

# **SOCIAL INDICATORS**

**AUSTRALIA**

**Number 5**

**1992**

**IAN CASTLES**  
Australian Statistician

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Social Indicators Number 5, 1992  
ABS Catalogue No. 4101.0

## **PREFACE**

The 8 years since *Social Indicators Number 4* was published have seen many changes in Australian society, in the issues facing her people and in government responses to those issues. This report, by presenting statistical information and commentary relating to a number of areas of social concern, provides a contemporary view of social conditions in Australia and monitors changes in social conditions over time.

The ABS has similarly undergone many changes, establishing and restructuring statistical collections to meet the information needs of today's Australia, particularly in the areas of social and labour statistics. Reflected in the content of this volume are the results of those initiatives. The health chapter contains new ABS data relating to lifestyle and health risk factors as well as the more traditional indicators of ill-health; the working life chapter includes statistics relating to employment conditions, early retirement, structural unemployment and underemployment; and the income and expenditure chapter discusses the economic situation of families and women, and people who have retired or are about to retire. The inclusion for the first time of the chapter on leisure, culture and the environment reflects both increased public concern over such issues and the increased availability of information related to them.

A significant omission from this volume is a chapter on crime and justice, due to the lack of nationally comparable statistics. This important gap should close in the next few years with the development and compilation of comparable statistics of offences reported to police, with the assistance of police jurisdictions, with the conduct of a national crime victims survey in 1993 and, hopefully, with the development of comparable court statistics.

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

**Australian Bureau of Statistics**  
**Canberra, ACT 2616**  
**September 1992**

## **Acknowledgements**

*Social Indicators Number 5* was researched and written by the Social Analysis and Reporting Section, Social and Labour Division, Australian Bureau of Statistics. Main authors were Darren Benham, Natalie Bobbin, Norma Briscoe, Joanne Healey, Brendan Ludvigsen, Keith Mallett, David Redway and Greg Wyncoll. The report was edited and co-ordinated by Dot Russell.

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# SYMBOLS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

## Symbols

- The following symbols, where shown in columns of figures or elsewhere in tables, mean:
  - n.a. : not available
  - . . : not applicable
  - : nil or rounded to zero
  - n.e.i. : not elsewhere included
  - n.e.c. : not elsewhere classified
  - : break in continuity of series (where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures)
  - \* : subject to high sampling variability

## Other usages

- Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
- Unless otherwise stated, where source data used in the preparation of percentage distributions included a category of information representing non-response (e.g. not stated) it has been excluded from the calculations. Total numbers shown with such percentages include the number of non-responses.

## Inquiries about these statistics

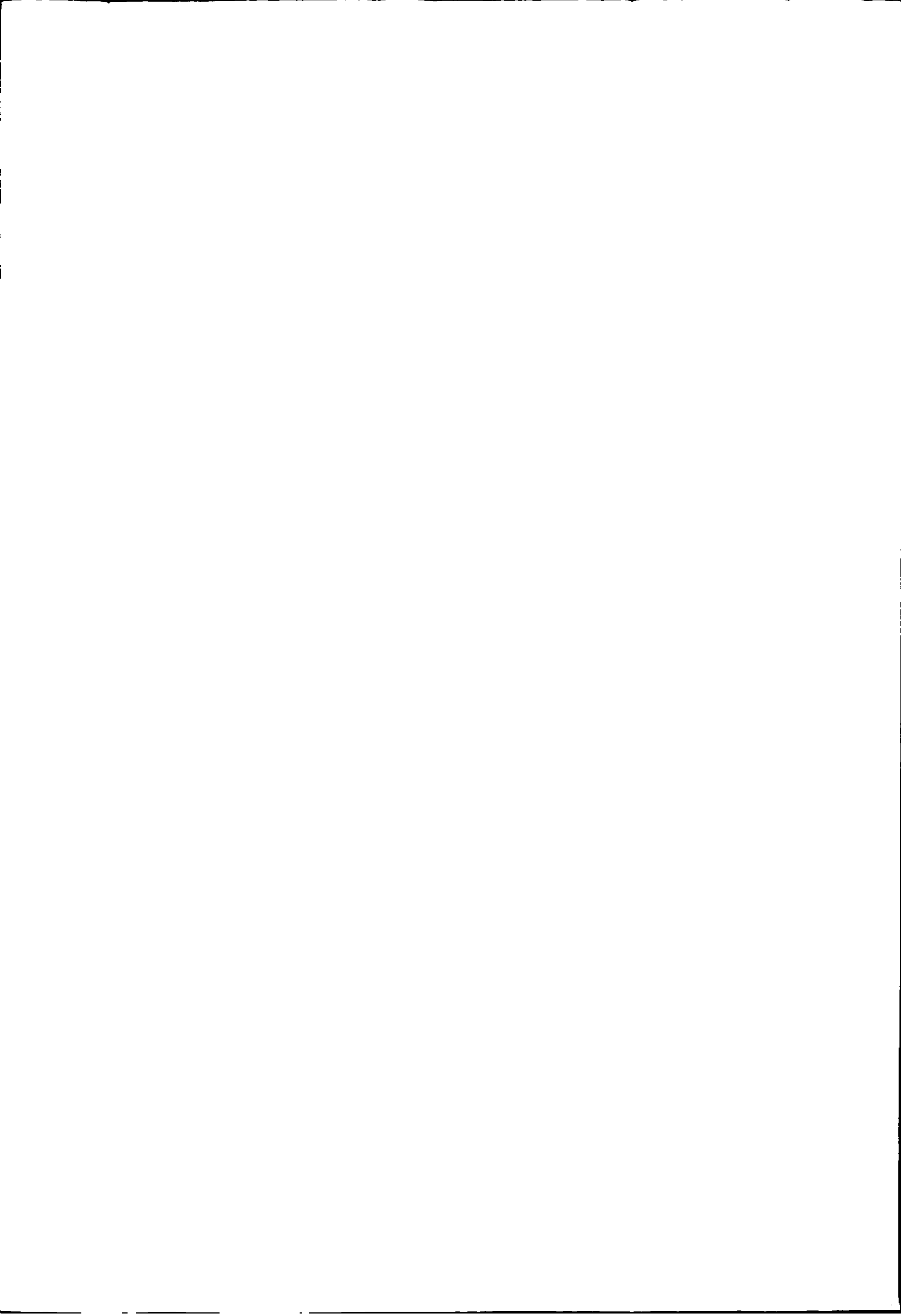
- General inquiries about content and interpretation of statistics in this publication should be addressed to Assistant Director, Social Analysis and Reporting Section, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616, or phone (06) 252 6214.
- Inquiries regarding the availability of more recent data from the ABS sources quoted in this publication should be addressed to Information Services (see Appendix A).
- Detailed subject matter inquiries may be addressed to the ABS subject matter areas listed in Appendix B.

## Inquiries about other ABS publications

- Mail inquiries should be addressed to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616, or any ABS State Office (see Appendix A).
- Telephone inquiries can be made by calling Information Services on Canberra (06) 252 6007, (06) 252 6627, (06) 252 5402 or any ABS State Office (see Appendix A).

## ABS publications and services

- A complete list of ABS publications produced in Canberra and each of the State Offices is contained in the ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products (1101.0) which is available from any ABS office.
- In many cases, the ABS can also provide information which is not published or which is historical or compiled from a variety of published and unpublished sources. Information of this kind may be obtained through the Information Consultancy Service. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: consultancy reports, microfiche, floppy disk, magnetic tape, computer printout or photocopy. Charges are generally made for such information. Inquiries may be made by contacting Information Services in the nearest ABS office.





# INTRODUCTION

The aim of the ABS social reporting program is to describe and monitor social conditions in Australia. This is closely linked to the ABS Mission Statement:

*Our mission is to assist and encourage informed decision-making, research and discussion within governments and the community, by providing a high-quality, user-oriented and dynamic statistical service; we will actively co-ordinate statistical activities across government agencies and promote the use of statistical standards.*

Social reporting is therefore viewed by ABS as an effective contribution to the public good and ultimately to the democratic process.

This volume is a social report for Australia. It contains a wide range of statistics and indicators relating to several areas of social concern (health, education, working life etc.). Its purpose is to describe social conditions in Australia and to monitor changes in these conditions over time.

Because it is 8 years since *Social Indicators Number 4* was published it is appropriate to consider why ABS has chosen to resume the series and how ABS currently views the task of social reporting.

## **Change of emphasis in the 1980s**

The introduction to *Social Indicators Number 3* (1980) examined the history of the social indicators movement and included a short review of social indicator concepts. The introduction to *Social Indicators Number 4* (1984) described the nature of social reporting and outlined its development. Interested readers may wish to refer to these earlier volumes as they summarise the status of social indicators and social reporting in the early 1980s.

Paradoxically, *Social Indicators Number 4* was published at the time when international activity in social indicator development was being sharply curtailed after considerable expansion in the 1970s, in parallel with phase 2 of the OECD program. At the beginning of the 1980s, phase 3 of the program called on countries to radically upgrade their collection capabilities in order to give statistical life to the newly developed indicators. However, many countries were unable to do this, experiencing instead a contraction in collection activity. Interest in social indicators consequently waned.

Another reason for the decline of the social indicators movement at the beginning of the 1980s concerned a misunderstanding by statistical users of the purpose of indicators. Attempts were made to incorporate them into the process of evaluating government programs.

However, planners (including those in Australia) quickly rejected indicators for detailed government planning purposes because the indicators were not sufficiently disaggregated and program specific. The planners also wanted statistics which were more timely than those in social indicators volumes tended to be.

Emphasis therefore shifted towards statistics which were tailored closely to specific program planning and to the identification of eligible target groups. In Australia, the ABS responded by developing a program of national social surveys which provided highly disaggregated data on a wide range of topics and groups of interest to planners. Unidentifiable data from surveys were provided to users on unit record tapes and other electronic media which allowed considerable flexibility in computer based analysis.

The expansion in the 1980s of the ABS program of national and State social surveys was also essential in view of the prevailing paucity of social statistics. Even if the emphasis on social indicators in the 1970s had continued into the 1980s, it would have been constrained by a lack of suitable statistics.

Despite the preference of planners for detailed and disaggregated survey and census data, delivered on computer tapes, CD-ROMs etc., the relevance of social indicators was undiminished. They had merely receded into the background because statistical users were more concerned with short-to-medium term problems of program targeting and service delivery. Temporarily at least, the demand for indicators which monitored changes over time in the well-being of Australian society had declined. Nevertheless, ABS produced a number of social reports during this period at both the national and State levels, including *Overseas Born Australians* (4112.0); *Australia's Children* (4119.0); *Australia in Profile* (2502.0) and other reports based on the 1986 Census; *Social Report, Tasmania* (4101.6); *Aboriginal People in the Northern Territory* (4107.7).

## **Revival of interest in social indicators**

Towards the end of the 1980s and into the 1990s (and perhaps in parallel with a downturn in economic conditions) interest intensified in social well-being issues and the need for appropriate indicators. Declining real wage levels and an awareness that sections of the community were experiencing hardship, also sharpened the need for indicators. At the same time, the community became more aware of the wider issues of quality of life and the concept of economically sustainable development. Questions relating to the physical environment emerged in political debate and choices between conservation and economic growth began to affect significant numbers of Australian people.

A greater willingness on the part of government agencies to set targets in relation to particular areas of social concern was also significant in the revival of interest in social indicators. The report of the Health Targets and Implementation Committee *Health for all Australians* (1988) is a good example.

### The ABS response

These changes in community and user perspectives persuaded the ABS to review its social reporting program, at both the national and State levels. The review recommended a strengthening of the program with an emphasis on improving the quality and analytical power of the social indicators included in reports.

The review recognised several types of social report:

- social indicators compendia (e.g. this volume);
- population group reports (e.g. older people, disabled people, overseas-born, families);
- reports on social problems (e.g. smoking, asthma, accommodation for the aged, causes of death);
- reports on particular areas of concern (e.g. education and training, labour);
- collection specific reports (e.g. *Australia in Profile* (2502.0), *Women in Western Australia* (4108.5), *Carers of the Handicapped at Home* (4122.0));
- social atlases (the geographical dimension of social issues and population groups);
- issue specific reports (e.g. *Time Use Pilot Survey* (4111.1), *The Effects of Government Benefits and Taxes on Household Income* (6537.0)).

The recommendations of the review are now in the process of being adopted, the publication of this volume being one of the first steps in the revived program. Paradoxically, if the review recommendations on introducing an annual Social Indicators publication are adopted, this volume may be the last to use this particular format and style. Research has started on the most appropriate format for an annual edition.

### Considerations for the future

One of the great advantages of social indicators volumes is that they bring together statistics and indicators covering a number of areas of social concern. They are therefore able to provide a linked picture of the social well-being of Australian society. Particular emphasis will be given in the new program to this concept of interlinking. The ABS publication *A Guide to Australian Social Statistics* (4160.0) explains the statistical frameworks which currently underpin the several areas of social concern. Indicators will be developed with reference to these frameworks.

After a decade of expansion of ABS social surveys, the stock of social statistics on which an effective social reporting and social indicator program can be built is now much larger than it was at the end of the 1970s. Moreover, it is expected that the enhanced social indicator program will have a significant influence on what the surveys collect.

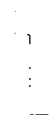
Additionally, more emphasis will be given to developing standards in statistical classifications. The extent to which these standards are implemented across a wide range of collections will determine the extent to which the series (and the social indicators based on them) are comparable. Comparability, in turn, will determine the degree to which the social reporting and indicator program can provide a more holistic view of social well-being.

# POPULATION



## Chapter

SOCIAL INDICATORS, AUSTRALIA 1992



# CHAPTER 1

## POPULATION

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The statistics presented in this chapter describe the structure and composition of Australia's population and, as in previous editions of *Social Indicators*, provide background information for the rest of the report. Population statistics form the denominators of many of the rates and ratios presented in subsequent chapters. Further, an appreciation of underlying population trends may help to explain social changes and assist in planning in all areas of social policy.

Population statistics are not of themselves indicators of either individual or national well-being, although in recent years they have formed the basis for debate on such social issues as immigration, ageing and population sustainability. Further, the changing nature and distribution of Australia's population has implications for service provision and delivery in areas such as health, education, housing and the labour market.

Generally speaking, Australia's population is sparsely distributed, concentrated mainly in the coastal belts of the south-east and the south-west. This sparsity of population has given rise to some uniquely Australian solutions to service delivery problems; the Royal Flying Doctor Service and the School of the Air, for example.

## 1.1 POPULATION GROWTH

### 1.1.1 Historical perspective

The main source of Australia's population growth since the turn of the century has been natural increase (the excess of births over deaths), which has contributed two-thirds of the overall growth in the last 90 years. Net overseas migration gain made up the other one-third and has been an important influence in shaping the character of today's Australia (see *Table 1.5.1*).

#### *From Federation to the First World War (1901 to 1913)*

Australia's population increased from 3.8 million persons at the turn of the century to 4.9 million in 1913, an average annual rate of growth of 2.0 per cent. In this period, the average annual rate of natural increase was 1.6 per cent, greater than the rate for any subsequent period.

The high growth rate between 1901 and 1913 was associated with high fertility rates. In this period the crude birth rate remained above 25 births per 1,000 population, reaching a rate of 29 per 1,000 in 1912. This contrasts with the situation of more recent years, which has seen this figure fall below 16 births per 1,000 population in the 1980s.

TABLE 1.1.1 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH(a)

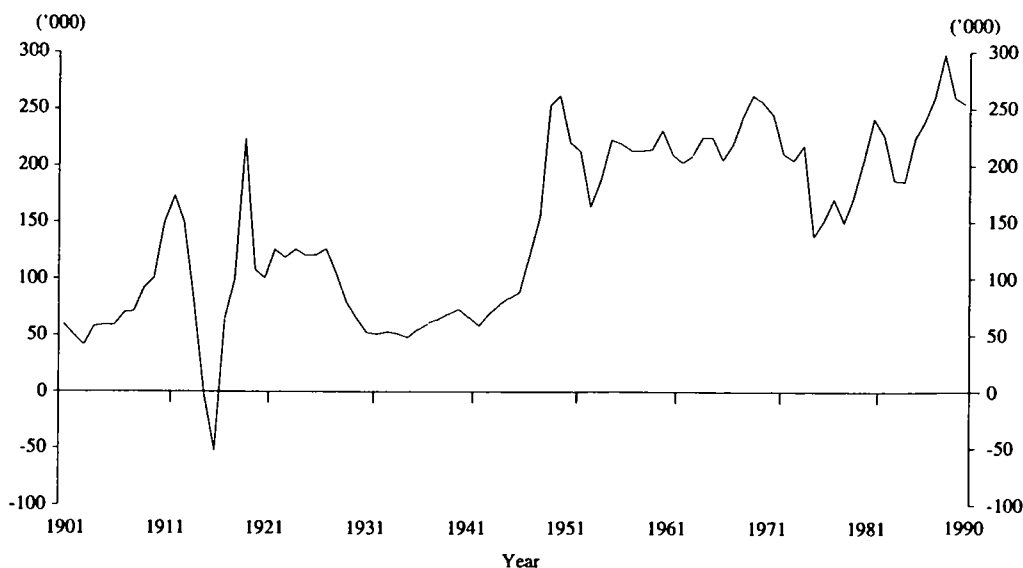
	Increase			Rates of growth			Population at end of period
	Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase(b)	Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase(b)	
	— '000 —			— per cent —			'000
Annual averages —							
1901-13	66	21	87	1.59	0.51	2.04	4,894
1914-19	77	-8	68	1.51	-0.16	1.35	5,304
1920-29	78	35	113	1.39	0.56	1.95	6,436
1930-38	55	—	56	0.83	—	0.83	6,936
1939-45	69	(c)6	71	0.90	(c)0.09	0.99	7,430
1946-50	106	(c)70	175	1.36	(c)0.89	2.26	8,307
1951-55	120	81	201	1.38	0.93	2.31	9,312
1956-60	136	80	216	1.40	0.82	2.22	10,392
1961-65	138	77	215	1.27	0.71	1.98	11,505
1966-70	133	99	232	1.11	0.82	1.94	12,663
1971-75	142	66	208	1.07	0.49	1.56	13,969
1976-80	116	64	168	0.81	0.45	1.17	14,807
1981-85	127	86	219	0.85	0.57	1.43	15,901
1986-90	130	131	254	0.80	0.81	1.55	17,169
Annual —							
1980	117	101	205	0.80	0.69	1.40	14,807
1981	127	123	247	0.86	0.83	1.67	15,054
1982	125	103	235	0.83	0.68	1.56	15,289
1983	133	55	195	0.87	0.36	1.27	15,483
1984	127	60	194	0.82	0.36	1.25	15,677
1985	126	89	223	0.80	0.57	1.42	15,901
1986	128	108	234	0.81	0.68	1.47	16,134
1987	127	133	250	0.78	0.83	1.55	16,384
1988	126	172	288	0.77	1.05	1.76	16,672
1989	127	133	249	0.76	0.80	1.50	16,921
1990	143	111	248	0.84	0.66	1.47	17,169

(a) Excludes full-blood Aboriginal people prior to 1962. (b) From 1961 total increase includes adjustments to make the series of intercensal increases agree with the total increases revealed by census results. (c) Excludes troop movements.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures; Births and Deaths Registrations

## POPULATION

FIGURE 1.1.1 POPULATION GROWTH



Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures; Births and Deaths Registrations

Despite the high average growth rate for the period, annual growth rates varied considerably, rising from a low of 1.1 per cent in 1903 to a peak of 3.8 per cent in 1912. This variation was mainly associated with the changing levels of migration over the period. Thus, while the first six years of the century saw a net migration loss of 21,800 persons, the following seven years saw a net gain of over 290,000 persons, predominantly from the United Kingdom.

### *World War I (1914 to 1919)*

During World War I the contribution of net migration to Australia's population growth decreased appreciably. Between 1914 and 1919 out-migration exceeded in-migration by some 49,500 people. Population growth rates were affected accordingly, falling from an average of 2.0 per cent a year in the previous period to an average of 1.3 per cent over the war years. This excess of out-migrants over in-migrants was due to the departure of Australian military personnel for active service in the early years of the War. Over 345,000 troops departed in the period and just over 260,000 returned. These troop movements caused large variations in Australia's annual growth rates. In 1916 the departure of troops saw Australia's population decline by 1.0 per cent and the return of troops in 1919 raised growth in that year to 4.4 per cent.

### *Post-war recovery (1920 to 1929)*

Following World War I the level of migration to Australia recovered strongly. The average annual rate of increase due to net migration throughout the 1920s exceeded the average rates seen in the first period of the century. At the same time, crude birth rates fell. The long-term decline in fertility which had started before World War I continued steadily throughout the post-war period, accounting for the decreased average

annual rate of natural increase of 1.4 per cent for the period.

The overall annual average growth rate throughout the 1920s was 1.9 per cent, well above the levels experienced during the war years.

### *The Great Depression (1930 to 1939)*

The economic collapse in 1929 and the depression during the 1930s gave rise to a sharp decline in Australia's growth rates, with the average annual rate falling to 0.8 per cent in the period 1930-39.

On average, total growth over the period equalled natural increase. Net migration levels fluctuated between periods of net loss in the early 1930s to periods of net gain during the late 1930s.

The crude birth rate, which fell between 1920 and 1929, continued its downward trend, reaching a low of 16 births per 1,000 population in 1935. Apart from the anomalous years 1915-16, this year saw Australia's annual rate of increase falling to its lowest recorded level this century, 0.7 per cent.

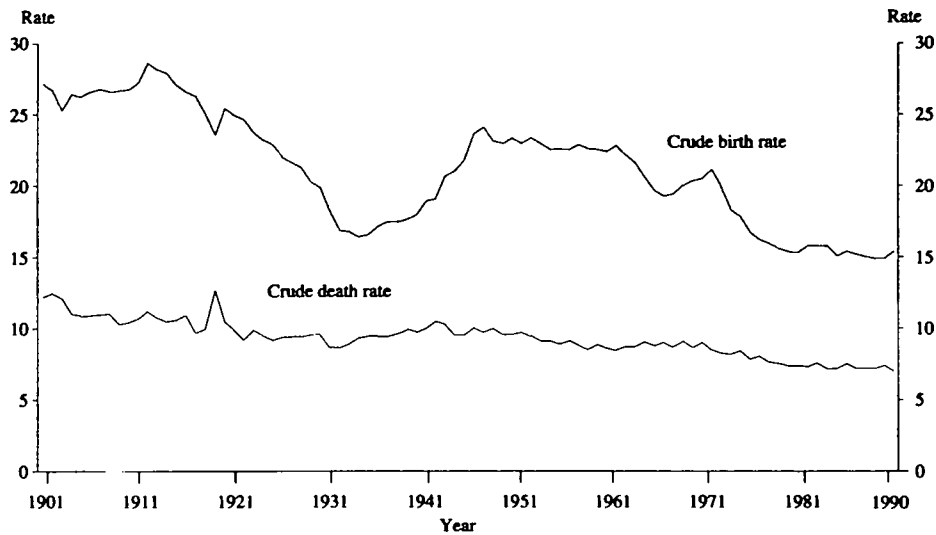
### *World War II (1939 to 1945)*

While annual population growth rates continued to average below 1.0 per cent throughout the years of World War II, the contribution of the natural increase component increased.

The crude birth rate had begun to rise in the mid 1930s and this upward trend continued through the war years. The average annual rate of natural increase during the war years was 17 per cent higher than the average rate for the 1930s.



FIGURE 1.1.2 CRUDE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES(a)



(a) Number of births or deaths per 1,000 mean population.  
 Source: Births and Deaths Registrations

While there was an inflow of refugees in the earlier years of the war, Australia experienced small net losses due to the out-migration of civilians in the later years of the war. The total net migration of civilians over the war years, like the previous period, had negligible effects on Australia's population growth. Troop movements were not recorded in overseas migration data during World War II.

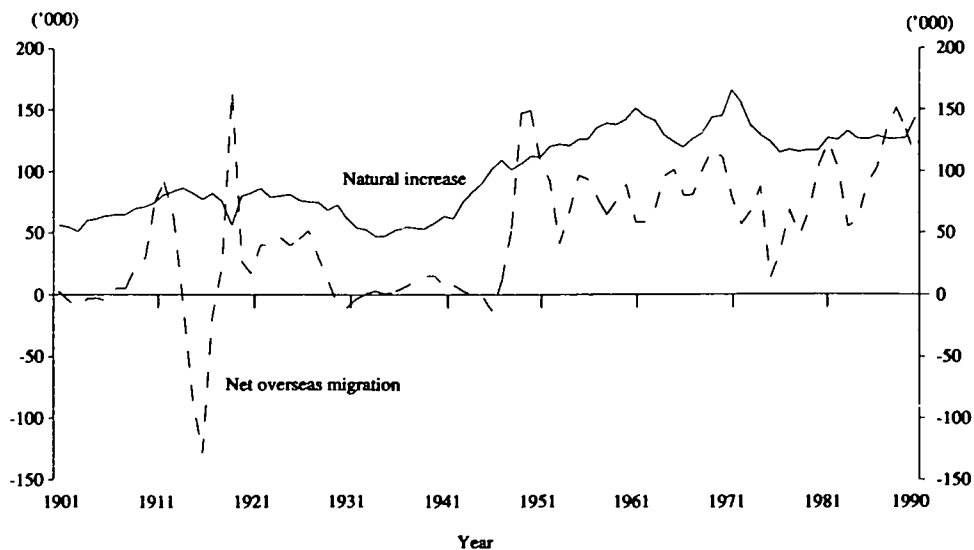
*The 'Baby Boom' years (1946 to 1960)*

With World War II over, Australia's population began to grow rapidly. The annual average growth rate for the period 1946-60 was 2.2 per cent, increasing the total population by almost 3 million persons. This was well in excess of the growth rate experienced in the

previous thirty years (1914-45) in which Australia's population increased by over 2.5 million persons.

In 1945, the government launched a program to increase Australia's population by 1.0 per cent a year through immigration, with the aim of achieving an overall growth rate of 2.0 per cent a year. The first and largest wave of post-war migration occurred between 1947 and 1951, bringing some 470,000 migrants. These migrants were predominantly of European and British origin. Many were displaced persons from Europe. The subsequent migrants through the 1950s were also predominantly of European origin. Net migration over this fifteen year period added 0.8 points to the annual percentage growth rates, a con-

FIGURE 1.1.3 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



Source: Births and Deaths Registrations; Overseas Arrivals and Departures

## POPULATION

tribution which has not been exceeded in any of the other periods in this century.

Despite the large contribution of the immigration program, the greatest proportion of growth over this period was due to natural increase. Crude birth rates had steadily increased to a new peak of 24 births per 1,000 population in 1947 and remained at a plateau of above 22 births per 1,000 population through to 1961. This period of high fertility has come to be known as the 'baby boom' era. The 'baby boom' has generally been attributed to the rapid increase in the proportion of young people marrying following World War II and to the late completion of child bearing which was delayed during the war years. Australia's population increased by 1.8 million people due to natural increase over this period at an average annual rate of 1.5 per cent.

### *The sixties (1961 to 1970)*

Australia's continued economic prosperity during the 1960s ensured the maintenance of high levels of immigration throughout this period. The level of in-migration rose from 100,000 arrivals a year in the early 1960s to a peak of some 185,000 in 1969-70. Over half of the intake arrived from English speaking countries, mainly the United Kingdom and New Zealand. The average annual rate of net migration for the period was 0.8 per cent and was only marginally lower than the high average experienced during the previous period.

The average annual rate of natural increase during the 1960s, while lower than in the 'baby boom' years, continued to exceed 1.0 per cent by a considerable margin. The end of the decade marked the end of a

period of high population growth of around 2 per cent a year.

It should be noted that Australia's published population figures for periods after 1961 include full-blood Aboriginal people. Prior to this they were separately enumerated and were not included in the population estimates.

### *The seventies (1971 to 1980)*

Generally speaking, annual population growth rates fell during the early 1970s, averaging 1.4 per cent between 1971 and 1980. In this period, the average annual growth rates due to net migration fell to 0.4 per cent, the lowest for several decades. This fall was associated with the unfavourable economic conditions prevailing over the period. After 1977 net migration gain increased slightly with the arrival of large numbers of New Zealanders and refugees from Indo-China. In 1980 net overseas migration reached a level comparable to that of the late 1960s.

The decline in the crude birth rate continued throughout the 1970s, reaching a level lower than that recorded during the depression. The crude death rate also declined at a greater rate during the mid 1970s. This was associated primarily with a decline in infant mortality and a substantial decline in death rates from cardio-vascular diseases (see Section 3.1). Nevertheless, the decline in mortality did not offset the decline in growth due to the fall in fertility, and natural increase, which averaged below 1.0 per cent throughout the 1970s, fell to lower levels in the later years of the decade.

TABLE 1.1.2 BIRTHS AND DEATHS(a)

	Live births	Deaths	Crude birth rate(b)	Crude death rate(b)
	— '000 —		— per 1,000 —	
Annual averages —				
1946-50	181.7	75.7	23.4	9.7
1951-55	201.4	81.5	22.9	9.3
1956-60	222.5	86.5	22.6	8.8
1961-65	233.0	95.5	21.4	8.7
1966-70	240.3	107.3	19.9	8.9
1971-75	253.4	111.2	18.8	8.2
1976-80	225.4	109.0	15.7	7.6
1981-85	239.9	112.5	15.6	7.3
1986-90	249.4	119.3	15.1	7.2
Annual —				
1980	225.5	108.7	15.3	7.4
1981	235.8	109.0	15.8	7.3
1982	239.9	114.8	15.8	7.6
1983	242.6	110.1	15.8	7.2
1984	238.5	111.9	15.3	7.2
1985	242.9	116.8	15.4	7.4
1986	243.4	115.0	15.2	7.2
1987	244.0	117.3	15.0	7.2
1988	246.2	119.9	14.9	7.2
1989	250.9	124.3	14.9	7.4
1990	262.6	120.1	15.4	7.0

(a) Excludes full-blood Aboriginal people prior to 1967. (b) Per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population.

Source: Births and Deaths Registrations

TABLE 1.1.3 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	Total permanent and long-term movement(a)			Total movement(b)		
	Arrivals	Departures	Net arrivals	Arrivals	Departures	Net arrivals
Annual averages —						
1946-50(c)	92	21	70	140	70	71
1951-55	114	31	83	206	123	83
1956-60	123	42	81	253	172	81
1951-65	152	67	85	401	321	80
1966-70	221	103	119	778	670	109
1981-75	194	128	66	1,301	1,255	46
1975-80	162	103	59	1,909	1,836	73
1981-85	178	94	84	2,482	2,398	84
1986-90	229	110	118	3,932	3,799	134
Annual —						
1980	184	91	93	2,284	2,169	115
1981	213	86	127	2,331	2,203	128
1982	195	92	103	2,410	2,301	109
1983	154	101	53	2,317	2,282	35
1984	154	96	58	2,543	2,501	42
1985	173	93	79	2,810	2,702	108
1986	197	92	104	3,139	2,996	143
1987	222	98	124	3,593	3,421	172
1988	254	105	149	4,141	3,976	165
1989	238	120	118	4,231	4,130	101
1990	234	137	97	4,558	4,470	88

(a) See glossary at end of chapter for full definitions. (b) Includes United States troops visiting Australia on rest and recreation leave during 1970 and 1971. (c) Excludes troop movements in 1946 and 1947.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures

### *The eighties (1981 to 1990)*

In this period the population rose from just over 15 million to just over 17 million. The average rate of growth was 1.5 per cent a year. The rate of net overseas migration declined from 0.8 per cent in 1981 to a low of 0.4 per cent in 1983, but rose steadily to 1.0 per cent in 1988, before falling to 0.8 per cent in 1989 and 0.7 per cent in 1990. Net overseas migration was at its lowest during 1983 (55,000) and peaked at 172,000 in 1988. The rate of natural increase continued to decline slowly but steadily throughout the 1980s, from 0.9 per cent in 1981 to 0.8 per cent in 1990.

### 1.1.2 Overseas migration since World War II

World War II marked a major turning point in the sources of immigration. Before the war the vast majority of settlers came from the United Kingdom and Ireland but in 1947 Australia began to accept large numbers of displaced persons from Europe. During the period 1947-51, the proportion of settlers from the United Kingdom and Ireland dropped to less than half of the total intake with a significant increase in the proportion born in Eastern Europe (Poland and the Baltic States in particular), the Netherlands and Italy. During the 1950s the proportion of settlers from Italy and the Netherlands increased further, accompanied by significant numbers from Greece and Germany. The proportion of settlers from Southern Europe (e.g. Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia) remained high throughout the 1960s and, while the proportion from Italy and Greece tapered off after 1970, immigration from Yugoslavia continued at relatively high levels into the mid 1970s. At this time New Zealand became the second largest source of settlers after the United Kingdom and

Ireland, a position maintained throughout the 1980s. In 1990, however, New Zealand fell to fourth position as a source of settlers. In the 1980s, Vietnam and the Philippines became respectively the third and fourth largest sources of settlers, while the latter half of the decade also saw a significant intake from Hong Kong and Malaysia.

Throughout the post-war period, the United Kingdom and Ireland continued to be the largest sources of settlers but the proportion of total intake decreased over time to 19 per cent in 1990 (see Table 1.5.2).

The high levels of immigration between 1947 and 1971 were maintained largely by the assisted passage scheme. The numbers of assisted settlers decreased steadily after 1971, however, and the scheme was discontinued in 1983. Since then there have been a number of changes to the eligibility categories, most notably in 1986 and 1989. These changes make it impossible to construct a consistent time series, particularly in relation to the family migration category. Current policy (May 1992) provides for permanent entry into Australia under four components: family migration which allows migrants to join members of their families already living in Australia; skilled migration for people with special occupational skills or a business background which may be expected to make an economic contribution to Australia; humanitarian migration including refugees; and special eligibility. Under the Trans Tasman Travel Arrangement, New Zealand citizens do not need entry visas and are treated separately in the special eligibility category. In 1990-91, family migration accounted for

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**TABLE 1.14 SETTLER ARRIVALS BY ELIGIBILITY COMPONENT**

<i>Eligibility component(a)</i>	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
	— per cent —		
Family migration	41.0	41.2	44.5
Skilled migrants	30.0	35.3	40.0
Humanitarian	7.5	9.9	6.4
Special eligibility	21.5	13.6	9.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —		
<b>Total</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>121.7</b>

(a) Includes family of applicant.

Source: Bureau of Immigration Research

45 per cent of settler arrivals and skilled migration accounted for 40 per cent.

Despite a recent increase in the median age of settlers, largely due to an increase in the proportion of settlers in the family migration category, the age composition

of new arrivals has been younger than that of the total Australian population. The relatively high proportions of immigrants in the 0-9 and 20-34 years age groups reflect the large proportion of young families migrating.

Generally speaking, more male settlers than females have arrived since World War II, particularly in times of high migrant intake.

These post-war immigration trends have had a dramatic effect on the composition of the Australian population. The proportion of the population born overseas doubled between 1947 and 1971 and has since remained about 20 per cent. The age-sex profile of migrants has served to keep the population younger and with a higher proportion of males than would otherwise have been the case, and the intake of large numbers of immigrants from non-English speaking countries of Europe (particularly Southern Europe), and later from Asia, has led to a more ethnically diverse Australia.

**TABLE 1.15 PERMANENT SETTLERS: YEAR OF ARRIVAL BY AGE AND SEX**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Age group (years)</i>							<i>Total</i>
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
<b>MALES</b>								
	— per cent —							'000
1954	29.5	24.	25.9	11.9	4.9	1.9	1.1	55.6
1971	30.7	25.0	24.2	12.1	4.3	2.3	1.5	81.5
1981	31.7	21.2	24.6	12.8	4.5	2.3	2.9	61.9
1990	28.4	15.5	28.7	16.2	5.2	3.4	2.6	60.6
<b>FEMALES</b>								
	— per cent —							'000
1954	30.9	19.3	25.8	12.4	5.7	3.7	2.2	48.4
1971	31.7	25.6	21.8	10.3	4.5	3.7	2.4	74.0
1981	31.1	20.5	25.4	11.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	56.9
1990	26.3	18.1	28.8	14.5	5.0	4.2	3.1	61.0
<b>PERSONS</b>								
	— per cent —							'000
1954	30.2	22.2	25.8	12.1	5.2	2.8	1.6	104.0
1971	31.2	25.3	23.1	11.2	4.4	2.9	1.9	155.5
1981	31.4	20.9	25.0	12.1	4.3	3.1	3.3	118.7
1990	27.4	16.8	28.8	15.3	5.1	3.8	2.9	121.6

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures

## 1.2 COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION

### 1.2.1 Age and sex structure

In 1990 the median age of the population was 32.2 years (i.e. half of the population was aged 32.2 years or more). Reflecting the 'baby boom' of the immediate post-war period, 38 per cent of the population was aged less than 25 years while 32 per cent were 25-44 years old and 30 per cent were aged 45 years or more.

#### *An ageing population*

In the first half of the 20th century, the median age of the population rose steadily, from 22.5 years in 1901 to 30.7 years in 1947. It then decreased during the 1950s and 1960s because of both the high fertility and high level of immigration during the period, and then continued its steady increase. The rise in median age has reflected a change in the age structure of the population. In 1901, 35 per cent of the population was aged 0-14 years and 4 per cent was 65 years or over. The proportion under 15 years declined steadily to 25 per cent in 1947 while the proportion aged over 64 years increased to 8 per cent. The 'baby boom' period gave rise to an increase in the proportion of children (0-14 years) which continued up to the mid 1960s, thereafter declining. The proportion of those aged 65 years and over continued to increase.

Despite the proportional fluctuations, the number of children aged 0-14 years continued to increase steadily to the mid 1970s before declining slightly and stabilising at around 3.7 million in the mid 1980s. The ageing of the population will continue (see Section 1.4) and has important implications for planning, particularly in the areas of health, social security and housing.

### *Dependency ratio*

Dependent age ratios are broad indicators of the potential dependency burden of children (0-14 years) and the aged (65 years or more) on those of working age (15-64 years). Taking the young and old together, the ratio in 1990 was much the same as it had been in 1947 but there were marked fluctuations in the intervening period, reflecting the effects of the 'baby boom'. The mix of child and aged dependency, however, has changed considerably in line with the changes in age structure described above. The aged dependency ratio has increased steadily, from 0.12 in 1947 to 0.17 in 1990 while the child dependency ratio has fluctuated but shown an overall decrease. This changed mix has implications for the allocation of government expenditure; for example, there may be a proportionally smaller requirement for expenditure on education and a proportionally larger requirement for expenditure on health services.

TABLE 1.2.2 DEPENDENT AGE RATIOS

At 30 June	Age group (years)		Total
	0-14	65 and over	
1947	0.37	0.12	0.49
1954	0.45	0.13	0.58
1961	0.49	0.14	0.63
1966	0.47	0.14	0.61
1971	0.46	0.13	0.59
1976	0.42	0.14	0.56
1981	0.38	0.15	0.53
1986	0.35	0.16	0.51
1989	0.33	0.16	0.49
1990	0.33	0.17	0.49

Source: Population Estimates

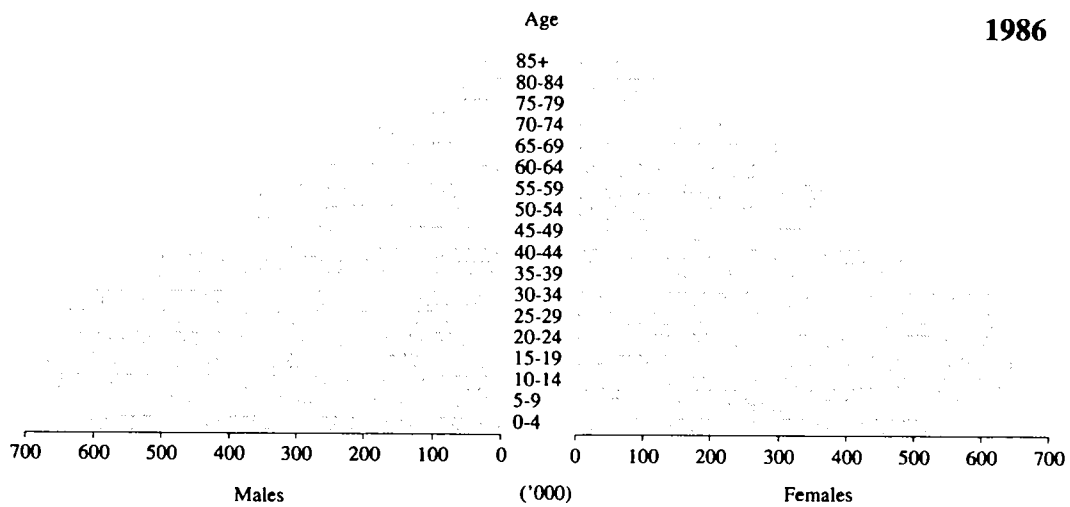
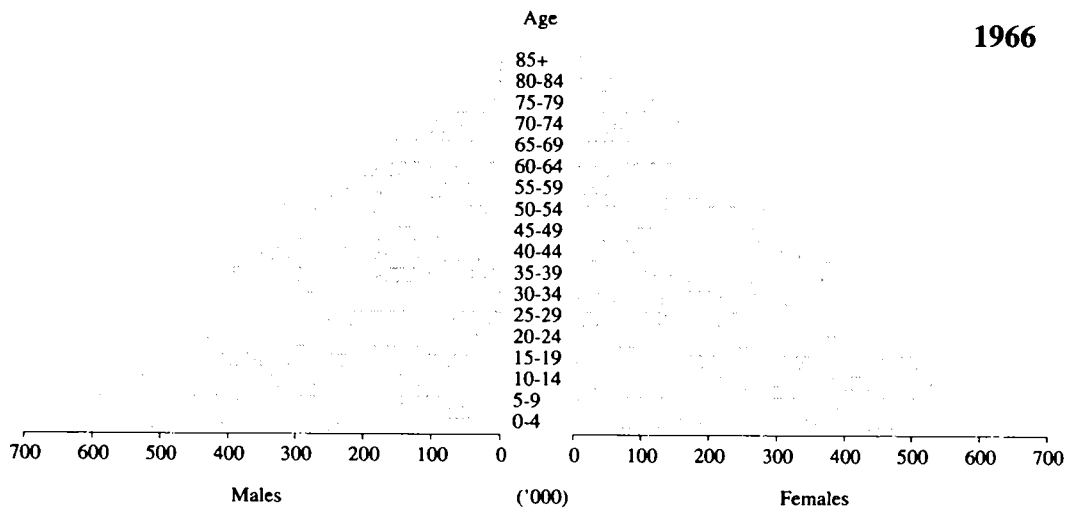
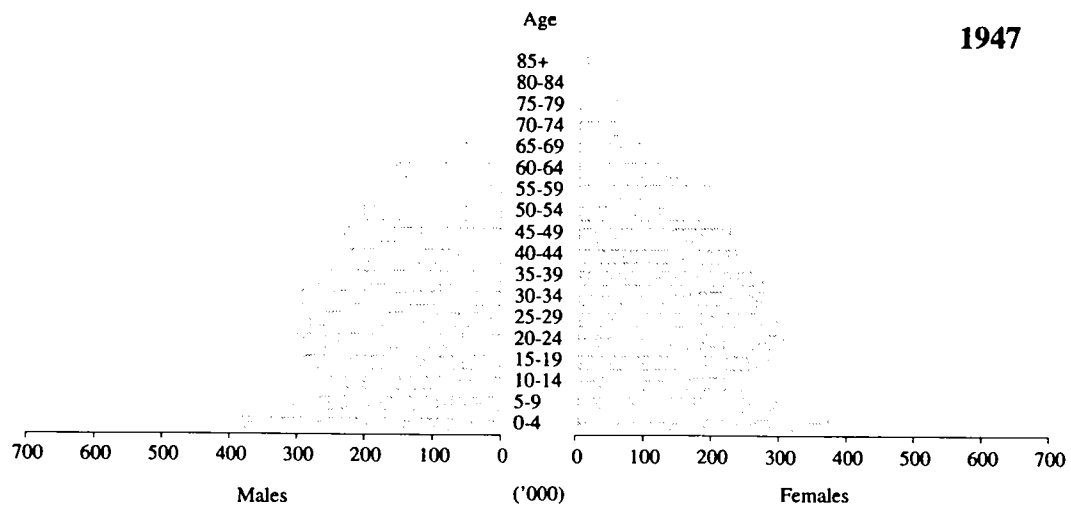
TABLE 1.2.1 POPULATION BY AGE

Age group (years)	At 30 June								
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1990
	— '000 —								
0-14	1,899.1	2,563.3	3,177.0	3,392.5	3,747.3	3,787.1	3,725.5	3,699.5	3,741.6
15-24	1,204.6	1,191.9	1,506.4	1,902.2	2,276.9	2,434.1	2,598.9	2,683.9	2,767.5
25-44	2,253.7	2,684.2	2,840.5	2,971.7	3,344.6	3,751.2	4,279.8	4,898.7	5,403.6
45-64	1,611.9	1,801.0	2,090.1	2,297.7	2,608.1	2,807.8	2,864.0	3,054.1	3,267.5
65-74	410.8	513.7	598.8	632.4	698.0	804.6	937.7	1,043.3	1,152.4
75 and over	199.3	232.3	295.5	354.0	392.4	448.2	517.3	638.8	752.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,579.4</b>	<b>8,986.5</b>	<b>10,508.2</b>	<b>11,550.5</b>	<b>13,067.3</b>	<b>14,033.1</b>	<b>14,923.3</b>	<b>16,018.3</b>	<b>17,085.4</b>
	— per cent —								
0-14	25.1	28.5	30.2	29.4	28.7	27.0	25.0	23.1	21.9
15-24	15.9	13.3	14.3	16.5	17.4	17.3	17.4	16.8	16.2
25-44	29.7	29.9	27.0	25.7	25.6	26.7	28.7	30.6	31.6
45-64	21.3	20.0	19.9	19.9	20.0	20.0	19.2	19.1	19.1
64-74	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.5	6.7
75 and over	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.5	4.0	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	MEDIAN AGE (years)								
Males	30.4	29.7	28.7	27.4	27.0	27.9	29.0	30.4	31.5
Females	31.0	30.7	30.0	28.8	28.1	29.0	30.2	31.7	32.8
Persons	30.7	30.2	29.3	28.1	27.5	28.4	29.6	31.1	32.2

Source: Population Estimates

**POPULATION**

**FIGURE 1.2.1 AGE PROFILE OF POPULATION**



Source: Census of Population and Housing

TABLE 1.2.3 SEX RATIO(a) BY AGE

At 30 June	Age group (years)						Total
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	
1947	104.0	101.3	102.3	98.9	89.5	79.6	100.4
1954	104.5	106.2	106.1	101.1	86.6	71.4	102.4
1961	104.9	106.4	107.0	102.4	79.9	66.7	102.2
1966	105.0	105.2	106.6	101.6	77.7	62.4	101.5
1971	104.9	103.7	106.9	99.8	83.0	57.2	101.1
1976	105.1	103.2	105.0	100.6	84.2	54.3	100.4
1981	104.6	103.3	103.4	100.4	83.3	56.2	99.6
1986	105.1	104.1	102.5	102.6	83.7	57.7	99.8
1989	105.1	104.3	102.1	103.2	85.1	58.9	99.7
1990	105.1	104.4	102.0	103.4	85.5	59.2	99.7

(a) Number of males per 100 females.

Source: Population Estimates

### Sex ratio

Up to the mid 1970s there had always been more males than females in Australia. Since then the situation has reversed to the point where in 1990, there were over 22,000 more females than males. The sex imbalance was not constant across all age groups, however. Among people under 60 years of age there were more males than females (sex ratio 103.7) while among those aged 60 years and over, there were more females than males (sex ratio 80.5), reflecting the greater longevity of women.

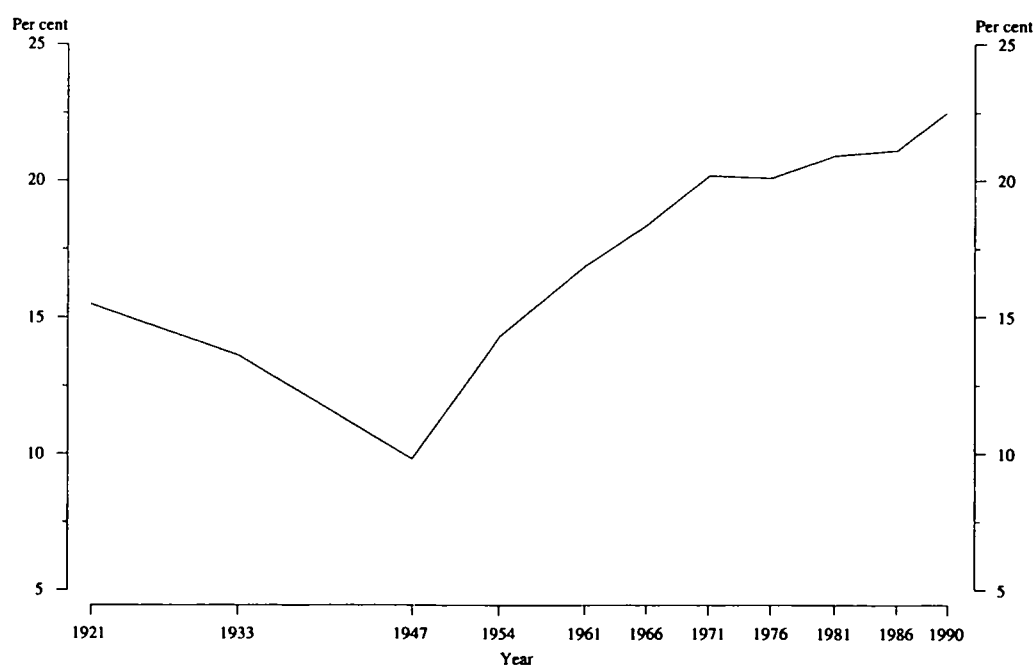
### 1.2.2 Birthplace

In 1990, 23 per cent of the Australian population had been born overseas, a higher proportion than that

recorded at any time since the turn of the century. Not only were migrants more prevalent, but the range of countries from which they had come was considerably greater. Many of Australia's more traditional migrant groups, such as those from Europe, became relatively less predominant. Migrants born in the United Kingdom and Ireland, for example, accounted for only 7 per cent of the total population, the lowest proportion recorded since the 1961 Census. Migrants born in mainland Europe also comprised 7 per cent of the total population, the smallest proportion since the 1954 Census (see Table 1.5.3).

For people born in Southern Europe, the decline was not simply proportional; from 1981 to 1990 the number of Greek-born and Italian-born people living in

FIGURE 1.2.2 PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION BORN OVERSEAS



Source: Census of Population and Housing; Population Estimates

## POPULATION

Australia fell by 29,000. Since many Italian and Greek migrants arrived in Australia just after World War II, and consequently are now ageing, the most likely reason for the fall in numbers is death or the death of a spouse and the return of the surviving partner to the country of their birth. However, despite these losses Italy remained the third largest single birthplace group residing in Australia (after the United Kingdom/Ireland and New Zealand) and Greece was the fifth largest (after Yugoslavia) (see Table 1.5.4).

The decrease in numbers which occurred among Australia's European-born migrants was offset by an increase in the numbers born in other areas. Between 1981 and 1990, the number of Australians born overseas rose by 740,000. The increase in the number of people born in Southeast and Northeast Asia accounted for 44 per cent of this rise. However, the actual number of people from these areas living in Australia in 1990 remained relatively small, at 542,000 (3 per cent of the total population), representing one overseas-born Australian out of every seven. Migrants from Vietnam made up approximately one-third of Australia's Southeast Asian-born population.

Smaller increases occurred among other non-European birthplace groups. The number of people from Southern Asia increased by 73 per cent between 1981 and 1990 to reach 106,000. Over half (57 per cent) were born in India and one-third were from Sri Lanka. The number of Australians of Oceanian origin increased by 69 per cent over the same period, to reach 362,000. People born in New Zealand made up 80 per cent of this group, with other prominent birthplace groups being New Guinea and Fiji. The number of migrants from other non-European regions increased by 50 to 60 per cent.

### 1.2.3 Ancestry

In 1986 the Census included a question on ancestry for the first time. Although earlier censuses had collected information on birthplace, birthplace of parents and language spoken at home, these indicators did not identify the cultural origins of people born in Australia of Australian-born parents. The new ancestry question sought to address this issue.

The data derived from the ancestry question showed clearly the strong Anglo-Celtic origins of the Australian population. English ancestry was most frequently reported with 5.6 million people (more than one-third of the population) claiming solely English ancestry. Only 13 per cent of these people had been born in England. Of the Australian-born with Australian born parents, 41 per cent wrote 'English' on their census form.

A large number of people also reported other Anglo-Celtic ancestries. Almost 1 million people described their ancestry as Irish, either solely or in combination with other responses, while another three-quarters of a million people included Scottish in their reply. Overall, more than 7 million people reported ancestry to

TABLE 1.2.4 ANCESTRIES MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED, 1986

Ancestry	per cent	'000
English	35.6	5,561.6
Australian	18.6	2,905.8
Italian	3.3	507.2
Irish	2.4	377.6
Scottish	2.2	339.8
Greek	1.9	293.0
British, so described	1.8	285.1
English-Irish	1.7	258.8
German	1.5	233.3
Australian-English	1.2	194.3
English-Scottish	1.2	183.0
Chinese	1.1	172.5
Aboriginal	1.0	153.0
Dutch	1.0	149.7
English-German	0.7	115.9
Yugoslavia	0.7	109.5
Polish	0.6	97.1
Maltese	0.6	96.8
Irish-Scottish	0.6	88.6
Lebanese	0.5	82.4
Vietnamese	0.4	62.2
Indian	0.3	46.7
Welsh	0.3	45.5
Other British incl. Anglo-Saxon	0.3	45.2
New Zealander	0.3	44.5
Spanish	0.3	43.1
Other and not classifiable	13.1	2,043.2
Not stated	6.8	1,066.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,602.2</b>

Source: Census of Population and Housing

purely Anglo-Celtic origins, and another 1 million mentioned Anglo-Celtic origins in combination with another.

The second most common response to the ancestry question, accounting for almost 3 million people was Australian. Not unexpectedly, 88 per cent of people who gave this response had been born in Australia of Australian-born parents.

Half a million people reported Australian as part of a multiple ancestry response with Anglo-Celtic ancestries the most frequently combined with Australian, accounting for 60 per cent of all Australian combinations. The next most common combinations, representing 5 per cent, were Australian-Italian and Australian-Dutch. Not surprisingly, the majority of people who combined Australian with another ancestry had been born in Australia with one parent born overseas and one born in Australia. Among these Australians of mixed parentage, one person in every six reported a multiple Australian ancestry compared to only one in sixty for the remainder of the population.

### 1.2.4 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin

Although Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have been counted in each census since 1911, it was not until the 1971 Census (Section 127 of the Constitution which required Aboriginal natives to be excluded from the population counts was repealed in



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1967) that they were officially included in the Australian population. At the 1971 Census, nearly 116,000 people identified themselves as of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. In 1981, nearly 160,000 people so identified and, at the 1986 Census, the figure was over 227,000.

The apparent large increase in numbers, particularly between 1981 and 1986 was not due solely to natural increase. Apart from general improvements in census procedures and a possible greater tendency to identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin, a number of specific actions were undertaken in the 1986 Census in order to obtain as accurate a count as possible of this group.

Over half of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people counted in the 1986 census were aged less than

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

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

**TABLE 1.2.5 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION: AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE, 1986**

Age group (years)	— '000 —			— per cent —			Total Australian population
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
0-4	16.2	15.7	31.8	14.4	13.6	14.0	7.6
5-9	14.5	13.9	28.4	12.9	12.1	12.5	7.4
10-14	15.5	14.8	30.3	13.8	12.8	13.3	8.3
15-19	14.5	14.6	29.1	12.8	12.7	12.8	8.4
20-24	11.8	12.2	24.0	10.5	10.6	10.6	8.2
25-29	9.4	10.1	19.5	8.3	8.8	8.6	8.3
30-34	7.4	7.9	15.4	6.6	6.9	6.7	7.9
35-39	5.9	6.5	12.4	5.2	5.6	5.5	7.9
40-44	4.6	4.8	9.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	6.3
45-49	3.5	3.9	7.4	3.1	3.4	3.3	5.2
50-54	2.8	3.1	5.9	2.5	2.7	2.6	4.6
55-59	2.2	2.4	4.5	1.9	2.1	2.0	4.7
60-64	1.6	1.9	3.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	4.5
65-69	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.6
70-74	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.0
75 and over	0.8	1.1	1.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>227.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Census of Population and Housing

**TABLE 1.2.6 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION: STATE DISTRIBUTION, 1986**

State	Torres Strait Islanders		Total	Per cent of State population
	Aborigines	— '000 —		
NSW	55.7	3.3	59.0	1.1
Vic.	10.7	1.9	12.6	0.3
Qld	48.1	13.2	61.3	2.4
SA	13.3	1.0	14.3	1.1
WA	37.1	0.7	37.8	2.7
Tas.	5.8	0.9	6.7	1.5
NT	34.2	0.5	34.7	22.4
ACT	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.5
<b>Australia</b>	<b>206.1</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>227.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Source: Census of Population and Housing

## POPULATION

### 1.3 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Australia has long been recognised as one of the most urbanised countries in the world. In 1966, 83 per cent of the population lived in urban areas<sup>1</sup>, and this increased to 86 per cent in 1976. Since then, however, there has been a slight decline, to 85 per cent in 1986.

#### 1.3.1 The urban population

In 1986 the highest levels of urbanisation were found in the Australian Capital Territory (99 per cent), New South Wales (88 per cent) and Victoria (87 per cent). The lowest levels of urbanisation in 1986 occurred in Tasmania and the Northern Territory, 75 per cent and 72 per cent respectively.

The 13.3 million urban Australians in 1986 were to be found in 676 different urban centres, up from 547 in 1976. At both censuses, small urban centres (up to 10,000 population) accounted for 86 per cent of all urban centres and together contained 10 per cent of the total population. The number of urban centres with population 10,000 to 20,000 increased from 41 in 1976 to 46 in 1986, with a corresponding population increase from 596,000 to 631,000. The proportion of

the national population living in medium sized urban centres (population 20,000 to 100,000) increased from just over 7 per cent in 1976 to nearly 9 per cent in 1986. While the number of major urban centres (population 100,000 or more) increased with the recognition of the Central Coast (NSW) agglomeration in the 1986 Census, the proportion of population living in major urban centres declined slightly from 65 per cent in 1976 to 63 per cent in 1986.

#### 1.3.2 The rural population

The proportion of population counted in rural areas increased slightly between 1976 and 1986. Although small, the increase was common to most States; only in Western Australia and the two Territories was there a decrease. The largest increase was in Queensland where the population in rural areas rose by 33 per cent from 401,000 in 1976 to 533,400 in 1986. This growth was mainly concentrated in the coastal areas, particularly adjacent to the Gold Coast, the Sunshine Coast, Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton and Bundaberg. Growth in the rural population of New South Wales was also high in areas around popular growth centres on the coast.

TABLE 1.3.1 URBAN/RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION: NUMBER AND SIZE OF CENTRES

	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986
NUMBER OF CENTRES							
Urban population in centres of —							
1,000,000 and over	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
500,000-999,999	1	2	2	3	3	3	2
100,000-499,999	3	4	5	5	6	6	7
50,000-99,999	3	6	6	5	7	9	9
20,000-49,999	13	16	16	20	19	24	29
10,000-19,999	24	31	36	38	41	42	46
1,000-9,999	374	381	391	408	425	474	555
Less than 1,000(a)	n.a.	n.a.	28	38	44	45	25
<b>Total urban</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>676</b>
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION							
Urban population in centres of —							
1,000,000 and over	37.7	39.0	39.4	40.1	38.7	37.4	42.8
500,000-999,999	5.6	11.5	12.5	17.8	18.3	18.1	11.6
100,000-499,999	11.2	8.3	9.7	6.6	7.5	7.6	8.5
50,000-99,999	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.5	3.1	3.9	3.8
20,000-49,999	5.0	4.7	3.7	4.6	4.1	4.6	4.8
10,000-19,999	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.0
1,000-9,999	12.4	10.7	10.0	9.6	9.6	10.0	9.8
Less than 1,000(a)	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
<b>Total urban</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>85.5</b>
<b>Rural</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.4</b>
<b>Migratory</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Included in rural for 1954 and 1961.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

1 'Urban' is defined as all settlements with a population of 1,000 and over or holiday resorts of at least 250 dwellings.

TABLE 1.3.2 URBAN/RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION(a)  
(Per cent)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total
Urban —									
1966	86.4	85.5	76.4	82.4	75.7	70.3	53.4	96.1	82.9
1976	88.7	87.9	80.2	84.9	83.5	74.9	66.4	98.4	86.0
1986	87.9	87.4	78.9	84.6	84.8	74.5	71.7	99.1	85.4
Rural —									
1966	13.4	14.4	23.5	17.5	23.9	29.6	46.1	3.9	16.9
1976	11.1	12.1	19.7	15.0	16.3	24.9	33.0	1.6	13.9
1986	12.0	12.5	21.0	15.3	15.0	25.4	27.7	0.9	14.4

(a) Census counts on an actual location basis; estimated resident population figures are not available for the urban/rural area classification. Excludes migratory population i.e. people enumerated on census night on off-shore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like, on board vessels in and between Australian ports, or on board long-distance trains, buses or aircraft.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

### 1.3.3 The capital cities

The dominant urban centres in Australia have always been the State capital cities. In 1986, over 10 million people, or 64 per cent of Australia's population, lived in the six State and two Territory capital cities, compared to 9 million or 65 per cent in 1976. In Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, the State capital city comprised over 70 per cent of the State's population in both 1976 and 1986, and each had a population more than ten times greater than that of the next largest city in the State. In 1986, Sydney had 22 per cent of the national population (3.5 million) and Melbourne had 18 per cent (2.9 million), in both cases a slight decline from 1976. These two cities, together with Adelaide and Hobart, grew at rates significantly lower than the national average.

Each of the State capitals had an age profile slightly older than that of the State as a whole. Generally speaking, the most rapidly growing capital cities had younger profiles than those with lower growth rates. Hobart, however, which was one of the slowest growing capitals had a median age of only 30.9 years, similar to the high growth capitals of Brisbane and Perth. This reflects the high fertility rate of Tasmania compared to the mainland States. Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide had the oldest age distributions, with median ages of 31.9, 31.4 and 32.4 years respectively.

Brisbane and Perth had relatively young populations, with median ages of 30.4 and 30.8 years respectively. The youngest capital cities were Canberra (28.1 years) and Darwin (26.5 years). In line with national trends, these median ages rose over the ten years 1976-86.

### 1.3.4 Non-capital cities

In 1986 there were 34 non-capital cities with populations of 20,000 or more. Twelve were in New South Wales, 6 in Victoria, 11 in Queensland, 1 each in South Australia and Western Australia, 2 in Tasmania and 1 in the Northern Territory. In total, these 34 cities had an estimated resident population of 2.4 million, or 15 per cent of the national population. This was an increase from 2.0 million (14 per cent of the national total) in 1976, a growth of 12 per cent in the 10-year period, compared to 14 per cent for the national population (see Table 1.5.5).

### 1.3.5 The States and Territories

#### New South Wales

New South Wales continued to be the most populous State in 1990, accounting for 34 per cent of Australia's population. However, despite receiving the bulk of overseas migrants since World War II, the proportion of the population living in this State has steadily declined from 39 per cent in 1947. This decline was

TABLE 1.3.3 POPULATION OF CAPITAL CITIES

Capital city(a)	Estimated resident population ('000)		10 year growth (per cent)	Per cent of State population		Per cent of National population	
	1976	1986		1976	1986	1976	1986
Sydney	3,143.8	3,472.7	10.5	63.4	62.8	22.4	21.7
Melbourne	2,723.7	2,931.9	7.6	71.5	70.5	19.4	18.3
Brisbane	1,000.9	1,196.0	19.5	47.8	45.6	7.1	7.5
Adelaide	924.1	1,003.8	8.6	72.5	72.6	6.6	6.3
Perth	832.8	1,050.4	26.1	70.7	72.0	5.9	6.6
Hobart	164.4	179.0	8.9	39.9	40.1	1.2	1.1
Darwin	44.2	74.8	69.2	45.0	48.5	0.3	0.5
Canberra(b)	226.5	281.0	24.1	..	..	1.6	1.8
<b>All capital cities</b>	<b>9,060.2</b>	<b>10,189.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>63.6</b>

(a) Statistical Division or District. The boundaries of Capital City Statistical Divisions are generally wider than those of the corresponding urban centres.  
(b) Canberra Statistical District comprising Canberra and the adjacent New South Wales City of Queanbeyan.

Source: Population Estimates

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due to lower than average rates of natural increase and to large losses through interstate migration which offset in part the net gain from overseas migration. In the ten years between 1976 and 1986, New South Wales gained 328,000 people from overseas, but lost 106,300 in interstate migration. The State's population has aged since 1976 in line with national trends; the median age at 30 June 1990 was 32.8 years.

Between 1976 and 1986, the two main non-capital cities in New South Wales, Newcastle and Wollongong, experienced lower population growth rates than either Sydney or the whole State. They also experienced lower growth rates in 1981-86 than in 1976-81, as did all of the other non-capital cities with populations of 20,000 or more, except Queanbeyan (adjacent to Canberra). Nevertheless, several non-capital cities continued to grow at rates above the average for the State as a whole. Tweed Heads, though still small, had the highest growth rate in New South Wales and almost doubled its population over the 10-year period 1976-86. Its average annual growth rate for the period was 6 per cent. Other cities with high growth rates were Dubbo (3 per cent), and Lismore, Albury and Queanbeyan (each 2 per cent). Two cities, Broken Hill and Goulburn, lost population over the 10-year period.

In the ten years to 1986, there was rapid population growth in beachside towns on the New South Wales coast. These areas appeal to people of all ages as holiday resorts and to people of older ages as places for retirement. By means of ribbon development the towns began to link up with each other, and with Sydney (including Gosford-Wyong), Newcastle and Wollongong, with development extending to the far south coast. In 1986, the highest population concentrations were on the mid north coast (Coffs Harbour, Port

Macquarie) and in the Illawarra (Nowra, Ulladulla). Average annual growth rates double those for the State as a whole were common and, for the period 1976-86, exceeded 5 per cent in the Shires of Ballina, Byron, Coffs Harbour, Hastings (Port Macquarie) and Eurobodalla. Like the major non-capital cities, however, growth rates were lower in the latter part of the period. The proportion of the population aged 50 years and over in these high growth coastal towns was consistently above the average for the State as a whole (25 per cent) rising to 39 per cent in the Port Stephens area (Great Lakes), 36 per cent on the south coast (Eurobodalla) and 35 per cent in the Port Macquarie (Hastings) area.

### Victoria

Victoria, with over a quarter of Australia's population in 1990, was the second most populous State. However, despite receiving a relatively high proportion of overseas migrants since World War II, like New South Wales, the proportion of the population living in Victoria has declined, from 27 per cent in 1947. This decline was also due to lower than average rates of natural increase and to large losses through interstate migration which offset in part the net gain from overseas migration. In the ten years 1976-86, Victoria gained 214,000 people from overseas but lost 100,300 in interstate migration. The State's population has aged since 1976 in line with national trends; the median age at 30 June 1990 was 32.3 years, slightly above the national average of 32.2 years.

Like New South Wales and Queensland, Victoria experienced higher growth rates in non-capital cities than in the capital. Unlike those States, however, these growth centres were all inland. The largest and most rapidly growing city was Albury-Wodonga on the New South Wales border. Wodonga, on the Victorian

TABLE 1.3.4 POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

At 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total
	— '000 —								
1947(a)(b)	2,984.8	2,054.7	1,106.4	646.1	502.5	257.1	10.9	16.9	7,579.4
1954(a)(b)	3,423.5	2,452.3	1,318.3	797.1	639.8	308.8	16.5	30.3	8,986.5
1961(b)	3,918.5	2,930.4	1,527.5	971.5	746.8	350.3	44.5	58.8	10,548.3
1966(b)	4,237.9	3,220.2	1,674.3	1,095.0	848.1	371.4	56.5	96.0	11,599.5
1971	4,725.5	3,601.4	1,851.5	1,200.1	1,053.8	398.1	85.7	151.2	13,067.3
1976	4,959.6	3,810.4	2,092.4	1,274.1	1,178.3	412.3	98.2	207.7	14,033.1
1981	5,234.9	3,946.9	2,345.2	1,318.8	1,300.1	427.2	122.6	227.6	14,923.3
1986	5,531.5	4,160.9	2,624.6	1,382.6	1,459.0	446.5	154.4	258.9	16,018.4
1990	5,826.9	4,379.8	2,906.8	1,439.1	1,633.8	456.6	157.3	285.1	17,085.4
	— per cent —								
1947(a)(b)	39.4	27.1	14.6	8.5	6.6	3.4	0.1	0.2	100.0
1954(a)(b)	38.1	27.3	14.7	8.9	7.1	3.4	0.2	0.3	100.0
1961(b)	37.3	27.9	14.5	9.2	7.0	3.3	0.3	0.6	100.0
1966(b)	36.5	27.8	14.4	9.4	7.3	3.2	0.5	0.8	100.0
1971	36.2	27.6	14.2	9.2	8.1	3.0	0.7	1.2	100.0
1976	35.3	27.2	14.9	9.1	8.4	2.9	0.7	1.5	100.0
1981	35.1	26.5	15.7	8.8	8.7	2.9	0.8	1.5	100.0
1986	34.5	26.0	16.4	8.6	9.1	2.8	1.0	1.6	100.0
1990	34.1	25.6	17.0	8.4	9.6	2.7	0.9	1.7	100.0

(a) Although Aboriginal people have been counted in every population census, they were excluded from official population figures under Section 127 of the Constitution, until its repeal in 1967. (b) Census counts on an actual location basis. From 1971 the estimated resident population series (census counts on a usual residence basis adjusted for underenumeration and residents temporarily overseas) has been adopted as the official population statistics series.

Source: Population Estimates

side, grew by an average annual rate of 3 per cent over the period 1976-1986. Also in the north of the State, Shepparton-Mooroopna and Bendigo had growth rates above the national average. The largest (coastal) city, Geelong, grew less rapidly than the State as a whole.

#### *Queensland*

Queensland, with a population of 2.9 million in 1990, was the third most populous State. Its population growth has been consistently higher than the national average due to a high rate of natural increase and to large net gains from interstate migration. The population increase between 1976 and 1990 from interstate migration (321,400) was greater than for any other State or Territory over that period. Queensland's share of the national population declined slightly between 1947 and 1971, from 15 per cent to 14 per cent, but has since increased to 17 per cent. This increase has been accompanied by an ageing population profile, although the median age of 31.5 years in 1990 was still below the national median age.

Queensland, like New South Wales, experienced rapid population increase along the coast in the period 1976-86. To the south of Brisbane, the Gold Coast grew by 89 per cent (or nearly 7 per cent a year), a continuation of the rapid growth experienced in previous intercensal periods. The Gold Coast/Tweed Heads Statistical District, including both the Queensland and New South Wales parts, was an area of 209,100 people in 1986. To the north of Brisbane, Maroochydore/Mooloolaba on the Sunshine Coast doubled its population between 1976 and 1986. Its average annual growth rate of 8 per cent was the State's highest. Gladstone and Cairns also grew very rapidly at rates considerably above the State average while Townsville and Mackay consistently exceeded the national average growth rate. The population of Mt Isa, the largest town west of the Great Dividing Range, consistently declined.

#### *Western Australia*

In 1983, Western Australia became the fourth most populous State taking over that position from South Australia which had held it since the earliest days. In 1990, Western Australia's population was 1.6 million compared to South Australia's 1.4 million. Like Queensland, Western Australia has maintained a higher than average natural increase, and has attracted considerable gains from overseas migration throughout most of the post-war period, and from interstate migration since 1961. The median age of its population has increased, from 27.1 years in 1976 to 31.1 years in 1990, but it has remained the youngest of the States.

Western Australia's population was centralised in its capital, Perth, with only one major non-capital city, Bunbury to the south. This city grew rapidly and maintained an annual rate of growth over the ten years to 1986 of 2 per cent, well above the national average but somewhat below Perth's rate of growth. Between Bunbury and Perth the beachside town of Mandurah was the State's second most important growth centre

with a population of 19,000 in 1986. Geraldton, of a similar size to Mandurah, also grew.

#### *South Australia*

South Australia, with the lowest fertility of all States and Territories had the lowest rate of natural increase. In addition, loss due to interstate migration in the period 1976-86 offset, to some extent, gains from overseas migration. The overall annual average rate of population growth has been less than 1 per cent since 1976. In 1990, South Australia was the State with the oldest age profile (median age 33.1 years), and the largest proportion of elderly people (13 per cent aged 65 years and over).

The population of South Australia's largest non-capital city, Whyalla, declined over the period 1976-86 from a peak of 34,000 in 1976 to 28,000 in 1986. Mount Barker, in the Adelaide Hills, was South Australia's main growth centre, but had a population of less than 16,000 in 1986. Mount Gambier, with a population of nearly 20,000 grew less rapidly.

#### *Tasmania*

Tasmania, the smallest State, both in area and in population, has recorded either no change or a decline in its share of the national population since World War II. It has consistently lost population through interstate migration and this, together with negligible gains from overseas migration, has given Tasmania a very low rate of total population growth; at less than 1 per cent a year, the lowest of any State or Territory in recent times. The median age in 1990 was 32.2 years.

Tasmania has two of Australia's largest non-capital cities, Launceston and Burnie/Devonport. Like the State as a whole, they experienced slow but steady growth in the ten years to 1986.

#### *The Northern Territory*

The population of the Northern Territory, although still small in comparison with State populations has been increasing rapidly, and more than trebled in the 25 years between 1961 and 1986. The median age in the Northern Territory in 1990 was 26.7 years.

In the Northern Territory, the major centre outside Darwin is Alice Springs which grew at an average annual rate of nearly 5 per cent in the period 1976-86. This was one of Australia's fastest growing inland towns; its population in 1986 was 22,000.

#### *The Australian Capital Territory*

The Australian Capital Territory has a small population, but one which has been increasing rapidly. Its population more than quadrupled in the 25 years between 1961 and 1986. The median age in the Australian Capital Territory in 1990 was 28.9 years.

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### 1.3.6 Internal migration

#### Interstate movement

The number of people who move between States (interstate migration), where they come from, and where they go to, can have a large impact on a State's population growth and distribution. For example, over the ten years 1976-86, net interstate migration (the number of people who moved to a State less the number who moved out of it) contributed 35 per cent of Queensland's population growth. In the Northern Territory, the proportion was nearly 15 per cent and in Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory it was 10 per cent. Balancing these net gains from interstate migration were net losses in New South Wales (whose population was reduced by 14 per cent as a consequence), South Australia (18 per cent), Victoria (22 per cent) and Tasmania (25 per cent).

At the 1986 Census 711,200 people were living in a different State from the one in which they had been living in 1981 (interstate movers). The pattern of movement resulted in net gains for Queensland (87,500), Western Australia (15,600), the Northern Territory (3,300) and the Australian Capital Territory (4,800), and in net losses for New South Wales (61,300), Victoria (39,000), South Australia (8,700) and Tasmania (2,200).

In general, between 1981 and 1986, net interstate movement was northwards (on the east coast) and

westwards (to the west coast). Queensland recorded net gains from all States and Territories, except Western Australia from where net movement was zero; Western Australia recorded net gains from all States (except Queensland) and from the Australian Capital Territory; and the Northern Territory recorded net gains from all States except Queensland. The largest one-way net interstate flow was 102,400 (14 per cent of all net interstate movement) from New South Wales to Queensland during the five-year period 1981-86. The next largest one-way net flows were from Queensland to New South Wales and from Victoria to New South Wales and Queensland, each of over 50,000, and 46,500 from New South Wales to Victoria. Altogether, these five one-way net interstate flows accounted for 43 per cent (304,800) of total interstate movement.

Since the 1986 Census the trend to northward and westward interstate migration has continued with over 36,000 people moving to Queensland and 7,000 to Western Australia in the year ended 30 June 1990. South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory have had small gains (mostly from New South Wales), while New South Wales and Victoria have experienced large losses.

Information on people's reasons for moving formed part of the data collected in the ABS Internal Migration Survey which was discontinued in 1987. All

TABLE 1.3.5 INTERSTATE MOVERS: STATE OF ARRIVAL BY STATE OF DEPARTURE(a), 1981-86 ('000)

State of usual residence at 30 June 1981	State of usual residence at 30 June 1986								Total
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
NSW	..	46.5	102.4	16.8	21.7	6.5	6.3	26.8	227.0
Vic.	52.8	..	51.3	16.1	17.8	7.3	4.7	7.7	157.7
Qld	51.8	26.2	..	7.9	10.8	4.0	6.7	5.9	113.3
SA	15.3	17.1	13.5	..	7.9	2.2	7.3	2.5	65.8
WA	13.4	12.7	10.8	6.1	..	2.1	4.5	2.2	51.8
Tas.	5.2	7.5	6.4	2.2	2.7	..	0.7	1.0	25.7
NT	4.6	3.5	8.1	5.9	4.1	0.6	..	0.9	27.7
ACT	22.6	5.2	8.3	2.1	2.4	0.8	0.8	..	42.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>165.7</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>200.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>711.2</b>
Net gain/loss	-61.3	-39.0	87.5	-8.7	15.6	-2.2	3.3	4.8	..

(a) Census counts on a usual residence basis. Excludes children aged 0-4 years at 30 June 1986.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

TABLE 1.3.6 NET ESTIMATED INTERSTATE MIGRATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT
Year ended 30 June —								
1984	-10,267	-3,340	9,959	553	732	695	726	942
1985	-9,328	-5,799	12,920	-2,317	1,970	777	608	1,169
1986	-12,462	-13,201	16,500	-1,417	9,428	-138	-493	1,783
1987	-10,312	-13,448	18,113	-3,239	10,443	-2,841	-1,401	2,685
1988	-14,221	-14,802	26,170	-333	8,389	-3,434	-4,611	2,842
1989	-39,070	-12,889	45,344	764	9,547	-1,309	-3,037	650
1990	-37,027	-8,173	36,557	664	7,081	1,430	-2,627	2,095

Source: Population Estimates

surveys in the series indicated that employment related reasons were among the most important motivating factors for moving. Information collected in the 1986 Census makes it possible to consider the labour force status of interstate movers, but it should be remembered that people's mobility in the five years prior to the census may have no bearing on their current (at the 1986 Census) labour force status.

Overall, 59 per cent of interstate movers aged 15 years and over were employed at the census, 10 per cent were unemployed and 30 per cent were not in the labour force. These figures compare with 56 per cent, 6 per cent and 39 per cent respectively for all people aged 15 years and over.

Among people who moved to Queensland and Tasmania, 35 per cent were not in the labour force, while movers to the two Territories had particularly high rates of labour force participation, 82 per cent for the Northern Territory and 78 per cent for the Australian Capital Territory. These figures, when considered with the age distribution of interstate movers suggest that movement to these regions was associated with retirement or work opportunities.

#### *Intrastate movement*

People who move within the same State or Territory (intrastate migration) as well as people who move between States affect the growth of cities, towns and local regions. Of the people counted at the 1986 Census who were resident in Australia in 1981, 5.5 million had changed their place of usual residence since 1981. Of these, 4.8 million had moved within the same State or Territory. Data from the 1986 Census for the period 1981-86 showed that the contribution that intrastate migration made to population distribution was significant. Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane experienced net losses to the non-metropolitan areas of their States of 25,300, 25,400 and 8,700 people respectively. Adelaide and Perth made net gains of 2,100 and 8,000. No data are available for Tasmania and the two Territories. Non-metropolitan regions experiencing significant net gains from intrastate migration were Hunter (9,500), Richmond-Tweed (9,000) and Mid-North Coast (17,300) in New South Wales; Northern Victoria (10,900) and Eastern Victoria (12,200); and North and West Moreton (11,500) and South and East Moreton (8,500) in Queensland.

#### *Total movement*

The only State capital city to gain population from both interstate (16,200) and intrastate (8,000) migration was Perth, and the total net gain of 24,200 for the period 1981-86 was the highest of the State capitals. Brisbane, although it lost population to the non-metropolitan area of Queensland, gained 30,700 from interstate migration, resulting in a combined net gain from internal migration of 22,000. Both Sydney and Melbourne experienced net losses from interstate and intrastate migration resulting in combined net losses of 61,200 and 50,800 respectively. Adelaide's net gain

from intrastate migration (2,100) was offset by a net loss through interstate migration (2,700).

The combined effect of interstate and intrastate migration on non-metropolitan regions differed markedly from State to State. In New South Wales there was a strong drift of population away from the western half of the State with a combined net interstate and intrastate migration loss of 36,900. On the other hand, combined internal migration flows resulted in considerable net gains for the coastal regions of Mid-North Coast (17,800), Richmond-Tweed (10,100), Hunter (5,000) and South Eastern (4,900). The bulk of these gains arose from intrastate movement, both from Sydney and from the western half of the State.

The non-metropolitan regions of Victoria tended to gain population from intrastate migration but these gains were partly offset by net losses through interstate migration. Large combined net gains were experienced by the eastern (10,100) and northern (7,100) parts of the State as people moved from Melbourne to those regions. Slight combined net losses were experienced in the western part of the State.

TABLE 1.3.7 NET GAIN/LOSS FROM INTERNAL MIGRATION(a), 1981-86 ('000)

State/region	Interstate	Intrastate	Total
New South Wales —			
Sydney	-35.9	-25.3	-61.2
Hunter	-4.5	9.5	5.0
Illawarra	-6.1	4.8	-1.3
South Eastern	2.3	2.6	4.9
Richmond-Tweed	1.1	9.0	10.1
Mid North Coast	0.5	17.3	17.8
Other	-19.0	-17.9	-36.9
Victoria —			
Melbourne	-25.5	-25.4	-50.8
SW Victoria	-3.0	2.4	-0.6
NW Victoria	-2.8	1.7	-1.0
N Victoria	-3.7	10.9	7.1
E Victoria	-2.1	12.2	10.1
Other	-2.7	-2.0	-4.6
Queensland —			
Brisbane	30.7	-8.7	22.0
S and E Moreton	25.0	8.5	33.5
N and W Moreton	11.7	11.5	23.1
Wide Bay Burnett	5.9	0.5	6.3
Darling Downs-South West	4.4	-4.0	0.4
Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West	5.6	-1.3	4.3
Other	4.9	-6.4	-1.5
South Australia —			
Adelaide	-2.7	2.1	-0.7
Other	-5.8	-2.1	-7.9
Western Australia —			
Perth	16.2	8.0	24.2
Other	-0.5	-8.0	-8.5

(a) Excludes persons whose SLA of usual residence in 1981 was not stated.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

## POPULATION

### 1.4 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The total Australian population is projected to increase from 16.8 million in 1989 to between 23.3 and 26.0 million in 2031 depending on the combination of assumptions made about the components of population change. It is projected to be in the range 19.5 to 19.8 million in 2001, 21.0 to 22.1 million in 2011 and 22.3 to 24.2 million in 2021.

The combination of assumptions used in the 1989 series of population projections were:

#### Projection series A

Mortality  
Fertility - high  
Overseas migration - high  
Interstate migration - high

#### Projection series B

Mortality  
Fertility - high  
Overseas migration - high  
Interstate migration - low

#### Projection series C

Mortality  
Fertility - low  
Overseas migration - high  
Interstate migration - high

#### Projection series D

Mortality  
Fertility - low  
Overseas migration - low  
Interstate migration - low

At the total Australia level series A and B are the same. Details concerning the assumptions upon which each series is based are contained in the glossary at the end of this chapter.

The projected population increases at a declining rate during the projection period. The average annual growth rate is between 1.2 and 1.4 per cent during 1989-2000, declining to between 0.6 and 0.9 per cent during 2011-20 and to between 0.4 and 0.7 per cent during 2021-31.

Without overseas migration, the projected total population would peak at 19.3 million in 2027 under the high fertility assumption, and would then start to decline marginally. Under the low fertility assumption, the projected population would peak at 18.8 million in 2023 and then decline to 18.6 million in 2031.

#### 1.4.1 Age distribution

The number of persons aged 0-14 years (3.7 million in 1989) is projected to be between 3.7 and 4.1 million in 2011 and between 3.6 and 4.4 million in 2031. Expressed as a proportion of total population in these years, these projected numbers represent declines from

22 per cent in 1989 to between 18 and 19 per cent in 2011 and to between 16 and 17 per cent in 2031.

The population of working age (15-64 years) is projected to increase from 11.3 million in 1989 to between 13.2 and 13.4 million in 2001, 14.4 and 15.0 million in 2011 and 14.6 and 16.4 million in 2031. The proportion of persons of working age shows little variation from its level in 1989 (67 per cent) until 2021. A decrease to 63 per cent, however, would occur by the end of the decade 2021-31.

The number of persons aged 65 years or more is projected to increase from 1.9 million in 1989 to between 5.1 and 5.2 million in 2031, increasing as a proportion of total population from 11 per cent in 1989 to between 20 and 22 per cent in 2031. The highest growth rate of population in this age category (around 3 per cent a year) is projected to occur during 2011-20, when survivors of the 'baby boom' generation (born in the late 1940s to 1960s) start reaching retirement ages (*see Table 1.5.6*).

The projections show significant increases in the number of persons aged 80 years or more. Their number is projected to increase by 1 million during the projection period, from 0.4 million in 1989 to 1.4 million in 2031.

The projected population ages progressively due to the increasing proportion of the elderly (aged 65 years or more) and the decreasing proportion of children (aged 0-14 years). The median age of the total population is projected to rise from 31.9 years in 1989 to between 41.5 and 43.5 years in 2031. Without overseas migration the projected population would be slightly older, with 23 per cent of the population aged 65 years and over and a median age of 44.1 years in 2031 under the high fertility assumption; and 24 per cent aged 65 years and over and a median age of 45.5 years under the low fertility assumption.

The ageing process changes the shape of the 1989 age pyramid significantly by 2031, to favour the middle-aged and elderly in the population. This occurs regardless of the assumptions about overseas migration, although, under the assumption of high migration, the ageing effect is slightly lessened.

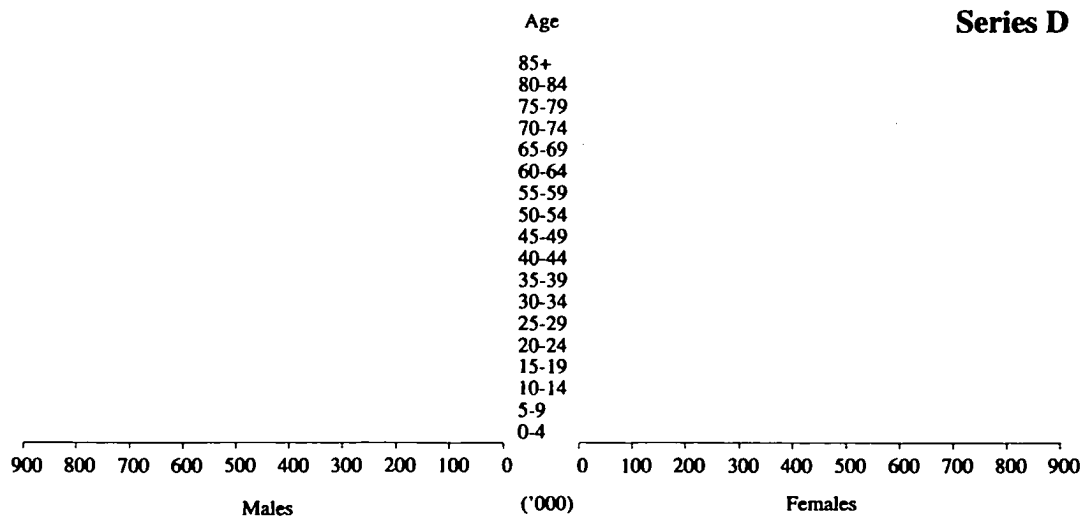
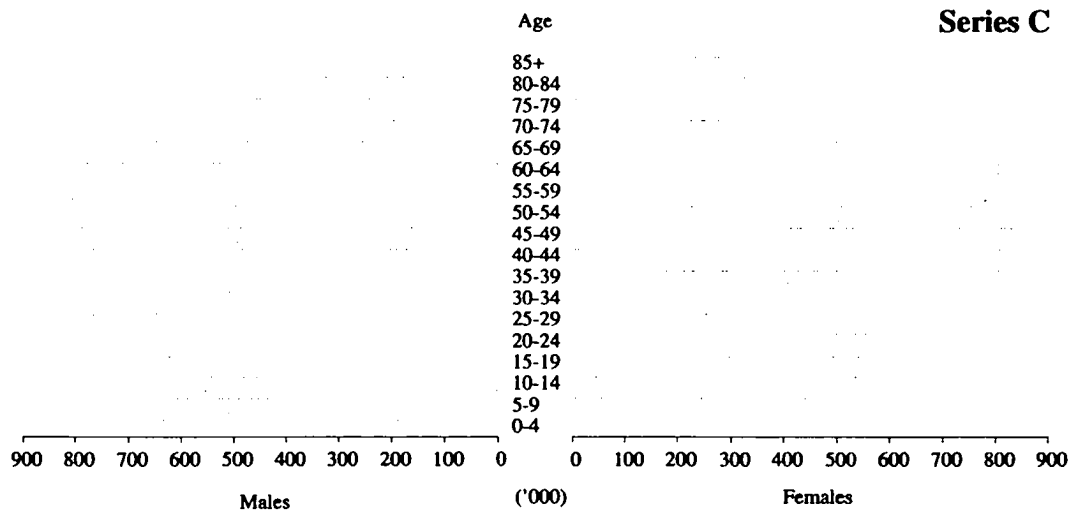
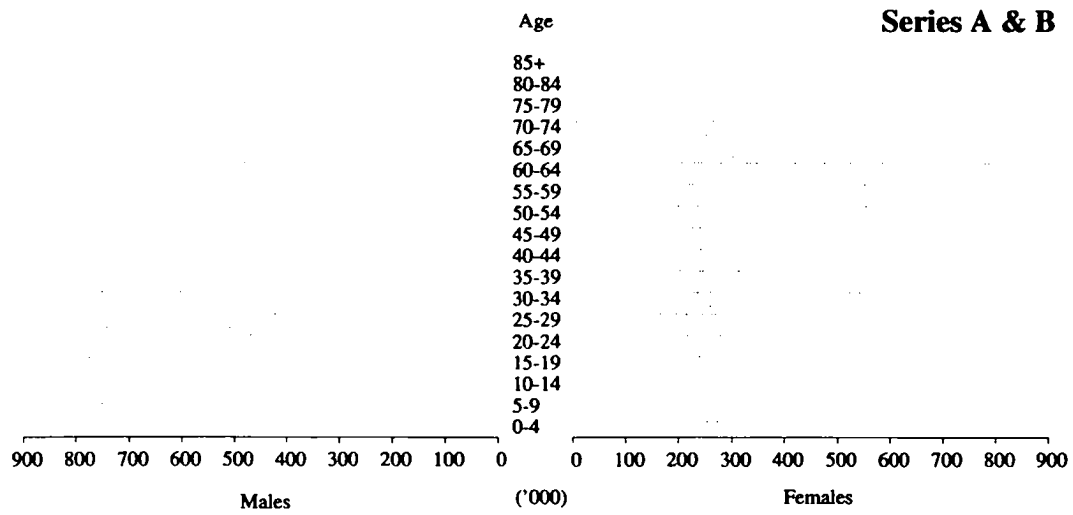
The total dependency ratio per 100 persons of working age (15-64 years) is projected to decline from 49.5 in 1989 to between 46 and 47 in 2011, then to increase to between 59 and 60 in 2031. By the year 2031, irrespective of the projection series, the number of elderly dependents would exceed child dependents.

#### 1.4.2 State/Territory distribution

The populations of the States and Territories are projected to grow during the projection period; the highest population growth rate occurring in Western Australia and the lowest in Tasmania.



FIGURE 1.4.1 PROJECTED AGE PROFILE OF THE POPULATION, 2031



Source: Population Projections

## POPULATION

The projected populations of Western Australia, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory grow at rates higher than that for the total Australian population, while for New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania projected rates are lower. For the Northern Territory the growth rate is higher or lower than the national average depending on which assumptions are used.

The projected State and Territory distribution of the national population in 2031 in comparison with the corresponding distribution in 1989 shows losses in the share of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, and gains for Queensland, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory (*see Table 1.5.7*).

## POPULATION

## 1.5 ADDITIONAL TABLES

TABLE 1.5.1 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population(a)</i>	<i>Total increase(a)(b)(c)</i>	<i>Natural increase(d)</i>	<i>Net migration(b)</i>	<i>Births(e)</i>	<i>Deaths(e)(f)</i>
1901	3,824.9	59.6	56.6	3.0	102.9	46.3
1902	3,875.3	50.4	54.7	-4.3	102.8	48.1
1903	3,916.6	41.3	51.2	-9.9	98.4	47.3
1904	3,974.2	57.6	60.5	-3.0	104.1	43.6
1905	4,033.0	58.8	61.4	-2.6	104.9	43.5
1906	4,091.5	58.5	63.6	-5.0	107.9	44.3
1907	4,161.7	70.2	65.0	5.2	110.3	45.3
1908	4,232.3	70.6	65.1	5.4	111.5	46.4
1909	4,324.0	91.7	69.9	21.8	114.1	44.2
1910	4,425.1	101.1	71.2	29.9	116.8	45.6
1911	4,573.8	148.7	74.3	74.4	122.2	47.9
1912	4,746.6	172.8	80.9	91.9	133.1	52.2
1913	4,893.7	147.2	83.9	63.2	135.7	51.8
1914	4,971.8	78.0	86.3	-8.2	138.0	51.7
1915	4,969.5	-2.3	82.1	-84.4	134.9	52.8
1916	4,917.9	-51.5	77.2	-128.7	131.4	54.2
1917	4,982.1	64.1	81.9	-17.8	130.0	48.0
1918	5,080.9	98.8	75.5	23.4	125.7	50.2
1919	5,303.6	222.7	56.4	166.3	122.3	65.9
1920	5,411.3	107.7	80.1	27.6	136.4	56.3
1921	5,510.9	99.6	82.1	17.5	136.2	54.1
1922	5,637.3	126.3	86.2	40.2	137.5	51.3
1923	5,756.0	118.7	79.0	39.7	135.2	56.2
1924	5,882.0	126.0	79.9	46.1	134.9	55.0
1925	6,003.0	121.0	81.2	39.8	135.8	54.6
1926	6,124.0	121.0	76.2	44.8	133.2	57.0
1927	6,251.0	127.0	75.4	51.6	133.7	58.3
1928	6,355.8	104.8	74.7	30.1	134.1	59.4
1929	6,436.2	80.4	68.6	11.8	129.5	60.9
1930	6,500.8	64.5	73.1	-8.5	128.4	55.3
1931	6,552.6	51.9	61.9	-10.1	118.5	56.6
1932	6,603.8	51.2	54.2	-3.0	110.9	56.8
1933	6,656.7	52.9	52.2	0.8	111.3	59.1
1934	6,707.2	50.6	47.2	3.3	109.5	62.2
1935	6,755.7	48.4	47.7	0.7	113.3	63.6
1936	6,810.4	54.8	52.1	2.6	116.1	63.9
1937	6,871.5	61.1	54.6	6.4	119.1	64.5
1938	6,935.9	64.4	54.0	10.5	120.4	66.5
1939	7,004.9	69.0	53.7	15.3	122.9	69.1
1940	7,077.6	72.7	58.0	15.1	126.3	68.4
1941	7,143.6	66.0	63.3	6.9	134.5	71.2
1942	7,201.1	57.5	61.5	7.3	136.7	75.2
1943	7,269.7	68.6	74.8	2.7	149.3	74.5
1944	7,347.0	77.4	83.7	-0.6	153.3	69.6
1945	7,430.2	83.2	90.3	-0.9	160.6	70.2
1946	7,518.0	87.8	101.7	-13.3	176.4	74.7
1947	7,638.0	120.0	108.9	11.2	182.4	73.5
1948	7,792.5	154.5	101.1	53.4	178.0	76.8
1949	8,045.6	253.1	106.0	147.1	181.3	75.3
1950	8,307.5	261.9	112.4	149.5	190.6	78.2
1951	8,527.9	220.4	111.5	108.9	193.3	81.8
1952	8,739.6	211.7	120.0	91.6	201.7	81.6
1953	8,902.7	163.1	122.0	41.1	202.2	80.2
1954	9,089.9	187.3	120.5	66.8	202.3	81.8
1955	9,311.8	221.9	125.6	96.2	207.7	82.0

For footnotes see end of table.

# POPULATION

TABLE 1.5.1 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH — *continued*  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Year	Population(a)	Total increase(a)(b)(c)	Natural increase(d)	Net migration(b)	Births(e)	Deaths(e)(f)
1956	9,530.9	219.0	126.0	93.0	212.1	86.1
1957	9,744.1	213.2	135.4	77.8	220.4	85.0
1958	9,947.4	203.3	138.8	64.5	222.5	83.7
1959	10,161.0	213.6	137.8	75.8	227.0	89.2
1960	10,391.9	231.0	141.9	89.1	230.3	88.5
1961	10,642.7	209.7	151.0	58.7	240.0	89.0
1962	10,846.1	203.4	143.9	57.9	237.1	93.2
1963	11,055.5	209.4	140.8	67.0	235.7	94.9
1964	11,280.4	224.9	128.6	94.7	229.1	100.6
1965	11,505.4	225.0	123.1	100.2	222.9	99.7
1966	11,704.8	199.4	119.2	80.2	223.7	104.5
1967	11,912.3	207.4	126.6	80.8	229.3	102.7
1968	12,145.6	233.3	131.4	102.0	240.9	109.5
1969	12,407.2	261.6	143.7	118.0	250.2	106.5
1970	12,663.5	256.3	144.5	111.8	257.5	113.0
1971	12,908.2	244.8	165.7	79.1	276.4	110.7
1972	13,409.3	210.9	155.2	56.3	265.0	109.8
1973	13,614.3	205.1	136.8	67.5	247.7	110.8
1974	13,832.0	217.6	129.3	87.2	245.2	115.8
1975	13,968.9	136.9	124.0	13.5	233.0	109.0
1976	14,110.1	141.2	115.1	34.0	227.8	112.7
1977	14,281.5	171.4	117.5	68.0	226.3	108.8
1978	14,430.8	149.3	115.8	47.4	224.2	108.4
1979	14,602.5	171.7	116.6	68.6	223.1	106.6
1980	14,807.4	204.9	116.8	100.9	225.5	108.7
1981	15,054.1	246.7	126.8	123.1	235.8	109.0
1982	15,288.9	234.8	125.1	102.7	239.9	114.8
1983	15,483.5	194.6	132.5	55.0	242.6	110.1
1984	15,677.3	193.8	126.6	59.8	238.5	111.9
1985	15,900.6	223.3	126.1	89.3	242.9	116.8
1986	16,134.1	233.5	128.4	107.5	243.4	115.0
1987	16,384.1	250.0	126.6	133.3	244.0	117.3
1988	16,672.1	288.0	126.3	171.7	246.2	119.9
1989	16,921.4	249.3	126.6	133.2	250.9	124.3
1990	17,169.4	248.0	142.7	111.3	262.6	120.1

(a) Excludes full-blood Aboriginal people prior to 1962. (b) For the period September 1939 to June 1947 troop movements were excluded and deaths of defence personnel, whether in Australia or overseas, were included. (c) From 1961 total increase includes adjustments to make the series of intercensal increases agree with the total increases revealed by census results. (d) Excess of births over deaths. (e) Excludes full-blood Aboriginal people prior to 1967. (f) Excludes deaths of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947.

Source: Population Estimates; Births and Deaths Registrations; Overseas Arrivals and Departures

## POPULATION

TABLE 1.5.2 SETTLER ARRIVALS BY MAJOR BIRTHPLACE GROUPS(a)

	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Number ( '000)</i>	<i>Proportion of total intake (per cent)</i>
1947-51	UK & Ireland(b)	277.3	48.5
	Poland	70.1	12.3
	Italy	42.6	7.4
	Baltic States(c)	35.6	6.2
	Netherlands	26.6	4.7
	Yugoslavia	23.5	4.1
	USSR(d)	19.4	3.4
1952-60	UK & Ireland(b)	495.5	47.0
	Italy	177.6	16.9
	Netherlands	94.5	9.0
	Germany	76.2	7.2
	Greece	65.6	6.2
1961-65	UK & Ireland	267.3	46.4
	Italy	67.3	11.7
	Greece	65.6	11.4
	Yugoslavia	25.6	4.4
	Malta	19.5	3.4
	Germany	17.8	3.1
1966-70	UK & Ireland	370.9	46.1
	Yugoslavia	73.9	9.2
	Italy	62.2	7.7
	Greece	53.3	6.6
1971-75	UK & Ireland	227.2	41.4
	Yugoslavia	39.2	7.2
	Greece	21.2	3.9
	USA	20.0	3.7
	Italy	18.5	3.4
	New Zealand	18.5	3.4
1976-80	UK & Ireland	94.8	25.7
	New Zealand	46.5	12.6
	Vietnam	36.0	9.8
	Lebanon	18.1	4.9
	South Africa	11.2	3.0
1981-85	UK & Ireland	116.8	25.4
	New Zealand	48.6	10.6
	Vietnam	47.2	10.3
	Philippines	15.4	3.4
	Poland	14.8	3.2
1986-90	UK & Ireland	123.8	19.5
	New Zealand	80.7	12.7
	Vietnam	43.1	6.8
	Philippines	37.4	5.9
	Hong Kong	32.4	5.1
	Malaysia	28.7	4.5
1989	UK & Ireland	26.5	20.2
	New Zealand	17.3	13.2
	Vietnam	10.0	7.7
	Hong Kong	7.4	5.6
	Philippines	6.9	5.3
	Malaysia	6.9	5.3
1990	UK & Ireland	23.5	19.4
	Vietnam	13.7	11.3
	Hong Kong	10.5	8.7
	New Zealand	9.0	7.4
	Malaysia	6.2	5.1
	Philippines	6.2	5.1
	India	3.8	3.1

(a) Birthplace groups contributing more than 3 per cent of total intake (nationality prior to 1961 and 1970-71, country of birth 1961-69 and 1972-90). (b) Includes Malta. (c) Includes Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. (d) Excludes the Baltic States.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures

# POPULATION

## TABLE 1.5.3 POPULATION BY BIRTHPLACE

Birthplace	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	
	— per cent —								'000
Australia(a)	90.2	85.7	83.1	81.6	79.8	79.9	79.1	79.2	12,354.8
Overseas	9.8	14.3	16.9	18.4	20.2	20.1	20.9	20.8	3,247.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,602.2</b>
	— per cent of overseas-born population —								'000
Overseas —									
English speaking countries	80.8	56.5	46.5	46.8	47.5	46.7	46.2	44.3	1,438.7
Non-English speaking countries	19.2	43.5	53.5	53.2	52.5	53.3	53.8	55.7	1,808.6
Africa	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.3	108.5
Egypt	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	30.6
South Africa	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	37.1
America	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.2	3.0	3.2	3.6	116.5
Canada	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	20.4
United States	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	42.4
Asia	3.2	4.0	4.4	4.8	6.5	8.9	12.4	16.5	536.2
China	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	37.5
Cyprus	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	23.6
Hong Kong	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	28.3
India	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	47.8
Lebanon	—	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.7	56.3
Malaysia	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.5	47.8
Philippines	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	33.7
Sri Lanka	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	22.5
Turkey	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	24.5
Vietnam	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.4	2.6	83.0
Europe	87.6	89.8	89.7	88.9	85.2	81.3	74.3	68.4	2,221.8
Austria	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	22.6
Baltic States(b)	0.2	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	20.0
Czechoslovakia	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	17.9
Germany	2.0	5.1	6.1	5.1	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.5	114.8
Greece	1.7	2.0	4.3	6.6	6.2	5.6	4.9	4.2	137.6
Hungary	0.2	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	27.2
Italy	4.5	9.3	12.8	12.5	11.2	10.3	9.2	8.1	261.9
Malta	0.4	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	56.2
Netherlands	0.3	4.0	5.7	4.7	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.9	95.1
Poland	0.9	4.4	3.4	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	67.7
UK & Ireland	72.7	51.6	42.5	42.6	42.2	41.1	37.7	34.7	1,127.2
USSR(c)	0.7	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	25.7
Yugoslavia	0.8	1.8	2.8	3.3	5.0	5.3	5.0	4.6	150.0
Oceania	6.5	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.8	4.3	7.1	8.1	264.4
New Zealand	5.9	3.4	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.3	5.9	6.5	211.7
<b>Total overseas-born</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,247.4</b>
	— '000 —								
Australia(a)	6,835.2	7,700.1	8,729.4	9,419.5	10,176.3	10,829.6	11,812.3		12,354.8
Overseas	744.2	1,286.5	1,778.8	2,130.9	2,579.3	2,718.8	3,110.9		3,247.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,579.4</b>	<b>8,986.5</b>	<b>10,508.2</b>	<b>11,550.5</b>	<b>12,755.6</b>	<b>13,548.4</b>	<b>14,923.3</b>		<b>15,602.2</b>

(a) Includes persons whose birthplace was unknown. (b) Includes Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. (c) Excludes the Baltic States.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

## POPULATION

TABLE 1.5.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY BIRTHPLACE(a)

Birthplace	1981	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
			— per cent —				'000
Australia	79.2	78.8	78.6	78.2	77.7	77.5	13,234.8
Overseas	20.8	21.2	21.4	21.8	22.3	22.5	3,850.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,085.4</b>
			— per cent of overseas-born population —				'000
Overseas —							
English speaking countries	45.9	44.1	43.7	43.4	43.1	42.5	1,637.1
Non-English speaking countries	54.1	55.9	56.3	56.6	56.9	57.5	2,213.5
Oceania	6.9	8.0	8.3	8.7	9.2	9.4	362.0
Fiji	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	27.8
New Zealand	5.6	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.4	7.5	288.9
Europe & USSR	75.4	69.4	67.9	66.2	64.2	62.5	2,408.3
Cyprus	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	26.2
Germany	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	120.9
Greece	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	146.0
Hungary	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	29.0
Italy	9.2	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.8	263.7
Malta	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	58.5
Netherlands	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	98.2
Poland	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	73.7
UK & Ireland	37.8	34.7	34.0	33.2	32.4	31.7	1,219.4
USSR & Baltic States	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	47.3
Yugoslavia	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	166.3
Middle East & North Africa	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	180.8
Egypt	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	35.9
Lebanon	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	72.5
Turkey	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	29.7
Other Africa (excl. North Africa)	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	100.6
South Africa	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	52.4
Southeast Asia	5.1	7.4	7.9	8.5	9.1	9.7	373.4
Indonesia	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	32.6
Malaysia	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	77.6
Philippines	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	68.0
Singapore	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	26.9
Vietnam	1.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	119.6
Northeast Asia	1.8	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.6	4.4	168.6
China	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	64.9
Hong Kong & Macao	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	58.1
Southern Asia	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	106.4
India	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	60.4
Sri Lanka	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	35.4
Northern America	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	76.5
Canada	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	24.4
USA	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	52.0
South America, Central America & The Caribbean	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	74.0
Chile	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	25.8
<b>Total overseas-born</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,850.6</b>
			— '000 —				
Australia	11,812.3	12,623.5	12,776.1	12,928.4	13,084.5		13,234.8
Overseas	3,110.9	3,394.8	3,487.2	3,609.8	3,748.6		3,850.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,923.3</b>	<b>16,018.4</b>	<b>16,263.3</b>	<b>16,538.2</b>	<b>16,833.1</b>		<b>17,085.4</b>

(a) Classified according to Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS) which superseded the UN based classification in 1991.

Source: Estimated Resident Population

# POPULATION

TABLE 1.5.5 POPULATION GROWTH IN MAJOR NON-CAPITAL CITIES

City	Estimated resident population			Average annual rate of growth		
	1976	1981	1986	1976-81	1981-86	1976-86
	— '000 —			— per cent —		
New South Wales —						
Newcastle(a)	380.0	403.6	416.1	1.2	0.6	0.9
Wollongong(a)	222.3	231.4	232.5	0.8	0.1	0.4
Bathurst-Orange(a)	58.1	61.6	64.7	1.2	1.0	1.1
Wagga Wagga(b)	44.2	48.7	50.4	2.0	0.7	1.3
Albury-Wodonga(a)						
(NSW part)	38.1	42.3	44.9	2.1	1.2	1.6
Lismore(b)	30.5	34.6	37.5	2.6	1.6	2.1
Tamworth(b)	30.4	32.4	33.7	1.3	0.8	1.0
Dubbo(b)	24.0	28.9	31.1	3.8	1.5	2.6
Broken Hill(b)	28.8	27.9	25.2	-0.7	-2.0	-1.3
Gold Coast-Tweed						
Heads(a) (NSW part)	13.4	19.7	24.8	8.0	4.8	6.3
Queanbeyan(b)	19.9	20.1	23.2	0.1	3.0	1.5
Goulburn(b)	22.4	22.1	21.8	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>911.8</i>	<i>973.0</i>	<i>1,005.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>
Victoria —						
Geelong(a)	138.3	142.0	145.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
Ballarat(a)	71.5	73.8	78.3	0.6	1.2	0.9
Bendigo(a)	57.2	60.4	65.0	1.1	1.5	1.3
Shepparton-						
Mooroopna(a)	32.5	36.1	38.4	2.1	1.3	1.7
Albury-Wodonga(a)						
(Vic. part)	27.3	31.5	36.4	2.9	2.9	2.9
Warrnambool(b)	21.5	22.1	23.6	0.5	1.3	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>348.3</i>	<i>365.7</i>	<i>387.5</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Queensland —						
Gold Coast-Tweed						
Heads(a) (Qld part)	97.5	143.1	184.3	8.0	5.2	6.5
Townsville(a)	90.5	96.3	106.3	1.2	2.0	1.6
Sunshine Coast(a)	41.8	65.3	86.8	9.3	5.9	7.6
Toowoomba(b)	69.4	73.0	78.1	1.0	1.4	1.2
Cairns(a)	49.6	58.3	70.6	3.3	3.9	3.6
Rockhampton(a)	53.7	55.6	59.8	0.7	1.5	1.1
Mackay(a)	40.8	45.9	49.5	2.4	1.5	2.0
Bundaberg(a)	38.5	40.8	42.8	1.2	1.0	1.1
Gladstone(a)	19.8	23.9	30.5	3.8	5.0	4.4
Mount Isa(b)	27.6	25.6	24.4	-1.5	-1.0	-1.2
Maryborough(b)	22.4	22.3	22.8	-0.1	0.4	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>551.5</i>	<i>650.0</i>	<i>755.7</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>
South Australia —						
Whyalla(b)	34.0	31.8	28.2	-1.3	-2.4	-1.9
Western Australia —						
Bunbury(b)	20.4	22.4	24.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Tasmania —						
Launceston(a)	84.1	86.8	91.0	0.6	0.9	0.8
Burnie-Devonport(a)(c)	n.a.	72.9	76.6	..	1.0	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>159.7</i>	<i>167.5</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>..</i>
Northern Territory —						
Alice Springs	14.0	17.9	22.2	5.0	4.4	4.7

(a) Statistical District. (b) Municipality with city status and both urban centre census count and estimated resident population of 20,000 or more at 30 June 1986.  
(c) Area not delineated prior to 30 June 1981.

Source: Population Estimates



POPULATION

TABLE 1.5.6 PROJECTED POPULATION: AGE, MEDIAN AGE AND DEPENDENCY RATIO(a)

Age group (years)	1989(b)	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
<b>PROJECTION SERIES A &amp; B</b>										
	— '000 —									
0-14	3,714.6	3,767.1	3,937.1	4,035.1	4,097.1	4,128.5	4,171.1	4,241.7	4,334.4	4,417.0
15-24	2,756.1	2,775.1	2,715.2	2,728.2	2,861.6	2,943.5	2,997.1	3,022.9	3,038.3	3,072.5
25-44	5,302.3	5,486.2	5,819.7	6,103.9	6,155.9	6,248.1	6,324.4	6,421.1	6,608.3	6,717.0
45-64	3,203.2	3,342.3	3,914.1	4,566.3	5,258.0	5,807.1	6,139.9	6,421.2	6,480.3	6,580.6
65 and over	1,856.9	1,966.8	2,220.6	2,400.6	2,627.7	2,976.1	3,529.8	4,074.2	4,677.6	5,221.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,833.1</b>	<b>17,337.4</b>	<b>18,606.7</b>	<b>19,834.1</b>	<b>21,000.3</b>	<b>22,103.3</b>	<b>23,162.3</b>	<b>24,181.0</b>	<b>25,138.9</b>	<b>26,008.7</b>
	— years —									
Median age	31.9	32.5	34.0	35.4	36.7	38.2	39.2	40.0	40.8	41.5
	— ratio —									
Dependency ratio	49.5	49.4	49.5	48.0	47.1	47.4	49.8	52.4	55.9	58.9
<b>PROJECTION SERIES C</b>										
	— '000 —									
0-14	3,714.6	3,764.6	3,888.2	3,903.1	3,880.5	3,869.9	3,900.2	3,947.1	3,995.0	4,019.7
15-24	2,756.1	2,775.1	2,715.2	2,728.2	2,859.2	2,894.7	2,868.1	2,853.4	2,863.4	2,889.4
25-44	5,302.3	5,486.2	5,819.7	6,103.9	6,155.9	6,248.1	6,322.0	6,372.7	6,477.9	6,500.7
45-64	3,203.2	3,342.3	3,914.1	4,566.3	5,258.0	5,807.1	6,139.9	6,421.2	6,480.3	6,580.6
65 and over	1,856.9	1,966.8	2,220.6	2,400.6	2,627.7	2,976.1	3,529.8	4,074.2	4,677.6	5,224.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,833.1</b>	<b>17,334.9</b>	<b>18,557.8</b>	<b>19,702.1</b>	<b>20,781.2</b>	<b>21,795.9</b>	<b>22,760.0</b>	<b>23,668.5</b>	<b>24,494.1</b>	<b>25,212.0</b>
	— years —									
Median age	31.9	32.5	34.1	35.6	37.0	38.6	39.8	40.8	41.8	42.7
	— ratio —									
Dependency ratio	49.5	49.4	49.1	47.0	45.6	45.8	45.5	51.3	54.8	57.9
<b>PROJECTION SERIES D</b>										
	— '000 —									
0-14	3,714.6	3,764.6	3,880.8	3,840.5	3,754.7	3,684.4	3,659.9	3,656.4	3,655.6	3,631.4
15-24	2,756.1	2,775.1	2,710.2	2,688.2	2,780.8	2,775.2	2,706.1	2,649.9	2,621.4	2,613.2
25-44	5,302.3	5,486.2	5,808.3	6,005.8	5,956.3	5,953.3	5,942.0	5,912.1	5,937.2	5,878.2
45-64	3,203.2	3,342.3	3,911.4	4,540.6	5,194.7	5,687.1	5,940.5	6,127.4	6,088.4	6,096.5
65 and over	1,856.9	1,966.8	2,219.6	2,391.6	2,606.9	2,941.4	3,478.3	4,000.2	4,569.9	5,063.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,833.1</b>	<b>17,334.9</b>	<b>18,530.4</b>	<b>19,466.7</b>	<b>20,293.5</b>	<b>21,041.4</b>	<b>21,726.7</b>	<b>22,345.9</b>	<b>22,872.4</b>	<b>23,283.0</b>
	— years —									
Median age	31.9	32.5	35.8	35.8	37.3	39.0	40.4	41.4	42.5	43.5
	— ratio —									
Dependency ratio	49.5	49.4	47.1	47.1	45.7	46.0	48.9	52.1	56.2	59.6

(a) The dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent population (aged 0-14 years and 65 years and over) per 100 population of working age (15-64 years). (b) Base year.

Source: Population Projections

# POPULATION

**TABLE 1.5.7 PROJECTED POPULATION: NUMBER, GROWTH RATE, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN AGE**

State/Territory	2011					2031			
	1989	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
<b>POPULATION ('000)</b>									
NSW	5,771.9	7,202.2	7,325.2	7,101.1	6,904.0	8,225.1	8,538.8	7,965.9	7,458.4
Vic.	4,321.5	5,414.3	5,501.7	5,336.6	5,225.2	6,179.6	6,378.1	5,984.2	5,673.0
Qld	2,834.4	4,172.4	4,064.4	4,118.2	3,914.1	5,182.3	4,912.0	5,036.4	4,523.7
SA	1,424.6	1,678.8	1,658.9	1,656.8	1,601.1	1,817.2	1,768.9	1,763.2	1,624.9
WA	1,594.7	2,509.0	2,448.8	2,474.2	2,309.7	3,308.1	3,163.0	3,211.5	2,799.9
Tas.	451.1	504.2	484.3	497.2	477.6	508.5	461.6	491.3	445.7
NT	156.3	200.5	227.7	196.4	223.4	242.9	313.0	231.4	299.9
ACT	278.7	422.0	392.5	415.5	386.3	545.0	473.0	528.0	457.3
<b>Australia</b>	<b>16,833.1</b>	<b>22,103.3</b>	<b>22,103.3</b>	<b>21,795.9</b>	<b>21,041.4</b>	<b>26,008.7</b>	<b>26,008.7</b>	<b>25,212.0</b>	<b>23,283.0</b>
<b>GROWTH RATES(a) (per cent)</b>									
		1989-2011				2011-2031			
NSW	1.01	1.09	0.95	0.82	0.67	0.77	0.58	0.39	
Vic.	1.03	1.10	0.96	0.87	0.66	0.74	0.57	0.41	
Qld	1.77	1.65	1.71	1.48	1.09	0.95	1.01	0.73	
SA	0.75	0.69	0.69	0.53	0.40	0.32	0.31	0.07	
WA	2.08	1.97	2.02	1.70	1.39	1.29	1.31	0.97	
Tas.	0.51	0.32	0.44	0.26	0.04	-0.24	-0.06	-0.35	
NT	1.14	1.72	1.04	1.64	0.96	1.60	0.82	1.48	
ACT	1.90	1.57	1.83	1.50	1.29	0.94	1.21	0.85	
<b>Australia</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.51</b>	
<b>DISTRIBUTION (per cent)</b>									
NSW	34.3	32.6	33.1	32.6	32.8	31.6	32.8	31.6	32.0
Vic.	25.7	24.5	24.9	24.5	24.8	23.8	24.5	23.7	24.4
Qld	16.8	18.9	18.4	18.9	18.6	19.9	18.9	20.0	19.4
SA	8.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.0
WA	9.5	11.4	11.1	11.4	11.0	12.7	12.2	12.7	12.0
Tas.	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9
NT	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.3
ACT	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.0
<b>Australia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>MEDIAN AGE (years)</b>									
NSW	32.5	38.7	38.4	39.1	39.4	42.1	41.7	43.2	43.9
Vic.	32.0	38.3	38.1	38.8	39.0	41.3	41.1	42.5	43.0
Qld	31.2	38.1	38.4	38.5	39.1	41.9	42.5	43.0	44.2
SA	32.9	39.8	40.0	40.2	40.7	43.5	43.9	44.7	45.7
WA	30.8	36.7	37.0	37.2	37.9	39.9	40.2	40.9	42.0
Tas.	31.8	39.9	40.5	40.4	40.9	45.3	46.6	46.6	48.0
NT	26.5	30.4	30.3	31.0	30.9	32.1	32.2	33.3	33.4
ACT	28.7	34.4	34.9	34.8	35.5	37.1	37.8	38.1	39.1
<b>Australia</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>43.5</b>

(a) Exponential rate of population growth.

Source: Population Projections

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## 1.6 GLOSSARY

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**Crude birth rate:** number of live births registered during the calendar year per 1,000 of mean population.

**Crude death rate:** number of deaths registered during the calendar year per 1,000 of mean population.

**Dependent age ratio:** the ratio of the dependent population (aged 0-14 years and 65 years and over) per 100 persons of working age (15-64 years).

**Internal migration:** consists of interstate and intrastate migration.

**Interstate migration:** movement of the population between States and Territories.

**Intrastate migration:** movement of the population within States and Territories.

**Mean population:** calculated for financial or calendar year to formula:

$$\text{mean population} = (a+4b+2c+4d+e)/12$$

where 'a' is the population at the end of the quarter immediately preceding the twelve month period, and 'b', 'c', 'd' and 'e' are the populations at the end of each of the four succeeding quarters. Mean populations are used in the calculation of crude rates (such as crude birth and death rates).

**Median age:** the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

**Natural increase:** the excess of births over deaths.

**Net migration:** at the Australian level this consists of permanent and long-term overseas arrivals minus permanent and long-term overseas departures; at the State and Territory level it also includes interstate/Territory arrivals minus interstate/Territory departures.

### Overseas migration:

*Permanent movement:* comprises arrivals of settlers (i.e. persons who hold migrant visas, regardless of stated intended period of stay), New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle, and those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens), and permanent departures of Australian residents, including former settlers (i.e. those who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia).

*Long term movement:* defined as the arrivals of visitors (except those who hold migrant visas) and the temporary departures of Australian residents with the intention to stay, in Australia or abroad respectively, for twelve months or more, together with the departure of visitors and the return of Australian residents who had stayed, in Australia or abroad, for twelve months or more.

*Short-term movement:* consists of movements of travellers whose intended or actual period of stay is less than twelve months, except those arrivals who hold migrant visas. Short-term movements are not counted as part of overseas migration.

**Population estimates:** Australia's population statistics are compiled according to place of usual residence of the population. The census counts by age and sex of the population of Australia (and the States and Territories) are adjusted for under-enumeration. Visitors to Australia are subtracted and the estimated number of Australian residents temporarily overseas at the time of the census is added. Post-censal age distributions are obtained by advancing the estimated resident population at the census date by adding components of natural increase (usual residence basis) and net estimated interstate and overseas migration. After each census final estimates for the preceding intercensal period are provided by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase at each age agrees with the difference between the estimated resident populations at the two respective census dates.

**Population projections:** the assumptions pertaining to each component of population change and the time period to which they apply for the 1989-2031 series are detailed below:

### Mortality

- to 1996: 1986-88 mortality rates (assumed true for 1987) will decline to 1996 according to short-term rates of mortality decline.
- 1997-2031: estimated mortality rates for 1996 will decline to 2031 according to long-term rates of mortality decline. For the States and Territories, mortality rates have been obtained using short-term and long-term rates of decline. The rates of decline for the short-term (1990-96) are State/Territory specific and for the long term (1997-2031) the Australian rate of mortality decline is assumed.

### Fertility I (high)

- to 1998: total fertility rate for 1989 (1.83 children per woman) will decline to 1.78 children in year 1998 for Australia.
- 1999-2031: total fertility rates for each year 1999-2031 will be constant at 1.78 children per woman. Fertility differentials between the States and Territories will be maintained.

### Fertility II (low)

- to 1998: total fertility rate for 1989 will decline linearly to 1.66 children per woman in 1998 for Australia.
- 1999-2031: total fertility rates for each year 1999-2031 will be constant at 1.66 children per woman. Fertility differentials between the

## POPULATION

States and Territories will be maintained but will narrow.

### *Interstate Migration I (high)*

- to 1993-94: annual absolute sum of net flows of 100,000 to 1989-90 will decline to 64,000 in 1993-94.
- 1994-95 to 2030-31: annual absolute sum of net flows for each year will remain constant at 64,000.

### *Interstate Migration II (low)*

- to 1998-99: annual absolute sum of net flows of 100,000 in 1989-90 will decline to 44,000 in 1998-99.
- 1999-2000 to 2030-31: annual absolute sum of net flows for each year will remain constant at 44,000.

### *Overseas Migration I (high)*

- 1989-90: net migration will be 128,500 for Australia.
- 1990-91 to 2030-31: net migration will be constant at a level of 125,000 for Australia.

### *Overseas Migration II (low)*

- 1989-90: net migration will be 128,500 for Australia.
- 1990-91 to 1993-94: net migration will be constant at a level of 125,000 for Australia.
- 1994-95 to 1998-99: net migration will decline linearly to 80,000 in 1998-99.
- 1999-2000 to 2030-31: 1998-99 level will be maintained for each year.

### **Section of State:**

#### *Urban:*

- 1947: all State capital cities, Darwin, Canberra and other settlements that were separately in-

corporated. Additionally, in Tasmania some settlements were included. Major urban (then referred to as metropolitan) comprised State capital cities, their suburbs and surrounding urban areas.

- 1954 and 1961: all separately incorporated settlements and population centres of 1,000 and over (750 and over in Tasmania). Canberra was added to the category major urban (then metropolitan urban).
- 1966: all settlements with a population of 1,000 and over or holiday resorts with at least 250 dwellings. State capitals and Canberra were named major urban (then metropolitan areas).
- 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986: all settlements of 1,000 and over or holiday resorts containing at least 250 dwellings, with at least 100 occupied. The term major urban was introduced at the 1971 Census to denote centres with a population of 100,000 or more.

*Migratory:* refers to persons in transit on the night of the census.

*Rural:* is a balance item between urban, migratory and total population and has changed as the method of delineating urban areas has changed.

**Settler arrivals:** persons arriving from overseas with the intention of settling permanently in Australia. Prior to 1959 the number of settler arrivals also included those persons intending to reside in Australia for one year or longer.

**Sex ratio:** male population per 100 female population.

**Total fertility rate:** the number of children 1,000 women would bear during their lifetimes if they conformed to the current age specific fertility rates.

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**1.7 DATA SOURCES AND REFERENCES**

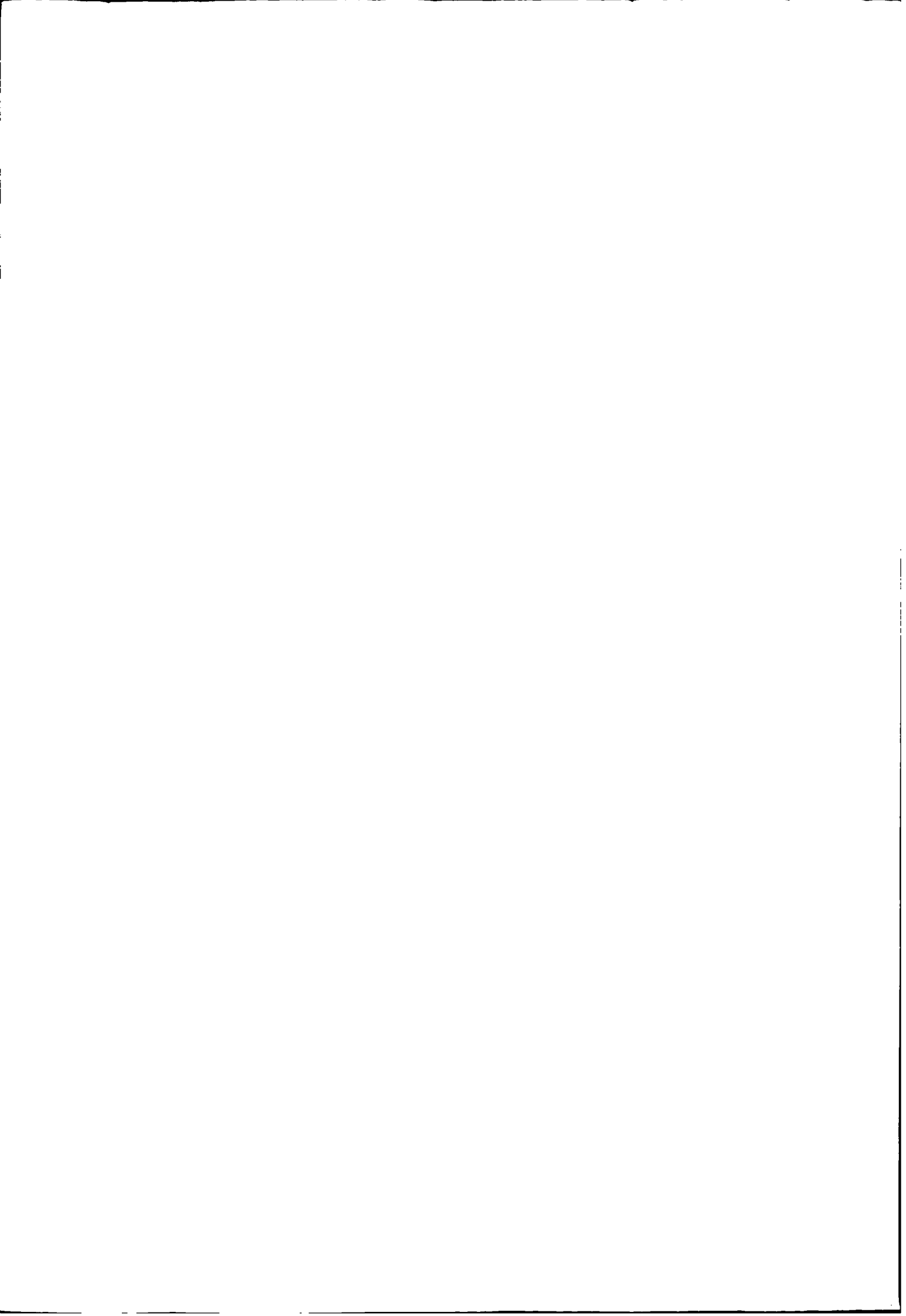

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# FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS



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## Chapter

SOCIAL INDICATORS, AUSTRALIA 1992

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS**

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## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

Over the last two decades or so, the pattern of formation of Australian families has changed substantially. The age at first marriage has continued to rise, and the teenage marriage rate is now at its lowest level ever. Fewer people are opting for formal marriage and the number of de facto unions has risen. The divorce rate has also risen, as has the proportion of remarriages. The total fertility rate continued to fall throughout the 1980s and, although recovering slightly in 1989 and 1990, is currently well below the long-term population replacement level.

While it is certain that no single cause is behind the changes that have already occurred, and are likely to occur within Australian families in the years to come, there is no doubt that changing social attitudes have played a critical role. Such attitudinal changes are reflected in the emergence of the women's movement, in the rapid expansion of effective contraception and the increased availability of abortion, in the increasing secularisation of society, in increasing sexual tolerance and acceptance of illegitimate births, and in the acceptance of women's rights to paid employment. In some areas, these attitudinal changes have prompted changes to the law. For example, the Family Law Act and the concept of 'no-fault' divorce, the Sex Discrimination Act and Equal Employment Opportunity legislation.

No less important have been the economic changes of the last decade. The rise of housing interest rates and the decline in real earnings in the latter half of the 1980s, for example, together with changing community attitudes, have given rise to significant increases in female labour force participation. The extent to which these changes will affect the form of Australian families in the 1990s, and the mechanisms by which this will occur are matters of ongoing concern to researchers and policy makers.

This chapter provides a statistical summary of the demographic changes which have characterised Australian families in recent years. The chapter is in three parts. The first deals with the changing patterns of family and household composition, the second describes several of the more important aspects of family formation and dissolution and the third describes what has been happening to Australian birth rates in recent years.

## 2.1 FAMILY & HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

### 2.1.1 Family households

At the time of the 1986 Census there were more than 5.2 million households. Of these, 3.9 million (75 per cent) were one family households. Multi-family (2 or more families) households numbered around 100,000 or 2 per cent of all households. Altogether, 13.6 million people or 90 per cent of the total population lived in family households, including some 200,000 people who were not family members.

There were 4.2 million families in Australia at the time of the 1986 Census. The great majority (86 per cent) were couple families, 6 per cent of which were de facto couples. Just over half of all couple families had dependent children, and, of these, approximately 90 per cent had children aged 14 years or less. Only 15 per cent of couple families had dependent children aged over 14 years. Among couple only families (couples who were either childless or whose children were not living with them), over 40 per cent of female partners were childless. In 70 per cent of these couples, the female partner was aged less than 35 years, and could be expected to have children at some future time.

In the intercensal period 1981-86, the number of families in Australia grew by 7 per cent, compared to 8 per cent in the previous intercensal period, 1976-81.

The number of one parent families increased sharply between 1976 and 1981, and more slowly between 1981 and 1986. The slowing of the rate of growth of one parent families in the early 1980s reflects the stabilisation of the divorce rate following the 'divorce boom' of the late 1970s. In addition, persons who became lone parents in the late 1970s may have since remarried or no longer have dependent children, thus moving into other family categories. This latter movement might explain the increase in the number of families of related adults between 1981 and 1986, many of whom may have previously been classified as one parent families.

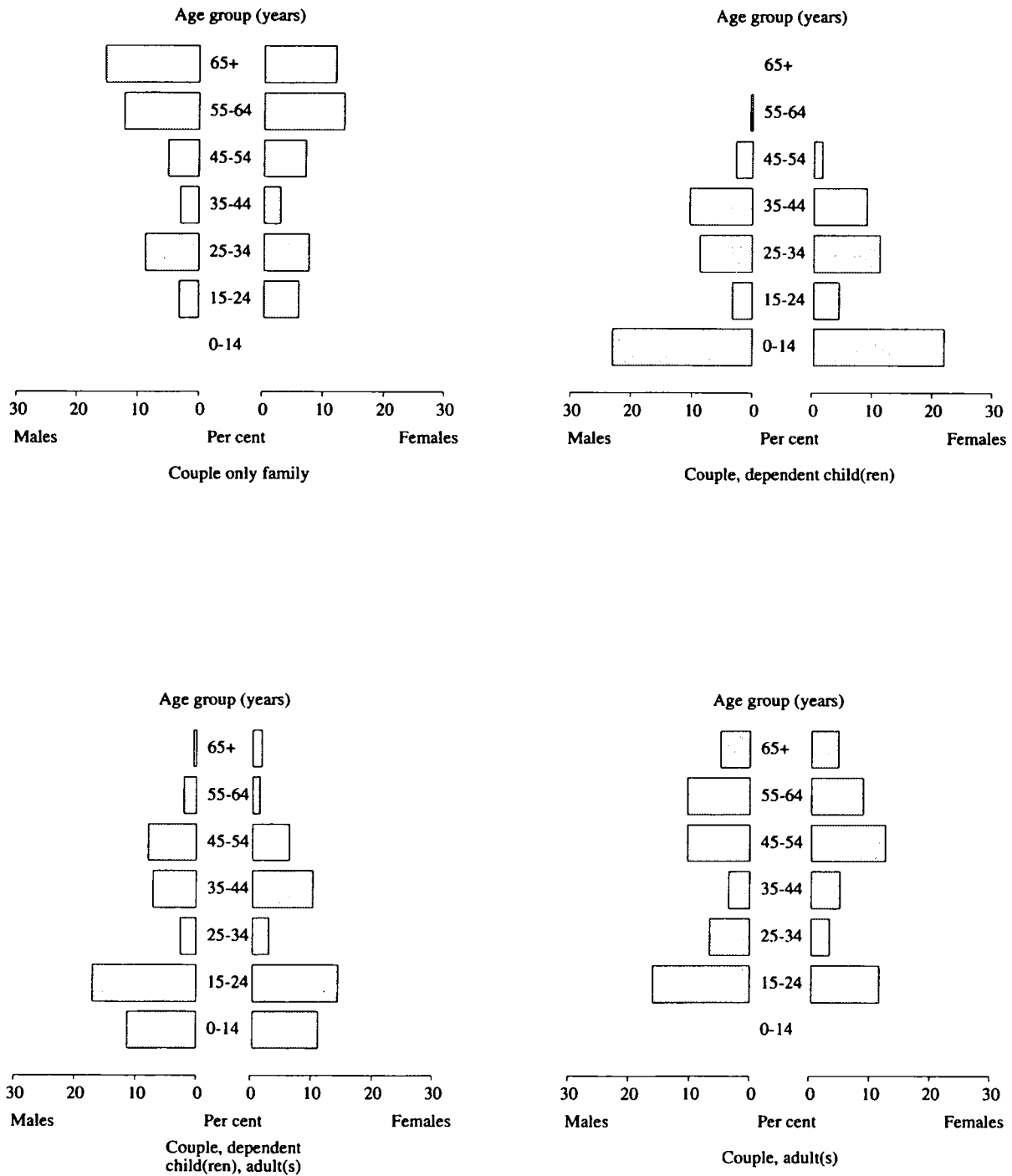
### 2.1.2 Couple families

As one might expect, the age and sex distribution of family and household members varied with type of family or household. At the 1986 Census, among couple families, those with dependent children had the youngest age structure while couple only families had a much older age structure. More than a half of all people living in couple only families were aged 55 years or more. Couple families with other adult family members consisted mainly of families with grown-up children who still lived at home.

Almost 7 per cent of all couple families with dependent children in 1986 were blended families i.e. they contained a child or children from a previous relationship. The percentage of blended families was highest among de facto couple families with children, almost

# FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

FIGURE 2.1.1 AGE AND SEX PROFILE OF COUPLE FAMILIES, 1986



Source: Census of Population and Housing

## FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

**TABLE 2.1.1 FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS: GROWTH BY TYPE**

Family/ household type	Number ('000)			Per cent change in number	
	1976	1981	1986(a)	1976-81	1981-86
Couple only	955.3	1,063.3	1,156.2	+11.3	+8.7
Couple, others(b)	2,031.2	2,095.4	2,188.3	+3.2	+4.4
One parent, others(b)	221.5	317.2	356.0	+43.2	+12.2
Related adults	200.9	223.4	(c)273.2	+11.2	+22.3
<b>Total family households</b>	<b>3,408.9</b>	<b>3,699.3</b>	<b>3,973.7</b>	<b>+8.5</b>	<b>+7.4</b>
Non-family households(d)	842.4	1,113.1	1,313.8	+32.1	+18.0

(a) A comparison of the number of families in 1986 with earlier censuses is possible only in terms of estimates of the major family types because of changes in the way families were counted in 1986. Although the 1986 family data have been adjusted to achieve as much comparability as possible with earlier census data, it has not been possible to adjust for all the changes in definitions. (b) Others include dependent children and/or other adult family members. (c) It is not possible to adjust the 1986 data for this category for differences in the definition of dependent children and adult family members. (d) Non-family households were coded as 'head only family' type in censuses prior to 1986.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

**TABLE 2.1.2 COUPLE FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN(a): TYPE OF CHILDREN BY TYPE OF UNION, 1986**

Dependent child type	Married	De facto	Total	
			— '000 —	per cent
Natural/adopted child(ren)	1,600.2	35.1	1,635.3	91.8
Step-child(ren)	48.3	27.5	75.8	4.3
Natural plus step-children	36.2	8.1	44.3	2.5
Other child(ren) only(b)	24.1	1.6	25.7	1.4
<b>Total with dependent children</b>	<b>1,708.7</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>1,781.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Couple families with both partners and at least one dependent child present on census night. (b) Includes child(ren) of secondary families.

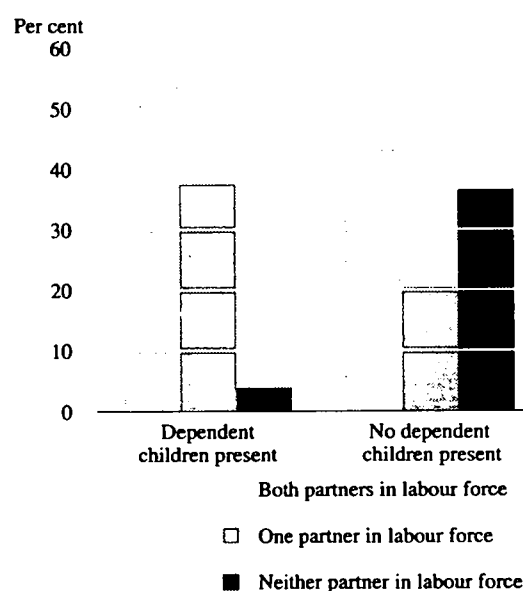
Source: Census of Population and Housing

half of whom were blended families. This compares to 5 per cent of married couple families with dependent children.

Among married couple families in 1991, there was a clear tendency for both partners to be in the labour force, particularly in younger families with children. In almost 60 per cent of couples with dependent children and more than 40 per cent of couples without, both partners were in the labour force. About 20 per cent of couples had neither partner in the labour force, and of these, 90 per cent had no dependent children. These were mostly older couples.

Among married couples 53 per cent of those with dependent children and 40 per cent of those without had both partners employed. However, there were considerable variations between the States and Territories. The Northern Territory and the Australian Capital-Territory had the highest percentages of married couple families with both partners employed, 62 per cent and 61 per cent respectively. Tasmania had the lowest with 44 per cent. The Northern Territory differed from the rest of Australia in having higher levels of employment among couples without dependent children than among couples with dependent children.

**FIGURE 2.1.2 MARRIED COUPLE FAMILIES: LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PARTNERS, JUNE 1991**



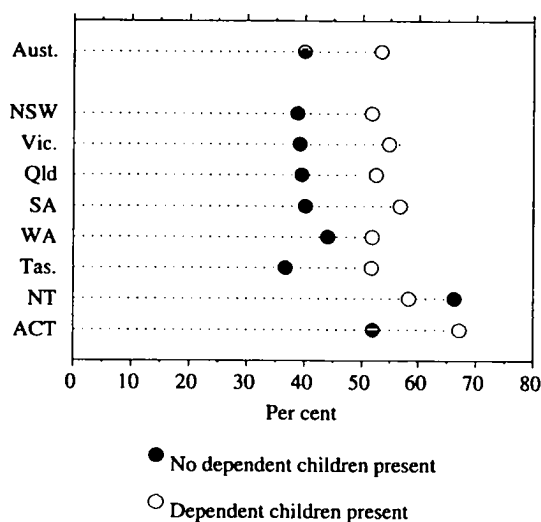
Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

This may be due in part to the relative youth of the Northern Territory population and the consequent lower proportion of older married couples with no dependent children.

The proportion of married couples working full-time increased from 21 per cent in 1985 to 24 per cent in 1991. This represented just over half of all employed married couples. While employed couples were more prevalent among families with dependent children, full-time employed couples were more prevalent among families with no dependent children. In families with no dependent children 64 per cent of working couples were employed full-time compared to 41 per cent of working couples with dependent children.

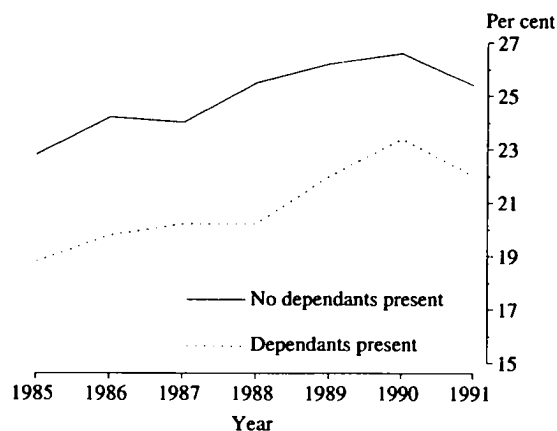
## FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

**FIGURE 2.1.3 MARRIED COUPLE FAMILIES:  
PROPORTION WITH BOTH PARTNERS EMPLOYED,  
JUNE 1991**



Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

**FIGURE 2.1.4 MARRIED COUPLE FAMILIES:  
PROPORTION WITH BOTH PARTNERS EMPLOYED  
FULL-TIME**



Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

### 2.1.3 One parent families

In 1976, 6 per cent of all families were one parent families; by 1986<sup>1</sup> this had risen to 9 per cent. Most of this increase occurred during the intercensal period 1976-81. The number of two parent families increased by only 1 per cent between 1976 and 1986.

Almost two-thirds of lone parents were either divorced or separated. Approximately 20 per cent had never married. While the age profile of lone parents has become younger over the past two decades, 35-54 year

**TABLE 2.1.3 ONE PARENT FAMILIES: AGE AND SEX  
OF PARENT  
(Per cent)**

Age group (years)	1969	1979	1989	1991
15-24	9.1	14.3	11.6	12.6
25-34	20.9	32.6	34.5	30.8
35-54	59.4	48.0	51.8	53.8
55+	8.8	4.5	1.9	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Males	13.4	16.8	11.3	12.6
Females	86.6	83.2	88.7	87.4

Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

olds still accounted for over half of lone parents in 1991. Almost a third were aged 25-34 years.

Women have consistently outnumbered men in one parent families. In 1991, 87 per cent of lone parents were women. Almost half of all one parent families consisted of a lone mother and one child, while 27 per cent consisted of a lone mother and two children.

Among one parent families, just over half of lone mothers were in the labour force, compared to 80 per cent of lone fathers. While overall employment levels were lower for lone mothers (44 per cent) than for married mothers with dependent children (57 per cent), full-time employment levels were the same, about 25 per cent. Lone fathers also had lower employment levels than their married counterparts with 70 per cent employed, 66 per cent full-time.

### 2.1.4 Household and family size

At the 1986 Census, more than one-third (35 per cent) of family households contained two people, while less than 20 per cent contained five or more persons. By comparison, the majority (76 per cent) of group households contained only two people. Relatively few (7 per cent) group households contained four or more residents.

Over the ten years to 1986, average family size decreased; in 1976, 75 per cent of families had 4 or fewer members, while in 1986 the corresponding figure was 86 per cent. In 1986, the average family size was 3.2 persons. Families comprising a couple with dependent children had an average of 2 children, while one parent families averaged 1.5 children. Not surprisingly, the largest families, with an average of almost 5 members, were those comprising a couple, dependent children and other adults, usually grown-up children.

<sup>1</sup> In the 1986 Census, a 'usual family structure' coding was introduced to take account of family members usually resident in the household but absent on census night. This may have resulted in some overestimation of one parent families e.g. in cases where a child usually living with one parent and visiting the other on census night is coded to a one parent family at both locations, or where a married couple family is split on census night with one of the parents and one or more children coded both at their usual residence (as part of a married couple family) and as a visiting one parent family. The number of such cases is expected to be quite small.

## FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

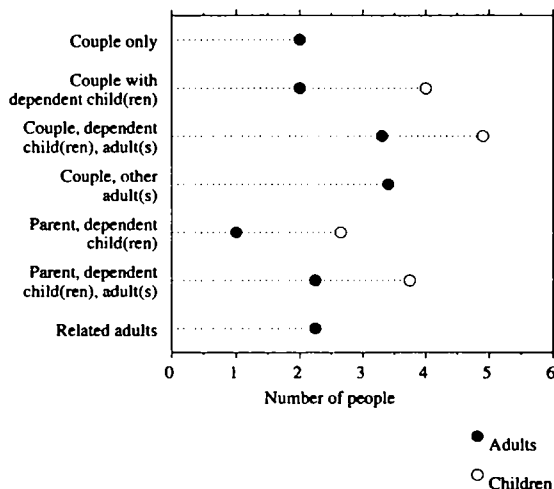
**TABLE 2.1.4 HOUSEHOLDS: TYPE BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 1986**  
(Per cent)

Household type	Number of people in household(a)						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	
1 family	1.2	35.6	21.6	23.9	12.1	5.6	100.0
2 or more families	—	—	0.8	22.1	23.9	53.1	100.0
<i>Total family households</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Group	—	75.8	17.7	4.8	1.2	0.6	100.0
One person	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Households in private dwellings only, excluding households in caravan parks, as enumerated on census night. No adjustment has been made for members temporarily absent or visitors to the household.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

**FIGURE 2.1.5 AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE BY FAMILY TYPE, 1986**



Source: Census of Population and Housing

### Geographic variations in household and family size

Compared to other English speaking countries, Australia had a slightly higher proportion of family households. The proportion of one person households in Australia was similar to that of New Zealand, but less than that recorded in Canada, Great Britain or the United States. Less than 7 per cent of all Australians lived alone compared to 8 per cent in Canada and 9 per cent in the United States and Great Britain. Couple families were the predominant family type in all English speaking countries.

The pattern of household types was more or less consistent across the States and Territories. One person households accounted for some 15-20 per cent of households in all States and Territories. The Northern Territory, however, had proportionally more multi-family households compared to the other States and the Australian Capital Territory. This feature is due, in part, to the Territory's large Aboriginal population (22 per cent), since about 11 per cent of Aboriginal households are multi-family households compared to 2 per cent of all households.

The Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory had the highest percentages of group households, at 6-7 per cent of all households. To a large extent this reflects the much younger age struc-

**TABLE 2.1.5 HOUSEHOLDS: HOUSEHOLD TYPE, AUSTRALIA AND SELECTED ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES**  
(Per cent)

Household type	Australia 1986	New Zealand 1986	Canada 1986	Great Britain 1986	USA 1985
1 family	75.2	73.9	72.7	71.0	n.a.
2 or more families	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.0	n.a.
<i>Total family households</i>	<i>77.1</i>	<i>75.4</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>71.9</i>
Group	4.1	6.0	4.7	4.0	4.2
One person	18.8	18.6	21.5	24.0	23.9
<i>Total non-family households</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>26.2</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>28.1</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Census of Population and Housing (Australia): 1986 Population and Dwellings, Households Series C Report 12 (Cat No. 02.066). Wellington: Department of Statistics, March 1988, Table 2; Census Canada 86, Population and Dwelling Characteristics, Dwellings and Households Part 1 (Cat No. 93-104). Ottawa: Statistics Canada, December 1987, Table 6; John Haskey, One-Person Households in Great Britain, Population Trends 50 (Winter 1987). London: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, Tables 1 and 2; US Bureau of Census, Households, Families, Marital Status and Living Arrangements, March 1986. Current Population Reports Series P-20, No.412, November 1986, Table 1

## FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 2.1.6 HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1986  
(Per cent)

Household/family type	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT
<b>Households —</b>								
1 family	74.6	75.6	75.6	75.4	75.5	76.5	70.5	77.5
2 or more families	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.2	2.4	1.3	6.0	1.5
Group	4.2	3.9	4.4	3.7	4.4	3.3	6.8	6.0
One person	19.3	19.0	17.8	19.6	17.7	18.9	16.6	15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Families —</b>								
Couple only	30.4	29.6	31.8	33.1	30.4	30.6	27.7	25.9
Couple, dependent child(ren)	34.6	36.4	35.3	33.9	36.4	36.0	40.3	44.2
Couple, dependent child(ren), adults	9.1	9.7	8.9	8.0	8.8	8.5	10.6	8.4
Couple, adults	11.2	11.2	9.9	11.5	10.1	10.7	5.8	7.8
One parent families	7.9	6.9	8.1	7.6	8.9	8.3	11.6	9.2
Related adults	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.9	4.0	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Census of Population and Housing

TABLE 2.1.7 HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES BY LOCALITY, 1986  
(Per cent)

Household/family type	Major urban areas	Other urban areas	Rural areas
<b>Households —</b>			
1 family	73.9	75.7	81.1
2 or more families	1.8	1.7	2.3
Group	4.6	3.9	2.5
One person	19.7	18.7	14.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Families —</b>			
Couple only	30.4	32.1	29.2
Couple, dependent child(ren), adults	43.1	44.7	50.9
Couple, adults	11.6	8.9	10.2
One parent families	7.9	8.8	5.7
Related adults	7.0	5.5	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Census of Population and Housing

ture of the Territory populations compared to the States. Some 40 per cent of persons living in group households were aged between 15 and 24 years.

Differences were evident between the various States and Territories in respect of couple only families. The Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory again stood out, showing the highest percentages of families with dependent children and the lowest percentages of couple only families.

There were also observable rural/urban differences in household and family structure. Over 80 per cent of rural households were one family households com-

pared to around 75 per cent in urban areas. Nearly 20 per cent of urban households were one person households compared to 14 per cent of rural households. The percentage of one parent families was higher in urban areas.

### 2.1.5 One person and group households

In 1986, there were 1.3 million non-family households. This represented an increase of 18 per cent between 1981 and 1986, a somewhat lower rate of increase than that experienced between 1976 and 1981. Approximately 19 per cent of all households were one person households and 4 per cent were group households.

The post-war period has been marked by an increasing trend toward living alone. In 1947, one person households accounted for just over 8 per cent of all households. By comparison, nearly 20 per cent of

TABLE 2.1.8 PEOPLE AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER IN NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS(a): AGE AND SEX, 1986

Age (years)	Group households	One person households
	— per cent —	
15-24	41.8	7.5
25-44	40.2	25.9
45-64	11.3	26.3
65 and over	6.7	40.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —	
<b>Number</b>	<b>497.2</b>	<b>961.4</b>
	— ratio —	
<b>Sex ratio(b)</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>75</b>

(a) Excludes households in caravan parks. (b) The number of men per 100 women.

Source: Census of Population and Housing



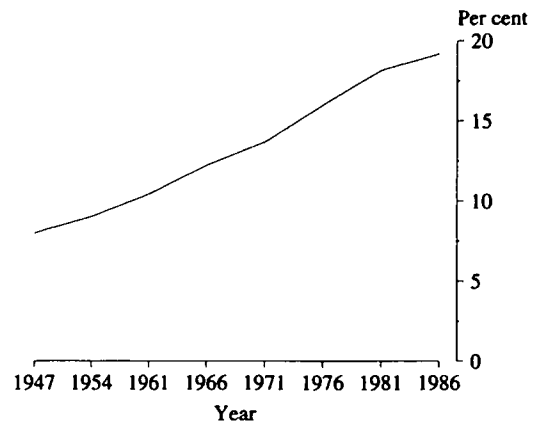
## FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

Australian households (approximately 1 million) in 1986 consisted of persons living alone.

Forty per cent of persons living alone were aged 65 years and over. Not unexpectedly, many of these (75 per cent) were widows who continued to reside in the family home after the death of their spouse. Among younger people (44 years or less), however, the majority were males. More than half of all males living alone had never married, compared to around one-quarter of females.

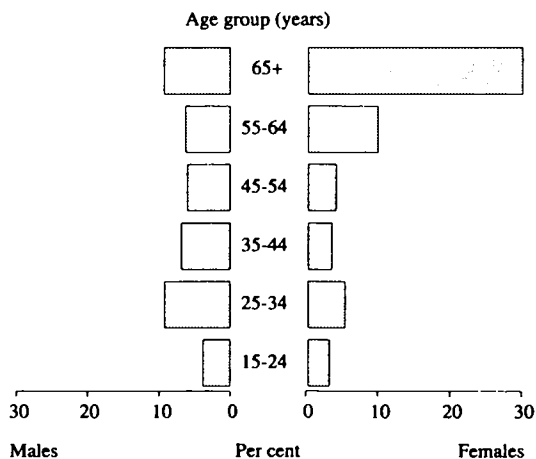
In 1986, about half a million persons lived in group households. Of these, 56 per cent were male. Many were young: over 40 per cent were aged between 15 and 24 years. Around two-thirds of persons living in group households were employed, although a slightly higher percentage of males were employed compared to females.

**FIGURE 2.1.6 PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPIED BY ONE PERSON**



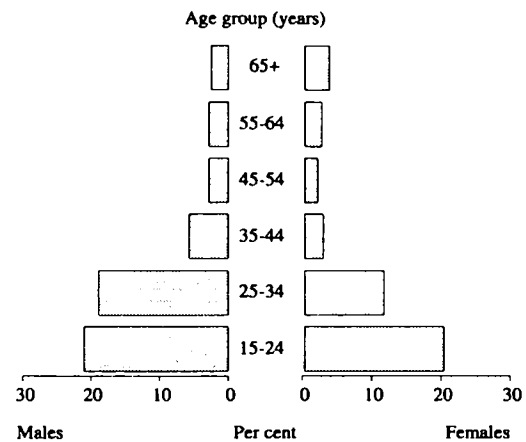
Source: Census of Population and Housing

**FIGURE 2.1.7 AGE AND SEX PROFILE OF ONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS, 1986**



Source: Census of Population and Housing

**FIGURE 2.1.8 AGE AND SEX PROFILE OF GROUP HOUSEHOLDS, 1986**



Source: Census of Population and Housing

## FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

### 2.2 FAMILY FORMATION & DISSOLUTION

In June 1991, 61 per cent of men and 59 per cent of women were classified as married. There were proportionally more married men than married women in each of the age groups over 44 years reflecting the sex difference in age at marriage. Over two-thirds of both married men and married women were aged 25-54 years. Among those not married, 50 per cent of males and 40 per cent of females were under 25 years. There were proportionally more not married females than not married males, reflecting women's greater longevity (see Section 3.1). This was particularly marked among those aged 70 years or more where women outnumbered men by 3 to 1.

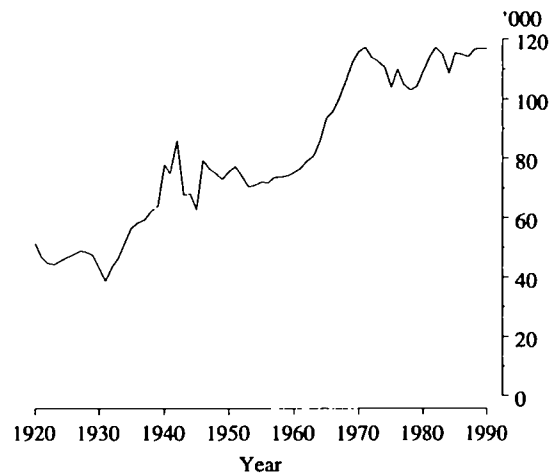
#### 2.2.1. Marriage

The number of marriages in Australia each year is continuing to increase, although the pattern over time has oscillated considerably. In 1920, just over 50,000 marriages were registered. This peak was followed by an appreciable decline as the backlog of marriages postponed during World War I was cleared. The number of marriages plummeted to below 40,000 in 1931. This was, however, a temporary response to the unfavourable economic conditions existing during the depression, and was more than made up for in the years leading up to the outbreak of World War II. Indeed, in this period (1929-39), the crude marriage rate increased, from around 6 per 1,000 population in 1931 to 9 per 1,000 in 1939.

In the early years of the war the crude marriage rate was over 10 per 1,000 but dropped to below 9 per 1,000 in 1945. Directly after the war there was another two-year period when the rate reached over 10 per 1,000. The crude marriage rate then began to fall however. In 1953, the crude marriage rate dropped below 9 per 1,000 and, apart from a small peak in 1969-71, has since remained between 7 and 9 per 1000.

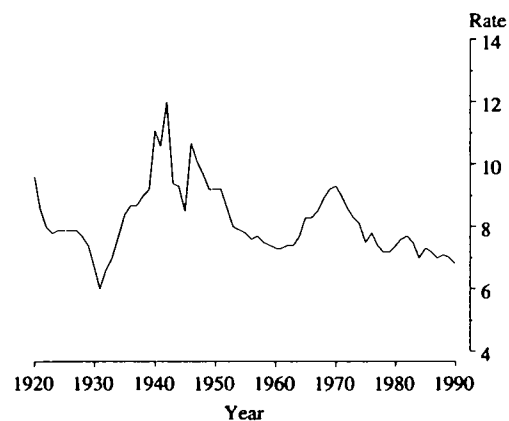
The overall trend in the 1970s was one of decline in marriage rates, punctuated only temporarily in 1976, by a small increase. This increase in marriages was due to the increased contribution of remarriages, presumably of couples who had taken advantage of the

FIGURE 2.2.1 NUMBER OF MARRIAGES



Source: Marriage Registrations

FIGURE 2.2.2 CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE(a)



(a) Per 1,000 mean population.

Source: Marriage Registrations

TABLE 2.2.1 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: MARITAL STATUS, JUNE 1991

	Age group (years)										Total	Total '000
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 and over			
	— per cent —											
Married(a) males	0.1	2.6	21.2	26.0	20.0	7.5	7.4	6.4	8.9	100.0	4,071	
Not married males	26.6	23.0	21.0	10.2	5.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	6.1	100.0	2,587	
Married(a) females	0.6	5.1	24.9	26.3	18.1	6.9	6.5	5.2	6.5	100.0	4,008	
Not married females	22.8	17.0	14.3	9.2	6.7	3.0	3.8	5.1	18.1	100.0	2,819	
Married(a) persons	0.3	3.9	23.0	26.1	19.0	7.2	6.9	5.8	7.7	100.0	8,079	
Not married persons	24.6	19.9	17.5	9.7	6.3	2.7	3.2	3.8	12.4	100.0	5,406	

(a) Includes defacto.

Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

expedited divorce procedures introduced under the Family Law Act in 1976. In the 1980s, marriage rates more or less stabilised at around 7 per 1,000, although a very slight decline was detectable over this period.

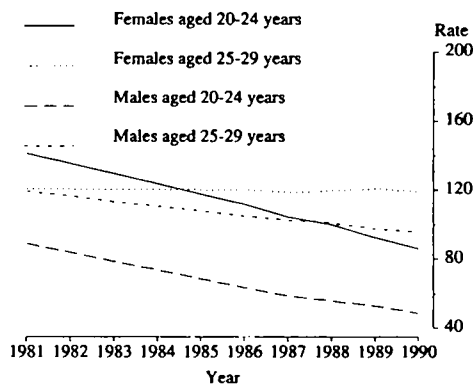
With the exception of females aged 25-29 years, for whom first marriage rates have remained more or less constant (at 120 per 1,000) since 1981, first marriage rates have declined sharply. The largest declines have been among men and women aged 20-24 years; the

first marriage rates fell from around 90 per 1,000 and 140 per 1,000 respectively in 1981 to 49 per 1,000 and 86 per 1,000 in 1990.

*Increasing age at marriage*

The decline in first marriage rates reflects a trend toward later marriage, a trend which has emerged in other comparable countries in recent times. Many factors are likely to have contributed to this trend. Better family planning, an increase in the prevalence of de facto relationships, and better employment opportunities for women are among those that are likely to have had an effect.

FIGURE 2.2.3 FIRST MARRIAGE RATES(a)

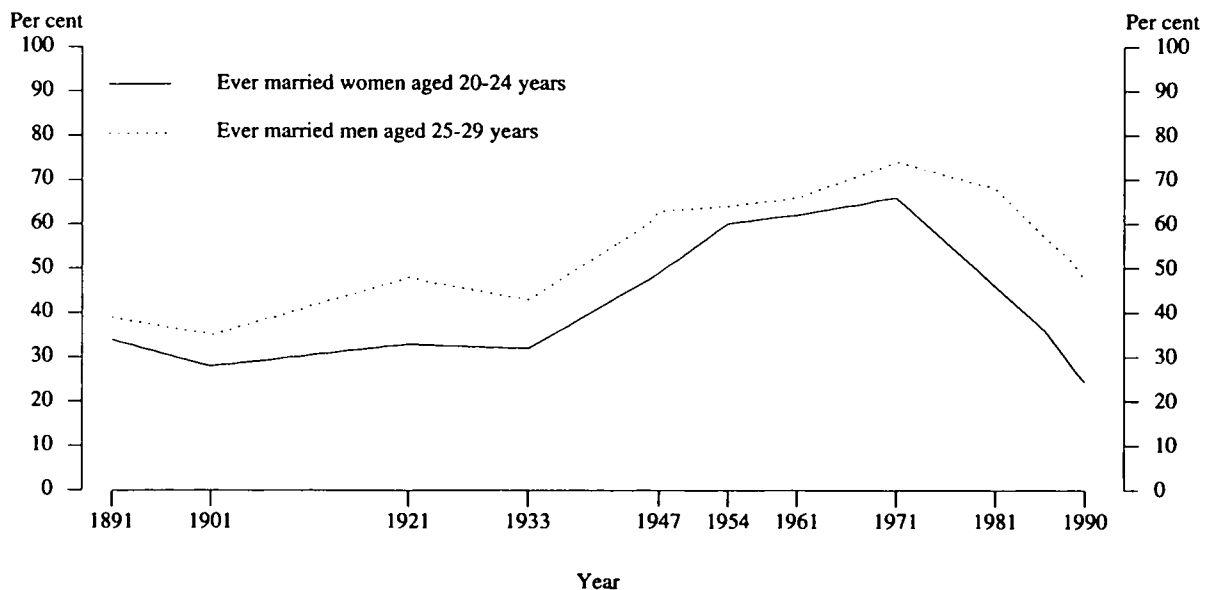


(a) Number of marriages per 1,000 never married persons.  
Source: Marriage Registrations

The move away from earlier marriage is illustrated by the percentage ever married in the age groups 20-24 years for women and 25-29 years for men, the ages between which marriage most commonly occurs. It is especially evident between 1971 and 1990. In this period, the percentage of ever married females and ever married males in these age groups declined from 66 and 74 per cent to 24 and 47 per cent respectively.

Apart from an increase in the early 1930s, attributable to the unfavourable economic conditions of the depression, the median age at first marriage declined steadily from the 1920s to the 1970s. Since then, however, the median age at first marriage has risen considerably. In 1975, the median age at first marriage was 23.4 years for males and 21.0 years for females. By 1990, these figures had increased to 26.4 and 24.3 years.

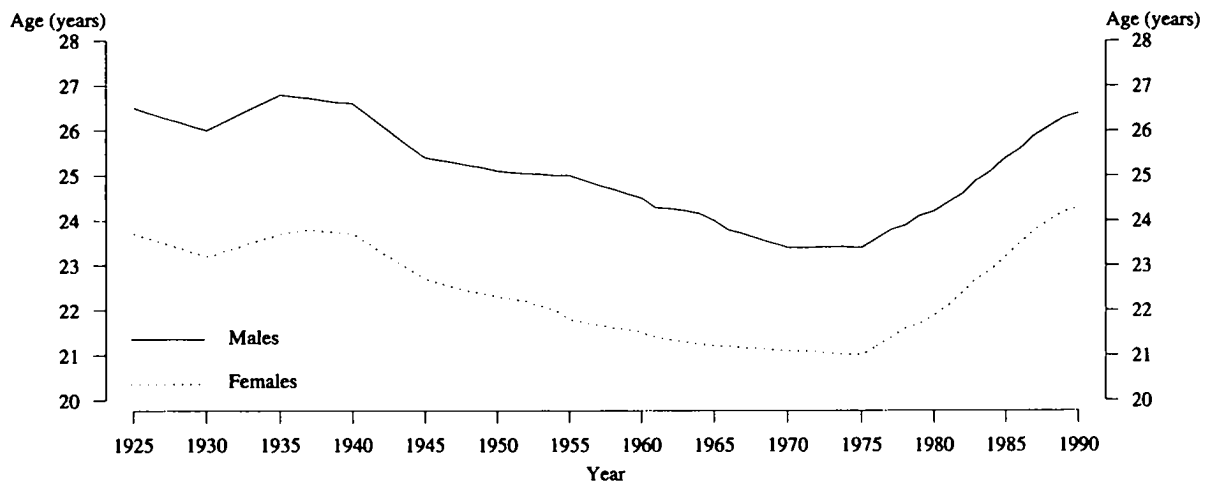
FIGURE 2.2.4 WOMEN AGED 20-24 YEARS AND MEN AGED 25-29 YEARS: PROPORTION EVER MARRIED



Source: Census of Population and Housing; Population Estimates

## FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

FIGURE 2.2.5 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE



Source: Marriage Registrations

### 2.2.2 Divorce

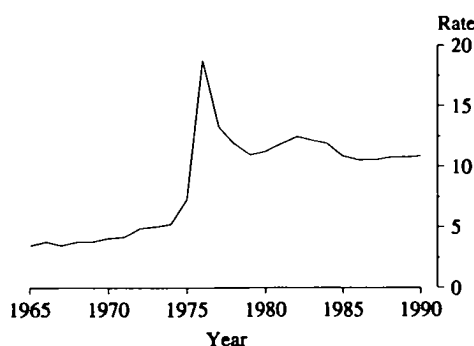
Until 1940, the level of divorce in Australia was negligible; less than 2 divorces per 1,000 married women. By 1947, the divorce rate had risen to around 5 per 1,000. Many of the dissolutions at this time were of marriages which took place in haste in the early years of World War II, often just prior to the departure of the husband for military service<sup>1</sup>.

In the 1950s, the divorce rate declined, reaching 3 per 1,000 in 1961. Throughout the 1960s, the divorce rate rose, reaching 4 per 1,000 in 1971 and 7 per 1,000 in

1975. The divorce rate climbed sharply to 19 per 1,000 in 1976, following the introduction of the Family Law Act and 'no-fault' divorce. Much of this increase was a temporary response to legislation. For many couples the new legislation meant a considerable reduction in the waiting time between separation and divorce. By 1979, the divorce rate had fallen to 11 divorces per 1,000 married females and over the last decade or so, has remained more or less stable.

Only modest changes in the age specific divorce rates have been evident in recent years, with divorce rates remaining highest among persons aged 25-29 years. Between 1985 and 1990, divorce rates for most age groups declined slightly then rose again to 1985 levels or a little higher.

FIGURE 2.2.6 DIVORCE RATE(a)



(a) Per 1,000 married females.

Note: Sharp increase in 1976 due to the introduction of the Family Law Act 1975 which came into operation on 5 January 1976.

Source: Divorce Registrations

Over the last 20 years there has been a marked change in the pattern of divorces with respect to duration of marriage. Prior to 1976 (before the introduction of the Family Law Act) about 10 per cent of divorces dissolved marriages of less than 5 years duration and around 25 per cent dissolved marriages of 20 years or longer duration. Since then the pattern has changed with around 20 per cent of divorces occurring to marriages of less than 5 years duration and 20 per cent to those of 20 years or longer duration. Throughout the 1980s, the median duration of marriage has been a little over 10 years.

### Children and divorce

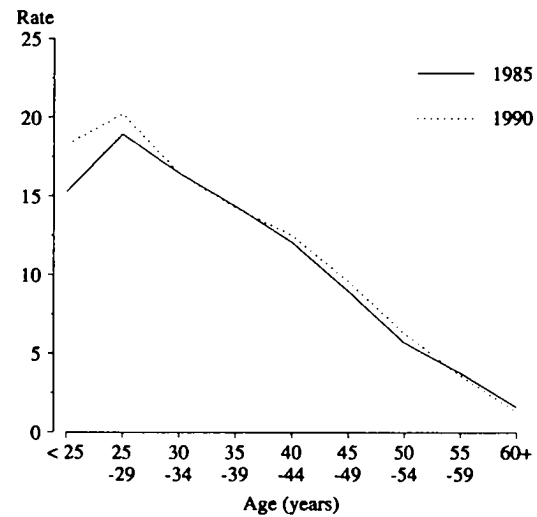
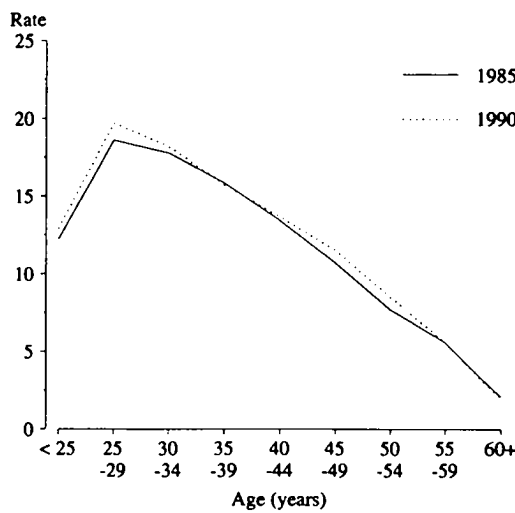
In 1990 there were 44,900 children who were dependants of persons divorcing. The percentage of divorces involving children declined during the 1980s, from 61 per cent in 1980 to 56 per cent in 1990.

<sup>1</sup> Carmichael G., McDonald P. (1986) *The Rise and Fall(?) of Divorce in Australia 1968-1985* Paper presented at the Third National Conference of the Australian Population Association

FIGURE 2.2.7 AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES(a)

MALES

FEMALES



(a) Number of divorces per 1,000 married population.

Source: Divorce Registrations

TABLE 2.2.2 DIVORCES: DURATION OF MARRIAGE

Year	Duration of marriage (years)					Median duration of marriage years
	below 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 or above	
	— per cent —					
1967	7.1	25.4	20.2	17.4	29.9	n.a.
1970	10.0	29.4	19.4	14.0	27.1	12.5
1972	10.0	30.8	19.2	14.2	25.8	12.1
1974	9.5	31.7	20.2	13.5	25.2	11.8
1976(a)	15.5	30.2	18.1	12.5	23.7	11.0
1978	19.3	28.6	18.5	12.2	21.4	10.5
1980	20.7	28.4	19.3	11.8	19.8	10.2
1982	20.3	28.0	20.0	13.0	18.8	10.4
1986	21.7	26.2	17.8	14.3	19.9	10.6
1990	20.9	28.5	17.3	13.1	20.2	10.1

(a) Discontinuity in the series due to the introduction of the Family Law Act which came into operation on 5 January 1976.

Source: Divorce Registrations

TABLE 2.2.3 DIVORCES: NUMBER OF CHILDREN INVOLVED

Year	Number of children					Percentage of divorces involving children	Total number of children '000
	0	1	2	3	4 or more		
	— per cent —						
1967	33.5	25.4	22.7	11.1	7.2	66.5	13.2
1970	33.7	24.3	23.2	11.5	7.3	66.3	16.9
1972	33.2	23.6	23.4	12.0	7.7	66.8	22.2
1974	31.7	23.4	25.1	12.4	7.5	68.3	25.5
1976	37.3	23.3	22.8	10.7	5.8	62.7	73.6
1978	36.9	22.5	24.7	10.7	5.3	63.1	51.6
1980	39.4	21.4	25.2	9.9	4.0	60.6	46.8
1982	38.4	21.6	26.2	10.3	3.5	61.6	53.0
1986	40.3	21.2	25.8	9.5	3.2	59.7	45.2
1990	44.4	20.5	23.8	8.6	2.8	55.6	44.9

Source: Divorce Registrations

## FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

### 2.2.3 Remarriage

Prior to the major increase in divorce in the late 1970s, the incidence of remarriage was relatively low. In 1971, less than 14 per cent of marriages involved remarriage for one or both partners. By 1981 however, this had risen to 32 per cent and remained around that level during the 1980s.

While remarriages constituted a stable proportion of all marriages throughout the 1980s, remarriage rates declined during this period, as did first marriage rates. Declines in remarriage rates were particularly sharp in the first half of the decade with reductions among both males and females in all age groups. Overall, declines in remarriage rates were most significant among 20-45 year olds.

In explaining the decline in remarriage rates, a number of reasons have been advanced. Australian Institute of Family Studies survey findings<sup>1</sup> suggest that two factors are responsible: that remarriage is occurring more slowly following final separation; and, that it is not occurring at all. The survey, of parents 4 to 6 years

after divorce, found that most (81 per cent of males and 69 per cent of females) had formed new relationships. This did not necessarily imply marriage, especially in the case of women. Only 38 per cent of females who had repartnered had remarried, compared to 58 per cent of males.

### 2.2.4 De facto relationships

Younger people are more likely to live together in a de facto relationship than older people. In 1986, 3 in every 5 couples in which the female partner was aged less than 20 years were de facto. Where the female partner was aged between 20 and 24 years, the proportion was 1 in 5. Roughly 65 per cent of all persons in de facto unions were aged less than 35 years.

The trend toward living together among people of younger ages emerged in the 1970s. At the 1971 Census, less than 1 per cent of families had a head and spouse who were not currently married. In 1976 this figure had risen to 2 per cent, and in 1986, to 5 per cent of all families. This increase in the number of de facto couples in the 1970s is confirmed by a survey

TABLE 2.2.4 MARRIAGES AND REMARRIAGES  
(Per cent)

Marriages	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1990
First for both partners	82.7	85.0	86.7	86.2	70.7	68.1	66.7	67.4
First for one partner only	11.8	9.5	8.3	8.6	16.9	18.0	18.6	18.5
Remarriage, both partners	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.4	12.4	13.9	14.7	14.2

Source: Marriage Registrations

TABLE 2.2.5 AGE-SPECIFIC REMARRIAGE RATES(a)

	1981	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Males aged (years) —						
19 or less(b)	—	—	—	3.2	9.0	—
20-24	181.7	100.6	116.3	105.5	91.3	89.5
25-29	225.7	180.4	161.3	161.3	158.8	152.1
30-34	194.9	162.1	153.0	151.8	143.6	137.6
35-39	160.4	127.7	119.8	120.3	112.5	111.2
40-44	123.4	102.8	96.8	95.1	92.6	87.0
45-49	95.3	85.7	78.5	75.3	73.2	72.2
50-54	68.7	60.3	60.5	59.5	57.2	55.3
55-59	51.7	45.4	44.0	42.0	42.3	41.3
60 or over	16.8	16.4	15.2	15.2	15.4	14.8
Females aged (years) —						
19 or less(b)	76.4	25.6	53.6	31.1	53.7	85.4
20-24	222.4	172.1	171.1	152.8	157.4	140.6
25-29	189.4	170.2	163.1	164.8	154.9	145.1
30-34	135.1	119.4	113.1	119.5	115.9	114.0
35-39	96.3	83.3	56.4	78.4	74.5	75.7
40-44	70.7	59.5	56.6	56.0	56.1	52.9
45-49	45.7	43.9	42.1	41.9	41.0	42.1
50-54	25.9	24.0	23.4	24.2	25.1	25.9
55-59	13.2	13.5	12.4	11.6	12.2	11.6
60 or over	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4

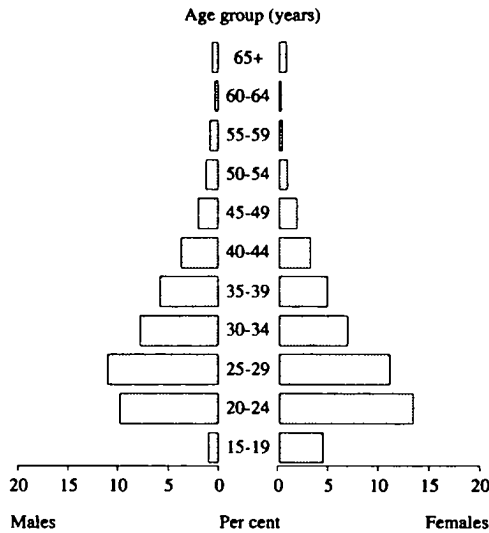
(a) Per 1,000 widowed and divorced persons at June 30 for each year shown. (b) For the purpose of calculating rates for this age group, only persons aged 15-19 have been included in the calculation.

Source: Marriage Registrations

1 McDonald P. (1988) Families in the Future: The Pursuit of Personal Autonomy *Family Matters* No. 22

conducted by Bracher and Santow in 1986<sup>1</sup>. They found that 20-29 year old women in 1986 had spent an average of 11 per cent of the time between ages 20 and 25 years with a de facto partner. By comparison, women aged 30-39 years in 1986, had spent an average of 5 per cent of the corresponding time in a de facto relationship.

FIGURE 2.2.8 AGE AND SEX PROFILE OF DE FACTO PARTNERS, 1986



Source: Census of Population and Housing

This trend toward de facto relationships is not restricted to Australia. A similar trend emerged in the United States of America, for example, although there are some differences which should be noted. Khoo<sup>2</sup>, in a comparison of Australian and US census data, showed that men and women in de facto relationships in Australia were younger on average than their USA equivalents. The proportion of ever married persons in de facto relationships was, however, higher in the USA, due to the consistently higher divorce rate in the USA which provides a larger proportion of ever married persons.

2.2.5 Widowhood

While dissolution of marriage among young persons is mainly through divorce, among the aged marriage usually ends with the death of a partner. During 1986, 52,686 people became widowed, 70 per cent of whom were females. Of the 36,912 women who became widows in 1986, 80 per cent had had spouses aged 60 years or over.

The predominance of women in the widowed category reflects the predominance of women in the older age groups due to the greater longevity of women. In 1990, 10 per cent of women were currently widowed compared to 5 per cent of men. The greatest difference, of course, occurred at older ages. Among women aged 65 years and over, almost half were widowed, and widows represented the largest marital status category. Among men in the same age group, three-quarters were married.

1 Bracher M., Santow G. (1990) The family Histories of Australian Women *European Journal of Population* Vol. 6  
 2 Khoo S.E. (1987) Living Together as Married: A Profile of De Facto Couples in Australia *Journal of Marriage and the Family* Vol. 49

## FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

### 2.3 PATTERNS OF CHILD BEARING

#### 2.3.1 Fertility

The total fertility rate in a given year shows the average number of children that 1,000 women would have during their lifetimes if they were to experience the birth rates applying at each age in that year. Over the last 3 decades, the total fertility rate in Australia has declined appreciably. In the late 1980s it stabilised and recovered slightly in 1990.

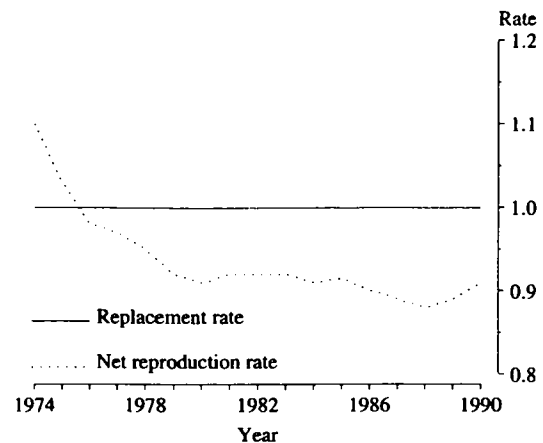
##### Age-specific fertility rates

Between 1971 and 1988, the age-specific fertility rates declined for women aged less than 30 years and for women aged 40 years or more. Among women in their 30s, however, fertility increased throughout the late 1970s and 1980s. Women aged 25-29 years remained the group with the highest fertility accounting for 36 per cent of total fertility in 1990.

##### Net reproduction rate

The net reproduction rate shows the extent to which a newly born cohort of girls may be expected to replace themselves. A net reproduction rate of 1.0 means exact replacement level. In 1990, the net reproduction rate was 0.91, approximately 9 per cent below replacement level. This contrasts with the period 1947-60, during which Australia's net reproduction rate increased from 1.4 to 1.7. By 1976 Australia's net reproduction rate

FIGURE 2.3.1 NET REPRODUCTION RATES



Source: Birth Registrations

had fallen below replacement level, where it has remained ever since. In the last 10 years the net reproduction rate has been stable at around 0.9.

##### Ex-nuptial fertility

Between 1981 and 1989, the ex-nuptial birth rate for teenage women (aged 15-19 years) was more or less stable, at around 16 per 1,000. For other age groups, however, ex-nuptial birth rates increased. For age

TABLE 2.3.1 AGE-SPECIFIC AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES

	Age group (years)							Total fertility rate
	15-19(a)	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49(b)	
Census rates —								
1961	47.4	225.8	221.2	131.1	63.4	19.2	1.4	3,562
1966	48.9	173.1	183.9	105.1	50.6	14.2	1.0	2,889
1971	55.5	181.9	193.5	101.8	44.2	11.3	0.8	2,945
1976	35.2	128.3	146.2	72.5	24.1	5.5	0.4	2,061
1981	28.2	107.5	145.2	77.6	24.5	4.5	0.3	1,938
1986	21.8	90.0	141.9	88.7	27.2	4.3	0.2	1,870
Annual rates —								
1987	20.6	85.2	139.8	90.6	28.9	4.8	0.3	1,851
1988	20.2	81.8	137.2	93.4	30.5	4.6	0.2	1,840
1989	20.6	78.6	136.2	96.0	32.5	5.0	0.2	1,846
1990	22.0	79.6	139.0	101.6	34.7	5.5	0.2	1,913

(a) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years. (b) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

Source: Birth Registrations

TABLE 2.3.2 EX-NUPTIAL BIRTH RATES(a): AGE OF MOTHER

Age (years)	1981	1983	1985(d)	1986	1987	1988	1989	Change 1981-89
15-19(b)	16.5	17.3	15.9	15.8	15.5	16.4	16.2	-2%
20-24	30.5	31.8	32.8	33.7	34.4	35.2	35.6	+17%
25-29	39.7	41.3	40.7	42.3	43.9	45.9	48.7	+23%
30-34	29.4	32.0	33.7	36.1	38.3	39.7	43.7	+49%
35-39	14.9	14.7	16.0	16.4	18.3	19.4	22.7	+52%
40-49(c)	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	+30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>+21%</b>

(a) Rates per 1,000 not married women. (b) Includes births to mothers under 15 years of age. (c) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over. (d) Adjusted for the late registration of NSW births in 1984 and the subsequent effect on the number of births registered in 1985.

Source: Choi (1990)



## FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

groups 30-34 years and 35-39 years, for example, the rates increased by around 50 per cent. Women aged 25-29 years showed the highest ex-nuptial birth rate at 49 per 1,000 in 1989.

There is evidence that an increasing proportion of ex-nuptial births are taking place in de-facto relationships. An indication of this is the extent of paternal acknowledgement of ex-nuptial births, which has consistently increased over the last decade. In 1989, 76 per cent of all ex-nuptial births were acknowledged by the father, an increase from 61 per cent in 1981. The increase in paternal acknowledgement has been most pronounced in births involving teenage mothers, the figure having increased from 49 per cent in 1981 to 66 per cent in 1989.

### *Nuptial fertility*

With the exception of women aged 20-24 years, age-specific birth rates among married women rose

between 1981 and 1989. Overall, however, the nuptial birth rate declined over this period, due mainly to substantial changes in the age structure of the married female population. As age at marriage increased between 1981 and 1989 the proportion of married women in the high fertility age groups (under 35 years of age) declined. The most significant decline, in terms of impact on the total nuptial birthrate, was among 20-24 year olds. In 1981, 20-24 year olds represented 12 per cent of married women under 50 years of age. In 1989 they represented 7 per cent. The impact of this shift alone, more than offset the effects of increased birthrates in all of the other age groups.

### 2.3.2 Age at first birth and birth spacing

Over the past decade, the median age of mothers at the birth of their children has risen slightly. The median age of mothers having an ex-nuptial birth increased by 1.4 years, from 22.7 years in 1981 to 24.1 years in 1989. The median age of mothers at the birth of their

**TABLE 2.3.3 EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS ACKNOWLEDGED BY FATHER: AGE OF MOTHER  
(Per cent)**

Year	Age of mother (years)					Total
	15-19(a)	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-49(b)	
1981	49	62	69	72	69	61
1982	51	63	70	72	69	62
1983	54	66	71	73	72	64
1984	57	68	73	75	71	67
1985	58	70	74	75	74	68
1986	61	72	76	77	73	71
1987	64	73	78	79	77	73
1988	64	75	79	81	78	74
1989	66	76	81	82	81	76

(a) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years. (b) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

Source: Choi (1990)

**TABLE 2.3.4 NUPTIAL BIRTH RATES(a): AGE OF MOTHER**

Age (years)	1981	1983	1986	1989	Change 1981-89
15-19(b)	292.4	256.3	267.5	350.9	+20%
20-24	204.4	208.1	194.1	196.4	-4%
25-29	177.3	183.9	187.0	182.5	+3%
30-34	85.4	90.7	100.8	109.4	+28%
35-39	25.6	26.4	28.9	34.0	+33%
40-49(c)	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.0	+15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>- 10%</b>

(a) Rates per 1,000 married women. (b) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years. (c) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

Source: Choi (1990)

**TABLE 2.3.5 MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHERS AT BIRTH OF EX-NUPTIAL AND NUPTIAL CHILD BY BIRTH ORDER  
(Years)**

Year	Ex-nuptial births	Nuptial births birth order				All births
		1	2	3	4	
1981	22.7	25.6	27.4	29.3	31.3	27.0
1983	22.9	26.1	27.7	29.5	31.4	27.2
1986	23.4	26.8	28.2	29.9	31.6	27.7
1989	24.1	27.4	28.9	30.6	32.0	28.1

Source: Choi (1990)

## FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

first nuptial child was 27.4 years in 1989, an increase of 1.8 years on the 1981 figure.

There are indications that birth spacing among married women has decreased. In 1981 the interval between the first and second nuptial birth was 1.8 years. By 1989, this interval had decreased to 1.5 years, a reduction of 0.3 years. Between the second and third birth and the third and fourth birth, the corresponding reductions were 0.2 years and 0.6 years. Thus it appears that, not only are married women having children later, these births are occurring much closer together.

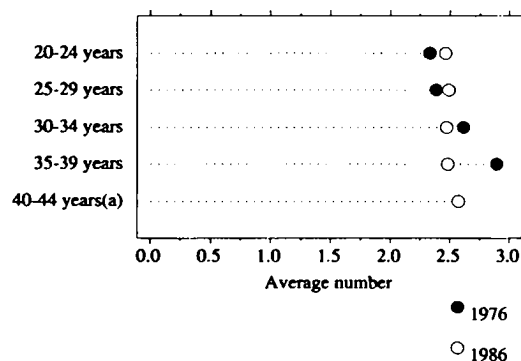
### 2.3.3 Family size and birth expectations

Data from the 1986 Census make it possible to examine fertility with respect to a number of socio-economic characteristics. Women aged 45 years

and over at the census had had on average 2.7 children. In this age group, Aboriginal women, women living in rural areas and women with a family income over \$32,000 a year had averaged 3 or more children, while those with degrees and those with an individual income of more than \$32,000 a year had averaged less than 2.2 children. Among younger women also, Aboriginal women and those living in rural areas had borne above the average number of children for their age groups, while those with annual incomes over \$32,000 and those with degrees tended to have had fewer children than their relevant age group average.

The 1986 Family Formation Survey collected data on marriage histories, birth histories and birth expectations of women aged 15-44 years. The survey found that the lifetime average number of children expected by women was 2.4 children and this varied very little

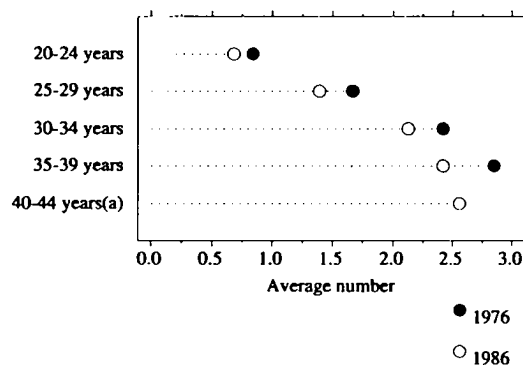
**FIGURE 2.3.2 AVERAGE LIFETIME NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXPECTED BY CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN**



(a) Women aged 40-44 years were not separately identified in the 1976 survey.

Source: Family Formation Survey

**FIGURE 2.3.3 AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN ALREADY BORN TO CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN**



(a) Women aged 40-44 years were not separately identified in the 1976 survey.

Source: Family Formation Survey

**TABLE 2.3.6 AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, 1986**

	Age (years)						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over
Married women	0.53	0.72	1.38	2.08	2.40	2.60	2.86
Women in defacto relationships	0.17	0.41	0.80	1.40	1.96	2.37	2.90
Women with degrees	..	0.04	0.35	1.08	1.62	1.88	2.17
Women without post-school qualifications	0.05	0.47	1.30	2.01	2.34	2.58	2.81
Women with individual income over \$32,000	..	0.35	0.42	0.92	1.46	1.85	2.14
Women with family income over \$32,000	0.02	0.10	0.60	1.60	2.19	2.54	3.00
Women living in rural areas	0.06	0.54	1.42	2.16	2.52	2.76	3.16
Women born overseas	0.05	0.39	1.09	1.75	2.14	2.37	2.69
Aboriginal women	0.32	1.22	2.18	2.94	3.46	4.00	4.48
<b>All women</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>2.72</b>

Source: Census of Population and Housing

## FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

by age. Among currently married women, the average lifetime expectation of children increased slightly to 2.5 but was still remarkably consistent regardless of age and the average number of children already born.

Results from a similar survey conducted in 1976 showed that married women under 30 years had ex-

pected completed families of 2.4 children but that older women had expected larger families. A comparison of the number of children already born at each of the surveys showed that, for each age group, married women in 1986 had had fewer children than women of the same age 10 years earlier.

## FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

### 2.4 GLOSSARY

**Adult family child:** a child of the couple or lone parent; must be aged 15 years or older, or 21 years or older if a full-time student. He/she must not have a spouse or child(ren) either present in the household or listed as a usual resident temporarily absent.

**Age-specific birth rate:** the number of births to women of a given age group per 1,000 women in that age group.

**Blended family:** a family with step-children i.e. a family where there was a child or children from a previous relationship living with the couple and one of the couple was the natural parent and the other had no blood relationship, or a lone parent with child(ren) from a previous relationship.

**Couple:** a man and a woman who are married or in a de-facto relationship.

**Defacto couple:** a couple who identified themselves as defacto partners in the relationship question.

**Dependent family child:** a child of the couple or lone parent; must be less than 15 years of age, or 15-20 years and a full-time student. A dependent family child may be: a natural/adopted child; a step-child (a child who has a direct blood relationship to one partner of a couple or no blood relationship to a lone parent); an other child of the family (niece, nephew, foster child or other child related to the family reference person, present in the household, and usually living with the family).

**Family:** two or more people related by blood, marriage or a defacto relationship who live in the same household. There are three major family types: couple families, one parent families and families of related adults. Couple families consist of a male and a female partner who are married or in a de-facto relationship and can include one or more dependent children and/or other adult family members. One parent families consist of a parent and dependent child(ren) and can include other adult family members; families of related adults are those in which the members are neither married to each other nor in a de-facto relationship. Non-family members such as friends or boarders are excluded from the data on families.

**Family reference person:** a person aged 15 years or over around whom a family can be constructed.

**Group household:** a non-family household comprising two or more unrelated persons.

**Household:** a person living alone, or two or more persons who live and eat together in private residential accommodation. Households can be either family or non-family households. Family households can have more than one family, whereas non-family households are either group households (comprising two or more unrelated people) or one person households.

**Marital status:** persons are classified as married (husband and wife) if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not married category comprises persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household.

**Net reproduction rate:** the number of daughters that a cohort of newborn female babies will bear during their lifetime, assuming fixed age-specific birth rates and a fixed set of mortality rates.

**One person household:** a household where only one person was counted and no spouse or dependent children were listed as usual residents temporarily absent.

**Other adult family member:** a brother, sister, cousin or other blood or marriage relative of the family reference person and/or spouse of the primary family; must be aged 15 years or over or, if a full-time student, 21 years or over; must not have a spouse or dependent children present, or listed as a usual resident temporarily absent.

**Primary family:** the family in a one family household, or one of the families in a multiple family household, usually the one with dependent children.

**Secondary family:** in a multiple family household, any family other than the primary family. A secondary family may be related to the primary family. A household may include up to three secondary families.

**Spouse:** a married or de facto partner of the reference person; must be aged 15 years or over.

**Total fertility rate:** the sum of the age specific birth rates over all ages of the childbearing period, as observed in a given year.

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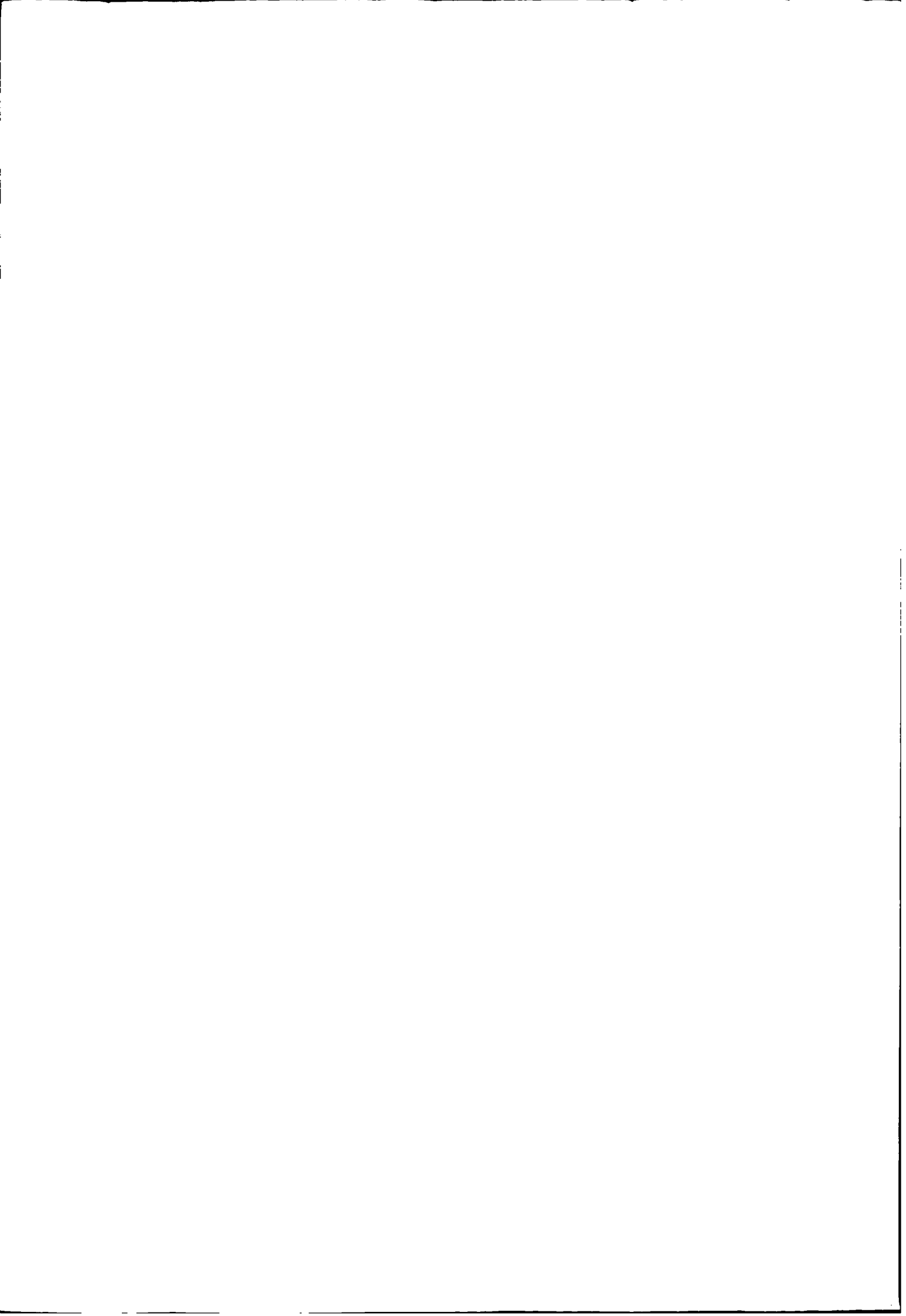
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# HEALTH



## Chapter

SOCIAL INDICATORS, AUSTRALIA 1992

3

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **HEALTH**

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### 3.0 INTRODUCTION

Australians today enjoy a better general level of health than ever before. Overall reductions in mortality rates and increases in life expectancy at all ages show that on average we are living longer. In recent years the focus of health policy in Australia and overseas has shifted from the treatment of disease to prevention and active promotion of good health. In response to the World Health Organisation's Global Strategy for Health for All by the Year 2000, the Better Health Commission was established in March 1985 to '...enquire into the current health status of the Australian population and recommend national health goals, priorities and programs to achieve significant improvements in illness prevention and health awareness'<sup>1</sup>. The work of the Better Health Commission has been followed up by the Health Targets and Implementation (Health for All) Committee which has developed a set of health goals and targets for Australia for the year 2000. The committee's report, *Health for All Australians*, sets out goals and targets in relation to the major causes of illness and death and their associated risk factors<sup>2</sup>.

In part, this shift towards emphasising preventative care and health promotion has been the result of changes in the pattern of mortality. Infectious diseases are no longer a major cause of death. Significant improvements in sanitation, hygiene and diet, and new medicinal drugs have reduced the level of mortality due to infectious diseases. Today the major causes of morbidity (illness) and mortality (death) in Australia are the so-called 'lifestyle' diseases (such as heart disease), degenerative diseases, cancer and accidents, poisonings and violence.

There has been a significant decrease in the proportion of deaths due to heart disease yet it still remains the most common cause of death. The proportions of deaths due to cerebrovascular disease and motor vehicle accidents have also decreased while the proportion of deaths due to cancer has increased. Aspects of lifestyle, particularly patterns of smoking, diet, alcohol consumption and exercise, have a considerable influence on these leading causes of death.

The Social Indicators series presents information that represents as far as possible the Australian population. This form of presentation has the disadvantage that it does not illustrate the large variations in health status within the population; variations due to numerous factors such as race, sex or socio-economic differences. Equity in health is a major goal of the World Health Organisation's Health for All Strategy, and the Health Targets and Implementation Committee to Australian Health Ministers. In the report, *Health for All*

*Australians*, the need to increase equity in health in Australia was endorsed. It stated that the adoption of the World Health Organisation's aim to reduce the differences in health status between groups within countries by at least 25 per cent by improving the health of disadvantaged groups 'may do more to improve the health status of the population than any other action'. The report particularly emphasises the extreme contrast in health between Aboriginal people and other Australians. This chapter does not look in detail at the health of the Aboriginal population. Readers interested in Aboriginal health issues are referred to the 1989 publication *A National Aboriginal Health Strategy* prepared by the National Aboriginal Health Strategy Working Party.

The *Health for All Australians* report also highlights several critical areas (heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, cancer, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and road accidents) where significant reduction in premature death and disability can be achieved through preventative measures such as changes in lifestyle, screening, improved road safety measures etc.

The first Section of this chapter presents an overview of the health status of the population. The first part uses traditional indicators of health status such as life expectancy, age-specific death rates, major causes of death and infant mortality rates. The second part focuses on morbidity using selected data from the 1989-90 National Health Survey, the Department of Community Services and Health and the Queensland Department of Health. The third part uses the 1988 Survey of the Disabled and Aged to provide indicators of the prevalence of disability and handicap in the population.

Section 3.2 concentrates on the four lifestyle factors of diet, exercise, smoking and the consumption of alcohol, which are considered to be a major influence on health and to be responsible for a large proportion of preventable deaths. The main national source of information on these lifestyle factors used in this section is the 1989-90 National Health Survey which collected considerable information on health risk factors.

Section 3.3 presents basic information on the human and hospital resources of the health industry and summarises the expenditure on health in Australia from 1980-81 to 1988-89.

Section 3.4 looks at the use of health services using Medicare and 1989-90 National Health Survey data and shows that there are distinct patterns of use that are related to age and sex.

1 Better Health Commission (1986) *Looking Forward to Better Health* Vol. 1

2 Health Targets and Implementation Committee to Australian Health Ministers (1988) *Health for All Australians* Report to the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council

### 3.1 HEALTH STATUS

#### 3.1.1 Mortality

The most commonly used health indicators in Australia and other developed countries are derived from mortality (death) statistics rather than morbidity (illness) statistics. The use of mortality statistics to measure the 'health' of a population is based on the assumption that the mortality trends of a population reflect its morbidity trends. While this may be a reasonable assumption it is important to note that the nature of the relationship between mortality and morbidity changes over time.

Since 1879, when systematic collection of vital statistics in all the Australian colonies first began, the main causes of mortality have gradually changed from infectious diseases to chronic diseases. Advances in medical treatment e.g. coronary artery by-pass surgery, drug therapies such as antibiotics, insulin, chemo- and radio-therapy, have improved the survival rate for many sufferers of congenital and chronic diseases.

Mortality statistics are still one of the most useful summary measures of a nation's overall health, particularly since they are collected by all developed nations and can therefore provide an important basis for international comparison. The mortality statistics discussed in this Section are derived from registrations of deaths collected by State/Territory Registrars and then compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

#### Life expectancy

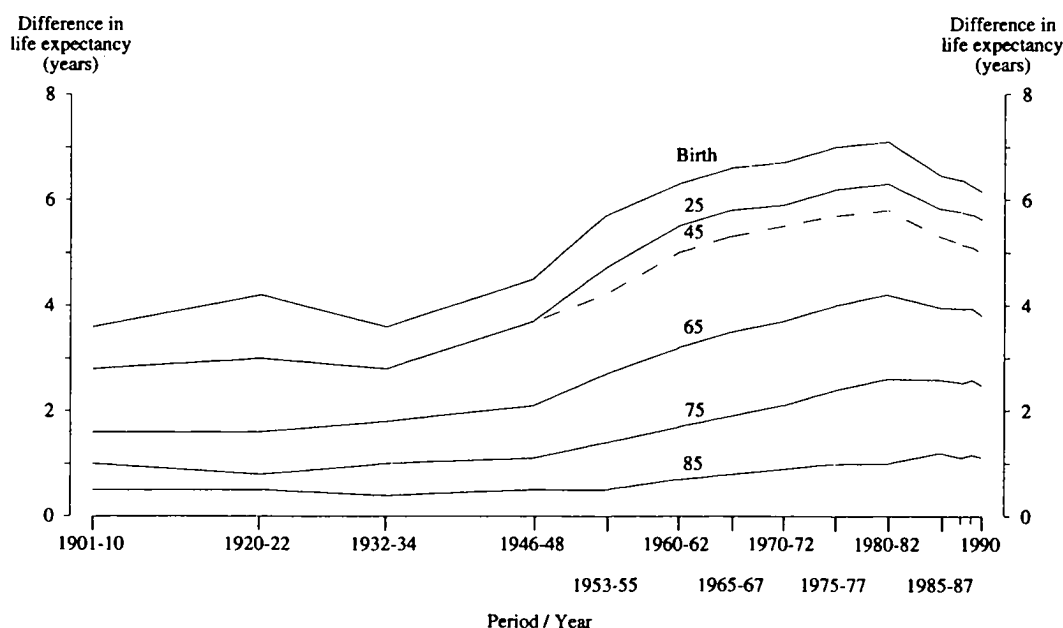
Life expectancy figures are calculated from age-specific mortality statistics. They indicate how much longer, on average, a person at a specific age could expect to live, provided the current age-specific mortality rates remain constant through their lifetime.

Over the period from 1901-10 to 1990 there has been a consistent increase in life expectancy. For males, the life expectancy at birth has changed from 55.2 years in 1901-10 to 73.9 years in 1990, an increase of about 19 years. For females, life expectancy at birth has changed from 58.8 years over the same period, an increase of about 21 years.

Since the early 1970s there has been a rise in the rate of increase of life expectancy across most ages. This is particularly significant for the older age groups where the rate of increase from 1901-10 to 1970-72 was relatively small. Life expectancy for males aged 65 years has improved from 11.3 years in 1901-10 to 15.2 years in 1990, an increase of 3.9 years of which 2.8 years (73 per cent) has occurred since 1970-72. For females aged 65 years, life expectancy has improved from 12.9 years in 1901-10 to 19.0 years in 1990 with 2.9 years (48 per cent) of the 6.1 years total improvement having occurred since 1970-72.

Life expectancy at birth in Australia compares favourably with other countries. Australia has a slightly higher life expectancy at birth than the United Kingdom, USA and New Zealand and a slightly lower life expectancy at birth than Canada. However, the gap that exists between Japanese and Australian life expectancies

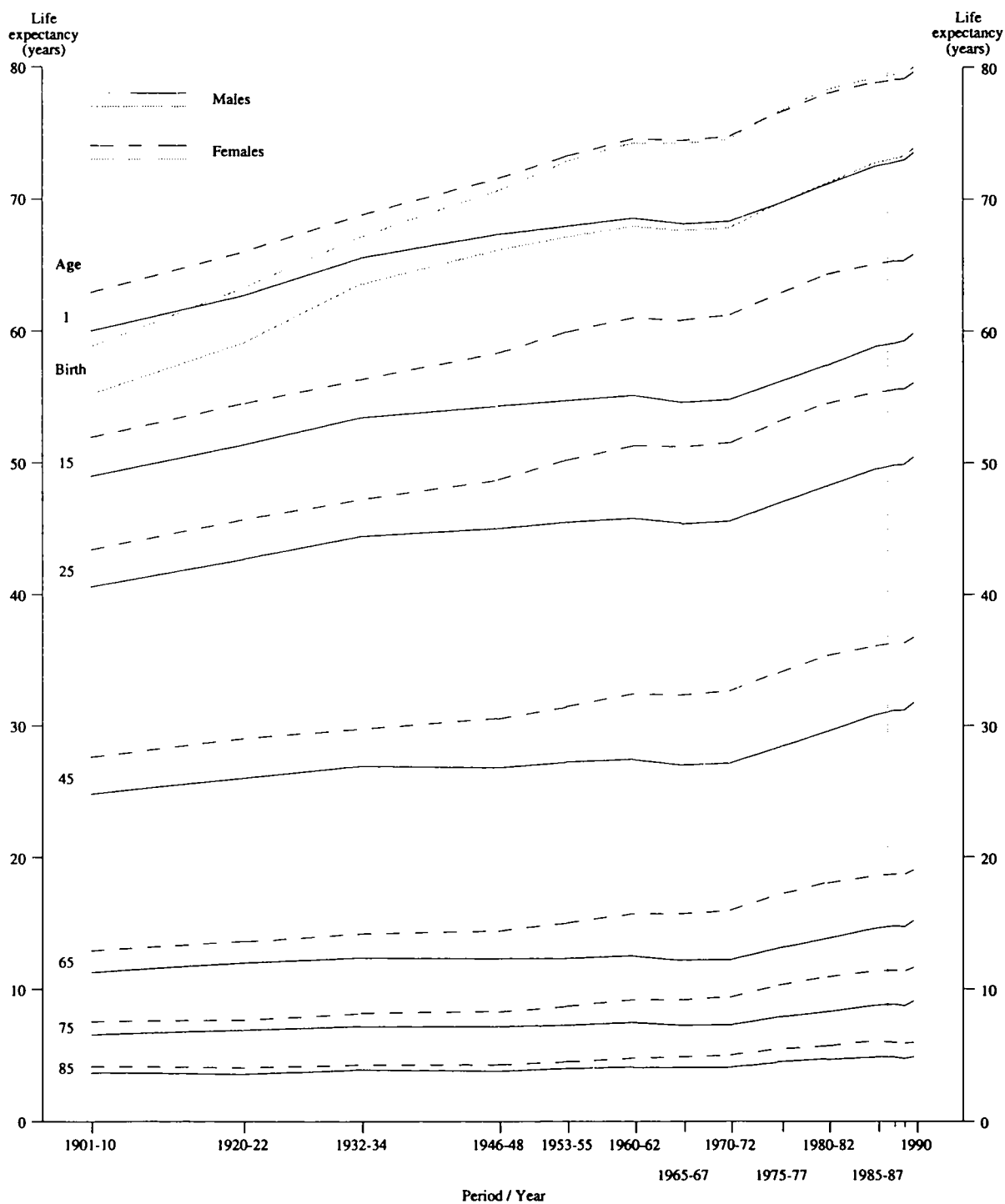
FIGURE 3.1.1 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FEMALE AND MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY(a): SELECTED AGES



(a) Aborigines included since 1965-67.

Source: Australian Government Actuary life tables, 1901-10 to 1985-87; ABS annual life tables, 1988-1990

FIGURE 3.1.2 LIFE EXPECTANCY(a): SELECTED AGES BY SEX



(a) Aborigines included since 1965-67.

Source: Australian Government Actuary life tables, 1901-10 to 1985-87; ABS annual life tables, 1988-90

## HEALTH

**TABLE 3.1.1 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH: SELECTED COUNTRIES**

Country	Life expectancy at birth	
	Males	Females
Japan (1989)	76.2	82.5
Canada (1988)	73.4	80.3
<b>Australia (1990)</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>80.0</b>
United Kingdom (1989)	72.7	78.2
USA (1988)	71.6	78.6
New Zealand (1987)	71.4	77.3

Source: World Health Statistics Annual (1990); ABS annual life tables

tancies indicates that there is still scope for improvement.

Females can expect to live longer than males. The difference between female and male life expectancy increased through this century, reaching a peak in 1981 when life expectancy at birth for females was 7.1 years more than that for males. However, since 1981 there has been a reversal of this trend such that in 1990 the difference in life expectancy between females and males had decreased to 6.2 years. This trend is reflected in the older age groups although the decreases in the differences in life expectancies are smaller.

A more detailed picture of death and its causes can be drawn from age-specific death rates and causes of death. Age-specific death rates for females are lower than those for males, particularly in the age groups that span the years 15-29 where males have a death rate about three times that of females (*see Table 3.5.1*).

The difference in death rates and life expectancies between males and females is generally acknowledged to be due to both biological and environmental influences. The biological advantage for females has been estimated to be an extra two years life over that of males. The differences remaining are taken to be due

to the different occupational and behavioural patterns of males and females in Australian society<sup>1</sup>.

The large difference in mortality between young adult males and females is mainly explained by the significantly higher rates of death for males due to motor vehicle accidents. Another significant contributor to the mortality difference between the sexes is the higher prevalence of heart disease among adult males, due to the greater exposure of males to such risk factors as smoking, alcohol and occupational stress.

The reduction in the difference in life expectancy between the sexes that has taken place since 1981 has been attributed to a significant decline in deaths due to motor vehicle accidents of young males, particularly in the 15-24 years age group, and a decline in male deaths due to heart disease in the 40-60 years age group.

### Major causes of death

Ischaemic heart disease, cancer and cerebrovascular disease were the three main causes of death in both 1980 and 1990, accounting for 62 per cent of all deaths in both years. The proportion of all deaths due to ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease decreased between 1980 and 1990, while the proportion of all deaths due to cancer increased. In 1990, for both males and females, accidents, poisonings and violence were the predominant cause of death in the younger age groups. Cancer was the major cause of death among middle aged men and women; for men, heart disease was almost as common while for women cancer was far more significant. Throughout middle and old age cerebrovascular disease gradually becomes a more common cause of death for both males and females. In the older age groups, for both males and females, the proportion of deaths due to ischaemic heart disease starts to exceed those from cancer (*see Table 3.5.2*).

**TABLE 3.1.2 MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH(a)**

Cause of death	Males		Females		Persons	
	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990
	— per cent —					
Ischaemic heart disease	30.3	26.9	25.8	25.8	28.3	26.4
Cancer	22.1	26.8	20.7	23.7	21.5	25.4
Cerebrovascular disease	9.4	7.4	16.7	13.2	12.6	10.1
Obstructive airways disease	5.8	6.2	2.6	3.8	4.4	5.1
Accidents, poisonings and violence (other than motor vehicle accidents and suicide)	1.0	3.3	1.2	2.1	1.1	2.7
Motor vehicle accidents	4.2	2.7	1.9	1.3	3.2	2.1
Suicide	2.0	2.7	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.8
Mental disorders	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.9	0.8	1.7
Pneumonia and influenza	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.9
Other causes	21.4	20.1	26.8	25.0	23.8	22.4
	— '000 —					
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>120.1</b>

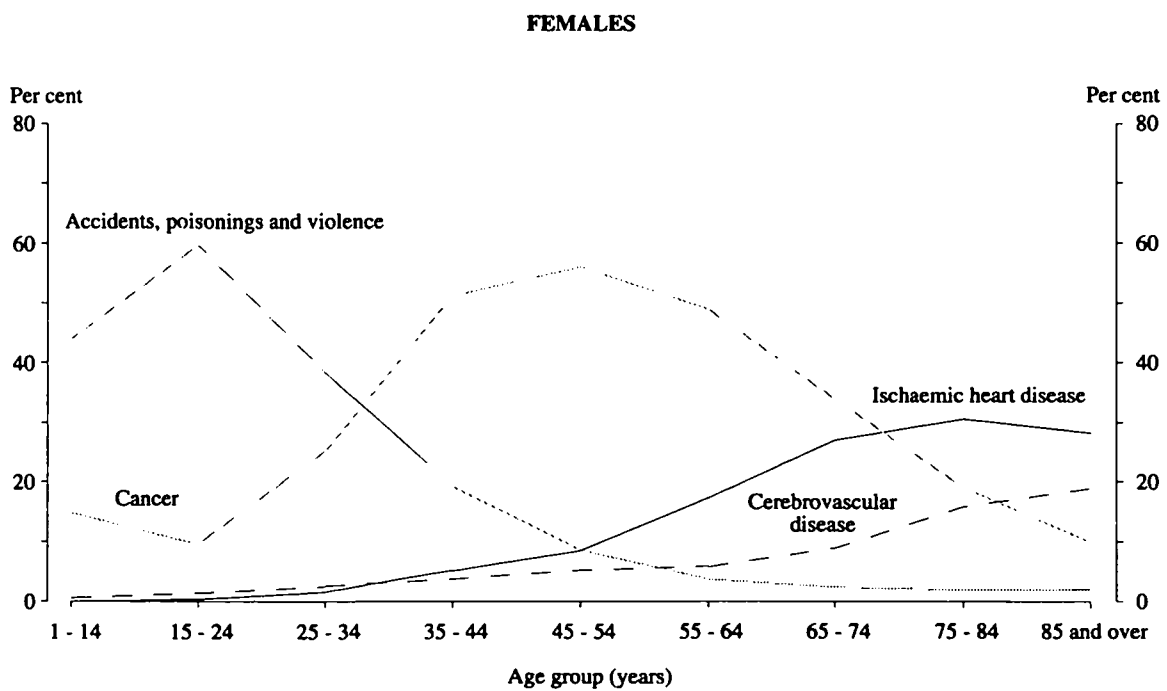
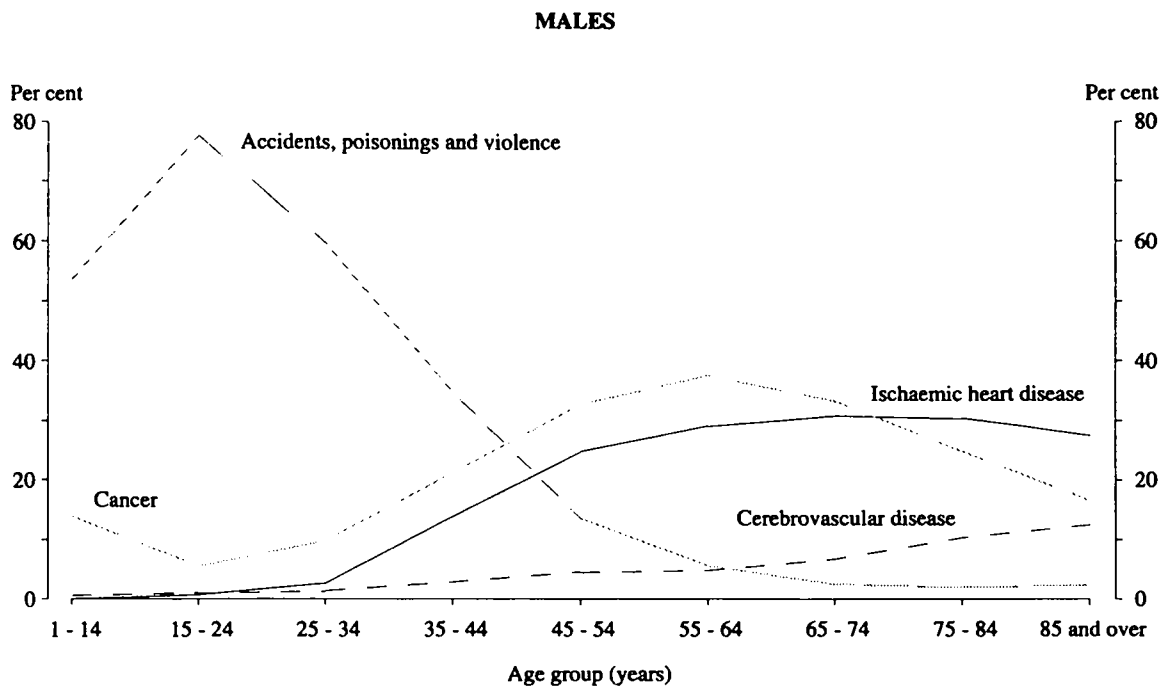
(a) Ranked on major causes of death for persons in 1990.

Source: Causes of Death

1 Hugo G. (1986) *Australia's Changing Population* Oxford University Press, Melbourne



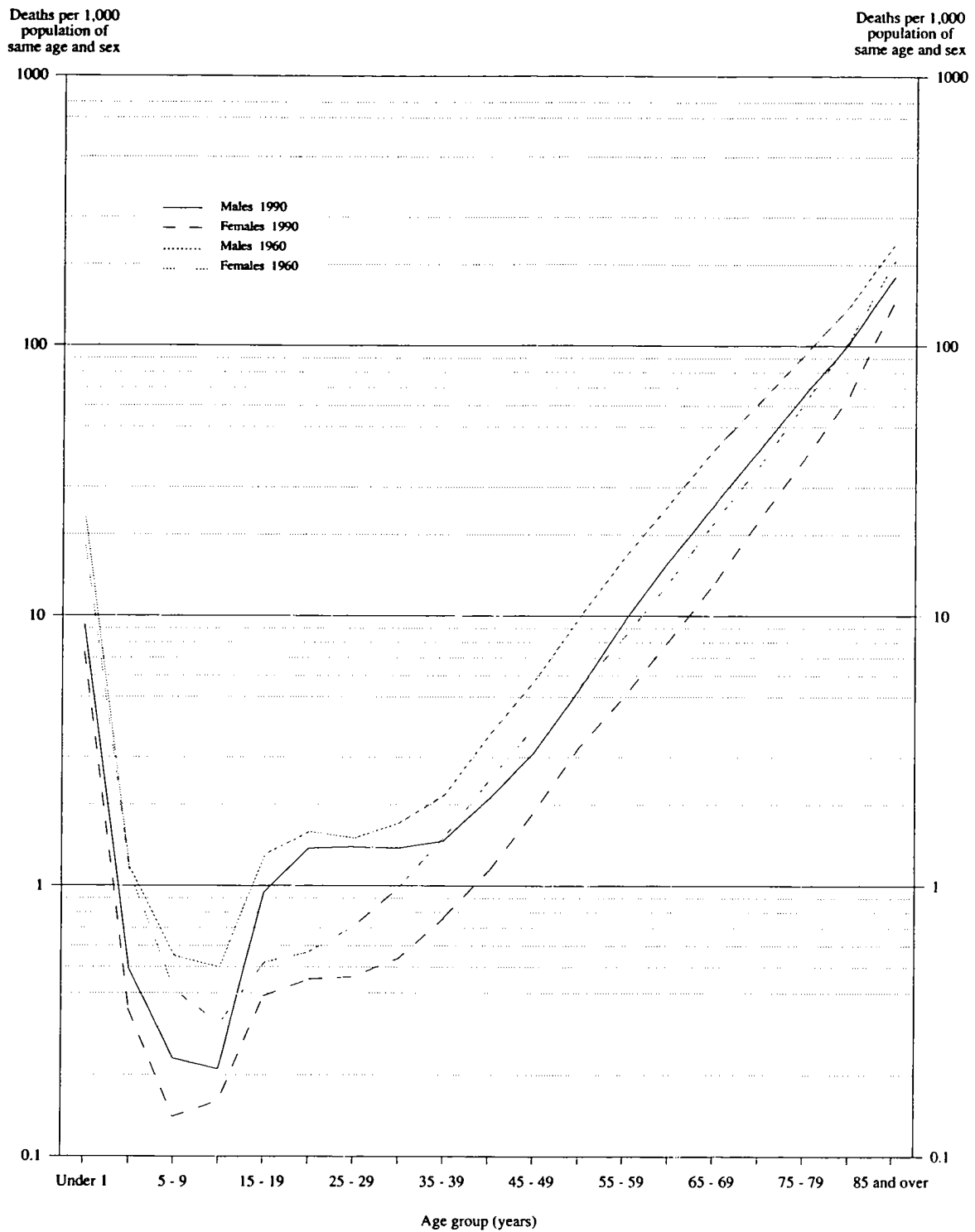
FIGURE 3.1.3 SELECTED MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH: PROPORTION OF ALL DEATHS IN SELECTED AGE GROUP, 1990



Source: Causes of Death

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FIGURE 3.1.4 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES BY SEX, 1960 AND 1990



Source: Death Registrations

### Infant mortality

Most of the improvement in life expectancy at birth has come from the reduction of mortality in the most vulnerable first year of life. The infant mortality rate (deaths of children under one year per 1,000 live births) is recognised as being a sensitive indicator of social and economic conditions and it is often used to make international comparisons, especially in less developed countries.

There has been a constant and appreciable decline in infant mortality since the turn of the century. In 1901 the infant mortality rate in Australia was 104 per 1,000 live births. By the period 1951-55 the figure had fallen to 23 and by 1990 it stood at 8 (see Table 3.5.3). The more recent decline in infant mortality is due to the introduction of neo-natal intensive care facilities in the major hospitals during the 1970s<sup>1</sup>. The decline in infant mortality is reflected in the increased expectation of life at birth. Since 1901-10 life expectancy at birth has risen from being an average of 4.5 years less than life expectancy at age one year, becoming just greater than life expectancy at age one year in the late 1970s.

The infant mortality rate comprises the neonatal mortality rate and the post-neonatal mortality rate, covering the periods from birth to 4 weeks old and from 4 weeks old to one year old respectively. The neonatal mortality rate has declined significantly since the period 1971-75, from 11.6 deaths per 1,000 live births to 4.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990. In 1990, 42 per cent of infant deaths were due to perina-

tal conditions, the most common of which was immaturity, representing 12 per cent of infant deaths. Congenital anomalies caused 25 per cent of infant deaths. Sudden infant death syndrome was responsible for 23 per cent of infant deaths (see Table 3.5.4).

### 3.1.2 Morbidity

The main sources of information regarding the prevalence of illness in the Australian population are hospital inpatient records, Medicare records, communicable disease notifications, cancer registrations and sample surveys. These sources have several important limitations. Medical records, for example, include only those who seek medical help, while sample surveys are dependent on self assessment and accurate reporting by individuals.

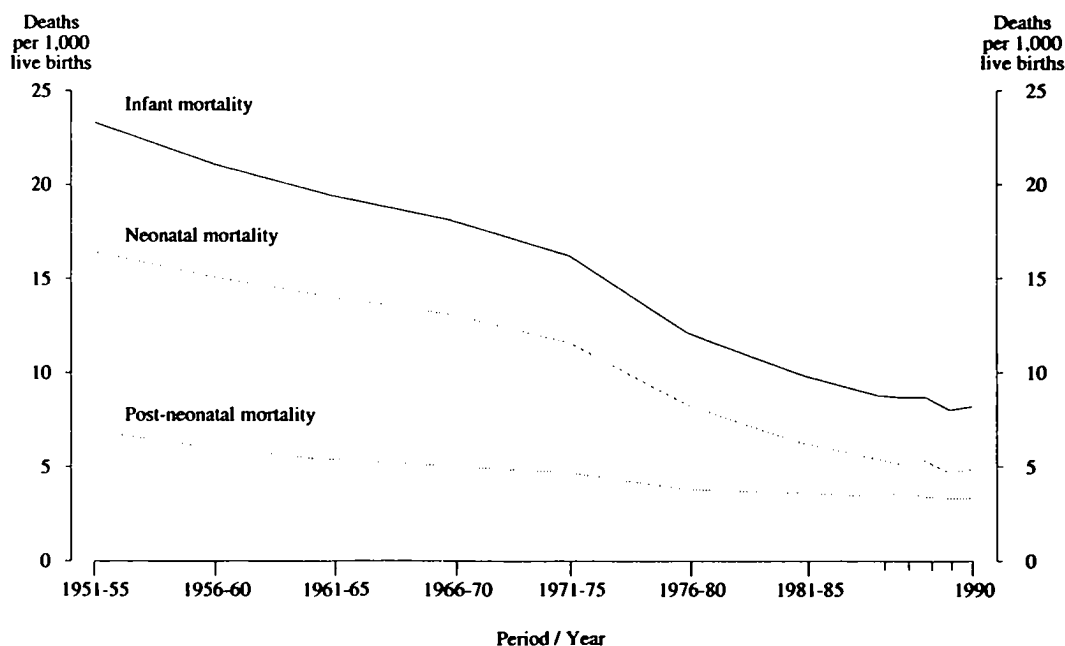
### Illness conditions

In 1989-90 the two most common recent illness conditions experienced by children under 5 years were the common cold and eczema or dermatitis. For both males and females aged 75 years and over, hypertension (high blood pressure) and arthritis were the most common recent illness conditions experienced (see Table 3.5.5).

### Reasons for days off from study or work

The 1989-90 National Health Survey asked students and employed people who had taken one or more days off study or work due to illness in the two weeks preceding the survey, the reason for their absence. For

FIGURE 3.1.5 INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a)



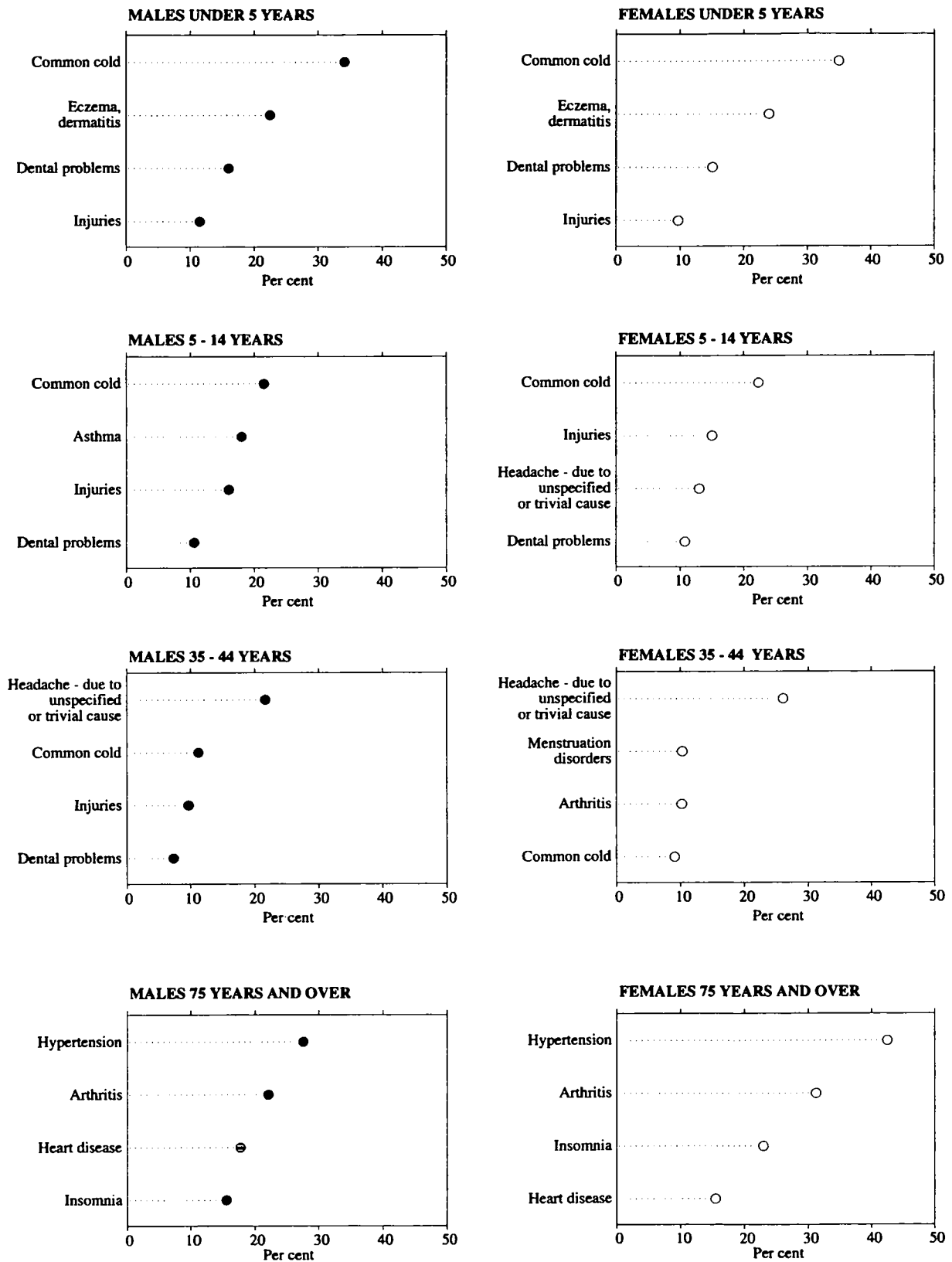
(a) Figures for 1984 and 1985 have been adjusted for late registrations in NSW. Aborigines included since 1966.

Source: Causes of Death

<sup>1</sup> Stevenson C., d'Espaignet E. *Trends in Australian Infant Mortality From 1960 to 1985* Paper presented at the 20th Annual Scientific Conference of the Public Health Association of Australia and New Zealand

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**FIGURE 3.1.6 THE FOUR MOST COMMON ILLNESS CONDITIONS PEOPLE(a) REPORTED HAVING IN THE TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW: SELECTED AGE GROUPS BY SEX, 1989-90**



(a) A person can have more than one illness and will thus be included more than once.  
 Source: National Health Survey

male students the three most common reasons were the common cold (24 per cent), injuries (18 per cent) and asthma (16 per cent). For female students the three most common reasons were the common cold (25 per cent), headache due to unspecified or trivial cause (13 per cent) and influenza (13 per cent).

The three most common reasons given by male employees who missed one or more days of work were injuries (20 per cent), influenza (19 per cent) and the common cold (13 per cent). For female employees the three most common reasons given were influenza (17 per cent), headache due to unspecified or trivial cause (16 per cent) and the common cold (13 per cent) (see Table 3.5.6).

#### *Reasons for consulting a doctor or other health professional*

The 1989-90 National Health Survey estimated that more females than males had visited a doctor or other health professional in the two weeks prior to being interviewed. Of the estimated 3.4 million people who did see a doctor during that period, 58 per cent were female, and of the 1.6 million who saw an other health professional 57 per cent were female.

Among males who had consulted a doctor, the most common reasons for doing so were injuries (10 per cent), hypertension (6 per cent), influenza and the common cold (both 5 per cent) while among females, routine check-ups (8 per cent), hypertension (7 per cent) and pregnancy supervision (5 per cent) were the most common reasons. Other than doctors, the three other health professionals most likely to be consulted

were dentists, chemists and opticians/optometrists (see Table 3.5.7).

#### *Hospital morbidity*

There are no nationally comparable hospital morbidity data available owing to differences in collection methods used in hospital statistics. However, State data are presented as illustrative, but not necessarily representative, of national data.

Generally speaking, morbidity rates increase with age. There are, of course, exceptions as data from Queensland hospital discharge records (1989) show. Especially high rates are shown for children aged less than one year (488 per 1,000 for boys and 367 per 1,000 for girls) and for women in the 15-34 years age group (283 per 1,000). However, when the category of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium is excluded, this rate is reduced to 156 per 1,000 which is slightly higher but comparable to that for males in the same age group. In age groups 55 years and over, males have an increasingly higher hospital morbidity rate than females. By the age of 75 years and over males have a rate of 734 per 1,000 and females a rate of 541 per 1,000.

The three most common reasons for admission to hospital for males were injury and poisoning (38 per 1,000 males), the digestive system (23 per 1,000 males) and the respiratory system (21 per 1,000 males). For females, the three main reasons were pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (46 per 1,000), the genito-urinary system (28 per 1,000 females) and the digestive system (22 per 1,000 females) (see Table 3.5.8).

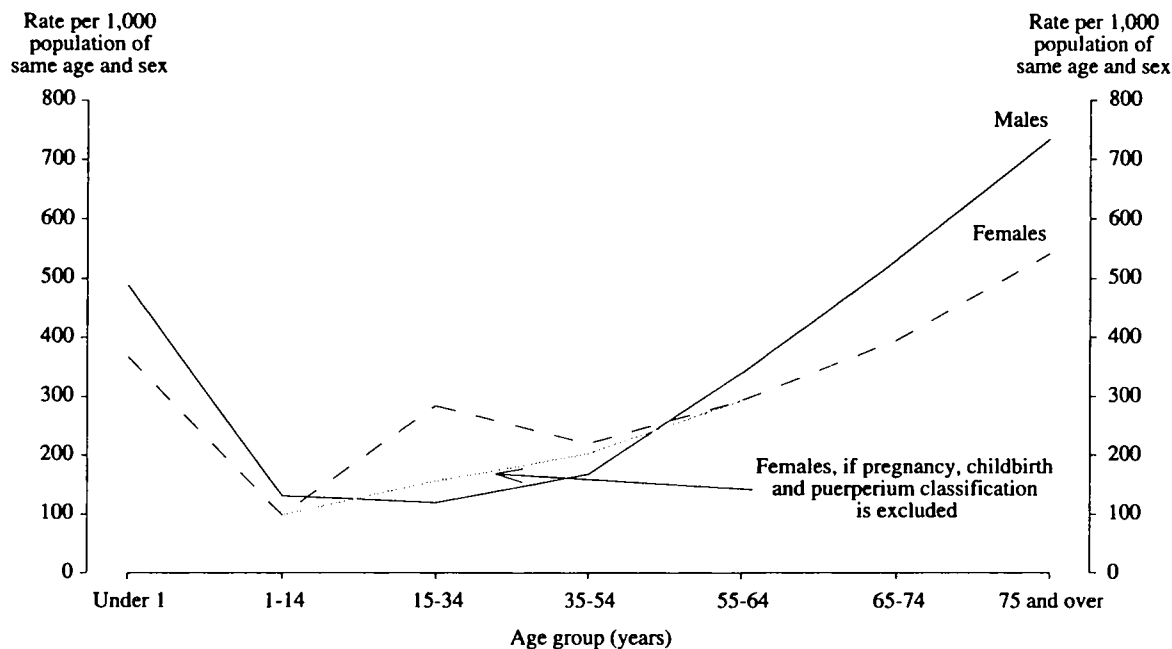
**TABLE 3.1.3 PEOPLE WHO CONSULTED A DOCTOR DURING THE TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW: SELECTED(a) SPECIFIC REASON(S) FOR CONSULTATION, 1989-90**

<i>Reason(s) for action</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Illness conditions —		— per cent —	
Injuries	10.4	4.7	7.1
Hypertension	5.6	7.2	6.5
Common cold	5.2	4.4	4.7
Influenza	5.3	4.3	4.7
Arthritis	3.0	4.0	3.6
Middle ear disease	3.0	2.5	2.8
Asthma	2.9	2.5	2.7
Cough or sore throat	2.9	2.4	2.6
Virus	1.9	2.3	2.1
Neoplasm	2.4	1.9	2.1
Bronchitis, emphysema	2.5	1.7	2.0
Other reasons —			
Check-up	7.4	7.9	7.7
Pregnancy supervision	. .	5.0	2.9
Tests	1.5	3.9	2.9
Immunisation	2.9	2.6	2.8
<b>Total selected reasons</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>57.2</b>
<b>Total persons consulting a doctor</b>	<b>1,427.0</b>	<b>1,973.3</b>	<b>3,400.2</b>
<b>Total persons consulting a doctor</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>200</b>

(a) Only the 15 most frequently reported specific reasons for consulting a doctor are presented in this table.

Source: National Health Survey

FIGURE 3.1.7 HOSPITAL MORBIDITY RATES, QUEENSLAND 1989



Source: Hospital Morbidity, Queensland

The average length of stay in hospital was 6 days for both males and females. Not unexpectedly, the length of stay varied greatly depending on the condition being treated. The second highest average length of stay for males (13.0 days) and the second highest for females (13.9 days) applied mainly to babies under 1 year of age suffering conditions originating in the perinatal period. Excluding this classification, the longest average stay for males was 13.0 days for mental disorders, followed by an average length of stay of 9.4 days for circulatory system conditions. Again, excluding conditions originating in the perinatal period, the longest average length of stay for females was for mental disorders (16.6 days), followed by circulatory system conditions (11.6 days). The shortest average stays were for the supplementary classification group which includes renal dialysis (1.4 days for males and 1.7 days for females).

#### Notifiable infectious diseases

The data presented are based on monthly notifications to the former Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health from State and Territory health authorities. Of note is the reduction in the report rate of gonorrhoea, falling from 782 per million population in 1980 to about 187 per million in 1989. *Social Indicators No. 4* noted the increase in reports of syphilis between 1972 and 1977. Between 1980 and 1989 there was a decline in the number of syphilis cases reported, from 197 per million to 125 per million. *Social Indicators No. 4* also noted the reduction in the number of infectious hepatitis cases reported and this trend has continued with the rate of reported cases falling from about 94 per million in 1980 to 31 per million in 1990.

#### National surveillance for AIDS

National surveillance for AIDS cases was established by the Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health, and became the responsibility of the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) at its inception in 1986. Surveillance was initially based on a combination of voluntary reporting by doctors and hospitals, and active case ascertainment by the NHMRC. Collaboration with State and Territory health authorities was *ad hoc*. At the end of 1989, it was recognised that this relationship required formalisation, and the first steps in this direction came with the establishment of the National HIV Surveillance Committee (NHSC), made up of representatives of all nine government health authorities in Australia. The first AIDS case in Australia was diagnosed in 1982 and since then the number of cases diagnosed annually has risen each year, reaching 591 in 1990. In all, 2,680 cases had been diagnosed by 30 June 1991, of whom 1,672 had died<sup>1</sup>.

#### 3.1.3 Disability and handicap

Comprehensive national statistics on handicapped persons in Australia were first collected in the 1981 Survey of Handicapped Persons. This was followed by the 1988 Survey of Disabled and Aged Persons which used the same questions, classifications and methodology. These two surveys provide some indicators of the prevalence of disability and handicap in Australia. For both these surveys a disabled person was defined as having one or more of a group of selected impairments and disabilities which had lasted, or were likely to last, for six months or more. A handicapped person was defined as a disabled person aged 5 years or over who was further identified as being limited to some degree

<sup>1</sup> Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing and Community Services *Annual Report 1990-91*

TABLE 3.1.4 NOTIFIABLE DISEASES(a)

Disease	Notifications per 1,000,000 population							Number of
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	notifications
Intestinal infectious diseases —								
Typhoid fever	1.3	2.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.4	4.1	70
Salmonella infections	156.0	169.0	155.7	168.4	210.7	266.9	267.1	4,564
Shigella infections	..	46.5	52.0	36.0	35.1	46.3	35.7	610
Amoebiasis	..	5.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.5	8
Bacterial diseases —								
Brucellosis	3.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	2.7	46
Leprosy	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.8	31
Leptospirosis	4.4	11.7	11.2	8.2	6.3	5.9	7.1	121
Tuberculosis	105.7	68.9	65.0	42.2	70.4	80.3	40.0	684
Viral diseases —								
Arbovirus infection	..	41.8	88.3	..	54.2	166.9	117.5	2,008
Hepatitis A (infectious)	94.2	53.7	105.2	44.0	36.3	27.3	31.0	530
Hepatitis B (serum)	44.0	104.2	110.2	98.7	101.8	179.2	173.8	2,970
Ornithosis	1.2	1.1	2.7	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	23
Venereal diseases (all forms) —								
Syphilis	197.5	223.1	224.4	196.1	184.8	124.7	(b)96.2	(b)1,643
Gonorrhoea	781.7	481.7	411.1	306.1	246.6	187.3	(b)112.3	(b)1,919
Malaria	36.8	26.7	43.5	35.3	36.3	45.7	51.6	882
Hydatid disease	2.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	16
Legionnaires disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.3	90
Campylobacter infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	332.6	5,683
Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.3	295
Pertussis (Whooping cough)	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.5	862
AIDS	..	7.3	14.2	22.8	31.6	33.7	34.6	591
Other notifications(c)	0.4	1.9	3.5	2.6	4.2	0.2	0.7	12

(a) The diseases listed were notifiable in all States and Territories in 1990. Figures for earlier years are marked. (not applicable) if the disease was not notifiable in one or more State or Territory. (b) Excludes Victoria for which figures were not available. (c) Includes anthrax, cholera, diphtheria, poliomyelitis and typhus.

Source: Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health Annual Reports

in their ability to perform certain tasks related to self care, mobility, verbal communication, schooling and employment. Disabled persons aged under 5 years were all regarded as being handicapped. It should be emphasised that a disabled person is not necessarily handicapped, and that the existence and degree of handicap is a subjective personal judgement that varies between individuals.

The 1988 Disabled and Aged Persons Survey estimated that about 2.5 million people (16 per cent) in Australia were disabled. Of these, 83 per cent were handicapped. The degree of handicap was defined as mild, moderate, severe or not determined. The survey showed that 657,000 people (4 per cent of the population) were severely handicapped and needed help to perform one or more of the tasks listed previously. Approximately 550,000 people (3 per cent of the population) were moderately handicapped and did not need help, but did have difficulty, in performing one or more of the tasks listed. There were 614,000 mildly handicapped people (4 per cent of the population) who needed no help or had no difficulty with the listed tasks but did need to use an aid for one or more of the tasks, or had difficulty walking 200 metres or up or down stairs.

A comparison with the 1981 survey suggests that the number of people identified as disabled increased by 601,000 between 1981 and 1988. It is estimated that 55 per cent of that increase is attributable to changes in the size and composition of the total population and the remaining 45 per cent to an increase in the proportion of the total population identified as disabled

between the two surveys. Compared to the 1981 survey, a higher proportion of people in all age groups were identified as handicapped in 1988.

The prevalence of disability and handicap increases with age. Up to the age of 44 years, males and females had similar levels of disability and handicap in 1988, at less than 10 per cent of the population. Between ages 45 and 69 years, males had a greater prevalence of disability and handicap than females. By age 85 years, 85 per cent of females and 77 per cent of males had a disability, with 84 per cent of females and 72 per cent of males having at least one handicap. The severity of handicap also varied with age and sex. For both males and females the prevalence of severe handicap increased with age and this was most pronounced for females aged 75 years and over. For most age groups males showed a higher prevalence of mild and moderate handicap than females, particularly in the older age groups.

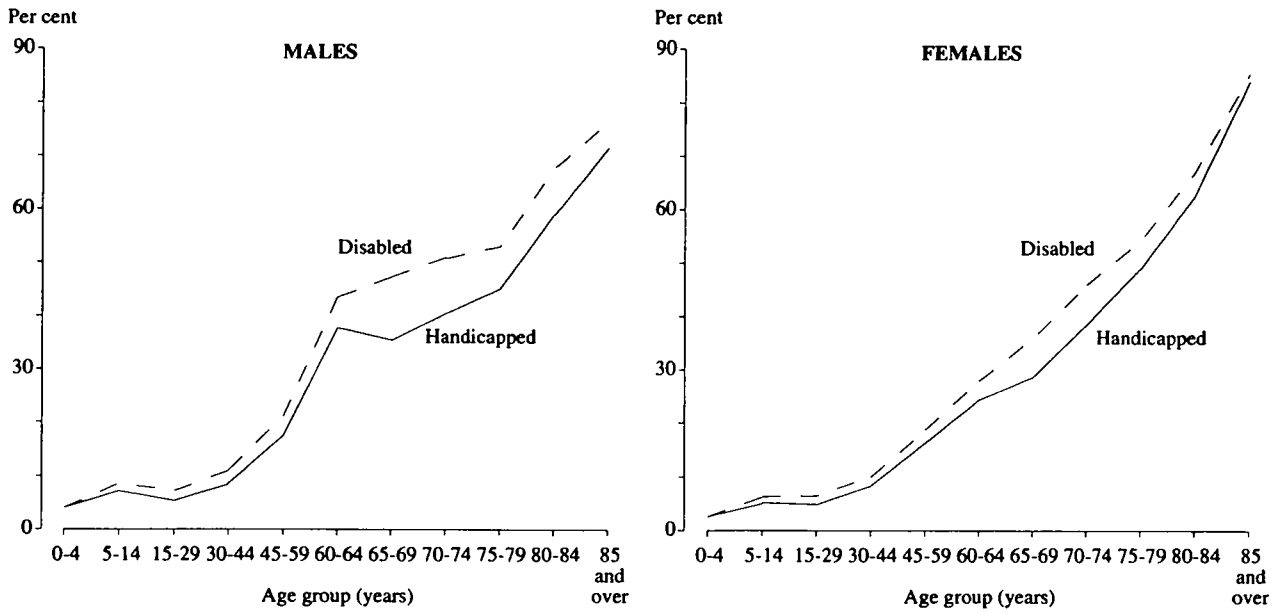
TABLE 3.1.5 HANDICAPPED PERSONS: PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION BY SEVERITY OF TOTAL HANDICAP (Per cent)

Severity of total handicap	1981	1988
Severe	3.5	4.0
Moderate	1.7	3.4
Mild	2.0	3.7
Severity not determined	1.4	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>

Source: Handicapped Persons Survey; Disabled and Aged Persons Survey

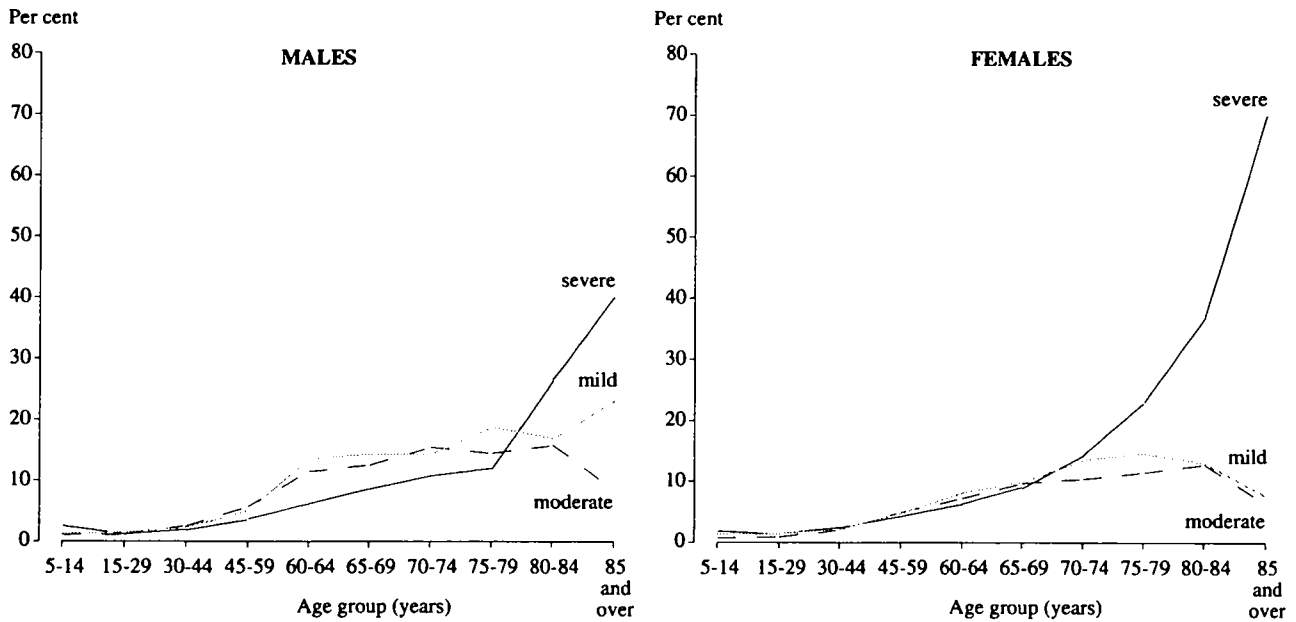
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**FIGURE 3.1.8 PROPORTION OF DISABLED AND HANDICAPPED: SEX BY AGE, 1988**



Source: Disabled and Aged Persons Survey

**FIGURE 3.1.9 PROPORTION OF HANDICAPPED PEOPLE: SEVERITY OF HANDICAP BY SEX BY AGE, 1988**



Source: Disabled and Aged Persons Survey



## 3.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING HEALTH

Personal health status is influenced by many factors. Some of these are endogenous (e.g. physical handicaps or genetic weaknesses). Others are exogenous and behavioural and thus more amenable to change. This Section examines exogenous factors such as diet, exercise and sport, as well as the consumption of tobacco and alcohol. These are major risk factors for premature death in Australia, as well as other adverse pregnancy and health outcomes.

### 3.2.1 Diet

The Australian diet, like the diet of most developed countries, is characterised by overconsumption of foods in relation to energy requirements. The proportion of the average daily energy requirements coming from processed or other foods containing high or added fat (especially saturated fat), sugar and salt is too great, and the proportion of energy coming from simple complex carbohydrates is too low. Processed foods also tend to have lower levels of dietary fibre. Poor diet has been identified as a contributing factor to many diseases, some of which are major causes of death in Australia. These diseases include coronary heart disease, hypertension, stroke, diabetes, some cancers, liver and gall-bladder diseases, dental caries, constipation and diverticulitis<sup>1</sup>.

The 1989-90 National Health Survey found that during the two years before being interviewed 38 per cent of males and 43 per cent of females had changed their diet. The majority of those who changed their diet did so because of a desire to improve their general health (29 per cent of males and 31 per cent of females who had changed their diet in the past two years). The most common specific medical condition given as a reason

for changing their diet, for both men and women, was a high cholesterol level (see Table 3.5.9).

The survey also showed that about 44 per cent of men and 30 per cent of women were either overweight or obese. The prevalence of women defined as underweight was especially high (31 per cent) for women aged 18-24 years (see Table 3.5.10).

The 1988 report, *Health for all Australians* stated targets for reduced consumption of fat, refined sugar, salt and alcohol, and increased consumption of dietary fibre and levels of breast feeding. The food manufacturing industry has responded to consumer demands for 'healthier' foods and is producing foods that have reduced levels of fat, sugar, salt and alcohol, and increased levels of dietary fibre. The promotion of these foods has been helped by the endorsement of organisations like the National Heart Foundation.

In August 1988 in South Australia, the CSIRO Division of Human Nutrition found that 'Compared with the findings of similar surveys in South Australia carried out about 10 years ago, the typical diet has slightly improved. Consumption of fat and refined sugar has decreased a little, while that of fruit and fibre has increased. However, the average diet - at least in that State - is still higher than recommended in fat, salt and protein and lower than it should be in complex carbohydrate and fibre, and in various micronutrients<sup>2</sup>.

The only regular national data on the average Australian diet come from apparent consumption of foodstuffs data. These are based on food available for consumption and do not necessarily reflect food consumed. The adequacy of the average diet is illustrated by the degree to which selected basic nutrient needs are apparently exceeded. In 1988-89 vitamin A,

TABLE 3.2.1 ESTIMATED SUPPLY OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION(a)  
(Per head per day)

Nutrient	Units	Recommended dietary intake(b)(c)		Supply available		Percentage by which supply available exceeds recommended dietary intake	
		1983-84	1988-89	1983-84	1988-89	1983-84	1988-89
Protein	grams	45.2	45.7	97.2	101.3	115	122
Calcium	milligrams	(d)842.0	840.0	861.0	904.0	2	8
Iron	milligrams	9.2	9.2	12.4	12.8	35	39
Vitamin A (retinol activity)	micrograms	681.0	683.0	2,631.0	2,551.0	286	274
Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)	milligrams	34.0	34.0	108.0	105.0	213	208
Vitamin B1 (thiamin)	milligrams	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.5	63	66
Riboflavin	milligrams	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.5	76	78
Niacin	milligrams	15.3	15.3	38.3	41.4	150	170
Energy value	kilojoules	9,453	9,471	12,959	13,001	37	37

(a) Adjustments have been made for the loss of nutrients in cooking and extra niacin obtained from the metabolism of protein. (b) *Recommended Dietary Intakes for Australians*, formulated by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council. Recommended dietary intakes are for a weighted population mean intake. (c) Protein, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin and iron are calculated on the mid value for the dietary allowance given for each age group. (d) Calculated on the lower level of the dietary allowances range given for each age group.

Source: Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients

- 1 Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health (1987) *Towards Better Nutrition for Australians*
- 2 ECOS Summer 1989/90

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vitamin C, niacin and protein available for consumption exceeded the recommended dietary intake by over 100 per cent. For iron, thiamin and riboflavin, the figures were between 39 and 78 per cent.

Even though the levels of nutrients available for consumption suggest that the average diet is adequate, there may be sub-groups within the population that have nutrient deficiencies. For example, the 1983 National Dietary Survey of Adults estimated that mean nutrient intakes met or exceeded the recommended dietary intake except for: iron for women aged 35-54 years; calcium for women aged 25-64 years and men aged 55-64 years; and zinc for women aged 25-64 years<sup>1</sup>. Further, the Australian Institute of Health's 1988 biennial report, *Australia's Health*<sup>2</sup>, stated that the prevalence of mild to moderate undernutrition was widespread among Aboriginal children in Western Australia and suggested that the pattern was likely to apply to other parts of the country. Moreover, after early adulthood many Aboriginal people are overweight due to poor diet.

### 3.2.2 Exercise

Regular exercise maintains fitness and the feeling of well being, moderates blood pressure, can help reduce or control body weight, helps maintain bone strength and reduces the risk of cardiovascular disease.

The *Health for All Australians* report stated that the target for increased participation by adults in exercise that will achieve and maintain physical fitness and health is 40 per cent or more of adults by the year 1990 and 60 per cent or more by the year 2000.

The 1989-90 National Health Survey estimated that 20 per cent of males and 11 per cent of females over 18 years of age had a high level of exercise (see footnote to Table 3.2.2). About 17 per cent of males and 16 per cent of females had a medium level of exercise while 28 per cent of males and 36 per cent of females had a low level of exercise. Over one-third of both males and females did not exercise at all. Young people were more likely to engage in high levels of exercise although, among the younger age groups, the proportions of males who had high levels of exercise were approximately twice those of females. The greatest proportion of males who did not exercise or had only low levels of exercise occurred in the 45-54 years age group while for women it occurred among those aged 75 years and over.

### 3.2.3 Smoking

Tobacco smoking is a major risk factor for many diseases, particularly lung cancer, cardiovascular disease and respiratory diseases such as bronchitis and emphysema. In *Australia's Health* it is estimated<sup>3</sup> that tobacco smoking was responsible for 18,165 deaths in 1987, or more than 15 per cent of all deaths.

TABLE 3.2.2 PEOPLE AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: EXERCISE LEVEL(a) BY AGE BY SEX, 1989-90

Exercise level	Age group (years)							Total
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
MALES								
	— per cent —							
Did not exercise	24.2	31.3	37.4	44.0	42.1	34.8	41.4	35.4
Low	25.9	28.9	30.4	26.9	26.9	26.6	27.8	27.9
Medium	18.3	17.9	16.2	16.2	15.5	17.5	16.0	17.0
High	31.6	21.9	16.0	12.9	15.5	21.1	14.8	19.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —							
<b>Total</b>	<b>983.7</b>	<b>1,410.8</b>	<b>1,291.7</b>	<b>920.8</b>	<b>730.6</b>	<b>548.6</b>	<b>258.5</b>	<b>6,144.7</b>
FEMALES								
	— per cent —							
Did not exercise	26.4	32.1	37.5	39.0	36.5	38.8	57.2	36.2
Low	37.7	38.3	37.4	35.8	35.2	34.7	29.2	36.3
Medium	19.9	17.8	15.5	15.2	16.1	15.5	9.0	16.3
High	16.0	11.8	9.5	10.0	12.1	11.0	4.6	11.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —							
<b>Total</b>	<b>953.6</b>	<b>1,389.1</b>	<b>1,269.5</b>	<b>873.6</b>	<b>723.8</b>	<b>660.3</b>	<b>429.6</b>	<b>6,299.5</b>

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

Source: National Health Survey

- 1 Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health in collaboration with the National Heart Foundation (1987) *National Dietary Survey of Adults: Nutritional Intakes, 1983* Report No. 2
- 2 Australian Institute of Health (1988) *Australia's Health*
- 3 Australian Institute of Health (1990) *Australia's Health*

### Smoking among children

The 1985 Australian Health and Fitness Survey (AHFS), an Australia wide survey of school children conducted by the Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Inc. (ACHPER)<sup>1</sup>, showed that a large proportion of students had experimented with smoking. About 24 per cent of boys aged 9 years and 12 per cent of girls aged 9 years had tried smoking a cigarette. By the age of 15 years the majority of children had tried smoking a cigarette: 72 per cent of boys and 78 per cent of girls.

A more recent survey that examined smoking behaviour (and alcohol consumption) among Australian schoolchildren aged 12-17 years was undertaken by the Centre for Behavioural Research In Cancer, Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria<sup>2</sup>. This survey found that among schoolchildren aged 12-17 years, 16 year old schoolchildren were most likely to be current smokers i.e. they had smoked in the past week. Average cigarette consumption rates for current smokers increased with age, reaching a peak of 38 and 30 cigarettes per week respectively for boys and girls aged 17 years. Although the proportion of girls who were current smokers exceeded the proportion of boys who were current smokers for all the ages except 12 years, only the difference between boys and girls aged 16 years was statistically significant.

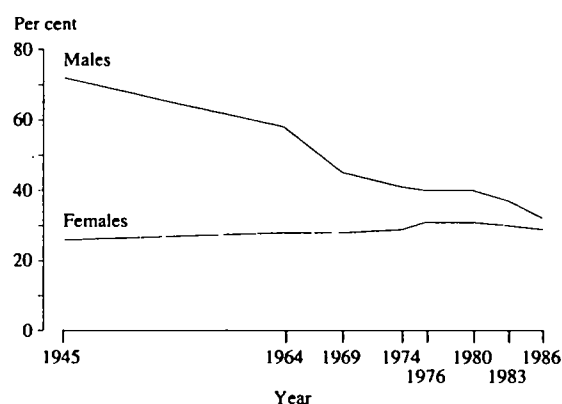
When the results of this 1987 survey were compared with the results of a similar survey carried out in 1984 a significant decrease in smoking prevalence was found particularly among schoolchildren aged 12-15 years. However, the comparison found that the average number of cigarettes smoked per week by current smokers had not decreased significantly.

The authors of this report suggest that if schoolchildren take up smoking as a regular habit then it occurs between the ages of 12 and 15 years. They noted that at least half of the schoolchildren in this age range were receiving health education about smoking but felt that there was '...much room for improvement as we are still falling short of the desirable goal of delivering timely, memorable and effective health education to all schoolchildren about the country's two major drug problems'.

### Smoking among adults

The proportion of adults (20 years and over) who are smokers has declined considerably since 1945, when almost three-quarters of males and one-quarter of females smoked. This decline has been greatest among males.

FIGURE 3.2.1 PROPORTION OF ADULTS WHO ARE SMOKERS



Source: Department of Community Services and Health (1990) *Statistics on Drug Abuse in Australia 1989*

TABLE 3.2.3 SMOKING BEHAVIOR AND CONSUMPTION FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN AGED 12-17 YEARS: AGE BY SEX, 1987

	Age (years)					
	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>MALES</b>						
	— per cent —					
Never smoked	52	42	33	26	23	24
Current smoker(a)	5	10	19	25	27	25
	— number —					
Average cigarettes per week in current smokers	11	15	27	36	37	38
<b>FEMALES</b>						
	— per cent —					
Never smoked	63	46	31	24	21	24
Current smoker(a)	5	13	22	28	30	29
	— number —					
Average cigarettes per week in current smokers	10	12	20	26	30	30

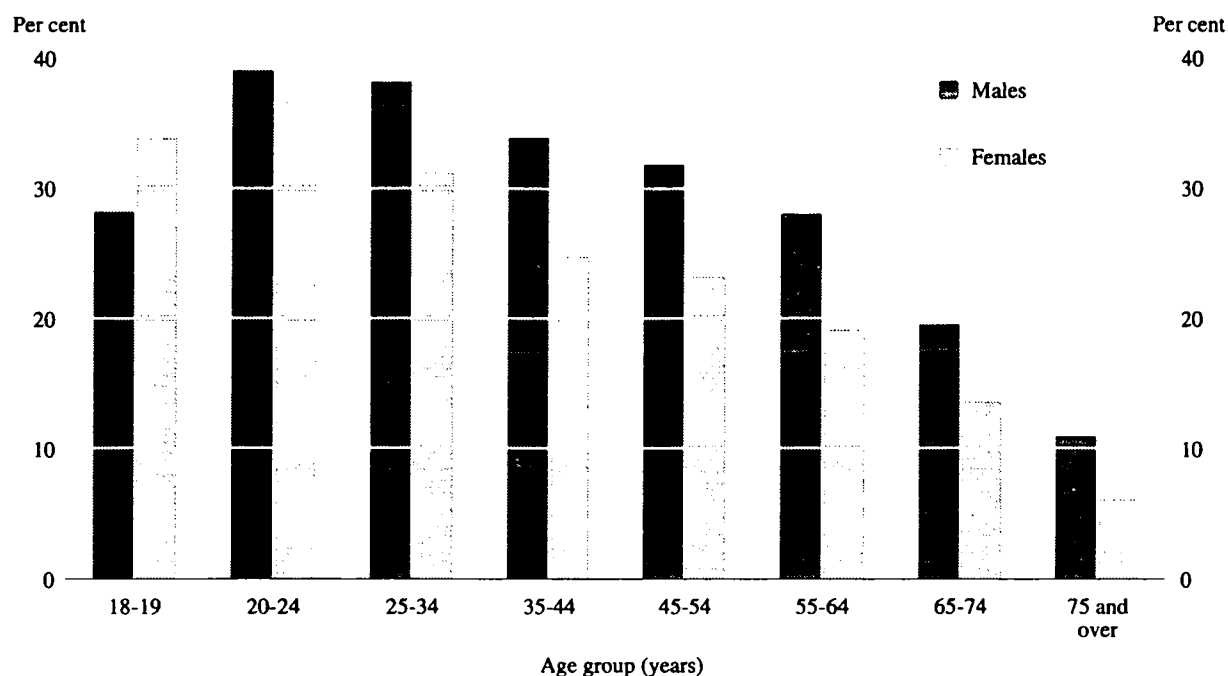
(a) Smoked in last week.

Source: Centre for Behavioural Research in Cancer, Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria

- 1 The Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation Inc. (ACHPER) (1987) *Australian Health and Fitness Survey 1985* ACHPER, Parkside, SA
- 2 Hill D. *et al* (1990) Tobacco and alcohol use among Australian secondary schoolchildren in 1987 *The Medical Journal of Australia* Vol. 152

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FIGURE 3.2.2 PEOPLE AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: PROPORTION WHO SMOKE BY AGE AND SEX, 1989-90



Source: National Health Survey

The 1989-90 National Health Survey found that 28 per cent of the population aged 18 years and over were smokers, with the prevalence being higher for males (32 per cent) than females (25 per cent) except in the youngest age surveyed, 18-19 years, where females had a higher prevalence than males, 34 per cent compared to 28 per cent. For males the highest prevalence of smoking was found among those aged 20-24 years, 39 per cent were current smokers. The prevalence of smoking among males then decreased with age to a level of 11 per cent for those aged 75 years and over.

The highest prevalence for females, 37 per cent, also occurred among those aged 20-24 years and, as for males, the prevalence declined steadily with age to the level of 6 per cent for females aged 75 years and over. Among smokers who smoked manufactured cigarettes, males were likely to smoke more cigarettes than females. The heaviest smokers, male or female, tended to be aged 35-54 years. Among this age group over 50 per cent of male cigarette smokers smoked over twenty cigarettes a day while over 32 per cent of females smoked the same amount (see Table 3.5.11).

TABLE 3.2.4 PEOPLE AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: SMOKER STATUS, 1989-90

Smoker status	Age group (years)							Total
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
MALES								
	— per cent —							
Smoker	35.9	38.4	34.1	32.0	28.2	19.7	11.1	32.1
Ex-smoker	9.0	19.1	27.5	32.7	43.5	53.7	55.4	28.8
Never smoked	55.1	42.5	38.5	35.3	28.4	26.6	33.5	39.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —							
<b>Total</b>	<b>983.7</b>	<b>1,410.8</b>	<b>1,291.7</b>	<b>920.8</b>	<b>730.6</b>	<b>548.6</b>	<b>258.6</b>	<b>6,144.7</b>
FEMALES								
	— per cent —							
Smoker	36.0	31.4	25.0	23.4	19.3	13.8	6.3	24.7
Ex-smoker	11.8	19.8	17.8	18.8	18.2	21.4	16.6	17.8
Never smoked	52.2	48.8	57.2	57.9	62.5	64.8	77.0	57.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —							
<b>Total</b>	<b>953.6</b>	<b>1,389.1</b>	<b>1,269.5</b>	<b>873.6</b>	<b>723.8</b>	<b>660.3</b>	<b>429.6</b>	<b>6,299.5</b>

Source: National Health Survey

The tendency for smoking to be taken up early in life, as indicated by the statistics discussed earlier about smoking among schoolchildren, is further illustrated by the fact that very few people had taken up smoking in later life. The 1989-90 National Health Survey found that nearly all cigarette smokers aged over 45 years had smoked for 20 years or more while nearly 50 per cent of smokers aged 18-24 years had been smoking for 5-9 years (see Table 3.5.12).

### 3.2.4 Alcohol consumption

Alcohol is the most powerful drug in common use in Australia. In 1988-89 there were 1,888 million litres of beer, 280 million litres of wine and 21 million litres of alcohol in spirits available for consumption, enough for each individual over 15 years of age in Australia to consume 10.8 litres of alcohol each. Between 1980-81 and 1988-89 there was a decrease in the apparent consumption of alcohol from 13.2 to 10.8 litres per person aged over 15 years. The apparent consumption of beer decreased by 19 per cent over the period from 178 litres to 145 litres per person, while the apparent consumption of wine increased by 32 per cent between 1980-81 and 1985-86, from 19 litres per person to 25 litres per person, but then decreased to 19 litres per person in 1988-89. The apparent consumption of fortified wine decreased by 43 per cent from 4.9 to 2.8 litres per person between 1980-81 and 1988-89 while apparent consumption of spirits remained stable, at about 1.5 litres of alcohol per person, for the period 1980-87 but then increased to 1.7 litres per person in 1988-89.

Excessive consumption of alcohol is a major risk factor for a number of diseases, including cancers of the digestive system, cirrhosis of the liver, brain damage, foetal alcohol syndrome and malnutrition, as well as a major contributing factor to motor vehicle accidents (the major cause of death among males aged 15-24 years), family dislocation, crime, absenteeism and industrial accidents. The Department of Community

Services and Health estimated that the overall decrease in alcohol consumption has produced a decrease in the death rate for conditions caused by alcohol. The alcohol caused death rate per 1,000 population has decreased by 16 per cent, from 49 in 1979 to 41 in 1988, owing mainly to the reduction in deaths due to motor vehicle accidents where alcohol was a major cause.<sup>1</sup>

The 1989-90 National Health Survey found that most people aged over 18 years had consumed alcohol during the week prior to interview; 73 per cent of men and 52 per cent of women. The quantities consumed were used to rank people as low, medium or high risk drinkers based on standards set by the National Health and Medical Research Council (see footnote to table 3.2.6). People who had a high risk level were more likely to be young and male. Nine per cent of males aged 18-24 years had a high risk level of alcohol consumption compared to 3 per cent of females in the same age group. In general, the proportion of people who consumed alcohol declined with age for all levels of consumption though the proportion of high risk level consumption among males remained above 7 per cent for age groups up to and including those aged 45-64 years.

The average daily alcohol consumption of males was almost two and a half times greater than that for females (31 and 13 millilitres of alcohol respectively). The average daily intake of alcohol decreased with age for both males and females with males aged 18-24 years having the highest level of consumption of 36 millilitres per day (see Table 3.5.13).

Like smoking, experimentation with alcohol often starts during childhood and adolescence. The ACHPER (1985) survey of schoolchildren found that 5 per cent of boys and 2 per cent of girls aged 9 years drank alcohol on 1 or 2 days a week. The proportions of boys and girls who drank alcohol increased with age

TABLE 3.2.5 ESTIMATED APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS AND TOBACCO PER PERSON AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

Year	Light beer (litres)	Full strength beer (litres)	Estimated alcohol equivalent for beer(a) (litres)	Wines(b)		Estimated alcohol equivalent for wines(a) (litres)	Spirits (litres alcohol)	Estimated total alcohol (litres)	Tobacco(c) (kilograms)
				Fortified (litres)	Unfortified (litres)				
1980-81	n.a.	178.1	8.6	4.9	19.4	3.1	1.5	13.2	2.8
1981-82	n.a.	171.4	8.2	4.7	20.6	3.2	1.5	13.0	2.8
1982-83	n.a.	161.1	7.7	4.3	21.8	3.3	1.5	12.6	2.6
1983-84	n.a.	155.1	7.4	4.2	22.6	3.4	1.5	12.3	2.5
1984-85	16.8	133.1	6.8	3.7	24.1	3.5	1.6	11.8	2.5
1985-86	16.5	133.8	6.8	3.5	24.7	3.5	1.6	11.9	2.4
1986-87	14.9	129.0	6.5	3.4	23.7	3.4	1.5	11.4	2.3
1987-88	15.6	127.3	6.6	3.3	23.4	3.3	1.6	11.3	2.2
1988-89	21.1	124.3	6.4	2.8	18.8	2.7	1.7	10.8	2.1

(a) The estimated alcohol equivalent for beer and wines has been calculated by applying the factors of 2.2 per cent alcohol content for light beer, 4.8 per cent for full strength beer, 18.5 per cent for fortified wines, and 11.5 per cent for unfortified wines. (b) Fortified wines comprise sherry, dessert wines, vermouth and other wines not included elsewhere. Unfortified wines comprise table, sparkling, carbonated and flavoured wines. (c) The quantity of tobacco is based on the amounts on which import duty was paid and the amount on which excise was paid in each year. The figure does not include duty or excise free tobacco.

Source: Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients; Population Estimates

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**TABLE 3.2.6 PEOPLE AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER WHO CONSUMED ALCOHOL IN THE WEEK PRIOR TO INTERVIEW: LEVEL OF ALCOHOL INTAKE(a) BY AGE BY SEX, 1989-90**

Level of alcohol intake	Age group (years)						Total		
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over			
<b>MALES</b>									
Non-drinkers	29.9	20.7	22.9	— per cent —		35.4	47.2	26.5	
Low	52.7	61.9	62.2	26.1	58.9	55.5	50.3	58.6	
Medium	8.4	9.2	8.0	7.9	5.5	*1.4	7.8	7.8	
High	9.0	8.2	6.9	7.1	3.7	*1.1	7.1	7.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>983.7</b>	<b>1,410.8</b>	<b>1,291.7</b>	— '000 —		<b>1,651.3</b>	<b>548.6</b>	<b>258.5</b>	<b>6,144.7</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>									
Non-drinkers	43.5	42.5	43.0	— per cent —		49.5	60.7	68.8	48.3
Low	46.3	50.1	49.2	42.7	33.4	29.0	29.0	44.3	
Medium	7.3	5.8	6.5	6.0	4.6	2.1	5.8	5.8	
High	2.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.2	**	1.6	1.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>953.6</b>	<b>1,389.1</b>	<b>1,269.5</b>	— '000 —		<b>1,597.4</b>	<b>660.3</b>	<b>429.6</b>	<b>6,299.5</b>

(a) Based on the average daily consumption of actual alcohol during the week prior to interview and grouped into health risk levels as defined by the National Health and Medical Research Council. **Low risk** - less than 50 mls per day for males and less than 25 mls per day for females; **Moderate risk** - 50-70 mls per day for males and 25-50 mls per day for females; **High risk** - greater than 75 mls per day for males and greater than 50 mls per day for females.

Source: National Health Survey

such that by the age of 15 years, more than 50 per cent of students stated that they drank alcohol and 16 per cent of boys and 11 per cent of girls stated that they drank alcohol at least once a week.

The 1987 Survey of Tobacco and Alcohol use among Australian Secondary Schoolchildren aged 12-17 years (conducted by the Centre for Behavioural Research in Cancer) also found that the prevalence of alcohol consumption among schoolchildren increased with age.

Only 12 per cent of boys and 13 per cent of girls had either never drunk alcohol or had only had a few sips of alcohol by age 17 years. The prevalence of current drinkers (they had drunk alcohol in the past week) was greatest at age 17 years for both boys and girls (55 per cent and 50 per cent respectively) and least at age 12 years for both boys and girls (18 per cent and 12 per cent respectively). For all ages between 12 and 17 years the proportions of boys who were current drinkers exceeded those of girls.

**TABLE 3.2.7 ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS: AGE BY SEX, 1987**

	Age (years)					
	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>MALES</b>						
Never drank or only had a few sips of alcohol	70	59	42	26	16	12
Current drinker (Drank alcohol in past week)	18	23	31	45	55	55
Average drinks per week among current drinkers	2.7	3.8	5.1	6.5	7.9	9.5
<b>FEMALES</b>						
Never drank or only had a few sips of alcohol	84	67	46	29	17	13
Current drinker (Drank alcohol in past week)	12	20	29	40	49	50
Average drinks per week among current drinkers	2.1	2.8	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.0

Source: Centre for Behavioral Research in Cancer, Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria

### 3.3 HEALTH SERVICE PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE

Public sector responsibilities for providing health services are different for Commonwealth, State and Local governments. Other than immunisation services, local governments do not provide direct health services though many of their services are health related, such as refuse collection. State governments provide public hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, nursing homes, community health and care services and they also regulate private hospitals and nursing homes. The Commonwealth Government provides few direct health services besides veterans' hospitals. However, through Medicare, the Commonwealth Government subsidises the cost of medical services provided by private medical practitioners and the cost of hospital services in public hospitals. The Commonwealth Government funds the pharmaceutical benefits scheme to ensure that individuals are not denied access to certain therapeutic substances because of their cost.

#### 3.3.1 Human resources

At the 1986 Census, 253,972 people worked in Health Occupations (as defined from the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)). There were considerably more females (78 per cent) than males (22 per cent) working in health occupations. However, the occupations in which males and females worked

differed distinctly. About 86 per cent of females and 23 per cent of males who worked in health occupations were nurses; health diagnosis and treatment practitioner occupations accounted for the rest. The most common male occupation was general medical practitioner (17,800 males representing 31 per cent of males working in health occupations) and the most common female occupation was nurse (169,200 females representing 86 per cent of females working in health occupations).

The majority of people working in health occupations were employed in the health industry (Australian Standard Industry Classification definition), particularly in hospitals and nursing homes (64 per cent of people in health occupations). About 11 per cent of people working in health occupations worked in medicine (private practice, government agencies and pathology laboratories) and 3 per cent worked in community health centres (*see Table 3.5.14*).

When past census figures of people employed in selected health occupations are compared, an increase in the number per 100,000 population is apparent. For example, the number of medical practitioners increased from 156 to 210 per 100,000 population between 1976 and 1986, while the number of nurses per 100,000 population increased from 1,104 to 1,168.

TABLE 3.3.1 PEOPLE IN HEALTH OCCUPATIONS, 1986

Health occupation	Males	Females	Persons
		— per cent —	
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners —			
General medical practitioners	31.3	3.0	9.4
Specialist medical practitioners	13.2	0.7	3.5
Total medical practitioners	44.5	3.8	12.9
Dental practitioners	9.6	0.4	2.5
Pharmacists	11.5	2.1	4.2
Occupational therapists	0.3	1.3	1.1
Optometrists	2.0	0.2	0.6
Physiotherapists	1.7	2.5	2.3
Speech pathologists	0.1	0.6	0.5
Chiropractors and osteopaths	2.1	0.1	0.5
Podiatrists	0.5	0.3	0.4
Radiographers	2.8	1.4	1.7
Other health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	2.1	1.4	1.5
Total health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	77.2	14.1	28.2
Nurses —			
Registered nurses	18.7	64.7	54.4
Enrolled nurses	4.0	16.7	13.9
Dental nurses	0.2	4.4	3.5
Total nurses	22.8	85.9	71.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
		— number —	
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,942</b>	<b>197,030</b>	<b>253,972</b>
		— per cent —	
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

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**TABLE 3.3.2 PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN HEALTH OCCUPATIONS**  
(Rate per 100,000 population)

Health occupation	1976(a)	1981(a)	1986
Medical practitioners	156	192	210
Dental practitioners	34	38	40
Other health practitioners(b)	156	185	209
Nurses	1,104	1,092	1,168
<b>Total health occupations</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>1,628</b>

(a) 1976 and 1981 figures have been adjusted to reflect the distribution of a sample of 1986 Census occupation data. (b) Includes pharmacists, occupational therapists, optometrists, physiotherapists, speech pathologists, chiropractors and osteopaths, podiatrists, radiographers and other health diagnosis and treatment practitioners.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

Medical services tend to be concentrated in large population centres, particularly capital cities. This combined with the sparse distribution of the population can limit the access of some people to medical services. Expressed in terms of the number of medical practitioners per 100,000 population, capital city dwellers are consistently better off than the rest of the State/Territory. The rate of medical practitioners in Adelaide, for example, at the 1986 Census was 284 medical practitioners per 100,000 people. The corresponding figure for the rest of South Australia was 98 medical practitioners per 100,000 people. This capital city bias was evident for all States and the Northern Territory (see Table 3.5.15).

### 3.3.2 Hospital resources

In 1988-89 there were 723 public hospitals and 337 private hospitals in Australia. These hospitals provided about 65,000 and 22,000 beds respectively which represents provision of about 5.2 beds per 1,000 population. Since 1981-82 the number of public hospital beds has decreased from 74,200 to 65,000 while the number of private hospital beds has increased from

20,000 to 22,100. Overall this has led to a decline in the number of available hospital beds from 94,100 in 1981-82 to 87,100 in 1988-89; a decline from 6.2 to 5.2 beds per 1,000 population over the period. Despite this, the Australian Institute of Health considers that the decline in average length of stay in hospital has more than offset the decrease in bed availability of 8 per cent since 1969-70 even though admission rates have continued to increase. The national trend is toward a reduced supply of beds to a level comparable with countries such as England and New Zealand where bed availability stands at around 4 beds per 1,000 population<sup>1</sup>.

### 3.3.3 Health insurance

Another factor that influences access to health services in Australia is the capacity to pay for services which can be dependent on whether a person opts for private health insurance. If an individual wishes to be treated by the doctor of their choice in a public or private hospital, or have extra cover for ancillary services such as physiotherapy, dental work etc., then the cost can be partially recovered by having private health insurance.

Surveys examining the extent of health insurance coverage have been conducted regularly since 1979. The extent of private health insurance coverage in 1983, for instance, was 64 per cent of income units. By 1986 this figure had fallen to 47 per cent of income units, due to the introduction of the Commonwealth Government funded Medicare scheme in 1984. Under this scheme all permanent residents became eligible for basic medical cover and free public hospital accommodation and treatment by hospital doctors. Medicare also pays a benefit where a professional service is rendered by a medical practitioner, a participating optometrist or dentist, and a charge is

**TABLE 3.3.3 HOSPITALS AND BEDS(a)**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
<b>HOSPITALS</b>								
	— number —							
Recognised (public) hospitals	768	771	748	745	734	720	729	723
Private hospitals	341	341	338	335	333	333	335	337
<b>All hospitals</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>1,060</b>
<b>BEDS</b>								
	— '000 —							
Recognised (public) hospitals	74.2	74.2	71.0	70.8	69.7	66.2	65.8	65.0
Private hospitals	20.0	20.1	20.6	20.7	21.0	21.4	21.7	22.1
<b>All hospitals</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>87.1</b>
	— rate —							
Beds per 1,000 population	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.2

(a) Based on data provided by State and Territory Health Authorities to the Department of Community Services and Health.

Source: Department of Community Services and Health Annual Reports

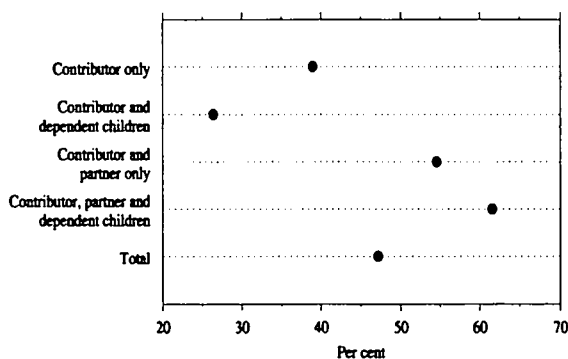


made. Medicare is currently (1992) partially funded by a 1.25 per cent levy on taxable income and provides a benefit of 85 per cent of the Medical Benefits Schedule fee or 75 per cent for hospital related services.

In 1990, families with two adults and dependent children were most likely to have private health insurance (62 per cent of such families), followed closely by families with a contributor and partner only (55 per cent of such families). One parent families were least likely to have private health insurance (26 per cent of such families). The most common type of private health insurance for all types of contributor units was hospital and ancillary, however the coverage rate ranged from 19 per cent of one parent families to 47 per cent of couples with dependent children (see Table 3.5.16).

The 1990 survey also found that the proportion of people with private health insurance was higher among middle-aged contributors than among young or old contributors, and that as gross weekly income increased the proportion of contributor units with private health insurance increased. The two most common reasons cited for having private health insurance were security and peace of mind, and having a choice of doctor.

FIGURE 3.3.1 PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTOR UNITS WITH PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE BY COMPOSITION OF UNIT, 1990



Source: Health Insurance Survey

### 3.3.4 Health Expenditure

Between 1982-83 and 1988-89 health expenditure grew in current price terms at an average annual rate of 12 per cent, or 4 per cent in real terms. During this period total health expenditure as a proportion of GDP was about 8 per cent (7.6 per cent in 1989-90). On a per capita basis health expenditure in 1988-89 was \$1,551. From 1982-83 to 1988-89 the average real annual growth rate in per capita expenditure was 3 per cent a year.

The proportion of total health expenditure funded by the public sector increased from 61 per cent in 1982-83 to 72 per cent in 1984-85, owing to the introduction of Medicare. Since then the public sector contribution has declined slightly to 69 per cent in 1988-89. State and Local Government contributions to health expenditure have remained consistently near 25 per cent throughout the period 1982-89. By comparison, total health expenditure funded by the Commonwealth increased from 34 per cent in 1982-83 to 46 per cent in 1984-85, thereafter declining steadily to 42 per cent in 1988-89 (see Table 3.5.17).

Compared to the Commonwealth Government, State and Local Governments spent much more on capital investment. In 1988-89 the Commonwealth Government's share was 7 per cent of the total, compared to 44 per cent by the State and Local Governments and 49 per cent by the private sector. Total health expenditure by the private sector increased at an annual average rate of 15 per cent in the period 1984-85 to 1987-88 as compared to 11 per cent by the public sector. A large proportion of this increase was due to increased contributions by private health insurance funds, which increased at an annual average rate of 20 per cent from \$1,456 million in 1984-85 to \$2,540 in 1987-88.

According to the Institute of Health, for every \$100 of recurrent health expenditure in 1987-88, \$43 was spent on hospitals and \$9 on nursing homes. Spending on non-institutional services was distributed in five main areas: medical services (\$18 out of every \$100), pharmaceuticals (\$9), other health services (e.g. chiropractors and physiotherapists) (\$6), dental services (\$5) and community health services (including health promotion and illness prevention) (\$4) (see Table 3.5.18).

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TABLE 3.3.4 TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	— '000,000 —						
Health expenditure —							
Recurrent expenditure	12,482	13,996	15,396	17,217	19,519	21,552	24,293
Capital expenditure	469	604	779	994	1,153	1,280	1,365
Capital consumption	341	358	380	416	454	476	487
<b>Total health expenditure</b>	<b>13,290</b>	<b>14,958</b>	<b>16,556</b>	<b>18,628</b>	<b>21,126</b>	<b>23,309</b>	<b>26,145</b>
	— per cent —						
Health expenditure as a proportion of gross domestic product	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.1	7.9	7.7
	— dollars —						
Health expenditure per head of population	869	969	1,056	1,171	1,309	1,421	1,551
Health expenditure per head of population at constant 1984-85 price	983	1,028	1,056	1,099	1,125	1,145	1,168

Source: Australian Institute of Health

### 3.4 USE OF MEDICAL SERVICES

The degree to which medical services are utilised is dependent on the health of the population, the availability and accessibility of facilities, financial constraints and the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population.

This Section uses Medicare and 1989-90 National Health Survey data, as well as referring to other sections of the chapter, to illustrate how the use of medical facilities varies with age and sex.

The Australian Institute of Health<sup>1</sup> estimated that the average annual number of medical services has increased from about 3 per person in 1960-61 to 8 per person in 1986-87. The Institute considers that the increase in medical services is due to changes in medical science, technology and practice, an increase in the number of doctors and the ageing of the population (which is estimated to be responsible for 10 per cent of the increase).

This increase is reflected in the Medicare statistics; the average number of services per year processed per enrolled person has increased from 7.1 in 1984-85 (Medicare's first year) to 8.2 in 1990-91.

Females tend to make greater use of medical services than males (females also have a greater prevalence of illness than males, see Section 3.1). In 1990-91 females used an average of 9.9 services compared to

TABLE 3.4.1 MEDICARE: AVERAGE NUMBER OF SERVICES PROCESSED PER ENROLLED PERSON

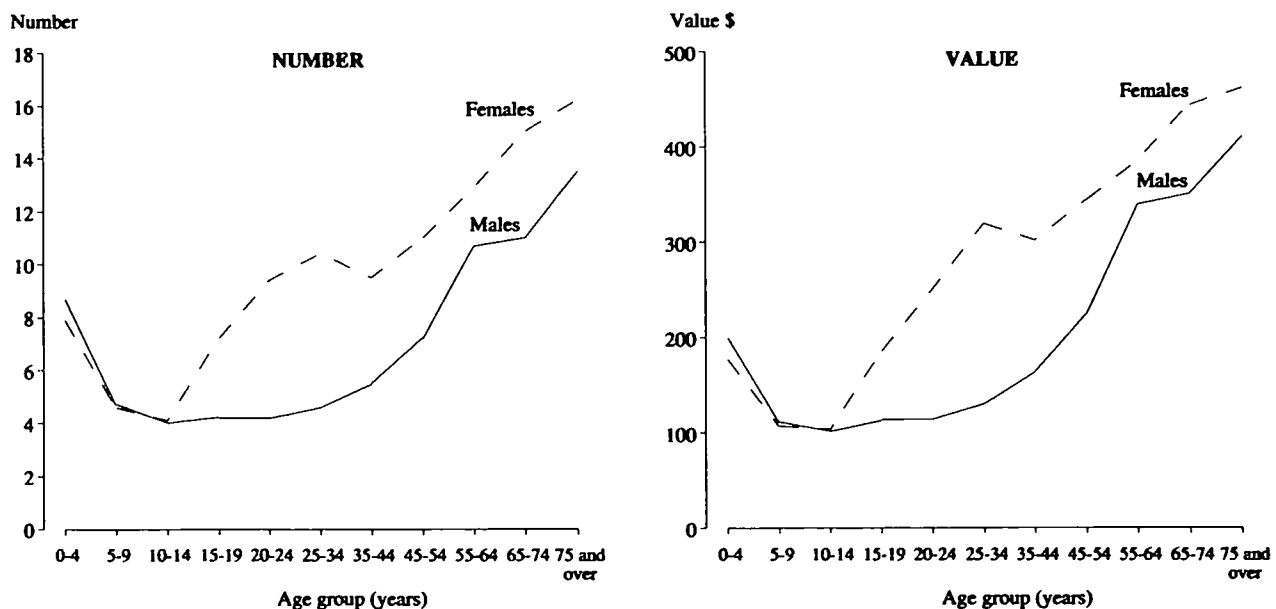
Year	Males	Females	Persons
1984-85	5.6	8.7	7.1
1985-86	5.9	9.1	7.5
1986-87	6.1	9.5	7.8
1987-88	6.3	9.7	8.0
1988-89	6.5	10.1	8.3
1989-90	6.6	10.0	8.3
1990-91	6.5	9.9	8.2

Source: Health Insurance Commission Annual Reports

6.5 services for males. The average value of benefits paid per year was also greater for females than for males (\$288 compared to \$187).

With the exception of children aged 5-14 years, for whom service utilisation is relatively low, the average number of services increased with age. The average number of services for children aged 0-4 years was 9 for boys and 8 for girls. After a peak of 10 services per year for women aged 25-34 years the level declined slightly for women aged 35-44 years, before climbing to a maximum of 16 per year for women aged 75 years and over. The pattern for males, after age 19 years, is one of gradual increase with age reaching 13 services per year for men aged 75 years and over. The average value of benefits was strongly related to the average number of services. The greatest average value of benefits were made to females aged 75 years and over (\$461) and the smallest to males

FIGURE 3.4.1 AVERAGE NUMBER OF SERVICES AND AVERAGE VALUE OF BENEFITS PER PERSON ENROLLED IN MEDICARE, 1988-89



Source: Health Insurance Commission Annual Report

1 Australian Institute of Health (1988) *Australia's Health*

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TABLE 3.4.2 MEDICARE: TYPE OF SERVICE BY NUMBER AND VALUE OF BENEFITS PROCESSED, 1990-91

Type of service	Number of services processed		Value of benefits processed	
	'000	Per cent	\$ '000,000	Per cent
GP attendances	84,854.6	57.9	1,629.7	38.5
Specialist attendances	14,892.8	10.2	647.5	15.3
Obstetrics	575.6	0.4	59.5	1.4
Anaesthetics	1,510.7	1.0	85.5	2.0
Pathology	26,032.5	17.8	630.9	14.9
Diagnostic imaging	8,304.6	5.7	533.3	12.6
Operations	4,442.7	3.0	419.6	9.9
Assistance at operations	215.8	0.1	17.5	0.4
Optometry	2,643.2	1.8	96.7	2.3
Radio & nuclear therapy	301.2	0.2	15.5	0.4
Miscellaneous	2,831.5	1.9	102.4	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>146,605.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,238.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Health Insurance Commission Annual Report

aged 10-14 years (\$102) (see Tables 3.5.19 and 3.5.20).

The most common service provided or subsidised under the Medicare scheme in 1990-91 was general practitioner attendances. These represented 58 per cent of all services and 38 per cent of the total value of benefits processed. Pathology services represented 18 per cent of services and 15 per cent of the total value and specialist attendances formed 10 per cent of services and 15 per cent of the total value.

The 1989-90 National Health Survey asked those people who had been in hospital in the past year how long their most recent stay in hospital had been. The majority (75 per cent) of people who had been to hospital stayed for one week or less and within this period there was a tendency for females to stay in hospital longer than males. About 61 per cent of males who had been to hospital were there for 0-3 nights during their most recent stay compared to 51 per cent of women. Fifteen per cent of males who had been in hospital were there for 4-6 nights compared to 23 per cent of women. About 952,000 males (11 per cent of males in the population) and 1,338,000 females (16 per cent of females in the population) had had at least one episode in hospital in the previous year. The

hospital morbidity rate based on people having one or more episodes in hospital in the past year was highest for persons aged 75 years and over (275 per 1,000 males and 246 per 1,000 females) and least for males aged 25-34 years (75 per 1,000) and girls aged 5-14 years (64 per 1,000) (see Table 3.5.21).

Females aged 25-34 years were estimated to have had the greatest number of hospital episodes. About 339,000 females in this age group had had one or more episodes in hospital and, of these, 19 per cent had had more than one episode in hospital in the previous year. The high rates of hospital morbidity among females aged 25-34 years are in large part due to pregnancies.

In general, the likelihood of having more than one episode in hospital in the previous year increased with age. Approximately 37 per cent of males and 25 per cent of females aged 75 years and over who had been in hospital in the past year had been more than once. The lowest proportions of repeat episodes in hospital were found among males aged 15-24 years (16 per cent of those who had been to hospital had been more than once) and girls aged under 5 years (15 per cent of those who had been to hospital had been more than once) (see Table 3.5.22).

## 3.5 ADDITIONAL TABLES

TABLE 3.5.1 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a) BY SEX

	Age group (years)								
	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
<b>MALES</b>									
1951-55	1.7	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.5	3.7
1956-60	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.3	3.5
1961-65	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.4	3.7
1966-70	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.4	3.8
1971-75	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.4	2.1	3.4
1976-80	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.9	3.0
1981-85	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.4
1986	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.3
1987	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.0
1988	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.2
1989	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9
1990	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.1
<b>FEMALES</b>									
1951-55	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.7
1956-60	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.6	2.4
1961-65	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.3
1966-70	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.3
1971-75	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	2.1
1976-80	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.8
1981-85	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.4
1986	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3
1987	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.3
1988	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2
1989	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3
1990	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1
	Age group (years)								
	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over
<b>MALES</b>									
1951-55	6.2	10.8	17.4	27.4	42.2	64.7	99.7	147.2	254.1
1956-60	5.9	10.0	16.9	26.6	42.0	63.5	97.5	145.0	251.2
1961-65	6.2	10.3	16.8	27.4	42.2	64.7	97.2	145.0	243.7
1966-70	6.2	10.4	17.2	27.8	44.3	67.0	102.7	149.2	245.9
1971-75	6.0	9.6	15.9	25.5	39.3	61.2	95.3	141.2	231.7
1976-80	5.2	8.6	13.8	22.2	35.3	54.2	84.7	127.9	210.7
1981-85	4.1	7.2	12.2	19.3	30.0	49.5	78.2	119.6	208.7
1986	3.5	6.3	10.8	18.2	28.8	45.5	73.4	110.8	195.5
1987	3.5	6.1	10.9	17.2	27.9	45.3	71.2	111.2	190.9
1988	3.4	6.0	10.0	17.3	27.2	45.0	71.9	110.7	186.6
1989	3.2	5.8	9.9	16.7	27.2	45.3	71.7	113.8	196.8
1990	3.1	5.3	9.6	16.1	26.1	41.5	66.8	103.6	181.4
<b>FEMALES</b>									
1951-55	4.4	6.7	9.5	15.1	24.6	41.3	71.6	118.5	220.2
1956-60	3.9	5.7	8.7	13.8	23.0	38.8	63.9	113.5	215.6
1961-65	3.7	5.6	8.3	13.6	21.7	37.4	63.3	107.5	205.1
1966-70	3.7	5.9	8.7	13.6	22.1	37.3	63.6	105.9	201.0
1971-75	3.5	5.2	8.0	12.2	19.4	33.1	57.3	97.4	187.9
1976-80	2.8	4.5	6.8	10.8	16.9	27.9	48.4	84.0	168.4
1981-85	2.4	3.9	6.1	9.6	15.3	25.4	43.3	76.9	162.6
1986	2.2	3.6	5.7	9.0	14.9	25.0	40.7	72.5	154.9
1987	2.1	3.5	5.5	8.6	13.9	23.9	40.8	72.1	151.3
1988	2.1	3.4	5.5	8.7	13.8	23.5	40.7	71.4	147.7
1989	2.0	3.3	5.3	8.7	13.7	24.3	40.1	72.8	156.9
1990	1.9	3.3	5.0	8.2	13.3	22.9	38.6	66.3	146.6

(a) Rate per 1,000 population of each age group and sex.

Source: Death Registrations

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TABLE 3.5.2 FOUR LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH(a)

Cause of death	Deaths per 100,000 population of the same age and sex						Percentage of deaths in age group	
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1990
<b>MALES</b>								
<b>1-14 years —</b>								
Accidents (other than motor vehicle), poisonings and violence	12	10	9	10	9	9	9	38
Motor vehicle accidents	11	8	9	7	7	6	7	28
Cancer	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	17
Congenital anomalies	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	10
<b>15-24 years —</b>								
Motor vehicle accidents	79	59	58	54	55	49	42	39
Suicide	17	24	21	24	28	24	27	25
Accidents (other than motor vehicle), poisonings and violence	24	23	22	21	24	23	21	19
Cancer	8	9	7	6	7	6	6	6
<b>25-34 years —</b>								
Suicide	23	27	28	29	28	30	29	25
Accidents (other than motor vehicle), poisonings and violence	27	25	22	24	26	26	27	23
Motor vehicle accidents	37	33	34	29	37	33	27	23
Cancer	12	12	13	12	13	13	14	12
<b>35-44 years —</b>								
Cancer	42	36	37	35	36	38	38	26
Suicide	24	22	23	28	26	22	25	17
Ischaemic heart disease	42	31	34	26	31	25	25	17
Accidents (other than motor vehicle), poisonings and violence	29	22	22	22	21	20	23	15
<b>45-54 years —</b>								
Cancer	174	164	146	144	146	147	135	38
Ischaemic heart disease	217	155	143	135	124	115	102	29
Suicide	22	21	23	28	24	24	21	6
Accidents (other than motor vehicle), poisonings and violence	35	27	24	21	24	22	20	6
<b>55-64 years —</b>								
Cancer	483	513	488	499	496	486	482	43
Ischaemic heart disease	594	492	472	443	415	401	371	33
Cerebrovascular disease	121	81	75	72	62	61	62	5
Obstructive airways disease	73	77	66	69	72	72	61	5
<b>65-74 years —</b>								
Cancer	1,082	1,101	1,102	1,079	1,096	1,077	1,076	39
Ischaemic heart disease	1,484	1,310	1,189	1,170	1,131	1,085	996	36
Obstructive airways disease	296	300	272	270	261	289	238	9
Cerebrovascular disease	406	310	286	268	257	255	217	8
<b>75-84 years —</b>								
Ischaemic heart disease	3,065	2,904	2,755	2,656	2,530	2,600	2,415	38
Cancer	1,929	2,012	1,951	1,993	2,054	2,048	1,972	31
Cerebrovascular disease	1,298	1,065	954	950	954	876	823	13
Obstructive airways disease	826	833	680	735	759	799	662	10
<b>85 years and over —</b>								
Ischaemic heart disease	5,519	5,804	5,258	5,296	5,056	5,439	4,983	37
Cancer	2,690	3,073	2,922	2,873	2,891	2,944	3,010	22
Cerebrovascular disease	3,045	2,823	2,587	2,670	2,511	2,528	2,260	17
Heart disease (other than ischaemic, hypertensive and rheumatic)	2,214	1,827	1,657	1,715	1,546	1,514	1,379	10

For footnote see end of table.

TABLE 3.5.2 FOUR LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH(a) — *continued*

Cause of death	Deaths per 100,000 population of the same age and sex						Percentage of deaths in age group	
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1990
FEMALES								
1-14 years —								
Accidents (other than motor vehicle), poisonings and violence	7	5	5	4	6	5	5	32
Motor vehicle accidents	7	5	6	5	5	4	4	25
Cancer	5	4	4	3	3	4	3	19
Congenital anomalies	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	19
15-24 years —								
Motor vehicle accidents	19	18	19	18	18	18	14	41
Accidents (other than motor vehicle), poisonings and violence	8	6	5	6	6	5	6	17
Suicide	4	5	5	6	4	3	4	12
Cancer	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	11
25-34 years —								
Cancer	15	15	14	14	11	13	13	30
Suicide	7	5	6	6	7	7	7	17
Motor vehicle accidents	9	9	10	8	10	8	6	15
Accidents (other than motor vehicle), poisonings and violence	6	6	6	5	6	7	6	15
35-44 years —								
Cancer	50	46	51	48	48	47	48	59
Accidents (other than motor vehicle), poisonings and violence	7	7	6	5	7	5	7	8
Suicide	10	6	8	7	7	7	6	7
Motor vehicle accidents	8	7	6	5	6	7	6	7
45-54 years —								
Cancer	144	155	145	146	144	140	140	65
Ischaemic heart disease	49	38	36	32	27	27	21	10
Cerebrovascular disease	31	19	17	16	14	14	13	6
Obstructive airways disease	11	13	10	12	12	11	8	4
55-64 years —								
Cancer	306	33	327	316	336	326	325	57
Ischaemic heart disease	184	151	153	135	128	121	115	20
Cerebrovascular disease	79	60	53	48	48	45	39	7
Obstructive airways disease	30	38	32	38	40	46	36	6
65-74 years —								
Cancer	545	600	606	581	586	591	591	41
Ischaemic heart disease	632	587	565	542	513	488	472	33
Cerebrovascular disease	282	230	223	188	181	176	157	11
Obstructive airways disease	74	99	99	103	104	119	102	7
75-84 years —								
Ischaemic heart disease	1,826	1,784	1,704	1,694	1,612	1,631	1,507	39
Cancer	935	967	953	932	997	960	938	24
Cerebrovascular disease	1,222	1,018	883	879	848	797	784	20
Heart disease (other than ischaemic, hypertensive and rheumatic)	424	374	330	351	320	336	311	8
85 years and over —								
Ischaemic heart disease	4,204	4,389	4,197	4,232	4,084	4,364	4,136	40
Cerebrovascular disease	3,797	3,484	3,034	3,063	2,878	2,946	2,771	27
Cancer	1,402	1,493	1,474	1,480	1,394	1,421	1,450	14
Heart disease (other than ischaemic, hypertensive and rheumatic)	1,987	1,879	1,631	1,614	1,627	1,668	1,446	14

(a) Leading causes of death based on deaths in 1990.

Source: Causes of Death

# HEALTH

TABLE 3.5.3 FETAL DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a)

Period/Year	Fetal deaths per 1,000 live births and fetal deaths	Neonatal deaths		Post-neonatal deaths		Infant deaths	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1951-55	16.6	18.5	14.3	7.5	6.2	26.0	20.6
1956-60	14.6	16.8	13.2	6.5	5.5	23.3	18.7
1961-65	12.5	15.8	12.1	5.9	4.9	21.7	17.0
1966-70	10.6	15.0	11.1	5.4	4.6	20.4	15.7
1971-75	10.8	13.0	10.0	5.2	4.1	18.3	14.1
1976-80	8.3	9.2	7.4	4.3	3.3	13.5	10.7
1981-85	6.8	6.8	5.5	4.1	3.1	11.0	8.6
1986	6.5	6.2	4.6	3.8	3.0	10.0	7.7
1987	5.8	5.7	4.5	4.2	2.9	9.9	7.4
1988	6.0	5.9	4.6	3.9	2.9	9.7	7.5
1989	5.8	5.1	4.3	3.8	2.8	8.8	7.1
1990	6.0	5.4	4.3	3.7	2.9	9.1	7.2

(a) Perinatal statistics since 1979 include only fetuses and infants weighing at least 500 grams or (where birthweight is unavailable) the corresponding age (22 weeks).

Source: Perinatal Deaths



TABLE 3.5.4 INFANT MORTALITY RATES: CAUSE OF DEATH

Cause of death	Deaths of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births							Percentage of infant deaths
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1990
<b>MALES</b>								
Perinatal conditions —								
Immaturity	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	11.1
Respiratory distress syndrome	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	7.1
Other respiratory conditions	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	8.7
Fetal and neonatal haemorrhage	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.6
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	4.2
Other	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>43.2</b>
Congenital anomalies (by location) —								
Nervous system	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.3
Circulatory system	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	7.3
Respiratory system	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	3.2
Chromosomal anomalies	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.4
Other	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>23.7</b>
All other causes —								
Sudden infant death syndrome	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.1	23.4
Accidents, poisonings and violence	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.8
Other causes	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>33.1</b>
<b>All causes</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>								
Perinatal conditions —								
Immaturity	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	12.6
Respiratory distress syndrome	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	5.1
Other respiratory conditions	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	7.1
Fetal and neonatal haemorrhage	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	4.5
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.1
Other	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>39.8</b>
Congenital anomalies (by location) —								
Nervous system	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	6.0
Circulatory system	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	7.2
Respiratory system	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.9
Chromosomal anomalies	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.2
Other	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>26.6</b>
All other causes —								
Sudden infant death syndrome	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	22.4
Accidents, poisonings and violence	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.0
Other causes	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>33.3</b>
<b>All causes</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Causes of Death

## HEALTH

**TABLE 3.5.5 PERSONS(a) WHO EXPERIENCED ONE OR MORE ILLNESS CONDITIONS DURING THE TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW: SELECTED ILLNESS CONDITIONS, 1989-90**  
(\*000)

	Age group (years)									Total
	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
<b>MALES</b>										
Headache due to unspecified or trivial cause	*2.9	75.1	158.1	186.3	180.7	95.2	80.8	32.5	12.8	824.4
Common cold	143.9	155.0	140.6	128.9	93.5	61.4	50.5	35.1	15.1	824.0
Injuries	48.5	115.3	162.2	128.9	81.1	54.4	36.9	32.4	14.2	674.0
Hypertension	—	—	*1.9	11.9	48.0	101.4	154.7	167.1	62.7	547.6
Dental problems	67.6	75.9	50.7	57.6	61.4	42.0	36.8	24.6	6.9	423.5
Eczema, dermatitis	95.2	47.2	54.5	52.5	57.0	33.2	30.1	25.8	10.5	406.1
Asthma	31.3	129.2	67.7	39.6	36.2	27.5	22.2	21.0	7.5	382.3
Arthritis	—	*	*	10.6	20.5	31.4	75.1	94.3	50.2	283.5
Influenza	16.4	24.8	50.9	50.1	45.5	24.2	18.1	14.5	*3.8	248.3
Back trouble (unspecified)	*	*1.4	22.0	52.4	45.9	37.2	35.0	14.5	8.2	217.3
Hangover	—	—	56.3	78.6	44.5	16.4	6.1	*2.4	—	204.3
Cough or sore throat	27.4	45.7	29.7	22.4	26.1	17.5	16.6	8.9	*5.2	199.4
Hayfever	*4.4	27.4	33.4	45.5	37.3	20.4	12.9	11.4	*3.0	195.6
Heart disease	*	*	*	*	6.6	18.4	54.0	63.2	40.1	184.2
Insomnia	5.5	*1.3	*3.7	11.0	16.5	22.1	30.1	47.9	35.1	173.3
Skin rash	13.0	9.0	18.6	27.1	30.8	16.7	19.9	17.6	9.0	161.8
Headache due to stress or tension	*	6.8	20.3	37.9	41.3	30.5	14.3	*5.0	*2.9	159.2
Nerves, tension, nervousness and other emotional problems	*	6.6	6.8	14.2	28.8	23.2	29.9	24.7	11.4	146.9
Sinusitis	*1.4	13.1	20.4	30.9	28.4	17.6	13.7	5.7	*3.6	134.8
Ulcer	—	*	*5.0	9.1	19.0	19.1	30.8	28.9	11.8	124.2
Gout	—	*	*	*5.0	16.3	22.9	34.8	29.2	12.6	121.3
Bronchitis, emphysema	7.2	9.6	6.3	6.2	*3.6	6.1	24.0	24.8	16.9	104.7
Acne	—	14.4	66.7	9.9	*2.7	*1.8	*	*	—	96.3
Neoplasms	*	*	*2.3	*2.9	6.0	12.6	22.2	31.7	13.5	92.6
Diabetes mellitus	*	*	*2.2	*3.4	7.0	11.7	25.8	25.7	10.8	87.9
<b>Total people who reported a recent illness</b>	<b>422.6</b>	<b>719.4</b>	<b>830.7</b>	<b>886.7</b>	<b>832.0</b>	<b>634.6</b>	<b>579.7</b>	<b>474.3</b>	<b>227.1</b>	<b>5,607.2</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>										
Headache due to unspecified or trivial cause	*3.0	93.9	263.9	264.4	252.0	160.5	101.8	71.1	39.2	1,249.8
Common cold	138.3	160.9	142.5	118.0	87.6	51.3	41.6	36.8	23.5	800.4
Hypertension	—	—	*1.9	13.8	45.6	117.1	198.1	252.8	169.1	798.4
Injuries	38.6	108.3	92.9	73.5	69.5	49.2	35.7	37.9	28.7	534.4
Eczema, dermatitis	95.1	60.0	90.1	96.9	72.9	41.8	31.2	28.3	16.2	532.5
Arthritis	—	*1.7	*2.4	10.4	31.7	71.0	120.8	156.9	124.4	519.2
Dental problems	59.8	76.9	71.0	83.9	67.5	45.9	35.5	28.3	9.2	478.0
Disorders of menstruation	—	18.3	100.0	65.7	99.2	90.8	22.2	*2.4	*	399.7
Headache due to stress or tension	—	5.7	59.1	104.9	98.6	52.4	33.9	23.5	6.8	385.0
Asthma	19.0	76.2	68.1	51.2	35.9	31.5	27.2	31.0	10.4	350.4
Insomnia	7.3	*1.5	10.3	18.1	24.7	34.4	60.0	95.8	91.7	343.9
Nerves, tension, nervousness and other emotional problems	*	*2.5	19.5	33.8	44.1	42.3	59.5	61.1	36.8	300.7
Constipation	8.2	8.3	18.3	35.4	36.9	38.5	40.9	51.1	49.6	287.1
Influenza	13.8	27.3	65.1	50.7	36.6	27.8	18.0	17.3	8.2	264.9
Hayfever	*3.7	23.6	41.7	50.7	46.2	33.6	22.0	15.1	6.8	243.4
Back trouble (unspecified)	—	*2.4	30.4	46.4	50.8	37.9	32.8	24.4	14.1	239.4
Sinusitis	*	11.2	31.1	47.8	56.2	38.5	30.0	18.1	*3.2	236.3
Cough or sore throat	24.7	45.6	36.5	28.7	26.5	13.9	11.4	10.2	9.8	207.4
Migraine	—	7.6	39.4	41.3	46.5	28.9	18.2	11.7	*3.0	196.6
Skin rash	16.1	17.4	25.1	28.1	21.2	15.5	17.2	19.5	16.6	176.8
Heart disease	—	—	*	*1.8	*2.3	10.6	23.8	59.4	61.2	159.5
Thyroid disorders	—	*1.4	*3.6	9.8	16.5	18.0	25.6	28.6	19.6	123.1
Virus	13.6	23.0	18.0	17.6	13.7	7.7	6.6	*5.1	*3.7	108.9
Disorder of refraction or accommodation	*	8.2	18.4	13.0	13.3	18.2	13.0	12.7	6.3	103.8
Diarrhoea, enteritis	15.4	9.9	14.0	17.4	13.3	7.0	8.8	8.1	*4.1	98.0
<b>Total people who reported a recent illness</b>	<b>396.3</b>	<b>721.5</b>	<b>972.9</b>	<b>1,026.0</b>	<b>963.7</b>	<b>721.7</b>	<b>619.4</b>	<b>599.3</b>	<b>398.1</b>	<b>6,418.9</b>

(a) A person can have more than one illness condition and therefore be included more than once.

Source: National Health Survey

**TABLE 3.5.6 STUDENTS(a) AND EMPLOYED PEOPLE AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO HAD ONE OR MORE DAYS AWAY FROM STUDY OR WORK IN THE TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW DUE TO ILLNESS OR INJURY: SELECTED REASON(S)(b) FOR ABSENCE, 1989-90**

<i>Reason(s) for action</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<b>STUDENTS</b>			
Illness conditions —		— per cent —	
Common cold	23.8	25.0	24.4
Injuries	17.6	11.4	14.2
Headache due to unspecified or trivial cause	13.5	13.2	13.3
Influenza	11.5	13.0	12.3
Asthma	15.7	9.4	12.3
Cough or sore throat	6.7	7.6	7.2
Dental problems	7.1	6.0	6.5
Virus	6.0	7.0	6.5
Abdominal pain	4.0	4.4	4.2
Diarrhoea, enteritis	4.4	3.6	4.0
<b>Total students absent</b>	<b>212.2</b>	— '000 — <b>247.9</b>	<b>460.1</b>
<b>EMPLOYED PEOPLE</b>			
Illness conditions —		— per cent —	
Influenza	18.8	17.2	18.1
Injuries	20.1	10.3	15.6
Headache due to unspecified or trivial cause	11.5	15.8	13.5
Common cold	13.1	12.6	12.9
Dental problems	5.5	8.1	6.7
Back trouble (unspecified)	7.5	4.4	6.1
Eczema, dermatitis	5.4	6.7	6.0
Virus	4.3	6.8	5.4
Hypertension	5.3	4.2	4.8
Asthma	3.9	4.8	4.3
<b>Total employed people absent</b>	<b>385.7</b>	— '000 — <b>323.5</b>	<b>709.2</b>

(a) Includes all children aged 5-14 years and all full-time students aged 15 years and over and part-time students aged 15 years and over who did not have a job at the time of interview. Excludes correspondence students aged 15 years and over. (b) Only the 10 most frequently reported reasons for taking days away from study or work are listed.

Source: National Health Survey

**TABLE 3.5.7 PEOPLE WHO CONSULTED AN OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL(a) DURING THE TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW: SELECTED REASON(S)(b) FOR CONSULTATION, 1989-90**

<i>Reason(s) for action</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Illness conditions —		— per cent —	
Disorders of refraction and accommodation	10.3	10.6	10.5
Check up/examination	9.7	8.1	8.8
Injuries	10.7	6.7	8.4
Back trouble (unspecified)	8.6	6.9	7.6
Common cold	5.8	4.6	5.1
Influenza	3.2	2.6	2.9
Arthritis	1.9	3.7	2.9
Disorders of intervertebral disc	3.1	2.4	2.7
Nerves, tension, depression, etc.	2.2	1.9	2.0
Cough or sore throat	1.5	1.8	1.7
<b>Total persons consulting an other health professional</b>	<b>690.0</b>	— '000 — <b>913.3</b>	<b>1,603.3</b>
<b>Total persons consulting an other health professional</b>	<b>81.4</b>	— rate per 1,000 population of the same sex — <b>107.3</b>	<b>94.4</b>

(a) Comprises consultations with chiropractors, osteopaths, naturopaths, herbalists, acupuncturists, dieticians, chemists, opticians or optometrists, physiotherapists, psychologists, social workers or welfare officers, chiropodists, podiatrists and district, home or community nurses. (b) Only the 10 most frequently reported reasons for consulting an other health professional are listed.

Source: National Health Survey

# HEALTH

TABLE 3.5.8 HOSPITAL MORBIDITY RATES(a) AND AVERAGE DURATION OF STAY, QUEENSLAND 1989

Disease class	Age group (years)							Total	Average stay (days)
	Under 1	1-14	15-34	35-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over		
<b>MALES</b>									
Infectious and parasitic	30.1	7.0	2.9	1.7	2.4	3.7	6.7	4.0	4.4
Neoplasms	1.4	2.8	2.0	9.4	37.3	69.2	92.0	14.1	8.4
Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic	3.2	1.4	1.2	2.2	4.4	6.3	10.5	2.4	7.6
Blood and blood forming organs	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.5	2.1	4.6	11.6	1.4	4.3
Mental disorders	4.1	0.6	8.7	11.1	10.0	10.2	20.1	8.0	13.0
Nervous system and sense organs	23.9	14.0	4.6	7.5	15.6	32.3	55.7	11.9	5.0
Circulatory system	2.3	0.4	2.4	16.2	56.7	98.2	143.8	20.5	9.4
Respiratory system	106.6	34.3	7.4	8.4	21.6	43.1	76.0	20.6	5.5
Digestive system	52.0	11.8	14.0	22.0	40.9	57.9	72.9	23.0	3.8
Genito-urinary system	10.9	4.9	3.6	7.3	21.0	38.2	53.2	10.1	5.0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	5.6	2.9	4.5	4.2	7.2	11.8	17.5	5.2	6.5
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	1.3	2.9	10.3	16.2	22.9	29.7	29.9	12.9	5.7
Congenital anomalies	37.4	4.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	2.0	4.7
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	105.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	12.8
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	60.8	11.1	8.6	16.5	28.9	40.5	59.3	17.2	4.4
Injury and poisoning	15.4	24.3	37.3	20.8	20.1	22.6	37.6	27.6	5.2
Supplementary classifications(b)	25.2	7.4	11.7	23.2	47.7	62.7	45.6	21.1	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>487.8</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>167.5</b>	<b>339.2</b>	<b>531.7</b>	<b>733.7</b>	<b>203.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>									
Infectious and parasitic	25.8	6.3	5.2	2.5	2.7	3.4	6.1	4.7	3.6
Neoplasms	2.4	2.3	5.4	17.0	28.0	36.0	38.2	13.3	7.9
Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic	3.4	1.4	1.9	2.9	5.0	6.9	10.2	3.1	7.8
Blood and blood forming organs	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.9	5.0	8.6	1.7	5.7
Mental disorders	2.5	0.6	8.4	10.9	9.7	11.1	20.0	8.2	16.6
Nervous system and sense organs	17.8	11.0	5.3	9.2	14.6	29.5	52.6	12.5	4.3
Circulatory system	1.3	0.5	2.7	11.3	30.7	61.7	115.2	16.5	11.6
Respiratory system	66.5	25.1	10.6	9.9	17.2	24.6	38.0	17.2	5.8
Digestive system	35.2	9.8	19.0	21.0	32.9	41.3	55.6	22.4	4.4
Genito-urinary system	3.6	2.1	35.8	44.0	27.1	23.6	22.4	28.1	3.1
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	5.4	2.3	2.8	3.4	5.1	7.6	12.8	3.9	7.5
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	1.1	2.4	7.0	14.5	22.4	30.9	36.5	12.2	7.3
Congenital anomalies	24.5	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	5.4
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	94.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	13.0
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	56.2	10.6	15.4	16.5	22.7	27.2	43.6	18.1	4.9
Injury and poisoning	14.0	15.5	15.2	11.9	14.9	22.9	57.9	17.1	7.7
Supplementary classifications(b)	12.6	4.9	19.6	25.8	57.3	63.3	22.8	24.3	1.7
<i>All classifications excluding pregnancy childbirth and puerperium</i>	<i>367.4</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>156.1</i>	<i>202.7</i>	<i>292.7</i>	<i>395.6</i>	<i>541.0</i>	<i>206.4</i>	<i>7.0</i>
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	.	0.2	127.3	16.4	—	—	—	45.8	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>367.4</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>283.3</b>	<b>219.2</b>	<b>292.7</b>	<b>395.6</b>	<b>541.0</b>	<b>252.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>

(a) Number of hospital inpatient separations for the specified age group and sex per 1,000 population of the same age group and sex. (b) Includes sterilization, elective surgery, orthopaedic aftercare, aftercare involving intermittent dialysis and other.

Source: Hospital Morbidity, Queensland

**TABLE 3.5.9 PEOPLE AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: WHETHER PEOPLE HAD CHANGED THEIR DIET DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS AND THEIR REASON FOR THE CHANGE, 1989-90**  
(\*000)

Reason for change	Age group (years)							Total
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
<b>MALES</b>								
Did not change their diet	576.7	866.9	807.2	585.5	442.6	355.3	181.9	3,816.2
Changed their diet								
Medical condition —								
Neoplasms	*	1.0	1.2	1.2	3.1	3.7	0.6	10.8
Thyroid disorders	*	0.4	0.4	*	*	*	*	0.8
Gout	*	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	*	0.5	4.4
Diabetes mellitus and high blood sugar	1.2	1.6	6.2	7.9	12.5	10.8	5.5	45.7
High blood sugar	0.5	*	1.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	*	4.5
Obesity	2.0	6.5	7.6	7.5	5.7	5.8	1.5	36.6
High cholesterol	2.9	23.0	53.6	55.1	55.8	25.4	4.2	220.0
Hypertension	0.9	5.1	10.2	11.9	15.2	4.2	0.1	47.5
Heart disease	*	0.1	5.1	9.0	17.0	11.4	5.2	47.7
Ulcer	1.1	2.6	4.4	2.8	5.3	2.8	1.1	20.2
Hernia	*	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.8	1.9	0.6	10.7
Other diseases of the digestive system	2.0	3.9	6.6	8.4	5.7	7.3	3.6	37.4
Allergy unspecified	0.7	1.6	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.4	*	6.4
<i>Total all conditions</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>70.8</i>	<i>126.7</i>	<i>126.1</i>	<i>142.5</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>601.9</i>
Lose weight	32.8	72.4	62.1	43.2	33.0	22.3	4.6	270.5
Improve general health	120.1	209.2	160.4	88.7	50.2	35.4	9.8	673.8
Ageing/physical growth	47.5	5.4	12.2	12.2	14.9	21.3	21.2	134.6
Change in activity levels	61.7	46.5	15.9	14.7	18.3	12.9	5.7	175.7
Other	124.5	139.5	106.9	50.3	29.1	14.3	6.6	471.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>983.7</b>	<b>1,410.8</b>	<b>1,291.7</b>	<b>920.8</b>	<b>730.6</b>	<b>548.6</b>	<b>258.5</b>	<b>6,144.7</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>								
Did not change their diet	513.0	785.8	725.4	459.8	370.2	403.3	313.2	3,570.7
Changed their diet								
Medical condition —								
Neoplasms	*	0.6	3.3	1.4	2.2	1.6	0.6	9.9
Thyroid disorders	0.4	1.2	*	0.2	*	*	0.6	2.5
Gout	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.6	0.9
Diabetes mellitus and high blood sugar	2.5	3.2	6.3	7.5	9.9	13.4	6.4	49.2
High blood sugar	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.6	7.3
Obesity	4.1	7.1	11.7	13.4	8.6	8.6	2.3	55.9
High cholesterol	2.3	11.1	29.6	48.1	73.9	44.0	10.6	219.7
Hypertension	0.3	3.7	4.8	8.5	12.4	8.3	2.3	40.4
Heart disease	*	0.6	1.8	3.9	3.1	6.0	3.0	18.5
Ulcer	1.2	2.0	2.9	3.4	2.4	1.0	1.9	14.8
Hernia	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.4	2.6	13.0
Other diseases of the digestive system	7.5	10.9	8.7	7.2	7.0	8.4	4.2	53.8
Allergy unspecified	4.3	7.9	4.4	2.7	1.4	0.2	0.4	21.2
Pregnancy supervision/childbirth	4.9	16.8	2.2	*	*	*	*	24.0
<i>Total all conditions</i>	<i>55.5</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>111.5</i>	<i>124.3</i>	<i>146.2</i>	<i>108.5</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>688.7</i>
Lose weight	95.0	114.7	113.8	89.0	45.3	25.5	9.3	492.6
Improve general health	143.1	234.3	195.6	119.4	83.8	43.2	14.4	833.9
Ageing/physical growth	8.9	2.0	8.5	11.1	21.3	36.4	29.5	117.5
Change in activity levels	28.9	22.4	14.2	12.1	13.2	11.1	7.2	109.0
Other	109.2	130.9	100.5	57.9	43.9	32.5	12.0	486.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>953.6</b>	<b>1,389.1</b>	<b>1,269.5</b>	<b>873.6</b>	<b>723.8</b>	<b>660.3</b>	<b>429.6</b>	<b>6,299.5</b>

Source: National Health Survey

# HEALTH

**TABLE 3.5.10 PEOPLE AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: BODY MASS INDEX(a), 1989-90**

Body mass index	Age group (years)							Total
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
<b>MALES</b>								
	— per cent —							
Underweight	13.4	5.8	4.2	3.1	3.9	5.2	11.6	6.2
Acceptable weight	56.9	52.8	45.3	40.5	40.9	43.4	51.4	47.7
Overweight	21.2	32.5	38.8	43.2	42.7	40.4	27.8	35.5
Obese	3.7	6.7	10.1	11.3	10.5	9.4	4.1	8.2
Not available	4.8	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.6	5.1	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —							
<b>Total</b>	<b>983.7</b>	<b>1,410.8</b>	<b>1,291.7</b>	<b>920.8</b>	<b>730.6</b>	<b>548.6</b>	<b>258.5</b>	<b>6,144.7</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>								
	— per cent —							
Underweight	31.0	22.1	14.8	9.4	8.5	11.4	17.4	17.2
Acceptable weight	49.0	52.8	52.3	47.1	44.0	43.9	42.1	48.7
Overweight	10.4	14.9	20.3	26.9	30.8	27.5	20.6	20.5
Obese	3.8	7.0	9.2	13.8	13.2	11.2	7.2	9.1
Not available	5.8	3.2	3.4	2.8	3.4	5.9	12.7	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —							
<b>Total</b>	<b>953.6</b>	<b>1,3891.1</b>	<b>1,269.5</b>	<b>873.6</b>	<b>723.8</b>	<b>660.3</b>	<b>429.6</b>	<b>6,299.5</b>

(a) Derived from self-reported height and weight.

Source: National Health Survey

**TABLE 3.5.11 PEOPLE WHO ARE CURRENT SMOKERS: NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY, 1989-90**

Number of cigarettes smoked per day	Age group (years)							Total
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
<b>MALES</b>								
	— per cent —							
One to ten	32.5	23.1	16.6	15.4	19.7	29.2	39.7	22.4
Eleven to twenty	42.4	35.7	33.0	33.0	34.6	35.9	38.2	35.9
Twenty-one to thirty	21.9	32.7	34.5	33.4	32.8	27.9	21.7	30.8
Thirty-one to forty	2.3	5.2	9.2	9.1	6.5	4.1	*	6.1
Forty-one or more	0.9	3.3	6.6	9.0	6.2	2.9	*	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —							
<b>Total</b>	<b>341.0</b>	<b>491.2</b>	<b>395.0</b>	<b>254.4</b>	<b>159.1</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>1,733.8</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>								
	— per cent —							
One to ten	43.5	33.5	27.0	26.7	27.3	35.8	56.2	33.4
Eleven to twenty	37.3	37.1	37.1	40.8	41.3	42.0	28.6	38.2
Twenty-one to thirty	17.0	24.1	26.3	23.2	20.7	16.9	9.6	21.9
Thirty-one to forty	1.7	4.2	7.7	7.8	8.4	4.3	*	5.2
Forty-one or more	0.5	1.1	1.8	1.4	2.3	*	*	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —							
<b>Total</b>	<b>340.2</b>	<b>427.1</b>	<b>311.9</b>	<b>201.6</b>	<b>137.6</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>1,531.5</b>

Source: National Health Survey

TABLE 3.5.12 PEOPLE WHO ARE CURRENT SMOKERS: DURATION OF SMOKING, 1989-90

Duration of smoking	Age group (years)				Total
	18-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
<b>MALES</b>					
	— per cent —				
Less than 1 year	1.4	*	*	*	0.3
1-4 years	42.6	2.9	*	*	9.9
5-9 years	49.7	12.0	*	*	16.0
10-19 years	6.2	51.2	1.3	*	27.7
20 years or more	*	33.7	98.2	100.0	46.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —				
<b>Total</b>	<b>341.0</b>	<b>886.2</b>	<b>413.5</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>1,733.8</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>					
	— per cent —				
Less than 1 year	1.1	0.4	*	*	0.4
1-4 years	44.3	2.3	1.4	*	11.3
5-9 years	48.8	13.3	0.6	*	17.4
10-19 years	5.8	57.6	5.6	3.5	30.6
20 years or more	*	26.5	92.4	95.9	40.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —				
<b>Total</b>	<b>340.2</b>	<b>739.0</b>	<b>339.2</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>1,531.5</b>

Source: National Health Survey

TABLE 3.5.13 PEOPLE AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER WHO CONSUMED ALCOHOL: AVERAGE DAILY ALCOHOL INTAKE(a) BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC DRINK CONSUMED, 1989-90 (millilitres)

Type of alcoholic drink consumed	Age group (years)							Total
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
<b>MALES</b>								
Beer - extra/special light	4.6	3.7	4.1	4.5	5.0	3.6	4.2	4.2
Beer - low alcohol	7.0	10.0	11.4	11.3	12.4	10.2	5.6	10.6
Beer - full strength	33.8	33.1	31.6	33.7	33.6	29.7	18.8	32.6
Wine	9.5	10.9	14.4	15.8	16.5	14.4	13.3	13.8
Spirits	17.9	13.4	12.1	12.1	13.4	13.7	10.0	14.0
Fortified wine	8.7	7.9	8.9	11.0	15.2	14.1	10.9	10.6
Other	12.8	12.5	9.3	9.3	20.7	13.5	1.0	11.9
<b>Total who drank alcohol(b)</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>31.0</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>								
Beer - extra/light	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.4	0.9	2.0
Beer - low alcohol	2.9	3.4	6.1	6.4	6.6	4.4	3.7	5.1
Beer - full strength	14.1	12.8	12.6	17.6	16.0	15.3	9.0	14.0
Wine	8.7	10.1	10.8	11.1	10.5	10.7	7.1	10.2
Spirits	11.3	8.0	6.4	7.0	7.2	9.1	8.6	8.5
Fortified wine	5.0	5.6	5.2	8.7	9.2	8.8	10.3	7.2
Other	10.6	6.1	9.3	5.7	6.0	2.1	4.2	8.0
<b>Total who drank alcohol(b)</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>								
Beer - extra/special light	4.1	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.4	3.7
Beer - low alcohol	5.9	8.6	10.5	10.3	10.8	8.8	5.1	9.4
Beer - full strength	29.4	29.7	28.4	31.4	30.3	26.2	16.1	29.1
Wine	8.9	10.4	12.3	13.2	13.4	12.4	9.8	11.7
Spirits	14.2	10.5	9.1	9.6	10.4	11.4	9.2	11.1
Fortified wine	6.6	6.7	7.1	9.9	12.3	11.0	10.5	8.8
Other	11.4	8.1	9.3	7.2	11.7	7.2	2.9	9.4
<b>Total who drank alcohol(b)</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>23.6</b>

(a) In the week prior to interview (b) People may have reported consuming more than one type of alcoholic drink and therefore components do not add to totals.

Source: National Health Survey

# HEALTH

TABLE 3.5.14 PEOPLE IN HEALTH AND HEALTH RELATED OCCUPATIONS: OCCUPATION BY INDUSTRY, 1986

Occupation	Health industry					Other industry(b)	Total	number
	Hospitals and nursing homes	Medicine	Community health centres	Other health industries(a)	Total health industries			
	— per cent —							
<b>Health occupations —</b>								
<b>Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners —</b>								
General medical practitioners	29.9	59.0	1.6	1.5	92.0	8.0	100.0	23,788
Specialist medical practitioners	30.1	58.1	1.2	3.4	92.9	7.1	100.0	9,000
<i>Total medical practitioners</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>58.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>32,788</i>
Dental practitioners	3.8	2.8	0.6	86.2	93.3	6.7	100.0	6,310
Pharmacists	13.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	14.2	85.8	100.0	10,637
Occupational therapists	58.8	1.6	8.9	8.0	77.3	22.7	100.0	2,774
Optometrists	0.7	1.2	0.1	91.7	93.7	6.3	100.0	1,470
Physiotherapists	44.9	4.7	4.1	36.5	90.1	9.9	100.0	5,928
Speech pathologists	37.5	2.9	11.3	13.0	64.8	35.2	100.0	1,322
Chiropractors and osteopaths	—	4.8	0.4	90.9	96.1	3.9	100.0	1,374
Podiatrists	15.6	23.3	5.4	45.2	89.6	10.4	100.0	978
Radiographers	58.0	28.3	0.7	7.3	94.4	5.6	100.0	4,274
Other health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	38.5	7.4	2.4	29.2	77.5	22.5	100.0	3,881
<i>Total health diagnosis and treatment practitioners</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>78.9</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>71,736</i>
<b>Nurses —</b>								
Registered nurses	80.6	4.4	3.1	3.1	91.3	8.7	100.0	138,221
Enrolled nurses	85.4	0.9	1.4	2.0	89.7	10.3	100.0	35,219
Dental nurses	3.4	2.9	0.6	84.6	91.6	8.4	100.0	8,796
<i>Total nurses</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>182,236</i>
<i>Total health occupations</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>87.6</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>253,972</i>
<b>Health related occupations —</b>								
Medical testing professionals	48.1	19.5	0.4	4.3	72.4	27.6	100.0	7,779
Social workers	22.7	0.7	6.3	2.0	31.7	68.3	100.0	6,365
Councillors	5.6	1.0	4.9	2.4	13.9	86.1	100.0	4,491
Psychologists	14.2	9.8	6.3	6.3	36.6	63.4	100.0	3,848
Ambulance officers	2.5	0.6	1.2	87.6	91.8	8.2	100.0	5,098
Medical technical officers and technicians	35.8	20.3	1.1	20.1	77.3	22.7	100.0	7,566
<i>Total health related occupations</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>57.5</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>35,147</i>
<b>Total health and health related occupations</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>289,119</b>

(a) Includes dentistry, dental laboratories, optometry, ambulance services and health industry not defined or not elsewhere included. (b) Includes industry not stated.

Source: Census of Population and Housing



**TABLE 3.5.15 PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN HEALTH OCCUPATIONS: SELECTED OCCUPATIONS BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION(a), 1986**  
(Rate per 100,000 population)

<i>Location</i>	<i>Medical practitioners</i>	<i>Dental practitioners</i>	<i>Other health practitioners(b)</i>	<i>Nurses</i>	<i>Total</i>
NSW —					
Sydney SD	275	49	258	1,057	1,639
Rest of state	147	30	156	999	1,333
Vic. —					
Melbourne SD	236	44	230	1,236	1,746
Rest of state	132	25	155	1,434	1,747
Qld —					
Brisbane SD	248	47	258	1,261	1,813
Rest of state	136	34	150	945	1,265
SA —					
Adelaide SD	284	51	247	1,565	2,146
Rest of state	98	27	120	1,123	1,369
WA —					
Perth SD	231	46	231	1,241	1,748
Rest of state	93	28	118	949	1,188
Tas. —					
Hobart SD	244	33	269	1,679	2,225
Rest of state	146	21	150	1,288	1,606
NT —					
Darwin SD	222	42	161	1,092	1,517
Rest of territory	157	26	101	937	1,220
ACT	216	55	236	1,050	1,556
<b>Australia</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>1,628</b>

Note: SD is Statistical Division. State/Territory capital city SDs include off-shore areas and migratory population.

(a) People and practitioners counted where they were actually located on census night. (b) Includes pharmacists, occupational therapists, optometrists, speech pathologists, chiropractors and osteopaths, podiatrists, radiographers and other health diagnosis and treatment practitioners.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

**TABLE 3.5.16 PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE(a): TYPE OF HEALTH INSURANCE BY TYPE OF CONTRIBUTOR UNIT, 1990**

<i>Type of health insurance</i>	<i>Type of contributor unit</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Contributor only(b)</i>	<i>Contributor and dependent children</i>	<i>Contributor and partner only(c)</i>	<i>Contributor, partner and dependent children(c)</i>	
	— per cent —				
With private health insurance —					
Hospital and ancillary	26.5	18.7	38.5	47.1	33.7
Hospital only	8.7	2.8	12.8	9.5	9.5
Ancillary only	2.9	3.1	2.7	4.5	3.3
Type of insurance unknown	0.9	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.8
<i>Total with private health insurance</i>	<i>39.0</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>61.6</i>	<i>47.2</i>
<i>Without private health insurance</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>45.4</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>52.8</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —				
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,214.2</b>	<b>419.3</b>	<b>1,796.5</b>	<b>2,060.7</b>	<b>8,490.7</b>

(a) Dependent full-time students aged 15-25 years were assumed to be covered by the health insurance arrangements of the contributor of the unit to which they were attached. (b) Where married or de-facto couples had separate insurance they were deemed to be separate contributor units. (c) Includes de-facto relationships.

Source: Health Insurance Survey

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**TABLE 3.5.17 TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE: SOURCE OF FINANCE(a)**  
(Per cent)

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
<b>Recurrent expenditure —</b>							
<b>Government —</b>							
Commonwealth	35.8	40.1	49.0	48.7	47.0	46.6	45.0
State and local	24.1	23.7	22.8	23.1	2.3.7	23.7	24.4
<i>Total government</i>	59.9	63.8	71.8	71.8	70.7	70.3	69.4
<b>Private sector —</b>							
Health insurance funds	21.4	16.9	9.5	10.3	11.2	11.8	11.4
Individuals	14.5	15.7	15.1	15.5	15.4	15.7	16.1
Other private sources	4.1	3.6	3.7	2.4	2.7	2.2	3.1
<i>Total private sector</i>	40.1	36.2	28.2	28.2	29.3	29.7	30.6
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Capital expenditure —</b>							
<b>Government —</b>							
Commonwealth	5.4	11.4	4.6	9.3	10.3	12.2	6.7
State and local	52.6	51.0	52.4	46.1	45.7	38.7	43.9
<i>Total government</i>	58.0	62.6	56.8	55.4	56.0	51.0	50.6
<b>Private</b>	42.0	37.4	43.2	44.6	44.0	49.1	49.4
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total health expenditure —</b>							
<b>Government —</b>							
Commonwealth	33.9	38.2	46.0	45.7	44.2	44.0	42.3
State and local	26.9	26.5	25.8	25.9	26.3	25.9	26.7
<i>Total government</i>	60.9	64.6	71.7	71.5	70.6	69.9	69.0
<b>Private</b>	39.1	35.4	28.3	28.5	29.4	30.1	31.0
<b>Total health expenditure</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Identified health grants have been included as part of Commonwealth outlays on health even though they are classified as part of general revenue grants from the Commonwealth to the States by the Department of Finance.

Source: Australian Institute of Health

TABLE 3.5.18 RECURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE: AREA OF EXPENDITURE BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 1987-88

Area of expenditure	Source of funds							Total	\$ million
	Government			Private					
	Common-wealth	State and local	Total government	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other	Total private		
				— per cent —					
<b>Institutional —</b>									
Hospitals —									
Recognised public	15.9	72.1	41.6	18.5	—	40.6	10.8	32.4	6,974
Private	0.6	—	0.3	37.9	4.3	10.5	18.0	5.6	1,216
Repatriation	3.9	0.1	2.2	0.3	—	—	0.1	1.6	338
Public psychiatric	0.3	10.8	5.1	—	1.5	0.2	0.8	3.8	812
Total hospitals	20.7	82.9	49.1	56.7	5.8	51.2	29.8	43.3	9,340
Total nursing homes	15.5	3.1	9.8	—	12.4	0.7	6.5	8.8	1,905
Other institutional services	1.1	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.7	365
<b>Total institutional services</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>11,610</b>
<b>Non-institutional —</b>									
Medical services	38.9	—	21.1	4.1	13.1	27.3	10.8	18.0	3,888
Dental services	0.3	1.1	0.7	14.9	18.7	0.3	15.6	5.1	1,107
Community health services	2.3	5.7	3.9	—	—	0.9	—	2.7	589
Pharmaceuticals	12.5	—	6.8	1.1	24.0	1.6	13.0	8.6	1,863
Other services	1.7	1.1	1.4	8.9	22.5	16.6	16.6	6.0	1,292
Health promotion and illness prevention	0.8	2.5	1.6	—	—	—	—	1.1	239
Administration	3.3	1.0	2.2	12.4	—	—	4.9	3.0	653
Research	2.9	0.4	1.8	—	1.3	—	0.7	1.4	312
<b>Total non-institutional</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>9,943</b>
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,552</b>
				— \$ million —					
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>8,192</b>	<b>6,893</b>	<b>15,085</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>3,356</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>6,468</b>	<b>21,552</b>	
				— per cent —					
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: Australian Institute of Health

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**TABLE 3.5.19 MEDICARE: NUMBER OF SERVICES AND VALUE OF BENEFITS, 1990-91**

	Age group (years)										Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74		75 and over
	— '000 —											
Number of services —												
Males	5,538.3	3,102.6	2,543.0	2,948.6	3,087.5	6,912.0	7,550.8	7,098.3	8,059.9	6,294.6	4,726.8	57,862.4
Females	4,773.3	2,928.8	2,514.9	4,861.3	6,691.5	15,342.6	12,779.4	10,243.1	9,494.5	9,817.3	9,296.1	88,742.9
	— \$ '000,000 —											
Value of benefits —												
Males	127.8	73.4	65.5	79.3	82.9	193.8	224.2	219.5	256.3	200.8	143.7	1,667.2
Females	107.6	67.4	63.2	123.9	177.7	470.7	403.8	318.2	283.6	289.4	265.4	2,570.8

Source: Health Insurance Commission Annual Report

**TABLE 3.5.20 MEDICARE: AVERAGE NUMBER OF SERVICES AND AVERAGE VALUE OF BENEFITS PER ENROLLED PERSON, 1990-91**

	Age group (years)										Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74		75 and over
	— number —											
Average number of services —												
Males	8.7	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.6	5.5	7.2	10.7	11.0	13.5	6.6
Females	7.9	4.6	4.1	7.2	9.4	10.4	9.5	11.0	12.9	15.0	16.2	9.9
	— dollars —											
Average value of benefits —												
Males	199.7	110.7	101.8	112.9	113.9	130.1	163.2	223.2	339.1	349.8	410.2	187.2
Females	177.0	106.8	103.5	184.6	249.7	319.3	301.4	343.1	384.7	443.0	461.3	287.6

Source: Health Insurance Commission Annual Report

TABLE 3.5.21 PERSONS WHO HAD ONE OR MORE EPISODES IN HOSPITAL IN THE TWELVE MONTHS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW: LENGTH OF STAY OF MOST RECENT EPISODE, 1989-90

Length of most recent stay	Age group (years)									Total
	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
MALES										
	— '000 —									
No nights	14.1	21.8	25.0	18.2	23.1	12.6	9.1	10.5	*4.7	139.0
1 night	20.1	33.3	37.2	30.1	26.3	23.2	19.4	16.2	7.3	213.1
2 nights	13.0	17.8	17.4	14.2	15.7	14.5	14.4	9.8	7.4	124.2
3 nights	10.9	12.4	15.9	9.2	7.2	11.9	14.1	12.9	6.1	100.6
4 nights	6.2	5.6	7.1	8.2	10.8	7.5	8.6	5.6	*3.3	62.9
5 nights	*3.6	*4.6	*4.8	7.5	5.5	*5.1	8.2	10.6	*4.1	53.9
6 nights	*	*1.8	*4.7	*3.2	*2.7	*2.2	*4.5	6.0	*4.2	30.4
1 week to less than 2 weeks	6.2	*3.6	10.3	8.0	14.3	17.7	24.6	30.9	19.0	134.6
2 weeks to less than 1 month	*	*3.1	*4.0	*5.1	6.7	7.0	10.5	17.4	10.3	65.2
1 month or more	*1.5	*	*	*2.7	*2.0	*2.4	*3.8	8.6	*5.0	27.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>127.5</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>951.6</b>
	— rate per 1,000 population of the same age and sex —									
<b>Total</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>160.3</b>	<b>234.1</b>	<b>275.5</b>	<b>112.3</b>
FEMALES										
	— '000 —									
No nights	10.1	12.0	23.7	37.5	29.5	26.7	15.3	12.0	*4.7	171.5
1 night	22.8	25.3	50.2	56.8	37.1	23.0	14.9	16.2	10.9	257.1
2 nights	9.5	10.2	26.9	34.0	26.1	16.1	14.2	9.2	8.9	155.2
3 nights	*4.8	9.1	19.2	24.9	16.6	9.4	*5.4	6.7	*5.1	101.0
4 nights	*2.2	7.5	27.3	33.9	9.7	8.5	7.2	8.0	6.6	110.9
5 nights	*3.0	*4.3	22.2	44.0	19.7	7.8	*4.8	10.5	7.1	123.5
6 nights	*2.1	*2.6	10.5	34.2	12.1	6.2	*2.7	*3.6	*4.7	78.6
1 week to less than 2 weeks	6.2	*4.1	25.7	62.1	31.3	21.1	27.1	28.3	30.0	235.9
2 weeks to less than 1 month	*1.9	*1.4	*	8.6	7.3	7.2	10.7	13.7	17.2	69.4
1 month or more	*	*	*2.0	*3.1	*2.2	*3.3	*4.3	7.9	10.4	34.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>208.8</b>	<b>339.3</b>	<b>191.6</b>	<b>129.5</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>1,337.7</b>
	— rate per 1,000 population of the same age and sex —									
<b>Total</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>154.4</b>	<b>244.2</b>	<b>150.9</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>147.3</b>	<b>176.0</b>	<b>245.7</b>	<b>157.1</b>

Source: National Health Survey

TABLE 3.5.22 PERSONS WHO HAD ONE OR MORE EPISODES IN HOSPITAL IN THE TWELVE MONTHS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW: NUMBER OF EPISODES, 1989-90 ('000)

Number of hospital episodes in the last 12 months	Age group (years)									Total
	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Males —										
One	62.2	87.5	107.4	83.3	91.8	76.3	83.1	85.4	44.9	721.9
Two	12.2	12.1	16.0	17.7	16.5	17.8	23.2	28.4	15.2	159.1
Three or more	*3.7	5.0	*4.1	5.1	5.9	10.0	10.9	14.5	11.2	70.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>127.5</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>951.6</b>
Females —										
One	54.1	65.5	168.7	274.4	155.8	97.5	79.5	76.9	79.1	1,051.6
Two	6.4	8.4	27.1	45.3	26.4	23.9	18.5	26.2	19.1	201.3
Three or more	*2.7	*3.0	13.0	19.6	9.4	8.1	8.5	13.1	7.4	84.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>208.8</b>	<b>339.3</b>	<b>191.6</b>	<b>129.5</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>1,337.7</b>
Persons —										
One	116.3	153.0	276.1	357.7	247.6	173.9	162.6	162.4	123.9	1,773.6
Two	18.6	20.5	43.0	63.0	42.9	41.7	41.7	54.6	34.3	360.4
Three or more	6.5	8.1	17.2	24.7	15.3	18.1	19.4	27.6	18.5	155.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>181.6</b>	<b>336.3</b>	<b>445.4</b>	<b>305.8</b>	<b>233.7</b>	<b>223.7</b>	<b>244.6</b>	<b>176.8</b>	<b>2,289.3</b>

Source: National Health Survey

## HEALTH

### 3.6 GLOSSARY

**Acute:** of short duration.

**Age-specific death rate:** deaths per 100,000 population for age groups other than under one year

**Apparent consumption:** apparent consumption of beer and spirits is based on quantities on which excise duty was paid and imports cleared for consumption in Australia. Apparent consumption of wine comprises quantities sold by winemakers and imports cleared for consumption. Apparent consumption of tobacco is based on the quantity on which import duty and excise was paid and does not include duty or excise free tobacco.

**Body mass index:** calculated as weight (in kilograms) divided by the square of height (in metres). People classified as underweight have a body mass index less than 20, those of acceptable weight have a body mass index of 20-25, those overweight have a body mass index of greater than 25, and those classified as obese have a body mass index greater than 30.

**Capital consumption:** depreciation of assets.

**Capital expenditure:** infrequent expenditure on capital items such as buildings or equipment.

**Chronic:** of long duration (normally 6 months or more).

**Congenital:** a condition existing at or before birth.

**Contributor unit:** consists of a contributor to a health insurance scheme plus all persons in the same family who are covered by the health insurance arrangements of the contributor. The following persons are assumed to be covered by the health insurance arrangements of the contributor:

- all children under 15 years of age;
- unmarried full-time students between 15 and 25 years of age without dependants of their own and who are living with their parents.

Married couples where the respective partners had separate health insurance arrangements are regarded as two separate contributor units.

All other persons were automatically considered to form their own separate contributor units.

**Disabled person:** a person who had one or more of the following disabilities or impairments which had lasted or was likely to last for 6 months or more: loss of sight (even when wearing glasses or contact lenses); loss of hearing; speech difficulties in native language; blackouts, fits, or loss of consciousness; slowness at learning or understanding; incomplete use of arms or fingers; incomplete use of feet or legs; long-term treat-

ment for nerves or an emotional condition; restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work; disfigurement or deformity; need for help or supervision because of a mental disability; and long-term treatment or medication (but was still restricted in some way by the condition being treated).

**Fetal death:** the delivery of a child weighing at least 500 grams at delivery (or when birthweight is unavailable, of at least 22 weeks gestation) which did not, at any time after delivery, breathe or show any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.

**Handicapped person:** a disabled person aged 5 years or over who was further identified as being limited to some degree in their ability to perform certain tasks in relation to one or more of the following five areas: self care; mobility; verbal communication; schooling; and employment. Disabled children under 5 years were all regarded as being handicapped, but were not classified by area of handicap.

**Incidence:** the number of new cases of a disease etc. over a period of time (usually one year) expressed as a rate per number of population (e.g. 23 per 100,000 people).

**Income unit:** consists of one non-dependent person (i.e. head) plus all persons in the same family who are assumed to be dependent on the head. Persons who are considered to be dependent include:

- for married couples, the spouse
- all children under 15 years of age
- unmarried full-time students between 15 and 25 years of age without dependants of their own and who are living with their parents.

All other persons are considered to be non-dependent and therefore form separate income units.

**Infant mortality rate:** the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births during a given year.

**Life expectancy:** an indicator of how much longer a person at a specific age could expect to live, provided the current age-specific death rates remain constant through their lifetime.

**Live birth:** the delivery of a child weighing at least 500 grams at delivery (or when birthweight is unavailable, of at least 22 weeks gestation) who after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat.

**Neonatal death:** a child weighing at least 500 grams at delivery (or when birthweight is unavailable, of at least 22 weeks gestation) who is born alive (as defined under live birth) and who dies within 28 days after birth.

**Neonatal:** the period from birth to 4 weeks of age.

**Notifiable disease:** as recommended by the National Health and Medical Research Council. The information is dependent on voluntary reporting by medical practitioners.

**Perinatal death:** a fetal or neonatal death

**Post-neonatal:** the period from 4 weeks to one year of age.

**Prevalence:** the number or proportion of the population suffering from a disease etc. at a given point in time or over a given period.

**Recurrent expenditure:** expenditure that recurs regularly, such as salaries.

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# EDUCATION



## Chapter

SOCIAL INDICATORS, AUSTRALIA 1992



## CHAPTER 4

### EDUCATION

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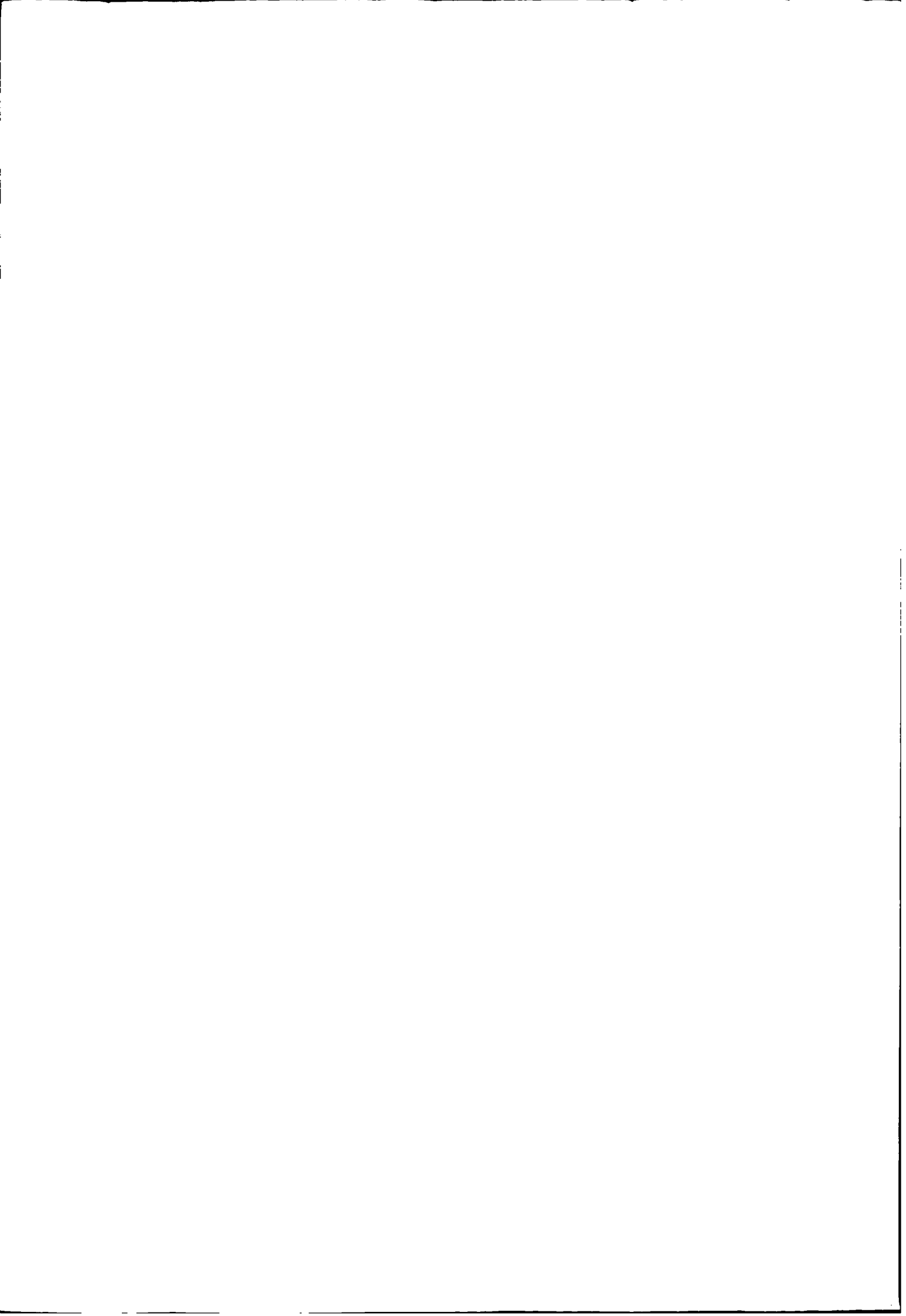
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#### 4.0 INTRODUCTION

Educational objectives in recent years have increasingly focused on the extent to which education policy should be oriented towards the skill and labour requirements of the economy, and the means by which education can enable individuals to achieve fulfilling career paths. The two issues are not necessarily unrelated. The unemployed or underemployed individual is also a poorly utilised economic resource. Recent research has tended to emphasize this relationship, seeing a more flexible and equitable labour force as a key element in enhancing productivity<sup>1</sup>. Traditional assumptions that the Australian economy required a large semi-skilled industrial labour force are no longer seen as adequate and a more educated labour force is now recognized as essential to economic success.

International comparisons seem to support this. Studies by the Commonwealth Schools Commission, for instance, have linked the strength of economies such as those of Japan, West Germany and Sweden to higher rates of educational participation, industry training, and attainment<sup>2</sup>. A high priority in Australian education policy in recent years has therefore been to improve performance in these areas.

The amalgamation of Commonwealth responsibilities for employment and education under the Department of Employment, Education and Training in 1987 indicated the importance placed by the government on the role of education in preparing youth for the labour market. A number of State education reports have also identified a need for school-level curriculum reform. New curriculum proposals have sought to give schools a more practical emphasis and to broaden the range of career options open to students. The choice between academic specialisation and vocational training traditionally faced by most students in the final years of secondary school is now seen as having deterred many from continuing with subjects such as mathematics or the sciences to the detriment of the overall quality of the labour force.

The Australian education system is divided into the primary, secondary and tertiary education sectors. The Commonwealth government has administrative responsibility for tertiary education while primary and secondary education are administered by State governments. This has led to some State-by-State variation in the structure and content of schooling. In Queensland and Western Australia children begin primary education at the age of 6 years while in other States and Territories primary education begins with a pre-year at the age of 5 years. Primary education ends at Year 6

in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, and at Year 7 in Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory. Children then transfer to the secondary education system.

Schooling is compulsory for all children to the age of 15 years (16 years in Tasmania). School populations between the ages of 6 years and 15 years thus tend to reflect demographic trends closely. While the majority of primary and secondary students enrol in government schools, private schools form a significant alternative to the State systems, accounting for between 20 per cent and 30 per cent of all students.

Children may leave the education system on turning 15 years of age, proceed to post-compulsory secondary education, or transfer to Technical and Further Education (TAFE) colleges or other institutions such as private business colleges. Apparent school retention rates in recent years show that a majority of students now stay on at school beyond Year 10.

Most students leave formal education on or before the completion of secondary schooling (Year 12). Those who continue studying enter the tertiary education system. The main providers of tertiary education are TAFE or technical colleges and universities. Prior to 1988, Colleges of Advanced Education (CAEs) formed an important part of the tertiary education sector catering for around one-fifth of tertiary students. Since then, they have either become universities in their own right or merged with, or been sponsored by, existing universities. Subsidiary providers include other institutions such as business or coaching colleges. Tertiary students may enrol as full-time or part-time students at levels ranging from trade courses at TAFE colleges to degree or post-graduate courses at university. The tertiary system also forms a significant point of entry for adult, or mature-age, students.

In all States and Territories non-compulsory pre-school education is available for children from 3 years of age onwards. Special schools also operate within the primary and secondary systems catering for students with specific physical or mental disabilities.

Section one of this chapter examines participation in all levels of education while Section two relates the outcomes of that participation to the transition to the labour force. The third Section provides a brief discussion of issues related to groups with special needs, Aboriginal people, migrants, women, people in rural areas and those with physical disabilities or intellectual impairments. In the final Section data on education resources are presented.

1 Report of Committee of Inquiry into Labour Market Programmes (1985)

2 Commonwealth Schools Commission (1987) *In the National Interest*

## EDUCATION

### 4.1 PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION

#### 4.1.1 Student distribution

At the 1986 Census, 24 per cent of the Australian population (3.8 million people) were recorded as participating in some form of formal education. Of those participating in formal education 1.6 million (41 per cent) were in the primary education sector. Secondary education accounted for 32 per cent of all students and tertiary education 20 per cent. Approximately 7 per cent of students were attending pre-schools. Government schools were responsible for 73 per cent of primary and secondary students while TAFE colleges represented the largest source of tertiary education, with 9 per cent of all students and 49 per cent of tertiary education students. Male students outnumbered female students in all educational institutions except non-government secondary schools and Colleges of Advanced Education.

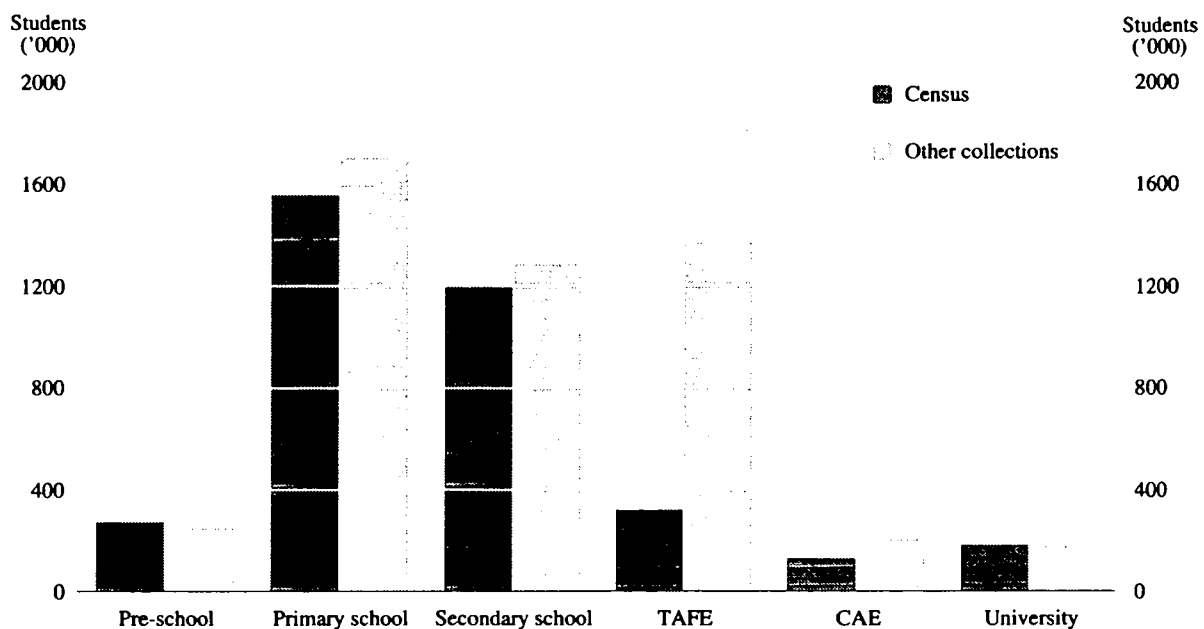
Census figures on educational attendance differ, to varying degrees, from the number of students enumerated by other collections. Statistics compiled from other sources are not strictly comparable due to differences in collection methodology. The difference was particularly evident for TAFE colleges. The information collected in the census relates to a particular point in time (census day) whereas other collections may reflect total numbers of enrolments over a period of time. The difference may also be exaggerated by people enrolled in recreational courses not considering themselves as students. Census data on attendance gives a broad indication of the distribution of the student population but should be complemented with other survey and administrative data when examining participation in greater detail.

TABLE 4.1.1 FORMAL EDUCATION STUDENTS: TYPE OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED, 1986

	Pre-School	Infant/Primary		Secondary		TAFE College	CAE	Uni.	Other	Total
		Govt	Non-govt	Govt	Non-govt					
	— '000 —									
Males	144.4	615.7	189.2	427.1	180.5	189.4	63.8	101.6	42.5	1,954.2
Females	135.4	576.1	184.0	415.6	183.6	138.0	73.5	87.1	44.5	1,837.7
Persons	279.8	1,191.9	373.1	842.5	364.2	327.4	137.3	188.7	87.0	3,791.9
	— per cent —									
Males	7.4	31.5	9.7	21.9	9.2	9.7	3.3	5.2	2.2	100.0
Females	7.4	31.4	10.0	22.6	10.0	7.5	4.0	4.7	2.4	100.0
Persons	7.4	31.4	9.8	22.2	9.6	8.6	3.6	5.0	2.3	100.0

Source: Census 86 - Revised Data on Attendance at Educational Institutions

FIGURE 4.1.1 FORMAL EDUCATION STUDENTS: TYPE OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED BY DATA SOURCE, 1986-87



Source: Census of Population and Housing; National Schools Statistics Collection; Survey of Child Care Arrangements; DEET, Selected TAFE Statistics; DEET, Selected Higher Education Statistics



**4.1.2 Pre-schools**

Pre-schools have seen a significant growth in levels of participation in the 1980s. The 1990 Survey of Child Care Arrangements estimated that there were 267,000 children in Australian pre-schools. This represented an increase of 58 per cent on the 1980 pre-school population of 169,000. Over the same period the number of children aged 4 years or younger grew by just under 11 per cent, suggesting that increased demand for pre-school education was a major factor behind the growth in the pre-school population.

**4.1.3 Primary and secondary schooling**

Between 1967 and 1991 the number of school students in Australia increased significantly, from 2.6 million to 3.1 million. Much of this rise occurred during the decade 1967-77, when student numbers increased by almost 400,000. By contrast, the period 1981-91 saw student numbers increase by just under 60,000. There were some fluctuations in student numbers during this period, however, and differing trends in enrolments for primary and secondary schools.

Movements in the number of school students have reflected demographic trends in the comparable age groups of the population. As the population aged 5-11 years rose steadily from 1967, so did primary school enrolments, peaking at 1.9 million in 1978. Student numbers then declined until 1987 but have risen steadily since then. Throughout this period primary enrolments have slightly outnumbered 5-11 year olds in

the population. This was mainly due to some children starting school at 4 years of age and to the inclusion of some older special stream students in the primary category. Current age-specific population projections suggest that the rise in the number of children of primary school age observed after 1987 should continue throughout the 1990s. Steady growth since 1980 in the number of children aged 4 years or younger supports this projection.

Secondary school enrolments also followed demographic trends fairly closely until 1980. Between 1981 and 1986, however, secondary school enrolments increased much more rapidly than the population aged 12-17 years. Since then, while the number of 12-17 year olds decreased steadily, secondary school enrolments continued to rise to 1.3 million in 1988 then declined slightly in 1989 and 1990 followed by an increase of 10,000 in 1991. In the period 1981-91 secondary school enrolments increased by 15 per cent compared to 2 per cent growth overall in the number of 12-17 year olds, suggesting that a major part of the increase was due to increased retention to Years 11 and 12. The number of children of secondary school age is expected to decline until the mid 1990s and then rise again, although changes in retention rates to post-compulsory schooling need to be taken into account in determining the effect on secondary enrolments.

**TABLE 4.1.2 CHILDREN ATTENDING PRE-SCHOOLS ('000)**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
1980	53.3	49.4	29.6	12.5	15.1	3.3	1.4	4.2	168.7
1984	71.5	50.4	46.7	17.9	22.2	1.2	2.0	4.8	216.7
1987	81.8	57.5	50.2	19.5	29.1	6.9	4.4	4.0	253.4
1990	89.6	57.6	60.1	20.9	32.4	*2.7	*1.4	*2.5	267.2

Source: Survey of Child Care Arrangements

**TABLE 4.1.3 FULL-TIME SCHOOL STUDENTS: LEVEL ATTENDED ('000)**

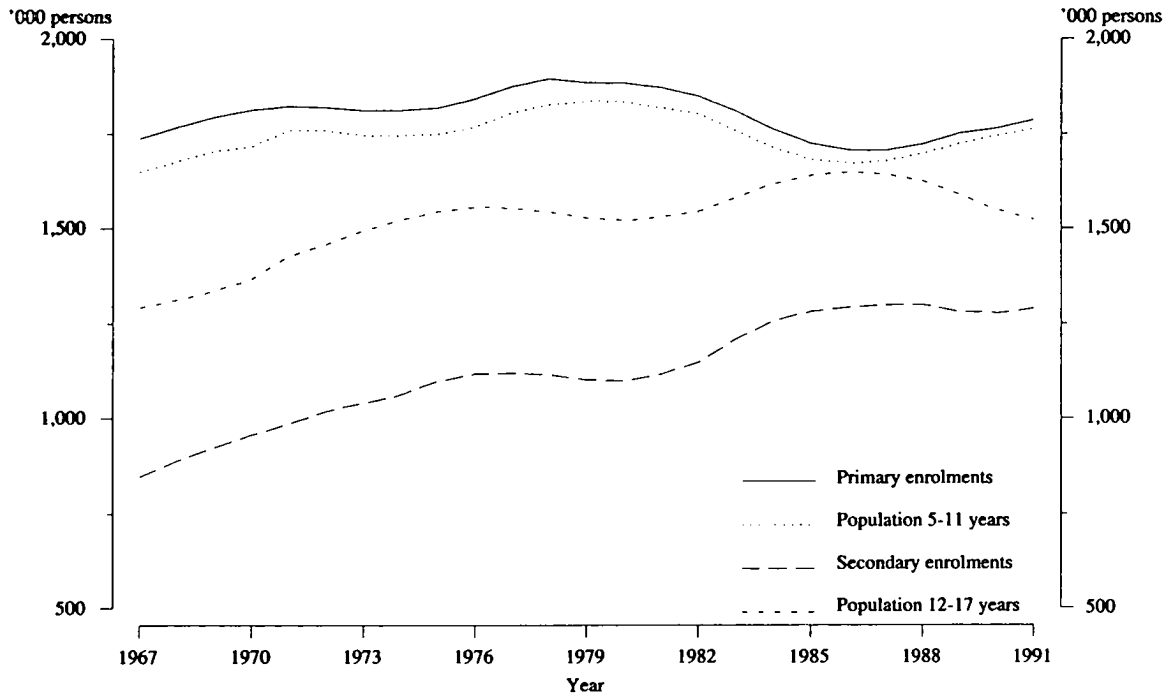
	1967	1977	1981	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>Males —</b>										
Primary(a)	892.6	954.8	962.4	889.0	880.0	878.3	886.6	901.0	906.0	918.1
Secondary	443.7	569.2	561.0	647.9	652.4	655.1	654.6	643.2	642.5	650.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,336.3</b>	<b>1,523.9</b>	<b>1,523.4</b>	<b>1,536.9</b>	<b>1,532.4</b>	<b>1,533.4</b>	<b>1,541.3</b>	<b>1,544.2</b>	<b>1,548.5</b>	<b>1,568.5</b>
<b>Females —</b>										
Primary(a)	840.8	904.2	909.2	835.3	828.1	827.5	836.0	850.2	857.5	868.4
Secondary	404.2	551.0	554.8	633.9	640.8	643.9	645.1	637.0	635.7	638.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,244.9</b>	<b>1,455.2</b>	<b>1,464.0</b>	<b>1,469.2</b>	<b>1,469.0</b>	<b>1,471.4</b>	<b>1,481.1</b>	<b>1,487.2</b>	<b>1,493.1</b>	<b>1,506.6</b>
<b>Persons —</b>										
Primary(a)	1,733.4	1,859.0	1,871.6	1,724.3	1,708.2	1,705.8	1,722.7	1,751.2	1,763.5	1,786.5
Secondary	847.8	1,120.2	1,115.8	1,281.8	1,293.2	1,299.0	1,299.7	1,280.2	1,278.2	1,288.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,581.2</b>	<b>2,979.2</b>	<b>2,987.4</b>	<b>3,006.2</b>	<b>3,001.4</b>	<b>3,004.9</b>	<b>3,022.3</b>	<b>3,031.4</b>	<b>3,041.7</b>	<b>3,075.1</b>

(a) Students in special schools who cannot be classified as primary or secondary have been included as primary.

Source: National Schools Statistics Collection

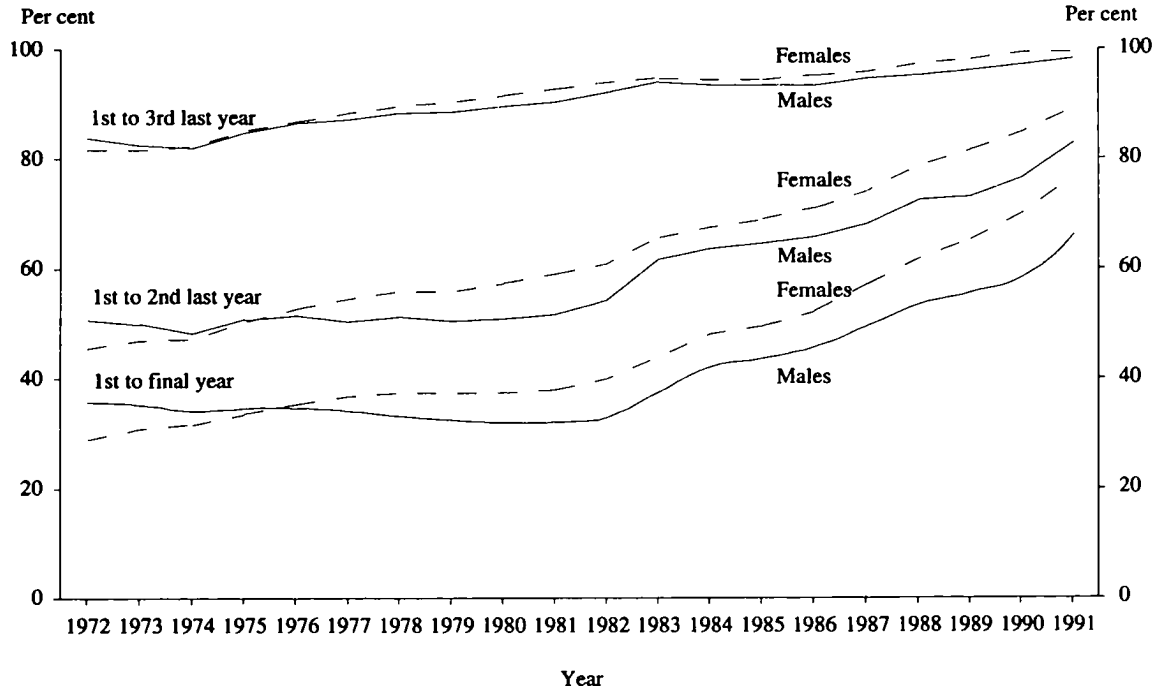
# EDUCATION

**FIGURE 4.1.2 PRIMARY(a) AND SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLMENTS AND SCHOOL AGE POPULATIONS**



(a) Primary enrolments up to 1977 include pre-school. Primary also includes all students at special schools who were not classified as secondary students.  
 Source: National Schools Statistics Collection; Population Estimates

**FIGURE 4.1.3 SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS: APPARENT RETENTION RATES**



Source: National Schools Statistics Collection

#### 4.1.4 Post-compulsory schooling

Retention to Years 11 and 12 and age participation rates for post-compulsory schooling are important educational indicators. Completion of Year 12 plays a major role in determining selection for tertiary education and is therefore a key factor in participation and attainment. In its 1987 report the Commonwealth Schools Commission set as one of its objectives the achievement of a national retention rate to Year 12 of 65 per cent by 1992<sup>1</sup>. Data for 1991 indicate that this target has been exceeded.

Age participation rates, calculated as a percentage of the population of the same age and sex, and retention rates, calculated as a ratio of the number of students in a given year to the number originally entering secondary school, have tended to follow similar patterns. Retention rates for all students to the final year of school have risen considerably in recent years, from 35 per cent in 1977 to 71 per cent in 1991. Much of this rise occurred after 1981. Between 1977 and 1981 retention rates to Year 12 changed little, with rates for male students actually falling slightly. A similar trend occurred for retention to the second-last year of secondary school; little change until 1981 followed by significant rises in the retention rate thereafter.

Throughout this period female students had consistently higher retention rates to all levels of post-compulsory schooling than male students. In 1991, 77 per cent of female students were staying on to the final year of secondary school compared to 66

per cent of male students. This trend was evident from the mid 1970s onwards and represented a reversal of previous trends, male students historically having had higher retention rates to post-compulsory schooling than female students (see Table 4.5.1).

#### 4.1.5 Government and non-government schools

Primary and secondary students can enrol in government or non-government schools. The non-government school systems are generally run by, or affiliated with, religious organisations (such as the Catholic Education Commission) and are subject to regulation by State and Commonwealth education authorities.

In 1991, 72 per cent of all students attended government schools. Of those students attending non-government schools the Catholic education system accounted for the majority (70 per cent). Non-government schools educated a higher proportion of secondary students (32 per cent) than of primary students (25 per cent) in 1991, indicating a transfer from the government to the non-government sector at secondary level.

A consistent trend since 1977 has been for a decreasing proportion of students to enrol in government schools (although absolute numbers in government secondary schools rose during the first half of the period). Non-government schools steadily increased their share of student enrolments over this period. This increase was most marked in the secondary sector (from 24 per cent of all students in 1977 to 32 per cent

TABLE 4.1.4 SCHOOL STUDENTS: GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT ('000)

	1967	1977	1981	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>Primary(a) —</b>										
Government	1,359.1	1,517.9	1,485.6	1,317.9	1,297.1	1,290.6	1,298.8	1,317.2	1,322.5	1,338.6
Anglican(b)	n.a.	15.5	18.4	19.7	20.4	21.3	22.2	23.6	25.2	26.2
Catholic	337.9	312.5	327.5	330.5	331.4	331.4	335.3	338.9	341.1	342.8
Other non-govt	36.5	28.6	40.1	56.3	59.2	62.6	66.4	71.6	74.7	78.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,733.4</b>	<b>1,874.6</b>	<b>1,871.6</b>	<b>1,724.3</b>	<b>1,708.2</b>	<b>1,705.8</b>	<b>1,722.7</b>	<b>1,751.2</b>	<b>1,763.5</b>	<b>1,786.5</b>
<b>Secondary —</b>										
Government	629.5	846.4	813.8	913.0	910.7	906.1	898.9	877.2	870.8	878.6
Anglican(b)	n.a.	35.8	39.6	48.9	51.2	53.1	54.7	55.7	56.9	57.8
Catholic	147.4	189.5	206.8	243.2	249.6	253.8	256.1	254.8	254.6	255.3
Other non-govt	70.9	48.4	55.5	76.8	81.7	86.1	90.0	92.6	95.8	96.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>847.8</b>	<b>1,120.2</b>	<b>1,115.8</b>	<b>1,281.8</b>	<b>1,293.2</b>	<b>1,299.0</b>	<b>1,299.7</b>	<b>1,280.2</b>	<b>1,278.2</b>	<b>1,288.6</b>
<b>Total —</b>										
Government	1,988.6	2,364.3	2,299.4	2,230.8	2,207.8	2,196.7	2,197.7	2,194.4	2,193.3	2,217.2
Anglican(b)	n.a.	51.4	58.0	68.7	71.6	74.3	76.9	79.3	82.1	84.1
Catholic	485.3	502.0	534.3	573.6	581.0	585.2	591.3	593.6	595.7	598.2
Other non-govt	107.4	77.1	95.6	133.0	140.9	148.6	156.4	164.1	170.5	175.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,581.2</b>	<b>2,994.8</b>	<b>2,987.4</b>	<b>3,006.2</b>	<b>3,001.4</b>	<b>3,004.9</b>	<b>3,022.3</b>	<b>3,031.4</b>	<b>3,041.7</b>	<b>3,075.1</b>

(a) Students in special schools who cannot be classified as primary or secondary have been included as primary. (b) Students enrolled in Anglican schools in 1967 have been included in the other non-government schools category.

Source: National Schools Statistics Collection

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**TABLE 4.1.5 SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS: APPARENT RETENTION RATES BY CATEGORY OF SCHOOL**  
(Per cent)

	1981			1985			1988			1991		
	Govt.	Non-govt.	Total	Govt.	Non-govt.	Total	Govt.	Non-govt.	Total	Govt.	Non-govt.	Total
1st to 3rd last year	89.2	98.6	91.4	92.1	98.5	93.8	95.0	99.4	96.2	98.7	99.0	98.7
1st to 2nd last year	49.7	73.5	55.2	61.7	81.2	66.7	71.2	87.0	75.5	84.1	90.3	86.0
1st to final year	28.5	56.9	34.8	39.9	65.7	46.4	51.3	74.9	57.6	66.9	81.6	71.3

Source: National Schools Statistics Collection

in 1991) and for non-government schools other than Anglican or Catholic (doubling their proportion of all student numbers from 3 per cent in 1977 to 6 per cent in 1991).

Apparent retention rates indicate that non-government schools experience substantially greater success in retaining students to the final years of secondary education than do government schools. Comparisons between government and non-government school retention rates should be made with caution, however, due to the effect of students transferring to the TAFE system to complete their secondary education or transferring between the government and non-government sectors. Anglican schools, for instance, often show an apparent retention rate in excess of 100 per cent, caused by students transferring into a particular year group after the base year.

### 4.1.6 Transition from school

Approximately 47 per cent of people aged 15-24 years who attended school in 1990 were no longer attending an educational institution in May 1991. The proportion making the transition from school to post-school education has, however, shown a steady increase in recent years, from 39 per cent of all people who attended school in the previous year in 1983 to 53 per cent in 1991.

Prior to 1989 people who had left school in the previous year and were proceeding to tertiary education were more likely to enrol at a TAFE institution or technical college rather than at a university or College of Advanced Education.

Almost 30 per cent of people who had left school in 1990 were attending institutions of higher education in 1991, and a further 21 per cent were attending TAFE or technical colleges. More students were attending full-time than part-time and there were more female students than male students (see Table 4.5.2).

### 4.1.7 Technical and further education

The Technical and Further Education system, as its name implies, incorporates two distinct streams: vocational and basic educational courses; and recreational, leisure and personal enrichment courses. Most TAFE statistics distinguish between the two streams. Changes in collection methodology in 1981, from enrolments to student numbers, mean that comparable statistics on student numbers at TAFE are only available for the period from 1981 onwards.

The characteristics of students in the vocational streams are quite different from those of students in the recreational stream. Students in the vocational streams in 1989 tended to be younger than those in the recreational stream, were more likely to have been male than female (although the extent to which male

**TABLE 4.1.6 SCHOOL LEAVERS(a) AGED 15-24 YEARS: ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION**  
(Per cent)

	1983	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>Males —</b>							
Attending	40.1	42.3	43.0	42.8	48.2	51.0	53.1
Not attending	59.9	57.7	57.0	57.2	51.8	49.0	46.9
<b>Females —</b>							
Attending	37.1	41.5	45.5	43.5	49.5	51.5	53.7
Not attending	62.9	58.6	54.5	56.5	50.5	48.5	46.3
<b>Persons attending —</b>							
University	7.6	9.0	9.4	8.6	13.9	(b)23.8	(b)28.7
CAE	6.8	6.9	9.4	9.0	8.3	..	..
TAFE/technical college	20.0	22.5	22.3	22.5	21.9	21.9	20.9
Other	4.3	3.6	3.1	2.9	4.7	5.6	3.8
Total attending	38.6	41.9	44.2	43.1	48.9	51.3	53.4
Total not attending	61.4	58.1	55.8	56.9	51.1	48.7	46.6

(a) Persons who were attending school one year prior to the survey but were no longer attending school at the time of the survey. (b) Students enrolled in higher education institutions.

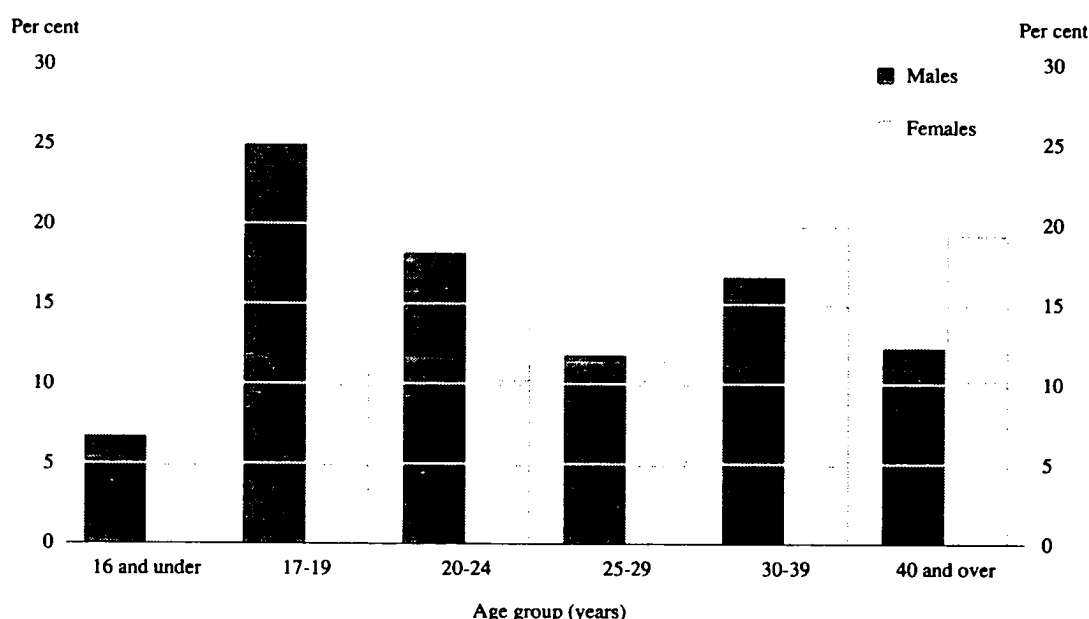
Source: Survey of Transition from Education to Work

TABLE 4.1.7 TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION STUDENTS ('000)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Males —									
Recreational stream	98.9	86.2	103.8	119.0	125.4	126.2	130.5	137.7	158.1
Vocational streams	417.1	427.0	448.8	454.8	461.6	471.1	495.5	503.5	492.7
Females —									
Recreational stream	222.3	211.6	265.9	304.1	332.0	365.9	379.9	395.0	425.6
Vocational streams	271.4	302.2	344.7	376.4	397.6	415.6	441.7	448.0	439.6
Persons —									
Recreational stream	322.9	297.8	369.7	423.1	457.4	492.0	510.5	532.8	583.7
Vocational streams	692.0	729.3	793.5	831.2	859.2	886.7	937.2	951.6	932.3

Source: CTEC; DEET, Selected TAFE Statistics

FIGURE 4.1.4 TAFE STUDENTS IN VOCATIONAL STREAMS: AGE DISTRIBUTION(a), 1989



(a) Excludes age not stated.

Source: CTEC; DEET, Selected TAFE Statistics

students predominated had fallen substantially), and included a significant proportion of full-time students. Those enrolled in the recreational stream tended to be older, were more likely to be female, and were almost exclusively part-time students.

The number of students in all streams rose considerably between 1981 and 1989; by 35 per cent in the vocational streams and 81 per cent in the recreational stream. This rise was more marked for women than for men. In the vocational streams women increased their participation from 39 per cent of student numbers in 1981 to 47 per cent in 1989. Women's participation in the recreational stream remained strong, rising from 69 per cent of student numbers in 1981 to 73 per cent in 1989. Male student numbers in the recreational stream, although experiencing some proportional decline, increased by 60 per cent between 1981 and 1989.

The age pattern of students in the vocational streams differed by sex. Over 25 per cent of male students in 1989 were aged 17-19 years and a further 18 per cent were aged 20-24 years. This is indicative of the importance of TAFE courses in the supply of immediate post-school education, particularly apprenticeships. Among women however, the most common age groups were 30-39 years and 40 years or more, each accounting for 20 per cent of female students. These proportions for women rose steadily between 1982 and 1988, no doubt partly due to the introduction of government initiatives in the areas of reskilling and encouragement of women in receipt of the supporting parents benefit to seek training with the view to obtaining employment. The 1989 figures showed a slight fall (see Table 4.5.3).

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### 4.1.8 Higher education

Current Commonwealth funding policies for higher education are aimed at removing the traditional distinction between universities and Colleges of Advanced Education. Accordingly, 1988 was the last year in which separate statistics for universities and Colleges of Advanced Education were compiled.

A significant feature of university statistics since 1977 has been the increased participation of women. While male student numbers fluctuated around 95,000 for most of the period, rising slightly to 99,600 in 1988, female student numbers rose steadily from 61,500 in 1977 to 95,500 in 1988.

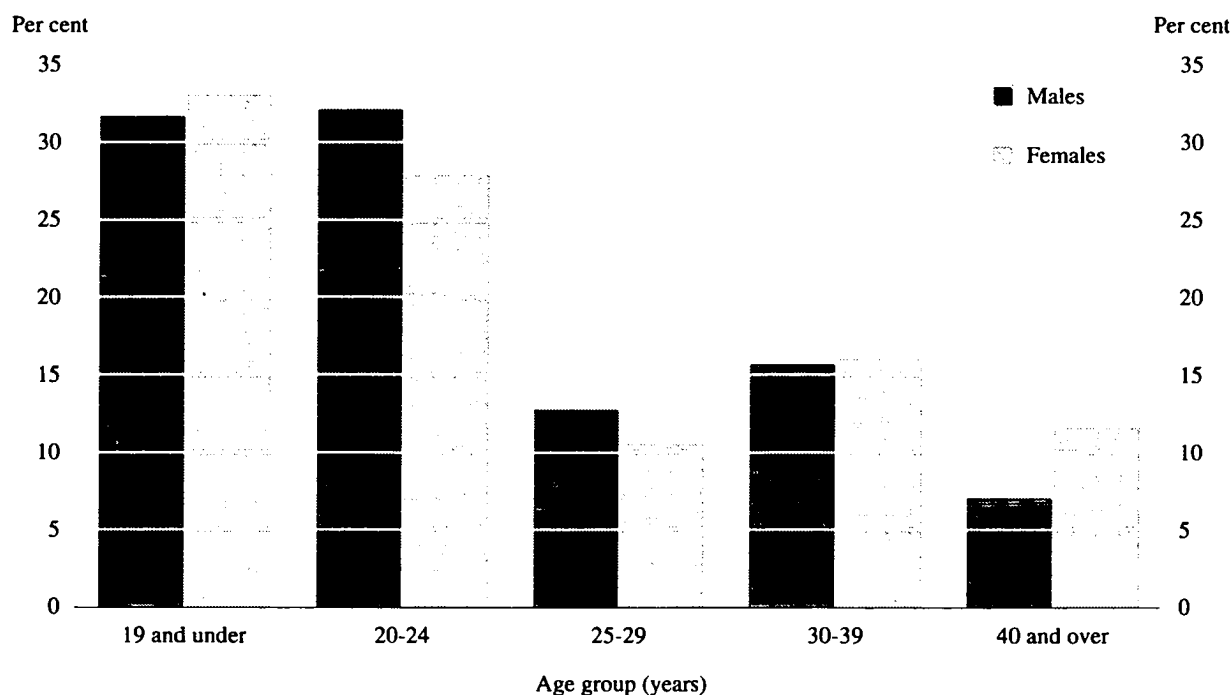
The majority of university students were concentrated in the 17-24 years age group. In 1988 this group accounted for 62 per cent of total student numbers. Older age groups, however, saw significant increases in participation. The number of students aged 40 years and over more than doubled between 1977 and 1988 while students aged 30-39 years increased their numbers by 49 per cent. By 1988, 1 in 4 university students was aged 30 years or older. Although demographic trends, such as an ageing population, may go some way towards explaining this occurrence, the magnitude of the rise suggests that other factors also need to be taken into account. Male students aged 20-29 years were the only age group to decline in numbers during

TABLE 4.1.8 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ('000)

	1967	1977	1980	1983	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>Males —</b>								
Full-time	41.4	62.8	58.9	59.1	60.5	60.3	63.0	66.8
Part-time	27.6	34.1	36.0	35.4	34.7	35.6	32.1	32.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>99.6</b>
<b>Females —</b>								
Full-time	16.9	40.1	40.1	43.7	47.0	49.6	52.8	60.2
Part-time	9.5	21.4	28.1	31.2	33.4	35.1	32.9	35.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>95.5</b>
<b>Persons —</b>								
Full-time	58.3	102.9	99.0	102.8	107.4	109.9	115.8	127.0
Part-time	37.1	55.5	64.2	66.5	68.0	70.7	65.0	68.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>158.4</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>169.4</b>	<b>175.5</b>	<b>180.7</b>	<b>180.8</b>	<b>195.1</b>

Source: DEET, Selected Higher Education Statistics; Tertiary Education; University Statistics

FIGURE 4.1.5 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: AGE DISTRIBUTION, 1988



Source: DEET, Selected Higher Education Statistics; Tertiary Education; University Statistics

this period. The number of male students aged 17-19 years fell slightly between 1977 and 1983 but this trend was reversed in the period after 1983 (see Table 4.5.4).

Like universities, Colleges of Advanced Education saw significant rises in the participation of women and of older age groups between 1977 and 1988. In many instances, these increases were more marked for CAEs than for universities. Women formed a majority of advanced education students for the first time in 1986 and increased their share of student numbers in subsequent years. One factor behind this increase was the

decision, in 1984, to transfer nursing, a female dominated field of study, from hospitals to Colleges of Advanced Education. In the following years, between 1985 and 1988, female student numbers at Colleges of Advanced Education increased by over 23,000 (although not all of the increase could be accounted for by the intake of nursing students).

Unlike universities, however, the number of male students also increased substantially, from 73,817 in 1977 to 106,151 in 1988. Although this was an increase of 44 per cent on the 1977 population, the proportion of male students fell from 53 per cent of the total in 1977

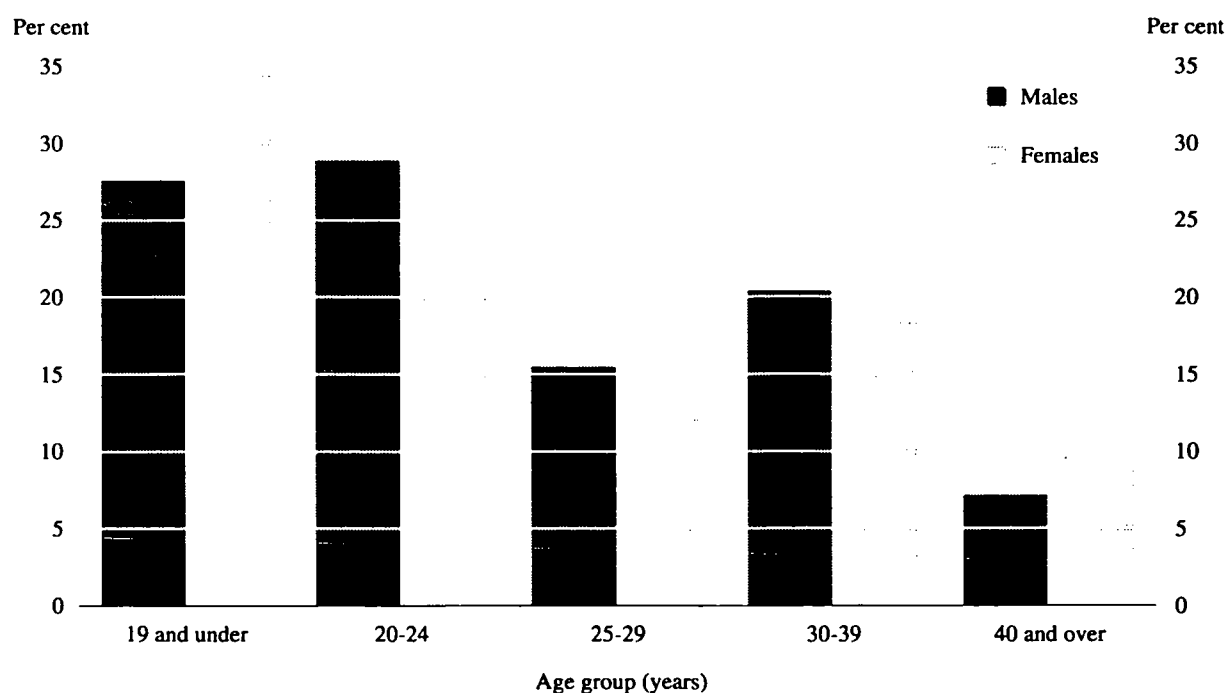
TABLE 4.1.9 ADVANCED EDUCATION STUDENTS ('000)

	1974	1977	1980(a)	1983(b)	1985	1986	1987	1988
Males —								
Full-time	30.3	37.9	34.4	40.0	44.1	46.6	51.8	55.6
Part-time	31.2	35.9	48.4	53.3	55.2	57.0	49.5	50.5
Total	61.4	73.8	82.8	93.3	99.4	103.6	101.3	106.2
Females —								
Full-time	34.9	46.9	43.8	46.3	53.2	58.3	66.6	70.8
Part-time	10.9	19.5	34.9	40.2	42.6	47.2	45.0	48.8
Total	45.8	66.5	78.7	86.6	95.9	105.4	111.6	119.6
Persons —								
Full-time	65.1	84.9	78.2	86.3	97.4	104.9	118.4	126.4
Part-time	42.1	55.4	83.3	93.6	97.9	104.2	94.6	99.3
Total	107.2	140.3	161.6	179.9	195.2	209.1	212.9	225.7

(a) Estimates prior to 1980 exclude students who were enrolled in parts of advanced education courses but were not proceeding to an award of the institution. (b) Estimates prior to 1983 exclude students who were studying approved advanced education courses at institutions other than colleges of advanced education.

Source: DEET, Selected Higher Education Statistics; Tertiary Education; Colleges of Advanced Education

FIGURE 4.1.6 ADVANCED EDUCATION STUDENTS: AGE DISTRIBUTION, 1988



Source: DEET, Selected Higher Education Statistics; Tertiary Education; Colleges of Advanced Education

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to 47 per cent in 1988. Older age groups experienced substantial increases in participation during this period with the number of students aged 30 years and over more than doubling. Such students accounted for 28 per cent of all advanced education students in 1988. Students aged 17-19 years experienced some decline in numbers between 1977 and 1980 but increased steadily thereafter (see Table 4.5.5).

The rise in student numbers at both universities and Colleges of Advanced Education in recent years has been predominantly a rise in full-time students. Numbers of part-time students have shown little increase since 1983. In 1988 approximately 35 per cent of university students and 44 per cent of Advanced Education students were studying part-time.

### Higher education since 1989

Since 1989 most Colleges of Advanced Education have changed their status to that of university or university of technology either as single institutions, with sponsorship from an established university, or by way of amalgamation. This follows the Federal Government decision to end the binary system of higher education and to remove the distinction be-

tween universities and Colleges of Advanced Education which have determined Commonwealth funding for the last 20 years. Consequently, 1988 was the last year in which separate statistics for universities and Colleges of Advanced Education were compiled.

Between 1989 and 1990 the total number of students attending higher education institutions increased by 10 per cent, an increase evident for both full-time and part-time students, and for men and women. One-third of higher education students in 1990 were aged less than 20 years and there were proportionally more women than men in this age group. Similarly there were proportionally more female students than male students in the 40 years and over age group.

Male and female higher education students continued to make significantly different choices in their courses of study. Women in higher education in 1990 still tended to be concentrated in the traditionally female dominated fields of study, such as arts or education. This issue is treated in greater detail in Section 4.3.

TABLE 4.1.10 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS ('000)

	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
1989	129.4	81.8	211.3	142.7	87.1	229.8	272.1	169.0	441.1
1990	140.2	89.2	229.4	159.3	96.4	255.7	299.5	185.6	485.1

Source: DEET, Selected Higher Education Statistics; Tertiary Education; University Statistics; Colleges of Advanced Education

TABLE 4.1.11 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS: LEVEL OF COURSE AND FIELD OF STUDY ('000)

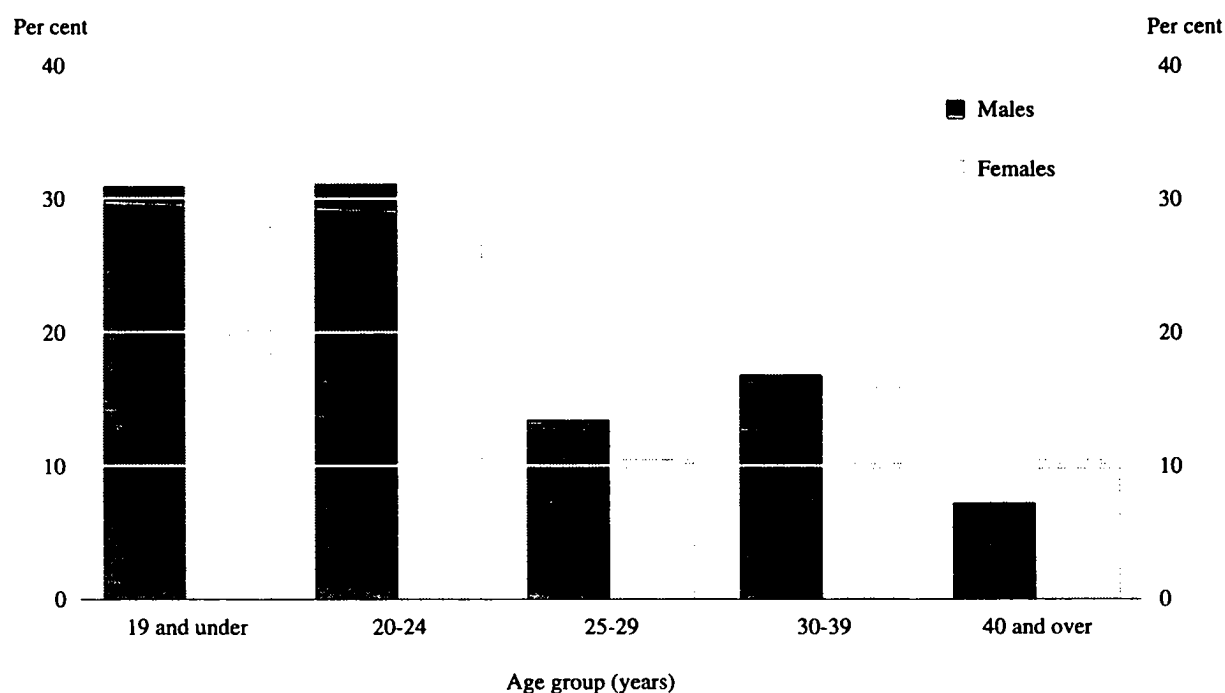
	1979		1984		1988		1990	
	Males	Females	Males	Female	Males	Females	Males	Females
Level of course —								
Ph. D. or higher Doctorate	4.6	1.4	5.4	2.1	6.0	2.8	6.2	3.3
Master's	10.7	4.2	12.2	6.1	13.1	8.4	15.8	11.1
Postgraduate(a)	13.0	10.2	16.3	14.4	18.0	19.8	19.0	23.5
Bachelor's degree	120.1	84.5	129.8	107.5	144.4	139.0	166.4	174.2
Diploma	17.1	33.7	10.6	24.0	9.2	32.2	8.0	32.1
Associate diploma	7.2	5.2	13.4	8.5	12.2	8.9	11.7	8.7
Other courses	2.4	2.2	4.0	4.1	2.8	4.0	2.3	2.8
Field of study —								
Agriculture, animal husbandry	3.8	1.1	4.8	1.9	5.3	2.4	5.7	2.8
Architecture, building	7.1	1.5	6.4	1.7	6.4	2.8	7.1	3.6
Arts, humanities and social sciences	36.2	55.7	32.4	58.0	33.7	67.8	35.1	74.5
Business, administration, economics	41.7	12.8	45.9	20.2	51.2	29.5	62.2	42.6
Education	18.2	40.3	24.4	47.2	21.5	51.1	20.6	54.1
Engineering, surveying	21.6	0.7	27.2	1.5	28.8	2.4	32.4	3.6
Health	11.1	12.1	9.6	11.7	13.4	29.3	15.1	39.4
Law, legal studies	6.6	2.9	5.9	4.1	6.5	4.6	7.8	6.4
Science	27.2	13.3	32.1	17.5	35.8	20.6	41.2	26.1
Veterinary science	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Other(b)	0.5	0.4	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.6	1.5	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>175.2</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>191.7</b>	<b>166.8</b>	<b>205.8</b>	<b>215.1</b>	<b>229.4</b>	<b>255.7</b>

(a) Includes post-graduate diploma and Master's preliminary/qualifying. (b) Includes other award courses, non-award courses and course not stated.

Source: DEET, Selected Higher Education Statistics; Tertiary Education; University Statistics; Colleges of Advanced Education



TABLE 4.1.7 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS: AGE DISTRIBUTION, 1990



Source: DEET, Selected Higher Education Statistics; Tertiary Education; University Statistics; Colleges of Advanced Education

#### 4.1.9 Educational attainment

The level of educational attainment of the Australian population has shown a steady increase in recent years. In 1985, the Survey of Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment estimated that the proportion of the population aged 15-69 years with post-school qualifications was 35 per cent. By 1991 this proportion had increased to 41 per cent while, over the same period, the proportion without post-school qualifications had declined from 60 per cent to 54 per cent. Five per cent of the population aged 15-69 years were still at school in 1991.

Among men aged 15-69 years who had post-school qualifications in 1991, 51 per cent held trade qualifications and 22 per cent held degrees. Equivalent figures for women were 8 per cent and 20 per cent. Over 70 per cent of women with post-school qualifications held non-trade certificates or diplomas.

Persons aged 15-69 years who left school before completing the highest level of secondary education accounted for 40 per cent of all persons in that age group in 1991. Among women, however, this group accounted for 45 per cent (*see Table 4.5.6*).

TABLE 4.1.12 PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
(Per cent)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>Males —</b>							
With post-school qualifications	41.1	42.2	44.1	44.7	45.1	45.8	46.2
Without post-school qualifications	54.6	53.1	51.2	50.3	50.0	49.4	48.7
<b>Females —</b>							
With post-school qualifications	29.7	30.8	32.3	32.4	34.3	33.8	35.4
Without post-school qualifications	65.9	64.6	63.0	62.3	60.8	61.4	59.7
<b>Persons —</b>							
With post-school qualifications	35.4	36.5	38.2	38.6	39.7	39.8	40.8
Without post-school qualifications	60.2	58.9	57.1	56.3	55.4	55.4	54.2

Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment

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### 4.2 EDUCATION AND THE LABOUR FORCE

Since the early 1970s people leaving educational institutions to enter the labour force have faced increasing difficulty in finding full-time employment. In 1983 the national unemployment rate for all leavers from educational institutions peaked at 25 per cent. Subsequent years saw some decrease in the unemployment rate for leavers, to 16 per cent in 1990, followed by a large increase, to 27 per cent, in 1991, almost 3 times the national unemployment rate (see Section 5.1). Leavers in particularly depressed regions may well have experienced substantially higher rates of unemployment.

The phenomenon of high youth unemployment has been one experienced by most developed nations over the past two decades. Complex reasons, including such factors as low rates of economic growth, the introduction of new technologies, and the changing nature of work, lie behind the difficulties faced by young people in finding employment. One effect has been to focus attention on the role of education in the labour force. Education has been recognized as an important factor influencing employment and career prospects and a major element underpinning economic performance.

Data on educational participation, from the first Section of this chapter, indicate that increasing proportions of school students now complete a full secondary education. While in part this may be a response to high rates of unemployment faced by those leaving school early, it also undoubtedly reflects conscious attempts, on the part of both State and Commonwealth governments, to improve the relevance of schooling and thereby increase retention rates. Information on participation and attainment is therefore of obvious relevance to many of the issues addressed in this Section and should be considered in any analysis of this information.

#### 4.2.1 Transition from education to work

The number of students leaving educational institutions to enter the labour force tended to remain fairly constant during the 1980s. Slight falls were however experienced in 1983, 1987, 1989 and 1991 which may

have been due to prevailing economic circumstances. Poor employment prospects in 1982-83, for instance, may have caused some students to defer decisions to enter the labour force. In 1991, a total of 289,000 students entered the labour force from all educational institutions.

The largest group of people who leave full-time education and enter the labour force do so directly from school. In 1991 school leavers accounted for 43 per cent of all leavers. Another 18 per cent of leavers entering the labour force came from TAFE colleges while 26 per cent came from higher education institutions.

The increase in participation in higher education in the mid 1980s does not seem to have been reflected in the numbers entering the labour force. This may, in part, be a consequence of the time involved in acquiring a degree or post-school qualification. It may also reflect slightly lower rates of labour force participation for leavers from higher education institutions.

School leavers have tended to participate in the labour force at slightly higher rates than leavers from other educational institutions. Unemployment rates, however, indicate that school leavers had more difficulty in finding employment until 1989, since when TAFE leavers have experienced higher rates. In 1983, 28 per cent of school leavers were unemployed, this rate decreased to 14 per cent in 1989, but rose substantially to 30 per cent in 1991. Students from TAFE colleges have experienced considerable fluctuation in employment prospects, with high rates of unemployment between 1983 and 1985, an unemployment rate of 13 per cent in 1988, and a subsequent rise in the unemployment rate from 16 per cent in 1989 to 31 per cent in 1991. By comparison, leavers from institutions of higher education experienced relatively stable unemployment rates throughout the 1980s rising in 1991 to a high of 19 per cent.

Experience in the labour force while undertaking formal study has become increasingly important for a significant proportion of students. The 1991 Survey of Transition from Education to Work found that of those persons aged between 15 and 24 years in May 1991,

TABLE 4.2.1 LEAVERS<sup>(a)</sup> AGED 15-64 YEARS ENTERING THE LABOUR FORCE: INSTITUTION ATTENDED IN PREVIOUS YEAR

	1981	1983	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	— per cent —								
School	58.7	57.0	58.2	59.6	59.1	57.6	59.2	48.8	43.4
University	10.8	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.2	11.4	(b)24.7	(b)26.0
CAE	10.3	8.2	8.3	8.4	9.0	9.7	9.1	..	..
TAFE/technical college	12.3	15.2	14.7	13.8	13.8	16.1	12.9	14.2	18.3
Other	7.9	9.3	8.3	7.9	7.7	6.4	7.5	12.3	12.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —								
<b>Total</b>	<b>300.4</b>	<b>284.6</b>	<b>326.7</b>	<b>333.3</b>	<b>306.8</b>	<b>318.1</b>	<b>312.2</b>	<b>333.7</b>	<b>289.3</b>

(a) Leaving full-time education. (b) Higher education institutions.

Source: Survey of Transition from Education to Work

TABLE 4.2.2 LEAVERS(a) AGED 15-64 YEARS: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY INSTITUTION ATTENDED IN PREVIOUS YEAR  
(Per cent)

	1981	1983	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Labour force participation rate —									
School	94.8	92.9	95.5	93.7	93.2	94.2	93.2	94.2	90.5
University	92.8	92.0	94.5	92.6	92.5	91.4	91.9	(b)95.0	(b)93.4
CAE	95.0	90.8	93.4	95.0	93.1	94.3	93.9	..	..
TAFE/technical college	96.5	92.6	92.4	92.6	91.9	91.4	93.6	86.6	91.4
Other	91.7	89.9	93.7	93.8	96.2	91.5	91.4	90.6	90.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>91.4</b>
Unemployment rate —									
School	17.8	28.1	20.0	20.8	22.2	18.9	14.3	16.4	30.4
University	*8.8	19.2	12.4	10.6	11.2	*11.2	10.1	(b)11.8	(b)19.5
CAE	*11.0	19.8	16.2	*11.5	14.8	*7.2	*9.6	..	..
TAFE/technical college	9.4	21.8	23.4	19.1	17.9	13.1	16.0	17.7	30.8
Other	*11.1	22.5	17.3	*11.7	15.3	*11.7	16.5	18.1	29.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>27.5</b>

(a) Leaving full-time education. (b) Higher education institutions.

Source: Survey of Transition from Education to Work

30 per cent of school students, 56 per cent of higher education students, and 83 per cent of TAFE and technical college students were participating in the labour force. This compared with a participation rate of 89 per cent for those persons aged 15-24 years not attending an educational institution in May 1991.

#### 4.2.2 Apprenticeships and traineeships

Apprenticeships have traditionally been the most important form of post-school vocational training for young people. In 1991 there were 139,000 people undertaking apprenticeships in Australia. This represented a significant decrease on the figure of 175,500 undertaking such training in 1989, the highest figure recorded since the Survey of Transition from Education to Work began collecting apprenticeship numbers in 1983. Most apprentices (65 per cent in 1991) were concentrated in the metal, electrical, building, and vehicle fields of trade (see Table 4.5.7).

The majority of apprenticeships take the form of a formal contract between an apprentice and employer, generally four years in length, involving a combination of on-the-job training and approved technical education. This technical education is frequently undertaken through TAFE colleges.

In 1985 the Committee of Inquiry into Labour Market Programs identified a number of deficiencies in the apprenticeship system. These included its vulnerability to cyclical trends in the economy, the variable quality of training, the ability of the system to provide for new skills emerging in response to changing industry requirements, and the excessive segregation of most apprenticeship places by sex. The apprenticeship system remains a male-dominated form of training. In 1991 approximately 88 per cent of apprenticeships were being undertaken by men, a situation which was most pronounced in the four major trades of metal, electrical, building and vehicle.

One recommendation of the Committee, subsequently adopted by the Commonwealth Government, was the establishment of the Australian Traineeship System. Traineeships are one year in length and combine on-the-job training with a minimum of 13 weeks full-time study at TAFE. Their broad objectives are to assist entry to the labour market, improve occupational training and improve the life chances of those involved. A target of 75,000 traineeships a year was set by the Committee.

The numbers commencing traineeships have grown considerably, from just over 1,000 in the first year of its implementation (1985-86) to almost 14,000 in 1988-89, but remain far short of the target figure. Although growth can be expected to continue, current trends suggest that the target is unlikely to be reached in the near future (see Table 4.5.8).

The strongest growth has occurred in the private sector. Major areas offering traineeships have been the office clerical occupations and the wholesale and retail trade industries. The public sector has also been a significant provider, although a strong initial growth has slowed in recent years.

#### 4.2.3 TAFE vocational streams

TAFE plays an important role in vocational training and is closely linked to the apprenticeship and traineeship systems through the provision of formal education components. The 1990 Survey of Labour Force Status and Educational Attendance found that approximately 60 per cent of male students between the ages of 15 and 24 years enrolled at TAFE in September 1990 were studying towards trade qualifications or apprenticeships. Smaller proportions of female students were studying towards trade qualifications or apprenticeships in 1990 reflecting the low representation of women in the apprenticeship system.

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**TABLE 4.2.3 TAFE STUDENTS AGED 15-24 YEARS:  
LEVEL OF COURSE, SEPTEMBER 1990  
(<sup>'000</sup>)**

	Trade qualification	Cer- tificate/ diploma	Secondary course	Total(a)
Males	87.6	48.1	4.0	147.4
Females	11.9	56.8	4.6	83.7

(a) Includes other levels of course.

Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Educational Attendance

Enrolments in TAFE vocational streams increased by 40 per cent between 1981 and 1990, with women experiencing the more rapid rate of increase during this period. Of a total of 967,000 enrolments in vocational streams in 1990, the largest number (239,000) were in business administration and economics. This was followed by engineering and surveying (181,000 enrolments) and services, hospitality and transportation (101,000 enrolments).

### 4.2.4 Education and employment

A clear relationship emerges between educational attainment and labour force status. People with post-school qualifications tend to enjoy higher levels of employment and labour force participation, and lower rates of unemployment, than those without post-school qualifications. In 1991 the unemployment rate for persons with post-school qualifications stood at 7 per cent, compared to 12 per cent for those without

post-school qualifications. The relative position of these groups has not changed over time; unemployment rates in 1985 stood at 5 per cent for those with, and 12 per cent for those without, post-school qualifications.

The average and median duration of unemployment was also significantly shorter for those with higher educational qualifications. In 1991 unemployed persons with post-school qualifications experienced a median of 11 weeks of unemployment compared to a median of 13 weeks for those unemployed persons without post-school qualifications. The greatest difficulty in finding work was faced by people who had not completed secondary schooling. In 1991 they experienced an unemployment rate of 12 per cent and a median duration of unemployment of 18 weeks (see Table 4.5.9). Although they represented 35 per cent of persons in the labour force they made up 44 per cent of the unemployed. By contrast, people with degrees represented 11 per cent of the labour force and only 6 per cent of the unemployed.

High levels of educational attainment correlated strongly with occupations in the professional, para-professional and tradespersons fields. In 1991, 58 per cent of people in professional occupations held degrees while another 27 per cent held certificates or diplomas, reflecting the requirement of academic qualifications for entry to many of the professions.

**TABLE 4.2.4 TAFE ENROLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL STREAMS  
(<sup>'000</sup>)**

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Males	417.1	427.0	445.5	455.1	461.6	471.1	495.5	503.5	492.7	530.9
Females	271.4	302.2	340.7	377.0	397.6	415.6	441.7	448.0	439.6	429.8
Persons(a)	692.0	729.3	786.2	832.1	859.2	886.7	937.2	951.6	932.3	966.8

(a) Some figures include sex not stated.

Source: DEET, Selected TAFE Statistics

**TABLE 4.2.5 TAFE ENROLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL STREAMS: FIELD OF STUDY, 1990  
(<sup>'000</sup>)**

	Males			Females			Persons(a)			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	
Land and marine resources, animal husbandry		2.2	28.1	30.3	0.8	12.0	12.8	3.0	40.0	43.1
Architecture, building		5.0	65.6	70.6	0.7	4.1	4.9	5.7	69.7	75.4
Arts, humanities and social sciences		3.1	17.6	20.8	7.2	46.7	53.9	10.3	64.3	74.7
Business administration, economics		6.2	84.2	90.4	15.8	132.8	148.6	22.1	217.0	239.0
Education		—	2.5	2.5	1.0	5.6	6.6	1.0	8.1	9.1
Engineering, surveying		13.5	157.2	170.7	1.0	9.4	10.3	14.5	166.5	181.0
Health, community services		1.0	7.8	8.7	4.5	20.0	24.5	5.4	27.8	33.2
Law, legal studies		—	2.0	2.1	0.1	1.4	1.4	0.1	3.4	3.5
Science		2.5	25.1	27.6	1.7	23.6	25.2	4.2	48.7	52.9
Veterinary science, animal care		—	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.1	1.2	1.3
Services, hospitality, transportation		3.1	32.7	35.8	6.4	59.1	65.5	9.5	91.8	101.3
TAFE multi-field education		10.0	83.7	93.7	8.9	92.0	100.9	18.9	175.7	194.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>41.6</b>	<b>489.3</b>	<b>530.6</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>387.7</b>	<b>429.8</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>883.0</b>	<b>966.8</b>

(a) Some figures include sex not stated.

Source: DEET, Selected TAFE Statistics

TABLE 4.2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
(Per cent)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
With post-school qualifications —							
Degree	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.8
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	5.8	5.4	5.0	4.8	3.6	3.6	6.6
Certificate or diploma	(a)	(a)	6.2	6.1	5.3	5.0	7.6
<i>Total</i>	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.5	4.4	6.7
Without post-school qualifications —							
Attended highest level of secondary school available	10.9	10.3	11.0	9.5	9.0	8.3	10.8
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	12.0	11.1	11.6	10.2	9.2	9.0	11.7
<i>Total</i>	11.7	10.9	11.5	10.0	9.2	8.8	11.5
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>

(a) Included in trade qualification or apprenticeship. (b) Includes persons with other post-school qualifications, persons who never attended school and those for whom secondary school qualifications could not be determined.

Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment

TABLE 4.2.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY OCCUPATION, 1991

Educational attainment	Occupation								Total
	Managers and administrators	Professionals	Para-professionals	Tradespersons	Clerks	Salespersons and personal service workers	Plant and machine operators and drivers	Labourers and related workers	
	— per cent —								
With post-school qualifications —									
Degree	11.8	58.2	8.0	1.4	5.9	3.9	1.3	1.7	11.4
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	15.6	3.8	13.5	56.9	3.2	6.4	18.0	11.5	16.2
Certificate or diploma	21.0	26.6	54.6	6.5	31.1	22.0	9.8	10.3	21.0
<i>Total(a)</i>	49.0	88.7	76.7	65.0	40.8	32.8	29.9	24.0	49.0
Without post-school qualifications —									
Attended highest level of secondary school available	13.7	6.8	10.4	7.3	22.1	22.8	10.2	14.4	14.3
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	36.8	4.2	12.7	27.5	36.6	36.9	59.4	56.5	34.5
<i>Total(b)</i>	51.0	11.3	23.1	34.9	59.0	60.0	70.1	71.5	49.1
Still at school	*0.1	*0.1	*0.2	*0.1	0.2	7.2	*0.1	4.5	1.8
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —								
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>834.9</b>	<b>983.5</b>	<b>452.6</b>	<b>1,156.8</b>	<b>1,348.3</b>	<b>1,119.6</b>	<b>571.5</b>	<b>1,184.6</b>	<b>7,651.8</b>

(a) Includes persons with other post-school qualifications. (b) Includes persons who never attended school and those for whom attendance at a secondary school could not be determined. (c) Includes persons with other post-school qualifications, persons who never attended school and those for whom secondary school qualifications could not be determined.

Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment

Similarly, a majority (57 per cent) of tradespersons held trade qualifications in 1991.

People without post-school qualifications tended to form the highest proportions of labourers and related workers (72 per cent in 1991) and plant and machine operators (70 per cent in 1991). They also formed higher than average proportions of salespersons and personal service workers, and clerks.

#### 4.2.5 Return from education

Data from ABS Income Surveys indicate a strong relationship between educational attainment and income. In 1989-90 people with degrees earned mean annual incomes 48 per cent greater than average incomes for all full-year, full-time workers. By contrast, people without post-school qualifications earned a mean annual income that was 85 per cent of the average in 1989-90. People with certificates or diplomas earned incomes 4 per cent higher than

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**TABLE 4.2.8 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS: MEAN ANNUAL EARNED INCOME(a) BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**  
(Per cent)

	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Certificate/ diploma</i>	<i>Trade certificate</i>	<i>Without post-school qualifications</i>	<i>Total</i>
1981-82 —					
Males	163.3	126.6	101.3	93.7	107.0
Females	121.5	88.0	70.3	70.9	79.1
Persons	153.8	110.8	99.4	86.7	100.0
1985-86 —					
Males	153.1	128.6	102.9	92.6	106.5
Females	116.7	88.5	78.5	71.2	82.2
Persons	142.6	109.6	101.9	86.4	100.0
1989-90 —					
Males	159.9	120.3	100.2	92.0	107.5
Females	116.3	87.5	68.3	70.0	81.9
Persons	147.5	103.9	98.9	84.9	100.0

(a) Calculated as a percentage of mean annual earned income of all full-year, full-time workers in each year.

Source: Income Distribution Survey; Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

average levels while those with trade qualifications tended to earn around the average.

Although people with degrees have experienced some relative falls in income over the past decade, from 54 per cent above average levels in 1981-82 to 48 per cent above average in 1989-90, the data indicate that income initially foregone in obtaining a degree is still likely to be substantially rewarded through increased earnings later in life.

Significant differences exist between male and female earnings at all attainment levels. Although women with higher levels of attainment can expect increased levels of income, their earnings remain well below those of their male counterparts. In 1989-90 the mean annual income for women with degrees was around 16 per cent above average levels for all full-year, full-time workers while for men with degrees it was around 60 per cent above average. (For a more detailed discussion of male/female income differences see Chapter 6.)

### 4.2.6 Industry training and reskilling

Recent government policy has focused on attempting to increase the employer component of vocational training. International comparisons have suggested that

Australian industry lags behind that of other nations in this regard. Given the pace of technological and workplace change it has become increasingly likely that individuals will experience one or more career changes during their working life and a greater emphasis has therefore been placed on such issues as retraining and multi-skilling.

Data in this area remain limited. The importance of the issue has been recognised by the ABS with the Employer Training Expenditure Survey in 1989 and 1990 and the Survey of How Workers Get Their Training in 1990. The first survey provided a source of data for use in analysing Australia's training effort while the second established benchmark data on the extent and types of training being undertaken by persons in the labour force.

In May 1990, the Federal Government launched the Training Guarantee Scheme making the training of employees no longer an option but an obligation for Australian businesses from July 1990. Under the scheme, employers with payrolls in excess of \$200,000 must devote at least 1 per cent to employee training or pay the equivalent sum to the Federal Government. The latter option is non-tax deductible.

**TABLE 4.2.9 TRAINING EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR**

	1989			1990		
	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Total</i>
	— per cent of gross wages and salaries —					
Total training expenditure	1.7	3.3	2.2	2.2	3.2	2.6
	— dollars —					
Total training expenditure per employee	97.5	221.5	132.9	132.1	229.9	162.8
	— hours —					
Training hours per employee	4.4	9.2	5.7	5.0	8.1	5.9
	— per cent of employers —					
Employers reporting training	21.4	61.4	22.1	23.6	72.7	24.4
	— \$ million —					
Total training expenditure	427.8	387.8	815.7	524.7	418.3	942.9

Source: Employer Training Expenditure Survey

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Between 1989 and 1990 the number of employers reporting training expenditure increased by 2 percentage points to 24 per cent. The average amount these employers spent on formal training per employee over the 3-month survey period also increased, from \$133 in 1989 to \$163 in 1990, with each employee receiving, on average, 6 hours of training. The greatest expenditure on formal training occurred in the public sector where employers spent an average \$230 and employees received 8 hours of training. In comparison, the private sector spent \$132 with employees receiving slightly less than 5 hours of training over the 3-month survey period.

Formal trade and apprenticeship training accounted for 27 per cent of all training with an average of 1.6 hours per employee. Not surprisingly, given the high concentration of tradespersons and apprentices, most of this training took place in the private sector. The next most common fields of training were management and professional, and technical and para-professional training, with employees receiving 1.0 hours and 0.9 hours of training in these fields respectively.

According to the Survey of How Workers Get Their Training conducted over a 12-month period in 1989, a significant proportion of training undertaken by employees is done on-the-job. In 1989, 72 per cent of employees participated in training of this type. Thirty-five per cent of employees were involved in training courses that were conducted in-house.

With the introduction of the Training Guarantee Scheme and the emphasis it places on employers to

**TABLE 4.2.10 AVERAGE PAID TRAINING TIME PER EMPLOYEE(a): FIELD OF TRAINING BY SECTOR, JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1990 (Hours per employee)**

Field of training(b)	Private	Public	Total
Induction	0.35	0.36	0.36
General supervision	0.29	0.37	0.31
General computing	0.37	0.60	0.44
Health and safety	0.22	0.42	0.29
Management and professional	0.60	1.79	0.98
Technical and paraprofessional	0.30	2.24	0.91
Trade and apprenticeship	1.86	0.95	1.58
Clerical, sales	0.52	0.60	0.54
Plant and machinery	0.27	0.31	0.28
Other	0.16	0.40	0.24
<b>All fields</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>8.05</b>	<b>5.92</b>

(a) The total time receiving formal training, averaged over the total number of employees. (b) Formal training was classified according to the main content of the course or program.

Source: Employer Training Expenditure Survey

take an active role in the training of their employees, it is important to determine who is receiving the training. Those employees with post-school qualifications were more likely to receive training, either on-the-job, in-house or externally, than employees without post-school qualifications. This was particularly evident for in-house training where 44 per cent of employees with post-school qualifications received training compared to 26 per cent of employees without post-school qualifications. Similarly external training was provided to 15 per cent of employees with post-school qualifications and only 5 per cent of employees without post-school qualifications.

**TABLE 4.2.11 PERSONS WHO HAD A WAGE AND SALARY JOB IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY CATEGORY OF TRAINING UNDERTAKEN IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, 1989**

Educational attainment	Studied for educational qualification in 1988	Training courses undertaken						Total
		External training			Some training undertaken	No training undertaken		
		Employer support	Total	In-house			On-the-job	
— per cent —								
With post-school qualifications	17.2	9.9	14.9	44.2	76.2	84.1	15.9	3,172.6
Post-graduate degree or graduate diploma	20.6	18.5	28.0	59.8	84.4	92.9	7.1	315.7
Bachelor degree or diploma	23.4	15.8	21.8	56.2	84.9	90.8	9.2	747.6
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	9.4	5.6	8.5	31.5	65.8	74.3	25.7	936.0
Post-secondary certificate	18.8	7.4	12.1	42.6	76.6	85.3	14.7	1,143.7
Other	*12.1	*7.9	*12.1	32.8	79.4	83.4	*16.6	29.6
Without post-school qualifications(a)	16.4	3.2	5.2	26.5	67.9	74.5	25.5	3,532.1
Attended highest level of secondary school available	33.4	6.2	8.5	36.6	79.4	87.5	12.5	1,006.6
Did not attend highest level secondary school available	9.4	2.0	3.8	22.4	63.2	69.2	30.8	2,496.5
Left at age —								
16 years or over	14.4	2.5	4.8	26.7	72.8	79.0	21.0	1,091.0
15 years or under	5.6	1.6	3.1	19.1	55.7	61.7	38.3	1,405.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>6,704.7</b>

(a) Includes those who never attended school and those for whom secondary school qualifications could not be determined.

Source: Survey of How Workers Get Their Training

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### 4.3 ACCESS AND EQUITY

Levels of educational attainment exert a significant influence on socio-economic status. Educational qualifications are often a prerequisite for entry to higher income or higher status occupations. Lower levels of attainment can prove a significant barrier to full participation in the labour force. People with few or no educational qualifications face greater difficulty in finding employment, are more restricted in the range of career choices open to them, and tend to earn less income than those who are more highly qualified. Although the education system can promote social mobility by enabling individuals from lower socio-economic backgrounds to acquire qualifications, it can also act in the opposite direction, restricting career choices and opportunities of those social groups with less access to educational services.

Aggregate data on participation in education tend to hide the fact that not all groups in society participate equally at all levels of the education system. In Australia, a number of groups have been identified as particularly disadvantaged. These include people from lower socio-economic backgrounds, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, migrants from non-English speaking backgrounds, women, isolated children and the disabled. Low rates of educational participation and attainment among these groups have been identified as factors contributing to the perpetuation of socio-economic inequalities.

Government policies towards disadvantaged groups have sought to ensure that, as far as practicable, all groups in society have equal access to educational services irrespective of race, economic background, sex or geographical location. It has long been recognised, however, that more complex reasons than lack of opportunity lie behind the low participation rates of some groups, and that policies based solely on equality of opportunity may do little to assist these groups<sup>1</sup>. Government policies over the past two decades have therefore sought to improve the educational outcomes

for target groups through programs of positive discrimination. The Disadvantaged Schools Programme, for instance, aims to increase retention rates among school children from lower socio-economic backgrounds through extra funding for schools in these areas. Similarly, the National Policy on the Education of Girls has called for increased efforts to be made to encourage girls in the final years of secondary school to undertake studies in non-traditional areas.

This Section presents data on educational participation and attainment for some of those groups identified as particularly disadvantaged. It is not comprehensive, however, as no single ABS collection has addressed issues of access and equity in the provision of educational services. In particular, for most groups other than women, little comparable data exists on changes in participation over time. Much of the information in this Section is therefore of a general rather than a detailed nature and this should be taken into account in any interpretation.

#### 4.3.1 Family income

Data from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing indicate a strong link between family income and participation in certain areas of post-compulsory education. It should, however, be treated with some caution since, of those persons aged 15-24 years in June 1986, a relatively large proportion (18 per cent) were recorded as not living in family units and therefore family income was not applicable. Some young people may have been living away from home while studying (boarding at educational institutions, for instance). An additional 11 per cent of persons aged 15-24 years were recorded in the income not stated category.

A clear pattern emerges, however. School students aged 15-24 years from lower income groups in 1986 were more likely to be attending government schools and less likely to be attending non-government schools than students from higher income groups. Persons from lower income groups also tended to have lower

TABLE 4.3.1 PERSONS AGED 15-24 YEARS: EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE BY FAMILY INCOME, 1986

Family income (annual)	Secondary		TAFE	CAE	University	Not attending	Total(a)
	Government	Non-government					
	— per cent —						'000
\$18,000 or less	18.5	4.6	4.5	2.0	2.9	61.2	362.9
\$18,001-26,000	17.0	5.1	5.9	2.1	2.9	60.9	290.9
\$26,001-32,000	15.8	5.5	6.7	2.1	2.8	61.2	244.2
\$32,001-40,000	14.2	5.8	7.3	2.4	3.1	61.7	280.1
\$40,001-50,000	13.5	6.8	8.5	2.8	3.7	59.0	243.6
\$50,001 and over	11.2	10.2	9.1	3.5	6.2	54.0	363.8
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>2,598.9</b>

(a) Includes other institutions, attendance not stated and institution not stated. (b) Includes 813,400 persons with income not stated, spouse temporarily absent or not applicable.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

<sup>1</sup> Commonwealth Schools Commission (1973) *Schools in Australia*



rates of attendance at tertiary institutions. In 1986 approximately 9 per cent of 15-24 year olds with annual family incomes of \$18,000 or less were attending a higher education institution or TAFE college compared to 19 per cent of persons with family incomes of over \$50,000. Persons aged 15-24 years from the highest income groups also experienced the lowest rates of non-attendance at educational institutions. Non-attendance was fairly constant, however, at around 61 per cent of 15-24 year olds, for those groups with family incomes of \$40,000 or less.

Substantial differences exist between government and non-government schools in the rate at which students transfer to tertiary education. In 1991 approximately 49 per cent of leavers from government schools were attending a tertiary institution in the year after leaving school compared to 66 per cent of leavers from non-government schools. Students from non-government schools were nearly twice as likely as students from government schools to be enrolled in higher education in the year after leaving school. There have been some improvements in transition rates for students from government schools in recent years, however, with the total not attending in the year after leaving school falling from 66 per cent of all leavers from government schools in 1983 to 51 per cent in 1991.

Research undertaken by the Department of Employment, Education and Training, using an index of socio-economic status developed by the ABS from the 1981 Census, indicated that a high rate of Year 12 completion tends to be associated with high socio-economic status<sup>1</sup>.

### 4.3.2 Aboriginal education

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have been identified as severely disadvantaged in terms of access to, and participation in, education in Australia. Data on educational attainment seem to support this. In 1986 the Census of Population and Housing identified approximately 8,800 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with recognised post-school qualifications. This represented 6 per cent of the total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 15 years and over. (A further 3 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people had qualifications that were either not recognised or inadequately described in the 1986 Census.) By comparison, approximately 26 per cent of all Australians aged 15 years and over held recognised post-school qualifications in 1986.

Just over 9,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people had never attended school in 1986, more than those who had obtained recognised post-school qualifications. High proportions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people had also left school at an early age. In 1986, 46 per cent had left school on or before the age of 15 years compared to 35 per cent of the total population. Younger age groups, however, tended to have relatively higher levels of educational attainment. In 1986, 10 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 25-34 years held post-school qualifications compared to 8 per cent of those aged 35-44 years and 4 per cent of those aged 45 years and over.

In 1991 there were 72,249 full-time school students of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent. These students were concentrated in the government sector;

TABLE 4.3.2 PERSONS AGED 15-24 YEARS: TRANSITION FROM GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS TO HIGHER EDUCATION (Per cent)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Government —									
University	5.3	6.5	5.6	6.5	6.5	7.4	9.9	(a)17.5	(a)24.0
CAE	5.3	5.8	6.6	5.7	7.4	7.1	7.7	..	..
TAFE/Technical College	19.8	19.7	21.7	21.4	23.0	23.2	23.0	22.2	21.7
Other	3.8	3.6	3.2	4.1	2.7	1.8	4.2	5.1	3.7
<i>Total attending</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>37.1</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>49.4</i>
<i>Total not attending</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>55.3</i>	<i>55.3</i>	<i>50.6</i>
Non-government —									
University	15.3	17.4	21.3	18.5	19.6	15.6	26.1	(a)41.4	(a)41.8
CAE	11.6	9.6	7.8	11.4	16.2	14.2	10.5	..	..
TAFE/Technical College	20.6	18.9	25.0	17.2	19.9	20.6	18.8	21.8	20.1
Other	5.9	5.8	5.0	6.7	4.9	7.0	6.0	7.1	3.9
<i>Total attending</i>	<i>53.4</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>59.1</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>57.4</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>70.3</i>	<i>65.9</i>
<i>Total not attending</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>48.2</i>	<i>40.9</i>	<i>46.1</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>34.1</i>

(a) Higher education institutions.

Source: Survey of Transition from Education to Work

1 DEET (1987) *Completing Secondary School in Australia*

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**TABLE 4.3.3 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER:  
AGE BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND AGE LEFT SCHOOL, 1986**

	Age (years)				Total	Total number
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and over		
	— per cent —					
<b>Attainment —</b>						
Degree or higher qualification	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	436
Diploma	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.6	830
Trade qualification	2.5	4.6	3.3	1.7	3.0	4,105
Certificate or other qualification	2.2	3.9	2.8	1.2	2.5	3,466
Not recognized or inadequately described	3.1	2.7	2.4	1.6	2.6	3,556
No qualification	76.2	73.8	74.7	75.4	75.2	103,137
Not stated	15.5	13.5	15.4	19.5	15.8	21,603
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>137,133</b>
<b>Age left school (years) —</b>						
15 or younger	36.0	46.0	59.3	52.2	45.5	62,370
16	24.1	24.2	14.5	8.3	19.4	26,651
17	10.1	10.5	4.1	1.8	7.6	10,402
18 or older	4.3	6.1	2.6	1.4	3.9	5,315
Still attending	15.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.9	8,158
Never attended school	1.8	3.0	7.3	19.7	6.6	9,004
Not stated	8.7	10.1	12.0	16.5	11.1	15,233
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>137,133</b>

Source: Census of Population and Housing

**TABLE 4.3.4 SCHOOL STUDENTS: ORIGIN BY SECTOR, 1991  
(‘000)**

	Primary		Secondary		Total		Total
	Govt	Non-govt	Govt	Non-govt	Govt	Non-govt	
<b>Males —</b>							
Aboriginal/ Torres Strait Is.	22.5	2.7	10.2	1.4	32.7	4.1	36.8
Other	667.7	225.2	436.7	202.1	1,104.4	427.3	1,531.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>690.2</b>	<b>227.9</b>	<b>446.9</b>	<b>203.6</b>	<b>1,137.1</b>	<b>431.4</b>	<b>1,568.5</b>
<b>Females —</b>							
Aboriginal/ Torres Strait Is.	21.4	2.6	10.0	1.5	31.4	4.1	35.5
Other	627.0	217.5	421.7	204.9	1,048.8	422.4	1,471.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>648.4</b>	<b>220.1</b>	<b>431.7</b>	<b>206.4</b>	<b>1,080.1</b>	<b>426.5</b>	<b>1,506.6</b>
<b>Persons —</b>							
Aboriginal/ Torres Strait Is.	43.9	5.3	20.2	2.9	64.1	8.2	72.2
Other	1,294.8	442.7	858.4	407.1	2,153.2	849.7	3,002.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,338.6</b>	<b>447.9</b>	<b>878.6</b>	<b>410.0</b>	<b>2,217.2</b>	<b>857.9</b>	<b>3,075.1</b>

Source: National School Statistics Collection

**TABLE 4.3.5 RETENTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS RECEIVING ABSTUDY  
(Per cent)**

	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	1991
1st to 3rd last year	68.5	75.8	83.4	84.2	83.4	79.4	82.2
1st to 2nd last year	24.1	29.4	39.9	44.4	52.9	47.4	57.5
1st to final year	9.1	10.6	14.2	19.2	29.1	30.9	33.0

Source: DEET, ABSTUDY Retention Rates

89 per cent attended government schools compared to 72 per cent of non-Aboriginal students. In primary schools, Aboriginal students represented 3 per cent of all students and in secondary schools, 2 per cent.

In 1991 there were 25,648 school students receiving ABSTUDY, an income support scheme designed to encourage and assist Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders to take full advantage of the educational opportunities available to all Australians.

Retention rates of students receiving ABSTUDY showed a marked improvement throughout the 1980s. In 1980, 9 per cent of ABSTUDY students completed secondary school; in 1991, 33 per cent did so. Similarly, retention to Year 10 (or equivalent) improved, reaching 82 per cent in 1991. However, despite these increases, retention of Aboriginal school students is still well below the retention of all school students.

### 4.3.3 Migrant education

Historically, the overseas-born have tended to enjoy slightly higher levels of educational attainment and have been more likely to transfer from school to tertiary education than the Australian-born. By 1991, 39 per cent of persons born outside Australia had obtained post-school qualifications compared to 40 per cent of Australian-born persons. Significant differences exist, however, between migrants from English speaking backgrounds and those from non-English speaking backgrounds.

The major problem faced by migrants from non-English speaking backgrounds is that of language. Responses to the English proficiency question in the 1986 Census indicated a correlation between poor English language ability and low school leaving age. Over 62 per cent of overseas-born people who had never attended school and 45 per cent of overseas-

TABLE 4.3.6 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY BIRTHPLACE (Per cent)

	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991
Degree —					
Born in Australia	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.6	8.1
Born in main English speaking countries	9.5	9.0	9.6	10.4	10.5
Born in other countries	7.7	8.4	10.3	10.7	10.7
Trade qualification or apprenticeship(a) —					
Born in Australia	26.4	12.8	12.7	12.9	12.7
Born in main English speaking countries	32.4	17.6	16.9	17.1	17.0
Born in other countries	23.8	12.8	13.0	12.2	12.4
Certificate or diploma —					
Born in Australia	..	16.4	17.4	17.7	18.7
Born in main English speaking countries	..	20.0	21.1	21.9	22.3
Born in other countries	..	14.2	14.7	15.0	15.8
Without post-school qualifications —					
Born in Australia	60.7	58.3	57.7	55.8	54.4
Born in main English speaking countries	54.6	51.2	50.3	48.3	47.9
Born in other countries	65.3	61.8	59.2	58.7	57.9

(a) Includes certificate or diploma for 1986.

Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment

TABLE 4.3.7 OVERSEAS-BORN PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME: PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH BY AGE LEFT SCHOOL, 1986 (Per cent)

Age left school (years)	Speaks English only	Uses other language, speaks English			Total(a)	
		Very well	Well	Not well		
Under 13	7.5	11.8	35.5	38.4	6.3	100.0
13	32.7	14.1	27.9	22.0	2.7	100.0
14	67.0	11.3	13.8	6.5	0.8	100.0
15	71.5	12.2	10.3	4.9	0.7	100.0
16	68.6	16.4	9.9	4.1	0.6	100.0
17	67.8	18.9	8.9	3.4	0.4	100.0
18	51.8	25.1	15.5	6.3	0.8	100.0
Over 18	25.1	32.9	28.3	11.8	1.3	100.0
Never attended	5.5	8.1	23.0	40.0	22.5	100.0
Still attending	47.9	31.6	15.9	3.7	0.3	100.0
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Proficiency in English not stated has been included in the total column but not pro-rated between categories. (b) Age left school not stated has been included in the total row but not pro-rated between categories.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

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**TABLE 4.3.8 SCHOOL LEAVERS(a) AGED 15-24 YEARS:  
TRANSITION RATES TO POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION BY BIRTHPLACE  
(Per cent)**

Attendance	1986	1988	1990	1991
University—				
Born in Australia	8.2	8.0	(b)21.9	(b)27.5
Born in main English speaking countries	10.9	*6.8	(b)*17.7	(b)*29.3
Born in other countries	23.3	*19.7	(b)47.8	(b)41.6
CAE —				
Born in Australia	6.8	8.6	..	..
Born in main English speaking countries	6.4	*6.7	..	..
Born in other countries	11.7	*14.7	..	..
TAFE/technical college —				
Born in Australia	20.6	22.9	22.9	20.8
Born in main English speaking countries	25.9	*13.8	*13.8	*23.2
Born in other countries	21.0	25.2	15.8	20.7
Not attending —				
Born in Australia	59.2	57.5	49.9	48.1
Born in main English speaking countries	52.5	70.9	68.7	44.9
Born in other countries	44.1	36.5	26.7	29.8

(a) Persons who were attending school one year prior to the survey but were no longer attending school at the time of the survey. (b) Higher education institutions.

Source: Survey of Transition from Education to Work

born people who had left school before the age of 13 years did not speak English well or at all, while 96 per cent of overseas-born people who had left school at the age of 17 years spoke English well, or very well, or were from English only backgrounds.

Transition rates from school to post-school education, however, were substantially higher for migrants from non-English speaking countries (although subject to a high degree of yearly variation due to the small size of the population involved) which would appear to indicate that language is a more significant barrier for the adult than the school age population.

### 4.3.4 Women

Women have traditionally faced significant barriers to participation in post-compulsory and higher education, including sex stereotyping, low academic aspirations, and a reluctance on the part of employers to employ women in non-traditional occupations. This has been reflected in levels of educational attainment. In 1991, 45 per cent of Australian women aged 15-69 years had not completed a full secondary education compared to 35 per cent of Australian men (see Table 4.5.6). In recent years, however, women have experienced significant increases in participation. A higher proportion of female students than male students now complete secondary schooling while, between 1977 and 1987, the number of women studying at higher education institutions increased by 54 per cent to a level equivalent to that of male students. Since then, the number of women studying at higher education institutions has surpassed that of men.

Educational attainment levels for women have consequently shown a steady rise. Between 1985 and 1991 the proportion of women aged 15-69 years with post-school qualifications increased from 28 per cent to 35

per cent while the proportion who had not obtained a full secondary education decreased from 54 per cent to 45 per cent. This rise can be expected to continue given present rates of participation.

Increasing rates of participation have focused attention on the content of the education undertaken by women. A more detailed analysis of enrolment data for higher education indicates a high degree of segregation. Women tend to be concentrated in the lower level courses and in those fields of study in which they have traditionally predominated. In 1990 they formed 80 per cent of diploma students but only 41 per cent of Master's students and 35 per cent of PhD or Higher Doctorate students (see Table 4.1.11). Women have seen a significant gain in equity in the numbers studying Bachelor's degree courses, accounting for 49 per cent of such students by 1988 and 51 per cent in 1990, but much of this increase appears to have been in more traditional areas such as arts, humanities and social sciences, or education. By contrast, in 1990 women formed approximately 40 per cent of students in the male dominated fields of science, business, architecture, and agriculture and only 10 per cent of all engineering students.

Women were also poorly represented in vocational training, accounting for 15 per cent of apprentices and 12 per cent of persons aged 15-24 years studying towards trade qualifications at TAFE in 1990 (see Tables 4.2.3 and 4.5.7). Although women as a proportion of all students in the TAFE vocational streams increased from 39 per cent in 1981 to 47 per cent in 1989 they tended to be concentrated in the fields of business studies, personal services, general studies and industrial services. In 1989 women formed 6 per cent of engineering students and 7 per cent of building students at TAFE (see Table 4.2.5).

Studies have indicated that female students at the upper secondary level tend to choose less academically oriented courses of study than male students<sup>1</sup>. School level data on field of study, however, is limited due to differences in curricula between the State and Territory systems. Evidence also seems to suggest that male and female participation tends to differ within fields, between higher and lower level maths or science subjects for instance, rather than between fields of study, and this difference needs to be taken into account.

**4.3.5 Rural education**

Small populations, distance and isolation pose significant barriers to the educational participation of students living in rural communities. Such students often face limited access to services, particularly at the high school and tertiary education levels. The evidence on disadvantage, however, is inconclusive. A number of studies, although pointing to low overall rates of participation, have highlighted the considerable variation that exists between different rural locations and the positive features of rural education, such as the close links some rural schools have with the community, that may not exist in non-rural locations<sup>2</sup>.

Census data appear to show the rural population as educationally disadvantaged in comparison to the non-rural population. People living in rural areas tended to have left school at an earlier age and to have had lower levels of educational attainment than people in non-rural areas. It is likely, however, that employment and migration patterns have a significant impact on the figures for rural areas which may underestimate the proportions of people from rural backgrounds with higher levels of attainment. Such people may have moved to non-rural locations to take advantage of the increased employment and educational opportunities to be found there.

Census data on attendance at educational institutions reflect the limited range of services available to stu-

dents, particularly tertiary students, in rural areas. In 1986 students living in rural Australia accounted for 17 per cent of pre-school and infant/primary school students and 16 per cent of secondary school students. These percentages match the percentages of children aged 4-11 years and 12-17 years living in rural areas. At TAFE colleges and Colleges of Advanced Education students in rural areas made up 11 per cent of students while at universities they accounted for 6 per cent. The proportion of people aged 18-24 years who lived in rural areas was 12 per cent. These data indicate little about participation, however, as the majority of higher education institutions are located in non-rural areas. Those students from rural backgrounds studying, and living, in non-rural locations in June 1986 would have been enumerated as non-rural.

Studies by the Department of Employment, Education and Training indicate a low overall rate of Year 12 completion for students from rural areas<sup>3</sup>. They also indicate considerable variation within the rural population, however, and point to a picture that is significantly more complex than aggregate data on rural education would suggest.

**4.3.6 Special education**

Students with physical or mental disabilities have particular needs that require consideration in the educational setting. In the past, such students have most frequently been educated at special schools, which were felt to be appropriate settings for meeting their needs. Recent educational policy, however, has attempted to integrate special students into mainstream classes, stressing the educational benefits to be gained from integration, and to provide for the particular needs of special students through the provision of appropriate facilities and support staff.

Policies of integration have been reflected in a decline in the number of special school students. This decline has been most significant at the primary school level where, between 1983 and 1989, the number of stu-

TABLE 4.3.9 ATTENDANCE AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: TYPE OF INSTITUTION BY LOCATION, 1986

	Rural areas	Other areas	Total	Per cent of total
		— '000 —		
Pre-school	46.2	233.6	279.8	16.5
Infant/primary school	270.9	1,293.2	1,564.1	17.3
Secondary school	187.2	1,019.5	1,206.7	15.5
TAFE college	37.3	290.1	327.4	11.4
CAE	15.4	121.9	137.3	11.2
University	10.4	178.2	188.6	5.5
Other	8.4	77.8	86.2	9.7
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>607.0</b>	<b>3,398.5</b>	<b>4,005.5</b>	<b>15.2</b>

(a) Includes institution not stated.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

- 1 Commonwealth Schools Commission (1987) *The National Policy on the Education of Girls in Australian Schools*
- 2 Commonwealth Schools Commission (1987) *Schooling in Rural Australia*
- 3 DEET (1987) *Completing Secondary School*

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dents attending special schools declined from 10,000 to 4,000. Special school students at secondary level and at levels not identifiable as primary or secondary, however, increased in numbers between 1983 and 1989. In 1989 the majority of special school students (just under two-thirds) were attending at levels not

identifiable as either primary or secondary. It should be noted, however, that these figures refer only to those students attending special schools and do not include those students with disabilities, and therefore special requirements, integrated into regular schools.

TABLE 4.3.10 SPECIAL SCHOOL STUDENTS(a)  
('000)

	1983	1985	1987	1988	1989
Primary	10.0	8.2	4.1	3.6	3.9
Secondary	2.0	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.2
Not identifiable as primary or secondary	11.8	12.0	14.4	14.2	12.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>19.8</b>

(a) Students attending special schools are not separately identified in statistics collected after 1989.

Source: National Schools Statistics Collection

**4.4 ECONOMICS AND RESOURCES**

Education is an important area of government and household expenditure and attracts considerable public debate. The availability of sufficient staff and resources, although not necessarily a guarantee of quality, does have a significant effect on access to educational services and the standard of those services offered.

The late 1970s marked the end of a period of expansion in government funding for education. During the 1980s funding levels changed little and the dominant issue was the most effective means of utilising those resources available. High levels of demand, in tertiary education in particular, have led to a search for alternative sources of funding, including a more aggressive marketing of secondary and tertiary education courses

for fee-paying overseas students and the introduction of the Higher Education Contribution Scheme in 1989.

**4.4.1 Resources**

Variations in the number of schools tend to follow trends in the school-age population. During the 1980s the number of non-government schools rose steadily, government primary schools declined and government secondary schools increased in number. A decrease in schools, however, may not always reflect a decrease in student numbers but may also be due to a rationalisation of existing resources. Between 1969 and 1979 the total number of schools in Australia decreased by almost 200, due solely to a decrease in the number of combined primary and secondary schools, at a time when school populations were increasing considerably. After 1979 the total number of schools increased, to

**TABLE 4.4.1 SCHOOLS: CATEGORY BY LEVEL**

	1969	1979	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Government —								
Primary	5,894	5,868	5,607	5,595	5,579	5,570	5,553	5,521
Secondary	918	1,136	1,211	1,218	1,209	1,205	1,204	1,204
Primary/secondary combined	794	389	382	382	365	361	365	375
Special	n.a.	n.a.	389	380	382	377	368	370
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,606</b>	<b>7,393</b>	<b>7,589</b>	<b>7,575</b>	<b>7,535</b>	<b>7,513</b>	<b>7,490</b>	<b>7,470</b>
Non-government —								
Primary	1,318	1,469	1,532	1,539	1,550	1,557	1,551	1,554
Secondary	336	367	408	419	430	429	432	429
Primary/secondary combined	522	364	447	443	443	452	458	466
Special	n.a.	n.a.	109	103	96	85	76	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,176</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,496</b>	<b>2,504</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>2,523</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>2,510</b>
All schools —								
Primary	7,212	7,337	7,139	7,134	7,129	7,127	7,104	7,075
Secondary	1,254	1,503	1,619	1,637	1,639	1,634	1,636	1,633
Primary/secondary combined	1,316	753	829	825	808	813	823	841
Special	n.a.	n.a.	498	483	478	462	444	431
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,782</b>	<b>9,593</b>	<b>10,085</b>	<b>10,079</b>	<b>10,054</b>	<b>10,036</b>	<b>10,007</b>	<b>9,980</b>

Source: National Schools Statistics Collection

**TABLE 4.4.2 AVERAGE NUMBER OF STUDENTS PER TEACHER(a): SCHOOLS**

	1967	1972	1977	1981	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991
Government —									
Primary(b)	n.a.	n.a.	21.3	20.0	17.4	17.3	18.2	17.9	18.0
Secondary	n.a.	n.a.	13.1	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>
Non-government —									
Primary(b)	n.a.	n.a.	24.6	22.4	19.7	19.8	20.3	20.0	19.9
Secondary	n.a.	n.a.	16.7	15.1	13.9	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.0</b>
All schools —									
Primary(b)	n.a.	n.a.	21.8	20.5	17.9	17.8	18.7	18.4	18.5
Secondary	n.a.	n.a.	13.8	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>

(a) Calculated using the Full-Time Equivalent of teaching staff. (b) Students in special schools who cannot be classified as primary or secondary have been included as primary.

Source: National Schools Statistics Collection

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around 10,100 in the mid 1980s, and then decreased to just under 10,000 in 1991.

Full-time (including full-time equivalent) teaching staff in schools increased in number by 33,000 during the 1980s, from 167,000 in 1977 to 199,000 in 1991. The most significant areas of increase were in secondary teaching staff, rising by 27 per cent between 1977 and 1991, and in non-government teaching staff, increasing by 73 per cent over the same period. Government teaching staff have shown little change since 1984, remaining around 150,000 (*see Table 4.5.10*).

Over the past two decades there has been a substantial reduction in the average number of students per teacher, from 25.0 in 1967 to 15.4 in 1991. The most rapid reduction was over the period 1967-1977 although the number of students per teacher continued to decrease until 1988, but at a much slower rate. Non-government schools have tended to have higher numbers of students per teacher than government schools. It should be noted, however, that the number

of students per teacher cannot necessarily be equated with class size. Reductions in the number of students per teacher may, for instance, be due to the appointment of more specialist staff rather than classroom teachers.

The number of staff at Technical and Further Education institutions increased during the 1980s but at a slower rate than the increase in student numbers. Between 1981 and 1989 the number of full-time TAFE teaching staff increased by 15 per cent while student numbers in the vocational streams rose by 35 per cent and in the recreational stream by 81 per cent. Duty hours for all teaching staff, however, rose by 33 per cent between 1981 and 1989 reflecting the increased student demand. The largest area of increase was in the TAFE vocational streams where teaching effort (actual teaching hours performed over a teaching year) rose 34 per cent to 14.2 million hours in 1989 (*see Table 4.5.11*).

Numbers of teaching staff at higher education institutions showed little growth between 1979 and 1985,

**TABLE 4.4.3 FULL-TIME AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT HIGHER EDUCATION STAFF BY FUNCTION ('000)**

	1979	1981	1983	1985	1988	1989	1990
Teaching	22.1	22.0	21.9	22.8	26.8	27.3	30.0
Non-teaching	35.9	36.6	36.3	37.5	38.9	39.3	40.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>70.0</b>

Source: CTEC; DEET, Selected Higher Education Statistics

**TABLE 4.4.4 RESOURCES DEVOTED TO RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT BY HIGHER EDUCATION ORGANISATIONS**

	Expenditure on R & D (\$m)				Person years of effort on R & D			
	1981	1984	1986	1988	1981	1984	1986	1988
Sector —								
Universities	(a)443.5	663.1	844.9	1022.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
CAEs	9.0	22.7	36.7	54.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Socio-economic objective —								
National security (defence)	0.7	1.2	1.9	2.5	19	29	52	42
Economic development	110.9	156.4	216.6	271.9	4,372	4,933	5,861	6,536
Community welfare	132.1	204.8	276.2	334.1	5,314	6,151	7,159	7,735
Advancement of knowledge	208.7	323.3	387.0	468.3	8,535	9,732	10,147	10,590
Field of science —								
Natural sciences	315.1	474.4	613.2	757.1	12,399	14,337	16,076	17,202
Social sciences and humanities	137.4	211.3	268.5	319.7	5,480	6,507	7,142	7,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>452.5</b>	<b>685.7</b>	<b>881.7</b>	<b>1,076.8</b>	<b>18,241</b>	<b>20,884</b>	<b>23,218</b>	<b>24,902</b>
Source of funds —								
Commonwealth government	423.2	641.7	821.5	983.2	..	..	..	..
State and Local government	7.0	8.4	12.0	16.6	..	..	..	..
Business enterprises	6.5	11.0	18.5	27.6	..	..	..	..
Private non-profit and other Australian	12.0	19.1	23.3	42.1	..	..	..	..
Overseas sources	3.8	5.4	6.4	7.2	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>452.5</b>	<b>685.7</b>	<b>881.7</b>	<b>1,076.8</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

(a) Excludes expenditure on those research student stipends not awarded by universities.

Source: Research and Experimental Development: Higher Education Organisations



when student numbers were expanding significantly. Since 1985, however, numbers of full-time and full-time equivalent teaching staff have experienced a more rapid rate of growth, increasing by 32 per cent between 1985 and 1990 compared to a 31 per cent rise in the student population. Non-teaching staff increased slightly between 1979 and 1990 but at a much lower rate than either the increase in student numbers or in teaching staff.

#### 4.4.2 Research and development

Higher education institutions have both a teaching and a research function. Research undertaken at Australian universities often has had important implications in such areas as technological change, economic development and medical services. Its funding is therefore a highly significant issue.

Between 1981 and 1988 expenditure at current prices on research and experimental development more than doubled, funding a 37 per cent increase in person years of effort on research and development. The majority of this expenditure was concentrated in universities, which accounted for 95 per cent of total expenditure in 1988. Around two-thirds of the total person-years of effort were committed to the natural sciences with the other one-third being in the area of social sciences and humanities. The most common objective was the advancement of knowledge (43 per cent of person years of effort in 1988) followed by community welfare (31 per cent) and economic development (26 per cent).

Approximately 91 per cent of funding for research and experimental development in 1988 originated from the Commonwealth government. Business enterprises, although quadrupling their expenditure at current prices between 1981 and 1988, accounted for less than 3 per cent of all expenditure on research and development in 1988.

#### 4.4.3 Government funding

Total outlays on education as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product steadily decreased between 1982-83 and 1988-89, from 6 per cent to a little over 5 per cent. The relative proportions of funds outlayed by Commonwealth and State governments changed little over this period, but the contribution from the private sector increased significantly. Although still relatively small (less than 9 per cent in 1988-89), it nevertheless increased by nearly 80 per cent, from a little under 5 per cent of the total expenditure in 1981-82 (see Table 4.5.12).

Education formed approximately 7 per cent of total Commonwealth outlay on all purposes and 21 per cent of State outlay on all purposes. The largest area of education expenditure for State and local authorities was in primary and secondary education, reflecting State responsibilities in this area. Tertiary education, however, represented the largest area of education expenditure for the Commonwealth government.

Approximately 86 per cent of Commonwealth outlay on tertiary education in 1988-89 was on institutes of higher education. Technical and Further Education accounted for 14 per cent of Commonwealth outlay on tertiary education and 38 per cent of State and local authority outlay on tertiary education. State and local authorities were also largely responsible for expenditure on pre-school and special education, areas in which the Commonwealth government has progressively reduced its funding commitments during the 1980s.

In 1987-88, 76 per cent of the total Commonwealth outlay on education consisted of grants to the States and Territories. Such grants accounted for around one-third of State and local authority outlay on education (see Tables 4.5.12-4.5.15).

TABLE 4.4.5 GOVERNMENT OUTLAY ON EDUCATION

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	—\$ million—							
Commonwealth outlay	3,346	3,822	4,207	4,632	5,004	5,353	5,849	6,212
State and local authorities outlay from own resources(a)	5,233	5,844	6,522	7,056	7,896	8,578	8,831	10,022
<b>Total government outlay</b>	<b>8,579</b>	<b>9,666</b>	<b>10,729</b>	<b>11,689</b>	<b>12,901</b>	<b>13,931</b>	<b>14,680</b>	<b>16,234</b>
	—per cent—							
Commonwealth outlay as a percentage of total outlay on education	37.1	37.5	37.0	37.1	36.2	35.6	36.6	35.0
Commonwealth outlay as a percentage of Commonwealth outlay, all purposes	7.7	7.6	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.1
State outlay as a percentage of State outlay, all purposes(b)	20.5	19.8	20.3	20.2	20.2	19.8	19.4	21.1
Government outlay as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.8

(a) Includes general purpose Commonwealth Government grants. (b) From own resources and general purpose Commonwealth Government grants.

Source: Expenditure on Education

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### 4.4.4 Overseas aid and export of services

Education forms a large component of Australian overseas aid through the sponsoring of students from developing nations, such as Indonesia, Thailand and Papua New Guinea, to study in Australia. In recent years, however, it has also come to be seen as a significant area of export earnings, resulting in the active marketing of Australian secondary and tertiary education courses in the countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

Australia is a net exporter of education services. Throughout the 1980s short-term visitor arrivals for education purposes consistently outnumbered resident departures. Since the mid 1980s, however, the number of short-term arrivals for education purposes has increased dramatically, from 24,000 in 1986 to 65,000

in 1990. Approximately 81 per cent of these arrivals came from the Asia-Pacific region in 1990.

The most significant area of increase has been in arrivals from East Asia (China, Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan), which grew eight-fold between 1986 and 1989. In 1990 over half of the arrivals from East Asia (11,000) were from China. South-East Asia has also been a significant source of arrivals for education purposes with Malaysia and Indonesia being the most common countries of residence.

The number of resident departures from Australia for education purposes has shown some increase in recent years, rising from 13,000 in 1986 to 24,000 in 1990, but this has been at a much lower rate than the increase in arrivals.

TABLE 4.4.6 ANNUAL SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS AND RESIDENT DEPARTURES FOR EDUCATION PURPOSES ('000)

Country of residence	1981	1983	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
<b>Arrivals —</b>								
Africa	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
America	1.6	1.6	2.4	3.1	3.9	4.0	4.5	5.3
North America	1.5	1.5	2.3	3.0	3.6	3.8	4.2	5.0
Other America	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Asia	5.5	8.2	9.5	11.7	20.1	28.7	41.9	42.1
South-West Asia	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
South-Central Asia	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.8
South-East Asia	3.8	6.0	6.7	8.0	9.9	12.3	14.3	15.8
East Asia	1.3	1.8	2.1	3.2	9.5	15.2	25.8	24.2
Europe	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.3	3.1	4.4	5.4	6.3
U.K. and Ireland	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.3	2.1
Other Europe	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.2	3.3	3.7	4.2
Oceania	6.3	5.6	6.2	6.7	7.7	10.2	10.4	10.3
New Zealand	2.1	4.5	1.6	1.9	2.6	3.9	3.4	4.1
Papua New Guinea	2.9	0.1	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.3	4.3	3.6
Other Oceania	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.9	2.7	2.6
<b>All countries(a)</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>64.8</b>
<b>Departures</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>24.1</b>

(a) Includes not stated or at sea.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures

## 4.5 ADDITIONAL TABLES

TABLE 4.5.1 SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS: APPARENT RETENTION RATES

	1969	1977	1981	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1st to 3rd last year —										
Males	78.7	87.1	90.3	93.3	93.2	94.6	95.2	96.0	97.1	98.2
Females	76.2	88.3	92.6	94.3	95.1	95.8	97.3	98.1	99.3	99.4
Persons	77.5	87.7	91.4	93.8	94.1	95.2	96.2	97.1	98.2	98.8
1st to 2nd last year —										
Males	46.0	50.3	51.6	64.6	65.7	68.1	72.4	73.0	76.4	82.9
Females	38.7	54.4	59.0	68.9	70.9	74.0	78.7	81.5	84.8	89.2
Persons	42.5	52.3	55.2	66.7	68.3	71.0	75.5	77.2	80.5	86.0
1st to final year —										
Males	31.1	34.0	32.0	43.5	45.6	49.4	53.4	55.5	58.3	66.1
Females	23.7	36.6	37.8	49.5	52.1	57.0	61.8	65.2	69.9	76.7
Persons	27.5	35.3	34.8	46.4	48.7	53.1	57.6	60.3	64.0	71.3

Source: National Schools Statistics Collection

TABLE 4.5.2 SCHOOL LEAVERS(a) AGED 15-24 YEARS: ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, MAY 1991

	Attending full-time			Attending part-time			Not attending	Total	
	Higher education	TAFE	Other	Higher education	TAFE	Other			
	— '000 —								
Males	34.7	17.2	*0.5	*0.7	12.4	*2.3	59.9	127.7	
Females	36.6	15.0	6.1	*1.2	8.9	*1.0	59.2	127.8	
Persons	71.4	32.1	6.6	*1.9	21.3	*3.3	119.0	255.6	
	— per cent —								
Males	27.2	13.4	*0.4	*0.6	9.7	*1.8	46.9	100.0	
Females	28.6	11.7	4.7	*0.9	6.9	*0.8	46.3	100.0	
Persons	27.9	12.6	2.6	*0.8	8.3	*1.3	46.5	100.0	

(a) Persons who were attending school in May 1990 but were no longer attending school in May 1991.

Source: Survey of Transition from Education to Work

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**TABLE 4.5.3 TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION STUDENTS IN VOCATIONAL STREAMS ('000)**

Age group (years)	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Males —</b>								
16 and under	42.8	37.4	40.4	40.8	35.7	35.5	34.4	33.7
17-19	125.7	122.6	114.2	111.1	113.6	117.1	124.2	123.5
20-24	87.5	94.9	97.1	95.4	93.2	96.1	96.0	90.0
25-29	48.8	53.7	55.4	58.1	60.5	63.0	64.0	58.8
30-39	58.8	68.5	72.0	76.7	80.2	84.1	88.1	82.7
40 and over	38.0	43.9	51.7	52.1	55.7	59.1	64.6	61.3
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>427.0</b>	<b>448.8</b>	<b>454.8</b>	<b>461.6</b>	<b>471.1</b>	<b>495.5</b>	<b>503.5</b>	<b>492.7</b>
<b>Females —</b>								
16 and under	33.5	32.6	35.6	35.1	28.7	27.5	25.8	25.5
17-19	56.9	61.4	61.4	63.2	63.5	67.3	71.0	71.3
20-24	49.8	58.2	62.3	64.7	66.6	70.4	69.6	66.0
25-29	34.0	38.9	42.7	46.6	51.3	54.8	55.0	51.1
30-39	51.8	63.9	73.6	80.1	87.4	94.1	95.7	88.0
40 and over	51.0	59.0	68.9	73.3	82.6	88.3	92.3	85.7
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>302.2</b>	<b>344.7</b>	<b>376.4</b>	<b>397.6</b>	<b>415.6</b>	<b>441.7</b>	<b>448.0</b>	<b>439.6</b>
<b>Persons —</b>								
16 and under	76.3	70.0	76.0	75.9	64.4	62.9	60.2	59.2
17-19	182.7	184.0	175.6	174.3	177.1	184.4	195.2	194.8
20-24	137.3	153.1	159.4	160.1	159.8	166.5	165.6	156.0
25-29	82.8	92.6	98.1	104.7	111.7	117.8	119.0	109.9
30-39	110.7	132.4	145.6	156.8	167.6	178.2	183.8	170.7
40 and over	89.0	102.9	120.6	125.3	138.3	147.4	156.9	147.0
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>729.3</b>	<b>793.5</b>	<b>831.2</b>	<b>859.2</b>	<b>886.7</b>	<b>937.2</b>	<b>951.6</b>	<b>932.3</b>

(a) Includes age not stated.

Source: CTEC; DEET, Selected TAFE Statistics

**TABLE 4.5.4 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ('000)**

Age group (years)	1977	1980	1983	1985	1986	1987	1988	1990(a)
<b>Males —</b>								
19 and under	29.4	27.4	25.8	26.4	27.3	29.4	31.7	71.3
20-24	34.8	33.1	33.1	32.6	32.0	31.1	32.2	71.9
25-29	15.6	14.7	13.7	13.3	13.2	12.7	12.8	30.2
30-39	12.7	14.3	15.5	15.9	16.2	15.1	15.7	39.1
40 and over	4.5	5.4	6.3	6.8	7.2	6.8	7.2	17.0
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>229.4</b>
<b>Females —</b>								
19 and under	21.2	21.0	22.2	23.7	25.6	27.4	31.7	90.6
20-24	19.3	20.0	22.0	23.3	24.1	24.3	26.8	69.3
25-29	8.2	9.1	8.8	9.3	9.6	9.3	10.2	27.4
30-39	8.3	11.6	13.4	14.5	15.0	14.4	15.5	41.1
40 and over	4.6	6.5	8.4	9.5	10.4	10.3	11.2	27.3
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>255.7</b>
<b>Persons —</b>								
19 and under	50.6	48.4	48.0	50.2	52.8	56.7	63.4	161.8
20-24	54.1	53.1	55.1	55.9	56.1	55.5	59.0	141.2
25-29	23.8	23.7	22.5	22.6	22.8	22.0	23.0	57.6
30-39	21.0	25.9	28.9	30.4	31.3	29.5	31.2	80.1
40 and over	9.0	11.9	14.7	16.3	17.6	17.1	18.4	71.6
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>158.4</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>169.4</b>	<b>175.5</b>	<b>180.7</b>	<b>180.8</b>	<b>195.1</b>	<b>485.1</b>

(a) Higher education students including students attending former CAEs. (b) Includes age not stated.

Source: Tertiary Education; University Statistics; DEET, Selected Higher Education Statistics

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**TABLE 4.5.5 ADVANCED EDUCATION STUDENTS**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Age group (years)	1977	1980(a)	1983(b)	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>Males —</b>							
19 and under	20.7	20.1	21.5	23.2	24.5	26.7	29.4
20-24	25.2	25.8	28.1	28.8	29.8	29.6	30.7
25-29	13.8	15.6	17.0	17.5	17.8	16.6	16.5
30-39	10.4	15.6	19.4	21.9	31.1	21.2	21.7
40 and over	3.3	5.0	6.7	7.5	n.a.	6.9	7.7
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>106.2</b>
<b>Females —</b>							
19 and under	29.2	27.6	26.9	30.5	33.6	38.4	41.2
20-24	17.6	20.9	23.1	24.7	27.1	28.2	30.1
25-29	7.2	10.2	11.8	12.8	13.9	13.8	14.6
30-39	8.1	13.2	16.3	18.4	30.7	20.6	22.0
40 and over	3.8	6.1	7.8	9.1	n.a.	10.5	11.6
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>119.6</b>
<b>Persons —</b>							
19 and under	50.0	47.7	48.4	53.7	58.0	65.1	70.6
20-24	42.8	46.6	51.2	53.5	56.9	57.9	60.8
25-29	21.0	25.8	28.8	30.2	31.7	30.4	31.1
30-39	18.5	28.8	35.6	40.3	61.8	41.8	43.7
40 and over	7.1	11.1	14.5	16.6	n.a.	17.4	19.3
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>140.3</b>	<b>161.6</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>195.2</b>	<b>209.1</b>	<b>212.9</b>	<b>225.7</b>

(a) Estimates prior to 1980 exclude students who were enrolled in parts of advanced education courses but were not proceeding to an award of the institution. (b) Estimates prior to 1983 exclude students who were studying approved advanced education courses at institutions other than colleges of advanced education. (c) Includes age not stated.

Source: Tertiary Education; Colleges of Advanced Education; DEET, Selected Higher Education Statistics

**TABLE 4.5.6 PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**  
(Per cent)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>Males —</b>							
Degree	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.3
Trade qualification or apprenticeship(a)	31.1	32.0	24.5	24.4	23.8	23.7	23.4
Certificate or diploma	..	..	10.3	10.6	11.3	11.4	12.1
Attended highest level of secondary school	12.1	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.8	13.2
Did not attend highest level of secondary school	42.2	41.0	38.8	37.5	37.4	36.1	35.0
Still at school	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Females —</b>							
Degree	5.6	6.0	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.6	7.1
Trade qualification or apprenticeship(a)	22.7	23.3	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.7
Certificate or diploma	..	..	23.2	23.4	24.7	24.1	25.2
Attended highest level of secondary school	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.8	12.1	13.2	13.6
Did not attend highest level of secondary school	54.1	52.7	50.6	49.8	48.0	47.5	45.5
Still at school	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.9
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Persons —</b>							
Degree	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.6	8.0	8.4	8.7
Trade qualification or apprenticeship(a)	26.9	27.7	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.1
Certificate or diploma	..	..	16.7	17.0	18.0	17.7	18.6
Attended highest level of secondary school	11.8	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.1	13.0	13.4
Did not attend highest level of secondary school	48.1	46.8	44.7	43.7	42.7	41.8	40.2
Still at school	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.0
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes certificate or diploma for 1985 and 1986. (b) Includes persons with other post-school qualifications and those who never attended school or for whom secondary school qualifications could not be determined.

Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment

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**TABLE 4.5.7 APPRENTICE NUMBERS: FIELD OF TRADE(a)**  
(\*000)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>Males —</b>									
Metal	35.2	30.8	30.3	21.4	25.1	28.1	37.5	24.5	19.5
Electrical	22.8	18.2	21.6	15.1	19.3	22.6	25.0	21.7	20.4
Building	28.2	25.5	26.1	28.6	23.8	26.1	29.9	30.6	24.7
Vehicle	19.4	20.2	21.1	20.7	19.2	26.7	29.8	28.4	24.7
Food	10.9	8.7	9.1	11.7	9.4	10.1	11.9	10.4	9.7
Hairdressing(b)	..	..	..	..	*	*1.8	*1.1	*0.8	*0.5
Other	21.2	24.1	21.5	22.1	24.7	20.9	23.7	22.4	22.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>137.7</b>	<b>127.5</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>136.4</b>	<b>158.9</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>122.1</b>
<b>Persons —</b>									
Metal	35.3	31.1	30.3	21.4	25.1	28.2	37.9	25.0	19.5
Electrical	23.2	18.2	22.0	15.1	19.7	22.8	25.6	22.7	21.0
Building	28.2	25.9	26.2	29.1	24.1	26.5	30.6	31.3	25.5
Vehicle	19.6	20.2	21.1	20.7	19.3	26.8	29.9	29.3	24.9
Food	12.8	10.1	10.8	13.6	10.9	12.7	13.3	13.2	11.3
Hairdressing(b)	..	..	..	..	13.7	11.5	12.0	15.2	10.9
Other	32.0	36.4	37.3	34.6	26.9	24.5	26.1	25.8	26.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>147.8</b>	<b>134.5</b>	<b>139.7</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>175.5</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>139.1</b>

(a) Field of trade estimates before and after 1986 are not strictly comparable due to a change from the CCLO classification to the ASCO classification.  
(b) Apprentice hairdressers were included in the other field of trade category until 1987.

Source: Survey of Transition from Education to Work

**TABLE 4.5.8 TRAINEE COMMENCEMENTS**

Industry	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
<b>Private sector —</b>				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	20	289	381
Manufacturing	—	39	397	641
Electricity, gas and water	—	—	—	15
Building and construction	13	42	58	117
Wholesale and retail trade	—	584	662	2,131
Transport and storage	1	90	169	159
Finance, property and business services	27	135	577	340
Recreational, personal, and other services	29	143	386	829
Occupation-based groups —				
Office clerical	69	1,940	5,265	5,748
Information technology	—	36	77	163
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>7,880</b>	<b>10,524</b>
<b>Public sector —</b>				
Public administration and defence —				
Commonwealth public sector	612	1,059	991	1,557
State public sector	335	2,786	1,209	1,266
Local government	7	277	293	251
<b>Total</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>4,122</b>	<b>2,493</b>	<b>3,074</b>
<b>Total all sectors</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>7,151</b>	<b>10,373</b>	<b>(a)13,659</b>

(a) Includes partial records unable to be disaggregated.

Source: DEET, Australian Traineeship System: Trainee Commencements

## EDUCATION

**TABLE 4.5.9 AVERAGE AND MEDIAN DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
(Weeks)**

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>Average duration of unemployment with post-school qualifications —</b>							
Degree	27.0	23.1	37.0	24.9	23.4	27.6	17.9
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	36.6	37.8	54.6	47.5	63.6	37.4	36.0
Certificate or diploma	(a)	(a)	29.2	33.9	31.7	33.5	30.0
<i>Total</i>	35.6	35.6	39.3	37.8	39.4	33.1	30.2
<b>Average duration of unemployment without post-school qualifications —</b>							
Attended highest level of secondary school available	29.0	29.5	30.9	27.7	22.5	23.5	20.5
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	55.0	52.3	57.9	57.3	59.1	48.0	49.7
<i>Total</i>	49.7	47.5	51.8	50.5	50.1	41.9	41.7
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>36.3</b>
<b>Median duration of unemployment with post-school qualifications —</b>							
Degree	9	8	11	7	8	8	8
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	13	11	15	15	19	8	13
Certificate or diploma	(a)	(a)	10	8	8	7	11
<i>Total</i>	12	11	12	9	9	8	11
<b>Median duration of unemployment without post-school qualifications —</b>							
Attended highest level of secondary school available	10	10	11	9	8	6	9
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	26	20	24	24	18	13	18
<i>Total</i>	20	16	18	17	13	10	13
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>

(a) Included in trade qualification or apprenticeship. (b) Includes persons with other post-school qualifications, persons who never attended school and those for whom secondary school qualifications could not be determined.

Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment

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**TABLE 4.5.10 FULL-TIME AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT TEACHING STAFF IN SCHOOLS ('000)**

	1977	1981	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>Government —</b>									
Primary	71.3	74.2	71.0	70.5	70.9	71.2	71.5	73.8	74.2
Secondary	64.6	66.4	75.0	73.6	73.9	73.7	71.5	72.6	71.7
Special	—	—	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>135.9</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>150.4</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>149.0</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>147.0</b>	<b>146.5</b>	<b>145.9</b>
<b>Non-government —</b>									
Primary	14.5	17.2	19.8	20.2	20.3	20.8	21.3	22.1	22.6
Secondary	16.4	20.0	26.1	27.5	28.6	29.5	29.8	30.7	31.1
Special	—	—	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>53.6</b>
<b>All schools —</b>									
Primary	85.9	91.4	90.8	90.7	91.3	92.0	92.8	95.9	96.8
Secondary	81.0	86.4	101.0	101.1	102.4	103.2	101.3	103.3	102.8
Special	—	—	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>166.8</b>	<b>177.8</b>	<b>197.1</b>	<b>196.7</b>	<b>198.5</b>	<b>199.8</b>	<b>198.6</b>	<b>199.2</b>	<b>199.5</b>

Source: National Schools Statistics Collection

**TABLE 4.5.11 STAFF AND TEACHING EFFORT: TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION**

	1981	1983	1985	1987	1988	1989
	— '000 —					
<b>Staff numbers —</b>						
Full-time teaching staff	15.7	16.7	17.6	17.8	17.9	18.1
Part-time teaching staff(a)	26.9	31.3	35.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-teaching staff	12.2	13.0	14.2	14.1	14.0	15.3
	— million hours —					
<b>Duty hours —</b>						
Full-time teaching staff	17.1	18.3	19.1	20.6	22.3	22.0
Part-time teaching staff	3.8	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.8	5.7
<b>All teaching staff</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>27.7</b>
<b>Annual teaching effort —</b>						
Vocational streams	10.6	11.8	12.0	13.8	14.3	14.2
Recreational stream	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5

(a) Data on part-time teaching staff numbers were not collected after 1985.

Source: DEET, Selected TAFE Statistics



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**TABLE 4.5.12 GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE OUTLAY ON EDUCATION**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>								
— \$ million —								
Commonwealth —								
Grants to States	2,737	3,100	3,365	3,697	3,990	4,160	4,435	4,488
Grants to non-profit organisations	25	32	37	43	46	50	58	65
Other outlay	584	689	805	892	968	1,142	1,356	1,658
<b>Total Commonwealth</b>	<b>3,346</b>	<b>3,822</b>	<b>4,207</b>	<b>4,632</b>	<b>5,004</b>	<b>5,353</b>	<b>5,849</b>	<b>6,212</b>
States —								
Grants to local government	14	15	18	17	17	19	19	20
Grants to non-profit organisations	767	939	1,098	1,210	1,365	1,469	1,553	1,713
Other outlay	7,186	7,985	8,768	9,523	10,495	11,246	11,687	12,770
<b>Total State</b>	<b>7,967</b>	<b>8,940</b>	<b>9,884</b>	<b>10,749</b>	<b>11,877</b>	<b>12,732</b>	<b>13,259</b>	<b>14,502</b>
Less grants from Commonwealth	2,737	3,100	3,365	3,697	3,990	4,160	4,435	4,488
State outlays from own resources	5,230	5,839	6,519	7,052	7,888	8,572	8,824	10,014
<b>Total local</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>
Less grants from State	14	15	17	17	17	19	19	20
Local outlays from own resources	2	5	3	5	9	6	7	8
<b>Total government outlay on education</b>	<b>8,579</b>	<b>9,666</b>	<b>10,729</b>	<b>11,689</b>	<b>12,901</b>	<b>13,931</b>	<b>14,680</b>	<b>16,234</b>
<b>PRIVATE</b>								
— \$ million —								
Total private outlay on education	1,223	1,500	1,770	2,054	2,327	2,604	2,909	3,315
Less grants and advances from government	792	972	1,135	1,253	1,412	1,518	1,611	1,786
<b>Total private outlay from own resources</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>1,529</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE</b>								
— \$ million —								
Total outlay on education	9,010	10,194	11,363	12,491	13,816	15,017	15,978	17,763
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	155,737	170,240	194,617	216,059	240,091	264,627	299,429	339,834
— per cent —								
Percentage of total outlay —								
Commonwealth government	37.1	37.5	37.0	37.1	36.2	35.6	36.6	35.0
State and local governments	58.1	57.3	57.4	56.5	57.2	57.1	55.3	56.4
Private	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.4	6.6	7.2	8.1	8.6
<b>Total outlay as percentage of GDP</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>

Source: Expenditure on Education

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TABLE 4.5.13 COMMONWEALTH OUTLAY ON EDUCATION BY PURPOSE

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	— \$ million —							
Primary and secondary education	1,190	1,431	1,586	1,732	1,899	1,996	2,242	2,513
University education	1,086	1,197	1,293	1,385	2,544	2,727	2,960	3,057
Other higher education	686	765	862	937	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Technical and further education	260	298	322	419	410	437	429	400
Tertiary education nec	15	17	24	31	39	48	59	91
Preschool education	37	37	38	38	22	6	6	6
Other education(a)	50	57	61	67	72	78	83	85
Transportation of students	4	4	5	5	5	6	7	6
Education nec	20	17	17	18	13	54	64	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,346</b>	<b>3,822</b>	<b>4,207</b>	<b>4,632</b>	<b>5,004</b>	<b>5,353</b>	<b>5,849</b>	<b>6,212</b>
	— per cent —							
Primary and secondary education	35.6	37.4	37.7	37.4	37.9	37.3	38.3	40.5
University education	32.5	31.3	30.7	29.9	50.8	50.9	50.6	49.2
Other higher education	20.5	20.0	20.5	20.2	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Technical and further education	7.8	7.8	7.7	9.0	8.2	8.2	7.3	6.4
Preschool education	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes other education not definable by level and special education. (b) Included in university education. (c) Includes tertiary education nec, other education not definable by level, special education, transportation and education nec.

Source: Expenditure on Education

TABLE 4.5.14 COMMONWEALTH EDUCATION GRANTS TO STATES AND TERRITORIES BY PURPOSE

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	— \$ million —							
Primary and secondary education	1,016	1,211	1,320	1,433	1,553	1,618	1,732	1,907
University education	893	970	1,036	1,112	1,227	1,271	2,376	2,279
Other higher education	583	642	715	772	871	924	(a)	(a)
Technical and further education	203	234	251	336	311	338	313	282
Preschool education	33	33	33	33	17	—	—	—
Other education	9	10	10	10	11	10	15	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,737</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>3,697</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>4,435</b>	<b>4,488</b>
	— per cent —							
Primary and secondary education	37.1	39.1	39.2	38.8	38.9	38.9	39.1	42.5
University education	32.6	31.3	30.8	30.1	30.8	30.6	53.6	50.8
Other higher education	21.3	20.7	21.2	20.9	21.8	22.2	(a)	(a)
Technical and further education	7.4	7.5	7.5	9.1	7.8	8.1	87.1	6.3
Preschool education	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.4	—	—	—
Other education	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Included in university education.

Source: Expenditure on Education

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**TABLE 4.5.15 STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OUTLAY ON EDUCATION BY PURPOSE**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	— \$ million —							
Primary and secondary education	5,048	5,641	6,285	6,815	7,445	7,849	8,073	8,898
University education	898	969	1,768	1,868	2,120	2,349	2,520	2,651
Other higher educaion	625	677	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Technical and further education	753	875	970	1,128	1,267	1,377	1,427	1,598
Tertiary education nec	1	6	5	18	21	31	13	13
Preschool and other education(a)	306	411	473	483	569	598	661	779
Transportation of students	246	284	320	345	371	414	436	465
Education nec	92	82	67	95	94	121	135	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,969</b>	<b>8,945</b>	<b>9,887</b>	<b>10,754</b>	<b>11,887</b>	<b>12,738</b>	<b>13,265</b>	<b>14,509</b>
	— per cent —							
Primary and secondary education	63.3	63.1	63.6	63.4	62.6	61.6	60.9	61.3
University education	11.3	10.8	17.9	17.4	17.8	18.4	19.0	18.3
Other higher education	7.8	7.6	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Technical and further education	9.4	9.8	9.8	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	11.0
Preschool and other education(a)	3.8	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.4
Transportation of students	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(a) Includes education not definable by level and special education. (b) Included in university education. (c) Includes tertiary education nec, other education not definable by level, special education, transportation and education nec.

Source: Expenditure on Education

## EDUCATION

### 4.6 GLOSSARY

**Apparent retention rates:** calculated as the ratio of the number of students in a given year to the number originally entering secondary school.

**Apprentices:** employed persons aged 15-34 years who indicated in the Survey of Transition from Education to Work that they were apprentices.

**Australian Traineeship System:** objectives are to assist entry to the labour market, improve occupational training and improve the life chances of those involved. Sponsored by the Commonwealth Government, a traineeship lasts for one year and combines on-the-job training with a minimum of 13 weeks full-time study at TAFE.

**Certificate or diploma:** completion of an approved certificate or diploma in secretarial or business studies, administration, teaching, nursing etc.

**Degree:** a bachelor degree (including honours), graduate or post-graduate diploma, master's degree or a doctorate.

**Educational attainment:** measures the highest qualification obtained by the respondent. Qualifications may include those obtained at other than educational institutions e.g. nursing qualifications obtained at a hospital.

**Educational institution:** any institution whose primary role is education. Included are schools, higher education establishments, colleges of technical and further education, public and private colleges etc. Excluded are institutions whose primary role is not education e.g. hospitals.

**External formal training:** organised and conducted by training or educational institutions, agencies or consultants e.g. TAFE course, university studies assistance.

**Formal training:** all training activities which have a structural plan and format designed to develop job related skills and competence are defined as formal training. It consists of periods of instruction or a combination of instruction and monitored practical work. The instruction can take the form of workshops, lectures, tutorials, training seminars, audio-visual presentations, demonstration sessions or monitored self-paced training packages.

**Full-time equivalent teaching staff:** a means of measuring full-time and part-time staff, based on the workload of a full-time staff member.

**Higher education institutions:** includes all Australian institutions providing higher education courses e.g. universities, Colleges of Advanced Education, Institutions of Advanced Education, Institutes of Higher Education, Institutes of Tertiary Education, Agricul-

tural Colleges. Since 1989 most Colleges of Advanced Education have changed their status to that of university or university of technology either as single institutions, with sponsorship from an established university, or by way of amalgamation.

**Highest level of secondary school available:** the highest level of secondary schooling (or equivalent) offered by the education system at the time the respondent left school.

**In-house formal training:** organised by employers primarily for their own employees, using the employers' own staff or consultants e.g. where a consultant designs a program specifically for the employer.

**Leavers:** persons who were full-time students at any time in the previous calendar year, but were not full-time students at the time of the survey.

**On-the-job training:** respondents were asked to indicate whether any of the following activities were undertaken to improve their skills while employed in any job over the previous 12 months: being shown how to do the job; watching others work (including examining other workers' product); asking questions of co-workers; teaching self.

**Primary education:** is that full-time education which typically commences at around age 5 years and lasts for seven to eight years. It does not include sessional education such as pre-school education. In New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory primary education may extend from Pre-Year 1 to Year 6 (or equivalent). In South Australia and the Northern Territory it may extend from Pre-Year 1 to Year 7 (or equivalent). In Queensland and Western Australia it may extend from Year 1 to Year 7 (or equivalent).

**Primary school aged children:** children aged between 5 years and 11 years.

**Post-school qualifications:** qualifications held by those persons who had left school and answered 'Yes' to the question: 'since leaving school have you obtained a trade qualification, certificate, diploma, degree or any other qualification?'. Respondents indicated which of the following groups best described their highest qualification: Degree; Trade qualification; Certificate or Diploma; other post-school qualification.

**Secondary education:** is that education which typically commences at around age 12 years after completion of primary education and lasts for five or six years. In New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, secondary education may extend from Year 7 to Year 12 (or equivalent). In Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory it may extend from Year 8 to Year 12 (or equivalent).

## EDUCATION

**Secondary school age children:** children aged between 12 years and 17 years.

**School age children:** children aged between 5 years and 17 years.

**Teaching effort:** actual teaching hours performed over a teaching year.

**Tertiary institution:** any educational institution offering post-school courses.

**Trade qualifications:** completion of an approved trade/technical apprenticeship in fitting and turning, hairdressing, plumbing; carpentry etc.

## EDUCATION

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# WORKING LIFE



## Chapter

SOCIAL INDICATORS, AUSTRALIA 1992

5

## CHAPTER 5

### WORKING LIFE

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## 5.0 INTRODUCTION

Labour force activity is an important feature of adult life; its importance magnified by its links with other areas of social concern. Education and family responsibilities, for example, can have a direct impact on labour force activity, which in turn may affect health, family life, leisure, economic well-being, and hence housing.

Using the labour force framework as a basis and drawing on data collected by ABS Labour Force Surveys, this chapter examines different aspects of working life. It presents statistical analyses in relation to labour force participation and non-participation, employment, unemployment, underemployment, retirement, average weekly earnings, and industrial relations.

The principal source of statistics on the civilian labour force is the ABS population survey, which consists of the monthly Labour Force Survey and attached supplementary surveys. The Labour Force Survey collects information on the labour force status of individuals (i.e. whether they are employed, unemployed or not in the labour force) together with a range of demographic and other characteristics. It also provides the basis for analysis of underemployment and labour underutilisation. The range of supplementary surveys which gather data on labour is very broad; not all have been included but they are listed in Section 5.6.

### *The labour force framework*

The concept of the labour force has been viewed from a number of different perspectives, each aimed at imposing a simplified framework on the various ways individuals may be involved in the labour market. The earliest approaches, developed at the turn of the century, were based on the 'gainful worker' concept in which a person's labour force status was described in terms of whether or not their usual activity constituted what might be considered gainful work. Gainful work was broadly defined as work in an occupation from which a person may expect to gain some remuneration. Thus, only persons in a gainful occupation were considered to be in the labour force and persons who wanted but had not yet obtained gainful employment were excluded.

The economic downturn of the 1930s focused attention on the need for a statistical framework which allowed the measurement of unemployment and provided a dis-

inction between the employed and the unemployed in the definition of the labour force. Out of this evolved the labour force framework, which was adopted by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) at its 1954 Conference of Labour Statisticians and has been used as an international standard since then.

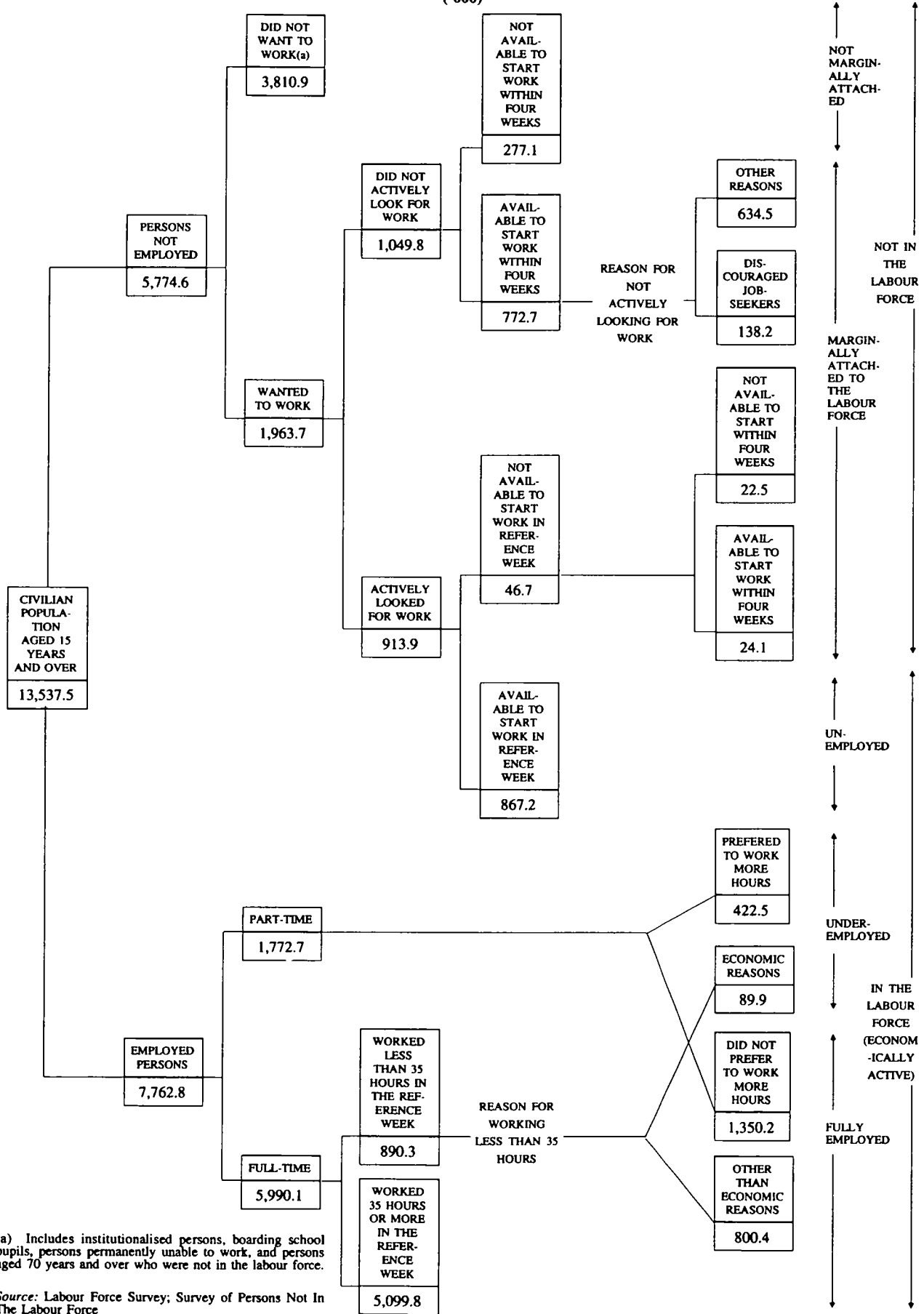
The labour force framework is based on a person's actual labour force activity at a certain time (usually taken to be during a period of one week). Each person of working age (in Australia, 15 years of age and over) is first categorised according to whether or not he or she was working during the reference week. In principle, persons who were working are considered to be employed (regardless of the number of hours they worked). Persons who were not employed may be either unemployed (if he or she was looking for and available for work) or not in the labour force. Persons who are classified as either employed or unemployed comprise the labour force and all other persons are considered to be not in the labour force. In common with most OECD countries, Australia excludes members of the permanent Defence Forces (who are, by definition, employed) from the Labour Force Survey. ABS labour statistics therefore relate to the civilian labour force only.

A number of labour force measures have been developed on the basis of this framework, and these serve as the main indicators of labour market activity and economic performance. In particular the number of persons employed and unemployed and the unemployment rate (the percentage of the labour force who are unemployed) have been given special prominence. Other measures such as the labour force participation rate (the percentage of the working age population who are in the labour force) and the employment/population ratio have also been widely used.

In response to the need for the framework to provide a more complete picture of the labour market, and to reflect contemporary labour issues, the framework's scope has been broadened to include two important areas of concern in relation to labour utilisation: underemployment and marginal attachment (i.e. those not economically active, but who have some of the characteristics which are associated with unemployment). A complete set of statistics for the extended labour force framework is available for September each year when the annual Survey of Persons Not In The Labour Force is conducted.

# WORKING LIFE

FIGURE 5.01 THE CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE FRAMEWORK, SEPTEMBER 1991 ('000)



(a) Includes institutionalised persons, boarding school pupils, persons permanently unable to work, and persons aged 70 years and over who were not in the labour force.

Source: Labour Force Survey; Survey of Persons Not In The Labour Force



## 5.1 PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE

The labour force is defined as those persons who are either employed or unemployed and is measured in terms of each individual person's activity status in a particular week. The labour force measure thus represents the total supply of people available to work in the labour market during a given week.

The labour force is mainly affected and shaped by four features of society: the economy, technology, demographic makeup and social attitudes. In terms of the economy, the labour force changes during periods of growth and decline both overall and within industries. In terms of technology, the labour force is shaped by innovations which make jobs in certain industries and occupations obsolete, create new jobs and free people for work in other areas of the economy. In terms of demographic makeup the labour force is shaped according to the people available to work. Finally, in terms of social attitudes, the labour force is shaped by the extent to which demographic groups are willing and encouraged to work, and the level of desire for greater material wealth.

Over the years the labour force has changed markedly both in terms of the people who constitute it (e.g. their age, sex, birthplace, educational attainment, family characteristics etc.) and in terms of the work people do (e.g. hours worked, industry, occupation etc.). In this section changes in labour force participation rates (the proportion of a population group expressed as a percentage of all persons in that group) are examined and projections of the future labour force are presented. The labour force is then described in terms of the ac-

tivity status of the participants (employed persons and unemployed persons). Demographic characteristics of each group are presented along with other information relating to their labour force activity. Finally there are brief discussions of people who have returned to the labour force and retirement intentions.

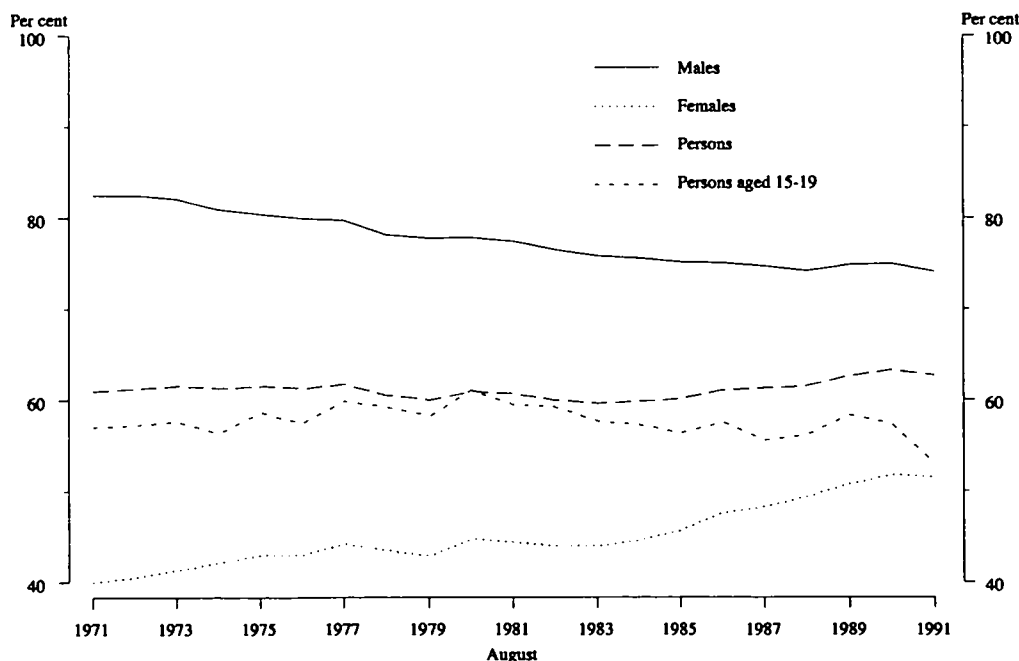
### 5.1.1 Labour force participation

In August 1991 there were 8.5 million persons in the labour force of whom 4.9 million (58 per cent) were males. During the twelve months ending March 1991 an estimated 9.2 million persons (77 per cent of the population aged 15 years and over) participated in the labour force at some time.

Between August 1971 and August 1991 the labour force participation rate of the civilian population increased by 2 percentage points, to 63 per cent. This was attributable to an increase of 12 percentage points in the female participation rate (to 52 per cent) outweighing a decrease for males of 8 percentage points (to 74 per cent) (see Table 5.4.1).

Between August 1981 and August 1991 there was a large increase in the labour force participation rates of females in the 25-54 years age groups. The participation rate for females aged 35-44 years increased by 14 percentage points, to 72 per cent. The 20-24 years age group continued to record the highest participation rate among females, increasing to 77 per cent in August 1991. Labour force participation of married females continued to exhibit the classic M-shape with peaks at ages 20-24 years and 35-44 years and a trough in the intervening age group. However, the depth of the trough has reduced as married women in the 25-34

FIGURE 5.1.1 CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

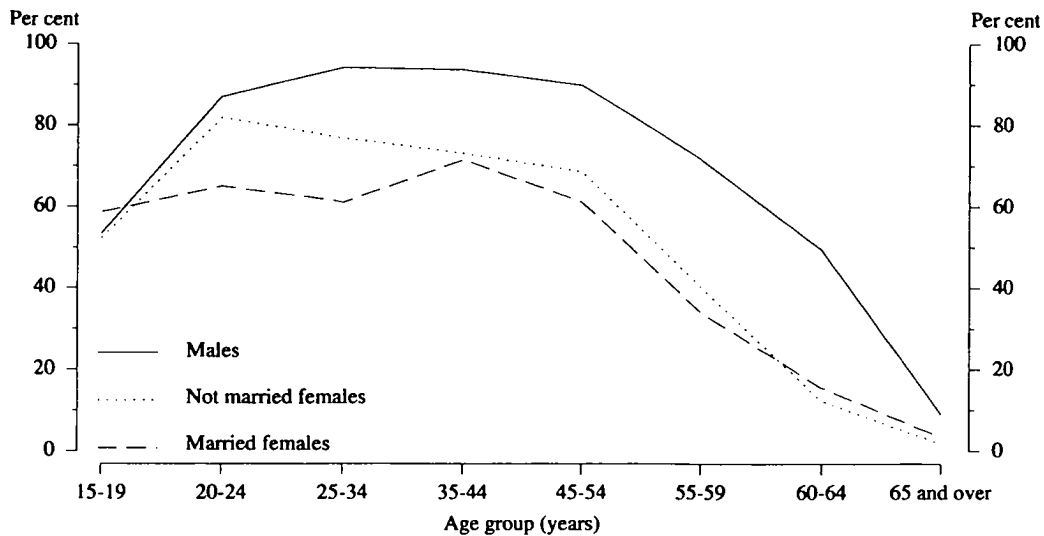


Note: Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition of employed persons introduced in April 1986 which includes persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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**FIGURE 5.1.2 CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, AUGUST 1991**



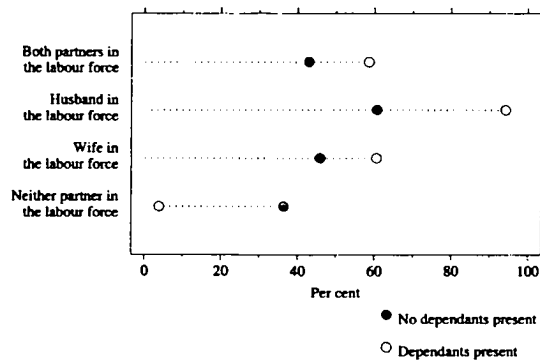
Source: Labour Force Survey

years age group increased their labour force participation throughout the 1980s. Males aged 25-44 years continued to record participation rates over 90 per cent (see Table 5.4.2).

### Labour force participation of families

In June 1991, 51 per cent of married couple families had both partners in the labour force and 29 per cent had only one partner in the labour force. Of the married couple families with dependants present, 59 per cent had both partners in the labour force. Of married couple families without dependants, 43 per cent had both partners in the labour force.

**FIGURE 5.1.3 MARRIED COUPLE FAMILIES: LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PARTNERS BY PRESENCE OF DEPENDANTS, JUNE 1991**



Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour force participation rates of one parent and married couple families differed slightly. Male parents in one parent families had a participation rate of 80 per cent in June 1991 while female parents had a participation rate of 51 per cent. In married couple families male parents experienced a slightly lower rate of participation at 78 per cent. Female parents in married couple families had a slightly higher participation rate (53 per cent) than female lone parents (see Table 5.4.3).

### Education and labour force participation

In February 1991, there were an estimated 4.0 million persons in the labour force who had post-school qualifications and 4.2 million persons without post-school qualifications. The remaining 186,000 persons were still at school.

The proportion of the labour force with post-school qualifications has risen since 1987, from 45 per cent to 48 per cent in 1991. Among those with post-school qualifications, the proportions with degrees and certificates or diplomas have each risen by two percentage points while the proportion with trade qualifications has declined.

Persons with post-school qualifications who were in the labour force in February 1991 comprised 1.7 million (43 per cent) with a certificate or diploma, 1.3 million (33 per cent) with a trade qualification or apprenticeship, 919,000 (29 per cent) with a degree and 37,000 (1 per cent) with other qualifications. Overall, these persons had a higher labour force participation rate (82 per cent) than those without post-school qualifications (65 per cent).

TABLE 5.1.1 PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS: LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT ('000)

February	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>Labour force</b>	<b>7,626.5</b>	<b>7,792.5</b>	<b>8,066.9</b>	<b>8,305.8</b>	<b>8,452.5</b>
With post-school qualifications	3,395.7	3,531.3	3,691.9	3,837.1	4,021.5
Degree	709.1	761.7	802.7	871.9	919.1
Trade qualification	1,273.3	1,288.8	1,294.8	1,302.2	1,330.3
Certificate or diploma	1,384.6	1,458.3	1,574.6	1,612.8	1,735.3
Other	28.6	22.5	19.7	50.2	36.7
Without post-school qualifications(a)	4,071.4	4,100.5	4,193.1	4,288.4	4,245.3
Attended highest level of secondary school available	990.4	1,026.1	1,074.7	1,164.7	1,227.6
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	3,050.1	3,033.6	3,086.2	3,091.1	2,989.6
left at age —					
16 years and over	1,196.3	1,227.6	1,304.5	1,320.7	1,300.6
15 years and under	1,853.9	1,806.0	1,781.7	1,770.4	1,689.0
Still at school	159.4	160.6	181.9	180.3	185.8
<b>Not in labour force</b>	<b>3,473.6</b>	<b>3,576.5</b>	<b>3,530.5</b>	<b>3,492.5</b>	<b>3,533.4</b>
<b>All persons</b>	<b>11,100.1</b>	<b>11,369.0</b>	<b>11,597.4</b>	<b>11,798.4</b>	<b>11,985.9</b>

(a) Includes persons who never attended school and those for whom attendance at secondary school could not be determined.

Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment

Of persons without post-school qualifications, those who had attended the highest level of school available had a participation rate of 76 per cent while persons who had not attended the highest level had a participation rate of 62 per cent. Persons who had never attended school (37,000) had a relatively low participation rate of 26 per cent.

**Labour force participation of migrants**

In September 1990 there were 1.2 million migrant residents aged 18 years and over who had arrived in Australia after 1970. Of these, 72 per cent were labour force participants, a proportion higher than that estimated for the total civilian population aged 18 years

and over (63 per cent). The highest participation rates occurred for unsponsored principal applicants and those who had migrated from New Zealand under special eligibility criteria (see Section 1.1) who both had a participation rate of 83 per cent. For sponsored principal applicants the participation rate was 69 per cent.

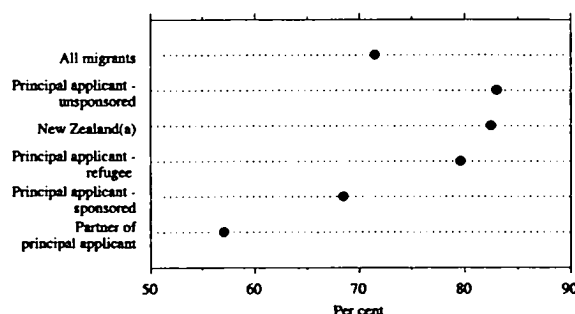
Half of the migrants who arrived in Australia after 1970 aged 18 years or over had a post-school qualification on arrival. Of these 42 per cent had a certificate or diploma, 30 per cent had a trade qualification or apprenticeship and 25 per cent had a degree. These migrants had a labour force participation rate of 82 per cent and an unemployment rate of 7.9 per cent. In contrast, those migrants who had no post-school qualifications on arrival had a labour force participation rate of 61 per cent and an unemployment rate of 12.2 per cent.

FIGURE 5.1.4 PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, FEBRUARY 1991



Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment

FIGURE 5.1.5 MIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA AFTER 1970 AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY MIGRATION CATEGORY, SEPTEMBER 1990



(a) Includes persons born in New Zealand and those whose last place of residence was New Zealand who migrated under special eligibility criteria.

Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants

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**TABLE 5.1.2 MIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA AFTER 1970 AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT ON ARRIVAL, SEPTEMBER 1990**

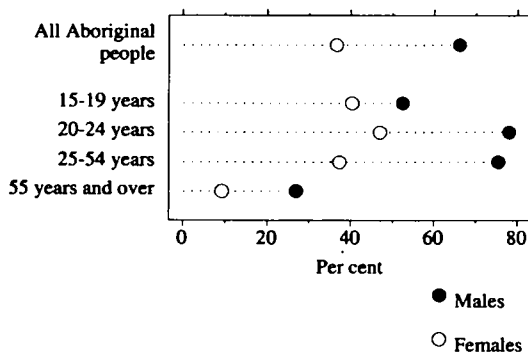
Educational attainment on arrival	Males	Females	Persons
<i>With post-school qualifications on arrival</i>			
Degree	59.2	41.1	50.0
Trade qualification/apprenticeship	15.9	9.5	12.7
Certificate or diploma	27.3	3.4	15.2
Other	15.1	27.1	21.2
Other	0.8	1.1	0.9
<i>Without post-school qualifications on arrival</i>			
Age left school —	40.8	58.9	50.0
18 years and over			
16-17 years	11.9	12.0	12.0
14-15 years	12.5	20.0	16.3
Under 14 years	11.6	17.6	14.7
Never attended school	4.2	7.6	5.9
Never attended school	0.5	1.7	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants

### Labour force participation of Aboriginal people

Data on the labour force participation of Aboriginal people is collected by the Census of Population and Housing. About 66,000 Aboriginal people were in the labour force at the 1986 Census, representing a labour force participation rate of 51 per cent. The low rates of participation (66 per cent for men and 36 per cent for women compared to 75 per cent and 48 per cent respectively for all Australians) occurred at all ages but were most marked among people of prime working age (25-54 years).

**FIGURE 5.1.6 ABORIGINAL PEOPLE AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE AND SEX, 1986**



Source: Census of Population and Housing

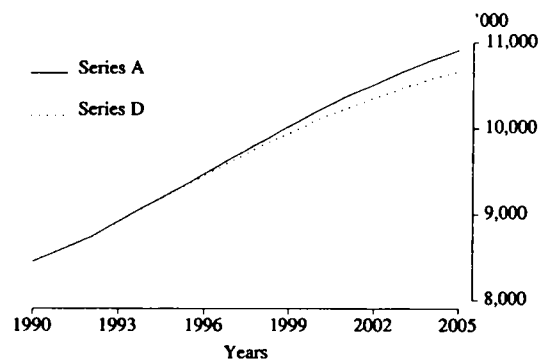
### 5.1.2 Labour force projections

Labour force projections are based on a study of labour force participation rate trend estimates up to August 1990 together with the Series A (the 'high' series) and D (the 'low' series) population projections published in *Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1989-2031* (3222.0). They illustrate the size and composition of the future Australian civilian labour force which would be

achieved if the underlying assumptions were realised. The projections are thus neither predictions nor forecasts of the labour force. The assumptions underlying labour force projections are described in the Technical Note section of *Labour Force Projections, Australia, 1992-2005* (6260.0).

Using Series D the civilian labour force aged 15 years and over is projected to grow from 8.5 million persons in 1990 to 10.7 million in 2005, equivalent to an average annual growth rate of 1.6 per cent over the projection period. Using Series A the projected labour force increases to 10.9 million persons in 2005, equivalent to an average annual growth rate of 1.7 per cent. The annual growth rate of the labour force is projected to decline gradually from 2.1 per cent in 1992-93 to 1.1 per cent in 2004-05.

**FIGURE 5.1.7 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS**

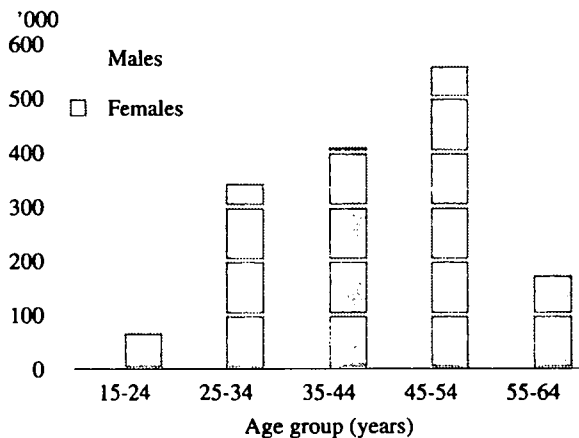


Source: Labour Force Projections

The labour force projections also show a changing age structure for the labour force. Under Series A assumptions, the number of labour force participants aged 15-24 years is projected to rise from 2.0 million persons in 1990 to 2.1 million in 2005. However, persons aged 15-24 years would represent a declining proportion of the total labour force, falling from 23 per cent in 1990 to 19 per cent in 2005. Under Series D assumptions, the proportion of the labour force aged 15-24 years is also projected to decline to 19 per cent in 2005.

The number of persons aged 55-64 years in the labour force is projected to grow by over 50 per cent between 1990 and 2005. In 1990 this group was estimated to number 641,000, and the projections suggest that by 2005 it will reach between 983,000 (Series D) and 990,000 (Series A). Persons in this age group are projected to increase their share of the labour force from 8 per cent in 1990 to 9 per cent in 2005. For both males and females, the largest gain in labour force numbers is projected to occur for the 45-54 years age group. Between 1990 and 2005, the male labour force in this age group is projected to rise by between 384,000 (Series D) and 402,000 (Series A), and the

**FIGURE 5.1.8 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, SERIES A: PROJECTED GAINS 1990-2005**



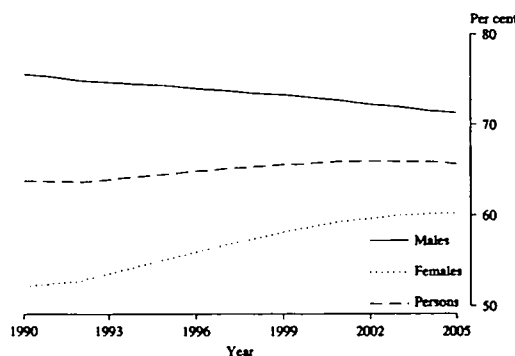
Source: Labour Force Projections

female labour force by between 546,000 (Series D) and 558,000 (Series A).

The number of males in the labour force is projected to reach between 5.7 and 5.9 million in 2005. For females, the projected labour force in 2005 is between 4.9 and 5.1 million. This results in a shift in the sex ratio of the labour force from 141 males per 100 females in 1990 to 116 males per 100 females in 2005.

The overall projected labour force participation rate is influenced by the changing age structure of the population projections as well as the changing participation rates projected for each age group. The male participation rate for both Series A and Series D is projected to decline from 76 per cent in 1990 to 71 per cent in 2005, reflecting the substantially higher proportion of the male population aged 65 years and over, together with a marked fall in the proportion of

**FIGURE 5.1.9 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES: ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS**



Source: Labour Force Projections

males aged 25-44 years. This latter group has the highest participation rate, projected to remain at more than 90 per cent.

For females, there are similar changes to the age structure of the population projections but participation rates for each age group are generally projected to increase. The net effect of these changes is for the overall projected participation rate to increase from 52 per cent in 1990 to 60 per cent in 2005. The participation rate for all persons is projected to increase from 64 per cent in 1990 to peak at 66 per cent in 2002 before decreasing slightly to 2005 due to the greater influence of those age groups with relatively lower projected participation rates.

### 5.1.3 Employed Persons

In the Labour Force Survey a person is defined as employed if he or she does any paid work at all during a specified week (referred to as the reference week), regardless of the number of hours worked. In addition, a person is defined as employed if he or she works for one hour or more in a family business or on a farm. Employed persons may be fully employed, that is, they do not want to work more hours than they currently do, or underemployed, that is, they would like to work more hours.

#### Numbers of persons employed

In August 1991 there were 7.7 million persons aged 15 years and over employed in Australia, an increase of 1.3 million persons since August 1981. A rise in female employment contributed 70 per cent of the increase.

The estimated number of full-time employed persons was 5.9 million in August 1991, a decrease of 4 per cent since August 1990. In contrast part-time employment increased between August 1990 and August 1991, by 4 per cent, to 1.7 million persons. Total employment decreased by 2 per cent between August 1990 and August 1991.

Over the 10 years to August 1991 the proportion of employed persons who worked part-time increased by 6 percentage points. Average annual growth rates were 5 per cent for part-time and 1 per cent for full-time. The increased proportion of persons working part-time occurred for both males and females. In August 1991, females employed part-time comprised 17 per cent of total employment while in August 1981 they comprised 13 per cent. For males employed part-time there was an increase of 2 percentage points over the same period to 5 per cent of employed persons in August 1991. While female full-time employment has also increased, the contribution of male full-time employment decreased from 60 per cent of total employment in August 1981 to 53 per cent in August 1991.

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**TABLE 5.1.3 EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS BY MARITAL STATUS**

August	Males				Females				Persons		
	Married		Total		Married		Total		Full-time	Part-time	Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time			
NUMBER ('000)											
1981	2,615.7	95.6	3,835.6	222.3	746.4	629.9	1,501.5	834.3	5,337.1	1,056.6	6,393.7
1982	2,610.7	99.8	3,782.5	241.9	749.6	631.6	1,503.4	851.6	5,285.9	1,093.4	6,379.3
1983	2,547.1	107.0	3,663.4	240.2	753.3	630.7	1,486.9	850.5	5,150.3	1,090.7	6,241.1
1984	2,593.9	105.8	3,772.5	245.5	786.6	659.3	1,546.3	901.8	5,318.8	1,147.3	6,466.1
1985	2,624.6	102.3	3,856.7	254.4	804.8	703.9	1,607.3	957.2	5,464.0	1,211.6	6,675.6
1986(a)	2,664.2	112.8	3,922.3	280.3	884.5	773.4	1,686.5	1,029.5	5,608.8	1,309.8	6,918.6
1987	2,688.4	123.8	3,960.0	317.1	910.7	809.4	1,711.1	1,104.1	5,671.1	1,421.2	7,092.3
1988	2,760.4	116.8	4,076.4	305.7	958.8	861.9	1,798.1	1,173.1	5,874.6	1,478.8	7,353.4
1989	2,823.1	132.6	4,217.5	354.4	1,022.4	904.5	1,891.5	1,264.2	6,108.9	1,618.6	7,727.6
1990	2,894.9	136.6	4,218.5	356.3	1,058.2	921.4	1,941.3	1,299.9	6,159.8	1,665.2	7,825.0
1991	2,773.6	167.9	4,035.4	408.3	1,068.1	921.9	1,907.6	1,317.9	5,943.0	1,726.2	7,669.2
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS (per cent)											
1981	40.9	1.5	60.0	3.5	11.7	9.9	23.5	13.0	83.5	16.5	100.0
1982	40.9	1.6	59.3	3.8	11.8	9.9	23.6	13.3	82.9	17.1	100.0
1983	40.8	1.7	58.7	3.8	12.1	10.1	23.8	13.6	82.5	17.5	100.0
1984	40.1	1.6	58.3	3.8	12.2	10.2	23.9	13.9	82.3	17.7	100.0
1985	39.3	1.5	57.8	3.8	12.1	10.5	24.1	14.3	81.9	18.1	100.0
1986(a)	38.5	1.6	56.7	4.1	12.8	11.2	24.4	14.9	81.1	18.9	100.0
1987	37.9	1.7	55.8	4.5	12.8	11.4	24.1	15.6	80.0	20.0	100.0
1988	37.5	1.6	55.4	4.2	13.0	11.7	24.5	16.0	79.9	20.1	100.0
1989	36.5	1.7	54.6	4.6	13.2	11.7	24.5	16.4	79.1	20.9	100.0
1990	37.0	1.7	54.0	4.6	13.5	11.8	24.8	16.6	78.7	21.3	100.0
1991	36.2	2.2	52.6	5.3	13.9	12.0	24.9	17.2	77.5	22.5	100.0

(a) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition of employed persons introduced in April 1986 which includes persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm.

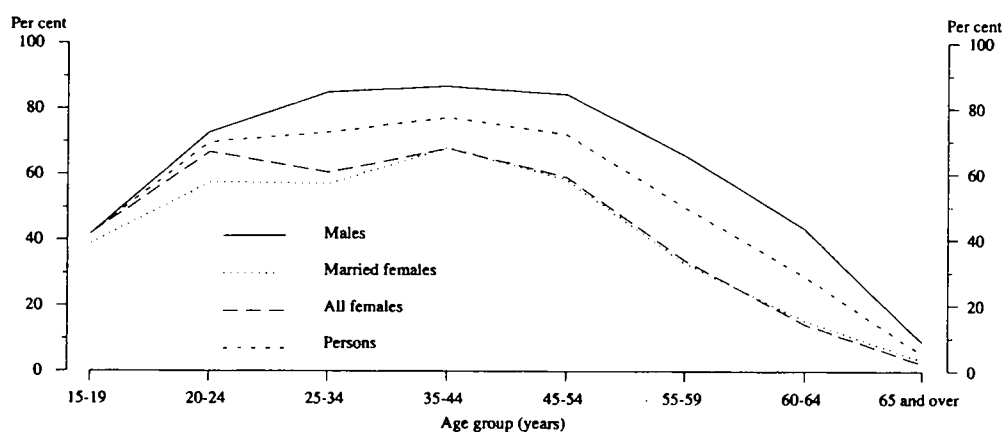
Source: Labour Force Survey

While the employment/population ratio for all persons aged 15 years and over fluctuated around 57 per cent between August 1981 and August 1991, the ratio for females increased from 41 per cent to 47 per cent. Despite this increase, the employment/population ratios for females aged 25 years and over remained significantly lower than those for males, and the ratios for married females in the 15-34 years age groups were lower again. The employment/population ratios

were highest for the 35-44 years age group with a ratio of 87 per cent for males and 68 per cent for females in August 1991 (see Table 5.4.4).

An estimated 8.7 million persons aged 15-69 years (72 per cent of the population aged 15-69 years) had worked at some time during the year ending March 1991, an increase of 4 percentage points since February 1985. The proportion of females working at

**FIGURE 5.1.10 EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS(a) BY AGE, AUGUST 1991**



(a) Employment/population ratio for any group is the number of civilian employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Source: Labour Force Survey

**TABLE 5.14 PERCENTAGE OF ALL PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS WHO HAD WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS (Per cent)**

Year ending	Males	Females	Persons
February 1985	81.4	54.9	68.2
February 1986	81.4	56.7	69.1
February 1987	81.8	58.0	69.9
February 1988	81.5	58.4	70.0
February 1989	81.9	60.3	71.2
March 1990	83.2	63.3	73.3
March 1991	82.0	62.6	72.3

Source: Survey of Labour Force Experience

some time during the previous year rose from 55 per cent in February 1985 to 63 per cent in March 1991, while the proportion of males remained steady around 82 per cent. Among those females who worked at some time during the year, those who worked only as part-time workers increased from 34 per cent in the year to February 1985 to 37 per cent in March 1991. Among males, those who were employed only as part-time workers some time during the year increased from 5 per cent in 1985 to 8 per cent in 1991.

Some 73 per cent of male workers who had worked at some time during the year ending March 1991 had worked for the full 52 weeks compared to 59 per cent of female workers. Among those who had worked full-time only, a greater proportion of male workers (79 per cent) had worked all 52 weeks than had female workers (76 per cent). In contrast, among those who had worked part-time only, a greater proportion of females (41 per cent) than males (32 per cent) had worked all 52 weeks.

#### Employment and families

In June 1991, 1.8 million or 47 per cent of married couple families had both partners employed and 58 per cent of these families had dependants present. A further 30 per cent of married couple families had one

partner employed. In 88 per cent of these families the employed person was the husband (see Table 5.4.3).

In June 1991, 47 per cent of all lone parents were employed. The percentage of lone mothers employed (44 per cent) was lower than that of lone fathers (70 per cent). Similarly, although more than half of employed lone mothers (56 per cent) were in full-time employment, this proportion was much lower than the 95 per cent of employed lone fathers who were in full-time employment. The percentage of one parent families with the parent employed increased as the age of the youngest dependent child increased.

Of the 1.2 million persons who were not members of a family and who were living alone in June 1991, 57 per cent of males and 26 per cent of females were employed. Of the 775,500 persons who were not members of families and who were not living alone, 74 per cent were employed, with the proportion being slightly lower for females than for males. The vast majority (90 per cent) of employed males who were not members of a family were working full-time, as were 80 per cent of the females (see Table 5.4.5).

#### Employment and educational attainment

Between February 1986 and February 1991 the proportion of employed persons aged 15-69 years with post-school qualifications rose from 45 per cent to 49 per cent, an increase of 716,000 persons (24 per cent). Over the same period, the number of employed persons without post-school qualifications rose by 143,000 (4 per cent) to 3.8 million. Of these, 1.1 million persons had attended the highest level of secondary school available, an increase of 29 per cent over the 5-year period to February 1991. The number of employed persons who had not completed the highest level of secondary school available decreased by 120,000 (4 per cent) in the same period.

In February 1991, 49 per cent of employed managers and administrators had post-school qualifications compared to 89 per cent of professionals, 77 per cent of

**TABLE 5.15 PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1991: TIME WORKED DURING THE YEAR BY FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS**

Weeks worked during the preceding year	Time worked was all full-time			Time worked was all part-time			Total(a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	— per cent —								
1 and under 4	0.5	1.5	0.8	6.5	4.1	4.6	0.9	2.3	1.5
4 and under 13	1.9	3.3	2.4	14.0	9.6	10.5	3.1	5.7	4.2
13 and under 26	2.4	3.5	2.7	11.8	8.7	9.4	3.4	5.8	4.4
26 and under 39	3.9	4.9	4.3	12.4	10.4	10.8	5.3	7.7	6.3
39 and under 52	12.0	11.1	11.7	22.9	26.7	25.9	14.7	19.1	16.6
52	79.3	75.7	78.1	32.4	40.6	38.8	72.6	59.3	66.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —								
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,230.0</b>	<b>1,988.5</b>	<b>6,218.5</b>	<b>377.6</b>	<b>1,380.0</b>	<b>1,757.7</b>	<b>4,942.8</b>	<b>3,730.3</b>	<b>8,673.1</b>

(a) Includes persons whose work experience was a mixture of full-time and part-time.

Source: Survey of Labour Force Experience

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**TABLE 5.1.6 PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE AGED 15-69 YEARS: LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT ('000)**

February	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>Employed</b>	6,752.6	6,939.2	7,159.5	7,478.8	7,724.0	7,651.8
With post-school qualifications	3,035.8	3,217.5	3,349.5	3,526.0	3,668.9	3,752.2
Degree	687.3	683.7	734.5	770.4	834.4	875.0
Trade qualifications	2,260.3	1,209.2	1,227.1	1,248.3	1,255.9	1,242.2
Certificate or diploma	(a)	1,299.3	1,368.7	1,491.1	1,532.3	1,604.1
Other	88.1	25.3	19.2	16.3	46.2	31.0
Without post-school qualifications(b)	3,615.7	3,603.5	3,689.7	3,808.2	3,911.0	3,758.9
Attended highest level of secondary school available	848.1	881.3	928.9	977.8	1,068.1	1,094.8
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	2,758.4	2,695.0	2,725.4	2,802.4	2,813.9	2,638.8
left at age —						
16 years and over	1,049.8	1,053.3	1,097.4	1,186.2	1,202.0	1,147.3
15 years and under	1,708.6	1,641.7	1,627.9	1,616.2	1,611.9	1,491.6
Still at school	101.2	118.2	120.3	144.6	144.2	140.7
<b>Unemployed</b>	649.6	687.3	633.0	588.0	581.8	800.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,402.2</b>	<b>7,626.5</b>	<b>7,792.5</b>	<b>8,066.9</b>	<b>8,305.8</b>	<b>8,452.5</b>

(a) Included in trade qualifications. (b) Includes persons who never attended school and those for whom attendance at secondary school could not be determined.  
Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment

para-professionals and 65 per cent of tradespersons. Labourers and related workers had the lowest proportion of persons with post-school qualifications at 24 per cent. In the 3 most qualified occupational groups, the types of qualification held were indicative of the occupational grouping. Thus 58 per cent of professionals held degrees, 57 per cent of tradespersons held trade qualifications and 55 per cent of para-professionals held certificates or diplomas. Over 55 per cent of plant and machine operators and drivers, and labourers and related workers had left school before attending the highest level available.

The industry recording the highest proportion of persons with post-school qualifications in February 1991 was community services with 70 per cent (26 per cent with degrees). The lowest level was in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry with 31 per cent. Three industries accounted for almost two-thirds of persons with trade qualifications; manufacturing (24 per cent), wholesale and retail trade (21 per cent) and construction (20 per cent) (see Table 5.4.6).

### Occupation and industry

In August 1991, the largest occupational grouping was clerks who accounted for 1.3 million or 17 per cent of total workers. The next largest groups, at 15 per cent, were salespersons and personal service workers, and tradespersons. The smallest group, representing 6 per cent of all workers, was para-professionals.

There were significant differences between the representation of males and females in most occupational groups. Females tended to predominate among clerks, and salespersons and personal service workers; for every 100 females employed in these occupations there were respectively 30 and 56 males employed. In contrast, for every 100 females employed as tradespersons there were 880 males. Significantly high sex

ratios were also recorded for plant and machine operators and drivers (515 males for every 100 females) and managers and administrators (294 males for every 100 females). The most evenly balanced group in terms of the sex ratio was para-professionals with 119 males for every 100 females.

The sex ratios for occupation groups however, conceal a high degree of variation within the groups. For example, there were 2 males for every 100 female stenographers and typists within the clerks major group and 4,900 males for every 100 female electrical and electronics tradespersons. Occupations with more than 1,000 males for every 100 females included building professionals and engineers, road and rail transport drivers, engineering and building associates and technicians, and police. Occupations with fewer than 20 males for every 100 females included registered nur-

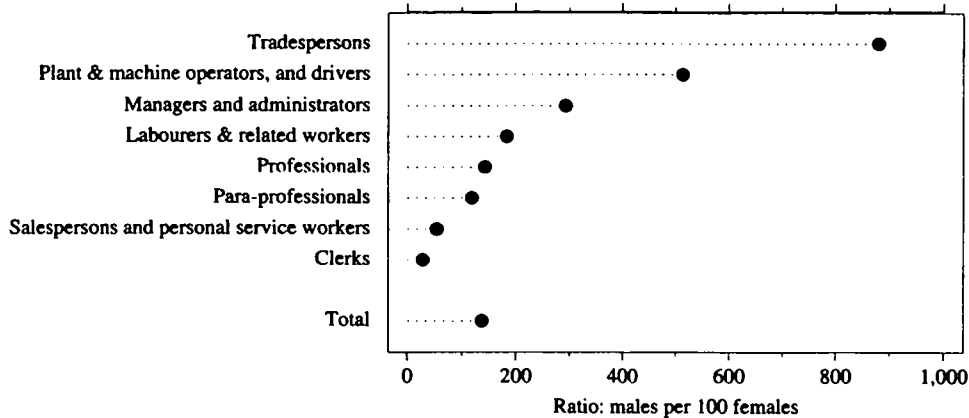
**TABLE 5.1.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS, AUGUST 1991**

Major occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
	— per cent —		
Managers and administrators	14.3	6.7	11.1
Professionals	13.7	13.2	13.5
Para-professionals	5.8	6.8	6.2
Tradespersons	23.1	3.6	14.9
Clerks	6.9	31.7	17.3
Salespersons and personal service workers	9.3	23.0	15.1
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	10.7	2.8	7.4
Labourers and related workers	16.2	12.1	14.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,443.7</b>	<b>3,225.5</b>	<b>7,669.2</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

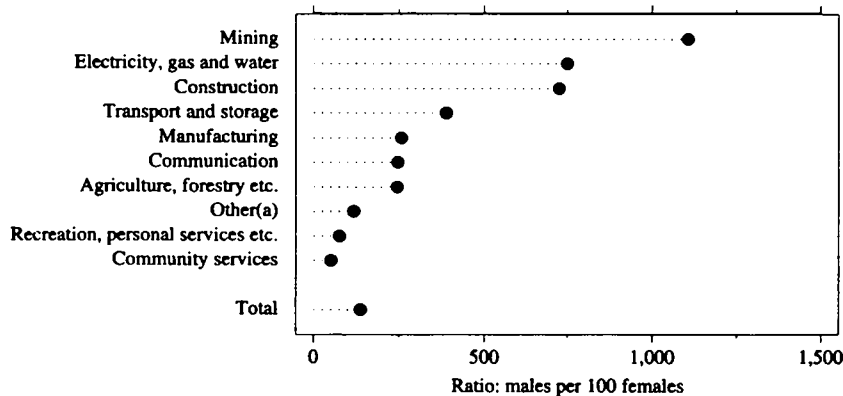


FIGURE 5.1.11 EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: SEX RATIO OF MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS, AUGUST 1991



Source: Labour Force Survey

FIGURE 5.1.12 EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: SEX RATIO OF INDUSTRY DIVISIONS, AUGUST 1991



(a) Includes wholesale and retail trade, finance, property and business services, and public administration and defence.

Source: Labour Force Survey

ses, personal service workers, and receptionists, telephonists and messengers (see Table 5.4.7).

The largest industry division in August 1991 was wholesale and retail trade, which employed 1.6 million persons, nearly 21 per cent of total workers. This group was followed closely by community services which employed 1.5 million persons (19 per cent) and manufacturing, 1 million persons (14 per cent). The smallest industry group was mining with 95,500 persons or just over 1 per cent (see Table 5.4.8).

As with occupations there were significant differences in the sex ratios in most industries. Females dominated in the areas of community services and recreation, personal and other services. For every 100 females employed in these industries there were 53 and 78 males respectively. The ratio of males to females was most even in the finance, property and business ser-

vices industry, where 106 males for every 100 females were employed.

The traditionally male dominated industries of construction, electricity, gas and water, and mining recorded the highest sex ratios, 726, 750 and 1,108 males respectively for every 100 females employed in these industries.

*Hours Worked*

Of persons employed full-time in August 1991, males worked 42.3 hours a week on average, while married females worked 39.1 hours and not married females worked 38.0 hours. Of those persons employed part-time married females worked longer on average per week (16.3 hours) than both not married females (13.5 hours) and males (14.9 hours).

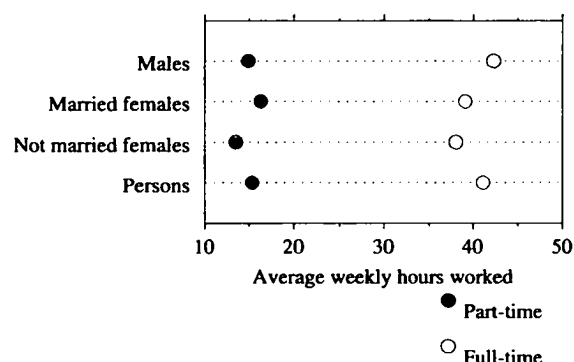
## WORKING LIFE

Between August 1981 and August 1989 the average weekly hours worked by males and females employed full-time increased by 1.7 hours for males, and 0.9 hours for females. By August 1991 this had declined slightly but still remained considerably higher than the figure recorded in August 1981. For females employed part-time, the average hours worked remained relatively constant between August 1981 and August 1991. In contrast, the average hours worked per week by male part-time workers decreased from 16.3 hours in August 1981 to 14.9 hours in August 1991. Over the ten year period to August 1991, the average hours worked per week by all employed persons fluctuated slightly around 40 hours for males and 29.5 hours for females (see Table 5.4.9).

In August 1991, 37 per cent of males, 29 per cent of married females and 38 per cent of not married females worked between 35 and 40 hours a week, which for most industries is typical for full-time workers. However, 39 per cent of males worked in excess of this, and almost one-quarter worked 49 hours or more a week.

The pattern for females differed considerably from that of males, with around 15 per cent of married females and 17 per cent of not married females working in excess of 40 hours a week. Many worked far less than

**FIGURE 5.1.13 EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AUGUST 1991**



Source: Labour Force Survey

**TABLE 5.1.8 EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: WEEKLY HOURS WORKED, AUGUST 1991**

Weekly hours worked	Females				Persons
	Males	Married	Not married	Total	
			— per cent —		
0	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
1-15	5.5	19.9	19.5	19.8	11.5
16-29	6.2	21.9	11.6	17.9	11.1
30-34	7.4	9.4	8.8	9.2	8.1
35-39	16.7	16.0	20.8	17.9	17.2
40	20.4	12.6	17.4	14.4	17.9
41-44	5.6	3.2	4.8	3.8	4.9
45-48	9.3	4.0	4.4	4.2	7.1
49 and over	24.0	8.0	7.8	7.9	17.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,443.7</b>	<b>1,990.0</b>	— '000 — <b>1,235.5</b>	<b>3,225.5</b>	<b>7,669.2</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

**TABLE 5.1.9 FULL-TIME WORKERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS IN THE REFERENCE WEEK: REASON, AUGUST 1991 (Per cent)**

Reason for working less than 35 hours a week	Females				Persons
	Males	Married	Not married	Total	
Leave, holiday or flexitime	51.0	55.5	54.8	55.2	52.5
Personal illness or injury	19.3	23.8	25.3	24.5	21.1
Bad weather, plant breakdown etc.	3.5	*0.8	*0.3	*0.6	2.5
Commenced or left a job in the reference week	1.0	*0.7	*2.0	1.2	1.1
Stood down, insufficient work, on short-time	11.4	6.5	4.0	5.4	9.3
Shift work, standard work arrangements	11.0	9.6	11.1	10.3	10.8
Other reasons	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>657.3</b>	<b>195.7</b>	<b>157.3</b>	<b>353.1</b>	<b>1,010.3</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

this; 56 per cent of married females and 45 per cent of not married females who were employed worked less than 35 hours per week. One-quarter of all females worked less than 16 hours a week.

Just over 1 million full-time workers had worked less than 35 hours in the survey reference week in August 1991. Over 70 per cent had worked reduced hours on account of having taken leave, holidays, flexitime or because of personal illness or injury. A further 9 per cent had worked reduced hours because they had been either stood down or placed on short-time due to insufficient work.

#### Overtime

While a considerable proportion of employees work less than 35 hours a week, a good proportion work more in the form of overtime. Some 16 per cent of all employees worked overtime in August 1991, a decrease of 4 percentage points since August 1989. The estimated average weekly overtime hours per employee working overtime in August 1991 was 6.8 hours a decrease of 0.6 hour from August 1989. Fewer employees working fewer hours of overtime has led to an overall reduction of half an hour in the number of overtime hours worked per employee.

In August 1991, working overtime was most common among mining industry workers where 53 per cent of employees worked an average 11 hours overtime. Mining was the only industry to record an increase in the proportion of employees working overtime between August 1989 and August 1991, however, along with most industries there was a decrease in the average number of hours that they worked. The manufacturing industry also recorded a large proportion of employees working overtime (31 per cent) but this was 6 percentage points lower than the proportion in August 1989. Along with this, there was a reduction of 0.7 in the average hours of overtime worked.

#### Earnings of employees<sup>1</sup>

Between August 1984 and July 1991, mean weekly earnings from all jobs for employees aged 15 years and over increased from \$308 to \$464, a 51 per cent increase. Full-time earnings increased by 56 per cent and part-time earnings by 45 per cent over this period. Female earnings increased at a greater rate than male earnings, particularly among part-time employees.

In July 1991, 78 per cent of employees worked on a full-time basis in their main job, and their mean weekly earnings from that job were \$533. Male full-time employees in main job had mean weekly earnings of \$570, female full-time workers in main job received \$461 on average. Of all full-time workers in main job, those aged 35-44 years had the highest mean weekly earnings of all the age groups tabulated. The average

TABLE 5.1.10 OVERTIME: INDUSTRY

Industry	August 1989	August 1990	August 1991
<b>AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PER EMPLOYEE</b>			
Mining	5.8	5.4	5.8
Manufacturing	3.1	2.5	2.4
Electricity, gas and water	1.9	2.1	1.6
Construction	3.0	2.5	1.6
Wholesale trade	1.2	1.1	1.2
Retail trade	0.7	0.8	0.6
Transport and storage; Communication	3.1	2.1	2.0
Public administration and defence	0.8	0.8	0.6
Community services	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other	0.7	0.5	0.5
<b>All industries</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PER EMPLOYEE WORKING OVERTIME</b>			
Mining	11.8	10.6	10.9
Manufacturing	8.4	8.1	7.7
Electricity, gas and water	7.6	8.1	7.3
Construction	9.0	8.5	8.3
Wholesale trade	6.3	6.8	6.0
Retail trade	4.6	4.6	4.9
Transport and storage; Communication	8.7	7.5	7.7
Public administration and defence	5.7	5.7	5.0
Community services	6.2	6.0	5.7
Other	5.8	5.5	5.8
<b>All industries</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES WORKING OVERTIME</b>			
Mining	49.4	51.5	53.1
Manufacturing	37.3	31.1	31.1
Electricity, gas and water	25.1	26.0	22.5
Construction	33.2	29.5	19.0
Wholesale trade	19.6	15.8	19.4
Retail trade	16.0	16.6	13.0
Transport and storage; Communication	35.1	27.9	25.5
Public administration and defence	14.3	14.6	11.9
Community services	6.5	7.0	6.8
Other	11.7	9.7	8.4
<b>All industries</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>

Source: Survey of Job Vacancies and Overtime

for this age group was \$597, \$641 for males and \$503 for females. For both males and females, workers aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years had mean weekly earnings considerably below the mean weekly earnings of all age groups combined.

Mean weekly earnings varied across occupations and by industry division. Among people who were full-time employees in their main job, male managers and administrators had the highest mean weekly earnings at \$748, while male professionals received \$747. Among females, whose mean weekly earnings were lower than those of males for all major occupation groups, the pattern was different with female professionals receiving, on average, \$621 and female managers and administrators \$566. The greatest dif-

<sup>1</sup> The statistics presented on this topic are derived from household surveys (which collect data by personal interview) conducted as supplementaries to the monthly population survey. They are not comparable with statistics derived from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings which collects data from employers by mail.

## WORKING LIFE

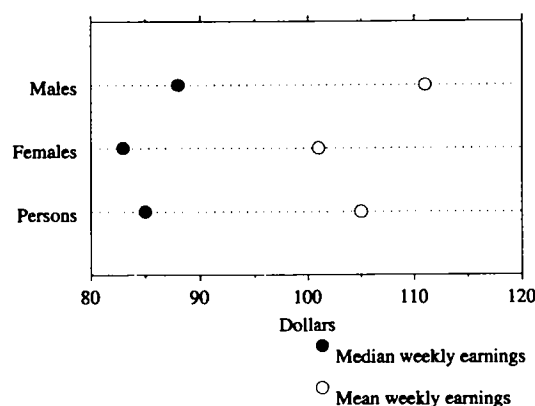
ference between male and female full-time mean weekly earnings in main job in July 1991 occurred among plant and machine operators, and drivers with males receiving 54 per cent more than females. The smallest difference (14 per cent) was among para-professionals (see Table 5.4.10).

The industries with the highest mean weekly earnings for full-time employees in main job were mining (\$864 for males, \$557 for females) and finance, property and business services industries (\$695 for males and \$462 for females). The largest earnings differential was in the mining industry where males received 55 per cent more than females and the smallest (15 per cent) was in public administration and defence (see Table 5.4.11).

An estimated 160,000 employees worked in a second wage or salary job in July 1991. There were 71,000 male employees with a second job, with mean weekly earnings of \$111 from that job and 89,000 females with mean weekly earnings of \$104.

Among employees who worked 35 hours or more in all jobs, those in the Australian Capital Territory had

**FIGURE 5.1.14 EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED IN A SECOND JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB, JULY 1991**



Source: Survey of Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)

**TABLE 5.1.11 EMPLOYEES AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS BY EMPLOYEES WORKING 35 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK AND EMPLOYEES WORKING LESS THAN 35 HOURS PER WEEK (Dollars)**

	Employees working 35 hours or more per week in all jobs			Employees working less than 35 hours per week in all jobs			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1984	367	286	342	164	137	142	357	234	308
1985	395	305	367	164	151	153	382	251	329
1986	420	333	392	153	158	157	404	271	350
1987	446	355	417	160	169	168	427	285	368
1988	477	379	445	167	185	181	457	306	394
1989	521	411	485	170	189	185	495	325	423
1990(a)	546	435	509	180	202	198	520	345	444
1991	571	465	535	196	208	206	541	365	464

(a) The August 1990 survey excluded all persons aged 70 years and over.

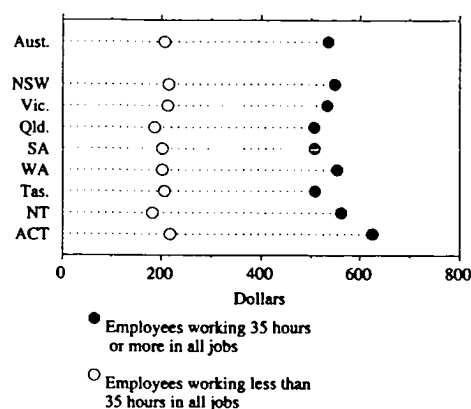
Source: Survey of Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)

**TABLE 5.1.12 FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB BY AGE, JULY 1991 (Dollars)**

	Age group (years)							Total	Total	
	20 and over									
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over			
<b>MALES</b>										
Median weekly earnings in main job		256	417	528	577	549	498	467	522	512
Mean weekly earnings in main job		276	439	581	641	633	565	515	586	570
<b>FEMALES</b>										
Median weekly earnings in main job		258	394	475	464	451	413	441	443	430
Mean weekly earnings in main job		265	409	497	503	481	460	482	476	461
<b>PERSONS</b>										
Median weekly earnings in main job		257	406	510	539	519	478	460	496	484
Mean weekly earnings in main job		272	425	553	597	587	540	509	549	533

Source: Survey of Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)

FIGURE 5.1.15 ALL EMPLOYEES: MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS BY HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS, JULY 1991



Source: Survey of Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)

the highest mean weekly earnings (\$625) and those in Queensland the lowest (\$506). Employees working less than 35 hours a week in all jobs in the Australian Capital Territory also received the highest mean weekly earnings (\$217), and those in the Northern Territory the lowest at \$182.

#### Employment benefits

Employment benefits are concessions, allowances or other privileges received by or provided to employees in addition to wages or salary. Such benefits include superannuation contributions made by employers on the behalf of employees and the provision of sick leave, holiday leave and long-service leave (referred to as standard benefits) as well as the provision of a company car or housing, goods and services etc. Employment benefits can therefore enhance the general well-being of employees in a similar way to wages and salary.

In July 1991, 91 per cent of employees aged 15 years and over received one or more employment benefit in their main job; 87 per cent received one or more standard benefits and 43 per cent received one or more other benefits. In August 1988, 89 per cent of employees received at least one employment benefit in their main job. The increase is largely attributable to a greater proportion of employees receiving a superannuation benefit. The proportion of employees working full-time who received a superannuation benefit increased from 49 per cent in August 1988 to 80 per cent in July 1991, while the proportion of part-time workers with superannuation increased from 10 per cent to 42 per cent. The increase in superannuation coverage of employees reflects both increased provision of superannuation by employers following National Wage Case Decisions, and increased awareness among employees of the benefits now provided by their employers.

TABLE 5.1.13 EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB: TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED(a) BY FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

Type of benefit	Full-time employees in main job		Part-time employees in main job	
	1988	1991	1988	1991
	— per cent —			
<i>Standard benefits</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	95.5	<i>n.a.</i>	53.7
Superannuation	49.4	79.9	9.6	42.3
Sick leave	91.5	91.5	31.3	33.2
Holiday leave	92.2	92.0	31.4	33.0
Long-service leave	73.8	77.7	22.8	25.3
<i>Other benefits</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	46.1	<i>n.a.</i>	29.3
Holiday expenses	4.3	4.7	0.7	1.0
Low interest finance	3.5	3.6	0.5	0.9
Goods and services	15.1	17.1	15.3	19.3
Housing	3.9	3.7	1.3	1.0
Electricity	2.4	2.4	1.2	1.1
Telephone	9.5	10.2	4.2	3.3
Transport	18.0	20.5	5.7	5.4
Medical	3.9	4.4	0.7	1.1
Union dues	2.7	3.7	0.5	0.8
Club fees	1.5	2.2	*0.3	0.3
Entertainment allowance	2.1	2.1	*0.1	*0.1
Shares	3.2	3.3	1.0	0.7
Study leave	2.1	3.1	1.4	2.4
Child care/education expenses	0.4	0.3	*0.3	*0.2
<i>No benefit</i>	3.9	2.9	45.3	33.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,910.7</b>	<b>4,917.2</b>	<b>1,051.2</b>	<b>1,253.3</b>

(a) Many employees receive more than one benefit and are therefore included more than once.

Source: Survey of Employment Benefits

The highest incidence of benefit receipt in July 1991 was recorded for managers and administrators, 98 per cent of whom received one or more benefits. Salespersons and personal service workers, and labourers and related workers had the lowest incidence, with 16 per cent of employees in these occupations receiving no employment benefits. Para-professionals had the highest rate of standard benefits (94 per cent) and the second lowest rate of other benefits (37 per cent). Sales persons and personal service workers had the lowest rate of standard benefits (73 per cent) and managers and administrators had the highest rate of other benefits (76 per cent). Among employees who worked full-time in their main job, over half of managers and administrators received transport benefit and a third received telephone benefit while one third of salespersons and personal service workers received a goods or services benefit (see Table 5.4.12).

The proportion of employees receiving employment benefits also varied by industry. Almost all electricity, gas and water employees received at least one employment benefit while only three-quarters of recreation, personal and other service employees did so. These industries also had the highest and lowest proportion of employees receiving standard benefits (99 per cent and 66 per cent respectively). The pattern for full-time employees differed with employees in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and construction having lower overall rates of benefits than those in recreation, personal and other services. Full-time employees in

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these industries also reported the lowest rates of standard benefits. Some 42 per cent of full-time employees who worked in the communications industry reported receiving a telephone benefit while 41 per cent of full-time employees in construction and 35 per cent of those in transport and storage received a transport benefit (see Table 5.4.13).

Full-time private sector employees had a slightly lower rate of overall benefit receipt than their public sector counterparts, particularly in respect of standard benefits (holiday leave, sick leave, long-service leave and superannuation). However, they had much higher

**TABLE 5.1.14 FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB: TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED(a) BY SECTOR, JULY 1991**

Type of benefit received	Sector		Total
	Public	Private	
	— per cent —		
Standard benefits —			
Superannuation	91.4	74.9	79.9
Sick leave	98.1	88.7	91.5
Holiday leave	97.9	89.5	92.0
Long-service leave	95.1	70.2	77.7
Other benefits —			
Holiday expenses	7.3	3.6	4.7
Low-interest finance	3.9	3.5	3.6
Goods or services	7.3	21.4	17.1
Housing	3.2	3.9	3.7
Electricity	1.2	2.9	2.4
Telephone	8.7	10.9	10.2
Transport	13.9	23.3	20.5
Medical	3.0	5.0	4.4
Union dues	1.7	4.6	3.7
Club fees	1.0	2.7	2.2
Entertainment allowance	0.8	2.7	2.1
Shares	*0.2	4.6	3.3
Study leave	4.9	2.4	3.1
Child care/education expenses	*0.2	0.4	0.3
No benefits	0.9	3.8	2.9
	— '000 —		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,483.1</b>	<b>3,434.1</b>	<b>4,917.2</b>

(a) Many employees receive more than one benefit and are therefore included more than once.

Source: Survey of Employment Benefits

rates of receipt of transport benefits (23 per cent compared to 14 per cent) and goods or services benefits (21 per cent compared to 7 per cent).

The total number of employees covered by superannuation (i.e. belonging to a superannuation or retirement scheme) in their main job was 4.9 million or 79 per cent of all employees in July 1991. Of these, 92 per cent were covered by their current employer. An estimated 92 per cent of male public sector employees received a superannuation benefit from their employer and a further 3 per cent had other superannuation coverage. Among women in the public sector the equivalent proportions were 80 per cent and 5 per cent. Superannuation coverage in the private sector was considerably lower with 80 per cent of male and 67 per cent of female employees belonging to a superannuation scheme.

**TABLE 5.1.15 EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB: SUPERANNUATION COVERAGE BY SECTOR, JULY 1991**

Superannuation coverage	Public	Private
MALES		
	— per cent —	
Covered by superannuation	95.0	80.5
Current employer	92.0	71.1
Other source	3.0	9.4
Not covered by superannuation	5.0	19.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —	
<b>Total</b>	<b>948.3</b>	<b>2,541.4</b>
FEMALES		
	— per cent —	
Covered by superannuation	84.2	66.6
Current employer	79.5	60.9
Other source	4.8	5.7
Not covered by superannuation	15.8	33.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —	
<b>Total</b>	<b>792.2</b>	<b>1,888.5</b>

Source: Survey of Employment Benefits

### Multiple jobholders

The proportion of people holding more than one job increased over the 10 years from August 1981 to July 1991 from 3 per cent of employed persons to 4 per cent. Over the same period, the sex ratio of multiple jobholders declined from almost 2 men for each woman to just less than 1. This important change is indicative of the changing structure and composition of the labour force described earlier in this chapter.

In July 1991, a high proportion of employed women aged 35-44 years and of employed wives with dependent children were multiple jobholders. Among men there was also a high proportion of multiple jobholders among husbands with dependent children (4 per cent). Overall, multiple jobholders were more likely to be married (66 per cent of multiple jobholders) than not, to be the head of a family or their spouse (68 per cent of multiple jobholders) and to have been born in Australia (80 per cent of multiple jobholders).

Of the 332,000 multiple jobholders in July 1991, 40 per cent had the same occupation in both their main and second job. The proportion among professionals and labourers and related workers were however, much higher at 61 per cent and 49 per cent respectively. Overall the most common second occupation was salesperson and personal service worker (23 per cent of multiple job holders), but this was only true for people who were clerks or salespersons and personal service workers in their main jobs. For the other occupation groups, the most common second occupations were the same as the main ones.

Almost 31 per cent of multiple jobholders in July 1991 worked in the same industry in both their main and second jobs. For people in community services,

**TABLE 5.1.16 MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS WITH SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, JULY 1991**

	Males	Females	Persons
	— per cent —		
Age (years) —			
15-19	3.4	4.5	3.9
20-24	4.1	4.7	4.4
25-34	4.2	5.8	4.8
35-44	4.1	6.5	5.1
45-54	3.0	4.7	3.7
55 and over	2.2	2.3	2.2
Marital status —			
Married	3.7	5.6	4.4
Not married	3.6	4.8	4.2
Family status —			
Member of a family	3.6	5.3	4.3
Husband or wife	3.7	5.6	4.5
With dependants present	4.2	6.8	5.2
Without dependants present	2.9	4.0	3.4
Lone parent	*5.6	4.9	5.1
Other family head	*2.1	*5.2	4.0
Full-time student aged 15-24 years(a)	5.3	5.4	5.4
Other child(b) of married couple or family head	3.0	3.7	3.2
Other relative of married couple or family head	*3.2	*2.8	*3.0
Not a member of a family	4.1	5.2	4.6
Living alone	3.4	4.7	3.9
Not living alone	4.7	5.6	5.1
Family status not determined	3.0	5.9	4.4
Birthplace —			
Born in Australia	4.0	5.5	4.6
Born outside Australia	2.8	4.5	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>
	— '000 —		
<b>Total</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>331.6</b>

(a) Excludes persons aged 20-24 years attending school. Also excludes full-time students aged 15-24 years who were classified as husbands, wives, lone parents or other family heads. (b) Aged 15 years and over.

Source: Survey of Multiple Jobholding

agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, wholesale and retail trade, and recreation, personal and other services this was the most common situation while other employees were more likely to have worked in recreation, personal and other services in their second jobs. Consistently, multiple jobholders have been most prevalent in the recreation, personal and other services industry. In July 1991, second jobs represented 13 per cent of total employment in that industry.

#### Job mobility

About 22 per cent of persons aged 15-69 years who had worked in the year ending February 1991 had changed jobs during that year; 19 per cent had changed employer or business and 3 per cent had changed locality but not their employer. Strong growth since 1984 (8 percentage points) was contained wholly within those who changed their employer or business and occurred for both males and females. Until 1990 males had a slightly higher rate of job mobility than females but since then it has been the same (22 per cent).

Job mobility varied with age and marital status. In the year ending February 1991, persons aged 20-24 years were the most job mobile (31 per cent had changed jobs), while those aged 55-69 years were the least job mobile (10 per cent). Persons who were not married (26 per cent) were also more job mobile than married persons (20 per cent).

Of the 7.7 million people who were working in February 1991, 6.1 million were in the same job that they had been in in February 1990. Of the rest, 38 per cent had not been working in February in 1990, 43 per cent had changed jobs but not their occupation and 39 per cent had changed jobs but not their industry. The most stable occupation group in February 1991 was managers and administrators, 87 per cent of whom had not changed jobs. A further 6 per cent had changed jobs but not their occupation. Less than 3 per cent of managers and administrators in February 1991 had not had a job a year earlier. In contrast, over 15 per cent

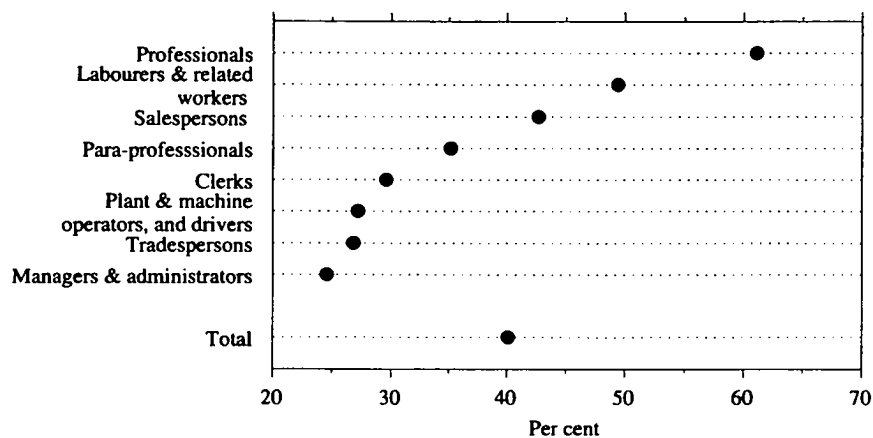
**TABLE 5.1.17 MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: INDUSTRY OF SECOND JOB AS A PROPORTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THAT INDUSTRY**

Industry	August 1981	August 1983	August 1985	August 1987	July 1991
	— per cent —				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.8	6.3	7.3	7.9	7.8
Manufacturing	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.5
Construction	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.8
Transport and storage	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.2
Finance, property and business services	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.4	4.4
Community services	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.7	5.7
Recreation, personal and other services	8.3	8.9	11.1	12.0	12.5
Other	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>
	— '000 —				
<b>Total multiple jobholders</b>	<b>183.6</b>	<b>177.6</b>	<b>221.0</b>	<b>261.2</b>	<b>331.6</b>
	— males per 100 females —				
<b>Sex ratio of multiple jobholders</b>	<b>196.6</b>	<b>184.2</b>	<b>137.6</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>96.9</b>

Source: Survey of Multiple Jobholding

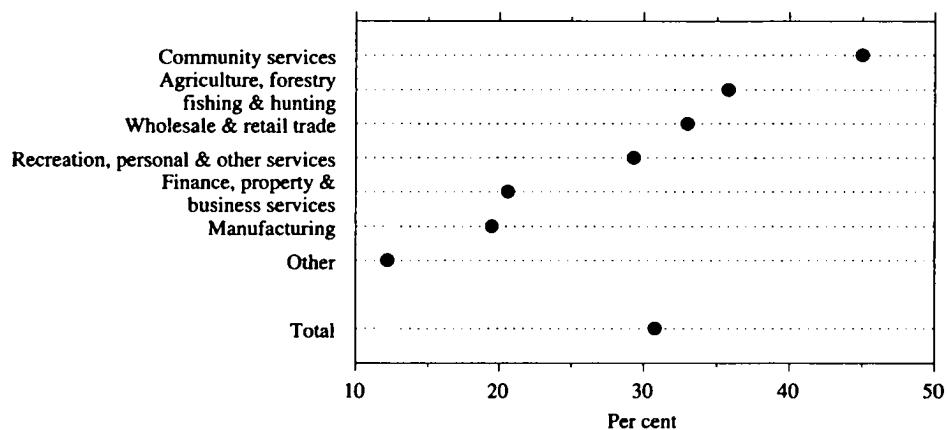
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**FIGURE 5.1.16 MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: PROPORTION IN THE SAME OCCUPATION IN BOTH MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, JULY 1991**



Source: Survey of Multiple Jobholding

**FIGURE 5.1.17 MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: PROPORTION IN THE SAME INDUSTRY IN BOTH MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, JULY 1991**



Source: Survey of Multiple Jobholding

**TABLE 5.1.18 PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR: PROPORTION WHO WERE JOB MOBILE (Per cent)**

	<i>Changed employer/business</i>			<i>Changed locality but not employer/business</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Persons</i>
1984	10.8	10.2	10.6	3.6	2.5	3.2
1985	11.8	12.0	11.9	3.7	3.0	3.4
1986	13.1	13.7	13.3	3.8	2.9	3.4
1987	13.1	12.8	13.0	4.4	3.5	4.1
1988	13.3	13.3	13.3	5.5	4.0	4.9
1989	14.8	15.0	14.9	5.4	4.0	4.8
1990	18.3	19.0	18.6	3.7	3.0	3.4
1991	18.6	19.2	18.8	3.3	2.7	3.1

Source: Survey of Labour Mobility



**TABLE 5.1.19 PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1991: PROPORTION WHO WERE JOB MOBILE BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS (Per cent)**

	Changed employer business	Changed locality but not employer/business	Total job mobile
Age (years) —			
15-19	23.9	1.6	25.5
20-24	27.1	3.8	30.9
25-34	22.3	3.7	26.1
35-44	16.7	3.4	20.1
45-54	12.5	2.6	15.1
55-69	8.8	1.3	10.1
Married	16.5	3.1	19.5
Not married	22.8	3.1	25.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>21.9</b>

Source: Survey of Labour Mobility

**TABLE 5.1.20 PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS WHO WERE WORKING IN FEBRUARY 1991: DURATION OF CURRENT JOB**

Duration of current job	Males	Females	Persons
	— per cent —		
<i>Under 1 year</i>	19.8	23.7	21.4
Under 3 months	7.6	9.2	8.3
3 and under 6 months	4.5	5.4	4.9
6 and under 12 months	7.7	9.0	8.3
1 and under 2 years	11.8	15.3	13.2
2 and under 3 years	10.7	12.6	11.5
3 and under 5 years	13.7	15.3	14.4
5 and under 10 years	15.9	16.5	16.2
10 years and over	28.0	16.6	23.2
10 and under 20 years	17.0	12.6	15.2
20 years and over	11.0	4.0	8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,503.1</b>	<b>3,237.4</b>	<b>7,740.6</b>

Source: Survey of Labour Mobility

had a job a year earlier. In contrast, over 15 per cent of salespersons and personal service workers in February 1991 had not had a job a year earlier. Similarly, 14 per cent of people working in the recreation, personal and other services industry and 12 per cent in wholesale and retail trade had not had a job a year earlier. Of people who had changed jobs in the year ending February 1991, most retained the same occupation and industry (see Tables 5.4.14 and 5.4.15).

Twenty-one per cent of persons working in February 1991 had been in their current job for less than 1 year, with the proportion being higher for females (24 per cent) than males (20 per cent). A far higher proportion of males than females had been in their current job for 10 years or more (28 per cent and 17 per cent respectively).

#### *Underemployed workers*

The ABS Labour Force Survey defines underemployed workers as those who did not work as many hours as they would have liked in the survey reference week either because they were part-time workers who would have liked to have worked more hours, or because

they were full-time workers who had not worked full-time hours for economic reasons (short time, insufficient work or stood down for reasons other than bad weather/breakdown). This definition is slightly broader than that recommended by the thirteenth international conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in October 1982 which requires that part-time workers only be classified as underemployed if, as well as stating a preference for working more hours, they were seeking, or were available for, additional work during the reference period.

Estimates of underemployment using the broader ABS definition are available from the Labour Force Survey and periodically a Survey of Underemployed Workers is conducted to obtain more detail on underemployment and to obtain estimates consistent with the ILO recommendation. The most recent Survey of Underemployed Workers was conducted in May 1991.

Underemployment, like unemployment, is an indication of the underutilisation of the human resources available. Increased underutilisation reflects an increased deviation from the ideal situation both economically and socially.

In May 1991, 1.3 million persons or 15 per cent of the labour force were found to be underutilised; 457,000 were underemployed (6 per cent of all employed persons) and 812,000 were unemployed. This represented a 4 percentage point increase on the May 1988 result (the last time the survey was conducted) when the underutilisation rate was 11 per cent. In May 1988 both the unemployment and underemployment rates were 2 percentage points lower than the 1991 estimates. The estimated number of underemployed workers at May 1991 represented a 57 per cent increase in underemployment over May 1988.

Of those underemployed in May 1991, 85 per cent were part-time workers and the rest were full-time workers who had not worked full-time hours for economic reasons. Females accounted for 59 per cent of the underemployed compared to 40 per cent of the unemployed.

In each age group there were more underemployed females than males and, overall, underemployed females represented 8 per cent of all employed females while underemployed males represented 4 per cent of all employed males. The highest proportion of underemployed persons occurred in the 15-19 years age group; 13 per cent of workers preferred to work more hours. The age pattern of underemployment showed a reduction in the proportion of employed persons as age increased but the patterns for each sex were quite different. The underemployed represented 11 per cent of employed males aged 15-19 years, reducing to 3 per cent for the 35-44 years age group. Just over 3 per cent of employed males aged more than 44 years were underemployed. For employed females, 15 per cent of those aged 15-19 years were underemployed, almost twice the proportion of those

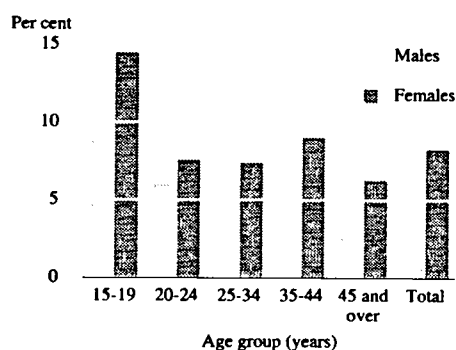
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TABLE 5.1.21 UNDERUTILISED WORKERS: TYPE OF UNDERUTILISATION

May	Employment status		Total	Total under-employed	Under-employment rate	Unemployment rate	Under-utilisation rate
	Part-time	Full-time					
		— per cent —		('000)		— per cent —	
1983	80.1	19.9	100.0	285.5	4.1	10.3	14.4
1984	84.5	15.5	100.0	253.1	3.6	8.9	12.5
1985	88.0	12.0	100.0	226.9	3.1	8.4	11.5
1986	85.1	14.9	100.0	268.2	3.5	7.8	11.4
1987	87.3	12.7	100.0	306.9	4.0	8.2	12.2
1988	90.5	9.5	100.0	261.1	3.3	7.5	10.8
1989	89.2	10.8	100.0	313.8	3.8	6.3	10.1
1990	86.0	14.0	100.0	358.8	4.2	6.5	10.7
1991	85.4	14.6	100.0	457.4	5.3	9.5	14.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

FIGURE 5.1.18 UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS: PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYED BY AGE, MAY 1991



Source: Survey of Underemployed Workers

aged 20-34 years. In the 35-44 years age group, 9 per cent of employed females preferred to work longer hours.

Of the 268,000 underemployed female workers, 96 per cent worked part-time. This was considerably higher than the 71 per cent of underemployed male workers who worked part-time. Among part-time workers, 390,000 were underemployed in May 1991. This represented an increase of 61 per cent in part-time underemployment over May 1988. In contrast, total part-time employment increased by 21 per cent over the same period. Some 37 per cent of underemployed part-time workers would have preferred to work 20 or more extra hours per week, while 25 per cent would have preferred to work fewer than 10 extra hours.

An estimated 131,000 underemployed part-time workers in May 1991 reported that they would prefer to change employer to work more hours rather than work more hours for their current employer. A further 185,000 preferred to work more hours for their current employer. Just under half (48 per cent) of all underemployed part-time workers indicated they would prefer to change occupation to work more hours rather than work more hours in their existing occupation (see Table 5.4.16).

In May 1991, 91 per cent of all underemployed part-time workers had been looking for work with more hours or were available to start such work within four weeks. Of this group of 354,000 persons, 23 per cent reported that they would move interstate if offered a suitable job while 9 per cent said they might move. Almost 32 per cent would move intrastate and a further 11 per cent might.

While 20 per cent reported their main difficulty in finding work was that there were no vacancies at all, 16 per cent stated that there were no vacancies in their line of work. Of the 219,000 persons who had been looking for work with more hours, 48 per cent said that they were registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service (see Table 5.4.17).

The total quantum of underemployment for those underemployed part-time workers who had been looking for work with more hours or were available to start work within four weeks was 6.1 million hours per week.

### Methods of job attainment

Of the 1.9 million persons who started a job for wages or salary in the year ending July 1990, 35 per cent (649,700) obtained their job by approaching the employer without prior knowledge that the job was available, while 40 per cent (757,500) approached the employer to obtain a job they knew was available. The remaining 25 per cent (473,200) of jobs had been obtained as a result of the employer approaching the jobseeker.

Of those jobs obtained by approaching an employer knowing that the job was available 81,800 (11 per cent) were obtained through the Commonwealth Employment Service. A further 279,600 (37 per cent) were obtained through newspaper advertisements and 311,400 (41 per cent) were obtained through friends, relatives or company contacts.

Some 57 per cent (1,069,000) of persons who started a job for wages or salary had been out of work prior to starting the job while the remaining 43 per cent (811,300) had changed employer to start the job. The method of job attainment for jobseekers for these two groups differed. Of those persons who were out of work prior to starting the job, 41 per cent approached

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the employer knowing that the job was available while 38 per cent approached the employer without knowing that the job was available. In comparison, 39 per cent of those persons who changed employer to start the job approached the employer knowing that the job was available and 31 per cent approached the employer without knowing that the job was available.

Of the persons who started a job for wages or salary in the year ending July 1990, younger persons were

more inclined to have approached an employer for a job than older persons. An estimated 77 per cent of those aged 15-34 years approached an employer for a job compared to 68 per cent of persons aged 35 years and over.

The Commonwealth Employment Service provided job information to 6 per cent of successful job seekers aged 15-19 years in the year ending July 1990. This was the largest proportion of any age group.

**TABLE 5.1.22 PERSONS WHO STARTED A JOB FOR WAGES OR SALARY DURING THE PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS: METHOD OF JOB ATTAINMENT BY WHETHER OUT OF WORK PRIOR TO STARTING JOB, JULY 1990**

Method of job attainment	Out of work prior to starting job			Changed employer to start job			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	— per cent —								
<i>Jobseeker approached employer</i>	81.8	75.8	78.7	67.8	72.1	69.8	75.3	74.3	74.8
Had no prior knowledge that job was available	39.0	36.1	37.5	28.7	33.0	30.7	34.2	34.9	34.6
First step taken-									
Tendered/advertised for work	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9
Contacted likely employers	26.9	24.8	25.8	20.0	21.2	20.5	23.7	23.3	23.5
Other	11.3	10.5	10.9	7.7	10.7	9.0	9.6	10.6	10.1
Had prior knowledge that job was available	42.8	39.7	41.2	39.1	39.1	39.1	41.1	39.5	40.3
Through CES	7.4	4.8	6.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	5.0	3.7	4.4
Through private employment agency	1.0	1.3	1.2	*0.7	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.1
Through school programs	*0.6	*0.4	0.5	1.0	*0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6
Through newspaper advertisements	14.3	14.6	14.5	15.4	15.4	15.4	14.8	14.9	14.9
Through friends, relatives, company contacts	17.2	15.6	16.4	17.1	16.5	16.8	17.1	16.0	16.6
Through other sources	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.5	3.1	2.8
<i>Employer approached jobseeker</i>	18.2	24.2	21.3	32.2	27.9	30.2	24.7	25.7	25.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —								
<b>Total</b>	<b>510.4</b>	<b>558.6</b>	<b>1,069.0</b>	<b>444.2</b>	<b>367.1</b>	<b>811.3</b>	<b>954.6</b>	<b>925.8</b>	<b>1,880.3</b>

Source: Survey of Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience

**TABLE 5.1.23 PERSONS WHO STARTED A JOB FOR WAGES OR SALARY DURING THE PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS: METHOD OF JOB ATTAINMENT BY AGE, JULY 1990**

Method of job attainment	Age group (years)						Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
	— per cent —						
<i>Jobseeker approached employer</i>	79.0	79.3	74.6	70.7	65.8	55.7	74.8
Had no prior knowledge that job was available	38.3	36.7	33.6	31.8	28.8	27.0	34.6
First step taken-							
Tendered/advertised for work	*0.8	*0.6	1.4	*0.7	*0.9	*0.9	0.9
Contacted likely employers	26.8	26.8	22.4	20.3	17.5	17.7	23.5
Other	10.7	9.3	9.8	10.8	10.3	8.2	10.1
Had prior knowledge that job was available	40.7	42.6	40.9	38.9	37.1	28.9	40.3
Through CES	6.3	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.0	*3.6	4.4
Through private employment agency	*0.5	1.6	1.2	1.1	*1.1	*—	1.1
Through school programs	1.3	*0.9	*0.4	*0.1	*0.2	*—	0.6
Through newspaper advertisements	11.5	16.2	14.9	17.5	16.4	12.3	14.9
Through friends, relatives, company contacts	17.8	17.1	17.5	14.4	14.2	10.9	16.6
Through other sources	3.3	2.7	3.0	2.3	*2.1	*1.8	2.8
<i>Employer approached jobseeker</i>	21.0	20.7	25.4	29.3	34.2	44.3	25.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —						
<b>Total</b>	<b>447.9</b>	<b>383.3</b>	<b>535.3</b>	<b>332.2</b>	<b>137.6</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>1,880.3</b>

Source: Survey of Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience

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### 5.1.4 Unemployed persons

In essence, a person is considered to be unemployed if he or she satisfies three criteria: not employed, available for work, and taking active steps to find work.

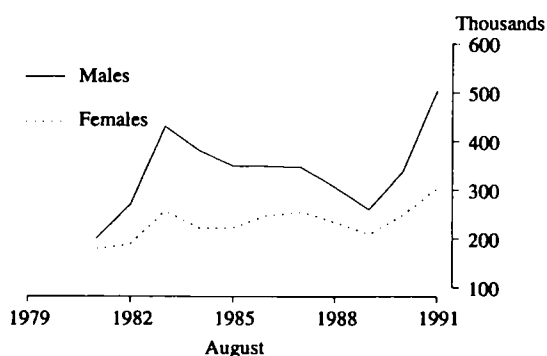
Measures of unemployment, like those of under-employment, provide indicators of unused capacity in the labour force, that is, those who want more work. They do not however include such groups as discouraged job seekers who want to work but who are not taking active steps to find work.

The social consequences of unemployment are widespread and varied. One public consequence is an increase in the cost of social security provisions. For the individual and their families unemployment, especially long-term unemployment, is also associated with low income. For most adults work is an integral part of life, and so unemployment can also have a psychological impact particularly on persons unable to find work for an extended period. Studies examining such impact have found long-term unemployment to be associated with depression, low self-esteem and low life-satisfaction.

#### Number of unemployed

There were 806,000 unemployed persons in Australia in August 1991, of whom 503,000 (62 per cent) were males. Ten years earlier, the number of unemployed males was 200,500 or 53 per cent of the total unemployed. The number of unemployed males peaked in 1983 at 430,000 and then declined to 261,000 in 1989 before rising sharply in 1990 and 1991. Female unemployment followed much the same pattern as male unemployment. In 1981, 185,000 females were unemployed; by 1991 this number had increased to 303,000 (see Table 5.4.1).

FIGURE 5.1.19 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER



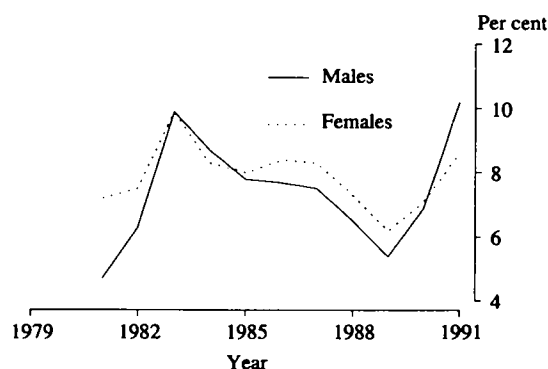
Source: Labour Force Survey

#### Unemployment rate

By comparison unemployment rates show a different relativity. In 1981 the female unemployment rate at 7.2 per cent was 53 per cent greater than the male rate.

By 1983 both male and female unemployment had risen to nearly 10 per cent and for the rest of the 1980s female unemployment rates were marginally higher than for males. By the 1990s, however, this pattern had reversed and the male unemployment rate in 1991, at over 10 per cent, was nearly 19 per cent higher than the female unemployment rate (see Table 5.4.1).

FIGURE 5.1.20 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: Labour Force Survey

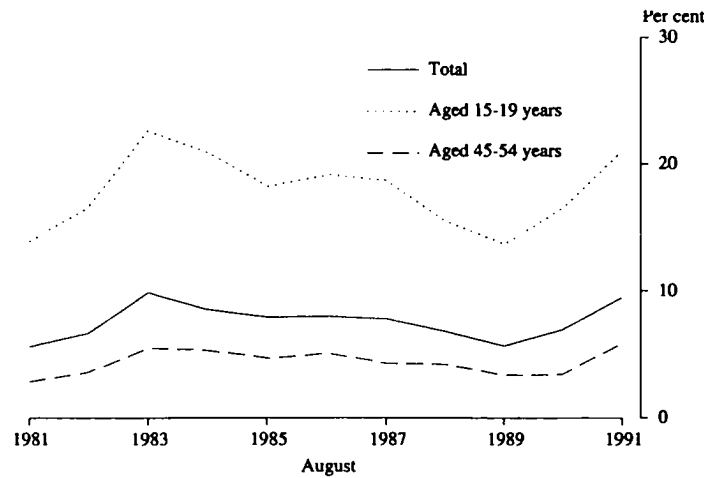
Unemployment rates for persons aged 15-19 years were higher than the rates for any other age group throughout the 1980s and into the 1990s. The unemployment rate for males aged 15-19 years decreased to 13 per cent in 1989, the lowest level since 1981, then rose to 22 per cent in 1991. For females aged 15-19 years the unemployment rate followed the same pattern. The rate fell to less than 15 per cent in 1989, the lowest since August 1981, and subsequently increased to 20 per cent in August 1991. This pattern should however, be viewed in conjunction with the labour force participation rates for the age group which are substantially lower than those for older age groups, reflecting the high proportion of 15-19 year olds still in full-time education. Further, persons aged 15-19 years have a greater propensity to drop out of the labour force (to return to or continue education for example) when the labour market is tight, and to return to the labour force when it eases.

TABLE 5.1.24 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: AGE BY SEX, AUGUST 1991

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
	— per cent —		
15-19	21.8	20.2	21.0
20-24	16.3	12.9	14.7
25-34	9.9	7.8	9.0
35-44	7.4	5.5	6.6
45-54	6.0	5.7	5.9
55-59	8.8	5.6	7.8
60-64	12.3	*1.9	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>
	— '000 —		
<b>Total unemployed</b>	<b>501.5</b>	<b>303.4</b>	<b>804.9</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

FIGURE 5.1.21 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: SELECTED AGE GROUPS



Source: Labour Force Survey

In contrast the 45-54 years age group had the lowest unemployment rates over the same period. In 1981 the unemployment rate for this age group was less than 3 per cent but increased to over 5 per cent in 1983, then gradually declined to its lowest point in 1989. A slight increase in 1990 was followed by a rapid increase to nearly 6 per cent in 1991.

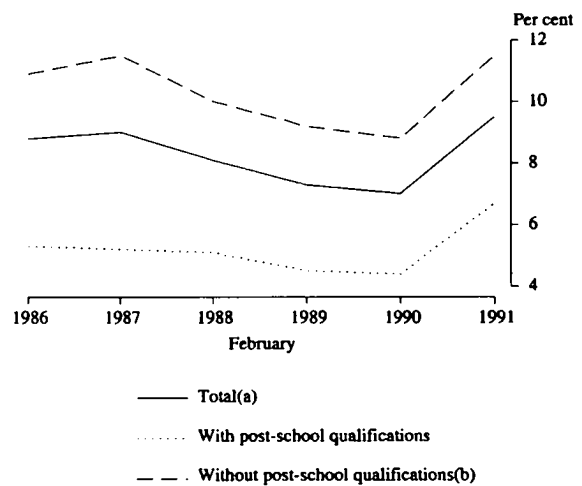
Although unemployment rates for married females were relatively low, this group accounted for the highest percentage of persons looking for part-time work. Of the 122,000 married females who were unemployed in August 1991, 39,000 (32 per cent) were seeking part-time work, compared to 7 per cent of unemployed males.

*Educational attainment*

During the late 1980s the unemployment rate of people aged 15-69 years with post-school qualifications was about half that of those without qualifications. In 1991 however, the relationship changed with a larger increase in the unemployment rate of those with qualifications than in the rate of those without. The rate for people with degrees was lowest (less than 5 per cent in February 1991) but people with trade or other certificates also had lower than average unemployment.

As a proportion of the total unemployed, people with post-school qualifications rose from 26 per cent to 34 per cent over the period February 1986 to February 1991. This represented an increase in the number of unemployed persons with post-school qualifications of 101,000 or 60 per cent. Some 6 per cent (44,000) of unemployed persons in February 1991 had a degree, 8 per cent (88,000) had a trade qualification and 14 per cent (131,000) had a certificate or diploma. The unemployment rate for persons with post-school qualifications also increased, from 5 per cent in February 1986 to 7 per cent in February 1991. The

FIGURE 5.1.22 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



(a) Includes persons still at school. (b) Includes persons who never attended school and those for whom attendance at a secondary school could not be determined.

Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment

rate of unemployment for persons without post-school qualifications was 11 per cent in February 1986 and almost to 12 per cent in February 1991.

In February 1991, persons without post-school qualifications who had not attended the highest level of secondary school experienced a relatively high average duration of unemployment of 50 weeks. In contrast, unemployed persons with a degree had an average duration of unemployment of 18 weeks. Some 17 per cent (45,000) of unemployed persons with post-school qualifications had been unemployed for over 1 year (see Table 5.4.18).

## WORKING LIFE

### Families

In June 1991, 627,000 or 83 per cent of all unemployed persons were members of a family. Of the remaining 131,000 persons who were unemployed, 38 per cent lived alone.

Persons who were members of a family had a lower unemployment rate overall (9 per cent) than those who were not members of a family (10 per cent). The lowest rates of unemployment were experienced by husbands or wives of married couple families with no dependants present (5 per cent for wives and 6 per cent for husbands), however husbands and wives with dependants present also had low rates of unemployment (6 per cent). Lone parents had a much higher unemployment rate of 14 per cent with male parents having a slightly lower rate of unemployment than

female parents (13 per cent and 14 per cent respectively).

The average duration of unemployment for husbands or wives was 46 weeks while for lone parents it was 39 weeks. Those who were not members of a family and were living alone had been unemployed for 66 weeks on average. Overall males experienced longer durations of unemployment than females, 46 weeks compared to 38 weeks on average. In married couple families the average duration of unemployment was 51 weeks for husbands and 37 weeks for wives.

### Aborigines

Among Aboriginal people in the labour force at the 1986 Census, 35 per cent were unemployed compared to the national unemployment rate (as estimated by the census) of 9 per cent. The Aboriginal unemployment

TABLE 5.1.25 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT: FAMILY STATUS BY SEX, JUNE 1991

	Unemployment rate			Average duration		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	— per cent —			— weeks —		
<i>Member of a family</i>	8.8	8.2	8.6	44.6	37.0	41.5
Husband or wife	6.2	5.7	6.0	51.0	37.4	45.8
With dependants present	6.3	6.4	6.3	47.4	35.0	42.6
Without dependants present	5.9	4.8	5.5	57.3	41.7	51.5
Lone parent	12.7	14.1	13.8	*44.6	38.3	39.3
Other family head	13.0	7.9	9.9	*54.1	*78.0	65.8
Full-time student aged 15-24(a)	17.8	15.9	16.8	19.3	20.4	19.9
Other child(b) of married couple or family head	16.7	13.6	15.5	40.3	39.9	40.1
Other relative of married couple or family head	21.5	20.2	21.0	33.4	31.7	32.8
<i>Not a member of a family</i>	10.8	9.5	10.3	51.8	42.4	48.3
Living alone	10.4	8.0	9.4	72.0	52.8	65.8
Not living alone	11.2	10.6	10.9	36.7	36.4	36.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>42.6</b>

(a) Excludes persons aged 20-24 years attending school. Also excludes full-time students aged 15-24 years who were classified as husbands, wives, lone parents or other family heads. (b) Aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force Survey

TABLE 5.1.26 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION BY AGE, 1986

	Age group (years)										
	15-19		20-24		25-54		55 and over		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
	— per cent —										
Major urban	49.5	43.8	37.1	30.9	23.8	18.5	18.5	15.0	31.2	27.3	29.7
Other urban	56.8	56.2	46.0	42.1	33.1	27.2	28.9	26.1	39.9	37.3	38.9
Rural localities	48.5	55.1	42.0	41.3	29.6	27.0	30.2	25.7	34.9	35.5	35.1
Other rural	42.8	53.4	38.0	43.9	32.8	30.6	28.1	38.5	35.1	38.2	36.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>35.3</b>
	— '000 —										
<b>Total unemployed</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>23.4</b>

Source: Census of Population and Housing

rate was lowest in major urban centres (30 per cent) and highest in other urban centres (39 per cent), and higher for men than for women.

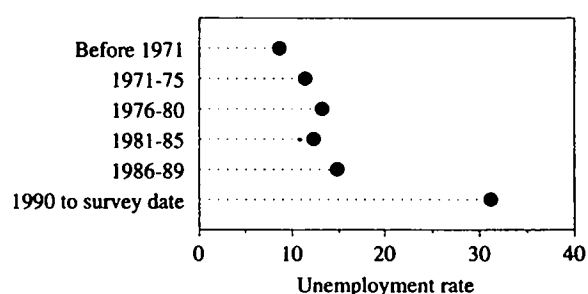
The unemployment rate of Aboriginal men in the prime working age group (25-54 years) was 30 per cent. It was highest in other urban and other rural areas, 33 per cent for both locations, 9 percentage points higher than in major urban areas.

At 46 per cent, the unemployment rate of Aboriginal youth (aged 15-24 years) was particularly high. In the 15-19 years age group, unemployment was over 50 per cent for men living in other urban centres and for women in all areas except major urban centres.

*Overseas-born*

In August 1991, people who had been born overseas were slightly more likely to have been unemployed than those born in Australia (12 per cent compared to 9 per cent), however, considerable variation in unemployment rates occurred between the various migrant groups. Particularly high unemployment rates were recorded for those born in the Middle East and North Africa (22 per cent) and Southeast Asia (18 per cent). Within these groupings, the Lebanese-born (who comprised almost 40 per cent of labour force participants in the Middle East and North Africa group) and the Vietnamese-born (30 per cent of Southeast Asian labour force participants) experienced exceptionally high unemployment rates at 31 per cent and 29 per cent respectively (see Table 5.4.19). These groups, along with others experiencing high unemployment are also those whose period of arrival in Australia is relatively recent. Overall, period of residence is clearly related to migrants' chances of obtaining employment. In August 1991, the unemployment rate of those who had arrived in Australia after 1989 was 31 per cent,

FIGURE 5.1.23 OVERSEAS-BORN PEOPLE: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL, AUGUST 1991



Source: Labour Force Survey

more than twice the rate of those who had arrived earlier.

*Duration of unemployment*

The average duration of unemployment was 43 weeks in August 1991, an increase of 8 weeks over the August 1991 figure, but below the August 1988 peak of 51 weeks. The median duration of unemployment also varied over the period reflecting the changing distribution of duration of employment. In August 1981, when the unemployment rate stood at less than 6 per cent the median duration of unemployment was 13 weeks. Similarly, in August 1989 with unemployment again less than 6 per cent the median duration dropped from 22 weeks in August 1988 to 15 weeks. In the intervening period, with unemployment over 8 per cent in most years, the median duration of unemployment was well over 20 weeks. August 1991 saw an

TABLE 5.1.27 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	August										
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	— per cent —										
Under 2	8.9	8.4	4.7	5.7	6.8	7.9	6.9	7.7	10.1	6.9	4.9
2 and under 4	10.9	12.6	7.2	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.9	10.2	11.7	11.6	8.3
4 and under 8	15.3	15.7	10.8	10.6	10.1	11.3	11.3	11.2	14.7	15.0	10.9
8 and under 13	12.1	11.3	9.6	9.7	8.3	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.5	11.5	10.2
13 and under 26	13.9	13.3	15.0	13.3	13.7	14.3	14.0	14.1	13.6	14.1	16.1
26 and under 39	14.0	15.9	18.0	15.7	15.3	15.3	15.7	14.5	13.3	15.2	18.0
39 and under 52	3.9	3.9	7.2	4.3	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.1	6.7
52 and under 65	6.1	5.6	8.9	7.8	7.2	6.0	6.6	6.2	5.0	5.5	8.6
65 and under 104	4.2	4.0	6.3	8.1	5.4	5.4	6.1	5.5	4.1	4.2	6.2
104 and over	10.7	9.4	12.3	15.3	18.4	16.1	15.9	16.6	13.9	12.0	10.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —										
<b>Total</b>	<b>380.6</b>	<b>461.4</b>	<b>686.8</b>	<b>604.0</b>	<b>572.7</b>	<b>597.6</b>	<b>602.0</b>	<b>538.7</b>	<b>469.4</b>	<b>587.4</b>	<b>806.0</b>
	— weeks —										
Mean duration	34.9	32.6	41.4	45.5	49.5	48.6	48.3	51.3	44.5	43.7	43.0
Median duration	13	13	26	26	26	21	23	22	15	15	25

Source: Labour Force Survey

## WORKING LIFE

unemployment rate of almost 10 per cent and a median duration of unemployment of almost 6 months.

In August 1991, females experienced shorter average durations of unemployment than males. The 15-19 years age group experienced the shortest duration of unemployment with an average of 25 weeks for both males and females. As age increased so too did the average number of weeks of unemployment, with 35-54 year olds experiencing almost 50 weeks of unemployment.

**TABLE 5.1.28 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, AUGUST 1991**  
(Average number of weeks)

	Males	Females	Persons
Age group (years) —			
15-19	25.1	25.0	25.1
20-24	37.6	35.6	36.8
25-34	46.1	40.0	44.0
35-54	48.6	49.6	49.0
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>43.0</b>
Marital Status —			
Married	49.5	41.9	46.8
Not married	42.6	36.8	40.3

(a) Includes persons aged 55 years and over.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Duration of unemployment also varied by marital status. Married males experienced 50 weeks of unemployment on average compared to 43 weeks for unmarried males. Married females experienced a shorter average duration of employment (42 weeks) than married males, and not married females had an average duration of unemployment shorter again (37 weeks).

### Long-term unemployment

Long-term unemployment is defined as a continuous period of unemployment of 52 weeks or more. The proportion of unemployed people classified as long-term unemployed, and the average duration of

unemployment are strongly influenced by changes in unemployment levels. For instance, marked increases in the number of newly unemployed people will cause both the overall average duration of unemployment and the proportion classified as long-term unemployed to fall.

Between August 1982 and August 1983, the unemployment rate rose by more than 3 percentage points and the proportion of long-term unemployed rose from 19 per cent to 27 per cent. In the following year the unemployment rate eased slightly but over 30 per cent of the unemployed were still classified as long-term unemployed. Subsequently, the unemployment rate reduced gradually to 5 per cent in 1989 while the proportion classified as long-term unemployed continued to rise reaching 38 per cent in 1986 before declining to 22 per cent in 1990. Following the rises in total unemployment in 1990 and 1991, the proportion of long-term unemployed stood as 25 per cent in August 1991.

Long-term unemployment in August 1991 was most prevalent among unemployed women aged 35-54 years, 31 per cent of whom had been unemployed for a year or more. Among men in the same age group, 28 per cent of the unemployed had been unemployed

**TABLE 5.1.30 LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, AUGUST 1991**  
(Per cent)

	Males	Females	Persons
Age group (years) —			
15-19	13.0	12.4	12.7
20-24	23.3	21.8	22.8
25-34	26.2	26.2	26.2
35-54	27.7	30.8	28.8
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>24.9</b>
Marital Status —			
Married	27.7	28.0	27.8
Not married	24.4	20.3	22.8

(a) Includes persons aged 55 years and over.

Source: Labour Force Survey

**TABLE 5.1.29 LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT**

August	Number ('000)			Per cent of total unemployed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1981	47.9	32.1	80.0	23.9	17.8	21.0
1982	52.8	35.0	87.7	19.4	18.4	19.0
1983	123.6	65.1	188.7	28.8	25.3	27.5
1984	132.3	56.3	188.6	34.7	25.3	31.2
1985	127.8	49.3	177.1	36.6	22.1	30.9
1986	111.2	52.6	163.8	31.8	21.2	27.4
1987	115.7	56.3	172.0	33.3	22.1	28.6
1988	99.0	53.9	152.9	32.4	23.2	28.4
1989	73.0	35.2	108.2	28.0	16.9	23.1
1990	82.4	44.6	127.0	24.4	17.9	21.6
1991	129.9	71.1	201.0	25.9	23.4	24.9

Source: Labour Force Survey



long-term. Among unemployed people aged 15-19 years, 13 per cent were long-term unemployed however, as discussed earlier, this figure may underestimate the situation due to people in this age group having dropped out of the labour force due to tight labour market conditions. Married people had higher proportions of long-term unemployment than not married people but again the age effect (one-quarter of not married people are aged 15-19 years (see Section 2.2)) must be taken into consideration.

#### Reasons for leaving a job

In August 1991, 64 per cent of unemployed persons had worked full-time for two weeks or more in the previous two years. The remainder were looking for their first job (14 per cent), stood down (3 per cent) or had worked full-time for at least two weeks but not in the past two years (former workers). Of those who had worked full-time for two weeks or more in the previous two years, 283,500 or 55 per cent had been laid-off or retrenched from their last job and 131,000 (26 per cent) were classified as job leavers i.e. they had left their last job voluntarily.

FIGURE 5.1.24 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: REASONS FOR LEAVING LAST FULL-TIME JOB, AUGUST 1991



Source: Labour Force Survey

The majority of those who had been laid-off or retrenched had previously been employed in manufacturing (31 per cent), wholesale and retail trade (21 per cent) or construction (18 per cent). Among the 66,000 females who had been laid off or retrenched, the majority had worked in wholesale and retail trade (32 per cent) or manufacturing (24 per cent). Among job leavers, less than one quarter had previously worked in the wholesale and retail industry (see Table 5.4.20).

#### Main difficulty in finding work

For many years the most frequently reported difficulty in finding work has been the belief that there were no vacancies at all. In July 1980, 28 per cent of unemployed persons reported this as the main difficulty. By July 1988 this proportion had dropped to 16 per cent but rose subsequently to 33 per cent in June 1991. In July 1988 being considered too young or too old by employers was reported as the main difficulty in find-

TABLE 5.1.31 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: MAIN DIFFICULTY IN FINDING WORK DURING CURRENT PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT (Per cent)

	July 1980	July 1988	June 1991
Own ill health or injury	3.9	6.6	3.8
Considered too young or too old by employers	13.0	16.5	11.7
Unsuitable hours	2.8	3.6	2.2
Too far to travel/transport problems	6.1	6.9	3.6
Lacked necessary skills/education	8.0	12.0	8.9
Language difficulties	1.7	3.2	2.2
Insufficient work experience	10.9	10.9	7.9
No vacancies in line of work	16.5	12.0	18.4
No vacancies at all	27.5	16.1	33.4
Other difficulties(a)	5.1	6.1	5.1
No difficulties reported	4.4	6.2	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes persons who reported difficulties with ethnic background.

Source: Survey of Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons

ing work for the greatest proportion of unemployed persons (17 per cent).

In the years leading up to July 1988 a downward trend was evident in the proportion of persons reporting no vacancies in line of work as the main difficulty in finding work, decreasing to 12 per cent in July 1988. In June 1991, however, it had increased to 18 per cent. The percentage of persons reporting a lack of necessary skills/education has also increased since July 1980 when 8 per cent reported this as their main difficulty in finding work. The proportion of people reporting this as their main difficulty increased to 12 per cent in July 1988, and then decreased to 9 per cent in June 1991.

The main difficulty in finding work reported by unemployed persons varied with age. The largest group of persons under the age of 45 years (36 per cent) reported no vacancies at all as the main difficulty in finding work, however, for persons aged 45 years or over being considered too old (or too young) by employers was the most common response (39 per cent).

#### Preparedness to move if offered a suitable job

In July 1990, 25 per cent of unemployed persons reported that they would move interstate if offered a suitable job, 65 per cent reported that they would not move interstate and 8 per cent stating moving interstate would depend on job conditions or other conditions. A year later (June 1991), a greater proportion had been willing to move interstate (29 per cent), while the proportion who would not move interstate had declined to 58 per cent. The number of persons who would move interstate depending on job conditions or other conditions increased by 23 per cent.

Almost 43 per cent of unemployed persons would move intrastate and a slightly higher proportion would not if offered a suitable job in June 1991.

## WORKING LIFE

**TABLE 5.1.32 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: WHETHER WOULD MOVE INTERSTATE OR INTRASTATE IF OFFERED A SUITABLE JOB**  
(Per cent)

	July 1984	July 1990	June 1991
<b>WHETHER WOULD MOVE INTERSTATE IF OFFERED A SUITABLE JOB</b>			
Would move interstate	26.9	24.7	28.9
Would not move interstate	61.2	65.1	58.3
Moving interstate would depend			
on job conditions	5.4	4.1	5.0
on other conditions	4.4	4.2	5.2
<i>Total</i>	9.8	8.3	10.2
Undecided	2.2	2.0	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>WHETHER WOULD MOVE INTRASTATE IF OFFERED A SUITABLE JOB</b>			
Would move intrastate	40.5	38.4	42.6
Would not move intrastate	45.5	49.5	43.3
Moving interstate would depend			
on job conditions	5.7	4.0	4.7
on other conditions	6.6	6.5	7.5
<i>Total</i>	12.2	10.5	12.2
Undecided	1.8	1.7	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Survey of Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons

### Registration with Commonwealth Employment Service

In June 1991, 79 per cent of unemployed persons were registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES); 86 per cent of persons looking for full-time work, and 34 per cent of part-time job seekers.

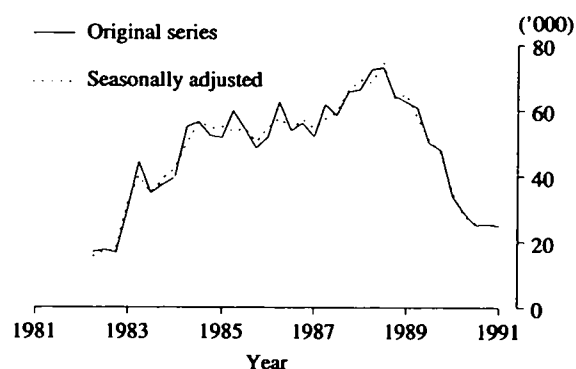
Of those registered with the CES, 26 per cent were in the 25-34 years age group, 23 per cent were aged 20-24 years and 18 per cent were aged 15-19 years. These percentages broadly correspond to the age distribution of all unemployed persons. Of those not registered, 28 per cent were aged 15-19 years. Less than 1 per cent of those registered with the CES reported that they took no other active steps to find work.

### Job vacancies

The estimated number of job vacancies at August 1991 on a seasonally adjusted basis was 25,000, a 2 per cent decrease on May 1991 and a 47 per cent decrease on the August 1990 figure. The seasonally adjusted estimate for August 1991 was the lowest since November 1983.

In original terms, job vacancies fell by 22,500 between August 1990 and August 1991. In the private sector, job vacancies fell by 50 per cent compared to 39 per cent in the public sector. Victoria recorded the largest percentage decrease in job vacancies over the period at 61 per cent, while Western Australia experienced a decrease of 50 per cent.

**FIGURE 5.1.25 TOTAL JOB VACANCIES**



Source: Survey of Job Vacancies and Overtime

### 5.1.5 Persons who have returned to the labour force

Persons who have re-entered the labour force are those currently in the labour force who have had a period not in the labour force of at least twelve months duration that finished within the last twelve months, and who had worked continuously for at least twelve months at some earlier time.

In May 1990, 546,800 labour force participants had not been in the labour force a year earlier. Of these, 137,400 were classified as re-entrants to the labour force. The majority of re-entrants were female, this group accounting for some 85 per cent of total re-entrants (see Table 5.4.21).

Over 40 per cent of all re-entrants were aged between 25 and 34 years. Almost 43 per cent of female re-entrants fell into this age group, compared to less than 30 per cent of male re-entrants. Among women, 34 per cent of re-entrants were aged 35-44 years while the second largest group of men were aged 55 years and over.

### Reasons for re-entering the labour force

For almost 58 per cent of re-entrants, financial necessity was the most compelling reason for rejoining the labour force. About 50 per cent of male and almost 60 per cent of female re-entrants cited financial reasons for wanting to work again. For a further 15 per cent of females, the main reason was boredom/needed another interest, while for males, a similar percentage said they were rejoining the labour force after a period of illness or injury.

### Difficulties in finding work

Two-thirds of re-entrants reported that they had looked for work during the previous twelve months and 60 per cent of these had encountered no difficulties in finding work. Of the remaining 36,600 re-entrants about equal numbers reported they had difficulty finding

work because of personal health or disability problems, being considered too young or too old by employers, or unsuitable hours. Almost twice as many reported that there were no vacancies available in their line of work or at all and about three times as many reported difficulties which included travel/transport problems, language difficulties, difficulties with ethnic background or lack of skills/education/work experience.

#### Reasons for ceasing previous job

Among female re-entrants in the labour force in May 1990 the most common reason for ceasing their previous job was pregnancy/to have children, with almost 45 per cent of females stating this as their main reason. Excluding pregnancy, 75 per cent of female re-entrants had been job leavers compared to 60 per cent of males. Other than pregnancy, the most common reasons for females leaving their last jobs were holidays, moving house and spouse transferred (13 per cent) and to get married (8 per cent). Among male job leavers, the most common reasons were to return to studies (19 per cent) and retirement (13 per cent). Among people who had lost their last jobs, almost half of females had been retrenched while three-quarters of males had lost their jobs through their own ill health or injury.

**TABLE 5.1.33 PERSONS WHO HAD RE-ENTERED THE LABOUR FORCE, MAY 1990**

Reason for ceasing previous job	Males	Females	Persons
	— per cent —		
Job loser	40.2	13.9	17.8
Retrenched	*8.5	6.7	6.9
Job was temporary or seasonal and did not leave to return to studies	* —	*1.3	*1.1
Own ill health or injury	30.3	5.2	8.9
Business closed down for economic reasons	*1.4	*0.6	*0.8
Job leaver	59.8	86.1	82.2
Unsatisfactory work arrangements	*5.8	3.4	3.8
Retired/did not want to work any longer	*13.3	3.0	4.5
Returned to studies	19.0	3.1	5.4
To get married	*—	8.2	7.0
Pregnancy/to have children	..	44.6	38.1
To look after family, house or someone else	*1.3	4.2	3.8
To have holiday/to move house/spouse transferred	*7.7	13.5	12.6
Other(a)	*12.7	6.1	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	— '000 —		
	20.2	117.2	137.4

(a) Includes job was temporary or seasonal and left to return to studies, and business closed down for other than economic reasons.

Source: Survey of Persons Who Had Re-entered The Labour Force

#### 5.1.6 Retirement intentions

Among males aged 45 years and over in November 1989 who intended to retire from full-time work, 45 per cent intended to retire at age 65 years or more and 24 per cent reported that they did not know at what age they intended to retire. Among females, 43 per cent intended to retire at age 60 years or more, while 33 per cent reported that they did not know their intended age at retirement.

A little over a quarter of persons aged 45 years and over in November 1989 who intended to retire from full-time work did not belong to a retirement scheme. Proportionally more women than men (39 per cent compared to 22 per cent) did not belong to a retire-

**TABLE 5.1.34 PERSONS AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER WHO INTENDED TO RETIRE FROM FULL-TIME WORK: AGE INTENDED TO RETIRE, NOVEMBER 1989**

Age intended to retire	Males	Females	Persons
	— per cent —		
45-54 years	1.1	7.0	2.7
55-59 years	10.5	17.6	12.4
60-64 years	19.1	32.0	22.6
65-69 years	43.0	10.1	34.1
70 years and over	2.0	*0.6	1.6
Did not know	24.2	32.7	26.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	— '000 —		
	1,155.7	428.8	1,584.5

Source: Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions

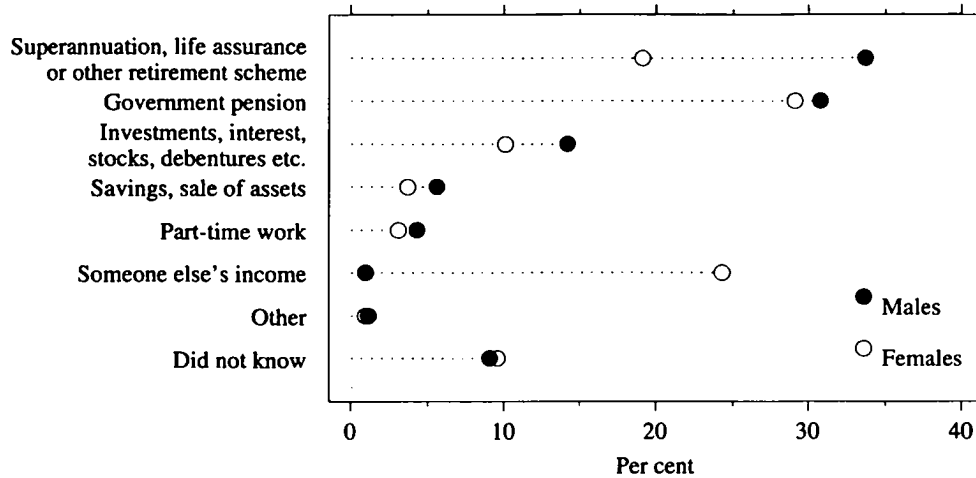
**TABLE 5.1.35 PERSONS AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER WHO INTENDED TO RETIRE FROM FULL-TIME WORK: INTENDED DISBURSEMENT OF LUMP SUM PAYMENTS FROM RETIREMENT SCHEME, NOVEMBER 1989**

Intended disbursement of lump sum payment from retirement scheme	Males	Females	Persons
	— per cent —		
Belonged to a retirement scheme	77.7	61.3	73.2
Expected to receive a lump sum payment	47.4	37.0	44.5
Purchase an annuity	0.4	*0.2	0.4
Invest in an approved deposit fund/deferred annuity	11.2	6.8	10.0
Invest the money	15.6	12.0	14.6
Pay off home/pay for improvements	4.5	4.4	4.4
Pay for a holiday	2.7	3.2	2.8
Other	2.9	2.3	2.8
Did not know	10.0	8.2	9.5
Did not expect to receive a lump sum payment	8.8	7.0	8.3
Did not know	21.5	17.4	20.4
Did not belong to a retirement scheme	22.3	38.7	26.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	— '000 —		
	1,155.7	428.8	1,584.5

Source: Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions

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**FIGURE 5.1.26 PERSONS AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER WHO INTENDED TO RETIRE FROM FULL-TIME WORK: EXPECTED MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME AT RETIREMENT, NOVEMBER 1989 (Per cent)**



Source: Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions

ment scheme. Among those who did belong to a retirement scheme, about 60 per cent of both men and women expected to receive a lump sum payment on retirement and 20 per cent reported that they would invest the money. A further 14 per cent of men and 11 per cent of women would invest their lump sum in an approved deposit fund or deferred annuity. About 13 per cent of men and women did not know what they would do with their lump sum.

Among men who intended to retire, 34 per cent expected their main source of income to be

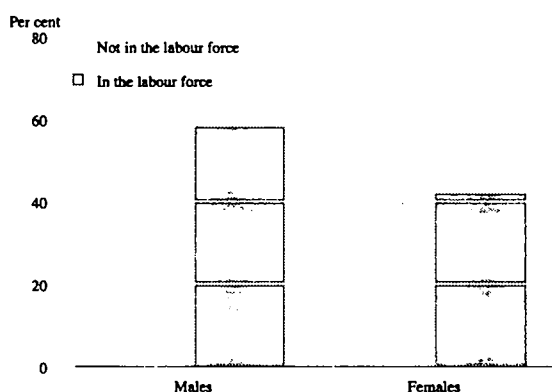
superannuation or other retirement schemes and 31 per cent expected it to be a government pension of some sort. By contrast, 29 per cent of women expected their main source of income in retirement to be a government pension and 24 per cent expected to live on someone else's income. A little over 9 per cent of people aged 45 years and over who intended to retire from full-time work did not know what their main source of income would be.

For further information on retirement income, see Section 6.3.

**5.2 PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE**

In September 1991, there were 3.6 million persons aged 15-69 years who were not in the labour force. These persons formed 30 per cent of the civilian population aged 15-69 years, a proportion which has remained steady since 1987. While females comprised 42 per cent of persons in the labour force, they comprised 68 per cent of those not in the labour force.

**FIGURE 5.2.1 CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15-69 YEARS: LABOUR FORCE STATUS, SEPTEMBER 1991**



Source: Survey of Persons Not In The Labour Force

**Main activity of persons not in the labour force**

In September 1991, the most commonly stated main activity of females not in the labour force (71 per cent) was home duties/childcare. In March 1987 this was the main activity of 79 per cent of females not in the labour force.

**TABLE 5.2.1 PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: MAIN ACTIVITY, SEPTEMBER 1991**

Main activity	Males	Females	Persons
	— per cent —		
Home duties/childcare	5.2	71.1	50.4
Attending an educational institution	34.0	14.2	20.5
Retired/voluntarily inactive	38.4	8.2	17.7
Own illness/injury; own disability /handicap	17.5	2.9	7.5
Worked in unpaid voluntary job	1.0	1.3	1.2
Other	3.9	2.2	2.7
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,172.6</b>	<b>2,471.3</b>	<b>3,643.9</b>

(a) Excludes students boarding at school, patients in hospitals and sanatoriums and inmates of reformatories, gaols etc.

Source: Survey of Persons Not In The Labour Force

For the 1.2 million males not in the labour force at September 1991, the most common activity (38 per cent) was retired/voluntarily inactive. The next most common main activity for males (34 per cent) was at-

tending an educational institution. A significantly lower proportion of males than females reported home duties/childcare as their main activity (5 per cent).

**5.2.1 Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force**

Persons not in the labour force may nevertheless have some attachment to the labour force. Persons classified as marginally attached are neither employed nor unemployed but are seeking work or are available to start work within 4 weeks (see glossary at end of chapter and Figure 5.0.1 for further details). In September 1991, the proportion of persons not in the labour force who were marginally attached was 22 per cent. Of these the majority (74 per cent) were females.

The distribution of persons with marginal attachment to the labour force varied with age and sex. For males, the largest proportion of those marginally attached (39 per cent) were aged 15-19 years. The proportions decreased with age to 7 per cent for those aged 65-69 years. For females, the largest proportion (32 per cent) were aged 25-34 years, while a further 23 per cent were aged 35-44 years.

**TABLE 5.2.2 PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH MARGINAL ATTACHMENT TO THE LABOUR FORCE: AGE, SEPTEMBER 1991**

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
	— per cent —		
15-19	39.0	13.7	20.6
20-24	12.5	9.8	10.5
25-34	10.4	31.8	26.0
35-44	8.9	23.0	19.2
45-54	8.4	13.2	11.9
55-59	6.3	4.5	5.0
60-64	7.6	2.7	4.0
65-69	6.9	1.2	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —		
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>220.5</b>	<b>598.7</b>	<b>819.2</b>

Source: Survey of Persons Not In The Labour Force

Personal and family reasons were mainly cited as the reason marginally attached people were not actively looking for work. Some 41 per cent of the 599,000 women marginally attached to the labour force were not actively looking for work for family reasons and a further 28 per cent gave personal reasons. The family reason cited by most women (78 per cent) was childcare and 38 per cent of them stated that they preferred to care for their children themselves.

Among marginally attached males, 59 per cent were not actively looking for work and cited personal reasons as their main reason. Of these, 61 per cent were attending an educational institution. The second most common reason for not actively seeking work among marginally attached males was discouragement (16 per cent).

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**TABLE 5.2.3 PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH MARGINAL ATTACHMENT TO THE LABOUR FORCE: MAIN REASON FOR NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK, SEPTEMBER 1991 (Per cent)**

	Males	Females	Persons
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work	10.7	3.8	5.7
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to work within four weeks	89.3	96.2	94.3
Main reason for not actively looking for work —			
Had a job to go to(a)	3.3	3.1	3.2
Personal reasons	59.4	27.6	36.1
Family reasons	3.3	41.3	31.1
Discouraged jobseekers	15.6	17.3	16.9
No jobs in suitable hours	*1.2	1.8	1.6
Other reasons	6.1	4.1	4.6
Did not know	*0.4	0.9	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes persons who had a job but, up to the end of the reference week had been away from work without pay for four weeks or more and had not been actively looking for work.

Source: Survey of Persons Not In The Labour Force

### Discouraged jobseekers

In September 1991 there were 139,000 people classified as discouraged jobseekers (see glossary at end of chapter and Figure 5.0.1), an increase of 37 per cent since September 1990. As a proportion of all persons with marginal attachment to the labour force discouraged jobseekers increased from 13 per cent in September 1990 to 17 per cent in September 1991. Females comprised 75 per cent of discouraged jobseekers.

The reasons given by discouraged jobseekers for not actively seeking work in September 1991 reflected the general downturn in the labour market at the time of the survey. The number who believed that there were no jobs at all more than quadrupled from the Septem-

**FIGURE 5.2.2 DISCOURAGED JOBSEEKERS: MAIN REASON FOR NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK, SEPTEMBER 1990 AND SEPTEMBER 1991**



Source: Survey of Persons Not In The Labour Force

ber 1990 estimate of 9,000 persons, to over 40,000 persons at September 1991; 78 per cent were female.

Some 42 per cent of discouraged jobseekers were in the 45-64 years age group, an age group which had only 18 per cent of unemployed persons. There were more discouraged jobseekers in the 45-54 years age group than in the 55-64 years age group, a marked change from previously observed patterns. There were few discouraged jobseekers in the 20-24 years age group (5 per cent).

**TABLE 5.2.4 DISCOURAGED JOBSEEKERS: AGE**

Age group (years)	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1991
	— per cent —			
15-19	9.5	7.2	6.7	10.5
20-24	*4.2	*4.7	5.4	5.2
25-34	15.3	13.4	14.7	14.0
35-44	18.3	18.3	18.7	20.3
45-54	17.7	19.7	19.0	21.9
55-64	26.6	26.5	24.1	20.6
65-69	8.5	10.1	11.5	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>138.2</b>

Source: Survey of Persons Not In The Labour Force

### 5.2.2 Persons who had left the labour force

Of the 4.8 million persons aged 15 years and over who were not in the labour force in April 1991, 12 per cent had left the labour force within the previous 12 months. This group accounted for 6 per cent of persons who had been in the labour force at some time during the year ending April 1991. Some 66 per cent of persons who had left the labour force within the 12 months to April 1991 were females.

Of those who had left the labour force, 52 per cent of female leavers were aged 25-44 years. For male leavers, the highest proportion (46 per cent) were aged 15-24 years. Of all persons who had left the labour force two-thirds of females were married, compared to two-fifths of male leavers.

Just over one-third of all leavers intended to return to the labour force in less than a year, although proportionally more males expressed this intention than females. Some 12 per cent were undecided as to whether they would return.

Of females who had left the labour force in the 12 months to April 1991, 65 per cent gave their main source of income as someone else's income. For males, the percentage whose main source of income was someone else's income was 33 per cent.

In April 1991, home duties/childcare was given as the main activity of 68 per cent of females who had left the labour force. Although the number of males and females who reported attending an educational institu-

**TABLE 5.2.5 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO HAD LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE: SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS, APRIL 1991**

	Males	Females	Persons
	— per cent —		
Age group (years) —			
15-24	45.5	30.5	35.7
25-44	20.6	51.9	41.1
45-59	15.8	13.6	14.3
60 and over	18.1	4.0	8.9
Intention to return to the labour force —			
Intended to return			
Under 1 year	42.2	33.3	36.4
1-3 years	4.2	8.2	6.8
3 years and over	*1.1	3.2	2.5
Did not know	24.1	23.1	23.4
Did not intend to return	19.1	18.8	18.9
Undecided	9.4	13.4	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>194.9</b>	<b>370.9</b>	<b>565.8</b>

Source: Survey of Persons Who Have Left The Labour Force

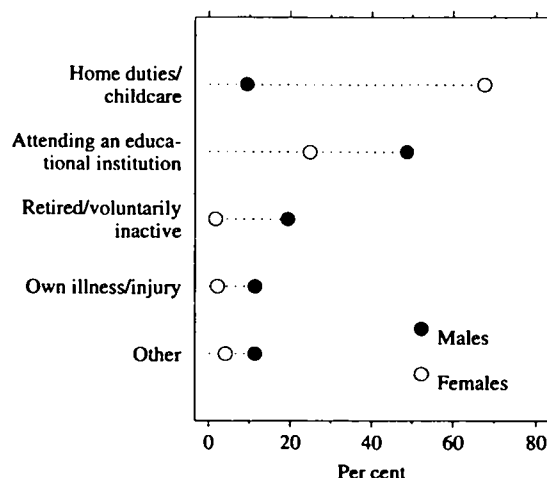
**TABLE 5.2.6 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO HAD LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE: MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME, APRIL 1991 (Per cent)**

Main source of income	Males	Females	Persons
Investment/saving	14.8	4.6	8.1
Superannuation	8.1	*1.2	3.5
TEAS/AUSTUDY	13.5	6.8	9.1
Unemployment /sickness benefit	13.1	6.6	8.8
Invalid/age/supporting parent's/ widow's pension	8.7	12.0	10.9
Dependent on someone else's income	32.7	65.5	54.2
Other(a)	9.2	3.4	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes life assurance, other retirement schemes, war disability/repatriation/service/war widow's pension.

Source: Survey of Persons Who Have Left The Labour Force

**FIGURE 5.2.3 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO HAD LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE: MAIN ACTIVITY SINCE LEAVING THE LABOUR FORCE, APRIL 1991**



Source: Survey of Persons Who Have Left The Labour Force

tion as their main activity was similar, proportionally more males than females pursued this as their main activity (49 per cent and 25 per cent respectively).

#### Persons who had previously had a job

Among those persons aged 15-69 years not in the labour force in September 1991, there were an estimated 2.9 million persons who had previously had a job. The majority of these (85 per cent) had worked in their last job less than 20 years ago, and of these 66 per cent were women. Of those who had worked in their last job 20 or more years ago, 96 per cent were women.

Of the 2.4 million persons who had had their last job less than 20 years ago, 63 per cent had left their job by choice (job leavers), while the remainder (job losers) had lost their job due to retrenchment, the seasonal or temporary nature of their last job, injury, or the fact that the business they last worked for closed down for economic reasons.

The most common reasons given by males for ceasing a job less than 20 years ago were own ill health or injuries, retirement or not wanting to work any longer (both 31 per cent). Among women, 23 per cent had left work due to pregnancy and 16 per cent had retired or no longer wanted to work.

Of men who ceased their last job 20 or more years ago, the most common reason reported for ceasing their last job was own ill health or injury (69 per cent). Among women, 43 per cent had left to get married and 22 per cent because of pregnancy/to have children. A further 11 per cent of women ceased their job to look after their family, house, or someone else (see Table 5.4.22).

For persons not in the labour force whose last job was less than 20 years ago, those who were formerly

**TABLE 5.2.7 PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHOSE LAST JOB WAS LESS THAN 20 YEARS AGO(a): OCCUPATION IN LAST JOB BY SEX, SEPTEMBER 1991**

	Males	Females	Persons
	— per cent —		
Managers and administrators	10.9	4.5	6.6
Professionals	7.6	6.6	6.9
Para-professionals	5.3	3.7	4.3
Tradespersons	20.3	4.7	10.0
Clerks	8.1	25.3	19.5
Salespersons and personal service workers	7.8	24.4	18.8
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	11.8	6.0	7.9
Labourers and related workers	28.3	24.8	25.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>829.0</b>	<b>1,628.6</b>	<b>2,457.6</b>

(a) Excludes students boarding at school, patients in hospitals and sanatoriums and inmates of reformatories, gaols etc.

Source: Survey of Persons Not In The Labour Force

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labourers and related workers formed the largest occupation group (26 per cent). Those who were formerly clerks or salespersons and personal service workers accounted for 20 and 19 per cent respectively.

### *Persons who had left the labour force and whose last labour force activity was looking for work*

In April 1991, there were 224,000 persons aged 15 years and over who had left the labour force and whose last labour force activity had been looking for work. Of these people 74 per cent had been in the labour force for less than one year before leaving. Some 54 per cent had looked for part-time work before leaving the labour force and 37 per cent had been looking for full-time work. The remainder had looked for both forms of work.

The main reason for ceasing to look for work for both males and females was personal (*see glossary at end of chapter for more details*), however a higher proportion of males (62 per cent) than females (41 per cent) gave this as their main reason. In contrast, a significantly higher proportion of females than males reported ceasing work for family reasons (23 per cent and 8 per cent respectively). A slightly higher proportion of females than males also reported being discouraged jobseekers (29 per cent of females and 23 per cent of males).

**TABLE 5.2.8 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE AND WHOSE LAST LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY WAS LOOKING FOR WORK: SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, APRIL 1991**

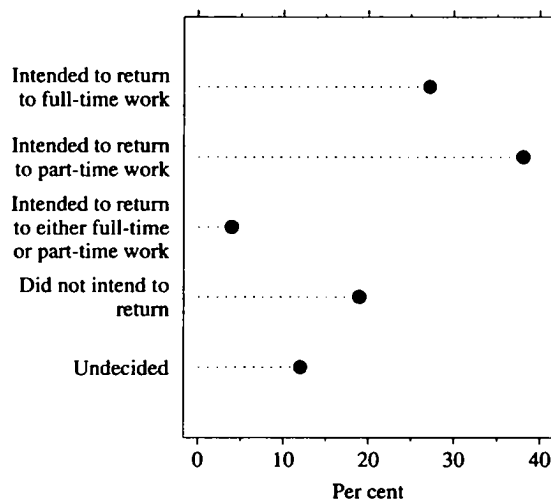
	Total		
	Males	Females	Persons
	— per cent —		
Duration of continuous period in the labour force before leaving —			
Under 1 year	72.6	74.5	73.8
1 year and under	22.9	23.0	23.0
5 years and over	*4.5	*2.5	3.2
Whether looked for full-time or part-time work before leaving —			
Full-time	48.0	30.6	36.8
Part-time	41.6	60.2	53.6
Varied/both	10.2	9.2	9.6
Reason ceased looking or unavailable for work —			
Personal	62.1	41.2	48.7
Family	7.6	22.5	17.2
Became discouraged	21.7	28.7	26.2
Other	8.5	7.6	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —		
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>144.1</b>	<b>224.3</b>

Source: Survey of Persons Who Have Left The Labour Force

### *Intentions of returning to the labour force*

Of the 566,000 persons who had left the labour force in April 1991, 69 per cent intended to return to the labour force and a further 12 per cent were undecided. Males were more than twice as likely as females to intend to return to full-time work (42 per cent and 19 per cent respectively). Females were most likely to intend to return to part-time work.

**FIGURE 5.2.4 PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE: WHETHER INTENDED TO RETURN TO THE LABOUR FORCE, APRIL 1991**



Source: Survey of Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force

### 5.2.3 Retired Persons

In November 1989 there were an estimated 4.9 million persons aged 45 years and over. Of these 2.6 million (54 per cent) had retired from full-time work; 61 per cent were females. Just over 1 million persons, most of them females, had retired from full-time work before reaching the age of 45 years, representing 39 per cent of all persons aged 45 years and over who had retired from full-time work.

**TABLE 5.2.9 PERSONS AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER WHO HAD RETIRED FROM FULL-TIME WORK: AGE AT RETIREMENT, NOVEMBER 1989**

Age at retirement	Males	Females	Persons
	— Per cent —		
Below age 45 years	5.7	60.7	39.1
45-54 years	12.4	18.6	16.2
55-59 years	18.5	9.3	12.9
60-64 years	35.4	8.5	19.1
65-69 years	24.9	2.5	11.3
70 years and over	3.1	0.5	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,040.0</b>	<b>1,602.0</b>	<b>2,641.9</b>

Source: Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions



In general females retired earlier than males; over 60 per cent had retired before age 45 years compared to 6 per cent of males. In contrast, most male retirees (60 per cent) had retired between the ages of 60 and 69 years. Only 11 per cent of females had retired between these ages.

*Previous occupation and industry*

In November 1989, of the 1.7 million persons who had retired from full-time work and whose last jobs had been less than 20 years ago, over half had retired before the age of 60 years. The former occupations and industries of these retired people varied with age at retirement. Among those who had retired at 70 years and over the most common former occupation was managers and administrators, and the most common former industry was agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. For all other age groups, the most common former occupation was labourers and related workers followed by clerks in the younger age groups and tradespersons in the older groups. Manufacturing

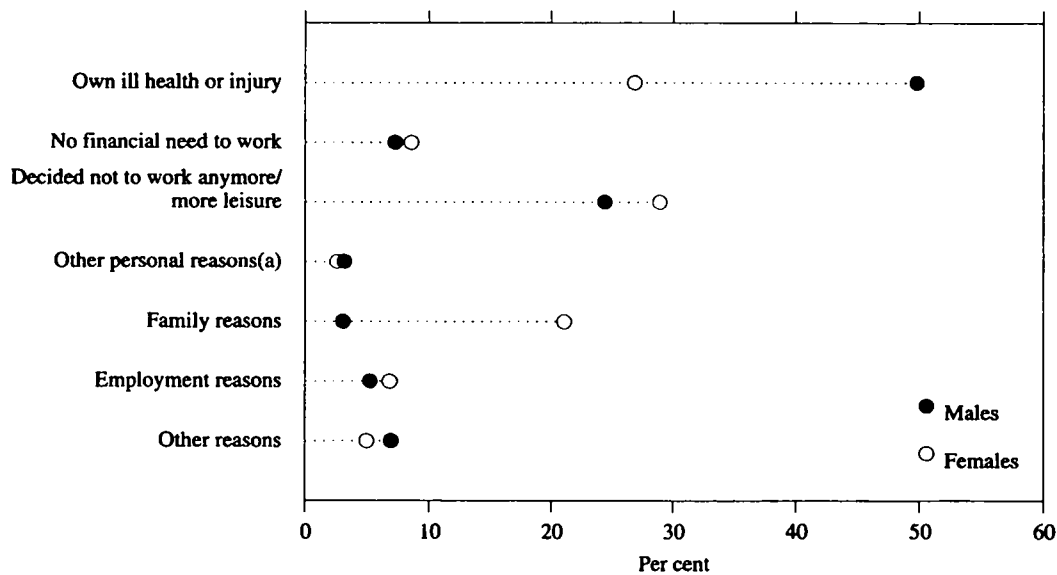
and wholesale and retail trade were the most common former industries (see Table 5.4.23).

*Persons who had retired early from full-time work*

There were an estimated 1.1 million persons who had retired from full-time work early (that is at age 45 years and over but before the 'standard' retirement ages of 65 years for males and 60 years for females).

In November 1989, almost half of all males who had retired early had done so because of their own ill health or injury, while a quarter had decided that they did not want to work anymore or wanted more leisure time. In comparison, 27 per cent of females had retired early due to their own ill health or injury and 29 per cent decided not to work anymore or wanted more leisure time. However, a far greater proportion of females than males reported retiring early from full-time work for family reasons (21 per cent and 3 per cent respectively).

**FIGURE 5.2.5 PERSONS AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER WHO RETIRED FROM FULL-TIME WORK EARLY: REASON FOR RETIRING EARLY, NOVEMBER 1989**



(a) Includes the categories 'give others a chance' and 'too old'.

Source: Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions

5.3 INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial relations have a significant impact on working life. When the relationship between employers and employees breaks down both psychological and economic strain can result for both parties.

In this section statistics on industrial disputes and trade unions are presented. Data on industrial disputes are obtained from employers (both private and government), trade unions and reports of government authorities. The statistics relate to disputes which involved stoppages of work resulting in the equivalent of ten or more working days lost. Statistics on trade union members are obtained through a supplementary survey to the monthly population survey and from questionnaires completed by individual trade unions.

5.3.1 Industrial Disputes

An industrial dispute is defined by the ABS as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work where each withdrawal or refusal being made is in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance.

Since 1981, the number of industrial disputes in Australia has been decreasing. During 1991, there were 1,058 disputes in progress, a decrease of 11 per cent on the previous year and the lowest number of disputes in a calendar year since 1962. This downward trend was recorded by all States. However, despite this reduction, increases over 1990 were recorded both in terms of the number of employees involved and working days lost.

TABLE 5.3.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: NUMBER OF DISPUTES, EMPLOYEES INVOLVED AND TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved ('000)			Total working days lost ('000)	Working days lost per thousand employees(a)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
1981	2,915	1,170.6	76.6	1,247.2	4,189.3	797
1982	2,060	680.6	25.5	706.1	1,980.4	358
1983	1,787	444.9	25.4	470.2	1,641.4	249
1984	1,965	529.2	31.1	560.3	1,307.4	248
1985	1,895	542.3	28.2	570.5	1,256.2	228
1986	1,754	671.6	20.1	691.7	1,390.7	242
1987	1,517	590.3	18.5	608.8	1,311.9	223
1988	1,508	884.1	10.3	894.4	1,641.4	269
1989	1,402	698.6	11.2	709.8	1,202.4	190
1990	1,193	725.9	4.0	729.9	1,376.5	217
1991	1,058	1,176.0	5.4	1,181.5	1,610.5	265

(a) Employees refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

Source: Industrial Disputes

TABLE 5.3.2 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING 1991: INDUSTRY BY STATES AND TERRITORIES (Working days lost per thousand employees(a))

State	Manufacturing							
	Mining		Metal products machinery and equipment		Construction	Transport and storage; communication	Other industries(b)	All industries
	Coal	Other		Other				
NSW	6,634	935	3,338	609	626	537	145	528
Vic.	—	59	670	185	312	66	31	128
Qld	2,648	294	1,258	116	222	58	4	114
SA	—	1,144	540	133	586	156	14	112
WA	3,244	979	3,589	113	501	31	7	223
Tas.	—	33	296	4	22	78	11	28
NT	—	1,347	22	—	66	15	7	51
ACT	—	—	—	—	205	—	14	18
<b>Australia</b>	<b>4,507</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>265</b>

(a) Employees refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers. (b) Comprises agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; electricity, gas and water; wholesale and retail trade; finance, property and business services; public administration and defence; community services; and recreation, personal and other services.

Source: Industrial Disputes

*Working days lost*

The number of employees involved in industrial disputes and the number of working days lost fell significantly in the early 1980s and remained at these lower levels throughout the 1980s. Expressed in terms of working days lost per thousand employees, the number of days lost also decreased throughout the 1980s reducing to 190 in 1989. In 1990, 217 working days were lost per thousand employees and this rose to 265 in 1991. Coal mining recorded the highest level of working days lost per thousand employees in 1991, at 4,507. Though relatively high, this figure was considerably lower than the 1988 level which was 15,548 days lost per thousand employees.

*Duration of disputes*

The average duration of disputes varied by State. In 1991, New South Wales recorded the highest average number of working days lost per dispute at 2,400 days. In 1989, disputes in New South Wales lost 900 days on average. In Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory less than 150 days per dispute were lost. Across Australia the average number of working days lost per dispute fluctuated around 1,000 between 1988 and 1990 but rose to 1,500 in 1991.

**TABLE 5.3.3 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS: AVERAGE WORKING DAYS LOST PER DISPUTE, STATES AND TERRITORIES ('000 Days)**

State	1988	1989	1990	1991
NSW	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.4
Vic.	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.4
Qld	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
SA	0.5	0.5	2.4	0.9
WA	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.8
Tas.	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
NT	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
ACT	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1
<b>Australia</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Source: Industrial Disputes

**TABLE 5.3.4 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1991: DURATION OF DISPUTE**

Duration of dispute	Employees involved(a) ('000)	Number of disputes
Up to and including 1 day	653.6	600
Over 1 day and up to and including 2 days	326.3	233
Over 2 days and less than 5 days	186.4	151
5 days and less than 10 days	8.4	47
10 days and less than 20 days	5.1	17
20 days and over	0.8	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,180.6</b>	<b>1,055</b>

(a) Includes employees involved both directly and indirectly.

Source: Industrial Disputes

The majority (57 per cent) of industrial disputes ending in 1991 were of short duration, lasting one day or less, and accounting for 55 per cent of all workers involved in disputes. These short disputes accounted for 35 per cent of all working days lost. Less than 7 per cent of all disputes lasted for 5 days or more and these involved about 1 per cent of all employees involved in disputes.

*Employees Involved*

Almost half of all disputes ending in 1991 were small-scale, in the sense that they involved less than 100 employees. These disputes accounted for less than 2 per cent of employees involved in disputes. However, although only 9 per cent of disputes involved 1,000 or more employees, these accounted for almost 90 per cent of all employees involved in disputes.

**TABLE 5.3.5 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1991: NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED**

Employees involved	Number of disputes	Employees involved (directly and indirectly)	
		('000)	Per cent
Under 50	304	8.4	0.7
50 and under 100	204	14.5	1.2
100 and under 200	219	30.4	2.6
200 and under 400	150	41.6	3.5
400 and under 1,000	80	44.9	3.8
1,000 and under 2,000	35	46.8	4.0
2,000 and under 3,000	16	37.3	3.2
3,000 and under 20,000	30	259.7	22.0
20,000 and over	17	697.0	59.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>1,180.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Industrial Disputes

*Causes of Disputes*

By far the most frequently reported cause of industrial disputation in 1991 was managerial policy (including award restructuring) accounting for over 50 per cent of disputes resolved in 1991. These disputes involved 514,000 employees and accounted for 54 per cent of working days lost. The second most common reported cause of dispute was physical working conditions accounting for about 16 per cent of disputes resolved in 1991. In terms of number of employees involved and working days lost, the second largest cause of dispute in 1991 was categorised as 'other' which consists of causes other than the employee-employer relationship e.g. political strikes. The main contributor to this category in 1991 was the general strike in New South Wales in October which accounted for 521,000 working days lost in the year.

*Method of Settlement*

Relatively few (16 per cent) stoppages resulting from industrial disputes were ended through private negotiation between the parties involved. The majority (61 per cent) of stoppages ended without negotiation. The remainder of stoppages were ended by intervention by an industrial authority or by other methods such as mediation, dismissal of employees or closure of the es-

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TABLE 5.3.6 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1991: CAUSE OF DISPUTE BY NUMBER OF DISPUTES, EMPLOYEES INVOLVED AND WORKING DAYS LOST

Cause of dispute	Number of disputes		Employees involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost	
	Total	Per cent	('000)	Per cent	('000)	Per cent
Wages	75	7.1	29.3	2.5	37.8	2.3
Hours of work	14	1.3	2.4	0.2	3.9	0.2
Leave, pensions, compensation	40	3.8	8.8	0.7	22.6	1.4
Managerial policy	549	52.0	513.5	43.5	869.3	53.6
Physical working conditions	164	15.5	30.2	2.6	60.8	3.7
Trade unionism	117	11.1	19.6	1.7	31.2	1.9
Other	96	9.1	576.8	48.9	597.4	36.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,180.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,623.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Industrial Disputes

TABLE 5.3.7 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1991: METHOD OF SETTLEMENT BY INDUSTRY

Method of settlement	Manufacturing				Construc- tion	Transport and storage; communi- cation	Other indus- tries a)	All industries	
	Mining	Coal	Other	equipment				Other	per cent
Negotiation	19	11	21	24	14	38	41	168	15.9
State legislation	8	8	15	13	16	15	42	117	11.1
Federal and joint federal and State legislation	10	n.a.	21	24	13	20	n.a.	118	11.2
Resumption without negotiation	229	92	n.a.	26	20	89	n.a.	639	60.6
Other method(b)	—	n.a.	n.a.	6	—	—	n.a.	13	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Comprises agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; electricity, gas and water; wholesale and retail trade; finance, property and business services; public administration and defence; community services; and recreation, personal and other services. (b) Includes mediation, filling the places of workers on strike or locked out and closing down the establishment permanently.

Source: Industrial Disputes

establishment. Resumption without negotiation was most frequently reported in the coal mining industry, where this occurred in 86 per cent of disputes.

### 5.3.2 Trade Unionism

#### Trade unions

The number and size of trade unions has been changing in recent years. Between June 1986 and June 1991 the number of trade unions identified by the ABS Trade Union Census decreased by 51 to 275. Over the same period total membership increased by 196,000 workers to 3.4 million, entirely attributable to an increase in the total number of female members. Of the 275 unions identified, 168 had fewer than 3,000 members. The 14 largest unions, each comprising 80,000 members or more, accounted for 48 per cent of total union membership.

#### Trade union membership of employees

The Trade Union Members Survey estimated that 41 per cent of the 6.6 million employees aged 15-69 years in August 1990 were members of a trade union in connection with their main job. This represented a decline

TABLE 5.3.8 TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF UNIONS AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS(a)

Year (at 30 June)	Members			
	Unions	Males	Females	Persons
	number	— '000—		
1986	326	2,126.5	1,059.7	3,186.2
1987	316	2,136.0	1,104.2	3,240.1
1988	308	2,166.6	1,123.8	3,290.5
1989	299	2,191.0	1,219.3	3,410.3
1990	295	2,217.1	1,205.2	3,422.2
1991	275	2,115.5	1,267.0	3,382.6

(a) Includes financial, unfinancial, honorary, suspended and junior members, and persons who are not employees.

Source: Trade Union Statistics

of 9 percentage points in trade union membership of employees between the survey conducted in March-May 1982 and the August 1990 survey. This decline was evident in all States and the Australian Capital Territory over the period. Tasmania continued to record the highest proportion of employees who were trade union members (52 per cent in August 1990).

TABLE 5.3.9 TRADE UNIONS: PROPORTION OF UNIONS AND MEMBERS, 30 JUNE 1991

Size of union (number of members)	Number of unions	Average no. of members	Per cent of total members
Under 100	35	42	—
100 and under 250	34	161	0.2
250 and under 500	17	335	0.2
500 and under 1,000	38	690	0.8
1,000 and under 2,000	31	1,341	1.2
2,000 and under 3,000	13	2,445	0.9
3,000 and under 5,000	24	3,861	2.7
5,000 and under 10,000	18	6,914	3.7
10,000 and under 20,000	21	13,968	8.7
20,000 and under 30,000	11	25,278	8.2
30,000 and under 40,000	8	33,017	7.8
40,000 and under 50,000	6	44,703	7.9
50,000 and under 80,000	5	66,680	9.9
80,000 and over	14	115,437	47.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Trade Union Statistics

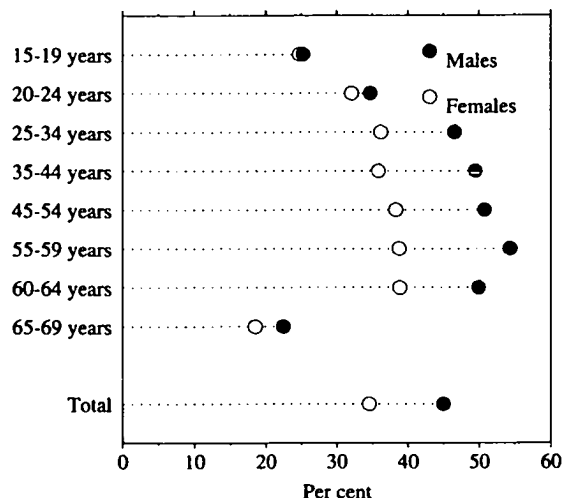
In August 1990, 45 per cent of male employees and 35 per cent of female employees aged 15-69 years were trade union members. This represented a decline of 8 percentage points for both males and females since the March-May 1982 survey. The proportion of employees who were trade union members increased with age. About one-quarter of 15-19 year olds were union members, compared to almost half of all employees aged 55-59 years. This pattern was common to both male and female employees.

TABLE 5.3.10 EMPLOYEES AGED 15-69 YEARS: PROPORTION WHO WERE TRADE UNION MEMBERS

State or Territory of usual residence —	March-May 1982	August 1986	August 1988	August 1990
	— per cent —			
NSW	51.3	46.1	41.8	41.0
Vic.	47.5	45.6	42.2	40.8
Qld	50.0	45.5	39.2	38.5
SA	49.9	47.1	46.1	44.5
WA	45.8	41.1	36.9	35.4
Tas.	58.4	55.0	52.0	52.2
NT	40.9	42.9	34.6	41.7
ACT	44.4	42.4	39.4	37.7
Age group (years) —				
15-19	31.1	27.9	26.8	25.0
20-24	44.5	41.7	36.3	33.5
25-34	50.9	47.6	42.9	42.3
35-44	52.3	47.5	44.6	43.5
45-54	56.8	52.6	47.2	45.6
55-59	61.0	54.8	51.5	49.6
60-64	58.5	52.9	44.7	47.1
65-69	n.a.	12.9	14.7	21.1
Sex —				
Males	53.4	50.1	46.3	45.0
Females	43.2	39.1	35.0	34.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>40.5</b>
— '000 —				
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,567.6</b>	<b>2,593.9</b>	<b>2,535.9</b>	<b>2,659.6</b>

Source: Trade Union Members

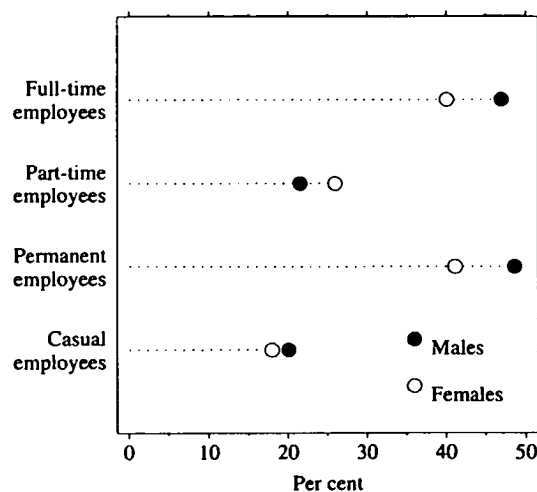
FIGURE 5.3.1 EMPLOYEES AGED 15-69 YEARS: PROPORTION WHO WERE TRADE UNION MEMBERS, AUGUST 1990



Source: Trade Union Members

In August 1990, 45 per cent of full-time employees and 25 per cent of part-time employees were members of a trade union. Trade union membership among full-time employees was higher among males (47 per cent) than among females (40 per cent). However, the reverse was true for part-time employees, with 22 per cent of males being trade union members compared to 26 per cent of females. Approximately half of males and two-fifths of females who were permanent employees were members of a trade union. Among casual employees, the corresponding figures were somewhat lower; 20 per cent of males and 18 per cent of females.

FIGURE 5.3.2 EMPLOYEES AGED 15-69 YEARS: PROPORTION WHO WERE TRADE UNION MEMBERS, AUGUST 1990



Source: Trade Union Members

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There were considerable differences in trade union membership between occupational categories in August 1990. Plant and machine operators and drivers recorded the highest rate of union membership, with 65 per cent of employees (69 per cent of males and 50 per cent of females). Managers and administrators, on the other hand, were least likely to have been in a trade union, with only a 19 per cent membership.

**TABLE 5.3.11 EMPLOYEES AGED 15-69 YEARS: PROPORTION WHO WERE TRADE UNION MEMBERS BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1990**

	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Occupation —</b>			
Managers and administrators	19.4	19.0	19.4
Professionals	37.4	49.8	42.7
Para-professionals	56.5	53.1	55.0
Tradespersons	49.8	28.6	47.9
Clerks	51.3	26.1	32.2
Salespersons and personal service workers	19.3	30.2	26.4
Plant and machine operators and drivers	68.5	50.1	65.3
Labourers and related workers	50.9	39.5	46.8
<b>Industry —</b>			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	14.0	*8.9	12.7
Mining	67.0	*23.4	62.9
Manufacturing	49.4	36.6	46.1
Electricity, gas and water	82.8	53.4	79.4
Construction	50.4	*6.2	45.4
Wholesale and retail trade	20.4	25.2	22.6
Transport and storage	64.4	32.3	57.6
Communication	83.5	55.4	76.0
Finance, property and business services	29.4	28.1	28.7
Public administration and defence	67.3	49.3	60.0
Community services	56.2	45.6	49.1
Recreation, personal and other services	27.6	23.2	25.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>40.5</b>

Source: Trade Union Members

Across industry groupings, the highest rates of union membership were recorded by the electricity, gas and water industry (83 per cent of males and 53 per cent of females) and by the communications industry (84 per cent of males and 55 per cent of females). The agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry showed the lowest overall rate of union membership (13 per cent), followed by the wholesale and retail trade industry with 23 per cent.

Employees born overseas recorded a higher proportion of trade union members (43 per cent) than employees born in Australia (40 per cent). Employees from the United Kingdom or Ireland recorded only a slightly higher rate than Australian-born employees (41 per cent), however significantly higher proportions were recorded by employees born in Yugoslavia (62 per cent), Greece (59 per cent) or Italy (58 per cent).

**TABLE 5.3.12 EMPLOYEES AGED 15-69 YEARS WHO WERE TRADE UNION MEMBERS: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, AUGUST 1990**

Birthplace	Number of members ('000)	Proportion of all employees in same category (per cent)
<i>Born in Australia</i>	1,932.7	39.7
<i>Born outside Australia</i>	726.8	42.8
Main English speaking countries	293.7	38.4
United Kingdom or Ireland	233.5	41.2
Canada, U.S.A., New Zealand or South Africa	60.2	30.2
Other countries	433.2	46.5
Germany	19.8	38.4
Greece	33.6	58.5
Italy	66.5	58.1
Yugoslavia	54.7	62.3
Other	258.6	41.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,659.6</b>	<b>40.5</b>

Source: Trade Union Members

## 5.4 ADDITIONAL TABLES

TABLE 5.4.1 CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: LABOUR FORCE STATUS

August	Employed		Unemployed			Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Un-employment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total					
MALES										
1971	3,600.4	3,712.7	39.9	*	43.8	3,756.5	799.6	4,556.1	1.2	82.5
1972	3,632.3	3,757.7	67.7	7.0	74.8	3,832.5	813.8	4,646.2	2.0	82.5
1973	3,697.5	3,839.6	38.3	13.0	51.3	3,891.0	847.9	4,738.8	1.3	82.1
1974	3,710.9	3,847.1	60.0	7.9	67.9	3,914.9	920.5	4,835.4	1.7	81.0
1975	3,668.4	3,820.6	122.5	16.3	138.8	3,959.4	956.6	4,916.0	3.5	80.5
1976	3,665.6	3,836.3	142.7	13.9	156.6	3,992.9	1,000.1	4,993.0	3.9	80.0
1977	3,682.6	3,866.8	168.5	21.6	190.1	4,056.9	1,024.9	5,081.8	4.7	79.8
1978	3,642.5	3,850.9	207.9	14.3	222.2	4,073.1	1,137.7	5,210.8	5.5	78.2
1979	3,715.9	3,921.2	184.0	13.5	197.5	4,118.7	1,177.6	5,296.3	4.8	77.8
1980	3,773.8	3,982.8	193.9	15.7	209.6	4,192.4	1,193.2	5,385.6	5.0	77.9
1981	3,835.6	4,057.9	187.8	12.7	200.5	4,258.4	1,236.6	5,494.9	4.7	77.5
1982	3,782.5	4,024.3	250.4	21.3	271.7	4,296.0	1,314.6	5,610.6	6.3	76.6
1983	3,663.4	3,903.6	409.5	20.2	429.7	4,333.3	1,379.2	5,712.5	9.9	75.9
1984	3,772.5	4,018.0	358.6	22.6	381.2	4,399.2	1,418.8	5,818.0	8.7	75.6
1985	3,856.7	4,111.1	325.4	23.7	349.1	4,460.2	1,469.5	5,929.8	7.8	75.2
1986(a)	3,922.3	4,202.6	320.9	28.3	349.3	4,551.9	1,509.4	6,061.2	7.7	75.1
1987	3,960.0	4,277.1	317.2	29.8	347.1	4,624.2	1,565.4	6,189.6	7.5	74.7
1988	4,076.4	4,382.1	279.9	25.8	305.7	4,687.8	1,633.9	6,321.7	6.5	74.2
1989	4,217.5	4,571.9	230.7	30.0	260.7	4,832.6	1,619.7	6,452.3	5.4	74.9
1990	4,218.5	4,583.8	305.1	32.8	338.0	4,921.8	1,641.0	6,562.8	6.9	75.0
1991	4,035.4	4,443.7	465.4	37.2	502.6	4,946.3	1,728.3	6,674.6	10.2	74.1
FEMALES										
1971	1,339.2	1,803.0	30.2	18.7	48.9	1,851.9	2,783.1	4,635.0	2.6	40.0
1972	1,356.1	1,852.1	43.4	25.9	69.3	1,921.4	2,811.6	4,733.0	3.6	40.6
1973	1,395.4	1,943.3	28.8	25.6	54.5	1,997.8	2,826.8	4,824.6	2.7	41.4
1974	1,416.9	2,008.1	45.8	27.2	73.1	2,081.2	2,851.8	4,933.0	3.5	42.2
1975	1,378.5	2,020.8	93.0	46.6	139.7	2,160.3	2,859.6	5,019.9	6.5	43.0
1976	1,371.3	2,061.5	94.1	42.0	136.1	2,197.6	2,909.8	5,107.4	6.2	43.0
1977	1,411.9	2,128.6	114.8	54.4	169.2	2,297.8	2,904.3	5,202.1	7.4	44.2
1978	1,402.9	2,154.4	126.5	49.6	176.1	2,330.5	3,029.1	5,359.7	7.6	43.5
1979	1,397.2	2,157.4	131.8	48.1	179.9	2,337.4	3,117.0	5,454.4	7.7	42.9
1980	1,477.3	2,298.5	140.7	44.2	184.9	2,483.4	3,071.7	5,555.1	7.4	44.7
1981	1,501.5	2,335.8	135.9	44.2	180.1	2,515.9	3,154.6	5,670.5	7.2	44.4
1982	1,503.4	2,355.0	137.2	52.5	189.7	2,544.7	3,242.8	5,787.5	7.5	44.0
1983	1,486.9	2,337.4	197.9	59.3	257.1	2,594.6	3,299.1	5,893.7	9.9	44.0
1984	1,546.3	2,448.1	165.0	57.9	222.8	2,671.0	3,319.9	5,990.9	8.3	44.6
1985	1,607.3	2,564.5	162.7	60.9	223.6	2,788.1	3,313.6	6,101.6	8.0	45.7
1986(a)	1,686.5	2,716.0	170.9	77.5	248.4	2,964.4	3,266.3	6,230.6	8.4	47.6
1987	1,711.1	2,815.2	177.8	77.1	255.0	3,070.2	3,291.4	6,361.6	8.3	48.3
1988	1,798.1	2,971.3	165.5	67.4	233.0	3,204.2	3,288.6	6,492.9	7.3	49.4
1989	1,891.5	3,155.7	139.4	69.3	208.7	3,364.4	3,258.7	6,623.1	6.2	50.8
1990	1,941.3	3,241.2	173.2	76.3	249.5	3,490.7	3,242.7	6,733.4	7.1	51.8
1991	1,907.6	3,225.5	221.6	81.8	303.4	3,528.9	3,317.0	6,845.9	8.6	51.5

For footnote see end of table.

# WORKING LIFE

TABLE 5.4.1. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: LABOUR FORCE STATUS — *continued*

August	Employed		Unemployed			Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Un-employment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total					
PERSONS										
— '000 —										
— per cent —										
1971	4,939.6	5,515.7	70.1	22.6	92.7	5,608.4	3,582.7	9,191.1	1.7	61.0
1972	4,988.4	5,609.9	111.1	32.9	144.0	5,753.9	3,625.3	9,379.2	2.5	61.3
1973	5,092.9	5,783.0	67.2	38.6	105.8	5,888.7	3,674.7	9,563.4	1.8	61.6
1974	5,127.8	5,855.2	105.8	35.1	140.9	5,996.1	3,772.3	9,768.4	2.4	61.4
1975	5,046.8	5,841.3	215.5	62.9	278.4	6,119.7	3,816.2	9,935.9	4.6	61.6
1976	5,036.9	5,897.8	236.8	55.9	292.7	6,190.5	3,909.8	10,100.4	4.7	61.3
1977	5,049.6	5,995.4	283.3	76.0	359.3	6,354.7	3,929.2	10,283.9	5.7	61.8
1978	5,045.3	6,005.4	334.4	63.9	398.3	6,403.7	4,166.8	10,570.5	6.2	60.6
1979	5,113.1	6,078.5	315.8	61.7	377.5	6,456.0	4,294.6	10,750.7	5.9	60.1
1980	5,251.1	6,281.4	334.6	59.9	394.5	6,675.9	4,264.9	10,940.7	5.9	61.0
1981	5,337.1	6,393.7	323.7	56.9	380.6	6,774.3	4,391.2	11,165.5	5.6	60.7
1982	5,285.9	6,379.3	387.6	73.8	461.4	6,840.7	4,557.4	11,398.1	6.7	60.0
1983	5,150.3	6,241.1	607.4	79.5	686.8	6,927.9	4,678.3	11,606.2	9.9	59.7
1984	5,318.8	6,466.1	523.5	80.5	604.0	7,070.1	4,738.7	11,808.8	8.5	59.9
1985	5,464.0	6,675.6	488.0	84.7	572.7	7,248.3	4,783.1	12,031.4	7.9	60.2
1986(a)	5,608.8	6,918.6	491.8	105.8	597.6	7,516.2	4,775.7	12,291.9	8.0	61.1
1987	5,671.1	7,092.3	495.1	107.0	602.0	7,694.4	4,856.8	12,551.2	7.8	61.3
1988	5,874.6	7,353.4	445.4	93.3	538.7	7,892.1	4,922.5	12,814.5	6.8	61.6
1989	6,108.9	7,727.6	370.1	99.3	469.4	8,197.0	4,878.5	13,075.4	5.7	62.7
1990	6,159.8	7,825.0	478.3	109.1	587.4	8,412.5	4,883.7	13,296.2	7.0	63.3
1991	5,943.0	7,669.2	687.0	119.1	806.0	8,475.2	5,045.3	13,520.5	9.5	62.7

(a) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition of employed persons introduced in April 1986 which includes persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm.

Source: Labour Force Survey



## WORKING LIFE

**TABLE 5.4.2 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES: AGE**  
(Per cent)

August	Age group (years)								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
<b>MALES</b>									
1981	61.8	91.3	95.3	95.2	91.3	81.1	51.2	10.6	77.5
1982	62.4	89.3	94.9	95.1	90.0	79.1	47.7	9.2	76.6
1983	58.2	89.6	95.4	95.0	90.4	78.2	42.8	8.6	75.9
1984	59.0	89.4	95.1	94.7	90.0	76.7	43.4	9.0	75.6
1985	57.7	89.7	94.5	94.8	90.0	76.4	42.6	8.9	75.2
1986(a)	58.5	89.1	94.8	94.4	90.0	75.7	45.1	8.4	75.1
1987	57.4	89.4	94.6	94.4	89.5	74.5	44.7	8.5	74.7
1988	56.4	90.1	93.7	94.2	87.3	73.6	47.2	8.4	74.2
1989	59.6	89.2	94.8	93.3	88.7	74.9	49.8	8.5	74.9
1990	58.1	88.7	94.2	94.3	89.6	76.0	50.6	8.5	75.0
1991	53.5	87.1	94.3	93.8	89.8	71.9	49.6	9.1	74.1
<b>MARRIED FEMALES</b>									
1981	47.1	54.9	47.5	57.0	47.7	27.1	10.8	2.5	42.2
1982	40.3	53.9	48.4	57.3	47.1	24.4	8.8	2.8	41.9
1983	51.0	54.7	47.5	56.9	47.1	25.2	10.5	2.5	41.6
1984	46.6	59.2	49.2	57.4	48.9	24.9	10.2	2.5	42.8
1985	48.5	57.6	52.3	60.9	49.3	25.0	10.1	2.5	44.3
1986(a)	59.8	60.5	55.1	64.0	53.9	28.0	12.7	2.6	47.1
1987	51.2	64.4	56.9	65.1	55.4	29.7	12.6	3.6	48.6
1988	49.6	64.3	57.1	67.5	56.3	31.0	14.1	3.6	49.6
1989	56.7	65.3	60.2	69.6	58.5	30.7	13.8	3.1	51.1
1990	53.5	70.7	60.8	71.2	60.2	33.1	16.9	3.2	52.8
1991	58.9	65.1	61.1	71.6	61.2	34.2	15.6	3.4	52.6
<b>ALL FEMALES</b>									
1981	57.1	70.7	52.9	58.1	49.0	29.8	12.0	2.6	44.4
1982	56.1	70.0	53.6	58.0	49.5	26.0	9.1	2.5	44.0
1983	57.0	70.8	52.8	58.0	48.5	28.3	12.1	2.1	44.0
1984	55.6	71.8	54.9	58.7	50.1	27.6	11.5	2.5	44.6
1985	56.0	73.6	57.6	61.4	50.2	27.1	11.2	2.0	45.7
1986(a)	56.6	74.6	60.1	64.7	54.4	28.7	12.7	1.9	47.6
1987	53.6	75.6	61.9	65.8	55.3	30.4	13.2	2.6	48.3
1988	56.0	75.8	62.0	68.2	57.0	31.4	14.5	2.5	49.4
1989	57.1	77.4	65.0	69.8	59.3	32.1	13.6	2.2	50.8
1990	56.8	78.8	65.1	72.1	61.0	33.8	16.3	2.3	51.8
1991	52.6	76.7	65.6	71.9	62.7	35.7	14.6	2.4	51.5
<b>PERSONS</b>									
1981	59.5	81.0	74.2	76.9	70.6	55.4	30.7	5.9	60.7
1982	59.3	79.6	74.3	76.9	70.2	52.5	27.9	5.3	60.0
1983	57.6	80.2	74.1	76.8	69.9	53.4	26.9	4.8	59.7
1984	57.3	80.6	74.9	77.0	70.5	52.5	27.0	5.2	59.9
1985	56.9	81.7	76.0	78.4	70.6	52.1	26.5	4.9	60.2
1986(a)	57.6	81.9	77.4	79.7	72.7	52.6	28.6	4.7	61.1
1987	55.6	82.6	78.2	80.3	72.8	52.8	28.6	5.1	61.3
1988	56.2	83.0	77.9	81.3	72.5	52.8	30.6	5.0	61.6
1989	58.4	83.4	79.9	81.7	74.4	53.8	31.6	4.9	62.7
1990	57.4	83.8	79.7	83.3	75.7	55.2	33.4	4.9	63.3
1991	53.0	81.9	80.0	82.9	76.6	54.0	32.1	5.3	62.7

(a) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition of employed persons introduced in April 1986 which includes persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm.

Source: Labour Force Survey

## WORKING LIFE

TABLE 5.43 ALL FAMILIES: TYPE OF FAMILY BY PRESENCE OF DEPENDANTS BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF HUSBAND, WIFE OR FAMILY HEAD, JUNE 1991

	<i>No dependants present</i>		<i>One or more dependants present</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
<b>MARRIED COUPLE FAMILIES</b>						
<i>One or both spouses unemployed(a)</i>	97.1	5.2	174.0	8.9	271.1	7.0
Husband employed, wife unemployed	26.7	1.4	54.4	2.8	81.1	2.1
Husband unemployed, wife employed	22.3	1.2	31.1	1.6	53.4	1.4
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	11.7	0.6	18.2	0.9	29.9	0.8
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	33.4	1.8	66.7	3.4	100.1	2.6
<i>Neither spouse unemployed</i>	1,786.5	94.9	1,791.5	91.1	3,578.0	93.0
Husband employed, wife employed	751.8	39.9	1,049.4	53.4	1,801.2	46.8
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	297.6	15.8	631.3	32.1	928.9	24.1
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	50.2	2.7	34.9	1.8	85.1	2.2
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	686.8	36.5	76.0	3.9	762.8	19.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,883.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,965.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,849.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>ONE PARENT FAMILIES</b>						
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
<i>Parent unemployed</i>	..	..	28.6	7.5	28.6	7.5
Male parent unemployed	..	..	4.8	1.3	4.8	1.3
Female parent unemployed	..	..	23.8	6.2	23.8	6.2
<i>Parent not unemployed</i>	..	..	354.9	92.5	354.9	92.5
Male parent employed	..	..	33.8	8.8	33.8	8.8
Female parent employed	..	..	146.5	38.2	146.5	38.2
Male parent not in the labour force	..	..	9.8	2.6	9.8	2.6
Female parent not in the labour force	..	..	164.9	43.0	164.9	43.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>383.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>383.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>OTHER FAMILIES</b>						
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
<i>Family head unemployed</i>	10.8	4.2	0.7	5.1	11.5	4.3
<i>Family head not unemployed</i>	244.9	95.8	12.9	94.2	257.8	95.7
Family head employed	98.0	38.3	7.6	55.5	105.6	39.2
Family head not in the labour force	146.9	57.5	5.3	38.7	152.2	56.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>255.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>269.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes a small number of families with husband not in the labour force and wife unemployed.

Source: Labour Force Survey

TABLE 5.4.4 EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS(a): AGE  
(Per cent)

August	Age group (years)								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
MALES									
1981	54.9	83.7	91.5	92.9	88.7	78.3	49.1	10.4	73.8
1982	52.3	79.3	89.7	91.7	86.7	76.6	45.5	9.1	71.7
1983	44.9	74.1	86.8	89.3	85.0	73.0	39.8	8.3	68.3
1984	46.0	76.6	87.8	89.9	84.9	72.6	39.9	8.8	69.1
1985	46.6	78.6	87.7	90.6	85.7	71.1	39.3	8.6	69.3
1986(b)	47.6	78.1	88.4	90.0	85.1	71.2	42.3	8.3	69.3
1987	47.1	78.2	88.0	90.0	85.7	70.2	41.6	8.4	69.1
1988	47.9	80.3	88.5	90.6	83.4	68.9	43.3	8.3	69.3
1989	52.0	82.1	89.9	90.0	86.1	71.5	46.2	8.4	70.9
1990	48.5	78.0	87.6	90.7	86.7	72.4	46.3	8.3	69.8
1991	41.8	72.9	85.0	86.9	84.4	65.6	43.4	9.0	66.6
FEMALES									
1981	47.4	64.5	49.6	55.5	47.5	29.0	11.7	2.5	41.2
1982	46.6	63.8	50.0	55.2	47.7	25.0	9.6	2.5	40.7
1983	44.4	62.7	47.8	54.1	46.2	27.3	11.9	2.1	39.7
1984	44.7	64.4	51.0	55.4	47.8	26.6	11.4	2.5	40.9
1985	46.4	65.9	53.3	58.2	48.0	26.1	11.1	1.9	42.0
1986(b)	45.5	67.3	55.5	60.8	52.0	27.5	12.5	1.9	43.6
1987	43.2	67.7	57.2	61.8	52.8	29.5	13.1	2.6	44.3
1988	47.1	67.6	58.0	65.0	54.8	30.5	14.0	2.5	45.8
1989	48.8	71.3	61.2	67.1	56.9	31.3	13.3	2.2	47.6
1990	47.4	71.2	60.4	68.8	58.6	32.5	16.2	2.3	48.1
1991	41.9	66.8	60.5	67.9	59.1	33.7	14.4	2.4	47.1
PERSONS									
1981	51.2	74.1	70.6	74.5	68.5	53.6	29.5	5.8	57.3
1982	49.5	71.6	69.8	73.8	67.6	50.8	26.8	5.3	56.0
1983	44.6	68.4	67.3	71.9	66.0	50.3	25.3	4.7	53.8
1984	45.3	70.5	69.4	72.9	66.8	49.9	25.2	5.1	54.8
1985	46.5	72.3	70.5	74.7	67.3	48.9	24.8	4.8	55.5
1986(b)	46.6	72.7	71.9	75.6	69.0	49.7	27.1	4.6	56.3
1987	45.2	73.0	72.6	76.0	69.7	50.2	27.1	5.0	56.5
1988	47.5	74.0	73.2	77.9	69.5	50.0	28.4	5.0	57.4
1989	50.4	76.8	75.6	78.7	71.9	51.7	29.6	4.8	59.1
1990	47.9	74.6	74.0	79.8	73.0	52.7	31.2	4.8	58.9
1991	41.9	69.9	72.8	77.4	72.1	49.9	28.9	5.2	56.7

(a) Employment/population ratio for any group is the number of civilian employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. (b) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition of employed persons introduced in April 1986 which includes persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm.

Source: Labour Force Survey

## WORKING LIFE

TABLE 5.4.5 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a): FAMILY STATUS BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS, JUNE 1991

Civilian population aged 15 years and over					
Employed					
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Not employed	Total
<b>MALES</b>					
— per cent —					'000
<i>Member of a family</i>	63.0	6.2	69.3	30.7	5,334.4
Husband	69.3	4.0	73.3	26.7	3,902.5
With dependants present	84.8	3.5	88.3	11.7	2,008.6
Without dependants present	52.8	4.6	57.5	42.5	1,893.9
Lone parent	66.4	*3.5	69.9	30.1	48.2
Other family head	46.9	5.7	52.7	47.3	74.8
Full-time student aged 15-24 years(b)	1.1	24.6	25.7	74.3	434.2
Other child(c) of married couple or family head	69.5	7.5	77.0	23.0	788.9
Other relative of married couple or family head	46.5	4.5	51.0	49.0	95.8
<i>Not a member of a family</i>	59.4	6.7	66.1	33.9	932.0
Living alone	52.5	4.8	57.4	42.6	481.3
Not living alone	66.8	8.7	75.5	24.5	450.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>6,266.4</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>					
— per cent —					'000
<i>Member of a family</i>	27.5	22.4	49.9	50.1	5,370.1
Wife	26.4	23.9	50.3	49.7	3,811.9
With dependants present	24.5	32.3	56.8	43.2	1,942.6
Without dependants present	28.4	15.1	43.5	56.5	1,869.3
Lone parent	24.5	19.2	43.7	56.3	335.6
Other family head	23.3	10.8	34.2	65.8	192.0
Full-time student aged 15-24 years(b)	*0.6	32.1	32.7	67.3	429.1
Other child(c) of married couple or family head	66.1	13.0	79.1	20.9	476.2
Other relative of married couple or family head	20.6	4.9	25.4	74.6	125.4
<i>Not a member of a family</i>	32.7	8.3	41.0	59.0	1,000.5
Living alone	21.1	5.3	26.4	73.6	675.7
Not living alone	56.7	14.5	71.3	28.7	324.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>6,370.6</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>					
— per cent —					'000
<i>Member of a family</i>	45.2	14.3	59.5	40.5	10,704.5
Husband or wife	48.1	13.8	61.9	38.1	7,714.4
With dependants present	55.2	17.6	72.8	27.2	3,951.2
Without dependants present	40.7	9.8	50.5	49.5	3,763.2
Lone parent	29.8	17.2	47.0	53.0	383.8
Other family head	29.9	9.4	39.4	60.6	266.8
Full-time student aged 15-24 years(b)	0.8	28.4	29.2	70.8	863.3
Other child(c) of married couple or family head	68.2	9.6	77.8	22.2	1,255.1
Other relative of married couple or family head	31.8	4.7	36.5	63.5	221.2
<i>Not a member of a family</i>	45.6	7.5	53.1	46.9	1,932.5
Living alone	34.2	5.1	39.3	60.7	1,157.0
Not living alone	62.6	11.2	73.7	26.3	775.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>12,637.0</b>

(a) Civilians who were residents of households where family status was determined. (b) Excludes persons aged 20-24 years attending school. Also excludes full-time students aged 15-24 years who were classified as husbands, wives, lone parents or other family heads. (c) Aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force Survey

## WORKING LIFE

**TABLE 5.4.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, FEBRUARY 1991**

	With post-school qualifications			Without post-school qualifications			Total(b)	Total(c)	Total(c)
	Degree	Trade qualification	Certificate or diploma	Total(a)	Attended highest level of secondary school available	Did not attend highest level of secondary school available			
									'000
<b>Full-time/part-time status —</b>									
Full-time workers	12.7	19.3	19.8	52.2	13.6	33.9	47.8	100.0	6,009.1
Part-time workers	6.8	5.1	25.3	37.5	17.0	36.6	54.0	100.0	1,642.7
<b>Occupation in current job —</b>									
Managers and administrators	11.8	15.6	21.0	49.0	13.7	36.8	51.0	100.0	834.9
Professionals	58.2	3.8	26.6	88.7	6.8	4.2	11.2	100.0	983.5
Para-professionals	8.0	13.5	54.6	76.7	10.4	12.7	23.1	100.0	452.6
Tradespersons	1.4	56.9	6.5	65.0	7.3	27.5	34.9	100.0	1,156.8
Clerks	5.9	3.2	31.1	40.8	22.1	36.6	59.0	100.0	1,348.3
Salespersons and personal service workers	3.9	6.4	22.0	32.8	22.8	36.9	60.0	100.0	1,119.6
Plant and machine operators and drivers	1.3	18.0	9.8	29.9	10.2	59.4	70.1	100.0	571.5
Labourers and related workers	1.7	11.5	10.3	24.0	14.4	56.5	71.5	100.0	1,184.6
<b>Industry of current job —</b>									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.5	8.9	17.9	31.1	12.3	53.9	66.8	100.0	407.3
Mining	12.7	28.6	15.3	56.5	10.6	32.4	43.6	100.0	97.3
Manufacturing	5.8	25.6	14.0	45.7	11.6	42.0	53.9	100.0	1,154.2
Electricity, gas and water	10.6	28.8	18.7	58.4	9.3	32.1	41.7	100.0	104.0
Construction	3.2	44.4	10.5	58.4	8.3	32.8	41.5	100.0	565.5
Wholesale and retail trade	4.7	16.0	15.5	36.5	18.1	39.1	57.4	100.0	1,617.3
Transport and storage	4.1	18.3	16.7	40.2	12.8	46.5	59.5	100.0	397.0
Communication	7.7	16.7	19.4	44.4	17.7	37.2	55.6	100.0	139.5
Finance, property and business services	20.9	5.8	25.9	53.1	20.8	25.1	46.4	100.0	879.3
Public administration and defence	21.4	9.6	21.6	53.3	17.7	28.5	46.7	100.0	364.2
Community services	26.0	5.3	38.6	70.2	8.5	20.8	29.6	100.0	1,349.8
Recreation, personal and other services	6.4	15.3	18.1	40.2	19.6	36.4	56.3	100.0	576.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
— '000 —									
<b>Total</b>	<b>875.0</b>	<b>1,242.2</b>	<b>1,604.1</b>	<b>3,752.2</b>	<b>1,094.8</b>	<b>2,638.8</b>	<b>3,758.9</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7,651.8</b>

(a) Includes people with other post-school qualifications. (b) Includes persons who never attended school and those for whom attendance at a secondary school could not be determined. (c) Includes persons still at school.

Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment

## WORKING LIFE

TABLE 5.4.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: MAJOR AND MINOR OCCUPATION GROUPS,  
AUGUST 1991  
('000)

Occupation major and minor group	Males	Females		Persons
		Married	Total	
<b>Managers and administrators</b>	<b>663.5</b>	<b>175.4</b>	<b>215.5</b>	<b>849.1</b>
Legislators and government appointed officials	*1.3	*0.2	*0.2	*1.5
General managers	29.1	*2.8	3.9	33.0
Specialist managers	153.3	22.4	35.2	188.4
Farmers and farm managers	168.5	69.8	76.2	244.7
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	178.4	71.7	90.3	268.7
Managing supervisors (other business)	103.0	8.5	9.7	112.7
<b>Professionals</b>	<b>608.8</b>	<b>262.3</b>	<b>425.2</b>	<b>1,034.0</b>
Natural scientists	29.6	4.0	8.4	38.1
Building professionals and engineers	107.4	*2.8	4.9	112.3
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	58.3	23.4	39.1	97.4
School teachers	85.9	119.0	170.3	256.3
Other teachers and instructors	50.7	33.3	50.3	101.0
Social professionals	46.8	15.3	25.2	72.0
Business professionals	174.3	35.5	69.6	243.9
Artists and related professionals	34.5	12.6	26.4	60.9
Miscellaneous professionals	21.0	16.5	31.0	52.1
<b>Para-professionals</b>	<b>259.9</b>	<b>131.8</b>	<b>218.3</b>	<b>478.2</b>
Medical and science technical officers and technicians	20.9	10.4	16.5	37.4
Engineering and building associates and technicians	76.5	*3.0	5.7	82.2
Air and sea transport technical workers	19.6	*0.1	*0.3	19.9
Registered nurses	14.1	97.7	153.1	167.2
Police	43.8	*0.8	3.6	47.4
Miscellaneous para-professionals	85.0	19.7	39.2	124.2
<b>Tradespersons</b>	<b>1,028.7</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>1,145.5</b>
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	111.0	*0.9	*1.5	112.5
Other metal tradespersons	100.5	*1.6	*1.8	102.3
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	173.0	*2.0	3.5	176.5
Building tradespersons	237.0	*1.2	*2.0	239.0
Printing tradespersons	32.9	4.9	8.9	41.8
Vehicle tradespersons	147.1	*0.7	*0.8	148.0
Food tradespersons	71.7	19.0	30.5	102.2
Amenity horticultural tradespersons	48.9	*3.3	5.9	54.8
Miscellaneous tradespersons	106.5	33.0	62.1	168.6
<b>Clerks</b>	<b>306.3</b>	<b>661.6</b>	<b>1,024.0</b>	<b>1,330.3</b>
Stenographers and typists	6.1	160.7	259.9	265.9
Data processing and business machine operators	22.5	45.2	77.7	100.3
Numerical clerks	121.5	241.1	334.2	455.7
Filing, sorting and copying clerks	18.2	23.5	40.2	58.4
Material recording and despatching clerks	56.1	14.5	26.2	82.3
Receptionists, telephonists and messengers	24.9	99.8	167.2	192.1
Miscellaneous clerks	57.0	76.8	118.7	175.6
<b>Salespersons and personal service workers</b>	<b>413.4</b>	<b>366.0</b>	<b>742.1</b>	<b>1,155.5</b>
Investment, insurance and real estate salespersons	67.7	12.2	18.0	85.7
Sales representatives	94.8	22.2	33.4	128.2
Sales assistants	148.8	152.7	323.9	472.7
Tellers, cashiers and ticket salespersons	22.7	42.2	111.6	134.3
Miscellaneous salespersons	63.3	54.3	117.5	180.8
Personal service workers	16.0	82.5	137.8	153.7
<b>Plant and machine operators, and drivers</b>	<b>473.4</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>565.3</b>
Road and rail transport drivers	237.8	9.8	15.9	253.8
Mobile plant operators (except transport)	98.0	*0.2	*0.7	98.7
Stationary plant operators	55.3	*0.8	*1.1	56.4
Machine operators	82.3	51.8	74.2	156.4
<b>Labourers and related workers</b>	<b>719.8</b>	<b>263.5</b>	<b>391.5</b>	<b>1,111.3</b>
Trades assistants and factory hands	156.6	58.4	87.2	243.8
Agricultural labourers and related workers	102.7	19.2	31.8	134.5
Cleaners	68.6	100.5	134.9	203.5
Construction and mining labourers	119.5	*0.5	*0.8	120.3
Miscellaneous labourers and related workers	272.4	84.9	136.8	409.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,443.7</b>	<b>1,990.0</b>	<b>3,225.5</b>	<b>7,669.2</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

## WORKING LIFE

**TABLE 5.4.8 EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS, AUGUST 1991 ('000)**

Industry division and subdivision	Males	Female		Persons
		Married	Total	
<i>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</i>	288.8	98.4	118.2	407.1
Agriculture	253.4	94.3	112.5	365.9
Services to agriculture	13.6	*2.1	*2.7	16.3
Forestry and logging	10.7	*0.5	*0.8	11.5
Fishing and hunting	11.2	*1.5	*2.2	13.4
<i>Mining</i>	87.5	4.1	7.9	95.5
Metallic minerals	34.3	*2.4	4.0	38.3
Coal	32.7	*0.5	*0.6	33.3
Construction materials	5.1	*0.0	*0.2	5.3
Services to mining, n.e.c.	8.5	*0.8	*1.8	10.4
Other mining	6.9	*0.5	*1.3	8.2
<i>Manufacturing</i>	796.6	212.7	310.5	1,107.1
Food, beverages and tobacco	117.7	42.8	64.3	182.0
Textiles	17.6	8.7	12.9	30.5
Clothing and footwear	19.5	36.6	51.3	70.8
Footwear	*2.7	*3.0	4.0	6.7
Wood, wood products and furniture	83.4	15.1	17.7	101.1
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	77.0	29.1	44.7	121.7
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	40.1	7.3	14.3	54.4
Non-metallic mineral products	47.5	4.7	7.9	55.5
Basic metal products	60.1	*2.7	4.4	64.5
Fabricated metal products	87.6	13.4	18.9	106.5
Transport equipment	86.5	8.6	13.8	100.3
Other machinery and equipment	105.9	24.7	35.2	141.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	53.7	18.9	25.1	78.8
<i>Electricity, gas and water</i>	91.5	7.4	12.2	103.7
Electricity and gas	63.6	3.8	7.3	70.8
Water, sewerage and drainage	28.0	3.6	4.9	32.9
<i>Construction</i>	448.4	52.2	61.8	510.2
General construction	165.9	18.2	23.5	189.4
Special trade construction	282.5	34.0	38.3	320.8
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	878.1	397.6	712.4	1,590.5
Wholesale trade	325.6	105.0	152.8	478.3
Retail trade	552.6	292.5	559.6	1,112.2
<i>Transport and storage</i>	317.6	49.7	81.6	399.2
Road freight transport	109.7	20.8	26.0	135.8
Road passenger transport	56.3	5.5	9.7	65.9
Rail transport	62.2	*3.0	5.3	67.5
Water transport	9.0	*0.0	*0.8	9.8
Air transport	26.9	6.8	12.9	39.8
Other transport	*0.2	*0.0	*0.0	*0.2
Services to road transport	5.1	*0.9	*2.3	7.4
Services to water transport	15.4	*0.4	*0.6	16.1
Services to air transport	6.6	*0.3	*1.0	7.5
Other services to transport	15.0	9.6	19.6	34.6
Storage	11.2	*2.5	*3.4	14.6
<i>Communication</i>	94.2	24.7	38.3	132.5
<i>Finance, property and business services</i>	459.4	252.5	434.4	893.9
Finance and investment	115.9	72.0	139.0	254.9
Insurance and services to insurance	42.3	26.9	50.2	92.5
Property and business services	301.3	153.6	245.2	546.5
<i>Public administration and defence</i>	205.7	92.1	153.5	359.3
Public administration	193.2	87.3	145.0	338.2
Defence	12.6	4.8	8.5	21.0
<i>Community services</i>	510.4	621.1	954.6	1,465.0
Health	138.5	279.7	441.4	580.0
Education, museum and library services	195.1	255.6	362.5	557.6
Welfare and religious institutions	47.2	56.5	92.8	140.0
Other community services	129.6	29.3	57.9	187.5
<i>Recreation, personal and other services</i>	265.2	177.6	340.0	605.2
Entertainment and recreational services	76.4	36.2	70.6	147.0
Restaurants, hotels and clubs	146.9	100.2	188.8	335.6
Personal services	38.9	37.8	71.1	110.0
Private households employing staff	*3.1	*3.3	9.6	12.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,443.7</b>	<b>1,990.0</b>	<b>3,225.5</b>	<b>7,669.2</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

## WORKING LIFE

**TABLE 5.4.9 EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: AGGREGATE AND AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS (Hours)**

August	Aggregate weekly hours worked (million)			Average weekly hours worked				Total
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Wage and salary earners	Other(a)	
<b>MALES</b>								
1981	157.9	3.6	161.5	41.2	16.3	38.2	47.1	39.8
1982	154.7	4.0	158.7	40.9	16.7	37.9	46.7	39.4
1983	150.4	4.0	154.4	41.0	16.7	37.9	47.1	39.6
1984	156.8	3.9	160.8	41.6	16.1	38.4	46.8	40.0
1985	159.4	4.1	163.5	41.3	16.2	38.1	47.0	39.8
1986(b)	163.3	4.3	167.7	41.6	15.4	38.4	46.5	39.9
1987	165.5	4.9	170.4	41.8	15.3	38.3	46.6	39.8
1988	173.2	4.6	177.8	42.5	15.0	39.1	47.2	40.6
1989	181.1	5.1	186.2	42.9	14.4	39.5	46.3	40.7
1990	179.9	5.4	185.3	42.6	14.8	39.4	45.1	40.4
1991	170.6	6.1	176.6	42.3	14.9	38.6	45.0	39.8
<b>FEMALES</b>								
1981	56.7	13.1	69.8	37.8	15.7	30.0	29.1	29.9
1982	56.3	13.1	69.4	37.4	15.4	29.5	29.2	29.5
1983	56.5	13.1	69.6	38.0	15.4	29.7	30.3	29.8
1984	59.0	14.3	73.2	38.1	15.8	29.9	29.9	29.9
1985	60.5	15.1	75.7	37.7	15.8	29.4	30.2	29.5
1986(b)	63.8	15.9	79.7	37.8	15.5	29.5	28.7	29.4
1987	64.8	17.2	82.0	37.9	15.6	29.2	28.4	29.1
1988	68.7	18.3	87.1	38.2	15.6	29.5	28.0	29.3
1989	73.2	19.7	93.0	38.7	15.6	29.5	29.0	29.5
1990	75.3	20.2	95.6	38.8	15.6	29.7	28.3	29.5
1991	73.6	20.4	94.0	38.6	15.5	29.2	29.0	29.2
<b>PERSONS</b>								
1981	214.6	16.7	231.3	40.2	15.8	35.1	41.8	36.2
1982	210.9	17.2	228.1	39.9	15.7	34.7	41.5	35.8
1983	206.8	17.1	223.9	40.2	15.7	34.7	42.1	35.9
1984	215.8	18.2	234.0	40.6	15.9	35.1	42.0	36.2
1985	220.0	19.3	239.2	40.3	15.9	34.7	41.9	35.8
1986(b)	227.1	20.2	247.4	40.5	15.5	34.7	40.7	35.8
1987	230.3	22.1	252.4	40.6	15.5	34.6	40.8	35.6
1988	241.9	22.9	264.8	41.2	15.5	35.1	40.9	36.0
1989	254.3	24.8	279.2	41.6	15.3	35.3	40.7	36.1
1990	255.2	25.6	280.8	41.4	15.4	35.2	39.5	35.9
1991	244.2	26.5	270.7	41.1	15.3	34.5	39.6	35.3

(a) Comprises employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers. (b) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition of employed persons introduced in April 1986 which includes persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm.

Source: Labour Force Survey



WORKING LIFE

TABLE 5.4.10 ALL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB BY OCCUPATION, JULY 1991 (Dollars)

	<i>Managers and administrators</i>	<i>Professionals</i>	<i>Para-professionals</i>	<i>Tradespersons</i>	<i>Clerks</i>	<i>Salespersons and personal service workers</i>	<i>Plant and machine operators, and drivers</i>	<i>Labourers and related workers</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB</b>									
Median weekly earnings in main job —									
Males	698	713	594	469	518	483	475	415	512
Females	547	604	525	359	430	366	346	351	430
Persons	671	668	564	461	454	426	457	396	484
Mean weekly earnings in main job —									
Males	748	747	625	489	553	546	535	446	570
Females	566	621	549	367	442	387	348	352	461
Persons	716	701	597	481	477	465	508	424	533
<b>TOTAL(a)</b>									
Median weekly earnings in main job —									
Males	695	704	586	466	509	425	469	388	494
Females	510	543	469	303	385	236	335	258	349
Persons	661	627	531	451	414	292	442	346	430
Mean weekly earnings in main job —									
Males	744	732	614	483	535	455	520	391	539
Females	534	536	469	308	381	253	322	253	361
Persons	703	647	544	466	420	320	487	341	461

(a) Includes employees who worked on a part-time basis in their main job and persons whose full-time/part-time status in main job could not be determined.  
Source: Survey of Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)

TABLE 5.4.11 ALL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB BY INDUSTRY, JULY 1991 (Dollars)

	<i>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Electricity, gas and water</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>Transport and communication</i>	<i>Finance, property and business services</i>	<i>Public administration and defence</i>	<i>Community and other services</i>	<i>Recreation, personal and other services</i>	
<b>FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB</b>												
Median weekly earnings in main job —												
Males	361	821	482	542	503	457	539	538	597	533	589	445
Females	305	548	390	488	440	373	446	457	435	487	496	371
Persons	356	781	456	537	500	425	523	524	506	512	530	415
Mean weekly earnings in main job —												
Males	397	864	531	584	538	511	602	571	695	589	627	489
Females	312	557	420	496	435	395	461	476	462	510	514	408
Persons	385	834	506	575	533	474	579	549	586	560	563	453
<b>TOTAL(a)</b>												
Median weekly earnings in main job —												
Males	349	816	475	542	497	425	533	535	572	530	564	385
Females	239	540	361	460	313	261	419	410	387	451	392	236
Persons	330	766	438	533	487	354	509	510	463	496	452	296
Mean weekly earnings in main job —												
Males	382	859	520	584	527	452	592	563	660	583	597	398
Females	253	495	372	460	335	269	420	406	402	456	411	270
Persons	351	818	480	569	507	367	559	520	525	531	473	323

(a) Includes employees who worked on a part-time basis in their main job and persons whose full-time/part-time status in main job could not be determined.  
Source: Survey of Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)

## WORKING LIFE

TABLE 5.4.12 EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB: TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED BY FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYEES BY OCCUPATION, JULY 1991  
(per cent)

Type of benefit received	Occupation major group							Total	
	Managers & administrators	Professionals	Para-professionals	Tradespersons	Clerks	Salespersons/personal service workers	Plant and machine operators, and drivers		Labourers and related workers
<b>FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB</b>									
<i>Standard benefits</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Superannuation	78.1	82.7	87.1	77.9	85.8	70.4	80.9	75.0	79.9
Sick leave	88.7	94.2	96.3	91.1	95.6	86.3	89.4	88.2	91.5
Holiday leave	88.9	94.7	96.1	92.0	95.8	87.2	90.1	89.0	92.0
Long-service leave	72.7	83.7	89.5	74.1	86.1	65.0	75.1	72.5	77.7
<i>Other benefits</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Holiday expenses	6.1	3.7	4.5	4.0	4.8	6.6	5.4	4.1	4.7
Low-interest finance	7.9	3.9	1.4	1.0	7.6	4.3	1.3	1.0	3.6
Goods or services	20.6	9.1	10.8	18.2	15.9	32.3	16.8	16.2	17.1
Housing	8.8	5.1	4.9	2.2	1.6	2.0	4.0	4.5	3.7
Electricity	5.9	3.2	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.4	2.7	3.1	2.4
Telephone	33.4	12.8	10.8	8.1	5.7	11.2	5.2	4.7	10.2
Transport	54.8	20.7	18.7	21.0	10.1	27.4	15.4	12.3	20.5
Medical	8.7	6.0	5.1	1.9	6.2	3.9	2.3	2.1	4.4
Union dues	8.8	8.3	1.6	3.1	1.7	3.8	2.1	1.5	3.7
Club fees	7.9	4.6	*0.9	0.7	1.6	2.5	*0.4	*0.4	2.2
Entertainment allowance	11.2	2.3	1.1	0.6	1.1	4.3	*0.4	*0.2	2.1
Shares	9.1	3.2	1.7	2.6	3.4	2.5	3.8	1.8	3.3
Study leave	3.0	6.4	6.0	1.5	4.3	2.0	*0.7	1.0	3.1
Child care/education expenses	0.9	0.8	*0.2	*.1	*0.3	*0.3	*0.2	*0.1	0.3
<i>No benefits</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>
<b>ALL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB</b>									
<i>Standard benefits</i>	<i>93.5</i>	<i>92.1</i>	<i>93.9</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>90.1</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>87.0</i>
Superannuation	76.8	77.4	82.2	75.5	77.7	56.2	77.6	63.6	72.2
Sick leave	86.9	87.1	89.6	87.0	82.9	60.4	84.4	70.2	79.7
Holiday leave	87.1	87.1	89.8	88.0	83.2	60.6	85.0	70.7	80.0
Long-service leave	70.9	76.6	82.4	70.8	73.3	45.3	70.6	57.3	67.1
<i>Other benefits</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>40.9</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>39.3</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>42.7</i>
Holiday expenses	5.9	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.3	5.0	3.0	4.0
Low-interest finance	7.6	3.4	1.1	0.9	6.2	3.1	1.3	0.7	3.1
Goods or services	20.2	8.8	9.8	17.9	14.8	34.3	17.2	15.7	17.6
Housing	8.8	4.5	4.0	2.1	1.6	1.3	3.8	3.4	3.2
Electricity	6.1	2.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.9	2.6	2.4	2.1
Telephone	33.0	11.6	9.1	7.7	6.2	6.9	5.0	3.8	8.8
Transport	53.6	18.8	15.7	20.1	10.0	17.3	14.8	9.5	17.4
Medical	8.4	5.2	4.4	1.9	5.1	2.8	2.2	1.6	3.7
Union dues	8.7	7.3	1.3	2.9	1.5	2.5	2.1	1.1	3.1
Club fees	7.7	4.0	*0.7	0.7	1.3	1.6	*0.4	*0.3	1.8
Entertainment allowance	10.8	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.9	2.5	*0.3	*0.2	1.7
Shares	8.9	2.8	1.4	2.4	3.0	1.7	3.6	1.3	2.8
Study leave	2.9	6.0	5.1	1.5	3.9	2.5	0.7	1.2	3.0
Child care/education expenses	0.9	0.7	*0.2	*0.1	0.3	*0.2	*0.2	*0.1	0.3
<i>No benefits</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>9.2</i>

Source: Survey of Employment Benefits

WORKING LIFE

TABLE 5.4.13 EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB: TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED BY FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY, JULY 1991 (Per cent)

Type of benefit received	Agriculture forestry, fishing & hunting	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas & water	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade	Transport & storage	Communication	Finance property & business services	Public administration and defence	Community services	Recreation, personal & other services
<b>FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB</b>												
<i>Standard Benefits</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Superannuation	57.3	90.1	84.0	95.2	64.1	73.4	82.5	96.2	78.2	93.5	84.8	62.4
Sick leave	65.9	96.8	94.0	99.5	77.9	90.8	90.1	98.4	91.3	97.8	95.0	83.3
Holiday leave	68.5	97.5	94.6	99.8	80.0	91.0	90.3	97.9	91.8	97.8	95.3	84.5
Long-service leave	43.1	89.4	80.5	98.9	62.2	68.4	80.5	96.4	76.4	95.8	86.8	53.0
<i>Other benefits</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Holiday expenses	*1.0	11.5	2.4	*1.6	2.2	2.7	29.6	4.2	6.3	2.1	1.7	5.9
Low-interest finance	*1.5	7.0	1.4	*3.5	*0.5	0.8	2.1	*1.0	20.4	*1.0	1.0	*0.9
Goods or services	17.9	11.1	19.9	8.7	7.4	38.6	12.4	20.5	12.7	1.5	5.8	25.8
Housing	30.7	17.5	1.7	4.9	3.7	1.9	3.0	*0.8	3.9	2.6	4.2	3.5
Electricity	23.5	10.6	1.2	5.4	4.3	1.3	2.2	*1.4	2.1	*0.7	1.6	2.7
Telephone	25.4	14.9	7.7	13.3	12.8	10.5	10.0	42.3	13.1	6.9	5.9	5.9
Transport	25.7	29.9	17.2	16.4	41.2	26.7	34.5	20.5	24.1	12.9	8.8	12.0
Medical	*2.6	19.7	3.9	*0.3	2.4	3.3	2.4	*0.8	14.7	*0.6	2.3	*1.3
Union dues	*2.7	4.5	3.0	*1.0	6.4	3.0	2.7	*1.7	9.7	1.3	2.2	3.1
Club fees	*2.0	*2.3	1.5	*0.5	1.7	2.1	*0.9	*2.2	7.0	*0.9	1.0	1.8
Entertainment allowance	* —	*1.0	2.0	*0.4	1.4	3.4	2.1	*1.5	4.9	*0.6	0.8	2.0
Shares	*3.3	18.1	5.4	*0.8	4.4	3.4	1.6	* —	6.5	* —	0.4	*0.8
Study leave	*3.3	4.8	1.7	3.6	1.8	1.4	1.7	3.3	5.2	6.6	4.6	2.0
Child care/education expenses	*0.8	*0.1	0.5	*0.5	*0.3	*0.2	*0.1	* —	*0.4	*0.2	0.6	*0.1
<i>No benefits</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>*0.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>* —</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>*1.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>6.3</i>
<b>ALL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB</b>												
<i>Standard benefits</i>	<i>72.7</i>	<i>97.5</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>83.1</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>91.5</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>65.6</i>
Superannuation	51.9	88.4	80.0	94.4	61.2	62.8	79.1	91.7	72.2	89.9	76.8	47.1
Sick leave	55.0	94.8	87.9	98.7	73.2	73.1	84.6	93.8	82.8	93.1	82.4	50.8
Holiday leave	57.5	95.4	88.5	98.7	75.7	72.8	85.0	93.1	83.4	94.5	82.3	52.3
Long-service leave	35.2	87.4	74.7	97.8	58.3	54.3	75.3	90.9	68.2	91.3	74.0	33.3
<i>Other benefits</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>58.6</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>53.0</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>34.1</i>
Holiday expenses	*1.0	11.7	2.2	*1.6	2.1	2.1	28.2	3.8	5.8	2.1	1.3	3.5
Low-interest finance	*1.2	6.8	1.3	3.7	*0.5	0.6	2.0	*0.9	18.1	*0.9	0.8	*0.5
Goods or services	18.6	10.9	20.1	8.6	6.9	41.4	12.0	19.2	11.6	1.5	5.4	21.9
Housing	26.5	17.0	1.6	4.8	3.7	1.6	2.9	*0.8	3.5	2.4	3.2	2.2
Electricity	20.1	10.6	1.2	5.3	4.5	1.2	2.2	*1.3	2.3	*0.7	1.2	1.6
Telephone	22.5	14.6	7.4	13.0	13.4	8.4	10.0	38.9	12.0	6.4	4.6	3.9
Transport	22.7	29.9	16.5	16.0	39.6	20.9	32.7	18.9	21.5	12.6	7.2	7.6
Medical	*2.5	19.3	3.6	*0.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	*0.8	13.0	*0.5	2.0	0.8
Union dues	*2.6	4.4	2.8	*1.0	6.2	2.3	2.7	*1.6	8.2	1.2	1.8	2.1
Club fees	*1.6	*2.2	1.4	*0.5	1.7	1.6	*0.8	*2.0	5.8	*0.8	0.8	1.0
Entertainment allowance	* —	*1.0	1.8	*0.4	1.3	2.6	1.9	*1.4	4.0	*0.5	0.6	1.2
Shares	3.1	17.9	5.0	*0.8	4.5	2.6	1.6	* —	5.9	* —	0.3	*0.6
Study leave	3.0	4.7	1.7	3.5	1.9	1.7	1.8	3.0	4.8	6.2	3.9	2.5
Child care/education expenses	*0.8	*0.1	0.4	*0.5	*0.4	*0.2	*0.1	* —	*0.4	*0.1	0.5	*0.2
<i>No benefits</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>*2.2</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>*0.6</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>25.7</i>

Source: Survey of Employment Benefits

## WORKING LIFE

**TABLE 5.4.14 PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS WHO WERE WORKING IN FEBRUARY 1991: TYPE OF JOB CHANGE SINCE FEBRUARY 1990 BY OCCUPATION**

<i>Occupation in February 1991</i>	<i>Did not change job</i>	<i>Changed job but not occupation</i>	<i>Changed job and changed occupation</i>	<i>Did not have a job in Feb. 1990</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
	— per cent —					('000)
Managers and administrators	86.9	6.4	3.8	2.8	100.0	835.9
Professionals	80.8	11.3	2.8	5.1	100.0	1,000.5
Para-professionals	81.0	11.0	3.2	4.8	100.0	457.5
Tradespersons	80.7	10.7	3.3	5.3	100.0	1,163.4
Clerks	79.4	9.9	3.2	7.4	100.0	1,364.5
Salesperson and personal service workers	68.7	10.5	5.4	15.5	100.0	1,139.3
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	82.6	7.5	4.3	5.5	100.0	574.6
Labourers and related workers	74.4	6.4	6.0	13.2	100.0	1,204.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
	— '000 —					
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,081.3</b>	<b>717.8</b>	<b>315.4</b>	<b>626.1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7,740.6</b>

Source: Survey of Labour Mobility

**TABLE 5.4.15 PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS WHO WERE WORKING IN FEBRUARY 1991: TYPE OF JOB CHANGE SINCE FEBRUARY 1990 BY INDUSTRY**

<i>Industry in February 1991</i>	<i>Did not change job</i>	<i>Changed job but not industry</i>	<i>Changed job and changed industry</i>	<i>Did not have a job in Feb. 1990</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
	— per cent —					('000)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	84.5	4.0	4.3	7.2	100.0	408.5
Manufacturing	83.0	6.1	4.8	6.1	100.0	1,164.5
Construction	80.4	9.4	4.8	5.4	100.0	571.8
Wholesale and retail trade	73.9	9.2	5.0	11.9	100.0	1,633.7
Transport and storage	83.1	7.5	4.6	4.8	100.0	400.9
Finance, property and business services	75.2	11.6	5.8	7.3	100.0	886.8
Public administration and defence	82.6	6.1	5.9	5.4	100.0	368.6
Community services	80.2	8.7	3.7	7.3	100.0	1,376.9
Recreation, person and other services	67.7	10.3	7.6	14.4	100.0	586.7
Other	86.2	5.7	4.7	3.4	100.0	342.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
	— '000 —					
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,081.3</b>	<b>647.1</b>	<b>386.1</b>	<b>626.1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7,740.6</b>

Source: Survey of Labour Mobility

**WORKING LIFE**
**TABLE 5.4.16 UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS: SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS BY WHETHER HAD BEEN LOOKING FOR WORK WITH MORE HOURS AND WHETHER AVAILABLE TO START WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS, MAY 1991**

	<i>Whether had been looking for work with more hours and whether available to start such work within four weeks</i>					
	<i>Looking or available</i>				<i>Not looking and not available</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Looking and available</i>	<i>Looking but not available</i>	<i>Not looking but available</i>	<i>Total</i>		
	— '000 —					
<b>Preferred number of extra hours —</b>						
Less than 10	35.8	*1.3	45.9	82.9	13.5	96.4
10-19	70.9	*3.9	59.6	134.4	15.5	149.9
20-29	64.7	*1.0	20.6	86.3	4.8	91.1
30 or more	42.7	*0.9	6.4	50.0	*3.0	53.0
<b>Whether would prefer to change employer to work more hours —</b>						
Would prefer to change employer	87.6	*2.8	32.7	123.1	7.6	130.8
Would prefer not to change employer	79.3	*2.0	79.2	160.4	24.3	184.7
No preference	47.2	*2.3	20.6	70.1	4.9	74.9
<b>Whether would prefer to change occupation to work more hours —</b>						
Would prefer to change occupation	115.2	*3.8	55.9	174.9	12.8	187.7
Would prefer not to change occupation	66.4	*2.9	59.5	128.8	21.7	150.5
No preference	32.5	*0.3	17.1	49.9	*2.3	52.2
<b>Duration of current period of underemployment (weeks) —</b>						
1 and under 4	19.5	*0.5	8.4	28.4	*2.9	31.3
4 and under 13	52.8	*2.3	28.1	83.3	9.1	92.4
13 and under 52	88.3	*1.8	48.7	138.8	10.5	149.3
52 and over	53.6	*2.4	47.2	103.2	14.3	117.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>214.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>353.7</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>390.4</b>
				— weeks —		
Average duration of underemployment	41.6	43.4	55.3	46.8	57.6	47.8
Median duration of underemployment	19.5	16.9	25.4	21.1	25.2	21.4

Source: Survey of Underemployed Workers

## WORKING LIFE

**TABLE 5.4.17 UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS WHO HAD BEEN LOOKING FOR WORK WITH MORE HOURS OR WERE AVAILABLE TO START SUCH WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS: SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS BY PREFERRED NUMBER OF EXTRA HOURS, MAY 1991**

	Preferred number of extra hours				Total	Average preferred number of extra hours
	Less than 10	10-19	20-29	30 or more		
	— '000 —					hours
Whether would move interstate if offered a suitable job —						
Would move interstate	14.3	28.9	22.1	16.4	81.8	19.1
Would not move interstate	63.3	94.3	56.6	27.0	241.2	16.4
Might move interstate	5.3	11.2	7.7	6.6	30.7	19.5
Whether would move intrastate if offered a suitable job —						
Would move intrastate	20.3	38.5	29.8	23.1	111.7	19.4
Would not move intrastate	56.1	78.7	45.2	21.7	201.8	16.0
Might move intrastate	6.5	17.2	11.3	5.2	40.1	17.9
Main difficulty in finding work —						
Considered too young or too old by employers	*3.6	6.0	6.0	6.8	22.4	21.9
Unsuitable hours	*3.7	5.8	*1.7	*0.6	11.8	14.0
Lacked necessary skills/education	*3.0	4.9	4.6	*3.8	16.2	19.9
Insufficiency work experience	*0.6	4.8	4.3	*2.4	12.2	21.4
No vacancies in line of work	7.0	22.0	17.2	9.1	55.3	19.4
No vacancies at all	10.8	20.2	23.6	15.1	69.6	20.1
Other difficulties(a)	8.4	11.0	8.3	5.8	33.6	15.3
Had not been looking for work with more hours	45.9	59.6	20.6	6.4	132.5	13.4
Whether registered with the CES —						
Registered with the CES	8.4	30.7	35.3	31.3	105.7	22.7
Not registered with CES	28.7	44.0	30.4	12.4	115.5	16.7
Had not been looking for work with more hours	45.9	59.6	20.6	6.4	132.5	13.4
Duration of current period of underemployment (weeks) —						
1 and under 4	9.3	8.8	5.5	4.7	28.4	16.3
4 and under 13	20.2	33.0	19.5	10.6	83.3	16.8
13 and under 52	32.5	47.9	36.1	22.2	138.8	17.8
52 and over	20.8	44.6	25.2	12.5	103.2	17.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>353.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>
			— weeks —			
Average duration of underemployment	39.4	48.1	53.7	43.2	46.8	..
Median duration of underemployment	19.4	24.3	21.9	21.4	21.1	..

(a) Includes no difficulties.

Source: Survey of Underemployed Workers

TABLE 5.4.18 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

February	Educational attainment							
	With post-school qualifications				Without post-school qualifications			
	Degree	Trade qualification	Certificate or Diploma	Total(a)	Attended highest level of secondary school available	Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	Total(b)	Total(c)
— '000 —								
Total unemployed —								
1986	27.9	128.3	(d)	169.1	97.6	344.7	444.4	649.6
1987	25.4	64.2	85.3	178.1	109.1	355.2	468.0	687.3
1988	27.2	61.8	89.5	181.8	97.2	308.2	410.9	633.0
1989	32.3	46.6	83.6	165.9	96.9	283.8	384.8	588.0
1990	37.5	46.3	80.5	168.3	96.6	277.2	377.4	581.8
1991	44.2	88.2	131.2	269.3	132.8	350.8	486.4	800.7
— per cent —								
Unemployment rate —								
1986	3.9	5.4	(d)	5.3	10.3	11.1	10.9	8.8
1987	3.6	5.0	6.2	5.2	11.0	11.6	11.5	9.0
1988	3.6	4.8	6.1	5.1	9.5	10.2	10.0	8.1
1989	4.0	3.6	5.3	4.5	9.0	9.2	9.2	7.3
1990	4.3	3.6	5.0	4.4	8.3	9.0	8.8	7.0
1991	4.8	6.6	7.6	6.7	10.8	11.7	11.5	9.5
— weeks —								
Average duration of unemployment —								
1986	23.1	37.8	(d)	35.6	29.5	52.3	47.5	42.6
1987	37.0	54.6	29.2	39.3	30.9	57.9	51.8	46.4
1988	24.9	47.5	33.9	37.8	27.7	57.3	50.5	44.4
1989	23.4	63.6	31.7	39.4	22.5	59.1	50.1	44.8
1990	27.6	37.4	33.5	33.1	23.5	48.0	41.9	37.4
1991	17.9	36.0	30.0	30.2	20.5	49.7	41.7	36.3

(a) Includes persons with other post-school qualifications. (b) Includes persons who never attended school and those for whom attendance at a secondary school could not be determined. (c) Includes persons still at school. (d) Included in trade qualifications.

Source: Survey of Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment

## WORKING LIFE

**TABLE 5.4.19 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: BIRTHPLACE BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL, AUGUST 1991**  
(Per cent)

	Before 1971	1971- 1975	1976- 1980	1981- 1985	1986- 1989	1990 to survey	Total
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.7
Overseas	8.6	11.4	13.2	12.3	14.8	31.2	11.7
Oceania	*3.9	15.1	12.9	12.6	11.8	*19.7	11.8
New Zealand	*4.2	*14.1	10.8	12.1	9.3	*13.5	10.1
Europe and the USSR	8.6	10.8	12.9	10.9	13.8	21.0	9.9
Germany	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.0
Greece	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.5
Italy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.3
Netherlands	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.0
UK and Ireland	8.5	8.8	10.6	6.8	10.9	17.8	9.0
Yugoslavia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.7
The Middle East & North Africa	16.7	21.4	*27.4	*21.1	*20.6	*48.0	22.0
Lebanon	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31.0
Southeast Asia	*4.1	*13.1	14.1	15.0	20.9	53.4	17.8
Malaysia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.8
Philippines	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.6
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28.6
The Americas	*8.9	*10.3	*11.4	*6.7	*16.0	*26.6	12.1
Other(a)	8.5	*6.5	*6.5	10.6	12.9	33.0	12.5

(a) Includes Southern Asia, Northeast Asia and Africa (excluding North Africa).

Source: Labour Force Survey

**TABLE 5.4.20 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS WHO HAD WORKED FULL-TIME FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS: REASON FOR CEASING LAST FULL-TIME JOB BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB, AUGUST 1991**  
( '000)

	Reason for ceasing last full-time job									
	Job loser									Total
	Laid-off, retrenched			Total			Job leaver			
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
<b>Industry —</b>										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.9	*1.9	7.8	17.3	7.0	24.3	*3.4	*1.2	4.5	28.9
Manufacturing	72.8	15.9	88.7	83.9	19.3	103.2	16.9	9.4	26.2	129.4
Construction	50.4	*1.5	51.8	70.3	*1.9	72.2	9.3	* —	9.3	81.5
Wholesale and retail trade	37.6	21.0	58.6	46.3	26.7	73.1	15.0	15.6	30.5	103.6
Transport and storage	11.7	*1.8	13.5	16.7	*2.0	18.6	6.1	*1.8	8.0	26.6
Public administration & defence	3.7	*0.6	4.3	6.9	*2.6	9.5	*2.4	*1.7	4.2	13.7
Community services	5.6	5.2	10.8	8.5	10.0	18.6	5.0	7.8	12.8	31.4
Recreation, personal and other services	12.3	9.8	22.1	16.9	11.8	28.7	6.6	10.6	17.2	45.9
Other industries	17.8	8.1	25.9	23.2	10.5	33.6	9.0	9.6	18.6	52.2
<b>Occupation —</b>										
Tradespersons	68.3	*3.3	71.6	86.4	4.7	91.1	18.2	*1.7	19.9	111.1
Clerks	9.5	16.0	25.6	11.4	22.4	33.7	*3.1	18.1	21.2	54.9
Salespersons and personal service workers	13.9	21.6	35.5	18.2	26.9	45.1	8.0	17.3	25.3	70.4
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	31.8	8.0	39.7	39.1	9.0	48.2	11.0	*2.6	13.5	61.7
Labourers and related workers	77.0	11.1	88.0	106.4	19.0	125.4	21.8	9.4	31.2	156.6
Other occupations	17.2	5.9	23.1	28.6	9.7	38.2	11.7	8.6	20.3	58.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>217.7</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>283.5</b>	<b>290.0</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>381.8</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>513.2</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey



## WORKING LIFE

**TABLE 5.4.21 PERSONS WHO HAD RE-ENTERED THE LABOUR FORCE: AGE, TIME SINCE PREVIOUS JOB, REASON FOR WANTING TO WORK AGAIN AND MAIN DIFFICULTY IN FINDING WORK, MAY 1990**

	<i>Females</i>				<i>Persons</i>		
	<i>Total males</i>	<i>Working</i>	<i>Looking for work</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Working</i>	<i>Looking for work</i>	<i>Total</i>
— per cent —							
Age (years) —							
15-24	*15.2	6.9	*12.6	8.2	8.3	12.2	9.3
25-34	29.2	42.7	42.6	42.6	39.9	43.0	40.7
35-44	19.6	35.3	31.8	34.5	33.5	28.7	32.3
45-54	*13.4	10.4	*9.2	10.1	10.9	*9.5	10.6
55 and over	22.5	4.7	*3.9	4.5	7.3	*6.6	7.1
Time since previous job —							
1-4 years	69.8	46.2	49.0	46.8	49.6	52.2	50.2
5-9 years	21.6	26.1	20.1	24.7	25.5	20.3	24.3
10 or more years	*8.5	27.7	30.9	28.4	24.9	27.4	25.5
Main reasons for wanting to work again —							
Completed studies	*12.1	*2.4	* —	*1.9	4.0	*1.2	3.3
Financial reasons	50.7	53.7	76.3	59.0	53.0	72.9	57.8
Returned after illness/injury	*15.0	*1.0	* —	*0.7	*2.4	*4.2	2.8
Children gone to school/no longer needed to look after children	* —	7.1	*8.5	7.4	6.1	*7.1	6.3
To help in family busines/ bought business	*0.6	12.3	*0.9	9.6	10.7	*0.8	8.3
Boredom/needed another interest	*5.8	15.2	12.7	14.6	13.7	12.2	13.3
Other		*15.8	8.3	*1.6	6.7	10.1	*178.1
Main difficulty in finding work during the last twelve months —							
<i>Had looked for work</i>	74.9	53.7	100.0	64.5	55.3	100.0	66.0
Personal ill-health/disability	*14.9	*0.2	*4.8	*1.3	*1.6	*8.5	3.3
Considered too young/old by employers	*8.0	*1.2	*7.1	*2.6	*2.2	*7.0	3.4
Unsuitable hours	* —	*1.8	*11.4	4.0	*1.5	*9.5	3.4
No vacancies in line of work or at all	*8.9	*3.3	*14.1	5.9	*3.8	14.3	6.3
Other difficulties	*7.0	4.6	31.2	10.8	4.3	29.1	10.3
No difficulties at all	36.0	42.6	31.4	40.0	41.8	31.7	39.4
<i>Had not looked for work</i>	25.1	46.3	..	35.5	44.7	..	34.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>27.4</b>	— '000 — <b>117.2</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>137.4</b>

Source: Survey of Persons Who Had Re-entered The Labour Force

## WORKING LIFE

TABLE 5.4.22 PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY HAD A JOB(a):  
REASON FOR CEASING LAST JOB, SEPTEMBER 1991

	Males		Females		Persons	
	Last job less than 20 years ago	Last job 20 or more years ago	Last job less than 20 years ago	Last job 20 or more years ago	Last job less than 20 years ago	Last job 20 or more years ago
	— per cent —					
<i>Job loser</i>	49.4	78.7	30.0	10.3	36.6	13.0
Retrenched	13.9	*7.5	12.5	2.7	13.0	2.9
Job was temporary or seasonal and did not leave to return to studies	3.1	* —	6.1	2.1	5.0	2.0
Own ill health or injury	31.2	69.3	10.1	5.3	17.3	7.8
Business closed down for economic reasons	1.2	*1.9	1.3	*0.2	1.3	*0.3
<i>Job leaver</i>	50.6	*21.3	70.0	89.7	63.4	87.0
Unsatisfactory work arrangements	2.3	*2.7	3.4	*0.3	3.1	*0.3
Job was temporary or seasonal and left to return to studies	4.5	* —	1.5	* —	2.5	* —
Retired/did not want to work any longer	30.9	*8.9	16.4	9.0	21.3	9.0
Returned to studies	5.4	* —	2.9	* —	3.7	* —
To get married	* —	*2.0	2.7	43.2	1.8	41.6
Pregnancy/to have children	* —	*1.6	23.4	22.2	15.5	21.4
To look after family, house or someone else	1.3	*3.1	7.5	10.8	5.4	10.5
To have holiday/to move house/ spouse transferred	2.4	*1.5	8.0	2.9	6.1	2.8
Business closed down for other reasons	2.0	*1.1	2.4	*0.8	2.2	*0.8
Other	1.7	*0.5	1.9	*0.7	1.8	*0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —					
<b>Total</b>	<b>821.7</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>1,598.1</b>	<b>418.1</b>	<b>2,419.8</b>	<b>435.3</b>

(a) Excludes persons who had a job but, up to the end of the reference week, had been away from work without pay for four weeks or longer and had not been actively looking for work.

Source: Survey of Persons Not In The Labour Force

WORKING LIFE

TABLE 5.4.23 PERSONS AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER WHO HAD RETIRED FROM FULL-TIME WORK AND WHOSE LAST JOB WAS LESS THAN 20 YEARS AGO: OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB BY AGE AT RETIREMENT, NOVEMBER 1989

	Age at retirement (years)							Total
	Less than 45	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 and over	
	— per cent —							
Occupation in last full-time job —								
Managers and administrators	6.4	10.4	13.1	15.0	15.8	16.1	39.4	14.1
Professionals	5.7	5.0	4.9	8.9	9.2	8.9	*11.4	7.8
Para-professionals	5.5	3.7	4.5	6.9	6.5	4.6	*4.0	5.6
Tradespersons	8.9	13.0	11.7	15.3	17.7	20.1	*11.6	15.1
Clerks	19.9	15.1	15.5	15.2	13.1	8.4	*7.1	14.0
Salespersons and personal service workers	14.9	14.5	14.9	8.6	6.9	5.7	*8.5	9.8
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	13.6	13.6	10.9	11.0	10.2	13.2	*2.9	11.5
Labourers and related workers	25.1	24.5	24.6	19.1	20.5	23.1	14.8	22.1
Industry of last full-time job —								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.6	*3.1	5.1	3.5	5.1	6.8	27.5	5.1
Mining	*0.8	*0.3	*1.0	1.6	1.4	*0.9	*0.3	1.1
Manufacturing	30.1	29.9	25.2	23.8	23.6	28.4	17.2	25.9
Electricity, gas and water	*0.5	*1.0	0.6	2.8	4.2	3.1	*0.8	2.4
Construction	4.0	5.2	4.9	5.4	6.7	7.7	*3.7	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	20.8	20.5	21.2	17.6	15.0	13.0	21.4	17.4
Transport and storage	3.6	3.7	4.8	7.4	8.7	9.2	*3.4	6.8
Communication	*1.5	*2.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	*0.8	2.6
Finance, property and business services	5.8	4.3	4.1	5.9	6.4	4.5	*7.4	5.5
Public administration and defence	3.8	*2.8	5.1	5.7	6.6	8.0	*1.1	5.6
Community services	17.0	17.5	17.2	16.5	14.7	11.6	*10.1	15.3
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
					— '000 —			
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>236.0</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>231.1</b>	<b>312.0</b>	<b>471.4</b>	<b>277.5</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>1,699.2</b>

(a) Includes unpaid family helpers and excludes persons whose last full-time job was unpaid voluntary work.

Source: Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions

### 5.5 GLOSSARY

**Active steps taken to find work during the current period of unemployment:** comprise writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering a newspaper advertisement for a job; checking factory or Commonwealth Employment Service noticeboards; being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

**Aggregate hours worked:** the total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

**Annual leave (also referred to as recreation leave, holiday leave, vacation leave):** a period of paid absence from work for leisure or recreation purposes to which an employee becomes entitled each year after a continuous period of service with one employer or in an industry, as specified in awards etc.

**Average hours worked:** aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.

**Average hours of overtime per employee:** calculated by dividing total overtime hours paid for in a particular group by the total number of employees in the same group (including those who were not paid for any overtime).

**Average hours of overtime per employee working overtime:** calculated by dividing total overtime hours paid for in a particular group by the number of employees who were paid for overtime in the same group.

**Average (mean) duration of underemployment** — see 'duration of current period of underemployment'.

**Average (mean) duration of unemployment** — see 'duration of current period of unemployment'.

**Average (mean) preferred number of extra hours:** calculated by dividing the aggregate preferred number of extra hours reported by a group by the number of persons in that group.

**Award pay or agreed base rate of pay:** for employees covered by an award it includes all allowances (dirt, height, tool etc.) and penalty payments (e.g. shift loadings) specified in the award. It excludes overaward pay and service increments not specified in the award. For employees not covered by an award, agreed base rate of pay is the agreed wage for ordinary time hours paid for.

**Award rates of pay:** include the base rate and any allowances or loadings that are applicable to ALL employees under a specific award classification (e.g. industry allowance) and supplementary payments

when they are specified within the award. They exclude remunerative allowances.

**Casual worker:** an employee not entitled to paid holidays or sick pay in his/her main job.

**Commonwealth employees:** persons employed by all government departments, agencies and authorities responsible to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies jointly run by Commonwealth and State governments are classified as Commonwealth.

**Degree:** a bachelor degree (including honours), a graduate or post-graduate diploma, master's degree or a doctorate.

**Dependants:** all family members under 15 years of age and all family members aged 15-19 years attending school or aged 15-24 years attending a tertiary education institution full-time, except those classified as husbands, wives, lone parents or other family heads.

**Discouraged jobseekers:** persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within four weeks but whose main reason for not taking active steps to find work was that they believed they would not be able to find a job for any of the following reasons: considered to be too young or too old by employers; difficulties with language or ethnic background; lacked the necessary schooling, training, skills or experience; no jobs in their locality or line of work; no jobs at all.

**Duration of current period of underemployment:** the period from the time the person became underemployed to the end of the reference week. Periods of underemployment are recorded in full weeks and this results in a slight understatement of duration. Average (mean) duration is obtained by dividing the aggregate number of weeks a group has been underemployed by the number of persons in that group.

**Duration of current period of unemployment:** the period from the time the person began looking for work or was stood down to the end of the reference week. It measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full-time for two weeks or more to the end of the reference week. Average (mean) duration is the duration obtained by dividing the aggregate number of weeks a group has been unemployed by the number of persons in that group.

**Duration of last job:** the period between the commencement of the last job up to the week they ceased working in that job.

**Earnings:** comprise amounts paid to employees as severance, termination and redundancy payments and gross wages and salaries during the reference period.

The estimate of earnings excludes amounts paid to employees for workers' compensation.

**Educational attainment:** the highest qualification obtained by the respondent. Qualifications may include those obtained at other than educational institutions (e.g. nursing qualifications obtained at a hospital).

**Educational institution:** any institution whose primary role is education. Included are schools, universities, institutions of higher education, colleges of technical and further education, public and private colleges etc. Excluded are institutions whose primary role is not education, for example hospitals.

**Employed persons (household surveys):** persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- 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 breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

**Employees (employer surveys):** includes all wage and salary earners who received pay for the reference period except: members of the Australian permanent defence forces; employees of enterprises primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; employees in private households employing staff; employees of overseas embassies, consulates etc.; employees based outside Australia; employees on workers' compensation who are not paid through the payroll. Also excluded are the following persons who are not regarded as employees for the purposes of the survey: directors who are not paid a salary; proprietors/partners of unincorporated businesses; self-employed persons such as subcontractors, owner/drivers, consultants and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer.

**Employees (household surveys):** persons whose employment status is wage and salary earners.

**Employees covered by awards etc.:** employees whose rates of pay and conditions of work are normally varied in accordance with variations in a specific Federal or State award, determination or registered collective agreement or a specific unregistered collective agreement.

**Employees involved in industrial disputes:** includes employees directly and indirectly involved in disputes. Employees indirectly involved are those who cease work at the establishments where the stoppages occur, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute.

**Employment benefit:** a concession, allowance or other privilege etc. received by or provided to employees in addition to wages or salary and award etc. minimum provisions under which a person is employed in their main job. Not all benefits are received directly from the current employer. Some benefits may be received from other sources by employees as a result of their employment in a particular occupation or industry. Such benefits e.g. a concession air fare granted by an airline to a travel agency employee, have been included in the tables where appropriate. All types of wage and salary payments, including bonuses, payments for leave of various kinds and overaward payments, as well as emoluments received in accordance with award etc. provisions (e.g. safety clothing) are not considered to be benefits for the purposes of the survey.

**Employment/population ratio:** the number of employed persons in a particular group expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

**Employment status:** employed persons classified by whether they were employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners (employees), or unpaid family helpers.

**Full-time employees:** permanent, temporary and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

**Full-time workers:** employed persons who usually work 35 hours or more a week and others who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

**Fully employed workers:** employed persons who are voluntarily working part-time, or who worked full-time hours in the reference week, or who are full-time workers who did not work full-time hours in the reference week for non-economic reasons. It should be noted that persons who are normally underemployed but who worked full-time hours in the reference week are classified as fully employed.

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**Gross wages and salaries:** payments made to employees during the reference year (before taxation and other deductions). They comprise:

- ordinary time and overtime earnings;
- overaward payments;
- penalty payments, shift and other remunerative allowances;
- commissions and retainers;
- bonuses and similar payments;
- payments under incentive, piecework or profit sharing schemes;
- leave loadings and leave payments;
- advance and retrospective payments;
- standby or reporting time;
- salaries and fees paid to company directors and members of boards who receive a salary.

Excluded are severance, termination and redundancy payments, allowances which are reimbursements for expenditure incurred in conducting the business of an employer and drawings from profits by directors or office holders. Amounts paid to employees for workers' compensation as part of their gross wages and salaries have been removed from the gross wages and salaries estimate provided. Workers' compensation costs not reimbursed by an insurer are accounted for in the workers' compensation estimate.

**Highest level of secondary school available:** the highest level of secondary schooling (or equivalent) offered by the education system at the time the respondent left school.

**Hours of work:** the estimates of aggregate hours and of average hours refer to actual hours worked during the reference week, not hours paid for. The estimates may be affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, injury, accident and industrial disputes; stoppages of work due to bad weather, plant breakdown etc. When hours of work are recorded, fractions of an hour are disregarded and this results in slightly lower figures than would be the case if actual time worked was recorded. Persons stood down for the whole of the reference week without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment are regarded as employed and therefore are included (working no hours) in the calculation of average hours worked. Persons stood down in the reference week for reasons other than bad weather and plant breakdown and waiting to be called back to their job are regarded as unemployed and are therefore excluded from the calculations.

**Households:** may consist of any number of families and non-family members. A boarder who receives both accommodation and meals is not considered to constitute a separate household.

**Industrial dispute:** a withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. A dispute affecting several establishments is counted as a single dispute if it was organised or directed by one person or organisation in each State or Territory in which it occurred; otherwise it is counted as a separate dispute at each establishment in each State/Territory and in each industry in which it occurred.

**Industry:** classified according to the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) 1983 Edition, Volume 1-The Classification* (1201.0).

**Job:** defined as either:

- employment as a wage or salary earner (or unpaid family helper) by a particular employer in a particular locality; or
- self-employment (with or without employees) in a particular locality.

**Job leavers:** unemployed persons who worked full-time for two weeks or more in the past two years and who left that job voluntarily e.g. because of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they left that job to return to studies; their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties; or any other reasons.

**Job losers:** unemployed persons who worked full-time for two weeks or more in the past two years and who left that job involuntarily i.e. were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they did not leave that job to return to studies; their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.

**Job mobility:** a change of job which may involve a change of employer without a change of job location; a change of location without a change of employer; or a change in both employer and location.

**Job vacancy:** a job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action had been taken. Recruitment action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying public or private employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation and vacancies:

- of less than one day's duration;

- to be filled by persons already hired, or by promotion or transfer of existing employees;
- to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial dispute(s);
- not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date;
- not available within the particular State or Territory to which the return relates;
- for work carried out under contract;
- for which no effort is being made to fill the position.

**Labour force:** all persons who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

**Labour force participation rate:** the labour force in any group expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

**Labour force status:** a classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

**Labour underutilisation:** a person's labour is underutilised if they are either unemployed or underemployed.

**Lone parent:** the head of a one parent family.

**Long-service leave (or furlough):** a period of paid absence from work to which an employee becomes entitled after a number of years of continuous service with one employer, or in an industry, the initial entitlement usually being 3 months after 10 or 15 years service, as specified in Federal or State legislation.

**Main job:** the job at which most hours were usually worked.

**Marginal attachment to the labour force:** persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work and:

- were actively looking for work but did not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed; or
- were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available.

**Marital status:** determined from information supplied by the respondent about the individual himself or herself and, where the person was reported as being married, about the living arrangements of persons usually resident in the household. Marital status does not therefore necessarily reflect legal status. Persons were classified as married (husband and wife) if they

were reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not married category includes persons who have never married, or were separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household. Persons who live in a de facto relationship but do not volunteer this information when asked whether they are married are classified as not married.

**Married couple families:** families in which there are two married persons and these persons are husband and wife (including de facto).

**Mean weekly earnings:** estimates of mean weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of employment. Mean gross (before tax) earnings of employees do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'.

**Median:** the value which divides the distribution of individuals into two equal groups, one half above and the other below that value.

**Membership of trade unions:** financial members are dues-paying members no more than 6 months in arrears. The total number of members includes all persons (financial, unfinancial, honorary etc.) regarded by unions as members.

**Multiple jobholders:** persons who usually worked in two or more (see 'main job') jobs each week and who were employed in at least one of their jobs as wage or salary earners. Persons who by the nature of their employment work for more than one employer e.g. domestics, odd-job men, babysitters etc. are not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind; nor are those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

**Not in the labour force:** persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, persons in institutions (hospitals, gaols, sanatoriums etc.), trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the reference week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.

**Occupation:** classified according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) — First Edition, Statistical Classification (1222.0)*.

**One parent families:** families in which there is a family head together with at least one dependent son or daughter of his/her own.

**Ordinary time hours paid for:** award, standard or agreed hours of work including stand-by or reporting

time which are part of standard hours of work, and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave and long-service leave taken during the reference period.

**Other families:** families which are not married couple families or one parent families, as defined. They include families in which there is a parent with only non-dependent children present, and families in which there is no parent, for example a family head living with a brother or sister.

**Other pay:** ordinary time earnings not included in award or agreed base rate of pay, allowances under award, overaward pay, or payment by measured result. It excludes payments in the form of a reimbursement for expenses incurred while carrying out the employer's business (e.g. payments from petty cash).

**Other post-school qualifications:** completion of other types of education e.g. adult education, preparatory/bridging course or hobby course.

**Overaward pay:** amounts of ordinary time pay (regular or otherwise) that are over the award (e.g. attendance, good time-keeping, profit-sharing etc.). It excludes payments in the form of a reimbursement for expenses incurred while carrying out the employer's business (e.g. payments from petty cash).

**Overtime:** time worked in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work for which payment is received. Excluded is any overtime for which employees would not receive payment e.g. unpaid overtime worked by managerial, executive etc. staff, normal shiftwork and standard hours paid for at penalty rates.

**Overtime hours paid for:** hours in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work.

**Part-time employees:** permanent, temporary and casual employees who are not classified as full-time employees, as defined.

**Part-time workers:** employed persons who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the reference week.

**Payment by measured result:** earnings which vary according to measured performance (e.g. piecework, production and task bonuses, commission).

**Permanent worker:** an employee who was entitled to paid holidays or sick pay in his/her main job.

**Persons covered by a superannuation scheme:** persons who, at the time of the survey, belonged to a superannuation scheme towards which contributions were being made. If persons were covered by more than one superannuation scheme, details were collected about the scheme to which they contributed most.

**Persons not in the labour force who wanted to work:** persons who

- in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week had taken active steps to find work but did not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed; or
- although claiming to have looked for work in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week, had not taken active steps to find work; or
- in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week had not looked for work but in the survey answered 'yes' or 'maybe' to the question 'Even though you have not been looking for work would you like a full-time or part-time job?'.

**Persons who had re-entered the labour force:** persons who were working or looking for work in the reference week, who had had a period out of the labour force of at least twelve months duration that finished within the last twelve months and who had worked continuously for at least twelve months at some earlier time.

**Persons who had retired from full-time work:** persons who had had a full-time job at some time and who had ceased full-time labour force activity (i.e. were not working full-time, were not looking for full-time work and did not intend to look for, or take up, full-time work at any time in the future).

**Persons who retired from full-time work early:** persons who retired from full-time work at age 45 years or more but before the age of 60 years, if female, or 65 years, if male.

**Persons who intended to retire from full-time work:** persons who were either working full-time or considered themselves to be working full-time, were looking for full-time work, would like full-time work or intended to take up full-time work at some time and who intended to retire from full-time labour force activity.

**Persons who intended to retire from full-time work early:** persons who intended to retire from full-time work at age 45 years or more but before the age of 60 years, if female, or 65 years, if male. Persons who did not know at what age they intended to retire from full-time work were not classified as intending to retire from full-time work early.

**Post-school qualification:** qualification obtained since leaving school including degree, trade qualification or apprenticeship.

**Preferred tapered retirement:** employees who wanted to work less than their current usual total working time in the period immediately preceding



their retirement by working either fewer weeks per year, fewer days per week or fewer hours per day.

**Preferred to work less:** employees who, given the opportunity, would have preferred to work less hours and receive commensurately less pay.

**Preferred to work more:** employees who would have preferred to work more hours on the understanding that they would earn commensurately more pay.

**Previous job:** the job, full-time or part-time, that a person who had re-entered the labour force reported having worked in continuously for at least twelve months at some earlier time.

**Public employees:** comprise not only administrative employees but also all other employees of Commonwealth, State, local and semi-government bodies engaged in providing services.

**Public sector:** includes all local government authorities and government departments, agencies and authorities created by, or reporting, to the Commonwealth or State Parliaments.

**Retirement scheme:** superannuation schemes, life assurance policies or similar schemes that provide a financial benefit when a person leaves full-time work.

**Second job:** wage and salary earner jobs, other than the main job in which some hours were worked during the reference week. A person who held more than one job is classified to the industry and occupation of the main job. Work as an unpaid family helper or service in the reserve defence forces is not regarded as a second job. Persons who by the nature of their employment worked for more than one employer e.g. domestics, odd-job workers, baby-sitters etc. are not counted as having a second job unless they also held another job of a different kind, nor are those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the reference week.

**Severance, termination and redundancy payments:** lump sum payments made to employees for unused leave and eligible termination payments. Severance, termination and redundancy payments are included as a component of earnings.

**Sponsored migrants:** include those migrants who had a family already in Australia who sponsored that person to come to Australia. These people are considered to have come to Australia under the Family Reunion criteria. Others who were sponsored had an employer or some other person or organisation, other than the Australian Government, sponsor that person to come to Australia.

**State awards, determinations or collective agreements etc.:** awards or determinations made by, and collective agreements registered with, State industrial arbitration authorities. The estimates shown for

employees affected by State awards etc. include a small proportion of employees affected by awards etc. of State tribunals in other States.

**State employees:** persons employed by all State government departments and authorities responsible to State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility e.g. universities. Following self-government the Northern Territory administration has been classified as a State government.

**Still at school:** current school attendance is recorded only for persons aged 15-20 years.

**Superannuation:** costs refer to the total payments made by employers with respect to superannuation liabilities incurred. In the private sector payments take the form of actuarially determined contributions paid into a superannuation fund on a regular basis. In the public sector the employer component of superannuation liability can be met in a number of ways:

- actuarially determined contributions being paid into a superannuation fund on a regular basis;
- meeting the cost of pension/lump sum benefits as they are actually paid out without making any contribution during the employees' service;
- setting aside moneys to meet the future cost of superannuation liability partly and meeting the remaining part of superannuation liability as the cost emerges.

**Superannuation scheme:** any fund, association or organisation set up for the purpose of providing financial cover for members when they retire from full-time work.

**Time not in the labour force during the year:** the total number of weeks persons were reported as having neither worked nor looked for work, as defined.

**Trade qualification or apprenticeship:** completion of an approved trade/technical apprenticeship in a recognised trade.

**Trade union (or employee association):** an organisation consisting predominantly of employees, the principal activities of which include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members. Non-operating unions or branches i.e. those with no members at the date of collection are not included in the statistics.

**Underemployed full-time workers:** full-time workers who did not work full-time hours (i.e. did not work 35 hours or more) in the reference week for economic reasons e.g. stood down, short time or insufficient work.

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**Underemployed part-time worker:** part-time workers who indicated that they would prefer to work more hours.

**Underemployment rate:** the number of underemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.

**Underutilisation rate:** the sum of the number unemployed and the number underemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

**Unemployed persons:** persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- 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;
- 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
- 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
- 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 break-down.

**Unemployment rate:** the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.

**Un-sponsored migrants:** includes migrants who came to Australia under special eligibility criteria such as those who did not require a visa e.g. New Zealanders, or who had some entitlement to come to Australia. Refugees are regarded as un-sponsored and include any person who came to Australia under a refugee program. Other persons who are un-sponsored include: persons who applied in their own country to come to Australia; Australians born overseas; persons who came to Australia on a temporary visa, on a working holiday, as a student etc., and have since gained permanent residence.

**Weekly earnings:** the amount of 'last total pay' (i.e. before taxation and other deductions have been made) prior to interview. For persons paid other than weekly, earnings were converted to a weekly equivalent. No adjustment was made for any back payment of wage increases or pre-payment of leave etc.

**Weekly total hours paid for:** the hours for which payment was made including ordinary time hours and overtime hours, converted to a weekly basis. Where

agreed hours of work were less than award hours, hours were based on agreed hours. Hours of work were not reported for managerial employees.

**Weekly ordinary time earnings:** one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included in ordinary time earnings are award payments, base rates of pay, overaward payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit-sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payments for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors. Excluded are overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments and other payments not related to the reference period.

**Weekly overtime earnings:** payment for hours in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work.

**Weekly total earnings:** weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.

**Workers' compensation:** the majority of employees are covered for workers' compensation through the payment of premiums by the employer to an insurer. In these cases, workers' compensation costs are considered to comprise:

- premiums paid during the reference year;
- any workers' compensation costs not reimbursed by the insurer including 'make-up' and 'excess' pay (which cover payments made by employers directly to employees as part of gross wages and salaries, over and above the amount paid as compensation by the workers' compensation insurer);
- premiums paid during the reference year to insure for claims made by employees for workers' compensation at Common Law.

Certain employers may become 'self-insurers'. Workers' compensation costs for these employers are considered to be:

- payments made as part of employees' gross wages and salaries;
- any other workers' compensation costs including legal, accounting, medical and administrative costs and 'catastrophe' insurance premiums;
- premiums paid during the year to offset liability at Common Law for workers' compensation;

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- lump sum payments made to employees not reimbursed by an insurer, resulting from workers' compensation claims made at Common Law;
- any other costs at Common Law for workers' compensation including legal, accounting, medical and administrative costs.

**Working days lost:** time lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in an industrial dispute, generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of employees involved and the duration of the dispute.

Costs which have been reimbursed from a workers' compensation insurer are not included in the estimates.

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**5.6 DATA SOURCES AND REFERENCES**

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- *Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia* (6235.0)
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- *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia* (6224.0)
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- *Labour Mobility, Australia* (6209.0)
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# INCOME AND EXPENDITURE



## Chapter

SOCIAL INDICATORS, AUSTRALIA 1992

## CHAPTER 6

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

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## 6.0 INTRODUCTION

An individual's well-being, in terms of standard of living and quality of life, is largely dependent on the economic resources of that person or of the economic/social unit of which he/she is a member. Such resources may be in the form of income, accumulated wealth or assets, or home production of goods or services.

Regular income is the main means by which most individuals/families finance current consumption and make provision for the future through saving, investments etc. From a social welfare perspective, analysis of income distribution can indicate which groups within the population are at most risk of economic/social disadvantage and can provide a basis for development and review of income support policy.

Since 1968 the ABS has conducted six income distribution surveys (based on the years 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79, 1981-82, 1985-86 and 1989-90) which obtained information on the income of individuals and economic units plus other characteristics such as age, education, labour force participation, source of income, size and composition of economic units.

In these surveys income refers to regular cash income from all private sources (employment, self-employment, investments, rent, superannuation etc.) plus government direct cash payments such as pensions and unemployment benefits. As such it excludes accumulated wealth and assets; non-cash benefits from government expenditure on health, education etc.; income in-kind such as employer subsidised transport, accommodation, discounts on goods/services; home production; and transfers of cash, goods or services within households.

Level of income at a given period, therefore, will not always accurately reflect command over goods and services, particularly in cases where income is variable or where expenditure is largely financed through depletion of assets or acquisition of debts. In such cases, expenditure patterns may provide a more accurate measure of relative living standards. Since 1974 the ABS has conducted four expenditure surveys (in 1974-75, 1975-76, 1984 and 1988-89) which obtained data on household expenditure on goods and services for private use, household income and other characteristics such as size and composition of households.

Much of this chapter is concerned with analysis of income levels, drawing mainly on data from the 1990 Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities. There are many ways in which income data can be analysed depending on the type of data available, data quality and the purpose of the analysis. For example, disposable income (income from all sources net of income tax) would give a better indication of command over goods and services than gross income. In the past, the quality (in terms of accuracy and response

levels) of income tax data collected in ABS income surveys has been poor, particularly for income from sources other than wages and salaries. Income tax values were imputed for the 1990 survey. However, at the time that this chapter was compiled, validation of imputed tax data had not been completed and, therefore, gross income is used in income analysis throughout this chapter.

The time period to which income data relate will also affect findings. A measure of current (say, weekly) income is sensitive to short term fluctuations in income levels which are not necessarily reflected in a rise or fall in living standards. Since the aim of this chapter is to look at long-term or 'usual' levels of economic well-being, financial year data have been selected for analysis. However, with the exception of data on labour force experience which is also collected on an annual basis, all characteristics of individuals/units relate to the time of interview. In some cases, the discrepancy between the current circumstances of an individual/unit and those which prevailed during the year makes analysis of annual income in terms of current characteristics inappropriate. Therefore the following persons (and units in which they are either the reference person or spouse) have been excluded from the analysis: migrants who arrived during or after the reference year; Australian residents who were overseas for three months or more of the year; women who changed marital status during or after the reference year; persons aged 15-20 years who attended school full-time for all or part of the year or were full-time school students at the time of interview.

While ABS income surveys collect information on labour force experience during the year, other characteristics such as education, age, size and composition of economic units are collected as at the time of interview. The above exclusions do not account for all of the changes which a family unit may experience during the reference period, such as the addition or loss of dependants. Therefore, when interpreting analysis of annual income data, it should be remembered that characteristics of individuals and units at the time of interview may not necessarily reflect circumstances for the whole year.

In using income as a measure of command over goods and services a problem arises with treatment of nil, negative and very low incomes. Analysis of patterns and levels of expenditure (from Household Expenditure Surveys) indicate that households with very low, nil or negative (net of business expenses) income from farming or business have a command over goods and services at variance with other low income households e.g. those dependent on government pensions or benefits as their principal source of income. At the individual level, those with very little or no income are generally dependent members of family units which do have a regular income. Individuals and units with nil or negative income are excluded from income analysis in this chapter. However, because of the difficulty in

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

determining an appropriate cutoff, all those with positive income, regardless of how low, are included.

The unit used to analyse income will depend on the issue being addressed. For example, the individual recipient unit is appropriate for examining labour market issues. On the other hand, where income is used to examine relative living standards or economic well-being, a consumption or spending unit will be more appropriate than the individual recipient unit. The income unit, defined as a group of people who live together and form a single spending unit, is commonly used to analyse income. It can be considered analogous to the family unit to the extent that it may comprise a couple (including de facto), with or without dependent children, or one adult with or without dependent children. Non-dependent children and other related adults living in the same household, however, are considered to be separate income units.

This chapter examines income distribution and characteristics of income units at different levels of income, earned income and sex inequality in the labour market, and retirement income. A brief analysis of household expenditure patterns is also included. Throughout, the aim is to highlight the circumstances of those groups in the community (in particular women and the aged) at most risk of economic and social disadvantage.

### 6.1 INCOME DISTRIBUTION

#### 6.1.1 Income share

Between 1981-82 and 1989-90 the degree of inequality in income distribution among income units, as measured by the Gini coefficient of concentration, increased from 0.40 to 0.43. The Gini coefficient can vary from 0 (the situation where all income units have equal income) to 1 (where one income unit has all of the income).

Income units in the highest decile (the 10 per cent of income units with the highest incomes) increased their income share from 27 per cent to 29 per cent. This coincided with a slight decrease in income share for all other decile classes except the ninth which experienced a slight increase.

The impact of the decrease in income share in the third and seventh deciles may have been offset to some extent by a decrease in the average number of

TABLE 6.1.1 ALL INCOME UNITS(a): INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Decile class —	1981-82	1985-86	1989-90
	— income share (per cent) —		
Lowest	1.9	1.8	1.7
2nd	3.0	2.9	2.8
3rd	4.3	4.1	3.9
4th	5.6	5.4	5.2
5th	7.5	7.0	6.8
6th	9.2	8.9	8.6
7th	11.1	11.0	10.7
8th	13.6	13.6	13.4
9th	17.1	17.0	17.3
Highest	26.8	28.3	29.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— Gini coefficient —		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.43</b>

(a) Excludes income units with nil, negative or not stated income. Not stated income was imputed for 1989-90.

Source: Income Distribution Survey; Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

TABLE 6.1.2 ALL INCOME UNITS(a): AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER INCOME UNIT(b)

Decile class —	1981-82	1985-86	1989-90
	— persons —		
Lowest	1.3	1.3	1.3
2nd	1.2	1.2	1.3
3rd	1.8	1.8	1.7
4th	1.8	1.9	1.8
5th	1.8	1.8	1.8
6th	2.1	2.0	2.1
7th	2.6	2.5	2.5
8th	2.9	2.8	2.9
9th	3.0	3.0	2.9
Highest	3.1	3.0	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>

(a) Excludes income units with nil, negative or not stated income. Not stated income was imputed for 1989-90. (b) At time of interview.

Source: Income Distribution Survey; Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.13 ALL INCOME UNITS(a): LEVEL OF INCOME BY INCOME UNIT TYPE(b), 1989-90**

	<i>Married couple income units</i>	<i>One parent income units</i>	<i>One person income units</i>	<i>All income units</i>
— index of mean annual income(c) —				
Decile class —				
Lowest	33.1	12.8	13.3	17.4
2nd	50.4	24.5	22.8	27.9
3rd	71.3	29.1	25.5	39.3
4th	92.0	33.0	31.0	51.8
5th	111.9	37.0	39.9	68.3
6th	131.0	42.6	51.9	86.3
7th	151.3	52.0	65.0	107.5
8th	176.8	67.2	79.0	134.5
9th	212.9	88.1	96.8	172.9
Highest	350.3	145.0	163.4	294.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>138.1</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,945.4</b>	<b>341.2</b>	<b>3,266.8</b>	<b>7,553.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes income units with nil or negative income. (b) At time of interview. (c) Expressed as percentage of mean annual income of all income units.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

people per income unit. For the other deciles which lost income share, there was no decrease in income unit size. There was a slight decrease in the average size of units in the ninth and highest deciles, accentuating the increased income share.

In 1989-90 the highest decile received over 29 per cent of total income, more than the six lowest deciles put together. The lowest decile received less than 2 per cent of total income.

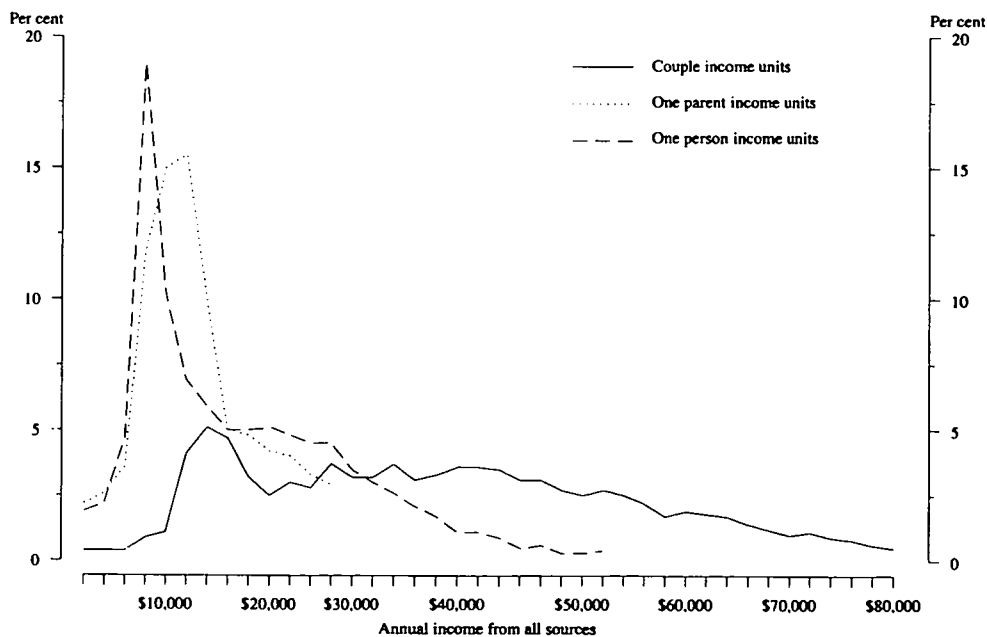
### 6.1.2 Distribution across income unit types

Income levels varied widely from the overall gross annual mean of \$30,160 (see Table 6.5.1). Mean income

of one parent income units ranged from around 13 per cent of the overall mean in the lowest decile to 145 per cent in the highest. For one person income units the range was 13 per cent to 163 per cent. Mean incomes of couple income units were more than double these, ranging from 33 per cent to 350 per cent of the overall mean. This is largely due to the proportion of couple income units with two income recipients and to the largely 'middle-aged' age profile of this group.

For one person and one parent income units, distribution across income levels was heavily skewed towards the lower end of the scale, peaking at \$6,000-\$8,000 and \$10,000-\$12,000 respectively. Distribution of

**FIGURE 6.1.1 ALL INCOME UNITS: PROPORTION AT EACH LEVEL OF INCOME(a), 1989-90**



(a) Income classes of \$2,000.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

couple income units was less skewed, peaking at \$12,000-\$14,000 (mainly due to aged pensioner couples) with several secondary peaks between \$24,000 and \$40,000.

### 6.1.3 Equivalent income

The level of income an individual or family needs to achieve a given standard of living varies considerably as circumstances change over time. At any point in time, the financial needs of different types of units differ according to a range of factors such as size, composition and labour force participation. For example, to achieve the same standard of living, a person living alone would probably require less income than a couple without children who would in turn require less than a couple with several dependent children. In addition, a person working (or actively looking for work) would usually incur greater costs than a person not in the labour force.

Other factors such as housing arrangements, the level of accumulated wealth or assets and regional cost of living variations also affect the level of income required. For example, a young school leaver still living in the family home rent-free with full board and use of the family car would require less income to achieve the same standard of living than someone who is living independently and either renting or buying a home, car, furnishings, household appliances etc. At a later stage in life, a person who has been able to accumulate significant savings or assets while working (e.g. owns their home outright) may be able to maintain the same standard of living on a much lower income after retirement. Those who live in large cities generally pay much more for housing than those in smaller urban or rural areas (see Section 7.2).

Direct comparison of income levels across different types of income units in different circumstances will be confounded by these factors. Equivalence scales, which may be defined as the ratios of the incomes needed by different types of units to achieve the same standard of living, provide a means of adjusting actual income to take account of at least some of these.

Derivation of equivalence scales is based on a concept of 'standard of living' and hence scales may vary depending upon the assumptions and hypotheses made about how to measure what is intrinsically unobservable. The most frequently used equivalence scales in Australia are those developed by Professor Henderson and his associates at the Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research and used in the Australian Government's Commission of Enquiry into Poverty in 1974. The equivalence scales used in this chapter are based on those and provide a means of adjusting actual income unit income to take account of the number of adults, their labour force status and the number of dependent children in the unit (see Section 6.6).

When 1989-90 gross income was adjusted in this way, inequality among income units (as measured by the Gini coefficient) was reduced from 0.43 to 0.36. The

relative position on the income ladder also changed for many income units. For example, the proportion of couple income units with two dependent children in the lowest quintile (the 20 per cent of income units with the lowest adjusted incomes) increased from 2 per cent to 8 per cent while, for one parent income units with two or more dependent children, the proportion in the lowest quintile increased from 24 per cent to 61 per cent. On the other hand, the proportion of one person income units in the lowest quintile decreased from 38 per cent to 30 per cent while representation in the highest quintile increased from around 3 per cent to 13 per cent (see Table 6.5.2).

While these scales do not account for all of the factors discussed earlier, such as home ownership, accumulated wealth, geographic region, they do enable a more accurate assessment of relative economic well-being or standard of living than is possible from analysis of actual income levels. Equivalent income is used to analyse income levels of income units in the remainder of this section.

### 6.1.4 Factors associated with low income

Income units in the lowest equivalent income quintile are likely to be at risk of economic and social deprivation due to low income. In 1990 this group was characterised by a high level of dependence on government pensions and benefits, low levels of employment and educational attainment, high proportions of young and aged and one person income units (mainly women). Both one person and one parent income units were over-represented in the lowest quintile, particularly those headed by women, with 37 per cent and 60 per cent of units respectively (see Tables 6.5.3 and 6.5.4).

A government pension or benefit was the main source of income for 59 per cent of all lone mothers. Only 35 per cent reported wages or salary as their main source of income compared to 56 per cent of lone fathers. Almost half of lone mothers (49 per cent) did not work in paid employment at all during 1989-90. Only 19 per cent worked full-time for the full year compared to 51 per cent of lone fathers. Similarly, among one person income units, women were much less likely than men to have been employed full-time for the full year (32 per cent compared to 58 per cent), and more than twice as likely to have been dependent on a government pension or benefit as their main source of income (43 per cent compared to 19 per cent) (see Tables 6.5.5 and 6.5.6). Part of this difference between male and female one person income units can be attributed to the older age profile of women.

On retirement from full-time paid employment income levels generally decline, particularly for income units where the main source of retirement income is a government pension. In 1990, 44 per cent of all aged (65 years and over) male one person income units were in the lowest quintile as were 54 per cent of aged (60 years and over) female one person units. Single men aged 55-64 years and single women aged 55-59

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TABLE 6.1.4 ALL INCOME UNITS(a): EQUIVALENT GROSS INCOME QUINTILES(b) BY TYPE OF INCOME UNIT(c), 1989-90

Type of income unit	Equivalent income quintiles					Total	'000
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest		
	— per cent —						
Couple income unit —							
With dependent children	9.9	15.6	27.0	25.7	21.9	100.0	2,009.5
Without dependent children	7.0	24.5	16.3	20.0	32.2	100.0	1,935.8
One parent income unit —							
Male parent	40.0	*	19.0	*	*	100.0	41.8
Female parent	60.1	19.2	12.3	6.5	*	100.0	299.4
One person income unit —							
Male	22.8	17.3	19.9	21.8	18.2	100.0	1,639.1
Female	37.3	23.1	17.4	13.8	8.5	100.0	1,627.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,553.4</b>

(a) Excludes income units with nil or negative income. (b) Quintiles calculated on total income units. (c) At time of interview.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

years were also over represented in the lowest quintile (33 per cent and 49 per cent respectively). The men were also slightly over represented in the highest quintile (24 per cent compared to 11 per cent of the women). Aged couple income units (husband aged 65 years and over) were concentrated in the second quintile (55 per cent) whereas equivalent income levels of couples where the husband was aged 55-64 years were relatively evenly distributed across the income range.

Less than half (43 per cent) of single men aged 55-64 years worked full-time for the full year 1989-90 while 45 per cent did not work at all during the period. Around 20 per cent of single women aged 55-59 years worked full-time for the whole year while 61 per cent did not work at all during the period. More than half (59 per cent) of couples where the husband was aged 55-64 years had at least one spouse who worked full-time all year, 14 per cent had 2 full-time full-year workers while 26 per cent had neither spouse working at all during the year (see Tables 6.5.7 and 6.5.8).

Participation in the labour force was much lower among the aged (males aged 65 years and over; females aged 60 years and over). Over 90 per cent of the aged (both men and women) did not work at all during 1989-90. Most (75 per cent of men and 78 per cent of women) were dependent on a government pension as their main source of income. Only about 19 per cent of aged one person income units drew the majority of their retirement income from sources such as superannuation, investments, interest, rent etc. The proportion was a little higher (24 per cent) for couple income units where the husband was 65 years or over. These units were also less dependent on government pensions as their main source of income (67 per cent) and were more likely to derive some income from employment (see Table 6.5.9). Around 17 per cent of such income units had at least one spouse working for at least part of the year while about 7 per cent had at least one full-time, full-year worker.

TABLE 6.1.5 COUPLE AND ONE PERSON INCOME UNITS(a): EQUIVALENT GROSS INCOME QUINTILES(b) BY TYPE OF INCOME UNIT(c), 1989-90

Type of income unit	Equivalent income quintiles					Total	'000
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest		
	— per cent —						
Couple income unit and husband aged (years) —							
15-54	7.6	12.6	22.9	26.4	30.5	100.0	2,771.8
55-64	12.0	19.5	20.1	21.2	27.1	100.0	584.8
65 and over	9.0	55.0	17.7	8.1	10.2	100.0	588.8
One person income unit —							
Male aged (years) —							
15-54	19.4	15.6	21.8	24.3	18.9	100.0	1,361.2
55-64	32.6	14.7	12.1	16.6	23.9	100.0	117.2
65 and over	44.4	33.9	9.4	*	8.0	100.0	160.7
Female aged (years) —							
15-54	24.3	19.0	24.2	21.8	10.8	100.0	895.5
55-59	48.7	20.6	12.7	*	11.4	100.0	75.2
60 and over	53.6	29.0	8.6	3.8	4.9	100.0	657.0

(a) Excludes income units with nil or negative income. (b) Quintiles calculated on total income units. (c) At time of interview.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities



## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

### 6.1.5 Income and housing

Purchasing or renting adequate accommodation can be a major drain on the economic resources of many income units while housing costs are significantly lower for those owning their homes outright. Income units with relatively high equivalent incomes are in the best position to secure finance and to service a home mortgage. In 1990, 9 per cent of income units in the lowest quintile were purchasing their home compared to 38 per cent in the highest quintile. However, the second quintile had the largest proportion of outright owners (43 per cent) while ownership levels in the lowest and the highest quintiles were close to the overall level of 34 per cent. The high concentration of aged income units (those with the reference person aged 65 years or more) in the lowest and second quintiles, 28 per cent and 36 per cent respectively, would indicate that most of the income units in the lowest 2 quintiles which owned their homes purchased them during a period of higher income e.g. before retiring from the labour force (see Table 6.5.3).

Predictably, couple income units, with their capacity for dual incomes, had the highest levels of home purchasing and outright ownership. However, while women in one person income units had the lowest purchasing rate (8 per cent) they had a relatively high rate of ownership (32 per cent) which was more than double the home ownership rate for men in one person

income units. This may be explained largely by the older age profile of the women and the high proportion of widows. Many of these women would have belonged to a couple which owned their home before the husband's death, while others may have been able to complete the purchase of the family home using superannuation or life insurance benefits (see Table 6.5.10).

While levels of outright ownership were already quite high in the pre-retirement or early retirement age groups, particularly for couples and single women (76 per cent and 56 per cent respectively), a significant proportion appear to have completed the purchase of their home on, or some time after, retirement. This is most apparent for single men whose home ownership rate increased from 47 per cent among 55-64 year olds to 64 per cent for those aged 65 years or older, a similar rate to that among single women aged 60 years or older (63 per cent) but significantly lower than among couples where the husband was aged 65 years or older (81 per cent) (see Table 6.5.11).

The lower living costs associated with outright ownership of their home enables income units on relatively low incomes e.g. aged pensioners to maintain a higher standard of living than would be indicated by level of income alone. Purchasing a home represents an important investment in future financial security in retirement.

6.2 WOMEN AND INCOME INEQUALITY

Analysis of individual income shows that the average annual income of women in 1989-90 was a little over half that of men. This large difference in income levels can be explained partly by the relatively large proportion of women whose main source of income was a government pension or benefit (35 per cent compared to 17 per cent of men), and the relatively small proportion of women who derived most or all of their income from wages, salary, own business etc. (52 per cent compared to 75 per cent of men). However, disaggregation by principal source of income shows that women received less income than men in all categories. Even among pensioners/beneficiaries women received, on average, only 78 per cent as much as men (see Table 6.5.12). This can be attributed largely to the different mix of pensions/benefits received. For many women the only income received in their own right would have been the Family Allowance, a relatively small cash supplement paid to mothers of dependent children in families which meet income test provisions.

Most women with little or no income in their own right are supported financially by their parents, spouse or adult offspring so that individual income is not, in these cases, a valid indicator of relative command over goods and services. However, the traditional role of women as financially dependent mothers and homemakers is changing. Increasingly, women, either through personal choice or economic necessity, are entering, and remaining in the labour force. Women's earning capacity is becoming more important in terms of providing for their own and their family's economic well-being. Consequently, sex equality in the labour market has become a major social issue. The rest of this Section compares earned income of men and women and examines some of the factors associated with women's relatively lower earnings.

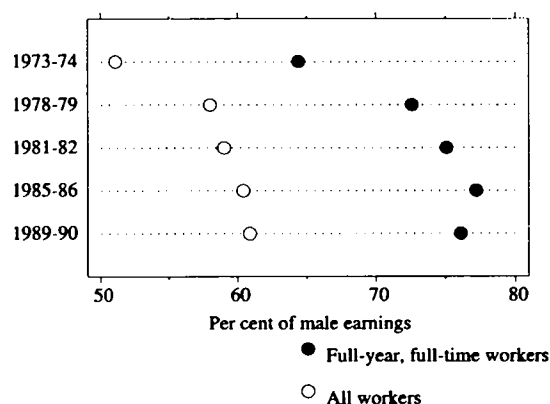
The following analysis identifies several factors which contribute to lower earnings among women workers;

larger proportions of part-time or part-year workers and, among full-time workers, a younger age structure, lower educational qualifications (for older women), occupational bias and less overtime. However, it is clear that these do not account fully for the substantial gap between women's and men's earnings. Other factors such as duration and continuity of employment also affect level of earnings. When women leave the labour force to have a child or to care for children or other family members, the break can have a major impact on future employment opportunities. The longer the break(s) and the shorter the period(s) of employment, the greater the impact is likely to be. Women may be forced to re-enter the labour force at basic levels, having lost seniority and lacking up-to-date work skills.

6.2.1 Labour force experience

While income distribution surveys show that the earnings gap has decreased since 1973-74, women's annual earnings in 1989-90 were, on average, only 61 per cent of men's. Some of the difference can be at-

FIGURE 6.2.1 FEMALE/MALE EARNINGS RATIO



Source: Income Distribution Survey; Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

TABLE 6.2.1 ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS: PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, 1989-90

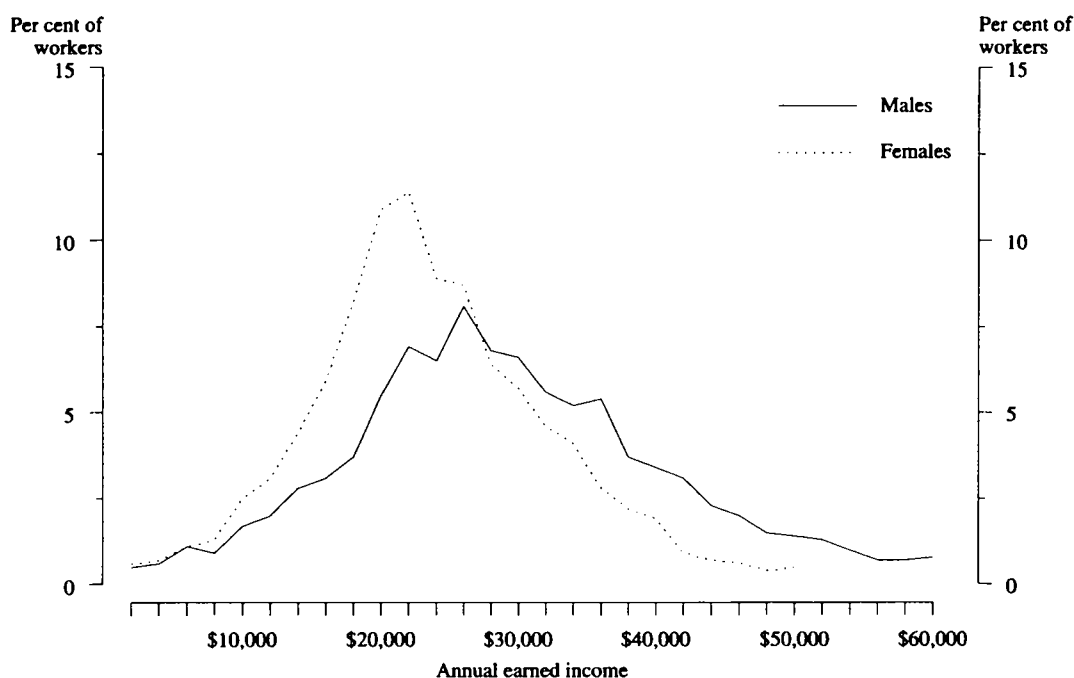
	Principal source of income			All income recipients
	Government pensions, benefits	Earned income	Other(a)	
Mean income from all sources (\$) —				
Males	7,730	30,410	26,900	26,350
Females	6,010	19,800	12,190	14,030
Female/male income ratio (per cent)	77.7	65.1	45.3	53.2
Number ('000) —				
Males	951.2	4,295.5	452.9	5,699.6
Females	1,974.1	2,987.7	749.4	5,711.1
Per cent —				
Males	16.7	75.4	7.9	100.0
Females	34.6	52.3	13.1	100.0

(a) Includes superannuation, interest, dividends, rent and other sources of income.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FIGURE 6.2.2 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS: PROPORTION OF WORKERS AT EACH LEVEL OF INCOME(a), 1989-90



(a) Income class of \$2,000.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

tributed to the fact that women were much more likely than men to have worked part-time or for only part of the year. Only 47 per cent of women had worked full-time for the full year compared to 82 per cent of men (see Table 6.5.13).

Among full-year full-time workers, women earned around 76 per cent as much as men, an increase from 64 per cent in 1973-74 but down slightly from 77 per cent in 1985-86. Their mean annual earnings ranged from \$8,360 in the lowest decile to \$46,950 in the highest, compared to \$9,360 and \$69,720, respectively, for men (see Table 6.5.14). Women's earnings peaked more sharply and at a lower level (\$20,000-\$22,000) than men's (\$24,000-\$26,000). Almost half (48 per cent) of all full-year, full-time women workers earned between \$16,000 and \$25,999. About 33 per cent earned \$26,000 or more compared to 57 per cent of men (see Table 6.5.15).

### 6.2.2 Age and educational attainment

On average, 'middle-aged' workers earned the most. Among men, 35-54 year olds had the highest earnings whereas women's earnings peaked in the 25-44 years age range. Young workers, aged 15-19 years, earned the least, less than half as much as the average for full-year full-time workers; 20-24 year olds earned around 74 per cent as much. The age profile of women workers was younger than that of men. For example, 22 per cent of women were aged 15-24 years compared to 13 per cent of men (see Table 6.5.16). In all

age groups, however, women earned less than men, from 71 per cent of men's earnings among 45-54 year olds to around 90 per cent among 15-24 year olds.

For both men and women the level of earnings increased with level of educational attainment. Overall, there was not much difference in the educational attainment of men and women workers. Around 50 per cent of women had post-school qualifications compared to 56 per cent of men. Almost equal proportions of men and women had a degree or higher qualification (see Table 6.5.17). Among workers under 35 years of age, women had slightly higher levels of educational attainment than men (see Table 6.5.18). At all educational levels, however, women earned less than men. The greatest difference was among workers who had left school at 13 years of age or younger, with women earning around 65 per cent as much as men. Women with a degree or higher qualification earned 73 per cent as much as men with the same level of education. Workers with a degree or higher qualification earned the most; the men earned 60 per cent more than the overall mean of \$28,950 and the women earned 16 per cent more. This was the only educational category in which women earned more than the overall average.

While there was considerable variation between educational categories, the gap between women's and men's earnings was less, on average, for workers with post-

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

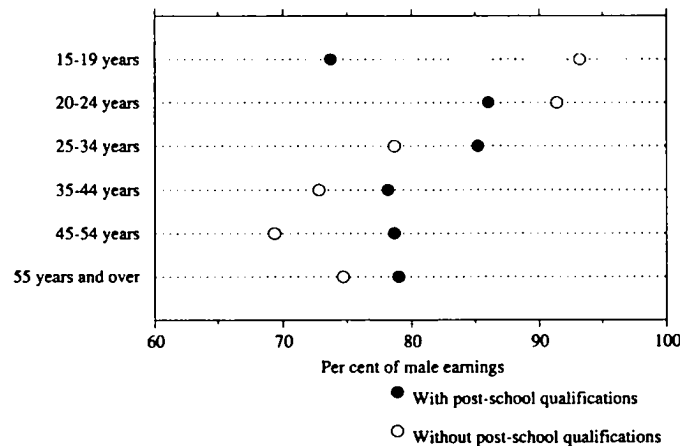
**TABLE 6.2.2 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS(a): MEAN ANNUAL EARNINGS BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1989-90**

	<i>Index of mean annual earnings(b)</i>			<i>Female/male earnings ratio</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
<b>Age group (years) —</b>				
15-19	49.9	44.8	48.0	89.8
20-24	77.8	69.2	74.2	88.9
25-34	106.7	88.0	101.2	82.5
35-44	119.8	88.9	111.1	74.2
45-54	118.4	84.2	109.3	71.1
55 and over	101.7	77.6	97.0	76.3
<b>Educational attainment —</b>				
<i>With post-school qualifications</i>				
Degree	159.9	116.3	147.5	72.8
Certificate (non-trade)/diploma	120.3	87.5	103.9	72.8
Trade certificate	100.2	68.3	98.9	68.2
Other	107.9	*	104.8	*
<i>Without post-school qualifications(c)</i>				
<b>Left school at age (years) —</b>				
18 or over	98.8	72.2	92.1	73.0
17	95.4	73.4	87.7	76.9
16	91.5	71.5	84.6	78.1
15 or 14	89.6	68.1	82.4	76.0
13 or under	85.3	55.8	78.7	65.5
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>76.1</b>

(a) Excludes 24,900 full-year, full-time workers whose earned income was nil. (b) Expressed as a percentage of mean annual earnings of all full-year, full-time workers. (c) Includes 10,200 full-year, full-time workers who never went to school.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

**FIGURE 6.2.3 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS: FEMALE/MALE EARNINGS RATIO, 1989-90**



Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

school qualifications than for those without. This was true for all age groups except 15-24 year olds.

### 6.2.3 Occupation

Linked to educational attainment to some extent, occupation is also a major factor influencing earning capacity. The best paid occupational groups were professional, managerial/administrative and para-professional. The lowest paid groups were labourers and related workers, sales and personal services workers, and clerks.

Women were under-represented in managerial/administrative occupations; 9 per cent of full-year full-time women workers compared to 16 per cent of men. Over two-thirds of these women were in the relatively low paid occupations, managing supervisors (sales and service) or farming/farm management; less than half of male managers were in these occupations. There were proportionally more women than men in professional occupations, 16 per cent and 14 per cent respectively. However, 46 per cent of women professionals were in the relatively low paid occupation of

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 6.2.3 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS(a): MEAN ANNUAL EARNINGS BY OCCUPATION, 1989-90

Occupation group	Index of mean annual earnings(b)			Female/male earning ratio
	Males	Females	Persons	
Managers and administrators	125.7	88.5	118.7	70.4
Specialist managers	164.2	133.3	160.0	81.2
Farmers and farm managers	68.2	62.7	67.1	92.0
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	108.5	74.4	98.4	68.6
Professionals	146.7	113.5	136.0	77.4
Health diagnosis & treatment practitioners	232.3	130.6	206.1	56.2
School teachers	119.8	104.7	111.3	87.4
Other teachers, instructors	131.2	117.0	126.1	89.2
Business professionals	148.0	121.1	141.9	81.8
Para-professionals	115.2	98.2	110.0	85.3
Registered nurses	101.3	103.9	103.6	102.5
Tradespersons	90.7	56.9	88.6	62.7
Clerks	101.3	78.1	85.7	77.1
Salespersons and personal services workers	102.3	68.4	85.7	66.8
Sales representatives	112.0	99.4	110.4	88.8
Sales assistants	82.7	61.3	70.8	74.2
Tellers, cashiers and ticket salespersons	78.5	66.9	70.7	85.3
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	99.1	60.8	94.3	61.3
Labourers and related workers	84.3	62.7	80.0	74.4
Cleaners	83.6	58.3	72.9	69.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>76.1</b>

(a) Excludes 24,900 full-year, full-time workers whose income was nil. (b) Expressed as a percentage of mean annual earnings of all full-year, full-time workers.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

school teaching compared to 17 per cent of male professionals. About 7 per cent of both men and women full-year, full-time workers were in para-professional occupations. Most of these women (64 per cent) were registered nurses. While nurses were the highest paid women para-professionals, their earnings were lower than all male para-professional groups, except male nurses. Women were over-represented in sales and personal services occupations (16 per cent of women compared to 7 per cent of men); 45 per cent of these women were sales assistants, the lowest paid occupation in this group. Women were also over-represented in clerical occupations (36 per cent of women compared to 7 per cent of men) (see Table 6.5.19).

In all occupations except nursing, women earned less, on average, than men, although the gap between women's and men's earnings was smaller for profes-

sional and clerical occupations than for other groups. Women in the para-professional group of occupations earned, on average, 85 per cent as much as men; women registered nurses earned 2.5 per cent more than male nurses. Overall, women professionals earned 77 per cent as much as men; school teachers earned 87 per cent, other teachers 89 per cent, and business professionals 82 per cent as much as men in the same occupation. Women clerical workers earned 77 per cent as much as men.

### 6.2.4 Employment sector and hours worked

Among younger full-time employees paid at junior rates in May 1990, women earned 96 per cent as much as men while for those employees paid at adult rates, women earned 79 per cent as much as men. Weekly earnings were higher for public sector employees, particularly for women. Women employed in the public

TABLE 6.2.4 FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES: MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS, MAY 1990

	Index of mean weekly earnings(a)			Female/male earnings ratio
	Males	Females	Persons	
Adults	107.8	84.8	100.0	78.7
Private sector	107.0	79.7	98.3	74.4
Public sector	109.3	93.1	103.2	85.2
Juniors	48.9	46.9	47.9	96.0

(a) Expressed as percentage of mean weekly earnings of all adult full-time employees.

Source: Survey of Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours

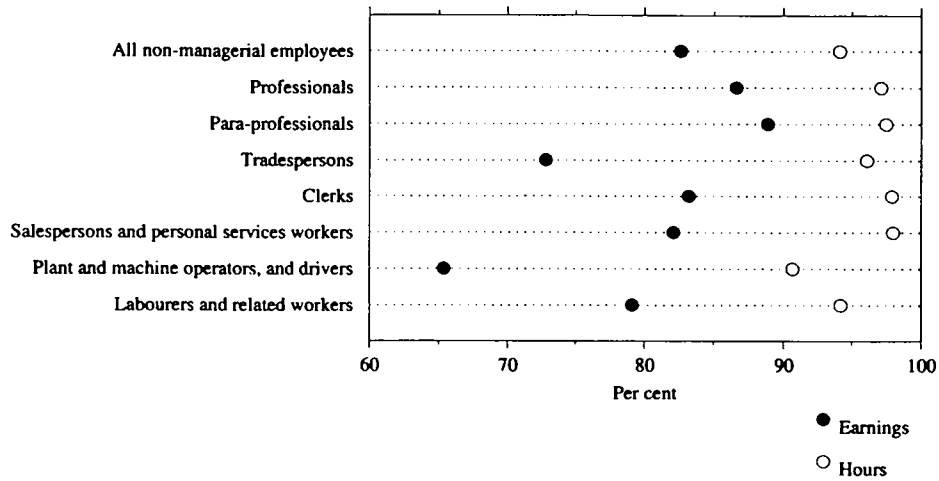
## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

sector earned 85 per cent of men's earnings compared to 74 per cent in the private sector.

The Survey of Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours found that women worked fewer hours per week than men in nearly all occupational categories. This was mainly due to differences in the amount of overtime. On average, women worked only 1 hour of overtime for every 4

hours worked by men. However, this does not account for all of the difference between men's and women's earnings. Among full-time, adult, non-managerial employees, women worked 94 per cent as many hours (including overtime) as men but earned only 82 per cent as much. Ordinary time (excluding overtime) ratios were 99 per cent and 90 per cent respectively (see Table 6.5.21).

**FIGURE 6.2.4 FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES: FEMALE/MALE RATIOS OF EARNINGS AND HOURS, MAY 1990**



Source: Survey of Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

### 6.3 RETIREMENT INCOME

In the context of an ageing population, the issue of income support for the aged has significant social and economic implications. ABS projections of Australia's population indicate that as the 'retirement age' population continues to grow, the 'working age' population is expected to begin to decline proportionally. While the economic implications may be offset to some extent by increasing participation of women in the labour force and better retention of older workers, there is growing concern about the nation's capacity to support a large dependent aged population in the future.

Unless mandatory retirement ages are raised or abolished and the trend towards voluntary early retirement is reversed, increasing longevity will mean that the average number of years lived in retirement will also increase. Given the possibility of a long retirement and uncertain age pension levels in future, occupational superannuation has been vigorously encouraged in recent years as an alternative to the age pension, currently the main source of retirement income.

In November 1989, the ABS surveyed persons aged 45 years and over about their retirement or their intentions to retire from full-time work. The survey found that 44 per cent of men and 64 per cent of women in this age group had retired from full-time work. In addition, around 18 per cent of women had never worked full-time and did not intend to do so in the future. Less than 1 per cent of men had never worked full-time. Of those who had retired, 61 per cent of women had done so before 45 years of age compared to 6 per cent of men. It appears likely that most of these women would have withdrawn from the labour force either at marriage (older women) or at the birth of their first child, returning to paid employment only on a part-time basis, if at all.

Information on retirement such as main source of income, reason for early retirement, type of payment from retirement scheme etc. was sought from persons

who had retired at 45 years or older. For persons intending to retire (90 per cent of full-time workers aged 45 years and over), information was sought on expectations at retirement.

#### 6.3.1 Main source of income in retirement

For around half of men and women who had retired at 45 years of age or older, the main source of income at the time of the survey was either an invalid, age or widow's pension or supporting parent's benefit (54 per cent of women and 48 per cent of men); 15 per cent of men and 9 per cent of women received most of their income from a war or service related pension. Only 13 per cent of men and 3 per cent of women drew most of their income from superannuation, life assurance or similar retirement scheme. Women were also less likely than men to get most of their income from other sources, such as investments or depletion of savings, and more likely to be dependent on someone else's income. Around 17 per cent of retired women were dependent on someone else's income.

Of those men and women who retired at 45 years of age or older, 71 per cent retired early i.e. before age 60 years (women) or before age 65 years (men). They were less likely than those who had retired at or after the compulsory retirement age to be dependent on a social security pension as their main source of income (43 per cent compared to 67 per cent) and more likely to get most of their income from superannuation or some other retirement scheme (10 per cent compared to 7 per cent). Early retirees were also more likely to get most of their income from other sources such as a war/service related pension, investments, savings, assets or part-time work, or to be dependent on someone else's income (see Table 6.5.22).

Overall, the most common reason for early retirement was own ill-health or injury, accounting for about half of early retirements among men and 27 per cent among women. Around 9 per cent of women and 7 per cent of men reported that they had no financial need to continue working full-time while around 30 per cent of both men and women retired early for other per-

TABLE 6.3.1 PERSONS AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER: WHETHER RETIRED FROM FULL-TIME WORK BY AGE AND SEX, NOVEMBER 1989  
(Per cent)

	<i>Retired from full-time work</i>	<i>Not retired from full-time work</i>	<i>Never worked full-time and did not intend to work full-time</i>	<i>Total</i>
Age group (years) —				
45-49	25.3	70.7	3.9	100.0
50-54	31.5	62.9	5.6	100.0
55-59	45.3	48.1	6.6	100.0
60-64	63.6	27.2	9.1	100.0
65-69	83.5	5.5	11.0	100.0
70 and over	79.4	1.8	18.7	100.0
Males	44.3	55.0	0.7	100.0
Females	63.7	18.6	17.7	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.3.2 PERSONS WHO HAD RETIRED FROM FULL-TIME WORK AT AGE 45 YEARS OR OLDER:  
PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, NOVEMBER 1989**

Principal source of income	Males	Females	Total
		— per cent —	
Superannuation, life assurance or similar schemes	12.8	3.5	9.2
Social security pension/benefit(a)	48.3	53.8	50.5
Other income	37.4	25.3	32.7
War/service related pension	15.0	8.8	12.6
Investments, interest, stocks, debentures etc.	14.3	8.9	12.2
Savings, sale of assets	2.7	1.9	2.4
Part-time work	3.1	4.2	3.6
Other	2.2	1.6	2.0
Dependent on someone else's income	1.5	17.3	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
		— '000 —	
<b>Total</b>	<b>980.3</b>	<b>629.7</b>	<b>1,610.0</b>

(a) Supporting parent's benefit, invalid, age or widow's pension.

Source: Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions

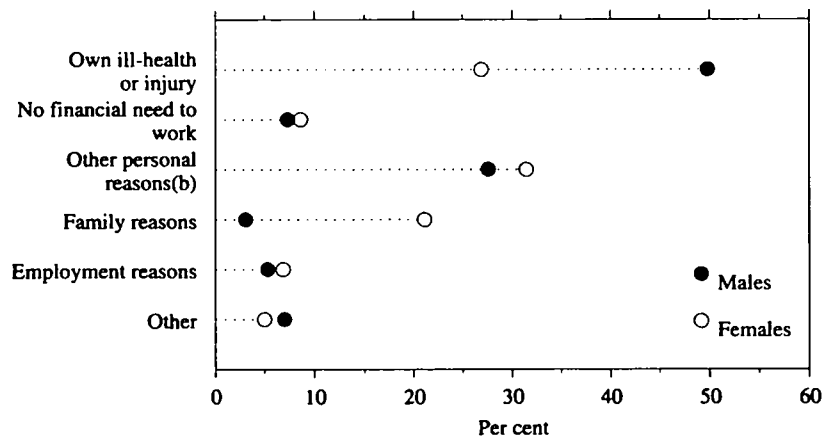
sonal reasons such as a desire for more leisure time, to give others a chance, or because they felt they were too old to continue working full-time. Family reasons such as care of children or other family members accounted for a further 1 in 5 early retirements among women. Only 3 per cent of men retired early for family reasons. A relatively small proportion of workers retired early because they could no longer find suitable full-time employment (5 per cent of men and 7 per cent of women).

At the time of the survey, over half of those who retired early because of ill-health or injury, or for family reasons, reported a social security pension/benefit as their main source of income. Among those who said they had no financial need to continue working full-time, 21 per cent received most of their income from a social security pension/benefit, 31 per cent drew most of their income from investments, in-

terest etc., and 15 per cent had superannuation, life assurance or a similar retirement scheme as their main source of income (see Table 6.5.23).

Data from the 1990 Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities provides an indication of relative income levels of retired persons. The survey shows that, among persons aged 45 years and over who did not work during 1989-90, those whose main source of income was regular superannuation payments had the highest mean annual income; \$19,990 for men and \$16,770 for women. This was more than double the mean annual income of those whose main source of income was a government pension or benefit. Persons whose main source of income was interest, rent, dividends, or some other source, also had much higher incomes than those dependent mainly on a government pension or benefit (see Table 6.5.24).

**FIGURE 6.3.1 PERSONS AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER WHO RETIRED FROM FULL-TIME WORK EARLY(a):  
REASON FOR EARLY RETIREMENT, NOVEMBER 1989**



(a) At age 45-64 years for males; 45-59 years for females. (b) Includes desire for more leisure, give others a chance and too old.

Source: Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions



## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

### 6.3.2 Superannuation

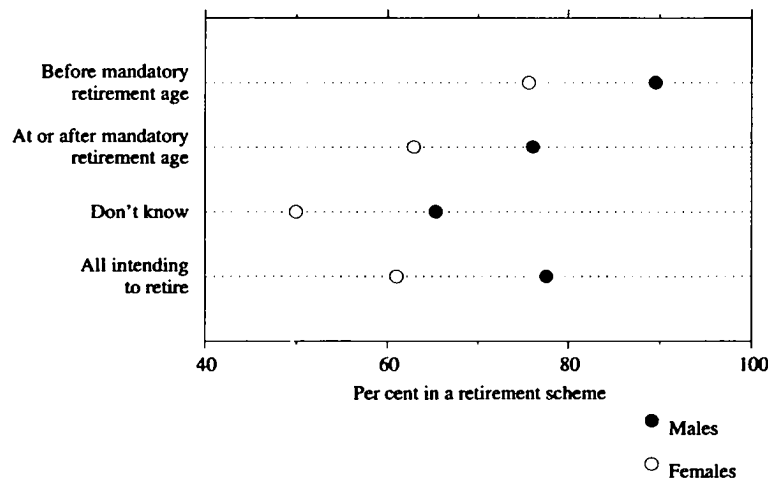
Overall, 9 per cent of persons who retired from full-time work at age 45 years or older received most of their income from superannuation, life assurance or similar retirement scheme in November 1989. It would appear, though, that the proportion will increase in the future. Around 30 per cent of intending retirees aged 45 years or older expected that their retirement scheme (superannuation in the vast majority of cases) would provide most of their income after retirement (see Table 6.5.22). However, this represents less than half of scheme membership; 78 per cent of men and 61 per cent of women aged 45 years or older, and intending to retire from full-time work, belonged to a retirement scheme. Membership was highest among those who intended to retire early (90 per cent of men and 76 per cent of women).

Of those intending retirees belonging to a retirement scheme, 61 per cent expected to receive at least part of their entitlement as a lump sum payment. Of these, over half (56 per cent) intended to use their lump sum

to generate regular income either by purchasing an annuity, 'rolling over' in an approved deposit fund or through some other form of investment. Some 23 per cent intended to use the money to pay off or improve their homes, to discharge other debts, to take a holiday or to finance some other expenditure, while 21 per cent did not have specific plans for their lump sum payment (see Table 6.5.25).

The ABS has conducted several superannuation surveys since February 1974, the most recent in November 1991. However, due to considerable differences in methodology and definitions, only the November 1988 and November 1991 surveys are strictly comparable. Given that qualification, superannuation coverage among the employed has increased significantly since 1974 when 36 per cent of men and 10 per cent of women had superannuation coverage compared to 61 per cent of men and 37 per cent of women in 1988 and 75 per cent of men and 66 per cent of women in 1991.

FIGURE 6.3.2 PERSONS AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER WHO INTENDED TO RETIRE FROM FULL-TIME WORK: RETIREMENT SCHEME MEMBERSHIP BY INTENDED AGE AT RETIREMENT, NOVEMBER 1989



Source: Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions

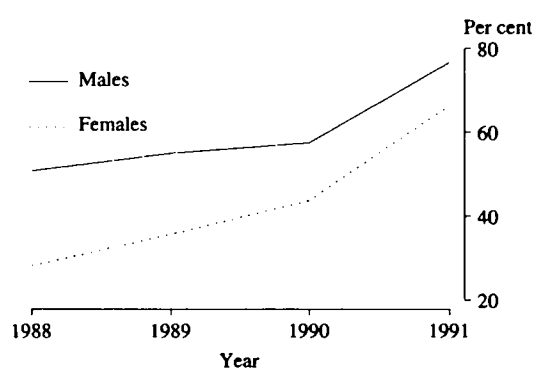
TABLE 6.3.3 EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15-74 YEARS: PROPORTION WITH SUPERANNUATION COVER BY AGE BY SEX (Per cent)

Age group (years)	November 1988				November 1991			
	Males	Females	Persons	Female/male coverage ratio	Males	Females	Persons	Female/male coverage ratio
15-19	25.0	12.5	19.3	50.0	49.2	42.7	46.3	86.8
20-24	42.1	33.5	38.1	79.6	68.4	64.7	66.7	94.6
25-34	64.5	38.2	54.0	59.2	80.0	68.4	75.2	85.5
35-44	71.1	41.6	58.9	58.5	81.2	67.4	75.2	83.0
45-54	73.2	40.7	60.9	55.6	80.3	70.6	76.4	87.9
55-74	53.0	34.5	47.8	65.1	60.5	53.7	58.4	88.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>87.0</b>

Source: Survey of Superannuation

Women have lower levels of superannuation coverage than men across all age groups, due in part to more women than men working part-time (40 per cent compared with 8 per cent). However, recent increases in the level of coverage have been greater for women than for men, the female/male coverage ratio having increased from 60 per cent in 1988 to 87 per cent in 1991. This was due to particularly large increases among women aged under 25 years, with superannuation coverage more than doubling during the period. For women aged 25 years and over, superannuation coverage increased by about one-third.

**FIGURE 6.3.3 PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES WHO REPORTED RECEIVING A SUPERANNUATION BENEFIT IN MAIN JOB**



Note: Large increase in 1991 may be due to increased awareness among employees of entitlements to employer contributions to schemes implemented since 1988.

Source: Survey of Employment Benefits

The greatest increases in superannuation coverage between 1988 and 1991 were among employees and among part-time workers, particularly women. The proportion of women employees with superannuation cover increased by 84 per cent compared to 25 per cent for male employees. By November 1991 the female/male coverage ratio had increased to 87 per cent among employees.

The proportion of women part-time workers with superannuation cover more than doubled between 1988 and 1991; superannuation coverage among male part-time workers increased by 43 per cent in the period. Despite large increases, coverage rates among part-time workers (48 per cent of women and 29 per cent of men) remained much lower than among full-time workers.

Between 1988 and 1991 superannuation coverage among full-time workers increased by 65 per cent for women and 25 per cent for men. By November 1991, 77 per cent of women full-time workers had superannuation cover compared to 79 per cent of men; the female/male coverage ratio had risen to 97 per cent.

In November 1991 married men with dependent children had the highest rate of superannuation coverage, 83 per cent compared to 61 per cent of married women with dependent children. Among lone parents, 77 per cent of fathers and 69 per cent of mothers had superannuation cover. Lower rates among women with dependent children can largely be explained by the relatively high proportion in part-time employment. It is also possible that some married women may have opted out of a superannuation scheme if their husband had cover.

**TABLE 6.3.4 EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15-74 YEARS: PROPORTION WITH SUPERANNUATION COVER (Per cent)**

	November 1988			November 1991			Per cent increase between 1988 and 1991	
	Males	Females	Female/male coverage ratio	Males	Females	Female/male coverage ratio	Males	Females
<b>Employment status —</b>								
Full-time	63.5	46.8	73.7	79.5	77.0	96.9	25.2	64.5
Part-time	20.4	19.0	93.1	29.1	48.4	166.3	42.6	154.7
<b>Status of worker —</b>								
Employee	65.7	39.0	59.4	82.1	71.8	87.5	25.0	84.1
Employer, self-employed, unpaid family helper	40.8	19.6	48.0	47.2	25.7	54.4	15.7	31.1
<b>Family status —</b>								
Husband or wife with dependent children	70.9	32.7	46.1	82.5	60.9	73.8	16.4	86.2
Husband or wife without dependent children	65.0	42.3	65.1	73.8	70.2	95.1	13.5	66.0
Lone parent	70.8	39.6	55.9	76.8	68.9	89.7	n.a.	n.a.
Other family member(a)	40.6	30.4	74.9	62.7	62.6	99.8	51.1	95.0
Non-family individual	53.4	43.2	80.9	73.2	72.4	98.9	37.1	67.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>79.5</b>

(a) Includes full-time students aged 15-24 years.

Source: Survey of Superannuation

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

In November 1991, 25 per cent of employed men and 35 per cent of employed women did not have superannuation cover. Of those who were eligible to join an employer provided scheme, 20 per cent intended to join or had already applied to join, 19 per cent had not joined because they had not bothered or were not interested and 7 per cent felt they could not afford the contributions.

The majority of employed persons without superannuation cover (91 per cent) were not eligible to join an employer provided scheme. Of these, 25 per cent had not joined a private fund because they had not bothered or were not interested while 27 per cent felt they could not afford it.

Despite generally lower pay levels, proportionally fewer women than men had not joined a superannuation scheme because they could not afford to. Women were more likely than men to have not joined because they were not interested or had not bothered, or because their spouse had cover (*see Table 6.5.26*).

The majority of employees with superannuation cover belonged to a scheme provided by their current employer. The ABS Survey of Employment Benefits, conducted annually since 1984, found that the proportion of employees who reported belonging to an employer provided scheme remained steady at around 40 per cent from 1984 to 1988. However, by July 1991, the proportion had increased to 72 per cent (77 per cent of men and 66 per cent of women). It appears likely that much of the increase since 1988 is due to superannuation arrangements negotiated in recent National Wage Cases. It would also appear that employees' awareness of their entitlements to the 3 per cent employer contribution has lagged behind implementation of these schemes. This may explain the large increase, in 1991, of employees reporting membership of employer provided schemes

Membership in a superannuation scheme does not in itself ensure adequate income after retirement. Superannuation schemes link benefits to contributions during working life. Those workers who joined a scheme late in their working lives will not accrue significant benefits on retirement, nor will those who are solely dependent on a 3 per cent employer contribution (even over a full working life). In schemes where employees can (or must) contribute, these contributions (and final benefits) are generally linked to wage/salary levels, favouring higher paid workers. Lower paid workers do not get the opportunity to contribute as much throughout their working lives (supposing they could afford to) and, retiring on low pay, may receive benefits well short of that required

to sustain a reasonable standard of living for the rest of their lives.

Current superannuation arrangements also disadvantage part-time workers and those who spend protracted periods out of the labour force and, therefore, particularly disadvantage women workers.

### 6.3.3 Age pension

The number of age pensioners, as a proportion of all persons of age pension age (65 years and over for men; 60 years and over for women) peaked at 77 per cent in 1978. Since then the proportion has decreased each year before appearing to level off in 1990-91. The relatively large decreases in 1984, 1985 and 1986 were due mainly to the introduction of a full income test on pensioners aged 70 years and over, and the introduction of the assets test. It would appear, therefore, that tightening of eligibility criteria, rather than improved economic circumstances, has been the major cause of the decreasing proportion of aged persons receiving the age pension.

TABLE 6.3.5 AGE PENSIONERS(a): PROPORTION OF ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(b)  
(Per cent)

At June(c)	Males	Females	Persons
1978	75.2	78.6	77.4
1983	70.8	74.9	73.5
1984	65.5	72.1	69.8
1985	60.9	69.5	66.5
1986	57.4	67.5	64.0
1987	54.6	66.1	62.1
1988	52.5	65.2	60.8
1989	50.4	64.3	59.4
1990	49.0	63.4	58.2
1991	49.0	63.5	58.2

(a) Excludes those paid overseas and wife/carer pensioners. (b) Males aged 65 years and over; females aged 60 years and over. (c) Population estimates at 30 June; period for pensioner numbers may vary slightly from this date.

Source: Department of Social Security

In June 1991, 64 per cent of women aged 60 years or older and 49 per cent of men aged 65 years or older were receiving the age pension. The proportion receiving the pension increased with age for both men and women. The average duration in receipt of a pension was 3 years longer for women (13 years) than for men (10 years). This is to be expected since women become eligible for the age pension at a younger age and live longer than men. Women were also more likely to have been in receipt of a Department of Social Security pension or benefit (e.g. widow's pension) directly prior to receipt of the age pension at 60 years, and this period is also included in the calculation of average duration.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.3.6 AGE PENSIONERS(a): PROPORTION OF ESTIMATED RESIDENT  
POPULATION AND AVERAGE DURATION OF PENSION, JUNE(b) 1991  
(Per cent)**

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Per cent of population of same age/sex</i>		<i>Average duration (years)(c)</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
60-64	..	47.9	..	6.3
65-69	40.4	56.2	5.0	9.1
70-74	44.1	66.8	8.4	12.3
75 and over	64.5	80.2	14.3	18.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>

(a) Excludes those paid overseas and wife/carer pensioners. (b) Population estimates at 30 June; period for pensioner numbers may vary slightly from this date.  
(c) Duration in receipt of any DSS pension/benefit e.g. includes period in receipt of widow's pension prior to receiving age pension at age 60 years.

Source: Department of Social Security; Population Estimates

6.4 EXPENDITURE

While income is the most widely used indicator of relative economic well-being, information on levels and patterns of expenditure can enhance income analysis in several ways. For example, analysis of expenditure patterns of different population groups at different levels of income can provide some insight into the nature of disadvantage, in terms of command over goods and services, experienced by various low income groups and can indicate specific areas, such as housing or medical and health care costs, where support is most needed. Detailed comparisons of expenditure patterns between economic units of different sizes and compositions form the basis for construction of equivalence scales for use in income analysis.

Since many items of expenditure, such as food, accommodation, household goods and appliances, fuel and power, are shared by household members, the ABS collects expenditure data on a household basis rather than for individuals. This Section looks at changes in the level and composition of household expenditure between the 1984 and 1988-89 Household Expenditure Surveys. Much of the analysis relates expenditure to income levels. For this purpose, households, including those with nil or negative income, are grouped according to total gross weekly income from all regular sources. It should be noted that in 1984 negative income was set to zero. This adjustment was not made for 1988-89 data and, therefore, income measures are not strictly comparable between the two periods. The differences are very small, however, and are not likely to have a significant impact on the analysis presented in this Section.

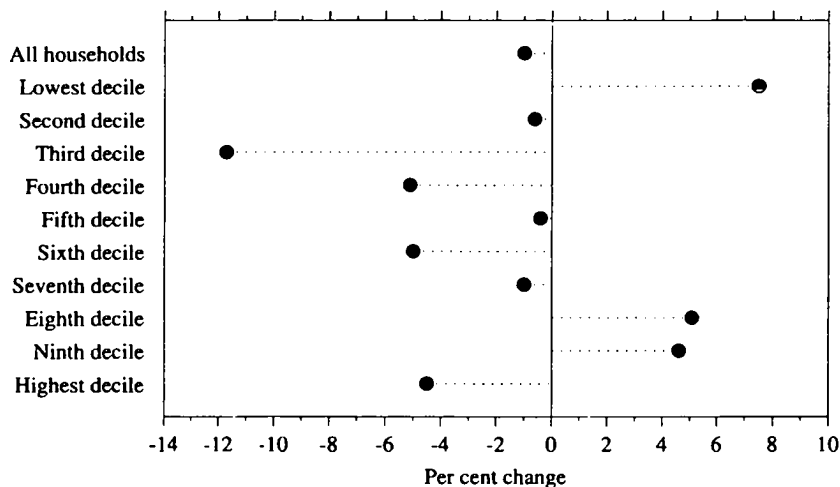
6.4.1 Level of expenditure

In 1988-89 Australian households spent an average of \$503 per week on commodities and services. This compares with an average of \$362 during 1984 and represents an increase of 39 per cent. During this period the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 40 per cent, indicating little change in household spending in real terms in the period. Decreases in household expenditure in real terms of around 5 per cent were experienced by the fourth, sixth and highest household income deciles and the third decile had a decrease of 12 per cent. The second, fifth and seventh deciles decreased real spending by 1 per cent or less. The remainder experienced real increases in expenditure on commodities and services.

Changes in household expenditure levels do not necessarily indicate corresponding changes in living standards for household members. For example, the 7.5 per cent real increase for households in the lowest decile was offset to some extent by the 5 per cent increase in the average number of household members, while the real decrease of 12 per cent in household expenditure in the third decile may have been partly due to the 9 per cent decrease in average household size.

It is difficult to ascertain the impact of small variations in household size on expenditure levels and so draw conclusions about possible changes in living standards. Allowing for personal preferences and choices, a direct link might be expected between the number of household members and the level of expenditure on essentials, such as food and clothing, which are consumed on an individual basis. This is not the case, however, for optional items such as alcohol, tobacco and health insurance, or shared items such as motor vehicles and housing.

FIGURE 6.4.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES: REAL CHANGES BETWEEN 1984 AND 1988-89(a)



(a) Changes calculated on 1984 base period, adjusted using Consumer Price Index (all groups).

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

**TABLE 6.4.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME DECILE**  
(Per cent real change between 1984 and 1988-89(a))

Household income decile	Real expenditure on commodities and services	Average number of employed persons per household	Average number of persons per household	Proportion of households comprising one person only
Lowest	7.5	—	5.4	-5.2
Second	-0.6	—	-5.4	32.6
Third	-11.7	—	-9.2	27.8
Fourth	-5.1	11.1	-4.4	13.4
Fifth	-0.4	9.1	-6.0	14.1
Sixth	-5.0	7.7	-0.3	12.1
Seventh	-1.0	6.3	2.2	—
Eighth	5.1	5.6	1.9	-14.5
Ninth	4.6	10.0	2.1	-20.0
Highest	-4.5	—	-4.5	18.8
<b>All households</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>

(a) Changes calculated on 1984 base period, adjusted using Consumer Price Index (all groups).

Note: Minus sign indicates decrease; no sign indicates increase; — indicates no change.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

Overall, real expenditure on food and clothing decreased between 1984 and 1988-89 by 3 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. In most deciles an increase or decrease in household size was accompanied by a corresponding, but not proportional increase or decrease in real expenditure on food and clothing.

Real expenditure on current housing costs increased by 12 per cent between 1984 and 1988-89. The largest increases (14-29 per cent) were experienced by the seventh, eighth and ninth deciles.

Between 1984 and 1988-89 all but the first, second and fifth deciles decreased real spending on alcohol

and tobacco products, while all but the lowest two deciles decreased real expenditure on transport. Overall, real expenditure on medical, health and personal care increased by 2 per cent with the largest increases in the first and second deciles; 19 per cent and 11 per cent respectively.

Using the CPI to adjust expenditure levels to take account of price variations over time can provide a reasonable guide to real changes in the level of spending for the whole population. Although the composition and weighting of the CPI is based on the expenditure patterns of employee households in metropolitan areas, a recent ABS study<sup>1</sup> has shown

**TABLE 6.4.2 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON SELECTED EXPENDITURE GROUPS BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME DECILE**  
(Per cent real change between 1984 and 1988-89(a))

Household income decile	Commodity or service					Medical, health and personal care
	Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Transport	
Lowest	0.9	2.5	11.9	19.3	18.2	19.4
Second	0.4	-6.1	19.0	-16.3	2.7	10.7
Third	2.9	-13.0	-6.1	-19.6	-22.0	5.5
Fourth	8.4	-5.1	-16.8	-20.9	-14.6	-2.5
Fifth	1.9	0.6	0.9	-6.0	-8.7	-11.4
Sixth	7.1	-4.4	-30.5	-8.2	-4.9	4.1
Seventh	14.2	0.4	-11.4	5.8	-12.1	10.0
Eighth	28.9	4.8	-8.3	13.0	-7.7	-2.4
Ninth	25.1	-1.8	-10.1	-23.1	-11.4	-3.6
Highest	5.9	-7.8	-17.5	-19.2	-17.5	3.2
<b>All households</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>CPI increases (%)</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>51.2</b>

(a) Changes calculated on 1984 base period, adjusted using Consumer Price Index for each expenditure group.

Note: Minus sign indicates decrease in real expenditure; no sign indicates increase.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

<sup>1</sup> Information Paper: The Australian Consumer Price Index — Feasibility of Constructing Price Indexes for Special Population Groups (6445.0)

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that, over longer periods of time at least, movements in the CPI reflect the price movements experienced by other sub-groups in the population such as pensioners and other retirees.

The rest of this Section focuses on proportional expenditure on selected expenditure groups. The data have not been adjusted to take account of price increases between 1984 and 1988-89 although changes in proportional expenditure may reflect, to some extent, changes in relative prices of goods and services as well as changes in the quantity and/or quality of purchases.

### 6.4.2 Spending patterns of Australian households

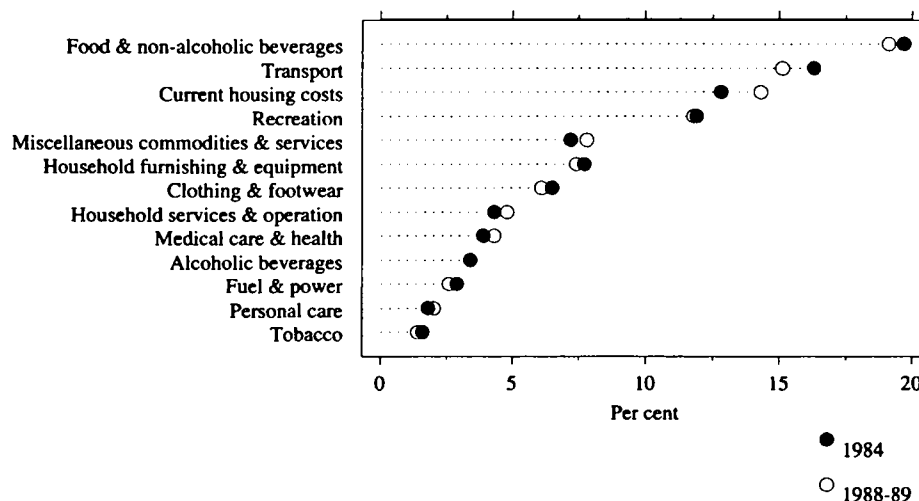
Around half of all household expenditure on goods and services is allocated to food, transport and housing. Between 1984 and 1988-89, the proportion spent on housing increased from 13 per cent to 14 per cent while spending on transport declined from 16 per cent to 15 per cent, and spending on food declined from 20 per cent to 19 per cent of all expenditure on goods and services. On average, households also spent proportionally less on tobacco, clothing and footwear, household furnishings and equipment, and fuel and power but allocated more of their budgets to medical and health care, personal care, and household services and operation.

As would be expected, expenditure patterns are linked, to some extent, to income levels. The proportion of household expenditure allocated to housing (excluding mortgage principal payments) generally decreases as household income increases. In 1988-89, households in the lowest decile spent 17 per cent of their total outlay (on goods and services) on housing compared

to 11 per cent for households in the highest decile. The proportion of household budget allocated to food, fuel and power also decreases as household income increases while proportional spending on transport, clothing and footwear, alcohol and recreation generally increases. In 1988-89, households in the lowest decile allocated 11 per cent of their budgets to transport costs compared to 16 per cent for households in the highest decile (see Table 6.5.27). However, there appears to be no consistent relationship between household income levels and the magnitude or direction (proportional increase/decrease) of changes in broad level expenditure between 1984 and 1988-89 (see Table 6.5.28).

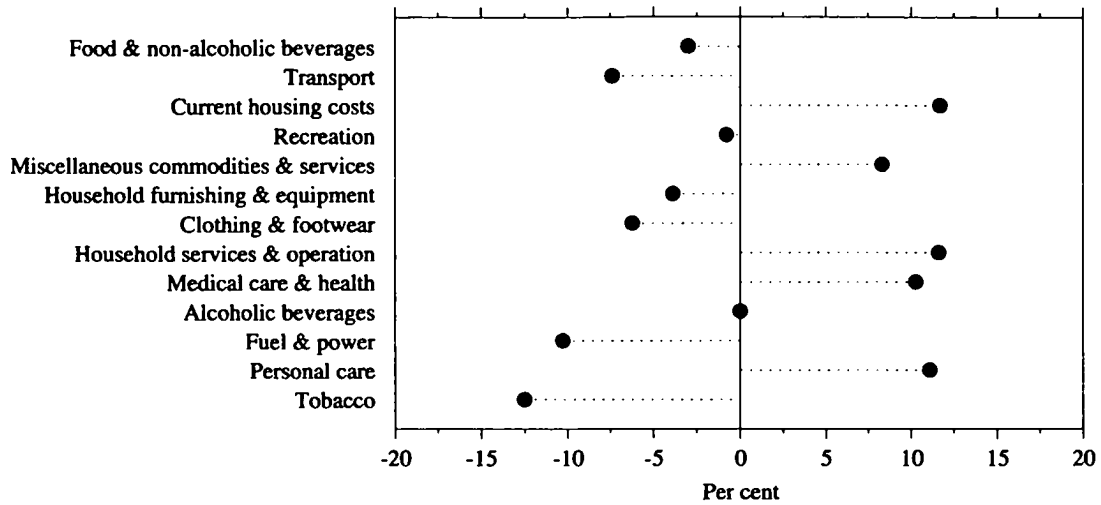
While average expenditure across all households is a useful measure for broad level analysis, average expenditure of contributor households i.e. only those households undertaking expenditure on items of interest, can give a better understanding of differences in spending patterns between sub-populations and a more precise indication of the nature and extent of changes over time. The following analysis briefly examines changes between 1984 and 1988-89, in the proportion of households which reported expenditure on selected goods and services, and in proportional expenditure by contributor households on these items, in relation to income level and household size and composition. It should be noted, however, that, while allowing for comparison between the two surveys, the number of households reporting expenditure on some commodities/services may not necessarily reflect the number which usually undertake such expenditure. Reference periods were selected primarily to enable reliable estimates of average expenditure rather than estimates of the number of contributor households.

FIGURE 6.4.2 BROAD EXPENDITURE GROUPS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES



Source: Household Expenditure Survey

FIGURE 6.4.3 BROAD EXPENDITURE GROUPS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES: PERCENTAGE CHANGE BETWEEN 1984 AND 1988-89



Source: Household Expenditure Survey

In addition, consumption expenditure ratios are used to explore whether expenditure on selected goods and services is associated with overall consumption expenditure levels which are either significantly higher or lower than average within income deciles. This may shed light on areas of possible disadvantage. For example, where contributor households in the lower deciles have significantly higher consumption expenditure levels than average, within their income group, it may indicate that low income is a factor which limits access to the specified commodity/service, and that those households which do buy it have a command over goods and services which is greater than that generally associated with low income (see Section 6.0).

### 6.4.3 Housing costs

Between 1984 and 1988-89, the proportion of expenditure on current housing costs increased by around 12 per cent overall. Households in the lowest decile, however, decreased proportional spending on housing while those in the second and fifth deciles experienced an increase of less than 5 per cent. The eighth and ninth deciles experienced the greatest increases, 18 per cent and 16 per cent respectively (see Table 6.5.28).

While nearly all households have some costs associated with housing, the amount and type of expenditure varies according to many factors, the most important being nature of occupancy. Generally, households renting accommodation spend proportionally more on rent than purchasing households spend on mortgage interest (see Table 6.5.32). However, the latter incur costs for rates, repairs and maintenance. Households which own their homes outright have the lowest housing costs.

Between 1984 and 1988-89, the largest increases in proportional spending on housing were experienced by those households paying mortgage interest (around 30 per cent of all households). In 1988-89, mortgage interest payments accounted for 14 per cent of consumption expenditure of contributor households compared to 11 per cent in 1984. Increases were experienced in all income categories but were most marked in the third and fourth deciles (see Tables 6.5.32 and 6.5.33).

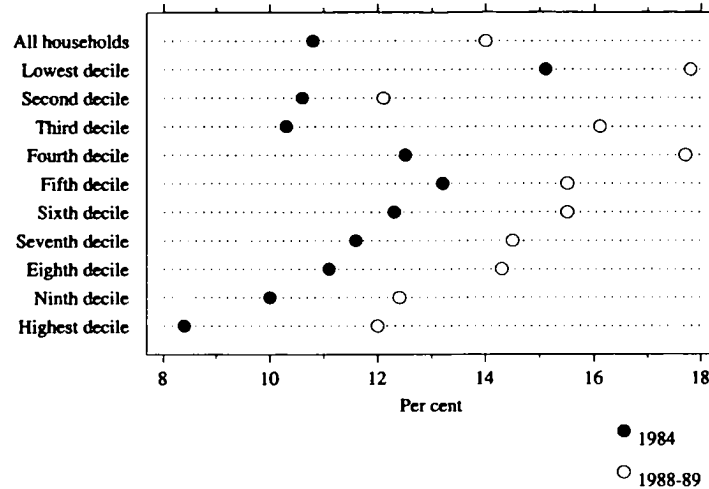
Expenditure on interest also increased in relation to total home mortgage payments, from 70 per cent in 1984 to 78 per cent in 1988-89. This change was most pronounced among households in the lowest three deciles. However, while households in the lowest deciles were most affected by increased mortgage interest costs, it should be noted that home purchasing rates were relatively low in these groups, with the lowest four deciles accounting for only 18 per cent of households purchasing homes.

Those households renting their accommodation (about 24 per cent of all households) also experienced increased proportional expenditure on housing. Rent payments increased from 17 per cent of consumption expenditure in 1984 to 19 per cent in 1988-89. These increases were most marked in higher income deciles. The lowest two deciles experienced small decreases in proportional expenditure on rent, while increases in the third, fourth and fifth deciles were less than the average (see Tables 6.5.32 and 6.5.33). Higher than average representation in government rental accommodation may, to some extent, account for this trend in the lower income groups (see Tables 6.5.29 and 6.5.30). Provision of government rental assistance to eligible low income households renting privately may



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**FIGURE 6.4.4 CONTRIBUTOR HOUSEHOLDS(a): HOME MORTGAGE INTEREST AS A PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE ON ALL COMMODITIES AND SERVICES**



(a) Those households with expenditure on home mortgage interest (selected dwelling).

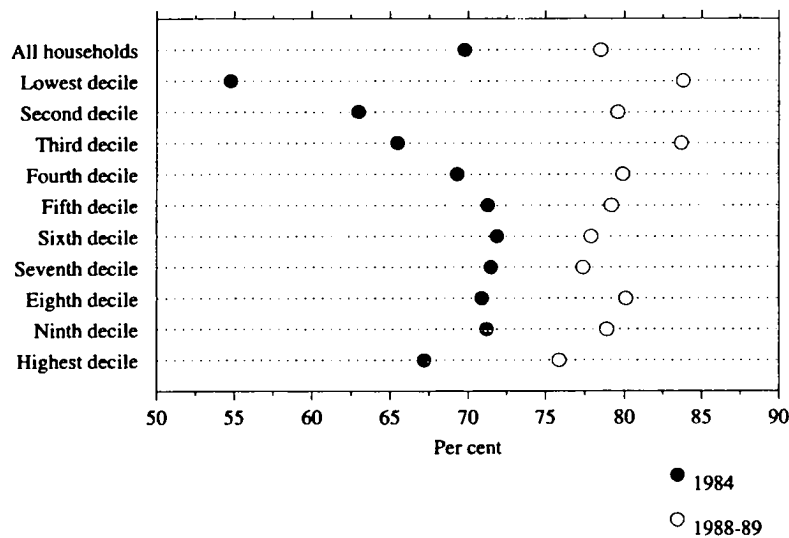
Source: Household Expenditure Survey

also have affected proportional expenditure on rent in the lower income deciles.

Renting accommodation is generally associated with lower income, albeit not as closely as home purchasing is associated with higher income. Rent paying households in the lowest five deciles accounted for 60 per cent of all renting households (see Table 6.5.30). In 1988-89, consumption expenditure by renting households was either slightly below or around average for their income group, whereas home purchasing households had higher than average

consumption expenditure in the lower five deciles, particularly the lowest two (see Table 6.5.34). Renting households were also generally smaller than average while purchasing households were larger than average and this may partly explain the differences in consumption expenditure levels. In terms of age and employment, renting households were close to average, while purchasing households were younger with much higher than average employment (see Tables 6.5.35 and 6.5.36).

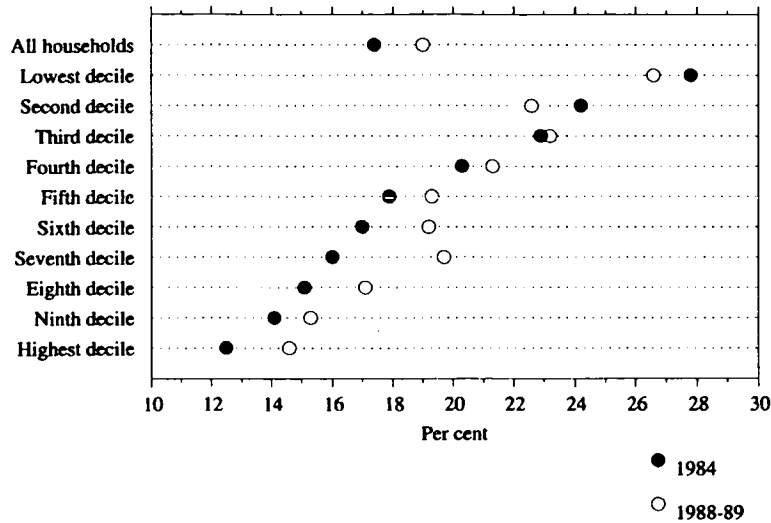
**FIGURE 6.4.5 CONTRIBUTOR HOUSEHOLDS(a): HOME MORTGAGE INTEREST AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL HOME MORTGAGE PAYMENTS**



(a) Those households with expenditure on home mortgage interest (selected dwelling).

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

FIGURE 6.4.6 CONTRIBUTOR HOUSEHOLDS(a): RENT PAYMENTS AS A PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE ON ALL COMMODITIES AND SERVICES



(a) Those households with expenditure on rent (selected dwelling).  
 Source: Household Expenditure Survey

6.4.4 Accident and health insurance

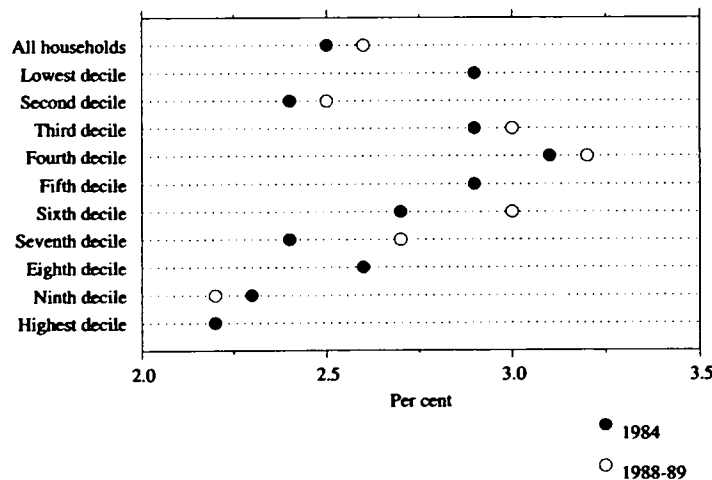
More than two-thirds (68 per cent) of all households made payments for accident or health insurance in 1988-89. The proportion of contributor households increased with income, from 49 per cent in the lowest household income decile to 84 per cent in the highest income decile. These levels were slightly lower than in 1984 for all but the three lowest deciles (see Table 6.5.33).

Between 2 per cent and 3 per cent of expenditure in contributor households was allocated to accident and

health insurance in 1988-89, a similar proportion to that in 1984. There was no consistent relationship between income levels and proportional spending on this item, but the dollar amount spent increased steadily with household income (see Table 6.5.32).

Households with expenditure on accident and health insurance were about average in terms of size and employment levels. In the lowest five household income deciles contributor households had slightly higher than average proportions of people aged 65 years or older (see Tables 6.5.35 and 6.5.36).

FIGURE 6.4.7 CONTRIBUTOR HOUSEHOLDS(a): EXPENDITURE ON ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE AS A PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE ON ALL COMMODITIES AND SERVICES



(a) Those households with expenditure on accident and health insurance.  
 Note: In the lowest, fifth, eighth and highest deciles, values are identical for 1984 and 1988-89.  
 Source: Household Expenditure Survey

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### 6.4.5 Hospital charges

About 4 per cent of all households incurred hospital charges in 1988-89, an increase from 3 per cent in 1984 (relates to a 3-month reference period). The proportion of contributor households generally increased with income, ranging from 2 per cent in the second household income decile to 6 per cent in the ninth (see Table 6.5.33).

Households that incurred hospital charges in 1988-89 outlayed 3 per cent of their average weekly expenditure on all commodities and services on this item, a 25 per cent increase since 1984. Proportional expenditure on hospital charges generally decreased as income levels rose and was particularly high (17 per cent) in the lowest decile. Proportional expenditure in the other nine deciles was within the range of 1 per cent to 7 per cent in 1988-89 (see Table 6.5.32).

In all but the highest decile, households which incurred expenditure on hospital charges spent more on goods and services in 1988-89 than the average for their income group. Relative consumption expenditure levels were highest in the first, second, fifth and sixth deciles, ranging from 23 per cent to 56 per cent above average (see Table 6.5.34).

Contributor households in the lowest five household income deciles were smaller and older than average while those in the highest five deciles were younger than average, and average or slightly above average in size. In all but the third, sixth and seventh deciles, employment levels in contributor households were lower than average for their income group (see Tables 6.5.35 and 6.5.36).

### 6.4.6 Alcoholic Beverages

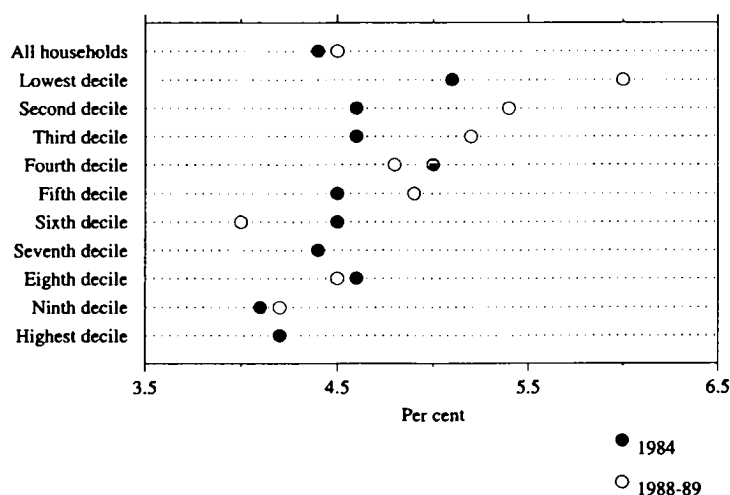
Approximately two-thirds (65 per cent) of all households purchased alcoholic beverages in the 2 week reference period in 1988-89, a similar proportion to 1984. The proportion of households with expenditure on alcoholic beverages increased with household income, from 34 per cent in the lowest household income decile to 86 per cent in the highest (see Table 6.5.33).

The average weekly amount of expenditure per contributor household also increased with household income, from \$16.80 in the lowest household income decile to \$40.00 in the highest decile. However, the average weekly amount spent per person aged 18 years and over varied much less, from \$12.80 in the lowest decile to \$14.40 in the highest.

Overall, expenditure on alcoholic beverages accounted for 4 per cent of total expenditure on commodities and services in both 1984 and 1988-89. Contributor households in the lower five income deciles spent proportionally more on alcohol than those in the top five deciles. Also, those households in the lower income groups generally increased proportional spending on alcoholic beverages between 1984 and 1988-89 (see Table 6.5.32).

Households with expenditure on alcoholic beverages had higher than average expenditure on goods and services, particularly in the four lowest deciles, and average to slightly above average employment levels. In terms of size and age structure, contributor households were close to average for their income group (see Tables 6.5.34-6.5.36).

FIGURE 6.4.8 CONTRIBUTOR HOUSEHOLDS(a): EXPENDITURE ON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AS A PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE ON ALL COMMODITIES AND SERVICES



(a) Those households with expenditure on alcoholic beverages.

Note: In the seventh and highest deciles values are identical for 1984 and 1988-89.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

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**TABLE 6.4.3 CONTRIBUTOR HOUSEHOLDS(a): EXPENDITURE ON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO, 1988-89**  
(Per cent)

Household income decile(b)	Alcoholic beverages		Tobacco	
	Average weekly expenditure (\$)		Average weekly expenditure (\$)	
	Per household	Per person aged 18 years and over	Per household	Per person aged 18 years and over
Lowest	16.80	12.80	13.50	11.10
Second	16.70	10.30	13.20	8.90
Third	17.80	9.50	15.60	8.70
Fourth	20.20	11.30	17.70	9.50
Fifth	23.00	12.60	17.40	9.10
Sixth	20.90	10.60	18.40	9.00
Seventh	26.10	12.40	17.40	8.00
Eighth	29.40	12.80	18.70	7.70
Ninth	32.40	13.60	18.60	7.30
Highest	40.00	14.40	18.90	6.40
<b>All contributor households</b>	<b>25.80</b>	<b>12.40</b>	<b>17.10</b>	<b>8.20</b>

(a) Those households with expenditure on the specified commodity or service. (b) Deciles calculated on gross weekly income of all households.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

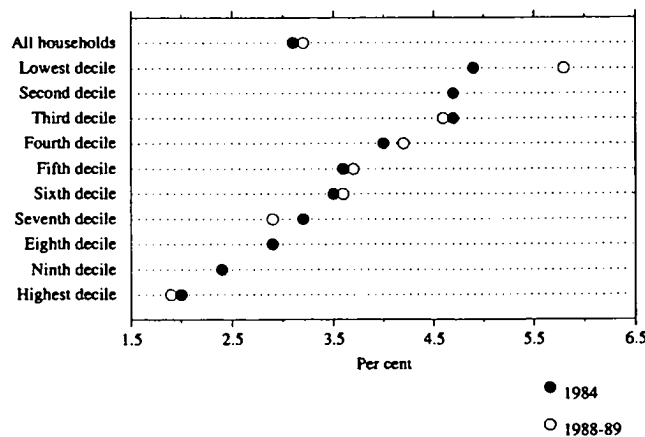
### 6.4.7 Tobacco

In 1988-89, 40 per cent of households bought tobacco in some form during the 2-week reference period, a decrease from 46 per cent in 1984. There were decreases in the proportion of contributor households in all household income deciles. The greatest decreases occurred in the ninth and tenth deciles, 53 per cent to 42 per cent and 52 per cent to 41 per cent respectively. In the sixth and fourth income deciles there were also relatively large decreases in the proportion of households which reported expenditure on tobacco products, from 50 per cent to 42 per cent and 49 per cent to 42 per cent respectively. Unlike expenditure on alcohol, there was not a strong association between the proportion of households buying tobacco and household income levels (*see Table 6.5.33*).

In 1988-89 the average weekly amount spent on tobacco per contributor household increased gradually with household income, from \$13.50 in the lowest income decile to \$18.90 in the highest decile. However, expenditure per person aged 18 years and over declined as household income level increased, from \$11.10 in the lowest decile to \$6.40 in the highest.

In 1988-89 proportional expenditure on tobacco declined as income increased, from 6 per cent of total expenditure on commodities and services in the lowest decile to 2 per cent in the highest. Overall, tobacco accounted for 3 per cent of expenditure on commodities and services in 1984 and 1988-89. Households in the lowest, fourth, fifth and sixth deciles increased proportional spending on tobacco during this period (*see Table 6.5.32*).

**FIGURE 6.4.9 CONTRIBUTOR HOUSEHOLDS(a): EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO AS A PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE ON ALL COMMODITIES AND SERVICES**



(a) Those households with expenditure on tobacco products.

Note: In the second, eighth and ninth deciles, values are identical for 1984 and 1988-89.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.4.4 CONTRIBUTOR HOUSEHOLDS(a): EXPENDITURE ON TRANSPORT AS A PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE ON ALL COMMODITIES AND SERVICES**  
(Per cent)

Household income decile(b)	Expenditure on motor vehicle purchases			Expenditure on motor vehicle fuels, lubricants and additives			Expenditure on public transport fees		
	1984	1988-89	Per cent change(c)	1984	1988-89	Per cent change(c)	1984	1988-89	Per cent change(c)
Lowest	15.6	15.5	-0.6	6.8	5.9	-13.2	1.5	1.5	—
Second	22.0	15.1	-31.4	6.0	5.3	-11.7	1.4	2.0	42.9
Third	18.8	15.7	-16.5	6.2	5.6	-9.7	1.2	1.5	25.0
Fourth	17.0	12.4	-27.1	6.2	5.6	-9.7	1.6	1.7	6.3
Fifth	13.8	12.0	-13.0	6.3	5.3	-15.9	1.5	1.7	13.3
Sixth	13.7	13.1	-4.4	5.8	5.1	-12.1	1.4	1.7	21.4
Seventh	13.2	10.7	-18.9	5.8	5.0	-13.8	1.3	1.2	-7.7
Eighth	13.6	12.6	-7.4	5.7	4.9	-14.0	1.3	1.4	7.7
Ninth	13.9	12.9	-7.2	5.2	4.5	-13.5	1.1	1.2	9.1
Highest	12.6	9.8	-22.2	4.9	4.3	-12.2	0.9	1.1	22.2
<b>All contributor households</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>-15.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>

(a) Those households with expenditure on the specified commodity or service. (b) Deciles calculated on gross weekly income of all households. (c) Minus sign indicates decrease; no sign indicates increase; — indicates no change.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

Households with expenditure on tobacco generally had higher than average expenditure on all commodities and services, particularly in the lowest four deciles. Employment levels were average or slightly above average (see Tables 6.5.34-6.5.36).

### 6.4.8 Transport

Between 1984 and 1988-89, proportional expenditure by contributor households on public transport fees increased by 17 per cent. In all but the three lowest deciles, however, proportionally fewer households used public transport in 1988-89 than in 1984 (based on expenditure on public transport fees). There was little change in the proportion of households using motor vehicles (based on expenditure on fuels, lubricants etc.) though contributor households spent proportionally less on fuels, lubricants etc. in 1988-89 than in 1984. Proportional expenditure on motor vehicle purchases decreased by 15 per cent between 1984 and 1988-89. The proportion of households purchasing a motor vehicle also decreased in all but the two lowest deciles.

The proportion of households buying a motor vehicle was clearly associated with income level, ranging from 9 per cent in the lowest decile to 38 per cent in the highest decile in 1988-89. As would be expected, proportional expenditure on motor vehicle purchases decreased as income increased, from 16 per cent of expenditure on all goods and services in the lowest decile to 10 per cent in the highest (see Tables 6.5.32 and 6.5.33).

The proportion of households using one or more motor vehicle increased with income level, from 46 per cent in the lowest decile to 93 per cent in the eighth, then tapered off to 87 per cent in the highest decile. Proportional expenditure on fuels, lubricants etc. decreased as income increased, from 6 per cent in the lowest decile to 4 per cent in the highest, despite a steady increase

in the average number of motor vehicles per household, from 1.0 in the lowest decile to 2.2 in the highest (see Tables 6.5.32, 6.5.33 and 6.5.35).

In 1988-89, 37 per cent of all households used public transport while 79 per cent used one or more motor vehicles (based on expenditure on public transport fees, fuels, lubricants etc. in the 2-week reference period). These groups were not mutually exclusive however, although some households which used public transport obviously did not have a motor vehicle. Households which used public transport had fewer cars than average, particularly in the lowest three deciles (see Tables 6.5.33 and 6.5.35).

Use of public transport was not strongly associated with low income or low levels of motor vehicle ownership, and was more widespread among households in the highest three deciles (32-34 per cent). Higher usage of public transport appeared to be more strongly associated with larger households, with children using public transport to school and with households with higher employment levels using public transport to work, despite above average car ownership. Consumption expenditure levels of households using public transport were generally a little above average, except in the first and third deciles, and higher than for all households using motor vehicles, except in the three lowest deciles (see Tables 6.5.33-6.5.36).

### 6.4.9 Education

#### Secondary school fees

In 1988-89, 6 per cent of households committed a portion of their budget to non-government secondary school fees, which represented an increase of 14 per cent on 1984. By comparison, 11 per cent of households incurred government secondary school fees in 1988-89, an increase of 7 per cent on 1984. Overall, about half as many households had children in non-

TABLE 6.4.5 EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY AND TERTIARY EDUCATION FEES: PROPORTIONAL EXPENDITURE AND CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE RATIOS OF CONTRIBUTOR HOUSEHOLDS(a), 1988-89 (Per cent)

Household income decile(b)	Secondary school fees (government)		Secondary school fees (non-government)		Tertiary education fees	
	Proportional expenditure(c)	Consumption expenditure ratio(d)	Proportional expenditure(c)	Consumption expenditure ratio(d)	Proportional expenditure(c)	Consumption expenditure ratio(d)
Lowest	0.4	213.1	*	202.1	6.0	148.7
Second	0.7	109.6	5.0	167.6	2.8	117.5
Third	0.5	117.2	6.3	154.9	2.1	140.4
Fourth	0.8	103.4	6.7	145.1	3.4	135.0
Fifth	0.6	109.6	3.8	140.7	1.5	112.4
Sixth	0.5	111.8	5.6	116.0	1.3	107.7
Seventh	0.6	103.8	5.0	106.5	1.6	104.3
Eighth	0.5	105.3	6.3	104.9	1.4	109.7
Ninth	0.4	111.2	6.2	122.7	1.7	106.3
Highest	0.4	100.8	5.5	131.3	1.2	116.9
All contributor households	0.5	125.9	5.7	159.4	1.6	138.4

(a) Those households with expenditure on the specified commodity or service. (b) Deciles calculated on gross weekly income of all households. (c) Expenditure on specified item as a proportion of expenditure on all commodities and services. (d) Average expenditure by contributor households on all commodities and services expressed as a percentage of average expenditure by all households on all commodities and services.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

government secondary schools as in government secondary schools (as measured by payment of fees in 1988-89). In the highest decile, the ratio was much higher at 86:100 (see Table 6.5.33).

On average, proportional expenditure on secondary school fees remained constant between 1984 and 1988-89 at 6 per cent for non-government and less than 1 per cent for government secondary school fees. There was no consistent relationship between proportional expenditure on secondary school fees and income level (see Table 6.5.32).

Consumption expenditure levels were above average for all households with expenditure on secondary school fees, both government and non-government, reflecting to some extent larger than average household size. However, households with expenditure on non-government secondary school fees generally had higher levels of consumption expenditure than households with expenditure on government secondary school fees even though household size was generally the same or smaller. Employment levels were about the same in both contributor groups and above the average for all households (see Tables 6.5.34-6.5.36).

#### Tertiary education fees

In 1988-89, 13 per cent of all households paid tertiary education fees, an increase of 22 per cent over 1984. The proportion of contributor households generally increased with income, from 4 per cent in the lowest decile to 25 per cent in the ninth decile. Between 1984 and 1988-89 there were increases in proportional representation in all except the third, fourth and highest household income deciles (see Table 6.5.33).

Expenditure on tertiary education fees by contributor households, expressed as a proportion of expenditure on all commodities and services, was 2 per cent in

1988-89, compared to 1 per cent in 1984. The greatest proportional expenditure (6 per cent) occurred in the lowest household income decile and the smallest (1 per cent) in the highest decile (see Table 6.5.32).

Households with expenditure on tertiary education fees had higher than average consumption expenditure and employment levels, particularly in the lower income deciles. Household size was generally average or slightly above the average for all households (see Tables 6.5.34-6.5.36).

#### 6.4.10 Child care services

In 1988-89, 6 per cent of households incurred expenditure on child care services during the 2-week reference period, a 23 per cent increase from 1984. There was increased representation in all household income deciles, except the third, between the two reference years. In 1988-89 the percentage of contributor households increased with income from 1 per cent in the lowest income decile to 10 per cent in the eighth income decile, falling to 8 per cent in both the ninth and the highest income deciles (see Table 6.5.33).

The proportion of expenditure on all commodities and services that was spent on child care services by contributor households in 1988-89 was 4 per cent, an increase of 19 per cent on 1984 (see Table 6.5.32).

As would be expected, contributor households were much larger and younger than average and had, in the first to sixth deciles, above average employment levels. Reflecting larger household size and higher employment levels to some extent, overall consumption expenditure levels were also higher than average, particularly in the lowest three deciles (see Tables 6.5.34-6.5.36).

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### 6.4.11 Superannuation and annuities

In 1988-89, 42 per cent of households reported expenditure on superannuation and annuities, a small increase from 37 per cent in 1984. The amount spent on superannuation and annuities and the proportion of households undertaking such expenditure generally increased with income level and average number of employed persons per household. However, payments on superannuation and annuities represented an additional 4-5 per cent of total household expenditure on goods and services regardless of household income level.

Low income households with expenditure on superannuation and annuities showed atypical consumption expenditure levels. In 1988-89 their consumption expenditure was over double the average in the lowest decile and half as much again in the second and third deciles. For the remainder, expenditure on goods and services was around average for their income group. Overall, households with expenditure on superannuation and annuities were younger and larger with more employed persons than average, particularly those in the lowest three deciles.

**TABLE 6.4.6 EXPENDITURE ON SUPERANNUATION AND ANNUITIES: PROPORTIONAL EXPENDITURE AND CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE RATIOS OF CONTRIBUTOR HOUSEHOLDS(a)**  
(Per cent)

Household income decile(b)	Proportional expenditure on superannuation and annuities(c)		Consumption expenditure ratio(d)		Contributor households as a proportion of all households	
	1984	1988-89	1984	1988-89	1984	1988-89
Lowest	5.2	4.4	181.7	227.9	1.9	3.3
Second	2.0	4.3	213.8	155.7	1.1	1.4
Third	4.0	4.6	137.3	143.4	5.0	8.4
Fourth	4.6	4.7	97.2	105.1	21.9	31.9
Fifth	4.8	4.7	98.1	95.5	39.0	47.9
Sixth	4.6	4.8	97.4	98.7	48.4	56.2
Seventh	4.6	4.5	97.8	102.0	58.5	59.0
Eighth	4.8	4.8	99.9	100.2	60.8	70.9
Ninth	4.7	4.5	102.0	100.1	67.0	70.1
Highest	4.6	5.7	101.9	99.7	68.8	69.2
<b>All contributor households</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>41.9</b>

(a) Those households reporting expenditure on superannuation and annuities. (b) Deciles calculated on gross weekly household income of all households. (c) Expenditure on superannuation and annuities as a proportion of expenditure on all commodities and services. (d) Expenditure by contributor households on all commodities and services expressed as a percentage of expenditure by all households on all commodities and services.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

## 6.5 ADDITIONAL TABLES

TABLE 6.5.1 ALL INCOME UNITS(a): GROSS ANNUAL INCOME — SUMMARY MEASURES BY TYPE OF INCOME UNIT(b), 1989-90

	Married couple income units		One parent income units		One person income unit		All income units	
	Income share (per cent)	Mean income (\$)	Income share (per cent)	Mean income (\$)	Income share (per cent)	Mean income (\$)	Income share (per cent)	Mean income (\$)
Decile class —								
Lowest	2.4	9,980	2.4	3,850	2.3	4,010	1.7	5,230
Second	3.7	15,210	4.6	7,380	3.9	6,880	2.8	8,420
Third	5.2	21,500	5.5	8,780	4.3	7,700	3.9	11,870
Fourth	6.7	27,760	6.2	9,960	5.3	9,350	5.2	15,640
Fifth	8.1	33,740	7.0	11,160	6.8	12,040	6.8	20,610
Sixth	9.5	39,510	8.0	12,850	8.8	15,650	8.6	26,020
Seventh	11.0	45,630	9.8	15,670	11.0	19,600	10.7	32,410
Eighth	12.8	53,310	12.6	20,260	13.4	23,830	13.4	40,560
Ninth	15.4	64,190	16.6	26,560	16.4	29,180	17.3	52,150
Highest	25.4	105,640	27.3	43,740	27.8	49,270	29.4	88,640
Gini coefficient	0.35		0.36		0.39		0.43	
Mean income (\$)	41,650		16,020		17,750		30,160	
Median income (\$)	36,730		11,890		13,700		23,240	
Number ('000)	3,945.4		341.2		3,266.8		7,553.4	

(a) Excludes income units with nil or negative income. (b) At time of interview.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

TABLE 6.5.2 ALL INCOME UNITS(a): ACTUAL AND EQUIVALENT GROSS INCOME QUINTILES(b) BY TYPE OF INCOME UNIT(c), 1989-90  
(Per cent)

Income unit type	Income quintiles					Total
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
ACTUAL GROSS ANNUAL INCOME						
Married couple only	4.0	27.5	17.0	21.5	30.0	100.0
Married couple with —						
1 dependent child	2.7	8.6	16.4	31.7	40.6	100.0
2 dependent children	2.1	5.3	16.8	33.4	42.3	100.0
3 or more dependent children	3.4	6.6	16.6	36.7	36.7	100.0
Lone parent with —						
1 dependent child	46.3	24.7	16.2	9.9	*	100.0
2 or more dependent children	24.3	45.2	19.2	9.8	*	100.0
One person	38.5	22.2	24.1	11.7	3.4	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
EQUIVALENT GROSS ANNUAL INCOME						
Married couple only	7.0	24.5	16.3	20.0	32.2	100.0
Married couple with —						
1 dependent child	8.4	10.8	22.3	29.7	28.9	100.0
2 dependent children	8.0	14.7	28.2	27.4	21.7	100.0
3 or more dependent children	15.0	23.2	30.9	17.8	13.1	100.0
Lone parent with —						
1 dependent child	54.4	16.7	13.4	10.3	5.2	100.0
2 or more dependent children	61.4	20.7	12.7	*	*	100.0
One person	30.0	20.2	18.6	17.8	13.4	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes income units with nil or negative income. (b) Quintiles calculated on total income units. (c) At time of interview.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities



## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.5.3 ALL INCOME UNITS(a): SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INCOME UNIT WITHIN EQUIVALENT GROSS INCOME QUINTILES(b), 1989-90**  
(Per cent)

Characteristics of income unit	Equivalent income quintiles					Total
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
Principal source of income —						
Wages or salary	20.2	43.2	79.5	87.5	81.8	62.5
Own business, trade profession	3.7	4.7	6.4	6.1	8.1	5.8
Government pension/benefit	68.5	46.2	5.7	0.6	*	24.2
Other	7.6	5.9	8.4	5.8	10.0	7.5
Per cent of income from government pension or benefits —						
Less than 1	19.0	24.3	47.7	62.3	80.1	46.7
1-19	7.5	21.1	41.4	35.6	19.0	24.9
20-49	5.4	8.6	5.3	1.6	0.8	4.3
50-89	12.8	23.5	4.5	*	*	8.2
90 or more	55.3	22.5	1.0	*	*	15.8
Number of earners during 1989-90 —						
None	67.6	45.9	12.2	4.7	4.7	27.0
One	28.7	44.1	60.0	50.7	36.5	44.0
Two	3.7	9.9	27.8	44.6	58.8	29.0
Number of full-year, full-time workers —						
None	88.0	68.4	29.1	13.3	11.3	42.0
One	10.3	28.9	64.7	68.9	57.9	46.2
Two	1.7	2.7	6.2	17.7	30.8	11.8
Age of reference person (years)(c)(d) —						
15-24	21.7	18.6	22.4	15.3	4.7	16.6
25-34	14.8	13.1	22.8	27.2	27.2	21.0
35-44	12.5	12.6	20.7	24.6	25.6	19.2
45-54	9.3	8.2	13.0	17.8	22.6	14.2
55-64	13.4	11.6	10.2	10.4	13.6	11.8
65 and over	28.3	36.0	10.9	4.8	6.3	17.2
Highest qualification of reference person(c)(d) —						
Degree or higher	4.1	4.5	6.7	10.3	25.9	10.3
Trade certificate	10.4	19.8	23.9	25.8	22.0	20.4
Other certificate/diploma	13.2	12.3	15.9	18.4	19.9	15.9
Other post secondary qualification	0.7	*	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6
Completed secondary schooling(e)	12.0	12.2	14.4	12.7	10.7	12.4
Other(f)	59.6	50.8	38.6	32.1	21.0	40.4
Type of income unit(d) —						
Couple only	8.9	31.4	20.9	25.6	41.3	25.6
Couple with dependent children	13.2	20.7	35.8	34.3	29.1	26.6
One parent	13.0	4.2	3.0	1.7	0.8	4.5
One person —						
Male	24.7	18.8	21.6	23.6	19.8	21.7
Female	40.2	24.9	18.7	14.9	9.1	21.5

For footnotes see end of table.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.5.3 ALL INCOME UNITS(a): SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INCOME UNIT WITHIN EQUIVALENT GROSS INCOME QUINTILES(b), 1989-90 — *continued***  
(Per cent)

<i>Characteristics of income unit</i>	<i>Equivalent income quintiles</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Highest</i>	
<b>Number of persons in income unit(d) —</b>						
One	64.9	43.7	40.3	38.5	28.9	43.2
Two	15.6	33.4	22.6	26.9	41.9	28.1
Three	7.8	6.2	10.8	13.2	12.7	10.1
Four	5.9	8.6	15.9	15.4	12.1	11.6
Five	3.7	5.5	8.4	5.0	3.5	5.2
Six or more	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.7
<b>Nature of housing occupancy(d) —</b>						
Owned outright	31.1	43.3	29.6	27.8	37.3	33.8
Purchasing	9.1	12.5	24.6	31.4	38.3	23.2
Renting —						
Government	12.3	5.5	2.4	1.7	0.7	4.5
Private (open market)	14.2	14.0	15.7	17.5	12.4	14.8
Other private(g)	15.2	12.9	17.9	13.1	6.8	13.2
Other arrangement(h)	18.1	11.7	9.7	8.5	4.5	10.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes income units with nil or negative income. (b) Quintiles calculated on total income units. (c) Husband in couple income units; parent in one parent income units. (d) At time of interview. (e) Includes those who completed highest year at secondary school or who obtained secondary qualifications after leaving school. (f) Includes those who did not complete final year of secondary schooling and those who never went to school. (g) Includes renting from employers or relatives, and boarding with relatives or others in private dwellings. (h) Includes occupants of rent-free premises, caravan parks and non-private dwellings.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing costs and Amenities

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.5.4 ALL INCOME UNITS(a): SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INCOME UNIT ACROSS EQUIVALENT GROSS INCOME QUINTILES(b), 1989-90**  
(Per cent)

<i>Characteristics of income unit</i>	<i>Equivalent income quintiles</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Highest</i>	
<b>Principal source of income —</b>						
Wages or salary	6.5	13.8	25.5	28.0	26.2	100.0
Own business, trade or profession	12.7	16.3	22.2	21.0	27.8	100.0
Government pension/benefit	56.6	38.1	4.7	0.5	*	100.0
Other	20.2	15.7	22.3	15.3	26.5	100.0
<b>Per cent of income from government pensions or benefits —</b>						
Less than 1	8.1	10.4	20.5	26.7	34.3	100.0
1-19	6.0	16.9	33.3	28.5	15.3	100.0
20-49	24.8	39.7	24.6	7.3	3.6	100.0
50-89	31.1	57.0	11.0	*	*	100.0
90 or more	69.9	28.4	1.3	*	*	100.0
<b>Number of earners during 1989-90 —</b>						
None	50.0	34.0	9.0	3.4	3.5	100.0
One	13.0	20.1	27.3	23.0	16.6	100.0
Two	2.6	6.8	19.2	30.8	40.6	100.0
<b>Number of full-year, full-time workers —</b>						
None	41.9	32.5	13.8	6.3	5.4	100.0
One	4.5	12.5	28.1	29.8	25.1	100.0
Two	2.8	4.6	10.4	30.0	52.2	100.0
<b>Age of reference person (years)(c)(d) —</b>						
15-24	26.3	22.5	27.1	18.4	5.7	100.0
25-34	14.1	12.4	21.7	25.9	25.9	100.0
35-44	13.1	13.1	21.6	25.6	26.7	100.0
45-54	13.1	11.6	18.4	25.1	31.9	100.0
55-64	22.6	19.5	17.2	17.5	23.1	100.0
65 and over	32.8	41.7	12.6	5.5	7.3	100.0
<b>Highest qualification of reference person(c)(d) —</b>						
Degree or higher	7.9	8.8	13.0	20.0	50.4	100.0
Trade certificate	10.2	19.4	23.5	25.3	21.6	100.0
Other certificate/diploma	16.6	15.5	19.8	23.1	25.0	100.0
Other post-secondary qualification	23.3	*	20.3	24.5	18.2	100.0
Completed secondary schooling(e)	19.4	19.7	23.3	20.5	17.2	100.0
Other(f)	29.5	25.1	19.1	15.9	10.4	100.0
<b>Type of income unit(d) —</b>						
Couple only	7.0	24.5	16.3	20.0	32.2	100.0
Couple with dependent children	9.9	15.6	27.0	25.7	21.9	100.0
One parent	57.6	18.5	13.1	7.3	3.5	100.0
One person —						
Male	22.8	17.3	19.9	21.8	18.2	100.0
Female	37.3	23.1	17.4	13.8	8.5	100.0

For footnotes see end of table.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.5.4 ALL INCOME UNITS(a): SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INCOME UNIT ACROSS EQUIVALENT GROSS INCOME QUINTILES(b), 1989-90 — continued**  
(Per cent)

Characteristics of income unit	Equivalent income quintiles					Total
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
<b>Number of persons in income unit(d) —</b>						
One	30.0	20.2	18.6	17.8	13.4	100.0
Two	11.1	23.8	16.1	19.1	29.9	100.0
Three	15.5	12.2	21.3	26.0	25.0	100.0
Four	10.2	14.9	27.4	26.5	20.9	100.0
Five	14.1	20.9	32.3	19.2	13.5	100.0
Six or more	24.3	29.8	23.7	11.9	10.3	100.0
<b>Nature of housing occupancy(d) —</b>						
Owned outright	18.4	25.6	17.5	16.4	22.1	100.0
Purchasing	7.8	10.8	21.2	27.1	33.0	100.0
Renting —						
Government	54.5	24.1	10.6	7.6	3.2	100.0
Private (open market)	19.2	19.0	21.3	23.6	16.8	100.0
Other private(g)	23.0	19.6	27.1	19.9	10.4	100.0
Other arrangement(h)	34.5	22.4	18.5	16.1	8.5	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes income units with nil or negative income. (d) Quintiles calculated on total income units. (c) Husband in couple income units; parent in one parent income units. (d) At time of interview. (e) Includes those who completed highest year at secondary school or who obtained secondary qualifications after leaving school. (f) Includes those who did not complete final year of secondary schooling and those who never went to school. (g) Includes renting from employers or relatives, and boarding with relatives or others in private dwellings. (h) Includes occupants of rent-free premises, caravan parks and non-private dwellings.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

**TABLE 6.5.5 ALL INCOME UNITS(a): PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME BY TYPE OF INCOME UNIT(b), 1989-90**  
(Per cent)

Type of income unit	Principal source of income				Total
	Wages or salary	Own business trade or profession	Government pension or benefit	Other	
<b>Couple income unit —</b>					
With dependent children	80.9	10.2	6.2	2.7	100.0
Without dependent children	53.4	6.9	26.5	13.1	100.0
<b>One parent income unit —</b>					
Male parent	55.7	*	37.1	*	100.0
Female parent	35.4	*	59.2	4.1	100.0
<b>One person income unit —</b>					
Male	70.9	4.6	18.6	5.9	100.0
Female	47.0	1.1	42.5	9.4	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes income units with nil or negative income. (b) At time of interview.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.5.6 ONE PARENT AND ONE PERSON INCOME UNITS(a): LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE DURING 1989-90**  
(Per cent)

<i>Labour force experience of parent/person</i>	<i>One parent</i>		<i>One person</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Full-year, full-time	51.4	18.9	57.9	32.2
Full-year, part-time	*	13.6	4.0	7.3
Part-year, full-time	*	8.0	14.9	8.2
Part-year, part-time	*	10.8	3.8	4.9
Didn't work during period	23.5	48.7	19.5	47.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes income units with nil or negative income.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

**TABLE 6.5.7 ONE PERSON INCOME UNITS(a): AGE BY SEX BY LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE DURING 1989-90**  
(Per cent)

<i>Labour force experience</i>	<i>Males aged (years) —</i>			<i>Females aged (years) —</i>		
	<i>15-54</i>	<i>55-64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	<i>15-54</i>	<i>55-59</i>	<i>60 and over</i>
Full-year, full-time	65.4	43.0	4.6	54.9	19.5	2.7
Full-year, part-time	4.2	*	*	10.0	11.5	3.1
Part-year, full-time	17.2	6.4	*	14.4	*	*
Part-year, part-time	4.3	*	*	7.8	*	*
Didn't work during period	8.9	44.9	91.0	12.9	61.2	93.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes income units with nil or negative income.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

**TABLE 6.5.8 MARRIED COUPLE INCOME UNITS(a): PRESENCE OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN(b) AND AGE OF HUSBAND BY LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE OF SPOUSES DURING 1989-90**  
(Per cent)

<i>Labour force experience of spouses</i>	<i>With dependent children</i>	<i>Without dependent children</i>	<i>Age of husband (years)</i>		
			<i>15-54</i>	<i>55-64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>
Both full-year, full-time	20.4	25.0	28.9	14.0	1.7
One full-year, full-time and —					
One other(c)	42.8	18.6	39.1	20.3	2.8
One did not work during period	23.5	12.6	20.0	24.7	3.0
Both other(c)	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.9	2.7
One other(c) and one did not work during period	4.7	5.8	3.9	9.3	7.1
Neither spouse worked during period	3.9	33.3	3.1	25.8	82.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes income units with nil or negative income. (b) At time of interview. (c) Full-year, part-time; part-year, full-time; or part-year, part-time.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 6.5.9 COUPLE AND ONE PERSON INCOME UNITS(a): PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME BY TYPE OF INCOME UNIT(b), 1989-90 (Per cent)

Type of income unit	Principal source of income				Total
	Wages or Salary	Own business, trade or profession	Government pension or benefit	Other	
Couple income unit and husband aged (years) —					
15-54	83.1	9.6	4.8	2.4	100.0
55-64	54.3	10.2	18.7	16.9	100.0
65 and over	6.6	2.4	67.3	23.6	100.0
One person income unit —					
Male aged (years) —					
15-54	81.4	4.8	10.5	3.4	100.0
55-64	42.3	7.3	35.2	15.1	100.0
65 and over	3.2	*	75.1	20.4	100.0
Female aged (years) —					
15-54	81.2	1.2	14.4	3.2	100.0
55-59	24.5	*	64.2	10.4	100.0
60 and over	3.0	*	78.2	17.6	100.0

(a) Excludes income units with nil or negative income. (b) At time of interview.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

TABLE 6.5.10 ALL INCOME UNITS(a): NATURE OF HOUSING OCCUPANCY(b) BY TYPE OF INCOME UNIT(b), 1989-90 (Per cent)

	Owned outright	Purchasing	Renting			Other(d)	Total
			Government	Private (open market)	Other private(c)		
Couple income unit —							
With dependent children	30.5	48.4	4.1	10.8	3.3	2.9	100.0
Without dependent children	58.5	22.5	2.8	10.1	2.2	3.9	100.0
One parent income unit —							
Male parent	19.7	23.9	*	25.9	*	*	100.0
Female parent	13.5	21.2	24.1	22.6	10.7	7.9	100.0
One person income unit —							
Male	14.1	8.8	1.8	21.1	32.7	21.4	100.0
Female	32.5	7.7	6.0	17.1	19.3	17.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes income units with nil or negative income. (b) At time of interview. (c) Includes renting from employers or relatives, and boarding with relatives or others in a private dwelling. (d) Includes occupants of rent-free premises, caravan parks and non-private dwellings.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.5.11 COUPLE AND ONE PERSON INCOME UNITS(a): NATURE OF HOUSING OCCUPANCY(b) BY TYPE OF INCOME UNIT(b), 1989-90**  
(Per cent)

Type of income unit	Owned outright	Purchasing	Renting			Other(d)	Total
			Government	Private (open market)	Other private(c)		
<b>Couple income unit and husband aged (years) —</b>							
15 - 54	29.7	46.7	3.4	13.3	3.5	3.3	100.0
55 - 64	75.7	12.8	3.4	4.0	*	2.8	100.0
65 and over	81.2	6.5	3.9	3.3	*	4.0	100.0
<b>One person income unit —</b>							
<b>Male aged (years) —</b>							
15 - 54	5.4	9.7	1.2	23.2	37.8	22.7	100.0
55 - 64	47.1	6.6	*	16.9	7.8	17.9	100.0
65 and over	63.6	*	5.7	6.1	8.1	13.0	100.0
<b>Female aged (years) —</b>							
15 - 54	8.2	9.9	3.6	25.8	30.7	21.7	100.0
55 - 59	55.6	*	10.4	9.7	*	10.8	100.0
60 and over	63.0	4.6	8.8	5.9	5.3	12.4	100.0

(a) Excludes income units with nil or negative income. (b) At time of interview. (c) Includes renting from employers or relatives, and boarding with relatives or others in a private dwelling. (d) Includes occupants of rent-free premises, caravan parks and non-private dwellings.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.5.12 ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS: PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, 1989-90**

<i>Principal source of income</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married females</i>	<i>Other females</i>	<i>All females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
			— '000 —		
Wages, salary	3,832.2	1,852.8	861.9	2,714.7	6,546.9
Own business, trade, profession, partnership	463.3	250.9	22.0	273.0	736.3
Government pension, benefit	951.2	1,114.0	860.0	1,974.1	2,925.2
Superannuation	111.2	8.4	44.0	52.5	163.7
Interest, rent, dividends etc.	309.5	550.6	102.5	653.1	962.6
Other income	32.2	27.9	16.0	43.8	76.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,699.6</b>	<b>3,804.6</b>	<b>1,906.5</b>	<b>5,711.1</b>	<b>11,410.8</b>
			— per cent —		
Wages, salary	67.2	48.7	45.2	47.5	57.4
Own business, trade, profession, partnership	8.1	6.6	1.2	4.8	6.5
Government pension, benefit	16.7	29.3	45.1	34.6	25.6
Superannuation	2.0	0.2	2.3	0.9	1.4
Interest, rent, dividends etc.	5.4	14.5	5.4	11.4	8.4
Other income	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
			— Mean income from all sources (\$) —		
Wages, salary	31,010	19,250	20,430	19,620	26,290
Own business, trade, profession, partnership	25,470	20,720	30,840	21,540	24,010
Government pension, benefit	7,730	4,360	8,150	6,010	6,570
Superannuation	21,680	11,420	18,170	17,090	20,210
Interest, rent, dividends etc.	29,660	10,610	18,170	11,800	17,540
Other income	18,350	11,440	13,600	12,220	14,820
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,350</b>	<b>13,660</b>	<b>14,780</b>	<b>14,030</b>	<b>20,180</b>
			— Median income from all sources (\$) —		
Wages, salary	27,760	17,890	18,930	18,250	23,710
Own business, trade, profession, partnership	19,640	15,770	21,870	16,190	18,500
Government pension, benefit	7,090	5,120	7,590	6,540	6,740
Superannuation	18,360	10,380	16,140	15,660	17,300
Interest, rent, dividends etc.	12,700	4,020	12,280	5,020	7,610
Other income	14,710	11,250	11,840	11,520	12,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,290</b>	<b>9,390</b>	<b>10,720</b>	<b>10,040</b>	<b>16,100</b>

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

**TABLE 6.5.13 ALL PERSONS WITH EARNED INCOME: LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE, 1989-90**

	<i>Labour force experience</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Full-year full-time</i>	<i>Full-year part-time</i>	<i>Part-year full-time</i>	<i>Part-year part-time</i>	
Mean earned income (\$) —					
Males	31,130	15,290	16,350	8,620	28,290
Females	23,700	13,560	11,810	5,800	17,220
Female/male earning ratio (per cent)	76.1	88.7	72.2	67.3	60.9
Earned income as a percentage of total income —					
Males	93.4	71.6	86.0	62.2	91.9
Females	93.8	80.4	85.5	66.2	88.2
Number ('000) —					
Males	3,710.1	171.1	503.1	118.3	4,502.5
Females	1,541.2	995.8	336.4	395.8	3,269.2
Per cent —					
Males	82.4	3.8	11.2	2.6	100.0
Females	47.1	30.5	10.3	12.1	100.0

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities



## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.5.14 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS(a): INCOME SHARE AND MEAN GROSS ANNUAL EARNED INCOME BY GROSS ANNUAL EARNED INCOME DECILE GROUPS**

<i>Gross annual earned income deciles</i>	1981-82	1985-86	1989-90	1981-82	1985-86	1989-90
<b>MALES</b>						
	— income share (per cent) —			— mean gross annual earned income (\$) —		
Lowest	3.1	2.9	3.0	5,290	6,640	9,360
Second	5.7	5.6	5.5	9,720	12,810	17,150
Third	7.1	7.0	6.7	12,020	15,950	20,820
Fourth	8.0	7.9	7.6	13,540	18,070	23,840
Fifth	8.8	8.3	8.5	14,980	20,000	26,380
Sixth	9.7	10.2	9.5	16,480	22,060	29,460
Seventh	10.7	10.4	10.6	18,270	24,720	32,980
Eighth	12.0	12.5	11.9	20,390	27,540	37,140
Ninth	14.0	14.0	14.2	23,870	32,010	43,940
Highest	21.0	21.2	22.5	35,520	48,410	69,720
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,010</b>	<b>22,850</b>	<b>31,130</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,252.8</b>	<b>3,471.5</b>	<b>3,719.4</b>	..	..	..
<b>Gini coefficient</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.28</b>	..	..	..
<b>FEMALES</b>						
	— income share (per cent) —			— mean gross annual earned income (\$) —		
Lowest	3.8	3.1	3.5	4,790	5,570	8,360
Second	6.2	6.2	6.1	7,880	11,000	14,410
Third	7.6	7.1	7.3	9,680	13,110	17,340
Fourth	8.5	8.8	8.2	10,860	14,750	19,360
Fifth	9.2	9.2	9.0	11,790	16,100	21,150
Sixth	9.9	9.9	9.7	12,620	17,390	23,050
Seventh	10.7	10.0	10.7	13,670	18,960	25,420
Eighth	11.8	12.9	11.9	15,120	21,210	28,410
Ninth	13.6	13.9	13.7	17,390	24,550	32,350
Highest	18.7	19.0	20.1	23,900	33,420	46,950
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,770</b>	<b>17,640</b>	<b>23,700</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,098.3</b>	<b>1,271.3</b>	<b>1,542.3</b>	..	..	..
<b>Gini coefficient</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.24</b>	..	..	..
<b>PERSONS</b>						
	— income share (per cent) —			— mean gross annual earned income —		
Lowest	3.2	2.9	3.1	5,110	6,320	9,000
Second	5.7	5.7	5.6	9,070	12,090	16,050
Third	7.0	6.7	6.7	11,190	14,880	19,460
Fourth	7.9	8.1	7.6	12,540	16,840	22,000
Fifth	8.7	8.7	8.5	13,930	18,720	24,650
Sixth	9.6	9.7	9.4	15,360	20,740	27,270
Seventh	10.7	10.8	10.6	17,100	23,170	30,590
Eighth	12.1	12.2	11.9	19,210	26,080	34,550
Ninth	14.1	14.1	14.1	22,410	30,260	40,660
Highest	21.0	21.2	22.5	33,460	45,240	64,910
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,940</b>	<b>21,450</b>	<b>28,950</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,351.1</b>	<b>4,742.8</b>	<b>5,261.7</b>	..	..	..
<b>Gini coefficient</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.28</b>	..	..	..

(a) Excludes those full-year, full-time workers whose earned income was nil or not stated. Not stated income was imputed for 1989-90.

Source: Income Distribution Survey; Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 6.5.15 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS(a): GROSS ANNUAL EARNED INCOME BY AGE AND SEX, 1989-90

Gross annual earned income (\$)	Age group (years)					Males	Females	Persons
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over			
	— per cent —							
1 - 9,999	6.9	3.1	4.6	6.0	8.3	4.8	6.2	5.2
10,000 - 11,999	6.3	1.2	1.7	1.2	3.1	2.0	3.1	2.3
12,000 - 13,999	9.0	1.8	1.9	3.2	2.1	2.8	4.4	3.2
14,000 - 15,999	9.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.1	5.9	3.9
16,000 - 17,999	11.0	3.6	3.7	4.7	4.1	3.7	8.2	5.0
18,000 - 19,999	12.1	7.0	5.0	5.5	8.3	5.5	10.9	7.1
10,000 - 19,999	47.9	16.2	14.9	17.5	21.4	17.0	32.4	21.6
20,000 - 21,999	10.5	8.4	6.4	7.2	11.3	6.9	11.4	8.2
22,000 - 23,999	9.0	7.6	6.0	7.1	7.0	6.5	8.9	7.2
24,000 - 25,999	8.3	9.4	7.2	8.0	8.5	8.1	8.7	8.3
26,000 - 27,999	5.3	8.8	6.6	5.2	5.9	6.8	6.4	6.7
28,000 - 29,999	3.5	8.8	6.5	5.5	4.7	6.6	5.7	6.3
20,000 - 29,999	36.7	42.9	32.7	33.0	37.4	35.0	41.0	36.7
30,000 - 31,999	2.6	6.0	6.6	5.0	4.5	5.6	4.6	5.3
32,000 - 33,999	1.8	6.1	5.4	5.4	4.1	5.2	4.1	4.9
34,000 - 35,999	1.1	4.8	6.5	4.8	4.3	5.4	2.8	4.6
36,000 - 37,999	*	3.3	4.3	3.9	3.0	3.7	2.2	3.2
38,000 - 39,999	*	3.4	3.7	3.7	1.9	3.4	1.9	3.0
30,000 - 39,999	6.6	23.6	26.4	22.8	17.9	23.2	15.7	21.0
40,000 - 41,999	*	2.6	3.4	3.0	1.4	3.1	0.9	2.4
42,000 - 43,999	*	1.8	2.6	2.3	*	2.3	0.7	1.8
44,000 - 45,999	*	1.7	2.2	1.8	*	2.0	0.6	1.6
46,000 - 47,999	*	1.4	1.4	1.2	*	1.5	*	1.2
48,000 - 49,999	*	0.9	1.7	1.2	*	1.4	0.5	1.1
40,000 - 49,999	1.5	8.4	11.4	9.5	6.4	10.2	3.1	8.1
50,000 - 59,999	*	3.0	4.5	4.9	3.7	4.5	0.7	3.4
60,000 and over	*	2.7	5.5	6.4	4.9	5.3	1.0	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— Dollars —							
Mean gross annual earned income	19,890	29,310	32,160	31,640	28,090	31,130	23,700	28,950
Median gross annual earned income	19,180	27,180	29,350	27,550	24,410	27,940	22,040	25,910

(a) Excludes 24,900 full-year, full-time workers whose income was nil.  
Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

TABLE 6.5.16 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS(a): MEAN GROSS ANNUAL EARNED INCOME BY AGE, 1989-90

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Persons	
	Mean earned income (\$)	Per cent of workers	Mean earned income (\$)	Per cent of workers	Mean earned income (\$)	Per cent of workers
15 - 19	14,440	2.9	12,970	4.1	13,890	3.3
20 - 24	22,520	10.2	20,020	17.6	21,480	12.3
25 - 34	30,890	28.3	25,490	28.3	29,310	28.3
35 - 44	34,690	27.9	25,740	26.5	32,160	27.5
45 - 54	34,290	19.8	24,370	17.4	31,640	19.1
55 - 59	31,410	5.9	23,540	3.5	29,870	5.2
60 - 64	27,890	3.9	21,730	2.0	26,800	3.4
65 and over	23,730	1.0	18,990	0.7	22,720	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,130</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,700</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28,950</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes 24,900 full-year, full-time workers whose earned income was nil.  
Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 6.5.17 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS(a): MEAN GROSS ANNUAL EARNED INCOME BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1989-90

Educational attainment	Males		Females		Persons	
	Mean earned income (\$)	Per cent of workers	Mean earned income (\$)	Per cent of workers	Mean earned income (\$)	Per cent of workers
<i>With post-school qualifications</i>	34,600	56.4	27,170	49.7	32,610	54.5
Degree	46,290	13.5	33,680	12.9	42,700	13.3
Certificate (non-trade)/diploma	34,820	14.1	25,330	33.8	30,080	19.9
Trade certificate	29,010	28.2	19,770	2.8	28,640	20.8
Other	31,250	0.7	*	*	30,350	0.5
<i>Without post-school qualifications(b)</i>	26,630	43.6	20,270	50.3	24,570	45.5
Left school at age (years) —						
18 or over	28,610	6.0	20,890	4.9	26,660	5.7
17	27,630	8.1	21,260	10.6	25,380	8.8
16	26,490	10.4	20,690	13.3	24,480	11.2
15 or 14	25,930	16.0	19,720	19.4	23,850	17.0
13 or under	24,700	2.9	16,160	2.0	22,790	2.6
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>31,130</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,700</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28,950</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes 24,900 full-year, full-time workers whose earned income was nil. (b) Includes 10,200 full-year, full-time workers who never attended school.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

TABLE 6.5.18 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS(a): EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY AGE, 1989-90 ('000)

Educational attainment	Age group (years)								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
<b>MALES</b>									
<i>With post-school qualifications</i>	18.1	166.5	636.1	652.8	430.2	111.5	63.5	15.2	2,093.9
Degree	*	15.2	171.8	188.5	93.4	18.5	9.0	*	499.3
Certificate (non-trade)/diploma	*	45.1	133.4	166.2	125.9	23.6	18.2	*	521.5
Trade certificate	12.0	103.7	324.4	291.2	204.6	68.2	34.1	9.5	1,047.7
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25.5
<i>Without post-school qualifications(b)</i>	90.0	211.2	414.9	382.2	304.6	109.2	81.5	22.6	1,616.1
Left school at age (years) —									
18 or over	*	54.3	75.3	55.5	24.4	*	*	*	222.5
17	26.8	67.9	96.9	70.0	24.2	*	*	*	299.6
16	39.2	52.6	118.6	92.5	53.2	16.2	10.4	*	384.4
15 or 14	22.0	33.3	118.4	140.8	163.3	59.7	42.4	14.1	593.9
13 or under	*	*	*	22.0	37.2	18.9	16.2	*	107.5
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>377.7</b>	<b>1,050.9</b>	<b>1,035.0</b>	<b>734.8</b>	<b>220.7</b>	<b>145.0</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>3,710.1</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>									
<i>With post-school qualifications</i>	16.1	122.1	255.9	212.9	116.6	25.6	12.1	*	765.6
Degree	*	20.6	83.3	60.8	25.1	*	*	*	198.9
Certificate (non-trade)/diploma	13.1	88.1	159.2	141.9	87.3	20.6	8.4	*	520.9
Trade certificate	*	13.1	12.6	9.1	*	*	*	*	43.3
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Without post-school qualifications(b)</i>	47.5	148.4	180.1	194.8	151.3	28.3	19.1	*	775.5
Left school at age (years) —									
18 or over	*	25.8	27.7	11.7	7.3	*	*	*	75.4
17	11.6	55.4	56.8	24.4	10.4	*	*	*	163.5
16	15.9	43.5	54.9	59.5	23.2	*	*	*	204.2
15 or 14	17.9	23.3	38.4	90.3	95.8	18.6	11.3	*	299.6
13 or under	*	*	*	8.3	13.7	*	*	*	30.9
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>270.5</b>	<b>436.1</b>	<b>407.7</b>	<b>267.9</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1,541.2</b>

(a) Excludes 24,900 full-year, full-time workers whose earned income was nil. (b) Includes 10,200 full-year, full-time workers who never attended school.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 6.5.19 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS(a): MEAN GROSS ANNUAL EARNED INCOME BY OCCUPATION, 1989-90

<i>Occupation major and minor groups(b)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	— mean gross annual earned income (\$) —			— per cent —		
<i>Managers and administrators</i>	36,380	25,620	34,350	15.9	8.9	13.9
Legislators and government appointed officials	*	*	*	*	*	*
General managers	63,740	*	61,620	1.1	*	0.9
Specialist managers	47,540	38,590	46,320	4.6	1.7	3.8
Farmers and farm managers	19,730	18,150	19,420	3.8	2.2	3.4
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	31,420	21,550	28,500	4.0	4.1	4.0
Managing supervisors (other business)	35,120	*	34,510	2.3	*	1.7
<i>Professionals</i>	42,460	32,850	39,380	14.1	16.0	14.6
Natural scientists	37,140	33,670	36,380	0.7	0.5	0.6
Building professionals and engineers	40,570	*	40,240	2.5	*	1.8
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	67,260	37,800	59,670	1.3	1.1	1.3
School teachers	34,680	30,310	32,220	2.4	7.4	3.9
Other teachers and instructors	37,980	33,860	36,520	1.0	1.3	1.1
Social professionals	49,010	35,590	45,240	0.9	0.8	0.9
Business professionals	42,840	35,050	41,070	4.1	2.9	3.8
Artists and related professionals	31,950	28,980	31,100	0.6	0.6	0.6
Miscellaneous professionals	38,300	38,230	38,270	0.5	1.1	0.7
<i>Para-professionals</i>	33,340	28,430	31,850	6.8	7.1	6.9
Medical and science technical officers and technicians	32,390	26,180	29,490	0.3	0.7	0.4
Engineering and building associates and technicians	34,630	*	34,220	2.1	*	1.5
Air and sea transport technical workers	35,840	*	35,840	0.7	*	0.5
Registered nurses	29,340	30,070	30,000	0.2	4.5	1.5
Police	32,780	*	32,310	1.1	*	0.8
Miscellaneous para-professionals	32,310	25,640	30,920	2.5	1.6	2.2
<i>Tradespersons</i>	26,270	16,470	25,660	24.3	3.9	18.3
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	30,550	*	30,510	2.6	*	1.8
Other metal tradespersons	28,440	*	28,440	2.8	*	2.0
Electrical and electronic tradespersons	28,350	*	28,220	4.0	*	2.9
Building tradespersons	25,330	*	25,310	6.0	*	4.2
Printing tradespersons	31,690	*	30,570	0.9	*	0.8
Vehicle tradespersons	23,570	*	23,560	3.0	*	2.1
Food tradespersons	22,970	19,090	22,510	2.1	0.7	1.7
Amenity horticultural tradespersons	19,010	*	18,790	0.9	*	0.7
Miscellaneous tradespersons	24,440	14,500	21,190	2.1	2.4	2.2
<i>Clerks</i>	29,330	22,610	24,820	7.4	36.3	15.8
Stenographers and typists	*	23,240	23,470	*	10.0	3.0
Data processing and business machine operators	29,930	22,040	24,650	0.6	2.8	1.2
Numerical clerks	30,350	22,950	25,640	2.8	11.7	5.4
Filing, sorting and copying clerks	25,350	20,600	22,690	0.4	1.3	0.7
Material recording and despatching clerks	29,910	23,690	28,080	1.4	1.4	1.4
Receptionists, telephonists and messengers	26,150	20,920	22,080	0.6	5.0	1.9
Miscellaneous clerks	28,860	22,880	25,660	1.4	4.0	2.2
<i>Salespersons and personal service workers</i>	29,620	19,800	24,810	7.0	16.1	9.7
Investment, insurance and real estate salespersons	43,810	30,910	40,800	1.2	0.9	1.1
Sales representatives	32,410	28,770	31,960	1.9	0.6	1.5
Sales assistants	23,940	17,760	20,510	2.4	7.3	3.8
Tellers, cashiers and ticket salespersons	22,720	19,370	20,480	0.5	2.5	1.1
Miscellaneous salespersons	22,690	19,680	21,290	0.7	1.6	1.0
Personal service workers	30,290	19,970	21,430	0.2	3.3	1.1

For footnotes see end of table.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 6.5.19 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS(a): MEAN GROSS ANNUAL EARNED INCOME BY OCCUPATION, 1989-90 — *continued*

Occupation major and minor groups(b)	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	— mean gross annual earned income (\$) —			— per cent —		
<i>Plant and machine operators, and drivers</i>	28,700	17,600	27,310	11.2	3.9	9.1
Road and rail transport drivers	26,920	*	26,760	5.0	*	3.7
Mobile plant operators (except transport)	29,360	*	29,240	2.4	*	1.7
Stationary plant operators	35,270	*	35,130	1.9	*	1.4
Machine operators	26,000	17,180	22,250	1.9	3.4	2.3
<i>Labourers and related workers</i>	24,410	18,150	23,160	13.1	7.9	11.6
Trades assistants and factory hands	23,850	18,550	22,470	3.8	3.2	3.7
Agricultural labourers and related workers	18,660	*	17,800	1.2	*	1.0
Cleaners	24,210	16,890	21,110	1.0	1.8	1.2
Construction and mining labourers	28,360	*	28,290	2.7	*	1.9
Miscellaneous labourers and related workers	24,070	19,750	23,300	4.4	2.3	3.8
<i>Defence</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,130</b>	<b>23,700</b>	<b>28,950</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	3,710.1	1,541.2	5,251.2

(a) Excludes 24,900 full-year, full-time workers whose earned income was nil. (b) Classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations.  
Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

TABLE 6.5.20 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS(a): OCCUPATION BY AGE, 1989-90 ('000)

Occupation group	Age group (years)								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
MALES									
Managers and administrators	*	19.9	111.4	196.7	157.6	49.2	33.8	21.8	591.6
Professionals	*	30.7	156.8	187.6	109.8	21.2	12.6	*	521.6
Para-professionals	*	28.7	70.7	75.0	59.0	10.8	*	*	253.0
Tradespersons	63.2	136.8	268.3	214.6	142.7	46.2	28.0	*	903.2
Clerks	*	39.8	94.8	67.6	44.1	12.3	8.9	*	273.5
Salespersons and personal services workers	10.7	32.2	80.3	73.5	39.6	11.4	9.4	*	258.7
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	*	29.6	123.5	113.0	92.0	29.4	23.3	*	416.9
Labourers and related workers	20.8	59.8	142.3	106.8	89.1	40.0	24.0	*	487.6
Defence	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>377.7</b>	<b>1,050.9</b>	<b>1,035.0</b>	<b>734.8</b>	<b>220.7</b>	<b>145.0</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>3,710.1</b>
FEMALES									
Managers and administrators	*	13.2	21.3	44.6	35.5	*	8.9	*	137.7
Professionals	*	24.7	95.6	74.6	39.4	8.6	*	*	246.4
Para-professionals	*	12.9	45.0	28.6	17.4	*	*	*	109.8
Tradespersons	9.9	15.1	11.9	14.6	*	*	*	*	59.5
Clerks	27.0	119.7	159.7	136.3	84.1	19.7	10.0	*	558.8
Salespersons and personal services workers	20.7	68.0	61.3	52.3	36.2	7.4	*	*	248.1
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	*	*	14.8	20.9	15.5	*	*	*	59.8
Labourers and related workers	*	13.7	26.4	35.8	33.7	*	*	*	121.1
Defence	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>270.5</b>	<b>436.1</b>	<b>407.7</b>	<b>267.9</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1,541.2</b>

(a) Excludes 24,900 full-year, full-time workers whose earned income was nil.  
Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.5.21 FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES: FEMALE/MALE RATIOS OF WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS PAID FOR BY OCCUPATION, MAY 1990**

Occupation group	Female/male earnings ratio			Female/male ratio of hours paid for		
	Overtime	Ordinary time	Total	Overtime	Ordinary time	Total
Professionals	27.9	86.4	84.3	33.3	98.4	96.9
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	33.1	72.4	66.9	34.8	96.7	90.2
School teachers	—	92.2	92.2	—	100.0	100.0
Other teachers, instructors	35.1	91.9	89.7	27.3	100.0	97.9
Business professionals	44.3	85.7	84.3	50.0	99.5	98.4
Para-professionals	26.8	93.3	88.5	30.0	100.8	97.2
Registered nurses	42.0	100.3	98.5	42.9	100.0	99.0
Tradespersons	22.7	81.5	73.8	31.4	100.3	94.4
Clerks	29.4	88.8	85.2	37.5	99.5	96.9
Salespersons and personal service workers	57.9	79.9	79.1	70.0	97.9	97.2
Sales representatives	151.0	87.5	88.0	133.3	98.4	98.7
Sales assistants	36.7	81.2	78.8	120.0	96.5	94.4
Tellers, cashiers and ticket salespersons	33.5	88.1	82.4	38.5	99.5	95.6
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	25.3	76.2	67.2	29.6	98.9	90.3
Labourers and related workers	31.3	86.9	79.1	35.1	99.7	94.0
Cleaners	11.7	93.2	85.4	16.7	98.9	94.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>93.6</b>

Source: Survey of Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours

**TABLE 6.5.22 PERSONS AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER WHO INTENDED TO RETIRE OR HAD RETIRED FROM FULL-TIME WORK AT AGE 45 YEARS OR OLDER: PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, NOVEMBER 1989**

Principal source of income	Retired			Intend to retire
	Income at November 1989			Expected income at retirement
	Retired early(a)	Other	Total	
			— per cent —	
Superannuation, life assurance or similar scheme	10.1	7.0	9.2	29.8
Social security pension/benefit(b)	43.5	67.3	50.5	29.6
Other income	36.6	23.2	32.7	24.0
War/service related pension	14.2	8.6	12.6	0.7
Investments, interest, stocks, debentures etc.	12.9	10.5	12.2	13.1
Savings, sale of assets	2.7	1.6	2.4	5.1
Part-time work	4.3	1.8	3.6	4.0
Other	2.5	0.8	2.0	1.1
Dependent on someone else's income	9.8	2.5	7.7	7.3
Don't know	..	..	..	9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,136.6</b>	<b>473.4</b>	— '000 — <b>1,610.0</b>	<b>1,584.5</b>

(a) At age 45-64 years for males; 45-59 years for females. (b) Supporting parent's benefit, invalid, age or widow's pension.

Source: Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.5.23 PERSONS AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER WHO RETIRED FROM FULL-TIME WORK EARLY(a): REASON FOR EARLY RETIREMENT BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, NOVEMBER 1989 (Per cent)**

Principal source of income	Personal reasons for early retirement							Total
	Own ill-health or injury	No financial need to work	Decided not to work anymore/ more leisure time	Other personal reasons(b)	Family reasons	Employ-ment reasons	Other	
Superannuation, life assurance or similar scheme	9.0	15.0	13.6	*	3.3	5.6	11.8	10.1
Social security pension/benefit(c)	55.9	20.9	29.4	45.6	56.4	43.3	27.6	43.5
Other income	28.8	53.2	44.8	34.3	25.9	35.8	52.6	36.6
War/service related pension	14.1	10.4	16.1	12.7	11.7	11.7	19.5	14.2
Investments, interest, stocks, debentures etc.	6.9	30.8	19.1	12.1	7.8	8.4	16.8	12.9
Savings, sale of assets	2.2	4.5	3.1	*	*	*	*	2.7
Part-time work	2.3	6.0	5.1	*	*	10.2	8.7	4.3
Other	3.3	*	1.3	*	*	*	*	2.5
Dependent on someone else's income	6.3	10.8	12.2	11.5	14.4	15.2	8.1	9.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) At age 45-64 years for males; 45-59 years for females. (b) Includes to give others a chance and too old. (c) Supporting parent's benefit, invalid, aged or widow's pension.

Source: Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions

**TABLE 6.5.24 INCOME RECIPIENTS AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER WHO DID NOT WORK DURING 1989-90: ANNUAL INCOME FROM SUPERANNUATION AND TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, 1989-90**

	Males aged (years)				Females aged (years)			
	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total	45-54	55-59	60 and over	Total
Proportion with regular income from superannuation (%)	*	16.0	13.8	13.7	*	*	6.1	5.0
Mean gross annual income from superannuation (\$)	*	14,840	11,900	12,850	*	*	8,600	8,690
	— mean gross annual income from all sources (\$) —							
Principal source of income —								
Government pension, benefit	8,110	7,340	7,560	7,560	5,250	6,320	7,220	6,940
Superannuation	*	18,610	19,990	19,520	*	*	17,230	16,770
Interest, rent, dividends etc.	15,420	13,140	18,220	16,400	4,090	5,790	13,530	9,400
Other income	*	*	*	18,740	*	*	*	12,480
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,150</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>10,320</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>4,940</b>	<b>6,360</b>	<b>8,730</b>	<b>7,890</b>
	— per cent —							
Principal source of income —								
Government pension, benefit	74.1	63.4	75.9	72.8	50.9	51.7	77.9	70.9
Superannuation	*	13.4	8.9	9.7	*	*	3.5	2.9
Interest, rent, dividends etc.	15.8	21.5	14.3	16.1	46.5	43.8	18.1	25.3
Other income	*	*	*	1.4	*	*	*	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>228.7</b>	<b>659.6</b>	<b>966.3</b>	<b>242.5</b>	<b>185.7</b>	<b>1,196.1</b>	<b>1,624.3</b>

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.5.25 PERSONS AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER WHO INTENDED TO RETIRE FROM FULL-TIME WORK:  
RETIREMENT SCHEME MEMBERSHIP AND INTENDED DISBURSEMENT OF LUMP SUM PAYMENT, NOVEMBER 1989  
(<sup>'000</sup>)**

<i>Retirement scheme membership and intended disbursement of lump sum</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>Belonged to a retirement scheme</i>	897.4	263.0	1,160.5
Expected to receive a lump sum payment	547.3	158.5	705.8
Purchase an annuity	4.8	*	5.6
Invest in an approved deposit fund/deferred annuity	129.9	29.0	158.9
Other investments	180.3	51.5	231.8
Pay off home/home improvements	51.5	18.7	70.2
Pay for a holiday	31.5	13.5	45.1
Other(a)	33.9	9.7	43.7
Don't know	115.3	35.2	150.5
Did not expect to receive a lump sum payment	101.2	30.1	131.3
Did not know whether would receive a lump sum	248.9	74.4	323.3
<i>Did not belong to a retirement scheme</i>	258.2	165.8	424.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,155.7</b>	<b>428.8</b>	<b>1,584.5</b>

(a) Includes clear outstanding debts.

Source: Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions

**TABLE 6.5.26 EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15-74 YEARS NOT COVERED BY A SUPERANNUATION SCHEME: REASON  
HAD NOT JOINED A SUPERANNUATION SCHEME, NOVEMBER 1991**

<i>Reason had not joined a superannuation scheme</i>	<i>Age group (years)</i>					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55-74</i>			
	— per cent —							
Reason had not joined employer provided scheme —								
Planned to join soon/had applied to join	28.0	19.6	14.9	*	*	20.6	18.9	19.6
Could not afford it	12.0	19.0	21.7	*	*	17.0	17.2	17.1
Return not worthwhile	*	8.1	*	*	*	8.0	7.0	7.4
Had not bothered/not interested	22.4	19.1	16.6	*	*	16.1	21.0	19.0
Other	32.2	34.0	40.5	43.4	46.1	38.2	35.9	36.9
<i>Employees eligible for employer provided scheme</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	— '000 —							
<i>Employees eligible for employer provided scheme</i>	59.9	59.1	48.9	22.6	12.8	85.5	117.9	203.4
	— per cent —							
Reason had not joined a private scheme —								
Planned to join soon/had applied to join	3.7	5.1	4.5	2.3	*	4.4	2.6	3.5
Waiting to become eligible for employer scheme	4.7	2.4	1.9	*	*	2.6	2.2	2.4
Could not afford it	27.6	30.6	29.3	28.5	15.9	28.3	26.1	27.2
Had life assurance/other retirement scheme	1.3	3.8	4.6	5.8	7.5	5.7	2.7	4.2
Had other investments	1.1	4.5	5.4	7.6	13.2	7.7	3.3	5.6
Return not worthwhile	*	3.8	3.1	5.0	3.2	3.6	2.3	3.0
Had not bothered/not interested	25.9	24.6	24.9	24.7	22.9	23.2	26.4	24.8
Too young/too old	11.1	*	*	2.2	16.1	6.9	4.3	5.6
Spouse had cover	*	7.0	8.1	6.0	2.6	*	10.0	4.9
Temporary/part-time/casual/seasonal worker	16.8	7.4	6.8	5.3	4.2	6.0	11.7	8.8
Other	4.7	6.7	6.5	6.0	8.8	7.1	5.5	6.4
<i>Other employed persons(a)</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	— '000 —							
<i>Other employed persons(a)</i>	475.6	445.1	455.6	303.3	270.6	993.6	956.5	1,950.0
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>535.4</b>	<b>504.2</b>	<b>504.5</b>	<b>325.9</b>	<b>283.4</b>	<b>1,079.1</b>	<b>1,074.3</b>	<b>2,153.4</b>

(a) Includes 70,800 persons for whom reason for not joining a superannuation scheme was not determined.

Source: Survey of Superannuation



## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 6.5.27 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: EXPENDITURE ON BROAD EXPENDITURE GROUPS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES  
(Per cent)

Commodity or service	Household income deciles										All house- holds
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Highest	
<b>Current housing costs (selected dwelling)</b>											
1988-89	16.8	15.2	14.0	16.2	15.3	15.8	14.9	14.9	13.6	11.2	14.3
1984	17.2	14.7	12.3	14.4	14.7	14.2	13.2	12.6	11.7	10.2	12.8
<b>Fuel and power</b>											
1988-89	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.6
1984	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.9
<b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>											
1988-89	22.2	22.2	22.3	20.8	19.8	19.6	19.3	18.4	16.9	17.1	19.1
1984	23.4	23.5	22.9	21.2	20.0	19.8	19.4	18.8	18.1	17.9	19.7
<b>Alcoholic beverages</b>											
1988-89	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.4
1984	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.4
<b>Tobacco</b>											
1988-89	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.4
1984	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.6
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>											
1988-89	5.4	5.1	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.5	6.4	7.0	6.1
1984	5.0	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.1	7.9	7.8	6.5
<b>Household furnishings and equipment</b>											
1988-89	6.3	7.5	7.2	7.4	6.5	6.5	6.9	6.9	9.4	7.7	7.4
1984	6.2	7.6	7.6	7.3	6.9	8.1	8.3	7.6	8.3	7.4	7.7
<b>Household services and operation</b>											
1988-89	6.3	6.3	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.8
1984	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.3
<b>Medical care and health</b>											
1988-89	4.7	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.8	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.3
1984	4.1	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.9
<b>Transport</b>											
1988-89	10.8	14.0	14.5	14.8	15.4	15.9	15.1	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.1
1984	10.1	13.7	15.8	15.9	16.4	15.9	16.4	17.3	17.6	17.2	16.3
<b>Recreation</b>											
1988-89	11.3	10.0	10.5	8.7	12.5	9.8	10.9	12.0	12.6	14.7	11.8
1984	10.7	9.8	10.9	10.0	10.5	12.2	11.7	12.4	12.1	14.1	11.9
<b>Personal care</b>											
1988-89	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
1984	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
<b>Miscellaneous commodities and services</b>											
1988-89	5.7	4.9	5.1	6.9	6.5	8.1	8.6	7.7	8.4	9.7	7.8
1984	6.5	5.5	5.0	5.9	7.4	5.9	7.9	7.4	7.2	9.0	7.2

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.5.28 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: EXPENDITURE ON BROAD EXPENDITURE GROUPS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES**  
(Per cent change between 1984 and 1988-89)

<i>Commodity or service</i>	<i>Household income deciles</i>										<i>All house-holds</i>
	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Fifth</i>	<i>Sixth</i>	<i>Seventh</i>	<i>Eighth</i>	<i>Ninth</i>	<i>Highest</i>	
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	-2.3	3.4	13.8	12.5	4.1	11.3	12.9	18.3	16.2	9.8	11.7
Fuel and power	-15.2	-16.3	-10.3	-6.3	-15.6	-10.0	-10.7	-11.5	-16.7	-13.0	-10.3
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-5.1	-5.5	-2.6	-1.9	-1.0	-1.0	-0.5	-2.1	-6.6	-4.5	-3.0
Alcoholic beverages	16.7	30.4	14.3	-3.0	9.7	-17.1	-2.9	-2.7	-2.8	-2.6	—
Tobacco	-5.6	-5.0	-4.8	-9.5	-11.1	-16.7	-12.5	-13.3	-28.6	-27.3	-12.5
Clothing and footwear	8.0	-8.9	-5.1	-10.3	-1.8	-1.8	5.1	6.6	-19.0	-10.3	-6.2
Household furnishings and equipment	1.6	-1.3	-5.3	1.4	-5.8	-19.8	-16.9	-9.2	13.3	4.1	-3.9
Household services and operation	3.3	12.5	1.9	8.5	9.1	17.1	15.0	12.5	12.8	10.3	11.6
Medical care and health	14.6	20.6	25.0	11.6	—	17.1	13.5	5.0	—	20.0	10.3
Transport	6.9	2.2	-8.2	-6.9	-6.1	—	-7.9	-9.2	-11.4	-9.9	-7.4
Recreation	5.6	2.0	-3.7	-13.0	19.0	-19.7	-6.8	-3.2	4.1	4.3	-0.8
Personal care	22.2	10.0	16.7	5.3	—	11.8	17.6	—	5.3	5.3	11.1
Miscellaneous commodities and services	-12.3	-10.9	2.0	16.9	-12.2	37.3	8.9	4.1	16.7	7.8	8.3

Note: Minus sign indicates decrease; no sign indicates increase; — indicates no change.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

# INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 6.5.29 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, 1984

Household characteristics	Household income deciles										All households
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Highest	
Average age of reference person (years)	62	57	54	45	42	42	41	41	42	44	47
Average number of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
18-64 years	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7	1.7
65 years and over	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Proportion (%) of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	12.3	21.6	29.1	32.8	37.1	36.5	34.3	32.4	29.1	26.7	30.3
18-64 years	44.6	43.1	47.1	58.8	57.9	59.4	62.9	64.8	68.5	71.2	59.9
65 years and over	43.1	35.3	23.4	8.4	5.0	4.2	2.8	2.8	2.4	1.8	9.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Proportion (%) of households comprising —											
Couple only	5.5	46.0	39.8	25.1	17.9	17.7	21.9	23.6	25.0	16.4	23.9
Couple with dependent children only	6.6	8.1	23.0	31.7	43.5	42.4	43.1	37.3	31.5	29.8	29.7
Other couple families	0.8	1.8	4.5	8.4	8.0	11.8	14.4	19.2	28.4	38.0	13.5
One parent family only	1.7	17.1	10.8	4.7	4.3	3.7	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.1	5.0
One person only	84.5	23.3	11.5	22.4	18.4	13.2	7.7	6.2	2.5	1.6	19.1
Other(a)	0.9	3.8	10.5	7.8	7.9	11.2	10.5	11.8	10.4	13.2	8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Average number of employed persons	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.5	1.2
Proportion (%) of total income from —											
Wages and salaries	1.9	3.7	12.9	57.0	72.9	76.4	82.6	83.5	84.7	77.0	71.6
Own business(b)	2.9	4.9	9.5	9.9	7.6	8.7	6.4	6.0	6.2	12.7	8.5
Government pensions/benefits	85.9	79.5	59.3	19.9	9.8	7.0	4.9	3.6	2.4	1.6	11.3
Other	9.4	11.8	18.3	13.2	9.8	7.8	6.1	6.8	6.7	8.7	8.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Proportion (%) of households with housing —											
Owned outright	58.9	55.1	54.6	38.2	30.8	30.4	27.6	31.3	32.3	35.0	39.4
Being purchased	7.5	11.0	15.0	26.6	36.6	39.3	44.5	44.8	48.9	46.8	32.1
Rented —											
Government	9.8	11.4	8.5	5.9	7.0	4.7	2.9	3.3	2.7	0.9	5.7
Private	16.6	19.1	17.6	25.3	22.8	22.9	21.9	19.0	14.0	15.7	19.5
Occupied rent free	7.2	3.5	4.4	4.0	2.9	2.7	3.1	1.7	2.2	1.6	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Proportion (%) of households in —											
Capital cities	61.1	60.3	56.8	57.7	63.7	64.0	69.1	71.1	71.1	76.1	65.1
Other urban areas	29.1	29.6	32.2	29.4	26.8	29.3	23.5	23.5	23.6	19.1	26.6
Rural areas	9.8	10.1	11.1	13.0	9.5	6.8	7.5	5.4	5.3	4.8	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Estimated number of households ('000)	500.5	505.0	506.6	506.5	500.2	507.0	501.7	506.0	502.9	502.8	5,039.2
Estimated number of persons ('000)	651.7	1,031.6	1,321.8	1,388.6	1,511.3	1,570.0	1,597.7	1,625.0	1,672.9	1,920.3	14,290.8

(a) Includes group households, multiple family households and one family households other than couple and one parent families. (b) Negative income set to nil.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**

**TABLE 6.5.30 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, 1988-89**

Household characteristics	Household income deciles										All households
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Highest	
Average age of reference person (years)	61	58	55	45	43	42	41	41	41	44	47
Average number of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
18-64 years	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.7
65 years and over	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Proportion (%) of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	13.9	21.2	24.5	32.1	35.2	36.2	34.8	31.2	30.0	25.2	29.5
18-64 years	47.4	43.5	47.3	58.8	60.2	59.9	62.8	66.7	67.6	72.3	60.8
65 years and over	38.7	35.2	28.3	9.2	4.9	3.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.2	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Proportion (%) of households comprising —											
Couple only	8.4	40.3	42.2	23.2	16.8	15.7	21.5	21.7	25.9	15.9	23.2
Couple with dependent children only	7.0	6.5	18.3	27.7	37.0	42.6	40.7	39.2	34.0	30.4	28.4
Other couple families	0.4	1.1	2.4	7.6	8.4	10.6	16.3	21.4	24.0	39.1	13.1
One parent family only	1.7	17.9	10.4	8.7	7.3	5.4	3.2	2.0	0.9	0.5	5.8
One person only	80.1	30.9	14.7	25.4	21.0	14.8	7.7	5.3	2.0	1.9	20.3
Other(a)	2.3	3.4	12.0	7.3	9.6	10.9	10.7	10.4	13.2	12.2	9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Average number of employed persons	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	1.3
Proportion (%) of total income from —											
Wages and salaries	4.8	6.8	16.8	60.4	73.7	77.2	79.8	85.0	85.5	74.7	72.3
Own business(b)	-16.6	2.2	5.6	9.5	7.7	9.5	10.1	7.3	6.6	14.4	9.2
Government pensions/benefits	101.1	75.2	58.5	16.8	9.1	7.3	4.1	2.8	2.2	0.9	10.1
Other	10.6	15.8	19.1	13.3	9.5	6.0	6.0	4.9	5.7	10.0	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Proportion (%) of households with housing —											
Owned outright	59.0	56.7	56.9	40.3	35.5	37.7	35.5	30.8	33.7	41.8	42.8
Being purchased	6.7	10.0	13.5	24.1	31.1	39.9	42.8	46.1	45.4	39.2	29.9
Rented											
Government	11.3	14.8	10.8	5.8	7.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.8	1.9	6.3
Private	17.3	15.2	15.8	26.1	22.7	18.0	17.6	18.6	16.6	15.6	18.4
Occupied rent free	5.7	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Proportion (%) of households in —											
Capital cities	58.4	58.2	57.5	61.3	56.9	63.0	64.3	69.3	74.1	77.1	64.0
Other urban areas	32.9	33.7	31.4	27.3	31.7	28.1	28.7	24.6	20.5	16.5	27.5
Rural areas	8.8	8.0	11.1	11.5	11.4	8.9	6.9	6.0	5.4	6.5	8.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Estimated number of households ('000)	538.2	539.8	542.7	542.0	543.9	541.9	538.9	544.6	545.1	543.4	5,420.4
Estimated number of persons ('000)	739.4	1,040.4	1,286.8	1,419.6	1,547.0	1,673.4	1,749.8	1,779.9	1,854.7	1,981.9	15,072.9

(a) Includes group households, multiple family households and one family households other than couple and one parent families. (b) Negative income was recorded where business expenses exceeded income from business during the survey year.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

# INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.5.31 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: EXPENDITURE ON SELECTED COMMODITIES AND SERVICES  
AS A PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE ON ALL COMMODITIES AND SERVICES  
(Per cent)**

Commodity or service <sup>c</sup>	Household income deciles										All house holds
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Highest	
<b>Current housing costs (selected dwelling) —</b>											
<b>Rent</b>											
1988-89	7.8	6.5	6.1	7.0	5.6	4.2	3.9	3.7	2.9	2.5	4.3
1984	6.3	6.7	6.0	6.0	5.5	4.7	4.0	3.4	2.4	2.1	4.1
<b>Mortgage interest</b>											
1988-89	2.1	1.7	2.4	4.3	5.4	6.3	6.4	6.7	5.7	4.8	5.1
1984	1.7	1.4	1.7	3.5	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	3.8	4.1
<b>Rates</b>											
1988-89	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.1
1984	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0
<b>House/contents insurance</b>											
1988-89	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
1984	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
<b>Repairs and maintenance</b>											
1988-89	2.1	3.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.0	1.7
1984	4.1	2.8	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6
<b>Other costs</b>											
1988-89	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
1984	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
<b>Alcoholic beverages</b>											
1988-89	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.4
1984	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.4
<b>Tobacco products</b>											
1988-89	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.4
1984	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.6
<b>Household services and operations —</b>											
<b>Telephone and telegram</b>											
1988-9	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8
1984	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.6
<b>Housekeeping and cleaning</b>											
1988-89	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
1984	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Child care</b>											
1988-89	—	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
1984	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
<b>Medical care and health —</b>											
<b>Accident/health insurance</b>											
1988-89	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
1984	1.5	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9
<b>Hospital charges</b>											
1988-89	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1984	0.4	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1
<b>Transport —</b>											
<b>Motor vehicle purchases</b>											
1988-89	2.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.3	3.3	4.6	4.8	4.1	3.9
1984	2.2	4.1	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.4	5.3	5.7	5.9	5.1
<b>Fuels, lubricants etc.</b>											
1988-89	3.5	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.3
1984	3.6	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.9
<b>Registration and insurance</b>											
1988-89	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
1984	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
<b>Other running costs</b>											
1988-89	2.1	2.8	3.1	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.1	4.2	3.4
1984	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.2
<b>Public transport fees</b>											
1988-89	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
1984	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5

For footnote see end of table.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 6.5.31 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: EXPENDITURE ON SELECTED COMMODITIES AND SERVICES  
AS A PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE ON ALL COMMODITIES AND SERVICES — *continued*  
(Per cent)

Commodity or service	Household income deciles										All house- holds
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Highest	
Interest payments on selected credit services —											
Fixed term loans(a)											
1988-89	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.8
1984	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.8
Credit card purchases											
1988-89	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
1984	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Credit card cash advances											
1988-89	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—
1984	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1
Education fees —											
Primary (government)											
1988-89	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary (non-government)											
1988-89	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
1984	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Secondary (government)											
1988-89	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1984	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Secondary (non-government)											
1988-89	*	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.5
1984	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.5
Tertiary											
1988-89	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
1984	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

(a) Excluding mortgages on selected dwellings.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.5.32 CONTRIBUTOR HOUSEHOLDS(a): EXPENDITURE ON SELECTED COMMODITIES AND SERVICES AS A PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE ON ALL COMMODITIES AND SERVICES (Per cent)**

Commodity or service	Household income deciles										All house-holds
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Highest	
<b>Current housing costs (selected dwellings) —</b>											
Rent											
1988-89	26.6	22.6	23.2	21.3	19.3	19.2	19.7	17.1	15.3	14.6	19.0
1984	27.8	24.2	22.9	20.3	17.9	17.0	16.0	15.1	14.1	12.5	17.4
Mortgage interest											
1988-89	17.8	12.1	16.1	17.7	15.5	15.5	14.5	14.3	12.4	12.0	14.0
1984	15.1	10.6	10.3	12.5	13.2	12.3	11.6	11.1	10.0	8.4	10.8
Rates											
1988-89	5.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.8
1984	4.8	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.7
House/contents insurance											
1988-89	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9
1984	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0
Repairs and maintenance											
1988-89	13.3	12.2	7.3	6.5	5.8	8.0	6.2	6.3	5.6	3.2	6.1
1984	19.6	12.0	5.9	7.7	4.9	6.6	3.8	4.1	4.9	4.5	5.7
Other costs											
1988-89	11.9	15.4	5.5	6.2	5.0	8.6	4.5	4.9	4.1	5.4	5.3
1984	20.7	10.8	3.6	7.0	5.5	3.5	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.3
<b>Alcoholic beverages</b>											
1988-89	6.0	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.5
1984	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.4
<b>Tobacco products</b>											
1988-89	5.8	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.4	1.9	3.2
1984	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.0	3.1
<b>Household services and operations —</b>											
Telephone and telegram											
1988-89	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.0
1984	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8
Housekeeping and cleaning											
1988-89	4.5	4.4	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.2
1984	5.2	4.1	3.8	2.6	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.6
Child care											
1988-89	1.1	6.6	1.9	4.7	2.7	3.6	4.2	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.4
1984	2.6	1.6	4.4	3.5	2.4	2.9	3.2	5.0	5.0	3.4	3.7
<b>Medical care and health —</b>											
Accident/health insurance											
1988-89	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.6
1984	2.9	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.5
Hospital charges											
1988-89	16.5	7.0	6.5	6.2	1.5	1.3	2.5	1.9	2.3	1.9	3.0
1984	30.4	5.0	3.9	1.9	2.6	5.4	1.8	2.0	1.2	0.7	2.4
<b>Transport —</b>											
Motor vehicle purchases											
1988-89	15.5	15.1	15.7	12.4	12.0	13.1	10.7	12.6	12.9	9.8	12.0
1984	15.6	22.0	18.8	17.0	13.8	13.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	12.6	14.2
Fuels, lubricants etc.											
1988-89	5.9	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.9
1984	6.8	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.9	5.6
Registration and insurance											
1988-89	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.7
1984	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5
Other running costs											
1988-89	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.2	4.2	3.6	32.8	3.2	3.1	4.2	3.6
1984	2.6	3.4	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.4
Public transport fees											
1988-89	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4
1984	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.2

For footnote see end of table.

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**

**TABLE 6.5.32 CONTRIBUTOR HOUSEHOLDS(a): EXPENDITURE ON SELECTED COMMODITIES AND SERVICES AS A PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE ON ALL COMMODITIES AND SERVICES — *continued***  
(Per cent)

Commodity or service	Household income deciles										All house -holds
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Highest	
<b>Interest payments on selected credit services —</b>											
<b>Fixed term loans(b)</b>											
1988-89	5.4	4.9	4.1	6.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.9	4.8
1984	6.1	5.9	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.5
<b>Credit card purchases</b>											
1988-89	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8
1984	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
<b>Credit card cash advances</b>											
1988-89	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5
1984	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
<b>Education fees —</b>											
<b>Primary (government)</b>											
1988-89	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
1984	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
<b>Primary (non-government)</b>											
1988-89	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.9	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.5
1984	2.9	3.3	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.4
<b>Secondary (government)</b>											
1988-89	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
1984	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
<b>Secondary (non-government)</b>											
1988-89	*	5.0	6.3	6.7	3.8	5.6	5.0	6.3	6.2	5.5	5.7
1984	12.5	14.6	4.9	7.9	5.3	4.2	7.5	4.7	4.3	5.9	5.7
<b>Tertiary</b>											
1988-89	6.0	2.8	2.1	3.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.6
1984	3.9	1.6	1.1	2.3	2.3	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1

(a) Those households with expenditure on the specified commodity or service. (b) Excluding mortgages on selected dwellings.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey



# INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 6.5.33 CONTRIBUTOR HOUSEHOLDS(a): PROPORTION OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS  
(Per cent)

Commodity or service	Household income deciles										All house- holds
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Highest	
<b>Current housing costs</b> (selected dwellings) —											
<b>Rent</b>											
1988-89	28.5	29.7	26.5	31.8	29.4	20.5	20.2	21.5	19.2	17.3	24.4
1984	26.4	30.4	25.9	30.5	29.8	27.2	24.8	21.9	16.6	16.4	25.0
<b>Mortgage interest</b>											
1988-89	6.7	9.8	13.5	24.0	31.0	39.3	42.2	45.4	44.8	38.6	29.6
1984	7.2	10.6	14.8	26.5	36.2	39.0	43.8	44.4	48.6	45.6	31.7
<b>Rates</b>											
1988-89	64.7	65.3	70.3	64.2	68.4	77.9	77.5	77.4	79.4	80.6	72.6
1984	63.9	66.9	70.5	64.8	68.0	70.2	72.8	76.5	79.7	80.5	71.4
<b>House/contents insurance</b>											
1988-89	64.6	63.8	71.9	67.8	69.2	79.0	80.9	83.7	86.8	86.9	75.5
1984	63.8	66.7	70.4	63.8	73.9	78.0	80.2	84.2	88.5	87.0	75.6
<b>Repairs maintenance</b>											
1988-89	10.6	18.2	20.3	18.5	18.9	22.4	23.7	23.9	35.9	29.0	22.2
1984	11.0	18.0	18.8	17.8	22.4	24.3	26.7	26.9	30.0	31.6	22.7
<b>Other costs</b>											
1988-89	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.0	3.0	3.7	4.5	4.5	8.5	7.9	3.9
1984	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.6	4.4	4.9	7.0	8.1	7.8	10.3	5.1
<b>Alcoholic beverages</b>											
1988-89	34.4	47.2	55.1	60.3	66.9	69.1	74.8	78.2	81.8	86.0	65.4
1984	35.4	43.0	54.1	62.4	65.8	75.0	76.3	79.8	84.3	87.5	66.4
<b>Tobacco products</b>											
1988-89	26.2	38.3	40.3	41.5	42.1	41.6	45.6	43.2	41.9	41.5	40.2
1984	28.4	38.8	42.0	49.4	46.6	49.7	47.2	48.6	53.3	51.7	45.6
<b>Household services and operations —</b>											
<b>Telephone and telegram</b>											
1988-89	84.8	88.3	90.4	89.4	91.6	94.1	94.8	95.2	95.5	92.7	91.7
1984	81.4	85.4	86.2	81.6	87.0	87.5	90.8	89.2	92.7	90.5	87.2
<b>Housekeeping and cleaning</b>											
1988-89	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.5	2.3	5.0	9.4	2.7
1984	3.5	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.0	6.1	9.5	3.4
<b>Child care</b>											
1988-89	1.1	2.0	2.4	4.6	6.7	7.6	8.9	9.5	7.7	7.7	5.9
1984	0.4	2.0	2.6	3.2	5.4	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.4	7.6	4.8
<b>Medical care and health —</b>											
<b>Accident/health insurance</b>											
1988-89	49.2	50.9	54.9	62.4	69.1	73.7	75.6	79.9	83.8	84.3	68.4
1984	45.8	43.6	53.7	64.6	74.4	77.5	80.7	84.8	87.5	89.7	70.2
<b>Hospital charges</b>											
1988-89	2.2	1.7	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.6	5.6	5.3	3.6
1984	1.2	2.2	1.2	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.6	4.8	2.7
<b>Transport —</b>											
<b>Motor vehicle purchases</b>											
1988-89	8.5	13.1	15.5	21.6	22.7	25.0	27.6	31.4	33.3	37.5	23.6
1984	8.2	12.5	20.5	22.1	28.3	31.4	29.9	33.4	36.0	41.2	26.3
<b>Fuels, lubricants etc.</b>											
1988-89	46.3	62.6	74.1	77.9	81.9	85.4	88.0	92.7	91.6	86.5	78.7
1984	38.2	64.0	75.2	77.8	82.8	83.4	87.5	89.5	91.9	90.7	78.1
<b>Registration and insurance</b>											
1988-89	50.5	67.4	75.4	84.9	87.9	91.0	92.9	94.2	96.3	90.9	83.2
1984	43.8	66.9	78.6	81.1	87.8	89.0	92.9	91.5	94.7	92.1	81.8
<b>Other running costs</b>											
1988-89	48.1	66.0	72.4	90.2	93.9	97.6	98.0	99.3	99.4	99.0	86.4
1984	47.4	63.6	80.1	87.7	92.4	94.3	96.1	98.0	98.0	99.2	85.7
<b>Public transport fees</b>											
1988-89	34.4	31.7	33.7	30.9	33.6	34.0	35.3	40.3	45.7	49.5	36.9
1984	33.4	30.9	32.8	34.0	34.4	34.3	38.9	44.5	48.5	52.5	38.4

For footnote see end of table.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.5.33 CONTRIBUTOR HOUSEHOLDS(a): PROPORTION OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS — *continued***  
(Per cent)

Commodity or service	Household income deciles										All house- holds
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Highest	
Interest payments on selected credit services —											
Fixed term loans(b)											
1988-89	7.7	11.1	13.6	26.0	32.7	32.2	38.1	45.3	45.0	40.2	29.2
1984	6.8	12.2	14.3	27.8	32.3	37.9	42.2	43.3	41.6	46.1	30.4
Credit card purchases											
1988-89	13.8	17.2	17.9	26.5	32.8	39.2	40.1	43.8	47.1	46.6	32.5
1984	9.4	12.7	18.7	22.6	30.2	30.4	36.4	39.1	44.5	44.5	28.8
Credit card cash advances											
1988-89	3.7	4.0	4.0	8.2	8.9	7.5	10.9	9.9	12.1	11.9	8.1
1984	4.7	5.5	8.0	11.0	14.8	15.8	18.2	18.5	18.0	15.5	13.0
Education fees —											
Primary (government)											
1988-89	3.1	6.6	9.5	12.5	14.7	16.8	18.7	16.6	17.6	11.8	12.8
1984	1.8	3.9	8.9	10.5	15.2	16.4	17.8	16.6	11.8	12.3	11.5
Primary (non-government)											
1988-89	1.0	2.3	2.6	3.5	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.2	5.3	9.6	5.3
1984	1.0	2.8	3.2	5.4	5.7	6.9	6.6	7.7	8.0	10.0	5.7
Secondary (government)											
1988-89	1.7	3.1	8.0	10.4	10.9	14.6	15.4	14.0	17.1	15.9	11.1
1984	1.5	4.2	7.6	8.3	9.6	14.1	13.7	13.1	16.2	15.7	10.4
Secondary (non-government)											
1988-89	*	1.6	2.3	5.5	3.9	6.2	5.7	7.6	9.3	13.7	5.7
1984	0.8	1.1	2.2	4.4	3.9	3.6	4.3	5.9	8.0	15.7	5.0
Tertiary											
1988-89	4.4	4.3	6.5	6.5	13.6	13.4	15.9	19.9	25.3	23.8	13.4
1984	2.7	3.3	6.6	8.4	8.1	9.5	12.8	13.5	18.7	26.4	11.0

(a) Those households with expenditure on the specified commodity or service. (b) Excluding mortgages on selected dwellings.

Note: The number of households reporting expenditure on some commodities/services during the survey reference period may not necessarily reflect the number which usually undertake such expenditure. Reference periods were selected primarily to enable reliable estimates of average weekly expenditure rather than estimates of the number of contributor households.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

# INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**TABLE 6.5.34 CONTRIBUTOR HOUSEHOLDS(a): CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE RATIOS(b)**  
(Per cent)

Commodity or service	Household income deciles										All house -holds
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Highest	
<b>Current housing costs (selected dwellings) —</b>											
<b>Rent</b>											
1988-89	103.5	96.9	99.3	103.1	99.3	106.7	96.9	101.1	98.6	99.1	92.9
1984	85.3	91.0	101.1	97.4	103.9	100.8	101.2	102.7	103.0	103.9	93.3
<b>Mortgage interest</b>											
1988-89	172.3	140.7	110.7	101.8	111.2	102.4	104.1	103.7	102.7	103.4	123.6
1984	160.1	122.9	113.7	106.4	103.3	101.6	101.1	102.3	103.9	99.8	121.5
<b>Rates</b>											
1988-89	102.2	101.6	101.2	97.9	101.4	99.0	101.8	100.3	100.4	101.7	104.0
1984	104.7	103.1	98.4	101.9	100.3	100.4	100.2	99.4	100.6	100.8	103.7
<b>House/contents insurance</b>											
1988-89	106.2	102.1	103.0	100.6	103.0	99.6	100.8	99.7	100.7	100.6	105.6
1984	108.0	106.2	100.4	102.5	101.5	100.9	99.6	100.1	101.2	101.2	106.0
<b>Repairs and maintenance</b>											
1988-89	144.9	134.9	116.8	125.8	116.2	109.2	113.6	117.1	111.3	110.9	127.5
1984	190.6	129.1	115.0	122.0	109.7	113.9	111.6	109.1	102.8	111.2	124.6
<b>Other costs</b>											
1988-89	110.2	89.9	98.9	98.8	112.7	106.2	98.8	105.2	117.2	120.6	140.9
1984	126.9	109.6	111.6	127.0	103.6	109.6	105.0	107.6	118.0	101.1	133.9
<b>Alcoholic beverages</b>											
1988-90	134.8	117.0	110.4	109.4	103.5	104.2	103.2	102.7	101.0	102.3	114.5
1984	135.2	115.8	112.7	106.1	103.8	104.0	102.9	102.2	102.9	103.1	115.32
<b>Tobacco products</b>											
1988-89	112.3	107.0	110.8	109.6	103.8	104.3	106.2	100.0	102.2	105.9	108.2
1984	131.3	106.8	105.6	106.2	106.1	103.0	105.1	105.2	104.2	104.1	110.9
<b>Household services and operations —</b>											
<b>Telephone and telegram</b>											
1988-89	105.5	101.7	99.5	101.3	101.8	100.2	101.5	101.4	99.6	99.2	101.9
1984	105.7	103.0	101.8	102.7	101.8	100.4	100.6	101.5	100.6	101.2	102.9
<b>Housekeeping and cleaning</b>											
1988-89	56.2	63.5	114.4	138.4	136.2	129.2	169.9	110.0	109.6	127.4	157.9
1984	108.9	81.2	108.8	148.2	113.4	99.8	98.6	110.9	109.7	115.0	136.6
<b>Child care</b>											
1988-89	310.0	149.6	151.0	113.7	111.8	112.2	112.8	104.4	105.3	106.5	130.4
1984	258.0	128.6	109.1	103.1	124.3	98.2	98.5	104.2	100.5	101.4	123.6
<b>Medical care and health —</b>											
<b>Accident/health insurance</b>											
1988-89	111.9	106.7	104.8	99.3	100.4	98.7	99.2	100.3	100.3	101.2	108.5
1984	116.7	107.5	105.3	98.8	98.6	100.6	100.6	100.4	100.2	100.3	110.2
<b>Hospital charges</b>											
1988-89	155.8	135.8	105.5	106.9	122.7	138.8	103.4	102.0	112.6	93.9	123.9
1984	124.9	136.1	101.0	111.9	124.0	100.1	117.1	110.6	116.1	112.6	131.4
<b>Transport —</b>											
<b>Motor vehicle purchases</b>											
1988-89	166.8	169.6	139.4	126.5	127.0	131.6	112.8	116.4	111.5	111.7	138.2
1984	170.2	148.9	142.9	130.7	118.4	115.3	110.3	117.5	114.3	114.4	136.4
<b>Fuels, lubricants etc.</b>											
1988-89	128.7	113.0	107.3	105.9	102.7	101.7	102.7	101.6	101.7	101.5	109.9
1984	137.1	110.0	106.1	105.7	102.7	102.6	102.2	101.9	102.1	102.2	110.7
<b>Registration and insurance</b>											
1988-89	124.2	109.5	104.2	102.7	101.5	101.5	101.4	100.9	100.7	100.0	107.8
1984	137.0	109.2	105.0	103.7	100.6	101.6	100.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	108.8
<b>Other running costs</b>											
1988-89	131.2	110.2	107.5	102.2	100.9	100.8	100.5	100.3	100.0	100.4	108.8
1984	134.4	110.2	105.6	102.5	101.1	101.4	100.8	100.4	100.8	100.4	108.9
<b>Public transport fees</b>											
1988-89	98.9	103.3	99.8	111.0	105.6	108.6	104.7	106.7	104.5	103.1	111.3
1984	86.6	108.1	104.8	104.6	105.0	101.8	101.8	104.3	105.3	107.7	112.3

For footnotes see end of table.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 6.5.34 CONTRIBUTOR HOUSEHOLDS(a): CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE RATIOS(b) — *continued*  
(Per cent)

Commodity or service	Household income deciles										All house holds
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Highest	
Interest payments on selected credit services —											
Fixed term loans(c)											
1988-89	187.8	131.5	124.9	114.4	110.7	116.5	105.5	108.2	108.0	109.4	130.3
1984	142.1	118.6	119.5	109.7	112.9	104.3	105.0	110.4	111.5	109.1	128.7
Credit card purchases											
1988-89	161.4	127.2	113.1	115.5	112.4	104.3	104.8	106.1	103.0	105.7	123.9
1984	141.8	119.6	119.1	113.7	105.9	107.7	102.2	105.6	106.3	105.2	125.1
Credit card cash advances											
1988-89	169.3	132.2	132.2	112.9	116.2	116.8	105.0	99.7	100.7	117.4	127.8
1984	166.1	137.4	120.8	110.8	107.2	107.1	99.0	104.4	106.4	108.5	122.0
Education fees —											
Primary (government)											
1988-89	188.8	119.4	124.2	120.4	107.6	116.5	106.9	103.1	104.5	97.2	119.5
1984	216.5	132.4	107.1	116.3	106.3	101.5	106.1	99.8	108.7	97.2	117.1
Primary (non-government)											
1988-89	252.6	109.0	138.8	123.1	128.4	101.5	97.6	102.0	107.2	128.7	136.3
1984	208.2	125.3	132.2	114.3	118.3	108.3	101.6	105.0	114.1	108.4	131.5
Secondary (government)											
1988-89	213.1	109.6	117.2	103.4	109.6	111.8	103.8	105.3	111.2	100.8	125.9
1984	201.5	141.9	125.1	107.5	108.8	108.0	103.3	110.6	101.4	104.5	126.5
Secondary (non-government)											
1988-89	202.1	167.6	154.9	145.1	140.7	116.0	106.5	104.9	122.7	131.3	159.4
1984	314.1	159.2	174.0	104.9	132.8	117.3	125.0	114.7	116.1	116.7	159.7
Tertiary											
1988-89	148.7	117.5	140.4	135.0	112.4	107.7	104.3	110.0	106.3	116.9	138.4
1984	165.3	124.8	136.5	111.5	107.2	102.8	111.0	102.2	103.8	111.1	138.2

(a) Those households with expenditure on the specified commodity or service. (b) Average expenditure by contributor households on all commodities and services expressed as a percentage of average expenditure by all households on all commodities and services. (c) Excluding mortgages on selected dwellings.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

# INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 6.5.35 SELECTED EXPENDITURE ITEMS: CHARACTERISTICS OF CONTRIBUTOR HOUSEHOLDS(a), 1988-89

Household characteristics	Household income deciles										All house-holds
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Highest	
<b>RENT (SELECTED DWELLING)</b>											
Average number of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8
18-64 years	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.6	1.6
65 years or over	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Average number of employed persons	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.2
<b>MORTGAGE INTEREST (SELECTED DWELLING)</b>											
Average number of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
18-64 years	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.0
65 years and over	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Average number of employed persons	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.7
<b>ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES</b>											
Average number of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8
18-64 years	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.7	1.9
65 years and over	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Average number of employed persons	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.5
<b>TOBACCO PRODUCTS</b>											
Average number of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
18-64 years	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.9	1.9
65 years and over	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Average number of employed persons	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.8	1.4
<b>HOUSEKEEPING AND CLEANING</b>											
Average number of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	—	—	—	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.9
18-64 years	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.6
65 years and over	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Average number of employed persons	—	—	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.4
<b>CHILD CARE SERVICES</b>											
Average number of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.0
18-64 years	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Average number of employed persons	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.6

For footnote see end of table.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 6.5.35 SELECTED EXPENDITURE ITEMS: CHARACTERISTICS OF CONTRIBUTOR HOUSEHOLDS(a), 1988-89 — *continued*

Household characteristics	Household income deciles										All households
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Highest	
ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE											
Average number of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
18-64 years	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.8
65 years and over	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.7	2.9
Average number of employed persons	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.5	1.4
HOSPITAL CHARGES											
Average number of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	—	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9
18-64 years	0.6	0.1	1.0	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.8
65 years and over	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.4	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.0
Average number of employed persons	0.1	—	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.4
MOTOR VEHICLE PURCHASES											
Average number of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0
18-64 years	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.1
65 years and over	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1
Total	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.2
Average number of employed persons	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.7	1.7
Average number of registered motor vehicles garaged at home	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.7
MOTOR VEHICLE FUELS, LUBRICANTS AND ADDITIVES											
Average number of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
18-64 years	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	1.8
65 years and over	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.0
Average number of employed persons	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.6	1.4
Average number of registered motor vehicles garaged at home	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.5
PUBLIC TRANSPORT											
Average number of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9
18-64 years	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.8	1.8
65 years and over	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.0
Average number of employed persons	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.7	1.4
Averaged number of registered motor vehicles garaged at home	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.2

For footnote see end of table.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 6.5.35 SELECTED EXPENDITURE ITEMS: CHARACTERISTICS OF CONTRIBUTOR HOUSEHOLDS(a), 1988-89 — continued

Household characteristics	Household income deciles										All households
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Highest	
SECONDARY SCHOOL FEES (GOVERNMENT)											
Average number of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.0
18-64 years	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.2
65 years and over	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Average number of employed persons	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.0
SECONDARY SCHOOL FEES (NON-GOVERNMENT)											
Average number of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
18-64 years	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.3
65 years and over	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Average number of employed persons	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.0
TERTIARY EDUCATION FEES											
Average number of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
18-64 years	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.3
65 years and over	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Average number of employed persons	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.9	1.9
SUPERANNUATION AND ANNUITIES											
Average number of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
18-64 years	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.1
65 years and over	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Average number of employed persons	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.8

(a) Those households with expenditure on specified items.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

TABLE 6.5.36 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, 1988-89

Household characteristics	Household income deciles										All households
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Highest	
Average number of persons aged —											
Under 18 years	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
18-64 years	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.7
65 years and over	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Average number of employed persons	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	1.3

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

## 6.6 TECHNICAL NOTE - EQUIVALENCE SCALES

Several organisations have produced sets of equivalence scales for Australia. As the derivation of equivalence scales hinges critically on the concept of standard of living, which is intrinsically unobservable, the values taken by these scales depend on the assumptions that were made about how to measure the standard of living. The most frequently used equivalence scales in Australia are those developed by Professor Henderson and his associates at the Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research and used in the Australian Government's Commission of Inquiry into Poverty. These scales are based on the 1954 Family Budget Standard prepared by the Budget Standard Service of the Community Council of Greater New York. The actual equivalence scales used to adjust income unit income in this publication are based on those used by the Commission of Inquiry into Poverty.

The income unit type *two adults, no dependants with one adult in the full-time labour force* was chosen as

the reference (standard) income unit and its equivalence scale was set equal to one. Equivalence scales were then calculated for other income unit types. For example, the table indicates that a person not in the full-time labour force and living alone needs, on average, only 61 per cent of the income of the reference income unit to achieve the same standard of living. Similarly, a household consisting of two adults only with neither in the full-time labour force requires on average, 41 per cent more income (that is 0.86/0.61) to achieve the same standard of living as an income unit of one adult only who is not in the full-time labour force.

For further information on the methodology underlying equivalence scales, see the following publications: *Social Indicators No. 4, 1984* (4101.0) pp.234-237; *Poverty in Australia - Interim Report of the Australian Government's Commission of Inquiry into Poverty, March 1974*.

## EQUIVALENCE SCALES FOR SELECTED INCOME UNIT TYPES

	Number of dependants(a) in income unit				
	0	1	2	3	4
No adults in full-time labour force(b) —					
1 adult in income unit	0.61	0.82	1.02	1.22	1.42
2 adults in income unit	0.86	1.06	1.26	1.46	1.67
One adult in full-time labour force(b) —					
1 adult in income unit	0.75	0.96	1.16	1.36	1.57
2 adults in income unit	1.00	1.20	1.40	1.61	1.81
Two adults in full-time labour force —					
2 adults in income unit	1.18	1.38	1.59	1.79	1.99

(a) Includes all persons aged under 15 years and full-time students aged 15-20 years who are living with parent/guardian and are neither a spouse nor parent of anyone in the household. (b) Persons who worked full-time or were unemployed and looking for full-time work.



## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

### 6.7 GLOSSARY

**Consumption expenditure ratio:** average expenditure by contributor households on commodities and services, expressed as a percentage of average expenditure by all households on commodities and services.

**Contributor households:** those households undertaking expenditure on a given item.

**Couple income unit:** consists of a couple (including de facto) plus dependent children, if any.

**Decile:** the population (e.g. income units, individuals) is ranked in ascending order according to income and then divided into ten groups of equal size (deciles). The 10 per cent of the population with the lowest incomes form the lowest decile, and so on to the tenth (highest) decile which contains the 10 per cent of the population with the highest incomes.

**Dependent child:** any person under 15 years of age or any full-time student aged 15-20 years who has a parent or guardian in the household and is neither the spouse nor parent of anyone in the household.

**Employee households:** those which receive at least three-quarters of their total weekly income from wages and salaries.

**Employer provided superannuation scheme:** the employer has either established the scheme, negotiated with an insurance company to provide a suitable scheme, or pays contributions into the scheme.

**Equivalent income:** gross annual income from all regular sources adjusted on the basis of size, composition and labour force status of the income unit.

**Gini coefficient of concentration:** a summary measure of inequality in income distribution. It can have a value between 0 (the situation where income is distributed equally among all units of population) and 1 (where one unit has all of the income).

**Household expenditure:** relates to goods and services acquired during the reference period whether or not those goods were paid for or consumed. For example, goods purchased by credit card are counted as expenditure at the time of acquisition rather than the time the credit card account was paid. Expenditure is net of refunds or expected refunds. For example, payments for health services are net of any refunds received or expected to be received.

**Income:** gross annual income from all regular sources (income surveys) or gross weekly income from all regular sources (household expenditure surveys).

**Income unit:** comprises a group of (related) people who live together and form a single spending unit. It can be considered analogous to the family unit to the extent that it may comprise a couple (including de facto), with or without dependent children, or one adult with or without dependent children. Non-dependent children and other adults living in the same household, however, are considered to be separate income units. Income units are classified according to composition as either couple, one parent or one person income units.

**One parent income unit:** consists of a parent and at least one dependent child.

**One person income unit:** a person who is not included in either a couple or one parent income unit. Non-dependent offspring living with their parents are classed as one person income units.

**Persons covered by superannuation (Employment Benefits Survey):** persons who are members of a superannuation or retirement benefits scheme, but only if the scheme was arranged or provided by the person's current employer, even if the employer did not contribute to the fund.

**Persons covered by superannuation (Superannuation Survey):** persons who belong to a superannuation scheme towards which contributions are currently being made (by that person, employer or both). Where persons contribute to more than one superannuation scheme, details pertain to the scheme to which they contributed most money.

**Quintile:** as for decile except that population is divided into five rather than ten equal groups according to income.

**Retired:** persons who had ceased full-time work and did not intend to work or to look for work on a full-time basis in the future.

**Retired early:** persons who retired at 45-64 years of age, if male; at 45-59 years of age, if female.

**Superannuation scheme:** any fund, association or organisation set up for the purpose of providing financial cover for members when they retire from full-time work. Overseas superannuation schemes are excluded.

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**6.8 DATA SOURCES AND REFERENCES**


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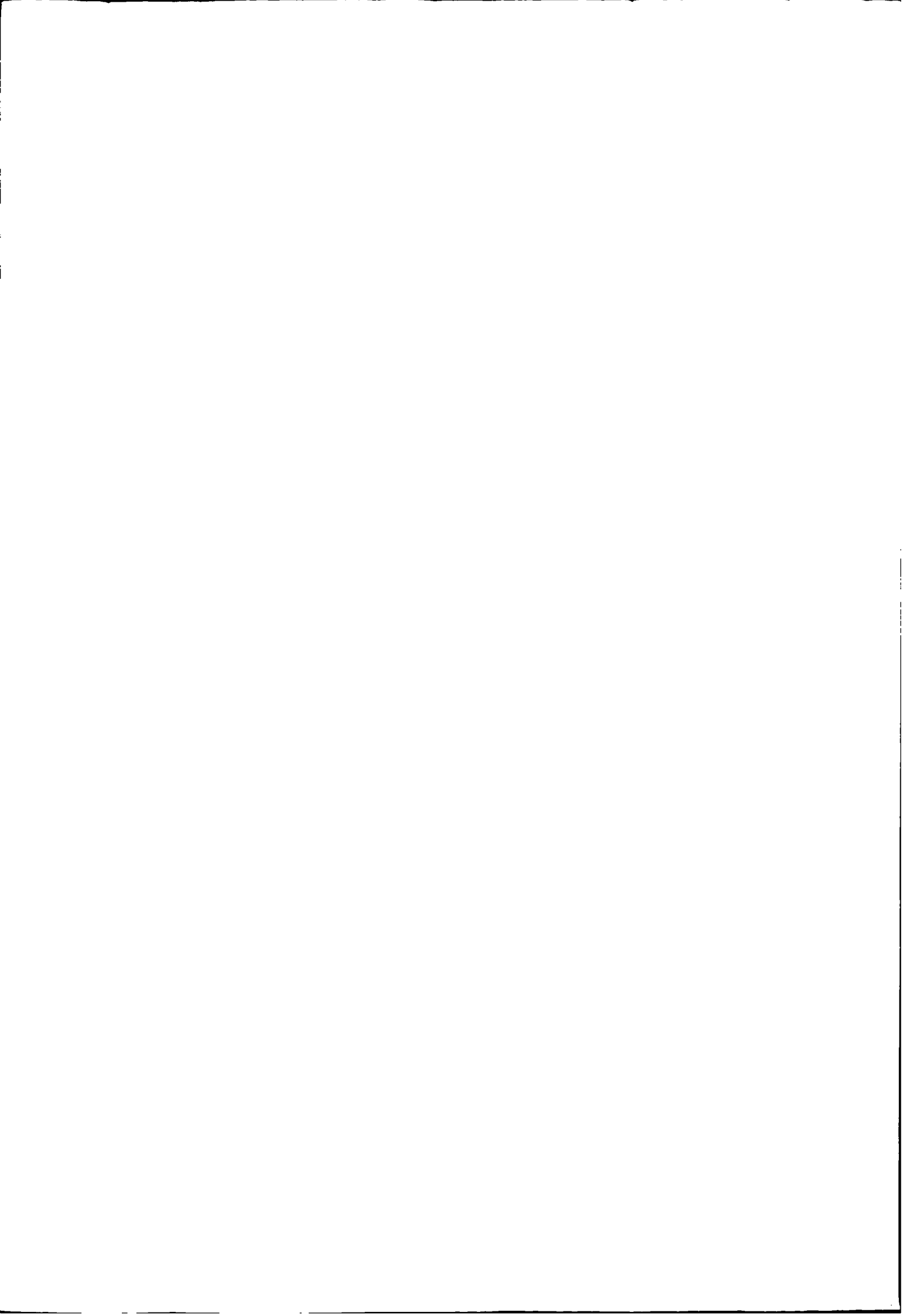
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- *Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia* (6306.0)
- *Employment Benefits, Australia* (6334.0)
- *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia* (3201.0)
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- *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Household Characteristics* (6531.0)
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**Department of Social Security**

- *Characteristics of Pensioners, 30 June 1991*
- *Ten Year Statistical Summary, 1981 to 1991*



# HOUSING



## Chapter

SOCIAL INDICATORS, AUSTRALIA 1992

7

## **CHAPTER 7**

### **HOUSING**

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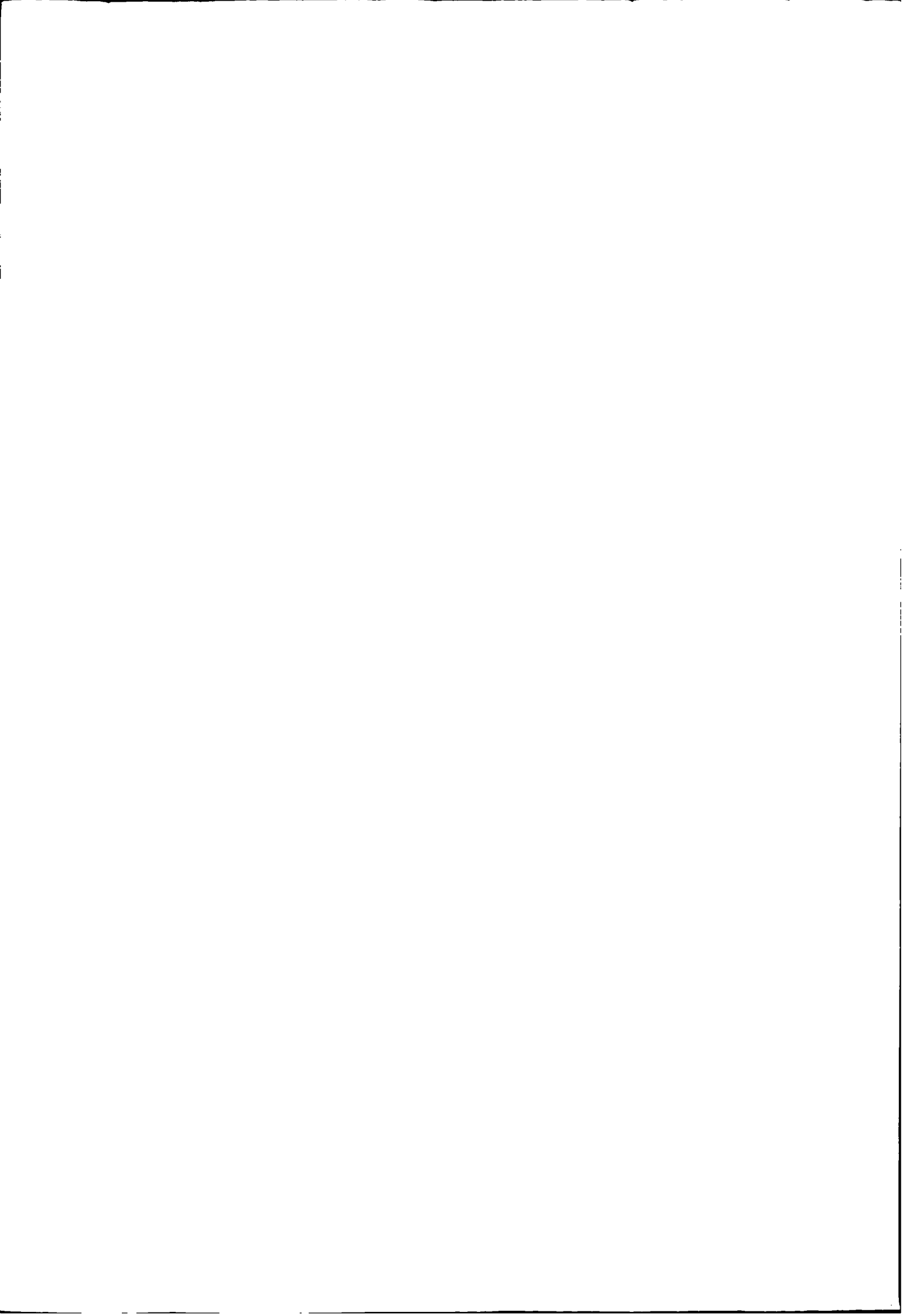
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## 7.0 INTRODUCTION

Housing satisfies fundamental needs for shelter, security and privacy. Indeed, shelter is recognised internationally as a basic human right. The suitability or otherwise of housing is an important determinant of individual well-being. Despite its importance however, there is no objective standard against which to measure housing suitability since it is, of itself, a subjective concept. In Australia, the physical quality of housing is not a point at issue for the majority of households. With almost 70 per cent of dwellings having been constructed in the last 30 years, Australia has a relatively new and high quality stock of housing. Housing suitability however depends not only on physical quality but on the wants and needs of the occupants which vary according to life-cycle stage. Families with young children for example may consider local access to schools, child care centres, open air play areas etc. of prime importance, while other groups would have other priorities. Some indicators of housing suitability such as size in relation to number of occupants, nature of occupancy, housing amenities including covered parking and insulation, and ownership of household appliances have been included in Section 1 of this chapter. Section 1 also provides some basic information on the number and structure of dwellings in Australia. Housing costs, including indicators of accessibility and affordability, are presented in Section 2 while the government response to provision of housing to the population is considered in Section 3.

## 7.1 HOUSING AND THE POPULATION

### 7.1.1 Dwelling stocks

At the 1986 Census nearly 6 million dwellings were counted in Australia. The majority of these were occupied private dwellings (defined as the premises occupied by a household on census night) but there were also a little over half a million (about 9 per cent of all dwellings) unoccupied private dwellings and 21,000 non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, institutions etc.). Separate houses were by far the most common dwelling type accounting for 78 per cent of all dwellings. About 18 per cent of dwellings were medium density housing, 2 per cent were located in high rise developments and 1 per cent were caravans, houseboats etc.

With the strong economic and population growth following World War II, Australia experienced a rapid increase in housing construction in both the public and private sectors, overcoming the shortage of dwellings caused by under investment in the 1930s and 1940s, and providing for the increasing number of young families. Between 1944 and 1966, more than 247,000 houses were constructed under public housing schemes and a further 10,000 houses were built under war service schemes. In the private sector, the dwelling stock increased by more than 1.2 million.

In 1966 there were 3.5 million dwellings in Australia; by 1986 there were 2.4 million more, an increase of 69 per cent. All of this increase occurred in private dwellings, with about half in the decade 1966-76 and half in 1976-86. By contrast, the number of non-private dwellings decreased from 34,000 in 1966 to 22,000 in 1976, mainly as a result of a large decrease in the numbers of migrant hostels and boarding houses, and has remained around that level since then.

TABLE 7.1.1 STRUCTURE OF DWELLINGS  
(\*000)

	1966 Total	1976 Total	1986		Total
			Occupied	Unoccupied	
<i>Private dwellings</i>	3,419.6	4,571.7	5,264.5	543.5	5,808.1
Separate house	n.a.	3,564.4	4,081.9	376.1	4,457.9
Semi-detached house	n.a.	..	119.6	10.4	130.0
Row/terrace house	n.a.	..	53.8	6.8	60.6
House/flat attached to shop/office	n.a.	..	36.6	5.6	42.2
Other medium density	n.a.	(a)806.4	691.2	99.3	790.5
Flats over 3 storeys	n.a.	76.6	102.8	20.1	122.9
Caravan etc. in caravan park(b)	n.a.	n.a.	77.1	..	77.1
Other caravan, houseboat etc.	n.a.	20.9	16.5	5.1	21.7
Improvised dwelling	n.a.	12.5	9.2	6.2	15.4
Not stated	n.a.	90.8	75.6	13.9	89.8
<i>Non-private dwellings</i>	33.9	21.5	21.1	..	21.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,453.1</b>	<b>4,593.3</b>	<b>5,285.6</b>	<b>543.5</b>	<b>5,829.1</b>

(a) Includes semi-detached houses, row/terrace houses and dwellings attached to non-dwellings. (b) Caravans etc. in caravan parks were not enumerated in censuses prior to 1986. Previously, each caravan park was counted as a non-private dwelling. In 1986, only occupied caravans etc. were counted.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

## HOUSING

During the 1960s, 1970s and into the 1980s there was an increase in the building of medium density housing to cope with the upturn in demand. It is probable that this demand was due to a mix of factors including pressure for lower priced accommodation, a desire for housing close to employment and, in the latter part of the period, demand from the retirement and pre-retirement groups for whom convenience rather than price was the motivating factor. Government support for medium density housing has also strengthened in recent years with such initiatives as the establishment of the Housing Development Program in March 1989 (which funded the 'Green Street' developments) and the announcement of the Building Better Cities Program in August 1991.

As might be expected, in rural areas a greater proportion of dwellings were separate houses, while in urban areas there was a higher incidence of medium density housing and flats in line with the greater demand on land in cities. In 1986, occupied caravans, tents etc. in parks, and boats in marinas were counted as private dwellings for the first time and the majority of them were found in other urban areas (towns of 1,000-99,999 population) and rural areas and holiday resorts (see Table 7.4.1).

### 7.1.2 Occupied private dwellings

#### Structure of dwelling

The kinds of housing people live in are often determined by their life-cycle stage. The 1988 Housing Survey found that over 90 per cent of households consisting of a married couple and children lived in separate houses compared to 84 per cent of couples without children and 72 per cent of one parent households. One person households were the least likely to have lived in separate houses (56 per cent) and the most likely to have lived in flats (22 per cent) or medium density housing (17 per cent) (see Table 7.4.2).

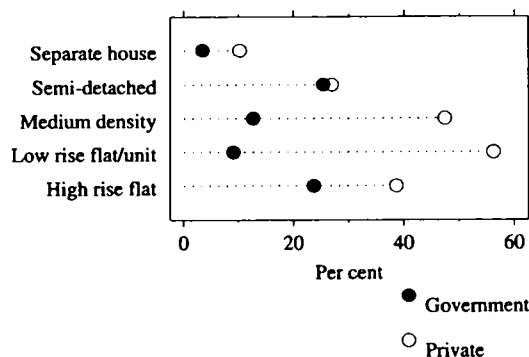
#### Nature of occupancy

Home ownership has long been encouraged by Australian governments and in the 1950s and 1960s it was the main focus of housing policy. For example, in 1956 the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement was amended to make provision for a proportion of advances to be allocated to building societies, to finance the construction of private owner-occupied dwellings. The *Homes Savings Grant Act 1964-5* was designed to encourage young people to save in order to buy or build their own homes and the *Housing Loans Insurance Act 1965* aimed at assisting people to obtain low deposit home loans. In the 1970s and 1980s, although retaining the focus on home ownership, housing policy began again to emphasise public housing, particularly rental accommodation. The outcomes of such policy initiatives can be seen in the changing pattern of nature of occupancy. At the 1947 Census, 53 per cent of occupied private dwellings were occupied by an owner or a purchaser; by 1961 70 per cent were, and this proportion has been sus-

tained since then. The proportion of occupied private dwellings rented from the government (State or Commonwealth) was about 4 per cent until the early 1960s, but increased to 6 per cent by 1986.

Nature of occupancy varies with both the type of dwelling and the life-cycle stage of the occupants. The 1988 Housing Survey found that over 90 per cent of homes owned or being purchased were separate houses, indicative of the continuing strength of the 'great Australian dream' of owning a home on its own block of land. In the rental market, about half of homes were separate houses, a quarter were semi-detached or medium density housing and a quarter were flats or units. Over half of flats and units were rented privately.

FIGURE 7.1.1 DWELLINGS: PROPORTION RENTED BY TYPE OF LANDLORD, FEBRUARY-MAY 1988



Source: Housing Survey

Sixty-four per cent of married couples with non-dependent children only, owned their homes outright, reflecting their more mature life-cycle phase, especially when compared to married couples with dependent children only, 27 per cent of whom owned their homes outright. However, a further 50 per cent of this group were purchasing their homes. Among one parent families, 54 per cent of those with dependent and non-dependent children owned or were purchasing their homes, whereas 56 per cent of those with dependent children only were renting theirs. Forty-nine per cent of one person households owned their homes reflecting the composition of this group in which older people predominate (see Section 2.1).

Of the 15 million people counted in private dwellings at the 1986 Census, 36 per cent were in dwellings owned by a household member, 37 per cent in dwellings being purchased by a household member and 24 per cent in dwellings rented by a family member. Nearly half of the population aged 25-44 years lived in dwellings that were being purchased, reflecting the tendency of young Australian families to commence buying their own homes, a quarter lived in rented accommodation and most of the rest lived in homes that were owned outright. The proportion of children (aged

## HOUSING

TABLE 7.1.2 OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS: NATURE OF OCCUPANCY

Nature of occupancy	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986(a)
	— per cent —							
Owner	45.4	48.1	47.7	(b)71.4	(b)68.8	32.5	35.1	38.9
Purchaser	8.0	15.2	22.5	.	.	35.8	35.0	31.5
Tenant	44.0	34.3	27.6	26.7	27.9	25.9	25.7	26.1
Government(c)	n.a.	4.3	4.2	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.7
Other	n.a.	30.0	23.3	21.5	22.3	20.7	20.6	20.4
Other(d)	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.9	3.3	5.8	4.2	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —							
<b>Total</b>	<b>1873.6</b>	<b>2343.4</b>	<b>2781.9</b>	<b>3151.9</b>	<b>3670.6</b>	<b>4140.5</b>	<b>4668.9</b>	<b>5187.4</b>

(a) Excludes caravans etc. in caravan parks. (b) Owners and purchasers were not classified separately in these years. (c) Dwellings owned by Government Housing Authorities. (d) Includes rent-free.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

TABLE 7.1.3 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: TYPE OF DWELLING BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, FEBRUARY-MAY 1988

Type of dwelling	Nature of occupancy						Total
	Owners	Purchasers	Renters - type of landlord			Living rent-free	
			Government	Private	Other		
	— per cent —						
Separate house	89.8	92.5	51.1	47.7	79.9	83.3	80.8
Semi-detached house	1.8	1.6	14.8	4.9	6.0	4.3	3.2
Medium density	3.8	2.6	16.3	19.2	8.1	8.3	7.0
Low-rise flat/unit	3.8	2.9	13.0	25.6	5.7	3.9	7.9
High-rise flat	0.7	0.4	4.8	2.5	*0.3	*0.3	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,390.5</b>	<b>1,631.2</b>	<b>304.2</b>	<b>959.1</b>	<b>136.4</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>5,555.8</b>

Source: Housing Survey

TABLE 7.1.4 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, FEBRUARY-MAY 1988

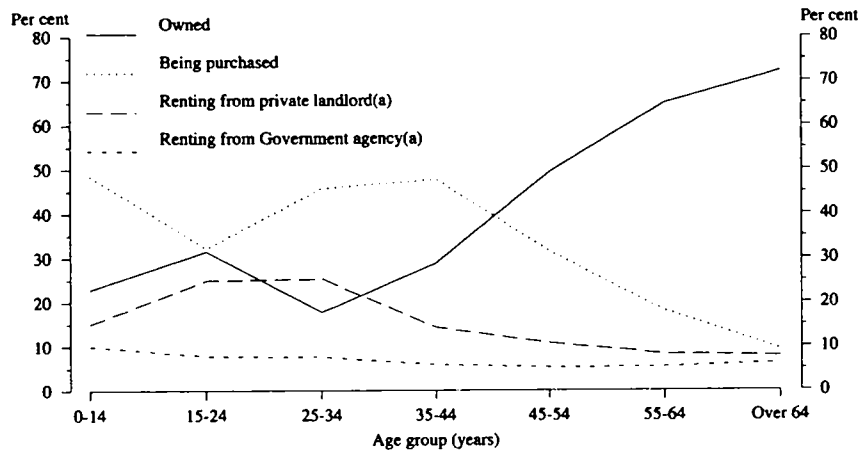
Household composition	Nature of occupancy						Total
	Owners	Purchasers	Renters - type of landlord			Living rent-free	
			Government	Private	Other		
	— per cent —						
Married couple only	56.5	24.0	3.5	12.5	1.7	1.9	100.0
Married couple with dependent children only	27.2	49.6	4.0	13.4	3.8	2.1	100.0
Married couple with dependent children and non-dependent children only	51.1	37.2	2.8	5.9	*1.6	*1.4	100.0
Married couple with non-dependent children only	64.2	24.6	3.2	5.4	1.2	1.4	100.0
One parent with dependants only	15.7	25.9	24.0	29.5	3.0	*1.8	100.0
One parent with dependants and non-dependants only	33.2	21.2	25.7	15.4	*3.3	*1.2	100.0
One person only	49.0	13.9	7.3	22.6	2.6	4.6	100.0
Other(a)	36.6	20.0	5.5	34.2	1.7	2.1	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,390.5</b>	<b>1,631.2</b>	<b>304.2</b>	<b>959.1</b>	<b>136.4</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>5,555.8</b>

(a) Includes multi-family households, related adult households and group households, as well as married couple and one parent households n.e.i.

Source: Housing Survey

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FIGURE 7.1.2 PEOPLE IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS: NATURE OF OCCUPANCY BY AGE, 1986



(a) Landlord not stated responses have been pro-rated between the rental categories.  
 Source: Census of Population and Housing

0-14 years) echoed this pattern. In contrast, about one-third of young people (aged 15-24 years) lived in rented accommodation, a third in homes being purchased and a third in homes that were owned, reflecting both the movement of young adults out of the parental home and the home ownership status of families with older children.

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

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

### Reason for renting

The 1988 Housing Survey found that almost two-thirds of income units who were renting were one person units and over one-third had a reference person aged 15-24 years. Members of these groups, particularly those who are members of both (i.e. one person income units aged 15-24 years) are typically in a transition stage in their life-cycle, having left the parental home but not yet having formed a marital or defacto relationship, and still developing their career

TABLE 7.1.5 INCOME UNITS WHO RENT (EXCLUDING RENT-FREE): AGE OF REFERENCE PERSON AND TYPE OF INCOME UNIT BY MAIN REASON FOR RENTING, FEBRUARY-MAY 1988

	Main reason for renting				Total	Total
	Cannot afford own home	Saving for own home	Cheaper/more convenient to rent	Other reasons		
	— per cent —					— '000 —
Age of reference person (years) —						
15-24	15.2	11.8	25.4	47.7	100.0	955.0
25-34	25.2	27.4	22.2	25.2	100.0	747.0
35-44	33.3	22.6	17.1	27.0	100.0	338.9
45-54	39.0	14.3	16.9	29.7	100.0	183.4
55-64	47.2	5.4	23.6	23.9	100.0	125.5
65 and over	43.5	*1.2	27.7	27.5	100.0	196.1
Type of income unit —						
Married couple	27.7	33.5	16.1	22.8	100.0	691.7
One parent	59.1	13.5	9.3	18.2	100.0	188.1
One person	21.6	10.3	27.1	40.9	100.0	1,666.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,546.0</b>

Source: Housing Survey

paths. Their reasons for living in rental accommodation are therefore more likely to be related to their transitional status than to their financial status. In 1988, the reasons for renting given by one person income units and those with a reference person aged 15-24 years differed from those given by other groups, with over 40 per cent of responses falling outside the three main categories compared to less than 30 per cent for other groups. Almost 60 per cent of one parent income units rented because they could not afford their own homes and over 30 per cent of married couple income units rented while saving for their own homes. Similarly, 27 per cent of income units with a reference person aged 25-34 years were saving for their own homes while among income units with older reference persons, being unable to afford their own homes was the most common reason for renting.

*Purchasing choices*

In 1988 there were over 1.4 million income units who had started purchasing their dwellings in the 5 years preceding the survey. Of these, over 80 per cent had purchased separate houses, over 70 per cent had purchased established dwellings and over 40 per cent were first home buyers. Among married couple income units, 92 per cent had started purchasing separate houses, about two-thirds of which were established. The most common purchasing decision regardless of the type of income unit or whether it was a first or subsequent home was an established separate house, accounting for 61 per cent of all purchasing starts. New separate houses were the second most common choice for married couple and one parent income units while established other dwellings were favoured by one person income units (see Table 7.4.3).

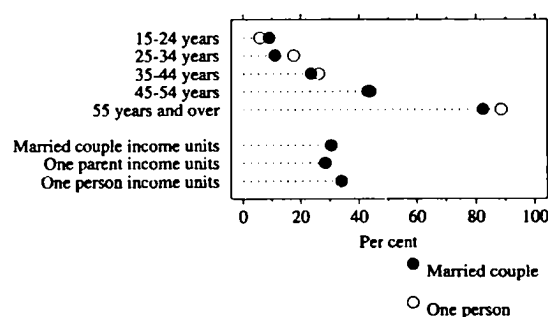
*Transition from purchasing to ownership*

Of the income units who had started purchasing their dwellings between 1983 and 1988, over one-third owned their dwellings by the time of the 1988 Housing Survey. This figure includes those who had purchased a dwelling outright as well as those who had taken out, and subsequently paid off, a mortgage

or other type of loan for the purchase of their dwelling. Among first home buyers, 15 per cent had completed the purchase of their dwellings while, among change-over buyers, almost 50 per cent of recent purchasers had become outright owners. Over 70 per cent of income units who had started purchasing a newly erected dwelling other than a separate house between 1983 and 1988 owned the dwelling by 1988.

The transition from purchasing to owning was most common among older income units. Among income units who had commenced purchasing their dwelling between 1983 and 1988, over 80 per cent of married couple and one person income units where the reference person was aged 55 years or more owned their dwellings by 1988. It is likely that many of these had bought their dwellings outright rather than having paid off a mortgage. In the younger age groups, about 8 per cent of income units with a reference person aged less than 25 years had bought their homes in the 5 years prior to the survey.

FIGURE 7.13 INCOME UNITS WHO BOUGHT AND PAID FOR THEIR DWELLING IN 1983-88: AGE OF REFERENCE PERSON AND TYPE OF INCOME UNIT



Source: Housing Survey

TABLE 7.1.6 HOUSEHOLDS(a) AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS(b): NUMBER OF BEDROOMS PER DWELLING

Number of bedrooms	1976		1986	
	Households	Average number of members/household	Households	Average number of members/household
	per cent		per cent	
1(c)	7.3	1.6	5.9	1.5
2	24.5	2.3	26.7	2.1
3	51.7	3.4	52.1	3.1
4	13.6	4.2	13.3	4.0
5	2.3	4.5	1.7	4.6
6 or more	0.7	4.6	0.4	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
	'000		'000	
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>4,140.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5,187.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>

(a) Excludes caravans etc. in caravan parks. (b) Excludes persons usually resident but absent on census night and includes persons not usually resident but present on census night. (c) Includes dwellings classified as having no bedrooms. (d) Includes not stated

Source: Census of Population and Housing

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**TABLE 7.1.7 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: TYPE OF DWELLING BY NUMBER OF BEDROOM, FEBRUARY-MAY 1988**

Type of dwelling	Number of bedrooms					Total	Average bedrooms/dwelling(a)	Average persons/dwelling
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more			
	— per cent —							
Separate house	1.5	15.8	61.0	18.5	3.1	100.0	3.1	3.0
Semi-detached house	10.0	47.6	38.8	3.1	*0.4	100.0	2.4	2.2
Medium density	21.8	61.3	15.4	1.5	*—	100.0	2.0	1.8
Low-rise flat/unit	27.6	66.0	6.2	*0.2	*—	100.0	1.8	1.8
High-rise flat	36.6	51.8	11.6	*—	*—	100.0	1.8	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>
	— '000 —							
<b>Total</b>	<b>314.9</b>	<b>1,355.0</b>	<b>2,902.2</b>	<b>844.0</b>	<b>139.7</b>	<b>5,555.8</b>	..	..

(a) For the purpose of calculation, dwellings with 5 or more bedrooms were considered to have had 5 bedrooms.

Source: Housing Survey

### Size of dwellings

Between 1976 and 1986 there was a slight movement towards two and three bedroom dwellings with the proportion increasing from 76 per cent in 1976 to 79 per cent in 1986. There was also an accompanying decrease in average household size; the number of people per household was 2.9 in 1986 compared to 3.1 in 1976.

The 1988 Housing Survey provided evidence of a trend towards larger dwellings and a decrease in household size. The proportion of dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms reached 18 per cent and the average number of persons per dwelling was 2.8.

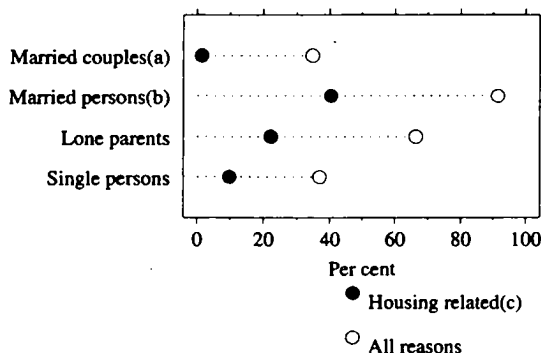
The average number of bedrooms per dwelling varied by type of dwelling from 3.1 in separate houses to 1.8 in high-rise flats and in all cases there were, on average, at least as many bedrooms as persons per dwelling. The majority (61 per cent) of separate houses had 3 bedrooms while the majority (63 per

cent) of medium density dwellings, units and flats had only 2 bedrooms.

### Moving house

People who move house do so for a variety of reasons including employment, family or personal reasons and reasons connected directly with their housing, such as buying their own home or seeking more suitable accommodation. In the 5 years preceding the 1988 Housing Survey, 42 per cent of the population aged 15 years or more had moved house at least once. Eight per cent had last moved to buy their own home and 10 per cent because their dwelling was unsatisfactory or no longer available. The most mobile group, of whom 94 per cent had moved in the preceding 5 years, were married people who had been living together for less than 5 years. A large proportion of their moves would of course have been made in connection with their change of marital status or living arrangements. Lone parents were the next most mobile group with 66 per cent having moved at least once in the preceding 5 years. Six per cent had last moved to buy their own

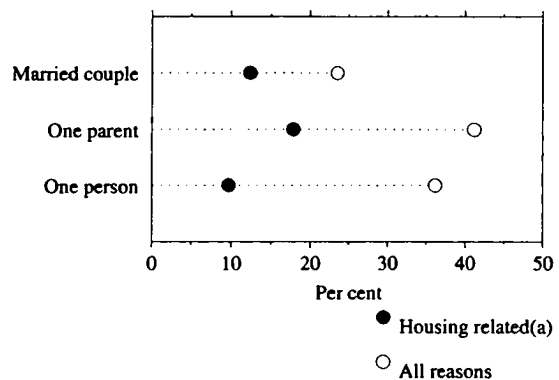
**FIGURE 7.1.4 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: PROPORTION WHO HAD MOVED IN THE PRECEDING 5 YEARS BY FAMILY STATUS, FEBRUARY-MAY 1988**



(a) Married couples where both partners had lived together for the previous 5 years. (b) Married persons who had not lived with their partner for the whole of the preceding 5 years. (c) Comprises to buy own dwelling and dwelling unsatisfactory or no longer available.

Source: Housing Survey

**FIGURE 7.1.5 INCOME UNITS: PROPORTION WHO EXPECTED TO MOVE IN THE SUCCEEDING 5 YEARS BY TYPE OF INCOME UNIT, FEBRUARY-MAY 1988**



(a) Comprises to buy own dwelling and dwelling unsuitable.

Source: Housing Survey

home and 15 per cent because their dwelling was unsatisfactory or no longer available.

Income units who expected to move in the 5 years following the 1988 Housing Survey represented 30 per cent of all income units. Six per cent were expecting to move to buy their own homes and 6 per cent because their current dwelling was unsuitable. Over 40 per cent of one person income units expected to move compared to less than 25 per cent of married couple income units. In both cases however, housing related reasons were the most common reasons for moving. Among one person income units, 36 per cent of whom expected to move, the most common reasons were family or personal, followed by housing related reasons.

#### Owning more than one residential property

Despite the difficulty experienced by many first home buyers in realising their dream, the 1988 Housing Survey estimated that there were 618,000 income units (8 per cent of all income units) who owned or were purchasing a residential property additional to the one in which they were currently living e.g. holiday homes, investment homes. Of these, 34 per cent were renting or living rent-free in their current dwelling, and most of them owned or were purchasing only one residential property. Among income units who owned or were purchasing their current dwelling, 8 per cent also owned or were purchasing one additional property and 2 per cent owned or were purchasing two or more additional properties.

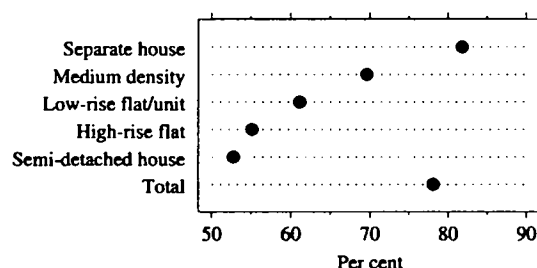
Overall there was a clear relationship between additional property ownership and income. Among income units who owned or were purchasing one residential property, those who were living there had a median income of \$414 a week and those who were living

elsewhere had a median income of \$486 a week. Income units with more than one residential property had higher median incomes; owners and purchasers with one additional property had a median income of \$606 a week, those with two or more additional properties, \$737 a week, and income units who were renting (or living rent-free) and also owned or were purchasing two or more residential properties had a median income of \$774 a week.

#### Housing amenities

The provision of such items as car parking spaces, multiple bathtubs and insulation may be considered as indicators of housing adequacy or quality in that dwellings with such amenities may be deemed to be 'better' than those without them. The 1988 Housing Survey gathered information on the type of parking available. Overall, 22 per cent of dwellings had no covered parking, 25 per cent had a carport only, and 45 per cent a garage only. The remainder had both a

FIGURE 7.1.6 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: PROPORTION WITH COVERED PARKING BY TYPE OF DWELLING, FEBRUARY-MAY 1988



Source: Housing Survey

TABLE 7.1.8 INCOME UNITS: NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES OWNED OR BEING PURCHASED BY TOTAL WEEKLY INCOME BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY IN CURRENT DWELLING, FEBRUARY-MAY 1988

Total weekly income	Owners/purchasers			Other		
	One	Two	Three or more	None	One	Two or more
	— per cent —					
Under \$100	5.4	7.7	8.4	11.7	6.5	*8.7
\$100 - \$199	21.2	6.4	*4.0	27.1	9.5	*5.8
\$200 - \$299	11.3	8.9	*4.5	17.9	8.7	*3.5
\$300 - \$399	10.6	7.5	7.7	18.0	12.2	*7.6
\$400 - \$499	10.8	8.8	7.3	10.6	15.2	*6.3
\$500 - \$599	9.4	10.0	6.8	5.7	10.4	*2.8
\$600 - \$699	8.6	9.3	9.1	3.2	9.5	*9.0
\$700 - \$799	6.4	9.1	6.0	1.9	6.9	*8.6
\$800 - \$899	4.8	5.7	6.9	1.3	6.1	*6.7
\$900 - \$999	3.8	5.2	5.3	0.8	4.0	*3.2
\$1000 and over	7.8	21.2	34.1	1.7	11.0	37.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —					
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,691.0</b>	<b>312.9</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>3,291.0</b>	<b>196.2</b>	<b>16.7</b>
	— \$ —					
Median income	414	606	737	263	486	774

Source: Housing Survey



## HOUSING

TABLE 7.1.9 HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES: TYPE OF DWELLING BY TYPE OF AMENITY, 1990

	Bathubs	Garage spaces	Carport spaces	Total under cover parking	Has roof insulation	Has wall insulation
	— average number per dwelling(a) —			— per cent —		
Separate house	1.34	0.90	0.60	1.50	62.0	21.9
Medium density	1.14	0.47	0.42	0.89	48.5	7.2
Low-rise flat/unit	1.06	0.36	0.17	0.53	34.3	5.0
High-rise flat	1.15	0.48	0.33	0.81	5.5	0.6
Other(b)	0.97	0.41	0.34	0.75	46.6	18.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>19.8</b>

(a) For the purposes of calculation, dwellings with four or more items were considered to have had four only. (b) Comprises flats and houses attached to houses and shops, caravans etc. not in parks and improvised and temporary dwellings.

Source: Housing Amenities Survey

TABLE 7.1.10 DWELLINGS: PROPORTION WITH APPLIANCES BY TYPE OF DWELLING, 1985-86  
(Per cent)

Type of appliance	Type of private dwelling				Total
	Separate house	Semi-detached house	Low-rise	High-rise	
Refrigerator	99.8	99.4	99.1	97.7	99.6
Washing machine	97.0	87.2	68.3	65.1	92.9
Clothes dryer	51.7	34.6	30.3	45.8	48.1
Freezer	54.0	21.0	10.5	11.4	46.4
Air conditioner	39.9	26.6	9.4	9.5	35.3
Microwave	33.0	10.0	15.3	18.6	29.9
Dishwasher	22.6	8.8	5.8	16.3	19.7

Source: National Energy Survey

carport and a garage. Separate houses were most likely to have covered parking available with 82 per cent of such dwellings having a carport and/or garage.

The 1990 Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities also collected data on car parking spaces, as well as on the number of bathtubs, the presence of roof and wall insulation and the types of room heating used. While these items are not of themselves, indicators of housing adequacy they may serve to assist in evaluating the overall quality of housing in Australia. The survey found that on average Australian homes had 1.3 bathtubs and could accommodate 1.4 cars under cover. Nearly 60 per cent had roof insulation and 20 per cent had wall insulation. As might be expected given their larger size and proportion of owner-occupiers, separate houses had a greater number of bathtubs and covered car parking spaces, and the highest proportions with insulation.

### Household appliances

As with household amenities, possession of household appliances and connection of the telephone may serve as proxy indicators of housing adequacy, affordability and well-being.

The 1985-86 National Energy Survey collected information on the availability of a range of household electrical appliances. Almost all dwellings had a refrigerator and 93 per cent had a washing machine. About half of dwellings had clothes dryers and freezers, one-third had air conditioners and microwave ovens, and one-fifth had a dishwasher. Separate houses were more likely to have contained appliances than other types of dwellings, and high rise dwellings were

more likely to have had clothes dryers and dishwashers than low rise or semi-detached dwellings.

Between 1983 and 1991, the proportion of households with the telephone connected rose from 85 per cent to 95 per cent. Couples remained the most likely to have the telephone connected with 97 per cent of such households having the telephone in 1991. The greatest increase in telephone penetration in the period however, occurred for young (aged 15-24 years) males living alone; the proportion with the telephone connected doubled in the 8 years between surveys.

TABLE 7.1.11 HOUSEHOLDS: PROPORTION WITH TELEPHONE CONNECTED BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Household type	1983	1986	1991
Couple only	89.5	95.1	97.0
Couple with children	90.2	94.6	97.2
One parent	79.8	83.2	90.4
One person	75.5	83.4	89.5
Males aged (years) —			
15-24	34.0	57.8	67.6
25-34	67.0	79.2	86.1
45 and over	59.1	71.8	81.6
Total	59.9	73.2	82.5
Females aged (years) —			
15-24	55.2	70.4	79.5
25-44	80.7	90.3	94.3
45 and over	89.2	92.2	95.2
Total	86.2	90.7	94.4
Other	76.9	87.0	91.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>94.5</b>

Source: Household Telephone Connections Survey

In 1991, just over half of households without the telephone connected said that the main reason was cost, and almost a quarter said that they had no need of one. Among families with children under 15 years of age only, the proportion giving cost as the main reason for not having a telephone was much greater, ranging from 64 per cent of couples to 81 per cent of lone parents. Among people living alone, the proportion who gave cost as the main reason for not having the telephone generally reduced with age (see Table 7.4.4).

### 7.1.3 Unoccupied private dwellings

At the 1986 Census more than half a million private dwellings were unoccupied. However, only 23 per cent of these represented potentially available accommodation for either rent or purchase. Another 36 per cent were usually occupied, the residents being absent on

census night, while a further 26 per cent were holiday homes and not available for permanent occupation. On census night the proportion of unoccupied to occupied dwellings was lower for separate houses than it was for medium density housing (see Table 7.1.1).

The geographic distribution of unoccupied private dwellings differed from those that were occupied, with 47 per cent being in major urban areas, 28 per cent in other urban areas and 25 per cent in rural areas. The equivalent proportions for occupied private dwellings were 65 per cent, 22 per cent and 13 per cent respectively. The main reason a dwelling was unoccupied in major urban areas was the temporary absence of the resident(s) (44 per cent) and in rural areas that it was a holiday home (44 per cent). In other urban areas each of these reasons accounted for about a third of unoccupied dwellings.

TABLE 7.1.12 UNOCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS: REASON UNOCCUPIED BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION, 1986

Reason unoccupied	Geographic location				Total
	Major urban	Other urban	Rural locality	Other rural	
			— per cent —		
For sale	8.6	6.7	5.2	3.5	6.8
To let, not holiday home	14.3	13.5	6.7	5.1	11.8
New awaiting occupancy	4.8	3.4	2.9	3.3	4.0
Vacant for repair	5.8	3.5	3.3	3.8	4.6
Holiday home	12.5	31.6	50.0	41.8	25.9
Condemned for demolition	0.9	0.8	1.0	2.9	1.2
Resident absent	44.4	34.8	24.7	23.3	36.4
Other reasons	8.8	5.7	6.3	16.4	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
			— '000 —		
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>253.2</b>	<b>152.3</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>543.5</b>

(a) Includes reason unoccupied not stated.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

TABLE 7.1.13 PERSONS IN NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS

Type of dwelling	1976		1986		Number of dwellings
	('000)	Sex ratio(a)	('000)	Sex ratio(a)	
Home/hostel for disabled/aged	81.0	45.8	136.4	43.2	2,911
Hotel, motel	91.3	202.3	105.9	192.6	3,110
Hospital	96.2	76.8	82.2	78.1	1,395
Staff quarters	67.1	240.8	51.0	380.7	2,552
Boarding house	45.5	220.9	45.4	189.6	2,569
Educational institution	53.8	152.8	44.6	150.8	536
Prison	9.2	3091.0	11.8	1609.8	196
Convent, monastery etc.	14.5	39.6	10.7	40.8	1,250
Institution for children	9.9	147.3	4.0	144.4	242
Other welfare institution(b)	3.3	234.4	7.2	175.7	542
Other and not classifiable	8.9	106.0	1.4	119.0	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>480.6</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>500.7</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>19,356</b>
Caravan park(c)	111.8	116.2	158.3	126.1	..
Camping out	3.5	n.a.	4.8	151.4	737
Migratory	15.6	n.a.	18.2	302.7	961
<b>Total</b>	<b>131.0</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>181.2</b>	<b>137.2</b>	<b>1,698</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>611.6</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>681.9</b>	<b>119.2</b>	<b>21,054</b>

(a) Males per 100 females. (b) Includes hostels for the homeless. (c) In 1986 people counted in caravans in caravan parks were classified as occupants of private dwellings. They have been included in this table for purposes of comparability.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

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### 7.1.4 Non-private dwellings

At the 1986 Census, there were 501,000 people counted in 19,000 non-private dwellings. Of these, over a quarter were in homes or hostels for the aged or disabled, a fifth were in hotels or motels, a sixth were in hospitals and almost a tenth were in boarding houses. Overall, there were more males than females in non-private dwellings, with some types such as

prisons (and corrective and detention centres) being inhabited almost exclusively by males. Others, however, such as homes and hostels for the aged or disabled and religious institutions were far more likely to have accommodated females. For both males and females the likelihood of living in a non-private dwelling was highest among those aged 65 years and over (*see Table 7.4.5*).

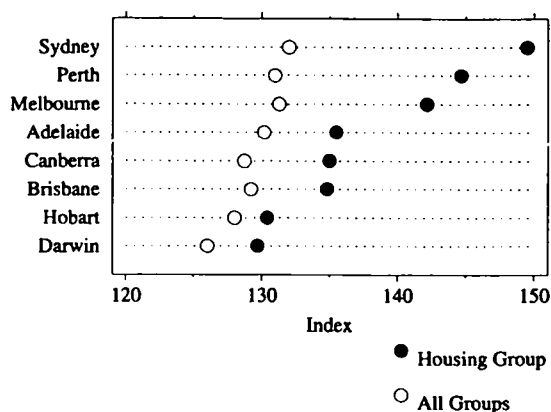
## 7.2 HOUSING COSTS

Throughout the 1980s, housing costs increased at a faster rate than the overall cost of living (as measured by the Consumer Price Index). In the 5 years to 1990-91, total housing costs increased by 43 per cent compared to a 31 per cent increase in the cost of living. Average weekly earnings increased by 28 per cent over the same period. Home ownership costs increased more than rental costs between 1988-89 and 1989-90 (19 per cent compared to 8 per cent) when interest rates were high. Subsequent reductions in interest rates resulted in a modest 3 per cent increase in home ownership costs between 1989-90 and 1990-91 compared to a 5 per cent increase in rental costs.

The greatest increase in housing costs between 1986-87 and 1990-91 (49 per cent) occurred in Sydney, which also had the greatest gap between increases in housing costs and the cost of living. Perth's housing costs increased by 45 per cent compared to a 31 per cent increase in the cost of living. The smallest gap between increases in housing costs and the cost of living was 2 percentage points recorded in Hobart.

As a proportion of mean weekly income, mean weekly housing costs (rates payments for owners, mortgage plus rates payments for purchasers and rent payments for renters) increased only slightly between 1982 and

FIGURE 7.21 HOUSING AND ALL GROUPS CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: CAPITAL CITIES, 1990-91 (1986-87 = 100)



Source: Consumer Price Index

1988. On average, home buyers spent 20 per cent and renters paid 19 per cent of their incomes on housing in 1988 compared to 17 per cent for both groups in 1982. In absolute terms, however, home buyers incurred by far the greater expense in both periods, paying at least 70 per cent more than renters. Renters in the private market spent 21 per cent of their incom-

TABLE 7.2.1 HOUSING COSTS AND ALL GROUPS CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES(a) AND INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (1986-87 = 100)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Home ownership costs(b)	81.3	87.4	94.2	100.0	105.0	119.2	141.2	145.6
Rental costs	76.8	82.7	90.8	100.0	111.0	123.1	132.4	138.7
Government	75.9	82.9	91.8	100.0	115.1	127.8	135.2	142.0
Private	76.9	82.7	90.7	100.0	110.6	122.7	132.2	138.4
Total housing group	79.8	85.8	93.1	100.0	106.9	120.4	138.4	143.4
All groups	80.9	84.4	91.5	100.0	107.3	115.2	124.4	131.0
Average weekly earnings	83.2	88.9	94.2	100.0	106.1	113.2	120.7	127.8

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities. (b) Composition changed after March quarter 1987 with the introduction of mortgage interest.

Source: Consumer Price Index; Average Weekly Earnings

TABLE 7.2.2 MEAN WEEKLY HOUSING COSTS AND PERCENTAGE OF MEAN WEEKLY INCOME SPENT ON HOUSING COSTS: NATURE OF OCCUPANCY

	1982		1986		1988	
	Mean weekly housing costs (\$)	Per cent of income	Mean weekly housing costs (\$)	Per cent of income	Mean weekly housing costs (\$)	Per cent of income
Owners	8	2.7	12	3.0	14	3.3
Purchasers	78	17.4	104	17.3	126	19.7
Renters —						
Private	51	18.4	73	19.6	88	21.4
Government	35	16.2	40	16.3	46	17.4
Other	30	11.7	45	10.5	46	11.5
Total	44	16.7	61	16.8	74	19.2
Total(a)	40	12.2	53	11.9	61	13.1

(a) Includes rent-free.

Source: Housing Survey

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es on housing in 1988 compared to 18 per cent in 1982.

It should be noted that purchasing costs are the average of all loan repayments regardless of when the loan was taken out, while rental costs reflect current prices. Thus, since most people purchase their first home when they are relatively young, it may be expected that, on average, purchasing costs will become a smaller proportion of income over time. Married couple income units purchasing their dwellings in 1988 spent on average 19 per cent of their incomes on housing costs. However, this proportion varied according to the age of the reference person, from 23 per cent for those aged 15-24 years to 13 per cent for those aged 65 years and over. Similarly, while one parent and one person income units purchasing their homes in 1988 spent proportionally more than married couple income units on housing, the proportion of income spent also reduced as the age of the reference person increased. In general, the proportion of income spent on housing by income units renting their dwellings increased as the age of the reference person increased (see Table 7.4.6).

### 7.2.1 Renting

In 1988, income units living in rented accommodation in the capital cities spent, on average, more of their incomes on rent than those who lived outside the capital cities. Income units renting accommodation in Sydney spent proportionally more than those living anywhere else, with one parent income units spending more than one-third of their incomes on rent and other income units almost a quarter. In terms of proportion of income spent on rent, the cheapest places to live

TABLE 7.2.3 MEAN WEEKLY RENT PAYMENTS OF INCOME UNITS WHO RENT<sup>(a)</sup> AS A PROPORTION OF MEAN WEEKLY INCOME: TYPE OF INCOME UNIT BY CAPITAL CITY AND REST OF STATE, FEBRUARY-MAY 1988 (Per cent)

	Married couple	One parent	One person <sup>(b)</sup>
Sydney	23.3	34.3	22.8
Rest of NSW	15.8	26.9	18.4
Melbourne	20.2	29.3	19.3
Rest of Vic.	13.1	30.6	17.6
Brisbane	18.9	32.8	19.3
Rest of Qld.	14.1	26.0	17.2
Adelaide	17.8	26.8	19.7
Rest of SA	10.1	21.3	15.2
Perth	16.5	25.5	19.9
Rest of WA	10.2	20.3	12.0
Hobart	17.1	24.7	20.9
Rest of Tas.	11.5	22.0	17.7
NT	10.0	20.6	15.8
ACT	16.4	22.4	16.8
<i>Total capital cities</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>20.5</i>
<i>Total rest of State</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>17.1</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>19.6</b>

(a) Excludes all income units living rent-free. (b) Excludes one person income units living with parents or relatives in the same household.

Source: Housing Survey

TABLE 7.2.4 MEAN WEEKLY RENT PAYMENTS OF INCOME UNITS WHO RENT<sup>(a)</sup> AS A PROPORTION OF MEAN WEEKLY INCOME: TYPE OF INCOME UNIT BY TYPE OF LANDLORD BY TYPE OF DWELLING, FEBRUARY-MAY 1988 (Per cent)

	Married couple	One parent	One person <sup>(b)</sup>
<i>Government</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>20.7</i>
Separate house	16.4	19.0	23.2
Other	15.4	19.4	19.7
<i>Private</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>20.7</i>
Separate house	20.0	37.4	18.9
Medium density	19.0	33.5	20.3
Flat/unit	22.2	41.0	22.6
Other	36.9	34.3	27.4
<i>Other</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>14.8</i>
Separate house	7.6	21.3	12.3
Other	12.0	26.1	16.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>19.6</b>
Separate house	16.4	28.0	17.8
Medium density	18.0	27.9	19.3
Flat/unit	21.5	33.8	22.0
Other	27.6	34.3	24.9

(a) Excludes all income units living rent-free. (b) Excludes one person income units living with parents or other relatives in the same household.

Source: Housing Survey

were the Northern Territory and the country areas of South Australia and Western Australia.

Proportion of income spent on rent also varied with the type of accommodation and the type of landlord. One parent income units renting separate houses privately were in the worst situation, spending, on average, 37 per cent of their incomes on rent. In contrast, one parent income units renting government houses spent 19 per cent. Other income units renting privately spent about 20 per cent of their incomes on their accommodation while government housing was cheaper (in terms of proportion of income spent) for married couple income units and about the same for one person income units. Income units renting medium density housing, flats or units spent proportionally more of their incomes on rent than those renting separate houses.

### Paying board

Despite the number of people aged 15 years and over who leave home to form new households, almost 1.4 million were living with parents or relatives at the time of the 1988 Housing Survey. Of these, 60 per cent were men and just over half were paying board. Just under half of the women who lived with parents or other relatives were paying board. Over 70 per cent of people paying board were aged 15-24 years. Of people paying board, men in the labour force had higher incomes and paid more board than the corresponding women. People paying board who were not in the labour force, however, were older and paid more board on average, with women paying most. Those not paying board generally had lower incomes,

lower labour force participation and higher levels of unemployment than those paying board.

In comparison with people who were renting accommodation, people who lived with parents or relatives and paid board were better off. On average, people paying board paid 12 per cent of their incomes while renters paid 20 per cent (see Tables 7.4.6 and 7.4.7).

### 7.2.2 Purchasing

Home ownership is the goal of many Australians but in recent years it has become more difficult, particularly for first home buyers. The costs of both established homes and project homes have increased considerably and affordability has declined.

**TABLE 7.2.5 HOUSING PRICE INDEX: ESTABLISHED HOUSES AND PROJECT HOMES (1986-87 = 100)**

Year	Established houses	Project homes
1986-87	100.0	100.0
1987-88	111.1	107.2
1988-89	147.4	127.2
1989-90	159.9	139.1
1990-91	161.2	142.0

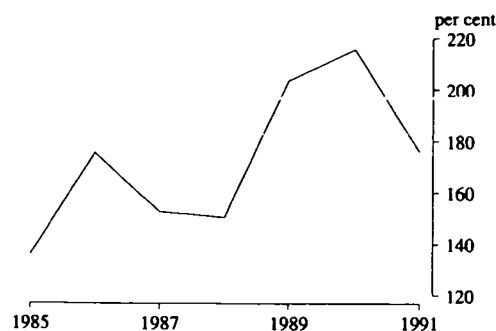
Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities

Measurement of home ownership accessibility and affordability is complex and must include consideration of the price of housing, the financial resources of prospective purchasers, conditions pertaining to the granting of mortgages, and the relationship between these factors. Summary measures incorporating these factors provide a guide to the variation over time in capacity to buy a home.

Generally, measures of home ownership accessibility and affordability rely on one of two concepts; savings capacity (deposit gap) or repayment capacity. In the former, the deposit gap i.e. the difference between the home purchase price and the amount able to be borrowed (based on income) is related to income. An increase in the ratio implies a decrease in affordability. In the latter measure, income is related to qualifying income i.e. the income required to service a mortgage at the prevailing rate of interest given fixed deposit and repayment proportions. An increase in the index implies an increase in affordability. Both types of measure rely on assumptions regarding house prices and proportion of income that may be committed to a mortgage. Estimates of income are commonly based on average weekly earnings.

Using the deposit gap method, accessibility to home ownership is estimated to have undergone an overall decline between 1985 and 1991. In 1985, the deposit required to buy a median priced house by someone on average weekly earnings represented less than one and a half times their annual income. By 1991, this had increased to one and three-quarter times. In the intervening years however, the ratio fluctuated, largely in accordance with the fluctuations in interest rates. In

**FIGURE 7.2.2 HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY: RATIO OF DEPOSIT GAP(a) TO ANNUAL INCOME**



(a) The deposit gap is the difference between median house prices and borrowing capacity (at current interest rates for a 25 year credit foncier mortgage with monthly repayments equal to 25 per cent of monthly earnings) of a household on average weekly earnings.

Source: Department of Health, Housing and Community Services, Annual Report 1990-91

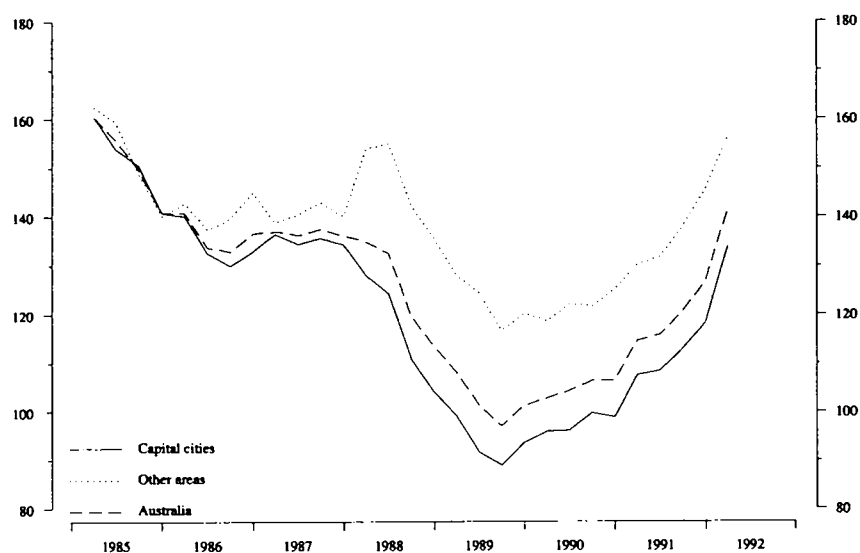
1989 and 1990 the required deposit represented more than twice annual income.

Using the repayment capacity method, the affordability index derived by the Housing Industry Association and the Commonwealth Bank showed a similar pattern of affordability fluctuation in the second half of the 1980s. The index underwent a general decline between 1985 and 1989, apart from a short period of increase between September 1986 and September 1987. In September 1989, the index fell to 97, the only time in the recorded series that it has been below 100. A value less than 100 indicates that a household with average annual income would have less than the income required to service an 'average' mortgage. Since September 1989 the affordability index has risen steadily. Marked differences in the value of the affordability index between capital cities and other areas of Australia have appeared since 1986 although the patterns have remained similar. Repayment capacity in capital cities is considerably lower than in other areas indicating that differences in home prices outweigh differences in income. Changes to housing finance conditions e.g. low-start loans, fixed interest loans, however, may enable households to purchase dwellings even though their incomes may be lower than the qualifying level assumed in the calculation of the affordability index.

As a proportion of income, mortgage payments made by households purchasing their dwellings varied considerably. On average, one parent income units spent almost a quarter of their incomes on their mortgages compared to the one-sixth spent by married couple income units. Income units living outside the capital cities spent more of their incomes on their mortgages than did those in the capital cities. Married couple in-

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FIGURE 7.2.3 HOUSING AFFORDABILITY INDEX



Source: Housing Industry Association and Commonwealth Bank, Housing Report

come units in New South Wales and Queensland spent the largest proportion of their incomes on their mortgages (17 per cent) while for one parent and one person income units, the most expensive place to buy a home (in terms of proportion of income spent) was the Northern Territory.

TABLE 7.2.6 MEAN WEEKLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF INCOME UNITS PURCHASING THEIR DWELLINGS AS A PROPORTION OF MEAN WEEKLY INCOME: TYPE OF INCOME UNIT BY STATE, FEBRUARY-MAY 1988 (Per cent)

	Married couple	One parent	One person
NSW	17.4	26.5	23.0
Vic.	16.6	23.6	22.5
Qld.	17.4	29.8	20.1
SA	15.9	17.3	22.4
WA	15.9	25.3	22.9
Tas.	14.4	17.2	21.9
NT	14.9	29.9	25.5
ACT	13.4	18.2	18.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>22.3</b>
Capital cities	16.4	22.5	21.6
Rest of States	17.6	29.7	25.5

Source: Housing Survey

Married couple income units purchasing flats or units spent 20 per cent of their incomes on their mortgages while one parent income units purchasing this type of home spent 14 per cent. Purchasing medium density housing took the greatest proportion of income for one parent income units (27 per cent). One person income units spent about the same proportion of their incomes on mortgages regardless of the type of dwelling being purchased.

In 1988, income units who had started purchasing their dwellings in the previous 5 years were spending on average 21 per cent of their incomes on their

TABLE 7.2.7 MEAN WEEKLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF INCOME UNITS PURCHASING THEIR DWELLINGS AS A PROPORTION OF MEAN WEEKLY INCOME: TYPE OF INCOME UNIT BY TYPE OF DWELLING, FEBRUARY-MAY 1988 (Per cent)

	Married couple	One parent	One person
Separate house	16.5	24.6	22.2
Medium density	17.8	26.6	23.0
Flat/unit	20.2	14.0	22.3
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>22.3</b>

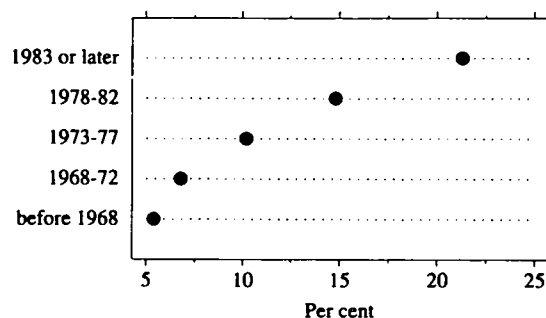
(a) Includes other dwelling types.

Source: Housing Survey

mortgages. However, this proportion reduced as the period since commencement of the mortgage increased. Income units who had commenced purchasing their dwelling more than 20 years before the survey spent a little over 5 per cent of their incomes on their mortgages.

Among those income units who started purchasing their dwellings in the 5 years before the 1988 Housing Survey, the proportion of income spent on their mortgages by married couple income units varied little from the overall average of 21 per cent, although proportional expenditure on a first home was slightly higher than expenditure on a subsequent home. One parent and one person income units spent a higher proportion of their incomes on their mortgages. One parent income units buying their first homes spent about one-third of their incomes on their mortgages and one person income units spent about one-quarter. The proportions of income spent on purchasing subsequent homes were slightly lower.

**FIGURE 7.2.4 MEAN WEEKLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF INCOME UNITS PURCHASING THEIR DWELLINGS AS A PROPORTION OF MEAN WEEKLY INCOME: YEAR OF COMMENCEMENT OF MORTGAGE, FEBRUARY-MAY 1988**



Source: Housing Survey

**TABLE 7.2.8 MEAN WEEKLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF INCOME UNITS WHO STARTED PURCHASING THEIR DWELLINGS BETWEEN 1983 AND 1988 AS A PROPORTION OF MEAN WEEKLY INCOME: WHETHER NEW OR ESTABLISHED BY WHETHER FIRST DWELLING PURCHASED BY TYPE OF INCOME UNIT (Per cent)**

	Married couple	One parent	One person
First dwelling —			
New	21.5	31.3	24.5
Established	21.1	33.3	26.5
Not first dwelling —			
New	19.2	25.6	24.1
Established	20.5	22.6	22.3
Total —			
New	20.2	27.6	24.4
Established	20.7	25.6	24.8

Source: Housing Survey

**TABLE 7.2.9 INCOME UNITS WHO STARTED PURCHASING THEIR DWELLINGS BETWEEN 1983 AND 1988: DEPOSIT AS A PERCENTAGE OF PURCHASE PRICE AND MEDIAN AMOUNT BORROWED BY TYPE OF INCOME UNIT**

Amount of deposit (%)	Married couple	One parent	One person	Total	Median amount borrowed				
					Married couple	One parent	One person	Total	
		per cent							
Under 5	6.4	17.7	7.7	7.1	43,000	39,500	37,900	41,600	
5 to less than 15	14.9	14.9	16.8	15.2	47,600	40,900	43,500	46,700	
15 to less than 25	15.6	7.5	19.4	15.9	48,400	39,600	43,900	47,300	
25 or more	63.2	60.0	56.2	61.9	42,000	32,800	36,500	40,500	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44,300	36,100	39,000	43,000	
		'000							
Total	741.6	40.1	157.6	939.3	..	..	..	..	

Source: Housing Survey

### Financing

Over 60 per cent of the income units who started purchasing their homes between 1983 and 1988 had paid a deposit of at least 25 per cent of the purchase price. The median amount borrowed was \$43,000. On average, married couple income units had borrowed more than other income units and had generally paid a higher proportion of the purchase price as a deposit.

The most common sources of mortgage finance for both first and second mortgages taken out between 1983 and 1988 were savings banks, accounting for 61 per cent of all mortgages financed. Trading banks accounted for a further 7 per cent of mortgages. Permanent building societies financed 18 per cent of first mortgages but only 5 per cent of second mortgages. The average amount of mortgage repayment was highest for those mortgages advanced by trading banks at 17 per cent more than the overall average repayment. Mortgages advanced by government agencies were the cheapest to service averaging 65 per cent of the average repayment.

In 1988-89 nearly \$24 billion was committed to individuals in secured housing finance. About two-thirds of this was committed for the purchase of established houses and one-sixth for the construction of new houses. The distribution of housing finance by purpose remained relatively constant in the following years.

In January 1992, secured housing finance for nearly 26,000 dwellings, totalling nearly \$2 billion, was committed to individuals. Over half of these commitments were made by banks for the purchase of established dwellings. Overall banks accounted for over 76 per cent of housing finance commitments in the month with permanent building societies supplying a further 15 per cent. The average commitment per dwelling was around \$73,000 but commitments by permanent building societies averaged about \$10,000 more than this. Commitments for the purchase of newly erected dwellings averaged \$80,000, some \$4,000 more than for the purchase of established dwellings.



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**TABLE 7.2.10 INCOME UNITS WHO STARTED PURCHASING THEIR DWELLINGS BETWEEN 1983 AND 1988: NUMBER OF INCOME UNITS AND MEAN WEEKLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS BY TYPE OF LENDING INSTITUTION AND FIRST OR SECOND MORTGAGES**

	First mortgage	Second mortgage	Total	Mean weekly mortgage payment (\$)		
				First mortgage	Second mortgage	Total
		— per cent —				
Savings bank	61.0	58.1	60.9	143	180	145
Trading bank	6.9	10.7	7.1	162	246	169
Permanent building society	18.1	5.0	17.4	148	254	150
Other financial institution	5.3	8.9	5.5	138	170	141
Government agency	6.1	11.9	6.4	87	161	94
Other	2.6	5.2	2.7	139	263	152
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>144</b>
		— '000 —				
<b>Total</b>	<b>937.4(a)</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>991.4</b>	..	..	..

(a) Excludes 2,000 income units who used their first mortgage for purposes other than home purchase.

Source: Housing Survey

**TABLE 7.2.11 SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS BY PURPOSE**

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
		— per cent —	
Construction of houses	16.4	17.0	16.9
Purchase of newly erected houses	4.2	4.5	4.8
Purchase of newly erected other dwellings	1.0	1.0	1.3
Purchase of established houses	66.4	65.8	65.6
Purchase of established other dwellings(a)	7.2	6.6	6.4
Alterations and additions	4.2	4.6	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
		— \$M —	
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,786.2</b>	<b>19,726.4</b>	<b>21,635.7</b>

(a) Includes refinancing.

Source: Housing Finance for Owner Occupation

**TABLE 7.2.12 NUMBER AND VALUE OF SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS: PURPOSE BY TYPE OF LENDER, JANUARY 1992**

	Number of dwelling units				\$ million			
	Permanent building societies		Other	Total	Permanent building societies		Other	Total
	Banks				Banks			
Construction of dwellings	4,155	482	377	5,014	244.5	35.7	27.2	307.4
Purchase of new dwellings	777	271	283	1,331	60.3	24.0	22.7	106.9
Purchase of established dwellings	13,273	2,523	1,410	17,206	1,008.3	212.0	96.7	1,317.0
Refinancing	1,962	225	155	2,342	127.3	16.8	9.2	153.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,167</b>	<b>3,501</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>25,893</b>	<b>1,440.3</b>	<b>288.6</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>1,884.6</b>
Alterations and additions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	82.6	10.5	1.7	94.8

Source: Housing Finance for Owner Occupation

### 7.2.3 Alterations, additions and maintenance

In 1988, 1.2 million income units had taken out loans in the preceding 5 years for alterations or additions to their homes. Of these, 54 per cent owned their dwellings. Among owners the most common purpose of the loan was to extend their living space while the most common purpose for purchasers was major internal

structural work. About 5 per cent of loans included provision for the installation of a swimming pool.

In 1988-89, almost \$1 billion was committed to individuals in secured housing finance for the purpose of alterations and additions, representing 4 per cent of all secured housing finance committed in the year. This proportion had risen slightly by 1990-91. In January

1992, \$95 million was committed to individuals for alterations and additions, 87 per cent of it by banks (see Tables 7.2.11 and 7.2.12).

According to the Household Expenditure Survey, approximately 1 per cent of household income was spent on repairs and maintenance and 2 per cent on alterations and additions in 1988-89. Households who owned their homes spent slightly higher proportions (2 per cent and 3 per cent respectively). As a proportion of household expenditure on commodities and services, expenditure on repairs, maintenance, alterations and additions totalled a little over 4 per cent on average.

**TABLE 7.2.13 INCOME UNITS WITH LOANS FOR EXTENSIONS/ADDITIONS IN THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS: NATURE OF OCCUPANCY BY TYPE OF ALTERATION/ADDITION, FEBRUARY-MAY 1988**

	Owners	Purchasers	Total
	— per cent —		
Extension/addition to internal living areas	43.7	35.7	40.0
Major internal structural renovation/modification	39.7	41.7	40.6
Swimming pool installation	4.2	5.8	4.9
Other major outside structures	34.3	38.2	36.1
Other	5.1	4.1	4.6
	— '000 —		
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>655.1</b>	<b>563.7</b>	<b>1,218.9</b>

(a) Components do not add to 100 per cent since a loan may have been taken out for more than one purpose and has therefore been counted twice.

Source: Housing Survey

**TABLE 7.2.14 PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES SPENT ON REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE AND ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS: NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, 1988-89 (Per cent)**

	% of household income		% of household expenditure	
	Repairs and maintenance	Alterations and additions	Repairs and maintenance	Alterations and additions
Owned outright	1.8	2.9	2.4	3.8
Being purchased	1.4	2.3	1.8	2.9
Government rental	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
Private rental	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Rent free	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>

Source: Household Expenditure Survey

## HOUSING

### 7.3 GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

Improving access to adequate and affordable housing has long been a policy objective of Commonwealth and State/Territory governments in Australia. To these ends both levels of government provide various forms of direct and indirect assistance. Indirect assistance is provided through those government policies and initiatives which have a positive impact on the general cost and availability of housing but which may not involve direct budget outlays. Federal taxation policies providing encouragement to rental investors and various mortgage market regulations are examples of indirect assistance. Direct government assistance, which forms the focus of this Section, takes the form of subsidies, grants or rebates which are targeted at those people who are most in need.

In order to meet the increasing demand for housing assistance and to integrate better the various Commonwealth and State/Territory functions with respect to the provision of such assistance, the Commonwealth government announced in June 1990 a comprehensive review of housing policies and programs. The review is to culminate in the formulation of a National Housing Strategy. One of the issues addressed is how the notion of affordability is to be defined. It has been recommended<sup>1</sup> that an overall benchmark figure of 30 per cent of income to housing costs be adopted as a maximum for households in the lowest 40 per cent of

the income distribution. In 1988, 477,000 income units fell into this category, the largest groups being social security recipients, private renters and one person income units.

Direct government assistance to those in need is made through a variety of schemes and programs. The major mechanism for allocating Commonwealth funds to the State/Territory governments for the provision of such assistance are the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements (CSHA). Financial assistance has been provided to the States under a series of such Agreements since 1945. The Northern Territory became a party to the CSHA in 1981 and the Australian Capital Territory was included in the latest agreement which came into effect in 1989.

The bulk of Commonwealth funds available under the CSHA are provided in the form of untied grants, most of which are required to be matched by the States on a dollar for dollar basis. From 1982-83, the States were also able to nominate a proportion of their advances from the Loan Council Program for public housing assistance, provided that they met the CSHA matching requirement by allocating a sufficient amount of their own resources for public housing assistance. In May 1989 however, the Commonwealth Government agreed to replace the nominated loan funds in 1989-90 (\$310.5 million) with further grants under the CSHA.

TABLE 7.3.1 NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF INCOME UNITS IN THE LOWEST TWO QUINTILES: PROPORTION OF INCOME SPENT ON HOUSING BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, FEBRUARY-MAY 1988

Selected characteristics	Total '000	Paying 25% or more		Paying 30% or more		Paying 51% or more	
		'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
<b>Tenure —</b>							
Owners	1,204.5	32.4	2.7	17.0	1.4	9.8	0.8
Purchasers	230.1	186.1	80.9	112.2	48.8	53.3	23.2
Rent-private	478.6	437.2	91.3	283.4	59.2	109.6	22.9
Rent-government	228.3	44.3	19.4	25.4	11.1	4.2	1.8
Rent-other	123.2	63.4	51.4	38.6	31.4	11.7	9.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,264.8</b>	<b>763.3</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>476.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>188.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Income unit type —</b>							
Couple no dependants	659.1	94.2	14.3	57.3	8.7	25.7	3.9
Couple with dependants	235.0	135.8	57.8	86.3	36.7	34.6	14.7
Lone parent	207.9	129.8	62.4	80.5	38.7	32.0	15.4
One person	1,162.7	403.6	34.7	252.5	21.7	96.3	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,264.8</b>	<b>763.3</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>476.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>188.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Principal source of income —</b>							
Wages and salary	394.6	167.1	42.3	107.0	27.1	29.1	7.4
Business/partnership	117.9	72.8	61.7	42.5	36.0	23.8	20.2
Pension/benefit	1,543.4	473.5	30.7	299.2	19.4	118.9	8.0
Other	208.8	50.0	23.9	27.9	13.4	16.7	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,264.8</b>	<b>763.3</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>476.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>188.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>

Source: Housing Survey

1 The National Housing Strategy (1991) *The Affordability of Australian Housing Issues Paper 2*

**TABLE 7.3.2 COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENT: HOUSING FUNDING, ALL SOURCES (\$ million)**

	1988-89	1989-90
<b>Commonwealth —</b>		
<i>Housing Assistance Act 1984</i>	700.0	—
<i>Housing Assistance Act 1989</i>	—	1,050.6
<i>States Grants (Housing) Act 1971</i>	5.5	5.5
Other	1.7	0.1
<b>Total Commonwealth</b>	<b>707.2</b>	<b>1,056.2</b>
<b>State and other —</b>		
Nominated loan council funds	310.5	—
Surpluses from housing activities	562.1	368.3
Other State funds	607.9	844.2
Commercial and other funds	769.3	1,786.9
<b>Total State and other</b>	<b>2,249.8</b>	<b>2,999.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,957.0</b>	<b>4,055.8</b>

Source: Department of Health, Housing and Community Services, Housing Assistance Act 1989: Annual Report 1989-90

In 1989-90, \$4,055.8 million of Commonwealth, State/Territory and private sector funds were devoted to housing assistance under the CSHA. This represented a 37 per cent increase over the previous year in nominal terms and a 19 per cent increase in real terms. The Commonwealth provided 26 per cent of these funds (\$1,056.2 million), which was a nominal increase of 49 per cent on its contribution under the CSHA in 1988-89 and a 30 per cent real increase. The States provided a further \$1,212.5 million or 30 per cent of the funds. The balance (\$1,786.9 million) was made up of private sector funding attracted to CSHA programs. Over the decade from 1979-80 to 1989-90 total funding under the CSHA increased in real terms by 140 per cent. Much of this increase was due to a 200 per cent real increase in State funding which can

in large part be attributed to greater use of commercial funds.

The funds available under the CSHA are principally used for the construction of public housing, rent rebates to public tenants and various forms of home purchase assistance. Some CSHA funds are also allocated to smaller specific-purpose housing programs. These include rental assistance for pensioners and Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander people, a mortgage and rent relief scheme for private renters and owners, a local government and community housing program and a crisis accommodation program (CAP). Other major Commonwealth assistance programs which fall outside the CSHA include the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP), the now defunct First Home Owners Scheme (FHOS) and the rent assistance program administered by the Department of Social Security. State/Territory governments also run their own programs outside the CSHA. For example, some States run additional loan programs for low-to-moderate income home purchasers and additional support services for people who are homeless and/or in crisis. Some States also offer various concessions and rebates with respect to State and Local Government charges that relate to housing.

### 7.3.1 Home purchase assistance

Home purchase assistance schemes run by State housing authorities and funded under the CSHA form a major component of direct government assistance. The amount of assistance, the kinds of home ownership support programs and their target groups vary between States, and have changed over time. Generally however, current home purchase assistance schemes aim to provide finance for those unable to obtain or maintain finance for the purchase of a dwelling in the private market.

**TABLE 7.3.3 FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDING UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENT, NOMINAL AND REAL AT CONSTANT 1989-90 PRICES (\$ million)**

Year	Federal funding(a)		State funding(b)		Total funding	
	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real
1974-75	397.9	1,669.1	82.7	346.9	480.6	2,016.0
1975-76	384.5	1,368.8	79.8	284.1	464.3	1,652.9
1976-77	391.3	1,223.2	131.9	412.3	523.2	1,635.5
1977-78	405.5	1,162.5	161.5	463.0	567.0	1,625.5
1978-79	335.5	903.9	306.0	824.4	641.5	1,728.3
1979-80	279.5	700.9	396.6	994.6	676.1	1,695.5
1980-81	292.0	666.3	443.2	1,011.4	735.2	1,677.7
1981-82	269.6	553.8	415.2	852.8	684.8	1,406.6
1982-83	411.7	765.1	614.0	1,141.0	1,025.7	1,906.1
1983-84	572.3	993.1	711.5	1,234.7	1,283.8	2,227.9
1984-85	629.5	1,015.9	999.5	1,613.1	1,629.0	2,629.0
1985-86	663.1	986.4	1,136.0	1,689.9	1,799.0	2,676.2
1986-87	700.0	967.5	1,218.2	1,683.8	1,918.2	2,651.3
1987-88	705.5	912.2	1,481.9	1,916.0	2,187.4	2,828.1
1988-89	707.2	813.4	2,249.8	2,587.7	2,957.0	3,401.1
1989-90	1,056.2	1,056.2	2,999.6	2,999.6	4,055.8	4,055.8

(a) Includes allocations to States and the NT under CSHA, Commonwealth-NT Agreement, Crisis Accommodation for Families in Distress Program (excluding funds to Aboriginal Hostels Ltd), Dwellings for Pensioners Act (1974-75 to 1977-78), and Special Employment-related Programs Act 1982 (1982-83 and 1983-84), and includes actual expenditures under Mortgage and Rent Relief Scheme (both Commonwealth and State matching). Excludes ACT prior to 1989-90 and NT prior to 1979-80. (b) Includes internal/revolving funds and nominated funds; excludes NT prior to 1979-80. Early figures based on informal estimates provided in 1978 by State housing authorities.

Source: Department of Health, Housing and Community Services, Housing Assistance Act 1989: Annual Report 1989-90

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In 1989-90, \$2,483.7 million were applied by the States and Territories for home purchase assistance (HPA) under the CSHA. Of this, 73 per cent (\$1,772.8 million) was provided by the private sector, 26 per cent was provided by the States and Territories and less than 1 per cent was provided in the form of Commonwealth grants. There were 37,045 major loans approved under alternative CSHA programs during 1989-90 representing an increase of 54 per cent on 1988-89 major loan approvals.

Of all loans approved 53 per cent were on the basis of constant interest and most were income geared. A further 37 per cent had variable interest provisions and 6 per cent were capital indexed loans. Shared ownership loans made up 3 per cent of the total.

Outstanding applications for home purchase assistance totalled 87,330 at 30 June 1990. Based on those States for which comparable data are available, this represented a 27 per cent increase over the level of outstanding applications at 30 June 1989.

The Commonwealth provided additional funds for home purchase assistance under the First Home Owners Scheme (FHOS) which was in operation from October 1983 to June 1991. In 1989-90, 25,010 clients were approved for FHOS assistance and a further 9,760 were assisted in 1990-91, bringing the total number assisted since the scheme's inception to 368,401. Expenditure for FHOS in 1989-90 was \$119.7 million and in 1990-91 a further \$71.5 million was spent. At 30 June 1991 nearly \$1.5 billion had been paid out under the scheme since 1983.

The degree to which loans are successfully targeted at low income earners varies considerably across States due to differences in eligibility criteria and the costs faced by home purchasers<sup>1</sup>. For example, in New South Wales, where home purchase costs are the highest in Australia, only 29 per cent of low-start home loan approvals were to households on incomes below average weekly earnings. In Western Australia 82 per cent of 'Keystart' borrowers were on incomes below the average. Overall, 26 per cent of loans ap-

TABLE 7.3.4 COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENT HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE LOANS(a)

	<i>Outstanding applications</i>	<i>Loans approved/advanced</i>	<i>Total value major loans</i>	<i>Average value major loans</i>
	(number)	(number)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)
1978-79	n.a.	10,911	261.6	24.0
1979-80	n.a.	10,453	260.2	24.9
1980-81	n.a.	11,677	326.8	28.0
1981-82	32,914	9,393	284.1	30.2
1982-83	32,387	11,167	n.a.	n.a.
1983-84	43,004	11,535	402.6	34.9
1984-85	49,702	13,136	483.6	36.8
1985-86	59,856	14,602	597.5	40.9
1986-87	63,784	14,240	619.5	43.5
1987-88	68,095	16,167	730.1	45.2
1988-89	n.a.	24,093	1,388.6	57.6
1989-90	87,330	37,045	2,483.7	67.0

(a) Major program loans excluding second mortgage and interest subsidy loans.

Source: Department of Health, Housing and Community Services, Housing Assistance Act 1989: Annual Report 1989-90

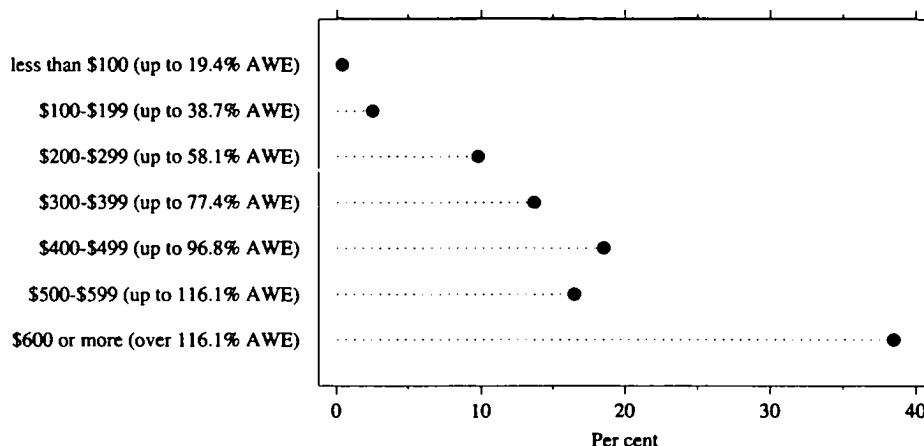
TABLE 7.3.5 FIRST HOME OWNERS SCHEME: OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

	<i>Applications received</i>	<i>Applications approved</i>	<i>Amount approved</i>	<i>Amount paid</i>
	(number)	(number)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)
1983-84	90,565	54,144	268,896	141,413
1984-85	90,261	88,533	425,339	289,961
1985-86	54,061	59,788	242,328	239,165
1986-87	48,980	43,186	166,128	200,944
1987-88	58,105	51,745	204,628	222,171
1988-89	41,058	36,235	135,187	175,970
1989-90	27,306	25,010	87,351	119,715
1990-91(a)	8,039	9,760	33,702	71,469
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,375</b>	<b>368,401</b>	<b>1,563,559</b>	<b>1,460,808</b>

(a) The FHOS was abolished in 1990-91. Eligibility for assistance under the scheme terminated on 22 August 1990, but a closing date of 30 June 1991 was set for new applications from people eligible before the termination date. The scheme will continue to pay approved applicants monthly subsidies until early 1995-96.

Source: Department of Health, Housing and Community Services, Annual Report 1990-91

FIGURE 7.3.1 COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENT HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE LOAN APPROVALS(a): AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME OF LOAN RECIPIENTS, 1989-90



(a) Figures based on a sample of 25,000 of the 37,398 loans approved.

Source: Department of Health, Housing and Community Services, Housing Assistance Act 1989: Annual Report 1989-90

proved went to households with incomes below \$400 a week which was 77 per cent of average weekly earnings (AWE). A total of 39 per cent of loans went to households earning over \$600 per week (116 per cent of AWE). Nearly 38 per cent of households which received loans and for which family type could be determined were couple families with dependent children. Lone parents and one person households each comprised 13 per cent of loan recipients.

### 7.3.2 Public rental assistance<sup>1</sup>

A large proportion of funds available under the CSHA (40 per cent) go towards the construction and maintenance of public rental housing. In 1989-90, a total of \$1,619.2 million was made available. The bulk of this was provided in the form of Commonwealth grants which totalled \$1,037.7 million. A further \$217.6 million was provided by State matching funds. The

remainder was made up of other State and private sector funds (\$210.8 million), proceeds from the sale of land and rental dwellings (\$162.7 million) and transfers from home purchase assistance revolving funds (\$179.4 million). These funds were offset by a subsidy of \$164.0 million paid to account for losses on rental operations. Rental subsidies and rebates amounted to a further \$735.6 million not counted in the above total.

Of the Grants provided by the Commonwealth \$91.0 million was specifically designated as rental assistance for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who continue to be the most severely disadvantaged group in terms of housing need. This represented an increase of 30 per cent on 1988-89 funding. Another \$49.3 million was targeted at pensioners in receipt of the aged pension, a group that also tends to be severely disadvantaged.

TABLE 7.3.6 PUBLIC RENTAL ACCOMMODATION PROGRAM STATISTICS

	Total dwelling stock	Applicants accommodated	Applicants added to waiting list	Applicants outstanding(a)
1980-81	229,259	35,201	76,679	99,441
1981-82	236,342	34,437	76,426	110,204
1982-83	245,087	35,381	85,875	125,570
1983-84	259,664	37,451	83,229	140,684
1984-85	273,465	41,683	82,447	144,607
1985-86	288,285	46,486	107,066	156,200
1986-87	315,484	49,789	113,764	168,652
1987-88	327,748	47,790	139,680	198,063
1988-89	337,736	49,299	117,795	200,941
1989-90	351,690	53,100	109,736	195,019

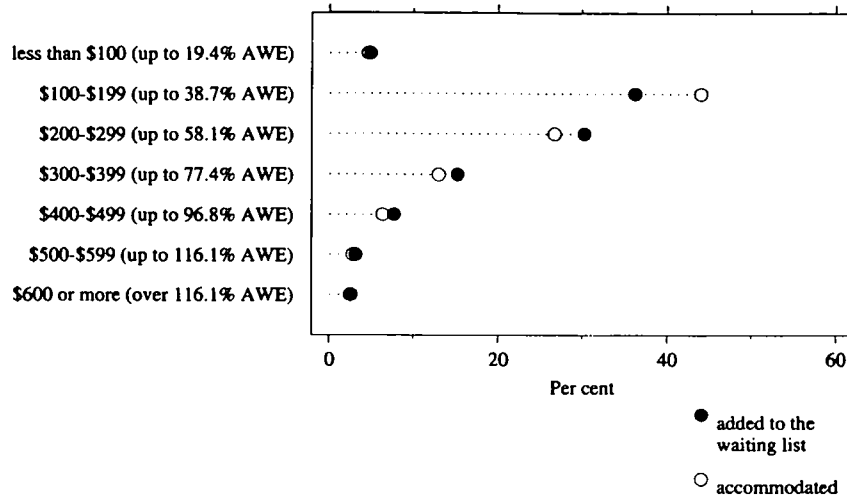
(a) As at June 30.

Source: Department of Health, Housing and Community Services, Housing Assistance Act 1989: Annual Report 1989-90

<sup>1</sup> For detailed description of funding allocations see Department of Health, Housing and Community Services, Housing Assistance Act 1989: Annual Report 1989-90

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**FIGURE 7.3.2 APPLICANTS ACCOMMODATED(a) IN PUBLIC RENTAL HOUSING AND APPLICANTS ADDED TO THE WAITING LIST(b): AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 1989-90**



(a) Figures based on 38,000 of the 53,100 accommodated. (b) Figures based on 65,000 of the 109,736 added to the waiting list.  
 Source: Department of Health, Housing and Community Services, Housing Assistance Act 1989: Annual Report 1989-90

At 30 June 1990 the total rental dwelling stock was 351,690 dwellings, of which 15,045 were identified as being for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The total rental dwelling stock increased by 13,954 during 1989-90 with a total of 53,100 applicants being newly accommodated. A further 109,736 applicants were admitted to the waiting list.

The amount of public rental housing available is small relative to demand. The current public housing stock has taken 40 years to accumulate and extending the stock through construction and purchase is an expensive and slow process. Although around 50,000 applicants have been newly accommodated each year since 1986-87, the waiting list has grown to about 200,000. Except for those in urgent need, who are housed on a priority basis, applicants may have to wait for over a year to be accommodated.

Of those assisted in 1989-90 approximately 33 per cent were couples (most with dependent children), 37 per cent were lone parents, 25 per cent were one person households and 5 per cent were group households.

According to the 1988 Housing Survey public rentals accounted for 20 per cent of all renting households and housed over 30 per cent of all renting households who earned less than \$200 a week. Over half of public rental tenants were not in paid employment. In 1988, the median income of public renters was \$192 in comparison to \$360 for private renters. Of applicants accommodated in public rental housing in 1989-90, 49 per cent had incomes of less than \$200 a week. The equivalent figure for applicants added to the waiting list in 1989-90 was 41 per cent.

### 7.3.3 Mortgage and rent relief

To supplement the public rental program the government provides various other forms of rental assistance under the CSHA or through the Social Security System to those in the private rental market. During 1989-90, 673,949 people received rent assistance through the Department of Social Security. Government expenditure on this type of assistance was \$504.7 million. An additional \$31.1 million of Commonwealth and State matching funds was provided in rent assistance under the CSHA funded Mortgage and Rent Relief Scheme. This assisted 29,030 applicants with rent assistance in 1989-90 and a further 84,020 applicants with other forms of assistance such as bond assistance or moving assistance.

Under the same scheme \$3.3 million was provided in 1989-90 for short-term mortgage assistance to those having difficulties meeting repayments. This total was supplemented by a further \$15.0 million one-off grant made by the Commonwealth to assist those low-to-middle income earners feeling the effects of high interest rates. A total of 2,456 applicants were assisted during the year.

### 7.3.4 The Local Government and Community Housing Program

The public rental program is also supplemented by the Local Government and Community Housing Program which is designed to encourage participation by community groups and local government in the provision and management of rental housing for low-to-moderate income earners. In 1989-90 the program received \$23 million in Commonwealth funding under CSHA. Funds for the program are used primarily for the purchase of housing capital. One thousand seven

TABLE 7.3.7 ALLOCATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY HOUSING PROGRAM FUNDS: TYPE OF PROJECT, 1989-90

	Local government projects		Community projects		Co-operative projects		Joint projects		Other projects		Total projects	
	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.
NSW	1,073	6	1,070	6	5,284	7	1,383	3	136	1	8,946	23
Vic.	2,341	12	—	—	3,140	14	—	—	—	—	5,481	26
Qld.	365	3	1,738	14	1,461	10	116	3	379	4	4,059	34
WA	700	5	517	3	(a)108	—	—	—	—	—	1,325	8
SA	528	3	973	5	—	—	318	1	188	5	2,007	14
Tas.	65	1	—	—	(b)600	2	210	1	45	2	920	6
ACT	—	—	—	—	357	5	—	—	44	3	401	8
NT	—	—	5	1	—	—	118	(a)3	—	—	123	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,072</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4,303</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10,950</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2,145</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23,262</b>	<b>123</b>

(a) Includes research and development projects and/or recurrent funding of Co-operative Resource Associations. (b) Allocation includes a commitment to fund further co-operative projects up to 1992-93.

Source: Department of Health, Housing and Community Services, Housing Assistance Act 1989: Annual Report 1989-90

hundred dwelling units had been approved under the program to June 1990. Of the 123 projects approved in 1989-90, 75 per cent involved cooperatives and community groups.

### 7.3.5 The Supported Accommodation Assistance Program

The Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) is a national program funded by Commonwealth and State/Territory governments and administered on a day-to-day basis by State/Territory governments in accordance with national policy guidelines. Through SAAP funds are provided to local governments and various community organisations to provide accommodation and support services to people who are homeless and/or in crisis. Typical examples of SAAP accommodation services include refuges, shelters and half-way houses. Most service outlets provide assistance for people in one of the five main SAAP target groups: youth; women escaping domestic violence; families; single men; and single women. Some services provide assistance for people across all target groups.

In 1990-91, over \$140 million was provided by Commonwealth and State/Territory governments under SAAP. Of this total, \$81 million was provided by the Commonwealth, an increase of \$8 million (11 per cent) over the level of Commonwealth funding in 1989-90. Of the 1,461 service outlets funded in 1990-91, 1,183 provided accommodation services and 278 provided other services, such as meals, counselling and referral.

National client censuses conducted by the Department of Health, Housing and Community Services in 1989 and 1990 indicated that approximately 10,000 people, including accompanying children, utilise SAAP accommodation services on any given night. Over a 2-week census period in September 1990 an average of 6 per cent of those seeking assistance could not be accommodated for various reasons.

A census conducted on the night of November 16 1990 indicated that 62 per cent of SAAP clients were male and 38 per cent were female. The median ages of male and female clients were 35.7 years and 24.0 years respectively. The largest client target group was

TABLE 7.3.8 CRISIS ACCOMMODATION: COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE AND NUMBER OF OUTLETS, 1990-91

	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.	New outlets(a)
	— \$'000 —									
Program expenditure										
CAP(b)	13,595	10,182	6,678	3,754	3,358	1,064	369	655	39,655	..
SAAP(c)	28,413	17,583	12,307	7,549	7,143	3,365	2,056	2,567	80,983	..
	— number —									
Outlets(d) by target group —										
Youth	169	109	68	44	79	21	3	10	503	31
Women escaping domestic violence	93	51	56	31	59	13	6	11	320	27
Families	47	18	105	40	85	6	9	3	313	7
Single women	18	10	1	15	2	4	4	2	56	—
Single men	58	37	13	22	30	9	6	1	176	5
General	10	27	35	15	—	4	—	2	93	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>88</b>

(a) Number of new outlets established during 1990-91. (b) Crisis Accommodation Program. (c) Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. (d) As At 30 June 1991. Includes hostels, refuges, half-way houses, meal services and day centres.

Source: Department of Health, Housing and Community Services, Annual Report 1990-91



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**TABLE 7.3.9 TOTAL PEOPLE ACCOMMODATED ON 16 NOVEMBER 1990 UNDER THE SUPPORTED ACCOMMODATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: AGE BY ACCOMMODATION SERVICE TARGET GROUP AND SEX**

Age (years)	Youth	Women escaping domestic violence	Families	Single women	Single men	General	Males	Females	Total(a)
				— number —					
<16	297	—	8	3	1	1	142	167	310
16-19	1,169	38	58	49	58	79	728	721	1,451
20-24	314	122	139	51	181	111	451	465	918
25-29	54	133	167	26	199	105	337	346	684
30-34	19	119	136	34	220	120	342	306	648
35-39	14	62	93	23	237	109	357	181	538
40-44	4	54	60	22	210	92	304	137	442
45-49	3	20	32	9	210	70	274	69	344
50-54	3	13	10	6	242	48	279	43	322
55-59	—	5	11	10	187	69	252	29	282
60-64	6	5	11	9	218	59	279	27	308
65-69	1	1	3	1	146	38	183	7	190
70+	—	5	5	4	131	49	167	26	194
Not stated	15	8	4	1	22	6	35	16	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>6,687</b>
				— per cent —					
<b>Total (per cent)</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
				— number —					
Accompanying children	250	948	943	39	18	277	(b)116	(b)2,346	2,475

(a) Includes sex not stated. (b) Sex of accompanying parent/guardian.

Source: Department of Health, Housing and Community Services, Home for a Night: SAAP National Client Census

single men who comprised 34 per cent of the total, followed by youth who made up 28 per cent. Families and women escaping domestic violence made up 11 per cent and 9 per cent of the total respectively. Of all clients, 7 per cent were of Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander origin and 7 per cent were of a non-English speaking background.

Eighty-one per cent of SAAP clients relied on some form of government assistance as their main source of income; 31 per cent received Unemployment Benefit or Job Search Allowance, 25 per cent received some form of Invalid or Sickness Benefit and 14 per cent received Sole Parent Benefit.

### 7.3.6 Crisis Accommodation Program

Capital funding for the SAAP program is provided under the CSHA through the Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP) which was introduced in 1984-85. In 1989-90 grants totalled \$39.7 million which went towards 296 projects, 61 of which were targeted at women, 125 at youth and 110 at homeless families and men. Of the total allocated to CAP in 1989-90, \$10 million was on a one-off basis as part of the Commonwealth Government's Youth Social Justice Strategy.

## 7.4 ADDITIONAL TABLES

TABLE 7.4.1 STRUCTURE OF DWELLINGS: GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

	1976					1986				
	Major urban	Other urban	Rural locality	Other rural	Total	Major urban	Other urban	Rural locality	Other rural(a)	Total
	— per cent —									
Private dwelling(b)	99.7	99.2	98.5	99.3	99.5	99.8	99.5	99.2	99.3	99.6
Separate house	73.9	86.0	90.0	93.9	79.2	73.3	81.7	87.4	90.9	77.7
Semi-detached	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	1.8	0.9	0.3	2.3
Row/terrace house	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	0.4	0.3	—	1.1
House/flat attached to shop/office	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	1.0	2.1	0.5	0.7
Other medium density(c)	23.1	12.0	5.8	2.0	17.9	17.7	11.0	3.3	0.6	13.8
Flats over 3 storeys	2.5	0.2	—	—	1.7	3.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.1
Caravan etc. in caravan park(d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	2.6	3.4	3.0	1.3
Other caravan, houseboat etc.	0.1	0.7	1.3	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	2.1	0.4
Improvised dwelling	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.3	0.3	—	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.3
Non-private dwelling	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —									
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,982.4</b>	<b>973.4</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>509.9</b>	<b>4,593.3</b>	<b>3,649.1</b>	<b>1,337.0</b>	<b>171.1</b>	<b>671.9</b>	<b>5,829.1</b>

(a) Includes migratory. (b) Includes structure of dwelling not stated. (c) In 1976 includes semi-detached houses, row/terrace houses and dwellings attached to non-dwellings. (d) Caravans etc. in caravan parks were not enumerated in censuses prior to 1986. Previously, each caravan park was counted as a non-private dwelling. In 1986, only occupied caravans etc. were counted.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

TABLE 7.4.2 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY TYPE OF DWELLING, FEBRUARY-MAY 1988

Household composition	Separate house	Semi-detached house	Medium density	Low-rise flat/unit	High-rise flat	Total
	— per cent —					
Married couple only	83.8	3.2	5.6	6.6	0.8	100.0
Married couple with dependent children only	92.9	1.8	2.3	2.8	*0.2	100.0
Married couple with dependent children and non-dependent children only	97.4	*1.2	*0.6	*0.7	*0.1	100.0
Married couple with non-dependent children only	95.8	*1.0	1.5	1.3	*0.4	100.0
One parent with dependants only	68.3	6.9	12.7	10.7	*1.4	100.0
One parent with dependants and non-dependants only	88.0	*5.2	*5.3	*1.6	*—	100.0
One person only	56.2	5.5	16.8	18.6	2.9	100.0
Other(a)	74.5	3.5	9.2	11.0	1.7	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —					
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,490.8</b>	<b>176.5</b>	<b>389.8</b>	<b>437.3</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>5,555.8</b>

(a) Includes multi-family households, related adult households and group households, as well as married couple and one parent households n.e.i.

Source: Housing Survey

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**TABLE 7.4.3 INCOME UNITS WHO STARTED PURCHASING THEIR DWELLING IN 1983-88: WHETHER FIRST DWELLING BY TYPE OF DWELLING BY WHETHER NEW BY WHETHER PAID OFF BY 1988 BY TYPE OF INCOME UNIT**

	<i>Total purchasers</i>				<i>Per cent paid off by 1988</i>			
	<i>Married couple</i>	<i>One parent</i>	<i>One person</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Married couple</i>	<i>One parent</i>	<i>One person</i>	<i>Total</i>
	— per cent —				— per cent —			
<b>First dwelling owned —</b>								
New separate house	10.9	8.2	4.9	9.6	8.8	*19.1	*30.2	11.5
Established separate house	25.4	23.0	25.3	25.3	12.6	*11.0	20.7	14.2
New other dwelling	*0.4	*0.4	*1.5	0.6	*38.1	*—	*34.4	*35.4
Established other dwelling	2.8	*1.6	13.8	5.1	*11.8	*32.5	27.4	21.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>*13.9</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>14.8</b>
<b>Not first dwelling owned —</b>								
New separate house	18.7	13.6	5.0	15.6	39.9	*31.0	74.1	41.9
Established separate house	37.4	45.0	26.7	35.4	41.7	38.1	60.3	44.4
New other dwelling	1.2	*1.4	6.2	2.3	84.6	*61.6	80.8	81.8
Established other dwelling	3.2	*6.9	16.5	6.2	60.5	*24.9	69.2	63.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>47.2</b>
<b>Total —</b>								
New separate house	29.6	21.7	9.9	25.1	28.4	*26.5	52.4	30.3
Established separate house	62.8	68.0	52.0	60.7	29.9	29.0	41.0	31.9
New other dwelling	1.6	*1.8	7.7	2.9	73.1	*48.7	71.8	71.8
Established other dwelling	6.0	8.5	30.4	11.2	38.0	*26.3	50.1	44.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>34.1</b>
		—'000 —				— per cent —		
Separate houses	996.4	51.4	188.4	1,236.2	29.4	28.4	42.9	31.4
Other dwellings	81.8	5.9	115.8	203.5	45.4	*30.2	54.5	50.2
New dwellings	336.6	13.5	53.6	403.7	30.7	*28.2	60.9	34.6
Established dwellings	741.7	43.8	250.5	1,036.0	30.6	28.7	44.4	33.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,078.3</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>304.2</b>	<b>1,439.7</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>34.1</b>

Source: Housing Survey

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TABLE 7.4.4 HOUSEHOLDS: HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY WHETHER TELEPHONE CONNECTED AND MAIN REASON FOR NON-CONNECTION, 1991

Household type	Total number of households	Telephone connected	Telephone not connected - main reason for non-connection					Total not connected	
			Cost/too expensive	Has use of phone elsewhere	No need	Waiting for phone to be connected	Rented or short term accommodation		Other
	'000				— per cent —				
Couple only	1,364.3	97.0	46.9	*7.1	25.0	*7.0	*4.8	9.2	100.0
Couple with children									
15 years or more only	668.6	99.0	*49.8	*	*33.1	*	*	*	100.0
Couple with children under 15 years only	1,259.6	95.9	63.7	*4.2	13.6	*4.4	7.0	7.0	100.0
Couple with children both under 15 years and 15 years or more	376.4	98.6	72.0	*	*20.3	*	*	*	100.0
One parent with children 15 years or more only	219.4	95.5	45.0	*13.0	*31.8	*	*	*	100.0
One parent with children under 15 years only	184.2	84.4	80.8	*	*7.0	*	*3	*	100.0
One parent with children both under 15 years and 15 years or more	58.1	90.2	76.7	*	*15.5	*	*	*	100.0
Person living alone	1,186.8	89.5	42.4	11.2	31.8	*1.4	4.6	8.6	100.0
Males aged (years) —									
15-24	29.6	67.6	68.8	*	*17.7	*	*	*	100.0
25-44	193.7	86.1	45.5	*6.2	29.7	*	*5.6	*11.0	100.0
45-54	62.6	80.5	41.0	*14.9	38.7	*	*	*	100.0
55-64	75.8	78.7	40.4	*6.6	36.9	*	*7.9	*7.4	100.0
65-74	76.0	82.5	28.7	*9.4	47.5	*	*	*12.0	100.0
75 and over	53.7	85.6	*26.2	*	51.9	*	*	*18.3	100.0
Total	491.5	82.5	42.2	7.1	35.7	*1.2	4.1	9.7	100.0
Females aged (years) —									
15-24	29.1	79.5	*48.0	*23.5	*	*	*	*	100.0
25-44	109.2	94.3	*56.0	*	*16.8	*	*	*	100.0
45-54	63.0	91.2	*57.9	*	*14.6	*	*15.4	*	100.0
55-64	105.5	96.0	*40.9	*	*34.7	*	*	*	100.0
65-74	195.4	95.6	*29.0	*32.3	*32.1	*	*	*	100.0
75 and over	193.1	95.7	*34.2	*28.1	*29.1	*	*	*	100.0
Total	695.3	94.4	42.8	20.3	23.2	*2.0	*5.6	*6.1	100.0
Mixed families in household	688.8	91.6	61.9	*3.9	17.4	*4.1	*5.7	7.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,006.2</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Telephone Connections Survey

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TABLE 7.4.5 PEOPLE IN NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS: RELATIONSHIP BY SEX BY AGE, 1986

Relationship in non-private dwelling	Age group (years)					Total
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
	— per cent —					
<b>Males</b>						
Owner, manager and family	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
Employee and family	1.0	12.7	9.7	4.8	0.4	7.0
Inmate, patient or boarder	98.4	87.1	89.8	94.6	99.4	92.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —					
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>282.6</b>
	— per cent —					
Per cent of population(a)	1.2	5.0	3.7	3.5	7.8	3.6
<b>Females</b>						
Owner, manager and family	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.4
Employee and family	1.3	9.1	6.6	3.5	0.2	3.2
Inmate, patient or boarder	97.9	90.6	92.6	95.7	99.7	96.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —					
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>241.1</b>
	— per cent —					
Per cent of population(a)	0.9	3.2	1.6	2.1	12.1	3.1
<b>Total</b>						
Owner, manager and family	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.4
Employee and family	1.1	11.3	8.8	4.4	0.2	5.3
Inmate, patient or boarder	98.2	88.4	90.6	95.0	99.6	94.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	— '000 —					
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>169.8</b>	<b>523.7</b>
	— per cent —					
Per cent of population(a)	1.1	4.1	2.6	2.8	10.3	3.4

(a) Population of the same age and sex.

Source: Census of Population and Housing

## HOUSING

TABLE 7.4.6 HOUSING COSTS AS A PROPORTION OF MEAN WEEKLY INCOME: TYPE OF INCOME UNIT BY AGE OF REFERENCE PERSON BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, FEBRUARY-MAY 1988  
(Per cent)

	Owners	Purchasers	Renters			Total	Total(a)
			Government	Private	Other		
<b>Married couple, reference person aged —</b>							
15-24 years	1.7	23.4	15.0	19.5	8.2	17.5	18.3
25-34 years	2.4	21.3	14.2	18.2	7.1	15.9	17.0
35-44 years	2.4	17.9	15.3	20.7	7.8	17.3	13.0
45-54 years	2.6	16.5	17.0	25.5	6.6	19.7	9.2
54-64 years	3.3	17.3	18.9	28.7	13.8	23.3	6.9
65 years and over	3.9	12.8	18.9	32.4	17.4	23.0	5.8
Dependent children	2.5	19.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18.4	13.3
No dependent children	3.2	18.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.5	10.3
<i>Total</i>	2.9	18.8	16.1	20.4	7.9	17.5	12.0
<b>One parent aged —</b>							
15-24 years	*3.2	*49.2	19.3	39.1	21.1	28.3	26.5
25-34 years	4.4	34.8	18.5	34.6	22.4	26.9	25.8
35-44 years	4.4	26.1	18.9	38.1	15.1	30.5	22.7
45-54 years	5.3	18.8	21.0	36.2	*56.2	32.1	16.6
55 years and over	5.1	*79.5	*27.6	*—	*32.2	*39.1	17.6
Male	5.6	25.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27.6	20.1
Female	4.7	28.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29.1	23.5
<i>Total</i>	4.8	27.6	19.2	36.9	22.4	28.9	22.9
<b>One person(b) aged —</b>							
15-24 years	*6.8	28.5	*15.6	19.7	18.9	19.6	18.7
25-34 years	3.5	27.6	15.7	18.4	12.7	17.2	18.0
35-59 years	3.9	23.7	21.7	23.1	12.1	21.3	15.7
60-64 years	4.6	17.8	23.2	33.6	16.3	28.2	10.2
65 years and over	6.0	17.6	20.7	38.9	21.1	28.5	9.7
Male	3.9	25.2	17.7	18.7	13.6	17.7	15.4
Female	5.6	24.6	22.4	24.3	17.3	23.0	15.6
<i>Total</i>	4.9	24.9	20.7	20.7	14.8	19.6	15.5

(a) Includes rent-free. (b) Excludes one person income units renting from, or living rent-free with, parents/relatives in the same household.

Source: Housing Survey

## HOUSING

TABLE 7.4.7 ONE PERSON INCOME UNITS LIVING WITH PARENTS/OTHER RELATIVES: NUMBER, MEAN WEEKLY BOARD PAYMENTS AND MEAN WEEKLY INCOME BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS, FEBRUARY-MAY 1988

	<i>Labour force status</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	
<b>PAYING BOARD</b>				
<b>Males —</b>				
Number ('000)	376.9	44.6	31.3	452.7
% aged 15-24 years	74.3	66.3	26.0	70.1
Mean weekly board payment (\$)	33	31	34	33
Mean weekly income (\$)	310	99	110	275
Board payment as % of income	10.6	31.3	30.9	12.0
<b>Females —</b>				
Number ('000)	217.9	18.4	40.0	276.3
% aged 15-24 years	84.1	85.9	16.5	74.4
Mean weekly board payment (\$)	29	26	39	31
Mean weekly income (\$)	271	85	119	237
Board payment as % of income	10.7	30.6	32.8	13.1
<b>Persons —</b>				
Number ('000)	594.8	63.0	71.2	729.0
% aged 15-24 years	77.9	72.1	20.6	71.8
Mean weekly board payment (\$)	31	29	37	32
Mean weekly income (\$)	296	95	115	261
Board payment as % of income	10.5	30.5	32.2	12.3
<b>NOT PAYING BOARD</b>				
<b>Males —</b>				
Number ('000)	290.4	64.6	44.1	399.1
% aged 15-24 years	73.9	78.5	49.4	72.0
Mean weekly income (\$)	280	51	82	221
<b>Females —</b>				
Number ('000)	185.1	50.4	62.7	298.1
% aged 15-24 years	78.1	88.3	30.3	69.7
Mean weekly income (\$)	255	49	97	187
<b>Persons —</b>				
Number ('000)	475.5	115.0	106.8	697.2
% aged 15-24 years	75.6	82.7	38.1	71.0
Mean weekly income (\$)	270	50	90	206

Source: Housing Survey

## 7.5 GLOSSARY

**Amount borrowed:** refers to the total amount borrowed from all sources to purchase the dwelling. If the amount of the loan was increased after the original loan was taken out, the amount recorded will include the extension to the original loan.

**Bedrooms:** the rooms which would be shown as bedrooms on a current plan of the dwelling, not necessarily those rooms used as bedrooms.

**Dependent child:** a person aged less than 15 years, or aged 15-20 years and a full-time student, who has a parent/guardian in the income unit and is neither a spouse nor parent of anyone in the income unit.

**Deposit:** that part of the purchase price of a dwelling which was not obtained by mortgage or loan, or otherwise borrowed.

**Dwelling:** a structure or that part of a structure occupied by one household.

**Dwelling/non-dwelling combined:** a house attached to business premises (e.g. shop) separated only by a small wall extending from foundation to ceiling.

**Government landlord:** comprises any State Housing Department, Trust or Commission, the Housing Trust of the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory Housing Commission.

**High-rise flat or unit:** a flat or unit contained in a structure having four or more storeys of dwelling units. Garages etc. below the dwelling units are not counted as a separate storey.

**Household:** a group of people who live together (in a single dwelling unit) as a single unit in the sense that they have common housekeeping arrangements i.e. they have some common provision for food and other essentials of living. Persons living in the same structure or dwelling, but having separate living arrangements constitute separate households. There may be more than one income unit in a household.

**Housing costs:** comprise rates payments for income units who own their dwellings outright, rates and mortgage payments for those purchasing their dwellings and rent payments for those renting their dwelling.

### Income units:

- married couple income units consist of a husband, wife and dependent children (if any). Defacto relationships are included;
- one parent income units consist of a parent and at least one dependent child;
- one person income units consist of any person not included above. Non-dependent children

living with their parents are classed as one person income units.

**Interest rate:** refers to the current annual interest rate which applied at the time of interview.

**Lender:** the source of loan finance for the home purchaser. The major categories are savings banks, building societies and government agencies (Commonwealth, State or Local Government bodies, and War Service Loans). Other includes other financial institutions (credit unions, finance companies) and loans from parents/relatives.

**Low-rise flat or unit:** a flat or unit contained in a structure having less than four storeys of dwelling units. Single storey flats or units are excluded. Garages etc. below the dwelling units are not counted as a separate storey.

**Mortgage payments:** payments on mortgages or loans to buy or build the dwelling. The lender may be an institution or a private individual. Payments on loans raised for extensions or additions are not included.

### Nature of occupancy:

- those who own their accommodation outright;
- those who are purchasing their accommodation by means of a mortgage or some other form of finance;
- those who are renting their accommodation or paying board;
- those who occupy their accommodation rent-free.

**Other landlord:** includes employers, relatives not living in the same household, and other persons, related or not related, living in the same household, as in the case of a boarder.

**Private landlord:** comprises real estate agents and other persons/organisations in the property management field and private individuals (other than relatives) outside the household.

**Reference person:** the husband in a married couple income unit, the parent in a one parent income unit and the person in a one person income unit.

**Total weekly income:** gross income usually received per week at the time of interview. It includes moneys received from wages or salary, government pensions and benefits, other regular payments such as superannuation or maintenance etc. It also includes derived weekly equivalent amounts of income received from own business, partnership, interest, rent, dividends etc. Total weekly income for married couple income units includes the combined amount of both spouses.



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# LEISURE, CULTURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT



## Chapter

SOCIAL INDICATORS, AUSTRALIA 1992



## CHAPTER 8

### LEISURE, CULTURAL LIFE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

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## 8.0 INTRODUCTION

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In recent years, national interest in leisure, culture and environmental issues in Australia has grown. In keeping with that growing interest this volume contains for the first time a chapter on leisure, cultural life and the environment. This has been made possible by recent improvement in the availability of information on these topics. The statistical base should continue to improve over the coming years with the establishment in ABS of an environmental statistics unit and a culture/leisure statistics unit, with a view to developing and co-ordinating statistical collections and analysis.

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## 8.1 LEISURE

---

Throughout the 20th century changes in industrial and domestic technology (e.g automation of production processes, development of domestic appliances such as automatic washing machines) have led to increases in the amount of time available for the pursuit of other activities. This in turn has led to the proposal of a number of theories about how time may be used in the future. Some theorists suggested that people would have abundant free time or 'mass leisure' and that teaching people to use this time was essential. Others suggested that people would move from the manufacturing sector to the service sector and that leisure would be concentrated in retirement and times of unemployment. To date there have been very few surveys which have collected data to directly throw light on the theories. However, over the last decade, general interest in how people use their time outside the labour force has increased both nationally and internationally. This has led to demands for surveys which measure this use of time.

### 8.1.1 Time use

Although a number of leisure related surveys have been conducted over the past 10 years, the Time Use Pilot Survey, undertaken in Sydney during 1987, was the first ABS survey that attempted to measure the daily activity patterns of Australians. One outcome of this survey is that it can measure the amount of leisure time Australians enjoy and how that time is used. A national Time Use Survey is being conducted by ABS in 1992.

In the Time Use Survey leisure is defined as the free time people have for pursuits other than those which are necessary, contracted or committed. Leisure time thus excludes time allocated to sleeping, eating and personal care, labour force activities, domestic activities, child care/minding and purchasing goods and services. It includes volunteer and community work, religious activities, social life and entertainment, passive leisure (such as reading, watching TV, relaxing, talking) and active leisure (such as sport, outdoor activities, holidays, performing music or drama). Free time resulting from unemployment is also considered leisure despite the fact that it is enforced leisure. Time spent on education may or may not be leisure depending on whether the education is pursued for interest or because it is considered necessary.

### *Hours spent in employment*

The Labour Force Survey collects information on time spent working and hence, indirectly, can provide information on time available for activity outside hours of employment, which includes leisure time. However, as people undertake other activities such as housework and personal care during this time, it cannot be assumed that they spend all, or even part, of their hours outside employment on leisure. Labour force statistics are therefore limited in indicating time spent on leisure but are currently the only regular ABS statistics which

## LEISURE, CULTURAL LIFE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

can provide some indication of changes in the time available for leisure.

In the 10 year period 1981-91, the total average weekly hours worked for all employed persons declined by almost an hour, from 36.2 hours a week to 35.3 hours a week. However, this movement was largely due to increased labour force participation of women in part-time work, resulting in the average number of hours worked by women decreasing from 29.9 hours a week in 1981 to 29.2 hours a week in 1991. The average number of hours worked by full-time workers in Australia increased from 40.2 hours a week in 1981 to 41.1 hours a week in 1991 (see Section 5.1).

The Time Use Pilot Survey revealed that on average, men spent 21 per cent of the day in labour force activities while women spent 10 per cent. On average, adults (aged 15 years and over) dedicated about 16 per cent of the day to labour force activities.

### Non-labour force time

People spent, on average, 15 per cent of their time on household duties such as food preparation, cleaning, laundry and home maintenance, shopping and child care. Eating, sleeping, personal care and grooming occupied a further 45 per cent of the day while just under 3 per cent of the day was spent on education. The remainder of the day (23 per cent) was dedicated to leisure.

**TABLE 8.1.1 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: PROPORTION OF DAY(a) SPENT ON SELECTED PRIMARY ACTIVITIES BY SEX, SYDNEY, 1987**  
(Per cent)

Activity	Males	Females	Persons
Labour force	21.1	10.1	15.5
Household	9.3	19.6	14.5
Domestic activities	6.0	12.9	9.5
Child care/minding	1.0	3.4	2.2
Purchasing goods and services	2.3	3.3	2.8
Sleeping, eating and personal care	43.8	45.2	44.5
Education	2.9	2.5	2.7
Leisure	23.0	22.6	22.9
Volunteer and community work, and religious activities	1.0	1.2	1.1
Social life and entertainment	5.5	5.4	5.5
Active leisure	3.2	2.8	3.0
Passive leisure	13.3	13.2	13.3
<b>Total all activities</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Weekly average.

Source: Time Use Pilot Survey, Sydney

**TABLE 8.1.2 WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN MAIN JOB: LEAVE TAKEN BY SEX**  
(Average number of weeks)

	May 1978 to April 1979			May 1983 to April 1984			May 1988 to April 1989		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Annual leave	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.6
Long-service leave	5.6	7.0	5.8	5.2	6.8	5.6	5.3	6.2	5.6
<b>Total leave</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>

Source: Survey of Annual and Long-Service Leave Taken

**FIGURE 8.1.1 PERCENTAGE OF DAY SPENT ON VOLUNTARY, SOCIAL AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES BY EMPLOYMENT AND MARRIAGE STATUS, SYDNEY, 1987**



Source: Time Use Pilot Survey, Sydney

Labour force participation had a significant effect on the proportion of the day spent on leisure. People who were employed spent slightly less than 20 per cent of the day on leisure activities compared to 29 per cent for people who were unemployed or not in the labour force. Married males who were not employed spent the greatest proportion of their day on leisure activities (34 per cent) while employed married females spent the least (18 per cent).

### Annual and long service leave

The amount of time spent on annual and long service leave is another indicator of the time people have available for non-labour force activities. While not all of these activities will relate to leisure, a proportion will e.g. holidays.

There was a small decline in the average number of weeks taken as annual or long service leave by wage and salary earners in the decade to 1989, from 4.0 weeks to 3.9 weeks. In 1989, approximately two-thirds of full-time wage and salary employees took at least one week of annual or long service leave, compared to just over one-quarter of part-time wage and salary employees. The latter figure may be influenced by the

## LEISURE, CULTURAL LIFE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

fact that two-thirds of part-time employees were not employed on a permanent basis and, therefore, not entitled to annual or long service leave.

### *Leisure in retirement*

With increased longevity and better health in older age groups than ever before<sup>1</sup>; more people are able to participate in leisure activities after retiring from the labour force. In June 1991, an estimated 16 per cent of the Australian population were aged 60 years and over. The Time Use Pilot Survey found that people in this age group spent almost a third of their day on voluntary, religious and other leisure activities, compared to just over a fifth of the day for people aged 15-60 years.

Although males and females aged 60 years and over spent approximately the same proportion of their day on leisure, men spent slightly more time on social life and entertainment than women, and slightly less on active leisure pursuits.

**TABLE 8.13 PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS AND OVER:  
PROPORTION OF DAY(a) SPENT ON SELECTED  
ACTIVITIES BY SEX, SYDNEY, 1987**  
(Per cent)

Activity	Males	Females	Persons
Labour force	5.6	0.8	3.2
Household	14.9	19.8	17.4
Housework	4.7	13.7	9.2
Other domestic activities	6.3	2.1	4.2
Child care/minding	0.4	1.0	0.7
Purchasing goods and services	3.5	3.0	3.3
Sleeping, eating and personal care	48.5	48.1	48.3
Education	*	*	*
Leisure	31.0	30.9	31.0
Volunteer and community work, and religious activities	1.3	1.5	1.4
Social life and entertainment	5.6	4.9	5.3
Active leisure	3.5	4.9	4.2
Passive leisure	20.6	19.6	20.1
<b>Total all activities</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Weekly average.

Source: Time Use Pilot Survey, Sydney

### 8.1.2 Leisure activities

The Time Use Pilot Survey divided leisure activities into four main categories: volunteer and community work and religious activities; social life and entertainment; active leisure; and passive leisure. Over half (58 per cent) of all leisure time was devoted to passive leisure activities, which included reading, watching television and relaxing. Social life and entertainment accounted for an average of 24 per cent while active leisure pursuits such as hobbies and sport, took, on average, 13 per cent. Volunteer and community work and religious activities accounted for just under 5 per cent.

The Survey of Recreation Participation conducted by the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism in 1985-86 collected data on participation in recreation activities over four one-week periods pertaining to the different seasons. An average of the results from the four different periods showed that 94 per cent of people aged 14 years and over had watched television at home in the previous week and 66 per cent had visited friends or relatives. Reading (65 per cent), listening to music (63 per cent) and relaxing/doing nothing (41 per cent) were also popular leisure pastimes.

Men and women watched television at home at about the same rate, but women were more likely to read and participate in art, craft or hobby activities at home. On average informal sports participation (29 per cent) was more popular than participation in organised sports (25 per cent) for both males and females. Being a spectator at sports, however, was slightly more popular with men (11 per cent) than women (9 per cent). Gardening for pleasure was also a common leisure activity among both males and females, with 38 per cent of people, on average, participating. Almost one-third of people walked for pleasure (*see Table 8.4.1*).

Data from a similar survey conducted in February 1991 indicate slight differences in the pattern of participation in recreational activities. However, the latter survey only relates to a single one-week period and it is not clear if these differences merely reflect seasonal variability in recreational participation or a genuine change in preferences over the period between the surveys.

### *Sport and physical recreation*

The ABS Survey of Sports Participation in Victoria conducted in October 1989 found that 42 per cent of persons aged 15 years and over had participated in sport in the previous 12 months; over half of males had participated in sport compared to a third of females. Generally sports participation declined as age increased ranging from 69 per cent of persons aged 15-19 years to 17 per cent of persons aged 75 years and over.

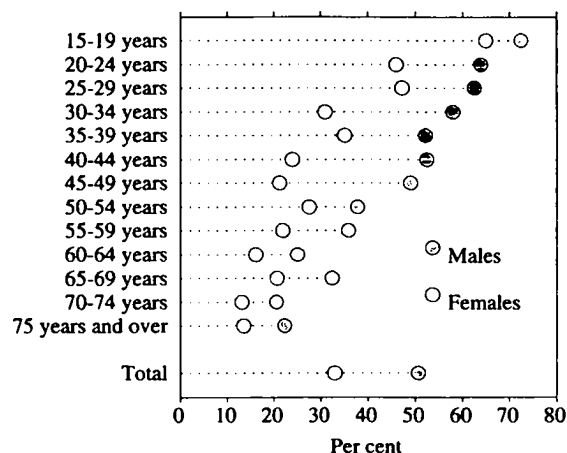
The most popular sports played in the 12 months to October 1989 by Victorians aged 15 years and over were golf (11 per cent), tennis (10 per cent), squash (6 per cent) and netball (5 per cent). Among men, 18 per cent had played golf in the survey period, 10 per cent had played tennis and 8 per cent had played Australian Rules Football. The pattern for women was different with 11 per cent having played tennis, 8 per cent netball and 5 per cent golf.

Despite the relatively low participation, a far greater number of persons were spectators of Australian Rules

<sup>1</sup> Kendig H., McCallum J. (1986) *Greying Australia: future impacts of population ageing* The Migration Committee, National Population Council



**FIGURE 8.1.2 PROPORTION OF PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN SPORT: AGE BY SEX, VICTORIA, 1989**



Source: Sports Participation Survey, Victoria

**TABLE 8.1.4 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED SPORTS BY SEX, VICTORIA, 1989 (per cent)(a)**

Main sports participated in	Males	Females	Persons
Athletics	2.7	2.4	2.6
Australian Rules Football	7.7	*0.4	4.0
Badminton	1.8	1.5	1.7
Basketball	4.5	3.9	4.2
Billiards/snooker/pool	5.8	1.8	3.8
Bowls (Indoor)	0.7	1.3	1.0
Bowls (Lawn)	3.1	1.9	2.5
Cricket	6.1	*0.5	3.3
Cricket (Indoor)	4.4	2.3	3.3
Darts	2.0	*0.5	1.3
Golf	17.5	4.7	11.0
Hockey	1.3	0.7	1.0
Netball	1.1	8.4	4.8
Soccer	2.9	*0.6	1.7
Squash	7.1	4.4	5.7
Swimming (competitive)	0.8	0.8	0.8
Table tennis	3.7	1.8	2.7
Tennis	9.8	10.7	10.2
Ten pin bowling	4.3	4.2	4.2
Volleyball	1.5	1.8	1.6

(a) Per cent of persons in each category.  
Source: Sports Participation Survey, Victoria

Football than of any other sport. Twenty-nine per cent of the Victorian population attended Australian Rules Football as a spectator where admission was charged. The next most popular sports for spectators where admission was charged were cricket (8 per cent), basketball (7 per cent), tennis (4 per cent) and motor sports (4 per cent).

Regular participation in sport (at least once a week in the year preceding the survey) was most common among those who played lawn bowls (87 per cent), followed by netball (85 per cent), Australian Rules Football and indoor bowls (both 81 per cent).

**TABLE 8.1.5 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED SPORTS BY FREQUENCY, VICTORIA, 1989 (Per cent)**

Main sports participated in	Once or more than once a week	Less than once a week	Total(a)	Total(a)
	— per cent —			
Athletics	21.5	45.3	100.0	84.3
Australian Rules Football	81.2	14.6	100.0	130.9
Badminton	66.8	*9.4	100.0	54.9
Basketball	72.5	10.4	100.0	139.8
Billiards/snooker/pool	40.5	59.0	100.0	125.4
Bowls (Indoor)	80.8	*19.2	100.0	33.2
Bowls (Lawn)	87.3	*12.7	100.0	82.6
Cricket	72.8	15.7	100.0	107.5
Cricket (Indoor)	78.6	15.2	100.0	110.6
Darts	70.5	29.5	100.0	41.3
Golf	34.7	65.0	100.0	364.4
Hockey	74.5	*9.1	100.0	32.7
Netball	84.6	*6.9	100.0	159.0
Soccer	51.3	29.9	100.0	57.1
Squash	54.6	38.4	100.0	189.6
Swimming (competitive)	*15.0	55.5	100.0	27.5
Table tennis	43.3	49.1	100.0	90.1
Tennis	59.5	34.9	100.0	338.4
Ten pin bowling	29.4	63.7	100.0	139.4
Volleyball	46.2	*9.6	100.0	53.9

(a) Includes persons who played sport only as part of PE program at school.  
Source: Sports Participation Survey, Victoria

In contrast, the majority of people who participated in golf (65 per cent), ten pin bowling (64 per cent), billiards, snooker or pool (59 per cent) and competitive swimming (55 per cent) did so less frequently than once a week.

Of the people who did not participate in sport the most common reason for non-participation was no time or too busy for sport (37 per cent). A further 35 per cent of non-participants did not like sport or were not interested while 16 per cent felt they were too old and 12 per cent cited injury or illness.

The ABS Survey of Sport and Recreation in Urban Northern Territory conducted in 1991 showed that golf was the most popular sport, as in Victoria. Similarly the most common reason for non-participation in sport or other physical recreation activity was no time or too busy. Due to the small sample sizes and high standard errors associated with the Northern Territory survey detailed comparisons between Victoria and the Northern Territory in terms of sports participation are not possible.

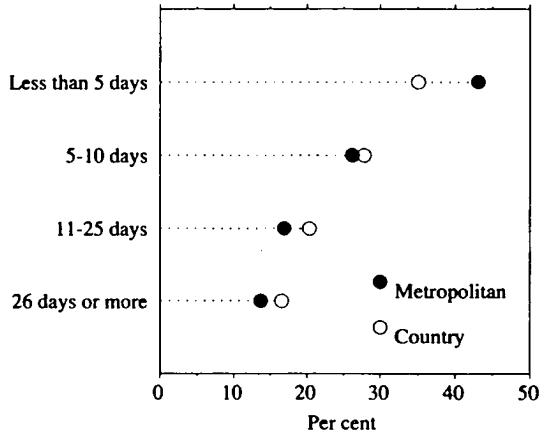
#### Recreational fishing

The Survey of Recreational Fishing conducted by ABS in Western Australia found that 27 per cent of persons aged 15 years and over went recreational fishing in the 12 months to July 1987. A similar participation rate of 31 per cent was reported in a Queensland survey conducted in 1985. The 1991 Urban Northern Territory survey showed a lower participation rate of 15 per cent, although it was still the fourth most popular form of physical recreation.

## LEISURE, CULTURAL LIFE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The Western Australian survey showed that of people who fished, 40 per cent went fishing occasionally (less than 5 days in the 12 months to July 1987) while 15 per cent did so on a regular basis (26 days or more). The proportion of people who fished occasionally was higher for metropolitan residents than country residents while the reverse was true for people who fished on a regular basis.

**FIGURE 8.1.3 PERSONS WHO FISHED FOR RECREATION: TIME SPENT FISHING BY AREA OF USUAL RESIDENCE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1987**



Source: Survey of Recreational Fishing, Western Australia

Proportionally more than twice as many males as females went fishing, and this difference remained consistent across all age groups. For males over 19 years of age, participation increased with age up to 35-39 years and then declined with the 65 years and over age group reporting the lowest participation rate (17 per cent). The pattern of participation by age for females was different. After age 19 years participation generally declined reaching 4 per cent for the 65 years and over age group.

**TABLE 8.1.6 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: PARTICIPATION RATE(a) IN FISHING BY AGE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1987**  
(Per cent)

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
15-19	39.8	20.0	30.1
20-24	36.6	22.9	29.7
25-29	43.6	22.7	33.1
30-34	42.9	21.6	32.2
35-39	45.5	21.7	33.8
40-44	41.5	16.9	29.6
45-49	35.7	13.1	24.8
50-54	27.6	11.5	19.8
55-59	27.0	8.8	18.1
60-64	29.5	8.1	18.7
65 or more	17.4	3.9	9.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>26.6</b>

(a) Persons who fished in each age group as a percentage of total persons in the same age group.

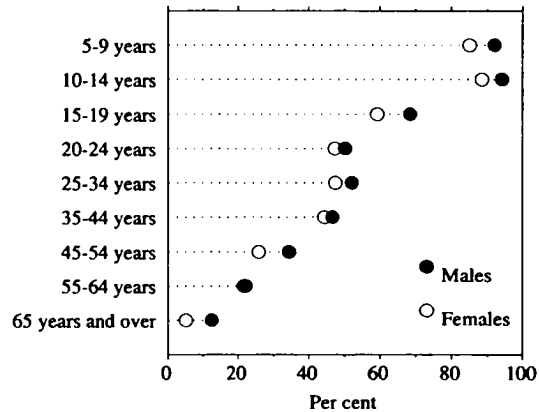
Source: Survey of Recreational Fishing, Western Australia

### Cycling

ABS Surveys of Bicycle Usage and Safety have been conducted over the past decade in Western Australia (1982 and 1989), Adelaide (1984), New South Wales (1988) and the Northern Territory (1991). The results from these surveys indicate that cycling has become more popular, especially in the 20-40 years age group.

The Bicycle Usage and Safety Survey, conducted in Western Australia in 1989, found that 48 per cent of the population had ridden a bicycle at least once in the 12 months prior to the survey. Slightly more males than females had cycled (52 per cent and 46 per cent respectively). Participation rates for males were higher compared to females in all age groups, with the greatest difference at ages 15-19 years and 45-54 years. The 5-14 years age group had the highest cycling participation rates (90 per cent).

**FIGURE 8.1.4 PROPORTION OF PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN CYCLING(a): AGE BY SEX, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1989**



(a) Includes regular, irregular and occasional cyclists.

Source: Bicycle Usage and Safety Survey, Western Australia

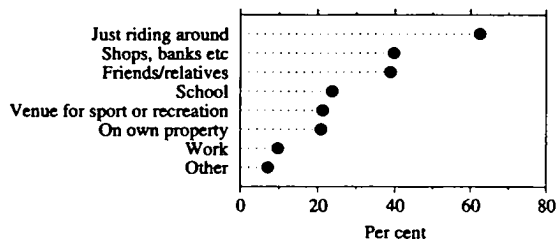
The Northern Territory survey conducted in 1991 showed that 55 per cent of people aged 15 years and over had ridden a bicycle in the survey period. Differences between men and women were similar to those for Western Australia and a similar decline in bicycle usage with age was also indicated.

The majority of cyclists in Western Australia and the Northern Territory rode regularly, at least once a week. Although 70 per cent of cyclists in Western Australia reported that they usually rode for up to 4 hours a week, the largest proportion of regular male and female cyclists rode for 1 hour a week, 25 per cent and 33 per cent respectively.

Just riding around was the most popular use of bicycles, reported by over 60 per cent of regular cyclists in Western Australia and 40 per cent in the Northern Territory. Other common destinations were shops, recreation venues and friends and relatives.

## LEISURE, CULTURAL LIFE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

**FIGURE 8.1.5 REGULAR CYCLISTS: USUAL CYCLING DESTINATIONS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1989**



Source: Bicycle Usage and Safety Survey, Western Australia

In the New South Wales Bicycle Use and Safety Survey conducted in 1988, 30 per cent of respondents cited the provision of cyclepaths as the main factor which would encourage them to cycle.

The Northern Territory survey showed that only 15 per cent of cyclists over 15 years of age wore any form of safety equipment. Women were more likely to wear safety equipment than men.

### Arts and Crafts

In October 1990 the ABS conducted a survey on the purchasing of and participation in arts and crafts in Western Australia. Over 38 per cent of adults aged 15 years and over in Western Australia participated in art or craft as a leisure activity in the period April to October 1990. A further 15 per cent had not participated but were interested in doing so.

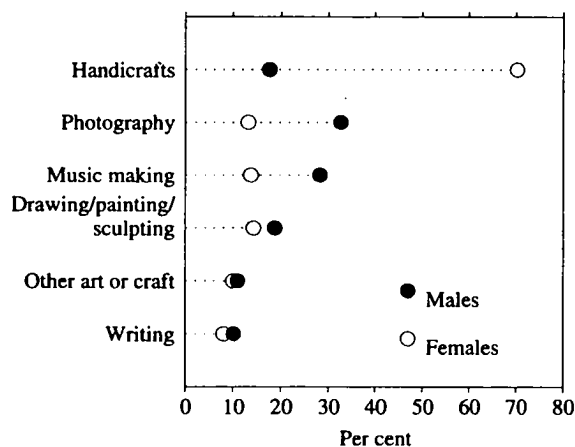
Of those who had participated in art and craft as a leisure activity the largest proportion of people (52 per cent) undertook handicrafts. The next most popular art and craft activities were photography (20 per cent), music making (19 per cent), and drawing/painting and sculpting (16 per cent). Art and craft leisure activities

were most commonly pursued alone, particularly in the cases of writing and photography.

The level of participation in arts and crafts as a leisure activity varied somewhat with age. In handicrafts the level of participation increased from 28 per cent for the 15-19 years age group to 69 per cent for those aged 70 years and over. Participation in drawing/painting/sculpting and music making tended to decrease as age increased.

The pattern of participation varied considerably between the sexes. Almost twice as many females as males participated in art and craft as a leisure activity during the survey period. The majority of females who participated in art and craft (70 per cent) were involved in handicrafts as against a minority of males (18 per cent). All other types of art and craft activities e.g. photography, painting etc. were more popular among males than females.

**FIGURE 8.1.6 PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN ART AND CRAFT AS LEISURE ACTIVITIES: TYPE OF ART ACTIVITY(a) BY SEX, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1990**



(a) One or more responses were allowed in respect of type of art activity.

Source: Survey of Arts and Crafts Purchasing and Participation, Western Australia

**TABLE 8.1.7 PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN ART AND CRAFT AS LEISURE ACTIVITIES: TYPE OF ART ACTIVITY(a) BY AGE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1990 (Per cent)**

Type of art activity	Age (years)							All ages
	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	
Handicrafts	28.1	48.4	54.9	52.2	58.0	66.3	69.0	52.4
Photography	16.1	22.8	21.4	26.8	18.3	9.2	6.6	19.7
Music making	37.1	21.2	16.7	15.3	13.3	13.9	10.5	18.6
Drawing/painting/sculpting	32.8	20.0	14.4	9.8	13.0	9.4	7.7	15.8
Other art or craft	14.4	10.4	10.1	11.9	6.3	10.7	5.2	10.2
Writing	12.9	13.0	7.4	8.1	3.2	7.8	3.6	8.7

(a) One or more responses were allowed in respect of type of art activity.

Source: Survey of Arts and Crafts Purchasing and Participation, Western Australia

## LEISURE, CULTURAL LIFE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

**TABLE 8.1.8 PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN ART AND CRAFT AS LEISURE ACTIVITIES: TYPE OF ART ACTIVITY BY REASON FOR PARTICIPATING(a), WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1990**  
(Per cent)

Type of art activity	Relax/for enjoyment	Learn/develop skills	Make or produce something	Other
Handicrafts	71.1	20.7	60.0	7.1
Photograph	80.6	23.4	25.7	4.3
Music making	87.6	37.6	10.6	6.0
Drawing/painting/sculpting	74.0	36.3	30.3	4.0
Other art or craft	71.0	42.2	38.2	10.8
Writing	79.4	27.9	26.6	6.4
<b>All activities</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>71.8</b>

(a) One or more responses were allowed in respect of reason for participation.  
Source: Survey of Arts and Crafts Purchasing and Participation, Western Australia

Between 71 per cent and 88 per cent of persons participating reported that one of the reasons they undertook art and craft activities was for enjoyment or relaxation. The next most common reasons were to make or produce something and to learn and develop skills.

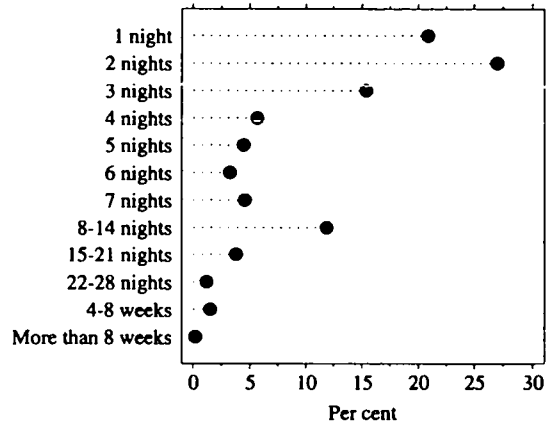
Among non-participants, males were much less interested (17 per cent) than females (38 per cent) in participating in art and craft activities. Of those persons who did not participate in art and craft activities but were interested in pursuing them, the most common reason for not participating was lack of free time due to work or study (37 per cent), and lack of free time due to family obligations (26 per cent). Smaller proportions did not pursue art and craft activities because of lack of time due to other leisure interests (13 per cent) or because it was too costly (11 per cent).

### *Holiday, travel and tourism*

Holiday, travel and tourism is another important leisure activity. Industries associated with travel and tourism, in particular the accommodation industry, grew strongly in the years from 1979-80 to 1986-87. In this period, especially strong growth was experienced in the tourism oriented States of the Northern Territory (133 per cent) and Queensland (68 per cent). The Surveys of Cafes and Restaurants, and Accommodation Industries (1980 and 1986-87) identified a 20 per cent growth in turnover for the cafes and restaurants sector over the same period. This growth was due to appreciable increases in both domestic and overseas visitors and tourists.

The Survey of Domestic Travel and Tourism Survey conducted between February 1983 and January 1984 collected information on trips involving an overnight absence from the usual place of residence. The survey showed that the main purpose of such trips was holiday or recreation (42 per cent). Of these, 48 per cent involved 1 or 2 nights away and around 12 per cent were of between 8 and 14 nights duration. Visiting friends/family was the primary purpose for 35 per

**FIGURE 8.1.7 HOLIDAY/RECREATION TRIPS TAKEN BY PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: PER CENT OF TRIPS TAKEN BY NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT AWAY FROM HOME, 1983**

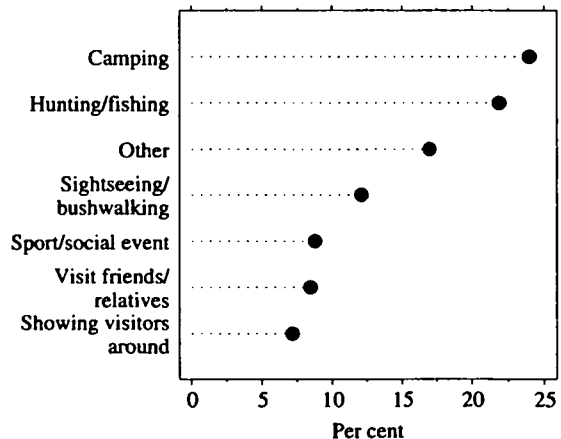


Source: Survey of Domestic Travel and Tourism

cent of the trips made but these may have also included other recreational activities.

The Survey of Recreational Travel of Northern Territory Residents (1985), collected information on two types of recreational travel; overnight trips of 1-6 nights duration in the 3 months to October 1985, and holidays of 7 or more nights away from home in the 12 months to September 1985. In the 3 months survey period, 25 per cent of Northern Territory residents made overnight trips of between 1 and 6 nights, 95 per cent of which were taken in the Northern Territory. The main purposes of these trips included camping (24 per cent), hunting or fishing (22 per cent), and sightseeing or bushwalking (12 per cent).

**FIGURE 8.1.8 MAIN PURPOSE OF OVERNIGHT TRIPS, NORTHERN TERRITORY, JULY- SEPTEMBER 1985**



Source: Survey of Recreational Travel of Northern Territory Residents

## LEISURE, CULTURAL LIFE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

**TABLE 8.1.9 NORTHERN TERRITORY RESIDENTS:  
PROPORTION OF POPULATION WHO TOOK ONE OR  
MORE HOLIDAYS(a) BY AGE, 12 MONTHS TO  
SEPTEMBER 1985  
(Per cent)**

Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0 - 14	40.8	31.4	36.8
15 - 24	21.7	38.8	29.5
25 - 34	31.1	48.3	39.3
35 - 44	50.5	44.7	47.8
45 - 59	39.4	59.2	47.9
60 and over	24.1	47.6	34.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>38.9</b>

(a) Seven or more nights away and having travelled 40 kilometres or more from home.

Source: Survey of Recreational Travel of Northern Territory Residents

The survey also showed that overall, 39 per cent of people resident in the Northern Territory took one or more holidays in the 12-month survey period. The largest proportion of people taking holidays in the survey period were aged 35-59 years (48 per cent).

### Usage of national parks

Natural attractions and National Parks are major destinations for domestic and overseas tourists. The Survey of Tourist Attractions (1987), found that for all States (excluding the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory), natural attractions were the major visitor destinations. The Survey of Environmental Issues and Usage of National Parks (1986), found that an estimated 35 per cent of Australians aged 15 years and over had visited a national park (other than World Heritage Areas) in the 12 months to April 1986. A further 790,000 persons or about 7 per cent were estimated to have visited World Heritage Areas in Australia in the same period, the most frequently visited being the Great Barrier Reef (486,000 persons).

**TABLE 8.1.10 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: PROPORTION WHO VISITED A NATIONAL PARK(a)  
IN THE 12 MONTHS TO APRIL 1986 BY AGE  
(Per cent in each age group)**

	Age group (years)						Total
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over	
NSW	37.7	44.3	41.1	32.9	26.5	16.8	34.9
Vic.	32.4	39.0	36.7	29.0	25.3	14.6	30.9
Qld	39.7	44.2	42.3	34.7	28.9	14.2	36.0
WA	44.1	50.2	49.5	41.8	32.6	22.7	42.7
SA	35.7	47.5	48.6	33.5	29.7	19.4	37.3
Tas.	26.7	33.2	31.8	25.1	17.6	11.3	25.5
NT	12.9	23.0	25.4	*	*	*	18.2
ACT	42.6	51.7	45.0	37.3	21.0	19.1	41.0
<b>Australia</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>34.6</b>

(a) Excludes National Parks which form part of World Heritage Areas.

Source: Survey of Environmental Issues and Usage of National Parks

### Spending on recreation

Data collected in the Household Expenditure Surveys (1984 and 1988-89) revealed that spending on recreation remained more or less unchanged, at around 12 per cent of total average weekly household expenditure. Spending on most recreational items changed very little between surveys although spending on gambling and holidays overseas declined slightly. Spending on entertainment and recreational services increased from 18 per cent in 1984 to 20 per cent in 1988-89, and remained the major expenditure item in the recreation budget.

**TABLE 8.1.11 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD  
EXPENDITURE: RECREATION ITEMS  
(Per cent)**

Expenditure item	1984	1988-89
Television and other audio-visual equipment	15.5	15.5
Books, newspapers, magazines and other printed material	9.7	9.8
Other recreational equipment	13.9	13.7
Gambling	7.6	6.0
Entertainment and recreational services	17.9	20.4
Animal charges and expenses	7.7	7.5
Holidays - Australia (selected expenses)	15.6	16.1
Holidays - overseas (selected expenses)	12.1	10.9
<b>Total expenditure on recreation</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

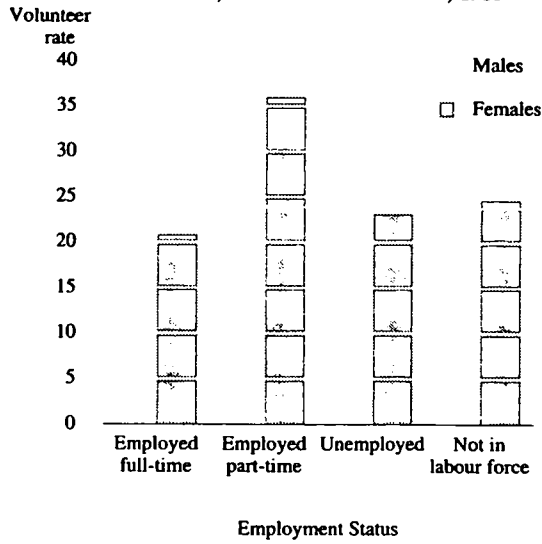
Source: Household Expenditure Survey

### 8.1.3 Voluntary and community work

One way many people choose to spend their leisure time is doing voluntary and/or community work. The New South Wales Survey of Voluntary and Community Work (1986), examined volunteering for activities and organisations involving welfare and charity work, religious causes, emergency services and care of the elderly and disabled, as well as sporting and recreational organisations and conservation and environmental protection organisations. The survey found that more than one-quarter of the population aged 15 years and over undertook some form of voluntary work within the local community, and that persons working part-time or seeking part-time work were almost twice as likely to volunteer as those working full-time or seeking full-time work.

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**FIGURE 8.1.9 VOLUNTEER RATE(a): EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1988**



(a) Number of volunteers expressed as a proportion of the civilian population aged 15 years and over for each category.

Source: Survey of Community and Volunteer Work, South Australia

The South Australian Survey of Community and Volunteer Work (1988) found similar levels of participation in voluntary and community work. Twenty-eight per cent of people aged 15 years and over undertook some kind of voluntary or community work, at an average of 4.5 hours a week per volunteer. Females who were employed part-time had the highest rate of participation (36 per cent) while unemployed males had the lowest participation rate (13 per cent)

The Time Use Pilot Survey in Sydney showed that time spent on volunteer and community work and religious activities increased with age, especially for women after reaching 45 years of age. These findings are consistent with data from the South Australian Survey of Community and Volunteer work which showed that 23 per cent of women and 22 per cent of men aged 60 years and over were volunteer workers.

## 8.2 CULTURAL LIFE

For more than a decade, countries such as Canada and France, as well as institutions such as UNESCO, have collected culture/leisure statistics. These statistics, and those collected by Australia, tend to relate mainly to the mass media (cinemas, television, newspapers etc.), cultural heritage (museums, monuments, sites etc.) and forms of production and consumption of cultural goods (attendance, tickets sold, donations etc.).

A Framework for Cultural Statistics (FCS) for classifying culture/leisure statistics was published by UNESCO in 1986. An Australian version of this framework (NC-LSF) was prepared by the Statistical-Advisory Group of the Cultural Ministers Council in March 1989 (see Table 8.2.1).

In this Section several categories of the framework are elaborated on, including museums, literature, libraries, art galleries, and music and the performing arts. Aboriginal culture, the historic environment, and the national estate are also discussed. A more detailed discussion of all categories listed in the framework can be found in 'The Australian Cultural Industry: A Summary of 1988 Cultural Statistics'<sup>1</sup>. It should be noted that many of the statistics quoted are not derived from ABS collections.

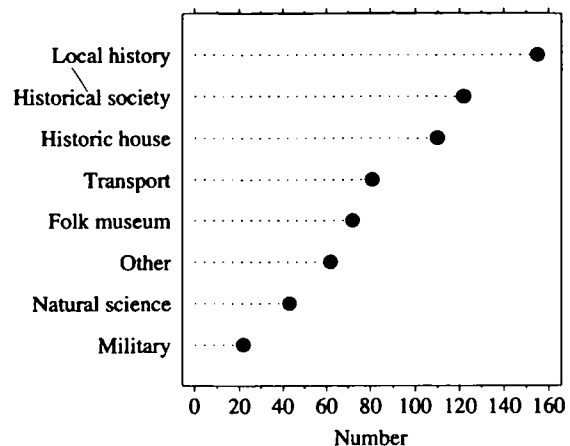
### 8.2.1 Museums

The first Australian museum was founded in 1827 in Sydney, 39 years after the first settlers arrived. There are now 14 national and State museums and at least 1100 regional, local and private museums in Australia. The museums vary in theme from historic houses to natural science museums. Local history is the most common theme for a museum with 155 museums of this kind throughout Australia.

Tens of millions of artifacts and specimens recording the natural and human history of the continent are held in museums throughout Australia. The South Australian Museum alone, which is by no means the largest, has over 3.5 million items including 30,000 Australian Aboriginal artifacts, 25,000 tektites and 1.3 million insects.

The National Museum of Australia, which will illustrate Australia's social history, is expected to open in 2001, the centenary of Federation. It will have three main themes: the history of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people; the history of Australia since the first European settlement; and the interaction of people with the Australian Environment. The Museum's collection currently numbers 200,000 objects.

FIGURE 8.2.1 REGIONAL, LOCAL AND PRIVATE MUSEUMS: NUMBER OF MUSEUMS BY MUSEUM THEME, 1987



Source: Cultural Ministers Council Statistical Advisory Group: The Australian Cultural Industry

The ABS Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, conducted in June 1991, found that 3.6 million people aged 18 years and over had attended a museum at least once in the preceding year, representing a participation rate of 30 per cent.

### 8.2.2 Literature

The National Culture-Leisure Statistical Framework defines three literature categories: primary literary creation (i.e. the work of writers and associated occupations); publishing; and retailing of the printed word.

In 1988 there were approximately 3,200 'serious practising professional authors' in Australia, as well as an unknown number of intermittent or occasional authors.

In 1987 over 4,000 Australian books were published as well as some 3,700 titles reprinted. In addition, there were over 300 daily or weekly newspapers and over 50 periodicals produced with a combined monthly circulation estimated at over 8 million.

### 8.2.3 Libraries

In 1988 there were some 13,000 libraries in Australia. Of these, around 1,400 (11 per cent) were public libraries. In addition, there were 1,300 special libraries located in Government departments, commercial enterprises, professional practices, political and religious organisations, trade unions and so on. As well, there were almost 200 libraries located in higher education institutions.

<sup>1</sup> Cultural Ministers Council Statistical Advisory Group (1991) *The Australian Cultural Industry: A Summary of 1988 Cultural Statistics*

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**Table 8.2.1 The National Culture-Leisure Statistical Framework**

<p><b>01 National Estate</b></p> <p>011 Aboriginal Environment 012 Historic Environment</p> <p><b>02 Museums</b></p> <p>021 National and State Museums 022 Regional, Local and Private Museums</p> <p><b>11 Literature</b></p> <p>111 Primary Literary Creation 112 Book Publishing 113 Periodicals Publishing 114 Newspaper and Other Publishing and Printing 115 Booksellers</p> <p><b>12 Libraries and Archives</b></p> <p>121 National and State Libraries 122 Public Libraries 123 Special Libraries 124 Libraries in Higher Education Establishments 125 School Libraries 126 Archives</p> <p><b>21 Music</b></p> <p>211 Primary Music Creation 212 Popular Music Performance 213 Symphony Orchestras, Chamber and Choral Groups 214 Music and Audio Recording and Publishing 215 Music Stores</p> <p><b>31 Performing Arts</b></p> <p>311 Theatre 312 Dance 313 Opera and Music Theatre 314 Variety, Cabaret etc.</p> <p><b>32 Music and Performing Arts</b></p> <p>331 Music and Performing Arts Venues 332 Services to Music and Performing Arts 333 Amusement and Theme Parks</p> <p><b>41 Visual Arts</b></p> <p>411 Primary Visual Arts Creation 412 Design 413 Visual Arts Commercial Outlets 414 Commercial, Industrial and Other Photographic Services</p>	<p><b>42 Art Museums</b></p> <p>421 National and State Art Museums 422 Regional, Local and Private Art Museums</p> <p><b>51 Film and Video</b></p> <p>511 Motion Picture Production 512 Motion Picture Distribution 513 Motion Picture Exhibition 514 Video Hire and Sales</p> <p><b>61 Radio</b></p> <p>611 Radio Production 612 Public Radio Services 613 National Radio Services 614 Commercial Radio Services</p> <p><b>62 Television</b></p> <p>621 National Television Services 622 Commercial Television Services 623 Other Television and Radio Services, nec</p> <p><b>71 Community Activities</b></p> <p>711 Community Culture-Leisure Activities</p> <p><b>72 Education</b></p> <p>721 Adult Education 722 Music Teaching 723 Performing Arts Teaching 724 Visual Arts Teaching</p> <p><b>73 Festivals and Administration</b></p> <p>731 Festivals and General Cultural Organisations 732 Government Cultural Administration</p> <p><b>80 Sport, Recreation and Safety</b> (To be addressed separately)</p> <p><b>901 Natural Environment</b></p> <p>911 Natural Environment 912 Zoological and Marine Parks 913 Botanic Gardens</p>
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Source: Review of Social and Labour Statistics — Culture-Leisure

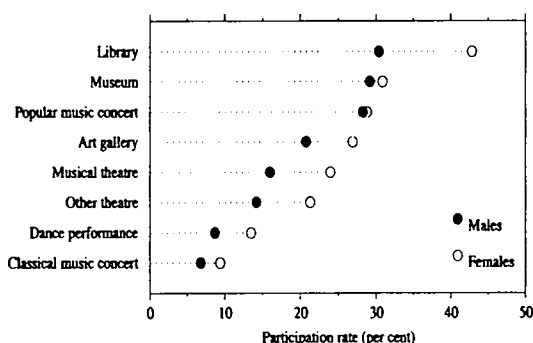


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The National Library of Australia and the six State library services provide the primary reference facility to the nation. These libraries are required by law to keep a copy of every book and serial published in Australia.

In the twelve months to June 1991, 37 per cent of the population aged 18 years and over (4.4 million people) had used a library at least once. There was a significant difference in the use of libraries by sex; 43 per cent of women reported using a library compared to 30 per cent of men.

FIGURE 8.2.2 ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED CULTURAL VENUES/ACTIVITIES: PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX, JULY 1990-JUNE 1991



Source: Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues

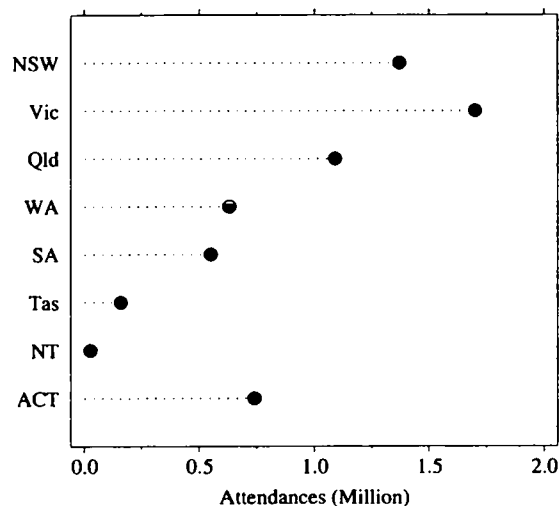
### 8.2.4 Art galleries

The major art galleries are the Australian National Gallery in Canberra, and the State art galleries in each capital city. In addition, there are more than 220 regional, local and private galleries, art spaces and art museums located in arts centres, performing arts complexes and tertiary institutions.

The products of art galleries include exhibitions, research and publications, as well as educational programs. In 1988 the Australia Council surveyed 121 art galleries throughout Australia, including the National and State art galleries. According to this survey, over 6 million people had visited the galleries surveyed, an increase in attendances of around 18 per cent on the previous year. The largest attendance was recorded in Victoria (1.7 million) and the lowest in the Northern Territory (30,000). The relatively high attendance recorded in the Australian Capital Territory (740,000) can be attributed to the fact that the Australian National Gallery is located there. These figures relate to total attendances and do not indicate the number of individual people who made use of art galleries. The ABS Survey of Attendance at Selected

Cultural Venues showed that in the twelve months to June 1991, 2.9 million people attended an art gallery at least once.

FIGURE 8.2.3 ART GALLERY ATTENDANCES, 1987-88



Source: Cultural Ministers Council Statistical Advisory Group: The Australian Cultural Industry

### 8.2.5 Music

Music is another important aspect of the cultural life of Australians. According to the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism study (1985-86), listening to music was the fourth most popular leisure activity. Sixty-three per cent of people aged 14 years and over regularly listened to music, while almost 9 per cent played a musical instrument at home.

The precise number of composers and/or musicians in Australia is uncertain because, for many professional musicians, composing and/or playing is not their primary source of income. At the time of the 1986 Census, there were 6,140 musicians or composers and related professionals in Australia. According to the 1988 study by the Cultural Ministers Council Statistical Advisory Group, there were approximately 5,500 popular music bands and groups in Australia, playing at least twice a week, on average. There were also 14 professional and 50 amateur symphony orchestras and chamber groups, as well as 300 choral groups and choirs. In 1988 almost 900,000 people attended concerts by the six State ABC orchestras.

Musica Viva, a non-profit organisation, is Australia's national chamber music entrepreneur, presenting concerts mainly of chamber music as well as other types of fine music by Australian and overseas artists. In 1990, Musica Viva presented 1,654 concerts throughout Australia and overseas<sup>1</sup>.

1 Musica Viva (1990) *Annual Report 1990*

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Popular music has its largest audience among the young. An Australian Broadcasting Tribunal study (1985)<sup>1</sup> showed that almost a third of people aged 12-20 years attended live music performances, with the majority of these attending at least 2 performances a year. According to the ABS Survey of Attendance At Selected Cultural Venues, 3.5 million people had attended a popular music concert between July 1990 and June 1991; fewer than 1 million people had been to a classical music concert.

### 8.2.6 Performing arts

The performing arts sector includes all forms of theatre, dance, opera and music theatre, variety and cabaret. Major opera companies include the Australian Opera based in Sydney, the Victoria State Opera, the Lyric Opera of Queensland and the State Opera of South Australia. Combined, these four companies staged over 400 performances in 1988, with total attendances estimated at around 400,000. In 1990, the Australian Opera alone put on 236 performances which attracted over 307,000 patrons.

Commercial musicals, for example, *Cats* and *Les Miserables*, accounted for a further 700 performances. According to the Australia Council, total attendances for performing arts in 1988 were estimated at around 6 million. Attendances at theatre performances at major arts centres in 1988 were around 700,000, while a further 800,000 people attended dance performances.

TABLE 8.2.2 PERSONS ATTENDING SELECTED CULTURAL VENUES/ACTIVITIES, JULY 1990-JUNE 1991 ('000)

Venue	Persons
Library	4,442.5
Museum	3,632.9
Popular music concert	3,456.4
Art gallery	2,886.8
Musical theatre	2,427.4
Other theatre performance	2,151.3
Dance performance	1,349.4
Classical music concert	985.9

Source: Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues

TABLE 8.2.3 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER LAND TENURE AND POPULATION, 30 JUNE 1989

	Aboriginal population June 1986(a)	As % of total population	Total land area (sq km)	Aboriginal freehold (sq km)	As % of total land	Aboriginal leasehold(b) (sq km)	As % of total land	Reserve mission (sq km)	As % of total land
NSW and ACT(c)	60,231	1.1	804,000	507	—	842	0.1	—	—
Vic.	12,611	0.3	227,600	32	—	—	—	—	—
Qld	61,268	2.4	1,727,200	5	—	53,855	2.0	95	—
SA	14,291	1.1	984,000	183,649	18.7	508	0.1	—	—
WA	37,789	2.7	2,525,000	35	—	103,227	4.1	202,223	8.0
Tas.	6,716	1.5	67,800	2	—	—	—	—	—
NT	34,739	22.4	1,346,200	443,542	34.4	23,369	1.7	45	—
<b>Australia</b>	<b>227,645</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>7,681,800</b>	<b>647,772</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>181,801</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>202,363</b>	<b>2.6</b>

(a) 1986 Census. (b) Includes pastoral, special purposes and local shire leases. (c) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: Year Book Australia

The 1991 ABS Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues indicated that in the period July 1990-June 1991, 2.4 million people had seen musical theatre and 2.1 million an other theatre performance.

### 8.2.7 Gardens, parks and the national estate

In 1988 there were over 50 botanic gardens throughout Australia, and a system of national parks and reserves covering some 40 million hectares or 5 per cent of the total Australian land surface. Zoological gardens, marine, fauna, reptile and bird life parks numbered around 150, with other public and private zoos and animal parks making up a further 150.

In the twelve months to April 1986, over 4 million people visited national parks. Almost 4 million people visited zoos operated by the four State Zoological Authorities. Between 1987 and 1988, the Royal Botanic Gardens in Sydney and the Royal Botanic Gardens in Melbourne recorded 2.7 million and 1.3 million visitors, respectively. Because of the un-restricted access to botanic gardens, precise national figures are not available.

### 8.2.8 Aboriginal culture

Aborigines have lived in Australia for at least 40,000 years. Despite past efforts to make Aborigines adopt the dominant white culture through assimilation policies, Aboriginal culture has survived. The basis of current Government policy is to maintain and support the cultural identity of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. At the same time a number of features of Aboriginal culture have gained wide interest and acceptance throughout Australia, among the most prominent being Aboriginal art and cultural centres, and music/dance/theatre groups.

Land and natural formations are an essential feature of Aboriginal culture. In 1989 there were 36,000 identified Aboriginal sites, including contact sites, rock painting and carving sites, ceremonial and occupation sites, as well as sites relating to Aboriginal economy (middens etc.). Under the *Aboriginal Land Rights*

1 Cultural Ministers Council Statistical Advisory Group (1991) *The Australian Cultural Industry: A Summary of 1988 Cultural Statistics*

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(*Northern Territory*) Act 1976 a total of 461,486 square kilometres of land (about 34 per cent of the Northern Territory) had been returned to Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory by 30 June 1990. The area includes Uluru (Ayers Rock-Mount Olga) National Park and some of the land in Kakadu National Park which is leased back to the Director of the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service. In addition Aboriginal Land Councils and communities hold freehold title to land in each State.

Since the early 1970s many Aboriginal people have made the decision to adopt a more independent and traditional way of life, and have moved to remote areas where they have established outstation communities. In 1990 approximately 130 outstations were funded by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs. Each outstation generally has 30-50 people. Funding for outstations over the three years to 1991 has been in excess of \$25 million.

Aboriginal culture is celebrated through various forms of artistic expression including visual arts, music, song and dance. All forms are inextricably connected. They often serve to represent and enhance sacred stories and beliefs about the spirit ancestors who created and shaped the lands, and who gave to their descendants all sacred law, customs and ritual. Paintings and other visual art and craft forms now provide a number of Aboriginal people with the ability to maintain and promote their cultural heritage. A review of the Aboriginal arts and crafts industry estimated that in 1990 there were approximately 6,000 Aboriginal producers of arts and crafts. The retail sales generated by the industry were approximately \$18.5 million.

### 8.2.9 Historic Environment

In the *Australian Heritage Commission Act* the national estate is defined as:

those places, being components of the natural environment of Australia or the cultural environment of Australia that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other

special value for future generations, as well as for the present community.

The national estate includes broad stretches of coastline, desert, forest and national parks, as well as isolated geological features and small areas which provide habitats for endangered plant or animal species. Whole villages and suburbs, streetscapes, single mansions, cattlemen's huts, railway yards and other reminders of Australia's industrial heritage are also included, as are places of Aboriginal and archaeological significance such as rock engraving sites, galleries of rock art, fish traps, carved trees and post-European contact sites such as mission stations. In June 1991 there were 7,850 historic environment places, 1,698 natural places and 767 Aboriginal sites registered as a part of the national estate (see *Tables 8.4.2, 8.4.3 and 8.4.4*).

Further Aboriginal sites are registered with the various State authorities. In 1986, more than 36,000 Aboriginal sites were present on the registers of the Australian Heritage Commission and the various State authorities responsible for Aboriginal sites (see *Table 8.4.5*).

Between 1987 and 1988 almost half a million people visited National Trust properties charging admission. Major attractions included Port Arthur (Tasmania) with around 250,000 visitors and the two main Aboriginal heritage areas of Kakadu and Uluru in the Northern Territory, with 300,000 visitors.

The protection of moveable cultural heritage is safeguarded by an Act of the same name implemented in 1986. It protects objects of the greatest heritage significance from being exported overseas, requiring a permit to be obtained before they leave the country. Under the Act objects which are deemed irreplaceable in terms of their significance for Australia's cultural heritage are not allowed to leave Australia. These include objects of Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage such as bark and log coffins, human remains, rock art and carved trees.

### 8.3 THE ENVIRONMENT

#### 8.3.1 Attitudes towards environmental issues

There have been many small scale surveys which have focused on attitudes toward specific environmental issues. There is also a large amount of information about the impact of pollution and industrial practices such as logging and mining on the local physical environment. However, with the exception of the Survey on Environmental Issues and Usage of National Parks (1986), there is a dearth of national data on environmental attitudes and actions.

The April 1986 survey estimated that 47 per cent (about 5.5 million) of the Australian population aged 15 years and over were concerned about problems with the environment in Australia. Generally speaking, younger people (25-34 years) were more concerned about these issues than older (65 years and over) people, and women were slightly more concerned than men.

Pollution, conservation of flora and fauna and deforestation were the main environmental concerns expressed in the 1986 Environmental Issues and Usage of National Parks Survey. Overall, 30 per cent of people were concerned about pollution and 21 per cent about nature conservation. Only a small percentage (7 per cent) were concerned about water salinity.

The National Social Science Survey of 1984-85, conducted by the Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, surveyed attitudes to conservation of the environment. The survey showed that 90 per cent of people thought that stronger measures should be taken to protect the environment against pollution, while almost half believed that the Government was spending too little on improving and protecting the environment. 'Environmentalists' were approved of by more than half of those surveyed.

There was community support for some conservation measures, especially those having the least impact on individual freedom.

Small sample surveys conducted in the early 1980s in Western Australia and Victoria<sup>1</sup> confirmed the general public support for conservation.

Although nuclear/uranium issues were still of concern to people in 1986 (15 per cent), as they had been in 1984, the public focus had clearly shifted to issues such as the 'greenhouse effect' and depletion of the ozone layer. The dangers of using aerosols, the use of chlorofluorocarbons in refrigeration and air conditioning, the manufacture of polystyrene containers, and the heavy reliance on non-biodegradable products were the main specific concerns.

#### 8.3.2 Air pollution

The Vehicle Emissions Control Survey: Stage One: Car Owners Survey, conducted by the Australian Environment Council in April 1982, asked respondents what was the most bothersome source of air pollution. The responses were heavy transport (41 per cent), factories (22 per cent) and private motor vehicles (13 per cent), with most respondents nominating heavy transport and factories as the major sources of air pollution. The majority of people surveyed underestimated the contribution of cars while overestimating the contribution of heavy vehicles. The Air Emission Inventory, compiled for the Australian Environment Council in 1985, showed that car emissions were by far the largest contributor to almost all forms of air pollution examined in the inventory. The inventory identified carbon monoxide gas as the largest single component of air pollution in Australia's capital cities. The major source of carbon monoxide emissions were cars and motorcycles, which together contributed between 61 and 84 per cent of total emissions in Australia's capital cities. Trucks and buses accounted for between 3 and 6 per cent of total emissions.

TABLE 8.3.1 PERSONS CONCERNED ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT: AREA OF CONCERN BY AGE, 1986  
(Per cent in each age group)

Type of environmental problem	Age group (years)						Total
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
Pollution	25.1	36.1	35.7	33.0	27.4	19.9	30.1
Nature conservation of flora/fauna	18.6	25.8	24.1	20.3	17.3	12.6	20.5
Tree deforestation	15.2	23.1	22.7	18.6	16.8	12.1	18.6
Nuclear issues/uranium	16.7	20.7	16.9	11.8	9.9	7.1	14.9
Development/planning issues	6.3	11.6	12.3	10.0	9.6	6.7	9.5
Soil erosion	6.3	11.7	11.8	9.3	8.7	6.0	9.1
Preserving buildings	5.4	9.5	10.2	8.1	7.1	5.2	7.7
Water salinity	5.1	9.8	9.6	7.4	6.7	4.4	7.4
Other	3.2	4.6	5.2	4.6	5.0	4.2	4.4

Source: Survey of Environmental Issues and Usage of National Parks

<sup>1</sup> Department of Conservation and Environment, Western Australia (1982) *Attitudes to Conservation & Environment in Western Australia*; Ministry of Conservation, Victoria (1981) *Public Attitudes Towards Environmental Quality & Resource Use*

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TABLE 8.3.2 AIR POLLUTION IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES: TYPES OF GAS EMISSIONS, 1985  
(Per cent)

Type of gas	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra
Carbon monoxide	73.4	73.2	69.1	70.8	72.0	74.6	53.5	78.1
Non-methane hydrocarbons	17.4	18.9	15.2	17.2	15.8	15.2	9.4	15.8
Oxides of nitrogen	7.5	7.2	10.8	8.8	7.6	6.0	7.8	5.6
Sulphur dioxide	1.7	0.8	5.0	3.2	4.6	4.2	(a)29.2	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Electric power generation using liquid fuels.

Source: Australian Environment Council Air Emission Inventories for the Australian Capital Cities

TABLE 8.3.3 SOURCES OF LEAD EMISSIONS IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1985  
(Per cent)

Source	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra
On-road petrol engines	87.4	87.0	92.3	88.9	93.0	70.2	83.5	95.7
Sump oil combustion	0.1	0.3	2.4	3.6	1.6	6.7	7.5	0.2
Other sources	12.4	12.7	5.3	7.4	5.5	(a)23.2	9.0	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Proportion of total lead emission from petrol sources	90.3	90.3	97.4	95.1	97.4	79.2	93.3	99.0

(a) Zinc smelter at Lutana.

Source: Australian Environment Council Air Emission Inventories for the Australian Capital Cities

In Canberra and Hobart, the two coldest capital cities, domestic fuel combustion was the second largest source of carbon monoxide. In these two cities, domestic fuel combustion from heating oil, kerosene, gas or similar sources also accounted for over 20 per cent of non-methane hydrocarbon emissions<sup>1</sup>.

Sulphur dioxide emissions are mainly produced by fuel combustion for power generation and other industrial purposes including petroleum refining. Canberra recorded the lowest level of sulphur dioxide owing to the absence of heavy industry in the Australian Capital Territory.

Comparisons with a similar inventory compiled in 1976 (the 'Australian Environment Council Report No.2') suggest that there has been a 10 per cent increase in carbon monoxide emissions, the bulk of which come from motor vehicles, over the period 1976-85. Oxides of nitrogen emissions, for which cars are also largely responsible, have also increased.

The 1985 Inventories also identified sources of lead emission in Australian capital cities. By far the most significant source was on-road petrol engines accounting for between 70 per cent (Hobart) and 96 per cent (Canberra). The low figure for Hobart is due to the high proportion of lead emissions attributable to the zinc smelter at Lutana. With respect to the contribution of motor vehicles to air pollution some improvement might be expected in the future due to the introduction of unleaded petrol in 1985 and the fitting of anti-pollution devices. The 1985 Inventories provides a bench-mark for future evaluation of the im-

pact of such initiatives on air quality in Australia's capital cities.

### 8.3.3 Noise pollution

Motor vehicles were also the main source of noise pollution. The National Noise Survey conducted by the Australian Environment Council in 1986, showed that the principal sources of noise pollution in Australian neighbourhoods in terms of the number of people affected were traffic and barking dogs. The greatest cause of annoyance in terms of impact on those people affected were trail bikes, noisy parties and noisy neighbours. Overall, 40 per cent of Australians experienced disturbance to listening activities or to sleep because of some form of noise pollution, and 30 per cent were concerned about noise disturbance in their neighbourhood

### 8.3.4 Action taken to improve the environment

Although a large number of people are concerned about specific environmental issues only a small minority have taken any action to improve the environment. The number of persons actually registering complaints about pollution in the twelve months to April 1986 was 442,000, or about 4 per cent of the population. Similarly the number of persons registering a complaint about other environmental problems in the same period was 558,000, or about 5 per cent.

A similar level of complaints was detected by the 1986 Noise Survey which showed that although noise from trail bikes moderately annoyed 60 per cent of respondents, and extremely annoyed 15 per cent, only

<sup>1</sup> For more detail see Australian Environment Council (1985) *Air Emission Inventories for the Australian Capital Cities* Report No. 22.

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**TABLE 8.3.4 PERSONS SURVEYED: ATTITUDES TOWARD SCHEMES TO REDUCE AIR POLLUTION, SYDNEY AND ADELAIDE, 1980**  
(Per cent)

Scheme	Strongly support/ support		Undecided/ don't know		Strongly oppose/ oppose	
	Sydney	Adelaide	Sydney	Adelaide	Sydney	Adelaide
Computer organised car pools	55.1	42.7	19.1	21.9	26.0	35.5
Restricted car use into inner city area	72.6	55.8	8.0	6.8	19.4	37.5
Transit/express lanes	75.3	71.4	10.6	19.5	14.2	9.2
Car-less days by roster	38.1	30.1	11.6	7.6	50.3	62.3
Schemes which encourage bicycle riders	84.2	89.9	6.4	5.2	9.4	4.8
Stronger air pollution controls and fines	89.6	82.4	4.2	6.0	6.2	11.6
Increased tolls for cars with one person	35.5	27.1	6.8	18.7	57.7	54.2
Increased registration penalties for heavy polluting engines	72.4	64.1	5.2	7.6	22.4	28.3
Smoke control program for trucks & buses	96.4	90.5	2.2	6.4	1.4	3.2
Check emission devices at annual registration of motor vehicles	78.9	57.0	5.4	17.5	15.8	25.5
'No burn' days for incinerators	80.5	89.7	6.0	2.8	13.6	7.6
Banning backyard incinerators	23.2	23.5	7.2	6.0	69.7	70.6
Banning aerosols	31.8	42.2	18.2	15.7	50.1	42.2

Source: Australian Environment Council Survey of Public Willingness to Pay for Clean Air

1 per cent of respondents lodged complaints about them.

The Survey of Public Willingness to Pay for Clean Air conducted by the Australian Environment Council in 1980 in Sydney and Adelaide found that proposals which impinge directly on individual freedom, for example, computer organised car pools and car-less days, had considerable opposition. However, proposals to reduce motor vehicle access and improve traffic flow were well supported.

Proposals to reduce air pollution, for example, smoke control programs for trucks and buses, stronger air pollution controls and fines, and schemes to encourage bicycle riding received strong support in both Sydney and Adelaide. Most strongly opposed (by 70 per cent of respondents) was a proposal to ban backyard incinerators. However, 'no burn' days for backyard incinerators were well supported. It therefore seems that while the convenience of backyard incinerators appears to be highly cherished, most people were willing to accept some restrictions on their use. The poor proximity of municipal rubbish dumps and problems of transporting rubbish to refuse dumps were also of major concern

### 8.3.5 Household recycling

In April 1986, 34 per cent of households were actively involved in the recycling of glass and bottles. South Australia had the highest rate of participation with 51 per cent of households being involved. A total of 1.6 million households or 29 per cent were involved in the recycling of paper, with the Australian Capital Territory (44 per cent) and Victoria (42 per cent) having the highest participation rates. In contrast to the recycling of glass, bottles and paper, only 19 per cent of

**TABLE 8.3.5 HOUSEHOLDS RECYCLING REFUSE: TYPE OF REFUSE BY COLLECTION METHOD, APRIL 1986**  
(Per cent of all households)

	Taken to special area	Collected from home	Total
Glass and bottles	15.7	18.3	34.0
Paper	7.9	21.4	29.3
Aluminium and steel cans	15.5	3.9	19.4

Source: Survey of Environmental Issues and Usage of National Parks

Australian households were involved in the recycling of aluminium and steel cans, with South Australia again having the highest participation at 33 per cent.

Generally speaking, surveys of community attitudes show that most people have embraced the idea of community based conservation. Practices which are not inconvenient or restrictive, such as recycling, are readily accepted by most people. Other practices, such as reduced use of private cars, are less popular.

Industry commission data indicate that in 1989, 46 per cent of the 833 councils in Australia were involved in paper and cardboard recycling, 57 per cent were involved in glass collection schemes, 44 per cent arranged for the collection of aluminium, 23 per cent collected plastics and 10 per cent collected oil. Council recycling schemes were more prevalent in the capital cities for all materials commonly collected for recycling.

The recovery and recycling of used products represents a significant sector of industry in Australia. Recovery rates (the proportion of consumption

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recovered) for metals such as aluminium, lead, copper, steel and tin range from 60 per cent for lead to 19 per cent for copper. Utilisation rates of reprocessed metals range from 13 per cent for steel to 37 per cent for tin.

The recovery and utilisation of other material such as glass, plastic, paper, oil and tyres also account for significant proportions of total consumption of these materials in Australia.

**TABLE 8.3.6 COUNCIL COLLECTION FOR RECYCLING: MATERIAL BY COLLECTOR AND COLLECTION METHOD(a), 1989**

Material	Council collection schemes	Collection by				Collection method			
		Council	Contractor	Service organisation	Other	Separate kerbside	With refuse	Drop-off centre	Other
Paper and cardboard	385	28	169	192	41	201	52	179	88
Glass	480	62	240	166	98	199	127	282	68
Plastics	188	22	136	19	25	110	38	93	39
Aluminium	368	45	206	126	42	128	63	233	55
Other metals	140	25	91	6	35	17	10	84	54
Oil	85	19	48	6	18	10	4	56	21

(a) Some schemes involve more than one collector or collection method.

Source: Industry Commission: Waste Management and Recycling: Survey of Local Government Practices

**TABLE 8.3.7 RECOVERY AND REPROCESSING OF PRODUCTS(a), 1988-89**

Product or commodity	Quantity recovered	Recovery rate (proportion of consumption recovered)	Quantity reprocessed	Proportion of consumption reprocessed
Aluminium —				
All scrap	99	31	48	15
Aluminium cans	28	62	23	52
Lead	36	60	16	26
Copper	24	19	27	21
Steel	1,616	26	825	13
Tin	<1	37	<1	37
Glass (reprocessed) —				
All glass	290	25	290	25
Containers	204	24	204	24
Glass (reused)	<13	65	<13	65
Plastics —				
Industrial and commercial	65	50	67	53
Domestic waste	1	<1	1	<1
Paper —				
Newsprint	151	24	103	16
Printing/writing	164	22	116	16
Packaging/industrial	720	51	720	51
Lubricating oil(b)	84	(c)18	84	18
Organic household waste	210	9	210	9
Tyres	'000 units 4000	(d)24	'000 units 4225	25

(a) Estimates are for 1988-89 but may refer to different years (both calendar and financial), and are intended only as a guide. (b) Reprocessing refers to both re-refining and recycling into heating and other oil. (c) Of total oil consumption. About half of all lubricating oil consumed is not available for recycling. (d) Proportion of used tyres recovered in Australia for re-treading.

Source: Industry Commission: Recycling in Australia

## LEISURE, CULTURAL LIFE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

### 8.4 ADDITIONAL TABLES

**TABLE 8.4.1 PERSONS AGED 14 YEARS AND OVER: AVERAGE ANNUAL<sup>(a)</sup> PARTICIPATION RATE IN LEISURE ACTIVITIES BY SEX, 1985-86**  
(Per cent)

Activity	Participation rate		
	Males	Females	Persons
Watching TV at home	94.0	93.7	93.5
Visiting friends/relatives	62.2	68.7	65.5
Reading	59.2	70.1	64.7
Listening to music	60.8	65.4	63.1
Relaxing/doing nothing	41.4	40.6	41.0
Gardening for pleasure	35.3	39.6	37.5
Dining/eating out	31.0	32.9	31.9
Walking for pleasure	25.5	36.0	30.8
Informal sport	35.4	22.9	29.1
Entertaining at home	24.7	31.2	28.0
Organised sport	29.6	21.2	25.3
Exercising/keeping fit at home	26.4	22.8	24.5
Playing outdoors with children	20.5	26.0	23.3
Art/craft activities/hobbies at home	12.1	32.0	22.2
Socialising at pubs/clubs/hotels	28.2	16.0	22.1
Going for a drive for pleasure	20.9	19.6	20.2
Playing indoor recreational games	15.3	15.6	15.5
Church activities	11.4	17.0	14.2
Walking the dog	13.6	13.5	13.5
Spectator at sport	10.8	8.8	9.8
Dancing/going to disco	9.8	9.2	9.5
Visiting parks	8.8	10.0	9.4
Picnics/barbeques away from home	8.9	9.2	9.0
Playing a musical instrument at home	9.1	8.5	8.8
Library activities	6.5	9.2	7.9
Bicycle riding	8.9	6.7	7.8
Jogging/running	11.4	4.3	7.8
Hobby/craft/special interest courses away from home	6.1	8.8	7.4
Swimming away from home/surfing	8.0	6.3	7.2
Movies/drive-in	6.6	6.6	6.6
Electronic/computer games at home	7.3	4.1	5.7
Hobbies away from home	6.2	4.9	5.5
Aerobics/calisthenics	2.2	6.4	4.3
Shooting/hunting/fishing	5.9	1.5	3.7
Playing a musical instrument away from home	3.9	3.2	3.5
Swimming in own pool	3.4	3.4	3.4
Visiting museums/galleries/exhibitions	2.7	3.5	3.1
Arts/craft away from home	1.8	4.1	3.0
Live theatre/music recital/opera	2.2	3.1	2.7
Electronic and computer games/pinball away from home	3.6	1.7	2.6
Going to races/trots/dogs	3.1	1.5	2.3
Off-road driving/trail bike riding	2.7	0.8	1.8
Climbing/hiking/bushwalking	1.9	1.6	1.8
Attending other live performances	1.5	1.6	1.6
Nature sketching/bird watching	1.4	1.3	1.3
Horse riding	0.9	1.5	1.2
Pop concerts	1.5	0.8	1.2
Windsurfing/sailboarding	1.0	0.5	0.8
Sailing	0.8	0.6	0.7

(a) This survey was conducted over 4 seasonal periods and the results have been averaged to give an annual average participation rate.

Source: Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism Survey of Recreational Participation



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TABLE 8.4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT PLACES LISTED IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE, JUNE 1991

	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(a)	Ext. Terr.	Total
Number listed(b)	2,616	1,912	510	693	813	1,101	95	104	6	7,850
Types of place—										
Residential houses	644	770	113	134	177	441	11	20	1	2,311
Commercial buildings (shops, offices etc.)	228	120	42	53	114	84	2	2	—	645
Hotels, motels, inns	133	71	28	26	50	74	2	4	—	388
Banks and financial institutions	62	53	17	18	14	9	—	—	—	173
Government functions—										
Government buildings (parliaments, customs, town halls etc.)	32	21	12	18	18	14	1	3	—	119
Courthouses, police stations, prisons	195	63	19	46	35	23	8	1	—	390
Libraries, hospitals, civic structures etc.	105	55	14	19	19	11	6	4	—	233
Military barracks, bases, fortifications	41	22	10	5	7	14	10	3	—	112
Scientific research facilities	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
Places of recreation (theatres, halls, race courses etc.)										
	65	77	21	21	36	28	—	5	—	253
Transport and communications—										
Rail, road and air transport places	52	24	12	13	15	7	8	—	—	131
Harbour facilities, ports, piers, docks etc.	8	6	1	3	2	2	1	—	—	23
Lighthouses	24	10	3	16	6	13	2	1	—	75
Post offices, telegraph stations etc.	66	29	14	14	22	15	5	—	—	165
Bridges	85	60	32	38	6	18	1	1	—	241
Shipwrecks	—	3	—	6	43	1	1	—	—	54
Primary industry (agricultural, pastoral, processing etc.)										
	155	189	31	52	63	141	7	17	2	657
Towns, precincts, conservation areas	207	46	15	34	27	27	4	8	1	369
Industrial sites and buildings	26	21	5	19	11	9	1	3	—	95
Mines and mineral processing works	9	8	21	15	4	2	2	—	—	61
Churches and other places of religion	202	152	58	83	58	99	4	9	1	666
Schools and places of education	138	57	11	25	37	32	1	7	—	308
Monuments and memorials	23	7	10	7	9	2	—	3	—	61
Cemeteries and graves	20	5	5	2	15	12	6	3	—	68
Parks and gardens	66	28	10	16	17	13	4	9	—	163
Historic and miscellaneous places	27	12	6	10	8	10	8	—	1	82

(a) Australian Capital Territory figures include Jervis Bay. (b) Includes both registered places and places on the interim list.

Source: Australian Heritage Commission Annual Report

## LEISURE, CULTURAL LIFE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

**TABLE 8.4.3 NATURAL PLACES LISTED IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE, JUNE 1991**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Ext. Terr.	Total
Number listed(a)	368	187	257	358	212	213	60	27	16	1,698
Category (number of places)—										
National parks	65	42	171	154	47	45	19	2	1	546
Other reserves	170	87	44	73	134	74	22	5	7	616
Wilderness areas	22	13	25	22	5	20	5	2	—	114
Marine regions	7	6	16	22	13	18	3	—	3	88
Geological monuments	60	12	26	65	13	28	9	9	2	224
Wetlands	57	25	47	69	45	30	10	1	—	284
Arid regions	7	2	9	80	59	—	17	—	—	174
Alpine regions	1	3	—	—	—	18	—	1	—	51
Endangered species	55	23	23	67	27	56	14	5	3	273
Landscapes	186	44	46	50	36	52	6	3	3	426
Miscellaneous	18	10	6	19	15	3	16	8	—	95

(a) Includes both places on the register and on the interim list. Note that individual sites may be represented in more than one category.

Source: Australian Heritage Commission Annual Report

**TABLE 8.4.4 ABORIGINAL SITES LISTED IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE, JUNE 1991**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(a)	Total
No. of Aboriginal places listed(b)	203	100	124	120	72	60	79	9	767
Types of place—									
Aboriginal occupation site	16	8	17	4	9	20	3	2	79
Aboriginal shell midden	10	15	5	14	—	12	—	—	56
Aboriginal fish/eel trap	3	3	6	4	1	—	1	—	18
Aboriginal hunting hides/traps	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	3
Aboriginal grinding grooves	6	8	—	2	—	—	—	2	18
Aboriginal quarries	3	7	10	7	3	5	—	1	36
Aboriginal wells	1	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	11
Aboriginal modified trees (scarred and carved)	22	8	2	4	2	—	—	1	39
Aboriginal art sites	64	16	38	19	25	6	14	2	184
Aboriginal stone arrangements	9	4	7	25	3	3	—	1	52
Aboriginal ceremonial sites	5	3	—	10	—	—	—	—	18
Sites of spiritual or mythological significance	20	—	10	9	8	—	33	—	80
Aboriginal burials/cemeteries/graves	11	12	1	2	1	1	1	—	29
Aboriginal historic/contact sites	15	9	6	2	6	1	4	—	43
Aboriginal site complexes	18	4	15	15	14	12	23	—	101

(a) Australian Capital Territory figures include Jervis Bay. (b) Includes registered places and places on the interim list.

Source: Australian Heritage Commission Annual Report

**TABLE 8.4.5 ABORIGINAL SITES ON REGISTERS, 1986**

Australian Heritage Commission	15,894
New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service	14,000
Victorian Archaeological Survey	7,700
Queensland Department of Community Services	2,600
Western Australian Museum	10,000
South Australia Department of Environment and Planning	4,000
Tasmanian National Parks and Wildlife Service	3,500
Northern Territory Museum and Art Gallery	2,000
Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Authority	4,000
<b>Total number of sites(a)</b>	<b>36,894</b>

(a) Components do not add to total as any one site may be listed on more than one register.

Source: Australian Heritage Commission Sites and Bytes - Recording Aboriginal Places in Australia

### 8.5 GLOSSARY

**Annual leave:** a period of paid absence from work for leisure or recreational purposes to which a wage and salary earner becomes entitled each year after a continuous period of service with one employer or in an industry, as specified in awards etc. Annual leave is also commonly referred to as recreation leave, holiday leave or vacation leave. Payments in lieu of leave (e.g. to casual workers or on termination of employment) are not regarded as leave.

**Art and craft as a leisure activity:** art and craft activities pursued in free time. Activities performed as the main source of income were not included.

**Average number of weeks of leave:** the number of weeks obtained by dividing the total number of whole weeks of leave taken by a group by the number of persons who took one or more whole weeks of leave in that group.

**Bicycle:** includes any two-wheeled bicycle (including bicycles with training wheels) and any adult tricycles used on roads. It excludes children's tricycles, exercise bikes and motorised bicycles.

**Cyclist:** defined as a person who has ridden a bicycle in the 12 months prior to October 1989. There are three categories of cyclist:

- *regular:* a person who cycles at least once a week;
- *irregular:* a person who cycles at least once every three months but less than weekly;
- *occasional:* a person who cycles less than once every three months.

**Days fished:** respondents were asked about the number of days they went fishing for particular species of fish, not the amount of times each day the respondent fished. If a respondent went fishing more than once on the same day for the same species, then that was counted as having fished for one day.

**Employed persons:** comprise all those aged 15 years and over who, during the 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
- (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 breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on workers' 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.

**Just riding around:** refers only to when usual cycling is to no destination in particular (e.g. just riding around the street for fitness or enjoyment). It also includes riding at a destination rather than to a destination (e.g. where a person transports a bicycle to a park etc., rides the bicycle at that destination, then transports the bicycle home). It excludes riding on own property.

**Full-time wage and salary earners (all jobs):** wage and salary earners who worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the reference week.

**Full-time wage and salary earners in main job:** wage and salary earners who worked 35 hours or more in their main job during the reference week.

**Holiday:** any recreational journey where the respondent was away from home for 7 nights or more and travelled 40 km or more away from home (i.e. 80 km round trip). Business trips were excluded.

**Leisure time:** the free time people have to allocate to pursuits other than those necessary, contracted or committed. Leisure time excludes time allocated to sleeping, eating and personal care, labour force activities, domestic activities, child care/minding and purchasing goods and services. It includes volunteer and community work, religious activities, social life and entertainment, passive and active leisure. The free time made available as a result of unemployment is also considered leisure despite the fact that this is enforced leisure.

**Long-service leave:** a period of paid absence from work to which a wage and salary earner becomes entitled after a number of years of continuous service with one employer, or in an industry. The initial entitlement is usually 3 months after 10 or 15 years service, as specified in Federal or State legislation. Long-service leave is also commonly referred to as furlough leave. Payments in lieu of leave (e.g. to casual workers or on termination of employment) are not regarded as leave.

**Main job:** the job in which most hours were usually worked.

**National parks:** are those designated as such under the national parks legislation of the Commonwealth and State Governments. For the purpose of the survey it comprised those parks listed as national parks in the *Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service Occasional Paper No. 10 — Nature Conservation Reserves in Australia* (1984).

**Overnight trip:** any recreational journey where the respondent was away from home for 1 to 6 nights and travelled 40 km or more away from home (i.e. 80 km round trip). Business trips were excluded.

**Participant in sport:** includes anyone who engaged in sport as a player/competitor, coach, trainer, paid or unpaid official (referee, umpire, judge, adjudicator, linesperson), administrator or volunteer, but excludes spectating.

**Part-time wage and salary earners (all jobs):** wage and salary earners who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and who did so during the reference week.

**Part-time wage and salary earners in main job:** wage and salary earners who worked less than 35 hours in their main job in the reference week. This includes some wage and salary earners who usually worked 35 hours or more in their main job but did not do so during the reference week.

**Persons not participating in art/craft as a leisure activity:** those persons aged 15 years or over who did not participate in art/craft as a leisure activity during the period April to October 1990. There are two categories of non-participants:

- *interested:* those persons not participating during the period but having an interest in participating at some future time;
- *not interested:* those persons not participating during the period and not interested in participating at some future time.

**Persons participating in art/craft activities:** participation in art/craft activity refers only to activities performed during the period April to October 1990, whether this was usual or not. For the purposes of the survey only active involvement in the art/craft activity was of interest, with financial support or audience attendance not counting as participation but support services such as direction, costume preparation etc. being included.

**Primary activity:** the major activity recorded in the diary for a single time interval. Where there was only one activity in a time interval, that was the primary activity. Where more than one activity was recorded in a single time interval the primary activity was the first activity reported.

**Reasons for non-participation:** respondents who did not participate in art/craft during the reference period but were interested in participating were asked for the main reason they had not participated. There were five categories of reasons:

- *lack of free time due to family obligations:* includes the need to care for/support children, sick family members or elderly relatives;
- *lack of free time due to work or study:* includes part-time and full-time work or study;
- *lack of free time due to other leisure activities:* includes spending leisure time on sport, gardening, home renovation or maintenance etc.;
- *too costly:* includes the perception that participation in the type of art/craft of interest to the respondent necessarily involved expensive materials, paid lessons or other costs;
- *other:* includes reasons not elsewhere specified such as disability, language difficulty, lack of transport etc. Only if no reason could be provided was the 'don't know' category coded.

**Recreational fishing:** refers to actively fishing for fun or pleasure. Respondents who had been on a fishing trip only as an observer were excluded.

**Type of art/craft activity:** respondents may have participated in more than one type of art/craft activity. There were six categories of art/craft:

- *handicrafts:* includes handiwork such as sewing (excluding mending), macrame, flower arranging, knitting, quilting, spinning, weaving, lace making, wood carving/woodwork, pottery;
- *drawing/painting/sculpting:* includes painting or drawing on any material (e.g. canvas, paper, china, wood) by application of any material (e.g. ink, pastel, paints). Included are the making of murals, frescoes, graffiti art, calligraphy, handmade cards or portraits. Excluded are technical drawings or paintings. Sculpting includes making individually designed and crafted objects;
- *music making:* includes writing, arranging, playing, teaching or singing music whether by oneself or as part of a group;
- *writing:* includes preparation of articles, books, poems, journal writing, script writing etc. but excludes writing as course work for study/work if that is the main occupation;
- *photography:* includes taking and/or developing photos only where this is a hobby/leisure activity. Simply owning and using a camera is excluded;
- *other:* includes leisure activities related to art/craft but not elsewhere specified (e.g. membership of book review club, Art Deco society, involvement in drama or dance, restoration of art/craft products) but excludes sporting activities and other non-art/craft activities.

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**Volunteers:** individuals who freely contribute their services without remuneration (other than reimbursement of expenses occurred while working) to a variety of community activities. These voluntary services can be provided through organisations and/or outside of organisations.

**Wage and salary earners:** persons who were reported as having worked:

- (a) for an employer for wages or salary; or
- (b) in their own business, either with or without employees, if that business was a limited liability company.

**World heritage areas:** those places which have been assessed by the World Heritage Committee as being of outstanding universal value and are inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Five Australian places have been nominated and accepted as World Heritage Areas: The Great Barrier Reef, Kakadu National Park, The Willandra Lakes Region, Western Tasmania Wilderness National Parks, and The Lord Howe Island Group. For the purpose of the survey data were not collected in respect of The Lord Howe Island Group.

**8.6 DATA SOURCES AND REFERENCES****Australian Bureau of Statistics**

- *Annual and Long-service Leave Taken, Australia* (6317.0)
- *Arts and Crafts: Purchasing and Participation, Western Australia* (4111.5)
- *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia* (4114.0)
- *Australia's Environment: Issues and Facts* (4140.0)
- *Bicycles, Urban Northern Territory* (9215.7)
- *Bicycle Usage and Safety, Adelaide Statistical Division* (4503.4)
- *Bicycle Usage and Safety, Western Australia* (9215.5)
- *Bicycle Use and Safety, New South Wales* (4505.1)
- *Cafes and Restaurants Industry, Australia* (8655.0)
- *Census 86 — Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings* (2487.0)
- *Community and Volunteer Work, South Australia* (4402.4)
- *Domestic Travel and Tourism Survey, Australia* (9216.0)
- *Environmental Issues and Usage of National Parks, Australia* (4115.0)
- *Hotels and Bars and Accommodation Industries, Australia* (8656.0)
- *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Household Characteristics* (6531.0)
- *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results* (6530.0)
- *Information Paper: Time Use Pilot Survey, Sydney* (4111.1)
- *Licensed Clubs Industry, Australia* (8657.0)
- *Recreational Fishing, Western Australia* (7602.5)
- *Recreational Travel of Northern Territory Residents, October 1984 to September 1985* (9201.7)
- *Review of Social and Labour Statistics — Culture-Leisure* (4168.0)
- *Sport and Recreation, Urban Northern Territory* (4108.7)
- *Sports Participation, Victoria* (4118.2)
- *Striking a Balance! Australia's Development and Conservation* (1314.0)
- *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)
- *Tourist Attractions* (8661.0)

- *Voluntary Community Work During the Year ended October 1986, New South Wales, Preliminary* (4403.1)
- *Year Book Australia* (1301.0)

**Department of Arts, Sport, Environment, Tourism and Territories** (formerly the Department of Home Affairs and Environment and the Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment and incorporating the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism)

- *Annual Reports 1980-81 to 1988-89*
- *Recreation Participation Survey, October/November 1985, February 1986, May 1986, July 1986 and February 1991*

**Australian Environment Council**

- *Air Emission Inventories (1985) for the Australian Capital Cities. Report No.22*
- *Australian Achievements in Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation, 1972-1982*
- *Community Response to Noise in Australia: Results of the 1986 National Noise Survey. Report No.21*
- *Public Willingness to Pay for Clean Air. Report No.7*
- *Reducing Pollution from Vehicles in Urban Areas. Report No.11*
- *Vehicle Emissions Control Survey: Stage 1: Car Owners Survey*

**Australian Heritage Commission**

- *Annual Report 1990-91*
- *Sites and Bytes - Recording Aboriginal Places in Australia* (1989)

**Core Consultants Pty Ltd** (1981) *Public Attitudes to Environmental Quality and Resource Use for the Ministry of Conservation, Victoria*

**Cultural Ministers Council Statistical Advisory Group** (1991) *The Australian Cultural Industry: A Summary of 1988 Cultural Statistics*

**Industry Commission**

- *Recycling in Australia. Report No.6*
- *Waste Management and Recycling: Survey of Local Government Practices*

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**Kendig H., McCallum J. (1986)** *Greying Australia. Future Impacts of Population Ageing* The Migration Committee, National Population Council

**Musica Viva Australia Inc** *Musica Viva Annual Report 1990*

**National Parks and Wildlife Service** *Annual Report 1988-89*

**Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University** *National Social Science Survey, 1984-85*

**School of Environmental Science, Murdoch University (1982)** *Attitudes to Conservation and Environment in Western Australia* for the Department of Conservation and Environment, Western Australia

## **APPENDIX A**

### **INFORMATION SERVICES**

#### **NEW SOUTH WALES**

Information Services  
3rd Floor, St Andrew's House  
Sydney Square  
Sydney NSW 2000  
(Box 796, GPO Sydney 2001)  
Phone (02) 268 4611  
FAX (02) 268 4668

#### **SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

Information Services  
Commonwealth Centre  
55 Currie Street  
Adelaide SA 5000  
(Box 2272, GPO Adelaide 5001)  
Phone (08) 237 7100  
FAX (08) 237 7566

#### **VICTORIA**

Information Services  
Level 5, Rialto North Tower  
525 Collins Street  
Melbourne VIC. 3000  
(Box 2796Y, GPO Melbourne 3001)  
Phone (03) 615 7000  
FAX (03) 615 7798

#### **TASMANIA**

Information Services  
1st Floor, 175 Collins Street  
Hobart TAS. 7000  
(Box 66A, GPO Hobart 7001)  
Phone (002) 20 5800  
FAX (002) 20 5995

#### **QUEENSLAND**

Information Services  
13th Floor, 313 Adelaide Street  
Brisbane QLD 4000  
(Box 9817, GPO Brisbane 4001)  
Phone (07) 222 6351  
FAX (07) 229 6042

#### **NORTHERN TERRITORY**

Information Services  
6th Floor, MLC Building  
81 Smith Street  
Darwin NT 0800  
(Box 3796, GPO Darwin 0801)  
Phone (089) 81 3456  
FAX (089) 81 1218

#### **WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

Information Services  
Level 1, Hyatt Centre  
30 Terrace Road  
East Perth WA 6004  
(Box K881, GPO Perth 6001)  
Phone (09) 323 5140  
FAX (09) 221 2374

#### **AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY**

Information Services  
Unit 5, Cameron Offices  
Chandler St  
Belconnen ACT 2617  
(Box 10, PO Belconnen, ACT 2616)  
Phone (06) 252 6627  
FAX (06) 253 1404



## **APPENDIX B**

### **SUBJECT MATTER INQUIRIES**

#### **POPULATION**

Director  
Demography Section  
Phone (06) 252 6411

#### **FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS**

**Family composition**  
Assistant Director  
Family Survey  
Phone (06) 252 7030

#### **Family formation and dissolution, fertility**

Director  
Demography Section  
Phone (06) 252 6411

#### **HEALTH**

Director  
Health Section  
Phone (06) 252 7318

#### **Disability and handicap**

Assistant Director  
Social Topics  
Phone (06) 252 7430

#### **EDUCATION**

Director  
Education and Training Section  
Phone (06) 252 7136

#### **INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**

Director  
Household Income and Expenditure Section  
Phone (06) 252 6098

#### **Retirement income**

Assistant Director  
Supplementary Surveys  
Phone (06) 252 6504

#### **WORKING LIFE**

Director  
Labour Force Section  
Phone (06) 252 6753

Director  
Employment and Earnings Section  
Phone (06) 252 6693

Director  
Labour Income, Disputes and  
Costs Section  
Phone (06) 252 6729

#### **HOUSING**

Assistant Director  
Income and Housing  
Phone (06) 252 5838

Assistant Director  
Housing Statistics Unit  
Phone (06) 252 5508

#### **LEISURE, CULTURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

**Leisure and culture**  
Assistant Director  
National Culture/Leisure Statistics  
Unit  
Phone (08) 237 7449

**Environment**  
Assistant Director  
Environment Statistics  
Phone (06) 252 7889

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