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# Population Survey Monitor

## NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	<i>SURVEY</i> February 1997 May 1997	<i>RELEASE DATE</i> 21 April 1997 22 July 1997
ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION	This publication presents summary results of the Population Survey Monitor (PSM).	
ABOUT THIS SURVEY	The PSM is a quarterly household survey of about 3,000 households conducted throughout Australia. Each survey includes a core set of socio-demographic questions and a variable set of topics requested by various Commonwealth and State Government clients.	
SAMPLING ERROR	The estimates in this publication are based on a sample survey of households throughout Australia. Because data is not collected from all households, the published estimates derived from them are subject to sampling variability. Relative standard errors give a measure of this variability and therefore indicate the degree of confidence that can be attached to the data. They are more fully discussed and presented on pages 15 and 16. The standard errors for some statistics are relatively high and users are advised to exercise caution when interpreting the figures. These data cells are marked with * to indicate that they should be viewed as merely indicative of the magnitude involved.	
SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES	* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.	
INQUIRIES	For further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Theo Neumann on Adelaide 08 8237 7303.  For information about other ABS statistics and services please refer to the back of this publication.	

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## MAIN FEATURES

### HOUSING

Medium-density housing in the local area is considered acceptable or very acceptable to 63.5% of males and 60.4% of females aged 18 years and over who live in areas where medium-density housing exists (refer to table 1).

### HOUSEHOLD USE OF TECHNOLOGY

In nearly one-third of households (31.2%) at least one person frequently uses a computer at home, and 84.5% of those households also use a printer (refer to tables 4 and 5).

### COMMUNITY SATISFACTION WITH POLICE SERVICES

Of all persons aged 18 years and over, 66.8% of males and 71.4% of females were satisfied or very satisfied with the services provided by police (refer to table 6).

### CONSUMER EXPECTATIONS

Over 2.7 million households (41.8%) indicated in November 1996 that they intend to purchase a major item in the March quarter 1997. Nearly 1.4 million households (20.8%) indicated that they intend to buy a household item worth more than \$200 in the March quarter 1997, and over 950,000 households (14.4%) intend to go on a holiday worth more than \$500 (refer to table 7).

### INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS

In the last 12 months, 63.5% of males and 67.4% of females aged 18 years and over have donated money (refer to table 9).

### CHILDREN'S SPORT

In the last 12 months, 54.1% of children aged 5–14 years played sport which was organised by a club or association (refer to table 10).

## ACCEPTABILITY OF MEDIUM-DENSITY HOUSING IN LOCAL AREA BY AGE AND SEX, NOVEMBER 1996

Acceptability	Age (years)						Total	'000
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
MALES								
Very acceptable	*6.5	9.9	*6.0	*5.8	*4.5	*10.1	7.3	346.9
Acceptable	72.0	55.5	52.0	52.8	52.7	51.7	56.2	2 662.8
Not very acceptable	18.0	30.7	35.1	39.4	34.7	30.1	31.3	1 483.5
Don't know	*3.5	*3.9	*6.9	*2.0	*8.1	*8.1	5.2	244.6
<b>Total(a) ('000)</b>	<b>762.5</b>	<b>1 088.4</b>	<b>953.6</b>	<b>771.1</b>	<b>524.4</b>	<b>637.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 737.8</b>
FEMALES								
Very acceptable	13.9	*8.1	*8.6	*7.1	*8.8	11.6	9.6	460.3
Acceptable	55.1	59.7	53.8	46.9	40.7	43.2	50.8	2 432.6
Not very acceptable	29.2	27.6	30.2	39.2	46.8	32.7	33.2	1 590.8
Don't know	*1.8	*4.6	*7.4	*6.8	*3.7	12.5	6.4	309.5
<b>Total(b) ('000)</b>	<b>726.1</b>	<b>966.9</b>	<b>957.8</b>	<b>764.8</b>	<b>520.2</b>	<b>857.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 793.2</b>
PERSONS								
Very acceptable	10.1	9.0	7.3	6.4	6.6	10.9	8.5	807.2
Acceptable	63.8	57.5	52.9	49.8	46.7	46.8	53.5	5 095.4
Not very acceptable	23.4	29.2	32.6	39.3	40.7	31.6	32.3	3 074.3
Don't know	*2.7	4.3	7.2	*4.5	6.0	10.7	5.7	554.1
<b>Total(c) ('000)</b>	<b>1 488.6</b>	<b>2 055.3</b>	<b>1 911.4</b>	<b>1 535.9</b>	<b>1 044.6</b>	<b>1 495.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9 531.0</b>
(a) Excludes 1,742,600 males who live in a local area without medium-density housing. (b) Excludes 1,886,400 females who live in a local area without medium-density housing. (c) Excludes 3,629,000 persons who live in a local area without medium-density housing.								

## 2

## LIKELIHOOD OF MOVING TO MEDIUM-DENSITY HOUSING IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS BY AGE AND SEX, NOVEMBER 1996

Likelihood	Age (years)						Total	'000
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
MALES								
Very likely	25.0	12.3	9.0	*3.5	*7.8	*4.9	10.3	669.1
Somewhat likely	19.6	15.4	*7.7	9.4	8.5	9.5	11.7	759.1
Not at all likely	47.9	69.0	81.2	85.1	79.8	73.1	73.2	4 746.0
Don't know	*7.5	*3.3	*2.1	*2.0	*3.9	12.5	4.8	306.2
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>935.4</b>	<b>1 370.0</b>	<b>1 353.8</b>	<b>1 164.6</b>	<b>765.5</b>	<b>891.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6 480.4</b>
FEMALES								
Very likely	19.1	9.5	*3.5	*4.3	*4.4	*4.7	7.3	488.6
Somewhat likely	28.7	9.4	11.1	8.4	9.2	13.1	12.8	854.0
Not at all likely	47.4	74.7	83.9	80.2	75.3	63.5	72.1	4 815.2
Don't know	*4.8	6.4	*1.5	7.1	11.1	18.7	7.8	521.8
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>907.3</b>	<b>1 401.3</b>	<b>1 389.6</b>	<b>1 136.5</b>	<b>750.8</b>	<b>1 094.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6 679.6</b>
PERSONS								
Very likely	22.1	10.9	6.2	3.9	6.1	4.8	8.8	1 157.7
Somewhat likely	24.1	12.4	9.4	8.9	8.8	11.5	12.3	1 613.1
Not at all likely	47.6	71.9	82.6	82.7	77.6	67.8	72.7	9 561.2
Don't know	6.2	4.8	*1.8	4.5	7.5	15.9	6.2	828.0
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>1 842.7</b>	<b>2 771.3</b>	<b>2 743.4</b>	<b>2 301.1</b>	<b>1 516.3</b>	<b>1 985.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13 160.0</b>

## 3

## TENURE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE IF MOVED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY AGE, NOVEMBER 1996

Tenure	Age (years)				Total	
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45 and over	%	%
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Owned outright	*7.0	*2.8	*1.3	*2.3	2.9	375.2
Being purchased	*1.2	*4.5	*4.1	*1.1	2.5	322.8
Being rented	25.0	20.0	8.9	*3.3	11.0	1 450.6
Other	*3.6	*2.1	*0.9	*0.5	1.2	174.1
Not moved	63.2	70.6	84.8	92.8	82.4	10 837.3
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>1 842.7</b>	<b>2 771.3</b>	<b>2 743.4</b>	<b>5 802.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13 160.0</b>

## 4

## HOUSEHOLD USE OF COMPUTING EQUIPMENT, NOVEMBER 1996

<i>Computer use</i>	'000	%
Households which use a computer(a)	2 076.1	31.2
Households which do not use a computer	4 577.3	68.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 653.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Households where any member of the household frequently uses a computer at home.

## 5

## HOUSEHOLD(a) USE OF PERIPHERAL COMPUTING EQUIPMENT, NOVEMBER 1996

<i>Peripheral equipment</i>	'000	%(b)
Printer	1 755.3	84.5
Character/image reader or scanner	169.8	8.2
CD ROM equipment	1 135.4	54.7
Modem	642.0	30.9
Other equipment	258.9	12.5
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>2 076.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Households where any member of the household frequently uses a computer at home.

(b) Percentage of households which frequently use a computer.

(c) For the total number of households which frequently use a computer, the sum of the components is larger than the total as a number of households use more than one type of peripheral equipment.

## SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES PROVIDED BY POLICE BY AGE AND SEX, NOVEMBER 1996

Level of satisfaction	Age (years)						Total	'000
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>MALES</b>								
Very satisfied	8.8	7.4	15.0	18.4	24.1	26.9	15.8	1 025.0
Satisfied	48.6	53.0	46.4	50.7	51.2	57.3	51.0	3 303.2
Neither	32.3	27.3	22.7	19.6	12.9	6.3	21.1	1 367.5
Dissatisfied	6.7	7.1	9.4	6.8	8.6	*7.3	7.7	496.7
Very dissatisfied	*2.4	*3.9	*3.2	*4.4	*1.9	*0.5	2.9	188.8
Don't know	*1.2	*1.3	*3.3	*0.1	*1.3	*1.7	1.5	99.2
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>935.4</b>	<b>1 370.0</b>	<b>1 353.8</b>	<b>1 164.6</b>	<b>765.5</b>	<b>891.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6 480.4</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>								
Very satisfied	12.3	13.0	12.7	13.9	23.7	26.5	16.4	1 097.1
Satisfied	56.8	49.7	56.7	60.7	56.6	50.8	55.0	3 670.7
Neither	20.1	23.4	20.6	9.8	8.8	11.7	16.5	1 101.5
Dissatisfied	*3.9	7.8	*4.2	7.4	*7.0	*6.2	6.1	406.7
Very dissatisfied	*1.1	*2.3	*2.5	*0.2	*2.1	*0.4	1.5	98.7
Don't know	*5.8	*3.8	*3.3	*8.0	*1.8	*4.4	4.5	304.9
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>907.3</b>	<b>1 401.3</b>	<b>1 389.6</b>	<b>1 136.5</b>	<b>750.8</b>	<b>1 094.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6 679.6</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>								
Very satisfied	10.5	10.2	13.8	16.2	23.9	26.7	16.1	2 122.1
Satisfied	52.6	51.4	51.6	55.7	53.9	53.7	53.0	6 973.9
Neither	26.3	25.3	21.6	14.8	10.8	9.3	18.8	2 469.0
Dissatisfied	5.3	7.4	6.7	7.1	7.8	6.7	6.9	903.4
Very dissatisfied	*1.8	*3.0	2.8	*2.3	*2.0	*0.5	2.2	287.5
Don't know	3.5	*2.7	3.5	3.9	*1.6	3.1	3.0	404.1
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>1 842.7</b>	<b>2 771.3</b>	<b>2 743.4</b>	<b>2 301.1</b>	<b>1 516.3</b>	<b>1 985.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13 160.0</b>



## 7

## HOUSEHOLD'S INTENTION TO PURCHASE SELECTED ITEMS IN MARCH QUARTER 1997, NOVEMBER 1996

<i>Item</i>	'000	%(a)
A new car	122.8	1.8
A second-hand car	424.9	6.4
A personal computer	236.0	3.5
Household item worth more than \$200	1 380.9	20.8
Home alterations or additions worth more than \$500	697.9	10.5
Landscaping worth more than \$500	264.7	4.0
A holiday worth more than \$500	959.8	14.4
Any other item worth more than \$500	172.1	2.6
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>2 780.9</b>	<b>41.8</b>

(a) Percentage of all households.

(b) For the total number of households intending to purchase, the sum of the components is larger than the total as a number of households intend to purchase more than one item.

## 8

## HOUSEHOLD'S INTENTION TO PURCHASE SELECTED ITEMS(a) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME QUINTILE, NOVEMBER 1996

<i>Income quintile</i>	<i>Intend to purchase</i>		<i>Do not intend to purchase</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
First quintile (lowest 20%)	210.2	20.7	807.6	79.3	1 017.7	100.0
Second quintile	350.0	26.9	953.3	73.1	1 303.2	100.0
Third quintile	497.1	46.4	575.1	53.6	1 072.2	100.0
Fourth quintile	603.6	57.2	450.8	42.8	1 054.4	100.0
Fifth quintile (highest 20%)	666.7	65.2	355.3	34.8	1 022.1	100.0
Don't know(b)	453.3	38.3	730.4	61.7	1 183.8	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 780.9</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>3 872.5</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>6 653.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Intention to purchase in the March quarter 1997.

(b) Household income not reported.

## INDIVIDUAL DONATION OF MONEY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY AGE AND SEX, NOVEMBER 1996

Donation	Age (years)						Total	'000
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
MALES								
Money donated	50.1	62.0	69.4	70.3	65.6	60.2	63.5	4 114.7
No money donated	49.9	38.0	30.6	29.7	34.4	39.8	36.5	2 365.7
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>935.4</b>	<b>1 370.0</b>	<b>1 353.8</b>	<b>1 164.6</b>	<b>765.5</b>	<b>891.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6 480.4</b>
FEMALES								
Money donated	60.5	61.6	72.9	72.2	72.2	65.4	67.4	4 502.3
No money donated	39.5	38.4	27.1	27.8	27.8	34.6	32.6	2 177.3
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>907.3</b>	<b>1 401.3</b>	<b>1 389.6</b>	<b>1 136.5</b>	<b>750.8</b>	<b>1 094.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6 679.6</b>
PERSONS								
Money donated	55.2	61.8	71.2	71.2	68.9	63.1	65.5	8 617.0
No money donated	44.8	38.2	28.8	28.8	31.1	36.9	34.5	4 543.0
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>1 842.7</b>	<b>2 771.3</b>	<b>2 743.4</b>	<b>2 301.1</b>	<b>1 516.3</b>	<b>1 985.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13 160.0</b>

<i>Played sport</i>	<i>Age (years)</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>		
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>
<b>MALES</b>				
Played sport organised by club or association	51.7	66.8	59.3	783.4
Played sport organised by school outside school hours	11.2	26.7	19.0	250.6
Played no organised sport	45.1	26.5	35.8	473.2
<b>Total ('000)</b>	659.6	662.0	100.0	1 321.6
<b>FEMALES</b>				
Played sport organised by club or association	43.9	53.5	48.7	611.4
Played sport organised by school outside school hours	5.9	24.6	15.3	191.4
Played no organised sport	52.8	37.5	45.1	566.5
<b>Total ('000)</b>	626.4	628.5	100.0	1 254.9
<b>PERSONS</b>				
Played sport organised by club or association	47.9	60.3	54.1	1 394.8
Played sport organised by school outside school hours	8.6	25.7	17.2	442.0
Played no organised sport	48.9	31.9	40.4	1 039.8
<b>Total ('000)(b)</b>	1 286.0	1 290.5	100.0	2 576.5

(a) Club includes sport organised by an association in the last 12 months.

(b) The sum of the components is larger than the total as a number of children play sport organised by a club or association and sport organised by the school before or after school hours.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

The Population Survey Monitor (PSM) is a quarterly household survey of approximately 3,000 households conducted throughout Australia. The PSM is designed to meet the needs of government agencies for family household data. It is a user-funded survey where clients pay to include the topic of their choice. Each survey asks a set of core questions of each usual resident aged 15 years and over within the selected household. Questions for each client's topic can be asked of a randomly selected person aged 18 years or over or of a particular person within the selected household.

### LIST OF TOPICS

This publication present summary results of the PSM conducted in November 1996. The topics included in this survey were as follows:

Housing	Includes data on attitudes to medium-density housing, the likelihood of respondents moving to medium-density housing in the near future and tenure of the previous residence of recent movers.
Household use of technology	Contains data on the use of technology in the home, with a focus on computer equipment and usage.
Community satisfaction with police services	Contains data on community attitudes to police services.
Consumer expectations	Contains data on the anticipated purchases by households of major items in the March quarter 1997.
Individual donations	Contains data on donations given to organisations such as universities, hospitals and research and welfare organisations.
Children's sport	Contains data on the sporting and physical activities undertaken in the last 12 months by children aged 5–14 years.

### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

The survey covers rural and urban areas across all States and Territories of Australia, except sparsely settled areas. All persons living in non-private dwellings are excluded. All usual residents in private households are included in the PSM.

### SAMPLE SIZE

For each quarterly survey, an initial sample of approximately 4,000 private dwellings is chosen. This sample is generally sufficient to provide quarterly data for Australia and annual data for the States and Territories at an acceptable level of accuracy and reliability after allowing for sample loss through factors such as vacant dwellings inadvertently selected in the sample, non-contacts, persons out of scope, etc.

## EXPECTED SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION

Details of the approximate sample distribution for a quarterly PSM are set out below:

New South Wales	482
Victoria	416
Queensland	375
South Australia	375
Western Australia	375
Tasmania	375
Northern Territory	250
Australian Capital Territory	375
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 023</b>

## DATA COLLECTION

Information is obtained in the PSM by personal interviews with adult members of selected households. Interviewers for the PSM are obtained from a panel of trained interviewers who have extensive experience in conducting household surveys.

The willing cooperation of selected households is sought. Measures taken to encourage cooperation and maximise response include:

- advice to selected households by letter, accompanied by an information brochure, explaining that their dwelling has been selected for the survey, the purposes of the survey, its official nature and the confidentiality of the information collected.
- through call-backs and follow-up at selected dwellings every effort is made to contact the occupants of each selected dwelling and to conduct the survey in those dwellings.

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

Estimates obtained from the survey are derived using a complex ratio estimation procedure that ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the total population by age, sex and area (rather than to the age-sex-area distribution within the sample itself). The estimation procedure is designed to adjust estimates in such a way as to reduce any non-response bias by adjusting the weights of persons' records in each age-sex-area cell to compensate for under-enumeration in that cell.

Expansion factors or 'weights' are inserted into each person's record to enable the data provided by these persons to be expanded to provide estimates relating to the whole population within the scope of the survey.

## RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The two types of error possible in an estimate based on a sample survey are:

- Non-sampling error which arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. The most significant of these errors are: misreporting of data items; deficiencies in coverage; non-response; and processing errors. Every effort is made to minimise these errors by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures.
- Sampling error which occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all persons in the survey is given by the standard error, see Technical Notes pages 15 and 16.

## TECHNICAL NOTES

### SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability, that is, they may differ from those that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which estimates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three (67%) that a sample estimate will vary by less than one standard error from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate. The RSE is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage of errors likely to have occurred due to sampling.

From table 5 an estimated 642,000 households which use a computer have a modem. Referring to the table of standard errors (table A on page 16), an estimate of 642,000 has a standard error of approximately 27,200. There are two chances in three that the number that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey is between 669,200 and 614,800 (i.e. 642,000 plus or minus 27,200). There are about 19 chances in 20 that the number lies between 696,400 and 587,600 (i.e. 642,000 plus or minus 54,400).

Particular care should be taken when comparing figures. It is not correct to assume that an apparent difference between figures is actually significant. Such an estimate is subject to sampling error. An approximate standard error (SE) of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

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

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

As tables A and B show, the size of the standard error increases with the size of the estimate. However, the smaller the estimate the higher the RSE. Thus, large estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates. Very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with RSEs of 25% or less and percentages based on such estimates are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with standard errors of greater than 25% have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. \*2.8) to indicate that they should be treated with caution and viewed as being merely indicative of the magnitude involved.

### A STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate	Persons 18+ years		Households
	Nov 1996		Nov 1996
'000	'000		'000
10	6.6		—
20	9.4		—
50	14.5		9.9
100	19.7		13.3
200	26.5		17.8
500	38.5		25.2
800	46.1		29.5
1 000	50.4		32.3
1 500	57.1		37.1
2 000	65.0		41.8

### B RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate	Persons 18+ years		Households
	Nov 1996		Nov 1996
'000	'000		'000
10	66.5		—
20	47.0		—
50	29.0		19.8
100	19.7		13.3
200	13.3		8.9
500	7.7		5.0
800	5.8		3.7
1 000	5.0		3.2
1 500	3.8		2.5
2 000	3.3		2.1



## GLOSSARY

<b>Age</b>	The age of persons at their last birthday.
<b>CD-ROM equipment</b>	CD-ROM (Compact Disk Read Only Memory) equipment refers to CD-ROM drives which read CDs that contain digital data for use by a computer. The CD-ROM drive can be a separate unit or, in newer equipment, integrated within the machine. Audio CD equipment (i.e. music CD players) are excluded.
<b>Character/image reader or scanner</b>	Devices which scan a page of printed text or graphics and turn them into a form which can be read by a computer or communications network.
<b>Computer</b>	Portable, desktop and dedicated computers, and items such as pocket computers or 'personal organisers' which can be plugged into larger computers, are considered to be computers if they are usually in working order. Calculators, and machines where restoration to working order is not being planned, are excluded.
<b>Donation of money</b>	Donation of money includes money given in doorknocks, badge days, sponsorship of walkathons, etc. But excludes money given in exchange for goods or other tangible benefits. Raffle ticket expenditure is included if the main reason for purchasing the raffle ticket was to donate money to a specific organisation.
<b>Household</b>	A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at other times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but not meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of family and non-family members.
<b>Household income</b>	Household income is the sum of personal income from all members of the household aged 15 years and over. Personal income is gross income from all sources and includes government pensions/benefits, workers compensation, royalties, rent, etc. It excludes money from the sale of assets, gambling, lottery wins, gifts, bequests or lump sum settlements.
<b>Households intending to purchase</b>	A household in which any person within the household expects to buy, pay for or make some payment towards an item with an individual worth of \$200 or more for a household item or \$500 or more for other items. Planned purchases must be for the period 1 January 1997 to 31 March 1997.

<b>Households which use a computer</b>	Households which use a computer are those where any member of the household frequently uses a computer at home. 'Frequently' is defined by the respondent. The computer used does not necessarily have to be owned by the household, for example, if a member of the household frequently brings a computer home from work to use, that household is considered to use a computer. Households which have a computer but no member of the household uses it frequently are not considered to use a computer.
<b>Medium-density housing</b>	Includes semi-detached, row, terrace, town houses and flats. Medium-density flats are those with no more than two storeys.
<b>Modem</b>	Modems are devices that connect the computer to a telephone system which enables communication between computers. They may either be integrated into the computer or may be a separate box attached to the computer by a lead.
<b>Peripheral equipment</b>	Peripheral equipment includes equipment which must be plugged into a computer, eg. printers, character/image readers or scanners, CD-ROM equipment, modems and other equipment such as additional keyboards and external disk or tape drives. Additional memory or storage which is added internally to the computer and is therefore integrated within the machine is excluded.
<b>Printer</b>	A device used for printing computer output onto paper, e.g. dot matrix, bubble jet and laser printers.



