
A Descriptive statistics appendix

A.1 Introduction

The aim of this appendix is to provide contextual information to aid the interpretation of performance indicators used in the Report. The inclusion of the appendix is partly a response to requests by Report users. A number of respondents to a 1998 survey noted that more should be said on the differences that exist between jurisdictions and how that affects the interpretation placed on data (SCRCSSP 1998). Most of the chapters of the Report use the population data from table A1 when calculating descriptors (such as expenditure per capita) or indicators (such as participation rates for vocational education and training). Financial data, which are expressed in real dollars in the chapters, are deflated by the GDP (E) deflator data from table A.16. The data source for most tables is the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

The appendix has two parts:

- descriptions of the broad characteristics of each jurisdiction; and
- a set of source tables to assist comparison of performance across jurisdictions.

The descriptions of jurisdictions (based on data in the source tables) include the characteristics of age profile, cultural heritage (such as indigenous status and ethnicity), population distribution, household structures and level of income support.

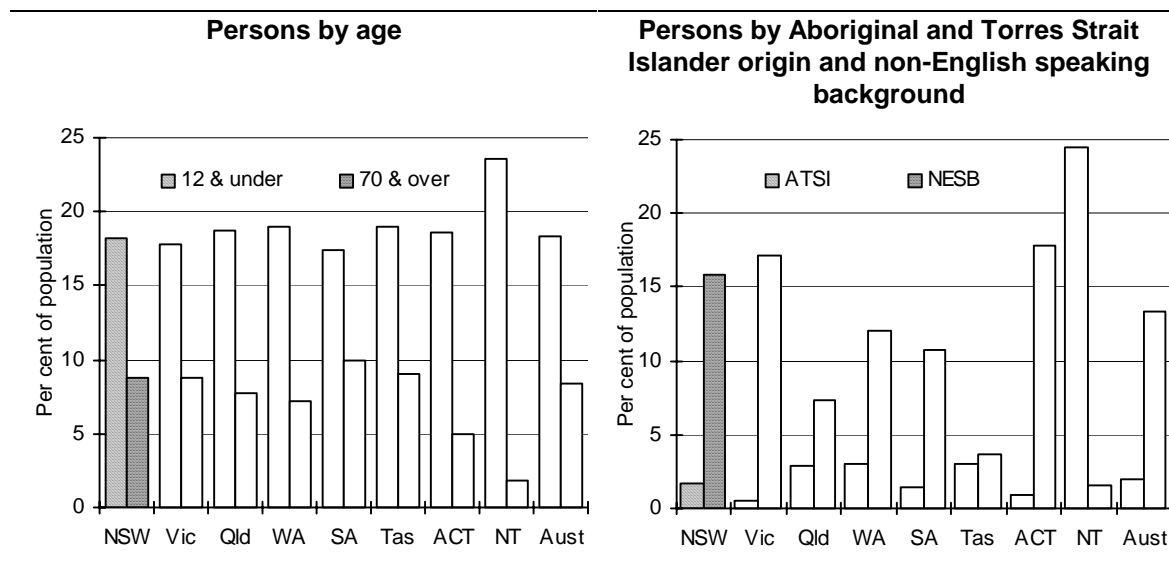
For some characteristics, the discussion is based on the same indicator across jurisdictions (for example, the proportion of persons of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin in the population). For other characteristics, the discussion draws on noteworthy differences (for example, significant differences from the national average).

A.2 Profile of New South Wales



The proportion of the NSW population aged 70 years and over (8.8 per cent) was the third highest for all States and Territories, while the proportion aged under 12 years (18.2 per cent) was the third lowest. The average annual increase in the number of persons aged 70 years and over (3.1 per cent) in the four years to 1996-97 was the equal third lowest for all States and Territories.

The proportion of persons of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin (1.7 per cent) was below the average representation in the Australian population (2.0 per cent). Australian born persons accounted for 73.3 per cent of the NSW population, which was lower than the national average. The proportion of the population born in non-English speaking countries (15.8 per cent) was the third highest across all States and Territories.

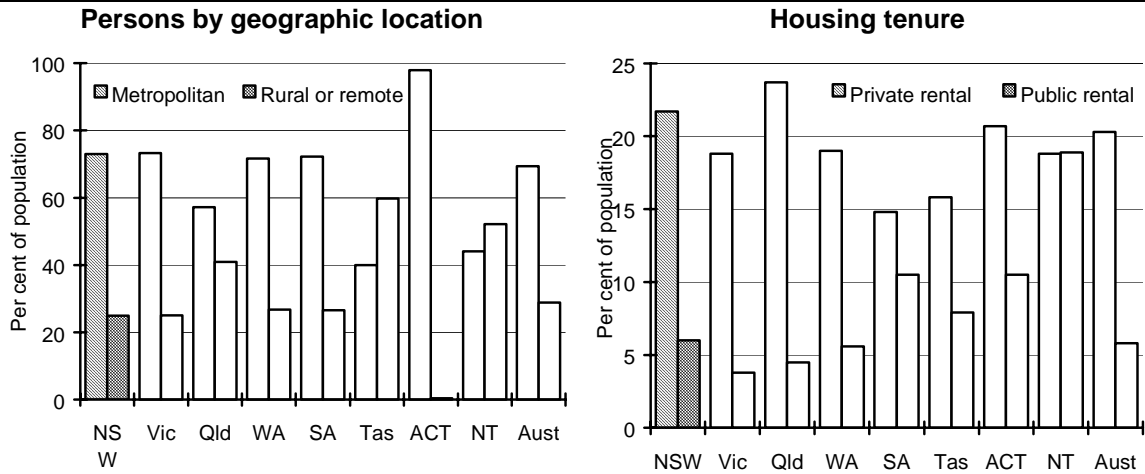


Data sources: tables A.1; A.2; A.3.

The proportion of the NSW population who lived in the capital city (60.5 per cent) was slightly below the national average (62.2 per cent). The proportion of the population who lived in other metropolitan areas (12.5 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories.

Of all couples with dependents, the proportion who were both employed (54.4 per cent) was the second lowest of all States and Territories. The proportion of

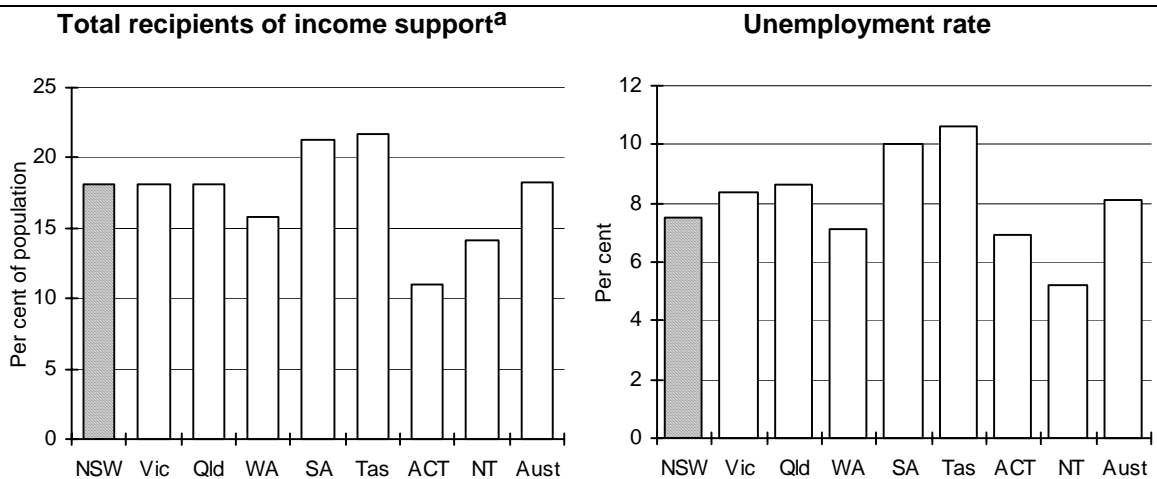
persons in NSW who owned a home (67.7 per cent) was the fourth lowest for all States and Territories.



Data sources: tables A.4; A.6.

The proportion of the population that earned \$1–119 per week was the second lowest for all States and Territories. The proportion of the population whose income derived from unemployment allowances (4.2 per cent) was lower than the national average (4.5 per cent).

The average quarterly trend unemployment rate in NSW at June 1998 (7.5 per cent) was the fourth lowest for all States and Territories.



^a Aged pensioners, unemployment allowees, disability support pensioners and sole parent pensioners.

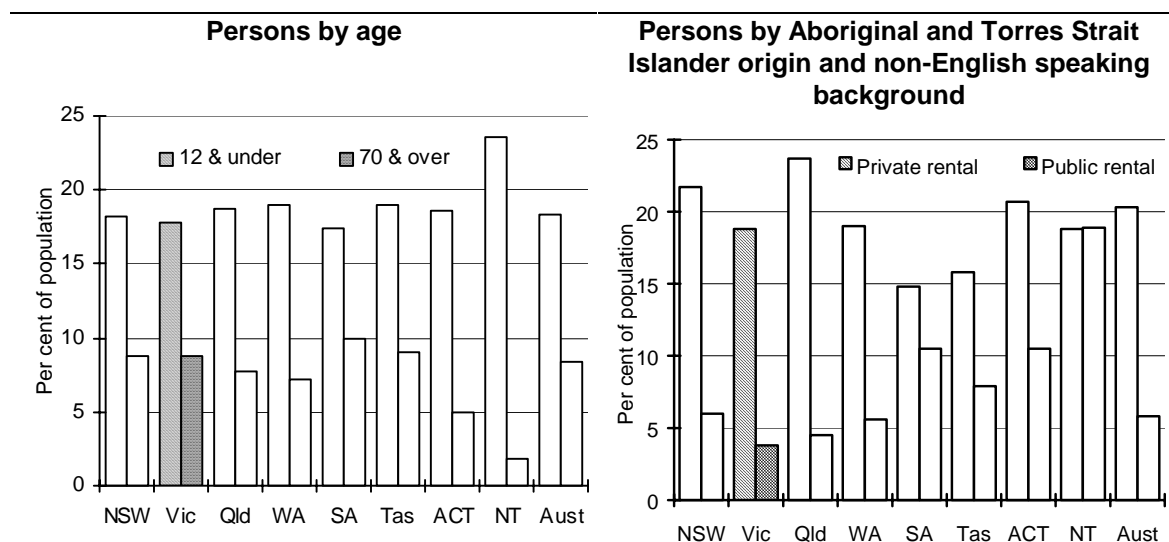
Data sources: tables A.8; A.12.

A.3 Profile of Victoria



The proportion of the Victorian population aged 70 years and over (8.7 per cent) was the fourth highest for all States and Territories. Victoria had the second lowest proportion of population aged 12 years and under (17.8 per cent) for all States and Territories. The number of persons in the age category 0–4 years declined in the four years to 1996-97.

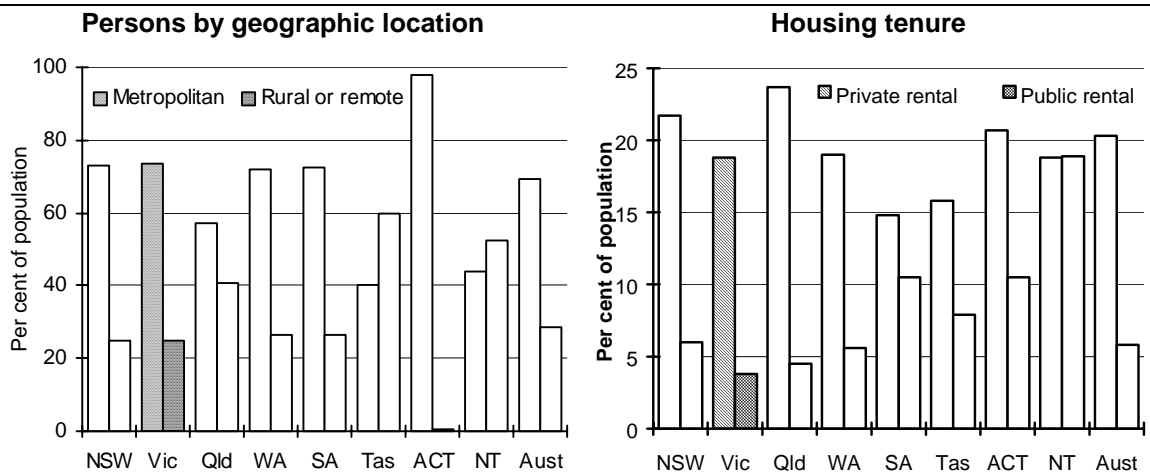
Victoria had the lowest proportion of persons of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin (0.5 per cent) for all States and Territories, the second lowest proportion of Australian born persons (72.8 per cent) and the second highest proportion of persons from non-English speaking countries (17.1 per cent).



Data sources: tables A.1; A.2; A.3.

The proportion of the Victorian population who lived in the capital city (69.9 per cent) was higher than the national average (62.2 per cent). The proportion of the population who lived in other metropolitan areas (3.4 per cent) was below the national average (7.2 per cent).

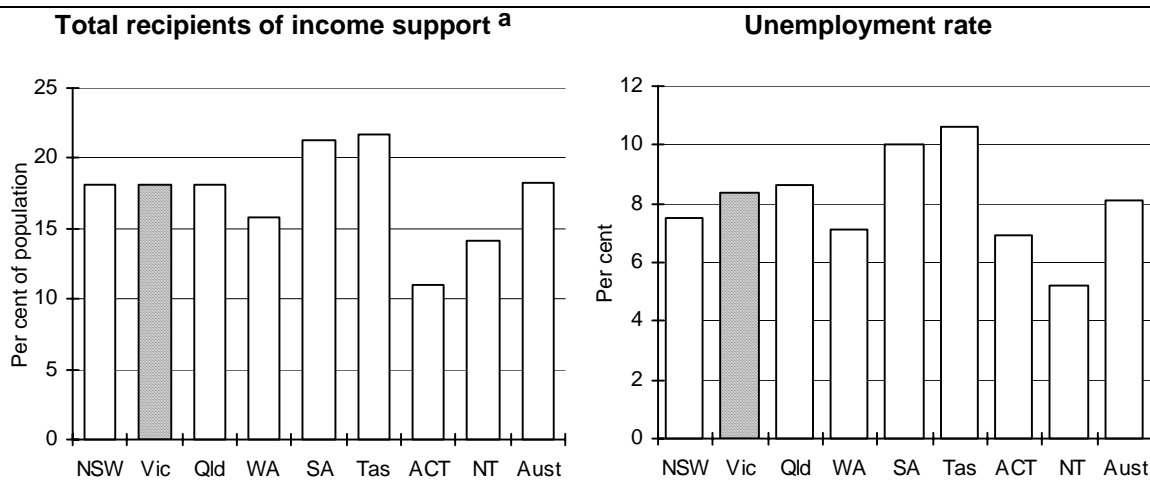
Of all families in Victoria, the proportion of couples with dependents (42.5 per cent) was the third highest for all States and Territories. The proportion of sole parents with dependents (9.3 per cent) was the lowest for all States and Territories. The proportion of the Victorian population who owned a home (73.6 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories.



Data sources: tables A.4; A.6.

The proportion of persons who earned \$1–119 per week (9.4 per cent) was the third highest for all States and Territories, as was the proportion of the population who derived income from aged pensions (9.4 per cent). The proportion of the population who derived income from sole parent pensions (1.7 per cent) was the second lowest of all States and Territories.

The average quarterly trend rate of unemployment in Victoria at June 1998 (8.4 per cent) was the fourth highest for all States and Territories.



^a Aged pensioners, unemployment allowees, disability support pensioners and sole parent pensioners.

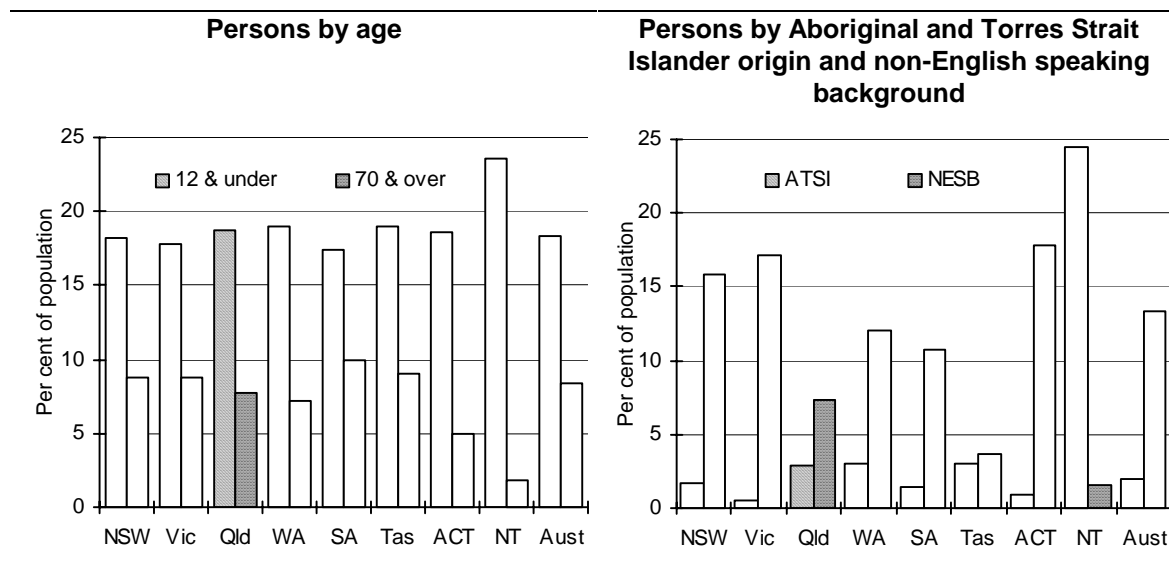
Data sources: tables A.8; A.12.

A.4 Profile of Queensland



The population of Queensland was relatively younger than the national average. The proportion of the Queensland population aged 70 years and over (7.8 per cent) was the fourth lowest for all States and Territories. Average annual growth was positive for all age categories in the four years to 1996-97. The average annual growth rate of the 0-4 years age group (1.2 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories. However, the growth rate of the population aged 70 years and over (3.7 per cent) was the third highest for all States and Territories over the same period.

The proportion of persons of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin in the Queensland population (2.9 per cent) was the fourth highest of all States and Territories. Australian born persons represented 79.6 per cent of the Queensland population, which was the second highest proportion for all States and Territories. The proportion of persons born in non-English speaking countries (7.3 per cent) was the third lowest for all States and Territories, while the proportion from other main English speaking countries (9.5 per cent) was the fourth highest.

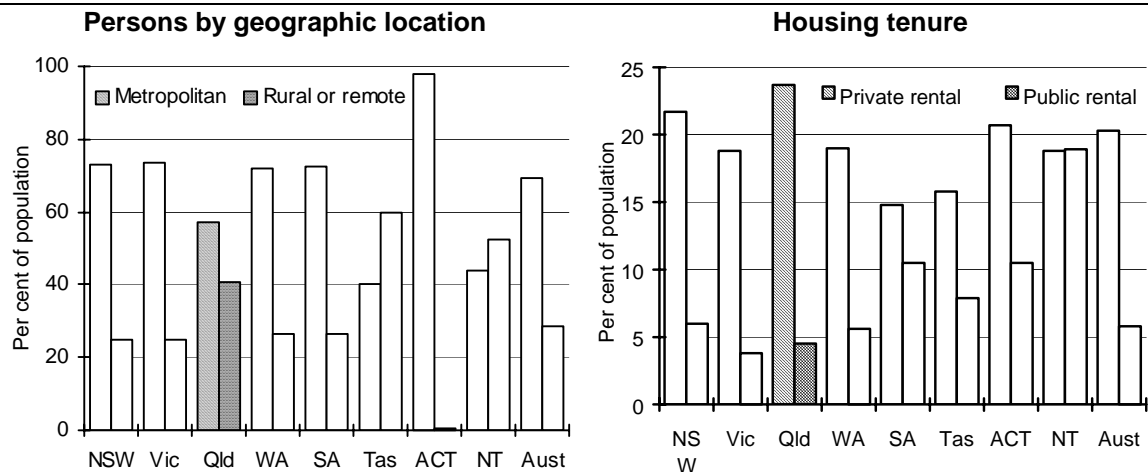


Data sources: tables A.1; A.2; A.3.

The proportion of the Queensland population who lived in the capital city (45.2 per cent) was the third lowest for all States and Territories. The proportion of the population who lived in other metropolitan areas (12.0 per cent) was above the national average (7.2 per cent). The proportion of the population who lived in rural areas (34.3 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories, while the

proportion of the population who lived in remote areas (6.7 per cent) was the third highest.

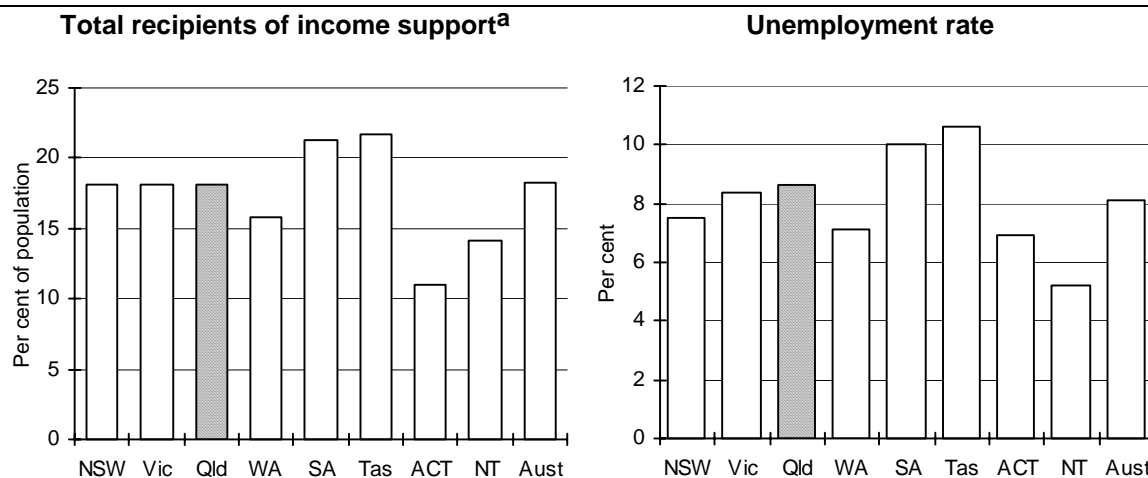
A younger population was reflected in household structure and housing stock. Of all families, the proportion of sole parent families with dependents (10.8 per cent) was similar to the national average (10.4 per cent). The proportion of persons who lived in private rental accommodation (23.7 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories.



Data sources: tables A.4; A.6.

The proportion of persons who earned \$120–299 per week (33.3 per cent) was the third highest for all States and Territories. The proportion who derived income from aged pensions (8.2 per cent) was the fourth lowest.

The average quarterly trend rate of unemployment in Queensland at June 1998 (8.6 per cent) was higher than the national rate (8.1 per cent).



^a Aged pensioners, unemployment allowees, disability support pensioners and sole parent pensioners.

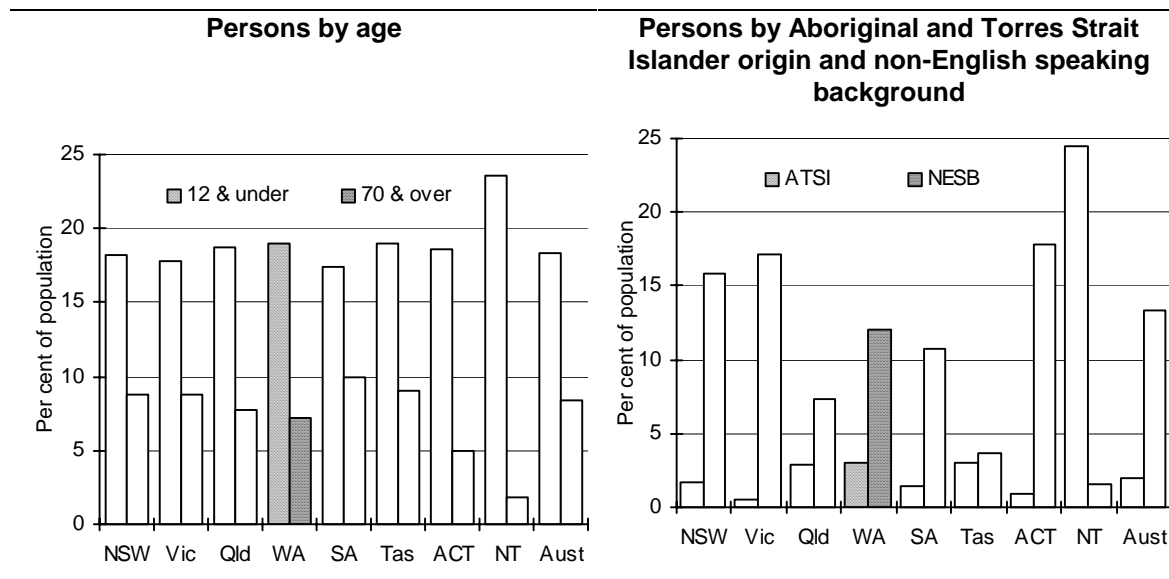
Data sources: tables A.8; A.12.

A.5 Profile of Western Australia



The WA population was relatively younger than the national average. The proportion aged 12 years and under (19.0 per cent) was above the national average (18.3 per cent), whereas the proportion aged 70 years and over (7.1 per cent) was the third lowest for all States and Territories.

The proportion of persons of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin in the population (3.0 per cent) was the equal second highest for all States and Territories. The proportion of Australian born persons (68.8 per cent) was the lowest for all States and Territories, but the proportion born in other main English speaking countries (15.9 per cent) was the highest. The proportion born in non-English speaking countries was in the middle range.

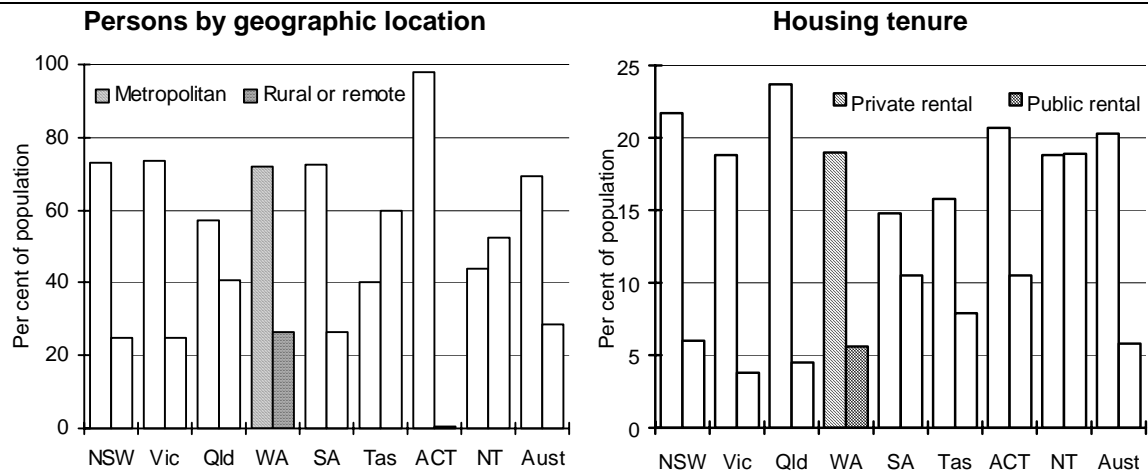


Data sources: tables A.1; A.2; A.3.

The proportion of the WA population who lived in the capital city (71.7 per cent) was the third highest of all States and Territories. The proportion of the population who lived in remote areas (10.5 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories.

The relatively younger population was reflected in household structure and housing stock. Of all couples with dependants, the proportion who were both employed (54.8 per cent) was the third lowest for all States and Territories. The proportion of the

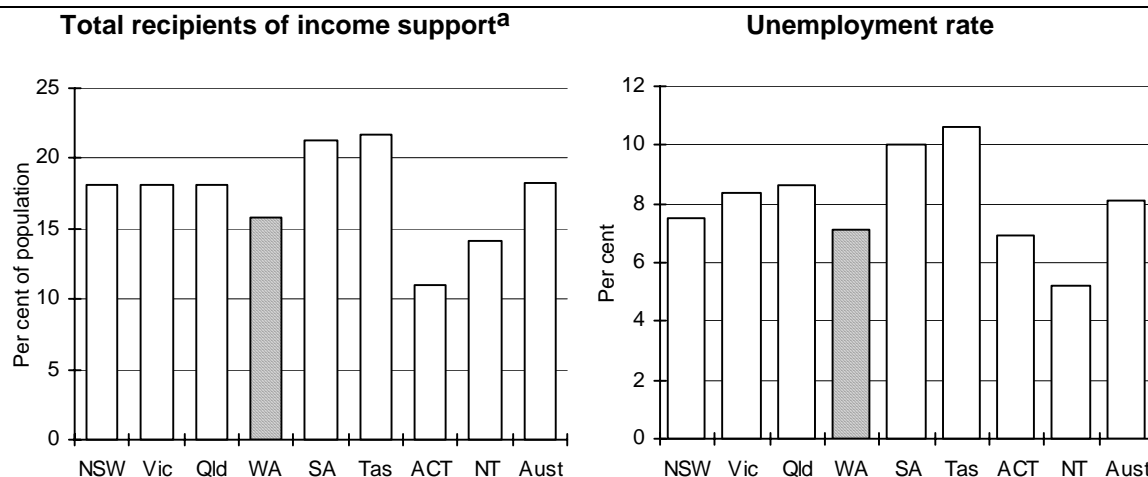
population who owned a home (69.3 per cent) was the fourth highest for all States and Territories.



Data sources: tables A.4; A.6.

The proportion of persons who earned \$120–299 per week (30.2 per cent) was the third lowest for all States and Territories. The proportion of the population who derived income from aged pensions (7.6 per cent) was also the third lowest, while the proportion of the population who derived income from unemployment allowances (3.8 per cent) was the second lowest.

The average quarterly trend rate of unemployment in WA at June 1998 (7.1 per cent) was the third lowest for all States and Territories.



^a Aged pensioners, unemployment allowees, disability support pensioners and sole parent pensioners.

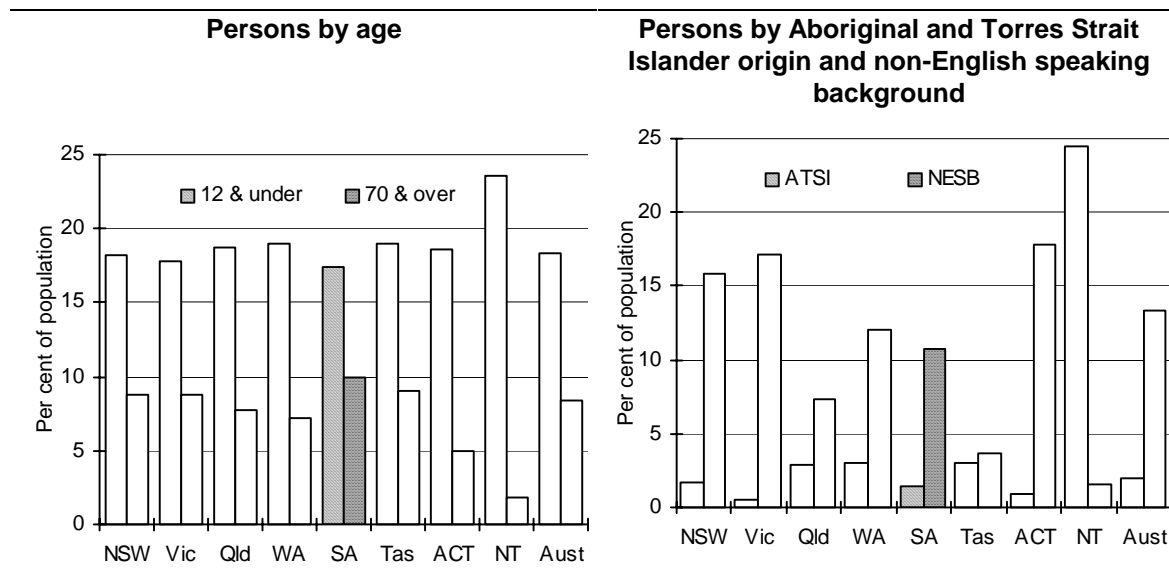
Data sources: tables A.8; A.12.

A.6 Profile of South Australia



The SA population was older than the national average. The share of the population aged 0–12 years in SA (17.3 per cent) was the lowest for all States and Territories, whereas the proportion aged 70 years and over (10.0 per cent) exceeded that of all other States and Territories. The average annual growth rate of the SA population (0.3 per cent) was the second lowest for all States and Territories in the four years to 1996-97.

The proportion of persons of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin in the SA population (1.4 per cent) was below the national average (2.0 per cent). Australian born persons accounted for 75.7 per cent of the population of SA, which was above the national share of 74.5 per cent. However, the proportion of the population born in a non-English speaking country (10.7 per cent) was below the national proportion for this category (13.3 per cent).

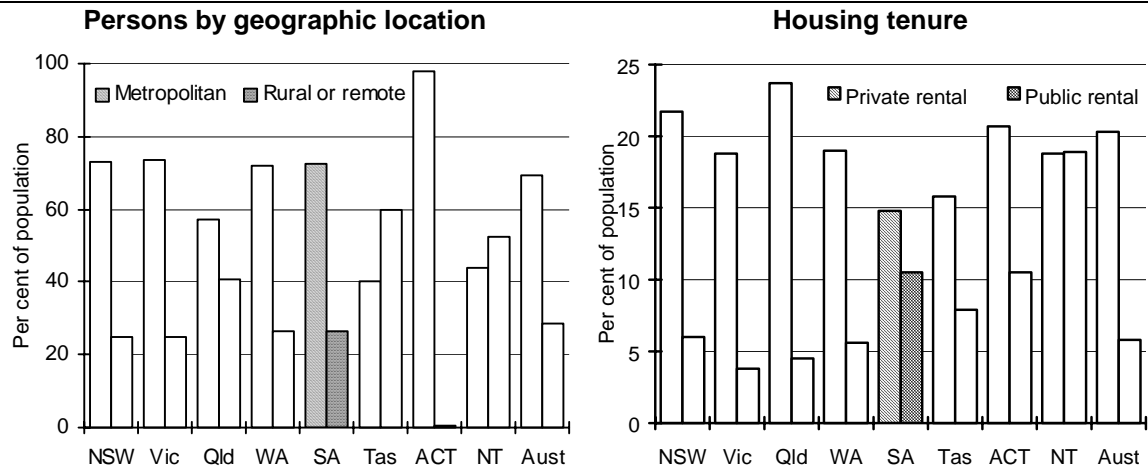


Data sources: tables A.1; A.2; A.3.

The proportion of the SA population who lived in the capital city (72.3 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories. The proportion who lived in rural areas (24.6 per cent) was the fourth highest for all States and Territories.

The effect of an older population was reflected in household structure and housing stock. Of all families, the proportion of couples with no dependants (37.3 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories. Couples with dependents accounted

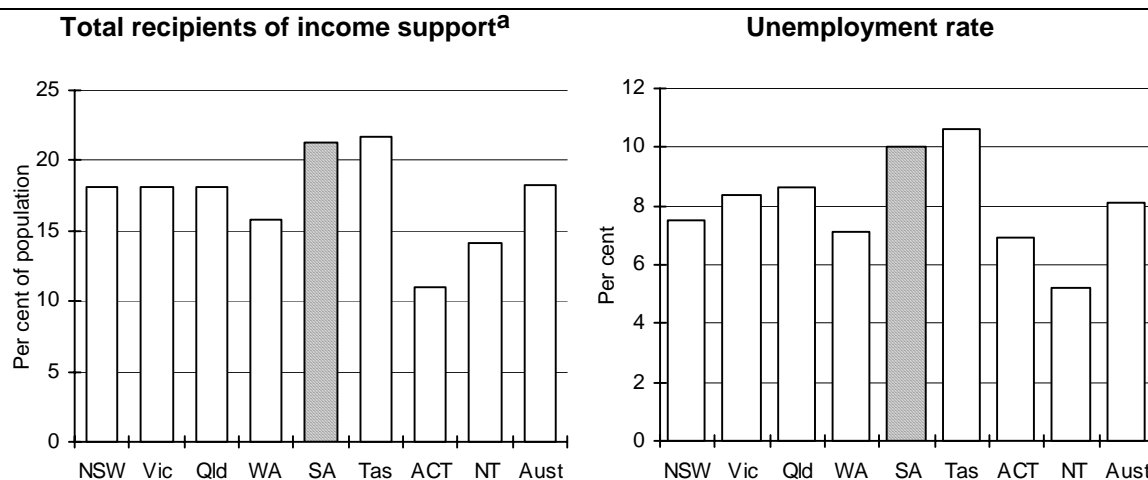
for 37.6 per cent of all SA families, which was the lowest representation of this category across all States and Territories. The proportion of persons who owned a home (69.9 per cent) was the third highest of all States and Territories, as was the proportion of persons who lived in public rental accommodation (10.5 per cent).



Data sources: tables A.4; A.6.

The proportion of persons who earned \$120–299 per week (36.7 per cent) was the second highest of all States and Territories. The proportion who derived income from aged pensions (10.9 per cent) was the highest of all States and Territories and the proportion who derived income from disability pensions (3.3 per cent) was the second highest.

The average quarterly trend rate of unemployment in SA at June 1998 (10.0 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories.



^a Aged pensioners, unemployment allowees, disability support pensioners and sole parent pensioners.

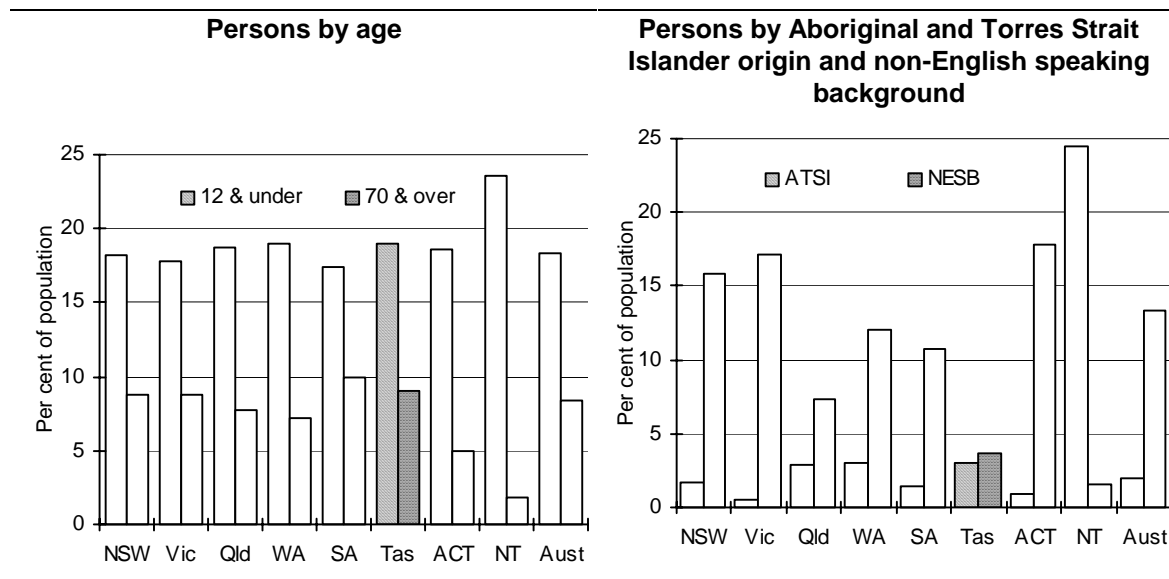
Data sources: tables A.8; A.12.

A.7 Profile of Tasmania



The proportion of the Tasmanian population aged 70 years and over (9.0 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories. The rate of decline in the Tasmanian population aged 0–4 years (–1.3 per cent) was the largest for all States and Territories in the four years to 1996–97. The average annual growth rate of the Tasmanian population (0.1 per cent) was the lowest for all States and Territories in that period.

The proportion of persons of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin in the Tasmanian population (3.0 per cent) was the equal second highest for all States and Territories. Australian born persons in Tasmania represented 86.3 per cent of the population, which was the highest proportion of all States and Territories, while the proportion born in non-English speaking countries (3.7 per cent) was the second lowest.

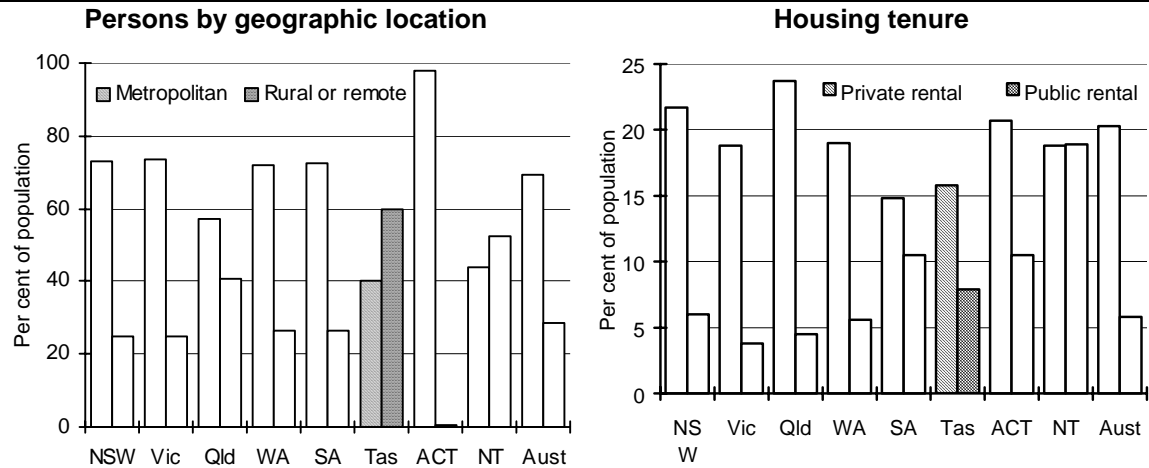


Data sources: A.1; A.2; A.3.

The proportion of the Tasmanian population who lived in the capital city (40.1 per cent) was the lowest of all States and Territories, while the proportion of the population who lived in rural areas (59.1 per cent) was highest for all States and Territories.

The effect of an ageing population was reflected in household structure and housing stock. Of all families, the proportion of couples with no dependents (36.5 per cent)

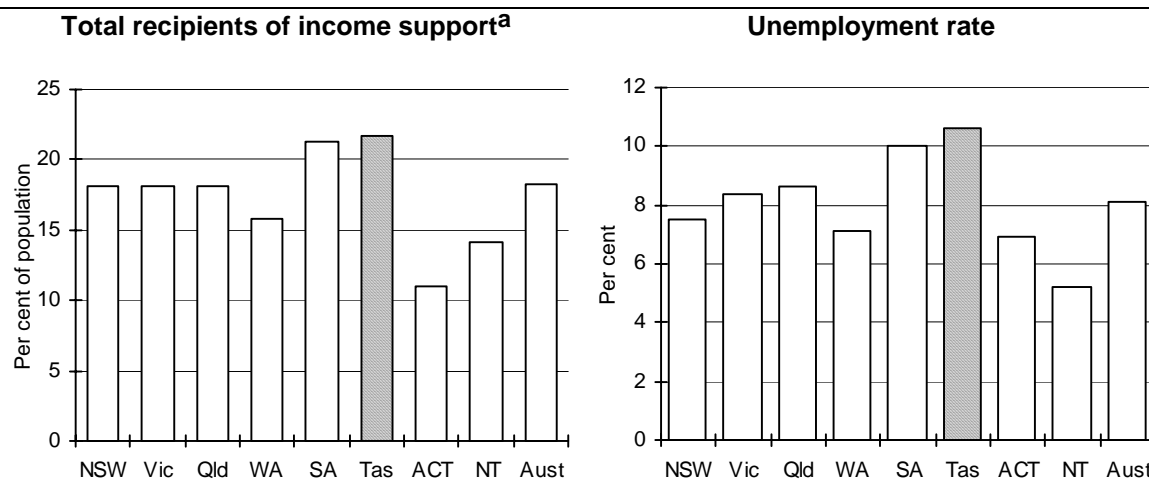
was the second highest of all States and Territories. The proportion of persons who owned a home (71.8 per cent) was also the second highest of all States and Territories.



Data sources: tables A.4; A.6.

The proportion of persons in Tasmania who earned \$120–299 per week (37.4 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories. The proportion who derived income from aged pensions (9.5 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories, as was the proportion who derived income from unemployment allowances (6.0 per cent) and the proportion who derived income from sole parent pensions (2.3 per cent). The proportion of the population who derived income from disability pensions (3.9 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories.

The average quarterly trend rate of unemployment in Tasmania at June 1998 (10.6 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories.



^a Aged pensioners, unemployment allowees, disability support pensioners and sole parent pensioners.

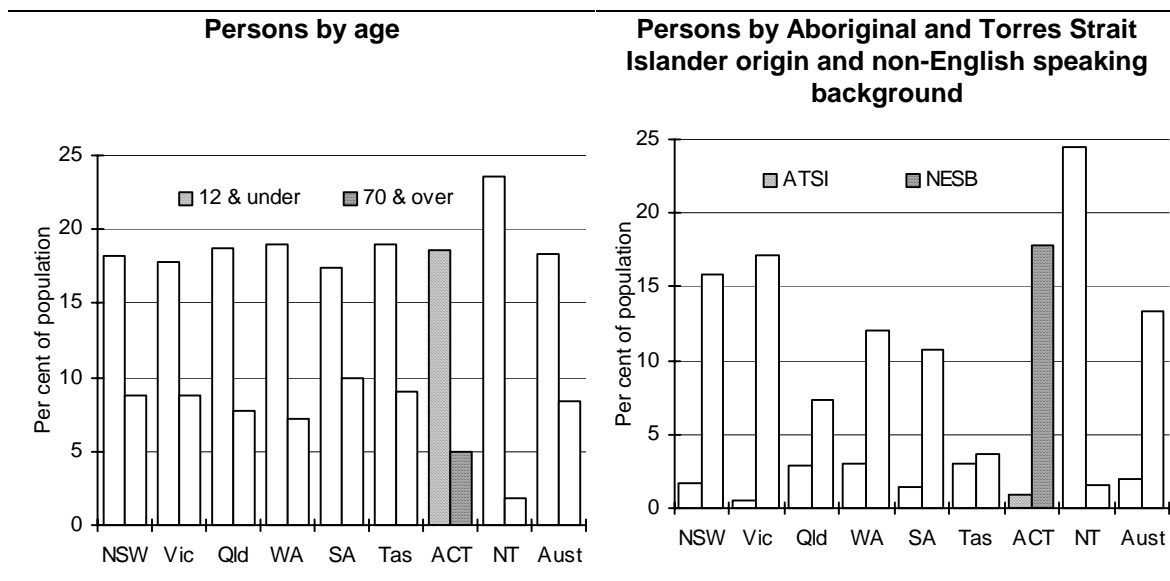
Data sources: tables A.8; A.12.

A.8 Profile of the Australian Capital Territory



The proportion of the ACT population aged 70 years and over (5.0 per cent) was the second lowest for all States and Territories. The average annual increase in this age group (5.4 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories in the four years to 1996-97, while the rate of decline in the population aged 0-4 years (-1.0 per cent) was the second largest.

The proportion of persons of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin (1.0 per cent) in the ACT was the second lowest for all States and Territories, while the proportion born in non-English speaking countries (17.8 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories.

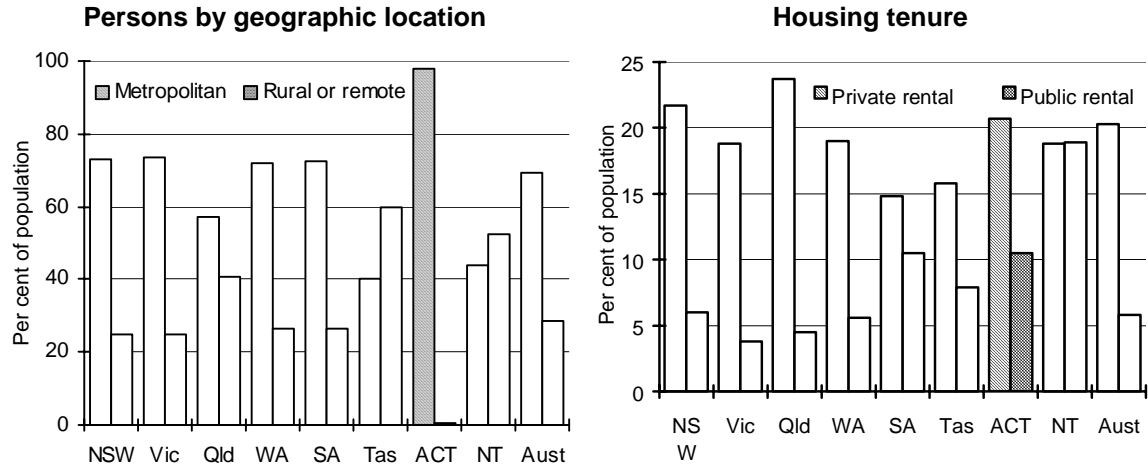


Data sources: A.1; A.2; A.3.

The proportion of the ACT population who lived in the capital city (98.0 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories.

Of all families in the ACT, the proportion of couple families with dependents (44.8 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories. Of all couples with dependents, the proportion with both of the couple employed (63.4 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories. Of all one parent families with dependents, the proportion with the parent employed, (61.2 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories. The proportion of households who owned a home

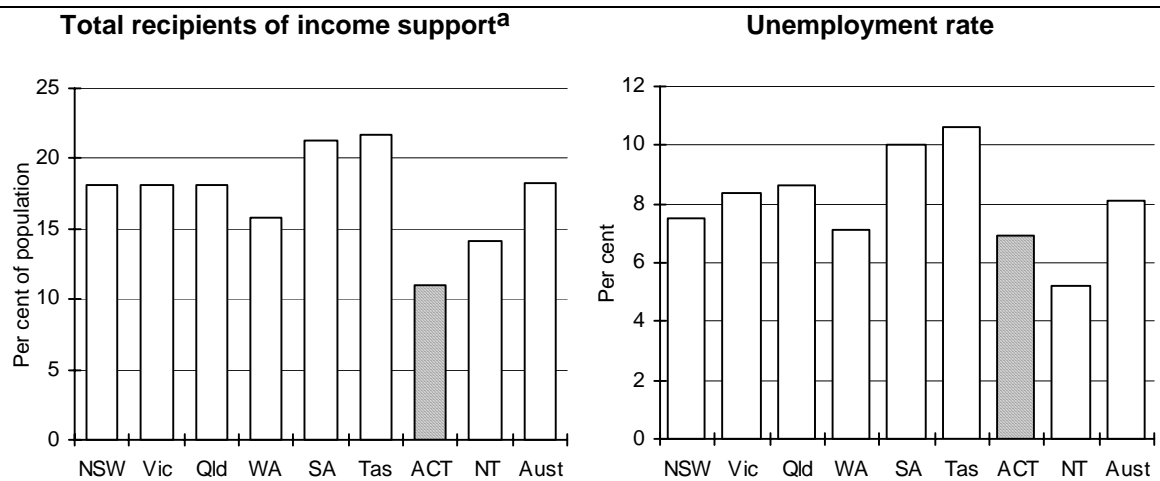
(65.7 per cent) was the second lowest for all States and Territories, while the proportion who lived in private rental accommodation (20.7 per cent) was the third highest for all States and Territories.



Data sources: tables A.4; A.6.

The proportion of persons in the ACT population who earned \$120–299 per week (21.7 per cent) was the lowest for all States and Territories. The proportion who derived income from aged pensions (4.3 per cent) was the second lowest for all States and Territories, and the proportions who derived income from unemployment allowances (3.5 per cent), disability pensions (1.5 per cent) and sole parent pensions (1.6 per cent) were the lowest for all States and Territories.

The average quarterly trend rate of unemployment in the ACT at June 1998 (6.9 per cent) was the second lowest for all States and Territories.



^a Aged pensioners, unemployment allowees, disability support pensioners and sole parent pensioners.

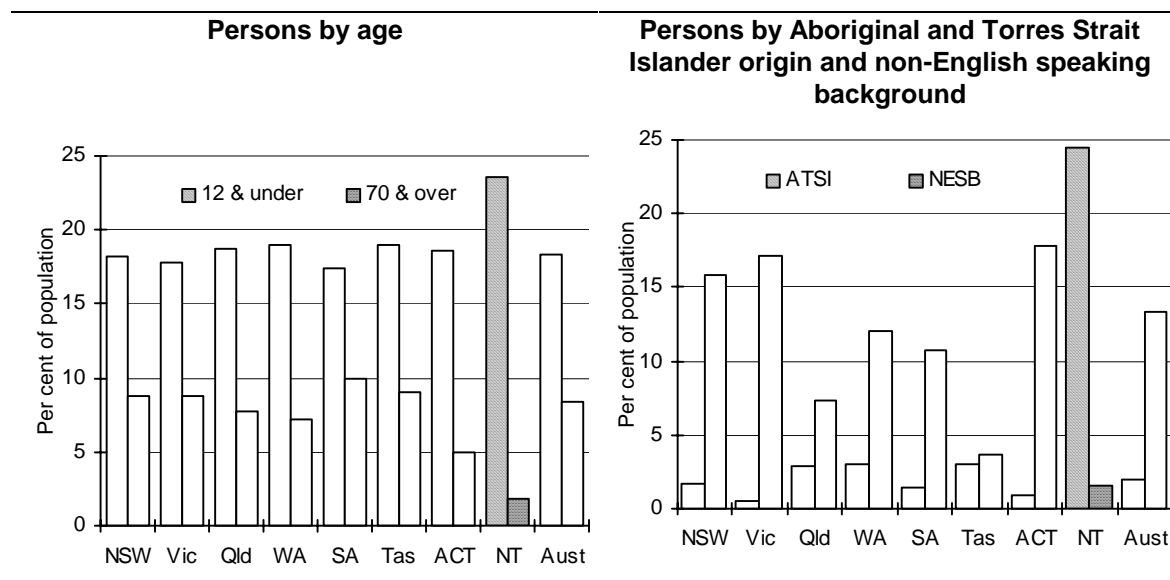
Data sources: tables A.8; A.12.

A.9 Profile of the Northern Territory



All categories of the NT population increased during the period 1992-93 to 1996-97. The proportion of the NT population aged 0-17 years (31.2 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories, while the proportion aged 70 years and over (1.9 per cent) was the lowest. Nationally, this group averaged 8.4 per cent of the population. Average annual growth in the numbers of persons aged 65-69 years (4.6 per cent) across the four years to 1996-97 was higher for the NT than for any other State and Territory. This was also the case for the growth in the 70 years and over (7.2 per cent) and 80 years and over age groups (10.7 per cent). In the same period, the NT average annual growth rate in persons aged 0-4 years (1.3 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories.

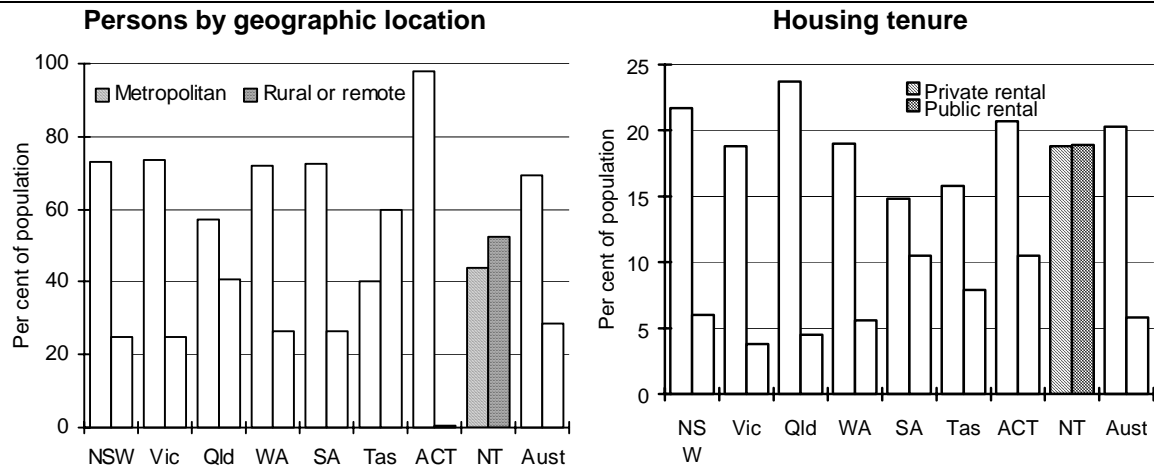
The proportion of persons of Aboriginal and Torres Straits Islander origin in the population (24.4 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories, and higher than the national average (2.0 per cent). The proportion of persons from other main English speaking countries (13.6 per cent) was the second highest of all States and Territories, while the proportion of the population from non-English speaking countries (1.6 per cent) was the lowest.



Data sources: A.1, A.2; A.3.

The proportion of the NT population who lived in the capital city (44.1 per cent) was the second lowest for all States and Territories, while the proportion of the population who lived in remote areas (45.9 per cent) was the highest.

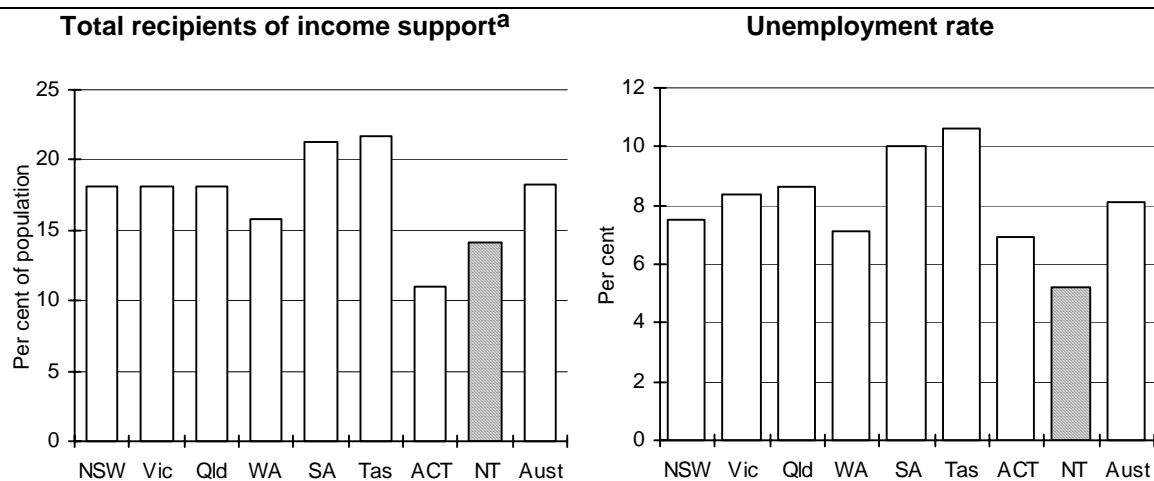
The proportion of parents employed in one parent families with dependents (56.0 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories. The proportion of the NT population who owned a home (45.1 per cent) was the lowest for all States and Territories.



Data sources: tables A.4; A.6.

The proportion of the NT population who earned \$120–299 per week (27.2 per cent) was the second lowest for all States and Territories. The proportion who derived income from unemployment allowances (6.6 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories.

The average quarterly trend rate of unemployment in the NT at June 1998 (5.2 per cent) was the lowest for all States and Territories.



^a Aged pensioners, unemployment allowees, disability support pensioners and sole parent pensioners.

Data sources: tables A.8; A.12.

A.10 List of tables

Table A.1	Persons, by age, June 1997
Table A.2	Persons, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, August 1996
Table A.3	Persons, by country of birth, August 1996
Table A.4	Persons, by geographic location, August 1991
Table A.5	Household structure, August 1996
Table A.6	Housing type, August, 1996
Table A.7	Persons aged 15 years or more, by weekly individual income, August 1996
Table A.8	Income support, June 1997
Table A.9	Persons with a disability, 1993
Table A.10	Persons aged 15 years or more, by age of leaving school, August 1996
Table A.11	Persons aged 15 years or more, by highest post-school educational qualification, August 1996
Table A.12	Unemployment rate — time series
Table A.13	Employed persons, 1991-92 to 1996-7
Table A.14	Workforce participation rate — time series
Table A.15	Real Gross State Product — time series
Table A.16	GDP (E) deflators — time series

A.11 Tables

Table A.1 **Persons, by age, June 1997^a**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust ^b
<i>Persons ('000)</i>									
0-4	438	314	243	127	97	33	22	18	1 292
5-12	702	508	396	214	160	56	36	26	2 099
0-16	1 490	1 074	842	448	338	119	76	56	4 443
0-17	1 575	1 137	891	473	357	126	81	58	4 699
15-64	4 162	3 079	2 278	1 215	973	308	220	131	12 367
65-69	244	176	118	60	61	18	8	3	687
70 and over	553	403	264	128	148	43	15	4	1 558
80 and over	177	132	84	43	48	14	4	1	504
Total^c	6 274	4 605	3 401	1 798	1 480	474	310	187	18 532
<i>Share of jurisdiction population (per cent)</i>									
0-4	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.1	6.5	7.1	7.1	9.6	7.0
5-12	11.2	11.0	11.6	11.9	10.8	11.9	11.6	13.9	11.3
0-16	23.7	23.3	24.8	24.9	22.8	25.1	24.5	29.7	24.0
0-17	25.1	24.7	26.2	26.3	24.1	26.5	26.1	31.2	25.4
15-64	66.3	66.9	67.0	67.6	65.7	65.0	71.0	70.0	66.7
65-69	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.3	4.1	3.9	2.5	1.4	3.7
70 and over	8.8	8.7	7.8	7.1	10.0	9.0	5.0	1.9	8.4
80 and over	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.3	3.0	1.4	0.5	2.7
Total^c	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Continued on next page)

Table A.1 (Continued)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust^b</i>
<i>Average annual growth rate 1992-93 to 1996-97 (per cent)</i>									
0-4	0.0	-0.6	1.2	0.1	-0.7	-1.3	-1.0	1.3	0.0
5-12	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.8	-0.4	-0.8	-0.4	1.3	0.6
0-16	0.6	0.1	1.6	0.9	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	1.4	0.6
0-17	0.6	0.1	1.6	0.8	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	1.4	0.6
15-64	1.1	0.7	2.4	1.9	0.2	0.1	1.0	2.5	1.2
65-69	-0.1	0.3	1.0	1.3	-1.2	-0.5	0.6	4.6	0.1
70 and over	3.1	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.0	2.4	5.4	7.2	3.2
80 and over	4.5	3.9	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	6.7	10.7	4.4
Total^c	1.1	0.7	2.3	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.9	2.3	1.2

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Includes other Territories. ^c The population totals for States and Territories and Australia (which are based on ABS estimates for June 1997) differ from the respective totals in tables A.2, A.3 and A.4 (which are based on August 1996 census data). The estimated data were adjusted for interState visitors on census night. The descriptors and indicators in the chapters of the Report use population data from this table.

Source: ABS (*Estimated Residential Population, by Age, 1992-93 to 1996-97*, cat. no. 3201.0).

Table A.2 **Persons, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, August 1996^{a,b}**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust^c</i>
<i>Persons ('000)</i>									
Non-indigenous	5 717	4 203	3 119	1 615	1 366	430	288	133	16 874
Total indigenous	101	21	96	51	20	14	3	46	353
Aboriginal	94	18	74	49	19	12	3	44	314
Torres Strait Islander	5	3	16	1	1	1	0	1	29
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2	1	5	1	0	0	0	1	10
Not stated	177	129	104	47	36	15	6	10	525
Total^d	5 996	4 354	3 319	1 713	1 423	459	297	189	17 753
<i>Share of jurisdiction population (per cent)</i>									
Non-indigenous	95.4	96.5	94.0	94.3	96.0	93.7	96.9	70.5	95.1
Total indigenous	1.7	0.5	2.9	3.0	1.4	3.0	1.0	24.4	2.0
Aboriginal	1.6	0.4	2.2	2.9	1.3	2.6	0.9	23.5	1.8
Torres Strait Islander	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1
Not stated	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.5	3.3	2.1	5.1	3.0
Total^d	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Excludes overseas visitors. ^c Includes other Territories. ^d The population totals for States and Territories (which are based on August 1996 census data) differ from the respective totals in table A1 (which are based on ABS estimates for June 1997). These estimates were adjusted to account for interState visitors on census night.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0).

Table A.3 **Persons, by country of birth, August 1996^{a,b}**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust^c</i>
<i>Persons ('000)</i>									
Australian born	4 394	3 169	2 641	1 178	1 078	396	222	149	13 228
Born in other main English speaking country ^d	440	296	314	272	151	29	14	26	1 542
Born in non-English speaking country	950	745	242	204	152	17	53	3	2 366
Not stated	212	146	122	58	42	17	8	11	617
Total^e	5 996	4 355	3 319	1 713	1 423	459	297	189	17 753
<i>Share of jurisdiction population (per cent)</i>									
Australian born	73.3	72.8	79.6	68.8	75.7	86.3	74.7	78.8	74.5
Born in other main English speaking country ^d	7.3	6.8	9.5	15.9	10.6	6.2	4.7	13.6	8.7
Born in non-English speaking country	15.8	17.1	7.3	11.9	10.7	3.7	17.8	1.6	13.3
Not stated	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.7	2.7	5.8	3.5
Total^e	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Excludes overseas visitors. ^c Includes other Territories. ^d Other main English speaking countries include the United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, United States and South Africa. ^e The population totals for States and Territories (which are based on August 1996 census data) differ from the respective totals in table A1 (which are based on ABS estimates for June 1997). These estimates were adjusted to account for interState visitors on census night.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0).

Table A.4 **Persons, by geographic location, August 1991^{a,b,c,d}**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Persons ('000)</i>									
Metropolitan areas									
Capital city	3 456	2 997	1 307	1 131	1018	183	275	70	10 437
Other metropolitan	716	146	346	0	0	0	0	0	1 208
Nonmetropolitan areas									
Rural	1 370	1 060	989	256	346	270	1	10	4 302
Remote	56	13	192	165	28	3	0	73	531
Off-shore and not identified	117	72	53	24	17	0	5	6	294
Total^d	5 715	4 288	2 888	1 576	1409	456	281	159	16 772
<i>Share of jurisdiction population (per cent)</i>									
Metropolitan areas									
Capital city	60.5	69.9	45.2	71.7	72.3	40.1	98.0	44.1	62.2
Other metropolitan	12.5	3.4	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
Nonmetropolitan areas									
Rural	24.0	24.7	34.3	16.3	24.6	59.1	0.4	6.2	25.7
Remote	1.0	0.3	6.7	10.5	2.0	0.7	0.0	45.9	3.2
Off-shore and not identified	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.1	1.6	3.8	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Excludes overseas visitors. ^b Includes other Territories. ^c Capital city areas were defined by DPIE and DSHS (1994) as State and Territory capital city statistical divisions. Other metropolitan areas were defined as other statistical subdivisions which included urban centres of population of 100 000 or more. Remote areas were defined in terms of low population density and long distances to associated large population centres. Rural areas included the remainder of nonmetropolitan statistical local areas. ^d Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Sources: DPIE and DSHS (1994).

Table A.5 Household structure, August 1996

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total families ('000)	1 644	1 212	908	485	412	128	76	34	4 899
Couple families (<i>per cent</i>):									
• with no dependents (of all families)	32.8	31.7	35.5	34.2	37.3	36.5	29.6	31.2	33.6
• with dependants (of all families)	40.8	42.5	39.5	41.5	37.6	38.9	44.8	46.5	40.8
• with dependents, both employed (of all couples with dependants)	54.4	57.4	57.1	54.8	60.9	50.7	63.4	64.9	56.3
One parent families (<i>per cent</i>):									
• with dependants (of all families)	10.5	9.3	10.8	10.9	10.8	11.0	12.7	8.8 ^a	10.4
• with dependents, parent employed (of all one parent families with dependants)	42.9	50.8	48.1	45.9	45.4	40.1	61.2	56.0	46.5

^a Includes only female parents with dependents.

Source: ABS (*Australian Social Trends, 1998*, cat. no. 4102.0).

Table A.6 Housing type, August 1996

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Share of households (per cent)</i>									
Home owners	67.7	73.6	65.9	69.3	69.9	71.8	65.7	45.1	69.0
Private rental	21.7	18.8	23.7	19.0	14.8	15.8	20.7	18.8	20.3
Public rental									
State Housing Authority	5.6	3.4	3.9	5.1	9.8	7.3	10.3	14.3	5.3
Community housing	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	4.6	0.5

Source: DSS (1997).

Table A.7 Persons aged 15 years or more, by weekly individual income, August 1996^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Share of jurisdiction population (per cent)</i>									
Nil income	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.7	5.6	5.7	6.6	5.7	6.6
\$1–119	8.3	9.4	8.8	9.3	9.2	9.6	9.5	7.0	8.9
\$120–199	20.7	20.6	21.1	19.1	24.3	24.4	13.0	18.9	20.8
\$200–299	11.0	10.9	12.2	11.1	12.4	13.0	8.7	8.3	11.3
\$300–399	9.2	9.5	10.1	9.3	9.7	9.7	7.7	8.2	9.5
\$400–499	9.1	9.4	9.8	9.2	9.8	9.3	8.1	8.9	9.3
\$500–599	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.3	8.6	8.8	7.8
\$600–699	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.5	4.9	4.5	7.3	6.4	5.3
\$699–999	9.2	8.7	8.0	9.7	7.8	7.7	14.8	11.5	8.9
\$1000 and over	6.0	5.1	4.4	6.3	3.7	3.2	11.4	6.4	5.4
Not stated	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.0	5.0	5.6	4.2	9.9	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gini coefficient ^b	0.46	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.41	0.41	na	0.44

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Index for measuring equality of income distribution, based on 1995-96 data. The index, always between 0 and 1, is low for populations with relatively equal income distributions and high for populations with relatively unequal income distributions. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat.no. 2020.0; *Australian Social Trends, 1998*, cat. no. 4102.0)

Table A.8 **Income support June 1997^a**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Aged on aged pension (per cent) ^b	62.2	64.1	62.5	61.9	67.3	63.4	48.5	64.7	64.4
<i>Persons ('000)</i>									
Age pensioners ^c	575	431	278	136	162	45	13	5	1 680
Unemployment allowees	262	201	173	68	75	28	11	12	830
Disability support pensioners	181	123	94	44	49	18	5	4	528
Sole parent pensioners	120	79	74	36	30	11	5	5	359
Total recipients	1 138	834	619	284	316	102	34	26	3 397
Total population	6 274	4 605	3 401	1 798	1 480	474	310	187	18 532
<i>Share of jurisdiction population (per cent)</i>									
Age pensioners ^c	9.2	9.4	8.2	7.6	10.9	9.5	4.3	2.7	9.1 ^k
Unemployment allowees	4.2	4.4	5.1	3.8	5.0	6.0	3.5	6.6	4.5
Disability support pensioners	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.9	1.5	2.2	2.8
Sole parent pensioners	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.6	1.9
Total recipients	18.1	18.1	18.2	15.8	21.3	21.6	10.9	14.1	18.3

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Aged pensioners are defined as people receiving full or partial age pension excluding associated wife's or carer's pension.

^c Components do not add to total because Australia includes pensions paid to people living overseas.

Source: ABS (*Australian Social Trends*, 1998, cat. no. 4102.0).

Table A.9 **Persons with a disability, 1993^a**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT ^b	Aust
<i>Proportion of total population, by severity of handicap (per cent)</i>									
Disability with moderate to no handicap ^c	12.7	14.3	14.1	14.3	16.0	13.9	12.0	9.6	13.8
Severe handicap	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.7
Profound handicap	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.7	1.8	0.9	2.4
<i>Proportion of total population aged over 5 years, by area of handicap (per cent) ^d</i>									
Self care	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.3	7.8	6.9	5.6	3.3	6.0
Mobility	10.7	11.3	10.7	10.6	13.6	11.6	8.7	7.4	11.0
Communication	2.9	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.4	1.3	2.9
Schooling	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.3	1.0
Employment	8.4	9.0	9.6	9.0	11.0	10.5	7.1	6.0	9.0
<i>Persons younger than 5 years of age with a handicap as a proportion of total persons aged in that age group(per cent)</i>									
	3.9	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.4	5.7	4.0	3.5	4.3

^a Estimates for jurisdictions with smaller populations should be interpreted with caution because sample sizes were small (specifically for severity of handicap in the ACT and the NT and for area of handicap in WA, SA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT). ^b Data for the NT excludes remote areas. ^c 'Moderate to no handicap' includes moderate handicap, mild handicap, disability with no handicap and undetermined handicap. ^d Persons may have more than one area of handicap.

Sources: ABS (*Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia*, cat. no. 4430.0; *Estimated Residential Population, by Age*, cat. no. 3201.0).

Table A.10 **Persons, by age of leaving school, August 1996^a**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Persons ('000)</i>									
15 years and under	1 802	1 185	1 145	578	456	151	59	51	5 427
16–17 years	1 695	1 291	1 016	543	491	145	95	57	5 334
18 years and over	886	705	258	125	114	35	65	19	2 209
Not stated	326	247	173	82	67	24	11	14	945
Total	4 710	3 429	2 592	1 328	1 128	354	230	141	13 915
<i>Share of jurisdiction population (per cent)</i>									
15 years and under	38.3	34.6	44.2	43.5	40.4	42.6	25.6	36.1	39.0
16–17 years	36.0	37.6	39.2	40.9	43.5	40.8	41.5	40.1	38.3
18 years and over	18.8	20.6	10.0	9.4	10.1	9.8	28.1	13.8	15.9
Not stated	6.9	7.2	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.8	4.7	9.9	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0).

Table A.11 Persons aged 15 years or more, by highest level of post-school educational qualification, August 1996^a,

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Persons ('000)</i>									
Higher degree or postgraduate diploma	136	105	85	74	24	63	69	61	250
Bachelor degree	377	289	171	101	73	21	36	10	1 077
Undergraduate diploma or associate diploma	308	210	140	82	63	19	17	8	847
Skilled vocational qualification or basic vocational qualification	664	426	354	194	155	45	25	19	1 882
Level of attainment inadequately described or not stated ^b	603	400	297	151	119	41	24	20	1 656
Not applicable	2 622	2 000	1 578	769	694	222	112	81	8 080
Total	4 710	3 429	2 592	1 328	1 129	354	230	141	13 915
<i>Share of jurisdiction population (per cent)</i>									
Higher degree or postgraduate diploma	2.9	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	7.0	2.6	2.7
Bachelor degree	8.0	8.4	6.6	7.6	6.5	5.9	15.5	7.1	7.7
Undergraduate diploma or associate diploma	6.5	6.1	5.4	6.2	5.6	5.2	7.2	5.6	6.1
Skilled vocational qualification or basic vocational qualification	14.1	12.4	13.6	14.6	13.7	12.6	10.7	13.6	13.5
Level of attainment inadequately described or not stated ^b	12.8	11.7	11.5	11.4	10.5	11.6	10.6	13.8	11.9
Not applicable	55.7	58.3	60.9	57.9	61.5	62.6	49.0	57.3	58.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b No post-school qualifications in the scope of the Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications.

Source: ABS (Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia, cat. no. 2020.0).

Table A.12 Unemployment rate — time series^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Per cent</i>									
June 1992	10.1	11.8	10.4	10.9	11.9	11.6	7.9	7.1	10.8
June 1993	10.8	12.1	10.4	9.4	10.9	12.5	7.2	8.3	10.9
June 1994	9.9	11.1	9.5	8.5	10.7	11.2	6.9	7.2	10.0
June 1995	7.8	8.8	8.9	7.3	9.9	10.0	7.2	7.2	8.4
June 1996	8.0	8.7	9.3	7.7	9.4	10.5	8.4	6.7	8.5
June 1997	8.1	9.2	9.5	7.3	9.7	10.9	7.3	5.9	8.7
June 1998	7.5	8.4	8.6	7.1	10.0	10.6	6.9	5.2	8.1

a Average quarterly trend.

Source: ABS (*Labour Force, Australia*, cat. no. 6202.0).

Table A.13 Employed persons, 1991-92 and 1996-97

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Persons ('000)</i>									
1991-92	2 591	1 954	1 316	732	628	193	143	79	7 637
1996-97	2 806	2 093	1 545	849	661	197	155	84	8 389
<i>Growth, 1991-92 to 1996-97 (per cent)</i>	8.3	7.1	17.4	15.9	5.2	2.0	8.3	6.4	9.9

Source: ABS (*Labour Force, Australia*, cat. no. 6202.0).

Table A.14 Workforce participation rate — time series^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Males (per cent)</i>									
June 1992	73.6	74.4	74.7	76.5	73.2	71.9	79.7	80.8	74.4
June 1993	72.0	73.8	75.1	76.7	72.6	71.3	79.9	75.3	73.6
June 1994	72.4	74.0	74.6	76.8	71.5	71.2	72.7	72.7	73.6
June 1995	72.8	73.9	75.2	77.3	71.7	71.0	80.3	78.3	74.0
June 1996	72.6	73.8	75.1	76.4	71.2	72.1	80.1	75.9	73.7
June 1997	72.1	73.4	73.8	76.2	71.4	69.3	78.9	76.1	73.1
June 1998	71.6	73.6	74.0	76.1	69.9	69.8	78.6	78.6	72.9
<i>Females (per cent)</i>									
June 1992	51.2	52.0	52.6	53.5	50.6	48.1	62.7	65.5	52.0
June 1993	50.0	51.4	52.1	53.5	49.2	49.2	65.6	63.0	51.4
June 1994	51.5	52.2	53.0	54.5	51.5	49.1	64.9	58.8	52.4
June 1995	51.9	53.5	55.7	56.9	52.5	50.4	65.6	64.2	53.8
June 1996	52.4	53.4	54.3	55.9	52.9	50.4	66.2	64.8	53.6
June 1997	52.1	53.9	55.1	55.2	52.8	48.4	66.7	64.1	53.7
June 1998	52.1	54.2	55.9	56.8	50.2	50.0	66.1	62.5	53.9
<i>Persons (per cent)</i>									
June 1992	62.2	63.0	63.5	64.9	61.7	59.8	70.9	73.5	63.0
June 1993	60.8	62.4	63.4	65.0	61.5	60.1	72.6	69.3	62.3
June 1994	61.8	62.8	63.7	65.6	61.3	60.0	72.4	65.9	62.8
June 1995	62.2	63.5	65.3	67.1	62.0	60.5	72.8	72.8	63.7
June 1996	62.3	63.4	64.6	66.1	61.9	61.1	73.0	70.4	63.5
June 1997	61.9	63.5	64.3	65.7	62.0	58.7	72.7	70.2	63.2
June 1998	61.7	63.7	64.9	66.4	59.9	59.7	72.3	69.7	63.3

^a Average quarterly trend. The participation rate for any group is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

Source: ABS (*Civilian Labour Force Trend*, cat. no. 6202.0).

Table A.15 **Real Gross State Product — time series**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Level (\$m)^a</i>									
1992-93	157 706	113 663	68 621	43 146	32 732	10 250	9 453	4 304	438 404
1993-94	165 113	118 546	72 368	46 775	34 159	10 201	10 200	4 590	460 016
1994-95	171 397	124 473	76 922	50 091	34 309	10 334	10 525	4 995	482 231
1995-96	176 870	130 127	79 283	52 692	36 015	10 563	10 782	5 180	501 053
1996-97	181 799	133 567	83 366	54 418	36 306	10 587	10 845	5 418	516 306
<i>Growth on previous year (per cent)^a</i>									
1993-94	4.7	4.3	5.5	8.4	4.4	-0.5	7.9	6.6	4.9
1994-95	3.8	5.0	6.3	7.1	0.4	1.3	3.2	8.8	4.8
1995-96	3.2	4.5	3.1	5.2	5.0	2.2	2.4	3.7	3.9
1996-97	2.8	2.6	5.2	3.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	4.6	3.0
<i>Gross State Product per person (\$m)^a</i>									
1992-93	26 263	25 414	22 066	25 718	22 409	21 731	31 584	25 207	24 815
1993-94	27 245	26 417	22 706	27 466	23 298	21 569	33 833	26 473	25 764
1994-95	27 974	27 554	23 559	28 891	23 349	21 817	34 530	28 133	26 684
1995-96	28 506	28 536	23 747	29 849	24 429	22 264	34 979	28 487	27 364
1996-97	28 975	29 004	24 511	30 264	24 534	22 359	35 007	28 953	27 860

^a In 1996-97 dollars.

Source: ABS (*Gross State Product*, cat. no. 5220.1).

Table A.16 **Gross Domestic Product (E) deflators — time series^a**

	<i>GDP (E) deflator</i>
1984-85	60.6
1985-86	64.3
1986-87	69.0
1987-88	74.4
1988-89	80.9
1989-90	85.9
1990-91	88.9
1991-92	90.3
1992-93	91.3
1993-94	92.4
1994-95	94.2
1995-96	97.1
1996-97	98.8
1997-98	100.0

^a 1997-98 = 100.

Source: ABS (*National Accounts. National Income Expenditure and Productivity*, cat. no. 5206.0).

