
A Statistical appendix

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this appendix by an 'AA' suffix (for example, table AA.3). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this appendix, and the attachment tables themselves are available on the CD-ROM enclosed with the Report or from the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/qsp.

A.1 Introduction

This appendix contains contextual information to assist the interpretation of the performance indicators presented in the Report. The following key factors in interpreting the performance data are addressed:

- Australia's population
- family and household
- income, education and employment
- statistical concepts used in the Report.

A.2 Population

The Australian people are the principal recipients of the government services covered by this Report. The size, trends and characteristics of the population can have a significant influence on the demand for government services and the cost of delivery. This section provides a limited description of the Australian population to support the interpretation of performance data provided in the Report. More detail is provided in the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) quarterly publication Australian Social Trends (ABS 2009b).

In this appendix and associated attachment tables, population totals for the same year can vary because they are drawn from different ABS sources depending on the information required — for example, some data are from the Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2006b) and others from the Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS 2009a).

Most of the service areas covered by the Report use estimated resident population (ERP) data from tables AA.1 and AA.2 for descriptive information (such as expenditure per person in the population) and performance indicators (such as participation rates for vocational education and training [VET]).

Population size and trends

More than three quarters of Australia's 21.4 million people lived in the eastern mainland states as at 30 June 2008, with NSW, Victoria and Queensland accounting for 32.6 per cent, 24.8 per cent and 20.0 per cent, respectively, of the nation's population. Western Australia and SA accounted for a further 10.1 per cent and 7.5 per cent, respectively, of the population, while Tasmania, the ACT and the NT accounted for the remaining 2.3 per cent, 1.6 per cent and 1.0 per cent, respectively (table AA.1).

Nationally, the average annual growth rate of the population between 2004 and 2008 was approximately 1.7 per cent. The growth across jurisdictions ranged from 2.5 per cent in Queensland and WA to 0.8 per cent in Tasmania (table AA.2, 31 December estimates).

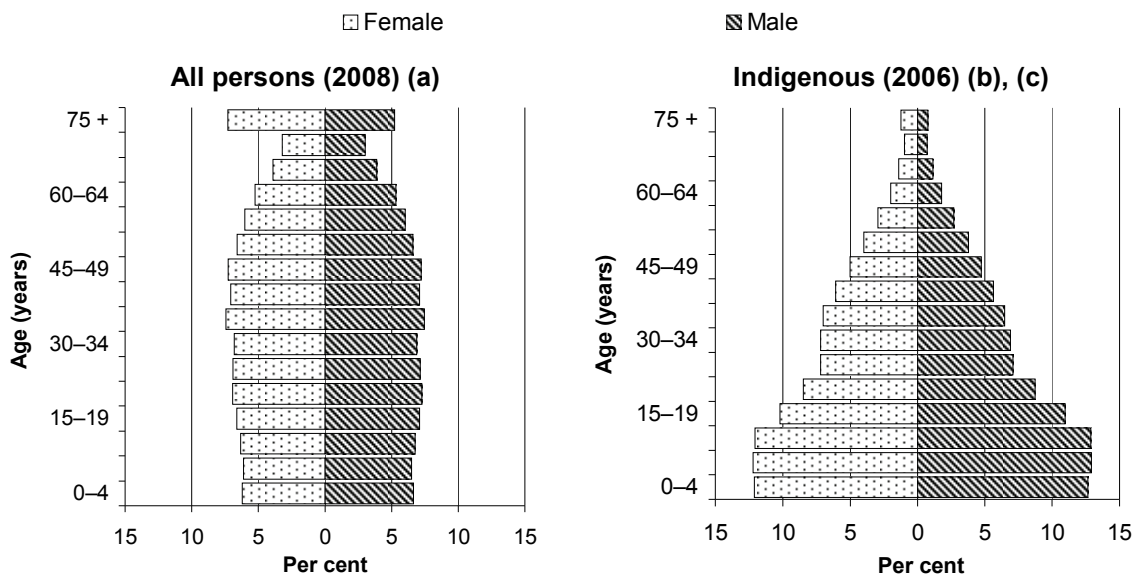
Population, by age and sex

As in most other developed economies, greater life expectancy and declining fertility have contributed to an 'ageing' of Australia's population. However, the age distribution of Indigenous Australians is markedly different (figure A.1). At

30 June 2008, 9.4 per cent of Australia's population was aged 70 years or over, in contrast to 1.8 per cent of Australia's Indigenous population, as at 30 June 2006 (tables AA.1 and AA.7). Across jurisdictions, the proportion of all people aged 70 years or over ranged from 11.1 per cent in SA to 2.8 per cent in the NT (table AA.1).

Half of the population at June 2008 was female (50.3 per cent). This distribution was similar across all jurisdictions except the NT, which had a slightly lower representation of women in its population (47.9 per cent) (table AA.1). The proportion of women in the population varies noticeably by age. Nationally, approximately 56.3 per cent of people aged 70 years or over were female, compared with 48.7 per cent of people aged 14 years or less (table AA.1).

Figure A.1 Population distribution, Australia, by age and sex, 30 June



a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. **b** Includes other territories. **c** Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the *2006 Census of Population and Housing*.

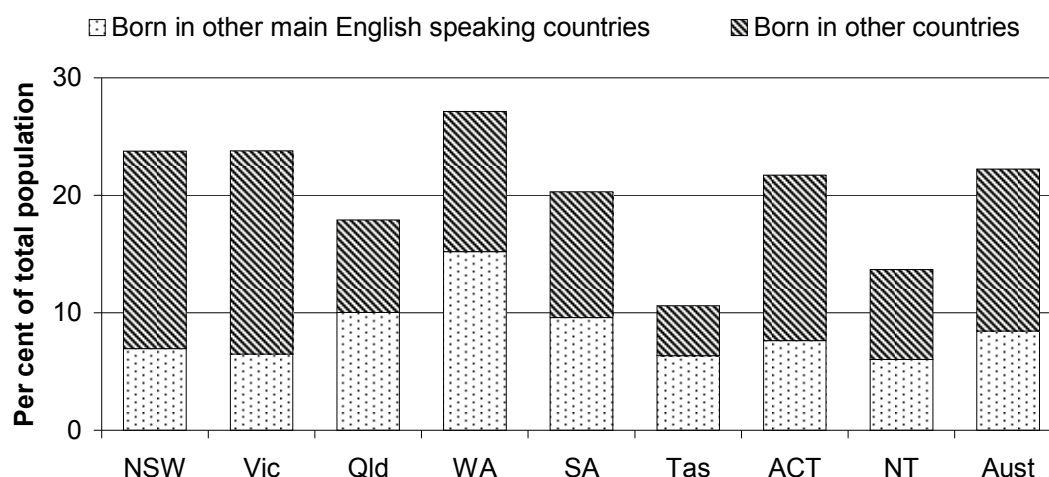
Source: ABS (2009) *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2008*, Cat. no. 3201.0; ABS (2007) *Australian Demographic Statistics, March 2007*, Cat. no. 3101.0; tables AA.1 and AA.7.

Population, by ethnicity and proficiency in English

New Australians face specific problems when accessing government services. Language and cultural differences can be formidable barriers for otherwise capable people. Cultural backgrounds can also have a significant influence on the support networks offered by extended families. People born outside Australia accounted for 22.2 per cent of the population in August 2006 (8.4 per cent from the main English

speaking countries and 13.8 per cent from other countries).¹ Across jurisdictions, the proportion of people born outside Australia ranged from 27.1 per cent in WA to 10.6 per cent in Tasmania. The proportion from countries other than the main English speaking countries ranged from 17.3 per cent in Victoria to 4.2 per cent in Tasmania (figure A.2).

Figure A.2 People born outside Australia, by country of birth, 2006^{a, b}



^a 'Australia' includes other territories. ^b The ABS defines the other main English speaking countries as Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

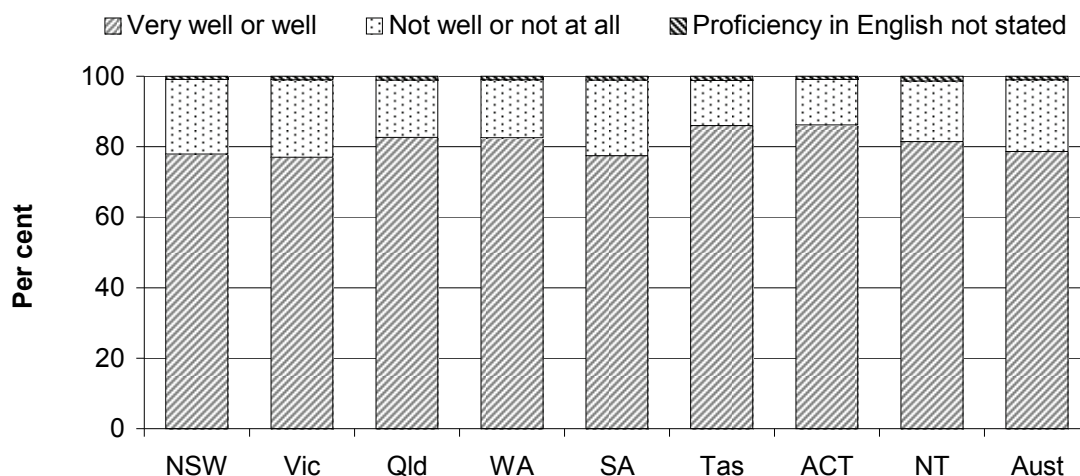
Source: ABS (unpublished) 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Cat. no. 2068.0; table AA.4.

Of the population born outside Australia, in August 2006, 89.0 per cent spoke only English, or spoke another language as well as speaking English very well or well. Figure A.3 shows proficiency in English of people born overseas who speak a language other than English at home. Of those people born overseas who spoke another language, 78.6 per cent also spoke English very well or well. The proportion of people born overseas who spoke another language and who did not speak English well or at all, ranged from 21.9 per cent in Victoria to 12.8 per cent in Tasmania (table AA.3).

The proportion of all people born overseas who did not speak English well or at all was 10.0 per cent nationally, and ranged from 12.9 per cent in Victoria to 3.1 per cent in Tasmania (table AA.3).

¹ The ABS defines the other main English speaking countries as Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

Figure A.3 People born overseas who spoke a language other than English at home, by proficiency in English, 2006^a



^a Excludes persons who did not state their country of birth.

Source: ABS (2007) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0; table AA.3.

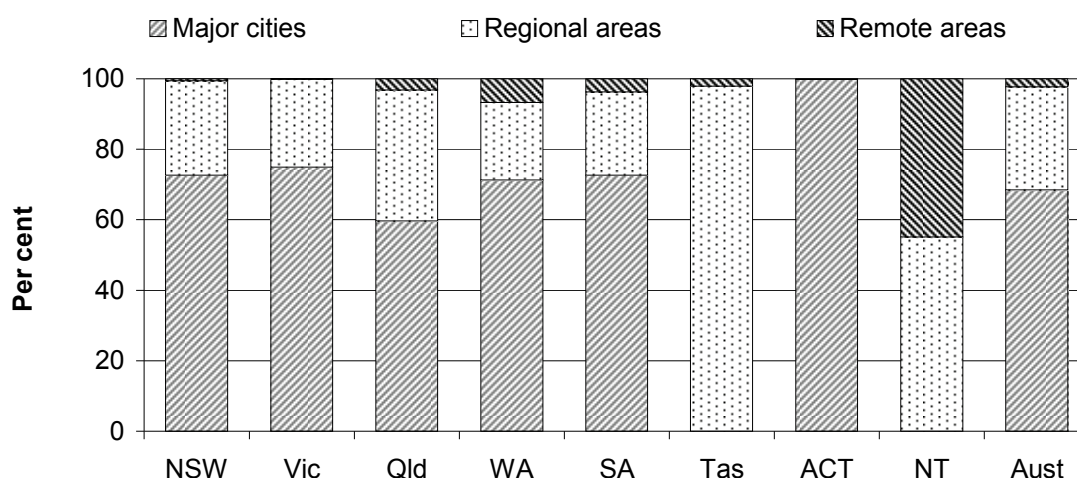
Approximately 15.8 per cent of Australians spoke a language other than English at home in August 2006. Across jurisdictions, this proportion ranged from 23.2 per cent in the NT to 3.5 per cent in Tasmania (table AA.5). Apart from English, the most common languages spoken were Chinese languages, Italian, Greek and Arabic.

In the NT, 15.1 per cent of people spoke an Australian Indigenous language (65.3 per cent of the total persons in the NT who spoke a language other than English in their homes) (table AA.5).

Population, by geographic location

The Australian population is highly urbanised, with 68.6 per cent of the population located in major cities as at 30 June 2008 (figure A.4). Across jurisdictions, this proportion ranged from 99.9 per cent in the ACT to 59.7 per cent in Queensland (table AA.6). Tasmania and the NT by definition have no major cities. In Tasmania, 97.9 per cent of the population lived in regional areas. Australia-wide, 2.3 per cent of people lived in remote areas. The NT was markedly above this average, with 44.6 per cent of people living in remote areas.

Figure A.4 Population, by remoteness area, June 2008^{a, b}



^a Preliminary ERP data. ^b 'Australia' includes other territories.

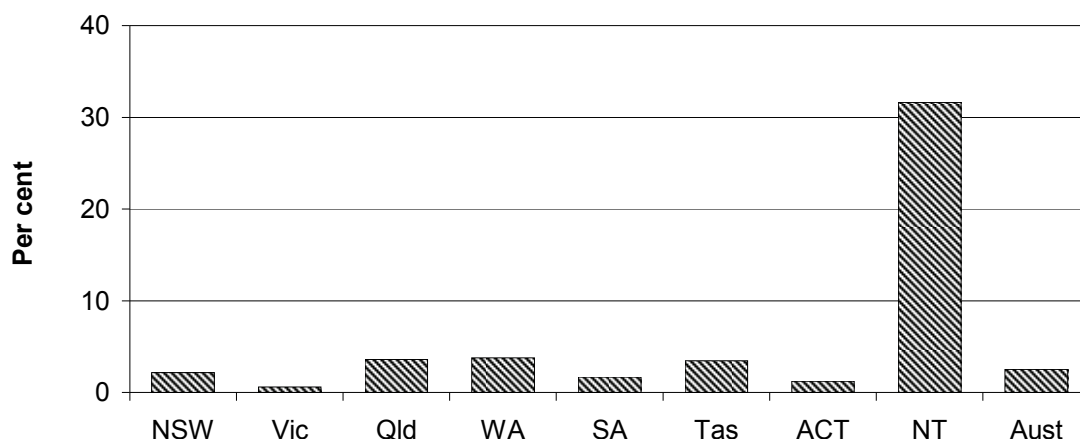
Source: ABS (2009) *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2007-08*, Cat. no. 3218.0; table AA.6.

Indigenous population profile

There were an estimated 517 174 Indigenous people (259 693 female and 257 481 male) in Australia at 30 June 2006, accounting for approximately 2.5 per cent of the total population (tables AA.2 and AA.7). The proportion of people who were Indigenous was significantly higher in the NT (31.6 per cent) than in any other jurisdiction. Across the other jurisdictions, the proportion ranged from 3.8 per cent in WA to 0.6 per cent in Victoria (figure A.5). Nationally, the Indigenous population is projected to grow to 615 309 people in 2014 (table AA.8).

The majority of Indigenous people (81.8 per cent) at August 2006 spoke only English at home, while a further 9.0 per cent spoke an Indigenous language and also spoke English very well or well. However, 2.2 per cent did not speak English well or at all (up to 12.2 per cent in the NT). Nationally, 5.2 per cent of Indigenous people did not state whether they spoke a language other than English at home (table AA.9).

Figure A.5 **Indigenous people as a proportion of the population, 30 June 2006^{a, b, c}**



^a 'Australia' includes other territories. ^b Experimental estimates of the Australian Indigenous population at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the *2006 Census of Population and Housing*. ^c Historical rates in table AA.2 may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical data have been revised using Final Rebased ERP data following the *2006 Census of Population and Housing* (for 30 June 2002 to 2006 and 31 December 2001 to 2005).

Source: ABS (2009) *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2008*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (2007) *Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 2007*, Cat. no. 3101.0; tables AA.2 and AA.7.

A.3 Family and household

Family structure

There were 6.0 million families in Australia in 2008.² Across jurisdictions, the number of families ranged from 2.0 million in NSW to 58 000 in the NT. The average family size across Australia was 3.3 people. Across jurisdictions, the average family size ranged from 3.4 people in the ACT to 2.9 people in the NT. Nationally, 37.7 per cent of families had at least one child aged under 15 years, and 17.1 per cent of families had at least one child aged under 5 years (table AA.10).

Lone parent families may have a greater need for government support and particular types of government services (such as child care for respite reasons). Nationally,

² The ABS *Census Dictionary* (ABS 2006a) defines a family as two or more persons, one of whom is aged 15 years or over, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households contain more than one family.

18.2 per cent of children aged under 15 years lived in one parent families in 2008. Lone mother families made up 17.7 per cent of families with children aged under 15 years. Lone father families made up 2.7 per cent of families with children aged under 15 years. Across jurisdictions, the proportion of children aged under 15 years living in lone parent families ranged from 25.8 per cent in Tasmania to 18.1 per cent in the ACT (table AA.11).

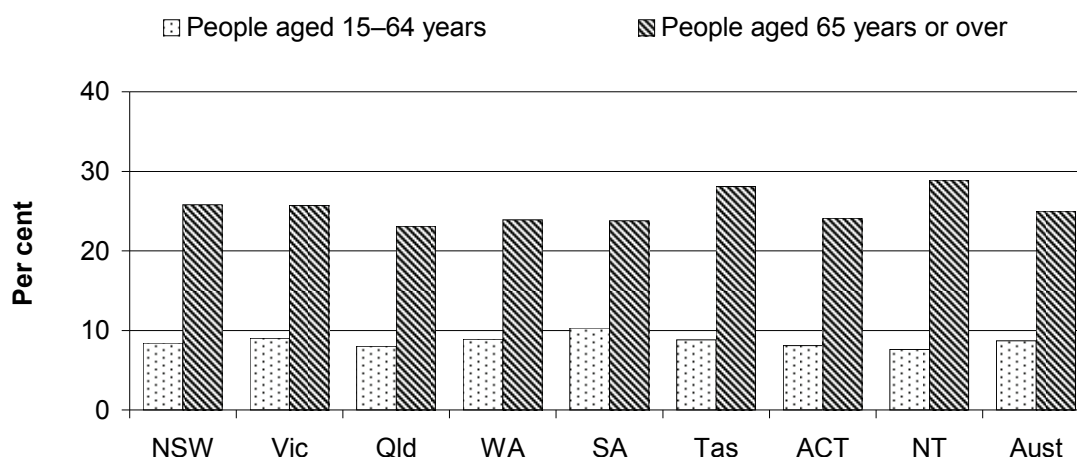
Employment status also has implications for the financial independence of families. Nationally, 12.6 per cent of children aged under 15 years, lived in families where no resident parent was employed in 2007-08 (table AA.12).

Household profile

There were 8.3 million households in Australia in 2008 (some households may contain more than one family) (table AA.14). Over one quarter (27.0 per cent) of these were lone person households. Across jurisdictions, the proportion of lone person households ranged from 31.5 per cent in Tasmania to 24.0 per cent in the NT.

In June 2008, the proportion of people aged 65 years or over who lived alone (25.0 per cent) was considerably higher than that for people aged 15–64 years (8.7 per cent). Across jurisdictions, the proportion of people aged 65 years or over who lived alone ranged from 28.9 per cent in the NT to 23.1 per cent in Queensland (figure A.6).

Figure A.6 Proportion of population who lived alone, by age group, June 2008

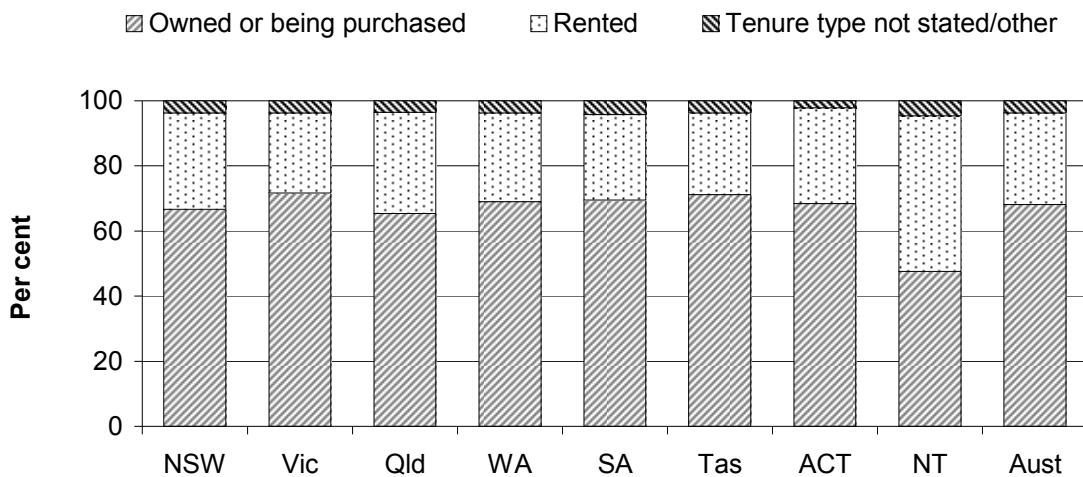


Source: ABS (2009) *Australian Social Trends, December 2009*, Cat. no. 4102.0; table AA.14.

Approximately 15.4 million people in families lived in private dwellings in August 2006 (table AA.13).³ Home ownership can reflect on a family's wealth and savings, and is often positively related to employment and income.

Nationally, the majority of occupied private dwellings (68.1 per cent, or 4.9 million dwellings) in August 2006 were owned or were being purchased. Home ownership was highest in Victoria (71.6 per cent) and lowest in the NT (47.6 per cent). Australians rented 2.0 million dwellings, or 28.1 per cent of dwellings (of these, 50.9 per cent were from real estate agents and 15.1 per cent from State or Territory housing authorities) (table AA.15). Across jurisdictions, the proportion of dwellings that were rented was highest in the NT (47.8 per cent) and lowest in Victoria (24.6 per cent) (figure A.7).

Figure A.7 Occupied private dwellings, by tenure type, 2006^{a, b, c}



^a 'Australia' includes other territories. ^b 'Owned or being purchased' includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme. ^c 'Other tenure type' includes dwellings being occupied under a life tenure scheme.

Source: ABS (2007) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0; table AA.15.

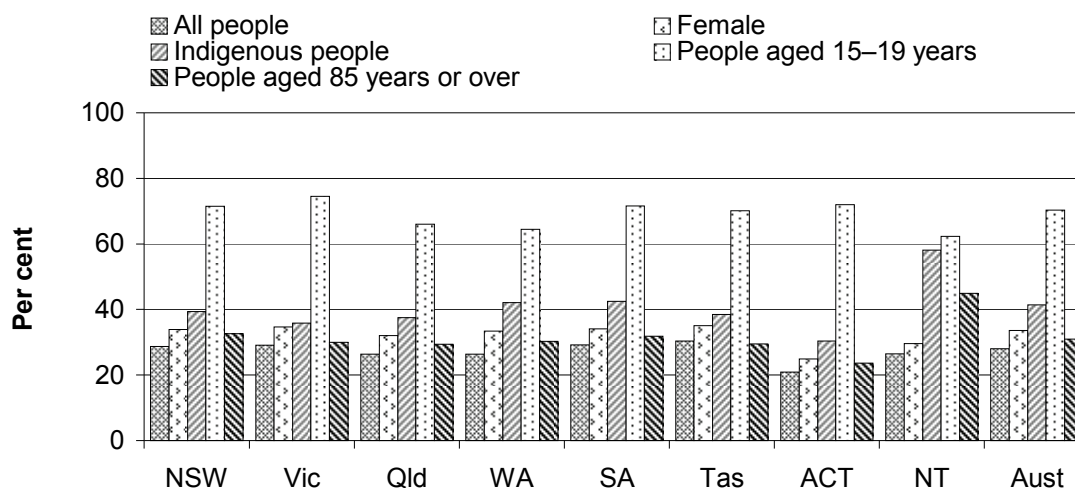
³ The ABS *Census Dictionary* (ABS 2006a) defines an occupied private dwelling as a private dwelling occupied by one or more people. A private dwelling is normally a house, flat, or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent or a house attached to an office, or rooms above a shop.

A.4 Income, education and employment

Income

Nationally, 28.0 per cent of people aged 15 years or over in August 2006 had a relatively low weekly individual income of \$249 or less (table AA.16). The proportion was considerably higher for younger people (70.3 per cent for people aged 15–19 years), Indigenous people (41.4 per cent) and females (33.5 per cent) but similar for older people (30.9 per cent for people aged 85 years or over) (figure A.8).

Figure A.8 **Weekly individual income of \$249 or less, by sex, Indigenous status and age, 2006^a**



^a 'Australia' includes other territories.

Source: ABS (2007 and unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0; tables AA.16–AA.18.

Nationally, 16.9 per cent of the total population was receiving income support in 2008. The age pension was received by 9.5 per cent of the population, while 3.5 per cent received a disability support pension and 1.7 per cent received a single parent payment. A further 2.2 per cent of the population received some form of labour market allowance in 2008 (figure A.9).

Figure A.9 **Proportion of total population on income support, June 2008^a**



^a Data for 'Australia' include recipients living overseas and recipients whose residential location was not known. ^b Data include recipients of Newstart Allowance (excluding Community Development Employment Projects [CDEP] participants and those who did not receive a payment) and recipients of Youth Allowance for jobseekers.

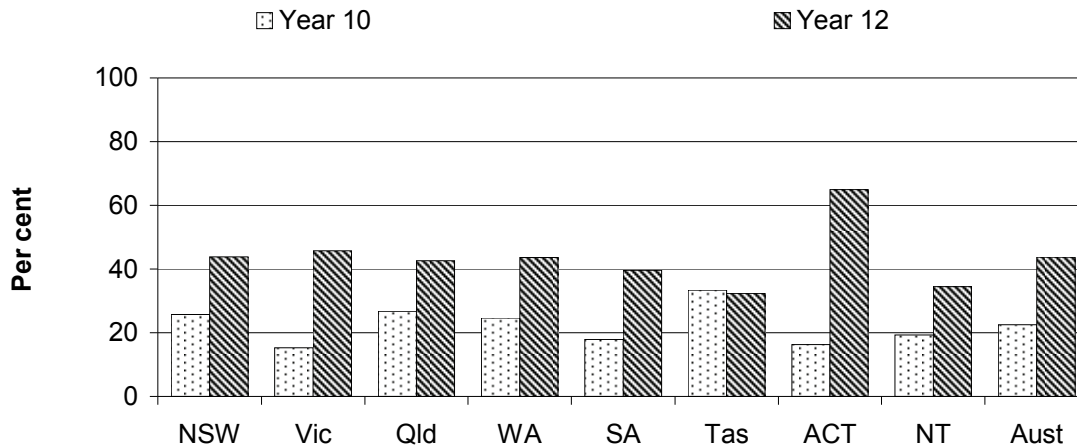
Source: ABS (2009) *Australian Social Trends, September 2009*, Cat. no. 4102.0; table AA.19.

The proportion of the population receiving the age pension in 2008 ranged from 11.5 per cent in Tasmania to 3.2 per cent in the NT; the proportion receiving a disability support pension ranged from 5.2 per cent in Tasmania to 2.1 per cent in the ACT; and the proportion receiving a single parent payment ranged from 2.2 per cent in the NT to 1.0 per cent in the ACT. The proportion receiving a labour market allowance in 2008 ranged from 5.3 per cent in the NT to 1.1 per cent in the ACT.

Educational attainment

Employment outcomes and income are closely linked to the education and skill levels of individuals. At August 2006, 43.7 per cent of people aged 15 years and over (approximately 6.7 million people) had completed year 12. A further 22.6 per cent (3.4 million people) had a highest level of schooling of year 10. Across jurisdictions, the proportion of people aged 15 years and over who had completed year 12 schooling ranged from 64.9 per cent in the ACT to 32.4 per cent in Tasmania (figure A.10).

Figure A.10 Highest year of schooling completed by people aged 15 years or over, 2006^a

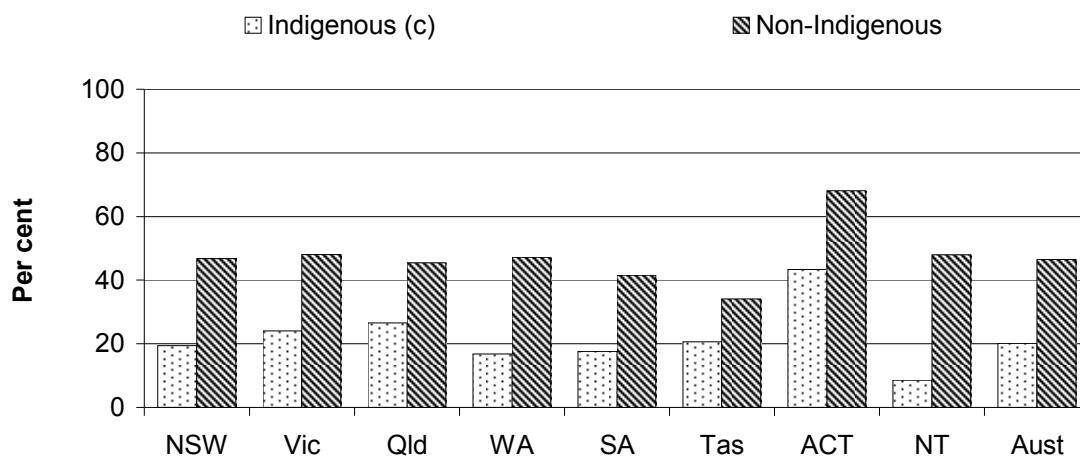


^a Australia includes 'Other territories'.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0; table AA.20.

At August 2006, a much higher proportion of non-Indigenous people (46.5 per cent) aged 15 years or over had completed year 12 as their highest year of school (this is the highest level of primary or secondary school a person has completed) than Indigenous people (20.1 per cent). Across jurisdictions, the proportions of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over who had completed year 12 schooling ranged from 43.4 per cent in the ACT to 8.6 per cent in the NT. The proportion of non-Indigenous people who had completed year 12 schooling was highest in the ACT (68.1 per cent) and lowest in Tasmania (34.1 per cent) (figure A.11).

Figure A.11 **Highest level of schooling completed by people aged 15 years and over, by Indigenous status, 2006^{a, b}**



^a Australia includes 'Other territories'. ^b Includes people who did not state their highest year of school completed. ^c Includes 'Aboriginal', 'Torres Strait Islander' and 'both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander'.

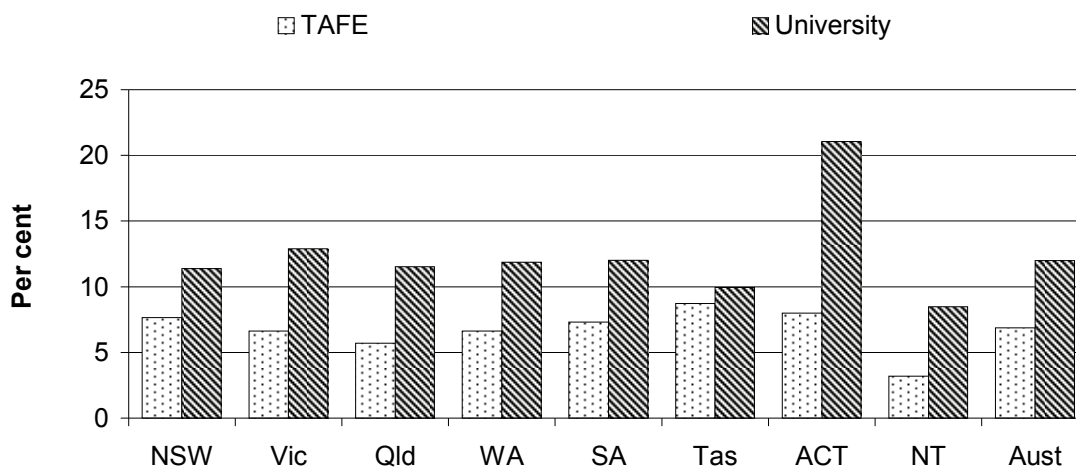
Source: ABS (unpublished) 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Cat. no. 2068.0; table AA.20.

Tertiary education in Australia is principally provided by universities and technical and further education (TAFE) institutes. Nationally, 18.9 per cent of those attending an educational institution⁴ were attending university or TAFE in August 2006 (12.0 per cent at university and 6.9 per cent at TAFE). Across jurisdictions, the proportion of students attending TAFE ranged from 8.7 per cent in Tasmania to 3.2 per cent in the NT; the proportion attending university ranged from 21.1 per cent in the ACT to 8.5 per cent in the NT (figure A.12).

In August 2006, the proportion of Indigenous tertiary students who were attending TAFE was highest in Tasmania (9.5 per cent) and lowest in the NT (2.0 per cent). The proportion of non-Indigenous students attending university (14.4 per cent) was considerably higher than the proportion of Indigenous students (3.7 per cent). Across jurisdictions, the proportion of non-Indigenous students attending university ranged from 24.0 per cent in the ACT to 11.7 per cent in Tasmania. For Indigenous students the proportion ranged from 10.0 per cent in the ACT to 2.2 per cent in the NT (figure A.13).

⁴ Educational institutions include pre-school, infants/primary school, secondary school, tertiary institutions and other educational institutions.

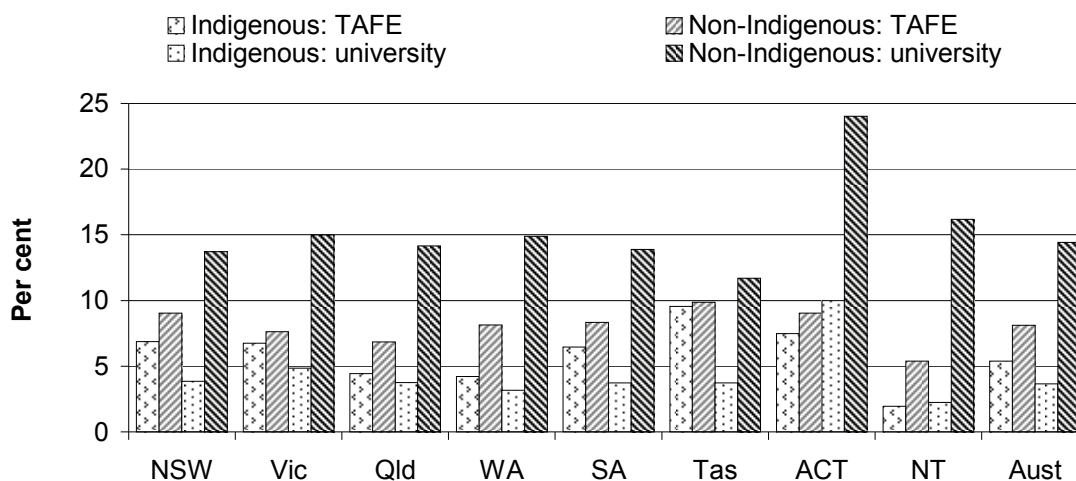
Figure A.12 Proportion of students attending tertiary education institutions, 2006^{a, b, c}



^a 'Australia' includes other territories. ^b Includes 'technical and further educational institution (including TAFE colleges)'. ^c Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (2007) 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Cat. no. 2068.0; table AA.21.

Figure A.13 Proportion of students attending tertiary education institutions, by Indigenous status, 2006^{a, b, c}



^a 'Australia' includes other territories. ^b Includes 'technical and further educational institution (including TAFE colleges)'. ^c Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (2007) 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Cat. no. 2068.0; table AA.21.

Employment and workforce participation

There were 11.4 million people aged 15 years or over in the labour force in Australia in June 2009. Of these, 94.3 per cent were employed. This means 5.7 per cent of the participating labour force were unemployed at June 2009. The majority of employed persons (70.1 per cent) were in full time employment. Of the 653 800 people looking for work, 76.9 per cent were seeking full time work and 23.1 per cent were seeking part time work (table AA.22).

Across jurisdictions, the proportion of employed people in full time employment in June 2009 ranged from 81.5 per cent in the NT to 66.6 per cent in Tasmania. The unemployment rate ranged from 6.3 per cent in NSW to 3.6 per cent in the ACT. The proportion of unemployed people looking for full time work ranged from 80.4 per cent in Queensland to 52.8 per cent in Tasmania (tables AA.22 and AA.24).

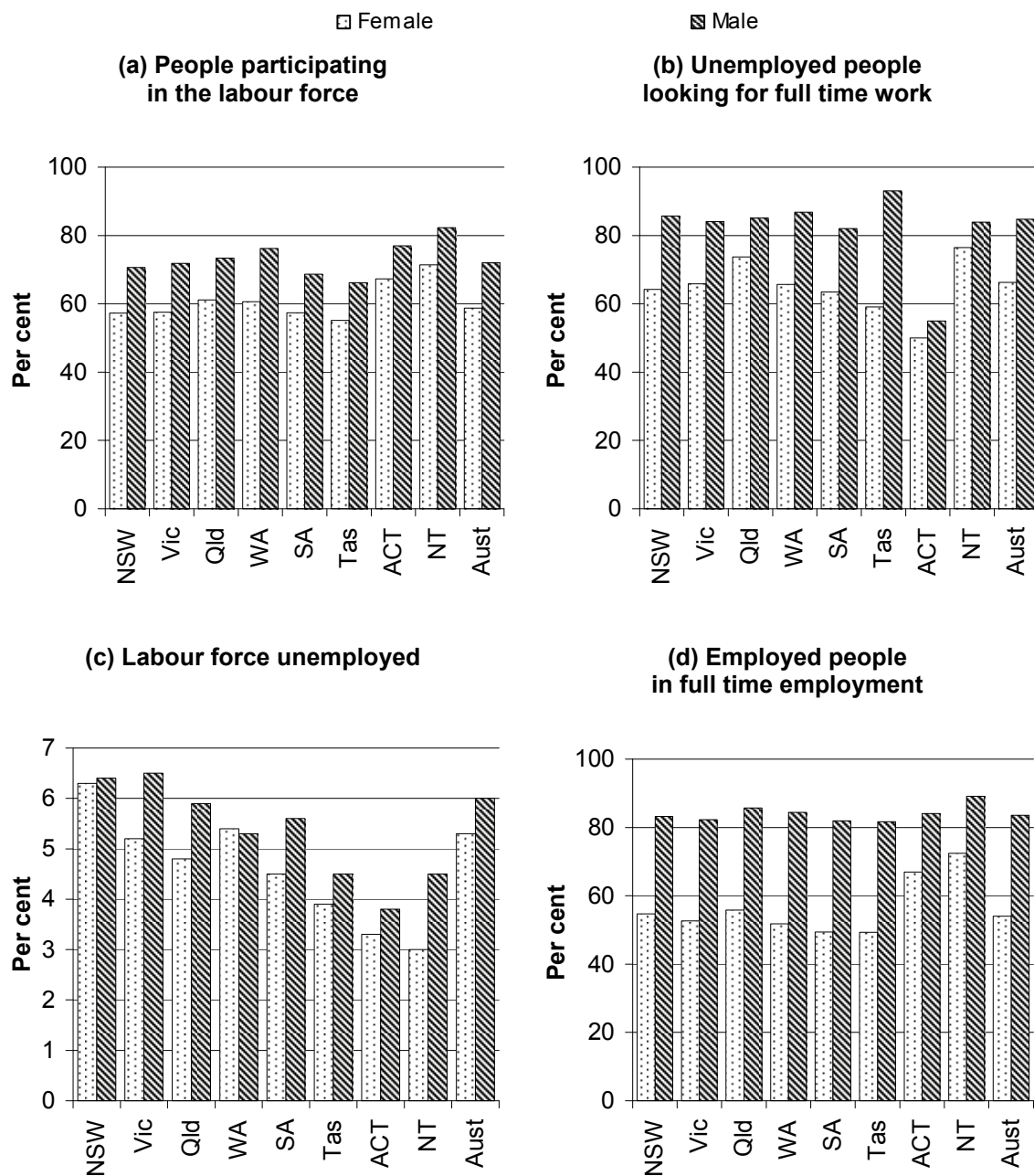
The unemployment rate needs to be interpreted within the context of labour force participation rates, which were higher for males than for females in all jurisdictions (figure A.14a). Nationally, fewer unemployed females were looking for full time work than males (66.3 per cent and 84.8 per cent respectively) (figure A.14b).

The unemployment rate for males was higher than that for females in all jurisdictions except for WA (figure A.14c). A greater proportion of employed males than of employed females had full time employment in all jurisdictions. The difference between male and female full time employment ranged from 32.7 percentage points in WA to 16.7 percentage points in the NT (figure A.14d).

General economic indicators

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period. Australia's GDP is the total of all State and Territory Gross State Product (GSP). In 2007-08, the GSP for NSW accounted for 31.8 per cent of national gross product, compared with 1.4 per cent for the NT. Growth from the previous year's GSP (in 2007-08 dollars) was highest for WA (6.2 per cent) and lowest for Tasmania (-3.2 per cent). Across Australia, the GSP per person was \$53 523 in 2007-08 (table AA.25).

Figure A.14 Labour force outcomes for people aged 15 years or over, by sex, June 2009



Source: ABS (2009) *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery, June 2009*, Cat. no. 6291.0; tables AA.22—AA.24.

A.5 Statistical concepts used in the Report

Reliability of estimates

Data for some outcome and quality indicators in this Report are based on samples, either from surveys or from a selection of observations from, for example, administrative databases. The potential for sampling error — that is, the error that occurs by chance because the data are obtained from a sample and not the entire population — means that the reported estimates may not accurately reflect the true value.

This Report indicates the reliability of estimates based on samples, by reporting either relative standard errors (RSEs) or confidence intervals (CIs). RSEs and CIs are calculated based on the standard error (SE). The larger the SE, RSE or CI, the less reliable is the estimate as an indicator for the whole population (ABS 2008b, 2008a).

Standard error

The SE measures the sampling error of an estimate (box A.1). (There can also be non-sampling error, or systematic biases, in the data.) There are several types of SE. A commonly used type of SE in this Report is the SE of the mean (average). Sampling error results from using a sample of the population to derive an estimate of the whole population mean — the SE measures how much the estimated mean value may differ from the true population mean value.

Box A.1 Technical concepts and formulas — standard error

The SE of a method of measurement or estimation is the estimated standard deviation of the error in that method. Specifically, it estimates the standard deviation of the difference between the measured or estimated values and the true values. Standard deviation is a measure of how spread out the data are, that is, a measure of variability.

The SE of the mean (SEM), an unbiased estimate of expected error in the sample estimate of a population mean, is the sample estimate of the population standard deviation (sample standard deviation) divided by the square root of the sample size (assuming statistical independence of the values in the sample):

$$SE_x = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (\text{equation A.1})$$

Where:

SE_x is the SE of the sample estimate of a population mean

s is the sample's standard deviation (the sample based estimate of the standard deviation of the population)

n is the size (number of items) of the sample.

Decreasing the uncertainty of a mean value estimate by a factor of two requires the sample size to increase fourfold. Decreasing SE by a factor of ten requires the sample size to increase hundredfold.

Relative standard error

The RSE is used to indicate the reliability of an estimate (box A.2). The RSE shows the size of the error, relative to the estimate, and is derived by dividing the SE of the estimate, by the estimate.

The RSE is useful for comparing the size of the SE across different sample estimates. As with the SE, the higher the RSE, the less confidence there is that the estimate from the sample is close to the true value of the population mean.

Box A.2 Technical concepts and formulas — reliability of estimates

Relative standard error

The SE can be expressed as a proportion of the estimate — known as the RSE. The formula for the RSE of an estimate is:

$$\text{RSE}(x) = \frac{\text{SE}(x)}{x} \quad (\text{equation A.2})$$

Where:

x is the estimate

$\text{SE}(x)$ is the SE of the estimate.

The resultant RSEs are generally multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage.

Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. One method for calculating the RSE of a proportion is expressed through the following formula:

$$\text{RSE}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \sqrt{[\text{RSE}(x)]^2 + [\text{RSE}(y)]^2} \quad (\text{equation A.3})$$

Where:

x is the numerator of the estimated proportion

y is the denominator of the estimated proportion.

Confidence intervals

The formula for calculating CIs is:

$$\text{LCL} = x - z_i \text{SE}(x) \quad (\text{equation A.4})$$

$$\text{UCL} = x + z_i \text{SE}(x)$$

Where:

LCL is the lower confidence limit

UCL is the upper confidence limit

x is the estimate

$\text{SE}(x)$ is the SE of the estimate

z_i is the factor used to determine the CI (the factor varies according the level of confidence required).

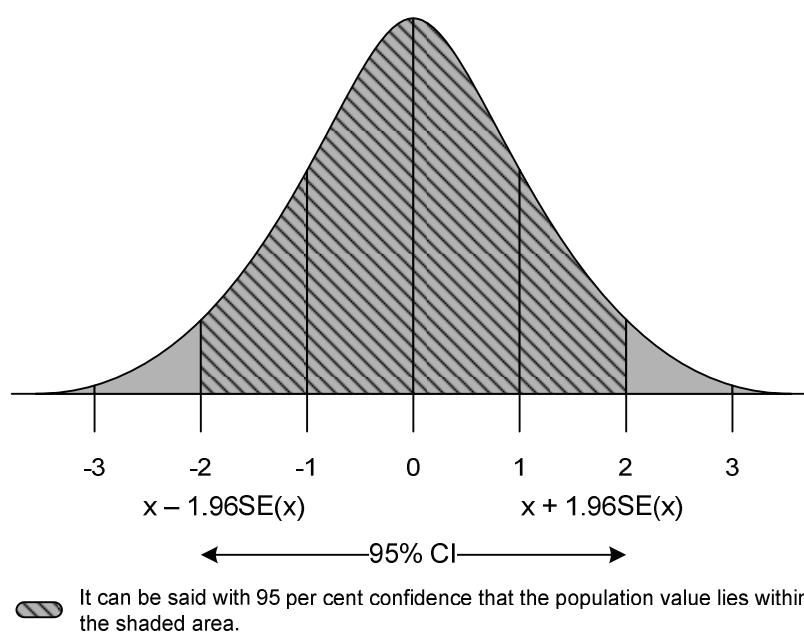
The most commonly used CIs are calculated for the 95 per cent ($p = 0.05$; $z = 1.96$) level of probability. That is, there is a 95 per cent likelihood that the true value lies within the estimate confidence interval.

A rule of thumb adopted in this Report is that estimates with an RSE between 25 and 50 per cent are to be used with caution and estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent are unreliable for general use.

Confidence intervals

Confidence intervals are used to indicate the reliability of an estimate. A CI is a specified interval, with the sample statistic at the centre, within which the corresponding population value can be said to lie with a given level of confidence (ABS 2008a). Increasing the desired confidence level will widen the CIs (figure A.15). CIs are useful because a range, rather than a single estimate, is more likely to encompass the real figure for the population value being estimated.

Figure A.15 Normal distribution with 95 per cent confidence intervals



CIs are calculated from the population estimate and its associated SE. The most commonly used CI is calculated for 95 per cent levels of probability. For example, if the estimate from a survey was that 628 300 people report having their needs fully met by a government service, and the associated SE of the estimate was 10 600 people, then the 95 per cent CI would be calculated by:

$$\text{lower confidence limit} = 628\,300 - (2 \times 10\,600) = 628\,300 - 21\,200 = 607\,100$$

$$\text{upper confidence limit} = 628\,300 + (2 \times 10\,600) = 628\,300 + 21\,200 = 649\,500$$

This indicates that, at the 95 per cent confidence level, the true number of people who perceive that their needs are met by a government service is between 607 100 and 649 500.

The smaller the SE of the estimate, the narrower the CIs and the closer the estimate can be expected to be to the true value.

Confidence intervals also test for statistical differences between sample results (box A.3) (ABS 2008a). For example, assume survey data estimated that 50 per cent of people for jurisdiction A perceived that their needs were met by government services, with a 95 per cent CI of ± 5 per cent, and 25 per cent of people for jurisdiction B, with a 95 per cent CI of ± 10 per cent (figure A.16). These results imply that we can be 95 per cent sure the true result for jurisdiction A lies between 55 and 45 per cent, and the true result for jurisdiction B lies between 15 and 35 per cent. As these two ranges do not overlap, it can be said that the results for jurisdiction A and jurisdiction B are statistically significantly different.

Box A.3 Technical concepts and formulas — statistical significance

Using confidence intervals to test for statistical significance

The CIs — the value ranges within which estimates are likely to fall — can be used to test whether the results reported for two estimated proportions are statistically different. If the CIs for the results do not overlap, then there can be confidence that the estimated proportions differ from each other. To test whether the 95 per cent CIs of two estimates overlap, a range is derived using the following formulas.

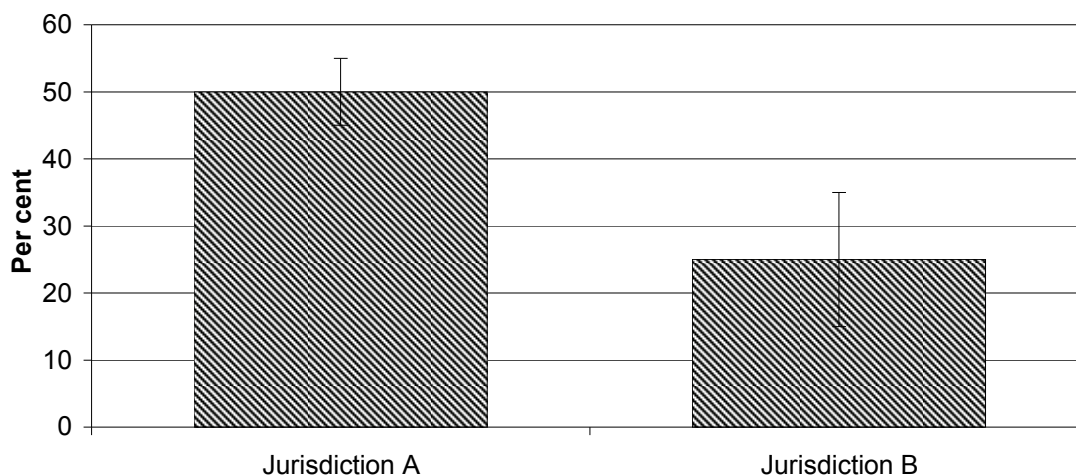
$$R_1 = \left(\frac{x_2}{y_2} - \frac{x_1}{y_1} \right) - 1.96 \sqrt{\left(\text{RSE} \left(\frac{x_2}{y_2} \right) \times \left(\frac{x_2}{y_2} \right) \right)^2 + \left(\text{RSE} \left(\frac{x_1}{y_1} \right) \times \left(\frac{x_1}{y_1} \right) \right)^2} \quad (\text{equation A.5})$$

and

$$R_2 = \left(\frac{x_2}{y_2} - \frac{x_1}{y_1} \right) + 1.96 \sqrt{\left(\text{RSE} \left(\frac{x_2}{y_2} \right) \times \left(\frac{x_2}{y_2} \right) \right)^2 + \left(\text{RSE} \left(\frac{x_1}{y_1} \right) \times \left(\frac{x_1}{y_1} \right) \right)^2} \quad (\text{equation A.6})$$

If none of the values in this range is zero, then the difference between the two estimated proportions is statistically significant.

Figure A.16 Using confidence intervals to test for statistical significance



Confidence intervals do not overlap so the difference is statistically significant.

Population measures

Measures expressed per person (that is, as a proportion of the population) are often presented in this Report. This is to make it easier to compare relative numbers, essentially standardised by size of population, as distinct from absolute numbers.

This Report typically includes annual data. Population data are available quarterly. As the population changes over time, an issue arises as to which population figure to use — the population at the start of the period, at the end of the period, or some average level.

This Report uses mid point population data — using the mid point (second quarter) population level as a proxy for the average population level. These estimates are available in time for this Report.

Three other options were considered but not preferred.

1. *Average population data.* The most statistically robust approach would be to use the average population level across the four quarters. However, while this is possible for calendar year data, estimates for the fourth quarter of the financial year are not available in time for this Report.
2. *End point population data.* This approach would use the population level at the end of the period. However, this is not a good proxy for the average population level, and again, estimates for the end point of the financial year are not available in time for this Report.

-
3. *Use of population projections.* This approach would use population projections (rather than estimates) for the fourth quarter population level. Population projections are not as accurate as estimates.

Growth rates

The Review uses growth rates to facilitate meaningful comparisons of data movements over time (box A.4). Two growth rates methods are generally used:

1. *Average annual growth rate (AAGR).* The AAGR is the uniform growth rate that would need to have applied each year for the value in the first year to grow to the value in the final year of the period of analysis. This method is also called a compound annual growth rate, as it allows for the ‘cumulative’ effect of growth in later periods ‘compounding’ growth in earlier periods.
2. *Total growth rate (TGR).* The TGR is the growth rate between two periods/years. Two methods can be used to calculate TGR.

The first and most commonly used method calculates TGR by subtracting the value in the first period from the value in the last period then dividing the result by the value in the first period. This is generally multiplied by 100 to express the growth rate as a percentage (equation A.8).

The second method uses a composite of the growth rates between each of the sub-periods within the overall period of analysis. For example, for the period 2005-06 to 2008-09, a composite of the growth rates between 2005-06 to 2006-07, 2006-07 to 2007-08 and 2007-08 to 2008-09 would be used. Box A.4 includes an example of how sub-period growth rates can be used to derive the TGR.

Box A.4 Technical concepts and formulas — growth rates

Growth rate formulas

Average annual growth rate

The formula for calculating a compound annual growth rate (AAGR) is:

$$\text{AAGR}(t_0, t_n) = \left[\left(\frac{P(t_n)}{P(t_0)} \right)^{\left(\frac{1}{t_n - t_0} \right)} - 1 \right] \times 100 \quad (\text{equation A.7})$$

Where:

$P(t_0)$ is the value in the initial period

$P(t_n)$ is the value in the last period

$t_n - t_0$ is the number of periods.

Total growth rate

The formula for calculating the total growth rate (TGR) is:

$$\text{TGR} = \frac{P(t_n) - P(t_0)}{P(t_0)} \times 100 \quad (\text{equation A.8})$$

Where:

$P(t_0)$ is the value in the initial period

$P(t_n)$ is the value in the last period

The formula for calculating a total growth rate (TGR) using a composite of growth rates between sub-periods within the overall period of analysis is:

$$\text{TGR} = \left(\prod_t (1 + r_t) - 1 \right) \times 100 \quad (\text{equation A.9})$$

That is, the TGR over the period is found by taking the product (\prod_t) of each $(1 + r_t)$ and deducting 1. This is multiplied by 100 so the growth rate is expressed as a percentage. If, for example, the sample ranges of growth rates are:

6 per cent in 2005-06 to 2006-07

6 per cent in 2006-07 to 2007-08

8 per cent in 2007-08 to 2008-09

then the total growth over the period 2005-06 to 2008-09 can be calculated as:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TGR} &= [(1.06) \times (1.06) \times (1.08) - 1] \times 100 \\ &= (1.213488 - 1) \times 100 \\ &= 21.3 \text{ per cent.} \end{aligned}$$

Gross domestic product deflators

The GDP deflator is used to convert raw financial data into constant (real) dollars (box A.5). Raw or ‘nominal’ financial data are converted to ‘real’ dollars so that comparisons over time are not affected by inflation. (Not all financial data in the Report are deflated using the GDP Implicit Price Deflator (IPD). The exceptions include some health chapters and the chapter on VET, which use service-specific deflators to calculate real dollars.)

The calculations to achieve constant (real) dollars are in two steps:

Step 1. Re-referencing of GDP deflators.

The Review re-references the period where the GDP IPD (published by the ABS) is at 100, as this Report requires a current year deflator (2008-09 = 100). The ABS publishes the GDP IPD to the third most current year only (for example, if the current year is 2008-09, the available deflator is 2006-07 = 100). Table A.1 shows how the GDP deflator is re-based.

Table A.1 Re-basing the GDP deflator

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>ABS index value (2006-07 = 100)^a</i>	<i>Calculation</i>	<i>Re-based GDP deflator (2008-09=100)</i>
2004-05	91.3	91.3/109.7*100	83.2
2005-06	95.6	95.6/109.7*100	87.1
2006-07	100.0	100.0/109.7*100	91.2
2007-08	104.4	104.4/109.7*100	95.2
2008-09	109.7	109.7/109.7*100	100.0

^a Index values from ABS (2009), *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2009*, Cat. no. 5206.0, table 32, Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304682C).

Source: ABS (2009) *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2009*, Cat. no. 5206.0; table AA.26.

Table AA.26 in the attachment contains GDP deflators for 1999-2000 to 2008-09. Five GDP deflator series are published, from 2004-05 = 100 through to the latest year, where 2008-09 = 100.

Step 2. Transforming nominal dollars into constant dollars.

Nominal dollars are transformed into constant (or real) dollars by dividing the nominal dollars with the GDP deflator for the applicable financial year and multiplying by 100. The deflator used may vary according to the most current year for which the particular financial data are available. For example, if the most current year for the data is 2007-08 then the data are deflated using the deflator series for

2007-08 = 100. If the most current year is 2008-09 then the data are deflated using the deflator series for 2008-09 = 100. Table A.2 shows how the GDP deflator for 2008-09 = 100 is applied.

Table A.2 Applying the GDP IDP to derive constant (real) dollars

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Nominal data</i>	<i>GDP deflator (2008-09 = 100)</i>	<i>Calculation</i>	<i>Real data</i>
2004-05	6 200	83.2	(6 200/83.2)*100	7 452
2005-06	6 300	87.1	(6 300/87.1)*100	7 233
2006-07	6 350	91.2	(6 350/91.2)*100	6 963
2007-08	6 485	95.2	(6 485/95.2)*100	6 812
2008-09	7 020	100.0	(7 020/100.0)*100	7 020

Box A.5 Technical concepts and formulas — GDP deflator formulas

Gross Domestic Product deflator re-base

The general formula used to re-base GDP deflators is:

$$N_t = 100 \times \frac{O_t}{B} \quad (\text{equation A.10})$$

Where:

N_t is the new index based in year t

O_t is the current index for year t

B is the current index for the year that will be the new base.

GDP deflator application

The general formula for applying the deflator to convert nominal dollars to real dollars is:

$$R_t = \frac{D_t}{N_t} \times 100 \quad (\text{equation A.11})$$

Where:

R_t is real dollars in year t

D_t is nominal dollars in year t

N_t is the new index based in year t .

Age standardisation of data

Rationale for age standardisation of data

The age profile of Australians varies across jurisdictions, periods of time, geographic areas and/or population sub-groups (for example, between Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations). Variations in age profiles are important because they can affect the likelihood of using a particular service (such as a public hospital) or particular ‘events’ occurring (such as death, incidence of disease or incarceration). Age standardisation adjusts for the effect of variations in age profiles when comparing service usage, or rates, of particular events across different populations.

Calculating age standardised rates

Age standardisation adjusts each of the comparison/study populations (for example, Indigenous and non-Indigenous) against a standard population (box A.6). The standard population generally used is the final 30 June estimated Australian resident total population for the most recent year ending in ‘1’ (for example, 1991 and 2001) (AIHW 2008). The result is a standardised estimate for each of the comparison/study populations.

The Review generally reports age-standardised rates that have been calculated using either one of two methods, as appropriate. The direct method is generally used for comparisons between study groups. The indirect method is recommended when the age-specific rates for the population being studied are not known (or are unreliable), but the total number of events is known (AIHW 2008).

- The *direct method* has three steps:

Step 1: Calculate the age-specific rate for each age group for the study/comparison group.

Step 2: Calculate the expected number of ‘events’ in each age group by multiplying the age-specific rates by the corresponding standard population.

Step 3: Sum the expected number of cases in each age group and divide by the total of the standard population (box A.6, equation A.12).

- The *indirect method* has four steps:

Step 1: Calculate the age-specific rates for each age group in the standard population.

Step 2: Apply the age-specific rates resulting from step 1 to the number in each age group of the study population and sum to derive the total ‘expected’ number of cases for the study population.

Step 3: Divide the observed number of events in the study population by the ‘expected’ number of cases for the study population derived in step 2.

Step 4: Multiply the result of step 3 by the crude rate in the standard population (box A.6, equation A.13).

Box A.6 **Technical concepts and formulas — direct and indirect age standardisation**

The formula for deriving the age standardised rate using the direct method is:

$$SR = \frac{\sum (r_i P_i)}{\sum P_i} \quad (\text{equation A.12})$$

The formula for deriving the age standardised rate using the indirect method is:

$$SR = \frac{C}{\sum (R_i p_i)} \times R \quad (\text{equation A.13})$$

The formula for deriving the age standardised ratio using the indirect method is:

$$SR_a = \frac{C}{\sum (R_i p_i)} \quad (\text{equation A.14})$$

Where:

SR is the age-standardised rate for the population being studied

SR_a is the standardised ratio for the population being studied

r_i is the age-group specific rate for age group i in the population being studied

P_i is the population of age group i in the standard population

C is the observed number of events in the population being studied

$\sum (R_i p_i)$ is the expected number of events in the population being studied

R_i is the age-group specific rate for age group i in the standard population

p_i is the population for age group i in the population being studied

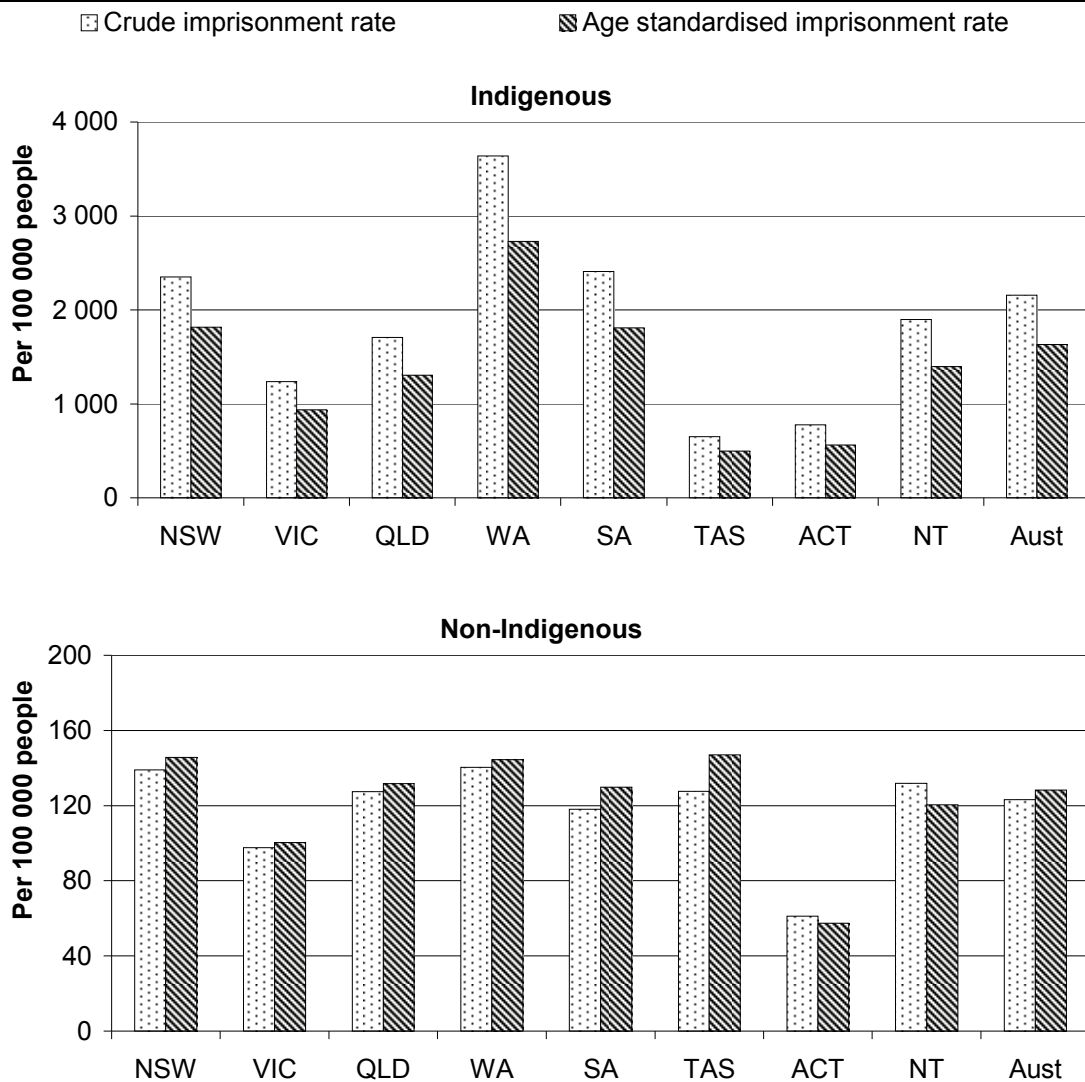
R is the crude rate in the standard population.

Source: AIHW (2008).

Tables AA.27 and AA.28 in the attachment contain examples of the application of direct and indirect age standardisation, respectively. Standardised rates are generally multiplied by 1000 or 100 000 to avoid small decimal fractions. They are then reported as age standardised rates per 1000 or 100 000 population (AIHW 2008).

Figure A.17 compares crude imprisonment rates and imprisonment rates standardised against the age profile of the total Australian prisoner population for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people.

Figure A.17 Indigenous and non-Indigenous crude and age standardised imprisonment rates, 2007-08^{a, b}



^a For detailed notes relating to these figures, please see the *Report on Government Services 2009*, table 8A.4. ^b Rates are based on the indirect standardisation method, applying age-group imprisonment rates derived from Prison Census data.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2007*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Projections Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population*, Cat. no. 3231.0; ABS (unpublished) *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no. 4517.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); SCRGSP (2009) *Report on Government Services 2009*, table 8A.4; table AA.28.

Calculating age standardised ratios

A variation of the *indirect method* is used to calculate age standardised ratios (box A.6). These ratios express the overall experience of a study population in terms of a standard population, where the standard population is the population to which the study population is being compared.

Application of age standardised ratios

Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) have been used to compare death rates between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations (table A.3). The SMR is the ratio between the observed number of deaths in the Indigenous population and the expected number of deaths that would have occurred if the Indigenous population experienced the same age-specific death rates as the non-Indigenous population. If the SMR is greater than 1.0, there were more deaths than expected; if the ratio is less than 1.0, there were fewer deaths than expected (ABS and AIHW 2008).

Table A.3 Indigenous deaths, main causes and standardised mortality ratios, 2001–2005^{a, b}

	Male			Female		
	Number Observed	Number Expected	SMR	Number Observed	Number Expected	SMR
Diseases of the circulatory system	1 150	360	3.2	856	320	2.7
External causes	851	292	2.9	369	105	3.5
Neoplasms	592	406	1.5	547	351	1.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	315	42	7.5	367	36	10.1
Diabetes	281	26	10.8	319	22	14.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	378	88	4.3	281	77	3.6
Diseases of the digestive system	251	43	5.8	182	36	5.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	169	28	6.0	85	19	4.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	126	44	2.9	82	36	2.3
Diseases of the genitourinary system	79	16	4.8	119	20	6.0
Diseases of the nervous system	122	42	2.9	69	44	1.6
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	102	20	5.1	72	14	5.0
Mental and behavioural disorders	101	17	5.8	72	23	3.1
All causes	4329	1438	3.0	3215	1123	2.9

SMR = Standardised Mortality Ratio. ^a Data for Qld, WA, SA and NT combined. Deaths are based on year of registration of death. Disease groupings are based on ICD-10 chapter. ^b Standardised mortality ratio is the observed Indigenous deaths divided by expected Indigenous deaths, based on the age, sex and cause-specific rates for non-Indigenous persons.

Source: ABS and AIHW (2008) *Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 2008*, Cat. no. 4704.0.

A.6 Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this appendix by an ‘AA’ suffix (for example, table AA.3). Attachment tables are provided on the CD-ROM enclosed with the Report and on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp). Users without access to the CD-ROM or the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Report).

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A.7 References

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2006a (Reissue), *Census Dictionary*, Cat. no. 2901.0, Canberra.
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- AIHW 2008, Age-standardised rate, METeOR, <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/327276>, accessed 10 September 2008.

AA Statistical appendix — attachment

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (details on the inside front cover of the Report).

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Population

Table AA.1

Table AA.1 Estimated resident population by age and sex, 30 June 2008 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Females										
0-4 years	'000	214.4	164.1	138.5	69.1	45.8	15.4	10.9	8.8	667.2
5-9 years	'000	214.1	157.5	137.0	67.2	46.4	15.2	10.1	8.5	656.2
10-14 years	'000	220.8	163.1	143.6	70.1	49.2	16.4	10.4	8.0	681.7
15-19 years	'000	229.6	174.3	146.9	73.8	51.9	16.7	12.0	7.9	713.1
20-24 years	'000	237.4	188.8	150.2	75.5	54.7	15.5	14.3	8.3	744.7
25-29 years	'000	244.3	188.1	147.1	73.2	50.3	14.4	14.6	9.5	741.5
30-34 years	'000	243.3	185.5	145.4	72.3	49.2	14.5	13.0	8.9	732.2
35-39 years	'000	259.6	204.1	161.2	80.3	56.2	17.4	13.5	8.9	801.1
40-44 years	'000	243.9	191.4	152.6	78.1	56.4	17.2	12.4	7.9	760.1
45-49 years	'000	254.4	192.1	156.4	79.1	59.4	19.1	12.7	7.6	781.0
50-54 years	'000	231.1	174.3	140.5	72.5	55.5	17.8	11.7	6.8	710.3
55-59 years	'000	208.9	158.5	128.5	64.9	52.2	16.8	10.6	5.4	645.9
60-64 years	'000	184.9	139.0	112.1	53.4	46.4	15.1	8.5	3.6	563.0
65-69 years	'000	140.0	104.6	81.7	39.6	34.8	11.3	5.6	2.2	419.8
70-74 years	'000	117.2	88.0	62.6	31.7	29.3	9.2	4.3	1.3	343.6
75-79 years	'000	102.6	76.4	52.6	26.3	26.4	7.8	3.3	0.8	296.1
80-84 years	'000	85.3	63.8	42.4	20.7	23.1	6.4	2.9	0.5	245.1
85 and over	'000	84.2	62.2	42.1	20.6	23.2	6.3	2.6	0.4	241.7
Total females	'000	3 516.0	2 675.8	2 141.2	1 068.4	810.5	252.4	173.5	105.5	10 744.2
Proportion of the population	%	50.5	50.5	50.0	49.4	50.6	50.7	50.4	47.9	50.3
Males										
0-4 years	'000	226.6	172.0	146.6	73.2	48.2	16.5	11.4	9.2	703.9
5-9 years	'000	225.1	165.5	144.6	71.1	48.2	16.0	10.3	9.0	689.8
10-14 years	'000	231.0	172.9	150.8	75.7	51.5	17.4	10.8	8.7	719.0
15-19 years	'000	242.5	183.6	154.5	78.5	55.1	17.7	12.6	8.7	753.1
20-24 years	'000	243.7	194.9	154.2	81.2	56.8	15.9	15.4	9.8	771.9

Table AA.1

Table AA.1 Estimated resident population by age and sex, 30 June 2008 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
25-29 years	'000	245.9	191.0	152.4	78.9	52.5	14.1	14.8	9.6	759.3
30-34 years	'000	240.3	185.0	145.2	75.4	50.2	13.9	13.2	9.3	732.5
35-39 years	'000	254.4	198.9	159.1	83.9	56.3	16.4	13.3	9.4	791.9
40-44 years	'000	241.1	187.5	150.2	80.5	56.6	16.5	12.1	8.4	753.1
45-49 years	'000	249.3	187.9	152.6	80.5	58.2	18.3	12.2	8.3	767.3
50-54 years	'000	226.9	170.5	138.1	73.4	54.2	17.4	10.9	7.3	698.8
55-59 years	'000	206.3	153.4	129.3	66.4	50.3	16.5	10.1	6.3	638.7
60-64 years	'000	184.5	135.5	115.3	56.4	44.4	15.1	8.2	4.6	564.2
65-69 years	'000	135.7	101.2	82.7	40.2	32.7	11.2	5.4	2.9	412.0
70-74 years	'000	107.8	79.8	61.5	30.2	26.3	8.5	3.8	1.5	319.6
75-79 years	'000	86.5	64.5	46.7	23.2	21.9	6.6	2.9	0.9	253.2
80-84 years	'000	61.3	45.9	32.1	15.7	16.4	4.6	2.0	0.5	178.4
85 and over	'000	42.3	31.6	22.5	10.5	11.5	3.1	1.4	0.2	123.1
Total males	'000	3 451.2	2 621.8	2 138.2	1 094.9	791.4	245.8	170.8	114.5	10 629.8
Proportion of the population	%	49.5	49.5	50.0	50.6	49.4	49.3	49.6	52.1	49.7
All people										
0-4 years	'000	441.0	336.1	285.1	142.4	94.0	32.0	22.3	18.1	1 371.1
5-9 years	'000	439.2	323.0	281.6	138.4	94.5	31.3	20.4	17.5	1 345.9
10-14 years	'000	451.9	336.0	294.3	145.7	100.8	33.8	21.2	16.7	1 400.6
15-19 years	'000	472.1	357.9	301.4	152.2	107.0	34.4	24.5	16.6	1 466.2
20-24 years	'000	481.1	383.7	304.4	156.7	111.5	31.4	29.8	18.0	1 516.6
25-29 years	'000	490.2	379.0	299.5	152.1	102.8	28.5	29.4	19.1	1 500.8
30-34 years	'000	483.6	370.5	290.5	147.7	99.4	28.4	26.1	18.2	1 464.7
35-39 years	'000	514.0	403.1	320.3	164.2	112.5	33.8	26.8	18.3	1 593.0
40-44 years	'000	485.1	378.9	302.9	158.7	113.0	33.7	24.5	16.3	1 513.2
45-49 years	'000	503.7	380.0	309.0	159.6	117.6	37.4	24.9	15.9	1 548.2
50-54 years	'000	458.0	344.8	278.6	145.9	109.7	35.3	22.6	14.0	1 409.1

Table AA.1

Table AA.1 **Estimated resident population by age and sex, 30 June 2008 (a)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
55-59 years	'000	415.3	311.9	257.8	131.3	102.5	33.4	20.6	11.8	1 284.6
60-64 years	'000	369.4	274.5	227.4	109.8	90.8	30.3	16.7	8.3	1 127.2
65-69 years	'000	275.7	205.8	164.3	79.9	67.5	22.4	11.1	5.1	831.8
70-74 years	'000	225.0	167.8	124.1	62.0	55.6	17.6	8.2	2.8	663.2
75-79 years	'000	189.1	141.0	99.2	49.5	48.3	14.3	6.2	1.7	549.3
80-84 years	'000	146.5	109.8	74.5	36.3	39.5	10.9	4.9	1.0	423.5
85 and over	'000	126.5	93.8	64.6	31.1	34.7	9.4	4.1	0.7	364.9
Total people	'000	6 967.2	5 297.6	4 279.4	2 163.2	1 601.8	498.2	344.2	219.9	21 374.0
Proportion of the population	%	32.6	24.8	20.0	10.1	7.5	2.3	1.6	1.0	100.0

(a) Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

(b) Population totals for the same year can vary because they are drawn from different Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) sources depending on the information required - for example, some data are from the *Census of Population and Housing* and others from the *Australian Demographic Statistics*.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2009, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2008*, Cat. no. 3201.0, Canberra.

Table AA.2

Table AA.2 **Estimated resident population (ERP) by calendar and financial year (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<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>
Population estimates at 31 December										
Dec 2001	'000	6 605	4 833	3 671	1 914	1 517	472	321	198	19 534
Dec 2002	'000	6 649	4 892	3 765	1 938	1 526	475	324	199	19 771
Dec 2003	'000	6 689	4 952	3 857	1 968	1 536	481	326	201	20 012
Dec 2004	'000	6 729	5 014	3 946	1 999	1 546	485	328	204	20 252
Dec 2005	'000	6 786	5 086	4 044	2 037	1 559	488	332	208	20 544
Dec 2006 (d)	'000	6 855	5 165	4 132	2 081	1 576	492	336	213	20 852
Dec 2007 (d)	'000	6 927	5 246	4 228	2 131	1 592	496	341	218	21 181
Dec 2008 (d)	'000	7 041	5 365	4 350	2 204	1 612	500	348	222	21 644
AAGR (e)	%	1.1	1.7	2.5	2.5	1.1	0.8	1.5	2.1	1.7
Population estimates at 30 June										
Jun 2003	'000	6 673	4 923	3 809	1 953	1 531	478	326	200	19 895
Jun 2004	'000	6 707	4 981	3 901	1 983	1 540	483	327	202	20 127
Jun 2005	'000	6 756	5 049	3 995	2 017	1 553	486	330	206	20 395
Jun 2006	'000	6 816	5 127	4 091	2 059	1 568	490	334	211	20 698
Jun 2007 (d)	'000	6 888	5 205	4 181	2 106	1 584	493	340	215	21 015
Jun 2008 (d)	'000	6 984	5 314	4 294	2 171	1 603	498	346	220	21 432
AAGR (e)	%	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.3	1.0	0.8	1.4	2.1	1.6

(a) Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical data have been revised using Final Rebased ERP data following the *2006 Census of Population and Housing* (for 30 June 2002 to 2006 and 31 December 2001 to 2005).

(b) Population totals for the same year can vary because they are drawn from different Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) sources depending on the information required - for example, some data are from the *Census of Population and Housing* and others from the *Australian Demographic Statistics*.

(c) Includes other territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

(d) ERP for December 2006 onwards is preliminary.

(e) Average annual growth rate (AAGR) over 4 years. For 30 June estimates this is the AAGR for the period June 2004–2008 and for 31 December estimates this is the AAGR for the period December 2004–2008. See section A.5 Statistical Concepts used in the Report for details on the estimation method.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2009 and previous years, *Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2008*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra.

Table AA.3

Table AA.3 Proficiency in spoken English of people born overseas, 2006 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
Speaks English only	'000	626.4	477.0	476.8	366.0	182.6	38.1	36.2	16.1	2 219.4
Speaks other language and speaks English										
Very well or well	'000	718.3	532.7	180.9	134.6	95.8	10.5	29.2	8.4	1 710.7
Not well or not at all	'000	194.8	151.5	35.7	26.8	26.5	1.6	4.4	1.8	443.2
Proficiency in English not stated	'000	8.8	7.2	2.3	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	21.8
Total	'000	921.9	691.4	219.0	163.0	123.6	12.2	33.9	10.2	2 175.7
Language and proficiency in English not stated	'000	7.6	4.8	3.7	2.7	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	21.0
Total	'000	1 555.8	1 173.2	699.4	531.7	307.7	50.5	70.4	26.5	4 416.0
Proportion of people born overseas by proficiency in spoken English										
Speaks English only	%	40.3	40.7	68.2	68.8	59.3	75.3	51.5	60.7	50.3
Speaks other language and speaks English										
Very well or well	%	77.9	77.0	82.6	82.6	77.5	86.0	86.2	81.5	78.6
Not well or not at all	%	21.1	21.9	16.3	16.5	21.4	12.8	12.9	17.1	20.4
Proficiency in English not stated	%	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Language and proficiency in English not stated	%	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5

(a) Excludes people who did not state their country of birth.

(b) Includes other territories.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2007, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Cat. no. 2068.0, Canberra.

Table AA.4

Table AA.4 People by country of birth, 2006

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (a)
Born in Australia										
Indigenous	'000									
Aboriginal	'000	124.4	25.6	94.6	53.9	22.9	14.3	3.5	50.8	390.2
Torres Strait Islander	'000	4.0	1.8	17.5	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.6	27.1
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	'000	2.8	0.8	10.1	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.3	17.1
Total	'000	131.2	28.1	122.3	55.8	24.3	16.1	3.7	52.7	434.4
Non-Indigenous	'000	4 328.9	3 360.1	2 777.5	1 207.2	1 081.9	374.4	230.6	94.0	13 456.0
Not stated	'000	61.1	46.3	35.5	16.2	13.9	6.2	2.1	1.5	182.6
Total born in Australia	'000	4 521.2	3 434.5	2 935.3	1 279.2	1 120.1	396.7	236.5	148.2	14 072.9
Proportion born in Australia	%	69.0	69.6	75.2	65.3	74.0	83.2	73.0	76.8	70.9
Born overseas										
Other main English speaking countries										
Canada	'000	10.2	6.2	7.4	4.1	1.9	0.6	0.9	0.3	31.6
Ireland	'000	17.3	11.5	7.7	9.0	3.2	0.6	0.7	0.3	50.3
New Zealand	'000	106.6	64.0	148.8	47.3	11.4	4.2	3.9	3.3	389.5
South Africa	'000	32.9	19.3	22.7	22.0	4.5	1.1	1.1	0.5	104.1
United Kingdom (b)	'000	265.9	204.8	193.1	208.4	121.0	22.6	16.1	6.2	1 038.2
United States of America	'000	21.8	13.3	12.2	6.7	3.4	1.2	2.0	1.1	61.7
Total other main English speaking countries	'000	454.6	319.2	391.8	297.6	145.4	30.2	24.7	11.6	1 675.3
Proportion of other main English speaking countries	%	6.9	6.5	10.0	15.2	9.6	6.3	7.6	6.0	8.4
Other countries										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province) (c)	'000	114.0	56.6	15.1	8.0	8.1	1.0	3.5	0.3	206.6
Croatia	'000	18.5	18.2	3.9	5.2	3.5	0.3	1.5	–	51.0
Egypt	'000	17.2	11.6	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	33.5
Fiji	'000	28.6	7.9	8.9	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.2	48.1
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	'000	17.7	18.3	0.9	3.0	0.4	–	0.4	–	40.7
France	'000	7.0	4.4	3.9	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	19.2

Table AA.4

Table AA.4 People by country of birth, 2006

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (a)
Germany	'000	31.1	28.1	20.1	9.9	12.0	2.1	2.4	0.9	106.5
Greece	'000	35.1	54.3	4.1	3.0	10.8	0.6	1.2	0.9	110.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China) (c)	'000	38.3	17.4	7.8	4.1	2.4	0.3	1.2	0.2	71.8
India	'000	57.2	52.9	11.0	15.2	6.8	0.8	2.7	0.6	147.1
Indonesia	'000	21.9	12.6	5.3	7.9	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.8	51.0
Italy	'000	55.2	82.9	14.0	20.9	22.5	1.0	2.2	0.4	199.1
Korea, Republic of (South)	'000	33.2	6.3	7.6	2.2	2.0	0.4	0.9	0.1	52.8
Lebanon	'000	55.8	14.9	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.1	0.4	—	74.9
Macau (SAR of China) (c)	'000	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	2.0
Malaysia	'000	23.4	30.5	9.6	19.7	5.3	1.0	1.8	0.6	92.3
Malta	'000	17.0	20.8	2.8	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	43.7
Netherlands	'000	18.8	22.8	15.3	10.1	7.8	2.4	1.2	0.5	78.9
Philippines	'000	57.7	27.3	18.7	6.8	5.4	1.0	1.7	1.9	120.5
Poland	'000	15.2	18.1	5.1	5.7	6.2	0.7	1.1	0.1	52.3
Singapore	'000	9.7	10.5	4.9	11.8	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	40.0
Sri Lanka	'000	19.1	31.5	4.8	3.3	1.5	0.2	1.6	0.3	62.3
Turkey	'000	12.5	15.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	—	0.2	—	30.5
Viet Nam	'000	63.8	58.9	13.1	10.5	10.5	0.1	2.4	0.6	159.9
Montenegro	'000	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.8
Serbia (d)	'000	6.1	6.7	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.1	0.5	—	17.3
South Eastern Europe, nfd (e)	'000	11.8	11.2	3.9	2.9	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	33.4
Other Overseas (f)	'000	314.1	213.1	120.9	75.8	42.8	6.7	15.2	5.9	794.4
Total other countries	'000	1 101.1	854.0	307.5	234.1	162.2	20.2	45.7	14.8	2 740.5
Proportion of other countries	%	16.8	17.3	7.9	12.0	10.7	4.2	14.1	7.7	13.8
Total born overseas	'000	1 555.8	1 173.2	699.4	531.7	307.7	50.5	70.4	26.5	4 415.8
Australian External Territories (g)	'000	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Not stated	'000	472.2	324.7	269.8	148.1	86.6	29.3	17.2	18.2	1 366.3

Table AA.4

Table AA.4 People by country of birth, 2006

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (a)
Proportion born overseas	%	23.8	23.8	17.9	27.1	20.3	10.6	21.7	13.8	22.2
Total	'000	6 549.2	4 932.4	3 904.5	1 959.1	1 514.3	476.5	324.0	192.9	19 855.3

(a) Includes other territories.

(b) Comprises 'United Kingdom, nfd', 'Channel Islands', 'England', 'Isle of Man', 'Northern Ireland', 'Scotland' and 'Wales'.

(c) Special Administrative Regions (SARs) comprise 'Hong Kong (SAR of China)' and 'Macau (SAR of China)'.
 (d) There is an issue regarding Serbian Census data which relates to changes in the official country name and regional alliances. This affects 2006 Census data and has clouded a meaningful picture of the Serbian country of birth data (see ABS, *Census Dictionary*, 2006, Cat. no. 2901.0 [Reissue]).

(e) Includes people who stated their birthplace as Yugoslavia.

(f) Includes countries not identified individually, 'Inadequately described', 'At sea' and 'Not elsewhere classified'.

(g) Includes Australia (includes External Territories) nfd, Australian External Territories, nec & Norfolk Island.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **nfd** Not further defined. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0, Canberra.

Table AA.5

Table AA.5 People by language spoken at home, 2006 ('000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
Speaks English only	4 846.7	3 668.3	3 371.7	1 603.0	1 262.8	438.2	262.5	127.3	15 581.3
Speaks other language									
Arabic	165.0	55.9	7.3	7.7	5.4	0.7	1.4	0.3	243.7
Indigenous languages	1.9	1.1	12.0	8.0	3.2	0.1	0.1	29.2	55.7
Chinese languages (c)	243.6	144.8	46.6	35.7	18.4	2.1	6.9	2.0	500.5
Croatian	23.6	23.0	4.4	6.1	3.8	0.3	2.5	–	63.6
Dutch	8.7	9.6	7.7	5.3	3.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	36.2
Filipino (excludes Tagalog) (d)	18.3	10.7	5.0	2.0	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	39.1
French	15.2	11.9	7.5	5.0	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.3	43.2
German	22.1	19.6	14.7	7.2	8.0	1.6	1.8	0.7	75.6
Greek	86.2	117.9	11.0	5.0	25.9	1.2	2.6	2.5	252.2
Hindi	38.1	18.2	8.0	1.9	1.9	0.3	1.4	0.2	70.0
Hungarian	7.5	7.9	2.9	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	21.6
Indonesian	19.1	10.4	3.2	6.6	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.8	42.0
Iranic languages (e)	20.3	11.5	3.0	4.5	3.7	0.2	0.7	–	43.8
Italian	87.3	133.3	22.0	32.9	35.8	1.4	3.4	0.7	316.9
Japanese	12.5	6.5	10.2	3.4	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	35.1
Khmer	8.8	10.0	1.5	1.0	3.2	–	0.2	0.1	24.7
Korean	36.7	6.0	7.4	1.9	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.1	54.6
Macedonian	28.9	30.8	1.1	5.7	0.7	–	0.6	–	67.8
Maltese	14.3	19.0	1.5	0.4	1.0	–	0.1	–	36.5
Polish	15.5	17.8	5.0	6.1	6.9	0.8	1.2	0.1	53.4
Portuguese	13.5	4.2	2.7	3.7	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	25.8
Russian	14.1	14.3	3.3	1.3	2.7	0.2	0.5	–	36.5
Samoan	12.9	5.6	9.4	0.2	0.1	–	0.3	–	28.5
Serbian	21.6	16.9	4.0	4.4	4.3	0.1	1.1	–	52.5
Sinhalese	6.7	16.9	2.2	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	29.1

Table AA.5

Table AA.5 People by language spoken at home, 2006 ('000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
Spanish	49.6	24.5	11.3	5.7	3.4	0.7	2.5	0.3	98.0
Tagalog (excludes Filipino) (d)	29.2	11.3	6.8	2.3	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	53.3
Tamil	15.7	11.1	1.7	1.9	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	32.7
Turkish	20.6	29.7	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	–	53.9
Vietnamese	74.6	72.2	17.1	13.2	13.8	0.1	3.1	0.8	194.9
Other (f)	182.4	134.9	61.0	44.1	25.0	3.6	9.2	4.0	464.9
Total	1 314.6	1 007.4	303.1	226.8	184.5	16.7	47.2	44.7	3 146.2
Not stated	388.0	256.7	229.8	129.2	67.0	21.6	14.4	20.9	1 127.8
Total	6 549.2	4 932.4	3 904.5	1 959.1	1 514.3	476.5	324.0	192.9	19 855.3

(a) This list of languages consists of the most common Language Spoken at Home responses reported in the 2001 Census.

(b) Includes other territories.

(c) Chinese languages comprises of 'Cantonese', 'Mandarin', 'Chinese, nfd', 'Hakka', 'Hokkien', 'Teochew', 'Wu' and 'Chinese, nec'.

(d) In 2006 'Tagalog' and 'Filipino' have been identified individually, in 2001 they were classed as one language.

(e) Iranian languages comprises of 'Persian (excluding Dari)', 'Dari', 'Iranic, nfd', 'Kurdish', 'Pashto', 'Balochi' and 'Iranic, nec'.

(f) Comprises languages not identified individually, 'Inadequately described' and 'Non-verbal, so described'.

nfd Not further defined. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2007, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Cat. no. 2068.0, Canberra.

Table AA.6

Table AA.6 **Estimated resident population (ERP) by remoteness area, 30 June 2008**
(a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT Aust (b)</i>	
Number of people										
Major cities	'000	5 083.7	3 986.9	2 565.0	1 546.6	1 165.7	..	345.1	..	14 692.9
Regional areas										
Inner regional	'000	1 417.7	1 067.3	940.2	282.2	195.3	321.9	0.5	..	4 225.4
Outer regional	'000	445.7	255.0	653.1	198.6	182.6	165.2	..	121.7	2 021.9
Total regional	'000	1 863.3	1 322.2	1 593.2	480.8	377.9	487.2	0.5	121.7	6 247.3
Remote areas										
Remote	'000	32.7	4.7	85.6	95.7	45.8	7.7	..	47.7	319.9
Very remote	'000	4.5	..	50.1	48.1	13.9	2.6	..	50.4	171.7
Total remote	'000	37.2	4.7	135.7	143.8	59.7	10.4	..	98.1	491.6
Total	'000	6 984.2	5 313.8	4 293.9	2 171.2	1 603.4	497.5	345.6	219.8	21 431.8
Share of population										
Major cities	%	72.8	75.0	59.7	71.2	72.7	..	99.9	..	68.6
Regional areas										
Inner regional	%	20.3	20.1	21.9	13.0	12.2	64.7	0.1	..	19.7
Outer regional	%	6.4	4.8	15.2	9.1	11.4	33.2	..	55.4	9.4
Total regional	%	26.7	24.9	37.1	22.1	23.6	97.9	0.1	55.4	29.1
Remote areas										
Remote	%	0.5	0.1	2.0	4.4	2.9	1.6	..	21.7	1.5
Very remote	%	0.1	..	1.2	2.2	0.9	0.5	..	22.9	0.8
Total remote	%	0.5	0.1	3.2	6.6	3.7	2.1	..	44.6	2.3

(a) Preliminary ERP data.

(b) Includes other territories.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2009, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2007-08*, Cat. no. 3218.0, Canberra.

Table AA.7

Table AA.7 **Experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population, 30 June 2006 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Females									
0–4 years	8 938	1 828	9 506	4 600	1 488	940	251	3 869	31 430
5–9 years	9 116	1 948	9 372	4 701	1 569	955	242	3 770	31 686
10–14 years	9 407	1 824	9 092	4 505	1 577	1 082	213	3 586	31 293
15–19 years	7 552	1 621	7 439	3 982	1 427	936	212	3 315	26 494
20–24 years	5 891	1 278	6 182	3 362	1 152	760	191	3 209	22 035
25–29 years	4 843	1 083	5 286	2 926	961	545	159	2 903	18 716
30–34 years	5 093	1 084	5 321	2 766	943	540	151	2 758	18 665
35–39 years	5 098	1 070	5 090	2 783	922	594	170	2 489	18 224
40–44 years	4 667	938	4 358	2 333	830	546	129	2 004	15 808
45–49 years	3 860	767	3 472	1 957	680	489	109	1 698	13 041
50–54 years	3 028	616	2 802	1 575	515	324	79	1 371	10 315
55–59 years	2 331	498	2 071	1 085	370	271	44	906	7 585
60–64 years	1 539	335	1 368	737	279	157	28	698	5 147
65–69 years	1 114	251	949	500	197	129	15	449	3 605
70–74 years	771	153	597	355	143	75	9	362	2 466
75–79 years	501	140	384	216	103	np	np	176	1 581
80–84 years	229	83	229	136	48	np	np	110	877
85 years and over	204	69	183	120	47	np	np	83	725
Total females	74 182	15 586	73 701	38 639	13 251	8 453	2 013	33 756	259 693
Males									
0–4 years	9 567	1 816	9 675	4 665	1 559	1 006	210	4 081	32 592
5–9 years	9 658	1 899	9 644	5 122	1 634	1 054	247	3 992	33 261
10–14 years	9 857	1 963	9 718	4 854	1 582	1 096	284	3 792	33 156
15–19 years	8 310	1 609	7 871	4 194	1 446	1 078	228	3 486	28 233
20–24 years	6 261	1 356	6 255	3 454	1 157	718	211	3 107	22 525
25–29 years	4 730	1 046	5 239	3 065	868	524	149	2 681	18 315
30–34 years	4 680	999	5 088	2 935	904	464	158	2 587	17 822
35–39 years	4 545	1 001	4 717	2 613	828	518	139	2 353	16 721
40–44 years	4 071	890	4 048	2 289	759	453	122	1 941	14 578
45–49 years	3 542	738	3 230	1 948	615	429	84	1 578	12 175
50–54 years	2 894	638	2 540	1 488	517	364	93	1 185	9 726
55–59 years	2 167	473	1 860	1 011	331	288	51	770	6 956
60–64 years	1 513	302	1 162	653	226	198	28	538	4 626
65–69 years	982	224	690	432	151	104	15	333	2 936
70–74 years	652	121	483	260	90	83	6	183	1 879
75–79 years	328	90	275	156	67	np	np	110	1 070
80–84 years	149	40	140	79	30	np	np	62	519
85 years and over	90	48	93	71	29	np	np	47	391
Total males	73 996	15 253	72 728	39 289	12 793	8 447	2 030	32 826	257 481

Table AA.7

Table AA.7 Experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population, 30 June 2006 (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
All people									
0–4 years	18 505	3 644	19 181	9 265	3 047	1 946	461	7 950	64 022
5–9 years	18 774	3 847	19 016	9 823	3 203	2 009	489	7 762	64 947
10–14 years	19 264	3 787	18 810	9 359	3 159	2 178	497	7 378	64 449
15–19 years	15 862	3 230	15 310	8 176	2 873	2 014	440	6 801	54 727
20–24 years	12 152	2 634	12 437	6 816	2 309	1 478	402	6 316	44 560
25–29 years	9 573	2 129	10 525	5 991	1 829	1 069	308	5 584	37 031
30–34 years	9 773	2 083	10 409	5 701	1 847	1 004	309	5 345	36 487
35–39 years	9 643	2 071	9 807	5 396	1 750	1 112	309	4 842	34 945
40–44 years	8 738	1 828	8 406	4 622	1 589	999	251	3 945	30 386
45–49 years	7 402	1 505	6 702	3 905	1 295	918	193	3 276	25 216
50–54 years	5 922	1 254	5 342	3 063	1 032	688	172	2 556	20 041
55–59 years	4 498	971	3 931	2 096	701	559	95	1 676	14 541
60–64 years	3 052	637	2 530	1 390	505	355	56	1 236	9 773
65–69 years	2 096	475	1 639	932	348	233	30	782	6 541
70–74 years	1 423	274	1 080	615	233	158	15	545	4 345
75–79 years	829	230	659	372	170	96	8	286	2 651
80–84 years	378	123	369	215	78	56	5	172	1 396
85 years and over	294	117	276	191	76	28	3	130	1 116
Total people	148 178	30 839	146 429	77 928	26 044	16 900	4 043	66 582	517 174

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 *Census of Population and Housing*.

(b) For Tasmania in the age group 75 and over, the number of males is 70 and the number of females is 110.

(c) For the ACT in the age group 75 and over, the number of males is 5 and the number of females is 11.

(d) Includes other territories.

np Not published but included in totals.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2007, *Australian Demographic Statistics, March 2007*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra.

Table AA.8

Table AA.8 Experimental projection of the Indigenous population, 2006 to 2014, (number) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (e)
Female									
2006	76 456	16 936	72 935	35 191	14 265	9 211	2 135	32 491	259 734
2007	77 952	17 307	74 793	35 821	14 537	9 405	2 188	33 067	265 186
2008	79 498	17 693	76 713	36 471	14 821	9 608	2 242	33 650	270 815
2009	81 106	18 092	78 688	37 140	15 118	9 820	2 298	34 240	276 623
2010	82 773	18 503	80 727	37 833	15 427	10 043	2 356	34 835	282 620
2011	84 509	18 932	82 837	38 539	15 743	10 281	2 412	35 435	288 814
2012	86 313	19 376	85 017	39 264	16 067	10 530	2 471	36 040	295 206
2013	88 184	19 833	87 274	40 010	16 401	10 787	2 529	36 651	301 799
2014	90 125	20 312	89 597	40 771	16 744	11 056	2 591	37 263	308 591
Male									
2006	76 229	16 581	71 950	35 775	13 790	9 204	2 147	31 514	257 309
2007	77 718	16 978	73 860	36 408	14 076	9 405	2 198	32 080	262 844
2008	79 266	17 391	75 815	37 066	14 368	9 614	2 249	32 654	268 546
2009	80 866	17 817	77 829	37 745	14 667	9 833	2 302	33 235	274 419
2010	82 533	18 258	79 905	38 438	14 976	10 063	2 355	33 826	280 481
2011	84 264	18 715	82 046	39 155	15 297	10 299	2 413	34 420	286 738
2012	86 061	19 189	84 263	39 889	15 629	10 547	2 471	35 014	293 195
2013	87 929	19 683	86 551	40 634	15 971	10 807	2 533	35 613	299 856
2014	89 862	20 187	88 913	41 399	16 324	11 075	2 596	36 224	306 718
All people									
2006	152 685	33 517	144 885	70 966	28 055	18 415	4 282	64 005	517 043
2007	155 670	34 285	148 653	72 229	28 613	18 810	4 386	65 147	528 030
2008	158 764	35 084	152 528	73 537	29 189	19 222	4 491	66 304	539 361
2009	161 972	35 909	156 517	74 885	29 785	19 653	4 600	67 475	551 042
2010	165 306	36 761	160 632	76 271	30 403	20 106	4 711	68 661	563 101
2011	168 773	37 647	164 883	77 694	31 040	20 580	4 825	69 855	575 552
2012	172 374	38 565	169 280	79 153	31 696	21 077	4 942	71 054	588 401
2013	176 113	39 516	173 825	80 644	32 372	21 594	5 062	72 264	601 655
2014	179 987	40 499	178 510	82 170	33 068	22 131	5 187	73 487	615 309

(a) Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used following the *2006 Census of Population and Housing*.

(b) At 30 June.

(c) Total people may not add as a result of rounding.

(d) Based on series B figures.

(e) Includes other territories.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2009, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra.

Table AA.9

Table AA.9 Language spoken at home by Indigenous people and proficiency in spoken English, by sex, 2006 (number)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (a)
Females									
Speaks English only	66 734	14 225	55 560	24 041	10 900	8 217	1 826	9 917	191 520
Speaks an Indigenous language and speaks English									
Very well or well	397	139	4 749	3 362	1 241	22	48	11 230	21 188
Not well	13	10	658	430	238	-	-	2 547	3 896
Not at all	-	3	193	81	46	-	-	744	1 067
Not stated (b)	18	3	120	52	35	-	3	422	653
Total	428	155	5 720	3 925	1 560	22	51	14 943	26 804
Speaks other language (c)	668	418	1 366	294	128	62	27	467	3 437
Not stated (d)	2 200	599	2 246	1 460	521	160	39	1 967	9 195
Total females	70 030	15 397	64 892	29 720	13 109	8 461	1 943	27 294	230 956
Males									
Speaks English only	63 403	13 296	52 180	22 429	10 097	8 012	1 799	9 171	180 486
Speaks an Indigenous language and speaks English									
Very well or well	347	116	4 543	3 139	1 118	11	29	10 357	19 660
Not well	19	8	683	417	214	-	3	2 523	3 867
Not at all	-	3	200	89	26	-	-	753	1 071
Not stated (b)	12	3	100	46	36	-	-	397	594
Total	378	130	5 526	3 691	1 394	11	32	14 030	25 192
Speaks other language (c)	820	511	1 392	327	168	59	43	496	3 828
Not stated (d)	3 877	807	3 590	2 544	789	223	57	2 672	14 566
Total males	68 478	14 744	62 688	28 991	12 448	8 305	1 931	26 369	224 072
All people									
Speaks English only	130 137	27 521	107 740	46 470	20 997	16 229	3 625	19 088	372 006
Speaks an Indigenous language and speaks English									
Very well or well	744	255	9 292	6 501	2 359	33	77	21 587	40 848
Not well	32	18	1 341	847	452	-	3	5 070	7 763

Table AA.9

Table AA.9 Language spoken at home by Indigenous people and proficiency in spoken English, by sex, 2006 (number)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (a)
Not at all	–	6	393	170	72	–	–	1 497	2 138
Not stated (b)	30	6	220	98	71	–	3	819	1 247
Total	806	285	11 246	7 616	2 954	33	83	28 973	51 996
Speaks other language (c)	1 488	929	2 758	621	296	121	70	963	7 265
Not stated (d)	6 077	1 406	5 836	4 004	1 310	383	96	4 639	23 761
Total people	138 508	30 141	127 580	58 711	25 557	16 766	3 874	53 663	455 028

(a) Includes other territories.

(b) Language (Census code = LANP) stated, proficiency in spoken English (Census code = ENGP) not stated.

(c) Includes inadequately described and non-verbal so described.

(d) Not stated — both language spoken at home (Census code = LANP) and proficiency in spoken English (Census code = ENGP) or just language spoken at home not stated.

Source : ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Cat. no. 2068.0, Canberra.

Family and household

Table AA.10

Table AA.10 Family structure, 2004–2008

	<i>Unit</i>	<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 (a), (b)										
2004	'000	1 838.0	1 363.0	1 082.0	555.0	427.0	138.0	86.0	39.0	5 528.0
2005	'000	1 844.4	1 386.9	1 122.3	553.0	427.5	136.4	86.5	38.8	5 595.9
2006	'000	1 876.0	1 406.0	1 115.0	557.0	441.0	141.0	89.0	40.0	5 665.0
2007	'000	1 896.0	1 420.0	1 153.0	577.0	437.0	140.0	86.0	41.0	5 751.0
2008	'000	1 952.0	1 466.0	1 229.0	611.0	455.0	144.0	94.0	58.0	6 011.0
Couple families (a), (b), (c)										
2004	'000	1 525.0	1 120.0	888.0	459.0	345.0	115.0	70.0	30.0	4 550.0
2005	'000	1 527.9	1 153.0	941.8	462.8	356.5	113.2	73.4	31.1	4 659.7
2006	'000	1 565.0	1 183.0	929.0	470.0	363.0	116.0	73.0	33.0	4 732.0
2007	'000	1 564.0	1 188.0	960.0	479.0	361.0	116.0	73.0	32.0	4 773.0
2008	'000	1 633.0	1 239.0	1 022.0	511.0	384.0	121.0	81.0	48.0	5 039.0
Couple-only families - of all couple families (a), (b), (c)										
2004	%	55.2	53.8	55.1	56.5	58.9	57.2	55.2	53.2	55.3
2005	%	43.2	45.2	49.3	47.2	49.2	51.4	45.1	45.3	46.0
2006	%	45.8	44.8	49.1	46.7	50.7	50.6	43.4	45.1	46.7
2007	%	44.7	46.9	49.1	48.3	50.7	49.4	44.3	50.2	47.1
2008	%	44.3	45.3	49.6	47.4	50.2	50.8	42.8	38.9	46.5
Couple families with children under 15 years as a proportion of all families with children under 15 years (a), (b), (c)										
2004	%	77.6	79.7	74.6	76.1	72.5	76.3	76.1	68.8	76.9
2005	%	78.6	80.5	78.1	78.4	76.2	74.5	79.4	73.1	78.6
2006	%	79.3	81.6	77.9	80.6	74.6	76.8	79.0	79.6	79.3
2007	%	78.6	80.8	76.9	77.3	74.8	77.6	79.8	72.2	78.3
2008	%	80.4	81.8	76.9	80.3	78.5	74.2	81.9	77.5	79.7
Average family size (people) (d), (e)										
2004	no.	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0
2005	no.	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.7	3.3
2006	no.	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.3
2007	no.	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.3
2008	no.	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.3
Families with children under 15 years (a), (b)										
2004	'000	741.0	529.0	458.0	226.0	162.0	56.0	34.0	18.0	2 224.0
2005	'000	754.8	530.9	453.8	223.2	161.2	51.4	34.4	19.2	2 228.9
2006	'000	755.0	558.0	443.0	224.0	171.0	55.0	36.0	19.0	2 261.0
2007	'000	758.0	529.0	459.0	228.0	160.0	54.0	34.0	18.0	2 240.0
2008	'000	744.0	540.0	476.0	232.0	159.0	54.0	35.0	27.0	2 269.0
Families with at least one child aged under 5 years (d), (f)										
2004	'000	343.0	241.0	199.0	102.0	69.0	23.0	14.0	8.0	1000.0
2005	'000	324.0	238.0	198.0	100.0	70.0	23.0	15.0	13.0	980.0
2006	'000	341.0	243.0	203.0	98.0	69.0	24.0	16.0	14.0	1007.0
2007	'000	341.0	246.0	204.0	101.0	70.0	23.0	16.0	13.0	1016.0
2008	'000	343.0	246.0	214.0	104.0	69.0	24.0	16.0	13.0	1030.0

Table AA.10 Family structure, 2004–2008

	<i>Unit</i>	<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>
Families with at least one child aged under 5 years as a proportion of all families with children under 15 years (a), (b), (c)										
2004	%	46.4	45.6	43.4	45.3	42.9	42.0	42.5	45.6	45.1
2005	%	44.4	45.2	46.5	46.2	43.4	39.9	41.8	41.4	45.0
2006	%	44.8	44.7	44.2	46.0	42.1	41.3	39.5	50.2	44.4
2007	%	46.3	43.4	45.6	44.4	44.8	43.5	44.5	43.8	45.1
2008	%	46.0	45.7	45.0	44.7	43.5	45.1	45.7	48.2	45.4

(a) Family estimates from the *Labour Force Survey* from August 2004 onwards have been produced using an improved method, including an increased scope, a wider range of families included and an improved weighting method so data prior to 2004 included in previous reports are not comparable with data in this table. Caution should be taken when comparing estimates produced by the two methods, especially in smaller populations such as the ACT and the NT.

(b) Data are from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) *Australian Social Trends*.

(c) Includes both opposite-sex and same-sex couple families.

(d) In February 2009, *Labour Force Survey* data was revised (back to August 2004) to reflect population benchmarks based on 2006 *Census of Population and Housing* data, adjusted for under-enumeration and updated for births, deaths, interstate migration, and net overseas migration.

(e) Data are from the ABS *Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* and *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery*.

(f) Data are from the ABS *Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families*.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2009 and previous years, *Australian Social Trends, December 2009*, Cat. no. 4102.0, Canberra; ABS 2009, *Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, June 2009*, Cat. no. 6224.0.55.001, Canberra; ABS 2009, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, October 2009*, Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001, Canberra.

Table AA.11

Table AA.11 Family structure: lone parents, 2004–2008 (per cent) (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>
Lone father families with children under 15 years as a proportion of all families with children under 15 years									
2004	2.8	1.9	3.6	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.3	5.7	2.8
2005	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.4	1.4	4.8	2.7
2006	2.3	2.5	3.3	2.5	3.2	3.7	2.2	5.3	2.7
2007	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.9	2.7	9.3	2.9
2008	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.8	3.2*	3.0*	2.7
Lone mother families with children under 15 years as a proportion of all families with children under 15 years									
2004	19.5	18.3	21.8	21.0	24.1	21.0	20.6	25.4	20.3
2005	18.4	16.9	19.4	19.4	20.9	22.1	19.3	22.1	18.7
2006	18.3	15.9	18.8	16.9	22.2	19.5	18.7	15.1	18.0
2007	18.6	16.6	20.0	19.8	21.9	19.4	17.4	18.4	18.8
2008	17.1	15.9	20.4	16.5	18.8	22.0	14.9	19.5	17.7
Lone parent families with children under 15 years as a proportion of all families with children under 15 years									
2004	22.3	20.2	25.4	23.9	27.4	23.7	23.9	31.1	23.1
2005	21.4	19.5	21.8	21.5	23.8	25.5	20.7	26.9	21.4
2006	20.6	18.4	22.1	19.4	25.4	23.2	20.9	20.4	20.7
2007	21.3	19.2	23.1	22.8	25.2	22.3	20.1	27.7	21.7
2008	19.7	18.2	23.1	19.7	21.5	25.8	18.1	22.5	20.4
Children under 15 years living in lone-parent families as a proportion of all children under 15 years									
2004	19.9	18.6	22.6	21.3	24.0	21.9	22.0	31.9	20.8
2005	18.1	18.1	19.6	19.3	21.4	21.2	17.9	25.1	18.9
2006	19.4	17.4	19.5	17.6	23.1	21.2	18.8	17.4	19.0
2007	19.3	17.0	20.6	20.2	23.4	20.1	19.0	25.7	19.5
2008	17.0	16.3	21.4	18.2	19.1	22.5	16.3	21.7	18.2

* Estimate has a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Family estimates from the *Labour Force Survey* from August 2004 onwards have been produced using a revised method, including an increased scope, a wider range of families included and an improved weighting method, so data prior to 2004 included in previous reports are not comparable with data in this table. Caution should be taken when comparing estimates produced by the two methods, especially in smaller populations such as the ACT and the NT.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2009 and previous years, *Australian Social Trends*, December 2009, Cat. no. 4102.0, Canberra.

Table AA.12

Table AA.12 Families and work (per cent) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Couple families with children under 15 years, both parents employed as a proportion of all couple families with children under 15 years (b)									
2004	57.7	57.2	56.5	54.1	59.3	58.7	68.3	71.6	57.4
2005	60.1	60.0	61.6	55.2	62.6	58.1	76.0	76.8	60.4
2006	60.7	58.7	59.1	57.2	60.5	63.5	74.5	69.7	59.9
2007	59.0	59.4	62.8	56.4	59.3	57.7	71.2	75.4	59.9
2008	59.1	60.6	63.9	63.1	64.5	60.9	76.0	68.6	61.6
Couple families with children under 15 years, neither parent employed as a proportion of all couple families with children under 15 years (b)									
2004	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.8	8.6	4.0	na	6.3
2005	5.3	5.1	5.1	6.2	5.2	8.8	1.5	2.6	5.3
2006	6.4	4.9	5.7	3.4	5.2	5.6	1.7*	2.6*	5.4
2007	5.3	4.8	4.2	3.5	6.7	5.8	3.0*	1.7*	4.8
2008	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.0	5.1	6.1	1.7**	2.8*	4.3
Lone-parent families with children under 15 years, parent employed as a proportion of all lone-parent families with children under 15 years (b)									
2004	42.1	52.5	47.5	51.3	52.0	50.5	57.7	59.7	48.0
2005	52.0	46.3	46.2	53.2	50.3	42.0	62.0	43.5	49.3
2006	46.6	51.3	59.6	57.9	50.7	40.7	76.8	69.6	52.3
2007	53.2	49.5	61.1	60.3	51.5	54.2	73.4	55.9	55.1
2008	57.2	57.2	59.6	64.1	57.7	58.8	75.4	63.8	58.9
Children under 15 years living in families where no resident parent is employed as a proportion of all children under 15 years (c)									
2003-04	15.7	13.1	17.3	16.5	17.1	24.4	8.0*	15.4*	15.7
2004-05	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2005-06	14.6	18.4	16.2	11.6	18.6	21.6	6.6*	np	15.8
2006-07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2007-08	13.8	13.5	10.9	7.4*	14.5	20.4	7.1*	13.8	12.6

* Estimate has a relative standard error between 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Includes both opposite-sex and same-sex couples families.

(b) Excludes families with labour force status not determined.

(c) Data for this indicator are derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) *Survey of Income and Housing*; results are benchmarked by age for children aged 0–4 years and 5–14 years. These data are not necessarily consistent with data for attachment table AA.11 (children under 15 living in one-parent families as a proportion of all children under 15), which are derived from the ABS *Labour Force Survey* and are not benchmarked for people aged less than 15 years.

na Not available. np Not published.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2009 and previous years, *Australian Social Trends, December 2009*, Cat. no. 4102.0, Canberra.

Table AA.13

Table AA.13 Families and people in families in occupied private dwellings by Indigenous status and family/household composition, 2006 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous										
Family										
	%	42.4	41.6	45.9	44.1	40.9	49.4	47.6	48.0	44.4
	%	22.4	26.9	21.8	18.4	21.0	28.5	25.8	17.0	21.8
	%	32.9	29.5	29.8	34.0	35.2	20.7	25.4	31.7	31.3
	%	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.3	3.0	1.4	1.7	3.2	2.5
	'000	38.0	8.4	32.8	13.8	6.4	5.5	1.1	11.1	117.1
People (d)										
	%	53.9	53.4	57.6	55.1	51.7	62.8	59.4	59.1	56.0
	%	13.8	17.1	12.8	10.7	12.8	18.0	15.9	9.3	13.0
	%	30.9	28.0	27.9	32.0	33.4	18.2	23.7	29.4	29.3
	%	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.1	0.9	1.1	2.2	1.7
	'000	125.1	26.6	114.5	49.6	21.5	17.2	3.6	45.3	403.6
Non-Indigenous										
Family										
	%	46.4	47.1	43.3	45.3	42.5	41.3	47.1	46.0	45.4
	%	36.3	35.9	39.6	38.8	40.1	40.9	36.3	37.9	37.5
	%	15.6	15.2	15.4	14.3	15.8	16.5	15.0	14.7	15.4
	%	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7
	'000	1 662.6	1 272.7	991.0	493.5	397.2	121.9	82.9	32.1	5 054.1
People (d)										
	%	60.9	61.5	57.9	59.9	57.0	55.7	61.6	60.6	60.0
	%	24.2	23.9	27.1	26.3	27.8	28.5	24.5	25.4	25.3
	%	13.7	13.3	13.9	12.6	14.0	14.8	12.8	13.0	13.6

Table AA.13

Table AA.13 Families and people in families in occupied private dwellings by Indigenous status and family/household composition, 2006 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Other family	%	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2
Total	'000	4 938.5	3 790.3	2 866.5	1 429.5	1 131.4	345.1	242.1	92.4	14 837.4
Total (includes Indigenous status not stated)										
Family										
Couple family with children	%	46.2	46.9	43.3	45.1	42.3	41.4	47.0	46.5	45.3
Couple family without children	%	36.0	35.9	39.1	38.3	40.0	40.5	36.2	32.6	37.2
One parent family	%	16.1	15.4	15.9	14.8	16.1	16.7	15.1	19.1	15.8
Other family	%	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.7
Total	'000	1 716.2	1 294.4	1 032.0	511.9	407.5	128.7	84.5	43.4	5 219.2
People										
Couple family with children	%	60.5	61.3	57.7	59.6	56.7	55.8	61.4	60.0	59.7
Couple family without children	%	24.1	24.0	26.6	25.8	27.7	28.2	24.4	20.1	25.0
One parent family	%	14.2	13.4	14.5	13.3	14.4	15.0	13.0	18.5	14.0
Other family	%	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.2
Total	'000	5 105.8	3 852.3	3 002.7	1 490.9	1 162.4	365.7	247.1	138.4	15 367.0

(a) An Indigenous family is a family where either the reference person and/or spouse/partner is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

(b) Excludes family members who were temporarily absent on Census Night.

(c) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(d) Includes members of an 'Indigenous' and 'Other' family who are of Indigenous, non-Indigenous or not stated status.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Cat. no. 2068.0, Canberra.

Table AA.14

Table AA.14 Household structure, 2004–2008

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total households (a), (b)										
2004	'000	2 566	1 916	1 505	772	635	198	126	65	7 784
2005	'000	2 605	1 946	1 544	789	642	201	128	66	7 921
2006	'000	2 643	1 976	1 583	806	649	203	130	67	8 058
2007	'000	2 679	2 004	1 620	822	655	205	132	68	8 187
2008	'000	2 716	2 032	1 658	839	661	206	134	70	8 316
Lone person households (c)										
2004	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2005	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	%	25.5	26.2	26.0	27.2	30.6	30.7	26.6	23.5	26.5
2007	%	25.7	26.5	26.2	27.5	31.0	31.1	26.9	23.8	26.7
2008	%	26.0	26.7	26.5	27.8	31.3	31.5	27.3	24.0	27.0
People aged 15–64 years who live alone as a proportion of all people aged 15–64 years (b)										
2004	%	8.8	9.0	8.2	9.6	11.3	10.5	8.3	13.5	9.1
2005	%	8.3	8.2	7.6	9.7	10.4	9.9	8.0	8.2	8.5
2006	%	8.8	8.6	7.9	9.6	10.8	9.8	8.3	6.8	8.8
2007	%	8.7	8.7	8.1	9.4	11.5	10.2	9.4	9.5	8.9
2008	%	8.4	9.0	8.0	8.9	10.3	8.8	8.1	7.6	8.7
People aged 65 years and over who live alone as a proportion of all people aged 65 years and over (b)										
2004	%	28.3	26.5	30.2	28.7	31.2	30.1	29.4	34.3	28.6
2005	%	25.5	25.6	24.0	28.2	32.6	27.9	25.6	24.6	26.2
2006	%	25.6	25.5	24.0	27.1	30.8	28.0	23.0	21.6	25.9
2007	%	26.1	24.0	24.9	28.2	29.1	26.9	22.4	21.9	25.8
2008	%	25.8	25.7	23.1	23.9	23.8	28.1	24.1	28.9	25.0

(a) Household projections (Series II).

(b) Data sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) *Australian Social Trends*.

(c) Data sourced from the ABS *Household and Family Projections: Projected Households*.

na Not available.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2009 and previous years, *Australian Social Trends, December 2009*, Cat. no. 4102.0, Canberra; ABS 2004, *Household and Family Projections: Projected Households - Electronic Delivery, 2001 to 2026*, Cat. no. 3236.0.55.002, Canberra.

Table AA.15

Table AA.15 Occupied private dwellings by tenure type and landlord type, 2006 ('000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
Owned or being purchased (c)	1 552.9	1 276.5	909.8	485.3	406.0	129.6	80.0	26.6	4 866.8
Rented									
Real estate agent	389.7	251.5	220.0	78.4	49.4	14.1	14.1	6.9	1 024.2
State or territory housing authority	108.8	54.5	47.9	28.6	40.2	10.4	9.2	4.6	304.4
Person not in same household (d)	129.5	98.4	113.1	59.4	45.0	15.8	8.5	4.2	474.0
Housing co-operative/community/church group	14.6	7.5	10.0	5.1	6.4	1.1	–	5.1	50.2
Other landlord type (e)	25.7	14.5	28.6	13.9	7.6	2.5	1.6	5.0	99.4
Landlord type not stated	19.1	12.7	12.7	6.0	4.7	1.7	0.5	0.8	58.2
Total	687.4	439.0	432.3	191.4	153.3	45.6	34.3	26.7	2 010.5
Other tenure type (f)	19.3	11.9	11.7	7.2	7.5	1.4	0.6	–	60.1
Tenure type not stated	68.7	54.3	37.8	19.3	17.1	5.4	1.9	2.2	206.7
Total	2 328.2	1 781.7	1 391.6	703.2	584.0	181.9	116.9	55.9	7 144.1

(a) Excludes 'Visitors only' and 'Other not classifiable' households.

(b) Includes other territories.

(c) Includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme.

(d) Comprises dwellings being rented from a parent/other relative or other person.

(e) Comprises dwellings being rented through a 'Residential park (includes caravan parks and marinas)', 'Employer-government (includes Defence Housing Authority)' and 'Employer-other employer (private)'.

(f) Includes dwellings 'Being occupied under a life tenure scheme'.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2007, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Cat. no. 2068.0, Canberra.

Income, education and employment

Table AA.16

Table AA.16 **People aged 15 years and over, by weekly individual income and sex, 2006**

	<i>Unit</i>	<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 (a)</i>
Female										
Nil income	%	9.1	8.8	7.6	8.7	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.8	8.4
\$1-\$149	%	8.6	9.6	8.7	9.6	8.9	8.8	8.2	6.6	9.0
\$150-\$249	%	16.3	16.4	15.6	15.2	18.3	19.9	10.1	16.2	16.2
\$250-\$399	%	15.6	15.7	16.7	15.8	18.2	19.8	11.4	11.6	16.1
\$400-\$599	%	14.2	14.6	16.7	14.9	15.9	16.1	12.4	12.7	15.0
\$600-\$799	%	9.1	9.5	10.3	10.0	9.9	9.1	10.0	11.5	9.6
\$800-\$999	%	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.2	5.3	10.1	8.3	6.4
\$1000-\$1299	%	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.1	4.7	11.9	7.9	5.7
\$1300-\$1599	%	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.7	7.1	4.2	2.7
\$1600-\$1999	%	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	3.8	1.3	1.2
\$2000 or more	%	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	2.7	1.1	1.5
Not stated	%	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.8	7.0	6.9	5.7	11.7	8.4
Total female	'000	2 689.4	2 049.1	1 576.5	790.1	632.3	197.5	134.0	70.4	8 140.2
Male										
Nil income	%	6.5	6.4	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.9
\$1-\$149	%	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.3	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.8
\$150-\$249	%	11.9	11.6	11.1	9.8	13.6	15.3	6.8	13.9	11.6
\$250-\$399	%	9.8	9.6	9.8	8.8	11.0	12.1	6.5	6.5	9.7
\$400-\$599	%	11.8	12.5	13.0	10.8	13.3	14.4	9.4	8.7	12.2
\$600-\$799	%	11.1	11.8	12.6	11.0	12.9	12.9	10.0	10.2	11.7
\$800-\$999	%	8.9	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.2	10.4	9.8	9.5
\$1000-\$1299	%	9.2	9.7	10.3	11.1	9.7	9.1	13.5	11.5	9.9
\$1300-\$1599	%	6.0	5.5	5.7	7.1	5.1	4.5	9.9	6.8	5.9
\$1600-\$1999	%	3.9	3.5	3.6	5.0	2.7	2.1	7.5	4.0	3.8
\$2000 or more	%	6.4	5.4	4.7	7.0	3.6	2.6	9.3	4.5	5.6
Not stated	%	9.7	9.1	9.8	10.3	7.8	7.7	6.7	14.7	9.4
Total male	'000	2 560.9	1 932.9	1 521.5	772.5	601.2	185.0	128.1	74.9	7 777.9
All people										
Nil income	%	7.8	7.6	6.4	6.9	6.2	5.7	5.9	6.0	7.2
\$1-\$149	%	6.7	7.5	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.5	5.4	6.9
\$150-\$249	%	14.1	14.0	13.4	12.5	16.0	17.7	8.5	15.0	13.9
\$250-\$399	%	12.8	12.7	13.3	12.3	14.7	16.1	9.0	9.0	13.0
\$400-\$599	%	13.0	13.6	14.9	12.9	14.7	15.3	10.9	10.6	13.6
\$600-\$799	%	10.1	10.6	11.4	10.5	11.3	11.0	10.0	10.9	10.6
\$800-\$999	%	7.5	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.2	10.3	9.1	7.9
\$1000-\$1299	%	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.4	7.3	6.8	12.7	9.7	7.7
\$1300-\$1599	%	4.6	3.9	3.9	4.7	3.5	3.0	8.5	5.5	4.2
\$1600-\$1999	%	2.7	2.3	2.2	3.0	1.8	1.3	5.6	2.7	2.5
\$2000 or more	%	4.1	3.3	2.9	4.1	2.2	1.6	5.9	2.9	3.5
Not stated	%	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.6	7.4	7.3	6.2	13.2	8.9
Total people	'000	5 250.3	3 982.0	3 098.0	1 562.7	1 233.5	382.5	262.1	145.3	15 918.1

Table AA.16 People aged 15 years and over, by weekly individual income and sex, 2006

<i>Unit</i>	<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 (a)</i>
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(a) Includes other territories.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2007, *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0, Canberra.

Table AA.17

Table AA.17 People aged 15 years and over by weekly individual income and Indigenous status, 2006

	<i>Unit</i>	<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 (a)</i>
Indigenous										
Nil income	%	8.1	8.9	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.2	8.2
\$1-\$149	%	9.0	9.0	7.6	7.5	9.4	9.3	8.5	8.6	8.4
\$150-\$249	%	22.2	17.9	21.5	26.7	25.6	21.7	14.0	41.2	24.8
\$250-\$399	%	15.6	15.3	15.6	14.0	15.7	17.2	11.7	13.8	15.2
\$400-\$599	%	13.7	14.5	15.4	11.0	12.1	16.3	9.7	6.4	12.9
\$600-\$799	%	7.8	9.1	8.8	6.4	7.1	9.2	9.0	3.7	7.5
\$800-\$999	%	4.6	5.6	5.0	3.9	4.3	5.8	11.2	2.5	4.5
\$1000-\$1299	%	3.8	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.3	4.1	10.6	2.0	3.6
\$1300-\$1599	%	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	6.1	0.8	1.6
\$1600-\$1999	%	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.6	4.1	0.4	0.8
\$2000 or more	%	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	2.0	0.3	0.9
Not stated	%	11.6	11.5	10.7	15.2	12.3	6.3	5.2	12.0	11.6
Total	'000	85.3	19.0	78.0	37.0	16.3	10.7	2.5	35.0	283.9
Non-Indigenous										
Nil income	%	8.2	7.9	6.6	7.3	6.4	5.8	6.1	5.8	7.5
\$1-\$149	%	7.0	7.8	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.2	6.7	4.9	7.2
\$150-\$249	%	14.6	14.5	13.8	12.8	16.3	18.1	8.7	7.4	14.3
\$250-\$399	%	13.4	13.2	13.9	13.0	15.1	16.6	9.3	8.3	13.5
\$400-\$599	%	13.7	14.2	15.7	13.7	15.2	15.8	11.3	13.3	14.3
\$600-\$799	%	10.7	11.2	12.1	11.2	11.9	11.5	10.4	14.7	11.3
\$800-\$999	%	8.0	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.4	7.6	10.7	12.5	8.4
\$1000-\$1299	%	7.9	8.0	8.4	9.1	7.7	7.2	13.3	13.6	8.2
\$1300-\$1599	%	4.9	4.1	4.2	5.1	3.7	3.2	8.9	7.9	4.5
\$1600-\$1999	%	2.9	2.4	2.4	3.3	1.8	1.4	5.9	3.9	2.7
\$2000 or more	%	4.3	3.5	3.1	4.5	2.3	1.7	6.2	4.1	3.7
Not stated	%	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.0	2.4	3.6	4.4
Total	'000	4 850.4	3 747.9	2 841.1	1 425.0	1 160.9	353.6	247.3	97.6	14 725.2
Total (including Indigenous status not stated)										
Nil income	%	7.8	7.6	6.4	6.9	6.2	5.7	5.9	6.0	7.2
\$1-\$149	%	6.7	7.5	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.5	5.4	6.9
\$150-\$249	%	14.1	14.0	13.4	12.5	16.0	17.7	8.5	15.0	13.9
\$250-\$399	%	12.8	12.7	13.3	12.3	14.7	16.1	9.0	9.0	13.0
\$400-\$599	%	13.0	13.6	14.9	12.9	14.7	15.3	10.9	10.6	13.6
\$600-\$799	%	10.1	10.6	11.4	10.5	11.3	11.0	10.0	10.9	10.6
\$800-\$999	%	7.5	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.2	10.3	9.1	7.9
\$1000-\$1299	%	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.4	7.3	6.8	12.7	9.7	7.7
\$1300-\$1599	%	4.6	3.9	3.9	4.7	3.5	3.0	8.5	5.5	4.2
\$1600-\$1999	%	2.7	2.3	2.2	3.0	1.8	1.3	5.6	2.7	2.5
\$2000 or more	%	4.1	3.3	2.9	4.1	2.2	1.6	5.9	2.9	3.5
Not stated	%	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.6	7.4	7.3	6.2	13.2	8.9
Total	'000	5 250.3	3 982.0	3 098.0	1 562.7	1 233.5	382.5	262.1	145.3	15 918.1

Table AA.17 People aged 15 years and over by weekly individual income and Indigenous status, 2006

<i>Unit</i>	<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 (a)</i>
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(a) Includes other territories.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0, Canberra.

Table AA.18

Table AA.18 **People aged 15 years and over, by weekly individual income and age, 2006**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT Aust (a)</i>	
15–19 years										
Nil income	%	35.2	35.4	26.5	27.4	31.2	29.5	31.0	27.8	32.1
\$1–\$149	%	26.9	30.0	28.0	26.3	29.5	28.1	31.0	19.3	28.0
\$150–\$249	%	9.4	9.1	11.6	10.8	10.9	12.4	10.0	15.2	10.2
\$250–\$399	%	8.6	7.3	12.1	11.8	9.8	11.2	8.6	8.8	9.4
\$400–\$599	%	5.2	4.2	7.2	7.7	5.6	5.6	6.8	7.3	5.7
\$600–\$799	%	1.3	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.8	1.5
\$800–\$999	%	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.4
\$1000–\$1299	%	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
\$1300–\$1599	%	–	–	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	0.1
\$1600–\$1999	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	–
\$2000 or more	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	%	12.8	12.5	12.0	12.5	11.1	11.4	9.2	17.1	12.4
Total	'000	439.9	335.2	270.3	140.0	100.8	32.8	23.6	14.3	1 356.9
20–24 years										
Nil income	%	9.3	9.8	6.1	7.0	7.2	5.4	6.5	4.4	8.2
\$1–\$149	%	8.0	9.4	6.0	7.3	8.3	7.6	7.4	5.3	7.8
\$150–\$249	%	12.0	13.0	10.8	10.8	13.3	15.7	11.8	17.8	12.1
\$250–\$399	%	13.4	14.1	13.7	12.5	14.9	16.9	13.5	9.7	13.7
\$400–\$599	%	20.2	20.4	24.1	20.0	23.1	24.4	18.2	15.9	21.2
\$600–\$799	%	14.3	14.1	16.0	15.8	15.4	13.9	14.8	15.3	14.8
\$800–\$999	%	7.7	6.8	8.0	8.5	7.0	6.0	13.0	9.8	7.7
\$1000–\$1299	%	3.8	2.6	3.7	4.7	2.7	2.1	6.7	5.3	3.5
\$1300–\$1599	%	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.8	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.0
\$1600–\$1999	%	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4
\$2000 or more	%	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
Not stated	%	9.9	8.9	9.4	9.9	7.1	7.1	6.4	14.0	9.2
Total	'000	431.9	338.7	268.9	136.0	100.1	28.9	27.6	15.1	1 347.4
25–34 years										
Nil income	%	5.4	5.1	4.2	4.8	4.1	3.1	3.5	3.4	4.8
\$1–\$149	%	4.5	5.0	4.8	5.7	5.3	5.4	3.6	4.5	4.9
\$150–\$249	%	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.0	9.0	11.3	5.1	14.2	7.5
\$250–\$399	%	8.4	8.3	9.0	8.0	10.0	12.5	6.2	7.9	8.6
\$400–\$599	%	13.5	14.3	16.1	12.4	16.5	18.4	9.4	9.9	14.3
\$600–\$799	%	13.6	15.5	16.1	13.8	16.9	16.7	11.7	12.8	14.8
\$800–\$999	%	11.6	13.5	12.4	12.3	12.8	11.1	14.4	12.0	12.4
\$1000–\$1299	%	12.3	11.8	11.5	12.3	11.2	9.8	20.5	12.5	12.1
\$1300–\$1599	%	6.5	5.4	5.1	6.3	4.3	3.3	10.9	5.4	5.8
\$1600–\$1999	%	3.7	2.9	2.8	4.1	1.9	1.3	5.3	2.6	3.2
\$2000 or more	%	3.9	2.7	2.4	3.8	1.5	0.9	3.3	1.9	3.1
Not stated	%	9.3	7.9	8.4	9.4	6.5	6.3	6.1	13.0	8.5
Total	'000	891.0	677.9	523.6	261.4	185.7	54.0	50.3	32.1	2 676.4

Table AA.18

Table AA.18 **People aged 15 years and over, by weekly individual income and age, 2006**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT Aust (a)</i>	
35–44 years										
Nil income	%	4.8	4.4	3.9	4.7	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	4.4
\$1–\$149	%	5.0	5.6	4.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	3.7	3.9	5.1
\$150–\$249	%	8.1	8.2	7.3	7.1	9.4	10.7	4.6	12.5	8.0
\$250–\$399	%	9.5	9.7	9.6	8.9	11.0	12.8	5.9	7.5	9.6
\$400–\$599	%	13.8	14.3	15.4	12.7	16.3	17.2	8.9	10.0	14.3
\$600–\$799	%	11.9	12.7	13.9	11.6	14.4	14.4	9.5	11.4	12.7
\$800–\$999	%	9.5	10.5	10.7	9.9	11.1	10.4	10.8	10.3	10.2
\$1000–\$1299	%	10.5	11.1	11.7	11.9	10.9	10.8	16.5	12.7	11.2
\$1300–\$1599	%	7.2	6.4	6.4	7.3	5.7	5.2	13.3	7.9	6.8
\$1600–\$1999	%	4.5	3.9	3.7	4.9	3.0	2.3	9.4	4.3	4.2
\$2000 or more	%	7.3	5.9	4.7	6.9	3.4	2.3	9.1	4.2	6.0
Not stated	%	7.9	7.2	7.8	8.7	6.2	5.8	5.1	12.3	7.6
Total	'000	957.8	741.3	575.6	296.6	219.1	66.9	48.9	31.2	2 937.9
45–54 years										
Nil income	%	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.1	4.0	2.8	3.4	4.8
\$1–\$149	%	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.2	2.5	2.6	3.9
\$150–\$249	%	9.3	8.9	8.4	7.4	10.0	11.6	4.7	11.2	8.9
\$250–\$399	%	9.5	9.8	9.8	8.8	10.3	11.6	5.4	6.8	9.6
\$400–\$599	%	13.9	14.8	15.5	13.5	15.5	15.8	8.8	10.2	14.4
\$600–\$799	%	12.2	12.8	13.4	12.3	14.2	14.1	9.1	11.6	12.7
\$800–\$999	%	9.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	11.1	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.2
\$1000–\$1299	%	10.2	11.5	11.7	12.1	11.7	11.3	15.4	12.8	11.3
\$1300–\$1599	%	7.7	6.2	6.2	7.3	6.3	5.8	13.4	9.1	7.0
\$1600–\$1999	%	4.4	3.8	3.6	4.6	3.1	2.4	10.4	4.2	4.0
\$2000 or more	%	6.8	5.9	4.9	7.0	4.1	3.0	12.2	5.2	6.0
Not stated	%	7.3	6.8	7.6	8.0	5.7	5.7	4.9	12.5	7.1
Total	'000	904.3	679.5	539.2	279.7	216.9	70.0	46.0	26.5	2 762.5
55–64 years										
Nil income	%	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.5	5.3	5.2	3.9	4.7	6.3
\$1–\$149	%	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.5	3.7	3.4	5.0
\$150–\$249	%	17.9	17.8	17.6	15.3	19.7	23.8	8.9	15.8	17.7
\$250–\$399	%	12.6	12.9	13.3	11.9	13.9	15.3	8.4	9.9	12.8
\$400–\$599	%	13.3	14.2	14.6	13.0	14.1	13.7	12.0	11.7	13.8
\$600–\$799	%	10.5	10.7	11.1	10.8	11.2	10.3	11.2	10.9	10.7
\$800–\$999	%	7.6	7.8	7.5	8.2	7.8	6.8	10.9	8.4	7.7
\$1000–\$1299	%	7.3	7.5	7.6	8.7	7.7	6.6	12.6	9.8	7.6
\$1300–\$1599	%	4.6	3.7	3.7	4.8	3.9	2.9	8.3	6.2	4.2
\$1600–\$1999	%	2.7	2.3	2.2	3.0	2.0	1.5	6.3	3.0	2.5
\$2000 or more	%	4.5	4.1	3.5	4.9	3.1	2.3	8.9	4.1	4.1
Not stated	%	7.4	7.4	7.7	8.0	5.9	6.1	5.1	12.1	7.4
Total	'000	719.6	534.5	437.6	213.3	177.8	58.6	34.2	17.0	2 192.7

Table AA.18

Table AA.18 **People aged 15 years and over, by weekly individual income and age, 2006**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT Aust (a)</i>	
65–74 years										
Nil income	%	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.9	1.9	1.6	2.3	3.5	2.8
\$1–\$149	%	5.2	5.4	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.4	4.8	5.0
\$150–\$249	%	33.8	34.2	33.3	31.9	35.8	36.2	21.2	30.2	33.7
\$250–\$399	%	22.8	23.0	24.8	24.7	26.1	26.3	18.0	20.0	23.7
\$400–\$599	%	12.0	12.3	12.8	12.5	12.6	13.4	16.0	11.3	12.4
\$600–\$799	%	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.6	10.3	5.8	5.1
\$800–\$999	%	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.3	7.1	3.5	2.9
\$1000–\$1299	%	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.7	5.7	3.1	2.3
\$1300–\$1599	%	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	3.0	1.8	1.1
\$1600–\$1999	%	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.7	0.7
\$2000 or more	%	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	2.5	1.6	1.5
Not stated	%	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.2	7.2	7.5	6.7	13.6	8.7
Total	'000	465.3	345.5	259.4	126.9	115.1	37.5	17.2	6.3	1 373.4
75–84 years										
Nil income	%	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	3.0	2.0
\$1–\$149	%	4.2	4.4	3.5	4.2	3.9	3.5	5.4	4.1	4.1
\$150–\$249	%	32.6	31.9	31.6	31.3	33.4	31.8	21.6	31.0	32.1
\$250–\$399	%	28.3	27.4	29.5	28.0	30.5	31.2	22.3	24.7	28.5
\$400–\$599	%	10.4	11.1	10.8	11.5	11.2	12.5	13.8	10.7	10.9
\$600–\$799	%	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.2	3.5	3.8	9.6	4.0	3.8
\$800–\$999	%	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.8	6.2	2.2	2.0
\$1000–\$1299	%	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	5.0	1.7	1.5
\$1300–\$1599	%	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.2	0.9	0.7
\$1600–\$1999	%	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.5
\$2000 or more	%	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.0
Not stated	%	12.5	13.7	14.3	13.3	11.4	11.4	9.8	16.7	13.0
Total	'000	328.8	245.5	166.8	81.1	87.4	25.2	10.9	2.4	948.1
85 years and over										
Nil income	%	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.0	7.4	2.2
\$1–\$149	%	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.4	3.8	4.9	3.4
\$150–\$249	%	26.7	24.1	24.4	25.0	27.0	25.1	17.9	32.7	25.4
\$250–\$399	%	30.5	28.1	29.8	29.5	32.5	33.6	26.5	24.5	29.9
\$400–\$599	%	8.9	9.1	8.6	10.0	9.2	10.9	12.0	8.9	9.1
\$600–\$799	%	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.1	7.1	3.4	3.1
\$800–\$999	%	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	4.6	1.8	1.7
\$1000–\$1299	%	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	3.7	2.3	1.3
\$1300–\$1599	%	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.5	0.5	0.6
\$1600–\$1999	%	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.4
\$2000 or more	%	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.7	–	0.9
Not stated	%	19.5	24.6	25.6	22.2	19.0	18.2	16.7	12.9	22.0
Total	'000	111.7	83.9	56.7	27.5	30.6	8.5	3.5	0.6	322.9

Table AA.18 People aged 15 years and over, by weekly individual income and age, 2006

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT Aust (a)</i>
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(a) Includes other territories.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2007, *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0, Canberra.

Table AA.19

Table AA.19 Income support, June, 2004–2008

	<i>Unit</i>	<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>
Number of people receiving income support										
Age pension (a)										
2004	'000	608.3	473.1	325.0	155.9	172.3	52.3	17.0	6.1	1869.6
2005	'000	624.0	486.0	336.0	164.0	177.0	53.0	18.0	6.0	1915.0
2006	'000	624.0	487.0	338.0	165.0	176.0	54.0	18.0	6.0	1922.0
2007	'000	633.0	494.0	345.0	166.0	178.0	54.0	18.0	7.0	1953.0
2008	'000	665.0	515.0	361.0	173.0	183.0	57.0	19.0	7.0	2039.0
Labour market program allowance (a), (b)										
2004	'000	184.8	141.6	124.2	57.5	49.5	21.4	5.6	17.0	601.7
2005	'000	173.3	127.4	105.6	45.2	45.0	18.8	5.2	12.6	533.2
2006	'000	173.6	124.2	97.6	38.4	44.6	18.2	4.7	12.6	513.7
2007	'000	170.9	118.1	88.7	32.4	42.9	17.5	3.9	11.2	486.5
2008	'000	164.0	109.8	84.8	32.4	41.1	16.0	3.9	11.7	464.3
Disability support pension (a)										
2004	'000	225.6	165.6	134.2	58.7	66.3	33.3	5.7	7.0	696.7
2005	'000	227.6	168.9	135.9	59.7	67.6	25.1	7.0	5.9	706.8
2006	'000	228.6	170.5	136.9	60.1	68.1	24.8	7.1	6.1	712.2
2007	'000	227.0	169.7	135.9	58.5	68.2	24.9	6.9	6.3	714.2
2008	'000	242.8	184.6	144.4	59.8	72.1	26.0	7.3	8.2	757.1
Single-parent payment (a)										
2004	'000	146.3	100.4	100.6	46.5	36.3	13.6	5.3	6.1	455.6
2005	'000	145.4	100.3	98.6	45.4	36.0	13.4	5.1	5.9	450.8
2006	'000	140.3	97.5	94.8	42.9	34.6	12.7	4.6	5.9	433.4
2007	'000	128.8	89.6	85.0	37.5	31.7	11.6	4.0	5.3	395.5
2008	'000	118.2	81.6	77.0	34.2	28.9	10.6	3.6	4.9	360.6
Population										
2004	'000	6 731.3	4 972.8	3 882.0	1 982.2	1 534.3	482.1	324.0	199.9	20 111.3
2005	'000	6 774.2	5 022.3	3 964.0	2 010.1	1 542.0	485.3	325.2	202.8	20 328.6
2006	'000	6 817.2	5 128.3	4 091.5	2 059.0	1 568.2	489.9	334.2	210.7	20 701.5
2007	'000	6 888.0	5 204.8	4 181.4	2 106.1	1 584.2	493.4	339.8	214.9	21 015.0
2008	'000	6 984.2	5 313.8	4 293.9	2 171.2	1 603.4	497.5	345.6	219.8	21 431.8
Proportion of people receiving income support										
Age pension										
2004	%	9.0	9.5	8.4	7.9	11.2	10.8	5.2	3.1	9.3
2005	%	9.2	9.7	8.5	8.2	11.5	10.9	5.5	3.0	9.4
2006	%	9.2	9.5	8.3	8.0	11.2	11.0	5.4	2.8	9.3
2007	%	9.2	9.5	8.3	7.9	11.2	10.9	5.3	3.3	9.3
2008	%	9.5	9.7	8.4	8.0	11.4	11.5	5.5	3.2	9.5

Table AA.19

Table AA.19 Income support, June, 2004–2008

	<i>Unit</i>	<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>
Labour market program allowance										
2004	%	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.2	4.4	1.7	8.5	3.0
2005	%	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.9	3.9	1.6	6.2	2.6
2006	%	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.8	3.7	1.4	6.0	2.5
2007	%	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.5	2.7	3.5	1.1	5.2	2.3
2008	%	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.5	2.6	3.2	1.1	5.3	2.2
Disability support pension										
2004	%	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.0	4.3	6.9	1.8	3.5	3.5
2005	%	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.0	4.4	5.2	2.2	2.9	3.5
2006	%	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.9	4.3	5.1	2.1	2.9	3.4
2007	%	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.8	4.3	5.0	2.0	2.9	3.4
2008	%	3.5	3.5	3.4	2.8	4.5	5.2	2.1	3.7	3.5
Single-parent payment										
2004	%	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.8	1.6	3.1	2.3
2005	%	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.8	1.6	2.9	2.2
2006	%	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.6	1.4	2.8	2.1
2007	%	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.2	2.5	1.9
2008	%	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.0	2.2	1.7
Proportion of aged on aged pension (c)										
2004	%	63.1	67.0	65.3	63.3	70.4	71.3	52.1	62.4	67.4
2005	%	62.4	66.4	64.2	63.5	70.1	69.9	51.3	59.0	66.3
2006	%	62.1	65.9	63.6	62.8	69.9	69.9	51.1	57.7	66.0
2007	%	63.1	66.0	62.9	62.1	69.5	69.9	50.8	56.9	66.2
2008	%	65.7	68.1	64.8	63.4	71.0	72.1	52.6	57.0	68.3

(a) Data for Australia include recipients living overseas and recipients whose residential location was not known.

(b) Data include recipients of Newstart Allowance (excluding CDEP participants and those who did not receive a payment) and recipients of Youth Allowance for jobseekers.

(c) Numerator data for Australia include recipients living overseas and recipients whose residential location was not known.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2009, *Australian Social Trends, September 2009*, Cat. no. 4102.0, Canberra.

Table AA.20

Table AA.20 Highest level of schooling completed by people aged 15 years and over (excluding people still attending secondary school), 2006 ('000)

	<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 (a)</i>
Indigenous (b)									
Year 8 or below (c)	10.9	2.4	10.2	5.2	2.4	0.9	0.2	13.1	45.3
Year 9	13.1	2.3	7.4	3.5	1.6	1.3	0.2	4.0	33.5
Year 10	24.9	4.1	20.6	10.7	3.6	4.0	0.6	5.3	73.9
Year 11	5.8	2.5	7.2	4.2	2.8	1.0	0.2	2.9	26.6
Year 12	15.5	4.2	19.3	5.9	2.7	2.0	1.0	2.9	53.5
Total (d)	79.6	17.6	72.6	35.1	15.1	9.9	2.3	33.5	265.8
Non-Indigenous									
Year 8 or below (c)	375.6	354.6	227.8	79.4	103.5	25.9	9.2	4.8	1 181.1
Year 9	345.6	241.6	150.9	71.8	67.2	32.8	8.3	4.8	923.0
Year 10	1 252.4	568.4	766.9	356.4	205.7	117.1	39.7	21.4	3 328.4
Year 11	245.7	493.6	207.1	147.4	217.5	27.9	11.5	14.0	1 364.9
Year 12	2 166.6	1 716.5	1 238.5	645.5	460.6	115.8	160.1	45.0	6 549.1
Total (d)	4 633.1	3 568.5	2 726.1	1 369.5	1 109.9	339.2	235.2	93.8	14 076.6
Not stated									
Year 8 or below (c)	7.7	7.9	4.7	1.9	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	25.8
Year 9	4.9	3.6	1.9	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	13.6
Year 10	13.4	6.8	7.2	3.8	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.2	35.5
Year 11	2.8	4.7	1.9	1.4	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	13.2
Year 12	18.6	15.5	9.1	5.3	3.7	1.0	0.9	0.3	54.5
Total (d)	311.1	212.3	177.5	99.8	55.7	18.0	12.1	12.6	899.2
Total									
Year 8 or below (c)	394.3	364.8	242.7	86.5	108.5	27.5	9.5	18.0	1 252.2
Year 9	363.6	247.6	160.3	76.6	70.0	34.6	8.6	8.9	970.1
Year 10	1 290.7	579.3	794.7	371.0	211.7	122.4	40.7	27.0	3 437.9
Year 11	254.3	500.8	216.3	153.0	222.2	29.2	11.8	17.0	1 404.7
Year 12	2 200.7	1 736.2	1 266.9	656.7	467.0	118.8	162.0	48.3	6 657.1
Total (d)	5 023.8	3 798.5	2 976.1	1 504.3	1 180.7	367.0	249.6	139.9	15 241.6

(a) Includes 'Other Territories'.

(b) Includes 'Aboriginal', 'Torres Strait Islander' and 'Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander'.

(c) Includes people who have never been to school.

(d) Includes people who did not state their highest year of school completed.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0, Canberra.

Table AA.21

Table AA.21 **Type of educational institution attending by Indigenous status, 2006 ('000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
Indigenous									
Pre-school	4.0	0.8	3.3	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	11.4
Infants/primary	22.3	4.6	20.7	9.0	4.3	2.8	0.6	7.4	71.7
Secondary	13.6	2.9	11.6	4.6	2.1	1.7	0.4	2.9	39.7
TAFE (c)	4.2	0.9	2.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.4	10.4
University	2.3	0.6	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	7.1
Other	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	–	0.3	2.5
Not stated	13.8	3.2	12.2	7.5	2.8	1.2	0.2	8.7	49.7
Total	60.9	13.3	52.9	24.5	11.1	7.0	1.7	21.0	192.4
Non-Indigenous									
Pre-school	108.0	76.0	54.5	25.3	17.6	3.7	4.1	1.8	291.1
Infants/primary	514.2	388.9	322.0	158.2	133.1	40.2	25.9	12.1	1 594.8
Secondary	417.6	325.3	222.0	110.2	84.1	27.8	22.3	7.0	1 216.3
TAFE (c)	154.7	100.1	65.2	39.3	31.7	11.7	8.4	1.8	412.9
University	234.9	196.8	135.0	71.8	53.0	13.8	22.4	5.3	733.0
Other	41.2	36.6	21.6	9.6	9.5	2.2	2.6	0.9	124.0
Not stated	241.2	188.5	132.7	68.2	52.2	18.7	7.5	4.0	713.3
Total	1 711.7	1 312.2	952.9	482.6	381.2	118.0	93.4	32.9	5 085.4
All people (d)									
Pre-school	114.0	78.1	58.7	27.2	18.6	4.0	4.3	2.8	307.8
Infants/primary	547.1	401.1	348.5	169.9	139.5	43.8	26.9	19.7	1 696.8
Secondary	438.2	333.6	236.7	116.4	87.3	29.9	23.0	10.0	1 275.1
TAFE (c)	160.8	102.3	68.1	40.8	32.7	12.4	8.6	2.2	428.0
University	239.0	199.0	137.8	73.1	53.7	14.2	22.7	5.8	745.5
Other	42.4	37.3	22.5	9.9	9.7	2.3	2.6	1.2	128.0
Not stated	558.3	391.6	323.5	178.2	105.8	36.0	19.7	27.0	1 640.3
Total	2 099.9	1 543.0	1 196.0	615.4	447.4	142.6	107.9	68.6	6 221.5

(a) Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

(b) Includes other territories.

(c) Includes 'Technical and Further Educational Institution (including TAFE colleges)'.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

(d) Includes Indigenous status not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2007, *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0, Canberra.

Table AA.22

Table AA.22 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, June 2009

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Female										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	54.7	52.7	55.9	51.8	49.4	49.3	66.9	72.5	54.1
Part-time	%	45.3	47.3	44.1	48.2	50.6	50.7	33.1	27.5	45.9
Total	'000	1 559.8	1 214.2	1 022.9	505.8	370.7	109.9	92.8	56.3	4 932.4
Proportion of labour force	%	93.7	94.8	95.2	94.6	95.5	96.2	96.7	96.9	94.7
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	64.3	65.8	73.7	65.6	63.4	59.1	50.0	76.5	66.3
Looking for part-time work	%	35.7	34.2	26.3	34.0	36.6	43.2	50.0	23.5	33.7
Total	'000	104.9	66.1	51.8	29.1	17.5	4.4	3.2	1.7	278.7
Proportion of labour force	%	6.3	5.2	4.8	5.4	4.5	3.8	3.3	2.9	5.3
Total in labour force	'000	1 664.7	1 280.2	1 074.7	534.8	388.2	114.3	96.0	58.1	5 211.0
Proportion in labour force	%	57.3	57.5	61.1	60.6	57.4	55.1	67.3	71.4	58.7
Not in labour force	'000	1 238.1	947.2	683.4	347.1	287.9	93.2	46.7	23.3	3 666.9
Total females	'000	2 902.9	2 227.4	1 758.0	881.9	676.2	207.5	142.7	81.4	8 878.0
Male										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	83.2	82.3	85.7	84.4	81.9	81.7	84.0	89.2	83.6
Part-time	%	16.8	17.7	14.3	15.6	18.1	18.3	16.0	10.8	16.4
Total	'000	1 845.0	1 439.0	1 191.7	647.6	420.8	125.1	100.9	66.4	5 836.6
Proportion of labour force	%	93.6	93.5	94.1	94.7	94.4	95.6	96.1	95.5	94.0
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	85.7	84.0	85.1	86.8	82.0	93.1	55.0	83.9	84.8
Looking for part-time work	%	14.4	16.0	14.9	13.2	18.0	6.9	45.0	16.1	15.3
Total	'000	125.6	100.3	74.7	36.5	25.0	5.8	4.0	3.1	375.1

Table AA.22

Table AA.22 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, June 2009

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Proportion of labour force	%	6.4	6.5	5.9	5.3	5.6	4.4	3.8	4.5	6.0
Total in labour force	'000	1 970.6	1 539.4	1 266.4	684.1	445.8	130.9	105.0	69.5	6 211.7
Proportion in labour force	%	70.6	71.8	73.4	76.2	68.7	66.2	77.0	82.2	72.0
Not in labour force	'000	822.1	605.8	457.9	213.1	202.6	66.8	31.4	15.0	2 414.8
Total males	'000	2 792.7	2 145.2	1 724.3	897.2	648.5	197.7	136.4	84.5	8 626.5
All people										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	70.2	68.7	71.9	70.1	66.7	66.6	75.8	81.5	70.1
Part-time	%	29.8	31.3	28.1	29.9	33.3	33.4	24.1	18.5	29.9
Total	'000	3 404.8	2 653.2	2 214.5	1 153.4	791.5	235.0	193.8	122.7	10 768.9
Proportion of labour force	%	93.7	94.1	94.6	94.6	94.9	95.8	96.4	96.2	94.3
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	75.9	76.8	80.4	77.4	74.6	78.4	52.8	79.6	76.9
Looking for part-time work	%	24.1	23.2	19.5	22.6	25.6	22.5	47.2	20.4	23.1
Total	'000	230.5	166.4	126.5	65.6	42.5	10.2	7.2	4.9	653.8
Proportion of labour force	%	6.3	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.6	3.8	5.7
Total in labour force	'000	3 635.3	2 819.6	2 341.0	1 218.9	834.1	245.2	201.0	127.6	11 422.7
Proportion in labour force	%	63.8	64.5	67.2	68.5	63.0	60.5	72.0	76.9	65.3
Not in labour force	'000	2 060.2	1 553.1	1 141.3	560.2	490.6	160.0	78.1	38.3	6 081.7
Total people	'000	5 695.5	4 372.7	3 482.3	1 779.1	1 324.7	405.2	279.1	165.9	17 504.4

Source : ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2009, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, June 2009, Cat. no. 6291.0, Canberra.

Table AA.23

Table AA.23 Labour force participation rate of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex (per cent)

	<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>
Female									
June 2000	53.6	55.3	55.9	57.2	51.1	51.0	66.6	61.6	54.8
June 2001	54.3	55.0	57.5	58.4	52.4	49.3	67.5	69.3	55.6
June 2002	54.2	55.1	57.2	57.1	53.2	50.4	68.4	67.1	55.5
June 2003	55.0	55.8	57.9	57.1	54.5	50.2	66.7	64.6	56.1
June 2004	54.5	54.9	57.9	57.1	53.5	51.0	66.1	66.4	55.6
June 2005	55.6	56.5	59.8	59.6	55.3	52.4	67.9	64.3	57.2
June 2006	56.1	56.9	60.1	59.3	55.6	54.7	69.2	68.6	57.6
June 2007	55.7	57.3	60.7	60.3	55.3	52.7	67.9	67.9	57.7
June 2008	56.5	57.6	61.0	60.3	55.6	54.9	67.8	70.5	58.2
June 2009	57.3	57.5	61.1	60.6	57.4	55.1	67.3	71.4	58.7
Male									
June 2000	71.7	71.9	74.2	74.8	70.2	68.0	78.7	73.6	72.5
June 2001	71.1	72.8	72.7	75.7	67.9	66.7	78.3	81.2	72.2
June 2002	71.5	72.5	73.3	75.6	68.7	66.0	77.5	80.5	72.3
June 2003	71.2	71.2	71.6	75.5	70.0	66.1	76.2	78.4	71.7
June 2004	70.8	71.7	72.4	73.2	70.0	67.6	76.8	74.7	71.5
June 2005	70.8	72.6	73.2	76.1	69.2	67.1	76.7	71.5	72.1
June 2006	70.8	72.6	73.1	75.4	68.8	68.5	77.1	74.4	72.1
June 2007	71.0	72.3	73.9	76.4	68.6	67.3	78.3	77.0	72.4
June 2008	71.4	72.4	73.5	75.5	70.1	68.2	77.6	77.1	72.5
June 2009	70.6	71.8	73.4	76.2	68.7	66.2	77.0	82.3	72.0
All people									
June 2000	62.5	63.4	65.0	66.0	60.5	59.2	72.5	67.9	63.5
June 2001	62.6	63.7	65.0	67.1	60.0	57.8	72.8	75.4	63.7
June 2002	62.7	63.7	65.2	66.3	60.8	58.0	72.8	74.1	63.8
June 2003	63.0	63.4	64.7	66.3	62.1	57.9	71.3	71.8	63.8
June 2004	62.5	63.1	65.1	65.1	61.6	59.1	71.3	70.7	63.4
June 2005	63.1	64.4	66.4	67.8	62.2	59.6	72.2	68.0	64.6
June 2006	63.3	64.6	66.6	67.3	62.1	61.5	73.1	71.6	64.8
June 2007	63.3	64.7	67.3	68.3	61.8	59.8	73.0	72.6	65.0
June 2008	63.9	64.8	67.2	67.9	62.8	61.4	72.6	73.9	65.3
June 2009	63.8	64.5	67.2	68.5	63.0	60.5	72.0	76.9	65.3

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2009 and previous years, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, June 2009*, Cat. no. 6291.0, Canberra.

Table AA.24

Table AA.24 Unemployment rate of labour force participants aged 15 years or over by sex (per cent)

	<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>
Female									
June 2000	5.2	5.7	7.0	5.4	6.8	6.7	3.9	3.9	5.8
June 2001	5.5	6.1	7.8	7.7	6.5	6.9	4.2	5.7	6.4
June 2002	5.8	6.0	8.1	5.0	5.9	7.0	4.2	4.3	6.2
June 2003	5.5	5.7	7.0	5.4	5.6	6.7	3.5	7.5	5.8
June 2004	5.6	5.2	6.0	5.6	6.1	5.3	3.1	5.8	5.5
June 2005	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.2	3.6	3.9	5.1
June 2006	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.0	4.7	4.9	2.2	5.1	5.0
June 2007	4.8	5.3	4.0	4.2	4.4	5.6	3.0	3.3	4.6
June 2008	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.7	4.6	4.3	2.1	3.6	4.4
June 2009	6.3	5.2	4.8	5.4	4.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	5.3
Male									
June 2000	5.4	6.0	7.4	5.5	7.9	10.2	5.5	5.2	6.2
June 2001	6.0	5.8	8.8	7.7	7.6	9.3	6.8	8.4	6.9
June 2002	6.2	6.0	6.7	5.9	7.3	9.0	4.9	4.9	6.3
June 2003	6.1	5.6	6.5	5.4	6.5	8.9	4.0	6.0	6.0
June 2004	5.2	5.7	5.7	4.4	6.5	7.9	3.3	7.3	5.4
June 2005	5.1	4.8	3.9	4.5	4.9	6.0	2.6	4.6	4.7
June 2006	5.4	4.7	4.1	3.2	4.6	7.8	2.7	4.0	4.7
June 2007	4.3	3.7	3.1	3.4	4.8	4.4	3.0	5.4	3.8
June 2008	4.3	4.2	3.2	2.8	4.5	3.3	2.5	3.8	3.9
June 2009	6.4	6.5	5.9	5.3	5.6	4.5	3.8	4.5	6.0
All people									
June 2000	5.3	5.9	7.2	5.4	7.4	8.7	4.7	4.7	6.0
June 2001	5.8	5.9	8.3	7.7	7.1	8.2	5.5	7.1	6.7
June 2002	6.0	6.0	7.4	5.6	6.7	8.1	4.6	4.6	6.3
June 2003	5.8	5.7	6.7	5.4	6.1	7.9	3.8	6.7	6.0
June 2004	5.4	5.5	5.8	4.9	6.3	6.8	3.2	6.6	5.5
June 2005	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.7	3.1	4.3	4.9
June 2006	5.4	4.8	4.6	3.5	4.6	6.5	2.5	4.5	4.8
June 2007	4.5	4.4	3.5	3.7	4.7	4.9	3.0	4.5	4.2
June 2008	4.5	4.4	3.7	3.2	4.5	3.8	2.3	3.7	4.1
June 2009	6.3	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.6	3.8	5.7

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2009 and previous years, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, June 2009*, Cat. no. 6291.0, Canberra.

General economic indicators

Table AA.25

Table AA.25 Gross State Product, 2003-04 to 2007-08, (2007-08 dollars) (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<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>
Gross state product										
2003-04	\$m	337 610	255 202	172 190	109 983	70 340	19 554	21 078	12 087	998 044
2004-05	\$m	343 584	257 290	182 603	117 310	70 408	20 157	21 518	13 006	1 025 877
2005-06	\$m	344 660	257 864	194 957	131 283	71 154	20 570	21 828	13 857	1 056 172
2006-07	\$m	349 837	258 288	204 284	147 566	72 589	22 013	22 532	15 129	1 092 239
2007-08	\$m	359 883	267 966	214 027	156 752	73 262	21 300	23 365	15 617	1 132 172
Proportion of national gross domestic product										
2003-04	%	33.8	25.6	17.3	11.0	7.0	2.0	2.1	1.2	100.0
2004-05	%	33.5	25.1	17.8	11.4	6.9	2.0	2.1	1.3	100.0
2005-06	%	32.6	24.4	18.5	12.4	6.7	1.9	2.1	1.3	100.0
2006-07	%	32.0	23.6	18.7	13.5	6.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	100.0
2007-08	%	31.8	23.7	18.9	13.8	6.5	1.9	2.1	1.4	100.0
Growth on previous year										
2003-04	%	3.1	3.8	6.9	2.5	3.1	7.4	4.2	2.3	3.9
2004-05	%	1.8	0.8	6.0	6.7	0.1	3.1	2.1	7.6	2.8
2005-06	%	0.3	0.2	6.8	11.9	1.1	2.1	1.4	6.5	3.0
2006-07	%	1.5	0.2	4.8	12.4	2.0	7.0	3.2	9.2	3.4
2007-08	%	2.9	3.7	4.8	6.2	0.9	-3.2	3.7	3.2	3.7
Gross state product per person										
2003-04	\$	50 399	51 657	44 725	55 974	45 935	40 702	65 127	60 696	49 931
2004-05	\$	50 993	51 430	46 327	58 773	45 703	41 621	66 016	64 254	50 706
2005-06	\$	50 689	50 818	48 309	64 505	45 775	42 134	66 081	66 885	51 459
2006-07	\$	50 970	50 143	49 611	71 015	46 222	44 806	67 423	71 723	52 468
2007-08	\$	51 880	51 205	50 727	73 683	46 171	42 994	69 043	72 324	53 523

(a) The ABS introduced GSP (P) estimates in 2006-07 which resulted in alternative measures of GSP. The data reported are GSP (A) estimates and are measured as the average of the GSP Production (P) and GSP Income/Expenditure (I/E) volume estimates.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2008 and previous years, *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 2007-08*, Cat. no. 5220.0, Canberra; Review calculations based on ABS 2009, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2009*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra; table AA.26.

Table AA.26 Gross Domestic Product price deflator (index) (a)

	<i>GDP price deflator</i>				
	<i>2004-05=100</i>	<i>2005-06=100</i>	<i>2006-07=100</i>	<i>2007-08=100</i>	<i>2008-09=100</i>
1999-2000	83.9	80.1	76.6	73.4	69.8
2000-01	88.0	84.0	80.3	76.9	73.2
2001-02	90.5	86.4	82.6	79.1	75.3
2002-03	93.1	88.9	85.0	81.4	77.5
2003-04	96.4	92.1	88.0	84.3	80.2
2004-05	100.0	95.5	91.3	87.5	83.2
2005-06	104.7	100.0	95.6	91.6	87.1
2006-07	109.5	104.6	100.0	95.8	91.2
2007-08	114.3	109.2	104.4	100.0	95.2
2008-09	120.2	114.7	109.7	105.1	100.0

(a) Data are sourced from table 32, Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product, Chain volume measures and current prices, Annual (Series ID A2304682C) in ABS 2009. See the 'Statistical concepts used in the Report' section of the Statistical appendix for information on how these gross domestic product deflators were calculated using data from that source.

Source: Review calculations based on ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2009, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2009*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra.

Statistical concepts

Table AA.27

Table AA.27 Age standardisation of data using the direct method

Age groups	Step 1					
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous		
	Population	People with severe/profound limitations	Age-specific severe/profound limitations	Population	People with severe/profound limitations	Age-specific severe/profound limitations
	C1	C2	C3 = C2/C1*100	C4	C5	C6 = C5/C4*100
18 to 24	1 869 200	34 200	1.8	54 400	2 800	5.1
25 to 29	1 389 700	24 700	1.8	36 300	1 600	4.4
30 to 34	1 458 500	37 100	2.5	34 800	2 800	8.0
35 to 39	1 432 000	43 900	3.1	31 200	1 600	5.1
40 to 44	1 475 000	70 200	4.8	26 600	2 800	10.5
45 to 49	1 366 300	43 800	3.2	20 600	2 000	9.7
50 to 54	1 263 900	47 900	3.8	17 700	3 000	16.9
55 to 59	1 060 700	63 500	6.0	12 400	1 400	11.3
60 to 64	816 400	49 700	6.1	7 000	1 100	15.7
65 or over	2 222 200	283 400	12.8	12 900	3 200	24.8
Total	14 353 900	698 400	4.9	253 900	22 300	8.8

Table AA.27

Table AA.27 Age standardisation of data using the direct method

Age groups	Step 2		Step 3		Rate ratio Indigenous/non- Indigenous	
	Standard population	Non-Indigenous expected number of 'events'	Indigenous expected number of 'events'	Non-Indigenous age standardised rate		Indigenous age standardised rate
	C7	C8 = C7*C3/100	C9 = C7*C6/100	C10 = $\sum C8/\sum C7*100$	C11 = $\sum C9/\sum C7*100$	C12 = C11/C10
18 to 24	1 844 162	33 742	94 920			
25 to 29	1 407 081	25 009	62 020			
30 to 34	1 466 615	37 306	118 004			
35 to 39	1 492 204	45 746	76 523			
40 to 44	1 479 257	70 403	155 711			
45 to 49	1 358 594	43 553	131 902			
50 to 54	1 300 777	49 298	220 471			
55 to 59	1 008 799	60 393	113 897			
60 to 64	822 024	50 042	129 175			
65 or over	2 435 534	310 607	604 163			
Total	14 615 047	726 098	1 706 787	5.0	11.7	2.4

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2006, 'Potential Population' — Updating the Indigenous Factor in Disability Services Performance Indicator Denominators, Welfare Working Paper Series Number 50, Cat. no. DIS 45, Canberra; ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2008, Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2007, Cat. no. 3201.0, Canberra.

Table AA.28

Table AA.28 Age standardisation of data using the indirect method (a), (b)

Variable	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (c)	NT	Aust
C — Observed number of imprisonments									
Indigenous	2 008	236	1 451	1 588	412	70	21	720	6 505
Non-Indigenous	7 267	3 930	4 040	2 215	1 443	469	160	155	19 679
R — Standard population imprisonment rate (per 100 000)									
	153.2	153.2	150.7	153.2	153.2	153.2	153.2	153.2	153.2
pi — Study populations									
Indigenous									
17/18–20 years	6 541	1 460	9 773	3 246	1 241	914	196	2 581	25 952
20–24 years	14 176	3 183	13 521	7 446	2 941	1 931	452	6 193	49 843
25–29 years	10 653	2 519	10 840	5 956	2 252	1 407	358	5 525	39 510
30–34 years	9 371	2 191	10 036	5 050	2 066	1 065	350	4 948	35 077
35–39 years	10 188	2 335	10 074	5 172	2 005	1 145	340	4 771	36 030
40–44 years	8 599	1 955	8 189	4 373	1 709	1 055	293	3 750	29 923
45–54 years	13 724	2 914	12 196	6 665	2 634	1 852	404	5 366	45 755
55+ years	12 187	2 536	10 343	5 733	2 255	1 480	251	4 765	39 550
Total	85 439	19 093	84 972	43 641	17 103	10 849	2 644	37 899	301 640
Non-Indigenous									
17/18–20 years	180 194	143 317	166 645	57 300	41 754	12 395	10 539	3 843	615 987
20–24 years	463 309	374 430	287 625	146 914	107 652	29 445	29 191	11 655	1 450 221
25–29 years	472 093	368 995	280 354	141 421	98 380	26 809	28 387	13 087	1 429 526
30–34 years	476 046	367 820	280 322	141 251	97 734	27 610	25 614	13 245	1 429 642
35–39 years	499 251	397 916	305 448	156 460	110 513	32 650	26 098	13 360	1 541 696
40–44 years	480 492	376 440	294 009	153 356	111 738	32 838	24 159	12 563	1 485 595
45–54 years	941 244	715 564	568 926	295 145	223 777	70 680	46 916	24 254	2 886 506
55+ years	1 713 479	1 284 272	985 918	485 295	431 531	134 947	70 226	25 677	5 131 345
Total	5 226 108	4 028 754	3 169 247	1 577 142	1 223 079	367 374	261 130	117 684	15 970 518

Table AA.28

Table AA.28 Age standardisation of data using the indirect method (a), (b)

Variable	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (c)	NT	Aust
Step 1: Calculate Ri									
Ri — Standard population age-specific imprisonment rates (30 June 2001)									
17–20 years									124.6
18–20 years									179.4
20–24 years									359.4
25–29 years									345.2
30–34 years									271.8
35–39 years									193.6
40–44 years									131.6
45–54 years									77.3
55+ years									23.5
Step 2: p i * Ri									
Indigenous									
17/18–20 years	11.7	2.6	12.2	5.8	2.2	1.6	0.4	4.6	46.6
20–24 years	51.0	11.4	48.6	26.8	10.6	6.9	1.6	22.3	179.2
25–29 years	36.8	8.7	37.4	20.6	7.8	4.9	1.2	19.1	136.4
30–34 years	25.5	6.0	27.3	13.7	5.6	2.9	1.0	13.4	95.3
35–39 years	19.7	4.5	19.5	10.0	3.9	2.2	0.7	9.2	69.8
40–44 years	11.3	2.6	10.8	5.8	2.2	1.4	0.4	4.9	39.4
45–54 years	10.6	2.3	9.4	5.2	2.0	1.4	0.3	4.1	35.4
55+ years	2.9	0.6	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.1	9.3
Total	169	39	168	89	35	22	6	79	611

Table AA.28

Table AA.28 Age standardisation of data using the indirect method (a), (b)

Variable	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (c)	NT	Aust
Non-Indigenous									
17/18–20 years	323.3	257.1	207.7	102.8	74.9	22.2	18.9	6.9	1 105.1
20–24 years	1 665.3	1 345.9	1 033.9	528.1	387.0	105.8	104.9	41.9	5 212.8
25–29 years	1 629.4	1 273.6	967.6	488.1	339.6	92.5	98.0	45.2	4 934.0
30–34 years	1 294.0	999.8	762.0	383.9	265.7	75.0	69.6	36.0	3 886.0
35–39 years	966.7	770.5	591.5	303.0	214.0	63.2	50.5	25.9	2 985.3
40–44 years	632.5	495.5	387.0	201.9	147.1	43.2	31.8	16.5	1 955.6
45–54 years	727.8	553.3	439.9	228.2	173.0	54.7	36.3	18.8	2 232.0
55+ years	402.5	301.6	231.6	114.0	101.4	31.7	16.5	6.0	1 205.2
Total	7 642	5 997	4 621	2 350	1 703	488	427	197	23 516
Step 3: $C/\sum p_i^*R_i$									
Indigenous	11.9	6.1	8.7	17.8	11.8	3.2	3.7	9.1	10.6
Non-Indigenous	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.8
Step 4: Result step 3*R									
Age standardised rate									
Indigenous	1 815.6	935.8	1 304.2	2 728.4	1 809.3	496.8	563.2	1 398.1	1 630.4
Non-Indigenous	145.7	100.4	131.8	144.4	129.8	147.0	57.3	120.5	128.2
Rate ratio (d)	12.5	9.3	9.9	18.9	13.9	3.4	9.8	11.6	12.7

(a) Rates are based on the indirect standardisation method, applying age-group imprisonment rates derived from Prison Census data.

(b) Rates are based on the daily average prisoner, periodic detainee or offender populations supplied by states and territories, calculated against adult population figures at December 2007 for people aged 17 years or over for Queensland and for people aged 18 or over in all other jurisdictions, reflecting the age at which people are remanded or sentenced to adult custody. (Source: ABS National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics).

(c) NSW figures exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. ACT data are presented as total prisoners.

(d) The rate ratio is calculated by dividing the Indigenous age standardised rate by the non-Indigenous age standardised rate.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2007*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra; ABS unpublished, *Experimental Projections Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population*, Cat. no. 3231.0, Canberra; ABS unpublished, *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra; State and Territory governments (unpublished); SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2009, *Report on Government Services 2009*, table 8A.1, Canberra.