



INCOME DISTRIBUTION

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUE 27 FEB 2001

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- For more information about these and related statistics, contact David Groube on Canberra 02 6252 5838 or refer to the information section on the back page of this publication.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents results from the 1999–2000 Survey of Income and Housing Costs (SIHC). The survey collected information on the income and characteristics of income units and persons resident in private dwellings throughout Australia.

Analyses in this publication are based on the income of restricted family groupings called income units. These units are similar to those which have been used by the Commonwealth Government in determining eligibility for, and payment of, benefits to individuals and families. The grouping assumes that sharing of income takes place between partners in couple families and between parents and dependent children. Other family members, such as non-dependent children, are treated as separate income units. However, it is likely that some of these older youth do benefit economically from living with parents and this should be taken into account in analyses of living standards.

The SIHC was not conducted in 1998–99. However, income data were collected in the 1998–99 Household Expenditure Survey and included in publications from that survey. The next publication in this series will be for 2000–01 and will be released in 2002.



SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASNA	Australian System of National Accounts
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
RSE	Relative standard error
SE	Standard error
SIHC	Survey of Income and Housing Costs
*	The estimate has a relative standard error greater than 25%.
**	The estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50%.
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero



EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Published percentages are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may exist between these percentages and those that could be calculated from the rounded figures.

D. Trewin
Australian Statistician

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

The economic well-being of individuals largely reflects the amount of income that they receive directly, the extent to which they share it with others, and the extent to which others share income with them. This publication presents information about the income received by income units. Income units have been chosen as the counting unit on the basis that income sharing will normally take place between partners in a couple family and between parents and dependent children, but is likely to be much more limited between other individuals and groupings of individuals.

The measure of income used in this publication is restricted to cash income, and most of the statistics presented relate to gross income, that is, before any deduction for income tax and the Medicare levy. Gross cash income is defined here as regular and recurring cash receipts from wages and salaries, profit/loss from own unincorporated business, property income in the form of interest, rent and dividends, private transfers in the form of superannuation and child support, and cash transfers from government pensions and allowances.

In addition, some statistics relating to disposable income and equivalent disposable income are provided to show the impact of adjusting gross income to better reflect the economic well-being of members of the income unit. Disposable income is derived by the deduction of income tax and the Medicare levy from gross income, since that part of an income unit's gross income is not available to the income unit to spend or save. Estimates of equivalent income are estimates of disposable income that have been standardised according to the number of people comprising the income unit since, compared to a smaller income unit, a larger income unit will normally need more income to achieve the same level of economic well-being for each of its members. Appendix 2 provides details of how equivalent income is estimated.

CHANGES IN GROSS INCOME, 1997–98 TO 1999–2000

From 1997–98 to 1999–2000, the mean (average) gross weekly income for all income units in private dwellings increased by 10% from \$658 to \$726. The mean weekly income of the largest group of income units, those who were mainly dependent on wage and salary income, increased by 8% from \$888 to \$961. This is consistent with the increase of almost 8% in average weekly earnings over the same period (see ABS 6302.0). The mean income for those mainly relying on government cash benefits increased by 4% over the period, while average incomes for units mainly dependent on their own businesses increased by 13%. Average income of those mainly dependent on other income sources (including interest, rent, dividends and superannuation) increased by 10%.

MEAN GROSS WEEKLY INCOME, By Principal Source for All Income Units(a)

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1999–00
<i>Principal source of income</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wages and salaries	801	816	844	888	961
Own business	850	916	908	956	1 085
Government cash benefits	231	238	254	256	267
Other income	420	432	507	546	603
Mean gross weekly income	596	609	625	658	726

(a) The survey was not conducted in 1998–99.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

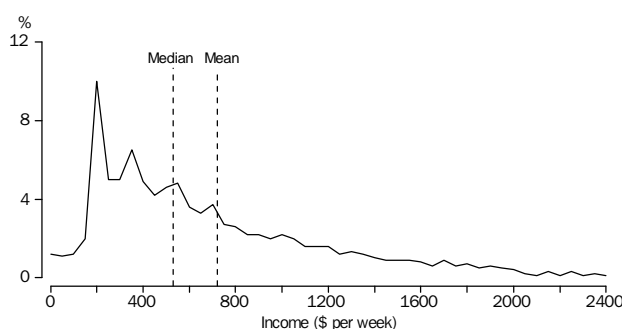
INCOME DISTRIBUTION

A number of methods can be used to indicate the degree of income inequality, as discussed in Appendix 1. The methods can be applied to both gross cash income and the alternative measures of income.

Gross cash income

In 1999–2000 there were approximately nine million income units living in private dwellings in Australia. While their mean gross weekly cash income was \$726, the median (i.e. the midpoint when all units are ranked in ascending order of income) was considerably lower at \$535 (table 1). This difference reflects the typically asymmetric distribution of income where a large number of units in the population have relatively low incomes and a smaller number of units have relatively very high incomes, as illustrated in the frequency distribution graph.

DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS WEEKLY INCOME OF ALL INCOME UNITS



Note: In this graph income is presented in \$50 ranges.

One measure of the degree of income inequality between income units is given by the income share of each income quintile. In 1999–2000, the lowest income quintile received only 3.8% of the total gross income of all income units, whereas the highest quintile received 48.5%. The income shares in 1999–2000 were virtually unchanged from the shares in 1997–98, and there has not been any significant change in them in the period since 1994–95.

The Gini coefficient is a single statistic which summarises the degree of inequality and it also has not changed significantly since 1994–95.

PERCENTAGE INCOME SHARE FOR INCOME QUINTILES

Gross weekly income quintile	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1999–00
Lowest	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8
Second	9.3	9.1	9.4	9.0	9.0
Third	15.2	15.0	15.2	15.0	15.0
Fourth	24.0	23.7	24.0	23.9	23.8
Highest	47.9	48.3	47.5	48.3	48.5
All income units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gini coefficient	0.443	0.444	0.437	0.446	0.448

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Alternative measures of income

The analysis of income distribution above is based on gross income and takes no account of the redistributive impact of the income tax system or differences in the composition of income units. Disposable income is derived by deducting an estimate of personal income tax and Medicare levy payments from each income unit's gross cash income. Disposable income can then be adjusted to reflect differences in the composition of income units by applying equivalence scales, as discussed in Appendix 2.

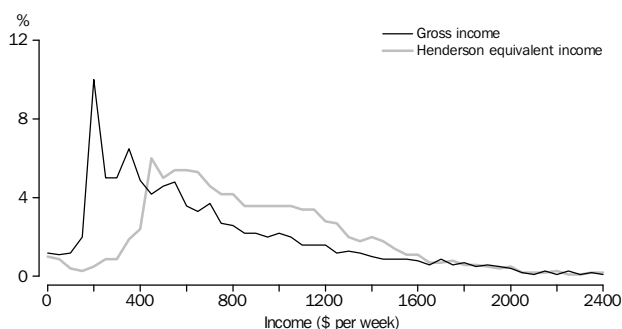
PERCENTAGE INCOME SHARE FOR INCOME QUINTILES - ALTERNATIVE MEASURES

<i>Income quintile</i>	<i>Gross weekly income</i>	<i>Disposable income</i>	<i>Henderson Equivalent</i>	<i>OECD Equivalent</i>
Lowest	3.8	4.7	7.1	6.7
Second	9.0	10.8	12.8	11.6
Third	15.0	16.2	17.7	16.9
Fourth	23.8	24.0	23.8	24.1
Highest	48.5	44.3	38.5	40.7
All income units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gini coefficient	0.448	0.396	0.317	0.346

After the adjustments, the measures of income inequality are reduced somewhat. The share of disposable income received by the lowest income quintile is 4.7%, compared to 3.8% for gross income. The impact of applying equivalence scales is greater, although the extent of the difference depends on the equivalence scale chosen. Of the two equivalent incomes shown here, Henderson equivalent income reflects the greatest adjustment. The ratio of the income share of the highest income quintile to the income share of the lowest is 5.4, compared to 12.8 for gross income. Similarly, the Gini coefficient for Henderson equivalent income is 0.317, which is 29% lower than the coefficient of 0.448 for gross income.

The impact of the adjustments can also be illustrated by comparing the relevant frequency distributions. Compared to the frequency distribution of gross income, the distribution of Henderson equivalent income is significantly less asymmetrical.

DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS AND HENDERSON EQUIVALENT INCOME



Note: In this graph income is presented in \$50 ranges.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Alternative measures of income *continued*

While the alternative measures show a significant difference in the extent of inequality in the income distribution when compared to gross income, they give the same picture of no significant change in the level of inequality in the period since 1994-95.

LIFE-CYCLE STAGES

To examine differences in income for families in varying circumstances, it is useful to compare income unit income at different life-cycle stages. A typical life cycle covers early adulthood and the forming and maturing of families. A simplified view of life-cycle possibilities is provided in table 25.

Levels of income are related to life-cycle stages. Income tends to rise as young people enter relationships and often have two earners in the income unit. The birth of children and the early years of child rearing are associated with reduced labour force participation of parents, particularly the mother, and resultant lower incomes. Income rises again when women return to paid employment as the children grow older. In subsequent stages of the life cycle, as children become independent and parents age and leave the labour force, income again declines. These differing stages of the life cycle, and the average incomes received by different units, are discussed below. It should be noted that the age of a couple is defined as the age of the reference person of the couple. Perhaps the most interesting of these life cycle groups are single youth and older income units because both are about to or have gone through a major life cycle transition, namely to employment and retirement respectively.

INCOME AND CHARACTERISTICS OF LIFE-CYCLE GROUPS

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Mean gross weekly income</i>	<i>Gini coefficient(a)</i>	<i>Income unit members</i>	<i>Income earners(b)</i>
	\$		no.	no.
One person, under 25 years	374	0.362	1.0	0.8
One person, 25-35 years	600	0.348	1.0	0.8
Couple only, reference person under 35 years	1 327	0.275	2.0	1.8
Couple with dependants, eldest under 5 years	1 030	0.328	3.4	1.3
Couple with dependants, eldest 5 or more years	1 202	0.339	4.1	1.5
One parent	509	0.303	2.7	0.5
Couple only, reference person 55-64 years	840	0.405	2.0	1.0
One person, 55-64 years	453	0.523	1.0	0.4
Couple only, reference person 65 years and over	526	0.384	2.0	0.2
One person, 65 years and over	284	0.333	1.0	0.0

(a) The Gini coefficient (see Appendix 1) within this group of the population.

(b) Average number of persons who receive income from wages or salaries or are engaged in their own business or are silent partners in a business or partnership.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

LIFE-CYCLE STAGES *continued*

It should be noted that, with one exception, the Gini coefficient for each group is less than the Gini coefficient for all income units (0.448), reflecting the generally higher homogeneity of individual life cycle groups.

Single youth

When young people move out of full-time education or leave the parental home, they are classified in the income survey as one person income units, as they are considered to be financially independent of their parents. In 1999–2000 there were approximately 1.3 million one person income units under the age of 25 years and these units had a mean weekly income of \$374 (table 21). The relatively high Gini coefficient for this group (0.362) reflects the wide range of incomes received resulting, partly, from the differing attachment to the labour force of young people making the transition from full-time education to full-time work.

The mean weekly income for single people in the slightly older age group of 25–34 years was \$600 in 1999–2000 which was higher than that of their younger counterparts (\$374). This reflects the higher employment rate and the higher level of salary for the older group.

Early retirement years

For most couples and sole parents, the need to financially support dependent children has ended by the time they reach their mid-fifties. In 1999–2000, only 10% of income units with the reference person in early retirement age (55–64 years) had dependent children present (table 4).

For couples in the 55–64 year age group, the mean weekly income in 1999–2000 was \$869 compared to the peak average income of \$1,287 for those aged 45–54 (table 11). For one person income units, mean weekly income was \$453 compared to \$506 for those aged 45–54 (table 21).

The lower average income reflects the lower labour force participation. In 1999–2000, approximately one-third of couples aged 55–64 had neither partner employed. Just over half (53%) were receiving the majority of their incomes from wages and salaries and a quarter were mainly dependent on government cash benefits (table 11). Government cash benefits were the main source of income for 50% of one person units in this age group (table 21).

Older income units

The considerably lower incomes that accompany retirement are evident in the average incomes of older income units, that is, those aged 65 years or over. In 1999–2000, the average weekly income was \$284 for older one person units (table 21) and \$533 for older couples (table 11). A high proportion (75%) of older income units were primarily dependent on government cash benefits for their income (table 4).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Older income units *continued*

The income distribution of older one person units was very concentrated, with 40% having average weekly income in the range \$160–\$199 in 1999–2000 (table 21). This concentration is associated with the large proportion (80%) of older one person units that were dependent on government cash benefits.

The distribution of income among older couples covered a wider range than that for older one person units, reflecting couples' slightly more diverse sources of income. Sixty-eight per cent of older couples were mainly dependent on government cash pensions for their weekly income, 23% were mainly dependent on superannuation and property income, and approximately 8% on earned income (table 11). However, despite this relative diversity in income sources, approximately 62% of older couples had income in the fairly narrow range of \$300–\$499 per week (table 11).

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TABLE 1. GROSS INCOME QUINTILE, All Income Units

Characteristics of income units	Gross income quintile					All income units
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
	— Dollars per week —					
Upper boundary of quintile group	231	421	673	1103	..	..
Mean income	136	327	541	866	1,765	726
Median income	177	322	536	856	1,524	535
	— Per cent of income units —					
Principal source of income						
Wages and salaries	8.3	31.2	71.8	86.2	86.3	56.7
Own unincorporated business	2.1	3.3	7.6	7.9	9.1	6.0
Government pensions and allowances	68.5	57.5	12.3	1.2	—	28.0
Other	10.3	8.0	8.3	4.8	4.5	7.2
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit						
Couple						
With dependent children	4.3	7.2	17.3	34.6	48.8	22.4
Without dependent children	5.4	35.0	19.7	24.0	38.4	24.5
<i>All couple income units</i>	9.7	42.2	37.1	58.6	87.2	46.9
One parent	1.9	12.1	7.8	4.8	1.4	5.6
One person	88.4	45.7	55.2	36.6	11.4	47.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners						
None	84.1	59.4	15.6	4.9	2.9	33.4
One	14.3	38.3	75.5	64.9	26.2	43.8
Two	1.7	2.4	8.9	30.3	70.9	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income						
Nil or less than 1	17.3	33.5	67.3	66.2	80.0	52.8
1 to less than 20	* 0.4	3.2	11.5	27.5	19.7	12.4
20 to less than 50	1.9	6.1	9.3	5.3	* 0.3	4.6
50 to less than 90	6.5	17.2	7.4	* 0.8	—	6.4
90 and over	62.0	40.0	4.6	* 0.3	—	21.4
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type						
Owner without a mortgage	32.4	41.3	23.5	23.8	28.0	29.8
Owner with a mortgage	6.4	9.8	19.2	36.8	53.0	25.0
Renter						
State/Territory housing authority	9.2	6.7	4.1	1.8	* 0.3	4.4
Private landlord	16.6	18.8	25.3	23.2	13.5	19.5
Relative in same household	8.8	9.2	10.3	4.5	* 0.9	6.7
Other landlord type	3.4	2.0	2.8	2.5	1.4	2.4
<i>Total renters</i>	38.0	36.7	42.5	31.9	16.2	33.1
Other tenure type	23.2	12.2	14.7	7.6	2.8	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	— '000 —					
Estimated number of income units						
Capital City	1,137.8	1,119.6	1,263.8	1,264.0	1,373.4	6,158.6
Balance of State	738.8	752.0	612.4	600.6	492.0	3,195.7
Total	1,876.5	1,871.6	1,876.2	1,864.6	1,865.3	9,354.3

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 2. INCOME DISTRIBUTION, All Income Units

Type of income unit	Gross income quintile					All income units	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest		
— Income share (%) —							
Couple							
With dependent children and reference person aged							
15-44	7.1	13.5	18.2	24.0	37.2	100.0	0.307
45 and over	5.3	11.0	16.8	23.2	43.7	100.0	0.389
Total	6.3	12.6	17.4	23.4	40.3	100.0	0.341
Without dependent children and reference person aged							
15-44	7.2	14.7	18.1	23.1	37.0	100.0	0.297
45-64	5.2	10.3	17.2	24.9	42.2	100.0	0.379
65 and over	7.7	12.6	14.0	18.0	47.7	100.0	0.384
Total	5.3	9.1	15.6	25.2	44.8	100.0	0.408
All couple income units	5.2	10.7	17.2	24.3	42.6	100.0	0.381
One parent	8.7	12.8	16.7	23.0	38.7	100.0	0.303
One person aged							
15-24	3.4	13.7	17.7	26.4	38.7	100.0	0.362
25-44	3.9	13.5	17.9	24.2	40.4	100.0	0.367
45-64	3.7	8.1	12.4	24.9	50.9	100.0	0.493
65 and over	9.7	14.3	14.2	17.4	44.4	100.0	0.333
All one person income units	4.5	9.1	15.8	24.5	46.2	100.0	0.429
All income units	3.8	9.0	15.0	23.8	48.5	100.0	0.448
— Mean gross weekly income (\$) —							
Couple							
With dependent children and reference person aged							
15-44	377	725	971	1,277	2,024	1,072	..
45 and over	360	744	1,142	1,597	2,985	1,362	..
Total	370	727	1,007	1,364	2,354	1,163	..
Without dependent children and reference person aged							
15-44	470	933	1,186	1,490	2,437	1,299	..
45-64	252	495	826	1,206	2,040	962	..
65 and over	202	322	374	479	1,263	526	..
Total	240	407	706	1,136	2,032	903	..
All couple income units	266	546	881	1,254	2,194	1,027	..
One parent	222	323	426	583	996	509	..
One person aged							
15-24	64	233	368	491	732	374	..
25-44	120	385	573	749	1,242	609	..
45-64	88	187	306	588	1,265	481	..
65 and over	145	186	205	251	636	284	..
All one person income units	102	205	354	561	1,060	455	..
All income units	136	327	541	866	1,765	726	..

TABLE 3. TYPE OF INCOME UNIT, All Income Units

Characteristics of income units	Couple				All income units
	With dependent children	Without dependent children	One parent	One person	
— '000 —					
Gross weekly income (\$)					
No income	* 5.7	* 11.6	**1.5	157.9	176.7
Negative income	* 12.2	* 15.6	**1.2	* 18.0	46.9
1-119	33.0	27.0	* 4.5	199.4	263.9
120-159	**2.7	* 11.6	* 4.2	181.8	200.3
160-199	* 17.4	24.4	* 5.6	776.9	824.3
200-299	34.8	92.7	105.9	674.3	907.7
300-399	84.4	510.6	113.5	366.6	1,075.0
400-499	101.3	193.9	82.4	430.4	808.0
500-599	140.2	145.7	59.1	475.7	820.6
600-699	145.7	121.9	39.7	338.6	645.9
700-799	155.5	96.5	31.4	239.0	522.4
800-999	316.2	202.0	36.8	265.2	820.2
1000-1199	243.0	231.5	* 21.2	155.6	651.3
1200-1499	311.7	231.7	* 9.5	70.1	623.0
1500-1999	305.5	235.1	* 4.6	59.7	604.9
2000 and over	185.4	140.0	**1.4	36.4	363.2
Total	2,094.7	2,291.7	522.4	4,445.6	9,354.3
— Dollars per week —					
Mean income	1,163	903	509	455	726
Median income	1,000	687	424	352	535
— Per cent of income units —					
Principal source of income					
Wages and salaries	76.2	49.5	39.0	53.3	56.7
Own unincorporated business	10.1	8.2	* 2.1	3.4	6.0
Government pensions and allowances	10.7	29.9	54.5	31.9	28.0
Other	2.1	11.3	* 3.9	7.8	7.2
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners					
None	9.0	37.9	48.4	40.8	33.4
One	36.0	19.4	51.6	59.2	43.8
Two	54.9	42.7	..	..	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income					
Nil or less than 1	38.4	60.5	9.0	60.8	52.8
1 to less than 20	42.9	4.2	21.6	1.2	12.4
20 to less than 50	7.1	4.4	15.6	2.1	4.6
50 to less than 90	3.6	9.2	19.9	4.7	6.4
90 and over	7.2	20.5	33.3	27.2	21.4
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type					
Owner without a mortgage	23.6	54.5	13.5	21.9	29.8
Owner with a mortgage	55.3	27.3	20.6	10.1	25.0
Renter					
State/Territory housing authority	2.9	2.1	19.7	4.5	4.4
Private landlord	14.2	12.7	34.6	23.7	19.5
Relative in same household	* 0.4	* 0.4	* 3.3	13.4	6.7
Other landlord type	1.3	1.0	* 3.3	3.6	2.4
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>45.2</i>	<i>33.1</i>
Other tenure type	2.2	1.9	4.9	22.9	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 4. AGE OF REFERENCE PERSON, All Income Units

Characteristics of income units	Age						All income units
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over	
— '000 —							
Gross weekly income (\$)							
No income	78.3	37.4	24.1	* 12.4	* 14.7	* 9.9	176.7
Negative income	**1.2	* 9.9	* 6.4	* 11.4	* 10.6	* 7.5	46.9
1-119	114.4	39.9	25.4	36.5	* 18.8	28.9	263.9
120-159	62.9	28.8	* 20.4	* 17.0	28.5	42.7	200.3
160-199	75.3	83.4	72.8	99.4	125.1	368.3	824.3
200-299	189.5	116.4	88.2	63.8	110.4	339.4	907.7
300-399	208.8	106.7	103.0	89.8	156.6	410.2	1,075.0
400-499	207.2	164.6	117.3	106.4	67.9	144.8	808.0
500-599	185.8	233.3	140.2	106.7	85.3	69.3	820.6
600-699	108.4	186.1	143.2	102.4	73.8	32.0	645.9
700-799	71.6	151.6	138.0	94.4	49.3	* 17.5	522.4
800-999	38.2	245.4	242.1	154.0	93.4	47.1	820.2
1000-1199	29.3	188.0	197.6	149.9	66.4	* 20.0	651.3
1200-1499	22.5	139.6	208.3	162.6	67.9	22.1	623.0
1500-1999	* 8.2	121.7	191.1	192.8	68.6	22.6	604.9
2000 and over	—	64.7	96.0	133.7	46.4	22.4	363.2
Total	1,401.4	1,917.6	1,813.9	1,533.3	1,083.5	1,604.5	9,354.3
— Dollars per week —							
Mean income	406	794	937	1,029	725	397	726
Median income	377	671	818	832	505	295	535
— Per cent of income units —							
Principal source of income							
Wages and salaries	73.9	75.1	70.6	67.1	43.4	3.1	56.7
Own unincorporated business	* 1.2	4.2	9.4	11.1	8.9	1.8	6.0
Government pensions and allowances	15.6	15.2	15.5	17.0	33.6	74.7	28.0
Other	4.1	3.3	2.8	3.6	12.1	19.6	7.2
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit							
Couple							
With dependent children	2.2	25.0	50.9	35.4	9.8	* 0.7	22.4
Without dependent children	4.0	15.4	9.2	30.7	54.4	44.4	24.5
<i>All couple income units</i>	6.2	40.4	60.1	66.1	64.2	45.2	46.9
One parent	2.9	8.3	11.9	6.2	* 0.9	—	5.6
One person	90.9	51.3	28.0	27.7	34.8	54.7	47.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners							
None	22.5	16.9	15.3	18.1	42.8	91.6	33.4
One	73.5	60.6	48.5	38.0	32.9	5.6	43.8
Two	4.0	22.6	36.2	43.9	24.4	2.9	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income							
Nil or less than 1	73.8	62.8	49.9	62.8	55.1	14.8	52.8
1 to less than 20	2.1	14.2	28.2	15.3	5.0	3.8	12.4
20 to less than 50	2.9	5.3	5.0	3.5	4.0	6.0	4.6
50 to less than 90	2.4	4.0	4.7	3.5	5.5	18.0	6.4
90 and over	13.2	11.2	10.6	13.4	28.1	56.3	21.4
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type							
Owner without a mortgage	* 0.6	5.4	16.4	35.9	58.8	74.3	29.8
Owner with a mortgage	2.8	27.3	46.9	41.3	19.8	4.7	25.0
Renter							
State/Territory housing authority	* 1.4	3.8	5.0	4.9	6.1	5.4	4.4
Private landlord	28.2	35.7	20.8	12.1	8.9	5.2	19.5
Relative in same household	24.5	9.7	3.1	* 0.6	* 0.4	2.0	6.7
Other landlord type	3.6	3.8	2.0	1.7	* 1.4	1.5	2.4
<i>Total renters</i>	57.7	53.0	31.0	19.4	16.9	14.2	33.1
Other tenure type	38.9	14.3	5.7	3.4	4.6	6.8	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 5. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, All Income Units

Characteristics of income units	Private income						All income units(a)
	Earned income				Government pensions and allowances	Total	
	Wages and salaries	Own unincorporated business	Total	Other			
	— '000 —						
Gross weekly income (\$)							
No income	..	..	..	..	..	..	176.7
Negative income	..	..	..	..	..	..	46.9
1-119	41.6	* 13.2	54.8	95.7	150.5	113.4	263.9
120-199	50.6	23.4	74.0	37.5	111.5	913.1	1,024.6
200-299	191.8	22.3	214.1	83.4	297.6	610.1	907.7
300-399	317.2	30.2	347.4	87.3	434.7	640.3	1,075.0
400-499	454.6	57.3	511.9	66.5	578.4	229.6	808.0
500-599	625.4	54.6	680.0	67.8	747.8	72.8	820.6
600-699	521.3	53.2	574.4	52.4	626.9	* 19.0	645.9
700-799	458.7	34.6	493.2	21.5	514.7	* 7.7	522.4
800-999	697.3	71.8	769.2	42.3	811.5	* 8.7	820.2
1000-1199	574.9	52.8	627.7	23.5	651.3	—	651.3
1200-1499	557.1	46.1	603.1	* 19.9	623.0	—	623.0
1500-1999	516.4	60.3	576.8	28.2	604.9	—	604.9
2000 and over	297.6	41.2	338.9	24.4	363.2	—	363.2
Total	5,304.5	561.1	5,865.5	650.5	6,516.1	2,614.6	9,354.3
	— Dollars per week —						
Mean income	961	1,085	973	622	938	267	726
Median income	797	781	795	428	752	236	535
	— Per cent of income units —						
Type of income unit							
Couple							
With dependent children	30.1	37.5	30.8	6.8	28.4	8.6	22.4
Without dependent children	21.4	33.4	22.5	39.5	24.2	26.2	24.5
<i>All couple income units</i>	51.5	70.9	53.4	46.3	52.7	34.8	46.9
One parent	3.8	* 2.0	3.7	* 3.2	3.6	10.9	5.6
One person	44.7	27.1	43.0	50.6	43.7	54.3	47.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners							
None	..	..	..	83.8	8.5	91.5	33.4
One	66.4	47.9	64.6	13.2	59.5	7.6	43.8
Two	33.5	52.1	35.2	* 2.9	32.0	1.0	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income							
Nil or less than 1	77.2	71.5	76.7	68.1	75.8	..	52.8
1 to less than 20	18.2	20.7	18.5	12.2	17.8	..	12.4
20 to less than 50	4.5	7.8	4.8	19.7	6.3	* 0.6	4.6
50 to less than 90	..	..	..	..	..	22.8	6.4
90 and over	..	..	..	..	..	76.6	21.4
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type							
Owner without a mortgage	17.9	35.8	19.6	65.7	24.2	44.4	29.8
Owner with a mortgage	34.5	37.8	34.8	9.4	32.3	8.3	25.0
Renter							
State/Territory housing authority	1.6	* 1.0	1.5	* 0.9	1.5	12.1	4.4
Private landlord	22.2	13.8	21.4	11.9	20.5	17.0	19.5
Relative in same household	8.6	* 2.8	8.0	* 2.2	7.5	5.1	6.7
Other landlord type	2.5	* 1.4	2.4	**0.2	2.2	2.9	2.4
<i>Total renters</i>	34.9	19.0	33.4	15.2	31.6	37.1	33.1
Other tenure type	12.7	7.3	12.2	9.8	11.9	10.1	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 6. CONTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES, All Income Units

Characteristics of income units	Percentage contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income				All income units(a)
	Nil or less than 1	1 to less than 20	20 to less than 90	90 and over	
	— '000 —				
Gross weekly income (\$)					
No income	..	..	..	..	176.7
Negative income	..	..	..	..	46.9
1-119	145.1	—	* 12.4	106.3	263.9
120-159	40.3	**1.2	* 12.2	146.7	200.3
160-199	56.1	—	45.3	722.9	824.3
200-299	229.8	* 20.4	219.1	438.3	907.7
300-399	333.7	35.7	235.7	470.0	1,075.0
400-499	486.3	38.9	188.3	94.5	808.0
500-599	573.9	101.6	131.3	* 13.8	820.6
600-699	450.0	116.2	72.1	* 7.6	645.9
700-799	353.7	127.1	41.3	**0.3	522.4
800-999	518.2	249.7	49.4	**3.0	820.2
1000-1199	448.1	186.9	* 16.3	—	651.3
1200-1499	460.0	161.3	**1.7	—	623.0
1500-1999	507.4	97.6	—	—	604.9
2000 and over	336.7	26.6	—	—	363.2
Total	4,939.2	1,163.1	1,024.9	2,003.5	9,354.3
	— Dollars per week —				
Mean income	962	978	431	238	726
Median income	734	920	396	203	535
	— Per cent of income units —				
Principal source of income					
Wages and salaries	82.9	83.2	23.6	..	56.7
Own unincorporated business	8.1	10.0	4.2	..	6.0
Government pensions and allowances	..	..	59.6	100.0	28.0
Other	9.0	6.8	12.5	..	7.2
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit					
Couple					
With dependent children	16.3	77.2	21.8	7.5	22.4
Without dependent children	28.1	8.3	30.4	23.4	24.5
<i>All couple income units</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>85.5</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>46.9</i>
One parent	1.0	9.7	18.1	8.7	5.6
One person	54.7	4.7	29.7	60.4	47.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners					
None	7.5	5.3	52.6	98.5	33.4
One	61.2	51.7	41.6	1.1	43.8
Two	31.3	42.9	5.7	* 0.4	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type					
Owner without a mortgage	22.9	25.3	46.5	41.8	29.8
Owner with a mortgage	28.4	52.2	16.5	7.1	25.0
Renter					
State/Territory housing authority	0.7	2.8	6.3	13.8	4.4
Private landlord	21.7	14.4	20.0	16.7	19.5
Relative in same household	9.4	* 1.2	* 2.1	6.1	6.7
Other landlord type	2.4	* 1.4	* 2.0	3.1	2.4
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>33.1</i>
Other tenure type	14.4	2.8	6.6	11.4	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 7. CAPITAL CITY AND BALANCE OF STATE — STATES AND TERRITORIES, All Income Units

<i>Characteristics of income units</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(a)</i>	<i>ACT(a)</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
CAPITAL CITY									
— Dollars per week —									
Mean income	818	772	753	681	755	642	922	949	778
Median income	592	571	511	540	586	538	804	720	574
— Per cent of income units —									
Principal source of income									
Wages and salaries	62.6	60.4	60.3	57.7	60.4	49.3	75.5	71.0	61.1
Own unincorporated business	3.7	5.6	4.5	4.5	6.9	*5.5	*6.6	*2.3	4.8
Government pensions and allowances	24.4	23.8	26.9	28.5	23.0	36.8	*11.5	16.9	24.6
Other	7.1	8.2	6.2	8.0	8.2	*8.0	**5.1	7.9	7.5
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit									
Couple									
With dependent children	21.6	22.1	21.9	20.7	22.1	20.7	33.9	24.5	21.9
Without dependent children	22.5	22.4	23.1	23.7	23.8	28.1	25.0	24.6	23.0
<i>All couple income units</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>44.9</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>44.9</i>
One parent	4.3	5.7	6.1	6.2	4.6	*7.6	**4.7	7.1	5.3
One person	51.6	49.8	49.0	49.4	49.5	43.7	36.3	43.8	49.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners									
None	31.1	31.4	31.4	34.1	27.5	41.7	*12.8	24.0	30.9
One	48.1	46.8	46.7	45.2	49.0	35.4	51.9	44.6	47.1
Two	20.8	21.8	21.9	20.7	23.5	22.9	35.3	31.4	21.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income									
Nil or less than 1	60.1	58.0	54.4	53.3	56.8	42.1	68.1	63.8	57.7
1 to less than 20	10.4	11.8	11.5	11.7	14.1	13.7	*15.0	14.2	11.7
20 to less than 50	2.8	4.2	4.6	5.3	4.6	*7.4	**2.8	*3.6	4.0
50 to less than 90	5.7	5.4	6.4	6.6	5.8	*6.4	*6.0	*3.9	5.8
90 and over	18.5	18.4	20.6	21.7	16.9	30.0	**5.5	12.7	18.8
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type									
Owner without a mortgage									
Owner with a mortgage	28.4	30.4	22.5	28.0	23.3	30.7	*14.5	21.3	27.3
Owner with a mortgage									
Renter									
State/Territory housing authority	4.4	2.5	3.8	7.9	3.8	*6.3	*7.7	8.8	4.2
Private landlord	22.3	18.2	24.6	18.5	21.2	19.3	22.8	18.8	20.8
Relative in same household	7.4	7.8	8.2	5.6	5.7	*6.4	*6.0	*4.3	7.2
Other landlord type	1.8	*1.6	3.8	*2.4	*1.9	*1.8	*6.3	*2.6	2.1
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>34.3</i>
Other tenure type	13.1	14.2	10.1	10.2	11.2	8.6	*11.3	9.1	12.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
— '000 —									
Estimated number of income units	2,060.9	1,739.6	808.5	560.1	683.7	94.1	65.9	145.7	6,158.6

TABLE 7. CAPITAL CITY AND BALANCE OF STATE — STATES AND TERRITORIES, All Income Units —continued

Characteristics of income units	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT(a)	Aust.
BALANCE OF STATE									
— Dollars per week —									
Mean income	625	630	625	586	674	580	..	..	625
Median income	436	477	485	409	511	442	..	..	461
— Per cent of income units —									
Principal source of income									
Wages and salaries	47.5	46.9	49.9	43.1	56.4	41.3	..	..	48.2
Own unincorporated business	6.9	8.9	9.0	10.8	7.6	10.8	..	..	8.3
Government pensions and allowances	36.3	34.9	32.1	37.4	24.6	42.0	..	..	34.3
Other	6.6	7.9	5.6	*6.9	6.9	*4.5	..	..	6.5
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0
Type of income unit									
Couple									
With dependent children	23.9	22.7	23.8	20.6	22.9	21.4	..	..	23.3
Without dependent children	25.3	28.2	27.8	32.0	29.2	31.3	..	..	27.4
<i>All couple income units</i>	<i>49.2</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>52.7</i>	..	..	<i>50.7</i>
One parent	6.5	6.3	6.0	*4.7	*6.5	6.6	..	..	6.2
One person	44.4	42.9	42.4	42.6	41.4	40.7	..	..	43.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0
Number of earners									
None	41.9	36.9	35.4	41.1	30.5	42.4	..	..	38.3
One	34.6	39.6	38.2	36.3	47.3	30.7	..	..	37.4
Two	23.5	23.5	26.4	22.7	22.1	27.0	..	..	24.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income									
Nil or less than 1	40.9	43.6	45.0	43.2	53.9	36.0	..	..	43.4
1 to less than 20	14.5	14.6	13.8	10.1	12.8	13.7	..	..	13.9
20 to less than 50	5.4	5.7	5.7	7.9	*5.0	6.9	..	..	5.7
50 to less than 90	6.1	9.3	8.4	10.5	*4.1	9.0	..	..	7.6
90 and over	30.2	25.3	23.4	26.5	19.7	32.7	..	..	26.5
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0
Tenure and landlord type									
Owner without a mortgage									
Owner with a mortgage	33.8	40.4	31.7	39.0	29.2	37.9	..	..	34.6
Owner with a mortgage									
Renter									
State/Territory housing authority	4.9	5.1	3.5	8.1	*5.7	*5.1	..	..	4.8
Private landlord	15.4	13.4	23.0	11.7	15.6	14.1	..	..	16.9
Relative in same household	7.8	*3.8	5.8	*3.3	*4.7	6.2	..	..	5.9
Other landlord type	*2.2	*3.2	2.9	*3.5	6.8	*3.8	..	..	3.1
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>29.2</i>	..	..	<i>30.7</i>
Other tenure type	11.8	12.4	10.0	11.5	16.4	8.7	..	..	11.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0
— '000 —									
Estimated number of income units	1,137.4	603.7	902.1	190.5	230.7	131.3	..	..	3,195.7

TABLE 7. CAPITAL CITY AND BALANCE OF STATE — STATES AND TERRITORIES, All Income Units —continued

<i>Characteristics of income units</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(a)</i>	<i>ACT(a)</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
ALL INCOME UNITS									
— Dollars per week —									
Mean income	749	735	685	657	735	606	922	949	726
Median income	550	537	498	506	574	463	804	720	535
— Per cent of income units —									
Principal source of income									
Wages and salaries	57.2	56.9	54.9	54.0	59.4	44.6	75.5	71.0	56.7
Own unincorporated business	4.8	6.5	6.9	6.1	7.1	8.5	*6.6	*2.3	6.0
Government pensions and allowances	28.6	26.7	29.6	30.8	23.4	39.8	*11.5	16.9	28.0
Other	7.0	8.1	5.9	7.7	7.9	6.0	**5.1	7.9	7.2
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit									
Couple									
With dependent children	22.4	22.2	22.9	20.7	22.3	21.1	33.9	24.5	22.4
Without dependent children	23.5	23.9	25.5	25.8	25.2	30.0	25.0	24.6	24.5
<i>All couple income units</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>46.1</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>46.9</i>
One parent	5.1	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.1	7.0	**4.7	7.1	5.6
One person	49.0	48.0	45.5	47.7	47.4	41.9	36.3	43.8	47.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners									
None	35.0	32.8	33.5	35.9	28.3	42.1	*12.8	24.0	33.4
One	43.3	44.9	42.2	42.9	48.6	32.7	51.9	44.6	43.8
Two	21.8	22.2	24.3	21.2	23.2	25.3	35.3	31.4	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income									
Nil or less than 1	53.3	54.3	49.4	50.7	56.1	38.5	68.1	63.8	52.8
1 to less than 20	11.9	12.6	12.7	11.3	13.8	13.7	*15.0	14.2	12.4
20 to less than 50	3.8	4.6	5.1	5.9	4.7	7.1	**2.8	*3.6	4.6
50 to less than 90	5.8	6.4	7.5	7.6	5.4	7.9	*6.0	*3.9	6.4
90 and over	22.7	20.2	22.1	23.0	17.6	31.6	**5.5	12.7	21.4
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type									
Owner without a mortgage									
Owner with a mortgage	30.3	33.0	27.3	30.8	24.8	34.9	*14.5	21.3	29.8
Owner with a mortgage									
Renter									
State/Territory housing authority	4.6	3.2	3.7	8.0	4.3	5.6	*7.7	8.8	4.4
Private landlord	19.8	16.9	23.8	16.8	19.8	16.2	22.8	18.8	19.5
Relative in same household	7.6	6.8	7.0	5.0	5.5	6.3	*6.0	*4.3	6.7
Other landlord type	1.9	2.0	3.3	2.7	3.1	*3.0	*6.3	*2.6	2.4
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>32.4</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>33.1</i>
Other tenure type	12.6	13.8	10.1	10.5	12.5	8.7	*11.3	9.1	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
— '000 —									
Estimated number of income units	3,198.2	2,343.3	1,710.6	750.6	914.4	225.5	65.9	145.7	9,354.3

(a) Separate numbers for Capital City and Balance of State are not available. Note: For the NT, the estimates relate to predominantly urban areas. (b) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 8. TENURE AND LANDLORD TYPE, All Income Units

Characteristics of income units	Renter							Other tenure type	All income units
	Owner without a mortgage	Owner with a mortgage	State/Territory housing authority	Private landlord	Relative in same household	Other landlord type	Total renters		
— '000 —									
Gross weekly income (\$)									
No income	26.4	* 6.9	**1.2	36.8	* 10.8	* 9.3	58.1	85.2	176.7
Negative income	22.1	* 9.6	**1.3	* 8.6	—	—	* 9.9	* 5.3	46.9
1-119	56.0	35.3	**3.2	26.5	34.1	* 6.0	69.9	102.7	263.9
120-159	52.2	**2.6	24.8	41.0	29.8	* 9.5	105.1	40.4	200.3
160-199	340.7	51.2	126.2	92.2	52.4	26.5	297.3	135.1	824.3
200-299	313.8	60.4	79.3	205.3	92.1	28.1	404.8	128.7	907.7
300-399	493.1	102.2	51.9	197.7	86.1	* 17.3	353.1	126.6	1,075.0
400-499	229.1	115.9	43.2	186.5	86.3	* 15.6	331.5	131.4	808.0
500-599	191.8	155.4	29.1	195.2	107.3	25.4	357.0	116.4	820.6
600-699	128.7	161.5	* 18.2	195.3	45.5	* 19.2	278.3	77.3	645.9
700-799	115.9	163.4	* 14.5	124.3	26.9	* 12.9	178.5	64.5	522.4
800-999	216.6	321.9	* 9.7	179.5	23.9	23.8	236.9	44.8	820.2
1000-1199	152.4	294.9	* 6.3	130.2	* 20.4	* 11.4	168.3	35.7	651.3
1200-1499	167.4	330.1	**0.9	95.1	* 10.6	* 7.8	114.3	* 11.1	623.0
1500-1999	157.9	342.5	**2.3	75.2	**3.6	* 9.7	90.8	* 13.7	604.9
2000 and over	124.5	185.1	**0.7	33.5	**1.6	* 4.4	40.2	* 13.5	363.2
Total	2,788.5	2,339.0	413.1	1,822.8	631.3	226.9	3,094.1	1,132.6	9,354.3
— Dollars per week —									
Mean income	695	1,124	348	654	442	583	565	421	726
Median income	430	990	258	546	407	502	468	346	535
— Per cent of income units —									
Principal source of income									
Wages and salaries	34.1	78.3	20.2	64.7	72.2	58.1	59.8	59.4	56.7
Own unincorporated business	7.2	9.1	* 1.4	4.2	* 2.5	* 3.5	3.5	3.6	6.0
Government pensions and allowances	41.7	9.3	76.4	24.3	21.2	33.8	31.3	23.4	28.0
Other	15.6	2.7	* 1.3	4.6	* 2.4	**0.5	3.4	6.0	7.2
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit									
Couple									
With dependent children	17.8	49.5	14.9	16.3	* 1.4	12.0	12.8	4.0	22.4
Without dependent children	44.8	26.7	11.9	16.0	* 1.6	9.7	12.1	3.9	24.5
<i>All couple income units</i>	62.6	76.2	26.8	32.3	* 3.0	21.7	24.8	7.9	46.9
One parent	2.5	4.6	25.0	9.9	* 2.7	* 7.6	10.3	2.3	5.6
One person	34.9	19.1	48.2	57.7	94.3	70.7	64.9	89.8	47.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners									
None	54.5	9.1	72.0	26.4	23.0	35.8	32.5	34.3	33.4
One	24.2	41.2	24.5	58.0	76.2	52.2	56.8	62.0	43.8
Two	21.3	49.6	* 3.4	15.6	* 0.9	12.1	10.7	3.7	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income									
Nil or less than 1	40.6	60.1	8.9	58.8	73.3	52.2	54.6	63.0	52.8
1 to less than 20	10.5	25.9	7.8	9.2	* 2.2	* 7.4	7.4	2.8	12.4
20 to less than 50	5.7	4.1	6.2	5.4	* 1.6	* 3.0	4.5	2.8	4.6
50 to less than 90	11.3	3.1	9.5	5.9	* 1.8	* 6.1	5.5	3.2	6.4
90 and over	30.1	6.1	66.9	18.3	19.4	27.3	25.7	20.2	21.4
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 9. GROSS INCOME QUINTILE, Couple Income Units

Characteristics of income units	Gross income quintile					All couple income units
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
	— Dollars per week —					
Upper boundary of quintile group	398	702	1,050	1,493	..	..
Mean income	266	546	881	1,254	2,194	1,027
Median income	313	539	891	1,247	1,871	889
	— Per cent of income units —					
Principal source of income						
Wages and salaries	8.0	47.8	81.3	89.1	85.3	62.3
Own unincorporated business	4.0	12.3	10.9	8.1	10.0	9.1
Government pensions and allowances	74.5	27.4	* 1.8	—	—	20.7
Other	8.5	12.5	6.0	2.8	4.7	6.9
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit						
With dependent children						
1 child	8.8	16.6	19.6	18.5	17.6	16.2
2 children	7.4	17.3	25.5	26.7	23.8	20.1
3 or more children	5.3	11.4	15.1	10.1	15.1	11.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>55.2</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>47.8</i>
Without dependent children and reference person aged						
15-44	4.0	6.6	12.4	18.9	17.2	11.8
45-64	27.7	26.4	21.2	22.8	22.7	24.2
65 and over	46.8	21.6	6.2	3.0	3.6	16.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>78.5</i>	<i>54.7</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>44.8</i>	<i>43.5</i>	<i>52.2</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners						
None	79.1	31.6	5.9	* 2.3	* 1.8	24.1
One	13.6	44.8	43.4	20.5	14.1	27.3
Two	7.3	23.7	50.7	77.2	84.1	48.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income						
Nil or less than 1	12.5	36.0	48.0	67.6	85.9	50.0
1 to less than 20	3.1	22.4	42.6	31.1	14.1	22.7
20 to less than 50	4.9	14.3	7.9	* 1.3	—	5.7
50 to less than 90	15.2	16.1	* 1.1	—	—	6.5
90 and over	59.2	11.2	**0.4	—	—	14.1
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type						
Owner without a mortgage	63.9	45.5	32.7	27.3	29.4	39.8
Owner with a mortgage	16.6	27.8	45.9	55.1	57.9	40.7
Renter						
State/Territory housing authority	4.5	5.5	* 1.7	* 0.5	**0.3	2.5
Private landlord	10.0	16.6	16.6	13.8	10.2	13.4
Other landlord type	* 2.1	* 2.1	* 1.4	* 1.2	* 1.0	1.5
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>17.5</i>
Other tenure type	2.8	2.4	* 1.8	* 2.0	* 1.2	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	— '000—					
Estimated number of income units						
Capital City	470.9	510.7	547.7	579.7	655.9	2,764.9
Balance of State	404.7	371.8	331.3	294.5	219.1	1,621.4
Total	875.6	882.5	879.0	874.2	875.0	4,386.3

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN, Couple Income Units

Characteristics of income units	Couple with dependent children				Couple without dependent children	All couple income units
	1 child	2 children	3 or more children	Total		
	— '000 —					
Gross weekly income (\$)						
No income	**1.3	**2.2	**2.2	* 5.7	* 11.6	* 17.3
Negative income	* 5.0	**3.8	**3.3	* 12.2	* 15.6	27.7
1-119	* 12.4	* 13.8	* 6.8	33.0	27.0	60.0
120-199	* 8.5	* 5.7	* 6.0	* 20.2	36.0	56.2
200-299	* 12.9	* 13.5	* 8.4	34.8	92.7	127.5
300-399	37.1	26.5	* 20.7	84.4	510.6	595.0
400-499	34.1	39.8	27.4	101.3	193.9	295.2
500-599	48.0	57.6	34.6	140.2	145.7	285.9
600-699	61.2	50.0	34.4	145.7	121.9	267.6
700-799	49.1	68.4	38.0	155.5	96.5	252.0
800-999	99.2	132.6	84.4	316.2	202.0	518.2
1000-1199	81.9	111.9	49.2	243.0	231.5	474.4
1200-1499	106.2	152.0	53.5	311.7	231.7	543.4
1500-1999	98.3	129.3	77.9	305.5	235.1	540.6
2000 and over	56.0	75.8	53.6	185.4	140.0	325.4
Total	711.2	883.2	500.3	2,094.7	2,291.7	4,386.3
	— Dollars per week —					
Mean income	1,104	1,212	1,163	1,163	903	1,027
Median income	981	1,048	957	1,000	687	889
	— Per cent of income units —					
Principal source of income						
Wages and salaries	79.2	76.6	71.5	76.2	49.5	62.3
Own unincorporated business	7.8	12.0	9.8	10.1	8.2	9.1
Government pensions and allowances	9.2	9.2	15.5	10.7	29.9	20.7
Other	* 2.9	* 1.5	* 2.1	2.1	11.3	6.9
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners						
None	9.3	6.8	12.6	9.0	37.9	24.1
One	36.8	34.5	37.6	36.0	19.4	27.3
Two	53.9	58.7	49.8	54.9	42.7	48.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income						
Nil or less than 1	48.5	37.1	26.3	38.4	60.5	50.0
1 to less than 20	36.8	47.3	43.6	42.9	4.2	22.7
20 to less than 50	4.5	5.7	13.2	7.1	4.4	5.7
50 to less than 90	* 2.9	3.3	4.9	3.6	9.2	6.5
90 and over	6.3	5.8	10.9	7.2	20.5	14.1
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type						
Owner without a mortgage	24.6	25.4	19.1	23.6	54.5	39.8
Owner with a mortgage	51.7	56.0	59.3	55.3	27.3	40.7
Renter						
State/Territory housing authority	3.3	* 1.4	5.0	2.9	2.1	2.5
Private landlord	15.7	14.1	12.3	14.2	12.7	13.4
Other landlord type	* 1.9	* 1.6	* 1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>17.5</i>
Other tenure type	* 2.7	* 1.5	* 2.6	2.2	1.9	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 11. AGE OF REFERENCE PERSON, Couple Income Units

Characteristics of income units	Age						All couple income units
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over	
	— '000 —						
Gross weekly income (\$)							
No income	—	* 5.5	**3.6	**1.2	* 5.5	**1.5	* 17.3
Negative income	—	* 6.5	**3.4	* 5.0	* 5.4	* 7.5	27.7
1-119	—	* 8.4	* 13.3	21.7	* 9.0	* 7.6	60.0
120-199	—	* 12.3	* 11.9	* 6.2	* 5.7	* 20.0	56.2
200-299	**0.7	* 7.8	* 19.8	* 16.3	44.4	38.6	127.5
300-399	**3.7	27.2	37.6	50.2	134.2	342.0	595.0
400-499	* 6.8	34.7	34.1	57.5	55.7	106.4	295.2
500-599	* 5.6	46.7	65.3	51.9	57.7	58.7	285.9
600-699	* 13.3	48.8	65.8	58.2	58.5	22.9	267.6
700-799	* 8.0	71.8	72.1	51.0	34.1	* 14.9	252.0
800-999	* 12.7	124.9	159.0	120.6	62.9	38.2	518.2
1000-1199	* 17.9	111.2	150.9	121.9	54.0	* 18.6	474.4
1200-1499	* 15.2	111.8	191.7	148.2	61.9	* 14.6	543.4
1500-1999	**2.9	100.8	177.9	177.0	66.5	* 15.5	540.6
2000 and over	—	56.1	83.8	127.2	40.5	* 17.9	325.4
Total	86.9	774.4	1,090.1	1,014.1	695.8	724.9	4,386.3
	— Dollars per week —						
Mean income	908	1,113	1,164	1,287	869	533	1,027
Median income	871	993	1,075	1,113	645	374	889
	— Per cent of income units —						
Principal source of income							
Wages and salaries	91.0	82.0	79.0	74.3	52.8	4.9	62.3
Own unincorporated business	**2.4	5.8	11.2	13.3	10.8	* 2.6	9.1
Government pensions and allowances	* 5.2	8.9	7.2	9.4	24.6	68.0	20.7
Superannuation	—	—	—	**0.0	4.9	9.8	2.4
Other	**1.5	* 1.8	2.0	2.4	5.3	13.6	4.5
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit							
With dependent children	35.2	62.0	84.7	53.5	15.3	* 1.6	47.8
Without dependent children	64.8	38.0	15.3	46.5	84.7	98.4	52.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners							
None	**3.7	8.3	6.0	7.8	31.1	86.9	24.1
One	31.1	35.9	33.8	25.8	30.9	6.8	27.3
Two	65.2	55.9	60.2	66.4	37.9	6.3	48.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income							
Nil or less than 1	63.6	50.8	45.4	67.4	62.2	18.1	50.0
1 to less than 20	* 18.6	30.6	41.9	19.2	6.9	5.8	22.7
20 to less than 50	* 12.7	8.1	4.9	3.5	4.8	7.4	5.7
50 to less than 90	**1.9	* 2.7	2.4	3.4	5.0	23.0	6.5
90 and over	**3.2	6.2	4.8	5.9	19.5	44.4	14.1
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type							
Owner without a mortgage	**2.1	9.5	19.1	37.5	65.8	85.8	39.8
Owner with a mortgage	26.1	49.1	60.7	51.2	23.9	4.5	40.7
Renter							
State/Territory housing authority	**3.1	* 2.7	2.1	2.2	3.3	* 2.6	2.5
Private landlord	58.2	32.0	14.8	7.4	4.6	3.1	13.4
Other landlord type	**4.5	* 2.6	* 1.8	* 0.6	* 0.8	* 1.6	1.5
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>17.5</i>
Other tenure type	* 6.1	4.0	* 1.5	* 0.9	* 1.5	* 2.3	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 12. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, Couple Income Units

Characteristics of income units	Private income						All couple income units(a)
	Earned income				Government pensions and allowances		
	Wages and salaries	Own unincorporated business	Total	Other				Total
	— '000 —						
Gross weekly income (\$)							
No income	..	..	..	..	..	..	* 17.3
Negative income	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.7
1-119	* 6.3	**3.3	* 9.6	25.8	35.4	24.5	60.0
120-199	* 4.8	* 6.2	* 11.0	* 5.2	* 16.2	40.0	56.2
200-299	* 13.7	* 8.4	22.1	* 10.3	32.4	95.2	127.5
300-399	45.2	* 17.5	62.7	32.3	95.0	499.9	595.0
400-499	68.2	34.1	102.3	27.6	129.9	165.3	295.2
500-599	141.0	39.9	180.8	49.9	230.7	55.2	285.9
600-699	190.4	33.2	223.6	29.7	253.3	* 14.3	267.6
700-799	204.0	27.4	231.5	* 13.5	245.0	* 7.0	252.0
800-999	423.5	51.2	474.7	34.8	509.5	* 8.7	518.2
1000-1199	409.0	46.4	455.4	* 19.0	474.4	—	474.4
1200-1499	488.7	42.6	531.3	* 12.1	543.4	—	543.4
1500-1999	468.2	52.8	521.0	* 19.6	540.6	—	540.6
2000 and over	269.4	34.8	304.2	* 21.2	325.4	—	325.4
Total	2,732.2	397.8	3,130.1	301.1	3,431.2	910.1	4,386.3
	— Dollars per week —						
Mean income	1,265	1,193	1,256	863	1,221	358	1,027
Median income	1,130	944	1,105	598	1,067	338	889
	— Per cent of income units —						
Type of income unit							
With dependent children							
1 child	20.6	14.0	19.8	* 6.9	18.6	7.2	16.2
2 children	24.8	26.7	25.0	* 4.4	23.2	8.9	20.1
3 or more children	13.1	12.3	13.0	* 3.5	12.2	8.5	11.4
Total	58.5	52.9	57.8	14.8	54.0	24.7	47.8
Without dependent children and reference person aged							
15-44	16.8	8.1	15.7	* 2.6	14.5	* 1.6	11.8
45-64	23.5	34.3	24.9	27.2	25.1	20.5	24.2
65 and over	1.2	* 4.7	1.7	55.4	6.4	53.3	16.3
Total	41.5	47.1	42.2	85.2	46.0	75.3	52.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners							
None	..	..	..	77.1	6.8	88.5	24.1
One	35.0	26.6	33.9	16.5	32.4	8.7	27.3
Two	65.0	73.4	66.0	* 6.3	60.8	2.8	48.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income							
Nil or less than 1	64.1	64.5	64.1	61.1	63.9	..	50.0
1 to less than 20	30.7	26.7	30.2	16.9	29.0	..	22.7
20 to less than 50	5.2	8.8	5.6	22.0	7.1	* 0.8	5.7
50 to less than 90	..	..	..	..	..	31.1	6.5
90 and over	..	..	..	..	..	68.1	14.1
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type							
Owner without a mortgage	26.8	42.0	28.8	80.5	33.3	63.9	39.8
Owner with a mortgage	52.5	45.3	51.6	14.3	48.3	12.5	40.7
Renter							
State/Territory housing authority	1.7	**0.7	1.6	—	1.5	6.5	2.5
Private landlord	15.6	7.8	14.6	* 3.8	13.6	12.6	13.4
Other landlord type	1.7	**0.2	1.5	—	1.4	* 1.9	1.5
Total renters	19.0	8.7	17.7	* 3.8	16.5	20.9	17.5
Other tenure type	1.6	* 4.0	1.9	* 1.4	1.9	2.7	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF EARNERS, Couple Income Units

<i>Characteristics of income units</i>	<i>No earners</i>	<i>One earner</i>	<i>Two earners</i>	<i>All couple income units</i>
	— '000 —			
Gross weekly income (\$)				
No income	* 17.3	—	—	* 17.3
Negative income	**2.3	* 8.5	* 16.9	27.7
1-119	43.0	* 10.4	* 6.6	60.0
120-199	37.6	* 14.1	* 4.4	56.2
200-299	95.9	* 21.4	* 10.3	127.5
300-399	502.9	66.7	25.4	595.0
400-499	160.7	95.0	39.6	295.2
500-599	74.9	137.9	73.2	285.9
600-699	34.8	149.1	83.6	267.6
700-799	* 14.6	134.7	102.6	252.0
800-999	35.1	220.3	262.8	518.2
1000-1199	* 12.9	131.5	330.0	474.4
1200-1499	* 11.0	87.8	444.6	543.4
1500-1999	* 10.7	70.3	459.6	540.6
2000 and over	* 4.9	51.8	268.8	325.4
Total	1,058.5	1,199.4	2,128.5	4,386.3
	— Dollars per week —			
Mean income	412	902	1,404	1,027
Median income	345	765	1,266	889
	— Per cent of income units —			
Principal source of income				
Wages and salaries	..	79.7	83.4	62.3
Own unincorporated business	..	8.8	13.7	9.1
Government pensions and allowances	76.1	6.6	1.2	20.7
Other	22.1	4.2	* 0.9	6.9
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit				
With dependent children				
1 child	6.2	21.8	18.0	16.2
2 children	5.7	25.4	24.4	20.1
3 or more children	6.0	15.7	11.7	11.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>54.1</i>	<i>47.8</i>
Without dependent children and reference person aged				
15-44	* 1.6	7.2	19.5	11.8
45-64	21.9	25.9	24.4	24.2
65 and over	58.6	4.1	2.1	16.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>37.1</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>52.2</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income				
Nil or less than 1	12.8	42.5	72.6	50.0
1 to less than 20	3.4	38.3	23.5	22.7
20 to less than 50	6.2	12.2	1.8	5.7
50 to less than 90	18.9	5.4	* 0.9	6.5
90 and over	56.9	* 0.9	* 0.3	14.1
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type				
Owner without a mortgage	71.5	32.8	27.9	39.8
Owner with a mortgage	9.8	43.2	54.5	40.7
Renter				
State/Territory housing authority	5.1	3.6	* 0.7	2.5
Private landlord	9.6	17.0	13.4	13.4
Other landlord type	* 1.8	* 1.4	1.5	1.5
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>17.5</i>
Other tenure type	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 14. CONTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES, Couple Income Units

Characteristics of income units	Percentage contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income				All couple income units(a)
	Nil or less than 1	1 to less than 20	20 to less than 90	90 and over	
— '000 —					
Gross weekly income (\$)					
No income	..	..	..	..	* 17.3
Negative income	..	..	..	..	27.7
1-119	32.7	—	* 6.8	* 20.5	60.0
120-199	* 11.9	—	* 18.8	25.5	56.2
200-299	* 17.2	* 5.7	26.2	78.4	127.5
300-399	48.6	21.5	129.9	395.0	595.0
400-499	78.5	22.5	117.3	77.0	295.2
500-599	106.0	76.1	90.9	* 12.9	285.9
600-699	111.3	95.5	53.1	* 7.6	267.6
700-799	111.9	104.6	35.2	**0.3	252.0
800-999	250.8	223.0	41.4	**3.0	518.2
1000-1199	289.2	170.2	* 15.0	—	474.4
1200-1499	386.8	156.1	**0.5	—	543.4
1500-1999	447.4	93.2	—	—	540.6
2000 and over	298.9	26.6	—	—	325.4
Total	2,191.1	994.9	535.1	620.2	4,386.3
— Dollars per week —					
Mean income	1,378	1,026	508	330	1,027
Median income	1,220	961	464	318	889
— Per cent of income units —					
Principal source of income					
Wages and salaries	79.9	84.2	26.9	..	62.3
Own unincorporated business	11.7	10.7	6.5	..	9.1
Government pensions and allowances	..	..	54.2	100.0	20.7
Other	8.4	5.1	12.4	..	6.9
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit					
With dependent children					
1 child	15.8	26.3	9.9	7.2	16.2
2 children	14.9	42.0	14.9	8.3	20.1
3 or more children	6.0	21.9	16.9	8.8	11.4
<i>Total</i>	36.7	90.3	41.8	24.3	47.8
Without dependent children and reference person aged					
15-44	21.9	* 0.7	* 3.5	* 1.4	11.8
45-64	35.6	4.9	14.4	22.9	24.2
65 and over	5.8	4.2	40.3	51.5	16.3
<i>Total</i>	63.3	9.7	58.2	75.7	52.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners					
None	6.2	3.6	49.7	97.1	24.1
One	23.3	46.2	39.4	* 1.8	27.3
Two	70.6	50.2	11.0	* 1.2	48.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type					
Owner without a mortgage	36.5	24.8	55.8	61.3	39.8
Owner with a mortgage	46.5	56.6	21.7	11.9	40.7
Renter					
State/Territory housing authority	* 0.7	2.5	* 3.6	8.0	2.5
Private landlord	13.7	12.3	14.3	13.6	13.4
Other landlord type	1.2	* 1.9	* 0.9	* 2.5	1.5
<i>Total renters</i>	15.6	16.6	18.8	24.0	17.5
Other tenure type	1.5	* 1.9	* 3.7	* 2.8	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 15. GROSS INCOME QUINTILE, One Parent Income Units

Characteristics of income units	Gross income quintile					All one parent income units
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
	— Dollars per week —					
Upper boundary of quintile group	278	366	490	700	..	..
Mean income	222	323	426	583	996	509
Median income	248	324	425	567	892	424
	— Per cent of income units —					
Principal source of income						
Wages and salaries	* 4.5	* 8.7	24.0	71.6	86.5	39.0
Government pensions and allowances	88.2	89.2	72.1	21.7	**0.7	54.5
Other (including own unincorporated business)	* 4.7	**2.1	**3.9	* 6.7	* 12.8	6.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex of parent						
Male	21.9	* 7.3	* 5.7	* 13.0	21.4	13.9
Female	78.1	92.7	94.3	87.0	78.6	86.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age of parent						
15-24	* 14.7	* 13.9	* 7.3	**3.1	—	7.8
25-44	65.2	73.1	79.6	80.5	60.7	71.9
45 and over	* 20.1	* 13.0	* 13.0	* 16.4	39.3	20.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of dependent children						
1 child	70.2	49.5	34.6	53.2	53.7	52.2
2 or more children	29.8	50.5	65.4	46.8	46.3	47.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force status						
In the labour force						
Employed full-time	* 7.7	**0.9	* 9.5	41.3	80.0	27.8
Employed part-time	* 6.8	24.2	42.2	44.7	* 11.8	26.0
Total employed	* 14.5	25.1	51.8	86.0	91.8	53.7
Unemployed	* 15.5	* 18.2	* 7.2	—	—	8.2
Total labour force	30.0	43.3	59.0	86.0	91.8	62.0
Not in the labour force	70.0	56.7	41.0	* 14.0	* 8.2	38.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income						
Nil or less than 1	**1.0	**2.8	* 6.7	* 9.3	25.5	9.0
1 to less than 20	**0.6	**2.7	* 6.9	36.3	62.2	21.6
20 to less than 50	* 7.7	* 5.7	* 17.4	35.8	* 11.6	15.6
50 to less than 90	* 7.1	30.5	43.3	* 17.8	**0.7	19.9
90 and over	81.1	58.4	25.7	**0.8	—	33.3
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type						
Owner without a mortgage	* 10.8	* 7.4	* 6.4	* 19.3	23.6	13.5
Owner with a mortgage	* 11.0	* 15.8	* 17.2	* 18.3	41.1	20.6
Renter						
State/Territory housing authority	39.2	* 20.3	25.2	* 10.1	**3.7	19.7
Private landlord	24.9	47.9	37.5	40.7	21.8	34.6
Other landlord type	* 5.9	* 6.9	* 7.8	* 7.0	* 5.4	6.6
Total renters	70.0	75.2	70.5	57.9	30.9	61.0
Other tenure type	* 8.2	**1.7	* 5.9	* 4.5	* 4.3	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	— '000 —					
Estimated number of income units						
Capital City	56.5	63.7	63.8	66.3	74.2	324.5
Balance of State	47.9	41.5	40.7	38.7	29.2	197.9
Total	104.3	105.2	104.5	105.0	103.3	522.4

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 16. AGE OF PARENT, One Parent Income Units

Characteristics of income units	Age				All one parent income units
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 and over	
	— '000 —				
Gross weekly income (\$)					
No income	—	—	—	**1.5	**1.5
Negative income	—	—	**1.2	—	**1.2
1-199	**1.6	* 4.2	* 4.6	**3.9	* 14.3
200-299	* 16.4	37.5	35.6	* 16.3	105.9
300-399	* 17.3	39.6	40.6	* 16.0	113.5
400-499	**2.3	29.8	39.8	* 10.5	82.4
500-599	**2.2	* 20.5	25.9	* 10.5	59.1
600-699	**1.1	* 11.2	* 20.7	* 6.7	39.7
700 and over	—	* 16.6	47.6	40.6	104.8
Total	40.9	159.5	215.9	106.1	522.4
	— Dollars per week —				
Mean income	324	443	523	651	509
Median income	308	395	460	557	424
	— Per cent of income units —				
Principal source of income					
Wages and salaries	* 16.3	32.2	40.7	54.4	39.0
Government pensions and allowances	83.7	61.5	52.5	36.8	54.5
Other (including own unincorporated business)	—	* 6.3	* 6.3	* 7.3	6.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex of parent					
Male	**9.8	* 6.4	14.9	24.6	13.9
Female	90.2	93.6	85.1	75.4	86.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of dependent children					
1 child	68.3	49.0	45.0	65.6	52.2
2 or more children	* 31.7	51.0	55.0	34.4	47.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force status					
In the labour force					
Employed full-time	**5.1	19.0	32.6	39.7	27.8
Employed part-time	* 23.7	28.3	27.0	21.4	26.0
<i>Total employed</i>	* 28.8	47.3	59.6	61.1	53.7
Unemployed	* 13.8	* 9.1	* 7.4	* 6.3	8.2
<i>Total labour force</i>	* 42.6	56.4	67.1	67.4	62.0
Not in the labour force	57.4	43.6	32.9	32.6	38.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income					
Nil or less than 1	**2.7	* 4.7	* 9.8	* 16.3	9.0
1 to less than 20	**3.8	15.9	23.2	34.0	21.6
20 to less than 50	**9.8	18.2	16.4	* 12.5	15.6
50 to less than 90	* 11.1	21.7	25.3	* 9.7	19.9
90 and over	72.6	39.6	24.7	26.1	33.3
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type					
Owner without a mortgage	—	* 2.6	11.1	39.8	13.5
Owner with a mortgage	—	16.7	26.7	22.2	20.6
Renter					
State/Territory housing authority	* 24.3	21.4	19.4	* 16.1	19.7
Private landlord	* 48.8	42.0	36.5	* 14.2	34.6
Other landlord type	* 10.1	* 11.8	* 3.9	**3.0	6.6
<i>Total renters</i>	83.2	75.2	59.9	33.3	61.0
Other tenure type	* 16.8	* 5.6	* 2.2	* 4.7	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 17. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, One Parent Income Units

<i>Characteristics of income units</i>	<i>Private income</i>		<i>Government pensions and allowances</i>	<i>All one parent income units(b)</i>
	<i>Earned income</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>		
— '000 —				
Gross weekly income (\$)				
No income	..	..	..	**1.5
Negative income	..	..	..	**1.2
1-199	**0.9	* 5.0	* 9.3	* 14.3
200-299	* 4.6	* 5.4	100.5	105.9
300-399	* 13.4	* 14.8	98.7	113.5
400-499	25.3	26.7	55.7	82.4
500-599	41.2	44.0	* 15.1	59.1
600-699	31.4	35.0	* 4.7	39.7
700 and over	97.7	104.1	**0.7	104.8
Total	214.5	235.0	284.6	522.4
— Dollars per week —				
Mean income	733	720	341	509
Median income	672	662	326	424
— Per cent of income units —				
Sex of parent				
Male	15.7	15.9	12.1	13.9
Female	84.3	84.1	87.9	86.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age of parent				
15-24	* 3.1	* 2.8	12.0	7.8
25-44	68.8	69.3	74.3	71.9
45 and over	28.1	27.9	13.7	20.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of dependent children				
1 child	61.7	61.1	44.8	52.2
2 or more children	38.3	38.9	55.2	47.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income				
Nil or less than 1	20.7	20.0	..	9.0
1 to less than 20	49.4	48.1	..	21.6
20 to less than 50	29.9	31.9	* 2.4	15.6
50 to less than 90	..	..	36.6	19.9
90 and over	..	..	61.1	33.3
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type				
Owner without a mortgage	20.5	21.5	* 6.4	13.5
Owner with a mortgage	30.7	29.7	13.3	20.6
Renter				
State/Territory housing authority	* 8.3	* 8.4	29.3	19.7
Private landlord	28.4	28.9	39.3	34.6
Other landlord type	* 5.7	* 5.2	7.8	6.6
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>76.4</i>	<i>61.0</i>
Other tenure type	* 6.3	* 6.3	* 3.8	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with other private income as principal source of income. (b) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 18. LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND SEX, One Parent Income Units

Characteristics of income units	In labour force			Not in labour force	Male	Female	All one parent income units
	Employed	Unemployed	Total				
— '000 —							
Gross weekly income (\$)							
No income	**1.5	—	**1.5	—	—	**1.5	**1.5
Negative income	**1.2	—	**1.2	—	**0.4	**0.8	**1.2
1-199	**2.6	**2.5	* 5.1	* 9.2	**4.0	* 10.3	* 14.3
200-299	* 12.2	* 18.6	30.8	75.1	* 21.3	84.5	105.9
300-399	35.4	* 16.2	51.5	62.0	* 5.3	108.1	113.5
400-499	44.5	* 5.6	50.1	32.3	* 5.4	77.0	82.4
500-599	50.8	—	50.8	* 8.2	* 6.3	52.7	59.1
600-699	36.2	—	36.2	**3.5	* 7.1	32.6	39.7
700 and over	96.4	—	96.4	* 8.5	22.4	82.5	104.8
Total	280.7	42.9	323.6	198.8	72.4	450.0	522.4
— Dollars per week —							
Mean income	645	302	599	361	594	495	509
Median income	566	301	531	318	461	418	424
— Per cent of income units —							
Principal source of income							
Wages and salaries	69.9	..	61.3	..	40.2	38.8	39.0
Government pensions and allowances	22.6	91.9	31.8	91.5	47.8	55.6	54.5
Other (including own unincorporated business)	* 6.6	**3.3	* 6.1	* 5.8	* 11.4	5.2	6.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex of parent							
Male	13.5	* 15.6	13.8	13.9	100.0	..	13.9
Female	86.5	84.4	86.2	86.1	..	100.0	86.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age of parent							
15-24	* 4.2	* 13.1	* 5.4	11.8	**5.5	8.2	7.8
25-44	72.7	71.3	72.5	70.8	58.5	74.0	71.9
45 and over	23.1	* 15.6	22.1	17.4	36.0	17.8	20.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of dependent children							
1 child	59.9	56.7	59.5	40.4	64.3	50.3	52.2
2 or more children	40.1	* 43.3	40.5	59.6	35.7	49.7	47.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income							
Nil or less than 1	15.6	—	13.5	**1.6	* 18.0	7.6	9.0
1 to less than 20	38.3	**4.8	33.8	**1.8	30.1	20.3	21.6
20 to less than 50	24.7	**3.3	21.8	* 5.6	**3.5	17.6	15.6
50 to less than 90	16.5	* 22.6	17.3	24.2	* 7.8	21.9	19.9
90 and over	* 4.0	69.3	12.7	66.8	39.9	32.2	33.3
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type							
Owner without a mortgage	16.2	**8.1	15.1	10.8	* 28.9	11.0	13.5
Owner with a mortgage	28.8	* 12.4	26.7	10.9	* 26.7	19.7	20.6
Renter							
State/Territory housing authority	11.1	* 21.8	12.6	31.4	* 12.6	20.9	19.7
Private landlord	33.0	54.5	35.9	32.6	* 20.6	36.9	34.6
Other landlord type	* 5.8	**3.2	* 5.5	* 8.5	**2.7	7.2	6.6
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>79.5</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>65.0</i>	<i>61.0</i>
Other tenure type	* 5.0	—	* 4.3	* 5.9	* 8.5	* 4.3	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 19. CONTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES, One Parent Income Units

<i>Characteristics of income units</i>	<i>Percentage contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income</i>			<i>All one parent income units(a)</i>
	<i>Nil or less than 20</i>	<i>20 to less than 90</i>	<i>90 and over</i>	
	— '000 —			
Gross weekly income (\$)				
No income	..	..	..	**1.5
Negative income	..	..	..	**1.2
1-199	—	* 5.4	* 9.0	* 14.3
200-299	**1.6	* 14.6	89.6	105.9
300-399	* 6.6	49.2	57.7	113.5
400-499	* 14.6	51.2	* 16.6	82.4
500-599	22.7	35.5	**0.9	59.1
600-699	22.4	* 17.3	—	39.7
700 and over	92.2	* 12.7	—	104.8
Total	160.1	185.8	173.8	522.4
	— Dollars per week —			
Mean income	810	460	295	509
Median income	746	439	283	424
	— Per cent of income units —			
Principal source of income				
Wages and salaries	88.7	33.1	..	39.0
Government pensions and allowances	..	59.7	100.0	54.5
Other (including own unincorporated business)	* 11.3	* 7.2	..	6.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex of parent				
Male	21.8	* 4.4	16.6	13.9
Female	78.2	95.6	83.4	86.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age of parent				
15-24	**1.7	* 4.6	17.1	7.8
25-44	65.0	82.7	67.0	71.9
45 and over	33.3	12.7	15.9	20.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of dependent children				
1 child	67.2	40.5	50.9	52.2
2 or more children	32.8	59.5	49.1	47.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force status				
In the labour force				
Employed full-time	78.1	* 7.4	* 2.5	27.8
Employed part-time	16.4	54.8	* 4.0	26.0
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>62.2</i>	<i>* 6.5</i>	<i>53.7</i>
Unemployed	**1.3	* 6.0	17.1	8.2
<i>Total labour force</i>	<i>95.8</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>62.0</i>
Not in the labour force	* 4.2	31.8	76.4	38.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type				
Owner without a mortgage	22.3	* 11.5	* 6.9	13.5
Owner with a mortgage	35.4	20.6	* 7.5	20.6
Renter				
State/Territory housing authority	* 4.6	18.9	34.9	19.7
Private landlord	27.0	41.3	34.4	34.6
Other landlord type	* 5.7	* 3.7	* 10.7	6.6
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>61.0</i>
Other tenure type	* 5.1	* 4.1	* 5.7	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 20. GROSS INCOME QUINTILE, One Person Income Units

Characteristics of income units	Gross income quintile					All one person income units
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
	— Dollars per week —					
Upper boundary of quintile group	182	251	461	675	..	..
Mean income	102	205	354	561	1,060	455
Median income	141	200	355	557	885	352
	— Per cent of income units —					
Principal source of income						
Wages and salaries	7.9	11.1	66.9	91.1	90.0	53.3
Own unincorporated business	2.6	* 1.1	3.6	4.0	5.7	3.4
Government pensions and allowances	59.6	81.4	17.8	**0.4	—	31.9
Other	12.3	6.3	11.7	4.5	4.3	7.8
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex						
Male	56.0	37.0	47.3	61.1	62.8	52.8
Female	44.0	63.0	52.7	38.9	37.2	47.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age						
15-24	35.2	13.0	44.9	35.5	14.4	28.7
25-44	25.7	13.3	21.6	46.6	61.2	33.6
45-64	21.4	22.4	11.0	14.7	20.8	18.0
65 and over	17.7	51.3	22.4	3.2	3.6	19.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force status						
In the labour force						
Employed	19.4	16.5	73.6	95.9	95.6	60.1
Unemployed	27.5	4.9	* 0.7	—	—	6.6
Total labour force	46.8	21.4	74.3	95.9	95.6	66.7
Not in the labour force	53.2	78.6	25.7	4.1	4.4	33.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income						
Nil or less than 1	19.8	15.8	72.9	97.5	98.4	60.8
1 to less than 20	**0.1	* 0.5	2.9	* 1.5	* 1.1	1.2
20 to less than 50	* 0.6	* 2.3	6.7	* 0.6	**0.4	2.1
50 to less than 90	* 1.7	13.5	7.8	**0.3	—	4.7
90 and over	57.9	67.9	9.8	**0.1	—	27.2
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type						
Owner without a mortgage	22.8	40.8	21.2	10.6	13.8	21.9
Owner with a mortgage	* 2.3	3.9	7.4	13.8	23.1	10.1
Renter						
State/Territory housing authority	9.5	9.4	* 1.5	* 1.2	* 0.8	4.5
Private landlord	15.0	19.4	23.2	29.7	31.2	23.7
Relative in same household	12.3	7.0	19.9	17.4	10.3	13.4
Other landlord type	3.7	3.5	* 2.1	4.1	4.6	3.6
Total renters	40.5	39.3	46.7	52.4	46.9	45.2
Other tenure type	34.5	15.9	24.6	23.2	16.2	22.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	— '000 —					
Estimated number of income units						
Capital City	548.7	547.1	609.4	655.4	708.5	3,069.2
Balance of State	339.1	345.8	291.2	228.8	171.5	1,376.4
Total	887.8	892.9	900.6	884.2	880.0	4,445.6

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 21. AGE OF PERSON, One Person Income Units

Characteristics of income units	Age						All one person income units
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over	
— '000 —							
Gross weekly income (\$)							
No income	78.3	31.9	* 20.5	* 9.7	* 9.2	* 8.3	157.9
Negative income	**1.2	**3.4	**1.8	* 6.4	* 5.2	—	* 18.0
1-119	114.4	30.1	* 11.7	* 12.9	* 8.9	* 21.3	199.4
120-159	62.9	24.2	* 15.7	* 16.1	24.5	38.5	181.8
160-199	73.7	72.9	61.3	93.0	123.4	352.5	776.9
200-299	172.5	71.1	32.7	32.1	65.8	300.1	674.3
300-399	187.8	40.0	24.8	23.6	22.3	68.2	366.6
400-499	198.1	100.1	43.3	39.4	* 11.1	38.3	430.4
500-599	178.0	166.1	49.1	48.0	23.8	* 10.6	475.7
600-699	93.9	126.1	56.7	37.9	* 15.2	* 8.7	338.6
700-799	63.6	75.6	51.3	30.8	* 15.2	**2.6	239.0
800-999	25.5	112.3	63.8	25.7	29.0	* 8.9	265.2
1000-1499	* 18.7	100.4	50.9	29.8	* 17.1	* 8.9	225.8
1500 and over	* 5.2	29.5	24.2	* 18.9	* 6.6	* 11.6	96.1
Total	1,273.7	983.7	507.9	424.3	377.5	878.4	4,445.6
— Dollars per week —							
Mean income	374	600	628	506	453	284	455
Median income	361	564	579	431	219	203	352
— Per cent of income units —							
Principal source of income							
Wages and salaries	74.5	76.6	65.4	52.1	26.1	* 1.6	53.3
Own unincorporated business	* 1.1	3.1	8.7	7.8	* 5.3	* 1.1	3.4
Government pensions and allowances	14.1	12.7	17.7	31.1	50.0	80.2	31.9
Superannuation	—	—	**0.3	* 1.6	5.9	7.2	2.1
Other	4.4	4.4	* 3.7	* 4.8	9.6	9.2	5.7
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex							
Male	58.3	65.3	63.9	56.6	40.2	27.9	52.8
Female	41.7	34.7	36.1	43.4	59.8	72.1	47.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force status							
In the labour force							
Employed	79.6	83.6	77.5	63.7	35.5	4.3	60.1
Unemployed	10.1	7.2	7.8	8.0	5.7	—	6.6
<i>Total labour force</i>	<i>89.7</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>71.7</i>	<i>41.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>66.7</i>
Not in the labour force	10.3	9.3	14.7	28.3	58.7	95.7	33.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income							
Nil or less than 1	76.8	81.6	76.5	62.4	42.7	12.0	60.8
1 to less than 20	* 0.9	* 1.0	* 0.9	* 1.3	* 1.3	* 2.2	1.2
20 to less than 50	2.0	* 1.0	**0.5	* 1.5	* 2.2	4.9	2.1
50 to less than 90	2.1	2.3	**0.8	* 2.7	* 5.6	13.9	4.7
90 and over	11.9	10.5	17.0	28.4	44.4	66.1	27.2
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type							
Owner without a mortgage	* 0.5	2.5	12.8	31.6	46.0	64.9	21.9
Owner with a mortgage	* 1.4	11.9	25.9	21.5	12.4	4.9	10.1
Renter							
State/Territory housing authority	* 0.5	* 1.8	5.4	9.1	11.1	7.6	4.5
Private landlord	25.5	37.7	27.0	22.5	16.8	6.9	23.7
Relative in same household	26.6	17.3	9.5	* 1.9	* 1.3	2.9	13.4
Other landlord type	3.7	5.0	* 3.2	* 4.3	* 2.5	* 2.3	3.6
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>45.1</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>45.2</i>
Other tenure type	41.8	23.8	16.2	9.1	10.0	10.4	22.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 22. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, One Person Income Units

Characteristics of income units	Private income						All one person income units(a)
	Earned income				Government pensions and allowances	Total	
	Wages and salaries	Own unincorporated business	Total	Other			
	— '000 —						
Gross weekly income (\$)							
No income	..	..	..	..	..	..	157.9
Negative income	..	..	..	..	..	..	* 18.0
1-119	35.3	* 9.9	45.2	68.5	113.7	85.7	199.4
120-159	* 15.0	* 7.3	22.3	* 14.4	36.7	145.1	181.8
160-199	30.0	* 9.9	39.9	* 15.2	55.1	721.8	776.9
200-299	174.3	* 13.1	187.4	72.4	259.8	414.5	674.3
300-399	258.6	* 12.7	271.4	53.5	324.9	41.7	366.6
400-499	363.7	* 20.5	384.3	37.5	421.8	* 8.6	430.4
500-599	443.9	* 14.0	458.0	* 15.2	473.2	**2.5	475.7
600-699	299.5	* 19.9	319.5	* 19.1	338.6	—	338.6
700-799	225.0	* 6.1	231.0	* 8.0	239.0	—	239.0
800-999	242.4	* 17.9	260.3	* 5.0	265.2	—	265.2
1000-1199	148.5	* 6.5	154.9	**0.7	155.6	—	155.6
1200-1499	60.7	**1.7	62.4	* 7.8	70.1	—	70.1
1500-1999	44.8	* 6.3	51.2	* 8.6	59.7	—	59.7
2000 and over	26.9	* 6.4	33.3	**3.1	36.4	—	36.4
Total	2,368.6	152.3	2,520.9	328.9	2,849.8	1,419.9	4,445.6
	— Dollars per week —						
Mean income	630	822	642	405	615	193	455
Median income	560	503	558	292	533	187	352
	— Per cent of income units —						
Sex							
Male	58.7	81.5	60.1	54.9	59.5	36.9	52.8
Female	41.3	18.5	39.9	45.1	40.5	63.1	47.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age							
15-24	40.1	* 9.6	38.2	15.5	35.6	12.6	28.7
25-44	45.8	49.0	46.0	17.7	42.8	15.2	33.6
45-64	13.5	34.9	14.8	23.7	15.8	22.6	18.0
65 and over	* 0.6	* 6.6	1.0	43.1	5.8	49.6	19.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income							
Nil or less than 1	97.2	93.3	97.0	77.9	94.8	..	60.8
1 to less than 20	1.2	* 2.8	1.3	6.6	1.9	..	1.2
20 to less than 50	1.6	* 3.9	1.7	15.5	3.3	**0.1	2.1
50 to less than 90	..	..	..	..	..	14.7	4.7
90 and over	..	..	..	..	..	85.2	27.2
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type							
Owner without a mortgage	7.3	21.4	8.2	54.2	13.5	39.6	21.9
Owner with a mortgage	14.1	18.8	14.4	* 4.3	13.2	4.7	10.1
Renter							
State/Territory housing authority	* 0.8	**1.9	* 0.8	**1.1	0.9	12.2	4.5
Private landlord	29.5	27.2	29.3	18.0	28.0	15.3	23.7
Relative in same household	18.4	* 10.5	18.0	* 4.4	16.4	8.3	13.4
Other landlord type	3.9	* 4.9	3.9	**0.3	3.5	3.8	3.6
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>52.6</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>45.2</i>
Other tenure type	26.0	15.4	25.4	17.7	24.5	16.2	22.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 23. LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND SEX, One Person Income Units

Characteristics of income units	In labour force			Not in labour force	Male	Female	All one person income units
	Employed	Unemployed	Total				
— '000 —							
Gross weekly income (\$)							
No income	27.7	55.1	82.7	75.1	111.0	46.9	157.9
Negative income	* 14.1	**3.9	* 18.0	—	* 16.1	**1.9	* 18.0
1-119	65.0	48.4	113.4	86.0	127.0	72.4	199.4
120-159	30.7	44.4	75.1	106.7	71.9	109.9	181.8
160-199	56.6	114.2	170.9	606.0	307.2	469.6	776.9
200-299	233.7	26.4	260.1	414.2	282.4	391.9	674.3
300-399	276.9	**1.4	278.3	88.3	179.1	187.4	366.6
400-499	392.3	—	392.3	38.1	236.5	193.9	430.4
500-599	461.1	—	461.1	* 14.5	289.7	186.0	475.7
600-699	322.8	—	322.8	* 15.8	197.5	141.1	338.6
700-799	231.0	—	231.0	* 8.0	139.7	99.3	239.0
800-999	260.3	—	260.3	* 5.0	151.2	114.1	265.2
1000-1199	154.9	—	154.9	**0.7	104.2	51.4	155.6
1200-1499	62.4	—	62.4	* 7.8	50.6	* 19.5	70.1
1500-1999	52.6	—	52.6	* 7.1	53.6	* 6.1	59.7
2000 and over	30.2	—	30.2	* 6.2	28.2	* 8.2	36.4
Total	2,672.3	293.8	2,966.1	1,479.4	2,345.8	2,099.7	4,445.6
— Dollars per week —							
Mean income	603	118	555	253	505	398	455
Median income	541	157	508	190	426	281	352
— Per cent of income units —							
Principal source of income							
Wages and salaries	88.6	..	79.9	..	59.3	46.6	53.3
Own unincorporated business	5.4	..	4.9	* 0.4	5.3	1.3	3.4
Government pensions and allowances	2.9	73.0	9.9	76.2	22.3	42.7	31.9
Other	1.7	7.4	2.3	19.0	8.3	7.3	7.8
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex							
Male	60.4	58.8	60.3	37.8	100.0	..	52.8
Female	39.6	41.2	39.7	62.2	..	100.0	47.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age							
15-24	38.0	43.6	38.5	8.9	31.6	25.3	28.7
25-44	45.5	37.5	44.7	11.2	41.2	25.0	33.6
45-64	15.1	18.9	15.5	23.1	16.7	19.5	18.0
65 and over	1.4	—	1.3	56.8	10.4	30.2	19.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income							
Nil or less than 1	92.6	* 6.1	84.0	14.1	69.5	51.0	60.8
1 to less than 20	1.3	**0.6	1.2	* 1.4	1.0	1.5	1.2
20 to less than 50	1.7	**0.2	1.6	3.3	1.7	2.6	2.1
50 to less than 90	2.2	* 4.0	2.3	9.4	3.1	6.4	4.7
90 and over	* 0.8	69.0	7.5	66.7	19.2	36.2	27.2
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type							
Owner without a mortgage	8.9	11.2	9.1	47.5	15.6	28.9	21.9
Owner with a mortgage	13.9	* 1.5	12.7	4.8	9.7	10.5	10.1
Renter							
State/Territory housing authority	1.1	8.8	1.8	9.8	3.1	6.0	4.5
Private landlord	29.2	24.8	28.7	13.5	26.0	21.1	23.7
Relative in same household	17.6	17.4	17.6	5.0	16.5	9.9	13.4
Other landlord type	3.8	* 3.7	3.8	3.3	4.5	2.6	3.6
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>54.7</i>	<i>51.9</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>45.2</i>
Other tenure type	25.5	32.6	26.2	16.2	24.5	21.1	22.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 24. CONTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES, One Person Income Units

Characteristics of income units	Percentage contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income			All one person income units(a)
	Nil or less than 20	20 to less than 90	90 and over	
	— '000 —			
Gross weekly income (\$)				
No income	..	..	..	157.9
Negative income	..	..	..	* 18.0
1-119	112.5	* 4.2	82.7	199.4
120-159	35.9	* 5.8	140.0	181.8
160-199	49.7	28.9	698.3	776.9
200-299	225.7	178.3	270.4	674.3
300-399	292.8	56.6	* 17.2	366.6
400-499	409.6	* 19.9	**0.9	430.4
500-599	470.8	* 4.9	—	475.7
600-699	336.9	**1.7	—	338.6
700-799	237.8	**1.2	—	239.0
800-999	263.9	**1.4	—	265.2
1000-1199	155.6	—	—	155.6
1200-1499	68.9	**1.2	—	70.1
1500-1999	59.7	—	—	59.7
2000 and over	36.4	—	—	36.4
Total	2,756.1	304.0	1,209.6	4,445.6
	— Dollars per week —			
Mean income	624	277	183	455
Median income	542	249	184	352
	— Per cent of income units —			
Principal source of income				
Wages and salaries	84.6	12.1	..	53.3
Own unincorporated business	5.3	* 2.0	..	3.4
Government pensions and allowances	..	69.2	100.0	31.9
Other	10.1	16.8	..	7.8
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex				
Male	60.0	37.5	37.2	52.8
Female	40.0	62.5	62.8	47.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age				
15-24	35.9	17.4	12.6	28.7
25-44	43.8	12.8	15.6	33.6
45-64	15.8	15.6	23.8	18.0
65 and over	4.5	54.2	48.0	19.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force status				
In the labour force				
Employed	91.0	33.9	* 1.7	60.1
Unemployed	* 0.7	* 4.0	16.8	6.6
<i>Total labour force</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>66.7</i>
Not in the labour force	8.3	62.1	81.6	33.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type				
Owner without a mortgage	12.5	51.4	36.9	21.9
Owner with a mortgage	13.5	* 4.8	4.5	10.1
Renter				
State/Territory housing authority	0.8	* 3.5	13.8	4.5
Private landlord	28.1	17.0	15.7	23.7
Relative in same household	16.7	* 5.9	8.8	13.4
Other landlord type	3.5	* 4.0	3.7	3.6
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>45.2</i>
Other tenure type	24.9	13.3	16.7	22.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 25. LIFE-CYCLE GROUP, Selected Income Units

Characteristics of income units	Couple without dependent children, reference person aged		Couple with dependent children and age of eldest child (years)			Couple without dependent children, reference person aged			One person aged 65 and over
	35	under 35	Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 24	One parent	55 - 64	65 and over	
— '000 —									
Gross weekly income (\$)									
No income	110.1	**2.0	**1.3	* 4.4	—	**1.5	* 5.5	**1.5	* 8.3
Negative income	* 4.6	—	* 5.7	* 4.1	**2.4	**1.2	* 4.9	* 7.5	—
1-119	144.6	**0.9	* 14.9	* 10.5	* 7.6	* 4.5	* 9.0	* 7.6	* 21.3
120-159	87.1	**1.1	**1.2	**1.5	—	* 4.2	**4.0	* 4.3	38.5
160-199	146.6	**4.0	**2.8	* 12.9	**1.7	* 5.6	**1.7	* 15.7	352.5
200-299	243.6	**2.7	**1.9	22.3	* 10.7	105.9	38.8	36.5	300.1
300-399	227.7	* 8.5	* 16.8	47.0	* 20.6	113.5	116.3	341.0	68.2
400-499	298.2	* 6.5	* 18.9	57.6	24.9	82.4	43.4	106.4	38.3
500-599	344.1	* 9.3	40.0	61.3	38.9	59.1	51.3	54.9	* 10.6
600-699	220.0	* 11.4	41.9	69.3	34.4	39.7	50.7	21.9	* 8.7
700-799	139.1	22.3	47.1	80.2	28.1	31.4	32.2	* 14.9	**2.6
800-999	137.8	34.5	88.3	149.9	77.9	36.8	55.1	37.7	* 8.9
1000-1199	84.2	68.4	54.8	125.9	62.3	* 21.2	45.7	* 18.6	**1.4
1200-1499	34.9	74.0	69.0	137.3	105.4	* 9.5	51.8	* 13.0	* 7.5
1500-1999	26.2	71.0	46.9	128.7	129.9	* 4.6	49.5	* 15.5	* 7.1
2000 and over	* 8.6	34.3	25.2	60.8	99.4	**1.4	29.2	* 16.2	* 4.4
Total	2,257.3	350.7	476.7	973.7	644.3	522.4	589.2	713.0	878.4
— Dollars per week —									
Mean income	473	1,327	1,030	1,067	1,407	509	840	526	284
Median income	451	1,211	915	946	1,242	424	632	373	203
— Per cent of income units —									
Principal source of income									
Wages and salaries	75.4	92.5	79.5	73.3	78.3	39.0	52.1	4.7	* 1.6
Own unincorporated business	2.0	* 3.7	8.9	10.8	9.8	* 2.1	10.8	* 2.6	* 1.1
Government pensions and allowances	13.5	* 1.8	7.4	13.1	9.6	54.5	24.2	68.0	80.2
Superannuation	—	—	—	—	**0.3	**0.8	5.5	10.0	7.2
Other	4.4	* 1.5	* 2.8	* 1.9	* 1.6	* 3.1	5.6	13.6	9.2
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners									
None	20.0	* 3.1	6.4	10.7	8.5	48.4	32.0	87.0	95.4
One	80.0	14.2	52.9	35.5	24.3	51.6	31.5	6.9	4.6
Two	..	82.7	40.7	53.8	67.2	..	36.4	6.2	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income									
Nil or less than 1	78.9	94.1	33.6	31.5	52.4	9.0	65.6	17.9	12.0
1 to less than 20	* 0.9	**1.0	48.6	47.5	31.7	21.6	4.0	5.8	* 2.2
20 to less than 50	1.6	* 2.6	8.9	7.2	5.5	15.6	4.6	7.5	4.9
50 to less than 90	2.2	**0.4	* 2.2	3.2	5.1	19.9	4.8	22.7	13.9
90 and over	11.3	* 1.4	5.2	9.8	4.8	33.3	19.3	44.8	66.1
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type									
Owner without a mortgage	1.4	7.3	11.5	19.7	38.6	13.5	68.0	86.1	64.9
Owner with a mortgage	6.0	40.9	58.0	57.3	50.3	20.6	22.2	4.5	4.9
Renter									
State/Territory housing authority	1.1	**0.4	* 1.5	4.1	* 2.3	19.7	* 2.5	* 2.7	7.6
Private landlord	30.8	45.7	21.4	15.5	6.9	34.6	4.8	3.1	6.9
Other landlord type	26.8	* 2.8	* 2.8	* 1.7	* 1.0	6.6	**0.7	* 1.2	5.2
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>19.7</i>
Other tenure type	34.0	* 2.8	4.9	* 1.8	* 0.8	4.9	* 1.8	* 2.4	10.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 26. ALTERNATIVE INCOME MEASURES, All Income Units

Selected characteristics	Income quintile					All income units
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
GROSS INCOME						
— Dollars per week —						
Upper boundary of quintile group	231	421	673	1103	..	..
— '000 —						
Type of income unit						
Couple						
Reference person aged under 45						
With dependent children	56.2	86.5	225.5	494.5	570.7	1,433.5
Without dependent children	* 15.6	* 19.9	48.7	140.3	293.5	518.0
Total	71.8	106.4	274.2	634.7	864.2	1,951.4
Reference person aged 45-64						
With dependent children	22.0	47.1	96.1	148.7	335.5	649.3
Without dependent children	41.2	226.0	184.9	239.9	368.7	1,060.6
Total	63.2	273.0	281.0	388.6	704.1	1,710.0
Reference person aged 65 and over	47.1	410.8	140.1	69.4	57.5	724.9
All couple income units	182.2	790.3	695.3	1,092.7	1,625.9	4,386.3
One parent	34.9	225.8	145.6	89.2	26.9	522.4
One person aged						
15-24	404.9	359.9	380.2	111.7	* 17.0	1,273.7
25-64	699.9	246.8	612.2	559.6	175.1	2,293.5
65 and over	554.8	248.8	42.9	* 11.4	* 20.5	878.4
All one person income units	1,659.5	855.5	1,035.3	682.7	212.6	4,445.6
Total	1,876.5	1,871.6	1,876.2	1,864.6	1,865.3	9,354.3
Principal source of income						
Wages and salaries	156.4	584.2	1,346.3	1,607.3	1,610.3	5,304.5
Own unincorporated business	39.4	62.4	142.5	146.4	170.3	561.1
Government pensions and allowances	1,285.6	1,075.7	231.1	22.3	—	2,614.6
Other	193.0	149.2	156.3	88.7	84.7	672.0
Total(a)	1,876.5	1,871.6	1,876.2	1,864.6	1,865.3	9,354.3
— Per cent —						
Income share	3.8	9.0	15.0	23.8	48.5	100.0
DISPOSABLE INCOME(b)						
— Dollars per week —						
Upper boundary of quintile group	225	384	553	851	..	..
— '000 —						
Type of income unit						
Couple						
Reference person aged under 45						
With dependent children	54.8	67.4	191.6	521.1	598.6	1,433.5
Without dependent children	* 16.0	* 19.1	41.4	132.5	309.0	518.0
Total	70.8	86.4	233.0	653.6	907.6	1,951.4
Reference person aged 45-64						
With dependent children	22.0	39.2	79.3	160.7	348.2	649.3
Without dependent children	42.6	210.4	182.0	255.1	370.5	1,060.6
Total	64.6	249.6	261.4	415.7	718.7	1,710.0
Reference person aged 65 and over	47.1	347.4	189.6	76.1	64.8	724.9
All couple income units	182.5	683.4	684.0	1,145.4	1,691.1	4,386.3
One parent	31.4	190.9	159.2	114.1	26.7	522.4
One person aged						
15-24	417.1	413.5	356.6	78.8	* 7.7	1,273.7
25-64	699.9	330.0	627.4	513.7	122.5	2,293.5
65 and over	537.0	270.2	36.4	* 19.7	* 15.2	878.4
All one person income units	1,653.9	1,013.7	1,020.3	612.1	145.4	4,445.6
Total	1,867.9	1,888.0	1,863.5	1,871.7	1,863.2	9,354.3
Principal source of income						
Wages and salaries	172.1	693.8	1,273.1	1,567.6	1,597.8	5,304.5
Own unincorporated business	44.3	61.0	130.9	150.5	174.4	561.1
Government pensions and allowances	1,255.0	976.5	331.3	51.1	**0.7	2,614.6
Other	194.3	156.7	128.2	102.4	90.3	672.0
Total(a)	1,867.9	1,888.0	1,863.5	1,871.7	1,863.2	9,354.3
— Per cent —						
Income share	4.7	10.8	16.2	24.0	44.3	100.0

TABLE 26. ALTERNATIVE INCOME MEASURES, All Income Units —continued

Selected characteristics	Income quintile					All income units
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
HENDERSON EQUIVALENT DISPOSABLE INCOME(c)						
— Dollars per week —						
Upper boundary of quintile group	492	678	933	1,237	..	..
— '000 —						
Type of income unit						
Couple						
Reference person aged under 45						
With dependent children	229.4	323.0	421.4	301.9	157.8	1,433.5
Without dependent children	26.3	33.8	73.5	173.2	211.2	518.0
Total	255.7	356.8	494.8	475.1	369.0	1,951.4
Reference person aged 45-64						
With dependent children	99.8	100.1	123.2	151.3	175.0	649.3
Without dependent children	105.7	217.5	188.1	194.7	354.6	1,060.6
Total	205.5	317.6	311.3	346.0	529.6	1,710.0
Reference person aged 65 and over	82.9	353.9	162.0	46.4	79.7	724.9
All couple income units	544.1	1,028.3	968.2	867.5	978.3	4,386.3
One parent	163.9	146.7	123.5	59.3	28.9	522.4
One person aged						
15-24	287.0	147.4	302.7	352.7	183.8	1,273.7
25-64	515.6	242.5	360.4	539.2	635.8	2,293.5
65 and over	363.0	308.7	116.5	50.4	39.8	878.4
All one person income units	1,165.6	698.6	779.6	942.4	859.4	4,445.6
Total	1,873.5	1,873.7	1,871.3	1,869.2	1,866.6	9,354.3
Principal source of income						
Wages and salaries	208.0	586.5	1,312.2	1,634.1	1,563.6	5,304.5
Own unincorporated business	89.4	104.1	112.7	93.1	161.9	561.1
Government pensions and allowances	1,198.1	1,085.8	291.7	35.0	**4.1	2,614.6
Other	175.8	97.3	154.7	107.0	137.1	672.0
Total(a)	1,873.5	1,873.7	1,871.3	1,869.2	1,866.6	9,354.3
— Per cent —						
Income share	7.1	12.8	17.7	23.8	38.5	100.0
OECD EQUIVALENT DISPOSABLE INCOME(c)						
— Dollars per week —						
Upper boundary of quintile group	495	685	1,012	1,414	..	..
— '000 —						
Type of income unit						
Couple						
Reference person aged under 45						
With dependent children	256.1	301.6	462.0	291.2	122.6	1,433.5
Without dependent children	24.6	* 17.2	70.1	121.6	284.5	518.0
Total	280.7	318.7	532.1	412.7	407.2	1,951.4
Reference person aged 45-64						
With dependent children	102.1	100.5	137.2	168.2	141.3	649.3
Without dependent children	164.7	141.4	201.3	211.1	342.1	1,060.6
Total	266.9	241.8	338.5	379.3	483.4	1,710.0
Reference person aged 65 and over	176.6	297.9	139.3	57.6	53.5	724.9
All couple income units	724.1	858.5	1,009.9	849.6	944.2	4,386.3
One parent	186.4	117.6	136.8	57.8	23.8	522.4
One person aged						
15-24	325.0	157.9	315.9	347.6	127.3	1,273.7
25-64	461.8	294.8	231.6	576.3	729.0	2,293.5
65 and over	200.4	423.6	178.8	38.7	37.0	878.4
All one person income units	987.2	876.3	726.3	962.5	893.3	4,445.6
Total	1,897.7	1,852.4	1,873.0	1,869.9	1,861.2	9,354.3
Principal source of income						
Wages and salaries	211.5	540.2	1,305.9	1,642.3	1,604.6	5,304.5
Own unincorporated business	80.3	92.7	122.6	116.7	148.7	561.1
Government pensions and allowances	1,229.7	1,115.5	247.7	* 19.8	**1.9	2,614.6
Other	174.0	104.0	196.9	91.1	106.0	672.0
Total(a)	1,897.7	1,852.4	1,873.0	1,869.9	1,861.2	9,354.3
— Per cent —						
Income share	6.7	11.6	16.9	24.1	40.7	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income. (b) Disposable income is gross income less income tax and Medicare Levy. (c) See Appendix 2.

TABLE 27. ALL INCOME UNITS

<i>Characteristics of income units</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>	<i>1999-00</i>
	— Dollars per week —				
Mean income	596	609	625	658	726
Median income	453	457	477	499	535
	— Income share (%) —				
Income share of					
Lowest quintile	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Second quintile	9.3	9.1	9.4	9.0	9.0
Third quintile	15.2	15.0	15.2	15.0	15.0
Fourth quintile	24.0	23.7	24.0	23.9	23.8
Highest quintile	47.9	48.3	47.5	48.3	48.5
Gini coefficient	0.443	0.444	0.437	0.446	0.448
	— Per cent of income units —				
Principal source of income					
Wages and salaries	56.8	55.5	54.8	54.9	56.7
Own unincorporated business	5.8	6.5	5.8	5.8	6.0
Government pensions and allowances	28.8	29.0	30.0	29.6	28.0
Other	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.2
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit					
Couple					
With dependent children	23.2	22.7	22.3	22.6	22.4
Without dependent children	25.1	24.6	24.2	24.3	24.5
<i>All couple income units</i>	48.2	47.3	46.5	46.9	46.9
One parent	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.7	5.6
One person	47.1	47.8	48.3	47.4	47.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners					
None	34.2	34.3	35.6	35.1	33.4
One	42.9	42.5	42.5	42.5	43.8
Two	22.9	23.2	21.9	22.4	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income					
Nil or less than 1	50.0	50.2	49.8	50.3	52.8
1 to less than 20	13.9	13.5	13.4	12.5	12.4
20 to less than 50	5.1	5.1	4.6	5.3	4.6
50 to less than 90	5.3	6.2	6.8	6.5	6.4
90 and over	23.3	22.6	23.0	23.0	21.4
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type					
Owner without a mortgage	33.9	32.4	31.3	30.6	29.8
Owner with a mortgage	21.3	21.9	21.4	23.6	25.0
Renter					
State/Territory housing authority	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.4
Private landlord	18.0	19.9	20.6	19.8	19.5
Relative in same household	8.1	7.8	7.5	8.3	6.7
Other landlord type	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4
<i>Total renters</i>	33.7	35.2	34.9	34.8	33.1
Other tenure type	10.3	10.5	12.3	11.0	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	— '000 —				
Estimated number of income units					
Capital City	5,689.8	5,777.2	5,915.0	5,898.6	6,158.6
Balance of State	3,027.1	3,111.1	3,168.3	3,230.8	3,195.7
Total	8,716.8	8,888.3	9,083.3	9,129.4	9,354.3

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 28. COUPLE INCOME UNITS

<i>Characteristics of income units</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>	<i>1999-00</i>
— Dollars per week —					
Mean income	835	868	890	931	1,027
Median income	721	730	766	796	889
— Income share (%) —					
Income share of					
Lowest quintile	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2
Second quintile	11.0	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.7
Third quintile	17.3	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2
Fourth quintile	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.4	24.3
Highest quintile	42.3	42.5	42.0	42.3	42.6
Gini coefficient	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.38
— Per cent of income units —					
Principal source of income					
Wages and salaries	62.9	60.5	61.2	61.9	62.3
Own unincorporated business	8.7	10.5	9.1	8.5	9.1
Government pensions and allowances	21.2	21.2	21.4	20.9	20.7
Other	6.3	6.9	7.2	7.5	6.9
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit					
Couple with dependent children					
1 child	15.8	16.2	16.1	16.5	16.2
2 children	20.1	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.1
3 or more children	12.1	12.1	12.1	11.8	11.4
Total	48.0	48.0	47.9	48.3	47.8
Couple without dependent children and reference person aged					
15-44	13.8	12.3	11.9	12.3	11.8
45-64	23.1	23.7	23.9	23.3	24.2
65 and over	15.1	16.1	16.2	16.1	16.3
Total	52.0	52.0	52.1	51.7	52.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners					
None	24.9	24.6	25.1	24.9	24.1
One	27.7	26.4	27.9	27.4	27.3
Two	47.4	49.1	47.1	47.7	48.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income					
Nil or less than 1	45.4	45.6	45.4	46.9	50.0
1 to less than 20	26.1	25.6	25.5	23.8	22.7
20 to less than 50	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.2	5.7
50 to less than 90	4.9	5.2	6.6	6.2	6.5
90 and over	16.1	15.9	14.7	14.6	14.1
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type					
Owner without a mortgage	46.1	45.1	44.0	41.6	39.8
Owner with a mortgage	34.1	35.0	35.2	37.9	40.7
Renter					
State/Territory housing authority	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5
Private landlord	12.0	12.8	13.4	13.6	13.4
Total renters(b)	16.9	17.3	18.0	17.9	17.5
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
— '000 —					
Estimated number of income units					
Capital City	2,618.9	2,629.0	2,662.6	2,685.4	2,764.9
Balance of State	1,584.7	1,578.2	1,561.8	1,598.7	1,621.4
Total	4,203.6	4,207.2	4,224.4	4,284.1	4,386.3

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income. (b) Includes other renters. (c) Includes other tenure types.

TABLE 29. ONE PARENT INCOME UNITS

<i>Characteristics of income units</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>	<i>1999-00</i>
	— Dollars per week —				
Mean income	402	433	432	463	509
Median income	349	352	354	362	424
	— Income share (%) —				
Income share of					
Lowest quintile	8.5	8.4	9.8	8.3	8.7
Second quintile	13.2	12.6	13.3	12.4	12.8
Third quintile	17.5	16.3	16.4	15.8	16.7
Fourth quintile	23.3	23.2	22.1	22.4	23.0
Highest quintile	37.5	39.6	38.4	41.2	38.7
Gini coefficient	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.33	0.30
	— Per cent of income units —				
Principal source of income					
Wages and salaries	34.3	35.1	30.2	33.8	39.0
Own unincorporated business	2.1	2.6	*1.1	*1.5	*2.1
Government pensions and allowances	59.4	58.7	64.8	61.6	54.5
Other	3.6	3.0	*3.6	*2.6	*3.9
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex					
Male	13.7	17.2	12.9	13.7	13.9
Female	86.3	82.8	87.1	86.3	86.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of dependent children					
1 child	51.0	51.9	52.0	57.6	52.2
2 or more children	48.9	48.1	48.0	42.4	47.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force status					
In the labour force					
Employed	47.4	48.6	40.6	47.4	53.7
Unemployed	9.9	6.0	9.2	10.6	8.2
Total labour force	57.3	54.6	49.8	58.0	62.0
Not in the labour force	42.7	45.4	50.2	42.0	38.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income					
Nil or less than 1	8.3	8.7	9.0	10.7	9.0
1 to less than 20	19.1	21.1	17.0	16.7	21.6
20 to less than 50	13.1	11.8	9.2	11.0	15.6
50 to less than 90	21.8	22.2	22.4	23.8	19.9
90 and over	37.1	35.6	42.0	36.8	33.3
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type					
Owner without a mortgage	18.0	12.5	11.8	13.4	13.5
Owner with a mortgage	19.8	22.8	18.7	21.4	20.6
Renter					
State/Territory housing authority	18.3	23.4	21.8	19.8	19.7
Private landlord	31.7	31.1	36.3	35.1	34.6
Other landlord type	5.9	7.6	7.4	5.5	6.6
Total renters	55.9	62.1	65.5	60.4	61.0
Other tenure type	5.6	2.6	*4.0	4.8	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	— '000 —				
Estimated number of income units					
Capital City	270.6	282.3	289.7	323.9	324.5
Balance of State	136.8	153.5	185.0	193.1	197.9
Total	407.4	435.8	474.7	517.0	522.4

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 30. ONE PERSON INCOME UNITS

<i>Characteristics of income units</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>	<i>1999-00</i>
	— Dollars per week —				
Mean income	371	370	391	411	455
Median income	289	291	302	301	352
	— Income share (%) —				
Income share of					
Lowest quintile	4.8	4.9	3.8	4.9	4.5
Second quintile	9.4	9.7	9.4	9.1	9.1
Third quintile	15.8	15.7	15.2	15.0	15.8
Fourth quintile	24.9	25.3	24.0	25.2	24.5
Highest quintile	45.1	44.4	47.5	45.9	46.2
Gini coefficient	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.43
	— Per cent of income units —				
Principal source of income					
Wages and salaries	52.8	52.6	51.3	50.6	53.3
Own unincorporated business	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.4
Government pensions and allowances	33.6	33.6	34.5	34.5	31.9
Other	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.8
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age					
15-24	32.3	31.7	31.0	27.8	28.7
25-44	30.8	32.5	32.8	34.0	33.6
45-64	16.5	16.7	16.4	17.5	18.0
65 and over	20.5	19.1	19.8	20.7	19.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force status					
In the labour force					
Employed	59.5	59.1	58.1	58.1	60.1
Unemployed	8.6	8.6	8.4	7.6	6.6
Total labour force	68.1	67.6	66.5	65.7	66.7
Not in the labour force	31.9	32.4	33.5	34.3	33.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income					
Nil or less than 1	58.8	59.0	58.4	58.3	60.8
1 to less than 20	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.2
20 to less than 50	2.8	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.1
50 to less than 90	4.2	5.5	5.4	4.7	4.7
90 and over	29.4	28.0	29.0	29.6	27.2
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type					
Owner without a mortgage	22.9	21.8	21.3	21.7	21.9
Owner with a mortgage	8.3	8.9	8.5	9.8	10.1
Renter					
State/Territory housing authority	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.5	4.5
Private landlord	22.8	25.8	25.8	24.0	23.7
Relative in same household	16.4	15.6	14.6	16.5	13.4
Other landlord type	5.1	4.1	3.3	3.4	3.6
Total renters	48.8	50.2	47.9	48.5	45.2
Other tenure type	18.7	19.1	22.3	20.1	22.9
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	— '000 —				
Estimated number of income units					
Capital City	2,800.3	2,865.9	2,962.7	2,889.3	3,069.2
Balance of State	1,305.6	1,379.4	1,421.5	1,439.0	1,376.4
Total	4,105.9	4,245.3	4,384.2	4,328.3	4,445.6

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents results from the 1999–2000 Survey of Income and Housing Costs (SIHC). The survey collected information on sources of income, amounts received and characteristics of income units and persons resident in private dwellings throughout Australia.

2 The SIHC has been conducted in each year since 1994–95, except for 1998–99. However, income data were collected in the 1998–99 Household Expenditure Survey and included in publications from that survey. The next SIHC will be conducted in 2000–01.

3 Previous surveys of income were conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in 1990, 1986, 1982 and 1979. These surveys were generally conducted over a two-month period, compared to a twelve month period for the SIHC. Other differences between the SIHC and income surveys conducted previously include improvements to the survey weighting and estimation procedures, changes to the population in scope and changes to interviewing methods.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

4 The concepts and definitions relating to statistics of income are described in the following section. Other definitions are included in the Glossary.

Income unit

5 The income unit is the basic unit of analysis in the income survey. It is defined as that group of persons within a household whose command over income is assumed to be shared.

6 For the purposes of the income unit definition, income sharing is considered to take place within married (registered or de facto) couples, and between parents and dependent children.

7 In this publication, income units are classified as:

- couple income units—married (registered or de facto) couples and dependent children, if any;
- one parent income units—a parent and dependent children only; and
- one person income units—single people including non-dependent children living with their parents.

8 Other characteristics of income units are based on personal characteristics of income unit members, such as age and labour force status, as well as the presence of children and housing tenure.

Income

9 Income refers to regular and recurring cash receipts from employment, investments and transfers from government, private institutions and other households. Gross income is the sum of the income from all these sources before income tax and the Medicare levy have been deducted. This differs from the household income definition used in the Australian System of National Accounts (ASNA). A detailed comparison of 1997–98 SIHC and ASNA estimates was published as an appendix to the 1997–98 issue of this publication. Comparison of 1999–2000 SIHC and ASNA data indicates that the relationship between the two estimates has not changed significantly since 1997–98, with both measures of income growing in aggregate by 10%.

Income *continued*

- 10** Sources from which income may be received include:
- wages and salaries (whether from an employer or own corporate enterprise);
 - profit/loss from own unincorporated business (including partnerships);
 - property income (interest, rent, dividends, royalties);
 - government cash transfers (pensions, allowances, benefits); and
 - private cash transfers (e.g. superannuation, regular workers' compensation, income from annuities and child support).

- 11** Receipts which are excluded from income because they are not regular or recurring cash payments include the following:
- income in kind including employee benefits such as the provision of a house or a car;
 - employer contributions to pension and superannuation funds;
 - capital transfers such as inheritances and legacies, maturity payments on life insurance policies, lump sum compensation for injuries or other damage; and
 - capital gains and losses.

Weekly income

- 12** Income is collected using a number of different reporting periods, such as the last financial year for own business and property income, and usual pay close to time of interview for wages and salaries and other sources of private income. The income is divided by the number of weeks in the reporting period. Estimates therefore do not refer to a given week within 1999–2000.

Equivalent income

- 13** Disposable (gross income less personal income tax and the Medicare levy) income can be adjusted by the application of equivalence scales to facilitate comparison of income levels across income unit types. Equivalence scales are sets of ratios which show the relative income levels required for income units of different sizes and composition to maintain a similar standard of living. For more information on equivalence scales see Appendix 2.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Scope

- 14** The survey collects information by personal interview from usual residents of private dwellings in urban and rural areas of Australia. Private dwellings are houses, flats, home units, caravans, garages, tents and other structures that are used as places of residence at the time of interview. Long-stay caravan parks are also included. These are distinct from special dwellings which include hotels, boarding schools, boarding houses and institutions. Residents of special dwellings are excluded.

- 15** The survey also excludes households which contain members of non-Australian defence forces stationed in Australia and diplomatic personnel of overseas governments.

- 16** Also excluded are persons living in remote and sparsely settled areas of the Northern Territory. Approximately 20% of the population in the Northern Territory live in such areas.

SURVEY DESIGN AND ESTIMATION

Sample design

17 The sample for the income survey is a sub-sample of private dwellings included in the ABS Monthly Population Survey (MPS). The MPS is a multistage sample of private dwellings and a list sample of other dwellings.

18 The sample is suitable for producing reliable estimates at the Australian level for income of residents in private dwellings, classified by different population groups based on income unit composition (such as couples with children), levels and sources of income. Estimates at the State and Territory level for broad aggregates are generally reliable although some estimates for Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory should be used with caution (see Appendix 3).

19 Each month a sample of approximately 650 dwellings is selected for the income survey from the responding households in the MPS. Over the year, this results in approximately 15,500 persons over the age of 15 being included in the sample and of these, about 85% respond.

Fully non-responding households

20 Not all of the households selected in the sample contribute income information to the estimates. Such households include:

- those affected by death or illness of a household member; and
- those in which more than half of the persons over 15 in the household did not respond either because they could not be contacted, had language problems or refused to participate.

Partial response and imputation

21 Partial response occurs when:

- some items of data in a schedule are missing because a person is unable or unwilling to provide the data; or
- for a household, not every person over 15 residing in the household responds but at least half of these persons provide data.

22 In the first case above, the data provided are retained and the missing data imputed by replacing each missing value with a donor value, that is, a value reported by another person who is known as the donor.

23 For the second type of partial response the data for the persons who did respond are retained and all the data for each missing person are provided by reusing the data of a fully responding person (donor).

24 Imputation using donor records is also applied as an extra non-response adjustment for fully non-responding one person households. Information about the household composition is obtained from the MPS.

25 Donors are selected by matching information on sex, age and labour force characteristics of the person with missing information. As far as possible, the information they provide is an appropriate proxy for the information that is missing. Depending on which values are to be imputed, donors are chosen from the pool of individual records with complete information for the block of questions where the missing information occurs.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Final sample

26 The sample on which estimates are based, or the final sample, is composed of persons for which all necessary information is available. The information may have been wholly provided at the interview (fully responding persons) or may have been completed through imputation for partially or non-responding persons. The final sample consists of 8,289 income units and includes information for 402 income units which have had all income information imputed for at least one of the persons in the income unit.

NUMBER OF RESPONDING HOUSEHOLDS

	CAPITAL CITY.....		BALANCE OF STATE		TOTAL.....	
	<i>Households</i>	<i>Income units</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Income units</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Income units</i>
NSW	903	1 180	575	696	1 478	1 876
Vic.	967	1 284	416	500	1 383	1 784
Qld	560	718	627	752	1 187	1 470
SA	636	769	219	258	855	1 027
WA	659	839	195	236	854	1 075
Tas.	197	234	278	326	475	560
NT	104	129	—	—	104	129
ACT	301	368	—	—	301	368
Aust.	4 327	5 521	2 310	2 768	6 637	8 289

WEIGHTING

27 Estimates of numbers of persons and income units with particular characteristics are derived from the survey by a complex estimation procedure. This procedure ensures that the survey estimates conform to independently estimated distributions of population characteristics. These estimated population statistics (benchmarks) are specified at both the person and household level.

28 Expansion factors, or weights, are values by which information for the sample is multiplied to produce estimates for the whole population. From this survey, estimates are produced referring to persons, to income units and to households, and the weights are calculated so that each person in an income unit or household has the same weight and that weight is also used for the income unit and household.

29 The SIHC weights are calculated through an iterative procedure. Inputs to this procedure are initial person weights, which are equal to the inverse of the probability of selection for each person in the MPS. This probability is the same for all people in a household. The initial household weight, which is also required, is set to the weight of each person in the household. These weights are adjusted for the probability of selection in the Income Survey. Non-response is accounted for when calibrating to the benchmarks.

Benchmarking

30 The final weight common to the household and the person is then calculated by calibrating to both person and household benchmarks. Person benchmarks are estimates of the number of people in each State and Territory, by age and sex, the number of people in each State and Territory by labour force status and the number of people in each State and Territory living in the Capital City or the Balance of the State. Household benchmarks for household composition (based on the number of adults and children) are used for each of the States and Territories except Northern Territory where a household count by the number of households in the Capital City and the Balance of the State is used.

31 The person and household benchmarks are based on estimates of numbers of persons and households in Australia. The benchmarks are adjusted to include persons and households residing in private dwellings only and therefore do not, and are not intended to, match estimates of the Australian resident population published in other ABS publications.

Estimation

32 Estimates produced from the survey are usually in the form of averages (e.g. average weekly income of couples with dependent children), or counts (e.g. total number of income units which own their dwelling). For counts, the estimate is obtained by summing the weights of all income units in the required group (e.g. those owning their dwelling). Averages are obtained by adding the weighted income values, and then dividing by the estimated number of income units. For example, average weekly income of couples in which the age of the reference person is 65 and over is the weighted sum of the income of each couple in which the age of the reference person is 65 and over divided by the estimated number of couples in which the age of the reference person is 65 and over.

Reliability of estimates

33 The estimates provided in this publication are subject to two types of error, non-sampling and sampling error.

Non-sampling error

34 This type of error can occur whether the estimates are derived from a sample or from a complete collection. Three major sources of non-sampling error are:

- inability to obtain data from all households included in the sample. Although adjustments are made for non-response bias, some bias may remain. These errors arise because of differences which exist between the characteristics of respondents and non-respondents;
- errors in reporting on the part of both respondents and interviewers. These reporting errors may arise through inappropriate wording of questions, misunderstanding of what data are required, inability or unwillingness to provide accurate information and mistakes in answers to questions; and
- errors arising during processing of the survey data. These processing errors may arise through mistakes in coding and data recording.

35 Non-sampling errors are difficult to measure in any collection. However, every effort is made to minimise these errors. In particular, the effect of the reporting and processing errors described above is minimised by careful questionnaire design, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, asking respondents to refer to records whenever possible and by extensive editing and quality control checking at all stages of data processing.

36 The error due to incomplete response is minimised by:

- call-backs to all initially non-responding households in order to explain the importance of their cooperation to the project; and
- adjustment to the weights allocated to the respondent households in order to allow for households with similar characteristics from which comprehensive data are not obtained.

Sampling error

37 The estimates are based on a sample of possible observations. Hence, they are subject to sampling variability and estimates may differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected for all households. A measure of the sampling error for a given estimate is provided by the standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate (relative standard error). Further information on sampling error is given in Appendix 3.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

38 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

RELATED PRODUCTS

39 Users may wish to refer to the following ABS products which relate to income:

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: the Effects of Government Benefits and Taxes on Household Income, 1993–94 (Cat. no. 6537.0)

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: User Guide, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 6527.0)

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 6530.0)

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 6535.0)

Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 4130.0)

Income and Housing Costs Survey, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File (Cat. no. 6541.0.15.001)—issued annually

Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0)—issued monthly

Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities: Income Units, Australia, 1990 (Cat. no. 6523.0)

Survey of Income and Housing Costs, Australia: User Guide, 1997 (Cat. no. 6553.0)

Average weekly earnings, Australia - Preliminary (Cat. no. 6301.0) - issued quarterly

Saunders, Prof. P. 2001, 'Centenary article: Household income and its distribution', Year Book Australia, 2001 (Cat. no. 1310.0) pp. 280-295

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

40 Users may also wish to refer to the following non-ABS products which relate to income:

Taxation Statistics 1997–98 — A summary of taxation, superannuation and child support statistics (Australian Taxation Office)

Income Support Customers — A statistical overview, 1999 (Department of Family and Community Services)

APPENDIX 1 ANALYSING INCOME DISTRIBUTION

INTRODUCTION

There are many ways to illustrate aspects of the distribution of income and to measure the extent of income inequality. In this publication, four main types of indicator are used—means and medians, frequency distributions, income shares and Gini coefficients.

In analysing income distribution, the population is often classified into different subgroups of interest, for example, by age or by principal source of income. Of particular interest are the subgroups obtained by dividing the population into income quantiles. Income quantiles are formed by ranking the population from the lowest to highest on the basis of income and then dividing the population into a number of equal size groups. In this publication, groupings of 20% of the population have been used (called quintiles).

MEAN AND MEDIAN

Mean income (average income) and median income (i.e. the midpoint when all units are ranked in ascending order of income) are simple indicators that can be used to show income differences between subgroups of the population. They are provided in most tables in this publication.

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION

A frequency distribution illustrates the spread of income within a population. It groups the population into classes by size of income and gives the number or proportion of recipient units in each income range. This can be presented as a table showing the number of income units whose incomes fall within each income range, as in table 3. Alternatively, a graph of the frequency distribution is a good way to portray the essence of the income distribution. The first graph in the Summary of Findings (page 4) shows the proportion of income units within \$50 income ranges.

Frequency distributions can provide considerable detail about variations in the income of the population being described, but it is difficult to describe the differences between two frequency distributions. They are therefore often accompanied by other summary statistics, such as the mean and median. Taken together, the mean and median can provide an indication of the shape of the frequency distribution. As can be seen in the first graph in the Summary of Findings, the distribution of income tends to be asymmetrical, with a large number of units in the population having relatively low incomes and a smaller number of units having relatively very high incomes. The greater the asymmetry, the greater will be the difference between the mean and the median.

INCOME SHARE

Income shares can be calculated and compared for each income quintile of a population. The aggregate income of the units in each quintile is divided by the overall aggregate income of the entire population to derive income shares. Table 2 shows, for all income units and for significant population subgroups, the shares of aggregate income received by quintile groups.

GINI COEFFICIENT

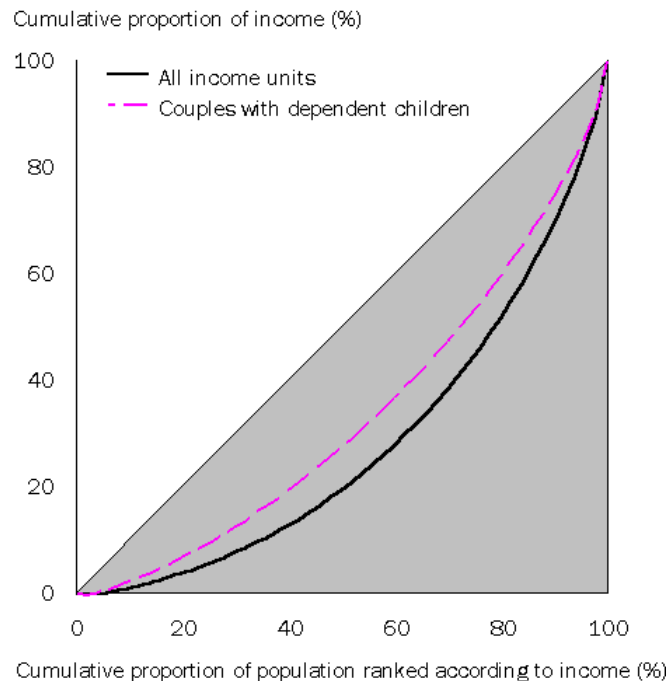
The Gini coefficient is a single statistic which summarises the distribution of income across the population.

The Gini coefficient can best be described by reference to the Lorenz curve. The Lorenz curve is a graph with the cumulative proportion of the population ranked according to income on the horizontal axis and with the vertical axis showing the corresponding cumulative proportion of income. The graph then shows the income share of any selected cumulative proportion of the population, as can be seen below.

APPENDIX 1 ANALYSING INCOME DISTRIBUTION *continued*

GINI COEFFICIENT *continued*

LORENZ CURVES, All Income Units and Couples with Dependent Children



If income was distributed evenly across the whole population, the Lorenz curve would be the diagonal line through the origin of the graph. The Gini coefficient is defined as the ratio of the area between the actual Lorenz curve and the diagonal (or line of equality) and the total area under the diagonal. The Gini coefficient ranges between zero when all incomes are equal and one when one unit receives all the income, that is, the smaller the Gini coefficient the more even the distribution of income.

The graph above shows two Lorenz curves from the Survey of Income and Housing Costs, one for the whole population of the survey and one for couples with dependent children. Normally the degree of inequality is greater for the whole population than for a subgroup within the population because subpopulations are usually more homogeneous than full populations. The calculated Gini coefficient for all income units in 1999–2000 was 0.448 and for couples with dependent children it was 0.341 (table 2).

Similarly, it would be expected that the Gini coefficient for disposable income was less than the Gini coefficient for gross income for the same population, and that the Gini coefficient for equivalent income would be less again.

APPENDIX 2 EQUIVALENCE SCALES

EQUIVALENT INCOME

For this publication the income unit has been chosen as the most appropriate counting unit on the basis that income sharing will normally take place between partners in a couple family and between parents and dependent children, but is likely to be much more limited between other individuals and groupings of individuals. However, one income unit may need more or less income than another income unit if members of both income units are all to achieve the same level of economic well-being. In particular, more income will normally be needed if an income unit comprises more people. Adults are likely to need more than children, and if income units are sharing a dwelling they are likely to need less income than if each is providing their own housing.

Equivalent income is calculated as a means of more accurately comparing the relative economic well-being of income units with different needs. It is derived by multiplying each income unit's disposable income by a ratio, based on an equivalence scale which adjusts for differences in income unit characteristics such as size and composition. The reference unit, or standard unit, to which other units are adjusted is an income unit comprising a couple with two dependent children and a number of other specified attributes.

While it is clearly useful to derive equivalent incomes, there is no generally accepted 'correct' equivalence scale to be used for the purpose. There are many factors which conceptually could be taken into account but the impact of them is difficult to measure in an objective way. An extremely simple scale would be obtained by just taking the number of persons in the unit. However, such a scale would make no allowance for the obvious advantage obtained when more than one person lives in a dwelling and the cost of the dwelling can be shared between them. A scale that is nearly as simple and used quite frequently is the square root of the number of people in the unit. This scale makes no differentiation between the needs of adults and children. Nor does it make any allowance for multiple income units sharing a dwelling.

In this publication, two more complex equivalence scales are used—the Henderson scale and the original Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) scale. Given the imprecision associated with the creation of equivalence scales, it is useful to compare the impacts of more than one equivalence scale to ensure the robustness of conclusions that might be drawn in such analysis.

As can be seen from the detailed explanations below, the Henderson equivalence scale gives less weight than the OECD scale to additional people in the household. It is also more complex as it evaluates whether the income unit is sharing a dwelling with other income units and whether the adults in the income unit are in the full time labour force. Both the Henderson and the OECD scale give less weight to children than adults.

When disposable income is a negative amount, equivalent income is set to zero.

HENDERSON EQUIVALENCE SCALE

The Henderson equivalence scales were developed for use in Australia and are commonly used for research purposes. The scale used in this publication is based on the simplified scale for use on income before housing and heating/power costs have been deducted, as given in *Poverty in Australia by the Australian Government Commission of Inquiry into Poverty, First Main Report, April 1975 (Appendix F)*.

Ratios are derived through summing individual points allocated to each member of the income unit and adding the points allocated to the unit for housing and heating. Comparing this sum to the sum of points for a standard unit provides the ratio. The point system used in this Henderson scale is given below.

APPENDIX 2 EQUIVALENCE SCALES *continued*

POINTS FOR MEMBERS OF INCOME UNITS

<i>Individual</i>	<i>Points</i>
Reference person in the full-time labour force	20.0
Reference person not in the full-time labour force	13.0
Partner in the full-time labour force	18.5
Partner not in the full-time labour force	9.5
Dependent child	7.5

Housing heating /power costs

Points allocated for housing and heating depend on the size of the household and the income unit. When a household comprises more than one income unit the housing and heating/power points are pro rated on the size of the income units. As an example, consider a couple with two dependent children who share a household with their 25 year old daughter. The housing points for the couple income unit would be 13.5, derived by taking 16.9 (points for five-person household—see the following table), dividing by five and multiplying by four (number of people in the income unit), and the heating/power costs points would be 8.5. For the one person income unit the points would be 3.4 and 2.1.

POINTS FOR HOUSING, HEATING AND POWER COSTS

<i>Housing size (persons)</i>	<i>Housing costs</i>	<i>Heating/power costs</i>
1	12.1	4.9
2	13.1	6.7
3	14.5	8.0
4	15.7	9.3
5	16.9	10.6
6	18.2	11.8
7	19.4	12.6
8	20.0	14.0
9	21.2	14.8
10	21.8	16.2
11	22.4	17.6
12 and above	24.2	19.8

Standard income unit

The standard income unit is a couple with two dependent children, does not share a household with other income units, and has the following attributes.

<i>Standard income unit</i>	<i>Points</i>
Reference person in the full-time labour force	20.0
Partner not in the full-time labour force	9.5
Two dependent children	15.0
Housing costs	15.7
Heating/power etc.	9.3
Total points	69.5

APPENDIX 2 EQUIVALENCE SCALES *continued*

Standard income unit *continued*

Standard income units have a ratio of one, that is, their equivalent income is equal to their non-equivalent income. Ratios for other income units are 69.5 (the points of the standard income unit), divided by the points for the particular type of income unit. For example, a person who is employed full-time and living alone has 37 points (20 + 12.1 + 4.9) so their ratio is $69.5 / 37 = 1.88$. To compare their income to the income of the standard income unit, the single person's income is multiplied by 1.88.

OECD EQUIVALENCE SCALE

The OECD equivalence scale was recommended by the OECD for use by countries without their own equivalence scales, or where international comparisons are to be used. The scale used in this publication is based on the scale given in *The OECD List of Social Indicators, OECD, 1982*.

POINTS FOR MEMBERS OF INCOME UNITS, OECD Scale

<i>Individual</i>	<i>Points</i>
Reference person	1.0
Partner	0.7
Each dependent child	0.5

The standard income unit is a couple with two dependent children, which has total points equal to 2.7. The point score for a person who lives alone is equal to one. The ratio of the standard income unit to a single person is 2.7.

APPENDIX 3 SAMPLING VARIABILITY

INTRODUCTION

The estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants from a sample of dwellings. Therefore, they are subject to sampling variability and estimates may differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected for all dwellings.

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

For estimates of population sizes, the size of the SE generally increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger the SE. However, the larger the sampling estimate the smaller the SE in percentage terms (RSE). Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

As table A3.1 shows, the smaller the estimates the higher the RSE. Very small estimates are subject to such high SEs (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. Only estimates with RSEs less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most statistical purposes. In this publication, estimates with a RSE of 25% to 50% are preceded by an asterisk (*) and those with a RSE of more than 50% are preceded by a double asterisk (**) to indicate that caution should be exercised in their use. Such estimates are considered too unreliable for general use and should only be used to aggregate with other estimates to provide derived estimates with RSEs of less than 25%.

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the SE of all the estimates in this publication. SEs of estimates of population numbers (i.e. income units) can be obtained from table A3.1. (Note: The estimates of SEs in this publication relate to the 1999–2000 sample. For earlier years' estimates refer to the relevant year's publication.) SEs of non-population estimates (e.g. mean income) are obtained by using the appropriate factor from table A3.2 in conjunction with table A3.1.

CALCULATING SEs FOR ESTIMATES

Population estimates

An example of the calculation and use of SEs is given below. Table 4 shows that the estimated number of income units in the 35–44 year age group with gross income in the \$300–\$399 per week range is 103,000. The SE for this size of estimate is calculated as follows:

- The size of the estimate lies between 100,000 and 200,000. The corresponding SEs for these two numbers in table A3.1 are 11,590 and 15,770.
- The SE for 103,000 is calculated by interpolation using the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE} &= \text{lower SE} + [(\text{size of estimate} - \text{lower size estimate}) / (\text{upper size} \\ &\quad \text{estimate} - \text{lower size estimate})] \\ &\quad \times (\text{upper SE} - \text{lower SE}) \\ &= 11,590 + [(103,000 - 100,000) / (200,000 - 100,000)] \times (15,770 - 11,590) \\ &= 11,715.4, \text{ or approximately } 11,720. \end{aligned}$$

Population estimates *continued*

Therefore, if all dwellings were included in the survey, there are about two chances in three that the number of income units would have fallen within the range 91,280 to 114,720 and about 19 chances in 20 that the number of income units would have fallen within the range 79,560 to 126,440.

Means and medians

The SEs of estimates of means and medians are obtained by multiplying the RSEs of the corresponding population estimates by the appropriate factor from table A3.2.

For example, from table 4, the mean gross weekly income for income units within the 15–24 years age group is \$406. This estimate corresponds to an estimated 1,401,400 income units in that category (also from table 4):

- The SE on the population estimate of 1,401,400 is calculated to be 32,465 (from table A3.1).

- The RSE is then calculated by dividing by the estimated population:

$$(32,465 / 1,401,400) \times 100 = 2.32\%$$

- From table A3.2, the factor for the mean income of all income units is 1.2. Hence the estimate of the mean has a RSE of

$$2.32 \times 1.2 = 2.8\%$$

- This corresponds to a SE of

$$\$406 \times (2.8/100) = \$11 \text{ (to the nearest dollar)}$$

Therefore, if all dwellings were included in the survey, there are about two chances in three that the mean gross weekly income would have fallen within the range 395 to 417 and about 19 chances in 20 that the mean gross weekly income would have fallen within the range 384 to 428.

Proportions and percentages

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

For proportions where the denominator is an estimate of the number of income units in a grouping and the numerator is the number of income units in a sub-group of the denominator group, the formula for the RSE is given by

$$RSE\% \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) = \sqrt{[RSE\%(x)]^2 - [RSE\%(y)]^2}$$

For example, from table 1, 17.3% of the third quintile of income units are couples with dependent children. Since the quintile estimate for all income units is 1,876,200, the estimate of couple income units with dependent children in that quintile must have been 324,583. Hence, the estimate of 17.3% will have a RSE of

$$\begin{aligned} RSE\% \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) &= \sqrt{[RSE\%(324,583)]^2 - [RSE\%(1,876,200)]^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(5.9)^2 - (1.9)^2} \\ &= 5.6 \end{aligned}$$

giving a SE of 1.0 percentage points. Thus, if all dwellings had been included in the survey, there are two chances in three that the percentage would have fallen in the range 16.3% to 18.3% and about 19 chances in 20 that the percentage would have fallen in the range 15.3% to 19.3%.

Differences between estimates

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

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

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

From table 4, for example, 180,000 income units with the reference person aged 15–24 years, and 133,900 income units with the reference person aged 25–34 years, have incomes of between \$200 and \$299 per week. The difference between the two estimates is 46,100 which will have a SE of

$$\begin{aligned} SE(x-y) &= \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(15,331)^2 + (12,276)^2} \\ &= 19,600 \text{ (to the nearest 100).} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if all dwellings were included in the survey, there are about two chances in three that the difference between the two counts of units would have fallen in the range 53,500 to 92,700 and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference between the two counts of units would have fallen in the range 33,900 and 112,300.

Quintile groups

The SEs of the upper boundaries of quintile groups (tables 1, 9, 15, 20, 26) are shown separately in table A3.3.

APPENDIX 3 SAMPLING VARIABILITY *continued*

A3.1 SEs FOR ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF INCOME UNITS, Australia

Size of estimate	SE	RSE
	no.	%
1 500	1 070	71.2
2 000	1 300	64.7
2 500	1 500	59.9
3 000	1 690	56.1
3 500	1 860	53.0
4 000	2 020	50.4
4 500	2 170	48.2
5 000	2 320	46.3
6 000	2 590	43.1
8 000	3 080	38.4
10 000	3 500	35.0
20 000	5 160	25.8
30 000	6 410	21.3
40 000	7 430	18.6
50 000	8 310	16.6
100 000	11 590	11.6
200 000	15 770	7.9
300 000	18 680	6.2
400 000	20 960	5.2
500 000	22 860	4.6
1 000 000	29 430	2.9
2 000 000	36 990	1.8
5 000 000	58 240	1.0
10 000 000	57 350	0.6

A3.2 RSE FACTORS FOR ESTIMATES OF MEAN AND MEDIAN INCOMES

Gross weekly income	Mean	Median
Income unit types		
Couple	1.0	0.8
One-parent	0.5	0.5
One-person	1.1	0.9
All income units	1.2	1.2
Quintiles		
Lowest	1.3	1.0
Second	0.7	1.3
Third	0.6	1.7
Fourth	0.6	1.5
Highest	1.0	1.6

A3.3 SEs for UPPER BOUNDARIES OF QUINTILE GROUPS

Quintile	Couple units	One-parent units	One-person units	All income units
1	7.8	7.4	0.9	10 405.5
2	13.7	15.1	7.3	6.3
3	14.4	17.2	8.6	9.0
4	21.0	39.7	12.7	15.9

APPENDIX 3 SAMPLING VARIABILITY *continued*

A3.4 SES FOR ESTIMATES OF INCOME UNITS, States & Territories

	NSW	Vic	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT
Size of estimate	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1 000	..	..	..	..	..	530	980	740
1 500	..	..	..	..	770	720	1 230	940
2 000	..	..	1 030	1 200	980	890	1 420	1 110
2 500	..	..	1 240	1 390	1 170	1 040	1 580	1 250
3 000	1 760	2 870	1 430	1 550	1 340	1 170	1 710	1 360
3 500	1 960	3 070	1 610	1 700	1 510	1 280	1 820	1 470
4 000	2 160	3 250	1 780	1 830	1 660	1 390	1 920	1 560
4 500	2 340	3 410	1 940	1 960	1 800	1 490	2 000	1 640
5 000	2 520	3 570	2 090	2 080	1 940	1 580	2 080	1 720
6 000	2 850	3 850	2 380	2 290	2 190	1 740	2 200	1 850
8 000	3 440	4 330	2 890	2 660	2 630	2 010	2 390	2 060
10 000	3 960	4 730	3 330	2 960	3 010	2 220	2 520	2 220
20 000	5 950	6 210	5 020	4 030	4 360	2 880	2 820	2 700
30 000	7 400	7 240	6 200	4 710	5 240	3 230	2 900	2 930
40 000	8 560	8 060	7 120	5 210	5 890	3 450	2 910	3 070
50 000	9 530	8 740	7 870	5 600	6 400	3 590	2 890	3 160
100 000	12 930	11 170	10 350	6 790	7 900	3 860	..	3 300
200 000	16 780	14 120	12 830	7 840	9 110	..	..	..
300 000	19 150	16 090	14 160	8 330	9 590	..	..	..
400 000	20 840	17 620	15 000	8 620	9 800	..	..	..
500 000	22 140	18 880	15 580	8 790	9 890	..	..	..
1 000 000	25 930	23 210	16 870	9 050	..	..	..	..
2 000 000	29 060	28 210	17 230	..	..	..	..	..
5 000 000	31 570	35 868	..	..	..	..	..	..

GLOSSARY

Capital cities	Australia's six State capital city statistical divisions. For the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory the estimates relate predominantly to urban areas.
Contributing family worker	A person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.
Dependent children	All persons aged under 15 years, and persons aged 15–24 years who are full-time students, live with a parent, guardian or other relative and do not have a spouse or offspring of their own living with them.
Disposable income	Gross income after income tax and the Medicare levy are deducted. Income tax is imputed based on each person's income and other characteristics as reported in the survey. This is sometimes referred to as net income.
Earners	Persons (excluding dependent children) who receive income from wages or salaries, who are engaged in their own business or partnership, or are silent partners in a business or partnership.
Employed persons	Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or▪ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (contributing family workers); 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 expecting to return to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or▪ were employers, own account workers or contributing family workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employee	A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee by their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece-rates or payment in kind; or a person who operates his or her own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.
Employer	A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.
Equivalence scale	A set of ratios which are applied to income to adjust for differences in income unit composition and size, thereby better reflecting the level of economic well-being of each member of the income unit. For further information see Appendix 2.
Equivalent income	Disposable income adjusted using an equivalence scale. For further information see Appendix 2.



Full-time employed	Employed persons who usually work 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs).
Full-time labour force	A person is in the full-time labour force if he/she is employed full-time or is unemployed and seeking a full-time job.
Full-time student	A person 15 years or over who is classified as a full-time student by the institution they attend, or considers himself/herself to be a full-time student. Full-time study does not preclude employment.
Gini coefficient	A summary measure of inequality of income distribution. For further information see Appendix 1.
Government pensions and allowances	Regular, recurring receipts from government to persons under social security and related government programs. Included are pensions and allowances received by aged, disabled, unemployed and sick persons, families and children, veterans or their survivors, and study allowances for students.
Gross income	Regular cash receipts before income tax or the Medicare levy are deducted.
Henderson equivalent income	Disposable income adjusted using the simplified equivalence scale developed by Professor Henderson and his associates. For further information see Appendix 2.
Household	A household is a group of people who usually reside and eat together.
Income	Regular and recurring cash receipts including moneys received from wages and salaries, government pensions and allowances, and other regular receipts such as superannuation, workers' compensation, child support, scholarships, profit or loss from own business or partnership and property income. Gross income is the sum of the income from all these sources before income tax or the Medicare levy are deducted. Other measures of income are disposable income and equivalent income.
Income unit	One person or a group of related persons within a household, whose command over income is assumed to be shared. Income sharing is assumed to take place within married (registered or de facto) couples, and between parents and dependent children. See paragraphs 5–8 of Explanatory Notes.
Labour force status	A classification of the population aged 15 and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians.
Landlord type	For renters, the type of entity to whom rent is paid or with whom the tenure contract or arrangement is made. Renters belong to one of the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State/Territory housing authority - where the unit pays rent to a State or Territory housing authority or trust; or ▪ private landlords - where the unit pays rent to a real estate agent or to another person not in the same household; or ▪ relative in the same household - where the unit pays rent to a related person who resides in the same household; or ▪ other - where the unit pays rent to an unrelated person in the same household, the owner/manager of a caravan park, his/her employer (including a government authority), to a housing co-operative, a community or church group or any other body not included elsewhere.



Mean income	The total income received by a group of income units divided by the number of units in the group.
Median income	That level of income which divides the units in a group into two equal parts, one half having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below the median.
Negative income	Income may be negative when a loss accrues to an income unit as an owner or partner in unincorporated enterprises or rental properties. Losses occur when operating expenses and depreciation are greater than gross receipts.
Not in the labour force	Persons not in the categories employed or unemployed as defined.
OECD equivalent income	Disposable income adjusted using the equivalence scale recommended by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development for use by member countries to facilitate international comparisons. For further information see Appendix 2.
Other income	Income other than wages and salaries, own business or partnership income and government pensions and allowances. This includes income received as a result of ownership of financial assets (interest, dividends), and of non-financial assets (rent, royalties) and other regular receipts from sources such as superannuation, child support, workers' compensation and scholarships. Income from rent is net of operating expenses and depreciation and may be negative when these are greater than gross receipts.
Other landlord type	Where the unit pays rent to an unrelated person in the same household, the owner/manager of a caravan park, his/her employer (including a government authority), to a housing co-operative, a community or church group or any other body not included elsewhere.
Other tenure type	A unit who is not an owner, a purchaser or a renter. Includes young one person income units living rent free with parents.
Own account worker	A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade and hires no employees.
Own business or partnership income	The profit/loss that accrues to persons as owners of, or partners in, unincorporated enterprises. Profit/loss consists of the value of gross output of the enterprise after the deduction of operating expenses (including depreciation). Losses occur when operating expenses are greater than gross receipts and are treated as negative income.
Owner (of dwelling)	A unit who owns the dwelling in which the unit usually resides. Owners are divided into two classifications—owners without a mortgage and owners with a mortgage. If there is any outstanding mortgage or loan secured against the dwelling the unit is an owner with a mortgage. If there is no mortgage or loan secured against the dwelling the unit is an owner without a mortgage.
Principal source of income	That source from which the most positive income is received. If total income is nil or negative the principal source is undefined.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Private income	Regular, recurring receipts from private organisations, including superannuation, regular workers' compensation, income from annuitues, interest, dividends, royalties, income from rental properties, private scholarship and child support.
Quintiles	Groupings of 20% of the estimated population when units in the population are ranked in ascending order according to each unit's income. Quintiles are presented in this publication for gross, disposable and equivalent incomes.
Reference person	Reference person is the male partner in a couple income unit, the parent in a one parent income unit and the person in a one person income unit.
Renter	A unit who pays rent or board to reside in the dwelling. See further classification by Landlord type.
Tenure type	The nature of a unit's legal right to occupy the dwelling in which he/she usually resides. Tenure is determined according to whether the unit owns the dwelling outright, owns the dwelling but has a mortgage or loan secured against it, is paying rent or board to live in the dwelling or has some other arrangement to occupy the dwelling.
Unemployed persons	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week and <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ were available for work in the reference week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (ie. 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 breakdown.
Wages and salaries	The gross cash income received as a return to labour from an employer or from a person's own incorporated enterprise.

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2652300007999
ISSN 1322-9788

RRP \$24.00