local bus services run by private operators offer half fare concessions to these groups as does CountryLink on its rail and coach services.

The availability of public transport services is greater in the centre of Sydney than in outer suburbs and in rural areas. People in some rural areas sometimes have difficulty accessing public transport services. The transport needs of some older people are similar to those faced by the rest of the community but for many older people other special factors become relevant. Limited income may restrict the use of personal or public

transport, frailty can mean that services become inconvenient, or the passenger timetables and routes geared for people going to and from work may not suit the destinations and times of non-working older people.

Access to outside activities

One aspect of the quality of life can be the variety of activities entered into both inside and outside the home. This quality is affected when people are restricted in participating in outside activities. In NSW in 1993, 83% of people aged 60 years and over reported that they could go out of their home as often as they liked. Of the remaining 17%, 14,700 people (2% of those aged 60 years and over) reported that they did not leave home at all.

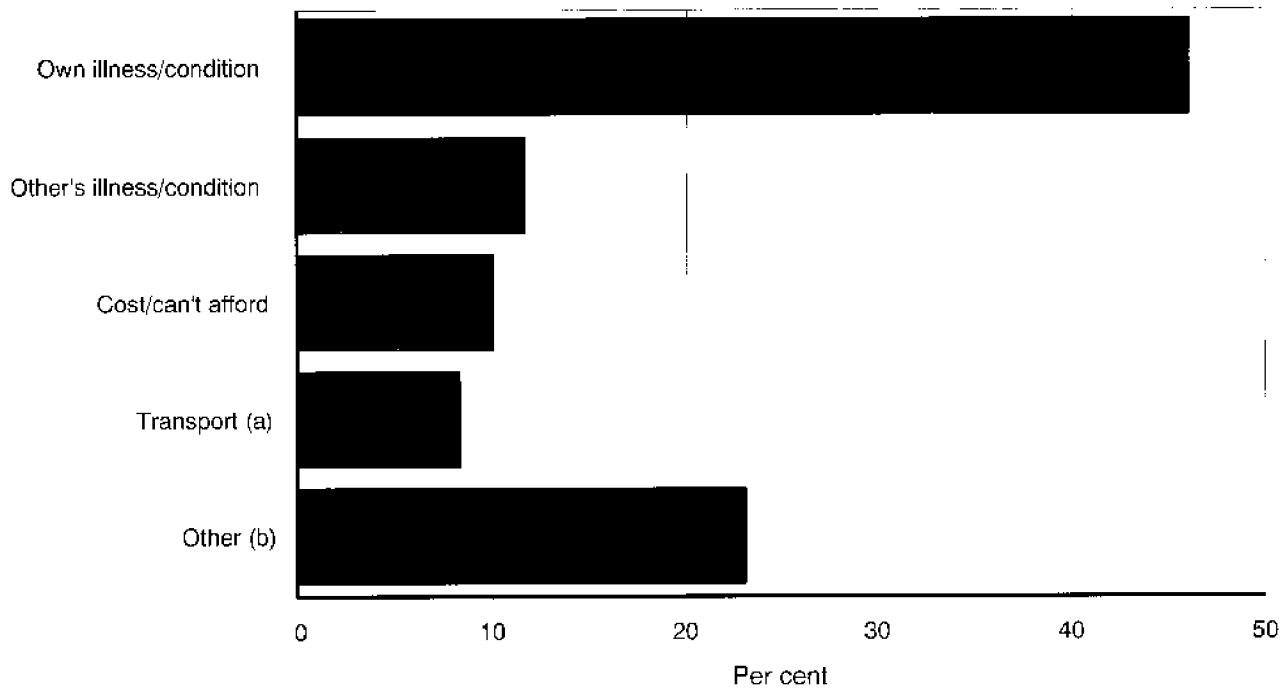
As people age, these restrictions tend to increase. Of people aged 75 years and over, about 1 person in 3 did not leave home as often as they would have liked and of these 1 in 20 did not leave home at all. The main reason people aged 60 years and over did not go out as often as they would like was their own or another's illness or condition (58%). Cost or not being able to afford to go out was the next most common reason (10%) followed by transport difficulties or availability (8%).

Activities outside the home, whether social or personal, usually require some form of transport, either in a private motor vehicle (self-driven or driven by someone else), or public transport. In 1993, 82% of people in NSW aged 60 years and over reported that public transport was available, whether they used it or not, while 56% drove a motor vehicle at least once a week. Driving decreased as people aged, with only one-third of people aged 75 years and over driving a car at least once a week.

Almost half of the people aged 60 years and over who did not drive a car needed to be driven by someone else and one third needed help with transport for shopping. For people aged 75 years and over this rose to 57% and 41% respectively.

Of people aged 60 years and over who drove or were passengers, 12% had difficulty getting out of a car in a standard width parking space, and this increased to 22% of those aged 75 years and over.

Graph 6.1 People aged 60 years and over: main reason did not go out as often as would like, NSW, 1993



(a) Includes difficult to use or not always available. (b) Includes frightened to go out, not enough time, no-one or no carer to go with and too old.

Source: 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers

Access to transport

Access to a motor vehicle

In NSW in 1991, there were about 635,000 people aged 60 years and over living in households with one or more motor vehicles. Of these people, 33% lived in two person households with one car, 10% lived in two person households with two cars and 10% lived alone with access to one car. Living in a household with a motor vehicle does not imply personal access to a motor vehicle. For example, the owner might take the car to work every day.

There were about 181,400 people aged 60 years and over who lived in households without a motor vehicle. Of these, 59% lived alone and 34% lived with one other person.

Table 6.1 **People aged 60 years and over (a):**
number of motor vehicles in household, NSW, 1991

Number of residents in household	Number of motor vehicles					Total (a)
	None	One	Two	Three or more	Not stated	
One	106,996	87,066	6,601	1,312	8,968	210,943
Two	61,202	276,810	86,067	10,788	5,607	440,474
Three	8,481	35,189	38,149	16,133	999	98,951
Four or more	4,696	22,808	29,378	24,724	922	82,528
Total	181,375	421,873	160,195	52,957	16,496	832,896

(a) Excludes visitors aged 60 years and over.

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Licences on issue

Access to a motor vehicle in a household does not, of course, mean that the person actually can or does drive the motor vehicle. There were 624,149 licences on issue to people aged 60 years and over (16% of all licences) and 241,126 licences to people aged 70 years and over (6% of all licences) at the end of June 1993.

Almost 60% of all licences were held by men and this difference was repeated across all age groups, with the difference increasing slightly as age increased. Possession of a licence does not always mean that the person drives a vehicle.

Registered motor vehicles

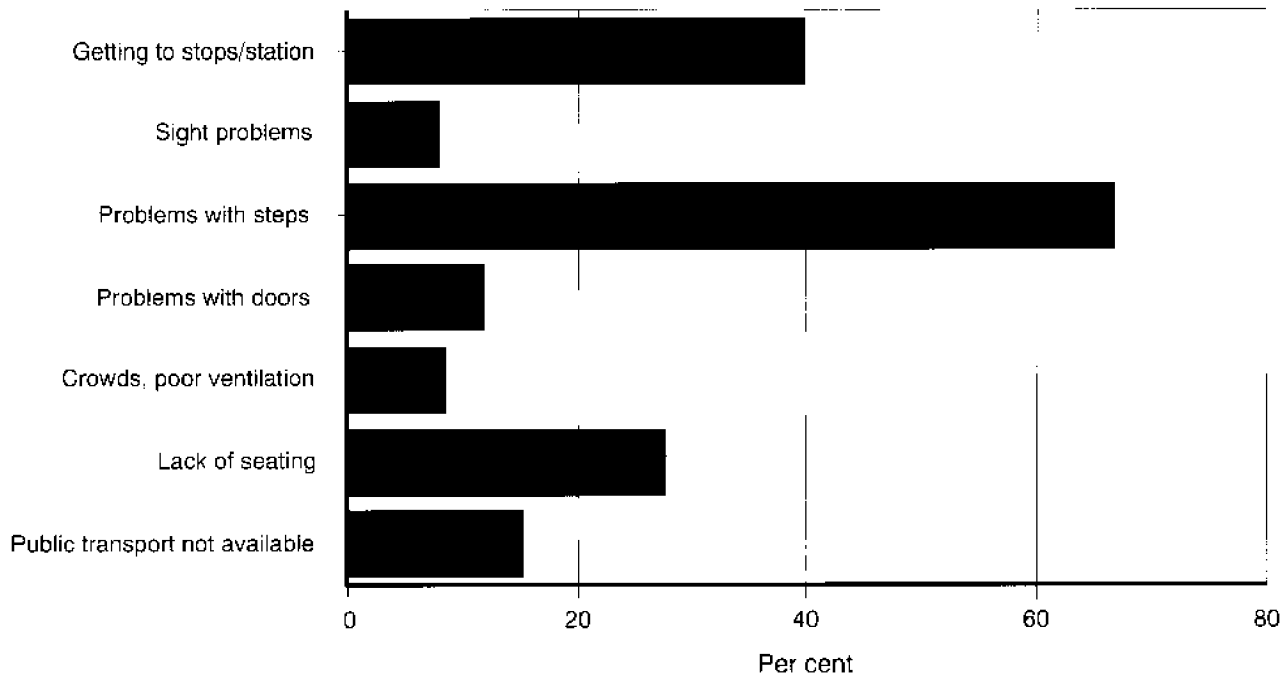
In May 1993, nearly one-fifth of all NSW registered vehicle owners (where the age of the owner was known) were people aged 60 years and over. There were large differences between the sexes in all age groups for registered vehicle ownership, with the proportion of male owners ranging from 63% of 20–24 year olds to 75% of those aged 50–59 years. Over 70% of registered vehicle owners aged 60 years and over were men.

Access to public transport

In 1993 there were an estimated 144,600 people in NSW aged 60 years and over (16%) who reported that public transport was not available and 164,500 people aged 60 years and over (18%) who reported that they did not use public transport.

Two-thirds of these non-users reported difficulty getting into vehicles or carriages as the reason for non-use. Virtually all of these people reported difficulties in using steps. More than one reason could be given and 9% of these people reported that doors also caused difficulty. Other reasons for non-use were difficulty getting to the station or bus stop (40%) and lack of seating or standing difficulties (28%).

Graph 6.2 People aged 60 years and over:
reason for non-use of public transport (a), NSW, 1993



(a) More than one reason could be given for non-use of public transport.
Source: 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers

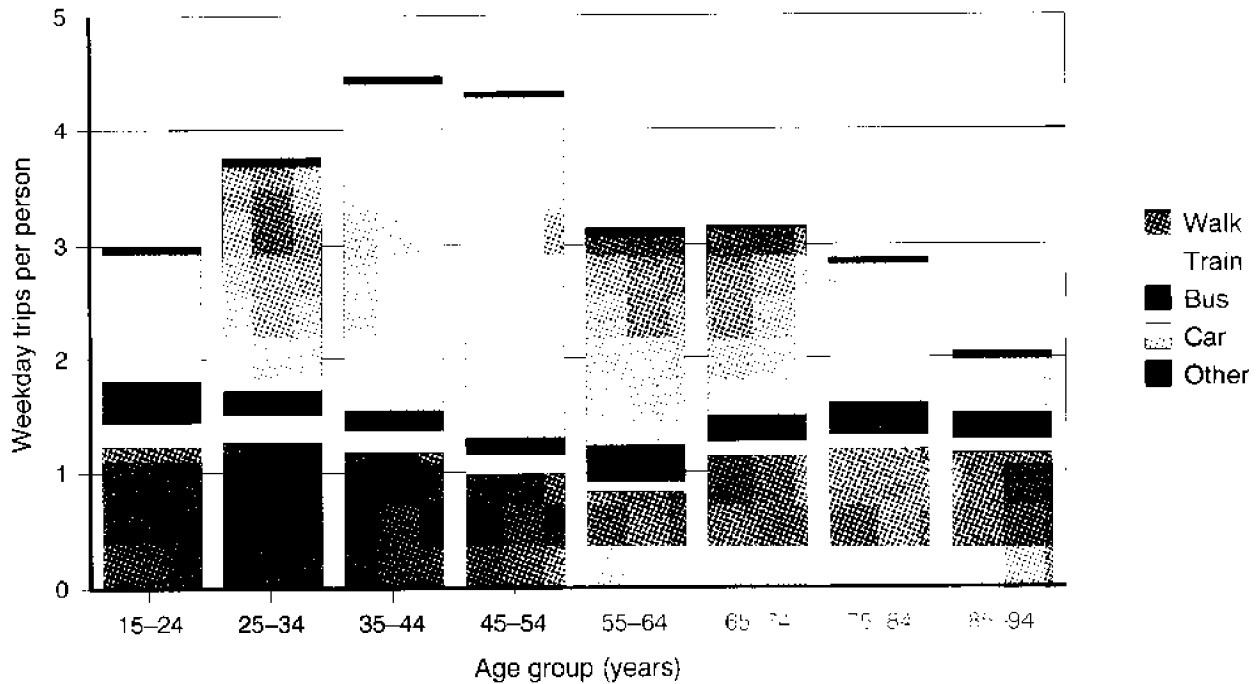
Use of public transport

In the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers people who had health conditions were asked about their use of public transport. Almost 90% of people aged 60 years and over in NSW with health conditions reported that they were capable of using all forms of public transport, while 4% could use some form(s) and 7% could not use public transport. Of those who were capable of using all forms of public transport, 84% had no difficulties using it, 10% had difficulties and 7% needed some help or supervision to use public transport.

Mode of transport

An initial appraisal of people’s travel patterns carried out for the NSW Office on Ageing in 1994 revealed that the frequency of travel using the main modes of transport varied by age group. Travel by car, as driver or passenger, was the most likely form of transport for older age groups except those aged 75 years and over. The total number of trips made decreased as age increased beyond 55 years of age. However, the number of trips by public transport remained fairly stable as age increased beyond 55 years — hence public transport reliance increased. Reliance on walking also increased as age increased.

Graph 6.3 Mode of transport (a), Greater metropolitan area of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong, 1991



(a) Trips per person for average weekday.

Source: *Older People's Travel Patterns and Concessions — An Initial Appraisal*, Office on Ageing, 1994

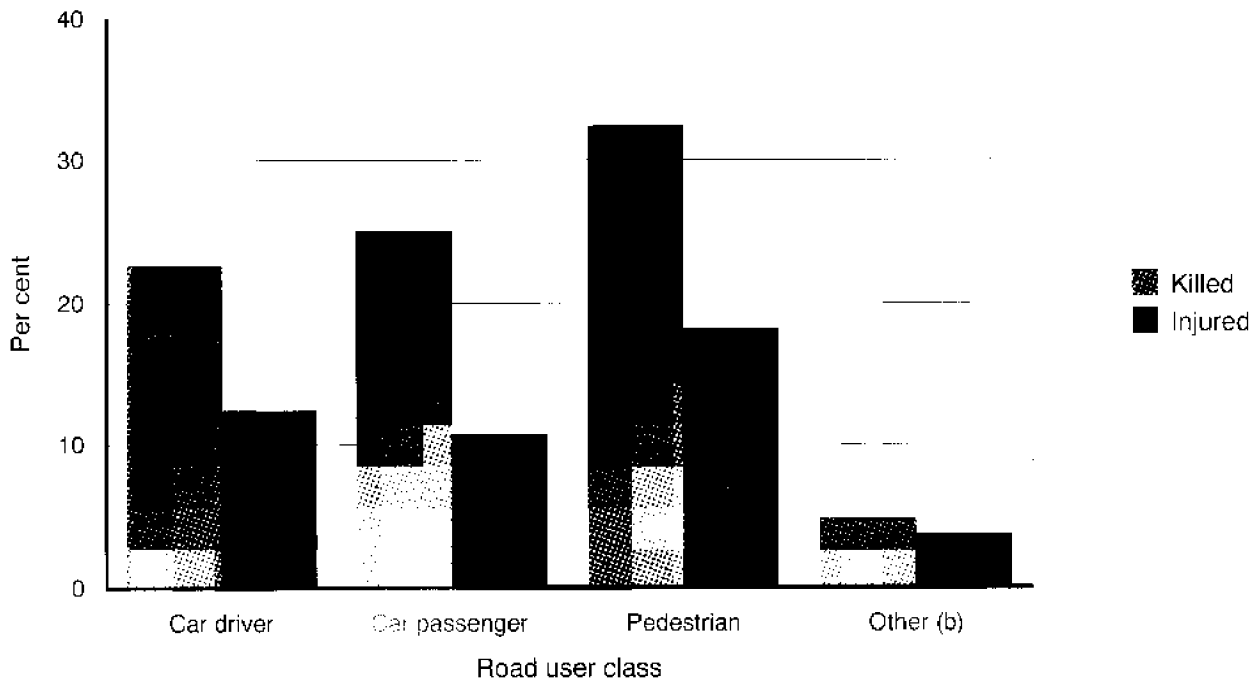
Accident victims

There were 2,989 people aged 60 years and over either killed or injured in road traffic accidents in NSW in 1993. This was 11% of all casualties.

People aged 60 years and over made up 19% of pedestrian casualties, 13% of car driver casualties and 11% of car passenger casualties. In particular, almost one-third of pedestrians killed were aged 60 years and over.

Although older people are not overly represented in accident statistics, their proportion of fatalities as pedestrians is much higher.

Graph 6.4 People aged 60 years and over:
road traffic accidents (a), NSW, 1993



(a) Road traffic accidents involving people aged 60 years and over as a proportion of all road traffic accidents. (b) Includes other motor vehicle driver or passenger, motorcycle rider or passenger and pedal cycle rider or passenger.

Source: RTA Road Traffic Accidents in New South Wales, 1993

For further information

Other

RTA Road Traffic Accidents in New South Wales, 1993

RTA 1993 NSW Vehicle Registration Statistics



Now in her eighties, when Marguerite Sutton's daughter married an Italian and moved to Naples, Marguerite decided that in order to stay in touch she should learn Italian. She has been a student in the advanced Italian class at Mosman Evening College for five years, and now has no trouble communicating with the Neapolitans when visiting her daughter in Italy.

Photograph: Ellen Comisky

With thanks to Kate Campbell at the Mosman Evening College

7

Education and training

For many older people, the period post full-time work is a time of emerging from the imperatives of employment and raising a family. It is a time when personal development can again become a central concern.

The 65 year olds in 1995 are likely to have attended school during and after the Second World War, started full-time work in the late 1940s and brought up their families during the 1950s and 60s. In contrast, the 65 year olds of 2020 will have gone to school in the 1960s, had their first jobs in the 1970s and have brought up their children through the 1980s and 90s. They will have grown up with television and many will have been exposed to computer technology both at home and at work. They will therefore bring different skills and expectations to their later lives. The year 2020 is not that far away: it is as far ahead in time as 1970 is behind.

There may be a view that people have less need for or less right to education as they get older. In a changing economy, the work skills learned when a person was young may be of little use by the time he or she reaches maturity. This may present difficulties for both the individual and the economy. With the ageing of our population there is a need to provide adequate training and retraining opportunities throughout a person's working life.

There is clearly a great potential contribution for older people to make to society. Older people have much to offer in terms of the wisdom and life experience that only time can achieve and which cannot be 'taught' as part of formal education. Already older people make an enormous contribution as volunteers and carers and in community, cultural and family life. This requires the skills that many have acquired through their lives and which can also be developed in later life. If people are to enjoy productive, satisfying and socially useful lives as they get older, they require access to information, knowledge and skills. Education and training can have an important role to play in enriching the lives of older people by giving them the knowledge, confidence and skills to develop a range of activities of their choice.

Educational attainment

The standard of living of many people in later life may be largely dependent on their earning capacity during their working life. This in turn can be dependent on their level of educational attainment. An older person's education (or lack of it) can also affect his or her capacity to deal with many situations, such as legal, financial or property dealings common in later life.

Age left school

In terms of formal education, younger age groups are more highly educated than their older counterparts. In NSW in February 1994, while 12% of 65–69 year olds reported leaving school prior to 14 years of age, only a small proportion of 35–44 year olds left school at this young age (2%). In addition, more of the 65–69 year olds did not complete secondary school (58%) than was the case with the 35–44 year olds (35%).

In 30 years time, it is these younger people (currently between the ages of 35–45) who will form the greater numbers of older people early in the next century.

Post-school qualifications

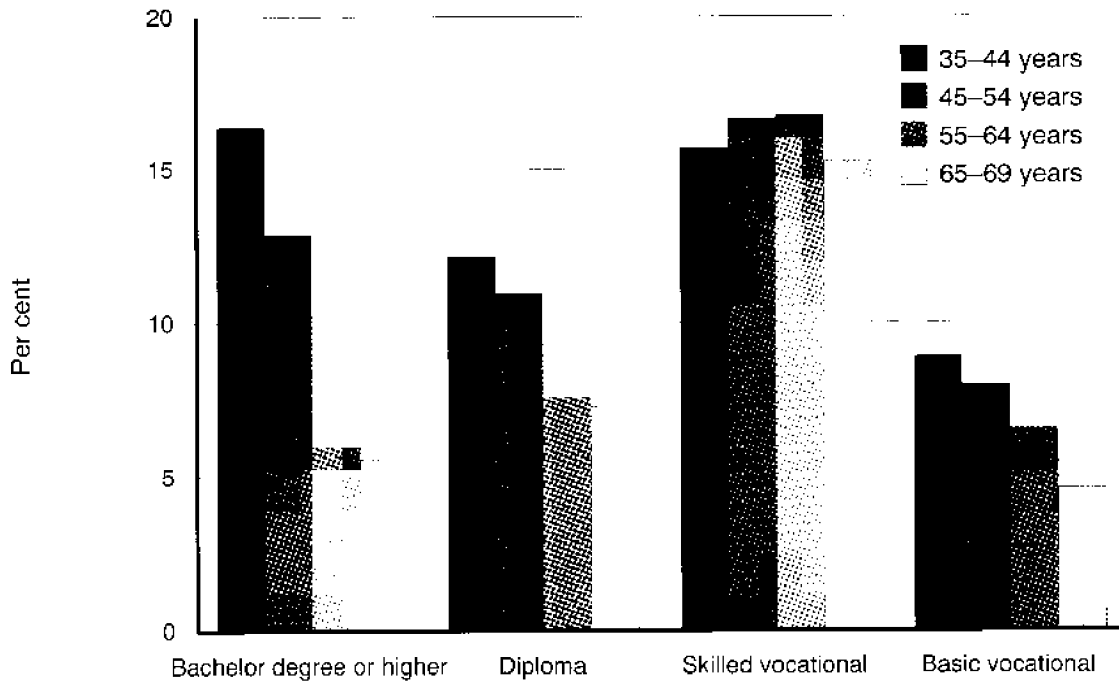
Fifty years ago it was uncommon to attend university. It was more usual for people to finish their education at secondary school level. Today, a far greater proportion of the population (44% of people between the ages of 15 and 69 years) have post-school qualifications. Consequently, education and training have become major factors in the competition for jobs.

Among 65–69 year olds in NSW in February 1994, 1 in 3 had acquired a post-school qualification. By far the most common level of qualification was a skilled vocational qualification which was held by 15% of this age group, with engineering as the most common field of study. Bachelor degrees or higher were held by 6% of this age group, with education as the most common field of study.

There was a large difference between the educational attainment of men and women aged 65–69 years, with 43% of men but only 23% of women holding a post-school qualification. This is a reflection of the limited opportunities available to women 50 years ago. While 26% of men aged 65–69 years held a skilled vocational qualification, only 6% of women did so.

The proportion of the population with post-school qualifications steadily increases as age decreases. All levels of post-school qualifications were more common for the 35–44 year age group than for 65–69 year olds. While the single most common level of qualification for the younger age group was still the skilled vocational qualification with 16% (still with engineering as the most common field of study), the proportion with Bachelor degrees or higher had increased to 17%, with 11% having a Bachelor degree.

Graph 7.1 Level of qualification (a), NSW, February 1994



(a) People aged 15-69 years.

Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, February 1994

Educational attendance

Older people are active participants in educational courses. The 1991 Census revealed that 3,501 people aged 65 years and over were attending educational institutions in NSW. Of these, 46% were attending TAFE courses and 23% were in higher education courses.

This indicates that for some 'retired' people, there remains a strong and continuing desire to learn. Education is increasingly being seen as a life-long learning process¹.

¹ Higher Education Council, *Higher education: the challenges ahead*, 1990.

Older People in New South Wales: A Profile

Table 7.1 Type of educational institution being attended, NSW, 1991

Selected age groups (years)

<i>Educational institution</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55-64</i>	<i>65-74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Total 15 years and over</i>
<i>Attending</i>	<i>23,178</i>	<i>7,463</i>	<i>2,809</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>595,660</i>
School	3	3	—	5	202,855
TAFE	12,406	4,150	1,349	212	183,828
Higher education	7,799	1,702	641	157	170,068
Other	2,970	1,608	819	318	38,909
<i>Not attending</i>	<i>582,557</i>	<i>470,810</i>	<i>382,334</i>	<i>237,503</i>	<i>3,663,962</i>
Total (a)	626,912	500,399	414,807	266,167	4,468,863

(a) Includes not stated.

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

TAFE

TAFE enrolment data indicates the number of enrolments rather than the number of students. Enrolments include short duration courses of six months or less, as well as people simultaneously enrolled in more than one course. TAFE enrolment information therefore differs from Census data which merely records attendance at TAFE at the time of the Census.

In NSW in 1993 there were almost 22,000 enrolments by people aged 50 years and over in TAFE courses. Of these, about 2,500 people were aged 65 years and over and almost 3,000 were aged 60-64 years. More women (55%) were enrolled than men.

Table 7.2 TAFE enrolments: people aged 50 years and over by sex, NSW, 1993

Age group (years)

<i>Enrolments</i>	<i>50-59</i>	<i>60-64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Men	7,675	1,324	1,076	10,075
Women	8,828	1,668	1,416	11,912
Total	16,503	2,992	2,492	21,987

Source: NSW TAFE Commission

Over half (55%) of TAFE enrolments in 1993 by people aged 50 years and over were statement courses, one-third were certificate courses and 12% were advanced certificate, associate diploma and diploma courses.

Education and training

**Table 7.3 TAFE enrolments:
people aged 50 years and over by type of award, NSW, 1993**

Course	Age group (years)			Total
	50-59	60-64	65 and over	
Diploma and associate diploma	480	35	31	546
Advanced certificate	1,737	260	181	2,178
Certificate	5,146	1,107	960	7,213
Statement	9,140	1,590	1,320	12,050
Total	16,503	2,992	2,492	21,987

Source: NSW TAFE Commission

The most common fields of TAFE study chosen by people aged 50 years and over were TAFE multi-field courses (27%) followed by business administration/economics, law, legal studies (14%) and service, hospitality, transport (13%).

**Table 7.4 TAFE enrolments:
people aged 50 years and over by field of study, NSW, 1993**

Field of study	Age group (years)			Total
	50-59	60-64	65 and over	
Land and marine animal husbandry	927	161	106	1,194
Architecture, building	465	48	32	545
Arts, humanities and social sciences	1,967	444	447	2,858
Business administration/economics, law, legal studies	2,609	230	160	2,999
Education	211	96	84	391
Engineering, surveying	2,291	342	262	2,895
Health, community services	473	48	31	552
Science, veterinary science, animal care	1,349	215	181	1,745
Service, hospitality, transport	1,949	542	407	2,898
TAFE multi-field	4,262	866	782	5,910
Total	16,503	2,992	2,492	21,987

Source: NSW TAFE Commission

Training

By the year 2001, a projected 17% increase in the number of people over the age of 40 years old is likely to cause a strong demand for ongoing training and retraining.

In NSW in the 12 months to May 1993, about three-quarters of wage and salary earners aged 45-64 years undertook some form of training. Almost

70% participated in on-the-job training, 30% received in-house training and 11% undertook external training, of which the majority was employer supported.

For those wage and salary earners aged 55–64 years, 60% had undertaken some training, with 54% receiving on-the-job training, 23% in-house training and 9% had attended an external training course.

Table 7.5 Training undertaken by persons who had a wage or salary job in the last 12 months (a), NSW, 1993

Study or training courses undertaken

Age group (years)	Studied in 1992	External training			Some training undertaken			Total
		In-house	Employer supported	Total	Total	On-the-job	undertaken	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
15–19	60.8	12.3	*1.7	*5.5	67.1	93.3	96.8	160.3
20–24	37.8	27.5	4.2	8.6	56.2	90.5	94.0	364.5
25–34	18.3	32.3	9.0	13.8	47.2	84.7	87.6	664.9
35–44	12.6	36.1	10.2	14.9	46.1	81.6	84.8	599.3
45–54	9.4	33.0	8.3	12.1	42.5	74.9	79.8	434.5
55–64	*2.1	23.4	6.3	9.0	27.0	54.1	59.8	179.2
Total	19.8	30.6	7.8	12.1	47.2	81.3	85.0	2,402.6
					—'000—			
Total	476.7	736.3	187.2	290.2	1,135.0	1,954.0	2,042.3	2,402.6

(a) More than one type of training could be undertaken in the period.

Source: 1993 Survey of Training and Education

For further information

ABS

Australian Social Trends, 1994 (4102.0)

Education and Training in Australia (4224.0)

Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6235.0)

Training and Education Experience, Australia, 1993 (6278.0)

Other

TAFE NSW, *Statistics Newsletter, May 1994*

NSW Board of Vocational Education and Training, *NSW State Training Profile, 1994*





Radio 2BLU is an all volunteer radio station, licensed to cover the mid to upper Blue Mountains and is owned and operated by the Blue Mountains Public Broadcasting Society Inc., a non-profit community organisation. Photographed outside the station, all three of these older women actively participate in 2BLU programmes.

In her mid sixties Edith Weinger (left) worked in the rag trade for 20 years and then for ICI. Now retired she is an enthusiastic croquet player and appears on radio 2BLU. Mary Colbeck-Moore (centre) is endlessly busy: she is an active member of the Older Women's Network, has her own programme once a week on 2BLU, and works as a volunteer at the NSW Government's Office on Ageing. Shirley Sheppard has now retired to the Blue Mountains having lived in Sydney all her life. She has both acted in, and directed, numerous plays in the Sydney area and is also a regular contributor to radio 2BLU.

Photograph: Nicholas Rowley

8

Lifestyle and religion

This chapter highlights the active lifestyles of many older people. Although older people do have the highest rates of involvement in passive leisure activities (e.g. watching television and reading), they are also keen participants in community life, active leisure pursuits and the care of grandchildren. The chapter also considers patterns of religious affiliation in NSW; older people are more likely than younger people to indicate religious allegiance.

As people age the activities to which they allocate their time changes. The time spent on paid work declines markedly while the time spent on social and leisure activities grows. Indeed, those aged between 65 and 74 years spend more time on active leisure pursuits than any other age group. The level of involvement of older people is evident from the following facts:

- About one-third of people aged 55 years and over participated in community activities or voluntary work.
- About half of all people who helped sick or disabled adults were women aged 55 years and over.
- Almost half of all people aged 55 years and over participated in active leisure pursuits, such as sports or hobbies.
- 195,200 people aged 65 years and over visited a library during the year ended June 1991.
- 55% of all informal child care in 1992 was provided by a grandparent.

The expectation that advancing age will inevitably be accompanied by disengagement from social activities is strongly challenged by these statistics.

Patterns of religious affiliation in NSW have changed significantly over the past twenty years. From the 1930s to the early 1970s, the proportion of all people who nominated affiliation to a Christian denomination was consistently around 90%. During the 1970s this fell to 81%. Sample surveys suggest that, in a similar fashion, regular church attendance (defined as at least monthly) has fallen from 45% of all Australians in 1950 to 25% in 1990.¹

1 P. Kaldor et al., *Winds of change: the National Church Life Survey*, Sydney, Lancer, 1994, p.263.

However, older people were much more likely than younger people to indicate religious allegiance. In 1991, 85% of people aged 65 years and over nominated affiliation to Christian denominations compared to 76% of those aged under 65 years. This is supported by a comprehensive survey of Protestant churches undertaken in 1991 which found that 31% of church attenders were aged 60 years and over, compared to 19% of the total Australian population. Only a handful of denominations, such as the fast-growing Pentecostals, had relatively few older people in their congregations.²

As the full impact of the ageing of people born in non-English speaking countries is felt over the coming twenty years, we can expect to see a growing proportion of older people reporting adherence to the Catholic church and non-Christian religions. Possibly greater numbers of older people will report having no religion. Clearly, though, religion remains an important facet of life for many in this generation of older people.

Lifestyle

Time use patterns

People's lifestyles vary depending on their age, family commitments and other responsibilities. Education dominates early adulthood, the middle years are taken up by labour force and household activities while leisure activities, social life and entertainment continue throughout a person's life.

According to the 1992 Time Use Survey, in NSW the largest proportion of time was taken up by personal care (43%), including sleeping and eating, by people aged 15 years and over. They spent roughly equal amounts of time on labour force (14%) and household activities (15%) including domestic activities, childcare and purchasing goods and services.

The time spent by men and women respectively on labour force and household activities in total is roughly the same. Men spent on average 19% of the day on labour force activities and 10% on household activities while women spent on average 8% of the day on labour activities and 20% on household activities.

The proportion of time spent by men on labour force activity slowly decreased to 17% for those aged 55–64 years before falling rapidly. Conversely, the proportion of time spent by women on labour force activity increased to a plateau of 11% for those aged 35–54 years then decreased sharply to 3% at age 55 years.

While the time spent on labour force activities decreases sharply as people reach retirement age, there is no similar decrease for household activities. The time spent on household activities remains relatively constant for all

age groups after an initial increase for people aged 25–34 years. This corresponds to that period in the life cycle where young adults set up their homes, marry and commence having children. The time spent on average by women on child care/minding peaked at over 2 hours per day for this age group.

The time spent on social and leisure activities varied with age. The amount of time spent on such activities tended to increase for people aged 55 years and over. Interestingly, the time spent on average for active leisure was highest for people aged 65–74 years at 1 hour and 14 minutes per day.

Community participation

In NSW in 1992 almost 1 million people reported involvement in some sort of voluntary work or community participation. These people spent on average nearly 2 hours per day on these activities.

People aged 55 years and over represented 30% of all such participants. However, they spent less time (one and three-quarter hours per day on average) on these activities than participants in other age groups.

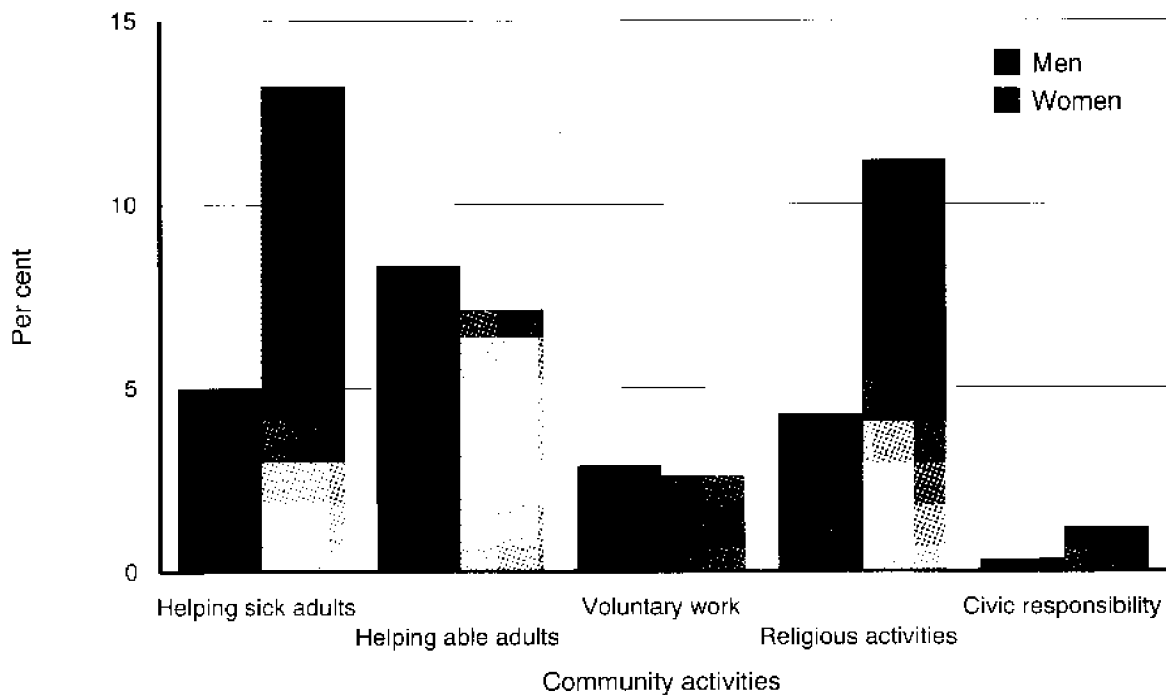
While the majority of community participation is provided by younger and middle aged people, people aged 55 years and over do participate extensively in particular activities such as helping sick, disabled or able adults and religious activities.

Nearly two-thirds of all people who helped sick or disabled adults were aged 55 years and over. Almost half were women aged 55 years and over.

Over a third of all people involved in religious activities were aged 55 years and over, with the majority (75%) being women.

Almost 8% of people aged 55 years and over helped able adults by providing informal services such as helping with transport, home maintenance, etc.

Graph 8.1 People aged 55 years and over: community participation, NSW, 1992



Source: 1992 Time Use Survey

Social and leisure activities

Well over half of all people aged 15 years and over in NSW in 1992 participated in some form of social life or entertainment. Socialising, such as visiting people or going to clubs, etc., was the most popular form of activity for those aged 55 years and over, with 54% of this age group participating. Almost 60% of women aged 55 years and over socialised compared to half of all men in this age group.

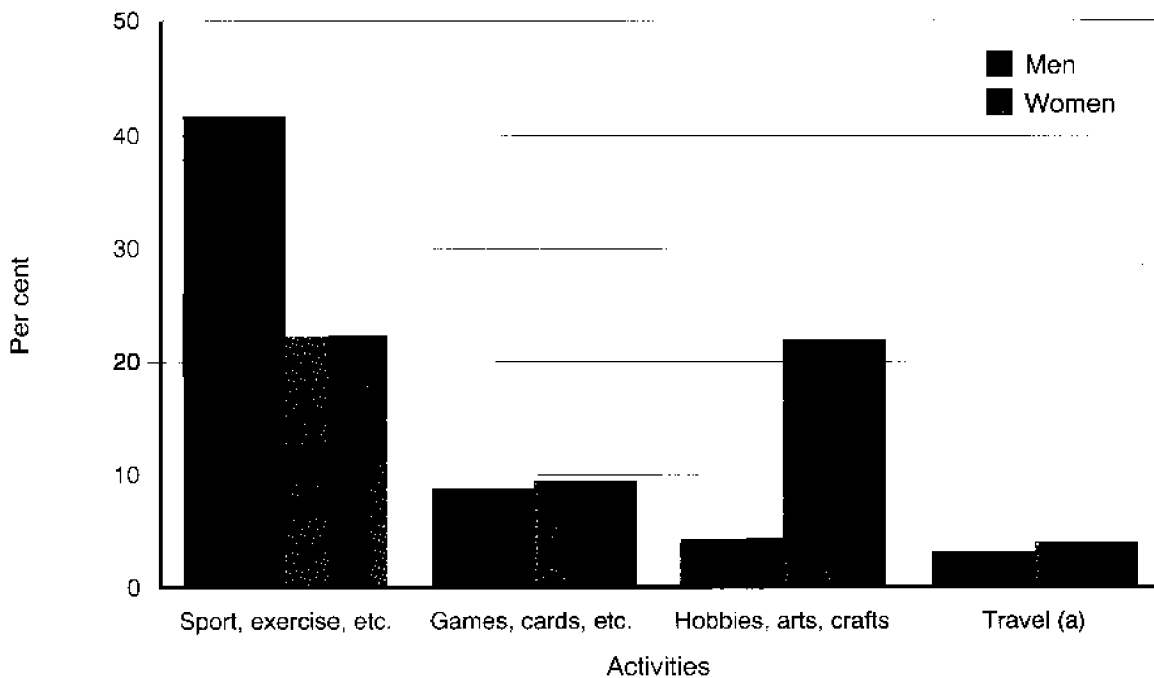
In the June 1991 Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues Survey, the ABS sought information about attendance during the past year at eight cultural venues/activities. These were: libraries, art galleries, museums, popular music concerts, dance performances, musical and other theatre performances, and classical music concerts.

Results from the survey showed that in NSW, people aged 65 years and over had higher participation rates for attendance at classical music concerts than most other age groups. In particular, men aged 65 years and over had the second highest participation rate of all male age groups.

People aged 65 years and over had lower participation rates for attendance at the other venues/activities. There were differences between men and women in this age group, with women having slightly higher participation rates than men for attendance at dance performances (9% for women compared to 6% for men), musical theatre (19% for women and 15% for men) and other theatre performances (15% and 11% respectively).

In the 1992 Time Use Survey, almost half of all people aged 55 years and over reported taking part in active leisure activities. Men in this age group participated mainly in sport, exercise and outdoor activities (42%) compared to only 22% of women in this age group. Participation in hobbies, arts, crafts, etc. for those aged 55 years and over (14%) was more than double that of any other age group. Over one-fifth of women in this age group took part in hobbies, arts and crafts while the proportion of men and women of this age group who participated in games, cards, etc. was similar (about 9%).

Graph 8.2 People aged 55 years and over: active leisure, NSW, 1992

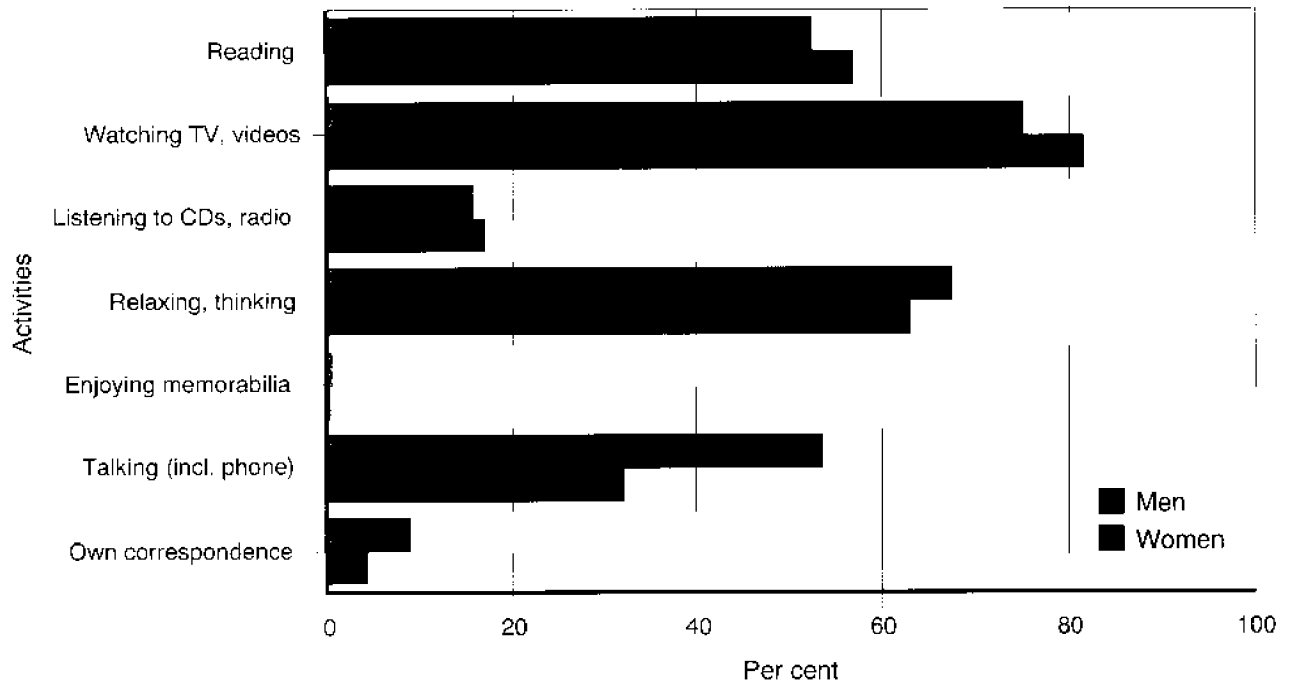


(a) Includes holiday travel and driving for pleasure.

Source: 1992 Time Use Survey

Almost all (97%) people aged 55 years and over took part in passive leisure activities, with almost 80% of people in this age group watching TV or videos, almost two-thirds relaxing, thinking, etc., and 55% reading.

Graph 8.3 People aged 55 years and over: passive leisure, NSW, 1992



Source: 1992 Time Use Survey

Library usage

Results from the Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues Survey showed that libraries were the most visited venue/activity surveyed during the year. An estimated 1.4 million people visited a library in NSW in the year ended June 1991 and of these 195,200 were aged 65 years and over. Both men and women aged 65 years and over had similar participation rates for library attendance (31%). This represented an increased participation rate for men from 24% for those aged 55–64 years and a decreased rate for women from 34% for the same age group.

People aged 65 years and over were the most frequent visitors to libraries with over 40% of those in this age group visiting a library more than 15 times in a year and one-fifth visiting a library more than 30 times in a year.

Grandparenting

Many older people are grandparents. The role of the grandparent, especially the grandmother, is of great importance to families with young children. It is frequently the grandparent who has taken on the role of child minder for working parents and provides respite care for parents generally.

According to the 1992 Family Survey the main provider of informal care to families in NSW was the grandmother (42%) with well over half of all informal child care being provided by a grandparent (55%). The 1992 Time Use Survey showed that women aged 65 years and over who minded children spent on average 152 minutes per day on this activity.

Religion

Religious affiliations, 1991

The religious profile of older people is very different from that of younger age groups. This largely reflects the different distribution of birthplaces and ancestry of older people.

Table 8.1 Religion, NSW, 1991

Religion	Age group (years)		Total '000
	0-64 %	65 and over %	
<i>Christian</i>	76.0	85.4	4,422.0
Anglican	26.1	36.7	1,567.3
Baptist	1.6	1.6	90.9
Brethren	0.1	0.1	6.8
Catholic	30.2	24.9	1,692.6
Church of Christ	0.3	0.3	14.5
Congregational	0.1	0.1	3.5
Jehovah's Witness	0.4	0.3	21.3
Latter Day Saints	0.2	0.1	11.7
Lutheran	0.6	1.0	39.2
Orthodox	3.3	2.1	180.5
Pentecostal	0.7	0.2	37.6
Presbyterian	4.3	7.9	270.6
Salvation Army	0.4	0.4	22.5
Seventh Day Adventist	0.3	0.4	19.4
Uniting Church	6.2	8.5	372.0
Other	1.3	0.9	71.5
<i>Non-Christian</i>	3.8	1.7	201.2
Inadequately described	0.3	0.2	14.4
No religion	10.7	4.5	573.6
Not stated	9.2	8.3	520.9
Total	100.0	100.0	5,732.0

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

In NSW in 1991 among people aged 65 years and over, 85% were Christian compared with 76% of people aged less than 65 years.

The proportion of people who were non-Christian was very small for people aged 65 years and over (2%) and increased to 4% for people aged less than 65 years. Similarly, the proportion of people having no religion falls significantly with advancing age. For people aged 65 years and over, 5% reported no religion compared to 11% of people aged less than 65 years.

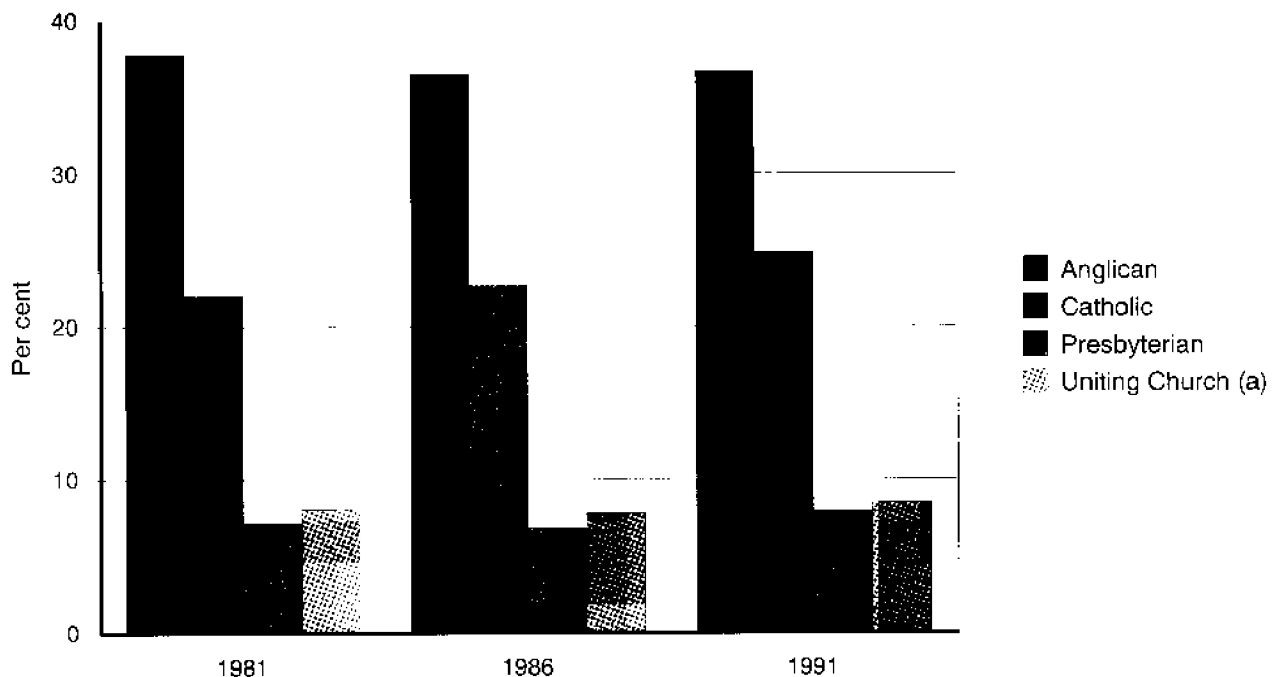
Protestant denominations were far more prevalent among older people with 37% of people aged 65 years and over, but only 26% of people aged less than 65 years identifying themselves as Anglican. A similar situation exists in the Uniting and Presbyterian Churches. These figures in part reflect the higher proportion of people born in the United Kingdom among older people.

Due to increased post war immigration of people from predominantly Catholic European countries, other Christian denominations such as Catholic and Orthodox were more prevalent among those under the age of 65 years.

The past decade 1981-91

The population of NSW increased by 12% in the decade between 1981 and 1991. Over the same period, the number of people stating an affiliation with a religion increased by a similar amount (11%). However, widely varying growth rates were observed for different religious groups.

Graph 8.4 People aged 65 years and over: major Christian denominations, NSW, 1981-1991



(a) Includes Methodists in 1981.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

Between 1981 and 1991, the number of Catholics increased by 19%, overtaking Anglicans as the largest religious group in the country. The fastest growing Christian denomination was the Pentecostals whose numbers more than doubled over the decade.

Lifestyle and religion

During the past decade the numbers of older people identifying with major religious denominations have shown slight movements. In 1981 Anglicans had the greatest proportion of people aged 65 years and over, 38% which decreased to 37% in 1991. The Catholic sector increased from 22% of older people in 1981 to 25% in 1991.

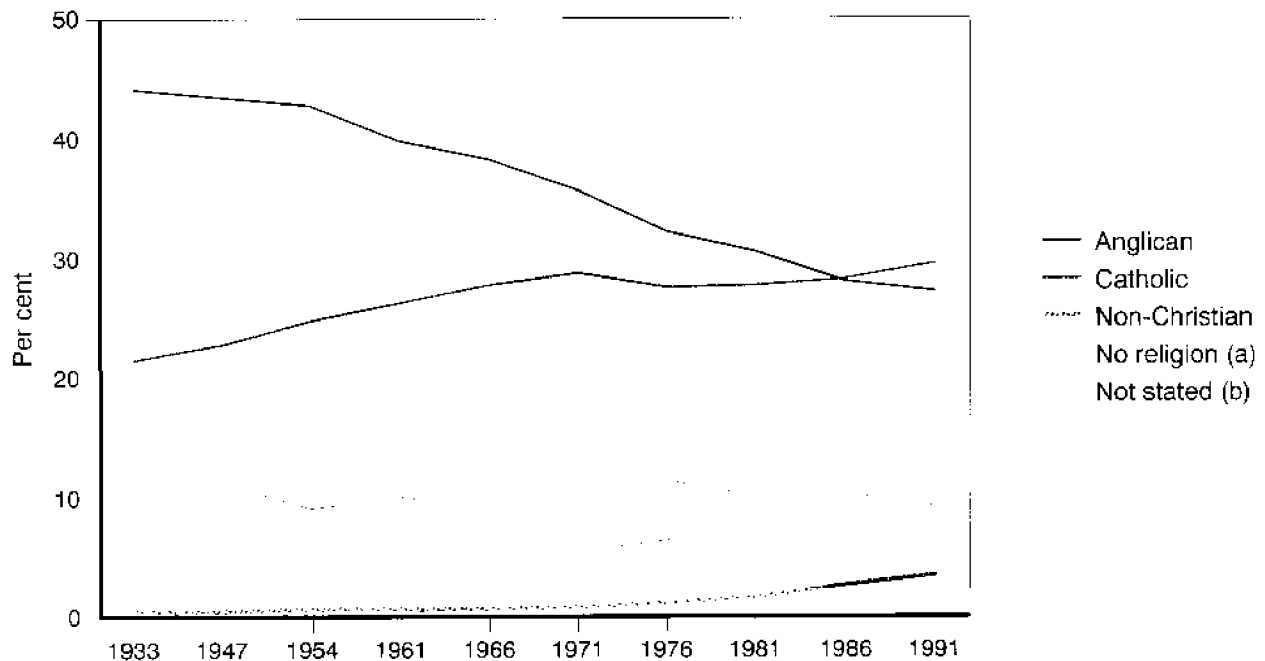
Historical trends: In 1933, 88% of people in NSW stated their religion as Christian and 11% did not respond. The proportion of people stating Christian religion remained fairly steady until the 1970s, but then declined to 77% by 1991. Most of the decline over the last 20 years was recorded in the early 1970s, in association with an explicit instruction on the census questionnaire for people with no religion to indicate this.

Between 1933 and 1991, there was an increase in the proportion of people identifying as Catholic, due primarily to immigration. Over the same period the proportion of the population identifying as Anglican fell from 44% to 27%. This was due in part to the declining proportion of migrants from the UK. However, it is also possible that there has been a reduced tendency for people with no religious affiliation to identify themselves as Anglican.

Non-Christian affiliations accounted for less than 1% of the population until the 1970s. Since then, the proportion of people reporting non-Christian affiliations has shown a marked increase reaching nearly 4% in 1991. Much of this increase has been among the younger age groups.

It is likely that the coming generation of older people will be made-up of larger proportions of Catholic and non-Christian adherents and people with no religion.

Graph 8.5 Major religious affiliations, NSW, 1933–1991



(a) From 1971 the Census form explicitly specified 'no religion'. (b) Includes inadequately described.
 Source: *Census of Population and Housing*

For further information

ABS

Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, June 1991 (4114.0)

Time Use Survey, Australia 1992: User's Guide (4150.0)

How Australians Use Their Time: Selected Findings from the 1992 Time Use Survey (4153.0)

NSW Families: A Profile (4426.1)

Religion in Australia, 1986 (2510.0)

Australian Social Trends, 1994 (4102.0)

Appendix

Table A1 1 Age structure, NSW, 1993

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
0-4	223.7	212.8	436.5	7.5	7.1	7.3
5-9	218.4	208.9	427.3	7.3	6.9	7.1
10-14	215.8	204.9	420.6	7.2	6.8	7.0
15-19	220.1	209.0	429.1	7.4	6.9	7.2
20-24	243.2	235.4	478.6	8.2	7.8	8.0
25-29	230.2	227.5	457.7	7.7	7.5	7.6
30-34	248.8	247.5	496.2	8.3	8.2	8.3
35-39	230.5	230.1	460.6	7.7	7.6	7.7
40-44	219.6	216.7	436.3	7.4	7.2	7.3
45-49	202.6	194.9	397.4	6.8	6.5	6.6
50-54	156.6	149.3	305.8	5.3	5.0	5.1
55-59	133.5	131.5	265.1	4.5	4.4	4.4
60-64	125.2	127.3	252.5	4.2	4.2	4.2
65-69	117.2	127.8	245.0	3.9	4.2	4.1
70-74	89.5	109.3	198.8	3.0	3.6	3.3
75-79	58.4	83.3	141.7	2.0	2.8	2.4
80-84	32.2	56.5	88.7	1.1	1.9	1.5
85 and over	16.9	42.7	59.7	0.6	1.4	1.0
Total	2,982.3	3,015.4	5,997.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Estimated Resident Population; Demography, New South Wales, 1993 (3311.1)

Older People in New South Wales: A Profile

Table A1.2 Age structure, Australia, 1993

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
0-4	660.5	626.8	1,287.3	7.5	7.1	7.3
5-9	654.4	622.7	1,277.1	7.4	7.0	7.2
10-14	648.9	613.7	1,262.6	7.4	6.9	7.2
15-19	665.3	631.5	1,296.8	7.6	7.1	7.3
20-24	736.2	713.4	1,449.6	8.4	8.1	8.2
25-29	683.5	679.3	1,362.8	7.8	7.7	7.7
30-34	730.0	730.2	1,460.2	8.3	8.2	8.3
35-39	682.0	685.3	1,367.3	7.8	7.7	7.7
40-44	654.3	647.9	1,302.2	7.4	7.3	7.4
45-49	595.9	573.6	1,169.6	6.8	6.5	6.6
50-54	456.8	433.8	890.6	5.2	4.9	5.0
55-59	383.7	375.2	758.9	4.4	4.2	4.3
60-64	355.9	357.7	713.7	4.0	4.0	4.0
65-69	330.8	356.1	686.9	3.8	4.0	3.9
70-74	250.3	303.4	553.8	2.8	3.4	3.1
75-79	163.8	231.2	395.1	1.9	2.6	2.2
80-84	93.1	157.5	250.5	1.1	1.8	1.4
85 and over	50.8	121.8	172.6	0.6	1.4	1.0
Total	8,796.2	8,861.2	17,657.4	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Estimated Resident Population; Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Table A1.3 Projected population, NSW

	1993(a)	1996	2001	2011	2021	2031	2041
	—'000—						
Age group (years)—							
0-14	1,289.8	1,309.8	1,335.4	1,337.2	1,341.8	1,383.6	1,394.6
15-24	908.9	879.2	861.5	919.5	930.8	921.9	953.6
25-44	1,853.4	1,877.1	1,910.0	1,858.9	1,875.8	1,945.5	1,949.0
45-64	1,221.6	1,312.3	1,493.7	1,814.8	1,903.5	1,860.9	1,884.8
65-69	244.9	243.6	228.4	311.7	399.4	440.5	442.0
70-74	199.0	214.3	218.5	235.4	351.1	401.7	403.2
75-79	141.7	152.1	178.4	173.7	242.2	315.7	353.2
80-84	88.9	100.2	112.6	137.7	153.2	235.5	277.8
85 and over	60.3	70.4	89.4	127.5	144.0	195.1	283.2
65 and over	734.8	780.6	827.4	986.0	1,289.9	1,588.6	1,759.3
Total	6,008.6	6,159.0	6,428.0	6,916.4	7,341.9	7,700.5	7,941.4
	—years—						
Median age	33.5	34.5	35.9	38.3	39.8	40.8	41.7
	—%—						
Sex ratio—							
65 and over	75.0	76.1	77.6	81.7	83.5	82.0	79.7
All ages	98.9	98.8	98.8	98.5	98.0	97.1	96.3

(a) Base year.

Source: Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories 1993 to 2041 (Series A) (3222.0)

Appendix

Table A1.4 Country of birth. NSW. 1991

	<i>65 years and over</i>		<i>Total population</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
	'000	%	'000	%
Australia	488.4	71.7	4,286.9	74.8
<i>Born overseas</i>	<i>174.7</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>1,307.7</i>	<i>22.8</i>
<i>Main English speaking countries</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>452.1</i>	<i>7.9</i>
Canada	0.7	0.1	8.1	0.1
Ireland	2.7	0.4	17.3	0.3
New Zealand	6.3	0.9	84.6	1.5
South Africa	1.4	0.2	18.3	0.3
United Kingdom	67.7	9.9	306.0	5.3
USA	1.2	0.2	17.7	0.3
<i>Non-English speaking countries</i>	<i>94.7</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>855.5</i>	<i>14.9</i>
China	6.3	0.9	44.8	0.8
Germany	5.3	0.8	33.9	0.6
Greece	5.3	0.8	44.3	0.8
Hong Kong	0.7	0.1	32.5	0.6
India	2.1	0.3	20.6	0.4
Italy	14.5	2.1	70.6	1.2
Lebanon	2.7	0.4	51.3	0.9
Malaysia	0.5	0.1	20.2	0.4
Malta	2.8	0.4	21.5	0.4
Netherlands	5.0	0.7	23.7	0.4
Philippines	1.8	0.3	37.4	0.7
Poland	7.6	1.1	20.4	0.4
Former USSR (a)	8.4	1.2	15.8	0.3
Viet Nam	1.6	0.2	49.2	0.9
Former Yugoslavia	5.6	0.8	61.3	1.1
Other	24.5	3.6	308.1	5.4
Not stated	18.0	2.6	137.4	2.4
Total	681.0	100.0	5,731.9	100.0

(a) Includes the Baltic States.

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Older People in New South Wales: A Profile

Table A1.5 Main countries of birth, by age and sex, NSW, 1991

Main countries of birth of older people	Age group (years)								Total	
	0-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 and over		65 and over
MALES										
—'000—										
Australia	1,656.8	89.5	78.8	84.9	75.3	57.4	39.8	28.6	201.0	2,111.0
<i>Main English speaking countries</i>	<i>149.7</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>228.4</i>
UK and Ireland	96.9	14.2	11.1	10.4	11.4	8.3	5.5	6.5	31.9	164.4
New Zealand	35.2	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	2.6	42.3
<i>Non-English speaking countries</i>	<i>299.5</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>434.7</i>
China	17.5	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	2.7	23.7
Germany	9.6	2.1	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.9	16.6
Greece	10.2	3.7	3.5	2.6	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.7	22.7
Italy	15.2	4.6	5.4	5.4	3.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	7.6	38.2
Netherlands	6.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.5	12.3
Poland	4.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.4	4.3	10.4
Former USSR (a)	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	3.8	7.3
Former Yugoslavia	19.3	4.6	3.6	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	2.9	32.7
Total (b)	2,161.1	144.4	124.2	125.3	110.4	80.8	55.4	43.1	289.5	2,844.6
FEMALES										
Australia	1,619.8	92.5	83.5	92.8	88.4	74.8	60.0	64.2	287.3	2,175.9
<i>Main English speaking countries</i>	<i>142.5</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>224.0</i>
UK and Ireland	89.6	12.3	9.8	9.1	10.2	9.3	7.3	11.9	38.6	159.3
New Zealand	34.6	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	3.6	42.3
<i>Non-English speaking countries</i>	<i>294.6</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>420.7</i>
China	13.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6	3.6	21.1
Germany	9.6	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	3.4	17.3
Greece	11.0	3.7	2.7	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.6	21.7
Italy	13.6	4.1	4.2	3.6	2.9	1.5	1.2	1.3	6.9	32.4
Netherlands	5.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.5	11.1
Poland	4.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	3.3	9.9
Former USSR (a)	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.1	4.6	8.5
Former Yugoslavia	18.2	3.4	2.6	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.7	28.7
Total (b)	2,105.8	139.4	122.5	128.4	123.1	100.6	79.2	88.6	391.4	2,887.5
PERSONS										
Australia	3,276.6	182.0	162.2	177.7	163.7	132.1	99.8	92.8	488.4	4,286.9
<i>Main English speaking countries</i>	<i>292.2</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>79.9</i>	<i>452.4</i>
UK and Ireland	186.4	26.4	20.9	19.4	21.6	17.6	12.8	18.4	70.5	323.6
New Zealand	69.8	3.9	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.7	6.3	84.6
<i>Non-English speaking countries</i>	<i>594.1</i>	<i>64.5</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>48.0</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>94.7</i>	<i>855.4</i>
China	31.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.2	1.0	6.3	44.8
Germany	19.2	3.6	2.7	3.2	2.4	1.4	0.8	0.7	5.3	33.9
Greece	21.2	7.4	6.2	4.3	2.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	5.3	44.3
Italy	28.8	8.6	9.6	9.0	6.5	3.2	2.5	2.3	14.5	70.6
Netherlands	11.7	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.6	5.0	23.6
Poland	9.2	1.0	1.0	1.6	3.6	1.9	1.3	0.8	7.6	20.4
Former USSR (a)	3.8	1.3	0.9	1.4	3.2	2.0	1.5	1.7	8.4	15.8
Former Yugoslavia	37.5	8.0	6.3	4.0	2.8	1.3	0.8	0.7	5.6	61.3
Total (b)	4,266.8	283.8	246.7	253.7	233.4	181.4	134.5	131.6	681.0	5,732.0

(a) Includes the Baltic States. (b) Includes not stated.

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Appendix

Table A1.6 Language spoken at home, NSW 1991

Age group (years)

Main languages spoken by older people	Age group (years)								Total	
	5-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 and over		65 and over
MALES										
—'000—										
English only	1,538.3	112.4	96.2	101.1	91.4	68.5	46.8	36.4	243.0	2,091.0
Other language	351.4	29.1	24.8	21.2	16.3	9.5	6.5	4.8	37.1	463.5
Arabic/Lebanese	47.0	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.0	54.9
Chinese languages	51.9	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	3.0	60.5
Dutch	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.5	5.4
German	8.3	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	3.4	16.9
Greek	33.2	4.1	3.9	3.1	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	3.5	47.9
Hungarian	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.3	5.2
Italian	34.0	4.5	5.2	5.3	3.6	1.8	1.3	1.0	7.7	56.7
Maltese	6.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.2	10.5
Polish	5.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	2.6	9.2
Russian	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	4.5
Total (a)	1,941.8	144.4	124.2	125.3	110.4	80.8	55.4	43.1	289.5	2,625.3
FEMALES										
English only	1,507.0	110.1	97.2	105.5	102.1	86.2	68.7	77.6	334.6	2,154.4
Other language	347.5	26.5	22.3	19.7	17.9	10.6	7.4	7.4	43.3	459.2
Arabic/Lebanese	44.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.1	51.5
Chinese languages	49.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6	4.1	59.1
Dutch	2.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.8	6.1
German	8.6	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	4.3	17.7
Greek	33.9	4.2	3.2	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	3.4	47.0
Hungarian	2.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.6	5.7
Italian	33.7	4.6	4.7	3.9	3.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	7.4	54.3
Maltese	6.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.3	10.0
Polish	5.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.7	10.0
Russian	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.9	5.7
Total (a)	1,897.8	139.4	122.5	128.4	123.1	100.6	79.2	88.6	391.4	2,679.5
PERSONS										
English only	3,045.3	222.5	193.4	206.6	193.5	154.7	115.4	114.0	577.6	4,245.4
Other language	698.8	55.6	47.0	41.0	34.2	20.2	13.9	12.2	80.4	922.8
Arabic/Lebanese	91.8	4.5	3.2	2.7	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	4.1	106.4
Chinese languages	101.3	4.4	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.1	1.3	1.1	7.1	119.6
Dutch	5.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	3.2	11.5
German	16.9	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.3	1.9	1.2	1.2	7.7	34.6
Greek	67.2	8.3	7.1	5.4	3.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	6.9	94.9
Hungarian	5.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	2.9	10.9
Italian	67.7	9.2	9.9	9.1	6.6	3.4	2.7	2.5	15.1	111.0
Maltese	13.3	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.4	20.6
Polish	11.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.5	1.3	0.9	0.5	5.3	19.1
Russian	5.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	3.0	10.2
Total (a)	3,839.6	283.8	246.7	253.7	233.4	181.4	134.5	131.6	681.0	5,304.8

(a) Includes not stated.

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Older People in New South Wales: A Profile

Table A1.7 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, NSW, 1991

	Age group (years)									Total
	0-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 and over	65 and over	
Males	31,837	965	706	460	317	198	99	78	692	34,660
Females	32,144	1,002	741	581	355	232	157	147	891	35,359
Persons	63,981	1,967	1,447	1,041	672	430	256	225	1,583	70,019

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Table A1.8 Marital status, NSW, 1991

Marital status	Age group (years)									Total
	15-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 and over	65 and over	
MEN										
—'000—										
Never married	679.5	11.8	10.3	10.5	8.1	5.7	3.7	3.1	20.6	732.8
Married	722.3	113.5	98.0	97.8	85.9	60.8	39.4	24.7	210.8	1,242.5
Separated	40.5	4.7	3.6	3.3	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.6	5.6	57.6
Divorced	63.8	12.2	9.2	8.3	6.0	3.5	1.9	1.1	12.4	106.0
Widowed	7.0	2.2	3.1	5.4	7.8	9.1	9.5	13.6	40.0	57.7
Total	1,513.2	144.4	124.2	125.3	110.4	80.8	55.4	43.1	289.5	2,196.7
WOMEN										
Never married	537.2	7.0	5.9	6.3	6.4	5.8	5.3	7.8	25.4	581.8
Married	799.5	105.5	89.9	86.6	73.3	48.7	28.2	15.5	165.6	1,247.2
Separated	51.6	4.6	3.4	3.0	2.3	1.5	0.8	0.6	5.2	67.7
Divorced	86.0	14.0	10.4	9.2	7.1	4.3	2.5	1.7	15.5	135.1
Widowed	16.2	8.3	12.9	23.2	34.0	40.4	42.3	63.1	179.7	240.3
Total	1,490.5	139.4	122.5	128.4	123.1	100.6	79.2	88.6	391.4	2,272.2
PEOPLE										
Never married	1,216.7	18.8	16.2	16.8	14.6	11.6	9.0	10.9	46.0	1,314.6
Married	1,521.8	219.1	188.0	184.4	159.2	109.5	67.6	40.2	376.5	2,489.7
Separated	92.1	9.3	6.9	6.3	4.8	3.1	1.8	1.2	10.8	125.4
Divorced	149.9	26.2	19.6	17.5	13.0	7.8	4.4	2.7	28.0	241.1
Widowed	23.2	10.5	16.0	28.7	41.8	49.4	51.8	76.7	219.7	298.0
Total	3,003.7	283.8	246.7	253.7	233.4	181.4	134.5	131.6	681.0	4,468.9

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Appendix

Table A1.9 Living arrangements, NSW, 1991

Age group (years)

Living arrangements	15-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 and over	65 and over	Total
MEN										
—'000—										
Partner, no children	162.6	32.1	43.8	58.1	60.6	46.1	30.5	17.7	154.8	451.4
Partner with children	572.2	77.8	49.0	32.4	17.5	8.1	4.0	2.0	31.5	762.9
Sole parent	18.8	3.6	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.1	5.2	32.6
Lone person	88.3	11.2	11.0	13.2	12.7	11.0	9.1	8.8	41.5	165.3
Non-private dwelling	56.0	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	7.8	20.9	89.6
Other	615.3	15.2	13.9	14.9	13.3	10.0	6.6	5.7	35.6	694.9
Total	1,513.2	144.4	124.2	125.3	110.4	80.8	55.4	43.1	289.5	2,196.7
WOMEN										
Partner, no children	181.1	41.3	49.9	58.5	55.0	37.0	20.6	8.9	121.6	452.4
Partner with children	643.3	59.4	33.2	19.5	9.9	4.5	2.0	0.9	17.3	772.6
Sole parent	110.2	11.4	8.3	7.7	6.6	5.4	4.2	5.0	21.2	158.9
Lone person	53.8	10.5	13.2	21.0	28.7	31.8	30.8	31.3	122.6	221.2
Non-private dwelling	31.6	2.5	2.6	3.3	4.0	5.1	7.9	26.3	43.4	83.2
Other	470.5	14.2	15.4	18.3	18.9	16.8	13.7	16.1	65.4	583.9
Total	1,490.5	139.4	122.5	128.4	123.1	100.6	79.2	88.6	391.4	2,272.2
PEOPLE										
Partner, no children	343.7	73.4	93.7	116.6	115.6	83.1	51.1	26.6	276.4	903.8
Partner with children	1,215.5	137.2	82.1	51.9	27.3	12.6	6.0	2.9	48.8	1,535.5
Sole parent	129.0	15.1	11.0	10.0	8.4	6.7	5.1	6.2	26.4	191.6
Lone person	142.1	21.8	24.2	34.3	41.4	42.8	39.9	40.0	164.1	386.4
Non-private dwelling	87.5	7.0	6.5	7.6	8.5	9.4	12.2	34.1	64.2	172.8
Other	1,085.9	29.4	29.3	33.3	32.2	26.8	20.3	21.8	101.0	1,278.9
Total	3,003.7	283.8	246.7	253.7	233.4	181.4	134.5	131.6	681.0	4,468.9

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Older People in New South Wales: A Profile

Table A1.10 Older people: highest concentrations, NSW, 1993

<i>Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Proportion 65 years and over</i>
	'000		%
Richmond-Tweed SD—			
Tweed	10.3	57.2	18.1
Ballina	6.0	32.4	18.5
Mid-North Coast SD—			
Hastings	10.6	52.3	20.3
Maclean	2.7	14.5	19.0
Nambucca	3.0	17.5	17.3
Hunter SD—			
Great Lakes	6.1	26.5	23.1
Sydney SD—			
Hunters Hill	2.3	12.8	18.2
Wyong	19.8	110.0	18.0
Manly	6.2	35.9	17.2
South Eastern SD—			
Eurobodalla	5.7	28.9	19.8
Murray SD—			
Corowa	1.4	8.3	17.2
NSW	733.8	5,997.7	12.2

Source: Estimated Resident Population

Table A1.11 Older people by Statistical Division, NSW, 1993

<i>Statistical Division</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Proportion 65 years and over</i>
	'000		%
Mid-North Coast	39.4	251.8	15.7
Richmond-Tweed	28.9	189.1	15.3
Far West	3.8	27.9	13.8
Hunter	74.3	544.4	13.6
Illawarra	46.5	359.6	12.9
South Eastern	22.1	174.8	12.7
Murray	13.7	110.0	12.4
Central West	21.1	172.5	12.2
Sydney	433.4	3,713.5	11.7
Murrumbidgee	17.1	149.4	11.4
Northern	21.0	186.9	11.2
North Western	12.6	117.9	10.7
NSW	733.8	5,997.7	12.2

Source: Estimated Resident Population

Appendix

Table A2.1 Causes of death, NSW, 1993

Cause of death (Classes and selected categories)	Age group (years)							Total (a)
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over	65 and over	
MALES								
Infectious and parasitic diseases	11	20	20	39	34	26	139	207
Neoplasms	761	1,091	1,207	1,046	791	563	4,698	6,626
Malignant neoplasms	756	1,086	1,195	1,027	774	552	4,634	6,548
Digestive organs and peritoneum	225	327	305	273	184	145	1,234	1,783
Trachea, bronchus and lung	247	280	326	242	152	83	1,083	1,583
Melanoma of skin	34	31	32	24	20	11	118	230
Prostate	38	118	172	186	184	148	808	871
Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	39	94	104	107	70	53	428	630
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	35	67	84	69	79	64	363	798
Diabetes mellitus	19	48	72	56	54	47	277	354
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	3	8	10	11	13	7	49	63
Mental disorders	12	22	20	37	61	63	203	374
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	30	38	52	76	96	77	339	477
Diseases of the circulatory system	692	1,163	1,546	1,726	1,676	1,597	7,708	9,457
All heart disease	571	916	1,135	1,211	1,186	1,076	5,524	6,991
Ischaemic heart disease	497	805	985	1,010	960	778	4,538	5,762
Cerebrovascular disease	76	152	281	363	362	399	1,557	1,748
Diseases of the respiratory system	120	220	320	384	306	309	1,539	1,805
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions	98	177	254	300	234	190	1,155	1,360
Diseases of the digestive system	65	93	101	102	87	92	475	715
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	39	47	33	19	8	4	111	283
Diseases of the genitourinary system	8	20	23	80	81	69	273	297
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	6	17	15	71	63	55	221	239
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	—	2	6	5	4	12	29	31
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	5	12	13	17	17	13	72	85
Congenital anomalies	1	2	1	1	2	3	9	141
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	4	7	1	2	3	7	20	91
Accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)	75	65	64	59	55	64	307	1,620
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	12	15	7	17	13	5	57	394
Suicide	32	25	27	17	10	5	84	567
Homicide	7	3	1	3	1	2	10	84
All causes	1,822	2,830	3,468	3,654	3,305	2,966	16,223	(b)22,925

(a) Includes age not stated. (b) Includes 138 male deaths due to certain conditions originating in the perinatal period.

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Table A2.1 Causes of death, NSW, 1993—continued

Cause of death (Classes and selected categories)	Age group (years)							Total (a)
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over	65 and over	
FEMALES								
Infectious and parasitic diseases	5	10	16	23	28	53	130	154
Neoplasms	446	671	742	792	636	641	3,482	5,018
Malignant neoplasms	441	664	732	778	620	614	3,408	4,932
Digestive organs and peritoneum	111	184	218	251	213	212	1,078	1,401
Trachea, bronchus and lung	69	112	133	99	61	34	439	625
Melanoma of skin	2	16	11	23	14	11	75	104
Breast	108	104	94	98	83	88	467	902
Uterus and ovary	38	74	60	61	49	38	282	430
Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	33	61	76	79	59	73	348	494
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	22	53	62	67	96	122	400	502
Diabetes mellitus	18	41	50	48	75	93	307	359
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	4	7	8	15	17	24	71	82
Mental disorders	7	13	19	41	94	222	389	448
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	25	29	41	82	103	149	404	495
Diseases of the circulatory system	302	550	1,017	1,555	2,201	3,881	9,204	9,896
All heart disease	217	394	719	1,054	1,401	2,466	6,034	6,524
Ischaemic heart disease	179	329	603	833	1,073	1,742	4,580	4,950
Cerebrovascular disease	62	111	237	402	664	1,146	2,560	2,710
Diseases of the respiratory system	81	134	209	235	207	342	1,127	1,326
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions	68	117	170	170	128	155	740	891
Diseases of the digestive system	37	53	67	84	110	230	544	665
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	13	17	12	10	6	1	46	102
Diseases of the genitourinary system	30	17	41	59	102	133	352	401
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	28	10	26	50	79	98	263	302
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	2	2	2	4	7	22	37	40
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	9	13	21	23	34	53	144	168
Congenital anomalies	1	1	2	3	4	1	11	114
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	—	2	1	1	3	24	31	73
Accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)	22	31	45	46	58	106	286	651
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	10	8	15	19	3	2	47	166
Suicide	4	9	8	6	4	2	29	136
Homicide	2	2	1	—	1	1	5	47
All causes	993	1,586	2,293	3,030	3,700	6,003	16,612	(b)20,144

(a) Includes age not stated. (b) Includes 104 deaths due to certain conditions originating in the perinatal period and 7 deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium. Source: Causes of Death

Appendix

Table A3.1 Annual income, NSW, 1991

Age group (years)

<i>Income</i>	<i>15-49</i>	<i>50-54</i>	<i>55-59</i>	<i>60-64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
MEN						
—per cent—						
\$0-\$8,000	18.3	12.6	18.5	29.7	41.8	21.7
\$8,001-\$12,000	5.5	5.8	8.0	12.5	23.8	8.5
\$12,001-\$20,000	16.1	15.2	17.0	17.9	13.7	15.9
\$20,001-\$30,000	23.8	25.7	24.4	19.2	7.6	21.5
\$30,001-\$40,000	14.3	15.3	12.1	7.4	3.2	12.4
\$40,001-\$50,000	6.3	8.0	5.6	2.9	1.3	5.5
\$50,001-\$60,000	3.2	4.8	3.2	1.6	0.7	2.9
\$60,001 and over	4.2	6.9	4.8	2.9	1.4	4.0
Not stated	8.3	5.8	6.4	5.9	6.5	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WOMEN						
\$0-\$8,000	31.9	33.3	41.9	49.6	47.4	36.2
\$8,001-\$12,000	10.1	11.4	13.5	18.6	28.0	13.9
\$12,001-\$20,000	19.0	18.2	15.0	12.3	10.1	16.9
\$20,001-\$30,000	16.5	14.1	9.8	6.2	3.4	13.2
\$30,001-\$40,000	7.1	6.5	3.9	2.3	1.4	5.6
\$40,001-\$50,000	1.8	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.5
\$50,001-\$60,000	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
\$60,001 and over	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Not stated	12.3	12.9	13.5	9.3	8.3	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PEOPLE						
\$0-\$8,000	25.0	22.8	30.1	39.8	45.0	29.1
\$8,001-\$12,000	7.8	8.5	10.7	15.6	26.2	11.2
\$12,001-\$20,000	17.6	16.7	16.0	15.1	11.7	16.4
\$20,001-\$30,000	20.2	20.0	17.1	12.6	5.2	17.3
\$30,001-\$40,000	10.7	11.0	8.0	4.8	2.2	9.0
\$40,001-\$50,000	4.1	5.0	3.4	1.8	0.9	3.5
\$50,001-\$60,000	1.9	2.8	1.9	1.0	0.5	1.7
\$60,001 and over	2.4	3.9	2.8	1.7	0.9	2.3
Not stated	10.3	9.3	9.9	7.6	7.5	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Older People in New South Wales: A Profile

Table A3.2 Main source of income, NSW, 1993

Main income source	Age group (years)					Total
	15-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
	—per cent—					
Wages and salaries	56.5	47.9	34.6	16.7	1.3	44.0
Own business	7.4	11.4	12.4	5.6	1.2	6.9
Government pension/benefit	21.2	13.4	23.6	41.9	69.3	29.4
Investment/interest	2.8	10.8	13.4	18.6	12.7	6.3
Superannuation	* —	2.0	1.9	8.1	5.8	1.6
Other	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.9
Not applicable (a)	11.3	12.7	13.0	7.6	8.8	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes people in health establishments and institutions.

Source: 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers

Table A3.3 People aged 50 years and over: pension/benefit type, NSW, June 1994

Pension type	Age group (years)			Total
	50-59	60-64	65 and over	
	—'000—			
Age pension	..	69,254	474,430	543,684
Wife pension (AGE)	8,950	896	461	10,307
Carer pension (AGE)	998	488	73	1,559
Total Age pension	9,948	70,638	474,964	555,550
Disability support pension	50,245	31,458	1,473	83,176
Wife pension (DSP)	21,491	594	154	22,239
Carer pension (DSP & Other)	1,278	441	44	1,763
Total Disability SP	73,014	32,493	1,671	107,178
Mature age/partner allowance	2,861	109	9,425	12,395
Widow(B) pension	12,762	3,737	6,552	23,051
Widowed person allowance	18	1	—	19
Supporting parents	2,442	64	9	2,515
Rehabilitation(a)	5	—	—	5
Total pensions	101,050	107,042	492,621	700,713
Special benefit	432	943	5,389	6,764
Newstart/Job search	31,090	7,135	..	38,225
Sickness benefit	2,632	521	..	3,153

(a) Includes Wife pension

Source: Department of Social Security, June 1994

Appendix

Table A3.4 Proportion of average weekly household expenditure on commodities and services, NSW, 1988–89

Age group of household reference person (years)

<i>Commodity/service</i>	<i>Age group of household reference person (years)</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>15–24</i>	<i>25–34</i>	<i>35–44</i>	<i>45–54</i>	<i>55–64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	
	—per cent—						
Current housing costs	21.9	20.7	16.9	10.5	9.5	11.2	15.1
Fuel and power	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.3
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	14.8	16.9	19.7	19.2	19.6	21.1	18.8
Alcoholic beverages	4.6	3.4	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.2
Tobacco	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3
Clothing and footwear	6.2	5.1	6.3	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.3
Household furnishings and equipment	7.1	7.5	7.3	8.1	7.4	8.4	7.6
Household services and operation	3.3	5.3	4.3	4.4	5.1	5.8	4.8
Medical care and health expenses	2.5	3.5	4.0	4.6	6.1	5.9	4.4
Transport	16.5	14.2	14.2	15.6	16.3	14.6	14.9
Recreation	11.9	11.0	11.4	13.3	13.9	11.0	12.0
Personal care	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.0
Miscellaneous	5.6	7.3	7.7	8.1	6.0	5.3	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 1988–89 Household Expenditure Survey

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Table A4.1 Occupation of employed people aged 45 years and over, NSW, August 1994

<i>Occupation group</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
	—per cent—	
Managers and administrators	22.8	10.6
Professionals	15.9	12.8
Para-professionals	4.5	6.2
Tradespersons	16.0	2.9
Clerks	5.6	32.4
Salespersons and personal service workers	7.5	15.7
Plant and machine operators and drivers	12.4	2.4
Labourers and related workers	15.4	17.0
Total	100.0	100.0
	—'000—	
Total	473,500	287,400

Source: Labour Force Survey, August 1994

Table A4.2 Industry of employed people aged 45 years and over, NSW, August 1994

<i>Industry division</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
	—per cent—	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.7	5.5
Mining	1.8	*0.1
Manufacturing	17.0	10.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	2.3	*0.2
Construction	9.1	2.3
Wholesale trade	7.6	5.8
Retail trade	9.0	12.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3.3	5.0
Transport and storage	8.0	*1.6
Communication services	2.3	*1.6
Finance and insurance	2.7	4.6
Property and business services	9.8	10.7
Government administration and defence	4.5	2.5
Education	5.2	11.5
Health and community services	4.5	19.7
Cultural and recreational services	2.0	*1.8
Personal and other services	3.2	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0
	—'000—	
Total	473,500	287,400

Source: Labour Force Survey, August 1994

Appendix

Table A4.3 People aged 45 years and over who had retired from full time work.
NSW, October 1992

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
	—per cent—	
Age at retirement—		
Less than 45 years	8.0	60.2
45–49 years	4.3	5.9
50–54 years	9.6	10.1
55–59 years	17.5	10.6
60–64 years	35.9	9.8
65–69 years	22.0	3.0
70 years and over	2.8	*0.4
Main reason for early retirement—		
<i>Personal reasons</i>	81.0	68.2
Own ill health or injury	47.9	26.2
No financial need to work	6.7	7.5
Decided not to work anymore/more leisure time	20.2	22.8
Other	6.2	11.8
Family reasons	2.9	18.9
Employment reasons	13.5	8.3
Other reasons	2.6	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions, October 1992

Table A4.4 People aged 45 years and over who intended to retire from full-time work, NSW, October 1992

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
	—per cent—	
Age intended to retire from full-time work—		
45–49 years	*—	*0.5
50–54 years	*0.8	4.5
55–59 years	11.5	22.3
60–64 years	18.8	31.3
65–69 years	42.5	8.9
70 years and over	2.5	*0.5
Did not know	24.0	32.0
Whether intended to work part-time after retirement—		
Intended to work part-time	30.8	23.0
Did not intend to work part-time	44.5	54.7
Did not know	24.7	22.3
People who intended to retire early, main reason—		
<i>Personal reasons</i>	82.3	84.5
Own ill health/injury	6.9	*5.0
No financial need to work	8.1	*8.7
Decided not to work anymore/more leisure time	57.3	58.3
Other	9.9	12.5
Family reasons	*0.7	*3.7
Employment reasons	13.1	*8.2
Other reasons	*3.8	*3.7
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions, October 1992

Appendix

Table A5.1 Nature of occupancy, NSW, 1991

Age group (years)

<i>Nature of occupancy</i>	<i>0-54</i>	<i>55-59</i>	<i>60-64</i>	<i>65-69</i>	<i>70-74</i>	<i>75-79</i>	<i>80 and over</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES									
Owned	686,362	76,610	86,676	77,239	56,046	38,306	26,309	197,900	1,047,548
Being purchased	786,102	17,873	10,646	9,202	5,524	2,654	1,391	18,771	833,392
Rented—									
Government	150,669	5,300	5,467	4,893	3,855	2,478	1,709	12,935	174,371
Private	458,014	11,857	10,244	7,304	4,973	3,201	2,134	17,612	497,727
Not stated	16,798	948	951	861	759	567	539	2,726	21,423
Other (a)	134,967	7,635	6,995	6,374	5,326	3,834	3,146	18,680	168,277
Total males	2,232,912	120,223	120,979	105,873	76,483	51,040	35,228	268,624	2,742,738
FEMALES									
Owned	685,706	81,241	89,021	85,215	68,173	50,935	44,834	249,157	1,105,125
Being purchased	775,499	14,519	11,819	10,610	6,926	4,086	3,008	24,630	826,467
Rented—									
Government	169,580	7,021	7,778	7,664	6,439	4,895	4,031	23,029	207,408
Private	431,155	9,496	8,727	7,812	6,567	5,135	4,580	24,094	473,472
Not stated	15,184	797	907	952	965	899	905	3,721	20,609
Other (a)	126,307	6,873	6,843	6,795	6,401	5,328	4,912	23,436	163,459
Total females	2,203,431	119,947	125,095	119,048	95,471	71,278	62,270	348,067	2,796,540
PERSONS									
Owned	1,372,068	157,851	175,697	162,454	124,219	89,241	71,143	447,057	2,152,673
Being purchased	1,561,601	32,392	22,465	19,812	12,450	6,740	4,399	43,401	1,659,859
Rented—									
Government	320,249	12,321	13,245	12,557	10,294	7,373	5,740	35,964	381,779
Private	889,169	21,353	18,971	15,116	11,540	8,336	6,714	41,706	971,199
Not stated	31,982	1,745	1,858	1,813	1,724	1,466	1,444	6,447	42,032
Other (a)	261,274	14,508	13,838	13,169	11,727	9,162	8,058	42,116	331,736
Total persons	4,436,343	240,170	246,074	224,921	171,954	122,318	97,498	616,691	5,539,278

(a) Includes not stated and inadequately described.

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Older People in New South Wales: A Profile

Table A5.2 Type of dwelling, NSW, 1991

Type of dwelling	Age group (years)							80 and over	65 and over	Total
	0-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79				
Males—										
Separate house	1,803,861	99,536	99,136	85,654	60,031	39,110	26,273	211,068	2,213,601	
Terrace house	123,390	5,359	5,547	5,546	4,557	3,658	2,763	16,524	150,820	
Flat or apartment	250,482	11,051	11,554	10,524	9,063	6,745	5,383	31,715	304,802	
Caravan	19,948	2,440	3,151	3,034	2,052	1,049	418	6,553	32,092	
Other (a)	35,231	1,837	1,591	1,115	780	478	391	2,764	41,423	
<i>Total private</i>	<i>2,232,912</i>	<i>120,223</i>	<i>120,979</i>	<i>105,873</i>	<i>76,483</i>	<i>51,040</i>	<i>35,228</i>	<i>268,624</i>	<i>2,742,738</i>	
Nursing home	629	242	444	643	853	1,272	3,132	5,900	7,215	
Home for the aged	224	93	226	508	818	1,112	2,471	4,909	5,452	
Hospital	5,084	594	792	978	1,035	1,001	1,200	4,214	10,684	
Other (a)	64,388	3,018	2,835	2,348	1,558	938	1,016	5,860	76,101	
<i>Total non-private</i>	<i>70,325</i>	<i>3,947</i>	<i>4,297</i>	<i>4,477</i>	<i>4,264</i>	<i>4,323</i>	<i>7,819</i>	<i>20,883</i>	<i>99,452</i>	
Females—										
Separate house	1,781,144	98,557	100,026	91,901	70,103	49,542	42,569	254,115	2,233,842	
Terrace house	130,658	6,033	7,194	8,019	7,622	6,515	5,792	27,948	171,833	
Flat or apartment	244,047	11,824	13,963	15,746	15,434	13,728	12,818	57,726	327,560	
Caravan	15,719	2,039	2,519	2,322	1,486	851	513	5,172	25,449	
Other (a)	31,863	1,494	1,393	1,060	826	642	578	3,106	37,856	
<i>Total private</i>	<i>2,203,431</i>	<i>119,947</i>	<i>125,095</i>	<i>119,048</i>	<i>95,471</i>	<i>71,278</i>	<i>62,270</i>	<i>348,067</i>	<i>2,796,540</i>	
Nursing home	831	191	386	747	1,422	2,741	13,077	17,987	19,395	
Home for the aged	409	154	355	741	1,389	2,638	8,382	13,150	14,068	
Hospital	6,799	497	647	835	940	1,205	2,374	5,354	13,297	
Other (a)	33,499	1,710	1,871	1,695	1,384	1,309	2,471	6,859	43,939	
<i>Total non-private</i>	<i>41,538</i>	<i>2,552</i>	<i>3,259</i>	<i>4,018</i>	<i>5,135</i>	<i>7,893</i>	<i>26,304</i>	<i>43,350</i>	<i>90,699</i>	
Total (b)	4,550,659	246,723	253,676	233,438	181,369	134,541	131,627	680,975	5,732,033	

(a) 'Other' includes not stated. (b) Includes migratory/off shore.

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Appendix

Table A6.1 People aged 60 years and over: transport access and use, NSW, 1993

Particulars	Age group (years)						Total
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over	
	—'000—						
Go out of home as often as would like—							
Does not leave home	*0.6	*1.4	*1.0	*3.7	*3.6	*4.4	14.7
Yes	226.3	210.8	159.8	102.4	52.2	20.9	772.4
No	24.7	28.7	31.3	27.9	22.8	*9.7	145.1
Main reason does not go out of home as often as would like—							
Own illness/condition	*7.4	*8.9	18.6	15.7	12.1	*4.2	67.0
Other's illness/condition	*4.0	*4.1	*2.8	*5.0	*0.6	*0.7	17.2
Cost/can't afford	*6.0	*4.1	*3.5	*1.1	*—	*—	14.8
Transport (a)	*1.3	*5.5	*1.5	*—	*2.2	*1.9	12.3
Other (b)	*6.0	*6.2	*4.8	*6.0	*8.0	*2.8	33.8
Often drives a motor vehicle (c)—							
Yes	191.1	147.3	104.6	54.0	22.1	*4.5	523.6
No	60.0	92.2	86.4	76.3	52.9	26.1	393.9
Difficulty getting out of motor vehicle in standard width parking space (d)—							
Yes	13.3	15.7	15.9	14.4	12.8	10.8	83.0
No	199.0	171.0	126.4	79.8	38.7	18.7	633.5
Whether needs to be driven by someone else (e)—							
Yes	21.2	39.4	37.7	40.2	29.4	24.9	192.9
No	39.4	54.1	49.7	39.8	27.1	*5.5	215.7
Whether help needed with transport to shop (f)—							
Yes	14.6	23.8	26.6	27.5	19.6	16.4	128.5
No	45.4	68.4	59.8	48.7	33.3	*9.7	265.3
Total	251.7	240.9	192.0	134.0	78.6	35.0	932.2

(a) Difficult to use or not always available. (b) Includes frightened to go out, not enough time, no one or no carer to go with and too old. (c) Includes people who drive a motor vehicle at least once a week. Excludes those who do not leave home.

(d) Includes people who drive a motor vehicle at least once a week or people who need to be driven by someone else.

(e) Excludes people who drive a motor vehicle at least once a week. (f) Excludes people who drive a motor vehicle at least once a week or who do not leave home.

Source: 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers

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Table A6.2 Licences on issue (a), NSW, 30 June 1993

Age group (years)	Drivers only group			Riders and combined drivers/riders			All licences		
	Men	Women	People(b)	Men	Women	People(b)	Men	Women	People(b)
16 and under	84	35	119	1	2	3	85	37	122
17-20	119,045	97,258	216,493	6,286	398	6,692	125,331	97,656	223,185
21-25	188,964	172,976	362,331	20,604	1,771	22,418	209,568	174,747	384,749
26-29	160,111	146,817	307,415	27,395	2,632	30,097	187,506	149,449	337,512
30-39	442,451	399,880	843,013	105,664	10,980	116,776	548,115	410,860	959,789
40-49	397,227	341,798	739,296	80,442	8,729	89,201	477,669	350,527	828,497
50-59	268,701	207,216	476,014	34,009	2,562	36,577	302,710	209,778	512,591
60-69	215,425	150,283	365,748	16,373	901	17,275	231,798	151,184	383,023
70 and over	147,049	89,181	236,235	4,714	177	4,891	151,763	89,358	241,126
Total licence holders	1,939,057	1,605,444	3,546,664	295,488	28,152	323,930	2,234,545	1,633,596	3,870,594

(a) Excludes Learner's Licences. (b) Includes cases in which the sex of the licence holder was not recorded.

Source: RTA, Road Traffic Accidents in New South Wales 1993

Table A6.3 Registered motor vehicle owners, NSW, May 1993

Age group (years)	Men	Women	People
16 and under	992	403	1,395
17-19	31,362	15,739	47,101
20-24	127,592	75,259	202,851
25-29	167,400	87,904	255,304
30-39	431,602	182,528	614,131
40-49	461,319	172,373	633,692
50-59	332,930	113,732	446,662
60-69	244,740	96,731	341,471
70-79	114,199	52,134	166,332
80 and over	24,328	10,778	35,106
Unknown (a)	208,012	87,133	295,145
Total (b)	2,144,476	894,713	3,039,189 (b)

(a) No date of birth available to calculate age. (b) Total excludes all vehicles registered to organisations (e.g. fleet cars).

Source: DRIVES Registration Database; RTA 1993 NSW Vehicle Registration Statistics

Appendix

**Table A6.4 People aged 60 years and over:
public transport access and use, NSW 1993**

Age group (years)

Particulars	Age group (years)						Total
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over	
	---'000---						
Availability of public transport (a)—							
Yes	203.4	194.8	162.2	115.4	65.3	23.4	764.5
No	44.3	42.6	27.9	13.5	*9.2	*7.1	144.6
Non-users of public transport: reason for non-use (b)—							
Getting to stops/station	*7.9	10.9	17.9	*9.8	10.6	*9.0	66.1
Sight problems	*0.6	*2.0	*1.6	*3.3	*3.4	*2.8	13.7
Getting into vehicles/carriages	12.7	18.5	25.1	19.3	21.4	13.8	110.7
Steps	12.7	18.5	24.5	19.3	21.4	13.8	110.1
Doors	*—	*2.7	*4.9	*4.7	*3.3	*4.2	19.8
Other	*0.6	*1.4	*2.4	*2.4	*2.1	*0.7	*9.5
Crowds, poor ventilation	*1.3	*2.1	*4.5	*1.3	*3.8	*1.3	14.3
Lack of seating/difficulty standing	*8.7	*2.1	11.5	*6.8	11.3	*5.8	46.1
Other	*3.4	*4.8	*8.2	*3.5	*6.3	*3.3	29.4
Total	22.0	26.7	38.8	25.8	32.9	18.4	164.5
Selected users of public transport (c)—							
Capable of using public transport—							
Uses all forms—							
Needs help/supervision	*3.3	*3.4	12.0	*6.8	*7.3	*4.0	36.6
Has difficulties	12.7	14.4	*9.9	*5.3	*9.2	*3.5	55.1
No difficulties	125.8	125.3	105.0	74.4	30.3	*6.6	467.5
Total uses all forms	141.8	143.1	126.8	86.5	46.9	14.1	559.2
Uses some forms of public transport	*0.7	*2.8	*7.1	*6.1	*6.2	*2.7	25.4
Not capable of using public transport	*3.3	*6.2	*9.9	*7.2	*7.4	*8.3	42.4
Total	145.8	152.0	143.8	99.8	60.6	25.1	627.0
Total population	251.7	240.9	192.0	134.0	78.6	35.0	932.2

(a) Excludes people who did not know whether public transport was available or who do not leave home. (b) Excludes people who drive a car, do not leave home, can use public transport or have conditions which do not allow use of public transport. Excludes people who did not know why they did not use public transport. Because more than one reason may be given, components may not add to total. (c) People who had a health condition.

Source: 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers

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Table A6.5 Road traffic accidents, NSW, year ended 31 December 19

Road user class	Men		Women		People	
	60 years and over	Total (a)	60 years and over	Total (a)	60 years and over	Total (a)
KILLED						
	no.	% (b)	no.	% (b)	no.	% (b)
Car driver	36	22.0	14	24.6	50	22.6
Car passenger	10	17.5	20	31.7	30	25.0
Pedestrian	22	27.5	16	43.2	38	32.5
Other (c)	5	4.6	1	6.7	6	4.9
Total (d)	73	17.8	51	29.7	124	21.3
INJURED						
Car driver	823	14.3	539	10.5	1,362	12.5
Car passenger	147	5.5	579	14.1	726	10.7
Pedestrian	289	16.1	273	21.1	562	18.2
Other (c)	142	3.1	73	7.2	215	3.8
Total (d)	1,401	9.5	1,464	12.7	2,865	10.9
ALL CASUALTIES						
Car driver	859	14.6	553	10.7	1,412	12.7
Car passenger	157	5.8	599	14.3	756	10.9
Pedestrian	311	16.6	289	21.7	600	18.7
Other (c)	147	3.1	74	7.2	221	3.8
Total (d)	1,474	9.7	1,515	12.9	2,989	11.1

(a) Includes age unknown. (b) People aged 60 years and over as a proportion of all age groups total men, women or people respectively. (c) Includes other motor vehicle driver, other motor vehicle passenger, motorcycle rider, motorcycle passenger and pedal cycle rider/passenger. (d) Includes unknowns, animal riders and occupants of vehicles such as animal drawn vehicles and trains.

Source: RTA Road Traffic Accidents in New South Wales, 1993

Appendix

Table A7.1 Educational attainment, NSW, February 1994

Selected age groups (years)

<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55-64</i>	<i>65-69</i>	<i>Total aged 15-69 years</i>
	—per cent—				
<i>With post-school qualifications</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>37.1</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>43.7</i>
Higher degree	2.6	2.4	1.1	*0.8	1.6
Post-graduate diploma	2.6	1.9	0.6	*1.0	1.4
Bachelor degree	11.2	8.6	4.3	3.8	8.6
Undergraduate diploma	4.2	4.3	2.3	2.7	3.0
Associate diploma	8.0	6.7	5.3	4.6	6.5
Skilled vocational	15.7	16.7	16.8	15.3	14.5
Basic vocational	8.9	8.0	6.6	4.6	8.2
<i>Without post-school qualifications</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>51.1</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>67.2</i>	<i>51.6</i>
Completed secondary school	11.3	10.0	10.2	8.7	15.2
Did not complete secondary school	35.1	40.8	51.8	57.5	36.0
Left at age—					
18 years and over	1.3	*0.5	*0.3	*0.2	0.9
17 years	2.6	1.4	1.2	*1.3	2.8
16 years	12.2	7.7	7.2	5.2	10.6
15 years	13.5	19.4	23.2	16.4	13.2
14 years	3.8	8.3	12.3	22.5	5.6
13 years and under	1.8	3.5	7.6	11.9	2.8
Never attended school	*0.3	*0.5	0.9	*1.0	0.3
<i>Still at school</i>	<i>*—</i>	<i>*—</i>	<i>*—</i>	<i>*—</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, February 1994

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Table A8.1 Average time spent on main activities, NSW, 1992

Main activities	Age group (years)							Total
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
MEN								
---minutes/day---								
Labour force	200	381	380	320	239	28	*16	276
Domestic activities	47	76	96	118	128	175	132	96
Child care/minding	*1	32	30	17	*2	*3	*—	16
Purchasing goods and services	23	30	27	40	42	48	45	33
Sleeping, eating and personal care	648	578	582	600	649	660	726	616
Education	118	*16	*14	*1	*4	*—	*—	31
Voluntary work and community participation	27	30	28	22	21	32	*20	27
Social life and entertainment	134	86	91	66	83	92	74	94
Active leisure	93	41	43	36	58	77	76	58
Passive leisure	148	169	150	218	210	319	346	191
Total (a)	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440
WOMEN								
Labour force	133	150	157	157	47	*7	*—	116
Domestic activities	84	173	203	217	254	218	193	184
Child care/minding	37	130	64	16	14	*4	*17	54
Purchasing goods and services	40	56	59	58	66	56	41	54
Sleeping, eating and personal care	638	605	611	623	644	676	678	629
Education	120	12	*12	*10	*2	*—	*—	28
Voluntary work and community participation	22	18	37	30	35	40	*18	28
Social life and entertainment	152	104	100	107	100	118	125	114
Active leisure	47	37	38	40	68	71	54	47
Passive leisure	165	155	158	180	208	247	311	183
Total (a)	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440
PEOPLE								
Labour force	169	259	269	240	140	*16	*7	195
Domestic activities	64	127	149	167	193	199	167	141
Child care/minding	18	84	47	16	8	*4	*10	35
Purchasing goods and services	31	44	43	49	55	53	43	44
Sleeping, eating and personal care	643	592	596	611	646	669	699	623
Education	119	14	*13	*5	*3	*—	*—	29
Voluntary work and community participation	25	23	32	26	28	36	19	27
Social life and entertainment	142	96	95	86	92	106	103	104
Active leisure	72	39	41	38	63	74	63	52
Passive leisure	156	161	154	200	209	280	326	187
Total (a)	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440

(a) Includes undescribed time.

Source: 1992 Time Use Survey

Appendix

Table A8.2 Participants in community and leisure activities, NSW, 1992

Age group (years)

<i>Community and leisure activities</i>	<i>Men</i>			<i>Women</i>				<i>People</i>				
			<i>55 and over</i>			<i>55 and over</i>				<i>55 and over</i>		
	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-54</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-54</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-54</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>Total</i>	
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION												
—'000—												
Helping adults, sick or with disability	*—	16.2	*23.5	39.7	*1.5	39.0	71.6	112.1	*1.5	55.2	95.1	151.8
Helping able adults	34.2	73.7	38.8	146.7	*25.8	124.7	38.6	189.0	59.9	198.4	77.4	335.7
Voluntary work	*7.6	*29.4	*13.8	50.8	*3.0	45.3	*14.4	62.6	*10.6	74.7	*28.1	113.4
Religious activities	*16.8	42.3	*20.2	79.2	*20.6	75.3	60.8	156.7	37.4	117.6	81.0	236.0
Civic responsibilities	*3.6	*10.6	*1.6	*15.9	*—	*13.3	*6.7	*20.0	*3.6	*24.0	*8.3	35.8
Other participation	*—	*8.0	*5.9	*13.9	*1.8	*2.6	*9.1	*13.5	*1.8	*10.6	*15.0	*27.4
Associated travel	62.0	157.7	60.5	280.2	49.1	183.2	102.0	334.3	111.1	340.9	162.5	614.4
Other	*2.6	*21.4	*5.4	*29.5	*3.7	*21.4	*22.5	47.6	*6.3	42.8	*27.9	77.0
Total	76.8	216.6	98.2	391.7	70.6	314.4	187.5	572.5	147.4	531.0	285.8	964.2
—participation rate (%)—												
Total	18.4	19.0	21.0	19.4	19.4	26.8	34.5	27.5	18.9	23.0	28.3	23.5
SOCIAL LIFE AND ENTERTAINMENT												
Socialising	207.6	485.5	231.7	924.8	210.3	641.0	313.9	1,165.2	417.8	1,126.6	545.6	2,090.0
Visiting entertainment and cultural venues	*24.1	*26.7	*14.8	65.6	*16.8	47.1	*21.2	85.1	40.9	73.9	36.0	150.7
Sports events	*16.5	*14.4	*5.0	35.9	*9.7	*16.3	*4.2	30.2	*26.1	30.7	*9.2	66.0
Associated travel	197.6	370.9	162.2	730.7	163.3	441.2	180.4	784.9	360.9	812.0	342.6	1,515.6
Other	*1.4	*12.4	*2.2	*15.9	*7.8	*16.6	*6.0	30.4	*9.1	*29.0	*8.3	46.4
Total	226.3	504.1	240.9	971.2	219.4	674.7	320.2	1,214.4	445.7	1,178.8	561.1	2,185.6
—participation rate (%)—												
Total	54.1	44.2	51.6	48.0	60.3	57.5	58.9	58.3	57.0	51.0	55.5	53.2

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Table A8.3 Participants in community and leisure activities, NSW, 1992—continued

Community and leisure activities	Age group (years)											
	Men				Women				People			
	15-24	25-54	55 and over	Total	15-24	25-54	55 and over	Total	15-24	25-54	55 and over	Total
ACTIVE LEISURE												
—'000—												
Sport, exercise and outdoor activities	162.9	269.6	194.4	626.8	102.5	281.0	120.6	504.1	265.4	550.5	315.0	1,130.9
Games, cards, etc.	35.2	57.2	40.6	133.0	*12.0	44.3	51.6	107.9	47.2	101.5	92.2	240.9
Hobbies, arts, crafts, etc.	*17.5	31.7	*19.7	69.0	*27.2	75.8	118.7	221.8	44.7	107.6	138.4	290.7
Holiday travel, driving for pleasure	*21.3	*27.0	*14.9	63.3	*20.7	45.9	*21.4	88.0	42.1	73.0	36.3	151.3
Associated travel (excl. travel)	120.5	142.2	70.9	333.7	48.5	124.9	44.2	217.6	169.1	267.1	115.1	551.3
Other	*3.7	*9.8	*5.0	*18.6	*1.7	*17.8	*5.1	*24.5	*5.4	*27.6	*10.1	43.1
Total	200.7	337.4	223.7	761.8	143.5	393.8	262.7	800.1	344.2	731.2	486.4	1,561.8
—participation rate (%)—												
Total	48.0	29.6	47.9	37.6	39.5	33.6	48.3	38.4	44.0	31.6	48.1	38.0
PASSIVE LEISURE												
Reading	56.8	326.2	265.8	648.8	91.5	320.2	285.9	697.6	148.3	646.5	551.7	1,346.5
Watching TV or videos	290.6	869.8	381.2	1,541.6	206.8	817.6	409.0	1,487.4	551.4	1,687.5	790.1	3,029.0
Listening to radio, CDs, etc.	30.1	86.2	80.1	196.4	*26.0	94.7	86.1	206.9	56.2	180.9	166.2	403.3
Relaxing, thinking, etc.	189.1	593.5	294.3	1,076.9	185.6	743.0	367.9	1,296.6	374.7	1,336.5	662.3	2,373.5
Enjoying memorabilia	*3.3	*3.7	*1.7	*8.8	*4.2	*12.9	*3.9	*21.0	*7.5	*16.6	*5.7	29.8
Talking (incl. phone)	125.2	446.8	150.6	722.7	199.5	664.4	289.8	1,153.7	324.7	1,111.2	440.5	1,876.4
Writing/reading own correspondence	*5.5	30.7	*20.5	56.7	*20.4	50.8	49.6	120.7	*25.9	81.5	70.1	177.4
Associated travel	*—	*1.0	*0.9	*1.9	*—	*2.7	*3.3	*6.1	*—	*3.8	*4.2	*8.0
Other	*—	*—	*1.5	*1.5	*—	*1.0	*—	*1.0	*—	*1.0	*1.5	*2.5
Total	369.0	1,072.5	450.9	1,892.3	343.2	1,134.2	526.9	2,004.3	712.1	2,206.7	977.8	3,896.6
—participation rate (%)—												
Total	88.3	94.1	96.6	93.5	94.4	96.6	96.8	96.3	91.1	95.4	96.7	94.9

Source: 1992 Time Use Survey

Appendix

Table A8.3 Participants (a): average time spent on community and leisure activities, NSW, 1992

Community and leisure activities	Age group (years)											
	Men				Women				People			
	15-24	25-54	55 and over	Total	15-24	25-54	55 and over	Total	15-24	25-54	55 and over	Total
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION												
—minutes/day—												
Helping adults, sick or with disability	*—	83	62	71	*50	114	71	86	*50	105	69	82
Helping able adults	112	118	69	103	88	47	40	52	102	74	55	74
Voluntary work	114	156	124	141	*142	135	73	121	122	143	98	130
Religious activities	181	161	130	157	113	101	85	96	143	123	96	117
Civic responsibilities	*14	110	*40	81	*—	47	*45	46	*14	75	44	62
Other participation	*—	126	*102	116	*169	*145	30	70	*169	131	58	94
Associated travel	58	40	38	44	53	35	41	40	55	38	40	41
Other	*33	39	*47	40	*47	21	27	26	*41	30	31	31
Total	149	142	119	138	115	102	97	102	133	118	105	116
SOCIAL LIFE AND ENTERTAINMENT												
Socialising	191	150	126	153	197	147	150	157	194	148	140	155
Visiting entertainment and cultural venues	141	88	121	115	159	103	131	121	149	97	127	118
Sports events	166	181	*201	177	183	158	*131	162	172	168	169	170
Associated travel	51	43	46	46	56	45	55	49	53	44	50	48
Other	*15	29	*26	28	21	18	*36	23	20	23	33	24
Total	248	186	164	195	251	180	189	195	250	183	178	195

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Table A8.3 Participants (a): average time spent on community and leisure activities, NSW, 1992—continued

Community and leisure activities	Age group (years)											
	Men				Women				People			
	15-24	25-54	55 and over	Total	15-24	25-54	55 and over	Total	15-24	25-54	55 and over	Total
ACTIVE LEISURE												
—minutes/day—												
Sport, exercise and outdoor activities	158	112	111	123	99	81	73	83	135	96	97	105
Games, cards, etc.	95	78	71	80	54	58	103	79	84	69	89	80
Hobbies, arts, crafts, etc.	82	101	130	104	79	116	139	124	80	112	137	119
Holiday travel, driving for pleasure	159	124	108	132	109	125	169	132	134	124	144	132
Associated travel (excl. travel)	42	35	37	38	37	34	40	36	40	34	38	37
Other	*11	18	*26	19	*19	18	*51	25	*13	18	39	22
Total	194	137	141	153	119	113	138	122	163	124	139	137
PASSIVE LEISURE												
Reading	54	65	80	70	53	58	67	61	53	61	73	65
Watching TV or videos	154	146	187	157	132	122	155	133	144	134	170	145
Listening to radio, CDs, etc.	53	37	47	43	56	37	47	44	54	37	47	44
Relaxing, thinking, etc.	38	52	79	57	46	56	85	63	42	54	82	60
Enjoying memorabilia	*99	*60	*70	77	*19	26	*36	27	55	34	*46	41
Talking (incl. phone)	33	34	37	35	48	37	38	39	42	36	38	37
Writing/reading own correspondence	*155	45	62	62	52	32	44	41	74	37	49	47
Associated travel	*—	*10	*10	*10	*—	*9	*18	*14	*—	*9	*16	13
Other	*—	*—	*7	*7	*—	*10	*—	*10	*—	*10	*7	*8
Total	168	186	280	205	175	167	250	190	171	176	264	197

(a) This table only relates to people who spent time on these activities.

Source: 1992 Time Use Survey

Appendix

**Table A8.4 People attending cultural venues/activities, NSW
12 months ended June 1991**

Age group (years)	Library	Art gallery	Museum	Popular music concert	Dance performance	Musical theatre	Other theatre performance	Classical music concert
NUMBER ('000)								
Men—								
18–24	110.3	46.4	68.3	172.2	25.2	42.4	44.5	17.7
25–34	128.2	87.8	149.0	164.6	39.2	51.9	67.1	23.9
35–44	113.9	97.4	155.3	110.6	42.3	70.5	67.8	36.5
45–54	74.5	53.7	93.2	66.5	28.5	68.4	45.9	23.5
55–64	58.8	47.0	58.8	37.2	18.1	41.0	27.4	18.2
65 and over	85.1	52.1	58.2	26.0	15.2	42.4	28.8	20.5
Total	570.9	384.4	582.7	577.1	168.5	316.5	281.6	140.4
Women—								
18–24	148.9	63.7	92.3	170.8	42.8	78.5	65.0	23.3
25–34	177.9	106.8	156.4	160.5	60.3	88.4	107.7	34.9
35–44	216.9	112.9	161.1	117.1	73.0	105.0	94.8	54.0
45–54	102.7	79.9	85.3	70.4	32.9	93.5	62.2	28.4
55–64	81.7	69.9	65.9	37.7	35.6	68.0	46.0	27.8
65 and over	110.1	73.5	71.5	32.6	30.6	67.4	52.9	33.7
Total	838.2	506.8	632.4	589.1	275.2	501.0	428.6	201.9
People—								
18–24	259.3	110.2	160.6	343.0	68.0	121.0	109.5	41.0
25–34	306.1	194.6	305.4	325.1	99.5	140.3	174.8	58.8
35–44	330.9	210.3	316.4	227.7	115.3	175.5	162.6	90.5
45–54	177.1	133.6	178.4	136.9	61.5	161.9	108.1	51.9
55–64	140.5	116.9	124.7	74.9	53.7	109.0	73.4	45.9
65 and over	195.2	125.7	129.7	58.6	45.8	109.8	81.7	54.2
Total	1,409.1	891.2	1,215.2	1,166.2	443.7	817.4	710.1	342.3
PARTICIPATION RATE (%)								
Men—								
18–24	36.4	15.3	22.5	56.8	8.3	14.0	14.7	5.9
25–34	29.1	19.9	33.8	37.3	8.9	11.8	15.2	5.4
35–44	26.5	22.6	36.1	25.7	9.8	16.4	15.8	8.5
45–54	23.5	16.9	29.4	21.0	9.0	21.6	14.5	7.4
55–64	24.0	19.2	24.0	15.2	7.4	16.7	11.2	7.4
65 and over	31.0	19.0	21.2	9.5	5.5	15.4	10.5	7.5
Total	28.4	19.1	29.0	28.7	8.4	15.7	14.0	7.0
Women—								
18–24	49.4	21.1	30.6	56.7	14.2	26.0	21.6	7.7
25–34	39.3	23.6	34.6	35.5	13.3	19.6	23.8	7.7
35–44	50.9	26.5	37.8	27.5	17.1	24.6	22.2	12.7
45–54	34.2	26.6	28.4	23.5	11.0	31.2	20.7	9.5
55–64	33.5	28.6	27.0	15.4	14.6	27.9	18.8	11.4
65 and over	30.6	20.4	19.9	9.1	8.5	18.7	14.7	9.4
Total	40.2	24.3	30.3	28.3	13.2	24.0	20.6	9.7
People—								
18–24	42.9	18.2	26.6	56.7	11.2	20.0	18.1	6.8
25–34	34.3	21.8	34.2	36.4	11.1	15.7	19.6	6.6
35–44	38.6	24.5	36.9	26.6	13.5	20.5	19.0	10.6
45–54	28.7	21.7	28.9	22.2	10.0	26.2	17.5	8.4
55–64	28.7	23.9	25.5	15.3	11.0	22.3	15.0	9.4
65 and over	30.8	19.8	20.4	9.2	7.2	17.3	12.9	8.5
Total	34.4	21.8	29.7	28.5	10.8	20.0	17.3	8.4

Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, 12 months ended 30 June 1991

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Table A8.5 Frequency of library attendance, NSW, 12 months ended June 1991

Age group (years)	Once only	2-5 times	6-9 times	10-15 times	16-30 times	More than 30 times	Total
PEOPLE ('000)							
18-24	33.1	84.2	30.7	36.9	30.1	44.3	259.3
25-34	25.4	107.6	42.0	52.6	43.1	35.4	306.1
35-44	32.6	90.2	47.9	63.4	59.5	37.3	330.9
45-54	12.7	53.5	33.2	37.1	18.9	21.8	177.1
55-64	8.7	35.7	20.4	28.6	26.1	21.0	140.5
65 and over	10.6	34.3	29.4	36.3	45.9	38.8	195.2
Total	123.1	405.4	203.6	255.0	223.6	198.4	1,409.1
PROPORTION (%)							
18-24	12.8	32.5	11.8	14.2	11.6	17.1	100.0
25-34	8.3	35.1	13.7	17.2	14.1	11.6	100.0
35-44	9.9	27.3	14.5	19.2	18.0	11.3	100.0
45-54	7.2	30.2	18.8	20.9	10.7	12.3	100.0
55-64	6.2	25.4	14.5	20.4	18.6	14.9	100.0
65 and over	5.4	17.6	15.0	18.6	23.5	19.9	100.0
Total	8.7	28.8	14.4	18.1	15.9	14.1	100.0

Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, 12 months ended 30 June 1991

Table A8.6 Major religious affiliations, NSW, 1933-1991

Census year	Anglican	Catholic	Total Christian	Non- Christian	No religion (a)	Not stated (b)	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
1933	44.0	21.4	87.8	0.5	0.2	11.6	2,600.8
1947	43.4	22.7	87.8	0.5	0.3	11.3	2,984.8
1954	42.8	24.7	90.1	0.6	0.2	9.0	3,423.5
1961	39.7	26.3	88.8	0.7	0.4	10.1	3,917.0
1966	38.3	27.7	89.2	0.7	0.8	9.3	4,233.8
1971	35.6	28.7	87.6	0.9	5.5	6.0	4,601.2
1976	32.2	27.5	81.0	1.1	6.5	11.4	4,777.1
1981	30.6	27.8	79.6	1.7	8.6	10.0	5,126.2
1986	28.1	28.3	77.0	2.6	10.0	10.4	5,401.9
1991	27.3	29.5	77.1	3.5	10.0	9.4	5,732.0

(a) From 1971, the Census form explicitly specified 'no religion'. (b) Includes inadequately described.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

Appendix

Table A8.7 Religion, NSW, 1981–1991

Religion	1981				1991			
	Age group (years)		Total		Age group (years)		Total	
	0-64	65 and over	Number	Pro-portion	0-64	65 and over	Number	Pro-portion
	no.	no.	'000	%	no.	no.	'000	%
<i>Christian</i>	3,644,852	437,690	4,082.5	79.6	3,840,658	581,360	4,422.0	77.1
Anglican	1,372,526	196,848	1,569.4	30.6	1,317,171	250,153	1,567.3	27.3
Baptist	57,680	6,983	64.7	1.3	80,050	10,868	90.9	1.6
Brethren	5,221	786	6.0	0.1	5,810	989	6.8	0.1
Catholic	1,310,149	114,350	1,424.5	27.8	1,523,249	169,399	1,692.6	29.5
Churches of Christ	12,576	1,619	14.2	0.3	12,770	1,776	14.5	0.3
Congregational	7,762	1,351	9.1	0.2	2,901	587	3.5	0.1
Jehovah's Witness	14,157	1,082	15.2	0.3	19,587	1,733	21.3	0.4
Latter Day Saints	9,686	500	10.2	0.2	10,908	762	11.7	0.2
Lutheran	28,276	3,420	31.7	0.6	32,696	6,563	39.3	0.7
Orthodox	162,851	8,576	171.4	3.3	166,548	13,988	180.5	3.1
Pentecostal	13,612	669	14.3	0.3	36,186	1,425	37.6	0.7
Presbyterian and Reformed	215,200	37,525	252.7	4.9	216,699	53,898	270.6	4.7
Salvation Army	19,639	2,337	22.0	0.4	19,688	2,789	22.5	0.4
Seven Day Adventist	16,726	2,323	19.0	0.4	16,779	2,596	19.4	0.3
Uniting Church (a)	286,099	42,164	328.3	6.4	313,982	58,009	372.0	6.5
Other Christian	112,692	17,157	129.8	2.5	65,634	5,825	71.5	1.2
<i>Non-Christian</i>	83,230	5,881	89.1	1.7	189,884	11,271	201.2	3.5
Buddhism	15,216	419	15.6	0.3	55,899	2,842	58.7	1.0
Islam	38,152	375	38.5	0.8	76,473	1,352	77.8	1.4
Judaism	20,336	4,840	25.2	0.5	23,680	5,897	29.6	0.5
Other non-Christian	9,526	247	9.8	0.2	33,832	1,180	35.0	0.6
Inadequately described	18,081	2,178	20.3	0.4	13,380	1,038	14.4	0.3
No religion	419,421	23,738	443.2	8.6	542,607	30,963	573.6	10.0
Not stated	441,038	50,108	491.1	9.6	464,561	56,316	520.9	9.1
Total	4,606,622	519,595	5,126.2	100.0	5,051,090	680,948	5,732.0	100.0

(a) Includes Methodists in 1981.

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing, 1981 Census of Population and Housing

Symbols and general information

Symbols and other usages

- * relative standard error greater than 25%
- .. not applicable
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- SLA Statistical Local Area

Unless otherwise stated, the terms men and women refer to people aged 15 years and over.

Estimates may have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Reliability of survey estimates

As estimates are based on a sample they are subject to sampling variability. Only estimates with relative standard errors of 25% or less are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. For further information on sampling and non-sampling errors please refer to the relevant survey publications listed.

Inquiries about these statistics

General inquiries about the content and interpretation of ABS statistics in this report can be made to the Manager, Social and Labour Statistics Unit, Australian Bureau of Statistics, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001, phone 02 268 4795, fax 02 268 4100.

Further information regarding the availability of other data about older people can be obtained from ABS Information (see below for contact details).

ABS publications and services

Details of a range of publications and products available from the ABS can be found in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products*.

Information tailored to the special needs of clients can be obtained from the information consultancy service available at ABS offices (see Information inquiries below for contact details). Further details can also be obtained on the wide range of ABS data available on electronic media.

ABS sales and inquiries

Regional Offices	Information inquiries	Bookshop sales
SYDNEY (02)	268 4611	268 4620
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PERTH (09)	360 5140	360 5307
ADELAIDE (08)	237 7100	237 7582
HOBART (002)	205 800	205 800
CANBERRA (06)	207 0326	207 0326
DARWIN (089)	432 111	432 111
National Office		
ACT (06)	252 6007	008 020 608

Glossary

- Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander* People of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent who identify themselves as such.
- Active leisure* Leisure activities which necessitate physical involvement. They include: sport, exercise and outdoor activities; games and cards e.g. card, paper, board and quiz games, computer games and gambling; hobbies, arts, and crafts; performing music and drama; holiday travel and travelling for pleasure; and all associated travel and communication.
- Activity* Comprises one or more tasks. These include: health care (footcare, taking medication and dressing wounds); mobility (going away from the house/establishment, moving about the house/establishment and transferring to and from a bed or a chair); personal affairs (financial management and writing letters); personal care (self-care, verbal communication and mobility); self-care (showering and bathing, dressing, eating, toileting, and bladder and bowel control); and transport (using public transport, shopping and driving).
- Average time spent on activities* The average time spent on the *main activity*. For all persons the time reported by each respondent taking part in a particular activity on a particular day is multiplied by the number of people that respondent is representing on that particular day, added to the total, divided by the total population in scope and expressed as minutes per day for all persons.
- Average time spent by participants* The time spent in an activity on a particular day by those who reported it multiplied by the number of people those respondents represented on that particular day, added to a total, divided by that part of the total population represented by those who engaged in that activity and presented as average minutes per day for participants.
- Average weekday* The daily average derived from annual Monday to Friday trips.
- Basic vocational qualification* Provides individuals with the practical skills and background knowledge necessary for employment at the operative level in many different fields e.g. Certificate in Shorthand and Keyboarding.
- Community participation* Includes: helping/caring for sick, frail or disabled adults; involvement in children's activities such as sporting teams, or Scouts; organising or helping with neighbourhood community services such as hospitals or social support organisations; religious and church activities; civic duties

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including voting and jury duty; other community participation such as political demonstrations, involvement in lobby groups, etc.

Current housing costs

Includes rent payments, the interest component of mortgage payments, rate payments, house and contents insurance and repairs and maintenance payments (materials and contract labour only).

Diploma qualifications

Include both undergraduate diplomas and associate diplomas. *Undergraduate diploma qualifications* provide individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary for practice in a professional or associate professional occupation e.g. diploma in applied science in Nursing or diploma of Teaching. *Associate diploma qualifications* provide individuals with the knowledge and skill necessary to give support to professionals and for positions in advanced trade, technical or associate professional occupations.

Disabling condition

Any condition, which had lasted or was likely to last for 6 months or more, and resulted in one or more of the limitations, restrictions or impairments listed below:

- loss of sight (even when wearing glasses or contact lenses);
- loss of hearing;
- speech difficulties in native languages;
- blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness;
- slowness at learning or understanding;
- incomplete use of arms or fingers;
- difficulty gripping or holding small objects;
- incomplete use of feet or legs;
- treatment for nerves or an emotional condition;
- restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work;
- disfigurement or deformity;
- head injury, stroke or any other brain damage;
- a mental illness requiring help or supervision;
- treatment or medication for a long-term condition or ailment;
- any other long-term condition

Employed people

Civilians aged 15 and over who, during the survey reference week:

- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind (including employees, employers and self-employed persons) in a job or business, or on a farm; or
- (b) worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or

Glossary

- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant break-down at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on worker's compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers, self-employed persons or unpaid family helpers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

<i>Estimated resident population</i>	The official ABS estimate of the Australian population based on where people usually live. The estimates are based on the results of the latest population census updated for subsequent births, deaths, and overseas and interstate migration.
<i>Exercise level</i>	Exercise undertaken for sport, recreation or fitness only, and hence does not reflect the level of total physical activity.
<i>Full-time workers</i>	Employed people who usually work 35 hours or more per week in all jobs and others who although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the survey reference week.
<i>Government pensions and benefits</i>	Includes age pension, unemployment benefit, disability support/invalid pension, sole parent pension, sickness allowance, wife's/carer's pension, special benefit, Austudy/Abstudy, disability/war widow's pension, child disability allowance and overseas pension or benefit.
<i>Greater metropolitan region</i>	Comprises the 52 LGAs for the Sydney Statistical Division (excluding Pittwater which did not exist at the time of the survey), and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Subdivisions.
<i>Handicap</i>	<p>A limitation to perform certain tasks associated with daily living. The limitation must be due to a disability and in relation to one or more of the areas listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• self-care — difficulties in showering, bathing, dressing, eating, toileting, bladder or bowel control;• mobility (profound/severe/moderate) — difficulties going places away from home, moving about the house, transferring to and from a bed or chair; mobility (mild) — limitation in walking 200 metres, walking up or down stairs or using public transport.• verbal communication — difficulties understanding or being understood by strangers/family/friends/staff in the person's native language;• schooling — limited in the ability to attend school or needing to attend a special school or special classes;

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- employment — limited in the ability to work, the type of work performed and other work problems such as the amount of time off required and special arrangements which need to be made.

<i>Health condition</i>	As used in the transport chapter and only refers to people in households. See <i>Disabling condition</i> .
<i>Help needed</i>	When a person with one or more disabilities is determined to have a need for help with an activity, if that person required help or supervision to do one or more specified tasks or, in some cases, would find the task(s) difficult to do alone. This person is considered to need help whether or not that help is actually received.
<i>Higher education</i>	Includes courses at universities, institutes of technology, institutes of advanced education, institutes of tertiary education and agricultural colleges.
<i>Household reference person</i>	That person so nominated by the member(s) of the household.
<i>Industry</i>	Classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993</i> .
<i>Life expectancy</i>	The average number of additional years a person of a given age might expect to live if the current age specific death rates continued throughout their lifetime.
<i>Long-term conditions</i>	Medical conditions (illness, injury or disability) which have lasted at least six months, or which the respondent expects to last for six months or more.
<i>Main English speaking countries</i>	The United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and the United States of America.
<i>Main disabling condition</i>	The only condition reported or, for those with multiple conditions, the one causing the most problems.
<i>Main source of income</i>	The source of income which contributed the largest amount to total income.
<i>Median age</i>	The age at which half the population is older and half is younger.
<i>Mode of transport</i>	Comprises cars (includes trucks), trains (includes Nightride buses which are late night rail replacement services), buses (excludes Nightride buses), walking and other (includes aircraft, ferries, the monorail, taxis, bicycles, wheelchairs and any other means of transport).
<i>Non-English speaking countries</i>	All overseas countries except United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and the United States of America.

Glossary

<i>Occupation</i>	Classified according to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 1986</i> .
<i>Part-time workers</i>	Employed people who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the survey reference week.
<i>Patient day</i>	Equal to one inpatient episode of one day length of stay. Length of stay is calculated by subtracting admission date from separation date, and patient days are tabulated by summing lengths of stay.
<i>Passive leisure</i>	Leisure activities which do not necessitate physical involvement. Activities include: reading, watching television, video; listening to radio, CDs, etc.; relaxing, thinking, resting; talking (including telephone conversations); writing or reading personal correspondence; and associated travel.
<i>Public rental</i>	Dwellings rented from the NSW Department of Housing.
<i>Recent illness</i>	Medical conditions (illness, injury or disability) experienced in the two weeks prior to interview and may include long-term conditions experienced in the period.
<i>Severity of handicap</i>	Based on the person's ability to perform tasks relevant to the three areas of self-care, mobility and verbal communication and on the amount and type of help required. For each area of handicap, the levels of severity are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• profound handicap — personal help or supervision always required;• severe handicap — personal help or supervision sometimes required;• moderate handicap — no personal help or supervision required, but the person has difficulty in performing one or more of the tasks;• mild handicap — no personal help or supervision required and no difficulty in performing any of the tasks, but the person uses an aid, or has a mild mobility handicap or cannot easily pick up an object from the floor.
<i>Skilled vocational qualifications</i>	Provide individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary to work in a specific vocation, recognised trade or craft, that requires a high degree of skill in a range of related activities e.g. a trade certificate in carpentry.
<i>Superannuation scheme</i>	Any fund, association or organisation set up for the purpose of providing financial cover for members when they retire from full-time work. Contributions can be made personally or by a member's employer/business.

Older People in New South Wales: A Profile

Unemployed

People aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week and:

- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and:
 - (i) were available for work in the reference week or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the reference week) or
 - (ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then; or
- (b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

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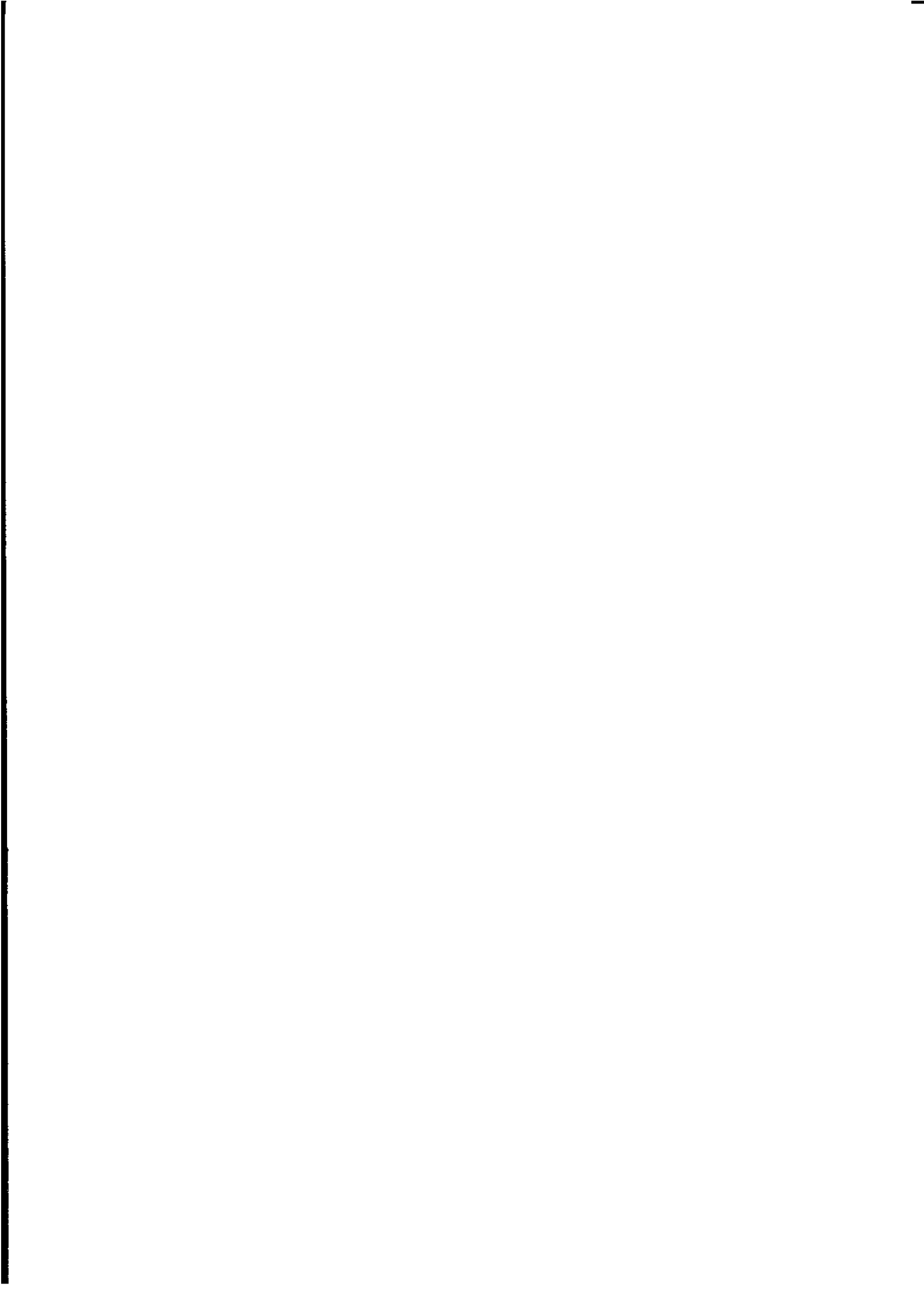
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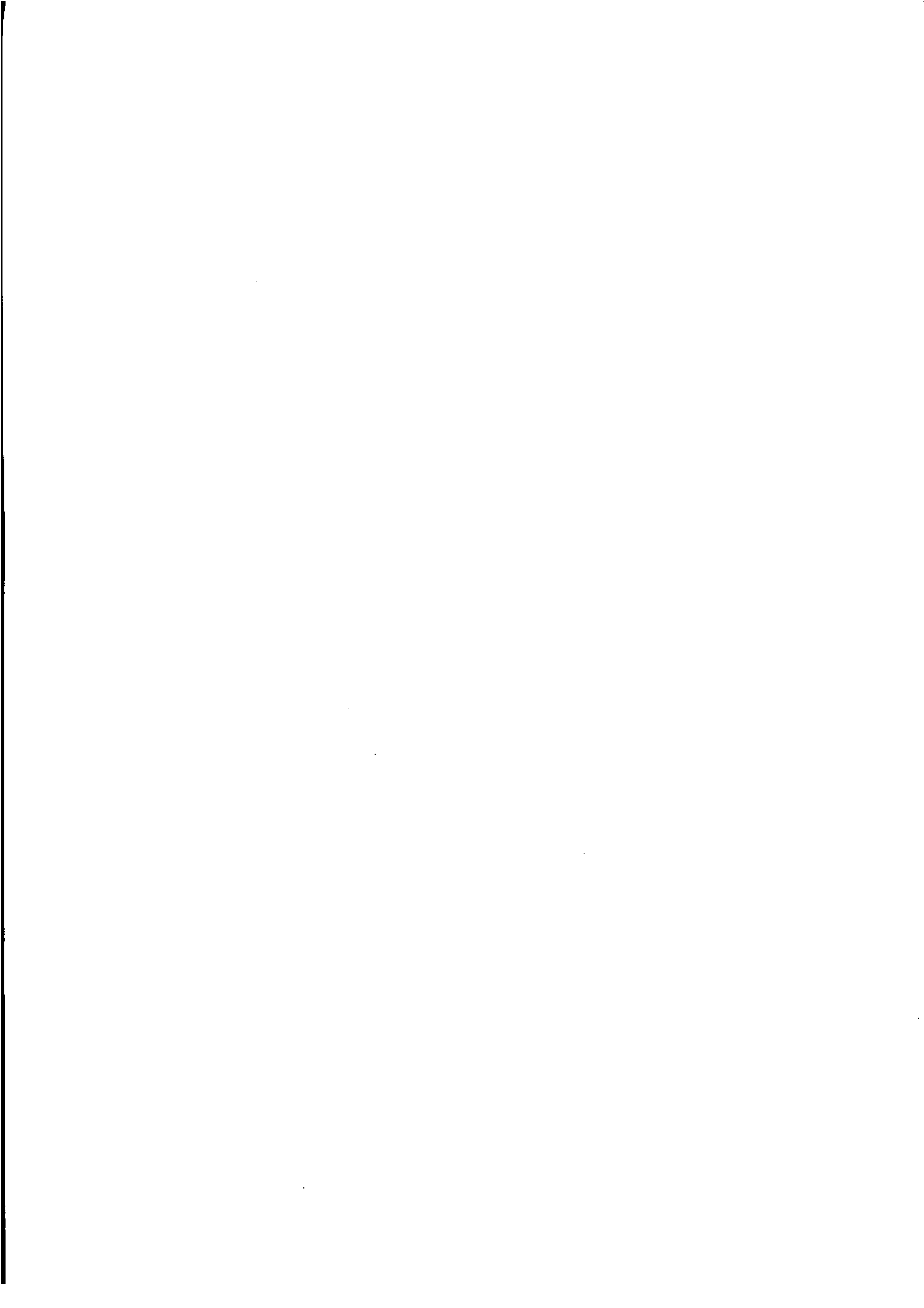
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