

Report on Government Services 2014

Volume A:
Approach to
performance
reporting

*Steering Committee
for the Review of
Government
Service Provision*

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The Productivity Commission acts as the Secretariat for the Steering Committee.

Secretariat:

Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision

Productivity Commission

Locked Bag 2 Collins Street East

Melbourne VIC 8003

Level 12

530 Collins Street

Melbourne VIC 3000

Tel: (03) 9653 2100

or Free call: 1800 020 083

Fax: (03) 9653 2199

Email: gsp@pc.gov.au

Web: www.pc.gov.au/gsp

Suggestions:

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Foreword

It gives me great pleasure, as one of my tasks as the newly appointed Chairman of the Productivity Commission, to write this foreword on behalf of the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision, which I have chaired over the past year.

The Report on Government Services was commissioned in 1993 by Heads of Government (now COAG), to help drive improvements to government services. This is the nineteenth report in the series. The previous 15 reports were overseen by Gary Banks. Over those years, the Report grew in scope and content, becoming a comprehensive repository of comparative information on the equity, effectiveness, efficiency and outcomes of a wide range of services.

Improving government services is important to us all: everyone relies on these services at different stages and the services are particularly important for disadvantaged members of our society. Improving government services is also important economically: governments spent over \$184 billion on the services covered by this Report, representing about 68.6 per cent of general government final consumption expenditure in 2012-13 — equivalent to around 12.1 per cent of Australia's gross domestic product.

In a break from previous practice, the Report is being released in electronic form only. To improve accessibility, the Report is being released in seven separate volumes across four days. All information previously included in the Report is available in the new format.

On behalf of the Steering Committee, I would like to thank the members of the twelve working groups that provide advice and input for this Report, and the statistical bodies that provide invaluable technical advice and assistance. I would also like to thank the Review Secretariat within the Productivity Commission, which supports the Steering Committee and working groups, and produces the Report.

Peter Harris
Chairman

January 2014

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This Report is in seven volumes: Volume A contains Part A (Approach to performance reporting and Statistical context), Volume B contains Part B (Child care, education and training), Volume C contains Part C (Justice), Volume D contains Part D (Emergency management), Volume E contains Part E (Health), Volume F contains Part F (Community Services) and Volume G contains Part G (Housing and Homelessness).

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Steering Committee

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Mr Peter Harris	Chairman	Productivity Commission
Ms Madonna Morton	Aust Govt	Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet
Mr Peter Robinson	Aust Govt	Department of the Treasury
Mr Mark Thomann	Aust Govt	Department of Finance and Deregulation
Ms Janet Schorer	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Rick Sondalini	NSW	NSW Treasury
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Ms Katherine Whetton	VIC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Chris Chinn	QLD	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Janelle Thurlby	QLD	Queensland Treasury
Ms Marion Burchell	WA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr Barry Thomas	WA	Department of Treasury
Mr Chris McGowan	SA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr David Reynolds	SA	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Rebekah Burton	TAS	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Geoffrey Rutledge	ACT	Chief Minister's Department
Mr Leigh Eldridge	NT	Department of the Chief Minister
Mr Bruce Michael	NT	Department of Treasury and Finance
Mr Peter Harper		Australian Bureau of Statistics
Mr David Kalisch		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

People who also served on the Steering Committee during the production of this Report include:

Mr Kevin Cosgriff	NSW	NSW Treasury
Dr Meg Montgomery	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Simon Kent	VIC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Shane McWhinney	VIC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Paul Cantrall	QLD	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Coan Harvey	WA	Department of Treasury
Ms Pam Davoren	ACT	Chief Minister's Department
Mr Craig Graham	NT	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Jenny Coccetti	NT	Department of the Chief Minister

Acronyms and abbreviations

Abbreviations

AACR	Australasian Association of Cancer Registries
AAGR	average annual growth rates
AAT	Administrative Appeals Tribunal
AATSIHS	Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACAP	Aged Care Assessment Program
ACAT	aged care assessment team
ACARA	Australian Curriculum and Assessment Reporting Authority
ACE	adult community education
ACECQA	Australian Children's Education and Care Quality Authority
ACER	Australian Council for Educational Research
ACFI	aged care funding instrument
ACHS	Australian Council on Healthcare Standards
ACIR	Australian Childhood Immunisation Register
ACOSS	Australian Council of Social Services
ACSAA	Aged Care Standards and Accreditation Agency
ACSES	The Australian Council of State Emergency Services

ACSQHC	Australian Commission for Safety and Quality in Health Care
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ADL	activities of daily living
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AEDI	Australian Early Development Index
AFAC	Australasian Fire and Emergency Services Authorities Council
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AGCCC	Australian Government Census of Child Care Services
AGCCPS	Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey
AGPAL	Australian General Practice Accreditation Limited
AGSRC	Average Government School Recurrent Costs
AHMAC	Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council
AHMC	Australian Health Ministers' Conference
AHS	Australian Health Survey
AHV	Aboriginal Housing Victoria
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AICTEC	Australian Information and Communications Technology Education Committee
AIFS	Australian Institute of Family Studies
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
AIJA	Australian Institute of Judicial Administration
AIPAR	Australian Institute for Population Ageing Research
AJJA	Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators

ALLS	Adult Literacy and Life Skills
ANZEMC	Australia-New Zealand Emergency Management Committee
ANZPAA	Australia and New Zealand Police Advisory Agency
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
AODTS-NMDS	Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services National Minimum Data Set
AQF	Australian Qualifications Framework
AQFC	Australian Qualifications Framework Council
AR-DRG v 5.1	Australian refined diagnosis related group, version 5.1
AR-DRGs	Australian refined diagnosis related groups
ARHP	Aboriginal Rental Housing Program
ARIA	Accessibility and Remoteness Index for Australia
ARO	Authorised Review Officer
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
ASM	Active Service Model
ASO	ambulance service organisation
ASOC	Australian Standard Offence Classification
ASR	Age-standardised rate
ASSNP	core activity need for assistance
ASQA	Australian Skills Quality Authority

ATC	Australian Transport Commission
Aust	Australia
AVETMISS	Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard
BBF	Building a Better Future
BEACH	Bettering the Evaluation and Care of Health
BMI	Body Mass Index
CAA	Council of Ambulance Authorities
CACP	Community Aged Care Package
CAD	computer aided dispatch
CAEPR	Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research
CALD	culturally and linguistically diverse
CAP	conditional adjustment payment
CAP	Crisis Accommodation Program
Cat. no.	Catalogue number
CAWG	Court Administration Working Group
CCB	Child Care Benefit
CCET	Child care, education and training
CCMS	Child Care Management System
CCR	Child Care Rebate
CCTR	Child Care Tax Rebate
CDC	Community Directed Care
CDC	consumer directed care
CD-ROM	Compact Disc Read Only Memory

CDSMAC	Community and Disability Services Ministers' Advisory Council
CEaCS	Childhood Education and Care Survey
CFA	Country Fire Authority
CFCs	Child and Family Centres
CGC	Commonwealth Grants Commission
CGRIS	Coordinator-General for Remote Indigenous Services
CHDSMC	Community, Housing and Disability Services Ministers' Conference
CHIP	Community Housing and Infrastructure Program
CHOS	Canadian National Occupancy Standard
CI	confidence interval
CIS	Complaints Investigation Scheme
CMHC	Community Mental Health Care
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CPG	Court Practitioners Group
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRA	Commonwealth Rent Assistance
CRC	COAG Reform Council
CR	Crude rate
CRS	Commonwealth Rehabilitation Services
CRS	Complaints Resolution Scheme
CRYPAR	Coordinated Response to Young People at Risk
CSASAW	Commonwealth-State Agreement for Skilling Australia's Workforce

CSHA	Commonwealth State Housing Agreement
CSMAC	Community Services Ministers' Advisory Council
CSTDA	Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement
CURF	confidentialised unit record file
DDHCS	Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services
DEEWR	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
DET	Department of Education (NSW)
DHAC	Department of Health and Aged Care
DHS	Department of Human Services
DHSH	Department of Human Services and Health
DIISRTE	Department of Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education
DiRCS	Differences in Recorded Crime Statistics
DoCS	Department of Community Services (NSW)
DoHA	Department of Health and Ageing
DPEM	Department of Police and Emergency Management (Tas)
DPIE	Department of Primary Industries and Energy
DQI	data quality information
DSE	Department of Sustainability and Environment
DSS	Department of Social Services
DVA	Department of Veterans' Affairs
EACH	Extended Aged Care at Home
EACH-D	EACH Dementia

ECEC	Early Childhood Education and Care
ECEC NMDS	Early Childhood Education and Care National Minimum Data Set
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
EMS	emergency medical service
ERP	estimated resident population
ESO	emergency services organisation
FaCS	Department of Family and Community Services
FaHCSIA	Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
FDC	family day care
FFR	Federal Financial Relations
FLAG	Flexible Learning Advisory Group
FSO	fire services organisation
FTE	full time equivalent
FWE	full time workload equivalent
FYA	Foundation for Young Australians
GDP	gross domestic product
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GGFCE	General Government Final Consumption Expenditure
GP	general practitioner
GPII	General Practice Immunisation Incentives Scheme
GSAIG	Green Skills Agreement Implementation Group
GSP	gross state product
GSS	General Social Survey

GST	goods and services tax
HACC	Home and Community Care
HAF	Housing Affordability Fund
HDSC	Health Data Standards Committee
HECS	Higher Education Contribution Scheme
HELP	Higher Education Loan Program
HHWR	Hospitals and Health Workforce Reform
HILDA	Household Income and Labour Dynamic Australia
HIP	Home Independence Project
HMAC	Housing Ministers' Advisory Council
HOIST	New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007
HoTS	Heads of Treasuries
HREOC	Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission
HRSCEET	House of Representatives Standing Committee on Employment, Education and Training
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
ICD-10-AM	Australian modification of the International Standard Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, version 10
ICH	Indigenous community housing
ICHO	Indigenous Community Housing Organisation
ICT	information and communication technologies
IER	Indigenous Expenditure Report
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement
IMR	Infant mortality rate

IPD	Implicit Price Deflator
IRG	Independent Reference Group
IRSD	Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
ISS	Inclusion Support Subsidy
JCIE	Joint Committee on International Education
JJ NMDS	Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set
JJ RIG	Juvenile Justice Research and Information Group
K10	Kessler Psychological Distress Scale
KPIs	key performance indicators
LBOTE	Language background other than English
LCL	lower confidence limit
LDC	long day care
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LGCSA	Local Government Community Services Association of Australia
LMO	local medical officer
LOTE	Language other than English
LSOP	Long Stay Older Patients
LSAC	Longitudinal Study of Australian Children
LSAY	Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth
MBI	Modified Barthel Index
MBS	Medicare Benefits Schedule
MCATSIA	Ministerial Council on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs

MCEECDYA	Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs
MCEETYA	Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs
MCFFR	Ministerial Council on Federal Financial Relations
MCTEE	Ministerial Council of Tertiary Education and Employment
MFS	Metropolitan Fire Service
MHE	Mental Health Establishments
MHS	mental health services
MPS	multi-purpose services
NA	National Agreement
na	not available
NAHA	National Affordable Housing Agreement
NAP	National Assessment Program
NAPLAN	National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy
NASWD	National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development
NATESE	National Advisory for Tertiary Education, Skills and Employment
NMVTRC	National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council
NATSISS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
NCAG	National Corrections Advisory Group
NCCH	National Centre for Classification in Health

NCIRS	National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance of Vaccine Preventable Diseases
NCJSF	National Criminal Justice Statistical Framework
NCPASS	National Child Protection and Support Services data working group
NCSIMG	National Community Services Information Management Group
NCVER	National Centre for Vocational Education Research
NDA	National Disability Agreement
NDIS	National Disability Insurance Scheme
NEA	National Education Agreement
NEAT	Department of Natural Resources Environment and the Arts
NESB	non-English speaking background
NGOs	non-government organisations
NHA	National Healthcare Agreement
NHMP	National Homicide Monitoring Program
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NHPAC	National Health Priority Action Council
NHPC	National Health Performance Committee
NHS	National Health Survey
NIA ECEC	National Information Agreement on Early Childhood Education and Care
NIDP	National Information Development Plan
NIHEC	National Indigenous Health Equality Council
NIRA	National Indigenous Reform Agreement

NISC	National Industry Skills Committee
NMDS	national minimum data set
NMHS	National Mental Health Strategy
NMS	National Minimum Standard
NNDSS	National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
no.	number
NOOSR	National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition
NP	National Partnership
np	not published
NPA _s	National Partnership Agreements
NPC	National Preschool Census
NP ECE Education	National Partnership Agreement on Early Childhood Education
NPMC	Navigation Projects Management Committee
NQA ITS	National Quality Agenda IT System
NQF	National Quality Framework
NQS	National Quality Standard
NRCP	National Respite for Carers Program
NRF	National Reporting Framework
NRSS	National Road Safety Strategy
NSCSP	National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing
NSOC	National Senior Officials Committee
NSSC	National Schools Statistics Collection
NSSC	National Skills Standards Council

NSMHS	National Standards for Mental Health Services
NSW RFS	New South Wales Rural Fire Service
NSW	New South Wales
NSWFB	New South Wales Fire Brigade
NT	Northern Territory
NTCE	Northern Territory Certificate of Education
NTES	National Territory Emergency Services
NVEAC	National VET Equity Advisory Council
NYPR	National Youth Participation Requirement
OCYFS	Office for Children, Youth and Family Support (ACT)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OID	Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage
OMP	other medical practitioner
OSHC	outside school hours care
OSR	Online services report
PBS	Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
PC	Productivity Commission
PDF	Portable Document Format
PDWG	Performance and Data Working Group
PEP	Personal Enablement Program
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PhARIA	Pharmacy Access/Remoteness Index of Australia
PIF	performance indicator framework

PIP	Practice Incentives Program
PIRLS	Progress in International Reading Literacy Study
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PSM	ABS Population Survey Monitor
PWI	personal wellbeing index
QE	Qualification Equivalents
QFRS	Queensland Fire and Rescue Service
QIAS	Quality Improvement and Accreditation System
Qld	Queensland
QMF	Quality Management Framework
RACGP	Royal Australian College of General Practitioners
RAV	Rural Ambulance Victoria
RCS	resident classification scale
RFDS	Royal Flying Doctor Service
RISS	Remote and Indigenous Service Support
RoGS	Report on Government Services
ROSC	return of spontaneous circulation
RPBS	Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
RPL	recognition of prior learning
RRMA	Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas
RSE	relative standard error
RTO	Registered Training Organisation
S/TES	State/Territory Emergency Service

SA	South Australia
SAAP CAD	SAAP Coordination and Development Committee
SAAP NDCA	SAAP National Data Collection Agency
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SAAS	SA Ambulance Service
SCCHDS	Standing Council on Community, Housing and Disability Services
SCDC	Strategic Cross Sectoral Data Committee
SCOTESE	Standing Council on Tertiary Education, Skills and Employment
SCRCSSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision
SCRGSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision
SCSEEC	Standing Council for School Education and Early Childhood
SDAC	Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers
SE	standard error
SEIFA	Socio Economic Indexes for Areas
SEM	standard error of the mean
SES	socioeconomic status
SES	State Emergency Services
SHSC	Specialist Homelessness Services collection
SIQ	standard Indigenous question
SLA	statistical local area
SMHWB	National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing

SMR	standardised mortality ratios
SOMIH	State-owned and managed Indigenous housing
SPP	specific purpose payment or special purpose payment
SPRC	Social Policy Research Centre
SSAT	Social Security Appeals Tribunal
SWPE	standardised whole patient equivalent
TAC	Training Accreditation Council
TAFE	technical and further education
Tas	Tasmania
TAS	Tasmanian Ambulance Service
TCP	Transition Care Program
TEQSA	Tertiary Education Quality Standards Agency
TFS	Tasmania Fire Service
TGR	total growth rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UCC	user cost of capital
UCL	upper confidence limit
UK	United Kingdom
URTI	upper respiratory tract infection
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
USA	United States of America
U-Turn	U-Turn diversionary program for young motor vehicle offenders
VCAT	Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal

VET	vocational education and training
VF	ventricular fibrillation
VHC	Veterans' Home Care
Vic	Victoria
VRQA	Victorian Registration Quality Authority
VT	ventricular tachycardia
WA	Western Australia
WGIR	Working Group on Indigenous Reform
WHO	World Health Organisation
YAT	Youth Attainment and Transitions
YPIRAC	Younger people in residential aged care

Glossary

Access	Measures how easily the community can obtain a delivered service (output).
Appropriateness	Measures how well services meet client needs and also seeks to identify the extent of any underservicing or overservicing.
Constant prices	See ‘real dollars’.
Cost effectiveness	Measures how well inputs (such as employees, cars and computers) are converted into outcomes for individual clients or the community. Cost effectiveness is expressed as a ratio of inputs to outcomes. For example, cost per life year saved is a cost effectiveness indicator reflecting the ratio of expenditure on breast cancer detection and management services (including mammographic screening services, primary care, chemotherapy, surgery and other forms of care) to the number of women’s lives that are saved.
Current prices	See ‘nominal dollars’.
Descriptors	Descriptive statistics included in the Report that relate, for example, to the size of the service system, funding arrangements, client mix and the environment within which government services are delivered. These data are provided to highlight and make more transparent the differences among jurisdictions.
Effectiveness	Reflects how well the outputs of a service achieve the stated objectives of that service (also see program effectiveness).
Efficiency	Reflects how resources (inputs) are used to produce outputs and outcomes, expressed as a ratio of outputs to inputs (technical efficiency), or inputs to outcomes (cost effectiveness). (Also see ‘cost effectiveness’ and ‘technical efficiency’.)

Equity	Measures the gap between service delivery outputs or outcomes for special needs groups and the general population. Equity of access relates to all Australians having adequate access to services, where the term adequate may mean different rates of access for different groups in the community (see chapter 1 for more detail).
Inputs	The resources (including land, labour and capital) used by a service area in providing the service.
Nominal dollars	Refers to financial data expressed ‘in the price of the day’ and which are not adjusted to remove the effects of inflation. Nominal dollars do not allow for inter-year comparisons because reported changes may reflect changes to financial levels (prices and/or expenditure) and adjustments to maintain purchasing power due to inflation.
Output	The service delivered by a service area, for example, a completed episode of care is an output of a public hospital.
Outcome	The impact of the service on the status of individuals or a group, and the success of the service area in achieving its objectives. A service provider can influence an outcome but external factors can also apply. A desirable outcome for a school, for example, would be to add to the ability of the students to participate in, and interact with, society throughout their lives. Similarly, a desirable outcome for a hospital would be to improve the health status of an individual receiving a hospital service.
Process	Refers to the way in which a service is produced or delivered (that is, how inputs are transformed into outputs).
Program effectiveness	Reflects how well the outcomes of a service achieve the stated objectives of that service (also see effectiveness).
Quality	Reflects the extent to which a service is suited to its purpose and conforms to specifications.

Real dollars	Refers to financial data measured in prices from a constant base year to adjust for the effects of inflation. Real dollars allow the inter-year comparison of financial levels (prices and/or expenditure) by holding the purchasing power constant.
Technical efficiency	A measure of how well inputs (such as employees, cars and computers) are converted into service outputs (such as hospital separations, education classes or residential aged care places). Technical efficiency reflects the ratio of outputs to inputs. It is affected by the size of operations and by managerial practices. There is scope to improve technical efficiency if there is potential to increase the quantity of outputs produced from given quantities of inputs, or if there is potential to reduce the quantities of inputs used in producing a certain quantity of outputs.
Unit costs	Measures average cost, expressed as the level of inputs per unit of output. This is an indicator of efficiency.

Terms of Reference

The Report on Government Services

- 1. The Steering Committee will measure and publish annually data on the equity, efficiency and cost effectiveness of government services through the Report on Government Services (ROGS). Outputs and objectives
- 2. The ROGS facilitates improved service delivery, efficiency and performance, and accountability to governments and the public by providing a repository of meaningful, balanced, credible, comparative information on the provision of government services, capturing qualitative as well as quantitative change. The Steering Committee will seek to ensure that the performance indicators are administratively simple and cost effective.
- 3. The ROGS should include a robust set of performance indicators, consistent with the principles set out in the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations; and an emphasis on longitudinal reporting, subject to a program of continual improvement in reporting.
- 4. To encourage improvements in service delivery and effectiveness, ROGS should also highlight improvements and innovation.
- 5. The Steering Committee exercises overall authority within the ROGS reporting process, including determining the coverage of its reporting and the specific performance indicators that will be published, taking into account the scope of National Agreement reporting and avoiding unnecessary data provision burdens for jurisdictions. Steering Committee authority
- 6. The Steering Committee will implement a program of review and continuous improvement that will allow for changes to the scope of the ROGS over time, including reporting on new service areas and significant service delivery areas that are jurisdiction-specific.
- 7. The Steering Committee will review the ROGS every three years and advise COAG on jurisdictions' compliance with data provision requirements and of potential improvements in data collection. It may also report on other matters, for example, ROGS's scope, relevance and usefulness; and other matters consistent with the Steering Committee's terms of reference and charter of operations. Reporting to COAG

1 Approach to performance reporting

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1.1 Aims of the Review and this Report

Heads of government (now the Council of Australian Governments or COAG) established the Review of Government Service Provision (the Review) in 1993, to provide information on the equity, efficiency and effectiveness of government services in Australia, through the publication of the annual Report on Government Services (RoGS).

A Steering Committee, comprising senior representatives from the central agencies of each of the Australian, State and Territory governments, and chaired by the

Chairman of the Productivity Commission, manages the Review, with the assistance of a Secretariat provided by the Productivity Commission.

RoGS, now in its nineteenth edition, is a tool for government (see terms of reference for RoGS, p. xxxvi). It has been used:

- for strategic budget and policy planning, for policy evaluation and to demonstrate government accountability
- to assess the resource needs and resource performance of government agencies
- to identify jurisdictions with which to share information on services.

The data in RoGS can also provide an incentive to improve the performance of government services, by:

- enhancing measurement approaches and techniques, such as activity based costing
- helping jurisdictions identify where there is scope for improvement
- promoting greater transparency and informed debate about comparative performance.

Review of RoGS

In 2009, a Senior Officials and Heads of Treasuries Working Group review of RoGS was endorsed by COAG. COAG recognised RoGS as ‘the key tool to measure and report on the productive efficiency and cost effectiveness of government services’. The review noted the central role of RoGS in reporting comparative information on government performance and that RoGS’ original role as a tool for government had been complemented by a public accountability function.

In 2010, COAG agreed to a new terms of reference and charter of operations for the Steering Committee, as well as a separate terms of reference for RoGS (www.pc.gov.au/gsp/review/tor; COAG 2010). The review of RoGS made a number of recommendations, which have been implemented by the Steering Committee, including triennial reporting to COAG on Steering Committee operations, streamlining performance indicators, development and application of formal scope of RoGS’ selection criteria, alignment of indicators with National Agreements where relevant, extension of time series reporting and development of data quality information.

1.2 The role of government in delivering services

All services included in RoGS affect the community in significant ways. Some services form an important part of the nation's social welfare system (for example, public housing and other community services), some are provided to people with specific needs (for example, aged care and disability services), and others are typically used by each person in the community at some stage during their life (for example, education and training, health services, police services and emergency services).

The current focus of RoGS is on social services, such as child care, education and training, health, justice, emergency management, community services, and housing and homelessness which aim to improve the wellbeing of people and communities, by supporting people's ability to participate in social and economic activities. Services typically aim to provide intangible outcomes (such as health, education, safety), rather than the provision of physical products, general income support or the creation of capital assets (although physical products, targeted income support and capital assets may be associated with the delivery of some services).

Generally, the services that governments deliver are largely concerned with:

- providing 'public goods',¹ including:
 - creating a legal framework that determines the rules for ownership of property and the operation of markets (for example, enforcing property rights, checking abuses of power and upholding the rule of law) — a framework that encompasses the work of the courts, police and corrective services agencies in maintaining law and order
 - managing adverse events, including the work of emergency services (such as fire and flood control) and some aspects of the health system (such as vaccinations)
- enabling higher levels, higher quality and/or more equitable consumption of services that governments consider to have particular merit or that generate beneficial spillover effects for the community.² Examples of such services

¹ Public goods are those where one person's consumption does not reduce consumption by others, and where it is not possible to exclude individuals from access (for example, national defence). These goods tend not to be produced in private markets because people can consume the goods without paying for them.

² In private markets, the production of services that result in positive (or beneficial) spillover effects tends to be lower than is desirable for society as a whole, because producers cannot charge for the wider benefits to society.

include education, health services, ambulance services, child protection services, disability services, aged care services and social housing.

How governments deliver services

Governments use a mix of methods to deliver services to the community, including:

- delivering or providing the services directly (a ‘delivery/provider’ role)
- funding external providers through grants or the purchase of services (a ‘purchaser’ role)
- subsidising users (through vouchers or cash payments) to purchase services from external providers
- imposing community service obligations on public and private providers
- providing incentives to users and/or providers, such as reducing tax obligations in particular circumstances (known as ‘tax expenditures’).

1.3 Reasons for measuring comparative performance

Comparative information on the performance of government service delivery contributes to the wellbeing of all Australians, by encouraging improvements in those services. Public reports such as RoGS improve government accountability and create incentives for better performance. In turn, improving government service provision can lead to major social and economic benefits.

Traditionally, much of the effort to improve the effectiveness of government services has focused on increasing the level of resources devoted to them. Another way of improving services is finding better ways to use existing resources. Performance measurement provides one means of shifting the focus from the level of resources to the efficient and effective use of those resources. Performance measurement can:

- help clarify government objectives and responsibilities
- promote analysis of the relationships between agencies and between programs, enabling governments to coordinate policy within and across agencies
- make performance more transparent, and enhance accountability
- provide governments with indicators of their policy and program performance over time

-
- inform the wider community about government service performance
 - encourage ongoing performance improvements in service delivery and effectiveness, by highlighting improvements and innovation.

The three main reasons for reporting *comparative* performance information across jurisdictions are:

- to verify high performance and identify agencies and service areas that are successful
- to enable agencies to learn from peers that are delivering higher quality and/or more cost effective services
- to generate additional incentives for agencies and services to improve performance.

Comparative data are particularly important for government services, given that limited information is available to those supplying, and receiving, services. Each jurisdiction has, for example, one police service and one child protection and support service. As a result, those responsible for delivering the services do not have access to the same level of information that is available to providers in competitive markets. Comparisons across jurisdictions also offer a level of accountability to consumers, who have little opportunity to express their preferences by accessing services elsewhere.

Although RoGS does not extend to recommendations on how best to provide government services, the information in RoGS assists governments to make such assessments. Reliable comparative performance information can help governments better understand the strengths and weaknesses of each approach, and the circumstances in which each can work best.

1.4 Scope

This RoGS contains performance information on 16 broad service areas (box 1.1). These government services have two important features:

- their key objectives are common or similar across jurisdictions (lending themselves to comparative performance reporting)
- they make an important contribution to the community and/or economy (meaning there are potentially significant gains from improved effectiveness or efficiency).

Box 1.1 Services included in the 2014 RoGS

Child care, education and training

Early childhood education and care (chapter 3)

School education (chapter 4)

Vocational education and training (chapter 5)

Justice

Police services (chapter 6)

Courts (chapter 7)

Corrective services (chapter 8)

Emergency management

Fire and ambulance services (chapter 9)

Health

Public hospitals (chapter 10)

Primary and community health (chapter 11)

Mental health management (chapter 12)

Community services

Aged care services (chapter 13)

Services for people with disability (chapter 14)

Child protection services (chapter 15)

Youth justice services (chapter 16)

Housing and homelessness

Housing (chapter 17)

Homelessness services (chapter 18)

The Steering Committee has developed a set of formal criteria to determine whether RoGS should include particular service sectors and to consider the inclusion of significant services that are jurisdiction-specific. The criteria were endorsed by Senior Officials at their meeting on 17 February 2012 (summarised in box 1.2). In a formal assessment during 2013, all current service areas were found to meet the criteria.

Box 1.2 **Criteria for selecting service provision sectors**

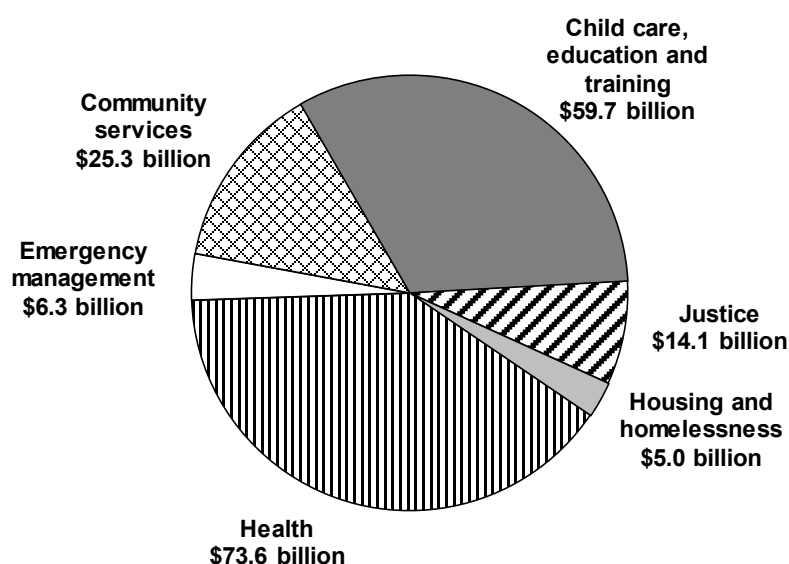
The Steering Committee will apply the following criteria to ensure that new services included in RoGS offer the greatest potential return for the resources invested in performance reporting. Services already included in RoGS will be reviewed from time to time to ensure that they continue to satisfy the criteria for inclusion.

1. RoGS' focus will be the effectiveness and efficiency of services provided directly to the community by or on behalf of government. Information on targeted income support or subsidies may be reported where it provides contextual information relevant to service performance or influences the achievement of service objectives.
2. Services included in RoGS should either:
 - have common or similar objectives across jurisdictions, lending themselves to comparative performance reporting; or if jurisdiction-specific
 - be of such community or economic significance to the national context in its own right that time series analysis in RoGS is appropriate
 - make a significant contribution to the outcomes of services provided by other governments
 - be part of a suite of services delivered across government.
 - or make an important contribution to the community and/or economy, such that there is a significant public interest in the effectiveness and efficiency of service provision.
 - Significance to the community may be indicated by the recognition of a service as a COAG priority or other measures of national public importance, recognising that priorities change over time. Significance to the economy may be indicated by the level of government expenditure or by the direct or indirect economic impact of a service.
3. In making a decision about including new services in RoGS, the Steering Committee will consider:
 - the scope to rationalise or reduce reporting in other areas of the Report (particularly when Review resourcing costs are likely to be significant)
 - whether proposed reporting will add sufficient value to other existing reporting exercises to offset the reporting burden
 - whether relevant data collections to enable reporting according to the Steering Committee's guiding principles exist
 - the benefits and costs of establishing any new reporting requirements.
 - Relevant benefits of establishing new data collections include those to potential users of RoGS, and other users of the data, such as service clients, service providers, government purchasers of services, policy makers and researchers.
 - Relevant costs of establishing new data collections include those to jurisdictions, service providers, data providers and the Productivity Commission in resourcing the Review Secretariat.

Source: SCRGSP (2012).

The services reported in RoGS involve a significant level of government expenditure. While not all data relate to the same time period, the services in the 2014 RoGS accounted for approximately \$184 billion in government recurrent expenditure (figure 1.1), representing around 68.6 per cent of total government recurrent expenditure, the same as the proportion for general government final consumption expenditure in 2012-13. This expenditure is equivalent to about 12.1 per cent of gross domestic product (Secretariat calculations based on data from ABS 2013a and 2013b).

Figure 1.1 Estimated government recurrent expenditure on services covered by the 2014 RoGS^{a, b}



^a Data for 2012-13 were not available for all services. Expenditure reported is for the most recent year available. ^b Scope of expenditure reported is identified in each service-specific chapter. ^c Emergency management data in this RoGS includes State and Territory Emergency Services' data of around \$2 million, the equivalent of which were not included in total expenditure for the 2013 RoGS.

Source: Secretariat calculations based on general government final consumption expenditure and gross domestic product data from ABS 2013a, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Australian National Accounts, June 2013*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra; Sector overviews B–G; Chapters 3–18.

Funding from government may not meet the full cost of delivering a service to the community. Users of services and not-for-profit organisations can also contribute funding and other resources. However, the scope of RoGS is confined to the cost to government, for reasons explained in box 1.3.

Box 1.3 **Cost to government and total cost**

RoGS provides information about the cost to government of providing services. Governments aim to maximise the benefit to the community from the use of government funds. It may be argued that RoGS should also account for the costs where non-government groups such as charities, not-for-profit organisations, private providers and users of services contribute resources for the services. Although the contributions of these other groups are not negligible, the purpose of RoGS is to provide information to assist governments in making decisions about the effectiveness and efficiency of government expenditure.

If a government provides services directly, then it is accountable for all resources used. In such circumstances, RoGS aims to include the full costs of providing the service, including the cost of capital. This approach allows governments to compare the internal management of their services with that of counterparts in other jurisdictions.

RoGS also includes information on the cost to government of services delivered in other ways, including the purchase of services from government and non-government providers. This information can assist governments in assessing their purchase decisions.

Sometimes, a private organisation will offer to deliver a service at a lower cost to government than the cost of government providing that service directly, even though the private organisation may use at least as many resources as the government provider. This situation can arise for not-for-profit organisations such as charities, which may be able to charge less because they operate the service as an adjunct to another activity or because they have access to resources that are not costed at market rates (such as donations, church buildings and volunteers).

RoGS does not seek to facilitate comparisons between the internal management of government providers and the internal management of non-government providers, and there would be difficulties in collecting data to make such comparisons. As a result, there is no attempt to compare the full cost of delivery by non-government organisations with the full cost of delivery by government service providers.

The focus of RoGS is on the effectiveness and efficiency of government purchase or supply of specific services, rather than on general government income support. That is, RoGS covers aged care but not the aged pension, disability services but not disability pensions, and children's services but not family payments (although descriptive information on income support is provided in some cases). The impact of child care subsidies on the affordability of child care services is reported (chapter 3), and some information on Commonwealth Rent Assistance is reported, on the basis that it is a targeted payment to assist in the purchase of housing services, and is not general income support (sector overview G).

1.5 Approach

RoGS uses a common method for reporting comparative performance for a range of services. Adopting a common method has several benefits:

- a convenient and useful resource for people interested in multiple service areas
- insights into approaches to performance assessment across services
- progress in performance reporting in one service area can demonstrate what is possible and encourage improved reporting by other services
- a capacity to address issues that arise across service areas (for example, how to measure timeliness and other aspects of quality)
- an opportunity to address issues that have an impact on (or are affected by) multiple service areas.

A number of the services covered by RoGS are also subject to other performance measurement exercises. Distinguishing features of the approach taken in RoGS are:

- a focus on non-technical information, making it accessible to non-specialists
- regular publication, allowing monitoring of performance over time
- inclusion of much otherwise unpublished data to present comprehensive performance information
- the compilation of performance reporting across a number of service areas in a single report, facilitating the sharing of insights across service areas.

Guiding principles

The primary aim of RoGS is to provide objective performance information, in order to facilitate informed policy judgments. The guiding principles in box 1.4 are drawn from extensive Steering Committee experience, the review of RoGS, the terms of reference and charter of operations, and performance reporting criteria set out in the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations.

Box 1.4 **Guiding principles of RoGS**

RoGS' primary purpose is to provide comparative information to governments about the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of government services. An important, but secondary purpose is to promote public accountability.

The Steering Committee will use its influence to encourage working groups, parallel exercises and technical experts to develop collections, definitions, counting rules and measurement standards to implement the following guiding principles.

Comprehensiveness — performance indicator frameworks should be comprehensive, assessing performance against all important objectives.

Streamlined reporting — performance indicator frameworks aim to provide a concise set of information about performance against the identified objectives of a sector or service. Annual strategic plans will review performance indicator frameworks to identify redundant or unnecessary indicators, or gaps in reporting.

A focus on outcomes — high level performance indicators should focus on outcomes, reflecting whether service objectives have been met.

Hierarchical — where a greater level of sector specific detail is required, high-level outcome indicators should be underpinned by lower level output indicators (such as those reported in chapters) and additional disaggregated data (such as information in attachment tables).

Meaningful — reported data must measure what it claims to measure. Proxy indicators will be clearly identified as such and the Steering Committee will encourage the development of more meaningful indicators to replace proxy indicators where practicable.

Comparability — the ultimate aim is data that are comparable — across jurisdictions and over time. However, comparability may be affected by progressive data availability. Where data are not yet comparable across jurisdictions, time series analysis within jurisdictions is particularly important. Sometimes, there will be a trade-off between continuing a time series and reporting performance indicators that change when improved or more appropriate performance indicators are developed.

Progressive data availability — progress may vary across jurisdictions and data are generally presented for those jurisdictions that can report (not waiting until data are available for all).

Timeliness — to be relevant and enhance accountability, the data published will be the most recent possible — incremental reporting when data become available, and then updating all relevant data over recent years, is preferable to waiting until all data are available. Sometimes, there will be a trade-off between the degree of precision of data and its timely availability, because more recent data has had less time for validation.

(continued on next page)

Box 1.4 (continued)

Use acceptable (albeit imperfect) performance indicators — use relevant performance indicators that are already in use in other national reporting arrangements *wherever appropriate*. Adopting existing indicators can ensure consistency with other, relevant reports where this adds value, lowers the costs of data collection and avoids delays in reporting.

Understandable — to improve public accountability, data must be reported in a way that is meaningful to a broad audience, many of whom will not have technical or statistical expertise. Reported data will be accessible, clear and unambiguous so that the community can come to its own judgements on the performance of governments in delivering services.

Accurate — data published will be of sufficient accuracy to provide confidence in analysis based on information in RoGS.

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of GSP (unpublished); Ministerial Council for FFR (2009).

Benchmarking

The terms ‘comparative performance reporting’ and ‘benchmarking’ are sometimes used interchangeably. However, ‘benchmarking’ can have a particular connotation of measuring performance against a predetermined standard (box 1.5). Using the terms in box 1.5, RoGS can be considered as a form of results or process benchmarking, but RoGS does not generally establish best practice benchmarks. However, governments can use the information in RoGS to identify appropriate benchmarks.

Box 1.5 Benchmarking

Benchmarking is a systematic process of searching for and encouraging the introduction of best practice. The three main forms of benchmarking are: (1) results benchmarking (comparing performance within and between organisations using performance indicators of effectiveness and efficiency); (2) process benchmarking (analysing systems, activities and tasks that turn inputs and outputs into outcomes); and (3) setting best practice standards (establishing goals and standards to which organisations can aspire).

Benchmarking typically involves a number of steps. Whatever the chosen approach or focus, the steps usually include:

- deciding why, when, and what to benchmark
- analysing plans and performance (reviewing objectives and identifying performance indicators and own performance)
- establishing benchmarking partners
- obtaining performance data and analysing differences in performance
- identifying best practice and the most useful improvements
- implementing improvements in practice
- assessing improvements and re-benchmarking (MAB/MIAC 1996).

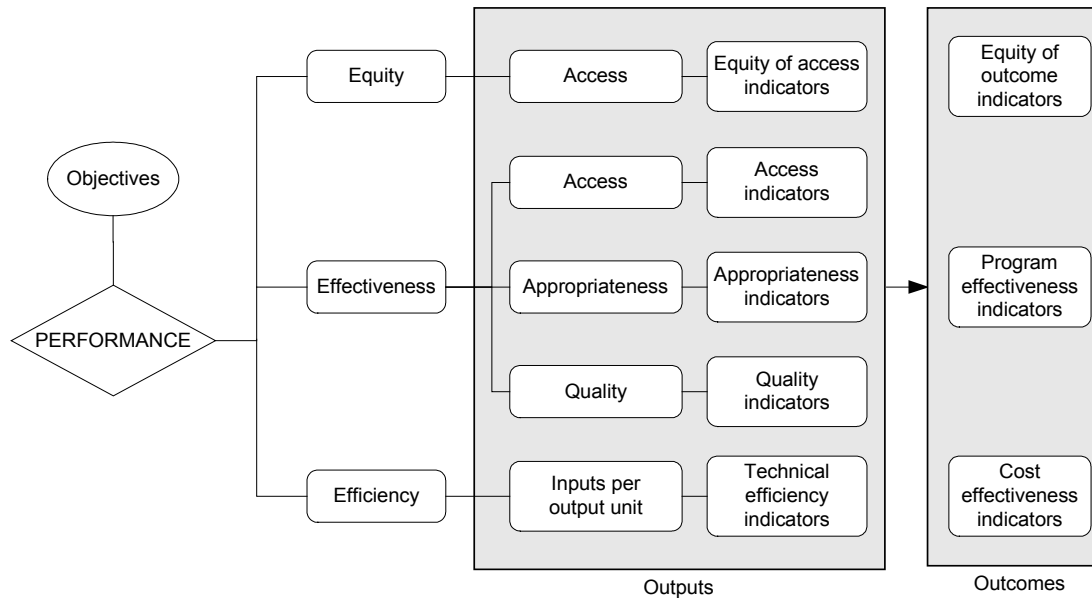
The performance information in RoGS can contribute to many of the above steps in a results benchmarking cycle, and assist governments to implement best practice.

The general performance indicator framework

RoGS' general performance indicator framework is set out in figure 1.2. The framework depicts the Review's focus on outcomes, consistent with demand by governments for outcome oriented performance information. This outcome information is supplemented by information on outputs, grouped under 'equity', 'effectiveness' and 'efficiency' headings.

In response to review of RoGS recommendations, an Independent Reference Group (IRG) reviewed RoGS' general performance indicator framework, and the Steering Committee endorsed the IRG's report in September 2010 (Steering Committee 2010). An extensive literature review and case studies of other performance reporting exercises confirmed that RoGS possesses a robust performance indicator framework (consistent with the findings of the COAG review of RoGS) (COAG 2009).

Figure 1.2 A general framework and examples of performance indicators



A more detailed comparability and completeness categorisation of indicators in service-specific performance indicator frameworks and indicator interpretation boxes was introduced in this RoGS to improve the identification of comparability and completeness status of indicators where data are reported.

The service process

The general framework reflects the service process through which service providers transform inputs into outputs and outcomes in order to achieve desired policy and program objectives.

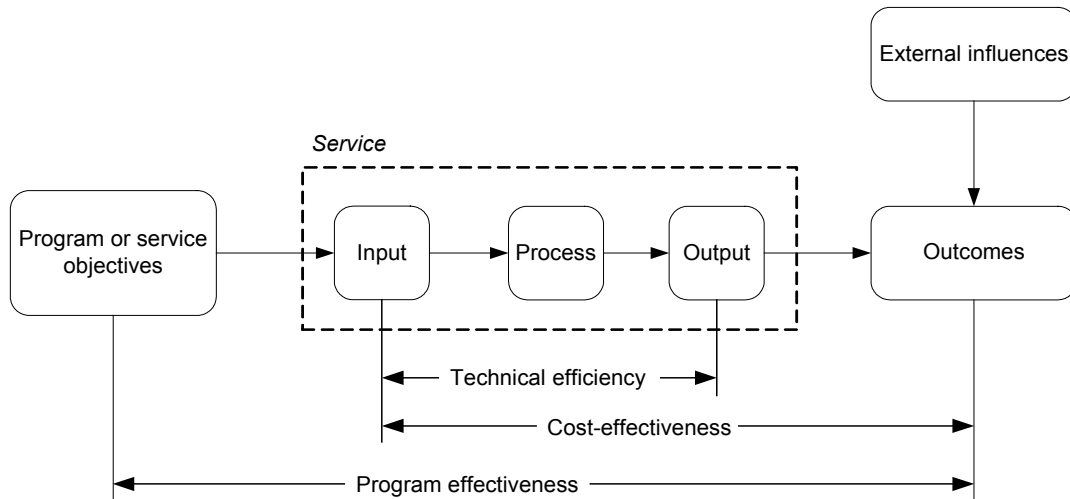
For each service, governments have a number of objectives that relate to desired outcomes for the community. To achieve these objectives, governments provide services and/or fund service providers. Service providers transform resources (inputs) into services (outputs). The rate at which resources are used to make this transformation is known as ‘technical efficiency’.

The impact of these outputs on individuals, groups and the community are the outcomes of the service. In RoGS, the rate at which inputs are used to generate outcomes is referred to as ‘cost effectiveness’. Often, outcomes (and to a lesser extent, outputs) are influenced by factors external to the service. Figure 1.3 distinguishes between technical efficiency (the ratio of inputs to outputs) and cost-effectiveness (the ratio of inputs to outcomes), and also recognises that other

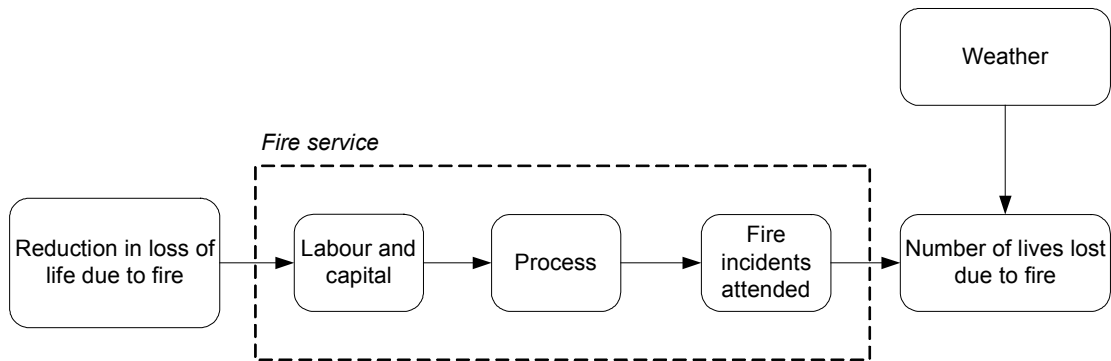
influences affect overall program effectiveness (the extent to which outcomes achieve the objectives of the service).

Figure 1.3 **Service process**

Example: general model



Example: fire services



Objectives

In each chapter, the objectives for the service are outlined, and performance indicators that measure the achievement of those objectives are reported.

The objectives (or desired outcomes) for each government funded service are similar across jurisdictions, although the priority that each jurisdiction gives to each objective may differ. The Steering Committee’s approach to performance reporting is to focus on the extent to which each shared objective for a service has been met.

Distinguishing outcomes and outputs

Outcome indicators provide information on the impact of a service on the status of an individual or a group. In contrast, outputs are the services delivered.

Outcomes may be short term (intermediate) or longer term (final). The approach in RoGS is to use both short term (or intermediate) and long term (or final) outcome indicators, as appropriate. In school education, for example, learning outcomes at years 3, 5, 7 and 9 may be considered intermediate outcomes, while completion of year 12 or school leaver destinations may be considered more final outcomes.

It is acknowledged that outcomes may be influenced by factors outside the control of governments or agencies delivering services. The approach in RoGS is to explain that government provided services are often only one contributing factor and, where possible, point to data on other factors, including different geographic and demographic characteristics across jurisdictions. (Chapter 2 contains detailed statistics and short profiles on each State and Territory, which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in RoGS.)

While the aim of the Review is to focus on outcomes, they are often difficult to measure. RoGS therefore includes measures of outputs (which are often easier to measure), with an understanding that there is a relationship between those outputs and desired outcomes, and that the measures of outputs are, in part, proxies for measures of outcomes. Output information is also critical for efficient and effective management of government services, and is often the level of performance information that is of most interest to individuals who access services.

The indicator framework groups output indicators according to the desired characteristics of a service — for example, accessibility, appropriateness or quality (figure 1.2). By contrast, outcome indicators are not grouped according to desired characteristics, as outcomes typically depend on a number of service characteristics and are usually influenced by other service-sectors and extraneous factors.

Equity, effectiveness and efficiency

The Steering Committee takes a comprehensive view of performance reporting, and RoGS' framework gives equal prominence to equity, effectiveness and efficiency, as the three overarching dimensions of performance. There are inherent trade-offs in allocating resources and dangers in analysing only some aspects of a service. A unit of service may have a high cost but be more effective than a lower cost service, and

therefore be more cost effective. Improving outcomes for a group with special needs may lead to an increase in the average cost per unit of providing a service.

Equity

The term ‘equity’ has a number of interpretations, explained in box 1.6. Equity indicators in RoGS measure how well a service is meeting the needs of particular groups that have special needs or difficulties in accessing government services. While effectiveness indicators are generally absolute measures of performance, equity indicators focus on any gap in performance between special needs groups and the general population. Equity indicators may reflect:

- equity of access — all Australians are expected to have appropriate access to services
- equity of outcome — all Australians are expected to achieve appropriate outcomes from service use.

Box 1.1 Equity

Equity is an important concept in economic literature, with two elements:

- horizontal equity — the equal treatment of equals
- vertical equity — the unequal but equitable (‘fair’) treatment of unequals.

In the context of this RoGS:

- *horizontal* equity is exhibited when services are equally accessible to everyone in the community with a similar level of need
- *vertical* equity is exhibited when services account for the special needs of particular groups in the community and may be needed where geographic, cultural or other reasons mean some members of the community have difficulty accessing a standard service.

Criteria are used to classify groups that may have special needs or difficulties in accessing government services. These include:

- language or literacy proficiency
- sex and age
- physical or mental capacity, including people with disability
- race or ethnicity
- geographic location.

Identifying those service recipients who belong to groups with special needs or access difficulties poses challenges, particularly when relying on client self-identification. If members of such groups are required to identify themselves, then the accuracy of the data will depend on how members of a group perceive the advantages (or disadvantages) of identification, and whether such perceptions change over time (see for example, SCRGSP 2011). Comparability problems also arise where different data collections and different jurisdictions do not use common definitions of special needs groups.

RoGS often uses the proportion of each target group in the broader community as a point of comparison when examining service delivery to special needs groups. This approach is suitable for services that are provided on a virtually universal basis (for example, school education), but must be treated with caution for other services, where service provision is based on the level of need, which may vary between groups (for example, disability services). Another option is to collect a more accurate profile of need (for example, the estimation of the ‘potential population’ of people with the potential to require specialist disability services at some time).

Where geographic location is used to identify groups with special needs, data are usually disaggregated according to a geographical classification system. Geographical classifications are generally based on population density and/or the distance that residents need to travel to access services. The geographic classification system used in each service area is outlined in chapter 2.

All geographic classification systems are imperfect indicators of the time and cost of reaching a service; for example, they do not consider the client’s capacity to bear the cost of accessing the service (Griffith 1998). Moreover, for some services, classification systems based on distance or population are not useful indicators of access to services — for example, ambulances can sometimes respond more quickly in rural areas over longer distances than in metropolitan areas over shorter distances, because of differences in traffic congestion.

Effectiveness

Effectiveness indicators measure how well the outputs of a service reflect the stated objectives of that service. The reporting framework groups effectiveness indicators according to characteristics that are considered important to the service. For most chapters, these characteristics include access, appropriateness and/or quality.

Access

Access indicators measure how easily the community can obtain a service. In RoGS, access has two main dimensions:

- undue delay (timeliness) — for example, waiting times for patients in public hospitals and for older people receiving aged care services
- undue cost (affordability) — for example, the proportion of income spent on particular services, such as out-of-pocket expenses in children’s services.

Appropriateness

Appropriateness indicators measure how well services meet client needs. In primary and community care, for example, a series of indicators measure whether patients with particular health conditions are receiving clinically endorsed treatments.

Appropriateness indicators also seek to identify the extent of any underservicing or overservicing (Renwick and Sadkowsky 1991). Some services have developed measurable standards of service need, against which levels of service can be assessed. The ‘overcrowding’ measure in housing, for example, measures the appropriateness of the size of the dwelling relative to the size and composition of the household. Other services have few measurable standards of service need; for example, the desirable number of medical treatments for particular populations is not known. However, data on differences in service levels can indicate where further work could identify possible underservicing or overservicing.

Quality

Quality indicators reflect the extent to which a service is suited to its purpose and conforms to specifications. Information about quality is particularly important when there is a strong emphasis on increasing efficiency (as indicated by lower unit costs). There is usually more than one way in which to deliver a service, and each alternative has different implications for both cost and quality. Information about quality is needed to ensure all relevant aspects of performance are considered.

The Steering Committee’s approach is to identify and report on aspects of quality, particularly actual or implied competence:

- actual competence can be measured by the frequency of positive (or negative) events resulting from the actions of the service (for example, deaths resulting from health system errors such as an incorrect dose of drugs)

-
- implied competence can be measured by proxy indicators, such as the extent to which aspects of a service (such as inputs, processes and outputs) conform to specifications — for example, the level of accreditation of public hospitals and aged care facilities.

The reporting framework includes quality as one aspect of effectiveness, and distinguishes it from access and appropriateness (figure 1.2). This distinction is somewhat artificial because these other aspects of service provision also contribute to a meaningful picture of quality.

Efficiency

The IRG's review of RoGS' performance indicator framework (Steering Committee 2010) found that the inclusion of efficiency indicators was a distinguishing aspect of RoGS' framework. Very few performance reporting exercises explicitly assess the efficiency of government services, despite the key links between efficiency and the other aspects of performance.

The concept of efficiency has a number of dimensions. Overall economic efficiency requires satisfaction of technical, allocative and dynamic efficiency:

- technical efficiency requires that goods and services be produced at the lowest possible cost
- allocative efficiency requires the production of the set of goods and services that consumers value most, from a given set of resources
- dynamic efficiency means that, over time, consumers are offered new and better products, and existing products at lower cost.

RoGS focuses on technical (or productive) efficiency. Technical efficiency indicators measure how well services use their resources (inputs) to produce outputs for the purpose of achieving desired outcomes. Government funding per unit of output delivered is a typical indicator of technical efficiency — for example, cost per annual curriculum hour for vocational education and training.

Comparisons of the unit cost of a service should reflect the full cost to government. Problems can occur when some costs are not included or are treated inconsistently across jurisdictions (for example, superannuation, overheads or the user cost of capital). The Steering Committee's approach, where full cost information is not available in the short term, is that:

- data should be calculated consistently across jurisdictions

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- data treatment should be fully transparent.

Where there are shortcomings in the data, other indicators of efficiency are used (including partial productivity measures such as staff levels per student in government schools, and administrative costs as a proportion of total expenditure in disability services).

Many factors outside the control of governments may affect the cost of providing services. The Commonwealth Grants Commission, when calculating relativities across states and territories to distribute Australian Government general purpose grants, accounts for influences beyond a jurisdiction's control (called 'disabilities') that affect the jurisdiction's cost of providing services and capacity to raise revenue. These 'disabilities' may include factors such as the size of the jurisdiction, the dispersed nature of the population and the socio-demographic distribution of the population (CGC 2013). RoGS does not make cost adjustments based on any of these factors, but chapter 2 provides a short statistical profile of each State and Territory, which may assist readers to interpret RoGS' performance indicators.

Cost-effectiveness

Cost-effectiveness indicators (the relationship of inputs to *outcomes*) measure how efficiently the outcomes of a service were achieved. Although no explicit cost-effectiveness indicators are currently reported in RoGS, a theoretical example would be government funding per life (or 'quality adjusted life year') saved through breast cancer screening. Implicit cost effectiveness reporting is achieved in RoGS through combinations of efficiency and effectiveness indicators, and combinations of efficiency and outcomes indicators, as distinct from through separate cost effectiveness indicators.

Variations to the general framework

In the health and emergency management areas of RoGS, the general framework has been adapted to align more closely with the specific objectives and functions of these services. These variations are explained in detail in the Health sector overview (sector overview E) and the Emergency management sector overview (sector overview D) and the Fire and ambulance services chapter (chapter 9).

1.6 Using the data in RoGS

The Steering Committee is progressively introducing data quality information for performance indicators in RoGS. The data quality information for each indicator addresses in detail many of the data issues discussed below.

Data comparability

For each service, the performance indicator framework and indicator interpretation boxes show which data are provided on a comparable basis and which are not directly comparable. Where data are not directly comparable, appropriate qualifying commentary is provided in the text or footnotes. Data may not be directly comparable if:

- definitions or counting rules differ or are so broad that they result in different interpretations (for example, depreciation rules)
- the scope of measurement varies (for example, waiting times for elective surgery)
- data are drawn from samples (such as surveys) and the sample size is too small for statistical reliability.

These issues do not always lead to material differences, and even where the differences are significant, relatively simple adjustments can resolve them in many cases. For example, payroll tax exemption has a material influence on the comparability of unit cost indicators, but cost data are adjusted in most chapters to account for payroll tax (SCRCSSP 1999).

Validation

Data contained in RoGS vary in the extent to which they have been reviewed or validated. A large proportion of reported data are supplied and verified by data collection agencies such as the ABS and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Some data are formally audited in fora external to the Review, such as auditing of agencies' financial statements. At a minimum, all data have been endorsed by the contributor and subjected to peer review by the Working Group for the relevant service area.

Timeliness and accuracy

Timeliness of data is an important consideration for policy makers. Sometimes, there is a trade-off between the precision of data and its timely availability — data that are provided in a timely manner have had less time to undergo rigorous validation.

The Steering Committee manages this trade-off between timeliness and precision by publishing available data with appropriate qualifications. Publication increases scrutiny of the data and encourages timely improvements in data quality.

Improving the timeliness and accuracy of the data requires a high level of cooperation between the Steering Committee, data custodians and participating agencies from all jurisdictions. Users of RoGS are also an important source of feedback on potential improvements to RoGS. The Steering Committee welcomes feedback, which can be forwarded to the Secretariat.

Effects of factors beyond the control of agencies

The different environments in which service agencies operate affect the outcomes achieved by the agencies. Any comparison of performance across jurisdictions should consider the potential impact of differences in clients, geography, available inputs and input prices. Relatively high unit costs, for example, can result from inefficient performance, or from a high proportion of special needs clients, geographic dispersal, or a combination of these and other factors. Similarly, a poor result for an effectiveness indicator may have more to do with client characteristics than service performance.

RoGS provides information on some of the differences that might affect service delivery, to assist readers to interpret performance indicator results. This information takes the form of profiles of each service area, footnotes to tables and figures, data quality information (being iteratively introduced for all indicators) and a statistical context chapter (chapter 2). The statistical context chapter provides a range of general descriptive information for each jurisdiction, including the age profile, spatial distribution, income levels and education levels of the population, the tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (such as Indigenous and ethnic status).

RoGS does not attempt to adjust reported results for differences that can affect service delivery. Users of RoGS will often be better placed to make the necessary

judgments, perhaps with the benefit of additional information about the circumstances or priorities of specific jurisdictions.

1.7 Developments in reporting

Each year, the Steering Committee endeavours to build on developments of previous years. Major enhancements to RoGS are in four categories:

- the development of new performance indicators, measures and reporting against indicators and measures for the first time
- improvements to the concepts, meaningfulness and/or clarity of existing performance indicators and measures
- improvements to the data reported against existing performance indicators and measures, including:
 - improved comparability, timeliness and/or quality of data
 - expanded reporting for special needs groups (such as Indigenous Australians)
 - improved reporting of full costs to government.
- improvements to information reported about data quality.

Improvements to specific areas of RoGS are summarised in chapters 3–18.

1.8 Key data issues

Notwithstanding ongoing improvements in reporting, there remains scope to improve, both by addressing gaps in reporting, and by improving the timeliness, comparability, completeness and other quality aspects of reported data.

Gaps in reporting

The following major gaps in reporting, across service areas, have been identified:

- There are relatively few indicators of output quality, compared to the number of indicators for other output characteristics (effectiveness, access and appropriateness).
- There are no cost-effectiveness (that is, measures of cost per outcome achieved) indicators reported. The lack of cost-effectiveness measures reflects the

difficulty of collecting robust quantitative information on these types of outcomes. In the absence of explicit cost effectiveness indicators, cost effectiveness can be analysed by examining combinations of RoGS' efficiency and effectiveness indicators. Many other outcomes indicators are also reported.

The Steering Committee has also identified the following data issues that affect the quality of information in RoGS: timeliness of data and data availability; comparability of data; changes to administrative data collections; full costing of government services; and reporting of data for special needs groups.

Timeliness and data availability

Recent data are more useful for policy decision making, but there can be a trade-off between the accuracy of data and their timeliness. The Steering Committee's approach is, where data are fit for purpose, to publish imperfect data with caveats. This approach allows increased scrutiny of the data and reveals the gaps in critical information, providing the foundation for developing better data over time. Three particular timeliness issues are:

- Lagged data, where data are not available for the most recent year (financial or calendar). While there have been recent improvements in several collections, this remains an issue for several annual administrative collections.
- Infrequent data, where data are not available on an annual basis. This is most often an issue for data sourced from infrequent surveys or the Census. However, the Steering Committee acknowledges that the benefits of more frequent reporting must be balanced against the costs of more frequent collection.
- Inability to compare data across jurisdictions (or over time). Two particular issues arise:
 - lack of comparability — where nationally agreed definitions have not been developed, where jurisdictional data do not comply with nationally agreed definitions or where data definitions do not accommodate different models of service delivery in different jurisdictions
 - large standard errors — where survey data have large standard errors (often an issue for jurisdictions with smaller populations, or when data are disaggregated for reporting by special needs characteristics, such as Indigenous status, low socioeconomic status, disability and remoteness).
- Late provision of data, or resubmitted data. Notwithstanding the Steering Committee's flexibility in negotiating data deadlines to accommodate data

providers, data continue to be submitted outside agreed extended timeframes, which has the potential to compromise report production processes and report quality.

The timeliness of reported data is noted in relevant chapters and sector overviews.

Comparability of data

Data are generally considered to be directly comparable when definitions, counting rules and the scope of measurement are consistent (and if applicable, the sample size is large enough to be statistically reliable — explained in chapter 2).

Performance indicator framework (PIF) diagrams in each chapter are shaded to reflect *indicator* comparability. Of the 18 service area PIFs, 11 have over 50 per cent of indicators reported on a comparable basis.

Comparability of the *measures* that inform each indicator is reported in the indicator interpretation boxes in each service-specific chapter and sector overview.

Changes to administrative data collections

The discontinuation of data sets and the establishment of new data sets have implications for performance reporting. The scope, comparability and accuracy of data can be affected, with particular consequences for time series comparisons. The establishment of new data collections can involve implementation problems that affect data quality for several years.

Major data developments currently underway will improve the quality of RoGS reporting in the future. Details of these can be found in the service-specific chapters of this Report.

Costing of services

In addition to the Review objective that expenditure on services be measured and reported on a comparable basis, a further objective of the Review is that efficiency estimates reflect the full costs to government. The Review has identified three priority areas for improving the comparability of unit costs, and developed appropriate guidelines in each case:

- including superannuation on an accrual basis (SCRCSSP 1998a)

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- accounting for differences in the treatment of payroll tax (SCRCSSP 1999a)
 - including the full range of capital costs (SCRCSSP 2001).

Other issues influence the comparability of cost estimates. Where possible, the Review has sought to ensure consistency in:

- accounting for the goods and services tax (GST)
- reporting accrued benefits to employees (such as recreation and long service leave)
- apportioning applicable departmental overhead costs
- reporting non-government sourced revenue.

Treasury and finance accounting guidelines in most jurisdictions require government agencies to adopt accrual accounting. Accrual accounting is based on the principle that the agency recognises revenue and expenses when they are earned and incurred, respectively. Cash accounting, in contrast, recognises revenue and expenses when they are collected and paid, respectively. The majority of agencies and jurisdictions have adopted accrual accounting. Attachment tables to service-specific chapters show the Review's progress in reporting on an accrual basis, meeting the principle of reporting full cost to government (incorporating depreciation and the user cost of capital) and adjusting for differences in superannuation and payroll tax.

The Steering Committee's preference is to remove payroll tax from reported cost figures, where feasible, so cost differences between jurisdictions are not caused by differences in jurisdictions' payroll tax policies. In some chapters, however, it has not been possible to separately identify payroll tax, so a hypothetical amount is included in cost estimates for exempt services.

Capital costs

Under accrual accounting, the focus is on the capital used (or consumed) in a particular year, rather than on the cash expenditure incurred in its purchase (for example, the purchase costs of a new building). Capital costs comprise two distinct elements:

- depreciation — defined as the annual consumption of non-current physical assets used in delivering government services

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- the user cost of capital — the opportunity cost of funds tied up in the capital used to deliver services (that is, the return that could have been generated if the funds were employed in their next best use).

To improve the comparability of unit costs, the Steering Committee decided that both depreciation and the user cost of capital should be included in unit cost calculations (with the user cost of capital for land to be reported separately). The Steering Committee also agreed that the user cost of capital rate should be applied to all non-current physical assets, less any capital charges and interest on borrowings already reported by the agency (to avoid double counting). The rate applied for the user cost of capital is based on a weighted average of rates nominated by jurisdictions (currently 8 per cent).

Differences in asset measurement techniques can have a major impact on reported capital costs (SCRCSSP 2001). However, the differences created by these asset measurement effects are generally relatively small in the context of total unit costs, because capital costs represent a relatively small proportion of total cost (except for housing). In housing, where the potential for asset measurement techniques to influence total unit costs is greater, the adoption under the Commonwealth/State Housing Agreement (replaced by the NAHA from 1 January 2009) of a uniform accounting framework has largely prevented this from occurring. The adoption of national uniform accounting standards across all service areas would be a desirable outcome for the Review.

Other costing issues

Other costing issues include accounting for the GST, the apportionment of costs shared across services (mainly overhead departmental costs) and the treatment of non-government sourced revenue.

- Government agencies are treated in the same manner as other businesses for GST. That is, government agencies are not exempt from GST on their purchases, and can claim input tax credits for the GST paid on inputs. Data reported in RoGS are net of GST paid and input tax credits received, unless otherwise specified. The GST appears to have little quantifiable impact on the performance indicators in RoGS.
- Full apportionment of departmental overheads is consistent with the concept of full cost recovery. The practice of apportioning overhead costs varies across the services in RoGS.

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- The treatment of non-government sourced revenue varies across services in RoGS. Some services deduct such revenue from their estimates of unit costs. This is usually in cases where the amounts concerned are relatively small (for example, in police services and courts). The costs reported are therefore an estimate of net cost to government. However, where revenue from non-government sources is significant (such as with public hospitals, fire services and ambulance services), both the gross cost and the net cost to government are reported, in order to provide an adequate understanding of efficiency.

Reporting for special needs groups

Some chapters of RoGS focus on the performance of agencies in providing services to specific groups in society — for example, the chapters on aged care services, services to people with disability and children’s services. Across RoGS, the Steering Committee also seeks to report on the performance of agencies providing services for three identified special needs groups: Indigenous Australians; people living in communities outside the capital cities (that is, people living in other metropolitan areas, or rural and remote communities); and people from a non-English speaking background. However, for many services, there is a paucity of data on outcomes for these groups.

Indigenous Australians

In this Report, the term ‘Indigenous’ is used to describe Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people in Australia. While the Steering Committee acknowledges the diversity of Australia’s Indigenous peoples, most of the available data on Indigenous Australians are for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people combined.

In May 1997, the (then) Prime Minister asked the Review to give particular attention to the performance of mainstream services in meeting the needs of Indigenous Australians. Since 2003, the Steering Committee has compiled all of RoGS’ information on Indigenous Australians into a separate Indigenous compendium. The most recent compendium (of data from the 2013 RoGS) was released in April 2013 (SCRGSP 2013b). A compendium of Indigenous data from this edition will be released by mid-2014.

Data collection issues relating to Indigenous Australians

Many administrative data collections do not have accurate or complete identification of the Indigenous status of their clients. In some instances, the method and level of identification of Indigenous Australians appear to vary across jurisdictions. Further, while many surveys now include an Indigenous identifier, many do not include a sufficiently large sample to provide reliable results for the Indigenous population.

National work on improving Indigenous identification is ongoing. Under Schedule F of the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement* (NIRA), the ABS and AIHW are undertaking work on improving Indigenous identification across a range of data collections (COAG 2012). Activities by the ABS and AIHW (both under the NIRA and independently) include:

- an ongoing program to improve the identification of Indigenous status of clients in Australian, State and Territory governments' administrative systems. Priority is being given to the improvement of births and deaths statistics in all states and territories, as well as data for hospital separations, community services, education, housing and crime and justice
- work with other agencies to develop and support national Indigenous information plans, Indigenous performance indicators and Indigenous taskforces on a number of topics
- improving Indigenous enumeration in the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing, including data for small geographic areas
- an established cycle of Indigenous-specific surveys as part of the ABS Household Survey Program to provide Indigenous statistics on a three-yearly basis and an annual series of Indigenous labour force estimates
- producing publications related to improving methods for Indigenous statistics (for example, AIHW (2012) examines the identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients in a number of community services data collections and makes a number of recommendations for jurisdictions to improve Indigenous data collection).

The (then) Ministerial Council on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs (MCATSI) commissioned work to identify methodological issues in Indigenous data collections, outline how these are being addressed and identify any remaining gaps. The findings are presented in *Population and Diversity: Policy Implications of Emerging Indigenous Demographic Trends*, released in mid-2006 by the Centre for

Aboriginal Economic Policy Research (CAEPR) (Taylor 2006). In mid-2007, MCATSIA commissioned further work on Indigenous population statistics from CAEPR, constructed around four projects:

- detailed regional analysis of change in Indigenous social indicators
- assessment of social and spatial mobility among Indigenous Australians in metropolitan areas
- development of conceptual and methodological approaches to the measurement of short term mobility
- case-study analyses of multiple disadvantage in select city neighbourhoods and regional centres.

Working Papers related to these projects are released as part of the CAEPR Working Paper Series (for example, CAEPR 2011) and the Indigenous Population Project Series: 2011 Census Papers (for example, CAEPR 2012).

In December 2007 and March 2008, COAG agreed to explicit targets for improving the lives of Indigenous people, and in November 2008 established the NIRA, which incorporates the COAG Closing the Gap targets and was last revised in November 2012 (COAG 2012). The NIRA provides an integrated framework for the task of Closing the Gap, setting out the policy principles, objectives and performance indicators underpinning Closing the Gap and the specific steps governments are taking to meet the targets. The Steering Committee is committed to aligning relevant indicators in this RoGS with the Working Group on Indigenous Reform (WGIR) framework.

The Coordinator-General for Remote Indigenous Services (CGRIS) provides a six monthly report to the Minister for Families Community Services and Indigenous Affairs. The first report was noted at COAG on 7 December 2009. COAG decided that the WGIR will provide a progress report to COAG on recommendations in the CGRS report. The first WGIR progress report was noted by COAG at its April 2010 meeting. COAG also committed to continuing its monitoring of progress of the National Partnership on Remote Service Delivery (COAG 2010). The eighth (and most recent) CGRIS report was released in November 2013 (CGRIS 2013).

People living in rural and remote areas

The Steering Committee selectively reports on the performance of governments in delivering services to people in communities outside the capital cities.

Reporting data on rural and remote communities is complicated by the number of classification systems that exist:

- the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas (RRMA) classification system developed in 1994 by the Department of Primary Industries and Energy, and the then Department of Human Services and Health (now Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing), or a variant of RRMA
- the ABS' Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) (which replaced the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) of remoteness areas (ABS 2009a) from July 2011)
 - five volumes of the new ASGS have been released: Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (ABS 2011a); Indigenous Structure (ABS 2011b); Non ABS Structures (ABS 2011c); and Significant Urban Areas, Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State (ABS 2012a); and Remoteness Structure (2013c)
 - the MCEECDYA (now SCSEEC) Geographic Location Classification, which draws on the RRMA classification and ABS's Accessibility and Remoteness Index of Australia (Jones 2000).

The chapters on early childhood education and care, VET, fire and ambulance services, aged care services, disability services and housing use the ABS Australian Standard Geographical Classification of remoteness areas.

A number of other services (public hospitals, primary and community health and protection and support services) use the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas (RRMA) classification or a variant (DPIE and DSHS 1994). The chapter on school education uses the MCEECDYA (now SCSEEC) Geographic Location Classification

People from a non-English speaking background

A number of chapters in RoGS include data on the performance of governments in providing services to people from a non-English speaking background. Reporting data on people from a non-English speaking background is complicated by:

- undercounting. The ABS' Post Enumeration Survey conducted after the 2011 Census found that net undercount rates for country of birth were very high (around 1 million) for people born in non-English speaking countries (ABS 2012b). Problems with self-identification are likely to be apparent with collecting data on language background, which will adversely affect the quality

of data even if all collections were to adopt an ABS' standard definition as an identifier

- the number of classification systems that exist. Various chapters of RoGS use different classification systems based on: people speaking a language other than English at home (reported for early childhood education and care, VET and breast cancer detection); people with a language background other than English (reported for school education); people born in a non-English speaking country (reported for aged care services, and services for people with disability); and people born in non-main English speaking countries (reported for homelessness services).

In conjunction with a multicultural policy (Australian Government 2011a), part of the Australian Government's response to the Australian Multicultural Advisory Council's recommendations (AMAC 2010) includes a plan to work with the Steering Committee to ensure that data collected by government agencies on client services can be disaggregated by cultural and linguistic diversity items to inform reporting in RoGS (Australian Government 2011b). In June 2012, an Access and Equity Inquiry Panel (DIAC 2012) recommended that the Australian, State and Territory governments explore using the RoGS' process to better understand access and equity performance in relation to culturally and linguistically diverse clients (DIAC 2012).

1.9 'Cross-cutting' issues

There is growing emphasis on the management of policy issues that cover more than one service-sector, service area or ministerial portfolio — for example, government policies aimed at specific client groups such as older people, females, children, Indigenous Australians, people in rural and remote areas and people from non-English speaking backgrounds. Improving the management of these issues can contribute to more effective and efficient service provision. Greater efficiency can come from more clearly defined priorities and from the elimination of duplicated or inconsistent programs. Improved outcomes can also result from a more holistic and client centred approach to service delivery.

Cross-cutting issues arise in several areas of RoGS. The frameworks in the sector overviews are one means of reporting outcomes for a range of different services working in combination. In other cases, the breadth of services covered by RoGS allows relevant information to be drawn from across the report (although current

data limitations constrain the ability to disaggregate information for particular target groups in some services).

For example, the mental health management chapter focuses on the performance of specialised mental health services, but people with a mental illness also access: primary and community health services (such as general practitioners, and drug and alcohol services) (chapter 11); aged care services (chapter 13); services for people with disability (chapter 14); housing (chapter 17); and, some people with a mental illness also enter corrective services (chapter 8). Other references in this RoGS to cross-cutting issues can be found in the sector overviews.

1.10 Related Review performance measurement reporting

The Review undertakes three other major exercises for COAG:

- annual reporting of performance information relating to six national agreements between the Australian Government and the states and territories to the COAG Reform Council, including the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement* and three national partnership agreements. National agreements include a mix of outcome measures and indicators of the performance of services
- a regular report on progress in overcoming Indigenous disadvantage. The *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators* focuses on priority outcomes for Indigenous Australians. The reporting framework has two tiers of indicators ‘COAG targets and headline indicators’ for the longer term outcomes sought, and a second tier of ‘strategic areas for change indicators’ that are potentially responsive to government policies and programs in the shorter term. Five editions have been published (SCRGSP 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009 and 2011)
- a biennial report on expenditure related to Indigenous Australians. The *Indigenous Expenditure Report* estimates government expenditure on both Indigenous-specific and mainstream services related to Indigenous people. Two editions have been published (IERSC 2010, SCRGSP 2012). The report is aligned with the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage framework, potentially enabling expenditure to be linked to outcomes.

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2 Statistical context

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an '2A' prefix (for example, table 2A.1). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/gsp.

2.1 Introduction

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

- Australia's population
- family and household
- income, education and employment
- statistical concepts.

2.2 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 significant influences on the demand for government services and the cost of delivery. This section provides a 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 2013a and previous issues).

In this chapter 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 2012a) and others are from *Australian Demographic Statistics* (ABS 2013c).

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

Population size and trends

More than three quarters of Australia's 22.7 million people lived in the eastern mainland states as at 30 June 2012, with NSW, Victoria and Queensland accounting for 32.1 per cent, 24.8 per cent and 20.1 per cent, respectively, of the nation's population. Western Australia and SA accounted for a further 10.7 per cent and 7.3 per cent, respectively, while Tasmania, the ACT and the NT accounted for the remaining 2.3 per cent, 1.7 per cent and 1.0 per cent, respectively (table 2A.1). As the majority of Australia's population lives in the eastern mainland states, these jurisdictions generally have a large influence on national averages.

Nationally, the average annual growth rate of the population between 2008 and 2012 was approximately 1.6 per cent. The growth across jurisdictions ranged from 2.9 per cent in WA to 0.5 per cent in Tasmania (table 2A.2).

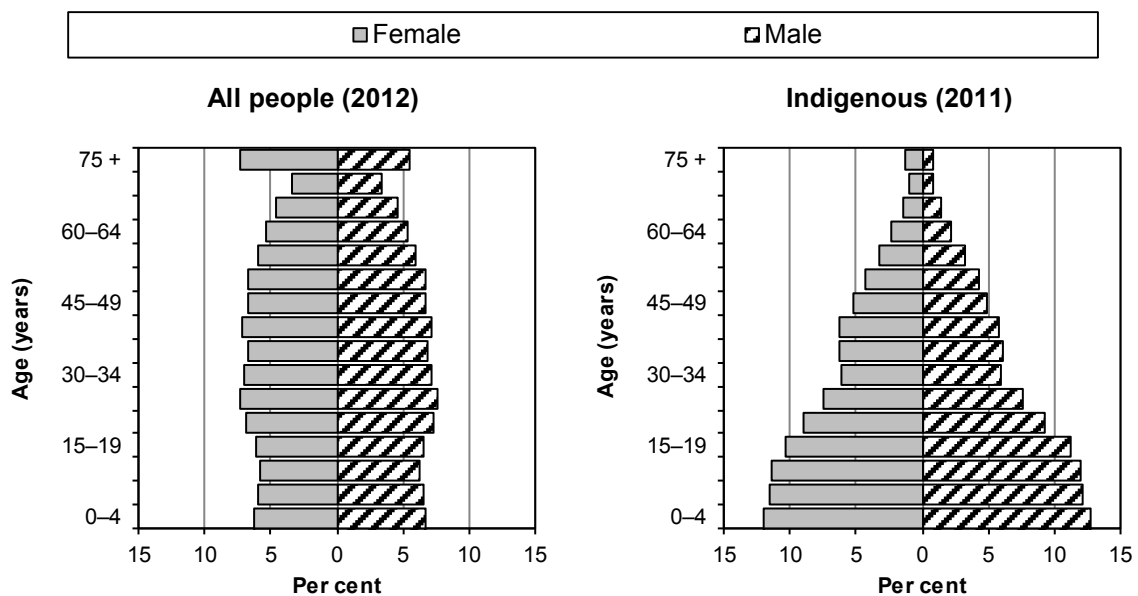
Population, by age and sex

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 to that of all Australians

(figure 2.1). At 30 June 2012, 9.6 per cent of Australia's population was aged 70 years or over, compared with just 3.0 per cent of Australia's Indigenous population, as at 30 June 2011 (tables 2A.1 and 2A.15). Across jurisdictions, the proportion of all people aged 70 years or over ranged from 11.4 per cent in SA to 3.2 per cent in the NT (table 2A.1).

Half of the population at June 2012 was female (50.2 per cent). This distribution was similar across all jurisdictions except the ACT, which had a slightly lower representation of women in its population (48.4 per cent) (table 2A.1). The proportion of women in the population varies noticeably by age. Nationally, approximately 55.3 per cent of people aged 70 years or over were female, compared with 48.7 per cent of people aged 14 years or under (table 2A.1).

Figure 2.1 **Population distribution, Australia, by age and sex, 30 June^{a, b, c}**



^a Includes other territories. ^b 2012 ERP data are preliminary, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates of the Australian Indigenous populations at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. ^c 2012 ERP data for Indigenous population were not available for this Report.

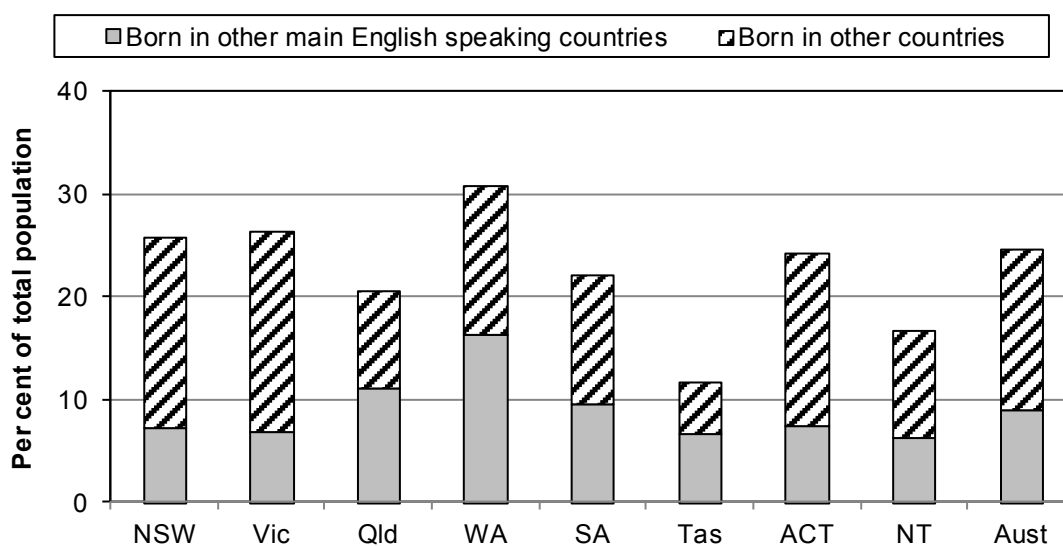
Source: ABS (2013) *Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2012*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (2013) *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011*, Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001; tables 2A.1 and 2A.15.

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 24.6 per cent of the population in August 2011 (8.9 per cent from the main English speaking countries and 15.7 per cent from other countries). Across jurisdictions, the proportion of people born outside Australia ranged from 30.7 per cent in WA to 11.6 per cent in Tasmania. The proportion from countries other than the main English speaking countries ranged from 19.6 per cent in Victoria to 5.1 per cent in Tasmania (figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2 **People born outside Australia, by country of birth, 2011^{a, b}**



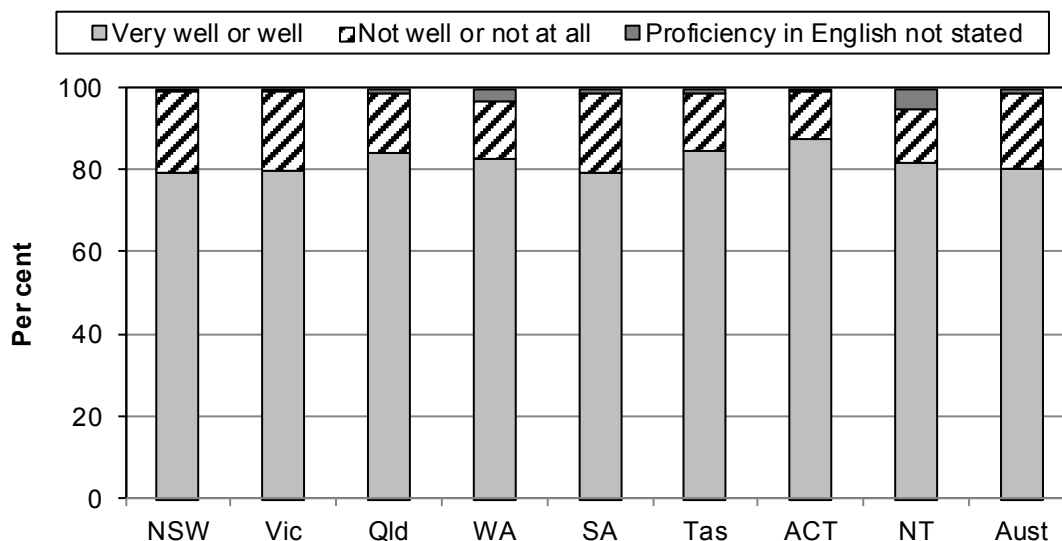
^a 'Australia' includes other territories. ^b The ABS defines the other main English speaking countries as Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom, Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and the United States of America.

Source: ABS (2012) *2011 Census of Population and Housing, Australia, States and Territories, Basic Community Profile, Table B09 — Country of birth of person by sex, Cat. no. 2001.0, Canberra; table 2A.8.*

Of the population born outside Australia, in August 2011, 89.3 per cent spoke only English, or spoke another language as well as speaking English very well or well. Figure 2.3 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, 80.6 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 19.8 per cent in NSW to 12.1 per cent in the ACT (table 2A.5).

Nationally, the proportion of all people born overseas who did not speak English well or at all was 9.7 per cent, and ranged from 12.3 per cent in NSW to 4.1 per cent in Tasmania (table 2A.5).

Figure 2.3 **People born overseas who spoke a language other than English at home, by proficiency in English, 2011^a**



^a Excludes people born in Australia and people who did not state their country of birth.

Source: ABS (2012) *2011 Census of Population and Housing, Australia, States and Territories, Expanded Community Profile, Table X04c — Proficiency in spoken English/language by year of arrival in Australia by age*, Cat. no. 2005.0, Canberra; table 2A.5.

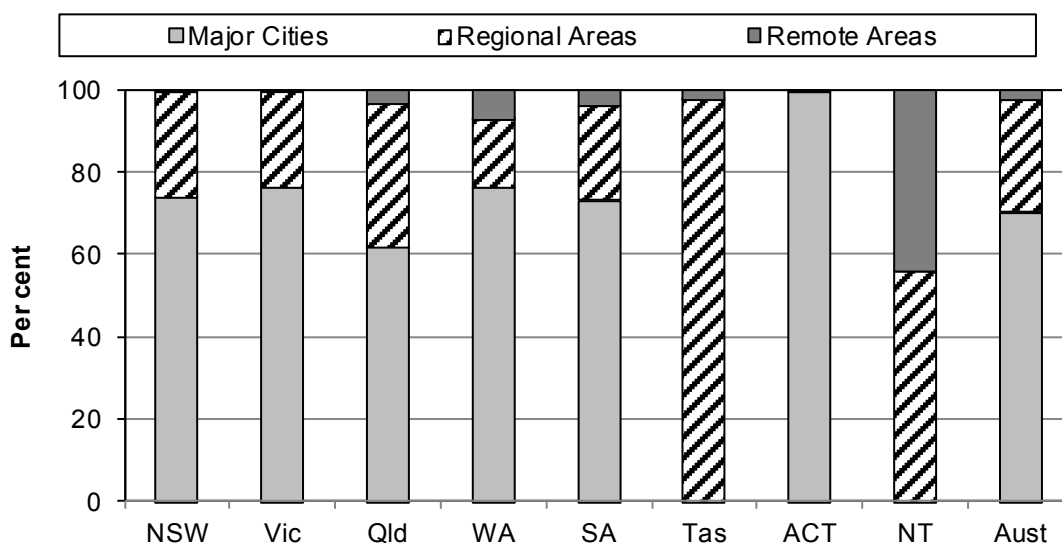
Approximately 18.2 per cent of Australians spoke a language other than English at home in August 2011. Across jurisdictions, this proportion ranged from 26.7 per cent in the NT to 4.5 per cent in Tasmania (table 2A.11). Apart from English, the most common languages spoken were Chinese languages, Arabic and Indo-Aryan languages.

In the NT, 16.3 per cent of people spoke an Australian Indigenous language at home (table 2A.11).

Population, by geographic location

The Australian population is highly urbanised, with 70.4 per cent of the population located in major cities as at 30 June 2012 (figure 2.4). Across jurisdictions, this proportion ranged from 99.8 per cent in the ACT to 61.9 per cent in Queensland (table 2A.12). Tasmania and the NT, by the ABS *Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2011* (ABS 2013e) definitions, have no major cities. In Tasmania, 97.9 per cent of the population lived in regional areas. Nationally, 2.3 per cent of people lived in remote or very remote areas. The NT was markedly above this average, with 43.9 per cent of people living in remote or very remote areas.

Figure 2.4 Population, by remoteness area, June 2012^{a, b, c}



^a Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data of Remoteness Areas of Australia for 30 June of each year from 2001 to 2012 are based to the 2011 edition of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). ^b There are no very remote areas in Victoria; no major cities in Tasmania; no outer regional or remote areas in the ACT; and no inner regional or major cities in the NT. ^c 'Australia' includes other territories.

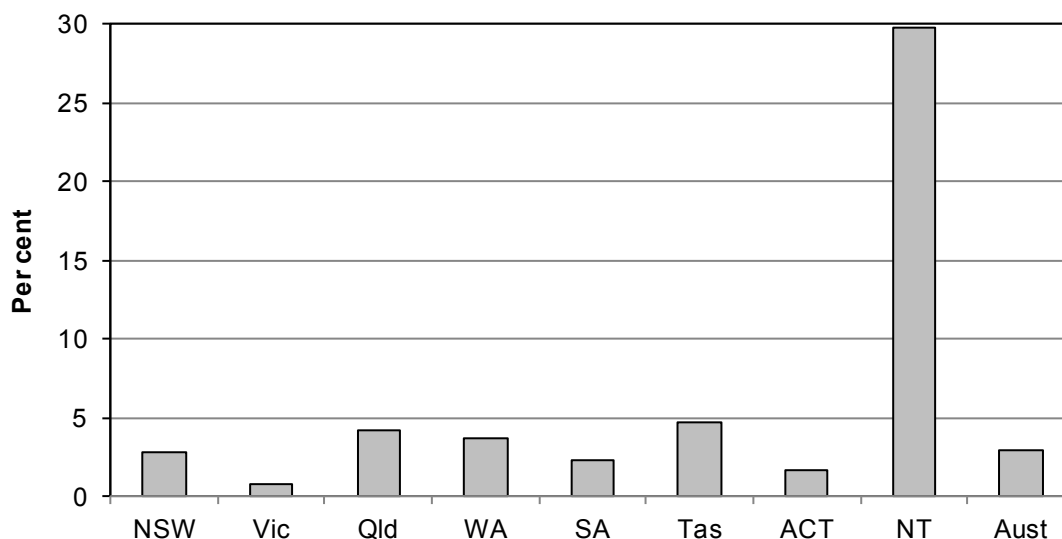
Source: ABS (2013) *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012*, Cat. no. 3218.0, Canberra (April release); table 2A.12.

Indigenous population profile

There were an estimated 669 881 Indigenous Australians (336 198 females and 333 683 males) in Australia at 30 June 2011, accounting for approximately 3.0 per cent of the total Australian population in 2011 (tables 2A.1 and 2A.15). The proportion of people who identified as Indigenous was significantly higher in the NT (29.8 per cent) than in any other jurisdiction. Across the other jurisdictions, the proportion ranged from 4.7 per cent in Tasmania to 0.9 per cent in Victoria (figure 2.5). Nationally, the Indigenous population is projected to grow to 721 064 people in 2021 (table 2A.16).

The majority of Indigenous Australians (82.8 per cent) at August 2011 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, 1.8 per cent did not speak English well or at all (up to 12.1 per cent in the NT) (table 2A.19).

Figure 2.5 **Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the population, 30 June 2011^{a, b}**



^a 'Australia' includes other territories. ^b 2012 ERP data are preliminary, based on the 2011 *Census of Population and Housing*. Estimates of the Australian Indigenous populations at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 *Census of Population and Housing*.

Source: ABS (2012) *Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2012*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (2013) *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011*, Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001; tables 2A.1 and 2A.15.

2.3 Family and household

Family structure

There were 6.4 million families in Australia in 2012.¹ Across jurisdictions, the number of families ranged from 2.1 million in NSW to 63 000 in the NT. The average family size across Australia was 3.0 people. Across jurisdictions, the average family size ranged from 3.1 people in the NT to 2.9 people in SA and Tasmania. Nationally, 37.2 per cent of families had at least one child aged under 15 years, and 17.5 per cent of families had at least one child aged under 5 years (table 2A.20).

¹ The ABS *Census Dictionary* (ABS 2011) 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.

Lone parent families might have a greater need for government support and particular types of government services (such as child care for respite reasons). Nationally, 18.6 per cent of all children aged under 15 years lived in one parent families in 2012. Lone mother families made up 17.4 per cent of families with children aged under 15 years. Lone father families made up 3.0 per cent of families with children aged under 15 years. Across jurisdictions, the proportion of all children aged under 15 years living in lone parent families ranged from 25.7 per cent in the NT to 16.5 per cent in Victoria (table 2A.21).

Employment status also has implications for the financial independence of families. Nationally, 13.9 per cent of all children aged under 15 years lived in families where no resident parent was employed in 2011-12 (table 2A.22).

Household profile

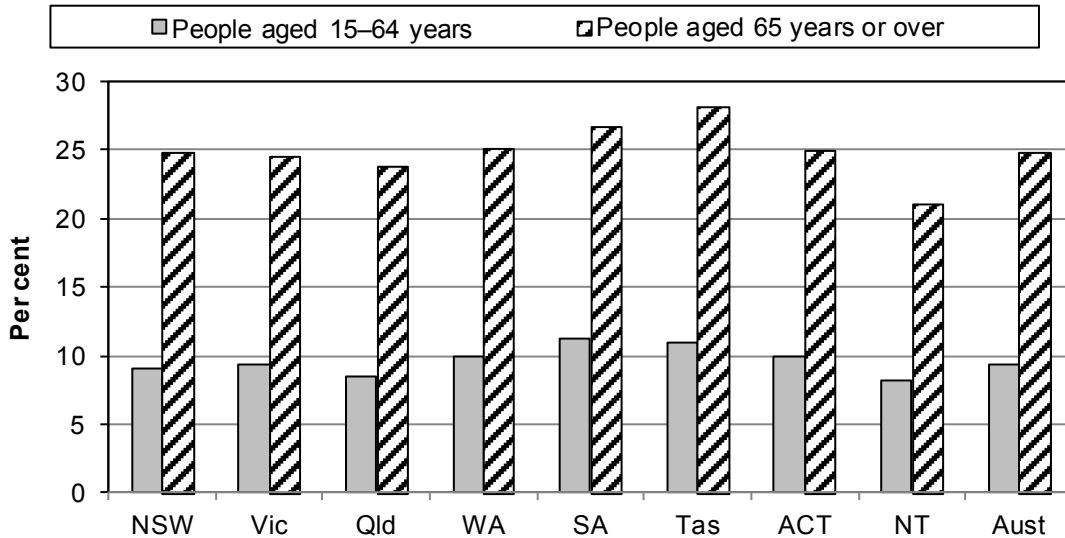
There were 8.7 million households in Australia in 2012 (some households may contain more than one family) (table 2A.27). Of these, 25.5 per cent were lone person households. Across jurisdictions, the proportion of lone person households ranged from 29.1 per cent in SA to 22.5 per cent in the NT.

In June 2012, the proportion of people aged 65 years or over who lived alone (24.8 per cent) was around three times higher than that for people aged 15–64 years (9.3 per cent). Across jurisdictions, the proportion of people aged 65 years or over who lived alone ranged from 28.2 per cent in Tasmania to 21.0 per cent in the NT (figure 2.6). Times series data for household structure for earlier years are available in table 2A.27.

Approximately 16.6 million people in families lived in private dwellings in August 2011 (table 2A.25).² Home ownership can reflect a family's wealth and savings, and is often positively related to employment and income.

² The ABS *Census Dictionary* (ABS 2011) defines a dwelling as structure which is intended to have people live in it, and which is habitable on Census Night. Some examples of dwellings are houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats. Private dwellings are enumerated using household forms, which obtain family and relationship data as well as information on the dwelling itself, such as rent or mortgage payments and ownership.

Figure 2.6 Proportion of population who live alone, by age group, June 2012^a



^a Household projections (Series II), as at 30 June.

Source: ABS (2010) *Household and Family Projections, 2006 to 2031*, Cat. no. 3236.0, Canberra; table 2A.27.

Nationally, the majority of occupied private dwellings in August 2011 (67.0 per cent, or 5.2 million dwellings) were owned or were being purchased. Home ownership was highest in Tasmania (70.4 per cent) and lowest in the NT (46.2 per cent). Australians rented 2.3 million dwellings, or 29.6 per cent of dwellings (of these, 54.3 per cent were from real estate agents and 13.7 per cent from State or Territory housing authorities) (table 2A.30). Across jurisdictions, the proportion of dwellings that were rented was highest in the NT (49.1 per cent) and lowest in Tasmania (26.4 per cent) (figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7 Occupied private dwellings, by tenure type, 2011^{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.

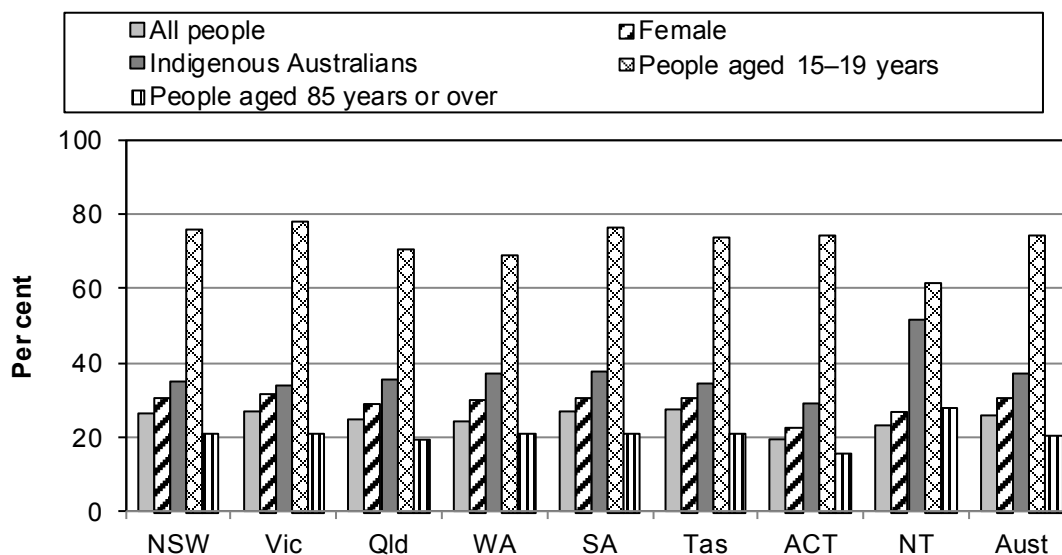
Source: ABS (2012) 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Australia, States and Territories, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) Profile, Table 110c — Tenure and landlord type by dwelling structure by Indigenous status of household, Canberra; table 2A.30.

2.4 Income, education and employment

Income

Nationally in August 2011, 25.9 per cent of people aged 15 years or over had a relatively low weekly individual income of \$299 or less (table 2A.33). The proportion was around three times higher for younger people (74.8 per cent for people aged 15–19 years) and Indigenous Australians (37.2 per cent), similar for females (30.4 per cent) and lower for older people (20.7 per cent for people aged 85 years or over) (figure 2.8).

Figure 2.8 **Weekly individual income of \$299 or less, by sex, Indigenous status and age, 2011^a**



^a 'Australia' includes other territories.

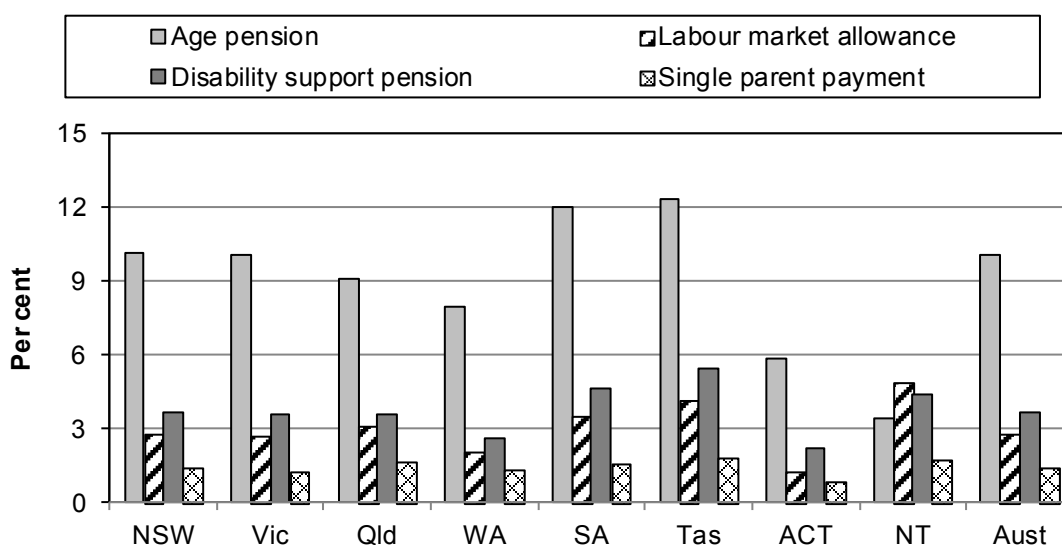
Source: ABS (2012) *2011 Census of Population and Housing, Australia, States and Territories, Basic Community Profile, Table B17 — Total personal income (weekly) by age by sex*, Cat. no. 2001.0, Canberra; ABS (unpublished) *2011 Census of Population and Housing, Australia*, Table generated on 3/10/2012 using ABS TableBuilder; tables 2A.33, 2A.36 and 2A.39.

Nationally, 17.9 per cent of the total population was receiving income support in 2012. The age pension was received by 10.0 per cent of the population, while 3.6 per cent received a disability support pension and 1.4 per cent received a single parent payment. A further 2.8 per cent of the population received some form of labour market allowance in 2012 (figure 2.9).

The proportion of the population in 2012 receiving:

- the age pension ranged from 12.3 per cent in Tasmania to 3.4 per cent in the NT
- a disability support pension ranged from 5.5 per cent in Tasmania to 2.2 per cent in the ACT
- a single parent payment ranged from 1.8 per cent in Tasmania to 0.9 per cent in the ACT
- a labour market allowance ranged from 4.9 per cent in the NT to 1.3 per cent in the ACT (figure 2.9).

Figure 2.9 Proportion of total population on income support, June 2012^{a, b}



^a Data for 'Australia' include recipients living overseas and recipients whose residential location was not known. ^b Labour market program allowance data comprises 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 (2012) *Australian Social Trends, Data Cube — Economic resources*, Cat. no. 4102.0 (December release); ABS (2012) *Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2012*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra; table 2A.40.

Educational attainment

Employment outcomes and income are closely linked to the education and skill levels of individuals. Tables 2A.41–48 and sector overview B Child care, education and training contain reporting on education and skill levels including highest level of school completed and tertiary education attendance and attainment.

Employment and workforce participation

There were 12.4 million people aged 15 years or over in the labour force in Australia in June 2013. Of these, 94.5 per cent were employed and 5.5 per cent were unemployed at June 2013. The majority of employed people (69.3 per cent) were in full time employment. Of the 684 000 people looking for work, 75.0 per cent were seeking full time work and 25.0 per cent were seeking part time work (tables 2A.49 and 2A.51).

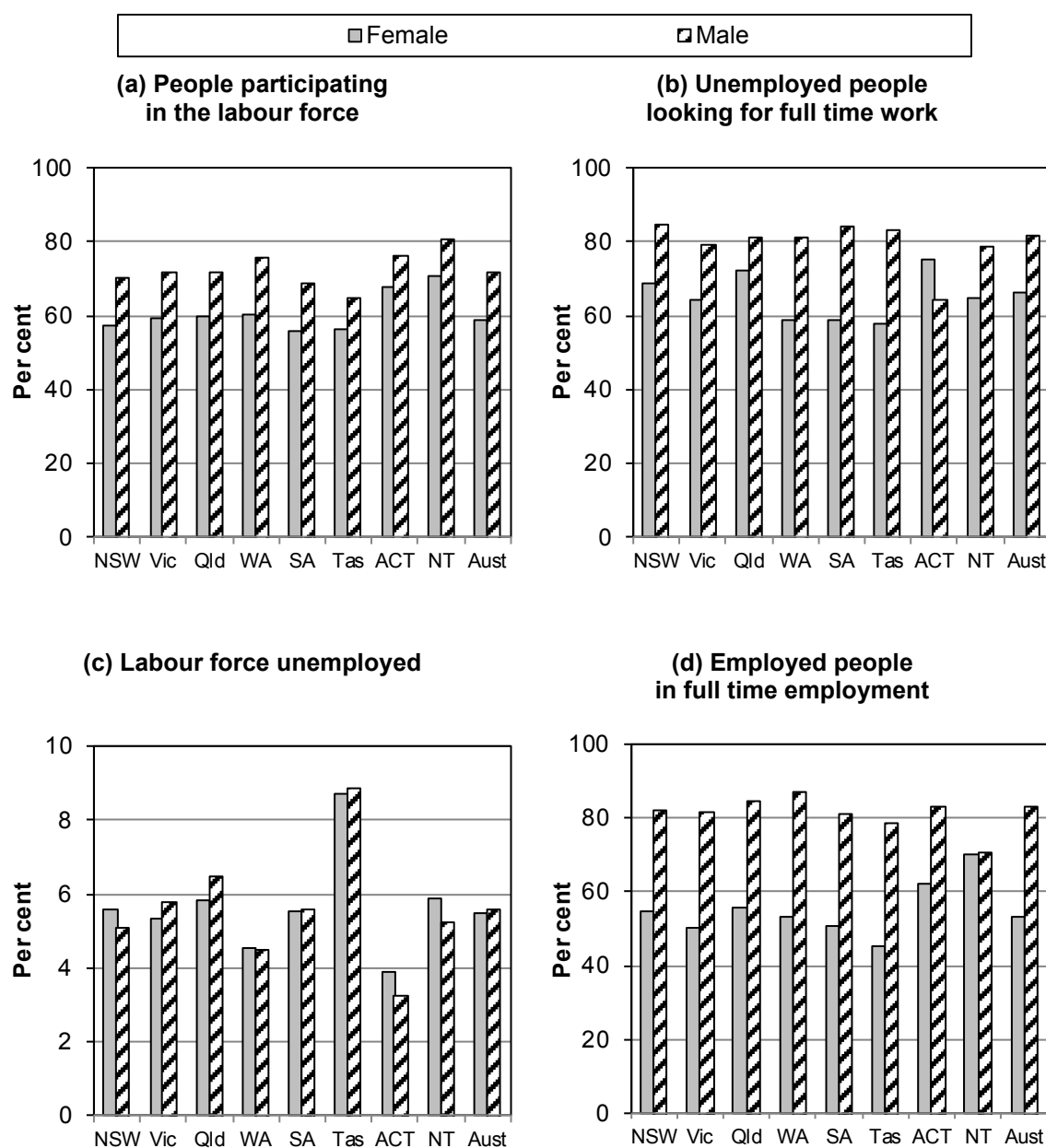
Across jurisdictions, the proportion of employed people in full time employment in June 2013 ranged from 79.9 per cent in the NT to 62.6 per cent in Tasmania. The unemployment rate ranged from 3.6 per cent in the ACT to 8.8 per cent in Tasmania. The proportion of unemployed people looking for full time work ranged

from 70.1 per cent in the ACT to 77.4 per cent in Queensland (tables 2A.49 and 2A.51).

The unemployment rate needs to be interpreted within the context of labour force participation rates (the proportion of the working age population either in employment or actively looking for work). Nationally in June 2013, the labour force participation rate was 65.2 per cent. Labour force participation rates ranged from 75.8 per cent in the NT to 60.6 per cent in Tasmania, and were higher for males than for females in all jurisdictions (figure 2.10a, table 2A.50). In all jurisdictions except the NT, fewer unemployed females were looking for full time work than males (66.5 per cent and 82.0 per cent respectively, at the national level) (figure 2.10b).

At June 2013, the unemployment rate for females was slightly lower than that for males at the national level. More specifically, the unemployment rate for females was lower in Victoria, Queensland, SA and Tasmania and higher in NSW, WA, the ACT and the NT (figure 2.10c). A greater proportion of employed males than of employed females had full time employment in all jurisdictions (figure 2.10d). The difference between male and female full time employment ranged from 33.3 percentage points in WA to 0.5 percentage points in the NT (table 2A.49).

Figure 2.10 Labour force outcomes for people aged 15 years or over, by sex, June 2013



Source: ABS (2012) *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery, June 2012*, Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001, Canberra; tables 2A.49–2A.51.

2.5 General economic indicators

General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) is current expenditure by general government bodies on services to the community such as defence, education, and public order and safety. Because these services are provided

free of charge or at charges which cover only a small proportion of costs, the government is considered to be the consumer of its own output. This output has no directly observable market value and so it is valued in the national accounts at its cost of production (ABS 2012b).

Nationally, the GGFCE was \$258 927 in 2011-12. The GGFCE for NSW accounted for 27.8 per cent of national GGFCE, compared with 2.3 per cent for the NT. Growth from the previous year's GGFCE (in 2011-12 dollars) was highest for WA (2.9 per cent) and lowest for the NT (-1.3 per cent). Across Australia, the GGFCE per person was \$11 515 in 2011-12 (table 2A.52).

2.6 Statistical concepts used in the Report

General Government Final Consumption Expenditure

The GGFCE deflator is applied to deflate nominal dollar values to real dollar values in most chapters of this Report (box 2.1). (Not all financial data in the Report are deflated using the GGFCE deflator. The exceptions include some health chapters and the vocational education and training chapter, which use service-specific deflators to calculate real dollars.)

The GGFCE deflator is used to convert raw financial data into constant (real) dollars (box 2.1). Raw or 'nominal' financial data are converted to 'real' dollars so that comparisons over time are not affected by inflation.

Government final consumption expenditure covers net outlays by general government on goods and services for current purposes (that is, outlays which do not result in the creation of capital assets, or in the acquisition of land and existing buildings or second-hand capital goods). Transfer payments (for example, interest payments on government debt securities and social assistance benefits) are not included.

Box 2.1 Technical concepts and formulas — GGFCE deflator formulas

GGFCE deflator re-base

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

$$N_t = 100 \times \frac{O_t}{B} \quad (\text{equation 2.1})$$

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.

GGFCE deflator application

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

$$R_t = \frac{D_t}{N_t} \times 100 \quad (\text{equation 2.2})$$

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 .

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

Step 1. Re-referencing of the GGFCE deflator.

The Report re-references the period where the GGFCE (published by the ABS) is at 100, as this Report requires a current year deflator (2012-13 = 100). The ABS publishes the GGFCE to the third most current year only (for example, if the current year is 2012-13, the available deflator is 2010-11 = 100). Table 2.1 shows how the GGFCE deflator is re-based.

Table 2.1 Re-basing the GGFCE deflator^a

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>ABS index value (2010-11 = 100)^a</i>	<i>Calculation</i>	<i>Re-based GGFCE deflator (2012-13=100)</i>
2008-09	93.4	93.4/103.5*100	90.2
2009-10	95.8	95.8/103.5*100	92.6
2010-11	100.0	100.0/103.5*100	96.6
2011-12	101.8	101.8/103.5*100	98.4
2012-13	103.5	103.5/103.5*100	100.0

^a Index values from ABS (2013) *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013*, Cat. no. 5206.0, table 32, Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304687R).

Source: ABS (2013) *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra; table 2A.53.

Table 2A.53 in the attachment contains GGFCE deflators for 1999-2000 to 2012-13. Five GGFCE deflator series are published, from 2008-09 = 100 through to the latest year, where 2012-13 = 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 GGFCE 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 2011-12 then the data are deflated using the deflator series for 2011-12 = 100. If the most current year is 2012-13 then the data are deflated using the deflator series for 2012-13 = 100. Table 2.2 shows how the GGFCE deflator for 2012-13 = 100 is applied.

Table 2.2 Applying the GGFCE deflator to derive constant (real) dollars^a

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Nominal data</i>	<i>GGFCE deflator (2012-13 = 100)</i>	<i>Calculation</i>	<i>Real data</i>
2008-09	6 200	90.2	(6 200/90.2)*100	6 874
2009-10	6 300	92.6	(6 300/92.6)*100	6 803
2010-11	6 350	96.6	(6 350/96.6)*100	6 573
2011-12	6 485	98.4	(6 485/98.4)*100	6 590
2012-13	7 020	100.0	(7 020/100.0)*100	7 020

^a Index values from ABS (2013) *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013*, Cat. no. 5206.0, table 32, Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304687R).

Source: ABS (2013) *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra; table 2A.53.

Alternative deflators

For comparison with table 2.1, tables 2.3 and 2.4 show re-basing of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) deflators, respectively.

Table 2.3 Re-basing the GDP deflator^a

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>ABS GDP index (original value)</i>	<i>Calculation</i>	<i>Re-based GDP deflator (2012-13=100)</i>
2008-09	89.0	89.0/101.2*100	87.9
2009-10	93.4	93.4/101.2*100	92.3
2010-11	100.0	100.0/101.2*100	98.8
2011-12	101.5	101.5/101.2*100	100.3
2012-13	101.2	101.2/101.2*100	100.0

^a Index values from ABS (2013) *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013*, Cat. no. 5206.0, table 32, Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304682C).

Source: ABS (2013) *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra.

Table 2.4 Re-basing the CPI deflator^a

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>ABS CPI index (original value)</i>	<i>Calculation</i>	<i>Re-based CPI deflator (2012-13=100)</i>
2008-09	92.9	92.9/102.8*100	90.4
2009-10	95.8	95.8/102.8*100	93.2
2010-11	99.2	99.2/102.8*100	96.5
2011-12	100.4	100.4/102.8*100	97.7
2012-13	102.8	102.8/102.8*100	100.0

^a Index values from ABS (2013) *Consumer Price Index, Australia, June 2013*, Cat. no. 6401.0, tables 1 and 2, CPI: All Groups, Index Numbers and Percentage Changes (Series ID. A2325846C).

Source: ABS (2013) *Consumer Price Index, Australia, June 2013*, Cat. no. 6401.0, Canberra.

All three deflators, the GGFCE, the GDP and the CPI trend upwards between 2008-09 and 2012-13. The GDP deflator has a less stable trend than that of the GGFCE and the CPI over this period.

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 data sets. 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 might not accurately reflect the true value.

This Report indicates the reliability of estimates based on samples, generally 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 2013b).

Standard error

The SE measures the sampling error of an estimate (box 2.2). (There can also be non-sampling error, or systematic biases, in 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 might differ from the true population mean value.

Box 2.2 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):

$$SE_x = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (\text{equation 2.3})$$

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), and 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 2.3). 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. 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.

Box 2.3 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:

$$SE(x) = \frac{SE(x)}{x} \quad (\text{equation 2.4})$$

Where:

x is the estimate and $SE(x)$ 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:

$$RSE\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 - [RSE(y)]^2} \quad (\text{equation 2.5})$$

Where:

x is the numerator, and y is the denominator, of the estimated proportion.

Confidence intervals

The formula for calculating CIs is:

$$\begin{aligned} LCL &= x - z_i SE(x) \\ UCL &= x + z_i SE(x) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{equation 2.6})$$

Where:

LCL is the lower confidence limit

UCL is the upper confidence limit

x is the estimate

$SE(x)$ is the SE of the estimate

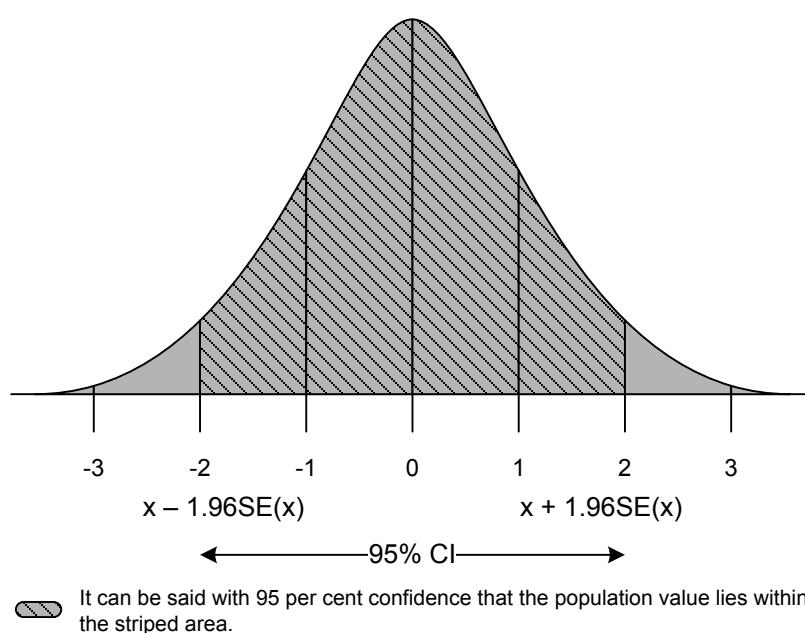
z_i is the factor used to determine the CI (the factor varies according the level of confidence required).

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.

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 2013b). Increasing the desired confidence level will widen the CIs (figure 2.11). 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 2.11 Normal distribution with 95 per cent confidence intervals



Confidence intervals 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:

- lower confidence limit = $628\,300 - (2 \times 10\,600) = 628\,300 - 21\,200 = 607\,100$
- 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 2.4). 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 2.12). 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 2.4 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.

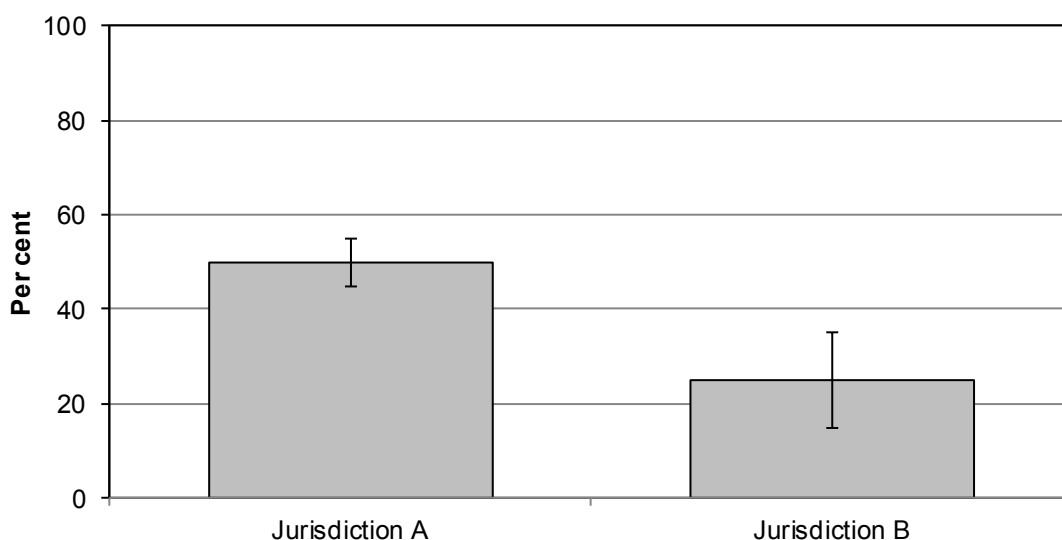
$$R_1 = \left(\frac{x_2}{y_2} - \frac{x_1}{y_1} \right) - 1.96 \sqrt{\left(RSE \left(\frac{x_2}{y_2} \right) \times \left(\frac{x_2}{y_2} \right) \right)^2 + \left(RSE \left(\frac{x_1}{y_1} \right) \times \left(\frac{x_1}{y_1} \right) \right)^2} \quad \text{(equation 2.7)}$$

and

$$R_2 = \left(\frac{x_2}{y_2} - \frac{x_1}{y_1} \right) + 1.96 \sqrt{\left(RSE \left(\frac{x_2}{y_2} \right) \times \left(\frac{x_2}{y_2} \right) \right)^2 + \left(RSE \left(\frac{x_1}{y_1} \right) \times \left(\frac{x_1}{y_1} \right) \right)^2} \quad \text{(equation 2.8)}$$

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

Figure 2.12 Using confidence intervals to test for statistical significance



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

Variability bands

Variability bands accompanying mortality data should be used for the purpose of within jurisdiction analysis at a point in time and over time (box 2.5). They should not be used for comparing mortality rates at a single point in time or over time between jurisdictions as the variability bands and mortality rates do not take into account differences in under-identification of Indigenous deaths between jurisdictions.

Rates derived from administrative data counts are not subject to sampling error but might be subject to natural random variation, especially for small counts.

Typically in this standard method, the observed rate is assumed to have natural variability in the numerator count (for example, deaths, hospital visits) but not in the population denominator count. Variations in Indigenous death rates may arise from uncertainty in the recording of Indigenous status on the death registration forms (in particular, under-identification of Indigenous deaths) and in the *Census of Population and Housing*, from which population estimates are derived. These variations are not considered in this method. Also, the rate is assumed to have been generated from a normal distribution (figure 2.11). Random variation in the numerator count is assumed to be centred around the true value — that is, there is no systematic bias.

Box 2.5 Technical concepts and formulas — variability bands

Variability bands

The variability bands to be calculated using the standard method for estimating 95 per cent confidence intervals are:

Crude rate (CR)

$$CI(CR)_{95\%} = CR \pm 1.96 \frac{CR}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^I d}} \quad (\text{equation 2.9})$$

Where:

d is the numerator of the estimated proportion

Age-standardised rate (ASR)

$$CI(ASR)_{95\%} = ASR \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^I \frac{w_i^2 d_i}{n_i^2}} \quad (\text{equation 2.10})$$

Where:

w_i is the proportion of the standard population in age group i

d_i is the number of deaths in age group i

n_i is the number of people in the population in age group i .

Infant mortality rate (IMR)

$$CI(IMR)_{95\%} = IMR \pm 1.96 \frac{IMR}{\sqrt{d_0}} \quad (\text{equation 2.11})$$

Where:

d_0 is the number of deaths in infants aged less than 1 year.

Population measures

Data are frequently expressed relative to population in this Report. For example, expenditure per person, or proportion of people who utilise a service or who benefit from a service. This enables comparison of data across populations of different sizes using relative numbers — standardised by population size — as distinct from absolute numbers.

Estimated resident population (ERP) data are available quarterly — that is, at end March, June, September and December of each year. The mid-point ERP is

typically used for the calculation of population rates in this Report — for example, the 30 June ERP for calendar year data and the 31 December ERP for financial year data. As this Report presents annual data where available and appropriate, the mid-point ERP was adopted following the consideration of four options:

- *Average population data* — the average population over the reference period — is the most statistically robust option. However, the ERP for the fourth quarter of the most recent financial year is not available in time for this Report.
- *End point population data* — the ERP at the end of the reference period. Where the reference period is the most recent financial year, the end point ERP is not available in time for this Report.
- *Projected population data* — population projections, as distinct from estimates, could be used for the fourth quarter of the most recent financial year. However, population projections are less accurate than population estimates.
- *Mid-point population data* — the mid-point ERP is available for the reported reference periods, including calendar and financial years, in time for this Report. The mid-point ERP was therefore adopted as a proxy for the average population over the reference period. Data sourced from other publications do not necessarily use the mid-point ERP.

This Report uses first preliminary estimated resident population data wherever possible and replaces these with final rebased data when available.

Estimated resident population rebasing and recasting

Where ERP data are reported they are based on the 2011 Census (with the exception of ERP used for non-Indigenous comparisons, which is based on the 2006 Census for comparability with Indigenous population data).

Changes to the ERP in this Report include:

- first preliminary data — the population estimates for the current year 30 June 2012 and 31 December 2012 are the first preliminary available (April 2013)
- final rebasing — the population estimates have been updated to produce final rebased population estimates for all historical data and a final base ERP for 30 June 2011 (ABS 2013d)
- recasting — the final rebasing also included a one-off ‘recasting’ of ERP from June 2006 back to September 1991 to accommodate the impact of a methodological improvement in the 2011 estimates of Census undercount which resulted in a high intercensal error (the net undercount was 40 per cent less than

previous methods have indicated)³. Historical rates in this Report have been revised from previous editions. Estimated resident population (ERP) data to 2011 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for the September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary.

The main impact of rebased population estimates on time series reporting has been a reduction in population estimates (see table 2.5). The proportionality of age groups, states and territories and sexes has not significantly changed as the result of recasting the ERP series (ABS 2013d).

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the only ABS' population and social survey (at this stage) which is being re-benchmarked to be consistent with the revised ERP. Therefore, the revised ERP do not affect ABS' survey data used in this Report.

The final rebasing of Australia's population estimates using data from the 2011 Census reduced the previous estimate (based on the 2006 Census) by 77 700 people, bringing the total ERP as at June 2011 down to 22 340 000. The intercensal discrepancy between the June 2011 ERP based on the 2006 Census and the final ERP based on the 2011 Census ranged from minus 0.4 per cent of the population in the NT to plus 0.6 per cent of the population in NSW (table 2.5).

Table 2.5 ERP data, 30 June 2011, by Census base

	<i>Final June 2011 ERP (2011 Census base)</i>	<i>Final intercensal discrepancy (2006–2011)^a</i>	
	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
NSW	7 218.5	45.4	0.6
Vic	5 537.8	24.4	0.4
Qld	4 476.8	9.1	0.2
WA	2 353.4	-4.4	-0.2
SA	1 639.6	3.4	0.2
Tas	511.5	0.3	0.1
ACT	368.0	0.4	0.1
NT	231.3	-1.0	-0.4
Aust ^b	22 340.0	77.7	0.3

^a A negative number indicates that the 2006 based ERP (unrebased) for June 2011 was higher than the 2011 based ERP (final rebased) for June 2011. ^b Includes other territories.

Source: ABS (2013) *Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2012*, cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra.

³ See ABS Feature Article 2: Recasting 20 Years of ERP, Cat. no. 3101.0.

Growth rates

This Report presents growth rates to facilitate meaningful comparisons of data movements over time (box 2.6). Two 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 2.13).

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 2008-09 to 2011-12, a composite of the growth rates between 2008-09 to 2009-10, 2009-10 to 2010-11 and 2010-11 to 2011-12 would be used. Box 2.6 includes an example of how sub-period growth rates can be used to derive the TGR.

Box 2.6 Technical concepts and formulas — growth rates

Growth rate formulas

Average annual growth rate

The formula for calculating a compound AAGR is:

$$AAGR_{(t_0, t_n)} = \left[\left(\frac{P_{(t_n)}}{P_{(t_0)}} \right)^{\left(\frac{1}{t_n - t_0} \right)} - 1 \right] \times 100 \quad (\text{equation 2.12})$$

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 TGR is:

$$TGR = \frac{P_{(t_n)} - P_{(t_0)}}{P_{(t_0)}} \times 100 \quad (\text{equation 2.13})$$

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 the TGR using a composite of growth rates between sub-periods within the overall period of analysis is:

$$TGR = \left(\prod_t (1 + r_t) - 1 \right) \times 100 \quad (\text{equation 2.14})$$

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 2008-09 to 2009-10

6 per cent in 2009-10 to 2010-11

8 per cent in 2010-11 to 2011-12

then the total growth over the period 2008-09 to 2011-12 can be calculated as:

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

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 2.7).

Prior to the 2011 ERP rebasing cycle, it was generally accepted that the ABS produces a new ‘standard population’ every ten years, with the last standard population being 30 June 2001 and the next population expected to be 30 June 2011. While following this advice has been accepted practice in Australia in recent years, it is important to note that neither demographic nor epidemiological methodology require the standard population to be updated this frequently. In fact, analysis recently undertaken by a joint ABS-AIHW working group demonstrated that the frequency of the change in the standard population resulted in negligible difference in the comparison of key indicators over time. The use of age-standardisation in statistical analysis in Australia, particularly involving health and demographic data, has increased substantially. As more age-standardised data are used, and as age-standardised time series become longer, a regular revision to the standard process becomes increasingly more resource-intensive and onerous.

Therefore, ABS and AIHW are recommending that the standard population be revised every 25 years (that is, 2001, 2026, 2051 etc.) instead of every 10 years, which would reduce the frequency of revisions without reducing the effectiveness of age-standardised comparisons. This would also align the revision cycle with what demographers generally consider to be the timespan of a generation. The latest standard population used is the final 30 June ERP for the 2001 (AIHW 2013). 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 2013).

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 2.7, equation 2.15).

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 2.7, equation 2.16).

Box 2.7 Technical concepts and formulas — direct and indirect age standardisation

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

$$SR = \frac{\sum(r_i P_i)}{\sum P_i} \quad (\text{equation 2.15})$$

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

$$SR = \frac{C}{\sum(R_i p_i)} \times R \quad (\text{equation 2.16})$$

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

$$SR_a = \frac{C}{\sum(R_i p_i)} \quad (\text{equation 2.17})$$

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

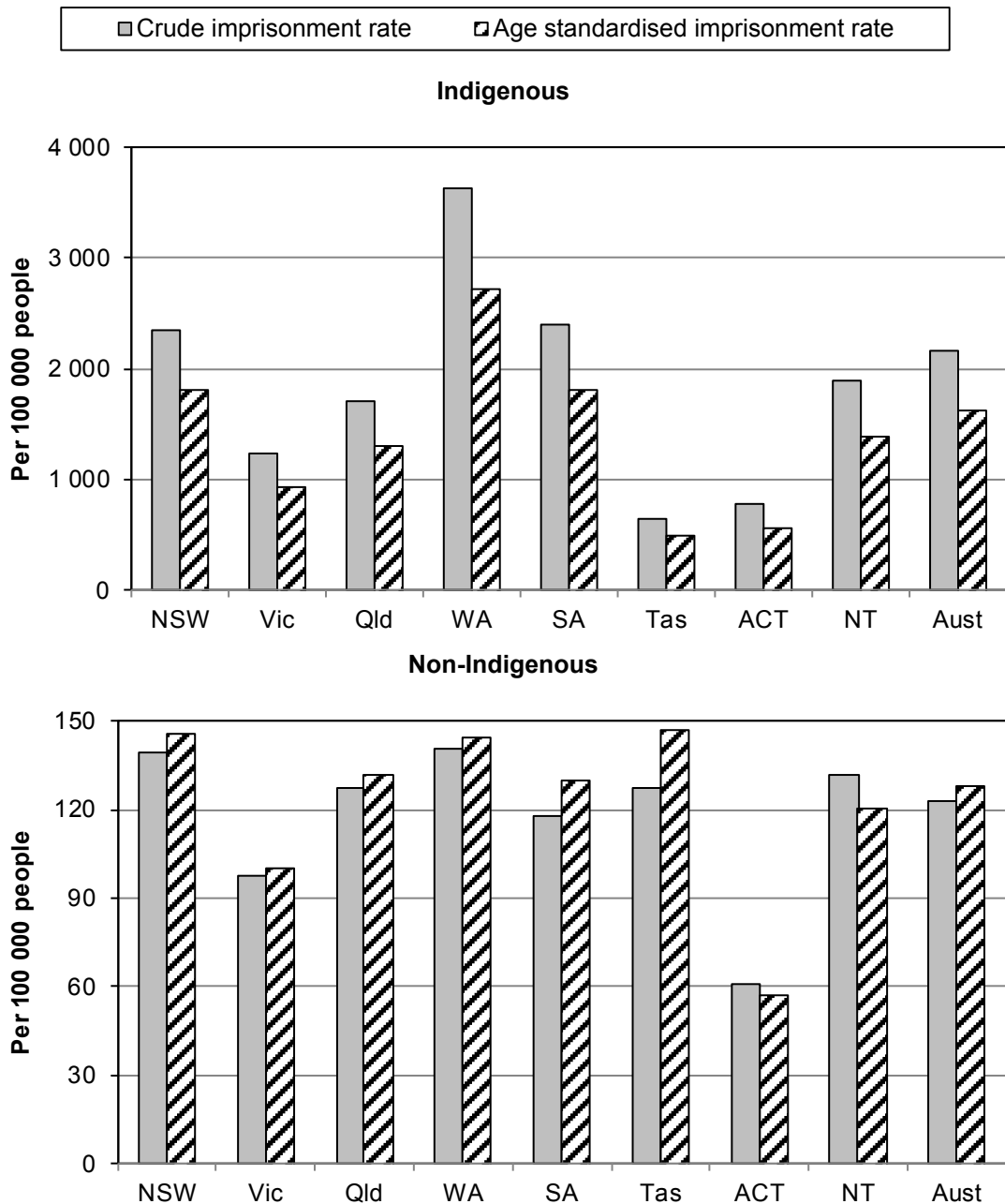
R is the crude rate in the standard population.

Source: AIHW (2013).

Tables 2A.54 and 2A.55 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 2013).

Figure 2.13 compares crude imprisonment rates and imprisonment rates standardised against the age profile of the total Australian prisoner population for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

Figure 2.13 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 2A.55.

Calculating age standardised ratios

A variation of the *indirect method* is used to calculate age standardised ratios (box 2.6). 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 2.6). 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. Where the number of observed deaths is higher than the number of expected deaths, the SMR is greater than 1 and the difference in deaths is the excess number of deaths of Indigenous people (AIHW 2011a).

New developments in age standardisation techniques

The ABS and the AIHW have recently worked on improving age-standardisation techniques.

Principles on the use of direct age-standardisation in administrative data collections: for measuring the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians (AIHW 2011b) recommends that the direct method of age-standardisation be used for purposes of comparing health and welfare outcome measures (for example, mortality rates, life expectancy, hospital separation rates and disease incidence rates) of the Indigenous population and non-Indigenous population. The principles provide consistency and guidance on when and how to use the direct age-standardisation method and under what circumstances it should not be used.

Table 2.6 Indigenous deaths, main causes and standardised mortality ratios, 2004–2008^{a, b, c}

	Male			Female		
	Observed deaths	Expected deaths	SMR	Observed deaths	Expected deaths	SMR
Diseases of the circulatory system	321	107	3.0	260	148	1.8
Neoplasms	200	120	1.7	191	150	1.3
External causes	225	61	3.7	98	64	1.5
Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders	86	12	7.2	96	15	6.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	94	24	3.9	96	33	2.3
Diseases of the digestive system	70	11	6.4	76	14	4.2
Diseases of the nervous system	33	13	2.5	59	16	1.3
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	31	14	2.2	21	14	1.6
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	27	6	4.5	22	7	3.1
All causes	1 211	397	3.1	957	497	1.9

SMR = Standardised Mortality Ratio. ^a Data for Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined. ^b Observed and expected deaths are reported as average number of annual deaths from 2004–2008. Expected deaths are based on non-Indigenous death rates. ^c 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 Australians.

Source: AIHW (2011) *Life expectancy and mortality of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people*, Cat. no. IHW 51, Canberra.

2.7 List of attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an ‘2A’ prefix (for example, table 2A.1). Attachment tables are provided on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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2.8 References

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2A Statistical context — attachment

Data reported in the attachment tables are the most accurate available at the time of data collection. Historical data may have been updated since the last edition of RoGS.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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Population

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 **Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
30 June 2003										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	209.5	148.7	121.1	61.5	44.0	14.9	10.2	8.6	618.5
5–9 years	'000	216.2	155.9	128.2	64.9	47.2	15.9	10.5	8.2	647.1
10–14 years	'000	221.1	161.1	132.1	68.6	48.9	16.7	11.0	8.0	667.6
15–19 years	'000	218.5	162.7	129.2	69.4	50.7	16.7	12.2	7.3	666.7
20–24 years	'000	218.5	166.4	128.2	66.1	47.9	14.4	14.0	7.7	663.3
25–29 years	'000	229.3	170.2	127.0	65.0	46.4	13.7	12.9	8.5	673.0
30–34 years	'000	256.8	195.0	143.0	73.7	53.6	16.5	13.4	9.2	761.2
35–39 years	'000	243.0	185.1	137.8	73.1	54.4	16.7	12.6	8.1	730.9
40–44 years	'000	255.8	188.6	145.6	77.0	58.9	18.9	13.0	7.8	765.7
45–49 years	'000	233.2	172.6	132.8	72.0	55.3	17.6	12.4	6.9	702.9
50–54 years	'000	214.0	159.7	123.8	65.7	52.7	16.6	11.7	5.8	650.1
55–59 years	'000	188.7	139.3	108.8	53.9	47.0	14.9	9.4	4.0	566.1
60–64 years	'000	144.4	106.0	80.7	40.6	35.4	11.6	6.1	2.5	427.2
65–69 years	'000	124.7	92.0	64.2	33.4	30.8	9.7	4.7	1.4	361.0
70–74 years	'000	114.5	83.8	56.5	28.7	28.9	8.8	3.7	1.0	326.0
75–79 years	'000	104.0	76.6	49.8	24.8	27.7	7.8	3.4	0.7	294.8
80–84 years	'000	77.2	56.3	37.2	18.2	20.9	6.0	2.5	0.4	218.7
85 or over	'000	67.8	49.8	32.2	16.5	18.6	5.3	1.9	0.3	192.3
Total females	'000	3 337.0	2 469.8	1 878.1	973.1	769.2	242.6	165.8	96.4	9 933.1
Proportion of the population	%	50.4	50.7	50.2	49.8	50.6	50.7	50.6	47.8	50.4
Males										
0–4 years	'000	221.0	156.0	128.1	64.3	45.9	15.7	10.4	9.1	650.6
5–9 years	'000	226.9	165.1	135.0	69.2	49.5	16.9	10.9	9.0	682.6
10–14 years	'000	233.3	168.8	139.0	72.4	51.9	17.6	11.6	8.6	703.3
15–19 years	'000	228.0	168.3	133.9	73.1	52.9	17.2	12.7	7.5	693.6

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
20–24 years	'000	225.8	170.8	132.0	70.0	50.3	15.0	14.3	8.4	686.8
25–29 years	'000	228.4	170.2	126.8	67.0	48.3	13.5	13.0	9.0	676.3
30–34 years	'000	252.0	188.6	139.8	74.8	54.4	15.6	13.0	9.4	747.7
35–39 years	'000	241.8	180.2	134.0	73.1	54.9	15.8	12.1	8.8	720.9
40–44 years	'000	254.3	185.0	141.6	76.8	58.3	18.2	12.4	8.6	755.3
45–49 years	'000	231.2	168.9	130.3	71.7	54.3	17.4	11.5	7.3	692.8
50–54 years	'000	214.2	155.6	124.5	67.0	51.4	16.5	11.2	6.8	647.3
55–59 years	'000	193.1	138.5	113.2	57.6	46.0	15.1	9.4	5.2	578.1
60–64 years	'000	145.8	105.9	84.0	42.2	34.7	11.7	6.1	3.4	433.9
65–69 years	'000	120.1	87.1	65.7	33.0	29.0	9.5	4.4	1.9	350.7
70–74 years	'000	104.0	75.5	54.0	27.1	25.9	8.0	3.5	1.2	299.2
75–79 years	'000	82.9	60.6	41.9	20.6	21.9	6.3	2.7	0.7	237.6
80–84 years	'000	50.7	36.4	25.7	12.1	13.4	3.8	1.6	0.3	144.0
85 or over	'000	30.2	22.5	15.6	7.5	8.1	2.3	0.8	0.2	87.1
Total males	'000	3 283.7	2 404.0	1 865.0	979.6	751.2	236.0	161.6	105.3	9 787.6
Proportion of the population	%	49.6	49.3	49.8	50.2	49.4	49.3	49.4	52.2	49.6
All people										
0–4 years	'000	430.5	304.8	249.1	125.8	89.9	30.5	20.6	17.7	1 269.1
5–9 years	'000	443.1	321.0	263.2	134.1	96.8	32.7	21.5	17.1	1 329.7
10–14 years	'000	454.4	329.9	271.0	141.1	100.8	34.3	22.6	16.5	1 370.9
15–19 years	'000	446.5	331.0	263.1	142.5	103.6	33.9	24.9	14.7	1 360.4
20–24 years	'000	444.4	337.2	260.3	136.1	98.2	29.4	28.3	16.1	1 350.0
25–29 years	'000	457.7	340.4	253.7	132.1	94.7	27.1	25.9	17.5	1 349.3
30–34 years	'000	508.7	383.6	282.8	148.5	108.0	32.1	26.4	18.7	1 509.0
35–39 years	'000	484.8	365.3	271.8	146.2	109.3	32.5	24.7	16.9	1 451.8
40–44 years	'000	510.0	373.6	287.3	153.9	117.2	37.1	25.4	16.3	1 521.0
45–49 years	'000	464.4	341.6	263.1	143.7	109.6	35.0	23.9	14.2	1 395.7

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
50–54 years	'000	428.2	315.3	248.2	132.7	104.1	33.1	22.9	12.6	1 297.4
55–59 years	'000	381.8	277.8	222.0	111.6	93.0	30.0	18.8	9.2	1 144.2
60–64 years	'000	290.2	211.9	164.7	82.7	70.1	23.3	12.2	5.9	861.1
65–69 years	'000	244.8	179.1	130.0	66.4	59.8	19.2	9.0	3.3	711.6
70–74 years	'000	218.6	159.3	110.5	55.8	54.8	16.8	7.2	2.1	625.2
75–79 years	'000	186.9	137.2	91.7	45.4	49.6	14.1	6.1	1.4	532.4
80–84 years	'000	127.9	92.7	62.9	30.4	34.3	9.8	4.1	0.7	362.7
85 or over	'000	97.9	72.3	47.7	24.0	26.7	7.6	2.8	0.5	279.5
Total people	'000	6 620.7	4 873.8	3 743.1	1 952.7	1 520.4	478.5	327.4	201.7	19 720.7
Proportion of the population	%	33.6	24.7	19.0	9.9	7.7	2.4	1.7	1.0	100.0
30 June 2004										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	208.3	149.6	123.1	61.1	43.4	14.5	10.0	8.6	618.7
5–9 years	'000	214.8	154.7	129.2	64.9	47.0	16.0	10.4	8.1	645.0
10–14 years	'000	221.1	161.7	134.8	68.7	49.0	16.7	10.9	8.1	671.1
15–19 years	'000	218.8	164.5	130.8	69.7	50.4	16.7	12.0	7.1	670.0
20–24 years	'000	221.8	169.3	132.6	67.3	49.3	14.8	14.1	7.8	677.2
25–29 years	'000	226.4	169.1	127.2	65.0	45.9	13.7	13.0	8.4	668.6
30–34 years	'000	256.1	194.1	145.1	73.2	52.8	16.3	13.4	9.2	760.3
35–39 years	'000	240.6	186.5	139.5	73.2	53.8	16.6	12.4	8.1	730.9
40–44 years	'000	256.3	189.9	148.5	77.5	58.7	18.9	13.0	7.8	770.8
45–49 years	'000	237.0	176.3	137.0	73.4	56.1	18.0	12.5	7.0	717.3
50–54 years	'000	215.6	161.4	126.3	66.7	53.1	17.0	11.7	6.0	657.8
55–59 years	'000	194.4	144.6	114.6	56.9	48.8	15.6	9.9	4.3	589.1
60–64 years	'000	149.5	109.8	85.4	42.3	36.6	12.1	6.4	2.7	444.8
65–69 years	'000	127.3	94.0	67.6	34.7	31.6	10.0	4.8	1.5	371.6
70–74 years	'000	112.4	83.2	56.5	28.9	28.4	8.7	3.8	1.0	323.0

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
75–79 years	'000	104.1	76.8	50.8	25.1	27.8	7.8	3.4	0.7	296.5
80–84 years	'000	79.9	59.0	38.5	19.0	21.7	6.2	2.6	0.4	227.5
85 or over	'000	69.0	50.7	33.3	16.8	18.9	5.4	2.0	0.3	196.5
Total females	'000	3 353.3	2 495.2	1 920.7	984.5	773.3	245.0	166.5	97.2	10 036.8
Proportion of the population	%	50.4	50.6	50.2	49.7	50.6	50.7	50.6	47.9	50.4
Males										
0–4 years	'000	220.3	156.6	129.6	64.5	45.5	15.5	10.4	9.1	651.5
5–9 years	'000	224.9	163.9	135.6	69.4	49.2	16.8	10.7	8.8	679.5
10–14 years	'000	233.5	170.2	142.3	72.8	51.6	17.8	11.4	8.6	708.4
15–19 years	'000	228.2	170.1	135.6	73.7	52.9	17.2	12.6	7.6	697.9
20–24 years	'000	229.2	174.8	137.5	71.9	51.7	15.1	14.8	8.3	703.5
25–29 years	'000	226.4	170.5	127.6	67.3	48.0	13.5	13.1	8.7	675.1
30–34 years	'000	251.7	188.2	142.7	74.7	53.4	15.4	13.2	9.3	748.8
35–39 years	'000	238.0	181.8	136.1	73.7	54.4	15.8	12.1	8.6	720.5
40–44 years	'000	254.4	185.6	144.5	77.7	58.2	18.2	12.3	8.6	759.5
45–49 years	'000	234.2	173.0	134.5	73.3	55.2	17.8	11.5	7.4	707.0
50–54 years	'000	214.6	157.1	126.4	67.9	51.4	16.7	11.1	6.9	652.2
55–59 years	'000	197.6	143.2	118.4	60.3	47.6	15.5	9.7	5.4	597.8
60–64 years	'000	150.5	109.1	88.7	44.1	35.7	12.3	6.3	3.6	450.5
65–69 years	'000	122.5	89.0	68.9	34.6	29.6	9.9	4.5	2.0	361.1
70–74 years	'000	102.5	75.2	54.5	27.2	25.6	8.1	3.4	1.2	297.7
75–79 years	'000	84.5	61.9	43.2	21.3	22.2	6.5	2.8	0.7	243.0
80–84 years	'000	53.2	38.7	27.0	13.0	14.1	4.0	1.8	0.3	152.2
85 or over	'000	31.2	23.0	16.2	7.6	8.4	2.3	0.9	0.2	89.8
Total males	'000	3 297.4	2 432.0	1 909.2	995.1	754.9	238.2	162.5	105.5	9 896.0
Proportion of the population	%	49.6	49.4	49.8	50.3	49.4	49.3	49.4	52.1	49.6

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 **Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
All people										
0–4 years	'000	428.6	306.2	252.7	125.5	89.0	30.0	20.3	17.6	1 270.2
5–9 years	'000	439.7	318.6	264.7	134.4	96.2	32.8	21.1	16.9	1 324.5
10–14 years	'000	454.6	331.9	277.1	141.5	100.7	34.5	22.3	16.8	1 379.5
15–19 years	'000	447.0	334.6	266.4	143.4	103.3	33.8	24.6	14.7	1 367.9
20–24 years	'000	451.0	344.1	270.1	139.3	101.1	30.0	28.9	16.2	1 380.7
25–29 years	'000	452.8	339.6	254.8	132.3	93.9	27.1	26.1	17.1	1 343.7
30–34 years	'000	507.7	382.4	287.8	147.9	106.2	31.7	26.6	18.5	1 509.1
35–39 years	'000	478.6	368.2	275.6	146.9	108.2	32.4	24.5	16.8	1 451.4
40–44 years	'000	510.6	375.6	293.0	155.2	116.9	37.1	25.3	16.4	1 530.2
45–49 years	'000	471.2	349.3	271.5	146.7	111.3	35.8	24.0	14.4	1 424.3
50–54 years	'000	430.2	318.5	252.6	134.5	104.5	33.7	22.8	12.9	1 310.0
55–59 years	'000	392.0	287.8	233.0	117.3	96.4	31.1	19.6	9.7	1 186.9
60–64 years	'000	300.1	218.8	174.2	86.4	72.3	24.4	12.7	6.3	895.3
65–69 years	'000	249.8	183.0	136.5	69.3	61.2	19.9	9.3	3.5	732.7
70–74 years	'000	215.0	158.4	111.0	56.2	54.0	16.8	7.2	2.1	620.7
75–79 years	'000	188.6	138.7	94.0	46.4	50.0	14.3	6.2	1.4	539.5
80–84 years	'000	133.1	97.8	65.6	32.1	35.9	10.2	4.4	0.8	379.7
85 or over	'000	100.2	73.7	49.5	24.4	27.3	7.7	2.9	0.5	286.3
Total people	'000	6 650.7	4 927.1	3 830.0	1 979.5	1 528.2	483.2	328.9	202.7	19 932.7
Proportion of the population	%	33.4	24.7	19.2	9.9	7.7	2.4	1.7	1.0	100.0
30 June 2005										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	207.9	150.2	125.5	61.4	43.4	14.4	10.0	8.6	621.5
5–9 years	'000	213.6	154.3	130.0	64.9	46.5	15.8	10.3	8.1	643.6
10–14 years	'000	221.0	162.0	137.2	68.8	49.1	16.8	10.7	8.1	673.8
15–19 years	'000	218.9	165.8	132.7	70.1	50.4	16.4	12.0	7.3	673.6

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
20–24 years	'000	225.8	173.7	137.5	69.2	50.9	15.2	14.3	8.1	694.8
25–29 years	'000	226.2	169.9	128.8	65.5	46.0	13.6	13.2	8.6	671.9
30–34 years	'000	254.6	192.3	145.9	72.7	51.6	16.0	13.4	9.0	755.5
35–39 years	'000	241.1	189.0	142.7	74.1	54.0	16.6	12.5	8.4	738.5
40–44 years	'000	254.3	190.0	150.2	77.5	58.1	18.5	12.8	7.8	769.4
45–49 years	'000	240.7	179.9	141.0	74.6	57.2	18.4	12.6	7.1	731.6
50–54 years	'000	218.0	163.2	128.8	68.2	53.2	17.1	11.7	6.2	666.5
55–59 years	'000	200.0	150.3	119.4	59.8	50.2	16.2	10.2	4.7	610.8
60–64 years	'000	155.7	114.3	90.9	44.2	38.3	12.6	6.8	2.9	465.8
65–69 years	'000	129.8	96.2	70.7	35.8	32.4	10.4	5.0	1.6	381.9
70–74 years	'000	111.4	82.7	57.0	29.2	28.1	8.7	3.9	1.0	322.1
75–79 years	'000	103.6	77.0	51.2	25.5	27.4	7.8	3.4	0.7	296.6
80–84 years	'000	82.1	60.5	39.8	19.4	22.3	6.3	2.7	0.4	233.6
85 or over	'000	71.8	53.2	35.1	17.8	19.7	5.6	2.2	0.3	205.7
Total females	'000	3 376.7	2 524.7	1 964.3	998.4	778.9	246.5	167.6	99.0	10 157.2
Proportion of the population	%	50.4	50.6	50.1	49.6	50.6	50.7	50.6	48.1	50.3
Males										
0–4 years	'000	220.3	157.9	132.4	65.4	45.2	15.4	10.4	9.0	656.0
5–9 years	'000	223.8	162.9	136.7	69.4	48.7	16.5	10.5	8.8	677.4
10–14 years	'000	232.6	171.0	144.6	73.2	51.7	17.8	11.3	8.7	711.0
15–19 years	'000	229.4	172.7	138.4	74.7	53.0	17.2	12.6	7.8	705.9
20–24 years	'000	232.9	178.6	142.0	74.1	53.2	15.4	15.0	8.5	719.9
25–29 years	'000	226.3	172.5	130.2	68.1	48.2	13.5	13.2	8.8	680.7
30–34 years	'000	249.8	186.9	143.9	74.3	52.4	15.1	13.3	9.3	745.0
35–39 years	'000	238.1	184.9	139.9	75.4	54.5	16.0	12.2	8.8	729.9
40–44 years	'000	251.9	186.1	146.0	77.9	57.6	17.8	12.2	8.6	758.2
45–49 years	'000	236.9	176.3	138.2	74.9	55.9	18.0	11.6	7.6	719.5

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
50–54 years	'000	215.6	159.3	128.6	68.8	51.8	16.8	11.0	6.9	658.9
55–59 years	'000	201.9	147.6	122.3	62.8	49.0	16.0	10.1	5.8	615.6
60–64 years	'000	155.9	113.2	94.0	46.3	37.1	12.7	6.6	3.8	469.5
65–69 years	'000	125.5	91.7	72.3	36.0	30.2	10.2	4.7	2.3	372.9
70–74 years	'000	101.6	74.8	55.0	27.6	25.2	8.1	3.5	1.1	297.0
75–79 years	'000	85.4	63.2	44.1	22.0	22.5	6.5	2.8	0.8	247.2
80–84 years	'000	55.1	40.4	28.2	13.6	14.7	4.2	1.8	0.3	158.3
85 or over	'000	33.3	24.6	17.6	8.3	9.1	2.5	1.0	0.2	96.5
Total males	'000	3 316.5	2 464.6	1 954.2	1 012.8	759.9	239.7	163.8	106.9	10 019.6
Proportion of the population	%	49.6	49.4	49.9	50.4	49.4	49.3	49.4	51.9	49.7
All people										
0–4 years	'000	428.2	308.1	257.9	126.7	88.6	29.8	20.4	17.6	1 277.5
5–9 years	'000	437.5	317.3	266.7	134.3	95.2	32.3	20.7	16.8	1 321.0
10–14 years	'000	453.6	333.0	281.8	142.0	100.7	34.6	22.0	16.8	1 384.8
15–19 years	'000	448.3	338.5	271.1	144.8	103.4	33.6	24.6	15.1	1 379.5
20–24 years	'000	458.7	352.3	279.5	143.4	104.1	30.6	29.4	16.6	1 414.6
25–29 years	'000	452.4	342.4	259.0	133.6	94.2	27.1	26.4	17.4	1 352.6
30–34 years	'000	504.4	379.2	289.8	147.0	104.0	31.1	26.6	18.3	1 500.5
35–39 years	'000	479.2	373.9	282.5	149.4	108.5	32.6	24.8	17.1	1 468.4
40–44 years	'000	506.3	376.1	296.2	155.5	115.6	36.4	25.0	16.4	1 527.6
45–49 years	'000	477.6	356.2	279.2	149.4	113.1	36.4	24.2	14.8	1 451.1
50–54 years	'000	433.6	322.5	257.3	137.0	105.0	34.0	22.7	13.1	1 325.5
55–59 years	'000	402.0	297.9	241.7	122.6	99.2	32.3	20.2	10.5	1 226.4
60–64 years	'000	311.6	227.4	184.9	90.4	75.5	25.3	13.4	6.6	935.3
65–69 years	'000	255.3	188.0	143.0	71.8	62.6	20.5	9.7	3.9	754.9
70–74 years	'000	213.1	157.6	112.0	56.8	53.3	16.7	7.4	2.1	619.1
75–79 years	'000	189.1	140.2	95.2	47.5	49.9	14.3	6.1	1.5	543.8

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 **Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
80–84 years	'000	137.2	100.9	68.0	33.0	37.0	10.5	4.5	0.8	391.9
85 or over	'000	105.1	77.8	52.7	26.0	28.8	8.1	3.2	0.5	302.2
Total people	'000	6 693.2	4 989.2	3 918.5	2 011.2	1 538.8	486.2	331.4	205.9	20 176.8
Proportion of the population	%	33.2	24.7	19.4	10.0	7.6	2.4	1.6	1.0	100.0
30 June 2006										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	209.9	152.5	127.9	62.9	43.5	14.6	10.2	8.6	630.1
5–9 years	'000	213.1	154.3	131.9	65.5	46.4	15.6	10.2	8.2	645.4
10–14 years	'000	219.8	161.6	138.4	68.8	49.2	16.6	10.6	8.1	673.2
15–19 years	'000	219.9	166.9	135.1	70.4	50.2	16.4	11.9	7.3	678.1
20–24 years	'000	229.4	178.6	142.1	71.4	52.4	15.4	14.5	8.2	712.0
25–29 years	'000	229.5	173.5	132.6	66.8	46.8	13.8	13.7	8.8	685.4
30–34 years	'000	248.4	187.6	144.4	71.9	50.4	15.4	13.2	8.9	740.2
35–39 years	'000	246.8	194.4	148.3	76.1	54.8	17.1	12.8	8.5	758.9
40–44 years	'000	250.2	189.7	150.2	77.5	57.4	17.9	12.7	7.7	763.5
45–49 years	'000	244.9	183.3	145.4	75.8	58.0	18.7	12.7	7.3	746.1
50–54 years	'000	221.0	166.0	131.6	69.7	53.9	17.4	11.7	6.4	677.7
55–59 years	'000	204.4	155.0	123.5	62.5	51.5	16.6	10.5	4.9	629.1
60–64 years	'000	162.1	119.8	96.1	46.0	40.4	13.2	7.2	3.1	487.9
65–69 years	'000	132.0	98.0	73.5	36.9	32.9	10.7	5.2	1.9	391.1
70–74 years	'000	111.3	83.3	57.7	29.7	28.0	8.7	4.0	1.1	323.8
75–79 years	'000	103.3	76.8	51.7	25.8	27.2	7.8	3.3	0.8	296.7
80–84 years	'000	82.9	61.5	40.5	19.7	22.7	6.4	2.8	0.5	237.0
85 or over	'000	74.8	55.8	37.1	18.6	20.6	5.8	2.3	0.3	215.4
Total females	'000	3 403.7	2 558.6	2 008.1	1 016.0	786.1	248.1	169.4	100.6	10 291.5
Proportion of the population	%	50.5	50.6	50.1	49.5	50.6	50.7	50.5	48.1	50.3

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
Males										
0–4 years	'000	221.6	160.1	135.1	66.8	45.5	15.6	10.6	9.0	664.5
5–9 years	'000	223.5	163.1	138.5	69.9	48.2	16.4	10.4	8.8	678.9
10–14 years	'000	231.0	170.5	145.9	74.0	51.7	17.6	11.0	8.6	710.4
15–19 years	'000	231.0	175.5	141.5	75.3	53.2	17.4	12.6	8.0	714.6
20–24 years	'000	235.7	183.9	145.8	76.8	54.5	15.6	15.2	8.7	736.4
25–29 years	'000	230.3	176.5	134.9	70.0	48.7	13.4	13.6	8.8	696.2
30–34 years	'000	244.3	184.5	143.3	73.7	51.1	14.7	13.2	9.1	733.9
35–39 years	'000	242.1	190.0	146.0	78.3	55.4	16.4	12.7	9.0	750.0
40–44 years	'000	247.7	185.6	146.2	78.4	56.9	17.4	12.2	8.5	753.0
45–49 years	'000	239.8	178.9	142.1	76.2	56.8	18.1	11.8	7.9	731.6
50–54 years	'000	217.8	163.1	131.3	70.3	52.5	17.1	10.9	7.0	670.2
55–59 years	'000	204.6	150.5	125.8	65.3	49.9	16.5	10.2	6.1	628.9
60–64 years	'000	162.0	118.3	99.0	48.5	38.8	13.2	7.1	4.0	490.9
65–69 years	'000	127.4	94.1	75.0	37.2	30.6	10.4	4.9	2.5	382.0
70–74 years	'000	102.2	75.5	56.3	28.1	25.3	8.1	3.6	1.3	300.3
75–79 years	'000	85.8	64.1	45.0	22.6	22.3	6.6	2.8	0.8	250.0
80–84 years	'000	56.8	42.2	29.3	14.3	15.2	4.3	1.9	0.4	164.4
85 or over	'000	35.4	26.5	18.9	8.8	9.7	2.6	1.1	0.2	103.3
Total males	'000	3 339.0	2 502.7	1 999.9	1 034.6	766.4	241.2	165.8	108.5	10 159.4
Proportion of the population	%	49.5	49.4	49.9	50.5	49.4	49.3	49.5	51.9	49.7
All people										
0–4 years	'000	431.5	312.6	263.0	129.8	89.0	30.1	20.8	17.6	1 294.5
5–9 years	'000	436.7	317.4	270.5	135.4	94.6	32.0	20.6	16.9	1 324.3
10–14 years	'000	450.8	332.1	284.4	142.8	100.9	34.2	21.6	16.7	1 383.5
15–19 years	'000	450.9	342.3	276.7	145.7	103.3	33.8	24.5	15.4	1 392.7
20–24 years	'000	465.2	362.5	287.9	148.2	106.9	31.0	29.7	16.9	1 448.4

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 **Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
25–29 years	'000	459.8	350.0	267.4	136.8	95.4	27.1	27.3	17.5	1 381.6
30–34 years	'000	492.7	372.1	287.7	145.6	101.5	30.1	26.3	18.0	1 474.1
35–39 years	'000	488.9	384.4	294.3	154.4	110.2	33.4	25.5	17.5	1 508.8
40–44 years	'000	497.9	375.3	296.4	156.0	114.3	35.3	24.8	16.3	1 516.4
45–49 years	'000	484.6	362.2	287.5	152.0	114.8	36.8	24.5	15.2	1 477.7
50–54 years	'000	438.8	329.0	263.0	140.0	106.4	34.5	22.6	13.4	1 347.8
55–59 years	'000	409.0	305.5	249.3	127.7	101.4	33.1	20.7	11.0	1 258.0
60–64 years	'000	324.1	238.1	195.1	94.5	79.2	26.4	14.3	7.1	978.8
65–69 years	'000	259.4	192.1	148.5	74.1	63.6	21.1	10.1	4.3	773.1
70–74 years	'000	213.6	158.8	114.0	57.7	53.3	16.8	7.6	2.4	624.1
75–79 years	'000	189.1	140.8	96.7	48.4	49.5	14.3	6.2	1.6	546.7
80–84 years	'000	139.7	103.7	69.8	34.0	37.8	10.8	4.8	0.8	401.4
85 or over	'000	110.2	82.3	56.0	27.4	30.4	8.5	3.4	0.5	318.7
Total people	'000	6 742.7	5 061.3	4 008.0	2 050.6	1 552.5	489.3	335.2	209.1	20 451.0
Proportion of the population	%	33.0	24.7	19.6	10.0	7.6	2.4	1.6	1.0	100.0
30 June 2007										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	215.2	157.0	133.0	66.2	44.5	14.9	10.6	8.7	650.2
5–9 years	'000	212.5	154.5	133.6	66.4	46.3	15.4	10.2	8.4	647.3
10–14 years	'000	218.7	161.7	139.2	69.3	48.9	16.5	10.6	7.9	672.9
15–19 years	'000	222.3	169.7	139.6	72.3	50.9	16.5	12.2	7.6	691.1
20–24 years	'000	232.2	182.0	145.5	74.1	53.2	15.3	14.7	8.4	725.5
25–29 years	'000	235.1	179.6	138.2	70.0	48.0	14.1	14.3	9.1	708.5
30–34 years	'000	243.8	184.7	143.7	72.3	49.6	14.8	13.2	8.8	730.8
35–39 years	'000	253.7	200.1	154.8	79.3	55.9	17.2	13.3	8.8	783.2
40–44 years	'000	246.0	189.2	149.9	78.0	56.6	17.4	12.5	7.7	757.4
45–49 years	'000	249.4	187.0	150.2	77.7	58.5	18.9	12.8	7.4	762.2

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
50–54 years	'000	225.1	169.5	134.7	71.2	54.5	17.7	11.7	6.6	691.2
55–59 years	'000	204.0	154.5	123.8	63.0	51.1	16.5	10.5	5.1	628.5
60–64 years	'000	174.0	129.3	103.9	50.0	43.7	14.2	7.9	3.4	526.4
65–69 years	'000	135.4	100.9	76.9	38.4	33.6	10.9	5.4	2.0	403.5
70–74 years	'000	113.9	85.1	59.7	30.6	28.5	8.9	4.2	1.2	331.9
75–79 years	'000	103.1	76.5	52.0	26.1	26.6	7.8	3.4	0.8	296.4
80–84 years	'000	83.9	62.7	41.0	20.2	23.0	6.4	2.9	0.5	240.7
85 or over	'000	78.7	58.4	39.1	19.5	21.7	6.0	2.4	0.4	226.2
Total females	'000	3 447.0	2 602.4	2 058.7	1 044.4	795.1	249.6	173.0	102.7	10 474.0
Proportion of the population	%	50.4	50.5	50.1	49.6	50.6	50.6	50.5	48.0	50.3
Males										
0–4 years	'000	227.7	165.1	141.0	69.7	46.4	15.9	11.2	9.2	686.3
5–9 years	'000	222.9	163.0	140.6	70.3	48.1	16.2	10.3	8.8	680.3
10–14 years	'000	229.9	170.4	146.7	74.3	51.4	17.6	11.0	8.6	709.9
15–19 years	'000	235.6	179.3	145.6	76.6	54.0	17.4	12.8	8.3	729.6
20–24 years	'000	239.8	192.0	149.6	79.8	55.6	15.8	15.7	9.2	757.6
25–29 years	'000	237.2	182.9	141.5	74.1	49.8	13.6	14.2	9.1	722.5
30–34 years	'000	239.7	182.7	143.0	73.9	50.2	14.2	13.2	9.2	726.3
35–39 years	'000	248.4	194.8	152.3	81.7	56.2	16.6	13.2	9.2	772.5
40–44 years	'000	242.8	184.5	146.6	79.1	56.3	16.7	12.2	8.5	746.8
45–49 years	'000	244.3	182.6	146.7	78.1	57.4	18.5	12.1	8.0	747.7
50–54 years	'000	222.2	165.8	133.6	71.7	53.2	17.3	11.0	7.1	681.9
55–59 years	'000	203.2	149.7	125.5	65.2	49.3	16.4	10.1	6.1	625.7
60–64 years	'000	174.0	126.9	106.9	52.5	42.0	14.4	7.7	4.3	528.7
65–69 years	'000	131.5	97.7	78.7	38.8	31.6	10.8	5.2	2.7	397.1
70–74 years	'000	104.9	77.4	58.0	28.8	25.8	8.3	3.7	1.3	308.3
75–79 years	'000	86.3	64.2	45.6	22.8	22.1	6.6	2.9	0.9	251.3

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
80–84 years	'000	58.8	43.7	30.2	14.9	15.7	4.5	2.0	0.4	170.2
85 or over	'000	38.1	28.5	20.2	9.4	10.4	2.9	1.2	0.2	110.9
Total males	'000	3 387.1	2 551.1	2 052.3	1 061.7	775.6	243.7	169.6	111.1	10 353.6
Proportion of the population	%	49.6	49.5	49.9	50.4	49.4	49.4	49.5	52.0	49.7
All people										
0–4 years	'000	442.8	322.1	274.0	136.0	91.0	30.8	21.8	17.9	1 336.5
5–9 years	'000	435.3	317.5	274.2	136.7	94.4	31.6	20.6	17.1	1 327.6
10–14 years	'000	448.6	332.2	285.8	143.6	100.3	34.0	21.6	16.5	1 382.8
15–19 years	'000	457.9	349.0	285.2	148.8	104.9	33.9	25.0	15.9	1 420.7
20–24 years	'000	472.0	374.0	295.1	153.9	108.8	31.1	30.4	17.6	1 483.1
25–29 years	'000	472.3	362.5	279.7	144.0	97.8	27.7	28.5	18.2	1 431.0
30–34 years	'000	483.5	367.4	286.7	146.2	99.8	29.0	26.4	18.0	1 457.1
35–39 years	'000	502.1	394.9	307.1	160.9	112.1	33.8	26.5	18.0	1 555.7
40–44 years	'000	488.8	373.7	296.4	157.1	112.9	34.2	24.7	16.2	1 504.2
45–49 years	'000	493.7	369.5	296.9	155.8	115.9	37.4	24.9	15.5	1 509.9
50–54 years	'000	447.3	335.3	268.3	142.9	107.7	35.0	22.7	13.7	1 373.1
55–59 years	'000	407.2	304.2	249.3	128.2	100.4	32.9	20.6	11.2	1 254.2
60–64 years	'000	348.0	256.2	210.9	102.4	85.7	28.6	15.7	7.7	1 055.2
65–69 years	'000	266.8	198.6	155.6	77.3	65.2	21.7	10.6	4.7	800.6
70–74 years	'000	218.8	162.5	117.7	59.4	54.3	17.2	7.9	2.5	640.2
75–79 years	'000	189.4	140.7	97.6	49.0	48.7	14.5	6.2	1.6	547.7
80–84 years	'000	142.7	106.5	71.2	35.1	38.7	10.9	4.9	0.9	410.9
85 or over	'000	116.8	86.9	59.3	28.9	32.1	8.9	3.7	0.6	337.1
Total people	'000	6 834.2	5 153.5	4 111.0	2 106.1	1 570.6	493.3	342.6	213.7	20 827.6
Proportion of the population	%	32.8	24.7	19.7	10.1	7.5	2.4	1.6	1.0	100.0

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 **Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
30 June 2008										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	220.8	162.0	139.6	69.7	45.7	15.3	10.9	8.8	672.8
5–9 years	'000	212.4	155.8	135.0	67.7	46.1	15.3	10.2	8.5	651.0
10–14 years	'000	217.8	160.8	140.7	70.1	48.7	16.2	10.4	7.8	672.8
15–19 years	'000	225.3	172.5	143.6	74.0	51.6	16.5	12.5	7.8	703.9
20–24 years	'000	235.9	187.9	149.1	77.6	53.9	15.5	14.8	8.6	743.4
25–29 years	'000	244.1	187.7	145.4	74.6	49.8	14.3	14.8	9.6	740.4
30–34 years	'000	241.9	184.9	144.2	73.6	49.0	14.5	13.2	8.9	730.3
35–39 years	'000	259.5	203.4	160.0	81.7	56.1	17.4	13.7	9.0	800.8
40–44 years	'000	242.6	189.5	150.3	78.7	56.1	17.2	12.6	7.8	754.8
45–49 years	'000	252.8	190.3	154.2	79.8	59.0	19.1	12.8	7.6	775.8
50–54 years	'000	229.7	172.5	138.1	72.8	55.0	17.9	11.7	6.8	704.5
55–59 years	'000	206.5	156.2	125.8	64.7	51.5	16.7	10.5	5.3	637.3
60–64 years	'000	183.6	137.5	110.2	53.3	45.9	15.1	8.5	3.6	557.7
65–69 years	'000	139.2	103.6	80.4	39.5	34.4	11.2	5.6	2.1	416.3
70–74 years	'000	116.4	87.0	61.4	31.6	29.0	9.2	4.4	1.3	340.2
75–79 years	'000	102.3	76.4	52.0	26.4	26.3	7.8	3.4	0.8	295.4
80–84 years	'000	85.2	63.8	41.9	20.8	23.1	6.3	2.9	0.5	244.6
85 or over	'000	82.1	60.7	40.4	20.1	22.6	6.2	2.6	0.4	235.2
Total females	'000	3 498.4	2 652.5	2 112.2	1 076.8	803.8	251.6	175.7	105.1	10 677.2
Proportion of the population	%	50.4	50.5	50.1	49.6	50.6	50.5	50.4	47.8	50.2
Males										
0–4 years	'000	233.5	170.6	147.9	73.3	47.7	16.4	11.5	9.3	710.3
5–9 years	'000	223.7	163.3	142.3	70.9	47.9	16.1	10.4	8.9	683.7
10–14 years	'000	228.9	170.6	147.9	74.7	51.1	17.4	10.9	8.7	710.3
15–19 years	'000	239.6	182.4	149.9	78.0	54.6	17.6	13.0	8.5	743.8

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
20–24 years	'000	246.9	200.4	153.7	83.5	56.4	16.0	15.9	9.8	782.9
25–29 years	'000	247.3	191.6	149.9	80.1	51.9	14.1	14.8	9.9	759.6
30–34 years	'000	238.6	183.8	143.2	75.8	49.7	14.0	13.5	9.3	728.0
35–39 years	'000	253.4	197.5	157.7	84.4	56.1	16.6	13.5	9.5	788.7
40–44 years	'000	238.9	184.6	147.6	80.3	55.9	16.5	12.2	8.4	744.6
45–49 years	'000	248.1	185.7	150.7	80.6	57.9	18.5	12.2	8.3	762.0
50–54 years	'000	226.1	168.4	136.0	73.2	53.8	17.6	11.0	7.3	693.4
55–59 years	'000	204.7	151.1	126.8	65.8	49.8	16.6	10.1	6.3	631.3
60–64 years	'000	184.1	134.1	113.5	56.0	44.2	15.2	8.2	4.6	559.9
65–69 years	'000	136.1	100.6	81.8	40.0	32.7	11.4	5.4	2.8	410.9
70–74 years	'000	107.7	79.5	60.3	30.0	26.2	8.6	3.8	1.5	317.7
75–79 years	'000	86.3	64.2	45.9	22.9	21.8	6.7	2.9	0.8	251.5
80–84 years	'000	60.7	45.4	31.2	15.4	16.2	4.6	2.0	0.4	176.1
85 or over	'000	40.4	30.2	21.2	10.1	10.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	117.3
Total males	'000	3 445.1	2 603.9	2 107.3	1 094.9	784.8	246.9	172.7	114.8	10 572.0
Proportion of the population	%	49.6	49.5	49.9	50.4	49.4	49.5	49.6	52.2	49.8
All people										
0–4 years	'000	454.3	332.6	287.5	143.0	93.4	31.7	22.3	18.2	1 383.1
5–9 years	'000	436.1	319.1	277.3	138.6	94.0	31.4	20.6	17.4	1 334.7
10–14 years	'000	446.8	331.4	288.6	144.8	99.8	33.6	21.3	16.6	1 383.1
15–19 years	'000	464.9	355.0	293.4	152.0	106.2	34.1	25.5	16.3	1 447.6
20–24 years	'000	482.8	388.3	302.8	161.2	110.3	31.5	30.8	18.4	1 526.4
25–29 years	'000	491.4	379.2	295.3	154.6	101.6	28.3	29.6	19.6	1 500.0
30–34 years	'000	480.5	368.7	287.4	149.5	98.7	28.5	26.7	18.2	1 458.3
35–39 years	'000	513.0	400.8	317.7	166.1	112.2	34.0	27.2	18.4	1 589.6
40–44 years	'000	481.5	374.1	297.9	159.1	112.0	33.7	24.7	16.3	1 499.4
45–49 years	'000	500.9	376.0	304.9	160.4	116.9	37.5	25.0	15.9	1 537.8

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 **Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
50–54 years	'000	455.7	340.9	274.1	146.1	108.7	35.4	22.7	14.0	1 397.8
55–59 years	'000	411.2	307.2	252.5	130.5	101.2	33.3	20.6	11.7	1 268.6
60–64 years	'000	367.7	271.6	223.7	109.2	90.1	30.3	16.7	8.2	1 117.6
65–69 years	'000	275.3	204.2	162.2	79.5	67.1	22.6	11.1	4.9	827.2
70–74 years	'000	224.1	166.5	121.7	61.6	55.3	17.7	8.2	2.8	657.9
75–79 years	'000	188.6	140.7	97.8	49.3	48.1	14.5	6.3	1.6	546.9
80–84 years	'000	146.0	109.2	73.1	36.2	39.3	11.0	4.9	0.9	420.6
85 or over	'000	122.5	90.9	61.6	30.1	33.6	9.3	4.0	0.6	352.6
Total people	'000	6 943.5	5 256.4	4 219.5	2 171.7	1 588.7	498.6	348.4	219.9	21 249.2
Proportion of the population	%	32.7	24.7	19.9	10.2	7.5	2.3	1.6	1.0	100.0
30 June 2009										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	226.7	166.5	144.9	72.9	46.9	15.7	11.0	9.0	693.7
5–9 years	'000	213.0	157.2	137.4	68.9	45.7	15.0	10.2	8.6	656.1
10–14 years	'000	217.1	160.8	142.0	71.4	48.7	16.3	10.4	7.8	674.7
15–19 years	'000	226.2	174.5	146.5	74.9	52.0	16.5	12.5	7.9	711.0
20–24 years	'000	241.6	195.8	154.2	81.4	54.9	15.7	15.3	8.8	767.8
25–29 years	'000	252.7	197.6	153.3	79.8	52.3	14.6	15.4	10.1	776.0
30–34 years	'000	242.9	187.1	146.1	76.2	49.1	14.4	13.3	9.0	738.1
35–39 years	'000	261.6	204.7	162.6	83.2	55.6	17.2	14.0	9.1	808.0
40–44 years	'000	242.5	192.5	152.4	80.4	56.0	17.1	12.6	8.0	761.6
45–49 years	'000	254.8	192.3	156.9	81.4	59.0	19.1	12.7	7.7	784.0
50–54 years	'000	234.5	176.8	141.9	74.9	55.8	18.1	11.9	7.0	721.0
55–59 years	'000	210.0	158.8	127.8	66.2	52.0	17.0	10.6	5.6	647.9
60–64 years	'000	189.2	142.4	114.6	56.1	47.5	15.6	8.8	3.8	578.0
65–69 years	'000	145.5	108.1	84.8	41.4	35.6	11.8	6.0	2.3	435.5
70–74 years	'000	119.5	89.3	64.1	32.9	29.8	9.3	4.5	1.3	350.7

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
75–79 years	'000	101.7	76.7	52.0	26.7	25.9	7.9	3.5	0.8	295.0
80–84 years	'000	86.1	64.4	42.8	21.3	23.2	6.4	3.0	0.5	247.6
85 or over	'000	85.4	63.2	41.9	20.8	23.4	6.4	2.8	0.4	244.2
Total females	'000	3 550.8	2 708.6	2 166.0	1 110.8	813.2	254.1	178.5	107.7	10 890.9
Proportion of the population	%	50.3	50.4	50.0	49.6	50.5	50.4	50.3	47.7	50.2
Males										
0–4 years	'000	239.2	175.2	154.1	76.4	48.7	16.8	12.0	9.6	732.0
5–9 years	'000	224.9	164.8	144.8	71.9	47.9	16.0	10.6	8.9	690.0
10–14 years	'000	228.8	170.4	148.7	75.5	51.1	17.3	10.8	8.8	711.6
15–19 years	'000	240.2	184.6	153.5	79.0	54.6	17.7	13.1	8.7	751.4
20–24 years	'000	254.4	210.6	159.1	88.2	58.0	16.4	16.4	10.3	813.6
25–29 years	'000	257.1	203.4	158.9	86.6	54.4	14.6	15.5	10.7	801.3
30–34 years	'000	240.7	186.8	144.8	78.7	50.0	14.0	13.8	9.5	738.3
35–39 years	'000	255.8	198.5	160.7	85.6	55.6	16.4	13.7	9.7	796.3
40–44 years	'000	237.9	187.4	149.5	82.1	55.9	16.5	12.3	8.6	750.5
45–49 years	'000	250.2	187.0	153.5	82.3	58.1	18.6	12.2	8.4	770.4
50–54 years	'000	230.5	172.5	139.6	75.2	54.7	18.0	11.1	7.5	709.1
55–59 years	'000	207.4	153.3	127.9	66.9	50.0	16.9	10.1	6.5	639.2
60–64 years	'000	189.8	138.8	117.7	58.3	45.8	15.6	8.7	4.9	579.5
65–69 years	'000	143.0	104.5	86.4	41.8	33.9	12.0	5.7	3.0	430.4
70–74 years	'000	111.3	82.1	63.2	31.4	27.0	9.0	4.1	1.6	329.6
75–79 years	'000	86.6	64.6	46.1	23.0	21.7	6.8	2.9	0.9	252.5
80–84 years	'000	62.5	46.7	32.0	15.9	16.6	4.7	2.1	0.5	181.0
85 or over	'000	42.8	32.0	22.2	10.7	11.5	3.2	1.4	0.2	124.0
Total males	'000	3 502.9	2 663.3	2 162.7	1 129.4	795.7	250.3	176.3	118.3	10 800.8
Proportion of the population	%	49.7	49.6	50.0	50.4	49.5	49.6	49.7	52.3	49.8

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 **Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
All people										
0–4 years	'000	466.0	341.7	299.1	149.2	95.6	32.5	23.0	18.6	1 425.7
5–9 years	'000	437.9	322.0	282.2	140.8	93.6	31.0	20.8	17.5	1 346.1
10–14 years	'000	445.9	331.2	290.7	146.9	99.8	33.6	21.3	16.6	1 386.3
15–19 years	'000	466.4	359.0	300.0	154.0	106.7	34.2	25.6	16.5	1 462.4
20–24 years	'000	496.0	406.4	313.4	169.5	112.9	32.1	31.7	19.2	1 581.4
25–29 years	'000	509.8	401.0	312.1	166.4	106.7	29.2	30.9	20.9	1 577.3
30–34 years	'000	483.6	373.9	290.8	154.8	99.0	28.4	27.1	18.5	1 476.4
35–39 years	'000	517.4	403.2	323.3	168.8	111.3	33.6	27.7	18.8	1 604.3
40–44 years	'000	480.4	380.0	301.9	162.6	112.0	33.6	24.9	16.6	1 512.1
45–49 years	'000	505.0	379.3	310.3	163.7	117.1	37.7	25.0	16.1	1 554.4
50–54 years	'000	465.0	349.3	281.5	150.1	110.5	36.1	23.0	14.4	1 430.1
55–59 years	'000	417.4	312.1	255.8	133.1	102.0	33.9	20.7	12.1	1 287.2
60–64 years	'000	378.9	281.2	232.3	114.4	93.3	31.1	17.5	8.7	1 157.5
65–69 years	'000	288.5	212.6	171.2	83.3	69.5	23.7	11.6	5.3	865.9
70–74 years	'000	230.8	171.4	127.3	64.3	56.8	18.3	8.5	2.9	680.3
75–79 years	'000	188.2	141.3	98.1	49.7	47.6	14.7	6.4	1.7	547.6
80–84 years	'000	148.6	111.1	74.8	37.2	39.8	11.1	5.0	1.0	428.6
85 or over	'000	128.1	95.2	64.1	31.5	34.9	9.5	4.2	0.6	368.2
Total people	'000	7 053.8	5 371.9	4 328.8	2 240.3	1 608.9	504.4	354.8	226.0	21 691.7
Proportion of the population	%	32.5	24.8	20.0	10.3	7.4	2.3	1.6	1.0	100.0
30 June 2010										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	231.0	170.4	147.5	75.0	47.5	15.7	11.5	9.1	707.7
5–9 years	'000	214.1	158.6	139.7	70.1	45.9	14.9	10.3	8.6	662.3
10–14 years	'000	216.8	160.7	142.2	72.0	48.5	16.1	10.4	7.8	674.5
15–19 years	'000	225.3	174.1	147.8	75.0	51.8	16.5	12.4	7.8	710.7

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
20–24 years	'000	244.4	200.0	156.8	83.3	56.0	15.7	15.9	8.9	781.0
25–29 years	'000	257.9	205.1	158.3	83.8	54.3	15.1	15.9	10.5	800.9
30–34 years	'000	245.1	190.5	148.1	78.0	49.7	14.3	13.8	9.2	748.6
35–39 years	'000	261.3	204.0	162.4	83.7	54.8	17.0	14.0	9.0	806.2
40–44 years	'000	245.3	196.5	155.4	82.2	56.3	17.2	12.8	8.3	774.2
45–49 years	'000	253.8	193.0	157.5	82.2	58.6	18.7	12.7	7.7	784.2
50–54 years	'000	239.4	180.9	145.4	76.8	56.8	18.6	12.1	7.0	736.8
55–59 years	'000	214.1	161.8	129.8	68.0	52.3	17.2	10.6	5.8	659.6
60–64 years	'000	194.9	147.4	118.3	58.8	48.7	16.0	9.2	4.0	597.3
65–69 years	'000	152.4	113.0	90.0	43.3	37.3	12.4	6.3	2.4	457.2
70–74 years	'000	122.4	91.6	66.7	34.0	30.5	9.6	4.6	1.4	360.9
75–79 years	'000	101.8	76.6	52.6	27.1	25.7	7.9	3.5	0.9	296.0
80–84 years	'000	87.0	65.5	43.4	21.8	23.1	6.4	3.0	0.5	250.7
85 or over	'000	89.5	66.0	43.6	21.7	24.3	6.6	3.0	0.4	255.0
Total females	'000	3 596.2	2 755.5	2 205.3	1 136.8	822.0	255.9	181.9	109.3	11 063.9
Proportion of the population	%	50.3	50.5	50.1	49.6	50.5	50.3	50.3	47.6	50.2
Males										
0–4 years	'000	243.3	179.2	156.7	78.5	49.7	16.8	12.4	9.7	746.3
5–9 years	'000	227.0	166.7	147.4	73.0	47.9	16.0	10.8	9.0	697.9
10–14 years	'000	228.7	169.5	149.0	75.6	50.7	17.1	10.7	8.6	710.0
15–19 years	'000	238.4	183.3	154.3	79.0	54.5	17.7	13.2	8.7	749.3
20–24 years	'000	255.9	213.0	161.7	90.0	59.0	16.7	16.8	10.8	824.1
25–29 years	'000	261.8	210.7	163.4	91.1	56.4	15.0	16.2	11.3	826.4
30–34 years	'000	243.8	190.5	146.2	80.9	50.6	14.0	14.0	9.6	749.6
35–39 years	'000	256.0	197.8	160.3	85.6	54.9	16.0	13.9	9.7	794.3
40–44 years	'000	240.0	191.3	152.7	84.2	56.4	16.7	12.6	8.8	762.9
45–49 years	'000	249.3	187.5	153.7	83.1	57.9	18.3	12.2	8.4	770.6

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
50–54 years	'000	235.1	175.8	142.8	77.2	55.4	18.4	11.4	7.6	723.8
55–59 years	'000	210.7	156.1	129.4	68.2	50.5	17.1	10.0	6.6	648.8
60–64 years	'000	195.1	142.9	120.8	60.5	47.2	16.1	9.0	5.2	597.0
65–69 years	'000	150.1	108.9	91.3	43.8	35.5	12.5	5.9	3.1	451.2
70–74 years	'000	116.0	85.4	66.7	32.6	27.9	9.4	4.3	1.8	344.0
75–79 years	'000	87.0	64.7	46.6	23.3	21.5	6.8	3.0	0.9	253.8
80–84 years	'000	64.3	48.3	33.0	16.4	17.0	4.9	2.1	0.5	186.3
85 or over	'000	45.6	34.1	23.4	11.2	12.2	3.4	1.5	0.2	131.6
Total males	'000	3 548.1	2 705.6	2 199.4	1 154.1	805.4	253.0	179.9	120.5	10 967.8
Proportion of the population	%	49.7	49.5	49.9	50.4	49.5	49.7	49.7	52.4	49.8
All people										
0–4 years	'000	474.2	349.6	304.2	153.5	97.3	32.5	23.8	18.8	1 454.0
5–9 years	'000	441.1	325.3	287.1	143.1	93.8	30.9	21.1	17.6	1 360.2
10–14 years	'000	445.5	330.1	291.2	147.6	99.2	33.3	21.0	16.4	1 384.5
15–19 years	'000	463.7	357.4	302.1	154.0	106.4	34.2	25.5	16.5	1 460.0
20–24 years	'000	500.3	413.0	318.5	173.3	115.0	32.4	32.7	19.6	1 605.1
25–29 years	'000	519.7	415.9	321.7	174.9	110.7	30.2	32.1	21.8	1 627.3
30–34 years	'000	488.9	380.9	294.3	158.8	100.3	28.3	27.7	18.7	1 498.2
35–39 years	'000	517.3	401.8	322.7	169.3	109.7	33.0	27.9	18.7	1 600.5
40–44 years	'000	485.3	387.8	308.1	166.5	112.7	34.0	25.4	17.1	1 537.1
45–49 years	'000	503.1	380.4	311.1	165.3	116.5	37.0	24.9	16.2	1 554.8
50–54 years	'000	474.5	356.7	288.2	153.9	112.1	36.9	23.4	14.6	1 460.6
55–59 years	'000	424.8	317.8	259.2	136.2	102.8	34.3	20.7	12.5	1 308.4
60–64 years	'000	390.0	290.4	239.1	119.3	95.9	32.1	18.2	9.2	1 194.4
65–69 years	'000	302.5	221.9	181.3	87.1	72.8	24.9	12.2	5.5	908.4
70–74 years	'000	238.3	177.0	133.4	66.6	58.4	19.0	8.9	3.2	704.9
75–79 years	'000	188.7	141.3	99.2	50.4	47.2	14.7	6.5	1.7	549.8

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 **Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
80–84 years	'000	151.3	113.8	76.4	38.2	40.0	11.2	5.1	1.1	437.0
85 or over	'000	135.1	100.0	66.9	32.9	36.5	9.9	4.5	0.6	386.6
Total people	'000	7 144.3	5 461.1	4 404.7	2 290.8	1 627.3	508.8	361.8	229.8	22 031.8
Proportion of the population	%	32.4	24.8	20.0	10.4	7.4	2.3	1.6	1.0	100.0
30 June 2011										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	230.4	171.1	147.9	76.5	47.8	15.3	11.6	8.9	709.6
5–9 years	'000	217.3	162.2	142.8	72.6	46.3	15.0	10.5	8.6	675.4
10–14 years	'000	216.7	160.7	143.5	73.0	48.1	16.0	10.4	7.9	676.3
15–19 years	'000	223.3	172.9	147.9	75.2	51.5	16.2	12.1	7.5	706.9
20–24 years	'000	245.2	201.4	158.9	85.5	55.9	15.8	16.4	8.9	788.2
25–29 years	'000	259.7	210.2	161.6	88.5	55.4	15.2	16.2	10.4	817.1
30–34 years	'000	249.7	196.1	151.0	81.4	50.5	14.5	14.4	9.3	767.0
35–39 years	'000	256.3	200.0	160.0	83.3	53.1	16.3	13.8	8.8	791.7
40–44 years	'000	253.1	203.5	161.5	85.7	57.2	17.7	13.2	8.6	800.5
45–49 years	'000	249.9	192.6	156.6	82.4	57.7	18.1	12.7	7.7	777.7
50–54 years	'000	245.1	184.8	149.6	78.7	57.7	19.0	12.2	7.2	754.4
55–59 years	'000	218.8	165.5	132.4	70.3	52.8	17.5	10.7	5.9	673.9
60–64 years	'000	199.6	151.8	121.8	61.6	49.9	16.4	9.5	4.3	614.8
65–69 years	'000	159.5	118.7	95.0	45.3	39.3	12.9	6.7	2.5	480.0
70–74 years	'000	125.2	93.4	69.5	35.1	31.0	9.9	4.8	1.5	370.4
75–79 years	'000	103.0	77.5	53.4	28.0	25.6	7.9	3.7	0.9	299.9
80–84 years	'000	88.0	66.1	44.2	22.4	23.0	6.4	2.9	0.6	253.5
85 or over	'000	92.6	68.5	45.3	22.7	25.2	6.7	3.1	0.4	264.5
Total females	'000	3 633.4	2 796.9	2 242.8	1 168.4	827.8	256.7	185.0	109.8	11 221.8
Proportion of the population	%	50.3	50.5	50.1	49.6	50.5	50.2	50.3	47.5	50.2

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
Males										
0–4 years	'000	243.0	180.8	156.4	79.9	49.6	16.5	12.5	9.6	748.5
5–9 years	'000	230.6	170.5	150.9	75.1	48.7	16.1	11.2	9.0	712.2
10–14 years	'000	229.2	169.4	150.3	76.0	50.1	17.0	10.7	8.6	711.5
15–19 years	'000	237.4	181.7	154.9	79.2	54.3	17.6	12.8	8.6	746.6
20–24 years	'000	254.2	211.0	162.8	91.8	59.1	16.6	17.1	10.5	823.5
25–29 years	'000	262.9	214.6	165.4	96.9	57.4	15.3	16.8	11.5	841.1
30–34 years	'000	248.7	195.8	150.0	84.8	51.4	14.0	14.4	9.8	769.2
35–39 years	'000	251.9	195.3	157.5	85.4	53.2	15.5	13.7	9.5	782.2
40–44 years	'000	246.4	196.9	158.7	87.8	57.4	17.1	13.2	9.1	786.7
45–49 years	'000	245.6	186.6	152.8	83.7	57.1	17.7	12.1	8.3	764.1
50–54 years	'000	240.4	179.0	146.6	79.1	56.5	18.6	11.6	7.8	739.6
55–59 years	'000	214.7	160.2	131.7	70.0	51.1	17.4	10.1	6.7	662.1
60–64 years	'000	199.4	145.8	123.6	62.8	48.3	16.7	9.1	5.5	611.2
65–69 years	'000	157.8	114.2	96.2	45.9	37.3	13.1	6.4	3.2	474.3
70–74 years	'000	120.1	88.4	69.9	33.9	28.6	9.9	4.4	2.0	357.3
75–79 years	'000	88.5	65.6	47.9	23.7	21.7	6.9	3.1	0.9	258.4
80–84 years	'000	65.9	49.3	33.8	16.9	17.0	4.9	2.2	0.6	190.6
85 or over	'000	48.3	35.9	24.6	11.9	12.9	3.6	1.6	0.2	139.1
Total males	'000	3 585.1	2 741.0	2 234.0	1 185.1	811.8	254.8	183.0	121.5	11 118.2
Proportion of the population	%	49.7	49.5	49.9	50.4	49.5	49.8	49.7	52.5	49.8
All people										
0–4 years	'000	473.4	352.0	304.3	156.4	97.4	31.8	24.1	18.5	1 458.1
5–9 years	'000	448.0	332.7	293.7	147.7	95.0	31.1	21.7	17.6	1 387.6
10–14 years	'000	445.9	330.1	293.8	149.0	98.3	33.0	21.1	16.6	1 387.9
15–19 years	'000	460.7	354.6	302.9	154.4	105.8	33.9	25.0	16.1	1 453.5
20–24 years	'000	499.5	412.4	321.8	177.3	115.1	32.4	33.5	19.4	1 611.7

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
25–29 years	'000	522.6	424.8	326.9	185.3	112.7	30.5	32.9	21.9	1 658.2
30–34 years	'000	498.4	391.8	301.0	166.2	101.9	28.5	28.8	19.2	1 536.2
35–39 years	'000	508.3	395.3	317.4	168.7	106.4	31.8	27.5	18.3	1 573.9
40–44 years	'000	499.5	400.4	320.2	173.5	114.6	34.8	26.4	17.7	1 587.2
45–49 years	'000	495.5	379.3	309.3	166.1	114.8	35.8	24.8	16.0	1 541.8
50–54 years	'000	485.5	363.8	296.2	157.9	114.1	37.6	23.8	15.0	1 494.1
55–59 years	'000	433.5	325.6	264.1	140.3	103.9	34.9	20.8	12.6	1 336.0
60–64 years	'000	399.0	297.6	245.4	124.5	98.1	33.0	18.6	9.7	1 226.0
65–69 years	'000	317.3	232.9	191.2	91.3	76.6	26.1	13.0	5.8	954.3
70–74 years	'000	245.3	181.8	139.4	69.1	59.6	19.8	9.2	3.5	727.7
75–79 years	'000	191.5	143.1	101.3	51.7	47.3	14.8	6.7	1.8	558.3
80–84 years	'000	153.9	115.3	78.0	39.3	39.9	11.3	5.1	1.1	444.0
85 or over	'000	140.9	104.4	69.9	34.6	38.1	10.3	4.8	0.6	403.6
Total people	'000	7 218.5	5 537.8	4 476.8	2 353.4	1 639.6	511.5	368.0	231.3	22 340.0
Proportion of the population	%	32.3	24.8	20.0	10.5	7.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	100.0
30 June 2012										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	231.4	175.0	150.8	79.3	48.5	15.3	12.1	9.1	721.5
5–9 years	'000	218.6	163.9	144.6	74.8	46.6	14.8	10.8	8.5	682.7
10–14 years	'000	214.9	160.0	143.7	73.6	47.6	15.6	10.3	8.0	673.8
15–19 years	'000	225.0	173.8	149.3	76.5	51.4	16.2	11.7	7.6	711.5
20–24 years	'000	246.3	202.3	162.7	87.5	56.0	15.4	16.3	8.6	795.3
25–29 years	'000	261.5	214.7	165.0	93.7	55.9	14.9	16.6	10.6	832.9
30–34 years	'000	255.0	202.6	154.9	86.2	51.7	14.7	15.1	9.6	789.8
35–39 years	'000	251.6	197.1	157.7	83.6	52.0	15.5	13.8	8.8	780.1
40–44 years	'000	259.7	208.9	166.9	89.0	58.0	17.9	13.7	8.7	823.1
45–49 years	'000	247.4	192.9	156.4	83.3	57.1	17.7	12.6	7.7	775.2

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
50–54 years	'000	249.7	188.9	154.2	81.0	58.5	19.1	12.5	7.4	771.3
55–59 years	'000	223.5	169.1	135.3	72.2	53.6	17.8	10.7	6.1	688.5
60–64 years	'000	202.8	154.1	123.8	63.6	50.3	16.6	9.6	4.5	625.5
65–69 years	'000	170.5	127.4	102.5	49.1	42.4	13.9	7.3	2.8	515.9
70–74 years	'000	128.4	96.7	72.9	36.7	31.7	10.3	5.0	1.7	383.4
75–79 years	'000	104.3	78.8	55.0	28.5	25.9	8.1	3.8	0.9	305.2
80–84 years	'000	87.3	65.5	44.3	22.7	22.5	6.4	3.0	0.6	252.3
85 or over	'000	96.0	71.3	46.9	23.7	26.1	6.8	3.3	0.4	274.8
Total females	'000	3 673.7	2 843.1	2 287.0	1 205.2	835.9	257.0	188.3	111.6	11 402.8
Proportion of the population	%	50.4	50.6	50.2	49.6	50.5	50.2	50.3	47.5	50.3
Males										
0–4 years	'000	243.7	184.4	159.0	83.0	50.8	16.5	12.9	9.7	760.3
5–9 years	'000	232.2	172.8	153.2	77.7	48.8	15.9	11.4	9.0	721.1
10–14 years	'000	227.2	168.4	151.1	76.5	49.7	16.7	10.6	8.6	708.8
15–19 years	'000	237.8	181.8	156.2	80.4	53.8	17.6	12.4	8.6	748.7
20–24 years	'000	254.9	209.9	165.3	93.9	59.0	16.4	17.2	10.5	827.2
25–29 years	'000	262.9	218.4	167.9	103.1	58.2	15.2	17.1	11.6	854.9
30–34 years	'000	254.2	202.6	154.9	91.0	52.5	14.2	15.2	10.2	795.2
35–39 years	'000	248.1	194.0	155.6	86.2	52.2	15.0	13.8	9.4	774.4
40–44 years	'000	252.4	201.4	163.2	91.7	58.0	17.3	13.5	9.3	806.9
45–49 years	'000	242.9	186.9	153.3	85.3	56.9	17.1	12.2	8.3	763.0
50–54 years	'000	244.6	183.1	150.7	81.5	57.3	18.8	12.0	8.0	756.0
55–59 years	'000	218.5	162.7	133.3	71.6	51.6	17.5	10.2	6.8	672.3
60–64 years	'000	199.0	146.3	124.0	63.6	48.0	16.7	9.1	5.6	612.5
65–69 years	'000	168.7	122.6	103.3	49.8	40.4	14.2	6.9	3.6	509.4
70–74 years	'000	121.3	90.1	72.1	35.1	28.9	10.2	4.6	2.1	364.4
75–79 years	'000	90.3	67.1	49.5	24.6	22.2	7.0	3.2	1.0	264.7

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 **Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
80–84 years	'000	66.4	49.4	34.4	17.2	16.9	5.0	2.3	0.6	192.0
85 or over	'000	51.6	38.7	26.2	12.9	13.8	3.8	1.8	0.3	149.0
Total males	'000	3 616.6	2 780.4	2 273.1	1 225.0	818.9	255.1	186.4	123.3	11 280.8
Proportion of the population	%	49.6	49.4	49.8	50.4	49.5	49.8	49.7	52.5	49.7
All people										
0–4 years	'000	475.1	359.5	309.9	162.3	99.3	31.8	25.0	18.8	1 481.8
5–9 years	'000	450.8	336.7	297.8	152.5	95.4	30.8	22.2	17.5	1 403.8
10–14 years	'000	442.0	328.4	294.7	150.1	97.2	32.3	21.0	16.6	1 382.6
15–19 years	'000	462.7	355.6	305.4	156.9	105.2	33.8	24.2	16.2	1 460.2
20–24 years	'000	501.1	412.2	328.0	181.4	115.0	31.8	33.5	19.1	1 622.4
25–29 years	'000	524.3	433.1	333.0	196.8	114.2	30.2	33.7	22.2	1 687.8
30–34 years	'000	509.2	405.2	309.8	177.2	104.3	28.9	30.3	19.8	1 585.0
35–39 years	'000	499.7	391.1	313.4	169.8	104.3	30.4	27.6	18.2	1 554.6
40–44 years	'000	512.1	410.3	330.1	180.7	116.0	35.1	27.3	18.0	1 629.9
45–49 years	'000	490.3	379.8	309.7	168.6	114.0	34.8	24.8	16.0	1 538.2
50–54 years	'000	494.3	372.0	304.9	162.5	115.7	37.9	24.5	15.3	1 527.3
55–59 years	'000	442.0	331.8	268.5	143.9	105.2	35.3	20.9	13.0	1 360.7
60–64 years	'000	401.9	300.3	247.9	127.3	98.4	33.3	18.7	10.0	1 238.0
65–69 years	'000	339.1	250.0	205.8	98.9	82.8	28.0	14.2	6.4	1 025.3
70–74 years	'000	249.7	186.7	145.0	71.8	60.6	20.4	9.6	3.8	747.8
75–79 years	'000	194.5	145.9	104.4	53.0	48.1	15.1	6.9	1.9	569.9
80–84 years	'000	153.7	114.9	78.7	39.9	39.3	11.4	5.2	1.2	444.4
85 or over	'000	147.7	110.0	73.1	36.6	39.9	10.6	5.1	0.7	423.7
Total people	'000	7 290.3	5 623.5	4 560.1	2 430.3	1 654.8	512.0	374.7	234.8	22 683.6
Proportion of the population	%	32.1	24.8	20.1	10.7	7.3	2.3	1.7	1.0	100.0
AAGR (d)	%	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.9	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.7	1.6

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

TABLE 2A.1

Table 2A.1 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 30 June (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>
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(b) Historical rates in this table have been revised from previous Reports. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for 2003 to 2011 are final, based on the *2011 Census of Population and Housing*. Estimates for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary.

(c) Include Other Territories, comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

(d) Average annual growth rate (AAGR) over 4 years. For 30 June estimates this is the AAGR for the period June 2008–2012. See section 2.5 Statistical Concepts used in the Report for details of the estimation method.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) (2013) *Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2012*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra; ABS (2012) *Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2012*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra.

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
31 December 2003										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	209.2	149.5	122.1	61.0	43.9	14.8	10.1	8.5	619.2
5–9 years	'000	215.5	155.2	128.6	64.9	47.1	16.0	10.4	8.1	646.0
10–14 years	'000	221.1	161.4	133.3	68.6	49.0	16.7	10.9	8.0	669.2
15–19 years	'000	218.3	163.3	129.9	69.5	50.5	16.6	12.1	7.2	667.4
20–24 years	'000	220.0	167.6	130.3	66.8	48.6	14.7	14.0	7.7	669.9
25–29 years	'000	228.1	170.0	127.3	65.3	46.3	13.8	12.9	8.4	672.1
30–34 years	'000	256.6	194.7	144.2	73.5	53.2	16.4	13.4	9.2	761.3
35–39 years	'000	241.8	185.9	138.7	73.2	54.2	16.7	12.5	8.1	731.2
40–44 years	'000	255.9	189.2	147.1	77.3	58.9	18.9	13.0	7.8	768.1
45–49 years	'000	235.1	174.5	135.0	72.8	55.7	17.8	12.5	6.9	710.3
50–54 years	'000	214.8	160.5	125.0	66.1	52.9	16.8	11.7	5.9	653.9
55–59 years	'000	191.6	142.1	111.7	55.5	47.9	15.3	9.6	4.2	577.9
60–64 years	'000	146.9	107.9	83.1	41.4	36.0	11.8	6.3	2.6	436.0
65–69 years	'000	126.0	93.1	65.9	34.1	31.2	9.9	4.7	1.5	366.2
70–74 years	'000	113.4	83.5	56.5	28.8	28.7	8.7	3.8	1.0	324.3
75–79 years	'000	104.0	76.7	50.3	24.9	27.7	7.8	3.4	0.7	295.6
80–84 years	'000	78.4	57.6	37.9	18.6	21.3	6.1	2.5	0.4	222.8
85 or over	'000	68.1	50.2	32.7	16.5	18.6	5.3	2.0	0.3	193.7
Total females	'000	3 344.7	2 482.7	1 899.8	978.8	771.5	244.1	165.8	96.5	9 985.1
Proportion of the population	%	50.4	50.7	50.1	49.8	50.6	50.7	50.6	47.8	50.4
Males										
0–4 years	'000	221.1	156.7	129.0	64.2	45.9	15.7	10.4	9.1	652.1
5–9 years	'000	225.8	164.4	135.4	69.3	49.3	16.9	10.8	8.9	680.9
10–14 years	'000	233.4	169.5	140.5	72.5	51.8	17.7	11.5	8.6	705.5
15–19 years	'000	227.6	168.8	135.0	73.3	52.9	17.1	12.6	7.5	694.9

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
20–24 years	'000	227.1	172.2	135.0	70.9	50.9	15.1	14.5	8.3	694.1
25–29 years	'000	227.6	170.6	127.5	67.3	48.2	13.5	13.1	8.9	676.8
30–34 years	'000	251.9	188.5	141.6	74.9	53.9	15.5	13.1	9.4	748.7
35–39 years	'000	239.9	180.9	135.3	73.4	54.7	15.8	12.1	8.7	720.8
40–44 years	'000	254.3	185.3	143.1	77.2	58.3	18.2	12.3	8.6	757.3
45–49 years	'000	232.8	171.0	132.6	72.6	54.8	17.6	11.4	7.3	700.2
50–54 years	'000	214.4	156.3	125.4	67.5	51.4	16.6	11.1	6.8	649.7
55–59 years	'000	195.3	140.9	115.8	59.0	46.9	15.3	9.5	5.3	588.2
60–64 years	'000	148.1	107.5	86.4	43.1	35.2	12.0	6.2	3.5	442.2
65–69 years	'000	121.3	88.1	67.3	33.8	29.4	9.7	4.5	1.9	356.0
70–74 years	'000	103.2	75.4	54.2	27.1	25.7	8.0	3.4	1.2	298.3
75–79 years	'000	83.6	61.2	42.5	21.0	22.0	6.4	2.7	0.7	240.2
80–84 years	'000	51.8	37.5	26.3	12.6	13.7	3.9	1.7	0.3	147.9
85 or over	'000	30.6	22.7	15.9	7.5	8.2	2.3	0.8	0.2	88.3
Total males	'000	3 289.8	2 417.4	1 888.8	987.3	753.2	237.3	161.8	105.2	9 842.1
Proportion of the population	%	49.6	49.3	49.9	50.2	49.4	49.3	49.4	52.2	49.6
All people										
0–4 years	'000	430.3	306.2	251.1	125.2	89.8	30.4	20.5	17.6	1 271.3
5–9 years	'000	441.3	319.7	264.0	134.2	96.5	32.8	21.2	17.0	1 326.9
10–14 years	'000	454.4	330.8	273.9	141.2	100.8	34.4	22.4	16.6	1 374.7
15–19 years	'000	445.9	332.0	264.9	142.8	103.4	33.8	24.7	14.7	1 362.2
20–24 years	'000	447.1	339.8	265.3	137.7	99.5	29.8	28.4	16.1	1 364.0
25–29 years	'000	455.7	340.6	254.8	132.6	94.5	27.3	26.0	17.3	1 348.9
30–34 years	'000	508.5	383.1	285.8	148.4	107.1	31.9	26.5	18.5	1 510.1
35–39 years	'000	481.7	366.8	274.0	146.6	108.8	32.5	24.5	16.8	1 452.0
40–44 years	'000	510.2	374.4	290.2	154.5	117.1	37.1	25.4	16.3	1 525.4
45–49 years	'000	467.9	345.4	267.6	145.4	110.5	35.4	23.9	14.2	1 410.5

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
50–54 years	'000	429.2	316.8	250.5	133.6	104.3	33.4	22.8	12.8	1 303.6
55–59 years	'000	386.9	283.0	227.6	114.5	94.7	30.6	19.2	9.5	1 166.1
60–64 years	'000	295.0	215.4	169.5	84.5	71.2	23.9	12.5	6.1	878.2
65–69 years	'000	247.2	181.2	133.2	67.9	60.5	19.6	9.2	3.4	722.2
70–74 years	'000	216.6	158.9	110.7	56.0	54.3	16.8	7.2	2.1	622.6
75–79 years	'000	187.6	138.0	92.8	45.9	49.7	14.2	6.2	1.4	535.8
80–84 years	'000	130.3	95.2	64.2	31.2	35.0	9.9	4.2	0.7	370.7
85 or over	'000	98.7	72.9	48.6	24.0	26.9	7.6	2.8	0.5	282.0
Total people	'000	6 634.5	4 900.2	3 788.6	1 966.1	1 524.7	481.4	327.6	201.7	19 827.2
Proportion of the population	%	33.5	24.7	19.1	9.9	7.7	2.4	1.7	1.0	100.0
31 December 2004										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	208.0	150.0	123.9	61.0	43.2	14.5	10.0	8.5	619.2
5–9 years	'000	214.2	154.5	129.6	64.8	46.7	15.8	10.3	8.1	644.1
10–14 years	'000	220.9	161.8	136.0	68.7	49.1	16.8	10.8	8.1	672.3
15–19 years	'000	218.8	165.0	131.8	69.9	50.4	16.5	11.9	7.2	671.5
20–24 years	'000	223.7	171.0	134.8	68.2	49.9	15.0	14.2	8.0	685.0
25–29 years	'000	226.3	169.6	128.1	65.2	46.0	13.7	13.0	8.5	670.4
30–34 years	'000	255.3	193.3	145.7	72.9	52.1	16.2	13.3	9.1	758.0
35–39 years	'000	240.7	187.9	141.1	73.7	53.9	16.6	12.4	8.2	734.6
40–44 years	'000	255.3	189.9	149.4	77.5	58.3	18.7	12.9	7.8	770.0
45–49 years	'000	238.8	178.1	139.0	73.9	56.6	18.2	12.5	7.0	724.3
50–54 years	'000	216.8	162.3	127.4	67.4	53.2	17.1	11.7	6.1	662.1
55–59 years	'000	197.3	147.5	117.1	58.4	49.5	15.9	10.0	4.5	600.3
60–64 years	'000	152.7	112.1	88.1	43.2	37.5	12.3	6.6	2.8	455.3
65–69 years	'000	128.5	95.2	69.2	35.3	32.0	10.2	4.9	1.5	376.8
70–74 years	'000	111.9	83.0	56.8	29.1	28.3	8.7	3.8	1.0	322.6

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
75–79 years	'000	103.7	76.8	50.9	25.3	27.6	7.8	3.4	0.7	296.2
80–84 years	'000	80.8	59.7	39.1	19.2	22.0	6.3	2.7	0.4	230.2
85 or over	'000	70.1	51.9	34.1	17.2	19.3	5.5	2.1	0.3	200.6
Total females	'000	3 363.9	2 509.6	1 941.9	991.0	775.5	245.8	166.7	97.8	10 093.3
Proportion of the population	%	50.4	50.6	50.1	49.7	50.6	50.7	50.6	48.0	50.4
Males										
0–4 years	'000	220.0	157.4	130.6	64.6	45.2	15.5	10.4	9.0	652.7
5–9 years	'000	224.3	163.4	136.2	69.4	48.9	16.7	10.6	8.8	678.2
10–14 years	'000	232.9	170.6	143.3	73.0	51.7	17.8	11.3	8.6	709.4
15–19 years	'000	228.5	171.2	137.0	74.1	52.9	17.2	12.5	7.7	701.1
20–24 years	'000	230.8	175.9	139.5	72.7	52.3	15.3	14.8	8.4	709.7
25–29 years	'000	226.4	171.5	128.8	67.8	48.1	13.5	13.1	8.8	678.1
30–34 years	'000	250.8	187.7	143.3	74.6	52.9	15.3	13.2	9.3	747.3
35–39 years	'000	238.1	183.4	138.0	74.4	54.5	15.9	12.1	8.7	725.1
40–44 years	'000	253.0	185.8	145.1	77.8	57.9	18.0	12.3	8.5	758.6
45–49 years	'000	235.6	174.7	136.4	74.1	55.5	17.9	11.5	7.5	713.2
50–54 years	'000	215.1	158.2	127.4	68.4	51.6	16.8	11.0	6.9	655.5
55–59 years	'000	199.7	145.4	120.2	61.6	48.3	15.8	9.9	5.6	606.7
60–64 years	'000	153.2	111.1	91.3	45.2	36.5	12.5	6.5	3.7	460.0
65–69 years	'000	124.0	90.4	70.6	35.3	29.9	10.0	4.6	2.1	367.1
70–74 years	'000	102.0	75.0	54.7	27.4	25.4	8.1	3.5	1.1	297.2
75–79 years	'000	84.8	62.4	43.5	21.6	22.3	6.5	2.7	0.8	244.8
80–84 years	'000	54.0	39.6	27.5	13.3	14.4	4.1	1.8	0.3	155.0
85 or over	'000	32.1	23.8	16.8	7.9	8.7	2.4	0.9	0.2	93.0
Total males	'000	3 305.3	2 447.6	1 930.4	1 003.2	757.0	239.0	162.8	106.0	9 952.7
Proportion of the population	%	49.6	49.4	49.9	50.3	49.4	49.3	49.4	52.0	49.6

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
All people										
0–4 years	'000	428.0	307.3	254.5	125.6	88.5	29.9	20.3	17.5	1 271.9
5–9 years	'000	438.4	317.8	265.7	134.3	95.6	32.5	20.9	16.8	1 322.3
10–14 years	'000	453.9	332.4	279.3	141.7	100.7	34.5	22.2	16.8	1 381.7
15–19 years	'000	447.3	336.2	268.8	144.0	103.3	33.7	24.4	14.9	1 372.6
20–24 years	'000	454.5	346.8	274.3	140.9	102.2	30.4	29.0	16.4	1 394.7
25–29 years	'000	452.7	341.0	256.9	133.0	94.2	27.2	26.2	17.2	1 348.5
30–34 years	'000	506.1	381.0	289.0	147.5	105.0	31.4	26.6	18.4	1 505.2
35–39 years	'000	478.8	371.2	279.1	148.1	108.4	32.5	24.5	16.9	1 459.7
40–44 years	'000	508.4	375.8	294.5	155.3	116.2	36.7	25.1	16.4	1 528.6
45–49 years	'000	474.4	352.8	275.4	148.0	112.1	36.1	24.0	14.5	1 437.5
50–54 years	'000	431.9	320.5	254.8	135.7	104.8	33.9	22.8	13.0	1 317.5
55–59 years	'000	397.0	293.0	237.3	120.0	97.9	31.7	19.9	10.1	1 207.0
60–64 years	'000	305.9	223.2	179.4	88.4	73.9	24.8	13.1	6.5	915.3
65–69 years	'000	252.5	185.7	139.7	70.6	61.9	20.2	9.5	3.7	743.9
70–74 years	'000	213.9	158.1	111.5	56.5	53.7	16.7	7.3	2.1	619.8
75–79 years	'000	188.5	139.3	94.4	46.9	49.9	14.3	6.2	1.5	541.0
80–84 years	'000	134.9	99.3	66.7	32.5	36.4	10.3	4.5	0.8	385.2
85 or over	'000	102.2	75.8	51.0	25.2	28.0	7.9	3.1	0.5	293.6
Total people	'000	6 669.2	4 957.1	3 872.4	1 994.2	1 532.6	484.8	329.5	203.9	20 046.0
Proportion of the population	%	33.3	24.7	19.3	9.9	7.6	2.4	1.6	1.0	100.0
31 December 2005										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	209.8	151.5	126.7	62.1	43.4	14.6	10.1	8.6	626.8
5–9 years	'000	213.3	154.2	131.0	65.2	46.5	15.6	10.3	8.1	644.3
10–14 years	'000	220.3	161.6	137.8	68.7	49.1	16.7	10.7	8.1	673.2
15–19 years	'000	219.2	166.2	134.0	70.2	50.3	16.4	11.9	7.3	675.5

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
20–24 years	'000	227.4	175.7	139.5	70.2	51.4	15.3	14.4	8.1	702.1
25–29 years	'000	228.0	171.8	130.8	66.3	46.4	13.7	13.5	8.7	679.2
30–34 years	'000	251.5	190.0	145.2	72.3	51.0	15.7	13.3	8.9	748.1
35–39 years	'000	244.1	191.7	145.6	75.1	54.4	16.8	12.6	8.5	749.0
40–44 years	'000	252.2	189.8	150.3	77.5	57.7	18.2	12.7	7.7	766.3
45–49 years	'000	242.9	181.5	143.3	75.2	57.6	18.5	12.6	7.2	739.0
50–54 years	'000	219.5	164.6	130.3	68.9	53.6	17.3	11.7	6.3	672.1
55–59 years	'000	202.3	152.8	121.5	61.2	50.9	16.4	10.4	4.8	620.3
60–64 years	'000	158.9	117.1	93.5	45.1	39.4	12.9	7.0	3.0	477.0
65–69 years	'000	130.9	97.2	72.0	36.4	32.7	10.5	5.1	1.7	386.4
70–74 years	'000	111.4	83.0	57.4	29.4	28.0	8.7	3.9	1.0	322.9
75–79 years	'000	103.4	76.9	51.4	25.7	27.3	7.8	3.4	0.7	296.5
80–84 years	'000	82.4	60.9	40.1	19.5	22.5	6.4	2.8	0.5	235.0
85 or over	'000	73.3	54.5	36.1	18.1	20.2	5.7	2.2	0.3	210.5
Total females	'000	3 390.6	2 541.2	1 986.4	1 007.0	782.2	247.5	168.7	99.5	10 224.2
Proportion of the population	%	50.5	50.6	50.1	49.6	50.6	50.7	50.6	48.0	50.3
Males										
0–4 years	'000	221.6	159.0	133.8	66.0	45.4	15.5	10.5	9.0	660.8
5–9 years	'000	223.6	162.8	137.7	69.6	48.4	16.5	10.4	8.8	677.9
10–14 years	'000	231.7	170.6	145.3	73.5	51.6	17.7	11.1	8.6	710.4
15–19 years	'000	230.0	173.9	140.1	74.8	53.0	17.3	12.6	7.9	709.7
20–24 years	'000	233.9	179.9	143.9	75.2	53.7	15.5	15.1	8.7	726.0
25–29 years	'000	228.1	174.4	132.5	69.1	48.4	13.5	13.4	8.8	688.3
30–34 years	'000	247.0	185.6	143.7	74.1	51.7	14.9	13.2	9.2	739.6
35–39 years	'000	240.2	187.5	143.0	76.8	55.0	16.2	12.5	8.9	740.2
40–44 years	'000	249.9	185.8	146.1	78.1	57.2	17.6	12.2	8.6	755.6
45–49 years	'000	238.4	177.7	140.2	75.5	56.3	18.1	11.7	7.8	725.7

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
50–54 years	'000	216.8	161.1	130.0	69.6	52.2	17.0	11.0	6.9	664.7
55–59 years	'000	203.3	149.2	124.1	64.0	49.5	16.3	10.1	5.9	622.5
60–64 years	'000	158.9	115.8	96.5	47.4	38.0	12.9	6.8	3.9	480.2
65–69 years	'000	126.4	93.0	73.7	36.6	30.4	10.3	4.8	2.4	377.6
70–74 years	'000	101.8	75.2	55.6	27.8	25.3	8.1	3.6	1.2	298.6
75–79 years	'000	85.5	63.6	44.5	22.3	22.4	6.6	2.8	0.8	248.4
80–84 years	'000	55.9	41.3	28.7	14.0	14.8	4.3	1.9	0.3	161.2
85 or over	'000	34.4	25.6	18.3	8.5	9.4	2.6	1.1	0.2	100.1
Total males	'000	3 327.5	2 482.0	1 977.8	1 022.9	762.7	240.6	164.9	107.8	10 087.4
Proportion of the population	%	49.5	49.4	49.9	50.4	49.4	49.3	49.4	52.0	49.7
All people										
0–4 years	'000	431.4	310.5	260.5	128.1	88.8	30.1	20.6	17.6	1 287.6
5–9 years	'000	436.9	317.0	268.8	134.8	94.9	32.1	20.7	16.9	1 322.2
10–14 years	'000	452.0	332.3	283.1	142.2	100.7	34.4	21.8	16.7	1 383.5
15–19 years	'000	449.1	340.1	274.1	145.0	103.3	33.7	24.6	15.2	1 385.2
20–24 years	'000	461.3	355.6	283.4	145.4	105.1	30.8	29.5	16.7	1 428.1
25–29 years	'000	456.1	346.2	263.3	135.4	94.9	27.2	26.9	17.4	1 367.5
30–34 years	'000	498.5	375.6	288.9	146.4	102.7	30.6	26.6	18.2	1 487.6
35–39 years	'000	484.4	379.2	288.6	151.9	109.3	33.1	25.1	17.3	1 489.1
40–44 years	'000	502.1	375.6	296.4	155.6	114.9	35.9	24.9	16.3	1 521.9
45–49 years	'000	481.3	359.2	283.5	150.6	113.9	36.6	24.3	15.0	1 464.7
50–54 years	'000	436.2	325.7	260.3	138.5	105.7	34.3	22.7	13.2	1 336.8
55–59 years	'000	405.6	302.0	245.6	125.2	100.4	32.7	20.5	10.7	1 242.8
60–64 years	'000	317.8	232.9	190.0	92.5	77.3	25.8	13.9	6.9	957.2
65–69 years	'000	257.3	190.1	145.7	73.0	63.0	20.8	9.9	4.1	764.0
70–74 years	'000	213.1	158.2	113.0	57.3	53.3	16.8	7.5	2.2	621.5
75–79 years	'000	188.9	140.5	95.9	47.9	49.7	14.4	6.2	1.5	544.9

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
80–84 years	'000	138.3	102.3	68.8	33.4	37.3	10.6	4.7	0.8	396.2
85 or over	'000	107.7	80.1	54.4	26.7	29.6	8.3	3.3	0.5	310.6
Total people	'000	6 718.0	5 023.2	3 964.2	2 029.9	1 544.9	488.1	333.5	207.4	20 311.5
Proportion of the population	%	33.1	24.7	19.5	10.0	7.6	2.4	1.6	1.0	100.0
31 December 2006										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	212.1	154.7	130.1	64.6	44.0	14.8	10.3	8.6	639.3
5–9 years	'000	212.7	154.4	132.7	66.0	46.4	15.5	10.2	8.3	646.2
10–14 years	'000	219.2	161.6	138.6	69.0	49.1	16.5	10.6	8.0	672.8
15–19 years	'000	221.2	167.9	137.2	71.2	50.5	16.4	12.0	7.5	684.0
20–24 years	'000	230.8	179.6	143.4	72.6	52.7	15.4	14.5	8.3	717.3
25–29 years	'000	232.4	176.5	135.3	68.3	47.4	14.0	13.9	8.9	696.8
30–34 years	'000	246.2	186.0	144.0	72.2	50.0	15.1	13.2	8.8	735.5
35–39 years	'000	250.3	197.3	151.4	77.7	55.4	17.2	13.1	8.6	770.9
40–44 years	'000	248.1	189.5	150.0	77.7	57.0	17.7	12.6	7.7	760.4
45–49 years	'000	247.2	185.1	147.7	76.7	58.2	18.8	12.7	7.4	754.1
50–54 years	'000	223.1	167.6	133.2	70.4	54.2	17.5	11.7	6.5	684.3
55–59 years	'000	204.2	154.8	123.7	62.8	51.3	16.5	10.5	5.0	628.9
60–64 years	'000	168.1	124.6	100.0	48.0	42.0	13.7	7.6	3.2	507.4
65–69 years	'000	133.6	99.5	75.2	37.7	33.3	10.8	5.3	1.9	397.2
70–74 years	'000	112.6	84.2	58.7	30.1	28.2	8.8	4.1	1.1	327.9
75–79 years	'000	103.1	76.6	51.8	26.0	26.9	7.8	3.4	0.8	296.3
80–84 years	'000	83.3	62.0	40.7	19.9	22.8	6.4	2.9	0.5	238.5
85 or over	'000	76.7	57.1	38.1	19.1	21.1	5.9	2.4	0.4	220.7
Total females	'000	3 424.9	2 579.1	2 031.9	1 029.8	790.5	249.0	171.0	101.4	10 378.6
Proportion of the population	%	50.5	50.5	50.1	49.6	50.6	50.7	50.5	48.1	50.3

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
Males										
0–4 years	'000	224.7	162.8	137.6	68.1	46.0	15.8	10.9	9.0	674.9
5–9 years	'000	223.1	163.0	139.5	70.1	48.1	16.3	10.3	8.8	679.4
10–14 years	'000	230.4	170.5	146.2	74.1	51.6	17.6	11.0	8.6	709.9
15–19 years	'000	232.8	176.8	143.3	75.8	53.5	17.3	12.7	8.2	720.6
20–24 years	'000	237.0	186.6	147.1	77.8	54.9	15.7	15.3	8.9	743.6
25–29 years	'000	233.5	179.4	138.0	72.0	49.3	13.5	13.8	8.9	708.6
30–34 years	'000	241.9	183.6	143.1	73.8	50.6	14.5	13.2	9.1	729.7
35–39 years	'000	245.2	192.3	149.0	79.9	55.8	16.5	13.0	9.1	760.8
40–44 years	'000	245.3	185.0	146.3	78.8	56.6	17.0	12.2	8.5	749.9
45–49 years	'000	242.1	180.8	144.3	77.1	57.1	18.3	11.9	7.9	739.6
50–54 years	'000	220.0	164.5	132.4	71.0	52.8	17.2	11.0	7.0	676.0
55–59 years	'000	203.9	150.1	125.7	65.2	49.7	16.5	10.1	6.1	627.3
60–64 years	'000	168.0	122.6	103.0	50.5	40.4	13.8	7.4	4.2	509.9
65–69 years	'000	129.4	95.9	76.8	38.0	31.1	10.6	5.1	2.6	389.6
70–74 years	'000	103.5	76.5	57.1	28.5	25.5	8.2	3.6	1.3	304.1
75–79 years	'000	86.0	64.1	45.2	22.7	22.2	6.6	2.9	0.9	250.6
80–84 years	'000	57.7	42.9	29.8	14.6	15.5	4.4	1.9	0.4	167.1
85 or over	'000	36.8	27.5	19.6	9.1	10.1	2.8	1.2	0.2	107.2
Total males	'000	3 361.3	2 524.9	2 023.9	1 047.1	770.8	242.5	167.4	109.6	10 248.9
Proportion of the population	%	49.5	49.5	49.9	50.4	49.4	49.3	49.5	51.9	49.7
All people										
0–4 years	'000	436.8	317.5	267.7	132.6	89.9	30.6	21.2	17.6	1 314.2
5–9 years	'000	435.9	317.4	272.2	136.1	94.5	31.8	20.6	17.0	1 325.6
10–14 years	'000	449.6	332.1	284.8	143.1	100.6	34.1	21.6	16.6	1 382.7
15–19 years	'000	454.0	344.8	280.5	147.0	104.0	33.7	24.7	15.7	1 404.6
20–24 years	'000	467.8	366.2	290.5	150.4	107.6	31.1	29.8	17.2	1 460.9

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
25–29 years	'000	465.9	356.0	273.4	140.3	96.7	27.5	27.7	17.8	1 405.4
30–34 years	'000	488.1	369.6	287.1	145.9	100.7	29.6	26.3	17.9	1 465.3
35–39 years	'000	495.4	389.6	300.4	157.6	111.2	33.7	26.0	17.7	1 531.8
40–44 years	'000	493.4	374.6	296.4	156.4	113.6	34.7	24.8	16.2	1 510.3
45–49 years	'000	489.4	365.9	292.0	153.9	115.4	37.1	24.6	15.3	1 493.7
50–54 years	'000	443.1	332.1	265.5	141.4	106.9	34.8	22.7	13.5	1 360.3
55–59 years	'000	408.2	304.9	249.4	127.9	101.0	33.0	20.7	11.1	1 256.3
60–64 years	'000	336.2	247.1	203.0	98.5	82.5	27.5	15.0	7.4	1 017.3
65–69 years	'000	263.0	195.4	152.0	75.7	64.4	21.4	10.4	4.5	786.9
70–74 years	'000	216.1	160.7	115.8	58.6	53.7	17.0	7.7	2.4	632.0
75–79 years	'000	189.1	140.7	97.1	48.7	49.1	14.4	6.2	1.6	546.9
80–84 years	'000	141.0	105.0	70.5	34.5	38.3	10.8	4.8	0.9	405.7
85 or over	'000	113.4	84.5	57.7	28.2	31.2	8.7	3.6	0.6	327.8
Total people	'000	6 786.2	5 104.0	4 055.8	2 076.9	1 561.3	491.5	338.4	211.0	20 627.5
Proportion of the population	%	32.9	24.7	19.7	10.1	7.6	2.4	1.6	1.0	100.0
31 December 2007										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	218.0	159.7	136.3	67.7	45.2	15.1	10.7	8.8	661.5
5–9 years	'000	212.3	155.0	134.2	67.0	46.1	15.3	10.2	8.4	648.7
10–14 years	'000	218.1	161.2	139.8	69.6	48.8	16.3	10.5	7.9	672.4
15–19 years	'000	223.7	170.8	141.5	73.1	51.2	16.5	12.3	7.7	696.9
20–24 years	'000	233.4	184.1	146.8	75.6	53.4	15.4	14.6	8.5	731.9
25–29 years	'000	239.6	183.1	141.5	72.1	48.8	14.2	14.5	9.3	723.2
30–34 years	'000	242.7	184.5	143.9	72.8	49.2	14.7	13.1	8.8	729.7
35–39 years	'000	256.5	201.6	157.4	80.4	56.0	17.3	13.5	8.9	791.6
40–44 years	'000	244.2	189.2	150.0	78.3	56.3	17.3	12.5	7.8	755.7
45–49 years	'000	251.2	188.6	152.1	78.7	58.8	19.0	12.8	7.5	768.8

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
50–54 years	'000	227.3	171.0	136.4	71.9	54.7	17.8	11.7	6.7	697.5
55–59 years	'000	205.2	155.3	124.8	63.9	51.3	16.6	10.5	5.2	632.8
60–64 years	'000	178.7	133.4	107.1	51.6	44.9	14.7	8.2	3.4	542.1
65–69 years	'000	137.1	102.2	78.6	39.0	34.0	11.1	5.5	2.1	409.6
70–74 years	'000	115.0	86.1	60.5	31.1	28.8	9.0	4.3	1.2	335.9
75–79 years	'000	102.6	76.4	51.9	26.2	26.4	7.8	3.4	0.8	295.5
80–84 years	'000	84.4	63.2	41.4	20.5	23.0	6.3	2.9	0.5	242.3
85 or over	'000	80.1	59.5	39.6	19.7	22.2	6.1	2.6	0.4	230.2
Total females	'000	3 470.2	2 624.9	2 083.9	1 059.0	799.1	250.5	173.8	103.8	10 566.3
Proportion of the population	%	50.4	50.5	50.1	49.6	50.6	50.5	50.5	47.9	50.3
Males										
0–4 years	'000	230.8	168.0	144.1	71.5	47.2	16.2	11.3	9.2	698.5
5–9 years	'000	223.1	163.0	141.4	70.5	48.0	16.2	10.4	8.8	681.5
10–14 years	'000	229.2	170.5	147.2	74.4	51.3	17.5	10.9	8.7	709.6
15–19 years	'000	237.6	180.6	147.4	77.2	54.2	17.5	12.8	8.4	735.9
20–24 years	'000	242.8	195.2	150.4	81.1	55.6	15.9	15.7	9.5	766.4
25–29 years	'000	241.8	186.5	144.9	76.6	50.6	13.9	14.4	9.5	738.3
30–34 years	'000	238.9	182.9	142.9	74.6	49.9	14.1	13.2	9.3	725.8
35–39 years	'000	250.9	195.9	154.9	82.8	56.1	16.6	13.3	9.3	779.9
40–44 years	'000	240.7	184.4	147.0	79.6	56.1	16.6	12.1	8.4	745.1
45–49 years	'000	246.2	184.1	148.7	79.2	57.6	18.5	12.1	8.1	754.6
50–54 years	'000	224.0	167.0	134.7	72.4	53.5	17.4	10.9	7.2	687.2
55–59 years	'000	204.0	150.4	126.0	65.5	49.6	16.5	10.1	6.2	628.4
60–64 years	'000	179.0	130.5	110.2	54.2	43.1	14.8	8.0	4.4	544.3
65–69 years	'000	133.7	99.1	80.2	39.4	32.1	11.1	5.3	2.8	403.8
70–74 years	'000	106.1	78.4	59.2	29.4	26.0	8.4	3.8	1.4	312.7
75–79 years	'000	86.1	64.2	45.7	22.9	21.9	6.6	2.9	0.9	251.1

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
80–84 years	'000	59.6	44.5	30.6	15.1	16.0	4.5	2.0	0.4	172.8
85 or over	'000	39.2	29.4	20.7	9.7	10.6	3.0	1.3	0.2	114.1
Total males	'000	3 413.7	2 574.6	2 076.1	1 076.0	779.4	245.3	170.4	112.8	10 449.8
Proportion of the population	%	49.6	49.5	49.9	50.4	49.4	49.5	49.5	52.1	49.7
All people										
0–4 years	'000	448.8	327.8	280.4	139.2	92.3	31.3	22.0	18.0	1 360.0
5–9 years	'000	435.5	318.0	275.6	137.4	94.1	31.5	20.5	17.2	1 330.1
10–14 years	'000	447.3	331.7	287.0	144.0	100.1	33.8	21.4	16.6	1 382.0
15–19 years	'000	461.4	351.4	289.0	150.2	105.4	34.0	25.1	16.1	1 432.7
20–24 years	'000	476.2	379.3	297.2	156.6	109.1	31.3	30.4	18.0	1 498.3
25–29 years	'000	481.3	369.6	286.5	148.7	99.4	28.0	28.9	18.8	1 461.5
30–34 years	'000	481.6	367.3	286.7	147.4	99.1	28.8	26.4	18.1	1 455.5
35–39 years	'000	507.5	397.5	312.2	163.2	112.1	33.9	26.8	18.2	1 571.5
40–44 years	'000	484.9	373.6	297.0	157.9	112.4	33.9	24.6	16.2	1 500.8
45–49 years	'000	497.4	372.7	300.8	157.9	116.4	37.5	24.9	15.7	1 523.4
50–54 years	'000	451.3	338.0	271.1	144.2	108.2	35.2	22.6	13.9	1 384.7
55–59 years	'000	409.2	305.7	250.8	129.3	100.8	33.2	20.6	11.4	1 261.2
60–64 years	'000	357.7	263.9	217.3	105.8	88.0	29.5	16.2	7.9	1 086.3
65–69 years	'000	270.8	201.3	158.8	78.4	66.2	22.2	10.9	4.8	813.5
70–74 years	'000	221.1	164.5	119.6	60.5	54.7	17.5	8.0	2.6	648.6
75–79 years	'000	188.7	140.5	97.6	49.1	48.4	14.4	6.3	1.6	546.6
80–84 years	'000	144.0	107.7	72.0	35.6	39.0	10.9	4.9	0.9	415.0
85 or over	'000	119.3	88.9	60.3	29.5	32.8	9.0	3.9	0.6	344.3
Total people	'000	6 883.9	5 199.5	4 160.0	2 135.0	1 578.5	495.9	344.2	216.6	21 016.1
Proportion of the population	%	32.8	24.7	19.8	10.2	7.5	2.4	1.6	1.0	100.0

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
31 December 2008										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	224.2	164.4	142.4	71.4	46.3	15.6	10.9	8.9	684.2
5–9 years	'000	212.6	156.5	136.3	68.4	45.8	15.2	10.2	8.5	653.6
10–14 years	'000	217.4	160.9	141.4	70.8	48.7	16.3	10.4	7.8	673.8
15–19 years	'000	225.7	173.4	145.1	74.5	51.8	16.5	12.5	7.8	707.4
20–24 years	'000	238.9	191.4	151.5	79.7	54.3	15.6	15.0	8.6	755.0
25–29 years	'000	248.8	192.4	149.5	77.5	51.0	14.5	15.1	9.8	758.7
30–34 years	'000	242.8	186.0	145.2	75.2	49.0	14.5	13.2	8.9	734.8
35–39 years	'000	260.6	204.1	161.6	82.6	55.9	17.3	13.8	9.0	805.1
40–44 years	'000	242.5	191.0	151.4	79.7	56.0	17.2	12.6	7.9	758.3
45–49 years	'000	253.9	191.3	155.6	80.7	59.0	19.1	12.8	7.7	780.2
50–54 years	'000	232.2	174.7	140.0	73.9	55.3	18.0	11.8	6.9	712.9
55–59 years	'000	208.4	157.5	126.8	65.5	51.7	16.9	10.6	5.4	642.8
60–64 years	'000	186.6	140.0	112.4	54.7	46.7	15.3	8.7	3.7	568.3
65–69 years	'000	142.4	105.9	82.6	40.5	35.0	11.5	5.8	2.2	425.9
70–74 years	'000	117.9	88.2	62.7	32.3	29.4	9.3	4.4	1.3	345.5
75–79 years	'000	101.9	76.5	51.9	26.5	26.1	7.8	3.4	0.8	294.9
80–84 years	'000	85.5	64.0	42.3	21.0	23.1	6.3	2.9	0.5	245.6
85 or over	'000	83.4	61.9	41.0	20.4	22.9	6.3	2.7	0.4	238.9
Total females	'000	3 525.6	2 680.0	2 139.6	1 095.3	808.2	253.1	176.9	106.3	10 785.9
Proportion of the population	%	50.4	50.4	50.0	49.6	50.6	50.4	50.4	47.8	50.2
Males										
0–4 years	'000	236.9	173.3	151.3	74.9	48.2	16.6	11.7	9.4	722.4
5–9 years	'000	224.3	163.9	143.6	71.5	47.9	16.1	10.5	8.9	686.8
10–14 years	'000	228.8	170.5	148.2	75.2	51.1	17.4	10.8	8.7	710.9
15–19 years	'000	240.0	183.4	151.8	78.6	54.5	17.6	13.1	8.6	747.7

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
20–24 years	'000	251.0	204.9	156.3	85.8	57.1	16.2	16.0	10.0	797.4
25–29 years	'000	252.8	197.3	154.5	83.5	53.0	14.4	15.1	10.2	781.0
30–34 years	'000	239.9	185.3	144.2	77.5	49.8	14.0	13.6	9.4	733.8
35–39 years	'000	254.8	198.1	159.5	85.2	55.9	16.5	13.6	9.6	793.4
40–44 years	'000	238.5	186.1	148.8	81.4	55.9	16.5	12.2	8.5	748.0
45–49 years	'000	249.3	186.5	152.2	81.6	58.0	18.5	12.2	8.3	766.8
50–54 years	'000	228.3	170.4	137.8	74.3	54.2	17.8	11.0	7.4	701.3
55–59 years	'000	206.1	152.2	127.3	66.4	49.9	16.8	10.1	6.4	635.3
60–64 years	'000	187.1	136.5	115.6	57.2	45.0	15.4	8.5	4.7	570.0
65–69 years	'000	139.7	102.7	84.1	40.9	33.3	11.7	5.5	2.9	420.8
70–74 years	'000	109.5	80.8	61.8	30.7	26.6	8.8	4.0	1.6	323.6
75–79 years	'000	86.4	64.4	45.9	22.9	21.7	6.7	2.9	0.8	251.8
80–84 years	'000	61.5	46.0	31.5	15.6	16.4	4.7	2.0	0.4	178.2
85 or over	'000	41.5	31.1	21.7	10.3	11.2	3.1	1.4	0.2	120.5
Total males	'000	3 476.2	2 633.3	2 136.0	1 113.6	789.7	248.7	174.2	116.2	10 689.7
Proportion of the population	%	49.6	49.6	50.0	50.4	49.4	49.6	49.6	52.2	49.8
All people										
0–4 years	'000	461.2	337.7	293.6	146.3	94.5	32.2	22.7	18.3	1 406.7
5–9 years	'000	436.9	320.4	279.9	140.0	93.7	31.2	20.7	17.4	1 340.4
10–14 years	'000	446.2	331.4	289.6	146.0	99.8	33.6	21.3	16.6	1 384.7
15–19 years	'000	465.6	356.8	296.9	153.1	106.3	34.1	25.6	16.5	1 455.1
20–24 years	'000	489.8	396.3	307.8	165.5	111.3	31.8	31.0	18.6	1 552.5
25–29 years	'000	501.5	389.7	304.0	161.0	104.1	28.8	30.2	20.1	1 539.7
30–34 years	'000	482.6	371.2	289.4	152.7	98.7	28.5	26.8	18.4	1 468.6
35–39 years	'000	515.4	402.2	321.0	167.9	111.8	33.8	27.5	18.6	1 598.4
40–44 years	'000	481.0	377.1	300.2	161.0	111.9	33.7	24.7	16.4	1 506.3
45–49 years	'000	503.2	377.8	307.8	162.3	117.0	37.7	25.0	16.0	1 547.0

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
50–54 years	'000	460.5	345.1	277.9	148.2	109.5	35.8	22.8	14.2	1 414.1
55–59 years	'000	414.5	309.7	254.1	131.9	101.6	33.7	20.6	11.9	1 278.1
60–64 years	'000	373.7	276.6	228.0	111.9	91.7	30.7	17.1	8.4	1 138.3
65–69 years	'000	282.1	208.5	166.7	81.4	68.3	23.2	11.3	5.1	846.7
70–74 years	'000	227.4	169.0	124.5	62.9	56.0	18.0	8.4	2.8	669.1
75–79 years	'000	188.3	140.9	97.8	49.4	47.8	14.6	6.3	1.6	546.7
80–84 years	'000	147.0	110.0	73.8	36.6	39.5	11.0	5.0	1.0	423.8
85 or over	'000	124.8	93.0	62.7	30.7	34.1	9.3	4.1	0.6	359.4
Total people	'000	7 001.8	5 313.3	4 275.6	2 208.9	1 597.9	501.8	351.1	222.5	21 475.6
Proportion of the population	%	32.6	24.7	19.9	10.3	7.4	2.3	1.6	1.0	100.0
31 December 2009										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	229.0	168.8	145.9	73.9	47.2	15.8	11.2	9.0	700.9
5–9 years	'000	213.4	157.9	138.6	69.4	45.8	15.0	10.3	8.6	658.9
10–14 years	'000	216.9	160.8	142.1	71.6	48.6	16.2	10.4	7.8	674.5
15–19 years	'000	226.0	174.5	147.3	74.9	51.9	16.5	12.5	7.8	711.4
20–24 years	'000	243.5	198.2	155.3	82.4	55.5	15.7	15.5	8.8	775.0
25–29 years	'000	255.8	201.6	156.2	81.8	53.4	14.9	15.7	10.3	789.6
30–34 years	'000	244.2	188.9	147.1	77.0	49.4	14.3	13.6	9.1	743.7
35–39 years	'000	261.5	204.5	162.6	83.4	55.2	17.1	14.0	9.1	807.5
40–44 years	'000	244.0	194.5	153.9	81.2	56.2	17.2	12.7	8.2	768.0
45–49 years	'000	254.3	192.7	157.2	81.8	58.7	18.9	12.7	7.7	784.0
50–54 years	'000	237.0	178.8	143.6	75.8	56.3	18.3	12.0	7.0	729.0
55–59 years	'000	212.0	160.2	128.8	67.0	52.1	17.1	10.6	5.7	653.6
60–64 years	'000	192.1	145.0	116.5	57.5	48.1	15.8	9.0	3.9	587.9
65–69 years	'000	148.9	110.6	87.3	42.4	36.4	12.1	6.1	2.4	446.2
70–74 years	'000	120.9	90.5	65.4	33.5	30.2	9.5	4.5	1.3	355.8

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
75–79 years	'000	101.7	76.6	52.2	26.9	25.8	7.9	3.5	0.8	295.4
80–84 years	'000	86.4	64.9	43.1	21.5	23.1	6.4	2.9	0.5	248.8
85 or over	'000	87.3	64.5	42.8	21.3	23.9	6.5	2.9	0.4	249.4
Total females	'000	3 574.9	2 733.2	2 186.0	1 123.3	817.7	255.0	180.0	108.5	10 979.6
Proportion of the population	%	50.3	50.4	50.1	49.6	50.5	50.4	50.3	47.6	50.2
Males										
0–4 years	'000	241.5	177.5	155.3	77.3	49.3	16.7	12.2	9.6	739.7
5–9 years	'000	225.9	165.8	146.1	72.4	47.9	16.0	10.7	9.0	693.8
10–14 years	'000	228.8	170.0	148.9	75.5	50.9	17.2	10.7	8.7	710.8
15–19 years	'000	239.4	184.2	154.0	78.9	54.6	17.7	13.1	8.8	750.8
20–24 years	'000	255.7	212.1	160.5	89.1	58.6	16.5	16.5	10.5	819.6
25–29 years	'000	259.8	207.5	161.3	88.7	55.5	14.8	15.7	11.0	814.7
30–34 years	'000	242.4	188.7	145.6	79.6	50.3	14.0	13.8	9.5	744.1
35–39 years	'000	256.0	198.3	160.6	85.4	55.3	16.2	13.7	9.7	795.3
40–44 years	'000	238.9	189.4	151.2	83.1	56.2	16.6	12.4	8.7	756.6
45–49 years	'000	249.9	187.3	153.6	82.6	58.1	18.4	12.2	8.4	770.5
50–54 years	'000	232.7	174.2	141.3	76.1	55.1	18.2	11.2	7.5	716.3
55–59 years	'000	209.0	154.7	128.6	67.5	50.3	17.0	10.1	6.6	643.9
60–64 years	'000	192.5	140.9	119.2	59.4	46.5	15.8	8.9	5.0	588.3
65–69 years	'000	146.5	106.7	88.9	42.8	34.7	12.2	5.8	3.1	440.8
70–74 years	'000	113.6	83.8	64.9	32.0	27.4	9.2	4.2	1.7	336.7
75–79 years	'000	86.7	64.6	46.3	23.1	21.6	6.8	2.9	0.9	252.8
80–84 years	'000	63.3	47.5	32.5	16.1	16.8	4.8	2.1	0.5	183.5
85 or over	'000	44.1	33.0	22.8	11.0	11.9	3.3	1.5	0.2	127.8
Total males	'000	3 526.6	2 686.0	2 181.5	1 140.5	800.9	251.4	177.8	119.3	10 886.0
Proportion of the population	%	49.7	49.6	49.9	50.4	49.5	49.6	49.7	52.4	49.8

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
All people										
0–4 years	'000	470.5	346.3	301.3	151.2	96.5	32.5	23.4	18.6	1 440.5
5–9 years	'000	439.3	323.6	284.6	141.8	93.7	31.0	21.0	17.6	1 352.7
10–14 years	'000	445.7	330.8	291.0	147.1	99.5	33.4	21.2	16.5	1 385.4
15–19 years	'000	465.4	358.7	301.3	153.8	106.5	34.2	25.6	16.6	1 462.2
20–24 years	'000	499.2	410.2	315.8	171.5	114.1	32.3	31.9	19.3	1 594.6
25–29 years	'000	515.6	409.0	317.5	170.5	108.9	29.8	31.4	21.3	1 604.3
30–34 years	'000	486.6	377.6	292.7	156.6	99.7	28.3	27.4	18.6	1 487.8
35–39 years	'000	517.5	402.8	323.2	168.9	110.6	33.3	27.7	18.7	1 602.8
40–44 years	'000	482.9	383.9	305.1	164.3	112.3	33.8	25.1	16.9	1 524.6
45–49 years	'000	504.1	379.9	310.8	164.4	116.8	37.3	24.9	16.1	1 554.5
50–54 years	'000	469.7	353.0	284.9	151.9	111.3	36.5	23.2	14.6	1 445.3
55–59 years	'000	421.0	314.9	257.4	134.5	102.4	34.1	20.7	12.3	1 297.5
60–64 years	'000	384.5	285.9	235.7	116.9	94.6	31.6	17.9	8.9	1 176.2
65–69 years	'000	295.4	217.3	176.2	85.2	71.1	24.3	12.0	5.4	887.0
70–74 years	'000	234.5	174.2	130.3	65.5	57.6	18.6	8.7	3.0	692.5
75–79 years	'000	188.3	141.2	98.5	50.0	47.4	14.7	6.4	1.7	548.2
80–84 years	'000	149.7	112.3	75.5	37.6	39.9	11.2	5.0	1.0	432.3
85 or over	'000	131.4	97.6	65.6	32.2	35.7	9.7	4.4	0.6	377.2
Total people	'000	7 101.5	5 419.2	4 367.5	2 263.7	1 618.6	506.5	357.9	227.8	21 865.6
Proportion of the population	%	32.5	24.8	20.0	10.4	7.4	2.3	1.6	1.0	100.0
31 December 2010										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	230.6	170.8	147.2	75.5	47.7	15.6	11.5	8.9	707.9
5–9 years	'000	215.7	160.3	141.2	71.2	46.1	15.0	10.4	8.6	668.4
10–14 years	'000	216.6	160.7	142.7	72.5	48.3	16.1	10.4	7.8	675.2
15–19 years	'000	224.2	173.4	147.8	75.1	51.6	16.3	12.3	7.6	708.4

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
20–24 years	'000	244.6	200.1	157.5	84.1	55.8	15.8	16.1	8.8	782.9
25–29 years	'000	258.8	207.2	159.8	85.8	54.8	15.2	16.0	10.4	808.1
30–34 years	'000	247.4	193.1	149.4	79.5	50.1	14.4	14.1	9.2	757.4
35–39 years	'000	259.1	202.0	161.1	83.5	54.0	16.6	13.9	8.9	799.1
40–44 years	'000	249.1	200.0	158.4	83.9	56.6	17.4	13.0	8.4	786.9
45–49 years	'000	251.8	192.8	157.0	82.3	58.1	18.4	12.7	7.7	780.9
50–54 years	'000	242.2	182.8	147.5	77.7	57.2	18.8	12.1	7.1	745.5
55–59 years	'000	216.4	163.6	131.1	69.2	52.5	17.3	10.6	5.9	666.7
60–64 years	'000	197.3	149.6	120.1	60.3	49.3	16.2	9.4	4.1	606.3
65–69 years	'000	156.0	115.9	92.5	44.3	38.3	12.7	6.5	2.5	468.6
70–74 years	'000	123.8	92.5	68.0	34.6	30.7	9.8	4.7	1.5	365.6
75–79 years	'000	102.4	77.0	53.0	27.6	25.6	7.9	3.6	0.9	297.9
80–84 years	'000	87.4	65.6	43.7	22.1	22.9	6.4	3.0	0.6	251.7
85 or over	'000	91.1	67.1	44.5	22.2	24.7	6.6	3.1	0.4	259.8
Total females	'000	3 614.3	2 774.8	2 222.5	1 151.2	824.4	256.4	183.5	109.3	11 137.5
Proportion of the population	%	50.3	50.5	50.1	49.6	50.5	50.3	50.3	47.5	50.2
Males										
0–4 years	'000	243.0	180.1	156.0	78.8	49.7	16.6	12.4	9.6	746.3
5–9 years	'000	228.8	168.4	149.0	73.9	48.3	16.1	11.0	9.0	704.5
10–14 years	'000	228.9	169.5	149.6	75.7	50.4	17.1	10.7	8.6	710.5
15–19 years	'000	237.7	182.2	154.5	78.9	54.4	17.6	13.0	8.7	747.3
20–24 years	'000	254.4	210.9	161.7	90.6	58.8	16.6	16.9	10.8	821.0
25–29 years	'000	262.3	212.3	164.0	93.6	56.8	15.2	16.4	11.4	832.3
30–34 years	'000	246.2	192.9	148.0	82.7	51.0	14.0	14.2	9.6	758.9
35–39 years	'000	254.1	196.5	158.8	85.5	54.1	15.8	13.8	9.6	788.3
40–44 years	'000	243.2	194.0	155.6	85.9	56.9	16.9	12.9	8.9	774.4
45–49 years	'000	247.5	187.1	153.2	83.4	57.5	18.0	12.2	8.4	767.3

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
50–54 years	'000	237.7	177.4	144.6	78.1	55.9	18.5	11.5	7.7	731.5
55–59 years	'000	212.8	158.1	130.5	69.1	50.8	17.3	10.1	6.7	655.5
60–64 years	'000	197.3	144.4	122.3	61.7	47.8	16.4	9.1	5.3	604.3
65–69 years	'000	154.0	111.6	93.7	44.9	36.4	12.8	6.1	3.2	462.8
70–74 years	'000	118.0	86.8	68.3	33.3	28.2	9.7	4.3	1.9	350.6
75–79 years	'000	87.7	65.1	47.2	23.5	21.6	6.9	3.0	0.9	256.0
80–84 years	'000	65.0	48.7	33.4	16.6	16.9	4.9	2.1	0.5	188.3
85 or over	'000	47.0	35.0	24.0	11.6	12.5	3.5	1.6	0.2	135.4
Total males	'000	3 565.6	2 721.0	2 214.4	1 167.9	808.0	253.8	181.3	121.0	11 035.0
Proportion of the population	%	49.7	49.5	49.9	50.4	49.5	49.7	49.7	52.5	49.8
All people										
0–4 years	'000	473.7	350.9	303.3	154.4	97.3	32.1	23.9	18.5	1 454.2
5–9 years	'000	444.5	328.7	290.1	145.1	94.3	31.0	21.4	17.6	1 372.9
10–14 years	'000	445.5	330.2	292.3	148.1	98.7	33.1	21.1	16.4	1 385.7
15–19 years	'000	462.0	355.6	302.3	154.0	105.9	34.0	25.3	16.3	1 455.6
20–24 years	'000	499.0	411.0	319.2	174.7	114.6	32.4	33.1	19.6	1 603.9
25–29 years	'000	521.1	419.6	323.7	179.4	111.6	30.4	32.4	21.8	1 640.4
30–34 years	'000	493.6	386.1	297.4	162.2	101.0	28.5	28.3	18.9	1 516.3
35–39 years	'000	513.2	398.4	319.9	168.9	108.1	32.4	27.7	18.5	1 587.4
40–44 years	'000	492.2	393.9	314.0	169.8	113.5	34.4	25.9	17.3	1 561.3
45–49 years	'000	499.3	379.9	310.2	165.7	115.6	36.4	24.9	16.1	1 548.2
50–54 years	'000	479.9	360.2	292.1	155.8	113.1	37.3	23.6	14.8	1 477.0
55–59 years	'000	429.1	321.7	261.6	138.3	103.4	34.7	20.7	12.5	1 322.2
60–64 years	'000	394.6	294.0	242.3	121.9	97.1	32.6	18.4	9.5	1 210.6
65–69 years	'000	309.9	227.4	186.2	89.2	74.8	25.5	12.7	5.7	931.4
70–74 years	'000	241.8	179.3	136.3	67.9	59.0	19.4	9.1	3.3	716.2
75–79 years	'000	190.1	142.2	100.2	51.1	47.2	14.8	6.6	1.8	554.0

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
80–84 years	'000	152.4	114.4	77.1	38.8	39.9	11.3	5.1	1.1	440.0
85 or over	'000	138.1	102.2	68.6	33.8	37.3	10.1	4.7	0.6	395.2
Total people	'000	7 179.9	5 495.7	4 436.9	2 319.1	1 632.5	510.2	364.8	230.3	22 172.5
Proportion of the population	%	32.4	24.8	20.0	10.5	7.4	2.3	1.6	1.0	100.0
31 December 2011										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	230.7	172.3	149.2	77.6	48.1	15.4	11.8	8.9	714.0
5–9 years	'000	216.6	162.2	142.9	73.1	46.2	14.8	10.6	8.5	675.0
10–14 years	'000	215.3	160.0	143.3	73.1	47.7	15.8	10.3	7.9	673.5
15–19 years	'000	224.3	173.6	148.9	76.0	51.5	16.2	11.9	7.6	710.0
20–24 years	'000	245.5	201.3	160.1	86.2	55.8	15.6	16.3	8.7	789.6
25–29 years	'000	260.3	212.0	162.9	90.7	55.5	15.1	16.3	10.4	823.2
30–34 years	'000	252.3	199.1	152.7	83.6	51.0	14.6	14.7	9.4	777.6
35–39 years	'000	254.0	198.6	158.8	83.4	52.5	15.9	13.8	8.8	785.9
40–44 years	'000	256.1	206.1	164.1	87.2	57.6	17.7	13.5	8.6	811.1
45–49 years	'000	249.2	193.3	156.8	83.1	57.5	17.9	12.7	7.7	778.4
50–54 years	'000	247.4	186.9	151.9	79.9	58.1	19.1	12.4	7.3	762.9
55–59 years	'000	221.1	167.2	133.8	71.4	53.2	17.7	10.7	6.0	681.3
60–64 years	'000	202.7	154.2	123.8	63.2	50.5	16.6	9.6	4.4	625.1
65–69 years	'000	164.8	122.9	98.7	47.2	40.8	13.4	7.0	2.6	497.4
70–74 years	'000	126.6	95.0	71.2	36.0	31.3	10.1	4.9	1.6	376.6
75–79 years	'000	103.4	78.1	54.2	28.2	25.7	8.0	3.7	0.9	302.2
80–84 years	'000	87.4	65.7	44.2	22.6	22.7	6.4	3.0	0.6	252.5
85 or over	'000	93.9	69.9	46.1	23.2	25.6	6.8	3.2	0.4	269.2
Total females	'000	3 651.6	2 818.5	2 263.6	1 185.5	831.2	257.0	186.4	110.5	11 305.3
Proportion of the population	%	50.4	50.6	50.2	49.7	50.5	50.2	50.3	47.5	50.3

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
Males										
0–4 years	'000	243.1	181.9	157.9	81.2	50.1	16.5	12.6	9.6	752.9
5–9 years	'000	230.1	170.6	151.1	75.9	48.4	15.9	11.3	8.9	712.4
10–14 years	'000	227.6	168.6	150.4	76.1	49.8	16.8	10.7	8.6	708.7
15–19 years	'000	237.5	181.5	155.5	79.7	54.0	17.6	12.6	8.6	747.1
20–24 years	'000	253.9	209.5	163.3	92.3	58.9	16.5	17.1	10.5	822.2
25–29 years	'000	262.5	216.0	165.7	99.1	57.6	15.3	16.8	11.5	845.0
30–34 years	'000	251.3	199.0	152.2	87.5	51.9	14.1	14.7	10.0	781.0
35–39 years	'000	250.2	194.5	156.4	85.7	52.7	15.3	13.8	9.4	778.1
40–44 years	'000	248.8	198.6	160.4	89.4	57.6	17.2	13.3	9.1	794.5
45–49 years	'000	245.2	187.5	153.5	84.7	57.2	17.5	12.2	8.4	766.4
50–54 years	'000	242.4	181.0	148.6	80.3	56.8	18.7	11.8	7.9	747.5
55–59 years	'000	216.3	161.0	132.1	70.7	51.3	17.4	10.1	6.7	665.8
60–64 years	'000	199.9	146.6	124.2	63.5	48.3	16.8	9.1	5.5	614.0
65–69 years	'000	163.0	118.4	99.7	47.9	38.8	13.7	6.6	3.4	491.5
70–74 years	'000	119.3	88.3	70.2	34.2	28.4	10.0	4.5	2.0	357.0
75–79 years	'000	89.2	66.3	48.6	24.1	21.9	6.9	3.1	1.0	261.2
80–84 years	'000	65.9	49.3	34.1	17.0	16.9	5.0	2.2	0.6	191.0
85 or over	'000	49.8	37.3	25.4	12.4	13.3	3.7	1.7	0.2	143.9
Total males	'000	3 596.1	2 756.0	2 249.4	1 201.7	813.9	254.7	184.3	121.9	11 180.0
Proportion of the population	%	49.6	49.4	49.8	50.3	49.5	49.8	49.7	52.5	49.7
All people										
0–4 years	'000	473.8	354.2	307.2	158.7	98.1	31.9	24.4	18.5	1 466.9
5–9 years	'000	446.7	332.8	294.0	149.0	94.6	30.7	21.9	17.4	1 387.4
10–14 years	'000	442.9	328.7	293.7	149.2	97.5	32.6	21.0	16.5	1 382.2
15–19 years	'000	461.8	355.1	304.3	155.7	105.4	33.8	24.6	16.2	1 457.0
20–24 years	'000	499.4	410.8	323.5	178.5	114.7	32.1	33.5	19.2	1 611.8

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
25–29 years	'000	522.8	428.0	328.6	189.8	113.1	30.3	33.1	22.0	1 668.2
30–34 years	'000	503.6	398.1	304.9	171.1	102.9	28.8	29.5	19.4	1 558.6
35–39 years	'000	504.2	393.2	315.2	169.1	105.2	31.1	27.6	18.2	1 564.0
40–44 years	'000	504.9	404.7	324.5	176.6	115.1	34.9	26.8	17.7	1 605.6
45–49 years	'000	494.4	380.8	310.3	167.8	114.7	35.4	24.9	16.1	1 544.7
50–54 years	'000	489.8	367.9	300.4	160.2	114.9	37.8	24.1	15.1	1 510.4
55–59 years	'000	437.4	328.2	266.0	142.0	104.5	35.1	20.8	12.8	1 347.0
60–64 years	'000	402.7	300.8	248.0	126.7	98.8	33.4	18.7	9.9	1 239.1
65–69 years	'000	327.8	241.3	198.4	95.1	79.6	27.1	13.6	6.1	988.9
70–74 years	'000	245.9	183.4	141.4	70.2	59.7	20.0	9.3	3.6	733.6
75–79 years	'000	192.6	144.4	102.8	52.3	47.6	14.9	6.8	1.9	563.4
80–84 years	'000	153.3	114.9	78.3	39.6	39.6	11.4	5.2	1.2	443.5
85 or over	'000	143.6	107.2	71.5	35.6	38.9	10.5	4.9	0.7	413.0
Total people	'000	7 247.7	5 574.5	4 513.0	2 387.2	1 645.0	511.7	370.7	232.4	22 485.3
Proportion of the population	%	32.2	24.8	20.1	10.6	7.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	100.0
31 December 2012										
Females										
0–4 years	'000	232.3	177.1	151.8	80.5	48.5	15.2	12.3	9.0	726.8
5–9 years	'000	223.1	167.9	148.4	77.0	47.4	15.0	11.1	8.6	698.7
10–14 years	'000	216.6	161.7	145.0	74.7	47.7	15.6	10.5	8.1	680.0
15–19 years	'000	224.9	173.0	149.7	76.9	51.1	16.1	11.7	7.5	710.9
20–24 years	'000	247.2	202.5	164.3	88.8	55.9	15.3	16.2	8.7	799.0
25–29 years	'000	263.4	217.3	166.9	97.1	56.2	14.9	16.8	10.7	843.4
30–34 years	'000	259.7	207.2	158.3	89.4	52.5	14.7	15.5	9.8	807.3
35–39 years	'000	250.6	197.1	157.3	84.3	51.6	15.2	13.9	8.8	778.9
40–44 years	'000	262.9	210.4	169.3	90.1	58.1	17.8	14.0	8.8	831.5
45–49 years	'000	244.8	192.5	155.7	83.3	56.7	17.5	12.7	7.6	770.9

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
50–54 years	'000	250.9	190.2	155.7	82.0	58.6	19.1	12.5	7.4	776.4
55–59 years	'000	226.6	171.5	137.2	73.1	54.1	17.9	10.8	6.3	697.5
60–64 years	'000	201.5	153.0	123.0	63.2	49.8	16.4	9.6	4.5	621.1
65–69 years	'000	175.0	131.3	105.2	50.7	43.5	14.3	7.6	2.9	530.5
70–74 years	'000	131.1	98.4	75.0	37.5	32.3	10.4	5.1	1.7	391.6
75–79 years	'000	105.3	79.5	55.6	28.9	26.2	8.1	3.9	1.0	308.5
80–84 years	'000	86.8	65.4	44.2	22.7	22.2	6.4	3.0	0.6	251.4
85 or over	'000	97.8	72.8	47.8	24.3	26.4	6.9	3.4	0.5	279.9
Total females	'000	3 700.4	2 869.1	2 310.5	1 224.4	838.8	256.9	190.6	112.3	11 504.2
Proportion of the population	%	50.4	50.5	50.1	49.5	50.5	50.1	50.2	47.4	50.2
Males										
0–4 years	'000	244.6	187.0	160.3	84.6	51.0	16.3	13.3	9.7	766.8
5–9 years	'000	236.9	176.9	157.2	80.2	49.6	16.2	11.8	9.1	738.1
10–14 years	'000	229.0	169.7	152.6	77.2	49.9	16.6	10.8	8.7	714.5
15–19 years	'000	238.4	182.2	156.9	81.2	53.6	17.6	12.3	8.7	750.9
20–24 years	'000	256.4	209.4	167.0	94.9	58.8	16.4	17.2	10.5	830.8
25–29 years	'000	264.4	220.0	169.6	106.7	58.4	15.1	17.2	11.8	863.5
30–34 years	'000	258.7	207.1	158.5	95.2	53.4	14.3	15.6	10.6	813.7
35–39 years	'000	247.0	194.4	155.0	87.1	51.8	14.7	14.0	9.3	773.5
40–44 years	'000	255.9	203.8	166.1	93.4	58.2	17.3	13.8	9.4	818.2
45–49 years	'000	240.1	186.5	152.6	85.4	56.4	16.9	12.2	8.3	758.4
50–54 years	'000	245.7	184.5	152.0	82.4	57.3	18.7	12.0	8.0	760.7
55–59 years	'000	221.7	165.2	135.1	72.9	52.3	17.6	10.3	6.9	682.0
60–64 years	'000	198.6	146.4	123.8	63.6	47.9	16.7	9.0	5.6	611.6
65–69 years	'000	173.2	125.9	106.3	51.5	41.3	14.5	7.2	3.7	523.7
70–74 years	'000	125.7	92.9	75.0	36.3	29.9	10.5	4.8	2.2	377.4
75–79 years	'000	92.5	68.8	51.0	25.3	22.6	7.2	3.3	1.1	271.8

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
80–84 years	'000	66.3	49.5	34.6	17.3	16.7	5.0	2.2	0.6	192.3
85 or over	'000	53.5	40.3	27.0	13.3	14.2	3.9	1.8	0.3	154.2
Total males	'000	3 648.5	2 810.5	2 300.5	1 248.3	823.4	255.5	188.9	124.5	11 402.2
Proportion of the population	%	49.6	49.5	49.9	50.5	49.5	49.9	49.8	52.6	49.8
All people										
0–4 years	'000	476.8	364.1	312.0	165.1	99.5	31.5	25.6	18.7	1 493.5
5–9 years	'000	460.0	344.8	305.6	157.2	97.1	31.3	22.9	17.7	1 436.7
10–14 years	'000	445.6	331.4	297.5	151.9	97.6	32.2	21.3	16.8	1 394.5
15–19 years	'000	463.3	355.2	306.6	158.0	104.7	33.6	24.0	16.2	1 461.8
20–24 years	'000	503.5	411.9	331.3	183.7	114.7	31.7	33.5	19.2	1 629.8
25–29 years	'000	527.8	437.3	336.5	203.7	114.6	30.0	34.1	22.4	1 706.9
30–34 years	'000	518.5	414.4	316.8	184.6	105.8	29.0	31.1	20.4	1 621.0
35–39 years	'000	497.6	391.6	312.4	171.4	103.5	29.9	27.8	18.1	1 552.5
40–44 years	'000	518.8	414.2	335.4	183.5	116.3	35.1	27.8	18.2	1 649.7
45–49 years	'000	484.9	379.0	308.3	168.7	113.0	34.3	24.9	15.9	1 529.3
50–54 years	'000	496.6	374.7	307.6	164.3	115.9	37.8	24.5	15.4	1 537.0
55–59 years	'000	448.2	336.7	272.3	145.9	106.4	35.5	21.2	13.1	1 379.6
60–64 years	'000	400.1	299.4	246.8	126.8	97.7	33.1	18.6	10.1	1 232.8
65–69 years	'000	348.2	257.3	211.5	102.2	84.8	28.7	14.8	6.6	1 054.2
70–74 years	'000	256.8	191.3	150.1	73.8	62.2	21.0	9.9	3.9	769.0
75–79 years	'000	197.8	148.3	106.6	54.2	48.8	15.4	7.1	2.0	580.3
80–84 years	'000	153.1	114.9	78.8	40.0	38.9	11.4	5.2	1.2	443.7
85 or over	'000	151.2	113.1	74.8	37.6	40.6	10.8	5.3	0.7	434.1
Total people	'000	7 348.9	5 679.6	4 610.9	2 472.7	1 662.2	512.4	379.6	236.9	22 906.4
Proportion of the population	%	32.1	24.8	20.1	10.8	7.3	2.2	1.7	1.0	100.0
AAGR (d)	%	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.9	1.0	0.5	2.0	1.6	1.6

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

TABLE 2A.2

Table 2A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex, 31 December (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>
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(b) Historical rates in this table have revised from previous Reports. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for 2003 to 2011 are final, based on the *2011 Census of Population and Housing*. Estimates for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary.

(c) Include Other Territories, comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

(d) Average annual growth rate (AAGR) over 4 years. For 31 December estimates this is the AAGR for the period December 2008–2012. See section 2.5 Statistical Concepts used in the Report for details of the estimation method.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0 [data available on request].

TABLE 2A.3

Table 2A.3 Proficiency in spoken English of people born overseas, 2001 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (c)
<i>Number of people born overseas by proficiency in spoken English</i>										
Speaks English only	'000	619.6	449.1	430.0	345.8	181.6	35.1	36.5	19.0	2 116.8
Speaks other language and speaks English										
Very well or well	'000	649.5	471.9	150.5	119.0	86.2	8.7	25.4	8.1	1 519.6
Not well or not at all	'000	189.8	147.0	30.5	25.4	24.9	1.3	4.3	1.8	425.4
Not stated (d)	'000	9.8	7.8	2.0	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	23.0
Total	'000	849.1	626.7	183.0	145.9	112.5	10.1	30.1	10.1	1 968.0
Not stated (e)	'000	6.4	4.6	3.2	3.5	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	20.8
Total	'000	1 475.1	1 080.4	616.2	495.3	296.5	45.4	66.7	29.4	4 105.6
<i>Proportion of people born overseas by proficiency in spoken English</i>										
Speaks English only	%	42.0	41.6	69.8	69.8	61.2	77.3	54.7	64.6	51.6
Speaks other language and speaks English										
Very well or well	%	76.5	75.3	82.2	81.6	76.6	85.8	84.5	80.7	77.2
Not well or not at all	%	22.4	23.5	16.7	17.4	22.2	13.0	14.4	17.9	21.6
Not stated (d)	%	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not stated (e)	%	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.5

(a) Data for proficiency in spoken English of people born overseas 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Excludes overseas visitors and people who did not state their birthplace.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

(d) Includes cases where language spoken at home was stated but proficiency in English was not stated.

(e) Includes cases where both language spoken at home and proficiency in English were not stated.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2002.0.

TABLE 2A.4

Table 2A.4 Proficiency in spoken English of people born overseas, 2006 (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>
<i>Number of people born overseas by proficiency in spoken English</i>										
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
<i>Proportion of people born overseas by proficiency in spoken English</i>										
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) Data for proficiency in spoken English of people born overseas 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

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

(c) Includes Other Territories.

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

TABLE 2A.5

Table 2A.5 Proficiency in spoken English of people born overseas, 2011 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Number of people born overseas by proficiency in spoken English</i>										
Speaks English only	'000	667.4	525.0	565.5	432.9	188.1	40.7	38.3	17.5	2 475.7
Speaks other language and speaks English										
Very well or well	'000	876.1	695.6	269.8	209.2	129.7	14.3	41.7	14.3	2 251.0
Not well or not at all	'000	218.1	171.6	45.9	35.5	31.8	2.4	5.7	2.3	513.6
Proficiency in English not stated	'000	7.6	5.3	4.2	8.2	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.9	29.0
Total	'000	1 101.9	872.4	319.9	253.0	163.3	16.8	47.6	17.5	2 793.6
Language and proficiency in English not stated	'000	9.2	7.9	3.1	2.3	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	24.9
Total	'000	1 778.6	1 405.3	888.6	688.2	353.0	57.7	86.3	35.2	5 294.2
<i>Proportion of people born overseas by proficiency in spoken English</i>										
Speaks English only	%	37.5	37.4	63.6	62.9	53.3	70.6	44.3	49.8	46.8
Speaks other language and speaks English										
Very well or well	%	79.5	79.7	84.3	82.7	79.5	84.7	87.4	81.6	80.6
Not well or not at all	%	19.8	19.7	14.4	14.0	19.4	14.0	12.1	13.4	18.4
Proficiency in English not stated	%	0.7	0.6	1.3	3.3	1.1	1.2	0.5	5.0	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	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5

(a) Data for proficiency in spoken English of people born overseas 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Excludes people born in Australia and people who did not state their country of birth.

(c) The year 2011 is the period 1 January 2011 to 9 August 2011.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2012, *2011 Census of Population and Housing, Australia, States and Territories, Expanded Community Profile, Table X04c — Proficiency in spoken English/language by year of arrival in Australia by age*, Cat. no. 2005.0, Canberra.

TABLE 2A.6

Table 2A.6 **People by country of birth, 2001**

	<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>
Born in Australia										
Indigenous										
Aboriginal	'000	112.2	22.3	87.3	56.3	22.1	13.6	3.3	49.1	366.4
Torres Strait Islander	'000	4.2	1.7	16.4	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.6	26.0
Both (b)	'000	3.5	1.0	9.0	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.1	17.5
Total	'000	119.9	25.1	112.8	58.5	23.4	15.8	3.6	50.8	410.0
Non-Indigenous	'000	4 330.9	3 252.0	2 673.6	1 183.3	1 076.2	370.3	224.8	107.2	13 219.7
Total born in Australia	'000	4 450.8	3 277.1	2 786.4	1 241.8	1 099.6	386.0	228.4	158.0	13 629.7
Proportion born in Australia	%	70.5	71.1	77.7	67.8	75.4	84.9	73.9	77.9	72.6
Born overseas (c)										
Other main English speaking countries										
Canada	'000	9.2	5.3	6.1	3.5	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	27.3
Ireland	'000	17.7	11.5	7.2	8.9	3.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	50.2
New Zealand	'000	105.7	55.2	127.6	45.0	11.0	3.6	4.0	3.7	355.8
South Africa	'000	28.6	15.6	14.6	15.4	3.1	0.9	0.9	0.4	79.4
United Kingdom (d)	'000	275.1	205.5	183.7	201.5	124.0	21.3	17.0	7.9	1 036.2
United States	'000	19.2	11.2	10.2	6.1	3.0	0.9	1.9	1.2	53.7
Total	'000	455.6	304.4	349.3	280.3	145.9	27.9	25.2	13.8	1 602.7
Proportion of other main English speaking countries	%	7.2	6.6	9.7	15.3	10.0	6.1	8.2	6.8	8.5
Other countries										
China (e)	'000	85.4	36.8	8.9	5.2	3.6	0.5	2.0	0.4	142.8
Croatia	'000	18.4	18.9	3.7	5.2	3.6	0.3	1.7	0.1	51.9
Egypt	'000	17.3	11.5	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	33.4
Fiji	'000	27.1	7.1	7.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	44.3
France	'000	6.4	3.9	3.3	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	17.3
Germany	'000	31.6	28.7	19.8	10.0	12.7	1.9	2.4	1.1	108.2
Greece	'000	36.9	57.6	4.1	3.2	11.7	0.6	1.3	1.1	116.4

TABLE 2A.6

Table 2A.6 **People by country of birth, 2001**

	<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>
Hong Kong (f)	'000	37.5	16.0	6.7	3.6	1.8	0.3	1.0	0.3	67.1
India	'000	37.9	30.6	7.3	13.1	3.7	0.5	1.8	0.5	95.5
Indonesia	'000	21.0	11.0	4.7	7.7	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	47.2
Italy	'000	60.7	90.1	15.9	23.1	25.0	1.1	2.3	0.6	218.7
Korea, Rep. of (South)	'000	27.9	3.5	4.1	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	38.9
Lebanon	'000	53.2	14.2	1.2	0.9	1.5	–	0.4	–	71.3
Macedonia (g)	'000	19.1	19.5	0.8	3.2	0.4	–	0.4	–	43.5
Malaysia	'000	21.1	24.7	8.1	17.4	4.2	0.7	1.6	0.6	78.9
Malta	'000	18.4	22.3	3.0	1.0	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	47.0
Netherlands	'000	20.3	23.5	16.2	10.5	8.3	2.5	1.3	0.7	83.3
Philippines	'000	52.2	22.5	15.4	5.4	4.5	0.8	1.4	1.7	103.9
Poland	'000	16.9	20.0	5.7	6.4	6.9	0.9	1.2	0.2	58.1
Singapore	'000	8.5	7.6	4.6	10.2	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	33.5
Sri Lanka	'000	16.9	26.6	4.0	3.0	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.3	53.5
Turkey	'000	12.1	15.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	–	0.1	–	29.8
Viet Nam	'000	63.0	56.6	11.8	10.1	10.4	0.2	2.2	0.6	154.8
Yugoslavia (h)	'000	19.7	19.6	5.5	4.6	4.3	0.3	1.2	0.1	55.4
Other overseas (i)	'000	289.9	187.9	101.8	65.3	37.9	5.4	14.1	5.7	708.1
Total other countries	'000	1 019.4	775.9	266.8	214.9	150.5	17.5	41.5	15.5	2 502.8
Proportion of other countries	%	16.2	16.8	7.4	11.7	10.3	3.9	13.4	7.6	13.3
Total born overseas	'000	1 475.0	1 080.3	616.2	495.2	296.5	45.4	66.7	29.4	4 105.4
Proportion born overseas	%	23.4	23.4	17.2	27.0	20.3	10.0	21.6	14.5	21.9
Not stated	'000	385.4	254.7	183.1	95.0	62.9	23.4	14.1	15.4	1 034.1
Total	'000	6 311.2	4 612.1	3 585.6	1 832.0	1 458.9	454.8	309.2	202.7	18 769.2

(a) Data for people by country of birth 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Applicable to persons who are of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.

(c) Excludes overseas visitors.

Table 2A.6 **People by country of birth, 2001**

	<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>
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(d) Includes England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and United Kingdom not further defined.

(e) Excludes Hong Kong and Macau.

(f) Includes Macau.

(g) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

(h) Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(i) Includes inadequately described, at sea and not elsewhere classified.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *Census of Population and Housing, Australia*, Cat. no. 2002.0.

TABLE 2A.7

Table 2A.7 **People by country of birth, 2006 (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 (b)</i>
Born in Australia										
Indigenous										
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
Indigenous status 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 (c)	'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) (d)	'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 2A.7

Table 2A.7 **People by country of birth, 2006 (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 (b)</i>
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) (d)	'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) (d)	'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 (e)	'000	6.1	6.7	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.1	0.5	–	17.3
South Eastern Europe, nfd (f)	'000	11.8	11.2	3.9	2.9	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	33.4
Other Overseas (g)	'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	20.3	45.7	14.9	2 740.5
Proportion of other countries	%	16.8	17.3	7.9	12.0	10.7	4.3	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 (h)	'000	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.2
Proportion born overseas	%	23.8	23.8	17.9	27.1	20.3	10.6	21.7	13.8	22.2

TABLE 2A.7

Table 2A.7 **People by country of birth, 2006 (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 (b)</i>
Not stated	'000	472.2	324.7	269.8	148.1	86.6	29.3	17.2	18.2	1 366.3
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

nfd Not further defined; **SAR** Special Administrative Region.

(a) Data for people by country of birth 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) United Kingdom comprises United Kingdom nfd, Channel Islands, England, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

(d) SARs comprise 'Hong Kong (SAR of China)' and 'Macau (SAR of China)'.

(e) 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]).

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

(g) Includes countries not identified individually, inadequately described, at sea and not elsewhere classified (nec).

(h) Includes Australia (includes External Territories) nfd, Australian External Territories nec and Norfolk Island.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 2A.8

Table 2A.8 **People by country of birth, 2011 (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 (b)</i>
Born in Australia										
Indigenous										
Aboriginal	'000	158.2	33.5	118.9	64.0	27.7	17.2	4.7	53.7	478.2
Torres Strait Islander	'000	4.1	1.8	19.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.6	29.1
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	'000	3.1	0.8	12.4	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.5	20.4
Total	'000	165.4	36.1	150.5	66.5	29.2	19.0	5.0	55.8	527.8
Non-Indigenous	'000	4 529.8	3 594.6	3 010.1	1 330.8	1 129.5	390.3	248.3	100.7	14 335.3
Indigenous status not stated	'000	52.2	40.2	31.6	14.3	12.1	4.9	1.8	1.6	158.7
Total born in Australia	'000	4 747.4	3 670.9	3 192.1	1 407.8	1 170.8	414.3	255.1	158.0	15 017.8
Proportion born in Australia	%	68.6	68.6	73.7	62.9	73.3	83.6	71.4	74.6	69.8
Born overseas										
Other main English speaking countries										
Canada	'000	11.9	7.8	9.7	5.2	2.2	0.7	1.1	0.3	38.9
Ireland	'000	21.9	14.6	10.9	14.3	3.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	67.3
New Zealand	'000	114.2	80.2	192.0	70.7	12.9	4.9	4.4	4.0	483.4
South Africa	'000	40.2	24.5	35.5	35.3	6.2	1.5	1.6	0.8	145.7
United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man (c)	'000	274.8	213.4	214.3	230.4	122.3	23.3	16.1	6.4	1 101.1
United States of America	'000	26.5	16.8	15.8	8.9	4.0	1.5	2.4	1.1	77.0
Total other main English speaking countries	'000	489.7	357.3	478.3	364.8	151.0	32.6	26.5	13.2	1 913.4
Proportion of other main English speaking countries	%	7.1	6.7	11.0	16.3	9.5	6.6	7.4	6.2	8.9
Other countries										
Bosnia and Herzegovina	'000	7.7	9.2	3.3	2.8	2.2	0.1	0.4	–	25.7
Cambodia	'000	11.1	11.4	1.5	1.0	2.8	–	0.3	0.1	28.3
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province) (d)	'000	156.0	93.9	27.0	16.7	15.9	1.9	6.6	0.9	319.0
Croatia	'000	17.7	17.2	3.8	5.1	3.1	0.3	1.5	0.1	48.8
Egypt	'000	18.4	12.5	2.1	1.9	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	36.5
Fiji	'000	32.3	9.7	11.4	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.3	57.0

TABLE 2A.8

Table 2A.8 **People by country of birth, 2011 (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 (b)</i>
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	'000	17.2	18.3	0.9	3.0	0.4	–	0.4	–	40.2
Germany	'000	31.1	28.0	21.0	11.0	11.4	2.2	2.3	1.0	108.0
Greece	'000	31.5	50.0	3.4	2.7	9.8	0.5	1.1	1.0	99.9
Hong Kong (SAR of China) (d)	'000	38.6	18.2	8.7	4.8	2.7	0.3	1.4	0.2	75.0
India	'000	95.4	111.8	30.3	29.9	18.7	1.5	5.9	1.9	295.4
Indonesia	'000	26.8	15.4	6.6	10.1	1.9	0.2	1.0	1.0	63.2
Iraq	'000	29.3	12.8	1.5	2.6	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	48.2
Italy	'000	51.6	76.9	13.2	19.5	20.7	1.0	2.0	0.4	185.4
Japan	'000	12.1	6.8	10.3	3.6	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	35.4
Korea, Republic of (South)	'000	41.8	10.2	12.6	4.1	3.4	0.6	1.6	0.3	74.5
Lebanon	'000	56.3	15.9	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	76.5
Malaysia	'000	27.3	39.8	12.8	25.0	7.0	1.2	2.2	0.6	116.2
Malta	'000	15.9	19.7	2.7	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	41.3
Netherlands	'000	18.2	21.6	15.0	10.0	7.3	2.4	1.1	0.4	76.0
Philippines	'000	70.4	38.0	29.5	17.2	8.9	1.3	2.4	3.6	171.2
Poland	'000	14.3	16.4	5.1	5.6	5.5	0.7	1.0	0.1	48.7
Singapore	'000	11.2	13.7	6.0	14.0	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	48.6
South Eastern Europe, nfd (f)	'000	8.4	8.8	3.1	2.0	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	25.1
Sri Lanka	'000	23.7	44.0	7.7	5.3	2.7	0.3	2.3	0.4	86.4
Thailand	'000	17.5	10.8	7.0	5.7	2.2	0.5	1.0	0.7	45.5
Turkey	'000	13.0	16.5	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	–	32.8
Viet Nam	'000	71.8	68.3	16.3	12.7	12.0	0.3	3.0	0.7	185.0
Born elsewhere (g)	'000	322.0	232.3	144.9	103.2	50.4	8.2	18.1	7.4	887.0
Total other countries (h)	'000	1 288.9	1 048.1	410.3	323.4	202.0	25.1	59.9	22.0	3 380.8
Proportion of other countries	%	18.6	19.6	9.5	14.4	12.7	5.1	16.8	10.4	15.7
Total born overseas	'000	1 778.6	1 405.3	888.6	688.2	353.0	57.7	86.3	35.2	5 294.1
Proportion born overseas	%	25.7	26.2	20.5	30.7	22.1	11.6	24.2	16.6	24.6

TABLE 2A.8

Table 2A.8 **People by country of birth, 2011 (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 (b)</i>
Not stated	'000	391.7	277.8	252.0	143.1	72.8	23.4	15.8	18.7	1 195.7
Total	'000	6 917.7	5 354.0	4 332.7	2 239.2	1 596.6	495.4	357.2	211.9	21 507.7

nfd Not further defined; **SAR** Special Administrative Region.

(a) Data for people by country of birth 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) United Kingdom comprises 'United Kingdom, Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, nfd', 'England', 'Isle of Man', 'Northern Ireland', 'Scotland', 'Wales', 'Guernsey' and 'Jersey'.

(d) SARs comprise 'Hong Kong (SAR of China)' and 'Macau (SAR of China)'.

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

(g) Includes countries not identified individually, inadequately described, at sea and not elsewhere classified (nec).

(h) Includes countries not identified individually, 'Australian External Territories', 'Inadequately described' and 'At sea'.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2012, *2011 Census of Population and Housing, Australia, States and Territories, Basic Community Profile, Table B09* — *Country of birth of person by sex*, Cat. no. 2001.0, Canberra.

TABLE 2A.9

Table 2A.9 People by language spoken at home, 2001 ('000) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Speaks English only	4 777.5	3 474.1	3 173.4	1 539.1	1 233.1	421.0	254.8	139.7	15 014.0
Speaks other language									
Arabic (including Lebanese)	145.6	47.2	4.8	5.5	4.5	0.4	1.3	0.1	209.4
Indigenous languages	0.9	0.3	5.9	8.7	3.8	–	0.1	31.3	51.0
Chinese languages	201.7	113.1	35.9	29.8	11.9	1.3	4.9	2.0	401.4
Croatian	26.0	25.6	4.4	6.7	4.0	0.3	2.8	0.1	69.9
French	14.4	11.1	6.5	4.4	1.6	0.4	1.0	0.3	39.6
German	22.2	20.3	14.4	7.1	8.7	1.4	1.8	0.8	76.4
Greek	90.2	122.4	11.5	5.4	27.4	1.3	2.8	2.8	263.7
Hindi	28.2	10.7	5.6	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	47.8
Hungarian	8.7	8.9	3.1	1.2	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	24.5
Indonesian	18.1	9.1	2.6	6.7	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.7	38.7
Italian	96.8	149.2	24.7	36.5	40.2	1.5	3.7	1.0	353.6
Japanese	11.1	5.2	7.6	2.6	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	28.3
Khmer	8.2	8.5	1.1	0.9	2.8	–	0.2	0.1	22.0
Korean	30.1	3.2	3.8	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	–	39.5
Macedonian	30.7	32.6	1.1	6.2	0.8	–	0.5	–	72.0
Maltese	16.3	21.5	1.8	0.4	1.2	–	0.2	–	41.4
Netherlandic	9.7	10.6	8.4	5.6	3.6	1.2	0.7	0.3	40.2
Persian	12.3	5.9	1.6	2.9	2.0	0.1	0.4	–	25.2
Polish	17.0	19.6	5.4	6.9	7.8	0.9	1.3	0.1	59.1
Portuguese	13.1	3.9	1.5	3.6	0.7	–	0.4	0.5	23.7
Russian	13.8	13.9	2.9	1.0	2.4	0.2	0.5	–	34.8
Samoan	11.0	4.1	7.2	0.2	0.1	–	0.2	–	22.7
Serbian	20.5	16.0	3.4	3.8	4.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	49.2
Sinhalese	5.4	11.6	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	20.7
South Slavic nfd	4.7	4.6	2.0	1.9	1.2	0.1	0.2	–	14.6

TABLE 2A.9

Table 2A.9 People by language spoken at home, 2001 ('000) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Spanish	49.3	22.9	9.5	5.3	3.2	0.6	2.5	0.3	93.6
Tagalog (Filipino)	42.8	18.0	9.3	3.1	3.1	0.4	1.0	1.2	78.9
Tamil	12.1	8.0	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.1	24.1
Turkish	19.1	28.4	1.3	1.0	0.6	–	0.2	–	50.7
Vietnamese	67.9	63.8	14.4	12.1	12.6	0.1	2.7	0.7	174.2
Other (c)	148.6	100.6	49.4	32.5	18.4	2.6	7.4	3.0	363.1
Total	1 196.2	920.8	253.7	206.8	172.5	14.1	42.2	46.3	2 853.9
Not stated	337.5	217.2	158.6	86.1	53.3	19.7	12.2	16.8	901.4
Total	6 311.2	4 612.1	3 585.6	1 832.0	1 458.9	454.8	309.2	202.7	18 769.2

nfd Not further defined.

(a) Data for people by language spoken at home 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Excludes overseas visitors.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *Census of Population and Housing, Australia*, Cat. no. 2002.0.

TABLE 2A.10

Table 2A.10 People by language spoken at home, 2006 ('000) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
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 (d)	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) (e)	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 (f)	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 2A.10

Table 2A.10 **People by language spoken at home, 2006 ('000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Spanish	49.6	24.5	11.3	5.7	3.4	0.7	2.5	0.3	98.0
Tagalog (excludes Filipino) (e)	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 (g)	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) Data for people by language spoken at home 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

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

(c) Includes Other Territories.

(d) Chinese languages comprise Cantonese, Mandarin, Chinese not further defined (nfd), Hakka, Hokkien, Teochew, Wu and Chinese not elsewhere classified (nec).

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

(f) Iranian languages comprise Persian (excluding Dari), Dari, Iranian nfd, Kurdish, Pashto, Balochi and Iranian nec.

(g) Comprises languages not identified individually, inadequately described and non-verbal so described.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 2A.11

Table 2A.11 People by language spoken at home, 2011 ('000) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Speaks English only	5 013.3	3 874.9	3 676.0	1 775.9	1 303.1	454.1	278.0	133.0	16 509.3
Speaks other language									
Arabic	184.3	68.4	11.4	12.0	7.5	0.9	2.4	0.3	287.2
Assyrian	21.0	9.9	0.2	0.1	–	–	–	–	31.3
Australian Indigenous Languages	1.3	0.5	12.2	9.6	3.6	0.1	0.1	34.4	61.8
Chinese languages:									
Cantonese	136.4	72.9	22.3	18.0	9.0	0.8	3.5	0.7	263.7
Mandarin	139.8	103.7	38.1	28.0	16.5	2.1	6.7	1.2	336.4
Other (c)	19.3	18.5	4.3	4.5	2.6	0.3	0.8	0.8	51.2
Total	295.5	195.1	64.7	50.6	28.1	3.3	11.0	2.7	651.3
Croatian	22.9	22.2	4.4	5.9	3.4	0.3	2.4	0.1	61.6
Dutch	9.3	9.5	7.8	5.6	3.1	1.1	0.6	0.2	37.2
French	19.0	16.3	9.9	7.7	2.1	0.7	1.6	0.4	57.7
German	23.4	20.1	16.4	8.7	7.5	1.7	1.9	0.8	80.4
Greek	86.6	116.8	11.4	5.3	25.3	1.2	2.8	2.9	252.2
Hungarian	7.0	7.4	3.3	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	20.9
Indo-Aryan languages:									
Bengali	21.5	6.9	2.2	1.9	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.2	35.6
Hindi	52.8	32.7	13.2	5.0	4.4	0.5	2.3	0.4	111.4
Punjabi	21.5	31.1	7.9	4.8	4.4	0.2	1.0	0.3	71.2
Sinhalese	9.4	28.2	4.3	2.9	1.7	0.2	1.3	0.2	48.2
Urdu	17.7	11.1	2.7	2.4	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.2	36.8
Other (d)	36.4	18.3	9.1	6.9	6.4	0.8	1.2	0.6	79.6
Total	159.4	128.2	39.4	23.9	19.8	1.9	8.5	1.9	382.8
Iranic languages:									
Dari	6.7	7.8	1.0	2.1	2.2	–	0.3	–	20.2
Persian (excluding Dari)	17.0	10.8	4.3	5.0	4.1	0.2	0.7	–	42.2

TABLE 2A.11

Table 2A.11 People by language spoken at home, 2011 ('000) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Other (e)	3.8	3.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	–	0.1	–	9.6
Total	27.5	21.9	5.9	8.0	7.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	71.9
Italian	83.2	124.9	21.7	31.4	33.3	1.3	3.3	0.8	299.8
Japanese	14.4	8.5	13.1	4.4	1.8	0.4	0.9	0.2	43.7
Khmer	10.3	11.8	1.9	1.3	3.7	–	0.3	0.2	29.5
Korean	47.4	10.3	12.7	3.9	3.1	0.5	1.5	0.3	79.8
Macedonian	29.5	30.9	1.2	5.9	0.7	–	0.6	–	68.8
Maltese	13.3	18.2	1.4	0.4	0.9	–	0.2	–	34.4
Polish	14.9	16.5	5.1	6.0	6.2	0.8	1.1	0.1	50.7
Portuguese	16.3	5.1	4.8	5.0	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	33.4
Russian	16.5	16.5	4.8	2.1	3.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	44.1
Samoan	14.9	7.6	12.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	36.6
Serbian	22.2	17.6	4.6	5.1	4.3	0.1	1.1	–	55.1
Southeast Asian Austronesian languages:									
Filipino	21.1	14.5	8.7	5.7	3.0	0.3	0.8	1.3	55.4
Indonesian	24.8	13.9	4.4	9.1	1.5	0.2	1.0	1.0	55.9
Tagalog	37.1	16.5	12.4	8.3	3.8	0.5	1.0	1.8	81.5
Other (f)	4.5	6.1	3.0	6.5	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	23.5
Total	87.5	51.1	28.6	29.5	9.8	1.2	3.3	4.5	216.2
Spanish	55.6	29.0	15.6	8.2	4.9	0.8	2.9	0.4	117.5
Tamil	21.5	17.5	3.5	4.1	1.7	0.2	1.4	0.3	50.2
Thai	15.7	7.6	5.5	4.6	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	36.7
Turkish	22.3	32.9	1.9	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	59.6
Vietnamese	87.5	86.6	21.9	16.5	16.0	0.3	3.8	0.9	233.4
Other (g)	124.3	126.6	75.6	56.0	27.7	4.2	8.8	3.9	427.1
Total	1 554.3	1 235.4	423.8	325.1	229.6	22.1	64.7	56.7	3 912.9
Language spoken at home not stated	350.0	243.7	232.9	138.2	64.0	19.1	14.5	22.2	1 085.5

TABLE 2A.11

Table 2A.11 **People by language spoken at home, 2011 ('000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total	6 917.7	5 354.0	4 332.7	2 239.2	1 596.6	495.4	357.2	211.9	21 507.7

(a) Data for people by language spoken at home 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) This list of languages consists of the most common Language Spoken at Home responses reported in the 2006 Census.

(c) Comprises 'Chinese, nfd', 'Hakka', 'Wu', 'Min Nan' and 'Chinese, nec'.

(d) Comprises 'Indo-Aryan, nfd', 'Gujarati', 'Konkani', 'Marathi', 'Nepali', 'Sindhi', 'Assamese', 'Dhivehi', 'Kashmiri', 'Oriya', 'Fijian Hindustani' and 'Indo-Aryan, nec'.

(e) Comprises 'Iranic, nfd', 'Kurdish', 'Pashto', 'Balochi', 'Hazaraghi' and 'Iranic, nec'.

(f) Comprises 'Bikol', 'Bisaya', 'Cebuano', 'Ilokano', 'Ilonggo (Hiligaynon)', 'Pampangan', 'Malay', 'Tetum', 'Timorese', 'Acehnese', 'Balinese', 'Iban', 'Javanese', 'Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages, nec' and 'Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages, nfd'.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2012, *2011 Census of Population and Housing, Australia, States and Territories, Expanded Community Profile, Table X05 — Language spoken at home by proficiency in spoken English/language by sex*, Cat. no. 2005.0, Canberra.

TABLE 2A.12

Table 2A.12 Estimated resident population (ERP) by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)

	<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 (d)</i>
30 June 2003										
Number of people										
Major cities	'000	4 829.1	3 639.9	2 278.2	1 469.7	1 106.7	..	326.8	..	13 650.4
Regional areas										
Inner regional	'000	1 306.2	985.5	767.1	170.4	154.7	311.7	0.5	..	3 696.6
Outer regional	'000	442.6	243.2	565.8	172.1	200.0	155.5	..	108.4	1 887.5
Total regional	'000	1 748.8	1 228.7	1 332.8	342.4	354.7	467.3	0.5	108.4	5 584.1
Remote areas										
Remote	'000	33.5	5.3	75.5	92.3	43.7	8.6	..	44.6	303.5
Very remote	'000	9.4	..	56.5	48.3	15.3	2.6	..	48.7	182.7
Total remote	'000	42.9	5.3	132.0	140.6	59.0	11.3	..	93.3	486.2
Total	'000	6 620.7	4 873.8	3 743.1	1 952.7	1 520.4	478.5	327.4	201.7	19 720.7
Share of population										
Major cities	%	72.9	74.7	60.9	75.3	72.8	..	99.8	..	69.2
Regional areas										
Inner regional	%	19.7	20.2	20.5	8.7	10.2	65.1	0.2	..	18.7
Outer regional	%	6.7	5.0	15.1	8.8	13.2	32.5	..	53.8	9.6
Total regional	%	26.4	25.2	35.6	17.5	23.3	97.6	0.2	53.8	28.3
Remote areas										
Remote	%	0.5	0.1	2.0	4.7	2.9	1.8	..	22.1	1.5
Very remote	%	0.1	..	1.5	2.5	1.0	0.5	..	24.1	0.9
Total remote	%	0.6	0.1	3.5	7.2	3.9	2.4	..	46.2	2.5
30 June 2004										
Number of people										
Major cities	'000	4 856.8	3 687.1	2 339.0	1 493.3	1 112.0	..	328.4	..	13 816.5
Regional areas										
Inner regional	'000	1 312.5	991.9	785.9	173.3	157.6	314.9	0.5	..	3 737.1

TABLE 2A.12

Table 2A.12 Estimated resident population (ERP) by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)

	<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 (d)</i>
Outer regional	'000	439.8	243.0	574.0	171.4	199.9	157.1	..	109.2	1 894.4
Total regional	'000	1 752.3	1 234.9	1 360.0	344.7	357.5	472.0	0.5	109.2	5 631.4
Remote areas										
Remote	'000	32.6	5.2	75.2	92.7	43.8	8.6	..	44.6	302.7
Very remote	'000	9.1	..	55.8	48.8	14.9	2.6	..	48.9	182.1
Total remote	'000	41.7	5.2	131.0	141.5	58.7	11.2	..	93.5	484.8
Total	'000	6 650.7	4 927.1	3 830.0	1 979.5	1 528.2	483.2	328.9	202.7	19 932.7
Share of population										
Major cities	%	73.0	74.8	61.1	75.4	72.8	..	99.8	..	69.3
Regional areas										
Inner regional	%	19.7	20.1	20.5	8.8	10.3	65.2	0.2	..	18.7
Outer regional	%	6.6	4.9	15.0	8.7	13.1	32.5	..	53.9	9.5
Total regional	%	26.3	25.1	35.5	17.4	23.4	97.7	0.2	53.9	28.3
Remote areas										
Remote	%	0.5	0.1	2.0	4.7	2.9	1.8	..	22.0	1.5
Very remote	%	0.1	..	1.5	2.5	1.0	0.5	..	24.1	0.9
Total remote	%	0.6	0.1	3.4	7.2	3.8	2.3	..	46.1	2.4
30 June 2005										
Number of people										
Major cities	'000	4 893.8	3 741.5	2 397.1	1 517.1	1 119.7	..	330.9	..	14 000.1
Regional areas										
Inner regional	'000	1 320.3	999.2	805.6	179.1	160.3	317.1	0.5	..	3 782.5
Outer regional	'000	438.3	243.4	585.2	172.3	200.4	157.8	..	111.4	1 908.9
Total regional	'000	1 758.7	1 242.6	1 390.8	351.4	360.7	475.0	0.5	111.4	5 691.4
Remote areas										
Remote	'000	31.8	5.1	75.2	93.2	43.8	8.6	..	44.8	302.7
Very remote	'000	8.9	..	55.4	49.5	14.5	2.6	..	49.8	182.6

TABLE 2A.12

Table 2A.12 Estimated resident population (ERP) by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)

	<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 (d)</i>
Total remote	'000	40.7	5.1	130.6	142.7	58.4	11.3	..	94.5	485.3
Total	'000	6 693.2	4 989.2	3 918.5	2 011.2	1 538.8	486.2	331.4	205.9	20 176.8
Share of population										
Major cities	%	73.1	75.0	61.2	75.4	72.8	..	99.8	..	69.4
Regional areas										
Inner regional	%	19.7	20.0	20.6	8.9	10.4	65.2	0.2	..	18.7
Outer regional	%	6.5	4.9	14.9	8.6	13.0	32.5	..	54.1	9.5
Total regional	%	26.3	24.9	35.5	17.5	23.4	97.7	0.2	54.1	28.2
Remote areas										
Remote	%	0.5	0.1	1.9	4.6	2.8	1.8	..	21.7	1.5
Very remote	%	0.1	..	1.4	2.5	0.9	0.5	..	24.2	0.9
Total remote	%	0.6	0.1	3.3	7.1	3.8	2.3	..	45.9	2.4
30 June 2006										
Number of people										
Major cities	'000	4 936.0	3 804.5	2 454.9	1 548.2	1 130.7	..	334.7	..	14 209.1
Regional areas										
Inner regional	'000	1 329.1	1 007.4	825.1	184.0	162.6	319.0	0.5	..	3 828.0
Outer regional	'000	437.8	244.3	598.0	173.6	200.9	159.1	..	113.5	1 927.1
Total regional	'000	1 766.9	1 251.7	1 423.0	357.6	363.4	478.1	0.5	113.5	5 755.1
Remote areas										
Remote	'000	31.2	5.0	75.3	94.1	44.1	8.6	..	45.1	303.5
Very remote	'000	8.6	..	54.8	50.6	14.2	2.6	..	50.5	183.3
Total remote	'000	39.8	5.0	130.1	144.7	58.3	11.2	..	95.6	486.8
Total	'000	6 742.7	5 061.3	4 008.0	2 050.6	1 552.5	489.3	335.2	209.1	20 451.0
Share of population										
Major cities	%	73.2	75.2	61.2	75.5	72.8	..	99.9	..	69.5
Regional areas										

TABLE 2A.12

Table 2A.12 Estimated resident population (ERP) by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)

	<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 (d)</i>
Inner regional	%	19.7	19.9	20.6	9.0	10.5	65.2	0.1	..	18.7
Outer regional	%	6.5	4.8	14.9	8.5	12.9	32.5	..	54.3	9.4
Total regional	%	26.2	24.7	35.5	17.4	23.4	97.7	0.1	54.3	28.1
Remote areas										
Remote	%	0.5	0.1	1.9	4.6	2.8	1.8	..	21.6	1.5
Very remote	%	0.1	..	1.4	2.5	0.9	0.5	..	24.2	0.9
Total remote	%	0.6	0.1	3.2	7.1	3.8	2.3	..	45.7	2.4
30 June 2007										
Number of people										
Major cities	'000	5 013.9	3 886.4	2 525.5	1 598.9	1 144.7	..	342.2	..	14 511.6
Regional areas										
Inner regional	'000	1 343.7	1 017.8	843.3	187.0	165.7	321.8	0.5	..	3 880.1
Outer regional	'000	437.2	244.4	611.0	173.8	201.5	160.2	..	116.9	1 944.9
Total regional	'000	1 780.8	1 262.2	1 454.3	360.8	367.2	482.0	0.5	116.9	5 825.0
Remote areas										
Remote	'000	30.9	4.9	75.8	93.9	44.4	8.7	..	45.7	304.4
Very remote	'000	8.5	..	55.4	52.5	14.4	2.6	..	51.1	186.6
Total remote	'000	39.4	4.9	131.2	146.5	58.8	11.2	..	96.8	491.0
Total	'000	6 834.2	5 153.5	4 111.0	2 106.1	1 570.6	493.3	342.6	213.7	20 827.6
Share of population										
Major cities	%	73.4	75.4	61.4	75.9	72.9	..	99.9	..	69.7
Regional areas										
Inner regional	%	19.7	19.7	20.5	8.9	10.5	65.2	0.1	..	18.6
Outer regional	%	6.4	4.7	14.9	8.3	12.8	32.5	..	54.7	9.3
Total regional	%	26.1	24.5	35.4	17.1	23.4	97.7	0.1	54.7	28.0
Remote areas										
Remote	%	0.5	0.1	1.8	4.5	2.8	1.8	..	21.4	1.5

TABLE 2A.12

Table 2A.12 Estimated resident population (ERP) by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)

	<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 (d)</i>
Very remote	%	0.1	..	1.3	2.5	0.9	0.5	..	23.9	0.9
Total remote	%	0.6	0.1	3.2	7.0	3.7	2.3	..	45.3	2.4
30 June 2008										
Number of people										
Major cities	'000	5 107.9	3 976.6	2 596.8	1 651.8	1 159.0	..	347.9	..	14 840.0
Regional areas										
Inner regional	'000	1 358.4	1 029.9	863.1	193.4	168.9	325.5	0.5	..	3 940.1
Outer regional	'000	438.1	244.9	626.6	176.2	201.6	161.8	..	121.2	1 970.5
Total regional	'000	1 796.5	1 274.8	1 489.8	369.6	370.5	487.3	0.5	121.2	5 910.6
Remote areas										
Remote	'000	30.7	4.9	76.8	94.8	44.7	8.7	..	46.7	307.3
Very remote	'000	8.5	..	56.2	55.4	14.5	2.6	..	51.9	191.3
Total remote	'000	39.1	4.9	133.0	150.2	59.2	11.3	..	98.7	498.6
Total	'000	6 943.5	5 256.4	4 219.5	2 171.7	1 588.7	498.6	348.4	219.9	21 249.2
Share of population										
Major cities	%	73.6	75.7	61.5	76.1	73.0	..	99.9	..	69.8
Regional areas										
Inner regional	%	19.6	19.6	20.5	8.9	10.6	65.3	0.1	..	18.5
Outer regional	%	6.3	4.7	14.9	8.1	12.7	32.5	..	55.1	9.3
Total regional	%	25.9	24.3	35.3	17.0	23.3	97.7	0.1	55.1	27.8
Remote areas										
Remote	%	0.4	0.1	1.8	4.4	2.8	1.7	..	21.3	1.4
Very remote	%	0.1	..	1.3	2.5	0.9	0.5	..	23.6	0.9
Total remote	%	0.6	0.1	3.2	6.9	3.7	2.3	..	44.9	2.3
30 June 2009										
Number of people										
Major cities	'000	5 199.9	4 077.3	2 669.1	1 707.0	1 175.6	..	354.3	..	15 183.2

TABLE 2A.12

Table 2A.12 Estimated resident population (ERP) by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)

	<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 (d)</i>
Regional areas										
Inner regional	'000	1 374.5	1 044.3	884.3	200.1	172.0	329.6	0.5	..	4 005.6
Outer regional	'000	440.2	245.6	641.3	178.8	201.8	163.6	..	125.3	1 996.6
Total regional	'000	1 814.7	1 289.8	1 525.6	378.9	373.8	493.2	0.5	125.3	6 002.2
Remote areas										
Remote	'000	30.7	4.9	77.2	96.1	44.9	8.7	..	47.9	310.3
Very remote	'000	8.4	..	56.9	58.2	14.6	2.5	..	52.9	196.0
Total remote	'000	39.2	4.9	134.1	154.4	59.5	11.2	..	100.7	506.3
Total	'000	7 053.8	5 371.9	4 328.8	2 240.3	1 608.9	504.4	354.8	226.0	21 691.7
Share of population										
Major cities	%	73.7	75.9	61.7	76.2	73.1	..	99.9	..	70.0
Regional areas										
Inner regional	%	19.5	19.4	20.4	8.9	10.7	65.3	0.1	..	18.5
Outer regional	%	6.2	4.6	14.8	8.0	12.5	32.4	..	55.4	9.2
Total regional	%	25.7	24.0	35.2	16.9	23.2	97.8	0.1	55.4	27.7
Remote areas										
Remote	%	0.4	0.1	1.8	4.3	2.8	1.7	..	21.2	1.4
Very remote	%	0.1	..	1.3	2.6	0.9	0.5	..	23.4	0.9
Total remote	%	0.6	0.1	3.1	6.9	3.7	2.2	..	44.6	2.3
30 June 2010										
Number of people										
Major cities	'000	5 272.0	4 151.4	2 720.6	1 747.5	1 190.2	..	361.2	..	15 442.9
Regional areas										
Inner regional	'000	1 390.7	1 059.3	898.0	205.6	175.2	332.9	0.6	..	4 062.6
Outer regional	'000	442.4	245.6	651.0	180.0	202.1	164.8	..	127.8	2 013.8
Total regional	'000	1 833.1	1 304.9	1 549.0	385.6	377.3	497.7	0.6	127.8	6 076.4
Remote areas										

TABLE 2A.12

Table 2A.12 Estimated resident population (ERP) by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)

	<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 (d)</i>
Remote	'000	30.7	4.8	77.5	97.2	45.1	8.6	..	48.5	312.6
Very remote	'000	8.4	..	57.6	60.5	14.8	2.5	..	53.4	199.9
Total remote	'000	39.2	4.8	135.2	157.7	59.8	11.1	..	101.9	512.5
Total	'000	7 144.3	5 461.1	4 404.7	2 290.8	1 627.3	508.8	361.8	229.8	22 031.8
Share of population										
Major cities	%	73.8	76.0	61.8	76.3	73.1	..	99.8	..	70.1
Regional areas										
Inner regional	%	19.5	19.4	20.4	9.0	10.8	65.4	0.2	..	18.4
Outer regional	%	6.2	4.5	14.8	7.9	12.4	32.4	..	55.6	9.1
Total regional	%	25.7	23.9	35.2	16.8	23.2	97.8	0.2	55.6	27.6
Remote areas										
Remote	%	0.4	0.1	1.8	4.2	2.8	1.7	..	21.1	1.4
Very remote	%	0.1	..	1.3	2.6	0.9	0.5	..	23.3	0.9
Total remote	%	0.5	0.1	3.1	6.9	3.7	2.2	..	44.4	2.3
30 June 2011										
Number of people										
Major cities	'000	5 333.1	4 215.0	2 769.9	1 798.7	1 200.5	..	367.4	..	15 684.6
Regional areas										
Inner regional	'000	1 403.3	1 072.9	910.3	210.9	177.4	335.1	0.6	..	4 111.0
Outer regional	'000	443.2	245.1	660.0	181.9	201.8	165.4	..	129.1	2 026.5
Total regional	'000	1 846.4	1 318.0	1 570.3	392.8	379.2	500.6	0.6	129.1	6 137.5
Remote areas										
Remote	'000	30.5	4.8	78.1	98.9	45.2	8.5	..	48.7	314.6
Very remote	'000	8.5	..	58.4	63.0	14.8	2.4	..	53.5	203.3
Total remote	'000	39.0	4.8	136.5	161.9	60.0	10.9	..	102.2	518.0
Total	'000	7 218.5	5 537.8	4 476.8	2 353.4	1 639.6	511.5	368.0	231.3	22 340.0
Share of population										

TABLE 2A.12

Table 2A.12 Estimated resident population (ERP) by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)

	<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 (d)</i>
Major cities	%	73.9	76.1	61.9	76.4	73.2	..	99.8	..	70.2
Regional areas										
Inner regional	%	19.4	19.4	20.3	9.0	10.8	65.5	0.2	..	18.4
Outer regional	%	6.1	4.4	14.7	7.7	12.3	32.3	..	55.8	9.1
Total regional	%	25.6	23.8	35.1	16.7	23.1	97.9	0.2	55.8	27.5
Remote areas										
Remote	%	0.4	0.1	1.7	4.2	2.8	1.7	..	21.1	1.4
Very remote	%	0.1	..	1.3	2.7	0.9	0.5	..	23.1	0.9
Total remote	%	0.5	0.1	3.0	6.9	3.7	2.1	..	44.2	2.3
30 June 2012										
Number of people										
Major cities	'000	5 395.2	4 291.7	2 824.1	1 860.3	1 212.8	..	374.0	..	15 958.1
Regional areas										
Inner regional	'000	1 411.5	1 081.5	923.9	217.3	179.3	335.7	0.7	..	4 150.3
Outer regional	'000	444.2	245.6	672.6	184.6	202.2	165.5	..	131.7	2 046.4
Total regional	'000	1 855.8	1 327.1	1 596.5	402.0	381.4	501.2	0.7	131.7	6 196.7
Remote areas										
Remote	'000	30.8	4.7	79.9	101.7	45.5	8.4	..	48.9	319.9
Very remote	'000	8.6	..	59.6	66.2	15.1	2.4	..	54.3	208.9
Total remote	'000	39.4	4.7	139.5	167.9	60.6	10.8	..	103.2	528.8
Total	'000	7 290.3	5 623.5	4 560.1	2 430.3	1 654.8	512.0	374.7	234.8	22 683.6
Share of population										
Major cities	%	74.0	76.3	61.9	76.5	73.3	..	99.8	..	70.4
Regional areas										
Inner regional	%	19.4	19.2	20.3	8.9	10.8	65.6	0.2	..	18.3
Outer regional	%	6.1	4.4	14.7	7.6	12.2	32.3	..	56.1	9.0
Total regional	%	25.5	23.6	35.0	16.5	23.1	97.9	0.2	56.1	27.3

TABLE 2A.12

Table 2A.12 **Estimated resident population (ERP) by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)**

	<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 (d)</i>
Remote areas										
Remote	%	0.4	0.1	1.8	4.2	2.7	1.6	..	20.8	1.4
Very remote	%	0.1	..	1.3	2.7	0.9	0.5	..	23.1	0.9
Total remote	%	0.5	0.1	3.1	6.9	3.7	2.1	..	43.9	2.3

(a) Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data of Remoteness Areas of Australia for 30 June of each year from 2001 to 2012 are based to the 2011 edition of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

(b) Historical rates in this table have been revised from previous Reports. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for 2003 to 2011 are final, based on the 2011 *Census of Population and Housing*. Estimates for 2012 are first preliminary.

(c) There are no very remote areas in Victoria; no major cities in Tasmania; no outer regional or remote areas in the ACT; and no inner regional or major cities in the NT (*Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2011 [ASGS 2011]*).

(d) Includes Other Territories.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2013, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012*, Cat. no. 3218.0, Canberra (August release); ABS (2013) *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012*, Cat. no. 3218.0, Canberra (April release).

TABLE 2A.13

Table 2A.13 **Experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population, by age and sex, 30 June 2001 (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Females									
0–4 years	9 410	2 153	9 268	4 307	1 717	1 054	259	3 653	31 834
5–9 years	9 712	2 013	9 000	4 108	1 710	1 188	229	3 466	31 433
10–14 years	7 809	1 784	7 370	3 649	1 559	1 026	220	3 216	26 643
15–19 years	6 124	1 414	6 145	3 095	1 264	837	202	3 108	22 201
20–24 years	5 019	1 199	5 227	2 671	1 038	594	167	2 788	18 713
25–29 years	5 280	1 146	5 282	2 529	1 013	588	156	2 673	18 676
30–34 years	5 297	1 134	5 096	2 546	998	644	180	2 432	18 335
35–39 years	4 854	992	4 386	2 156	911	589	133	1 973	15 997
40–44 years	4 041	817	3 522	1 859	749	528	113	1 693	13 331
45–49 years	3 163	678	2 866	1 485	563	344	82	1 372	10 558
50–54 years	2 462	542	2 146	1 068	407	290	46	925	7 895
55–59 years	1 656	381	1 447	733	308	166	29	733	5 459
60–64 years	1 240	285	1 046	511	229	np	np	489	3 965
65–69 years	913	183	701	384	174	np	np	410	2 866
70–74 years	647	182	491	274	141	np	np	230	2 046
75–79 years	345	137	352	194	80	np	np	164	1 339
80–84 years	220	71	205	80	35	np	np	76	722
85 years or over	167	59	147	98	39	np	np	72	595
Total	68 359	15 170	64 697	31 747	12 935	8 272	1 851	29 473	232 608
Males									
0–4 years	9 974	2 075	9 561	4 699	1 778	1 154	265	3 890	33 407
5–9 years	10 173	2 137	9 631	4 432	1 716	1 199	294	3 679	33 271
10–14 years	8 600	1 753	7 811	3 842	1 566	1 184	241	3 401	28 409
15–19 years	6 529	1 513	6 225	3 206	1 290	786	235	3 042	22 832
20–24 years	4 907	1 170	5 213	2 826	958	574	170	2 598	18 429
25–29 years	4 860	1 097	5 080	2 719	1 013	500	166	2 545	17 987
30–34 years	4 756	1 103	4 752	2 456	919	570	140	2 323	17 026
35–39 years	4 290	984	4 116	2 174	833	498	124	1 972	14 996
40–44 years	3 760	804	3 306	1 843	670	484	85	1 604	12 567
45–49 years	3 095	692	2 644	1 418	580	423	98	1 204	10 161
50–54 years	2 355	514	1 985	992	374	329	51	786	7 391
55–59 years	1 699	339	1 273	657	261	231	28	566	5 060
60–64 years	1 151	264	801	482	181	np	np	373	3 403
65–69 years	823	148	624	306	118	np	np	242	2 378
70–74 years	460	122	395	209	97	np	np	157	1 499
75–79 years	246	62	243	136	59	np	np	100	877
80–84 years	144	18	146	77	35	np	np	45	475
85 years or over	73	40	73	56	22	np	np	36	310
Total	67 895	14 835	63 879	32 530	12 470	8 277	1 923	28 563	230 478
All people									
0–4 years	19 384	4 228	18 829	9 006	3 495	2 208	524	7 543	65 241

Table 2A.13 **Experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population, by age and sex, 30 June 2001 (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
5–9 years	19 885	4 150	18 631	8 540	3 426	2 387	523	7 145	64 704
10–14 years	16 409	3 537	15 181	7 491	3 125	2 210	461	6 617	55 052
15–19 years	12 653	2 927	12 370	6 301	2 554	1 623	437	6 150	45 033
20–24 years	9 926	2 369	10 440	5 497	1 996	1 168	337	5 386	37 142
25–29 years	10 140	2 243	10 362	5 248	2 026	1 088	322	5 218	36 663
30–34 years	10 053	2 237	9 848	5 002	1 917	1 214	320	4 755	35 361
35–39 years	9 144	1 976	8 502	4 330	1 744	1 087	257	3 945	30 993
40–44 years	7 801	1 621	6 828	3 702	1 419	1 012	198	3 297	25 898
45–49 years	6 258	1 370	5 510	2 903	1 143	767	180	2 576	20 719
50–54 years	4 817	1 056	4 131	2 060	781	619	97	1 711	15 286
55–59 years	3 355	720	2 720	1 390	569	397	57	1 299	10 519
60–64 years	2 391	549	1 847	993	410	np	np	862	7 368
65–69 years	1 736	331	1 325	690	292	np	np	652	5 244
70–74 years	1 107	304	886	483	238	np	np	387	3 545
75–79 years	591	199	595	330	139	np	np	264	2 216
80–84 years	364	89	351	157	70	np	np	121	1 197
85 years or over	240	99	220	154	61	np	np	108	905
Total people	136 254	30 005	128 576	64 277	25 405	16 549	3 774	58 036	463 086

(a) Data for experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population 2001 and 2006 and ERP 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census collections.

(b) Disaggregation into years differs among the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

np Not published but included in totals.

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

TABLE 2A.14

Table 2A.14 **Experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population, by age and sex, 30 June 2006 (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Females									
0–4 years	9 252	2 057	9 403	4 200	1 626	1 049	284	3 792	31 673
5–9 years	9 402	2 152	9 260	4 300	1 716	1 054	259	3 645	31 801
10–14 years	9 712	2 013	9 000	4 108	1 710	1 188	229	3 466	31 433
15–19 years	7 809	1 784	7 360	3 639	1 559	1 026	220	3 207	26 614
20–24 years	6 123	1 414	6 117	3 070	1 264	837	202	3 083	22 122
25–29 years	5 003	1 199	5 201	2 646	1 037	594	167	2 763	18 620
30–34 years	5 241	1 146	5 256	2 504	1 008	588	156	2 638	18 546
35–39 years	5 247	1 134	5 049	2 515	977	644	180	2 382	18 136
40–44 years	4 803	990	4 312	2 107	886	589	133	1 911	15 734
45–49 years	3 980	804	3 442	1 794	724	528	113	1 617	13 011
50–54 years	3 091	654	2 777	1 413	538	344	82	1 292	10 196
55–59 years	2 385	517	2 061	1 000	382	289	46	865	7 554
60–64 years	1 567	356	1 363	674	283	164	29	673	5 115
65–69 years	1 128	260	944	457	204	np	np	435	3 576
70–74 years	777	157	595	318	146	np	np	351	2 430
75–79 years	503	142	384	204	106	np	np	175	1 575
80–84 years	230	87	229	124	50	np	np	109	871
85 years or over	203	70	182	118	49	np	np	87	727
Total females	76 456	16 936	72 935	35 191	14 265	9 211	2 135	32 491	259 734
Males									
0–4 years	9 853	2 023	9 577	4 261	1 703	1 117	224	3 982	32 753
5–9 years	9 965	2 074	9 535	4 680	1 777	1 154	265	3 874	33 335
10–14 years	10 173	2 137	9 621	4 431	1 716	1 199	294	3 673	33 254
15–19 years	8 589	1 753	7 786	3 828	1 563	1 184	241	3 374	28 329
20–24 years	6 500	1 513	6 184	3 170	1 269	786	235	2 994	22 657
25–29 years	4 872	1 170	5 163	2 791	947	574	170	2 546	18 246
30–34 years	4 810	1 092	5 027	2 669	988	500	166	2 478	17 737
35–39 years	4 674	1 079	4 661	2 382	894	564	140	2 223	16 624
40–44 years	4 190	959	4 002	2 086	806	491	124	1 854	14 517
45–49 years	3 652	779	3 195	1 745	641	463	85	1 491	12 062
50–54 years	2 969	667	2 516	1 322	535	398	98	1 104	9 616
55–59 years	2 215	489	1 847	906	341	304	51	711	6 869
60–64 years	1 545	312	1 156	578	235	206	28	508	4 574
65–69 years	991	227	691	403	152	np	np	311	2 901
70–74 years	659	123	481	235	93	np	np	178	1 861
75–79 years	330	92	275	144	67	np	np	107	1 059
80–84 years	149	42	140	77	34	np	np	60	523
85 years or over	93	50	93	67	29	np	np	46	392
Total males	76 229	16 581	71 950	35 775	13 790	9 204	2 147	31 514	257 309

TABLE 2A.14

Table 2A.14 **Experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population, by age and sex, 30 June 2006 (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
All people									
0–4 years	19 105	4 080	18 980	8 461	3 329	2 166	508	7 774	64 426
5–9 years	19 367	4 226	18 795	8 980	3 493	2 208	524	7 519	65 136
10–14 years	19 885	4 150	18 621	8 539	3 426	2 387	523	7 139	64 687
15–19 years	16 398	3 537	15 146	7 467	3 122	2 210	461	6 581	54 943
20–24 years	12 623	2 927	12 301	6 240	2 533	1 623	437	6 077	44 779
25–29 years	9 875	2 369	10 364	5 437	1 984	1 168	337	5 309	36 866
30–34 years	10 051	2 238	10 283	5 173	1 996	1 088	322	5 116	36 283
35–39 years	9 921	2 213	9 710	4 897	1 871	1 208	320	4 605	34 760
40–44 years	8 993	1 949	8 314	4 193	1 692	1 080	257	3 765	30 251
45–49 years	7 632	1 583	6 637	3 539	1 365	991	198	3 108	25 073
50–54 years	6 060	1 321	5 293	2 735	1 073	742	180	2 396	19 812
55–59 years	4 600	1 006	3 908	1 906	723	593	97	1 576	14 423
60–64 years	3 112	668	2 519	1 252	518	370	57	1 181	9 689
65–69 years	2 119	487	1 635	860	356	np	np	746	6 477
70–74 years	1 436	280	1 076	553	239	np	np	529	4 291
75–79 years	833	234	659	348	173	np	np	282	2 634
80–84 years	379	129	369	201	84	np	np	169	1 394
85 years or over	296	120	275	185	78	np	np	133	1 119
Total people	152 685	33 517	144 885	70 966	28 055	18 415	4 282	64 005	517 043

(a) Data for experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population 2001 and 2006 and ERP 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census collections.

(b) Disaggregation into years differs among the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

np Not published but included in totals.

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

TABLE 2A.15

Table 2A.15 Estimates of Australian Indigenous population, by age and sex, 30 June 2011 (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Females									
0–4 years	12 815	2 966	12 113	5 205	2 176	1 507	307	3 545	40 649
5–9 years	11 979	2 658	11 539	5 267	2 085	1 290	323	3 781	38 935
10–14 years	12 100	2 756	11 159	4 970	2 155	1 388	344	3 508	38 395
15–19 years	11 512	2 481	9 872	4 462	1 888	1 305	304	3 321	35 155
20–24 years	8 859	2 387	8 228	4 095	1 794	1 106	372	3 332	30 186
25–29 years	7 194	1 697	6 945	3 525	1 524	908	283	3 091	25 174
30–34 years	5 868	1 465	5 919	2 967	1 161	678	200	2 554	20 820
35–39 years	6 472	1 387	6 027	2 838	1 177	679	179	2 461	21 237
40–44 years	6 557	1 453	5 830	2 885	1 168	794	168	2 378	21 239
45–49 years	5 806	1 185	4 820	2 340	1 020	657	169	1 757	17 758
50–54 years	4 853	965	3 984	1 944	871	569	120	1 526	14 842
55–59 years	3 628	796	2 973	1 503	587	414	100	1 076	11 080
60–64 years	2 639	585	2 151	1 028	442	302	45	799	7 995
65–69 years	1 745	382	1 409	611	295	175	33	480	5 136
70–74 years	1 150	255	854	394	206	138	15	325	3 338
75 years or over	1 392	372	1 049	505	305	179	17	437	4 259
75–79 years	703	173	529	242	140	np	np	220	2 099
80–84 years	440	112	310	148	98	np	np	123	1 289
85 years or over	249	87	210	115	67	np	np	94	871
Total females	104 569	23 790	94 872	44 539	18 854	12 089	2 979	34 371	336 198
Males									
0–4 years	13 195	3 007	12 700	5 230	2 282	1 513	390	3 868	42 197
5–9 years	12 779	2 788	11 871	5 107	2 233	1 430	327	4 056	40 608
10–14 years	12 784	2 759	11 414	5 110	2 158	1 519	315	3 761	39 836
15–19 years	12 121	2 705	10 644	4 727	2 071	1 377	443	3 529	37 627
20–24 years	9 347	2 273	8 389	4 293	1 825	1 091	390	3 369	30 980
25–29 years	7 166	1 727	6 905	3 623	1 520	873	311	3 083	25 216
30–34 years	5 599	1 305	5 727	2 876	1 071	598	189	2 483	19 861
35–39 years	5 822	1 392	5 696	2 874	1 092	597	194	2 386	20 063
40–44 years	5 777	1 413	5 356	2 629	1 076	694	163	2 152	19 268
45–49 years	5 039	1 200	4 595	2 180	956	583	151	1 721	16 431
50–54 years	4 656	947	3 684	1 835	723	552	117	1 447	13 970
55–59 years	3 474	751	2 764	1 288	592	454	101	1 051	10 482
60–64 years	2 543	509	1 862	852	378	331	46	669	7 195
65–69 years	1 647	322	1 160	517	252	209	26	410	4 544
70–74 years	995	210	650	270	144	118	12	230	2 634
75 years or over	963	235	665	320	181	137	6	264	2 771
75–79 years	574	115	367	172	89	np	np	132	1 523
80–84 years	255	75	189	94	49	np	np	83	791
85 years or over	134	45	109	54	43	np	np	49	457
Total males	103 907	23 543	94 082	43 731	18 554	12 076	3 181	34 479	333 683

TABLE 2A.15

Table 2A.15 **Estimates of Australian Indigenous population, by age and sex, 30 June 2011 (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
All people									
0–4 years	26 010	5 973	24 813	10 435	4 458	3 020	697	7 413	82 846
5–9 years	24 758	5 446	23 410	10 374	4 318	2 720	650	7 837	79 543
10–14 years	24 884	5 515	22 573	10 080	4 313	2 907	659	7 269	78 231
15–19 years	23 633	5 186	20 516	9 189	3 959	2 682	747	6 850	72 782
20–24 years	18 206	4 660	16 617	8 388	3 619	2 197	762	6 701	61 166
25–29 years	14 360	3 424	13 850	7 148	3 044	1 781	594	6 174	50 390
30–34 years	11 467	2 770	11 646	5 843	2 232	1 276	389	5 037	40 681
35–39 years	12 294	2 779	11 723	5 712	2 269	1 276	373	4 847	41 300
40–44 years	12 334	2 866	11 186	5 514	2 244	1 488	331	4 530	40 507
45–49 years	10 845	2 385	9 415	4 520	1 976	1 240	320	3 478	34 189
50–54 years	9 509	1 912	7 668	3 779	1 594	1 121	237	2 973	28 812
55–59 years	7 102	1 547	5 737	2 791	1 179	868	201	2 127	21 562
60–64 years	5 182	1 094	4 013	1 880	820	633	91	1 468	15 190
65–69 years	3 392	704	2 569	1 128	547	384	59	890	9 680
70–74 years	2 145	465	1 504	664	350	256	27	555	5 972
75 years or over	2 355	607	1 714	825	486	316	23	701	7 030
75–79 years	1 277	288	896	414	229	153	11	352	3 622
80–84 years	695	187	499	242	147	98	5	206	2 080
85 years or over	383	132	319	169	110	65	7	143	1 328
Total people	208 476	47 333	188 954	88 270	37 408	24 165	6 160	68 850	669 881

(a) Data for experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population 2001 and 2006 and ERP 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census collections.

(b) Disaggregation into years differs among the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

np Not published but included in totals.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2013, *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011*, Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001, Canberra.

TABLE 2A.16

Table 2A.16 **Experimental projections of the Indigenous population, 2006 to 2021 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
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
2015	92 127	20 812	91 990	41 552	17 101	11 329	2 656	37 880	315 581
2016	94 195	21 325	94 450	42 350	17 462	11 615	2 724	38 506	322 763
2017	96 334	21 849	96 973	43 157	17 831	11 909	2 792	39 141	330 124
2018	98 526	22 386	99 567	43 976	18 212	12 206	2 866	39 779	337 658
2019	100 773	22 941	102 213	44 807	18 605	12 509	2 940	40 417	345 347
2020	103 066	23 507	104 915	45 645	19 004	12 823	3 010	41 069	353 183
2021	105 408	24 086	107 679	46 489	19 404	13 146	3 083	41 721	361 162
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
2015	91 871	20 706	91 346	42 178	16 682	11 359	2 659	36 841	313 783
2016	93 948	21 245	93 852	42 971	17 055	11 648	2 722	37 459	321 044
2017	96 078	21 799	96 435	43 780	17 436	11 946	2 789	38 081	328 491
2018	98 273	22 368	99 080	44 601	17 820	12 255	2 853	38 713	336 113
2019	100 520	22 946	101 795	45 431	18 207	12 570	2 920	39 354	343 895
2020	102 824	23 539	104 571	46 272	18 602	12 887	2 993	39 984	351 826
2021	105 174	24 147	107 403	47 123	19 009	13 207	3 065	40 618	359 902
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

Table 2A.16 Experimental projections of the Indigenous population, 2006 to 2021 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
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
2015	183 998	41 518	183 336	83 730	33 783	22 688	5 315	74 721	629 364
2016	188 143	42 570	188 302	85 321	34 517	23 263	5 446	75 965	643 807
2017	192 412	43 648	193 408	86 937	35 267	23 855	5 581	77 222	658 615
2018	196 799	44 754	198 647	88 577	36 032	24 461	5 719	78 492	673 771
2019	201 293	45 887	204 008	90 238	36 812	25 079	5 860	79 771	689 242
2020	205 890	47 046	209 486	91 917	37 606	25 710	6 003	81 053	705 009
2021	210 582	48 233	215 082	93 612	38 413	26 353	6 148	82 339	721 064

(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 persons 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, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra.

TABLE 2A.17

Table 2A.17 Language spoken at home by Indigenous Australians and proficiency in spoken English, by sex, 2001 (number) (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> (b)
Females									
Speaks English only	56 769	11 636	48 807	23 286	9 262	7 592	1 657	8 062	167 181
Speaks an Indigenous language and speaks English									
Very well or well	364	99	2 345	3 428	1 452	16	31	10 879	18 614
Not well	13	7	309	698	327	–	–	3 321	4 675
Not at all	–	–	86	121	106	–	–	1 079	1 393
Not stated (c)	16	–	84	74	73	–	–	411	662
Total	393	106	2 824	4 321	1 958	16	31	15 690	25 344
Speaks other language (d)	634	295	3 091	350	161	46	42	244	4 869
Not stated (d), (e)	2 498	671	3 468	1 569	528	253	63	1 567	10 621
Total	60 294	12 708	58 190	29 526	11 909	7 907	1 793	25 563	208 015
Males									
Speaks English only	54 719	11 031	46 122	22 225	8 779	7 476	1 632	7 777	159 861
Speaks an Indigenous language and speaks English									
Very well or well	345	110	2 331	3 108	1 268	13	21	10 402	17 601
Not well	26	7	308	821	359	3	–	3 349	4 874
Not at all	–	3	68	117	79	–	–	999	1 266
Not stated (c)	24	6	68	92	73	3	–	414	679
Total	395	126	2 775	4 138	1 779	19	21	15 164	24 420
Speaks other language (d)	762	406	3 128	402	185	45	55	233	5 223
Not stated (d), (e)	3 694	805	2 557	2 205	773	328	72	2 048	12 484
Total	59 570	12 368	54 582	28 970	11 516	7 868	1 780	25 222	201 988
All people									
Speaks English only	111 488	22 667	94 929	45 511	18 041	15 068	3 289	15 839	327 042
Speaks an Indigenous language and speaks English									
Very well or well	709	209	4 676	6 536	2 720	29	52	21 281	36 215
Not well	39	14	617	1 519	686	3	–	6 670	9 549

TABLE 2A.17

Table 2A.17 Language spoken at home by Indigenous Australians and proficiency in spoken English, by sex, 2001 (number) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
Not at all	–	3	154	238	185	–	–	2 078	2 659
Not stated (c)	40	6	152	166	146	3	–	825	1 341
Total	788	232	5 599	8 459	3 737	35	52	30 854	49 764
Speaks other language (d)	1 396	701	6 219	752	346	91	97	477	10 092
Not stated (d), (e)	6 192	1 476	6 025	3 774	1 301	581	135	3 615	23 105
Total people	119 864	25 076	112 772	58 496	23 425	15 775	3 573	50 785	410 003

(a) Data for language spoken at home by Indigenous Australians and proficiency in spoken English, by sex 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Includes cases where language spoken at home was stated but proficiency in English was not stated.

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

(e) Includes cases where both language spoken at home and proficiency in English were not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *Census of Population and Housing, Australia*, Cat. no. 2002.0.

TABLE 2A.18

Table 2A.18 Language spoken at home by Indigenous Australians and proficiency in spoken English, by sex, 2006 (number) (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> (b)
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 (c)	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 (d)	668	418	1 366	294	128	62	27	467	3 437
Not stated (e)	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 (c)	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 (d)	820	511	1 392	327	168	59	43	496	3 828
Not stated (e)	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 2A.18

Table 2A.18 Language spoken at home by Indigenous Australians and proficiency in spoken English, by sex, 2006 (number) (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> (b)
Not at all	–	6	393	170	72	–	–	1 497	2 138
Not stated (c)	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 (d)	1 488	929	2 758	621	296	121	70	963	7 265
Not stated (e)	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) Data for language spoken at home by Indigenous Australians and proficiency in spoken English, by sex 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

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

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

(e) 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.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 2A.19

Table 2A.19 Language spoken at home by Indigenous Australians and proficiency in spoken English, by sex, 2011 (number) (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> (b)
Females									
Speaks English only	83 805	18 175	68 340	28 442	12 876	9 750	2 391	9 284	233 152
Speaks an Indigenous language and speaks English									
Very well or well	566	194	5 223	4 282	1 573	36	53	13 964	25 921
Not well	30	4	579	449	157	–	4	2 599	3 822
Not at all	3	5	167	85	61	–	–	770	1 091
Not stated (c)	13	4	56	76	36	–	–	343	528
Total	612	207	6 025	4 892	1 827	36	57	17 676	31 362
Speaks other language (d)	3 123	935	4 717	1 913	756	212	79	1 779	13 520
Not stated (e)	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Total females	87 543	19 317	79 082	35 247	15 459	9 998	2 527	28 739	278 037
Males									
Speaks English only	79 298	17 141	65 053	26 308	12 133	9 303	2 452	8 960	220 743
Speaks an Indigenous language and speaks English									
Very well or well	538	177	4 815	3 903	1 381	26	44	12 574	23 474
Not well	34	15	655	451	197	–	4	2 773	4 129
Not at all	4	–	198	95	47	–	–	735	1 079
Not stated (c)	5	3	46	83	39	–	–	327	503
Total	581	195	5 714	4 532	1 664	26	48	16 409	29 185
Speaks other language (d)	5 203	1 338	5 975	3 582	1 174	299	155	2 669	20 405
Not stated (e)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total males	85 082	18 674	76 742	34 422	14 971	9 628	2 655	28 038	270 333
All people									
Speaks English only	163 103	35 316	133 393	54 750	25 009	19 053	4 843	18 244	453 895
Speaks an Indigenous language and speaks English									
Very well or well	1 104	371	10 038	8 185	2 954	62	97	26 538	49 395
Not well	64	19	1 234	900	354	–	8	5 372	7 951

TABLE 2A.19

Table 2A.19 Language spoken at home by Indigenous Australians and proficiency in spoken English, by sex, 2011 (number) (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> (b)
Not at all	7	5	365	180	108	–	–	1 505	2 170
Not stated (c)	18	7	102	159	75	–	–	670	1 031
Total	1 193	402	11 739	9 424	3 491	62	105	34 085	60 547
Speaks other language (d)	8 326	2 273	10 692	5 495	1 930	511	234	4 448	33 925
Not stated (e)	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Total people	172 625	37 991	155 824	69 669	30 430	19 626	5 182	56 777	548 370

(a) Data for language spoken at home by Indigenous Australians and proficiency in spoken English, by sex 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

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

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

(e) 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.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *2011 Census of Population and Housing*, Table generated on 4/10/2012 using ABS TableBuilder.

Family and household

TABLE 2A.20

Table 2A.20 Family structure, 2003–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<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										
2003	'000	1 826	1 335	1 049	537	432	136	85	38	5 438
2004	'000	1 836	1 362	1 082	555	427	137	86	39	5 525
2005	'000	1 871	1 412	1 145	567	437	139	90	55	5 716
2006	'000	1 904	1 432	1 159	579	447	143	93	56	5 813
2007	'000	1 921	1 453	1 191	596	450	143	94	56	5 902
2008	'000	1 952	1 466	1 229	611	455	144	94	58	6 011
2009	'000	1 971	1 511	1 269	638	462	144	97	59	6 151
2010	'000	2 018	1 533	1 292	654	465	145	100	63	6 271
2011	'000	2 054	1 576	1 315	673	470	148	102	62	6 400
2012	'000	2 050	1 587	1 332	687	477	150	102	63	6 448
Couple families										
2003	'000	1 515	1 118	873	450	358	111	69	30	4 523
2004	'000	1 524	1 120	887	459	345	115	70	30	4 548
2005	'000	1 567	1 176	967	478	367	116	77	45	4 793
2006	'000	1 596	1 212	971	490	373	118	78	46	4 883
2007	'000	1 595	1 225	999	500	373	119	80	43	4 934
2008	'000	1 633	1 239	1 022	511	384	121	81	48	5 039
2009	'000	1 647	1 263	1 069	534	380	122	80	48	5 144
2010	'000	1 658	1 279	1 087	551	390	121	85	51	5 221
2011	'000	1 707	1 319	1 098	570	394	122	87	49	5 346
2012	'000	1 699	1 331	1 112	583	396	125	86	51	5 382
Couple-only families - of all couple families										
2003	%	45.2	43.2	48.2	47.1	50.4	49.9	42.4	42.3	45.9
2004	%	45.1	44.1	47.0	48.8	51.1	48.6	46.7	46.7	46.2
2005	%	42.5	42.9	48.4	46.4	48.1	48.0	43.3	41.6	44.8
2006	%	44.3	44.2	47.5	45.3	49.8	49.5	43.3	42.1	45.5
2007	%	43.8	44.6	48.2	47.3	49.3	48.5	44.4	45.2	45.8
2008	%	44.3	45.3	49.6	47.4	50.2	50.8	42.8	38.9	46.5
2009	%	44.2	44.7	50.8	47.3	49.0	50.8	43.4	40.5	46.5
2010	%	44.7	43.4	48.3	47.8	48.1	50.4	42.3	42.4	45.8
2011	%	45.6	45.2	49.0	47.6	48.4	54.1	43.0	43.7	46.8
2012	%	44.8	44.5	50.2	47.7	49.0	50.5	45.2	43.8	46.6
Couple families with children under 15 years as a proportion of all families with children under 15 years										
2003	%	78.2	80.8	76.9	78.5	75.0	74.8	77.0	76.0	78.2
2004	%	77.6	79.8	74.6	76.1	72.5	76.3	76.1	68.8	76.9
2005	%	79.8	80.5	78.6	79.1	76.3	75.2	80.4	76.2	79.2
2006	%	79.8	82.0	78.4	81.1	76.1	76.4	80.9	78.0	79.8
2007	%	79.2	81.7	78.0	78.8	75.6	77.0	80.1	71.0	79.1
2008	%	80.4	81.8	76.9	80.3	78.5	74.2	81.9	77.5	79.7
2009	%	80.6	80.2	78.5	80.7	76.0	75.6	78.8	74.9	79.5
2010	%	78.5	81.9	78.4	80.8	78.4	75.0	83.1	78.4	79.5
2011	%	78.5	82.2	77.3	81.3	77.3	71.9	84.7	74.1	79.3
2012	%	79.5	81.4	78.0	80.9	78.7	77.4	80.9	73.9	79.7

TABLE 2A.20

Table 2A.20 Family structure, 2003–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<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>
Average family size (people)										
2003	no.	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0
2004	no.	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0
2005	no.	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
2006	no.	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0
2007	no.	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0
2008	no.	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0
2009	no.	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0
2010	no.	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0
2011	no.	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0
2012	no.	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0
Families with children under 15 years										
2003	'000	739	537	423	220	161	55	36	18	2 189
2004	'000	739	529	458	226	162	56	34	18	2 221
2005	'000	742	540	445	224	161	54	36	28	2 229
2006	'000	744	542	456	226	165	54	36	28	2 251
2007	'000	738	542	463	228	162	54	35	27	2 250
2008	'000	744	540	476	232	159	54	35	27	2 269
2009	'000	733	568	474	246	162	55	37	28	2 302
2010	'000	750	560	493	249	164	55	37	28	2 336
2011	'000	747	578	499	253	169	54	39	28	2 367
2012	'000	756	588	505	261	166	55	39	29	2 399
Families with at least one child aged under 5 years										
2003	'000	338	237	190	96	74	24	14	9	981
2004	'000	343	241	199	102	69	23	14	8	1 000
2005	'000	324	238	198	100	70	23	15	13	980
2006	'000	341	243	203	98	69	24	16	14	1 007
2007	'000	341	246	204	101	70	23	16	13	1 016
2008	'000	343	246	214	104	69	24	16	13	1 030
2009	'000	342	261	226	119	73	25	18	14	1 078
2010	'000	345	268	236	117	72	26	18	14	1 097
2011	'000	359	270	240	124	76	25	20	14	1 129
2012	'000	350	277	239	127	78	26	19	15	1 131
Families with at least one child aged under 5 years as a proportion of all families with children under 15 years										
2003	%	46.1	44.5	45.3	44.2	46.2	43.1	38.3	48.5	45.2
2004	%	46.4	45.6	43.4	45.3	42.9	42.0	42.5	45.6	45.1
2005	%	43.7	44.0	44.5	44.6	43.3	43.1	42.0	46.1	44.0
2006	%	45.8	44.8	44.5	43.4	41.9	43.8	43.2	51.5	44.7
2007	%	46.2	45.4	44.1	44.5	43.2	43.4	46.0	49.0	45.1
2008	%	46.0	45.7	45.0	44.7	43.5	45.1	45.7	48.2	45.4
2009	%	46.7	45.9	47.6	48.4	45.0	45.9	48.8	49.9	46.8
2010	%	46.0	47.8	47.9	46.9	44.1	46.7	50.2	50.8	47.0
2011	%	48.0	46.8	48.0	49.1	45.0	47.1	51.2	50.9	47.7

Table 2A.20 Family structure, 2003–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<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>
2012	%	46.3	47.1	47.3	48.8	46.7	48.1	49.1	51.0	47.2

(a) Data for 2001 are household estimates based on the 2001 Census. Data for 2002 to 2005 are sourced from *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026 (Series II) (Cat. no. 3236.0)*. Data for 2006 onwards are sourced from *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031 (Series II) (Cat. no. 3236.0)*.

(b) 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. Data prior to 2004 are not comparable with later data in this table. Caution should be taken when comparing estimates produced by the two methods, especially in smaller populations such as NT and the ACT.

(c) Couple families include opposite-sex and same-sex couple families.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) (2013) *Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Jun 2012*, Cat. no. 6224.0.55.001, Canberra; ABS (2011 and previous years) *Australian Social Trends, Data Cube — Family and community*, Cat. no. 4102.0, Canberra (December release).

TABLE 2A.21

Table 2A.21 **Family structure, lone parents, 2003–2012 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Lone father families with children under 15 years as a proportion of all families with children under 15 years									
2003	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.5	3.0	2.2	3.8	2.7	2.5
2004	2.8	1.9	3.6	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.3	5.8	2.8
2005	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.2	3.0	3.1	1.5	3.9	2.6
2006	2.2	2.4	3.4	2.7	2.8	3.7	2.3	5.4	2.7
2007	2.7	2.3	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.8	9.0	2.8
2008	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.8	3.2	3.0	2.7
2009	2.7	2.9	2.5	4.4	4.1	3.6	4.5	4.6	3.1
2010	2.5	2.2	2.8	3.0	4.3	4.5	3.1	3.7	2.7
2011	2.5	2.5	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.7	2.3	3.9	3.0
2012	2.5	2.5	4.2	2.4	3.0	3.7	4.4	5.6	3.0
Lone mother families with children under 15 years as a proportion of all families with children under 15 years									
2003	18.9	16.9	21.3	19.0	22.1	23.0	19.2	21.4	19.3
2004	19.5	18.3	21.8	21.0	24.2	21.0	20.6	25.3	20.3
2005	17.6	17.0	18.9	18.7	20.7	21.6	18.1	19.9	18.2
2006	18.0	15.6	18.1	16.2	21.1	19.9	16.7	16.7	17.5
2007	18.1	15.9	19.0	18.5	21.3	20.1	17.0	20.0	18.1
2008	17.1	15.9	20.4	16.5	18.8	22.0	14.9	19.5	17.7
2009	16.8	16.9	19.0	14.9	19.9	20.8	16.7	20.5	17.4
2010	18.9	15.9	18.8	16.3	17.2	20.5	13.8	17.9	17.7
2011	19.0	15.3	18.9	15.8	18.9	24.4	12.9	22.0	17.8
2012	17.9	16.1	17.9	16.6	18.3	18.8	14.7	20.4	17.4
Lone parent families with children under 15 years as a proportion of all families with children under 15 years									
2003	21.8	19.2	23.2	21.5	25.1	25.2	23.0	24.1	21.8
2004	22.3	20.2	25.4	23.9	27.6	23.7	23.9	31.1	23.1
2005	20.2	19.5	21.5	20.9	23.7	24.7	19.6	23.8	20.8
2006	20.2	18.0	21.5	18.9	23.9	23.6	19.0	22.1	20.2
2007	20.8	18.2	22.1	21.2	24.4	23.0	19.8	29.0	20.9
2008	19.7	18.2	23.1	19.7	21.5	25.8	18.1	22.5	20.4
2009	19.5	19.8	21.5	19.3	24.0	24.4	21.2	25.1	20.5
2010	21.4	18.1	21.6	19.3	21.5	25.0	16.9	21.6	20.4
2011	21.5	17.8	22.7	18.8	22.7	28.1	15.2	25.9	20.8
2012	20.4	18.6	22.1	19.0	21.3	22.5	19.1	26.0	20.4
Children under 15 years living in one-parent families as a proportion of all children under 15 years									
2003	19.9	17.7	20.3	19.9	23.6	22.0	22.1	22.3	19.8
2004	19.9	18.5	22.5	21.3	24.0	21.9	22.0	31.9	20.7
2005	17.1	18.0	19.1	18.7	21.5	21.4	17.3	23.3	18.4
2006	18.8	16.5	19.3	17.1	21.7	22.0	17.2	19.0	18.5
2007	18.7	16.0	19.7	19.0	22.3	20.5	18.5	25.6	18.7
2008	17.0	16.3	21.4	18.2	19.1	22.5	16.3	21.7	18.2
2009	18.1	17.8	19.3	17.4	24.2	22.7	20.5	24.9	18.9
2010	19.5	16.6	19.3	16.2	20.4	23.5	14.7	23.0	18.5
2011	20.5	15.5	20.4	17.9	20.3	24.5	13.2	22.7	19.0
2012	19.1	16.5	20.6	16.7	19.2	20.7	18.4	25.7	18.6

Table 2A.21 Family structure, lone parents, 2003–2012 (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) Data in italics have relative standard errors above 25 per cent and should be used with caution. See section 2.5 of the Statistical context for more information on confidence intervals and relative standard errors.

(b) Family estimates from the *Labour Force Survey* from August 2004 onwards have been produced using an improved methodology, including an increased scope, a wider range of families included and an improved weighting method. Caution should be taken when comparing estimates produced with the old and the improved methods, especially in smaller populations such as NT and the ACT.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) (2013) *Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Jun 2012*, Cat. no. 6224.0.55.001, Canberra; ABS (2011 and previous years) *Australian Social Trends, Data Cube — Family and community*, Cat. no. 4102.0, Canberra (December release).

TABLE 2A.22

Table 2A.22 Families and work (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<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>
Couple families with children under 15 years, both parents employed as a proportion of all couple families with children under 15 years (d)									
2003	58.4	57.6	56.9	55.8	57.5	49.3	66.2	71.1	57.6
2004	57.6	57.2	56.5	54.0	59.3	58.8	68.5	71.7	57.3
2005	60.1	60.3	62.1	56.0	62.7	57.3	76.6	77.0	60.7
2006	60.4	58.7	58.8	58.1	60.8	63.6	74.0	68.5	59.8
2007	58.8	58.7	63.4	56.9	59.9	58.6	71.1	75.5	59.9
2008	59.1	60.6	63.9	63.1	64.5	60.9	76.0	68.6	61.6
2009	60.2	58.9	59.7	59.0	64.6	62.8	72.1	71.6	60.3
2010	59.0	56.8	63.9	60.0	66.1	61.8	75.4	74.6	60.6
2011	61.3	62.0	64.4	60.3	66.0	64.3	71.0	62.9	62.6
2012	61.3	62.6	60.2	60.2	63.6	58.6	73.9	71.3	61.7
Couple families with children under 15 years, neither parent employed as a proportion of all couple families with children under 15 years (d)									
2003	6.4	6.0	7.0	5.5	6.1	9.2	5.5	1.8	6.3
2004	6.8	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.8	8.6	4.0	na	6.4
2005	5.3	5.1	5.1	6.1	5.1	8.7	1.8	np	5.3
2006	6.4	5.1	5.7	3.4	5.0	5.3	1.7	np	5.4
2007	5.3	4.8	4.1	3.5	6.6	5.6	3.5	np	4.8
2008	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.0	5.1	6.1	np	2.8	4.3
2009	6.7	5.5	5.6	4.8	4.5	7.6	1.9	3.1	5.7
2010	6.7	5.2	3.9	3.9	5.1	8.6	2.6	3.6	5.3
2011	6.3	5.1	4.6	2.9	5.0	6.8	2.8	6.0	5.1
2012	4.6	4.9	5.2	3.2	7.5	9.0	1.6	2.7	4.9
Lone parent families with children under 15 years, parent employed as a proportion of all lone parent families with children under 15 years (d)									
2003	42.9	51.4	45.2	46.7	45.8	47.1	63.0	55.2	46.4
2004	42.0	52.6	47.5	51.3	52.1	51.2	57.9	60.6	48.0
2005	51.8	46.3	47.4	53.1	50.5	41.5	60.3	40.9	49.4
2006	45.4	52.6	58.4	57.7	50.9	39.8	75.5	67.9	52.0
2007	52.3	49.5	61.2	59.6	52.1	52.9	70.2	59.5	54.8
2008	57.2	57.2	59.6	64.1	57.7	58.8	75.4	63.8	58.9
2009	47.5	57.7	57.6	62.2	49.6	48.1	56.1	60.2	54.1
2010	52.3	52.7	59.4	58.4	55.7	50.3	64.3	57.6	55.0
2011	55.4	56.9	54.5	57.2	55.1	54.5	63.8	58.4	55.8
2012	50.0	56.1	55.0	62.3	60.3	52.9	68.8	54.6	54.9
Children under 15 years living in families where no resident parent is employed as a proportion of all children under 15 years (e)									
2002-03	16.2	14.7	19.2	15.7	12.7	21.1	13.3	14.4	16.2
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	14.2	13.1	15.9	11.3	18.4	20.8	6.4	np	15.5
2006-07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2007-08	13.8	13.5	14.5	7.4	14.5	20.4	7.1	13.8	12.6

Table 2A.22 Families and work (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<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>
2008-09	na	na	na	<i>na</i>	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	15.7	15.6	15.8	13.8	14.5	19.2	5.8	18.9	15.4
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2011-12	15.9	13.3	13.5	9.4	13.8	20.1	7.4	17.2	13.9

- (a) Data in italics have relative standard errors above 25 per cent and should be used with caution. Data with relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use and are not published here. See section 2.5 of the Statistical context for more information on confidence intervals and relative standard errors.
- (b) Family estimates from the *Labour Force Survey* from August 2004 onwards have been produced using an improved methodology, including an increased scope, a wider range of families included and an improved weighting method. Caution should be taken when comparing estimates produced with the old and the improved methods, especially in smaller populations such as NT and the ACT.
- (c) Couple families include opposite-sex and same-sex couple families.
- (d) Excludes families with labour force status not determined.
- (e) 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 2A.21 (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) (2013) *Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Jun 2012*, Cat. no. 6224.0.55.001, Canberra; ABS (2013) *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia – Detailed tables, 2011–12*, Cat. no. 6523.0, Canberra; ABS (2011 and previous years) *Australian Social Trends, Data Cube — Family and community*, Cat. no. 4102.0, Canberra (December release).

TABLE 2A.23

Table 2A.23 Families and people in families in occupied private dwellings by Indigenous status and family/household composition, 2001 (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>
Indigenous										
Families										
Couple with children	%	45.8	44.5	47.5	46.3	44.6	53.6	50.4	50.3	47.1
Couple without children	%	20.6	24.7	19.6	17.4	19.4	26.0	25.2	18.4	20.2
Sole parent with children	%	31.4	28.7	30.3	33.1	33.2	19.4	22.6	28.0	30.2
Other family	%	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.2	2.8	1.0	1.8	3.3	2.5
Total	'000	32	7	28	13	6	5	1	11	103
People										
Couple with children	%	57.4	56.1	58.9	57.1	55.6	66.7	62.2	61.6	58.6
Couple without children	%	12.2	15.1	11.2	9.7	11.4	15.9	15.4	9.7	11.6
Sole parent with children	%	29.0	27.3	28.2	31.0	31.2	16.7	21.2	26.5	28.1
Other family	%	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.8	0.7	1.2	2.2	1.7
Total	'000	110	23	101	50	20	16	3	45	369
Non-Indigenous										
Families										
Couple with children	%	47.9	48.8	44.7	46.9	44.1	43.3	48.9	48.6	47.0
Couple without children	%	35.2	34.5	38.0	36.7	39.0	38.9	34.0	35.7	36.1
Sole parent with children	%	15.1	14.7	15.6	14.7	15.4	16.4	15.5	14.4	15.1
Other family	%	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.8
Total	'000	1 622	1 216	906	466	392	119	79	32	4 834
People										
Couple with children	%	62.3	63.3	59.2	61.5	58.6	57.9	63.4	63.0	61.5
Couple without children	%	23.2	22.6	25.6	24.4	26.6	26.6	22.4	23.4	23.9
Sole parent with children	%	13.2	12.7	14.0	12.9	13.6	14.5	13.2	12.7	13.2
Other family	%	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3
Total	'000	4 910	3 694	2 670	1 386	1 137	345	238	96	14 477

TABLE 2A.23

Table 2A.23 Families and people in families in occupied private dwellings by Indigenous status and family/household composition, 2001 (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>
All people (includes non response)										
Families										
Couple with children	%	47.8	48.8	44.7	46.9	44.1	43.7	49.0	49.0	47.0
Couple without children	%	34.9	34.4	37.4	36.1	38.7	38.4	33.9	31.4	35.7
Sole parent with children	%	15.5	14.8	16.0	15.2	15.6	16.5	15.6	17.8	15.4
Other family	%	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8
Total	'000	1 655	1 223	934	480	397	124	80	43	4 937
People										
Couple with children	%	62.2	63.2	59.2	61.3	58.6	58.3	63.4	62.5	61.5
Couple without children	%	22.9	22.6	25.1	23.8	26.4	26.1	22.3	19.0	23.6
Sole parent with children	%	13.5	12.8	14.5	13.5	13.9	14.6	13.3	17.1	13.6
Other family	%	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3
Total	'000	5 020	3 717	2 771	1 436	1 157	361	241	141	14 846

(a) Data for families and people in families in occupied private dwellings by Indigenous status and family/household composition 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *Census of Population and Housing, Australia*, Cat. no. 2002.0.

TABLE 2A.24

Table 2A.24 Families and people in families in occupied private dwellings by Indigenous status and family/household composition, 2006 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<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>
Indigenous										
Family										
Couple family with children	%	42.4	41.6	45.9	44.1	40.9	49.4	47.6	48.0	44.4
Couple family without children	%	22.4	26.9	21.8	18.4	21.0	28.5	25.8	17.0	21.8
One parent family	%	32.9	29.5	29.8	34.0	35.2	20.7	25.4	31.7	31.3
Other family	%	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.3	3.0	1.4	1.7	3.2	2.5
Total	'000	38.0	8.4	32.8	13.8	6.4	5.5	1.1	11.1	117.1
People (e)										
Couple family with children	%	53.9	53.4	57.6	55.1	51.7	62.8	59.4	59.1	56.0
Couple family without children	%	13.8	17.1	12.8	10.7	12.8	18.0	15.9	9.3	13.0
One parent family	%	30.9	28.0	27.9	32.0	33.4	18.2	23.7	29.4	29.3
Other family	%	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.1	0.9	1.1	2.2	1.7
Total	'000	125.1	26.6	114.5	49.6	21.5	17.2	3.6	45.3	403.6
Non-Indigenous										
Family										
Couple family with children	%	46.4	47.1	43.3	45.3	42.5	41.3	47.1	46.0	45.4
Couple family without children	%	36.3	35.9	39.6	38.8	40.1	40.9	36.3	37.9	37.5
One parent family	%	15.6	15.2	15.4	14.3	15.8	16.5	15.0	14.7	15.4
Other family	%	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7
Total	'000	1 662.6	1 272.7	991.0	493.5	397.2	121.9	82.9	32.1	5 054.1
People (e)										
Couple family with children	%	60.9	61.5	57.9	59.9	57.0	55.7	61.6	60.6	60.0
Couple family without children	%	24.2	23.9	27.1	26.3	27.8	28.5	24.5	25.4	25.3
One parent family	%	13.7	13.3	13.9	12.6	14.0	14.8	12.8	13.0	13.6
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

TABLE 2A.24

Table 2A.24 **Families and people in families in occupied private dwellings by Indigenous status and family/household composition, 2006 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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 (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) Data for families and people in families in occupied private dwellings by Indigenous status and family/household composition 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

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

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

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

(e) 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.

TABLE 2A.25

Table 2A.25 Families and people in families in occupied private dwellings by Indigenous status and family/household composition, 2011 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<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>
Indigenous										
Family										
Couple family with children	%	41.9	41.6	44.2	42.0	39.1	47.7	44.2	47.8	43.2
Couple family without children	%	24.4	28.2	23.2	20.3	23.7	30.3	28.7	18.1	23.6
One parent family	%	31.5	28.0	29.9	34.5	34.0	21.1	24.6	31.2	30.7
Other family	%	2.2	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.1	1.0	2.5	2.9	2.5
Total	'000	47.7	10.7	40.8	16.5	7.7	6.4	1.5	12.2	143.6
People (e)										
Couple family with children	%	53.6	54.2	56.1	52.9	50.2	60.8	56.7	59.2	55.0
Couple family without children	%	15.3	18.2	13.9	11.9	14.9	19.6	18.7	10.1	14.4
One parent family	%	29.6	26.1	28.1	33.0	32.6	19.0	22.9	28.7	28.9
Other family	%	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.2	0.7	1.7	2.0	1.7
Total	'000	154.8	33.5	138.9	57.8	25.0	19.8	4.8	48.3	483.0
Non-Indigenous (f)										
Family										
Couple family with children	%	45.7	46.2	42.8	45.1	41.7	39.4	46.4	45.9	44.7
Couple family without children	%	36.9	36.7	40.0	39.3	40.8	42.6	37.8	39.5	38.2
One parent family	%	15.8	15.3	15.5	13.9	15.9	16.7	14.4	13.3	15.4
Other family	%	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.7
Total	'000	1 769.5	1 393.0	1 100.5	565.0	419.5	126.9	91.5	35.5	5 501.9
People (d)										
Couple family with children	%	60.0	60.6	57.4	59.7	56.1	53.8	60.8	60.6	59.2
Couple family without children	%	24.8	24.7	27.5	26.7	28.5	30.0	25.7	26.7	25.9
One parent family	%	13.9	13.4	14.0	12.3	14.2	15.2	12.4	11.7	13.7
Other family	%	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2
Total	'000	5 220.8	4 112.2	3 165.8	1 624.9	1 186.4	354.0	264.9	101.9	16 032.3

TABLE 2A.25

Table 2A.25 **Families and people in families in occupied private dwellings by Indigenous status and family/household composition, 2011 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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 (includes Indigenous status not stated)										
Family										
Couple family with children	%	45.5	46.0	42.8	44.9	41.5	39.7	46.2	46.3	44.6
Couple family without children	%	36.6	36.7	39.5	38.8	40.6	42.1	37.6	34.0	37.8
One parent family	%	16.3	15.5	16.1	14.5	16.3	17.0	14.6	17.9	15.9
Other family	%	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.7
Total	'000	1 829.6	1 414.6	1 148.2	585.3	430.3	134.2	93.4	48.0	5 684.1
People										
Couple family with children	%	59.7	60.4	57.2	59.3	55.8	54.0	60.7	60.0	59.0
Couple family without children	%	24.6	24.7	26.9	26.2	28.3	29.5	25.6	21.4	25.6
One parent family	%	14.5	13.6	14.6	13.1	14.7	15.5	12.6	17.2	14.2
Other family	%	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.2
Total	'000	5 408.6	4 174.7	3 322.8	1 692.4	1 219.0	376.2	270.7	150.9	16 617.1

(a) Data for families and people in families in occupied private dwellings by Indigenous status and family/household composition 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

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

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

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

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

(f) Table is based on same method as 2006. Non-indigenous family includes families where reference person stated 'non-indigenous' and partner 'not stated' and vice versa.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) derived from 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Cat. no. 2068.0.

TABLE 2A.26

Table 2A.26 Household structure, 2003–2005 (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>
Total households (b)										
2003	'000	2 528	1 884	1 465	756	628	196	124	64	7 645
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
Lone person households (b)										
2003	%	24.6	25.1	24.7	25.7	29.0	28.9	25.0	22.2	25.3
2004	%	24.9	25.5	25.1	26.2	29.6	29.5	25.5	22.6	25.7
2005	%	25.2	25.9	25.5	26.7	30.1	30.1	26.1	23.0	26.1
People aged 15–64 years who live alone as a proportion of all people aged 15–64 years										
2003	%	8.4	8.7	8.4	9.9	10.9	10.1	9.2	11.7	8.9
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
People aged 65 years or over who live alone as a proportion of all people aged 65 years or over										
2003	%	29.6	30.3	28.2	29.8	33.8	32.5	27.4	29.0	30.0
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

(a) Data for household structure 2003-2005 and 2006-2012 are not comparable.

(b) Household projections (Series II), as at 30 June.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) (2006 and previous years) *Australian Social Trends, Data Cube — Family and community 2006*, Cat. no. 4102.0, Canberra.

TABLE 2A.27

Table 2A.27 Household structure, 2006–2012 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total households										
2006	'000	2 548	1 929	1 513	776	627	196	127	64	7 780
2007	'000	2 586	1 965	1 553	797	635	198	129	66	7 929
2008	'000	2 625	2 002	1 592	818	644	201	131	68	8 082
2009	'000	2 665	2 038	1 633	839	654	203	133	69	8 236
2010	'000	2 707	2 076	1 676	860	663	206	136	71	8 395
2011	'000	2 750	2 113	1 720	882	672	208	138	72	8 555
2012	'000	2 791	2 149	1 762	903	681	210	140	74	8 711
Lone person households										
2006	%	23.9	24.1	22.1	24.0	27.2	26.5	23.2	20.4	23.9
2007	%	24.2	24.4	22.4	24.4	27.5	26.9	23.6	20.8	24.2
2008	%	24.5	24.6	22.6	24.7	27.9	27.3	24.0	21.1	24.5
2009	%	24.7	24.9	22.9	25.0	28.2	27.6	24.4	21.5	24.8
2010	%	25.0	25.2	23.1	25.3	28.5	28.0	24.7	21.8	25.0
2011	%	25.3	25.4	23.4	25.6	28.9	28.3	25.0	22.2	25.3
2012	%	25.4	25.6	23.6	25.8	29.1	28.6	25.3	22.5	25.5
People aged 15–64 years who live alone as a proportion of all people aged 15–64 years										
2006	%	8.2	8.4	7.8	8.9	10.1	9.8	8.9	7.4	8.4
2007	%	8.4	8.6	7.9	9.1	10.3	10.0	9.1	7.6	8.6
2008	%	8.5	8.7	8.1	9.2	10.5	10.2	9.3	7.7	8.8
2009	%	8.7	8.9	8.2	9.4	10.8	10.4	9.5	7.8	8.9
2010	%	8.8	9.1	8.3	9.6	11.0	10.6	9.6	8.0	9.1
2011	%	9.0	9.2	8.5	9.8	11.2	10.8	9.8	8.1	9.2
2012	%	9.1	9.3	8.5	9.9	11.3	10.9	9.9	8.2	9.3
People aged 65 years or over who live alone as a proportion of all people aged 65 years or over										
2006	%	25.4	25.3	24.2	25.4	27.5	28.8	25.2	20.4	25.4
2007	%	25.3	25.3	24.2	25.4	27.4	28.8	25.3	20.5	25.4
2008	%	25.3	25.2	24.2	25.4	27.4	28.7	25.3	20.6	25.3
2009	%	25.2	25.1	24.1	25.3	27.3	28.6	25.2	20.7	25.2
2010	%	25.1	24.9	24.0	25.3	27.2	28.5	25.2	20.8	25.1
2011	%	25.0	24.7	24.0	25.2	27.0	28.4	25.1	21.0	25.0
2012	%	24.8	24.6	23.8	25.1	26.8	28.2	25.0	21.0	24.8

(a) Household projections (Series II), as at 30 June.

(b) Data for household structure 2003-2005 and 2006-2012 are not comparable.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) (2012 and previous years) *Australian Social Trends, Data Cube — Family and community, December 2012*, Cat. no. 4102.0, Canberra; ABS (2010) *Household and Family Projections, 2006 to 2031*, Cat. no. 3236.0, Canberra.

Table 2A.28 **Occupied private dwellings by tenure type and landlord type, 2001 ('000) (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>
Owned or being purchased	1 509	1 224	846	470	403	126	77	28	4 683
Rented									
State Housing Authority	114	55	47	29	45	12	10	5	317
Private	524	323	356	142	99	32	22	22	1 519
Not stated (b)	8	5	5	2	2	1	–	–	22
Total	645	383	408	173	146	44	32	27	1 858
Other tenure type (c)	65	42	41	22	16	5	2	4	196
Not stated (d)	124	83	60	31	19	7	4	6	335
Total	2 344	1 731	1 356	696	584	181	115	65	7 072

(a) Data for occupied private dwellings by tenure type and landlord type 2001 and 2006 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Includes rented dwellings where the landlord type was not stated.

(c) Includes dwellings being occupied rent-free and dwellings being occupied under a life tenure scheme.

(d) Includes dwellings where the tenure type was not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2003, *2001 Census of Population and Housing, Australia, States and Territories, Basic Community Profile, Table B32 — Tenure and landlord type by dwelling structure*, Cat. no. 2001.0, Canberra.

TABLE 2A.29

Table 2A.29 **Occupied private dwellings by tenure type and landlord type, 2006 ('000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Owned or being purchased (d)	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 (e)	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	0.5	5.1	50.2
Other landlord type (f)	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 (g)	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) Data for occupied private dwellings by tenure type and landlord type 2001 and 2006 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

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

(c) Includes Other Territories.

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

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

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

(g) 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.

TABLE 2A.30

Table 2A.30 **Occupied private dwellings by tenure type and landlord type, 2011 ('000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Owned or being purchased (c)	1 644.3	1 362.9	982.5	535.0	421.7	135.7	87.1	28.2	5 197.6
Rented									
Real estate agent	430.1	316.5	287.4	102.8	67.0	18.3	17.0	8.7	1 247.9
State or territory housing authority	108.8	54.8	53.9	31.9	38.0	10.3	9.4	7.5	314.7
Person not in same household (d)	144.1	107.8	119.9	68.5	48.4	16.7	10.3	5.2	520.9
Housing co-operative/community/church group	17.2	8.8	9.6	5.1	6.8	1.4	0.6	1.8	51.4
Other landlord type (e)	27.4	16.3	31.3	18.2	8.6	2.7	1.9	5.8	112.4
Landlord type not stated	15.4	11.4	11.3	5.4	3.9	1.4	0.5	0.9	50.3
Total	743.1	515.6	513.4	231.8	172.7	51.0	39.6	29.9	2 297.5
Other tenure type (f)	20.4	14.6	14.3	8.9	8.9	1.5	0.8	0.6	70.1
Tenure type not stated	63.5	51.5	37.1	18.5	15.7	4.7	1.9	2.3	195.2
Total	2 471.3	1 944.7	1 547.3	794.2	619.0	192.8	129.4	60.9	7 760.3

(a) Data for occupied private dwellings by tenure type and landlord type 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

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

(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'.

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

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2012, *2011 Census of Population and Housing, Australia, States and Territories, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) Profile, Table I10c — Tenure and landlord type by dwelling structure by Indigenous status of household*, Cat. no. 2002.0, Canberra.

Income, education and employment

TABLE 2A.31

Table 2A.31 People aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and sex, 2001 (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>
Female										
Nil income	%	7.9	7.4	6.9	8.0	6.1	5.8	6.5	6.5	7.4
\$1-\$119	%	8.2	9.2	8.7	9.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	6.5	8.8
\$120-\$199	%	15.1	15.5	15.7	15.5	17.6	18.8	10.4	17.9	15.6
\$200-\$399	%	24.7	24.8	27.8	26.0	28.9	30.6	19.4	19.0	25.8
\$400-\$599	%	14.9	15.4	16.2	15.7	16.2	14.8	15.0	16.0	15.5
\$600-\$799	%	9.0	9.1	8.4	8.8	8.4	7.4	12.9	11.8	8.9
\$800-\$999	%	5.0	4.8	4.0	4.6	4.1	3.9	9.5	6.4	4.7
\$1000 or more	%	6.8	5.4	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.0	11.8	6.8	5.5
Not stated	%	8.4	8.4	7.8	7.3	6.1	6.8	5.4	9.1	7.9
Total female	'000	2 555	1 889	1 442	728	601	184	125	73	7 598
Male										
Nil income	%	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.5	4.5	4.5	5.3	4.5	5.2
\$1-\$119	%	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	3.5	4.4
\$120-\$199	%	12.2	12.1	13.2	12.0	14.8	16.9	7.8	15.6	12.6
\$200-\$399	%	15.8	15.8	17.9	15.8	18.4	19.6	11.1	11.6	16.4
\$400-\$599	%	15.4	16.6	17.7	15.5	18.1	17.7	12.8	13.5	16.3
\$600-\$799	%	12.6	13.3	13.1	12.7	13.6	12.5	13.3	13.4	13.0
\$800-\$999	%	8.4	8.7	8.1	9.3	8.4	7.7	11.6	10.0	8.6
\$1000 or more	%	18.0	16.1	13.5	17.7	12.2	10.1	27.8	17.2	16.2
Not stated	%	7.9	7.6	7.1	7.0	5.5	6.2	5.2	10.7	7.4
Total male	'000	2 443	1 779	1 381	711	571	173	119	81	7 259
All people										
Nil income	%	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.7	5.3	5.2	5.9	5.4	6.3
\$1-\$119	%	6.2	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.9	7.0	4.9	6.7
\$120-\$199	%	13.7	13.9	14.5	13.7	16.2	17.9	9.1	16.7	14.1
\$200-\$399	%	20.4	20.4	23.0	20.9	23.7	25.3	15.4	15.1	21.2

TABLE 2A.31

Table 2A.31 **People aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and sex, 2001 (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>
\$400–\$599	%	15.1	15.9	16.9	15.6	17.1	16.2	13.9	14.7	15.9
\$600–\$799	%	10.8	11.1	10.7	10.8	10.9	9.9	13.1	12.6	10.9
\$800–\$999	%	6.7	6.7	6.0	6.9	6.2	5.7	10.6	8.3	6.6
\$1000 or more	%	12.3	10.6	8.8	10.9	7.8	6.4	19.6	12.3	10.7
Not stated	%	8.2	8.0	7.5	7.1	5.8	6.5	5.3	10.0	7.6
Total people	'000	4 998	3 668	2 823	1 439	1 172	357	244	154	14 857

(a) Data for people aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and sex 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Disaggregation of weekly individual income differs between the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *Census of Population and Housing, Australia*, Cat. no. 2002.0.

TABLE 2A.32

Table 2A.32 People aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and sex, 2006 (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>
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

TABLE 2A.32

Table 2A.32 **People aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and sex, 2006 (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>
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

(a) Data for people aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and sex 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Disaggregation of weekly individual income differs between the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

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

TABLE 2A.33

Table 2A.33 People aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and sex, 2011 (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>
Female										
Negative income	%	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Nil income	%	9.4	9.4	8.1	9.8	7.3	6.3	7.3	6.8	8.9
\$1–\$199	%	8.9	9.8	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.3	8.1	8.9	9.3
\$200–\$299	%	11.8	11.8	11.3	10.4	13.1	14.5	6.9	10.7	11.6
\$300–\$399	%	12.3	12.0	12.1	10.9	14.0	15.3	7.6	7.6	12.1
\$400–\$599	%	13.4	13.7	14.8	13.1	15.3	16.6	10.1	9.3	13.9
\$600–\$799	%	10.3	10.6	11.7	10.4	11.2	11.1	9.2	10.0	10.7
\$800–\$999	%	7.0	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.5	6.9	8.0	9.1	7.4
\$1000–\$1249	%	6.3	6.6	6.6	7.1	6.2	5.6	10.4	9.2	6.6
\$1250–\$1499	%	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.7	3.8	3.4	8.9	6.2	4.3
\$1500–\$1999	%	4.8	3.9	4.1	5.0	3.5	3.4	11.1	7.2	4.5
\$2000 or more	%	3.4	2.7	2.3	3.3	1.8	1.4	6.8	3.0	2.9
Not stated	%	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.7	6.3	5.8	5.2	11.5	7.3
Total female	'000	2 860.8	2 235.4	1 758.4	898.9	669.4	206.9	148.3	78.5	8 857.5
Male										
Negative income	%	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6
Nil income	%	6.6	6.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.8	5.2	6.2
\$1–\$199	%	5.5	5.8	5.2	4.6	6.0	6.2	4.9	5.9	5.5
\$200–\$299	%	9.4	9.1	8.8	7.1	10.6	12.2	4.9	8.2	9.0
\$300–\$399	%	8.0	7.4	7.5	5.9	8.7	9.7	4.5	4.9	7.5
\$400–\$599	%	9.4	9.4	9.2	7.5	10.1	11.0	6.5	5.8	9.2
\$600–\$799	%	9.9	10.5	10.3	7.8	11.2	11.8	7.9	7.8	10.0
\$800–\$999	%	8.9	9.5	9.6	8.1	10.2	10.1	8.5	8.8	9.2
\$1000–\$1249	%	8.7	9.5	9.6	9.3	9.6	9.0	10.7	10.4	9.3
\$1250–\$1499	%	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.7	6.6	6.0	9.5	8.1	6.8
\$1500–\$1999	%	8.2	8.0	8.5	10.9	7.5	6.8	14.1	10.2	8.5

TABLE 2A.33

Table 2A.33 **People aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and sex, 2011 (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>
\$2000 or more	%	10.0	8.8	8.9	15.1	6.5	4.8	16.3	9.0	9.7
Not stated	%	8.4	8.0	9.1	9.8	7.0	6.6	6.2	15.4	8.5
Total female	'000	2 724.3	2 119.8	1 698.5	900.2	640.2	194.5	142.5	84.3	8 506.2
All people										
Negative income	%	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6
Nil income	%	8.0	8.1	6.9	7.7	6.5	5.7	6.5	6.0	7.6
\$1–\$199	%	7.3	7.8	7.2	7.0	7.8	7.8	6.5	7.3	7.4
\$200–\$299	%	10.6	10.5	10.1	8.7	11.9	13.4	6.0	9.4	10.4
\$300–\$399	%	10.2	9.8	9.8	8.4	11.4	12.6	6.0	6.2	9.9
\$400–\$599	%	11.5	11.6	12.0	10.3	12.8	13.9	8.3	7.5	11.6
\$600–\$799	%	10.1	10.6	11.0	9.1	11.2	11.4	8.5	8.9	10.4
\$800–\$999	%	7.9	8.4	8.6	7.8	8.8	8.5	8.2	9.0	8.3
\$1000–\$1249	%	7.5	8.0	8.1	8.2	7.9	7.3	10.5	9.8	7.9
\$1250–\$1499	%	5.3	5.4	5.6	6.2	5.1	4.7	9.2	7.2	5.5
\$1500–\$1999	%	6.5	5.9	6.3	7.9	5.5	5.1	12.6	8.8	6.5
\$2000 or more	%	6.6	5.7	5.5	9.2	4.1	3.0	11.5	6.1	6.2
Not stated	%	8.0	7.7	8.3	8.7	6.6	6.2	5.7	13.5	7.9
Total people	'000	5 585.1	4 355.2	3 456.9	1 799.1	1 309.6	401.5	290.9	162.8	17 363.7

(a) Data for people aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and sex 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Disaggregation of weekly individual income differs between the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *2011 Census of Population and Housing*, Table generated on 1/10/2012 using ABS TableBuilder.

TABLE 2A.34

Table 2A.34 **People aged 15 years or over by weekly individual income and Indigenous status, 2001 (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>
Indigenous										
Nil income	%	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.2	6.6	6.8	8.0	5.8	6.5
\$1–\$119	%	7.3	7.7	7.6	6.7	8.2	9.2	6.9	6.8	7.4
\$120–\$199	%	23.1	19.3	23.7	29.8	28.5	22.1	15.4	49.8	27.7
\$200–\$399	%	24.4	23.6	25.6	24.2	24.3	26.5	17.4	17.7	23.8
\$400–\$599	%	13.9	15.3	14.3	10.5	11.7	16.3	13.8	5.6	12.5
\$600–\$799	%	7.0	8.3	6.8	5.4	6.0	7.8	12.8	3.4	6.4
\$800–\$999	%	3.4	4.2	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.4	9.4	1.5	2.9
\$1000 or more	%	4.1	4.5	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.7	11.5	1.3	3.2
Not stated	%	9.9	10.5	9.9	11.5	9.3	5.1	4.8	8.1	9.7
Total	'000	71.8	15.3	67.6	35.6	14.4	9.5	2.2	32.5	249.1
Non-Indigenous										
Nil income	%	6.7	6.3	5.9	6.7	5.3	5.1	5.9	5.3	6.3
\$1–\$119	%	6.2	7.0	6.6	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.0	4.4	6.6
\$120–\$199	%	13.5	13.9	14.2	13.3	16.0	17.8	9.1	7.8	13.9
\$200–\$399	%	20.3	20.4	22.9	20.9	23.7	25.2	15.4	14.4	21.1
\$400–\$599	%	15.2	16.0	17.0	15.8	17.2	16.2	13.9	17.2	15.9
\$600–\$799	%	10.8	11.1	10.8	10.9	11.0	9.9	13.1	15.1	11.0
\$800–\$999	%	6.7	6.7	6.1	7.0	6.2	5.8	10.6	10.1	6.7
\$1000 or more	%	12.4	10.6	9.0	11.1	7.9	6.5	19.7	15.2	10.8
Not stated	%	8.2	8.0	7.4	7.0	5.8	6.5	5.3	10.5	7.6
Total	'000	4 926.0	3 596.6	2 751.3	1 367.5	1 099.9	285.5	171.8	81.8	14 785.0
Total (including not stated)										
Nil income	%	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.7	5.3	5.2	5.9	5.4	6.3
\$1–\$119	%	6.2	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.9	7.0	4.9	6.7
\$120–\$199	%	13.7	13.9	14.5	13.7	16.2	17.9	9.1	16.7	14.1
\$200–\$399	%	20.4	20.4	23.0	20.9	23.7	25.3	15.4	15.1	21.2
\$400–\$599	%	15.1	15.9	16.9	15.6	17.1	16.2	13.9	14.7	15.9
\$600–\$799	%	10.8	11.1	10.7	10.8	10.9	9.9	13.1	12.6	10.9
\$800–\$999	%	6.7	6.7	6.0	6.9	6.2	5.7	10.6	8.3	6.6
\$1000 or more	%	12.3	10.6	8.8	10.9	7.8	6.4	19.6	12.3	10.7
Not stated	%	8.2	8.0	7.5	7.1	5.8	6.5	5.3	10.0	7.6
Total	'000	4 997.8	3 668.4	2 823.1	1 439.3	1 171.7	357.3	243.6	153.6	14 856.8

(a) Data for people aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and Indigenous status 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Disaggregation of weekly individual income differs among the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *Census of Population and Housing, Australia*, Cat. no. 2002.0.

TABLE 2A.35

Table 2A.35 **People aged 15 years or over by weekly individual income and Indigenous status, 2006 (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>
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

(a) Data for people aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and Indigenous status 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

Table 2A.35 People aged 15 years or over by weekly individual income and Indigenous status, 2006 (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>
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(b) Disaggregation of weekly individual income differs among the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

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

TABLE 2A.36

Table 2A.36 **People aged 15 years or over by weekly individual income and Indigenous status, 2011 (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>
Indigenous										
Negative income	%	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.8
Nil income	%	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.9	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.8	8.2
\$1–\$199	%	11.0	10.4	9.7	10.0	11.3	10.8	11.2	17.5	11.2
\$200–\$299	%	15.1	13.9	16.4	17.6	18.1	15.9	9.8	25.9	17.0
\$300–\$399	%	13.2	12.3	12.0	11.2	13.4	13.4	7.7	10.5	12.2
\$400–\$599	%	12.9	12.3	13.1	9.4	11.6	15.1	8.6	7.9	11.9
\$600–\$799	%	9.9	10.8	10.6	7.0	8.9	12.1	9.2	6.1	9.4
\$800–\$999	%	6.3	6.9	6.6	4.7	5.6	7.1	8.2	3.6	5.9
\$1000–\$1249	%	5.1	5.6	5.2	4.4	4.9	5.4	10.6	3.4	4.9
\$1250–\$1499	%	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.1	6.9	1.8	3.0
\$1500–\$1999	%	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.1	2.5	2.4	8.5	1.7	3.0
\$2000 or more	%	1.7	2.0	1.9	4.1	1.3	1.4	5.5	0.9	2.0
Not stated	%	9.9	10.0	9.2	14.6	11.5	5.5	5.8	12.7	10.5
Total	'000	110.0	24.6	97.4	45.1	19.9	12.7	3.5	37.9	351.3
Non-Indigenous										
Negative income	%	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6
Nil income	%	8.4	8.4	7.2	8.1	6.6	5.8	6.7	6.0	7.9
\$1–\$199	%	7.5	8.1	7.4	7.3	8.0	8.0	6.7	4.7	7.6
\$200–\$299	%	11.0	10.8	10.3	8.9	12.1	13.6	6.1	4.8	10.6
\$300–\$399	%	10.5	10.1	10.2	8.8	11.7	12.9	6.2	5.4	10.2
\$400–\$599	%	11.9	12.0	12.6	10.8	13.2	14.2	8.6	8.2	12.0
\$600–\$799	%	10.6	11.0	11.6	9.6	11.6	11.8	8.8	10.8	10.8
\$800–\$999	%	8.3	8.8	9.1	8.3	9.2	8.8	8.5	11.8	8.7
\$1000–\$1249	%	7.9	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.2	7.6	10.9	13.1	8.3
\$1250–\$1499	%	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.7	5.4	4.9	9.5	9.9	5.8
\$1500–\$1999	%	6.9	6.2	6.7	8.5	5.7	5.3	13.1	12.2	6.8
\$2000 or more	%	7.0	5.9	5.9	9.9	4.3	3.2	12.0	8.6	6.6
Not stated	%	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.4	2.3	4.1	3.9
Total	'000	5 197.3	4 129.6	3 179.1	1 647.7	1 238.0	373.2	275.7	111.2	16 154.1
Total (including Indigenous status not stated)										
Negative income	%	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6
Nil income	%	8.0	8.1	6.9	7.7	6.5	5.7	6.5	6.0	7.6
\$1–\$199	%	7.3	7.8	7.2	7.0	7.8	7.8	6.5	7.3	7.4
\$200–\$299	%	10.6	10.5	10.1	8.7	11.9	13.4	6.0	9.4	10.4
\$300–\$399	%	10.2	9.8	9.8	8.4	11.4	12.6	6.0	6.2	9.9
\$400–\$599	%	11.5	11.6	12.0	10.3	12.8	13.9	8.3	7.5	11.6
\$600–\$799	%	10.1	10.6	11.0	9.1	11.2	11.4	8.5	8.9	10.4
\$800–\$999	%	7.9	8.4	8.6	7.8	8.8	8.5	8.2	9.0	8.3
\$1000–\$1249	%	7.5	8.0	8.1	8.2	7.9	7.3	10.5	9.8	7.9
\$1250–\$1499	%	5.3	5.4	5.6	6.2	5.1	4.7	9.2	7.2	5.5
\$1500–\$1999	%	6.5	5.9	6.3	7.9	5.5	5.1	12.6	8.8	6.5
\$2000 or more	%	6.6	5.7	5.5	9.2	4.1	3.0	11.5	6.1	6.2
Not stated	%	8.0	7.7	8.3	8.7	6.6	6.2	5.7	13.5	7.9

Table 2A.36 People aged 15 years or over by weekly individual income and Indigenous status, 2011 (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>
Total	'000	5 585.1	4 355.2	3 456.9	1 799.1	1 309.6	401.5	290.9	162.8	17 363.7

(a) Data for people aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and Indigenous status 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Disaggregation of weekly individual income differs among the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *2011 Census of Population and Housing*, Table generated on 3/10/2012 using ABS TableBuilder.

TABLE 2A.37

Table 2A.37 People aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and age, 2001 (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>
15–19 years										
Nil income	%	29.5	29.1	25.7	27.4	28.3	26.4	28.2	24.0	28.2
\$1–\$119	%	28.3	31.3	29.1	28.3	30.5	29.0	31.8	21.2	29.4
\$120–\$199	%	9.9	10.1	13.0	12.0	11.9	14.6	11.3	18.4	11.2
\$200–\$399	%	13.4	11.8	16.3	16.1	14.8	15.6	13.3	13.0	14.0
\$400–\$599	%	4.4	3.4	3.7	4.2	3.8	2.8	4.2	5.8	3.9
\$600–\$799	%	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	2.0	0.7
\$800–\$999	%	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
\$1000 or more	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Not stated	%	13.2	13.5	11.2	11.0	9.9	10.8	10.1	15.0	12.3
Total	'000	437	322	258	136	101	33	24	14	1 325
20–24 years										
Nil income	%	6.7	6.1	4.8	5.9	4.4	3.6	5.3	3.5	5.8
\$1–\$119	%	6.6	7.9	6.4	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.4	3.9	7.1
\$120–\$199	%	12.0	13.3	14.4	14.4	15.4	19.6	13.3	21.9	13.6
\$200–\$399	%	21.1	23.0	25.5	22.7	24.3	27.4	22.5	15.9	22.9
\$400–\$599	%	24.2	24.9	26.1	24.6	27.6	24.2	23.0	21.7	25.0
\$600–\$799	%	14.2	12.5	11.6	11.6	11.8	9.7	15.6	15.1	12.8
\$800–\$999	%	4.8	3.4	3.0	3.6	2.7	2.0	5.8	5.5	3.8
\$1000 or more	%	2.8	1.9	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.1	2.3	2.4	2.2
Not stated	%	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.4	4.9	5.0	4.8	10.2	6.8
Total	'000	409	311	238	124	91	27	25	16	1 241
25–34 years										
Nil income	%	4.7	4.1	3.7	4.4	3.0	2.5	3.4	3.2	4.1
\$1–\$119	%	4.5	5.1	5.0	6.1	5.4	5.7	4.3	3.6	4.9
\$120–\$199	%	7.6	8.0	9.2	9.3	10.7	13.1	6.1	16.1	8.6
\$200–\$399	%	14.5	14.5	17.7	15.7	18.1	21.3	11.9	12.4	15.5
\$400–\$599	%	18.1	20.0	22.1	18.7	23.2	22.4	14.9	15.8	19.8
\$600–\$799	%	16.1	17.7	16.9	16.3	17.6	15.8	18.9	16.7	16.8
\$800–\$999	%	11.1	11.1	9.5	10.4	9.3	8.3	16.9	11.1	10.6
\$1000 or more	%	16.4	13.3	9.9	12.9	8.0	6.3	19.2	11.4	13.2
Not stated	%	7.0	6.3	6.2	6.2	4.7	4.7	4.4	9.6	6.3
Total	'000	915	690	510	266	199	58	49	37	2 723
35–44 years										
Nil income	%	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.6	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	4.0
\$1–\$119	%	4.6	5.2	5.0	5.5	4.9	5.2	4.0	3.1	4.9
\$120–\$199	%	8.1	8.2	8.7	8.5	10.3	11.5	5.4	13.5	8.5
\$200–\$399	%	16.0	16.5	18.4	17.0	19.2	21.0	11.2	12.3	16.9
\$400–\$599	%	17.6	18.3	20.0	17.5	20.8	20.3	13.3	15.1	18.4
\$600–\$799	%	13.6	14.2	14.4	13.5	15.1	14.4	14.1	14.3	14.0
\$800–\$999	%	9.2	9.8	9.1	9.9	9.6	9.5	13.6	10.9	9.5
\$1000 or more	%	19.9	17.7	14.7	17.8	12.9	10.8	31.1	18.6	17.6

TABLE 2A.37

Table 2A.37 People aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and age, 2001 (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>
Not stated	%	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.7	4.2	4.4	4.2	9.1	6.0
Total	'000	965	710	536	284	222	69	49	33	2 868
45–54 years										
Nil income	%	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.7	4.5	4.6	3.4	4.0	5.2
\$1–\$119	%	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	2.7	2.4	3.6
\$120–\$199	%	9.8	9.9	10.3	9.4	11.5	14.4	5.2	12.0	10.1
\$200–\$399	%	15.4	16.0	17.7	16.2	17.6	19.2	10.1	12.1	16.2
\$400–\$599	%	17.3	18.3	19.3	17.8	19.4	18.4	13.0	15.2	18.1
\$600–\$799	%	13.3	13.6	13.4	13.5	14.3	13.1	13.7	13.8	13.5
\$800–\$999	%	8.9	9.3	8.6	10.1	9.9	9.1	12.8	10.6	9.2
\$1000 or more	%	20.1	17.9	15.4	18.0	14.9	12.3	35.0	21.3	18.1
Not stated	%	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.5	4.0	4.7	4.1	8.5	6.0
Total	'000	851	627	490	257	206	64	45	27	2 568
55–64 years										
Nil income	%	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.9	4.4	4.2	4.0	5.2	5.4
\$1–\$119	%	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.1	3.7	4.4
\$120–\$199	%	20.6	21.5	21.2	20.0	23.6	26.7	11.4	18.6	21.1
\$200–\$399	%	21.4	21.9	23.9	22.1	24.6	26.5	16.6	20.1	22.4
\$400–\$599	%	14.8	15.2	15.6	15.0	15.3	13.9	15.8	14.6	15.1
\$600–\$799	%	9.7	9.5	9.0	9.8	9.2	7.8	13.4	10.4	9.5
\$800–\$999	%	5.6	5.4	4.9	6.1	5.3	4.4	9.3	6.5	5.5
\$1000 or more	%	11.0	9.4	8.6	10.4	8.1	6.2	20.8	12.6	9.9
Not stated	%	7.2	7.3	6.6	6.1	4.9	5.7	4.5	8.4	6.8
Total	'000	592	423	348	167	142	45	25	16	1 760
65–74 years										
Nil income	%	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.7
\$1–\$119	%	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.0	4.9	3.1	3.2
\$120–\$199	%	32.1	32.6	30.8	31.2	33.3	32.4	21.7	28.4	31.9
\$200–\$399	%	36.0	36.6	39.5	38.2	40.6	41.0	30.3	34.1	37.5
\$400–\$599	%	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.3	8.9	8.8	14.7	11.0	9.0
\$600–\$799	%	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.9	8.9	4.9	3.6
\$800–\$999	%	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	5.0	2.0	1.6
\$1000 or more	%	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.0	1.6	6.3	3.4	2.7
Not stated	%	9.4	9.3	8.5	8.0	6.7	8.3	6.5	11.0	8.8
Total	'000	445	312	246	114	109	33	14	7	1 280
75 years or over										
Nil income	%	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.9	2.3	1.3
\$1–\$119	%	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.9	3.9	2.6	2.2
\$120–\$199	%	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.8	25.6	23.1	18.4	25.0	24.2
\$200–\$399	%	43.7	42.2	45.6	43.2	46.3	46.2	36.7	36.3	43.8
\$400–\$599	%	7.7	8.1	7.7	8.5	7.8	8.7	11.8	8.9	8.0
\$600–\$799	%	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.5	7.7	3.4	2.8

Table 2A.37 **People aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and age, 2001 (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>
\$800–\$999	%	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	4.2	1.5	1.3
\$1000 or more	%	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	5.7	1.9	2.0
Not stated	%	14.1	15.5	14.8	15.0	12.5	14.8	9.6	18.2	14.5
Total	'000	383	274	198	91	102	29	11	3	1 091

(a) Data for people aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and age 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Disaggregation of weekly individual income and age differs between the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *Census of Population and Housing, Australia*, Cat. no. 2002.0.

TABLE 2A.38

Table 2A.38 **People aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and age, 2006 (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>
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 2A.38

Table 2A.38 **People aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and age, 2006 (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>
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 2A.38

Table 2A.38 **People aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and age, 2006 (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>
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 or 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 2A.38 People aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and age, 2006 (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>
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(a) Data for people aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and age 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Disaggregation of weekly individual income and age differs between the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census.

(c) 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 2A.39

Table 2A.39 People aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and age, 2011 (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>
15–19 years										
Negative/Nil income	%	39.1	39.3	31.9	34.3	34.0	32.1	34.7	29.7	36.4
\$1–\$199	%	30.0	32.6	30.7	27.8	34.5	33.6	32.6	23.1	30.9
\$200–\$299	%	7.0	6.6	8.5	7.3	8.0	8.5	7.3	9.1	7.4
\$300–\$399	%	5.2	4.5	6.5	6.1	5.7	6.6	5.0	4.6	5.5
\$400–\$599	%	5.2	4.1	7.4	7.7	5.6	6.9	6.3	6.6	5.8
\$600–\$799	%	2.2	1.8	3.3	3.9	2.1	2.2	4.2	5.3	2.6
\$800–\$999	%	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.6	2.6	0.8
\$1000–\$1249	%	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.3
\$1250–\$1499	%	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
\$1500–\$1999	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
\$2000 or more	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Not stated	%	10.2	10.1	9.9	10.1	8.8	9.0	7.5	17.2	10.0
Total	'000	443.4	345.3	293.9	148.2	103.3	32.7	24.0	14.8	1 405.8
20–24 years										
Negative/Nil income	%	11.6	12.2	8.1	9.0	9.7	6.7	9.9	5.5	10.4
\$1–\$199	%	10.7	11.9	8.1	8.8	11.2	10.2	9.5	9.1	10.3
\$200–\$299	%	10.9	11.6	10.3	8.8	12.5	14.1	9.5	11.6	10.9
\$300–\$399	%	9.2	9.4	8.7	7.4	9.7	10.5	8.2	5.3	8.9
\$400–\$599	%	14.9	14.6	15.5	12.3	16.1	17.7	12.2	9.0	14.7
\$600–\$799	%	15.1	15.2	17.5	14.4	16.0	17.2	13.0	13.4	15.6
\$800–\$999	%	9.2	9.0	10.3	10.9	9.3	9.1	11.6	12.8	9.7
\$1000–\$1249	%	6.3	5.6	7.3	8.7	5.8	5.5	12.4	11.4	6.7
\$1250–\$1499	%	2.3	1.8	2.9	4.4	2.0	1.7	4.7	4.5	2.6
\$1500–\$1999	%	1.2	0.9	1.9	3.5	1.1	0.9	1.6	2.5	1.5
\$2000 or more	%	0.5	0.4	1.1	2.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.9
Not stated	%	8.1	7.4	8.3	9.2	6.2	6.0	7.0	13.9	7.9
Total	'000	449.7	375.1	293.8	159.0	105.6	29.6	30.7	16.8	1 460.7
25–34 years										
Negative/Nil income	%	6.4	6.4	5.1	6.2	5.2	3.6	4.4	3.9	5.9
\$1–\$199	%	4.5	4.8	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.7	3.1	6.7	4.7
\$200–\$299	%	5.8	5.8	5.9	4.8	7.1	8.8	3.4	8.8	5.8
\$300–\$399	%	5.5	5.4	5.4	4.4	6.4	7.8	3.3	4.6	5.4
\$400–\$599	%	10.0	10.0	10.4	8.0	11.6	13.4	6.7	6.9	9.9
\$600–\$799	%	12.4	13.2	13.6	9.6	14.8	15.7	8.0	9.0	12.6
\$800–\$999	%	11.4	12.6	12.2	10.1	13.3	12.9	9.9	10.3	11.8
\$1000–\$1249	%	11.8	13.3	12.3	11.8	12.4	11.5	15.7	12.8	12.4
\$1250–\$1499	%	8.9	8.9	8.6	9.6	8.2	7.3	15.6	9.4	9.0
\$1500–\$1999	%	9.1	7.8	8.3	11.0	6.7	5.9	16.5	9.3	8.8
\$2000 or more	%	6.5	4.9	5.6	10.2	3.3	2.3	7.9	4.7	6.0
Not stated	%	7.7	7.0	7.8	9.3	5.9	5.2	5.5	13.6	7.6
Total	'000	941.5	760.9	587.4	324.1	202.3	55.3	58.2	36.6	2 967.0

TABLE 2A.39

Table 2A.39 People aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and age, 2011 (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>
35–44 years										
Negative/Nil income	%	5.4	5.4	4.8	6.1	4.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	5.2
\$1–\$199	%	5.0	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.3	3.4	5.5	5.1
\$200–\$299	%	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.0	6.9	8.0	3.3	8.1	5.9
\$300–\$399	%	5.9	6.0	5.7	4.9	6.9	8.3	3.4	4.8	5.8
\$400–\$599	%	10.1	10.3	10.3	8.4	11.7	13.2	5.8	6.6	10.1
\$600–\$799	%	11.0	11.4	11.9	8.9	13.2	13.9	7.3	8.6	11.2
\$800–\$999	%	9.4	10.1	10.5	8.4	11.3	11.1	7.7	8.9	9.8
\$1000–\$1249	%	9.7	10.4	10.7	9.7	11.0	10.4	10.8	10.6	10.2
\$1250–\$1499	%	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.3	7.9	7.5	11.3	9.3	8.1
\$1500–\$1999	%	10.7	9.8	10.4	11.7	9.1	8.8	19.8	12.3	10.5
\$2000 or more	%	12.4	10.5	9.6	15.3	7.0	5.0	18.9	8.8	11.2
Not stated	%	6.8	6.4	7.3	8.2	5.6	5.0	4.7	13.0	6.9
Total	'000	971.6	774.6	620.8	328.3	216.4	64.9	52.9	33.2	3 063.0
45–54 years										
Negative/Nil income	%	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.4	4.2	4.0	3.0	3.4	5.0
\$1–\$199	%	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.5	4.2	4.4	2.5	3.7	4.1
\$200–\$299	%	6.9	6.5	6.0	4.9	7.3	8.3	3.1	6.8	6.4
\$300–\$399	%	7.0	6.8	6.5	5.2	7.6	8.5	3.7	4.7	6.7
\$400–\$599	%	10.8	11.1	10.8	8.9	11.7	12.5	5.4	6.7	10.6
\$600–\$799	%	11.7	12.2	12.3	9.8	13.0	13.2	7.2	8.6	11.8
\$800–\$999	%	9.9	10.6	10.8	9.3	11.5	11.4	7.3	9.8	10.3
\$1000–\$1249	%	9.6	10.3	10.6	10.5	10.9	10.5	10.3	11.0	10.2
\$1250–\$1499	%	7.1	7.5	7.9	8.3	7.6	7.5	10.7	8.9	7.6
\$1500–\$1999	%	10.0	9.4	9.9	11.8	9.3	9.3	19.7	13.4	10.1
\$2000 or more	%	11.1	9.9	9.3	14.9	7.3	5.6	22.8	10.8	10.6
Not stated	%	6.5	6.2	7.1	7.4	5.3	4.9	4.2	12.2	6.5
Total	'000	950.5	726.5	590.9	310.2	224.9	71.6	48.0	28.6	2 951.5
55–64 years										
Negative/Nil income	%	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.5	6.0	5.8	4.5	4.9	7.1
\$1–\$199	%	5.4	5.6	5.4	4.9	5.8	6.3	3.7	4.3	5.4
\$200–\$299	%	12.1	11.9	11.5	9.3	13.0	15.5	5.5	8.7	11.7
\$300–\$399	%	10.0	9.7	9.9	8.1	10.6	12.0	5.6	7.4	9.7
\$400–\$599	%	11.7	12.3	12.3	10.7	12.4	13.2	8.6	7.8	11.9
\$600–\$799	%	10.6	11.3	11.2	9.7	11.1	11.1	9.4	9.0	10.8
\$800–\$999	%	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.5	9.5	9.0	9.0	9.5	8.8
\$1000–\$1249	%	8.0	8.3	8.4	9.2	8.8	7.6	11.2	9.9	8.4
\$1250–\$1499	%	5.3	5.4	5.5	6.4	5.7	4.7	8.9	7.5	5.6
\$1500–\$1999	%	7.1	6.3	6.4	8.5	6.7	5.5	13.5	10.6	6.9
\$2000 or more	%	7.3	6.6	6.2	10.1	5.3	4.0	16.1	8.4	7.1
Not stated	%	6.6	6.5	7.1	7.1	5.3	5.3	4.1	12.0	6.6
Total	'000	810.3	611.2	501.1	254.4	199.6	66.8	38.8	20.8	2 503.4

TABLE 2A.39

Table 2A.39 People aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and age, 2011 (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>
65–74 years										
Negative/Nil income	%	3.9	3.9	3.4	4.0	2.5	2.1	2.9	4.6	3.6
\$1–\$199	%	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.8	6.0	5.6
\$200–\$299	%	24.2	24.4	23.9	22.4	25.5	27.3	13.4	17.5	24.0
\$300–\$399	%	20.9	20.7	22.0	20.3	22.8	24.0	13.9	17.9	21.1
\$400–\$599	%	15.8	16.4	17.1	16.7	17.5	17.3	15.8	12.4	16.4
\$600–\$799	%	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	11.7	8.1	7.7
\$800–\$999	%	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.2	3.8	9.2	5.7	4.4
\$1000–\$1249	%	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.6	7.8	4.9	3.3
\$1250–\$1499	%	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.3	5.0	3.1	1.9
\$1500–\$1999	%	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.1	4.5	3.4	1.8
\$2000 or more	%	2.6	2.4	2.1	3.1	1.9	1.4	4.6	3.0	2.4
Not stated	%	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.6	6.3	6.5	5.4	13.4	7.6
Total	'000	541.7	402.2	322.6	152.5	133.2	44.8	21.7	8.6	1 627.4
75–84 years										
Negative/Nil income	%	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.0	3.5	2.5
\$1–\$199	%	4.4	4.7	4.0	4.7	4.1	3.6	5.3	6.1	4.4
\$200–\$299	%	25.3	25.6	24.5	24.9	26.2	25.1	16.2	23.5	25.1
\$300–\$399	%	27.5	26.6	27.9	26.5	29.0	29.6	19.2	23.9	27.3
\$400–\$599	%	15.7	16.2	17.3	16.3	17.0	18.6	16.8	12.3	16.4
\$600–\$799	%	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.7	10.7	5.5	5.5
\$800–\$999	%	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.4	7.0	2.8	2.5
\$1000–\$1249	%	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	5.4	1.8	1.6
\$1250–\$1499	%	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	3.0	1.0	0.9
\$1500–\$1999	%	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.6	0.7	0.9
\$2000 or more	%	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	2.4	1.0	1.2
Not stated	%	11.6	11.9	12.4	11.9	10.2	9.9	9.6	18.0	11.7
Total	'000	336.8	254.4	176.5	88.1	86.2	25.7	11.7	2.8	982.2
85 years or over										
Negative/Nil income	%	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.6	4.0	2.4
\$1–\$199	%	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.4	2.8	3.4	6.2	3.4
\$200–\$299	%	15.0	14.8	14.2	15.2	15.8	17.0	10.5	17.6	14.9
\$300–\$399	%	29.9	27.7	29.2	27.4	30.9	31.8	19.8	23.8	29.0
\$400–\$599	%	16.3	16.4	18.0	16.5	17.2	19.1	14.6	11.4	16.7
\$600–\$799	%	5.1	5.5	5.0	5.9	5.4	6.0	8.4	6.2	5.3
\$800–\$999	%	2.6	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.9	6.9	1.7	2.7
\$1000–\$1249	%	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.7	5.6	2.2	1.7
\$1250–\$1499	%	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	3.0	1.0	0.9
\$1500–\$1999	%	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	2.4	0.4	0.9
\$2000 or more	%	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.6	0.7	1.1
Not stated	%	20.3	21.6	22.5	21.7	18.9	14.9	21.3	24.7	20.9
Total	'000	139.7	105.0	69.8	34.2	38.2	10.2	4.8	0.7	402.7

Table 2A.39 People aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and age, 2011 (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>
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(a) Data for people aged 15 years or over, by weekly individual income and age 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Disaggregation of weekly individual income and age differs between the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2012, *2011 Census of Population and Housing, Australia, States and Territories, Basic Community Profile, Table B17b — Total personal income (weekly) by age by sex*, Cat. no. 2001.0, Canberra.

TABLE 2A.40

Table 2A.40 **Income support, June, 2003–2012 (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>
Number of people receiving income support										
Age pension (b)										
2003	'000	611.5	472.3	320.2	155.9	173.3	50.8	17.1	5.9	1 854.0
2004	'000	608.3	473.1	325.0	155.9	172.3	52.3	17.0	6.1	1 869.6
2005	'000	624.0	486.0	336.0	164.0	177.0	53.0	18.0	6.0	1 915.0
2006	'000	624.0	487.0	338.0	165.0	176.0	54.0	18.0	6.0	1 922.0
2007	'000	633.0	494.0	345.0	166.0	178.0	54.0	18.0	7.0	1 953.0
2008	'000	665.0	515.0	361.0	173.0	183.0	57.0	19.0	7.0	2 039.0
2009	'000	692.0	534.0	379.0	181.0	189.0	59.0	20.0	7.0	2 118.0
2010	'000	704.0	539.0	387.0	182.0	190.0	59.0	20.0	7.4	2 153.0
2011	'000	720.0	552.0	401.0	187.0	194.0	61.0	21.0	8.0	2 220.0
2012	'000	737.0	564.0	415.0	193.0	198.0	63.0	22.0	8.0	2 278.0
Labour market program allowance (b), (c)										
2003	'000	186.3	137.2	128.6	57.7	49.6	21.9	5.5	13.1	599.8
2004	'000	177.4	135.5	116.1	53.2	46.8	20.4	5.4	13.0	567.8
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
2009	'000	203.7	140.4	125.9	48.9	48.8	18.3	4.8	10.3	603.1
2010	'000	210.9	146.9	143.3	52.6	51.9	19.5	5.0	11.6	642.3
2011	'000	197.3	139.5	138.8	49.3	52.8	19.4	4.6	11.1	613.4
2012	'000	199.2	149.2	139.9	50.1	57.1	21.2	4.7	11.5	633.5
Disability support pension (b)										
2003	'000	219.8	158.9	129.4	64.3	56.3	23.6	6.9	5.3	673.3
2004	'000	225.6	165.6	134.2	66.3	58.7	24.7	7.0	5.7	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	232.8	175.3	138.8	58.6	70.1	25.3	7.1	6.9	732.4
2009	'000	242.9	184.6	144.4	59.8	72.2	26.1	7.3	8.3	757.1
2010	'000	256.2	192.2	152.9	62.5	74.4	27.2	7.8	9.6	792.6
2011	'000	265.8	197.8	160.0	63.9	76.2	27.8	8.1	10.4	818.9
2012	'000	268.6	200.7	163.0	63.8	76.2	28.0	8.3	10.3	827.5
Single-parent payment (b)										
2003	'000	140.9	96.1	95.9	44.8	34.9	13.1	5.2	5.8	437.0
2004	'000	144.3	99.3	99.0	45.8	35.9	13.4	5.2	5.9	449.3
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
2009	'000	112.7	77.9	74.8	32.9	27.1	9.9	3.3	4.4	344.0
2010	'000	108.7	75.2	73.8	32.2	26.1	9.5	3.3	4.1	333.5
2011	'000	105.7	72.7	73.3	31.9	25.6	9.4	3.2	3.9	326.2

TABLE 2A.40

Table 2A.40 **Income support, June, 2003–2012 (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>
2012	'000	102.5	70.7	73.0	31.5	25.0	9.3	3.2	4.0	319.5
Population										
2003	'000	6 620.7	4 873.8	3 743.1	1 952.7	1 520.4	478.5	327.4	201.7	19 720.7
2004	'000	6 650.7	4 927.1	3 830.0	1 979.5	1 528.2	483.2	328.9	202.7	19 932.7
2005	'000	6 693.2	4 989.2	3 918.5	2 011.2	1 538.8	486.2	331.4	205.9	20 176.8
2006	'000	6 742.7	5 061.3	4 008.0	2 050.6	1 552.5	489.3	335.2	209.1	20 451.0
2007	'000	6 834.2	5 153.5	4 111.0	2 106.1	1 570.6	493.3	342.6	213.7	20 827.6
2008	'000	6 943.5	5 256.4	4 219.5	2 171.7	1 588.7	498.6	348.4	219.9	21 249.2
2009	'000	7 053.8	5 371.9	4 328.8	2 240.3	1 608.9	504.4	354.8	226.0	21 691.7
2010	'000	7 144.3	5 461.1	4 404.7	2 290.8	1 627.3	508.8	361.8	229.8	22 031.8
2011	'000	7 218.5	5 537.8	4 476.8	2 353.4	1 639.6	511.5	368.0	231.3	22 340.0
2012	'000	7 290.3	5 623.5	4 560.1	2 430.3	1 654.8	512.0	374.7	234.8	22 683.6
Proportion of people receiving income support										
Age pension										
2003	%	9.2	9.7	8.6	8.0	11.4	10.6	5.2	2.9	9.4
2004	%	9.1	9.6	8.5	7.9	11.3	10.8	5.2	3.0	9.4
2005	%	9.3	9.7	8.6	8.2	11.5	10.9	5.4	2.9	9.5
2006	%	9.3	9.6	8.4	8.0	11.3	11.0	5.4	2.9	9.4
2007	%	9.3	9.6	8.4	7.9	11.3	10.9	5.3	3.3	9.4
2008	%	9.6	9.8	8.6	8.0	11.5	11.4	5.5	3.2	9.6
2009	%	9.8	9.9	8.8	8.1	11.7	11.7	5.6	3.1	9.8
2010	%	9.9	9.9	8.8	7.9	11.7	11.6	5.5	3.2	9.8
2011	%	10.0	10.0	9.0	7.9	11.8	11.9	5.7	3.5	9.9
2012	%	10.1	10.0	9.1	7.9	12.0	12.3	5.9	3.4	10.0
Labour market program allowance										
2003	%	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.3	4.6	1.7	6.5	3.0
2004	%	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.1	4.2	1.6	6.4	2.8
2005	%	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.9	3.9	1.6	6.1	2.6
2006	%	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.9	3.7	1.4	6.0	2.5
2007	%	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.5	2.7	3.5	1.1	5.2	2.3
2008	%	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.5	2.6	3.2	1.1	5.3	2.2
2009	%	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.2	3.0	3.6	1.4	4.6	2.8
2010	%	3.0	2.7	3.3	2.3	3.2	3.8	1.4	5.0	2.9
2011	%	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.1	3.2	3.8	1.3	4.8	2.7
2012	%	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.1	3.5	4.1	1.3	4.9	2.8
Disability support pension										
2003	%	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.7	4.9	2.1	2.6	3.4
2004	%	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.8	5.1	2.1	2.8	3.5
2005	%	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.0	4.4	5.2	2.1	2.9	3.5
2006	%	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.9	4.4	5.1	2.1	2.9	3.5
2007	%	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.8	4.3	5.0	2.0	2.9	3.4
2008	%	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.7	4.4	5.1	2.0	3.1	3.4
2009	%	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.7	4.5	5.2	2.1	3.7	3.5
2010	%	3.6	3.5	3.5	2.7	4.6	5.3	2.2	4.2	3.6

TABLE 2A.40

Table 2A.40 **Income support, June, 2003–2012 (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>
2011	%	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.7	4.6	5.4	2.2	4.5	3.7
2012	%	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.6	4.6	5.5	2.2	4.4	3.6
Single-parent payment										
2003	%	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.7	1.6	2.9	2.2
2004	%	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.8	1.6	2.9	2.3
2005	%	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.8	1.5	2.9	2.2
2006	%	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.6	1.4	2.8	2.1
2007	%	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.2	2.5	1.9
2008	%	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.0	2.2	1.7
2009	%	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.0	0.9	1.9	1.6
2010	%	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.8	1.5
2011	%	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.5
2012	%	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.4
Proportion of aged on aged pension (b)										
2003	%	69.8	73.7	72.3	70.3	77.0	75.2	58.5	73.5	73.8
2004	%	68.6	72.6	71.2	68.3	75.5	76.0	56.6	73.1	73.1
2005	%	69.4	73.1	71.4	69.8	76.4	75.6	58.0	67.9	73.3
2006	%	68.4	71.9	69.7	68.3	75.0	75.6	56.2	62.0	72.1
2007	%	67.7	71.1	68.8	66.5	74.5	73.8	54.0	67.7	71.4
2008	%	69.5	72.4	69.9	67.4	75.2	75.9	55.1	64.5	72.7
2009	%	70.3	73.0	70.8	68.1	76.0	76.3	55.9	61.1	73.3
2010	%	69.3	71.5	69.5	66.1	74.5	74.0	53.7	60.9	72.1
2011	%	68.6	71.0	69.2	65.4	74.2	74.1	54.0	62.3	71.9
2012	%	67.9	69.8	68.4	64.3	73.1	73.6	53.5	57.3	70.9

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

(b) Labour market program allowance data comprises 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.

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

na Not available.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) (2012 and previous years) *Australian Social Trends, Data Cube — Economic resources*, Cat. no. 4102.0, Canberra (December release); ABS (2012 and previous years) *Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2012*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra; ABS (2008) *Australian Historical Population Statistics*, Cat. no. 3105.0.65.001, Canberra.

TABLE 2A.41

Table 2A.41 **Highest level of schooling completed by people aged 15 years or over, by Indigenous status, 2001 ('000) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
Indigenous									
Year 8 or below	10.8	2.1	10.3	5.3	2.5	0.8	0.2	9.9	41.8
Year 9 or equivalent	12.1	2.2	7.3	4.3	1.7	1.4	0.2	5.1	34.4
Year 10 or equivalent	21.6	3.4	18.9	10.9	3.1	3.7	0.6	5.1	67.2
Year 11 or equivalent	4.9	2.1	6.2	3.8	2.4	0.9	0.2	2.4	22.8
Year 12 or equivalent	11.6	3.2	15.3	5.0	2.2	1.4	0.8	2.3	41.9
Still at school	3.9	1.0	3.3	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.2	1.4	12.7
Did not go to school	0.9	0.2	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.1	–	2.8	7.4
Not stated	6.1	1.2	5.1	3.2	1.2	0.5	0.1	3.6	20.9
Total	71.8	15.3	67.6	35.6	14.4	9.5	2.2	32.5	249.1
Non-Indigenous									
Year 8 or below	411.9	379.9	268.4	94.5	118.3	31.8	10.4	7.0	1 322.3
Year 9 or equivalent	401.2	271.2	173.0	87.7	79.7	36.6	10.4	6.9	1 066.7
Year 10 or equivalent	1 306.6	576.1	776.2	373.2	217.0	114.8	43.6	27.1	3 435.0
Year 11 or equivalent	260.2	506.3	203.6	144.7	218.8	25.2	13.1	16.8	1 388.8
Year 12 or equivalent	1 875.6	1 415.5	1 022.5	542.7	392.2	95.1	139.4	46.3	5 529.9
Still at school	159.0	140.6	80.8	41.9	38.6	12.3	9.3	3.0	485.5
Did not go to school	58.7	44.3	13.5	9.3	8.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	138.1
Not stated	226.8	170.0	113.1	54.9	48.2	17.8	6.0	3.9	640.7
Total	4 699.8	3 503.8	2 651.1	1 348.8	1 121.7	334.9	233.3	111.8	14 007.0
All people (f)									
Year 8 or below	429.9	389.7	283.5	101.6	123.1	33.4	10.7	17.0	1 389.2
Year 9 or equivalent	417.9	276.7	182.2	93.1	82.4	38.4	10.6	12.1	1 113.5
Year 10 or equivalent	1 338.3	584.7	800.9	386.8	221.7	119.4	44.5	32.4	3 529.1
Year 11 or equivalent	267.3	512.0	211.4	149.5	222.5	26.3	13.4	19.4	1 421.9
Year 12 or equivalent	1 899.7	1 428.7	1 044.3	551.0	396.8	97.2	140.9	49.0	5 608.2
Still at school	164.5	143.1	85.0	43.7	39.7	13.1	9.6	4.5	503.2
Did not go to school	60.8	45.6	15.0	11.3	9.6	1.4	1.1	3.6	148.7
Not stated	419.4	288.0	201.0	102.3	75.9	27.9	12.7	15.7	1 143.0
Total	4 997.8	3 668.4	2 823.1	1 439.3	1 171.7	357.3	243.6	153.6	14 856.8

(a) Data for people aged 15 years or over, by highest level of schooling completed and Indigenous status.

(b) Data 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(c) Disaggregation into years differs between the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census.

(d) Refers to primary or secondary schooling.

(e) Includes Other Territories.

(f) Includes Indigenous status not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *Census of Population and Housing, Australia*, Cat. no. 2002.0.

Table 2A.42 Highest level of schooling completed by people aged 15 years or over, by Indigenous status (excluding people still attending secondary school), 2006 ('000) (a), (b), (c)

	<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 (d)</i>
Indigenous (e)									
Year 8 or below (f)	11.2	2.5	10.3	5.3	2.5	0.9	0.2	13.3	46.3
Year 9	14.6	2.6	8.3	3.8	1.8	1.5	0.2	4.3	37.2
Year 10	26.6	4.5	22.3	11.4	3.9	4.3	0.7	5.7	79.5
Year 11	6.8	2.7	8.7	4.7	3.1	1.1	0.2	3.2	30.5
Year 12	16.0	4.3	19.9	6.1	2.8	2.1	1.0	3.0	55.1
Total (g)	85.3	19.0	78.0	37.0	16.3	10.7	2.5	35.0	283.9
Non-Indigenous									
Year 8 or below (f)	386.4	367.2	229.1	79.8	105.3	27.3	10.0	5.0	1 210.5
Year 9	394.4	281.4	170.7	80.3	77.7	36.9	11.4	5.6	1 058.4
Year 10	1 314.7	619.0	803.5	374.5	221.4	121.2	43.4	22.7	3 520.5
Year 11	301.8	540.7	243.3	165.5	231.9	30.6	14.6	15.0	1 543.6
Year 12	2 189.4	1 732.1	1 250.4	651.8	465.3	116.6	160.8	45.3	6 612.3
Total (g)	4 850.4	3 747.9	2 841.1	1 425.0	1 160.9	353.6	247.3	97.6	14 725.2
Not stated									
Year 8 or below (f)	7.9	8.0	4.7	1.9	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	26.2
Year 9	5.5	4.1	2.1	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	15.2
Year 10	14.3	7.5	7.6	4.1	2.5	1.4	0.4	0.3	38.1
Year 11	3.5	5.4	2.3	1.6	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	15.5
Year 12	19.1	15.9	9.3	5.4	3.8	1.0	0.9	0.4	55.8
Total (g)	314.6	215.2	179.0	100.6	56.4	18.2	12.3	12.6	908.9
Total									
Year 8 or below (f)	405.5	377.7	244.1	87.0	110.4	29.0	10.4	18.4	1 283.0
Year 9	414.4	288.1	181.1	85.5	80.7	39.1	11.8	10.0	1 110.9
Year 10	1 355.6	631.0	833.5	389.9	227.9	126.8	44.4	28.7	3 638.0
Year 11	312.2	548.8	254.3	171.7	237.0	32.0	15.0	18.4	1 589.6
Year 12	2 224.5	1 752.3	1 279.7	663.3	471.9	119.7	162.7	48.6	6 723.2
Total (g)	5 250.3	3 982.0	3 098.0	1 562.7	1 233.5	382.5	262.1	145.3	15 918.1

(a) Data for highest level of schooling completed by people aged 15 years or over (excluding people still attending secondary school).

(b) Data for 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(c) Disaggregation into years differs between the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census.

(d) Includes Other Territories.

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

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

(g) 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.

Table 2A.43 Highest level of schooling completed by people aged 15 years or over, by Indigenous status (excluding people still attending secondary school), 2011 ('000) (a), (b), (c)

	<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 (d)</i>
Indigenous (e)									
Year 8 or below (f)	11.4	2.5	10.2	7.3	2.4	0.8	0.3	9.8	42.1
Year 9	15.0	2.8	8.2	3.9	1.9	1.4	0.3	4.6	38.0
Year 10	32.6	5.3	25.6	12.7	4.2	4.8	0.8	7.6	93.5
Year 11	7.9	3.2	9.6	5.9	3.5	1.4	0.3	4.1	35.9
Year 12	23.9	6.6	28.6	9.0	4.1	2.8	1.5	5.0	81.6
Total (g)	101.0	22.8	90.5	42.7	18.3	11.8	3.3	35.8	326.3
Non-Indigenous									
Year 8 or below (f)	336.9	322.1	205.2	74.8	90.3	22.5	8.4	4.5	1 064.9
Year 9	331.9	234.2	151.4	70.8	63.7	31.1	7.9	4.7	895.7
Year 10	1 233.6	577.1	783.5	371.4	202.8	120.1	38.8	22.1	3 349.5
Year 11	257.0	500.9	230.3	166.3	221.3	30.8	11.6	14.2	1 432.5
Year 12	2 589.0	2 129.5	1 556.8	838.0	552.8	137.1	189.8	57.1	8 050.8
Total (g)	4 968.3	3 938.1	3 051.4	1 586.6	1 183.0	358.9	263.4	107.0	15 459.1
Not stated									
Year 8 or below (f)	5.9	6.1	3.7	1.6	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	20.1
Year 9	4.2	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	11.6
Year 10	11.9	6.0	6.7	3.4	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.2	31.6
Year 11	2.6	4.3	1.8	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	12.2
Year 12	18.4	16.3	9.9	5.6	3.7	1.0	0.9	0.4	56.3
Total (g)	274.8	198.4	178.9	105.5	51.0	15.4	11.6	13.6	849.3
Total									
Year 8 or below (f)	354.1	330.7	219.1	81.1	94.7	23.9	8.8	14.4	1 127.1
Year 9	351.0	240.0	161.4	75.7	66.5	32.9	8.3	9.3	945.3
Year 10	1 278.0	588.3	815.7	387.4	209.0	126.0	39.9	29.9	3 474.6
Year 11	267.5	508.4	241.7	173.6	226.5	32.4	11.9	18.4	1 480.6
Year 12	2 631.3	2 152.4	1 595.3	852.6	560.6	140.9	192.2	62.5	8 188.6
Total (g)	5 344.1	4 159.3	3 320.8	1 734.8	1 252.4	386.1	278.2	156.5	16 634.7

(a) Data for highest level of schooling completed by people aged 15 years or over (excluding people still attending secondary school).

(b) Data for 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(c) Disaggregation into years differs between the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census.

(d) Includes Other Territories.

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

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

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

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2012, *2011 Census of Population and Housing, Australia, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples (Indigenous) Profile, Table I06 — Highest year of school completed by Indigenous status by sex*, Cat. no. 2002.0, Canberra.

Table 2A.44 **Type of educational institution attending by Indigenous status, 2001 ('000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Indigenous									
Pre-school	3.4	0.6	3.1	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.9	10.4
Infants/Primary	21.6	4.3	20.1	10.1	4.3	2.9	0.6	7.6	71.6
Secondary	11.6	2.4	9.4	4.5	1.9	1.7	0.4	2.9	34.7
TAFE (d)	4.9	1.0	2.6	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	12.5
University (e)	2.2	0.6	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	7.2
Other	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	–	0.3	2.4
Not attending	69.1	14.4	68.2	35.0	13.4	9.2	2.0	32.9	244.4
Not stated	6.4	1.5	6.9	4.3	1.7	0.6	0.1	5.3	26.8
Total	119.9	25.1	112.8	58.5	23.4	15.8	3.6	50.8	410.0
Non-Indigenous									
Pre-school	95.1	67.1	49.2	25.2	17.5	3.9	4.2	2.0	264.3
Infants/Primary	552.2	407.2	324.3	171.0	141.6	42.6	29.4	14.0	1 682.6
Secondary	423.4	325.4	213.9	112.3	87.0	28.1	23.6	7.4	1 221.3
TAFE (d)	182.5	113.9	70.4	49.3	35.7	13.0	9.8	2.8	477.5
University (e)	227.5	189.3	134.9	69.2	48.7	13.1	21.7	6.2	710.6
Other	50.2	39.3	22.0	11.7	10.5	2.7	2.9	1.1	140.7
Not attending	4 257.8	3 167.7	2 466.3	1 234.5	1 026.3	310.6	199.4	103.6	12 767.9
Not stated	112.5	87.7	57.7	29.5	23.7	8.8	4.0	2.7	326.6
Total	5 901.3	4 397.6	3 338.7	1 702.8	1 391.0	422.9	295.0	139.8	17 591.5
All people (f)									
Pre-school	99.6	68.5	52.9	27.0	18.2	4.3	4.3	2.9	277.8
Infants/Primary	579.8	415.6	347.7	182.8	147.1	46.0	30.2	21.8	1 771.4
Secondary	438.8	331.0	225.3	117.8	89.5	30.0	24.2	10.4	1 267.1
TAFE (d)	188.9	115.9	73.5	51.3	37.0	13.9	10.0	3.3	493.9
University (e)	231.2	191.3	137.5	70.7	49.3	13.4	22.0	6.8	722.1
Other	51.5	40.0	22.8	12.2	10.8	2.9	2.9	1.4	144.5
Not attending	4 388.0	3 229.8	2 567.5	1 285.2	1 052.9	324.7	203.5	138.2	13 191.6
Not stated	333.4	220.0	158.4	85.0	54.1	19.7	12.1	17.9	900.7
Total	6 311.2	4 612.1	3 585.6	1 832.0	1 458.9	454.8	309.2	202.7	18 769.2

(a) Data for type of educational institution attending by Indigenous status for 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Disaggregation into years differs between the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

(d) Technical and further educational institutions.

(e) Includes other tertiary institutions.

(f) All persons includes Indigenous status not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *Census of Population and Housing, Australia*, Cat. no. 2002.0.

TABLE 2A.45

Table 2A.45 **Type of educational institution attending by Indigenous status, 2006**
('000) (a), (b), (c)

	<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 (d)</i>
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 (e)	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 (e)	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 (f)									
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 (e)	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) Data for type of educational institution attending by Indigenous status for 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Disaggregation into years differs between the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census.

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

(d) Includes Other Territories.

(e) Technical and further educational institutions.

(f) 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 2A.46 **Type of educational institution attending by Indigenous status, 2011**
('000) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (d)
Indigenous									
Pre-school	5.6	1.1	3.0	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.2	14.0
Infants/Primary	25.1	5.3	24.2	10.3	4.6	3.0	0.7	8.4	81.6
Secondary	18.6	3.7	14.3	5.1	2.6	1.9	0.5	4.3	51.0
TAFE (e)	5.8	1.3	2.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	13.2
University	3.5	1.1	2.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	10.1
Other	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	–	0.5	3.7
Not stated	14.9	3.4	12.6	8.5	3.3	1.3	0.3	6.2	50.4
Total	74.6	16.2	60.7	28.2	12.9	7.7	2.2	21.4	223.9
Non-Indigenous									
Pre-school	119.3	87.6	47.0	30.2	19.5	3.8	5.0	2.1	314.6
Infants/Primary	516.3	399.7	350.7	176.0	130.1	38.5	26.8	11.3	1 649.6
Secondary	427.5	337.1	241.2	117.2	87.3	27.4	22.4	8.2	1 268.3
TAFE (e)	160.6	115.5	75.8	47.1	33.8	12.0	8.9	2.2	455.9
University	297.5	243.7	169.6	90.5	65.0	16.1	27.9	6.2	916.5
Other	49.1	49.2	27.6	13.0	10.7	2.7	2.8	1.2	156.2
Not stated	205.6	166.6	119.1	65.0	49.1	16.6	6.9	5.0	634.8
Total	1 775.8	1 399.4	1 031.1	539.1	395.5	117.0	100.6	36.1	5 395.9
All people (f)									
Pre-school	126.6	89.8	50.6	32.4	20.6	4.2	5.2	3.3	332.8
Infants/Primary	549.3	411.0	379.8	188.6	136.5	42.1	27.7	19.9	1 755.2
Secondary	451.9	345.5	258.6	123.7	91.0	29.6	23.1	12.6	1 336.0
TAFE (e)	168.0	118.0	79.2	48.8	34.8	12.9	9.2	2.7	473.6
University	303.1	246.6	173.4	91.9	66.0	16.5	28.3	6.7	932.5
Other	50.6	50.3	28.8	13.5	11.1	2.9	2.8	1.6	161.7
Not stated	486.5	356.5	311.8	180.9	98.7	31.6	18.5	26.2	1 511.7
Total	2 136.1	1 617.6	1 282.3	679.8	458.7	139.8	114.9	73.1	6 503.6

(a) Data for type of educational institution attending by Indigenous status for 2001, 2006 and 2011 are not comparable as they are sourced from different Census Collections.

(b) Disaggregation into years differs between the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census.

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

(d) Includes Other Territories.

(e) Technical and Further Educational Institutions.

(f) Includes Indigenous status not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2012, *2011 Census of Population and Housing, Australia, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples (Indigenous) Profile, Table I05 — Type of educational institution attending (full/part-time student status by age) by Indigenous status by sex*, Cat. no. 2002.0, Canberra.

TABLE 2A.47

Table 2A.47 Tertiary education attainment for people aged 18 or over by Indigenous status and sex, 2011 ('000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
<i>Indigenous</i>									
Females									
Postgraduate Degree	461	147	266	87	65	40	52	44	1 162
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	376	141	367	107	54	40	31	75	1 191
Bachelor Degree	2 888	798	2 211	885	429	285	207	424	8 133
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	3 152	796	2 647	790	498	312	144	524	8 870
Certificate Level	9 438	2 188	8 143	2 866	1 608	1 284	270	1 910	27 724
Not stated	5 966	1 313	4 615	2 942	1 224	507	121	2 539	19 237
No tertiary education	28 684	6 096	26 967	13 222	5 454	3 496	747	12 342	97 044
Total	50 965	11 479	45 216	20 899	9 332	5 964	1 572	17 858	163 361
Males									
Postgraduate Degree	335	121	193	61	41	33	51	29	864
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	208	96	150	49	42	11	27	24	607
Bachelor Degree	1 449	458	1 006	378	198	163	165	186	4 008
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	1 591	467	1 295	406	281	164	100	238	4 545
Certificate Level	10 228	2 526	9 107	3 418	1 638	1 476	336	2 228	30 970
Not stated	7 063	1 457	5 552	4 056	1 496	504	149	3 077	23 367
No tertiary education	25 866	5 528	24 151	11 256	4 858	3 043	754	10 689	86 183
Total	46 740	10 653	41 454	19 624	8 554	5 394	1 582	16 471	150 544
Total Indigenous									
Postgraduate Degree	796	268	459	148	106	73	103	73	2 026
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	584	237	517	156	96	51	58	99	1 798
Bachelor Degree	4 337	1 256	3 217	1 263	627	448	372	610	12 141
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	4 743	1 263	3 942	1 196	779	476	244	762	13 415
Certificate Level	19 666	4 714	17 250	6 284	3 246	2 760	606	4 138	58 694
Not stated	13 029	2 770	10 167	6 998	2 720	1 011	270	5 616	42 604
No tertiary education	54 550	11 624	51 118	24 478	10 312	6 539	1 501	23 031	183 227

TABLE 2A.47

Table 2A.47 Tertiary education attainment for people aged 18 or over by Indigenous status and sex, 2011 ('000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
Total	97 705	22 132	86 670	40 523	17 886	11 358	3 154	34 329	313 905
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>									
Females									
Postgraduate Degree	110 014	79 569	43 979	22 559	16 364	4 511	10 923	2 194	290 125
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	50 864	60 840	31 104	18 611	12 825	3 773	6 657	1 848	186 548
Bachelor Degree	428 498	353 019	231 229	129 200	85 725	24 146	33 129	9 889	1 294 923
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	262 711	202 865	148 268	82 095	53 479	14 732	14 361	5 230	783 790
Certificate Level	340 904	244 458	222 807	112 567	85 088	27 684	14 726	8 220	1 056 552
Not stated	211 417	153 668	108 366	55 863	44 795	15 001	7 055	3 075	599 316
No tertiary education	1 149 000	938 009	763 827	370 746	308 596	94 330	48 330	20 367	3 693 529
Total	2 553 408	2 032 428	1 549 580	791 641	606 872	184 177	135 181	50 823	7 904 783
Males									
Postgraduate Degree	126 915	89 682	49 811	28 692	19 389	4 883	14 601	2 024	336 022
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	30 822	33 893	17 652	10 614	7 263	2 101	4 416	947	107 718
Bachelor Degree	350 465	283 527	168 529	102 893	65 129	16 718	28 247	6 374	1 021 955
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	191 588	157 943	106 868	61 987	40 891	11 210	11 338	4 579	586 468
Certificate Level	614 198	454 510	434 377	224 709	154 060	49 436	23 317	17 892	1 972 696
Not stated	157 945	118 446	90 015	46 383	36 141	11 262	5 249	3 943	470 190
No tertiary education	928 181	764 432	603 343	300 470	250 785	75 308	40 816	19 783	2 983 464
Total	2 400 114	1 902 433	1 470 595	775 748	573 658	170 918	127 984	55 542	7 478 513
Total non-Indigenous									
Postgraduate Degree	236 929	169 251	93 790	51 251	35 753	9 394	25 524	4 218	626 147
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	81 686	94 733	48 756	29 225	20 088	5 874	11 073	2 795	294 266
Bachelor Degree	778 963	636 546	399 758	232 093	150 854	40 864	61 376	16 263	2 316 878
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	454 299	360 808	255 136	144 082	94 370	25 942	25 699	9 809	1 370 258
Certificate Level	955 102	698 968	657 184	337 276	239 148	77 120	38 043	26 112	3 029 248
Not stated	369 362	272 114	198 381	102 246	80 936	26 263	12 304	7 018	1 069 506

TABLE 2A.47

Table 2A.47 Tertiary education attainment for people aged 18 or over by Indigenous status and sex, 2011 ('000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
No tertiary education	2 077 181	1 702 441	1 367 170	671 216	559 381	169 638	89 146	40 150	6 676 993
Total	4 953 522	3 934 861	3 020 175	1 567 389	1 180 530	355 095	263 165	106 365	15 383 296
<i>All people (c)</i>									
Females									
Postgraduate Degree	111 006	80 110	44 432	22 738	16 489	4 587	11 030	2 245	292 649
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	51 451	61 216	31 601	18 790	12 940	3 843	6 707	1 939	188 513
Bachelor Degree	433 512	355 666	234 446	130 662	86 544	24 550	33 447	10 366	1 309 287
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	267 494	205 058	151 767	83 365	54 288	15 157	14 583	5 792	797 563
Certificate Level	352 827	248 516	232 478	116 372	87 295	29 147	15 081	10 204	1 092 038
Not stated	323 685	229 931	179 176	95 867	64 510	20 989	11 477	10 733	936 480
No tertiary education	1 190 417	954 832	798 012	387 863	317 407	98 918	49 480	32 969	3 830 269
Total	2 730 392	2 135 329	1 671 912	855 657	639 473	197 191	141 805	74 248	8 446 799
Males									
Postgraduate Degree	127 820	90 257	50 209	28 888	19 506	4 949	14 700	2 065	338 419
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	31 157	34 129	17 870	10 688	7 333	2 124	4 451	980	108 742
Bachelor Degree	353 740	285 487	170 261	103 722	65 628	16 968	28 495	6 588	1 030 967
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	194 317	159 525	108 778	62 763	41 386	11 442	11 494	4 860	594 632
Certificate Level	629 717	461 141	446 788	230 172	156 930	51 369	23 823	20 275	2 020 425
Not stated	285 123	204 543	179 715	102 984	59 326	17 995	10 887	13 979	875 415
No tertiary education	964 552	778 977	633 323	314 819	258 268	79 259	41 906	30 720	3 102 214
Total	2 586 426	2 014 059	1 606 944	854 036	608 377	184 106	135 756	79 467	8 070 814
Total all people									
Postgraduate Degree	238 826	170 367	94 641	51 626	35 995	9 536	25 730	4 310	631 068
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	82 608	95 345	49 471	29 478	20 273	5 967	11 158	2 919	297 255
Bachelor Degree	787 252	641 153	404 707	234 384	152 172	41 518	61 942	16 954	2 340 254
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	461 811	364 583	260 545	146 128	95 674	26 599	26 077	10 652	1 392 195
Certificate Level	982 544	709 657	679 266	346 544	244 225	80 516	38 904	30 479	3 112 463

TABLE 2A.47

Table 2A.47 Tertiary education attainment for people aged 18 or over by Indigenous status and sex, 2011 ('000) (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> (b)
Not stated	608 808	434 474	358 891	198 851	123 836	38 984	22 364	24 712	1 811 895
No tertiary education	2 154 969	1 733 809	1 431 335	702 682	575 675	178 177	91 386	63 689	6 932 483
Total	5 316 818	4 149 388	3 278 856	1 709 693	1 247 850	381 297	277 561	153 715	16 517 613

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

(d) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Includes Indigenous status not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Table generated on 6/6/2013 using ABS TableBuilder.

TABLE 2A.48

Table 2A.48 **Type of tertiary education institution attending for people aged 18-24 by Indigenous status and sex, 2011 ('000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
<i>Indigenous</i>									
Females									
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	1 145	260	523	203	139	121	50	64	2 505
University or other Tertiary Institution	1 108	316	804	241	145	103	73	83	2 873
Other	174	70	136	53	44	23	6	39	545
Not stated	550	152	481	312	126	59	19	279	1 978
Not in tertiary study	7 069	1 580	7 370	3 463	1 388	885	234	3 114	25 116
Total	10 046	2 378	9 314	4 272	1 842	1 191	382	3 579	33 017
Males									
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	1 139	257	457	236	129	135	52	73	2 478
University or other Tertiary Institution	635	174	410	138	104	62	65	53	1 641
Other	89	35	81	28	23	11	4	41	312
Not stated	1 112	224	860	705	223	53	25	423	3 625
Not in tertiary study	7 315	1 659	7 590	3 399	1 422	905	284	2 988	25 568
Total	10 290	2 349	9 398	4 506	1 901	1 166	430	3 578	33 624
Total Indigenous									
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	2 284	517	980	439	268	256	102	137	4 983
University or other Tertiary Institution	1 743	490	1 214	379	249	165	138	136	4 514
Other	263	105	217	81	67	34	10	80	857
Not stated	1 662	376	1 341	1 017	349	112	44	702	5 603
Not in tertiary study	14 384	3 239	14 960	6 862	2 810	1 790	518	6 102	50 684
Total	20 336	4 727	18 712	8 778	3 743	2 357	812	7 157	66 641
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>									
Females									
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	24 785	21 406	12 658	7 015	5 716	1 692	1 408	278	74 961
University or other Tertiary Institution	95 964	82 903	53 711	28 510	21 207	4 515	8 088	1 084	295 986
Other	6 059	5 640	3 292	1 287	1 296	276	276	116	18 242

TABLE 2A.48

Table 2A.48 **Type of tertiary education institution attending for people aged 18-24 by Indigenous status and sex, 2011 ('000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
Not stated	6 752	6 150	3 469	1 849	1 528	419	269	135	20 574
Not in tertiary study	138 045	110 813	109 034	55 955	35 233	11 138	8 117	4 363	472 761
Total	271 605	226 912	182 164	94 616	64 980	18 040	18 158	5 976	882 524
Males									
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	36 068	29 822	13 845	9 744	6 548	2 118	1 912	398	100 458
University or other Tertiary Institution	77 769	66 129	38 607	22 723	16 381	3 591	7 258	660	233 121
Other	4 533	4 776	2 400	1 186	1 030	165	331	69	14 494
Not stated	9 030	7 673	4 833	2 907	1 826	568	414	353	27 755
Not in tertiary study	148 849	124 335	121 730	62 362	41 378	12 031	8 792	5 564	525 106
Total	276 249	232 735	181 415	98 922	67 163	18 473	18 707	7 044	900 934
Total non-Indigenous									
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	60 853	51 228	26 503	16 759	12 264	3 810	3 320	676	175 419
University or other Tertiary Institution	173 733	149 032	92 318	51 233	37 588	8 106	15 346	1 744	529 107
Other	10 592	10 416	5 692	2 473	2 326	441	607	185	32 736
Not stated	15 782	13 823	8 302	4 756	3 354	987	683	488	48 329
Not in tertiary study	286 894	235 148	230 764	118 317	76 611	23 169	16 909	9 927	997 867
Total	547 854	459 647	363 579	193 538	132 143	36 513	36 865	13 020	1 783 458
<i>All people (c)</i>									
Females									
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	26 189	21 884	13 272	7 273	5 910	1 825	1 470	345	78 171
University or other Tertiary Institution	97 695	83 820	54 792	28 910	21 464	4 646	8 194	1 174	300 699
Other	6 282	5 778	3 468	1 351	1 351	302	282	158	18 972
Not stated	20 126	15 364	12 468	7 011	3 719	1 042	1 210	1 098	62 044
Not in tertiary study	146 404	113 454	117 220	59 867	36 891	12 120	8 412	7 525	501 972
Total	296 696	240 300	201 220	104 412	69 335	19 935	19 568	10 300	961 858
Males									
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	37 577	30 418	14 432	10 080	6 745	2 276	1 984	477	103 992

TABLE 2A.48

Table 2A.48 **Type of tertiary education institution attending for people aged 18-24 by Indigenous status and sex, 2011 ('000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
University or other Tertiary Institution	79 005	66 843	39 259	23 006	16 587	3 677	7 362	716	236 458
Other	4 684	4 901	2 504	1 232	1 062	176	339	110	15 012
Not stated	25 854	19 540	17 128	10 813	4 843	1 344	1 634	1 781	83 091
Not in tertiary study	157 869	127 441	130 483	66 300	43 181	13 056	9 148	8 611	556 166
Total	304 989	249 143	203 806	111 431	72 418	20 529	20 467	11 695	994 719
Total all people									
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	63 766	52 302	27 704	17 353	12 655	4 101	3 454	822	182 163
University or other Tertiary Institution	176 700	150 663	94 051	51 916	38 051	8 323	15 556	1 890	537 157
Other	10 966	10 679	5 972	2 583	2 413	478	621	268	33 984
Not stated	45 980	34 904	29 596	17 824	8 562	2 386	2 844	2 879	145 135
Not in tertiary study	304 273	240 895	247 703	126 167	80 072	25 176	17 560	16 136	1 058 138
Total	601 685	489 443	405 026	215 843	141 753	40 464	40 035	21 995	1 956 577

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

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Includes Indigenous status not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *2011 Census of Population and Housing*, Table generated on 27/6/2013 using ABS TableBuilder.

TABLE 2A.49

Table 2A.49 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
30 June 2004										
Female										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	55.9	54.3	53.4	51.2	49.6	49.2	61.3	67.6	54.1
Part-time	%	44.1	45.7	46.6	48.8	50.4	50.8	38.7	32.4	45.9
Total	'000	1 407.1	1 067.2	850.2	424.5	321.8	96.1	86.4	45.1	4 298.5
Proportion of labour force	%	94.6	94.9	94.3	94.3	94.0	95.0	96.9	94.9	94.6
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	63.3	62.9	59.4	62.9	60.7	77.2	63.1	73.5	62.5
Looking for part-time work	%	36.7	37.1	40.6	37.1	39.3	22.8	36.9	26.5	37.5
Total	'000	79.8	57.3	51.5	25.9	20.6	5.1	2.8	2.4	245.4
Proportion of labour force	%	5.4	5.1	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.0	3.1	5.1	5.4
Total in labour force	'000	1 486.9	1 124.5	901.7	450.4	342.4	101.2	89.2	47.6	4 543.8
Proportion in labour force	%	54.4	54.8	57.6	57.0	53.6	51.2	66.7	66.4	55.5
Not in labour force	'000	1 245.0	926.3	663.5	339.9	296.3	96.4	44.6	24.1	3 636.1
Total females	'000	2 731.9	2 050.9	1 565.2	790.3	638.6	197.5	133.8	71.7	8 179.9
Male										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	84.6	84.8	85.5	85.4	84.1	86.4	82.8	82.5	84.9
Part-time	%	15.4	15.2	14.5	14.6	15.9	13.6	17.2	17.5	15.1
Total	'000	1 761.1	1 328.4	1 041.3	552.5	400.4	117.3	93.5	52.4	5 346.8
Proportion of labour force	%	94.7	94.8	94.7	95.6	93.9	92.2	96.7	93.3	94.7
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	81.2	81.2	79.9	82.3	83.0	83.4	81.5	97.3	81.5
Looking for part-time work	%	18.8	18.8	20.1	17.7	17.0	16.6	18.5	2.7	18.5

TABLE 2A.49

Table 2A.49 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
Total	'000	97.8	73.0	58.3	25.4	26.2	9.9	3.2	3.8	297.5
Proportion of labour force	%	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.4	6.1	7.8	3.3	6.7	5.3
Total in labour force	'000	1 858.9	1 401.4	1 099.7	577.9	426.6	127.2	96.7	56.2	5 644.4
Proportion in labour force	%	70.7	71.6	72.2	73.5	69.8	67.8	76.7	75.6	71.5
Not in labour force	'000	770.6	556.3	423.2	208.3	184.6	60.5	29.4	18.1	2 251.0
Total males	'000	2 629.4	1 957.7	1 522.9	786.2	611.2	187.7	126.1	74.3	7 895.4
All people										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	71.8	71.2	71.1	70.6	68.7	69.7	72.4	75.6	71.2
Part-time	%	28.2	28.8	28.9	29.4	31.3	30.3	27.6	24.4	28.8
Total	'000	3 168.1	2 395.6	1 891.6	977.0	722.2	213.4	179.9	97.5	9 645.3
Proportion of labour force	%	94.7	94.8	94.5	95.0	93.9	93.4	96.8	94.0	94.7
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	73.2	73.2	70.3	72.5	73.2	81.3	72.9	87.9	72.9
Looking for part-time work	%	26.8	26.8	29.7	27.5	26.8	18.7	27.1	12.1	27.1
Total	'000	177.6	130.3	109.8	51.3	46.8	15.0	5.9	6.2	542.9
Proportion of labour force	%	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.0	6.1	6.6	3.2	6.0	5.3
Total in labour force	'000	3 345.7	2 525.9	2 001.4	1 028.3	768.9	228.3	185.8	103.7	10 188.2
Proportion in labour force	%	62.4	63.0	64.8	65.2	61.5	59.3	71.5	71.1	63.4
Not in labour force	'000	2 015.5	1 482.6	1 086.7	548.2	480.9	156.8	74.0	42.2	5 887.1
Total people	'000	5 361.3	4 008.5	3 088.1	1 576.5	1 249.8	385.2	259.8	146.0	16 075.3
30 June 2005										
Female										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	56.4	53.3	54.8	51.1	49.4	48.8	62.8	72.2	54.3

TABLE 2A.49

Table 2A.49 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
Part-time	%	43.6	46.7	45.2	48.9	50.6	51.2	37.2	27.8	45.7
Total	'000	1 453.6	1 113.0	910.3	452.8	336.3	100.3	89.4	45.8	4 501.7
Proportion of labour force	%	95.1	94.8	94.5	95.0	94.7	95.0	96.9	96.1	94.9
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	60.3	59.7	65.4	64.2	59.0	54.3	52.7	73.1	61.4
Looking for part-time work	%	39.7	40.3	34.6	35.8	41.0	45.7	47.3	26.9	38.6
Total	'000	74.1	61.3	52.6	23.7	18.9	5.3	2.8	1.9	240.7
Proportion of labour force	%	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.0	3.1	3.9	5.1
Total in labour force	'000	1 527.8	1 174.3	962.9	476.5	355.3	105.6	92.2	47.7	4 742.3
Proportion in labour force	%	55.4	56.4	60.0	59.2	55.0	52.9	68.2	64.6	57.1
Not in labour force	'000	1 231.5	907.6	642.6	328.7	290.1	93.9	43.0	26.1	3 563.5
Total females	'000	2 759.3	2 081.9	1 605.5	805.2	645.4	199.5	135.2	73.8	8 305.8
Male										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	85.4	84.4	85.5	84.8	84.1	83.3	85.2	85.7	85.0
Part-time	%	14.6	15.6	14.5	15.2	15.9	16.7	14.8	14.3	15.0
Total	'000	1 781.2	1 373.7	1 101.0	582.1	408.4	119.5	95.4	52.3	5 513.6
Proportion of labour force	%	95.1	95.1	96.1	95.6	95.0	93.8	97.3	95.1	95.4
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	80.4	79.0	83.9	85.1	78.3	92.3	70.3	62.1	81.0
Looking for part-time work	%	19.6	21.0	16.1	14.9	21.7	7.7	29.7	37.9	19.0
Total	'000	91.8	70.1	45.0	27.0	21.5	7.9	2.6	2.7	268.6
Proportion of labour force	%	4.9	4.9	3.9	4.4	5.0	6.2	2.7	4.9	4.6
Total in labour force	'000	1 873.0	1 443.8	1 146.0	609.1	429.9	127.3	98.0	55.0	5 782.2
Proportion in labour force	%	70.6	72.5	73.3	75.8	69.6	67.1	76.7	72.2	72.1
Not in labour force	'000	779.9	547.4	418.0	194.8	187.7	62.4	29.8	21.2	2 241.2

TABLE 2A.49

Table 2A.49 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
Total males	'000	2 652.9	1 991.2	1 563.9	803.9	617.7	189.7	127.8	76.1	8 023.3
All people										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	72.4	70.4	71.6	70.1	68.4	67.6	74.4	79.4	71.2
Part-time	%	27.6	29.6	28.4	29.9	31.6	32.4	25.6	20.6	28.8
Total	'000	3 234.8	2 486.7	2 011.3	1 035.0	744.7	219.8	184.8	98.1	10 015.3
Proportion of labour force	%	95.1	95.0	95.4	95.3	94.8	94.4	97.1	95.5	95.2
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	71.4	70.0	74.0	75.3	69.3	77.0	61.2	66.6	71.7
Looking for part-time work	%	28.6	30.0	26.0	24.7	30.7	23.0	38.8	33.4	28.3
Total	'000	165.9	131.4	97.5	50.7	40.5	13.2	5.5	4.6	509.2
Proportion of labour force	%	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.6	2.9	4.5	4.8
Total in labour force	'000	3 400.8	2 618.1	2 108.8	1 085.6	785.2	232.9	190.3	102.7	10 524.5
Proportion in labour force	%	62.8	64.3	66.5	67.5	62.2	59.8	72.3	68.5	64.5
Not in labour force	'000	2 011.5	1 455.0	1 060.6	523.4	477.8	156.3	72.8	47.3	5 804.6
Total people	'000	5 412.2	4 073.1	3 169.4	1 609.1	1 263.0	389.2	263.1	150.0	16 329.1
30 June 2006										
Female										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	55.6	53.1	55.5	50.9	50.3	50.1	65.5	71.7	54.3
Part-time	%	44.4	46.9	44.5	49.1	49.7	49.9	34.5	28.3	45.7
Total	'000	1 489.7	1 146.3	936.9	470.4	347.7	105.0	92.7	49.3	4 637.9
Proportion of labour force	%	94.8	94.9	95.0	96.2	95.6	94.9	97.9	94.8	95.1
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	65.6	53.0	62.5	61.2	56.6	62.4	60.3	44.7	60.4

TABLE 2A.49

Table 2A.49 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
Looking for part-time work	%	34.4	47.0	37.5	38.8	43.4	37.6	39.7	55.3	39.6
Total	'000	81.6	61.4	49.0	18.6	15.9	5.6	2.0	2.7	236.9
Proportion of labour force	%	5.2	5.1	5.0	3.8	4.4	5.1	2.1	5.2	4.9
Total in labour force	'000	1 571.4	1 207.6	986.0	488.9	363.6	110.6	94.7	52.0	4 874.8
Proportion in labour force	%	56.4	57.1	59.9	59.5	55.7	54.9	69.0	68.6	57.8
Not in labour force	'000	1 217.2	908.7	660.2	332.8	289.5	90.9	42.5	23.8	3 565.6
Total females	'000	2 788.6	2 116.3	1 646.2	821.7	653.1	201.5	137.1	75.8	8 440.3
Male										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	84.5	83.2	85.5	86.0	83.7	84.0	84.1	86.2	84.5
Part-time	%	15.5	16.8	14.5	14.0	16.3	16.0	15.9	13.8	15.5
Total	'000	1 792.8	1 403.4	1 130.9	605.6	410.5	121.2	97.7	56.8	5 619.0
Proportion of labour force	%	94.8	95.4	96.0	97.0	95.4	92.6	97.2	95.6	95.4
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	83.7	79.1	80.1	76.6	79.8	83.2	49.2	70.4	80.6
Looking for part-time work	%	16.3	20.9	19.9	23.4	20.2	16.8	50.8	29.6	19.4
Total	'000	99.3	68.2	47.4	18.5	19.7	9.8	2.9	2.6	268.2
Proportion of labour force	%	5.2	4.6	4.0	3.0	4.6	7.4	2.8	4.4	4.6
Total in labour force	'000	1 892.1	1 471.6	1 178.3	624.1	430.2	130.9	100.6	59.3	5 887.2
Proportion in labour force	%	70.6	72.5	73.3	75.7	68.8	68.3	77.4	75.9	72.1
Not in labour force	'000	786.0	558.6	428.1	200.1	194.8	60.7	29.3	18.9	2 276.4
Total males	'000	2 678.1	2 030.2	1 606.4	824.2	625.0	191.6	129.9	78.2	8 163.6
All people										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	71.4	69.7	71.9	70.6	68.4	68.3	75.1	79.4	70.9

TABLE 2A.49

Table 2A.49 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
Part-time	%	28.6	30.3	28.1	29.4	31.6	31.7	24.9	20.6	29.1
Total	'000	3 282.6	2 549.7	2 067.8	1 076.0	758.2	226.2	190.4	106.1	10 256.9
Proportion of labour force	%	94.8	95.2	95.5	96.7	95.5	93.6	97.5	95.3	95.3
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	75.5	66.7	71.2	68.9	69.4	75.6	53.8	57.2	71.1
Looking for part-time work	%	24.5	33.3	28.8	31.1	30.6	24.4	46.2	42.8	28.9
Total	'000	180.9	129.6	96.4	37.1	35.6	15.4	4.9	5.3	505.1
Proportion of labour force	%	5.2	4.8	4.5	3.3	4.5	6.4	2.5	4.7	4.7
Total in labour force	'000	3 463.5	2 679.3	2 164.2	1 113.1	793.8	241.5	195.2	111.4	10 762.0
Proportion in labour force	%	63.4	64.6	66.5	67.6	62.1	61.4	73.1	72.3	64.8
Not in labour force	'000	2 003.2	1 467.2	1 088.3	532.9	484.3	151.6	71.8	42.7	5 842.0
Total people	'000	5 466.7	4 146.5	3 252.6	1 646.0	1 278.1	393.1	267.0	154.0	16 604.0
30 June 2007										
Female										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	55.4	54.1	56.3	52.3	49.6	49.9	64.1	72.8	54.8
Part-time	%	44.6	45.9	43.7	47.7	50.4	50.1	35.9	27.2	45.2
Total	'000	1 512.1	1 176.1	985.9	489.4	351.4	101.2	93.1	51.3	4 760.4
Proportion of labour force	%	95.2	94.7	96.0	95.9	95.6	94.4	97.0	96.6	95.3
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	63.4	61.7	63.6	56.6	60.9	57.9	51.8	35.6	61.7
Looking for part-time work	%	36.6	38.3	36.4	43.4	39.1	42.1	48.2	64.4	38.3
Total	'000	76.7	65.8	41.5	21.1	16.4	6.0	2.9	1.8	232.2
Proportion of labour force	%	4.8	5.3	4.0	4.1	4.4	5.6	3.0	3.4	4.7
Total in labour force	'000	1 588.8	1 241.9	1 027.4	510.5	367.8	107.2	96.0	53.1	4 992.6
Proportion in labour force	%	56.1	57.6	60.9	60.5	55.6	52.8	68.5	68.3	58.0

TABLE 2A.49

Table 2A.49 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
Not in labour force	'000	1 243.6	914.2	659.5	332.7	294.1	95.8	44.1	24.7	3 608.7
Total females	'000	2 832.4	2 156.1	1 686.9	843.2	661.9	203.1	140.0	77.8	8 601.3
Male										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	83.8	84.1	85.8	85.7	83.7	84.3	84.6	85.9	84.5
Part-time	%	16.2	15.9	14.2	14.3	16.3	15.7	15.4	14.1	15.5
Total	'000	1 856.8	1 448.7	1 185.2	627.4	414.6	124.6	101.5	58.3	5 817.0
Proportion of labour force	%	95.7	96.2	96.9	96.6	95.1	95.7	97.0	94.6	96.1
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	81.8	78.9	77.2	82.2	85.1	83.1	59.2	54.6	80.0
Looking for part-time work	%	18.2	21.1	22.8	17.8	14.9	16.9	40.8	45.4	20.0
Total	'000	83.4	57.1	37.5	22.0	21.2	5.6	3.1	3.3	233.2
Proportion of labour force	%	4.3	3.8	3.1	3.4	4.9	4.3	3.0	5.4	3.9
Total in labour force	'000	1 940.2	1 505.7	1 222.7	649.4	435.7	130.1	104.7	61.7	6 050.2
Proportion in labour force	%	71.2	72.6	74.1	76.5	68.8	67.4	78.7	77.1	72.6
Not in labour force	'000	783.3	569.5	428.0	199.1	197.6	63.0	28.4	18.3	2 287.2
Total males	'000	2 723.6	2 075.2	1 650.6	848.5	633.3	193.2	133.0	80.0	8 337.4
All people										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	71.0	70.7	72.4	71.1	68.1	68.9	74.8	79.8	71.1
Part-time	%	29.0	29.3	27.6	28.9	31.9	31.1	25.2	20.2	28.9
Total	'000	3 368.9	2 624.8	2 171.1	1 116.7	766.0	225.8	194.6	109.6	10 577.4
Proportion of labour force	%	95.5	95.5	96.5	96.3	95.3	95.1	97.0	95.5	95.8
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	73.0	69.7	70.1	69.7	74.5	70.0	55.7	47.9	70.9

TABLE 2A.49

Table 2A.49 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
Looking for part-time work	%	27.0	30.3	29.9	30.3	25.5	30.0	44.3	52.1	29.1
Total	'000	160.1	122.9	79.0	43.2	37.5	11.6	6.0	5.1	465.4
Proportion of labour force	%	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.7	4.7	4.9	3.0	4.5	4.2
Total in labour force	'000	3 529.0	2 747.6	2 250.1	1 159.9	803.5	237.4	200.6	114.7	11 042.8
Proportion in labour force	%	63.5	64.9	67.4	68.6	62.0	59.9	73.5	72.7	65.2
Not in labour force	'000	2 026.9	1 483.7	1 087.5	531.8	491.7	158.9	72.4	43.0	5 895.8
Total people	'000	5 556.0	4 231.3	3 337.5	1 691.7	1 295.2	396.2	273.0	157.7	16 938.7
30 June 2008										
Female										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	56.1	51.7	55.8	54.8	51.9	49.1	65.5	67.8	54.7
Part-time	%	43.9	48.3	44.2	45.2	48.1	50.9	34.5	32.2	45.3
Total	'000	1 565.5	1 215.8	1 016.7	507.0	358.0	108.1	95.3	54.7	4 921.0
Proportion of labour force	%	95.2	95.3	95.7	96.3	95.4	95.7	97.9	96.4	95.5
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	59.3	48.8	57.9	62.3	70.2	65.7	39.0	59.8	57.3
Looking for part-time work	%	40.7	51.2	42.1	37.7	29.8	34.3	61.0	40.2	42.7
Total	'000	78.5	60.0	45.3	19.5	17.2	4.9	2.0	2.0	229.5
Proportion of labour force	%	4.8	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.6	4.3	2.1	3.6	4.5
Total in labour force	'000	1 644.0	1 275.8	1 062.0	526.5	375.3	113.0	97.3	56.7	5 150.6
Proportion in labour force	%	57.0	57.9	61.3	60.7	56.0	55.1	68.4	70.8	58.6
Not in labour force	'000	1 239.5	926.1	670.5	341.1	295.1	92.1	44.9	23.4	3 632.6
Total females	'000	2 883.5	2 201.9	1 732.4	867.6	670.3	205.1	142.2	80.1	8 783.2
Male										
Labour Force										
Employed people										

TABLE 2A.49

Table 2A.49 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
Full-time	%	84.2	83.0	85.6	87.7	83.5	82.7	83.6	84.3	84.5
Part-time	%	15.8	17.0	14.4	12.3	16.5	17.3	16.4	15.7	15.5
Total	'000	1 907.6	1 478.9	1 208.4	646.8	431.2	129.0	103.0	61.4	5 966.2
Proportion of labour force	%	95.6	95.7	96.7	97.2	95.5	96.7	97.5	96.3	96.1
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	79.8	74.1	78.1	81.2	74.7	82.5	82.8	77.3	77.7
Looking for part-time work	%	20.2	25.9	21.9	18.8	25.3	17.5	17.2	22.7	22.3
Total	'000	86.9	65.7	40.7	18.6	20.4	4.4	2.6	2.4	241.7
Proportion of labour force	%	4.4	4.3	3.3	2.8	4.5	3.3	2.5	3.7	3.9
Total in labour force	'000	1 994.5	1 544.7	1 249.1	665.4	451.6	133.4	105.6	63.7	6 207.9
Proportion in labour force	%	71.8	72.7	73.7	75.8	70.4	68.3	78.0	77.3	72.8
Not in labour force	'000	782.9	579.7	446.6	212.5	190.1	62.0	29.8	18.7	2 322.3
Total males	'000	2 777.4	2 124.3	1 695.6	877.9	641.6	195.5	135.4	82.5	8 530.2
All people										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	71.6	68.8	72.0	73.3	69.1	67.4	74.9	76.5	71.0
Part-time	%	28.4	31.2	28.0	26.7	30.9	32.6	25.1	23.5	29.0
Total	'000	3 473.0	2 694.7	2 225.1	1 153.8	789.2	237.1	198.2	116.0	10 887.2
Proportion of labour force	%	95.5	95.5	96.3	96.8	95.5	96.2	97.7	96.3	95.9
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	70.1	62.0	67.4	71.5	72.6	73.7	63.8	69.3	67.8
Looking for part-time work	%	29.9	38.0	32.6	28.5	27.4	26.3	36.2	30.7	32.2
Total	'000	165.4	125.8	86.0	38.2	37.6	9.3	4.6	4.4	471.3
Proportion of labour force	%	4.5	4.5	3.7	3.2	4.5	3.8	2.3	3.7	4.1
Total in labour force	'000	3 638.5	2 820.5	2 311.0	1 191.9	826.8	246.5	202.9	120.5	11 358.5
Proportion in labour force	%	64.3	65.2	67.4	68.3	63.0	61.5	73.1	74.1	65.6

TABLE 2A.49

Table 2A.49 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
Not in labour force	'000	2 022.5	1 505.7	1 117.0	553.6	485.1	154.1	74.7	42.1	5 954.9
Total people	'000	5 660.9	4 326.2	3 428.1	1 745.5	1 311.9	400.6	277.6	162.6	17 313.4
30 June 2009										
Female										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	54.7	52.6	56.0	51.9	49.4	49.3	67.0	72.5	54.1
Part-time	%	45.3	47.4	44.0	48.1	50.6	50.7	33.0	27.5	45.9
Total	'000	1 581.7	1 231.2	1 037.6	513.9	373.1	110.0	94.2	57.2	4 998.8
Proportion of labour force	%	93.7	94.8	95.2	94.6	95.5	96.1	96.7	97.0	94.6
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	64.2	65.8	73.8	66.0	63.5	57.8	np	np	66.3
Looking for part-time work	%	35.8	34.2	26.2	34.0	36.5	np	np	np	33.7
Total	'000	106.7	67.1	52.4	29.6	17.6	4.4	3.2	1.8	282.8
Proportion of labour force	%	6.3	5.2	4.8	5.4	4.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	5.4
Total in labour force	'000	1 688.4	1 298.3	1 089.9	543.5	390.7	114.4	97.4	59.0	5 281.6
Proportion in labour force	%	57.5	57.6	61.3	60.8	57.5	55.1	67.4	71.5	58.8
Not in labour force	'000	1 246.6	954.9	689.3	350.1	288.7	93.1	47.0	23.5	3 693.1
Total females	'000	2 934.9	2 253.2	1 779.2	893.6	679.4	207.5	144.4	82.5	8 974.6
Male										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	83.1	82.2	85.7	84.4	81.9	81.7	84.2	89.2	83.5
Part-time	%	16.9	17.8	14.3	15.6	18.1	18.3	15.8	10.8	16.5
Total	'000	1 873.7	1 465.7	1 207.7	656.8	422.7	125.0	102.3	66.6	5 920.7
Proportion of labour force	%	93.6	93.4	94.1	94.6	94.4	95.5	96.2	95.5	93.9
Unemployed people										

TABLE 2A.49

Table 2A.49 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
Looking for full-time work	%	85.6	84.0	85.1	86.7	82.0	92.8	np	83.4	84.7
Looking for part-time work	%	14.4	16.0	14.9	np	18.0	np	np	np	15.3
Total	'000	128.6	102.8	76.0	37.3	25.2	5.8	4.0	3.1	382.8
Proportion of labour force	%	6.4	6.6	5.9	5.4	5.6	4.5	3.8	4.5	6.1
Total in labour force	'000	2 002.4	1 568.5	1 283.7	694.1	447.9	130.9	106.3	69.8	6 303.5
Proportion in labour force	%	70.8	72.0	73.6	76.4	68.8	66.2	77.2	82.3	72.2
Not in labour force	'000	827.4	611.0	460.2	214.4	203.2	66.8	31.4	15.0	2 429.4
Total males	'000	2 829.7	2 179.4	1 743.9	908.5	651.1	197.7	137.7	84.8	8 732.9
All people										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	70.1	68.7	72.0	70.1	66.6	66.6	75.9	81.5	70.1
Part-time	%	29.9	31.3	28.0	29.9	33.4	33.4	24.1	18.5	29.9
Total	'000	3 455.4	2 696.9	2 245.3	1 170.7	795.8	235.0	196.4	123.8	10 919.5
Proportion of labour force	%	93.6	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	80.5	77.6	74.4	77.7	52.4	80.3	76.9
Looking for part-time work	%	24.1	23.2	19.5	22.4	25.6	np	47.6	np	23.1
Total	'000	235.3	169.9	128.3	66.9	42.8	10.2	7.3	4.9	665.6
Proportion of labour force	%	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.6	3.8	5.7
Total in labour force	'000	3 690.7	2 866.7	2 373.6	1 237.6	838.6	245.2	203.7	128.7	11 585.0
Proportion in labour force	%	64.0	64.7	67.4	68.7	63.0	60.5	72.2	77.0	65.4
Not in labour force	'000	2 073.9	1 565.8	1 149.5	564.4	491.9	159.9	78.4	38.5	6 122.4
Total people	'000	5 764.7	4 432.6	3 523.1	1 802.1	1 330.5	405.2	282.1	167.3	17 707.5
30 June 2010										
Female										
Labour Force										

TABLE 2A.49

Table 2A.49 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
Employed people										
Full-time	%	54.4	52.5	55.5	51.3	49.4	47.1	65.2	71.0	53.7
Part-time	%	45.6	47.5	44.5	48.7	50.6	52.9	34.8	29.0	46.3
Total	'000	1 585.5	1 267.0	1 055.1	529.8	372.3	114.4	99.2	55.1	5 078.4
Proportion of labour force	%	95.0	94.5	94.6	95.5	94.8	95.4	96.8	97.2	94.9
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	62.1	61.9	65.6	59.0	62.3	54.2	np	np	62.3
Looking for part-time work	%	37.9	38.1	34.4	41.0	37.7	45.8	np	np	37.7
Total	'000	82.7	73.3	60.5	24.9	20.3	5.5	3.3	1.6	272.0
Proportion of labour force	%	5.0	5.5	5.4	4.5	5.2	4.6	3.2	2.8	5.1
Total in labour force	'000	1 668.2	1 340.3	1 115.6	554.7	392.6	119.9	102.4	56.7	5 350.4
Proportion in labour force	%	56.0	58.4	61.4	60.7	57.1	57.2	69.6	67.5	58.6
Not in labour force	'000	1 311.8	956.1	699.9	358.6	295.5	89.8	44.7	27.4	3 783.8
Total females	'000	2 980.0	2 296.5	1 815.5	913.3	688.1	209.7	147.1	84.1	9 134.2
Male										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	82.7	82.0	83.8	84.2	82.1	79.0	85.1	87.9	82.9
Part-time	%	17.3	18.0	16.2	15.8	17.9	21.0	14.9	12.1	17.1
Total	'000	1 912.7	1 514.4	1 256.9	682.8	432.5	123.4	104.1	66.0	6 092.8
Proportion of labour force	%	94.7	94.9	95.0	96.2	95.1	92.7	96.9	97.1	95.0
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	83.2	81.4	79.4	81.5	76.0	83.0	63.8	83.5	81.1
Looking for part-time work	%	16.8	18.6	20.6	18.5	24.0	np	np	np	18.9
Total	'000	107.5	81.4	66.1	26.6	22.3	9.7	3.4	2.0	318.8
Proportion of labour force	%	5.3	5.1	5.0	3.8	4.9	7.3	3.1	2.9	5.0
Total in labour force	'000	2 020.2	1 595.8	1 322.9	709.4	454.8	133.1	107.4	68.0	6 411.7

TABLE 2A.49

Table 2A.49 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
Proportion in labour force	%	70.4	71.9	74.4	76.2	68.9	66.6	76.4	78.9	72.2
Not in labour force	'000	850.2	622.8	454.5	222.0	205.2	66.8	33.1	18.2	2 472.7
Total males	'000	2 870.4	2 218.6	1 777.5	931.3	660.0	199.9	140.6	86.1	8 884.4
All people										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	69.9	68.5	70.9	69.9	67.0	63.7	75.4	80.2	69.6
Part-time	%	30.1	31.5	29.1	30.1	33.0	36.3	24.6	19.8	30.4
Total	'000	3 498.2	2 781.5	2 311.9	1 212.6	804.8	237.8	203.2	121.1	11 171.2
Proportion of labour force	%	94.8	94.7	94.8	95.9	95.0	94.0	96.8	97.1	95.0
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	74.1	72.1	72.8	70.6	69.5	72.6	59.5	75.1	72.5
Looking for part-time work	%	25.9	27.9	27.2	29.4	30.5	27.4	40.5	np	27.5
Total	'000	190.2	154.7	126.6	51.5	42.6	15.2	6.7	3.6	590.9
Proportion of labour force	%	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.1	5.0	6.0	3.2	2.9	5.0
Total in labour force	'000	3 688.4	2 936.2	2 438.5	1 264.0	847.4	253.0	209.9	124.7	11 762.1
Proportion in labour force	%	63.0	65.0	67.9	68.5	62.9	61.8	73.0	73.2	65.3
Not in labour force	'000	2 162.0	1 578.9	1 154.4	580.6	500.7	156.5	77.8	45.5	6 256.5
Total people	'000	5 850.4	4 515.1	3 592.9	1 844.6	1 348.1	409.5	287.7	170.2	18 018.5
30 June 2011										
Female										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	54.7	52.8	55.0	52.3	49.7	48.5	66.2	72.4	54.0
Part-time	%	45.3	47.2	45.0	47.7	50.3	51.5	33.8	27.6	46.0
Total	'000	1 626.1	1 315.7	1 076.3	545.9	380.5	110.1	97.8	55.7	5 208.1
Proportion of labour force	%	94.5	95.2	94.4	96.0	95.6	94.9	96.2	96.8	94.9

TABLE 2A.49

Table 2A.49 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	62.0	57.1	64.6	47.1	56.9	59.5	57.6	71.7	59.8
Looking for part-time work	%	38.0	42.9	35.4	52.9	43.1	40.5	np	np	40.2
Total	'000	94.6	66.7	64.2	22.9	17.5	5.9	3.8	1.9	277.7
Proportion of labour force	%	5.5	4.8	5.6	4.0	4.4	5.1	3.8	3.2	5.1
Total in labour force	'000	1 720.7	1 382.5	1 140.6	568.8	398.1	116.1	101.6	57.5	5 485.8
Proportion in labour force	%	57.0	59.2	61.7	60.7	57.3	54.9	67.9	67.6	59.1
Not in labour force	'000	1 299.4	952.7	708.2	368.4	296.1	95.2	48.1	27.5	3 795.7
Total females	'000	3 020.2	2 335.2	1 848.8	937.2	694.2	211.3	149.7	85.0	9 281.5
Male										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	83.4	82.5	84.5	85.7	82.2	81.3	84.7	86.8	83.6
Part-time	%	16.6	17.5	15.5	14.3	17.8	18.7	15.3	13.2	16.4
Total	'000	1 934.2	1 568.0	1 255.0	699.2	441.8	125.1	106.9	63.8	6 194.0
Proportion of labour force	%	95.1	95.8	95.3	95.6	95.1	95.0	95.8	96.5	95.4
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	83.2	77.5	88.9	84.1	84.6	70.2	68.0	82.1	82.7
Looking for part-time work	%	16.8	22.5	11.1	15.9	15.4	29.8	np	np	17.3
Total	'000	99.4	68.5	61.4	32.2	23.0	6.5	4.7	2.3	298.0
Proportion of labour force	%	4.9	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.9	5.0	4.2	3.5	4.6
Total in labour force	'000	2 033.5	1 636.5	1 316.4	731.4	464.8	131.6	111.7	66.1	6 492.1
Proportion in labour force	%	70.0	72.7	72.8	76.2	69.8	65.4	78.0	75.8	72.0
Not in labour force	'000	872.1	615.3	492.4	227.8	201.1	69.6	31.5	21.1	2 530.9
Total males	'000	2 905.6	2 251.8	1 808.8	959.2	665.9	201.3	143.1	87.2	9 023.0
All people										
Labour Force										

TABLE 2A.49

Table 2A.49 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
Employed people										
Full-time	%	70.3	69.0	70.9	71.1	67.2	65.9	75.9	80.1	70.1
Part-time	%	29.7	31.0	29.1	28.9	32.8	34.1	24.1	19.9	29.9
Total	'000	3 560.3	2 883.7	2 331.3	1 245.1	822.3	235.3	204.7	119.4	11 402.1
Proportion of labour force	%	94.8	95.5	94.9	95.8	95.3	95.0	96.0	96.6	95.2
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	72.8	67.4	76.5	68.7	72.6	65.1	63.3	77.5	71.7
Looking for part-time work	%	27.2	32.6	23.5	31.3	27.4	34.9	36.7	np	28.3
Total	'000	194.0	135.2	125.6	55.1	40.5	12.5	8.6	4.2	575.7
Proportion of labour force	%	5.2	4.5	5.1	4.2	4.7	5.0	4.0	3.4	4.8
Total in labour force	'000	3 754.3	3 019.0	2 456.9	1 300.2	862.9	247.7	213.3	123.6	11 977.9
Proportion in labour force	%	63.4	65.8	67.2	68.6	63.4	60.1	72.8	71.8	65.4
Not in labour force	'000	2 171.5	1 568.1	1 200.6	596.3	497.2	164.8	79.5	48.7	6 326.6
Total people	'000	5 925.8	4 587.0	3 657.5	1 896.4	1 360.1	412.5	292.8	172.3	18 304.5
30 June 2012										
Female										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	55.0	51.6	55.4	54.2	47.0	45.0	63.0	70.8	53.7
Part-time	%	45.0	48.4	44.6	45.8	53.0	55.0	37.0	29.2	46.3
Total	'000	1 644.3	1 334.1	1 067.9	564.8	375.2	109.1	101.6	56.5	5 253.5
Proportion of labour force	%	94.9	94.2	94.6	95.2	94.2	94.1	96.2	96.2	94.7
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	62.0	64.9	63.1	53.7	64.2	58.5	66.7	85.2	62.6
Looking for part-time work	%	38.0	35.1	36.9	46.3	35.8	41.5	np	np	37.4
Total	'000	87.9	82.8	60.9	28.2	23.2	6.8	4.0	2.3	296.1
Proportion of labour force	%	5.1	5.8	5.4	4.8	5.8	5.9	3.8	3.8	5.3

TABLE 2A.49

Table 2A.49 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
Total in labour force	'000	1 732.2	1 416.9	1 128.9	593.0	398.4	115.9	105.6	58.7	5 549.6
Proportion in labour force	%	56.7	59.7	59.9	61.3	56.8	54.7	69.3	67.9	58.8
Not in labour force	'000	1 325.1	956.7	756.5	373.7	302.6	95.9	46.7	27.7	3 884.9
Total females	'000	3 057.3	2 373.6	1 885.3	966.7	701.0	211.8	152.3	86.5	9 434.5
Male										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	82.3	82.2	84.5	86.4	80.6	78.6	85.0	89.1	83.1
Part-time	%	17.7	17.8	15.5	13.6	19.4	21.4	15.0	10.9	16.9
Total	'000	1 952.6	1 561.1	1 271.3	737.9	438.4	121.7	106.7	65.2	6 254.9
Proportion of labour force	%	94.9	95.2	95.2	97.4	94.0	92.0	96.1	95.5	95.2
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	77.2	75.8	81.2	78.3	75.6	93.4	72.6	76.0	78.0
Looking for part-time work	%	22.8	24.2	18.8	np	24.4	np	np	np	22.0
Total	'000	105.7	79.3	63.7	19.8	28.1	10.6	4.3	3.1	314.6
Proportion of labour force	%	5.1	4.8	4.8	2.6	6.0	8.0	3.9	4.5	4.8
Total in labour force	'000	2 058.3	1 640.4	1 335.0	757.7	466.4	132.3	111.0	68.3	6 569.5
Proportion in labour force	%	70.0	71.7	72.4	76.2	69.3	65.4	75.9	76.7	71.6
Not in labour force	'000	883.4	648.4	509.1	236.5	206.3	69.9	35.2	20.7	2 609.4
Total males	'000	2 941.7	2 288.8	1 844.0	994.2	672.7	202.2	146.2	89.0	9 178.9
All people										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	69.8	68.1	71.2	72.4	65.1	62.8	74.3	80.6	69.7
Part-time	%	30.2	31.9	28.8	27.6	34.9	37.2	25.7	19.4	30.3
Total	'000	3 596.9	2 895.2	2 339.2	1 302.6	813.5	230.9	208.3	121.7	11 508.4
Proportion of labour force	%	94.9	94.7	94.9	96.4	94.1	93.0	96.2	95.8	95.0

TABLE 2A.49

Table 2A.49 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	70.3	70.2	72.4	63.8	70.4	79.8	69.8	79.9	70.5
Looking for part-time work	%	29.7	29.8	27.6	36.2	29.6	20.2	30.2	np	29.5
Total	'000	193.6	162.1	124.6	48.0	51.3	17.4	8.3	5.3	610.7
Proportion of labour force	%	5.1	5.3	5.1	3.6	5.9	7.0	3.8	4.2	5.0
Total in labour force	'000	3 790.5	3 057.3	2 463.8	1 350.7	864.8	248.3	216.6	127.1	12 119.1
Proportion in labour force	%	63.2	65.6	66.1	68.9	63.0	60.0	72.6	72.4	65.1
Not in labour force	'000	2 208.5	1 605.1	1 265.5	610.3	508.9	165.7	81.9	48.4	6 494.3
Total people	'000	5 999.0	4 662.4	3 729.4	1 960.9	1 373.7	414.0	298.5	175.5	18 613.4
30 June 2013										
Female										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	54.7	50.3	55.5	53.3	50.5	45.3	62.3	70.1	53.4
Part-time	%	45.3	49.7	44.5	46.7	49.5	54.7	37.7	29.9	46.6
Total	'000	1 684.7	1 354.8	1 083.9	576.1	375.2	109.2	101.2	58.6	5 343.5
Proportion of labour force	%	94.4	94.7	94.2	95.5	94.5	91.3	96.1	94.1	94.5
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	68.9	64.1	72.2	58.7	58.7	58.1	75.2	64.9	66.5
Looking for part-time work	%	31.1	35.9	27.8	41.3	41.3	41.9	np	35.1	33.5
Total	'000	99.4	76.2	67.0	27.3	21.9	10.4	4.1	3.7	310.0
Proportion of labour force	%	5.6	5.3	5.8	4.5	5.5	8.7	3.9	5.9	5.5
Total in labour force	'000	1 784.1	1 431.0	1 150.9	603.4	397.1	119.6	105.3	62.2	5 653.6
Proportion in labour force	%	57.6	59.3	59.8	60.5	56.1	56.3	67.9	70.5	58.9
Not in labour force	'000	1 314.8	983.7	774.5	394.4	310.9	93.0	49.8	26.0	3 947.1
Total females	'000	3 098.9	2 414.7	1 925.3	997.8	708.0	212.5	155.1	88.2	9 600.7
Male										

TABLE 2A.49

Table 2A.49 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	81.8	81.1	84.4	86.6	80.9	78.3	82.8	70.6	82.7
Part-time	%	18.2	18.9	15.6	13.4	19.1	21.7	17.2	11.9	17.3
Total	'000	1 992.5	1 579.2	1 265.3	747.0	442.9	120.7	110.3	70.0	6 327.8
Proportion of labour force	%	94.9	94.2	93.5	95.5	94.4	91.1	96.7	94.7	94.4
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	84.9	79.4	81.4	81.6	84.2	83.1	64.6	79.1	82.0
Looking for part-time work	%	15.1	20.6	18.6	18.4	15.8	16.9	np	np	18.0
Total	'000	107.6	97.3	88.2	35.3	26.3	11.8	3.7	3.9	373.9
Proportion of labour force	%	5.1	5.8	6.5	4.5	5.6	8.9	3.3	5.3	5.6
Total in labour force	'000	2 100.1	1 676.5	1 353.4	782.3	469.1	132.4	114.0	73.9	6 701.8
Proportion in labour force	%	70.4	72.0	71.9	75.9	69.0	65.1	76.4	80.9	71.7
Not in labour force	'000	882.1	653.0	528.9	248.7	210.8	71.0	35.2	17.4	2 647.1
Total males	'000	2 982.2	2 329.4	1 882.4	1 031.0	679.9	203.4	149.2	91.3	9 348.8
All people										
Labour Force										
Employed people										
Full-time	%	69.4	66.9	71.0	72.1	67.0	62.6	73.0	79.9	69.3
Part-time	%	30.6	33.1	29.0	27.9	33.0	37.4	27.0	20.1	30.7
Total	'000	3 677.2	2 934.0	2 349.1	1 323.1	818.0	229.8	211.5	128.6	11 671.4
Proportion of labour force	%	94.7	94.4	93.8	95.5	94.4	91.2	96.4	94.5	94.5
Unemployed people										
Looking for full-time work	%	77.2	72.7	77.4	71.6	72.6	71.4	70.1	72.2	75.0
Looking for part-time work	%	22.8	27.3	22.6	28.4	27.4	28.6	29.9	27.8	25.0
Total	'000	207.0	173.5	155.1	62.6	48.2	22.2	7.8	7.5	684.0
Proportion of labour force	%	5.3	5.6	6.2	4.5	5.6	8.8	3.6	5.5	5.5

TABLE 2A.49

Table 2A.49 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
Total in labour force	'000	3 884.2	3 107.5	2 504.3	1 385.7	866.3	252.0	219.3	136.1	12 355.4
Proportion in labour force	%	63.9	65.5	65.8	68.3	62.4	60.6	72.1	75.8	65.2
Not in labour force	'000	2 196.9	1 636.7	1 303.4	643.2	521.7	163.9	85.0	43.4	6 594.2
Total people	'000	6 081.1	4 744.2	3 807.7	2 028.8	1 388.0	415.9	304.3	179.5	18 949.6

(a) Proportions can differ from data in tables 2A.50 and 2A.51 due to rounding.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2013, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, June 2013*, Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001, Canberra.

TABLE 2A.50

Table 2A.50 **Labour force participation rate of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (per cent) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Female									
June 2004	54.4	54.8	57.6	57.0	53.6	51.2	66.7	66.4	55.5
June 2005	55.4	56.4	60.0	59.2	55.0	52.9	68.2	64.6	57.1
June 2006	56.4	57.1	59.9	59.5	55.7	54.9	69.0	68.6	57.8
June 2007	56.1	57.6	60.9	60.5	55.6	52.8	68.5	68.3	58.0
June 2008	57.0	57.9	61.3	60.7	56.0	55.1	68.4	70.8	58.6
June 2009	57.5	57.6	61.3	60.8	57.5	55.1	67.4	71.5	58.8
June 2010	56.0	58.4	61.4	60.7	57.1	57.2	69.6	67.5	58.6
June 2011	57.0	59.2	61.7	60.7	57.3	54.9	67.9	67.6	59.1
June 2012	56.7	59.7	59.9	61.3	56.8	54.7	69.3	67.9	58.8
June 2013	57.6	59.3	59.8	60.5	56.1	56.3	67.9	70.5	58.9
Male									
June 2004	70.7	71.6	72.2	73.5	69.8	67.8	76.7	75.6	71.5
June 2005	70.6	72.5	73.3	75.8	69.6	67.1	76.7	72.2	72.1
June 2006	70.6	72.5	73.3	75.7	68.8	68.3	77.4	75.9	72.1
June 2007	71.2	72.6	74.1	76.5	68.8	67.4	78.7	77.1	72.6
June 2008	71.8	72.7	73.7	75.8	70.4	68.3	78.0	77.3	72.8
June 2009	70.8	72.0	73.6	76.4	68.8	66.2	77.2	82.3	72.2
June 2010	70.4	71.9	74.4	76.2	68.9	66.6	76.4	78.9	72.2
June 2011	70.0	72.7	72.8	76.2	69.8	65.4	78.0	75.8	72.0
June 2012	70.0	71.7	72.4	76.2	69.3	65.4	75.9	76.7	71.6
June 2013	70.4	72.0	71.9	75.9	69.0	65.1	76.4	80.9	71.7
All people									
June 2004	62.4	63.0	64.8	65.2	61.5	59.3	71.5	71.1	63.4
June 2005	62.8	64.3	66.5	67.5	62.2	59.8	72.3	68.5	64.5
June 2006	63.4	64.6	66.5	67.6	62.1	61.4	73.1	72.3	64.8
June 2007	63.5	64.9	67.4	68.6	62.0	59.9	73.5	72.7	65.2
June 2008	64.3	65.2	67.4	68.3	63.0	61.5	73.1	74.1	65.6
June 2009	64.0	64.7	67.4	68.7	63.0	60.5	72.2	77.0	65.4
June 2010	63.0	65.0	67.9	68.5	62.9	61.8	73.0	73.2	65.3
June 2011	63.4	65.8	67.2	68.6	63.4	60.1	72.8	71.8	65.4
June 2012	63.2	65.6	66.1	68.9	63.0	60.0	72.6	72.4	65.1
June 2013	63.9	65.5	65.8	68.3	62.4	60.6	72.1	75.8	65.2

(a) Data can differ from data in table 2A.49 due to rounding.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2013, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery, June 2013*, Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001, Canberra.

TABLE 2A.51

Table 2A.51 **Unemployment rate of labour force participants aged 15 years or over by sex, 30 June (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>
Female									
June 2004	5.4	5.1	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.0	3.1	5.1	5.4
June 2005	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.0	3.1	np	5.1
June 2006	5.2	5.1	5.0	3.8	4.4	5.1	2.1	5.2	4.9
June 2007	4.8	5.3	4.0	4.1	4.4	5.6	3.0	np	4.7
June 2008	4.8	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.6	4.3	np	3.6	4.5
June 2009	6.3	5.2	4.8	5.4	4.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	5.4
June 2010	5.0	5.5	5.4	4.5	5.2	4.6	3.2	2.8	5.1
June 2011	5.5	4.8	5.6	4.0	4.4	5.1	3.8	3.2	5.1
June 2012	5.1	5.8	5.4	4.8	5.8	5.9	3.8	3.8	5.3
June 2013	5.6	5.3	5.8	4.5	5.5	8.7	3.9	5.9	5.5
Male									
June 2004	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.4	6.1	7.8	3.3	6.7	5.3
June 2005	4.9	4.9	3.9	4.4	5.0	6.2	2.7	4.9	4.6
June 2006	5.2	4.6	4.0	3.0	4.6	7.4	2.8	4.4	4.6
June 2007	4.3	3.8	3.1	3.4	4.9	4.3	3.0	5.4	3.9
June 2008	4.4	4.3	3.3	2.8	4.5	3.3	2.5	3.7	3.9
June 2009	6.4	6.6	5.9	5.4	5.6	4.5	3.8	4.5	6.1
June 2010	5.3	5.1	5.0	3.8	4.9	7.3	3.1	2.9	5.0
June 2011	4.9	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.9	5.0	4.2	3.5	4.6
June 2012	5.1	4.8	4.8	2.6	6.0	8.0	3.9	4.5	4.8
June 2013	5.1	5.8	6.5	4.5	5.6	8.9	3.3	5.3	5.6
All people									
June 2004	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.0	6.1	6.6	3.2	6.0	5.3
June 2005	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.6	2.9	4.5	4.8
June 2006	5.2	4.8	4.5	3.3	4.5	6.4	2.5	4.7	4.7
June 2007	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.7	4.7	4.9	3.0	4.5	4.2
June 2008	4.5	4.5	3.7	3.2	4.5	3.8	2.3	3.7	4.1
June 2009	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.6	3.8	5.7
June 2010	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.1	5.0	6.0	3.2	2.9	5.0
June 2011	5.2	4.5	5.1	4.2	4.7	5.0	4.0	3.4	4.8
June 2012	5.1	5.3	5.1	3.6	5.9	7.0	3.8	4.2	5.0
June 2013	5.3	5.6	6.2	4.5	5.6	8.8	3.6	5.5	5.5

(a) Data can differ from data in table 2A.49 due to rounding.

np Not published but included in totals.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2013, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery, June 2013*, Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001, Canberra.

General economic indicators

TABLE 2A.52

Table 2A.52 **General Government Final Consumption Expenditure, by jurisdiction (2011-12 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>
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure										
2002-03	\$m	79 053	61 194	46 562	25 447	18 606	6 456	24 408	6 362	268 490
2003-04	\$m	79 454	61 160	48 106	25 576	18 792	6 636	25 098	6 428	271 549
2004-05	\$m	77 653	60 223	47 231	25 209	18 587	6 569	25 588	6 249	267 564
2005-06	\$m	75 931	59 625	46 507	24 759	18 198	6 483	24 790	6 172	262 703
2006-07	\$m	73 813	58 078	46 983	25 135	18 052	6 444	27 083	6 211	261 871
2007-08	\$m	72 650	57 828	46 894	25 046	17 623	6 332	26 666	6 123	259 197
2008-09	\$m	73 096	57 567	47 165	25 505	17 805	6 411	27 234	6 154	260 972
2009-10	\$m	72 009	57 699	47 014	25 528	17 775	6 363	26 476	6 092	258 969
2010-11	\$m	71 006	56 658	47 310	25 176	17 299	6 218	26 014	6 159	255 840
2011-12	\$m	71 949	56 872	47 911	25 901	17 495	6 269	26 450	6 080	258 927
Proportion of national General Government Final Consumption Expenditure										
2002-03	%	29.4	22.8	17.3	9.5	6.9	2.4	9.1	2.4	100.0
2003-04	%	29.3	22.5	17.7	9.4	6.9	2.4	9.2	2.4	100.0
2004-05	%	29.0	22.5	17.7	9.4	6.9	2.5	9.6	2.3	100.0
2005-06	%	28.9	22.7	17.7	9.4	6.9	2.5	9.4	2.3	100.0
2006-07	%	28.2	22.2	17.9	9.6	6.9	2.5	10.3	2.4	100.0
2007-08	%	28.0	22.3	18.1	9.7	6.8	2.4	10.3	2.4	100.0
2008-09	%	28.0	22.1	18.1	9.8	6.8	2.5	10.4	2.4	100.0
2009-10	%	27.8	22.3	18.2	9.9	6.9	2.5	10.2	2.4	100.0
2010-11	%	27.8	22.1	18.5	9.8	6.8	2.4	10.2	2.4	100.0
2011-12	%	27.8	22.0	18.5	10.0	6.8	2.4	10.2	2.3	100.0
Growth on previous year										
2002-03	%	2.4	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.8	6.6	1.4	3.0
2003-04	%	0.5	- 0.1	3.3	0.5	1.0	2.8	2.8	1.0	1.1
2004-05	%	- 2.3	- 1.5	- 1.8	- 1.4	- 1.1	- 1.0	2.0	- 2.8	- 1.5
2005-06	%	- 2.2	- 1.0	- 1.5	- 1.8	- 2.1	- 1.3	- 3.1	- 1.2	- 1.8
2006-07	%	- 2.8	- 2.6	1.0	1.5	- 0.8	- 0.6	9.2	0.6	- 0.3
2007-08	%	- 1.6	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 2.4	- 1.7	- 1.5	- 1.4	- 1.0
2008-09	%	0.6	- 0.5	0.6	1.8	1.0	1.3	2.1	0.5	0.7
2009-10	%	- 1.5	0.2	- 0.3	0.1	- 0.2	- 0.7	- 2.8	- 1.0	- 0.8
2010-11	%	- 1.4	- 1.8	0.6	- 1.4	- 2.7	- 2.3	- 1.7	1.1	- 1.2
2011-12	%	1.3	0.4	1.3	2.9	1.1	0.8	1.7	- 1.3	1.2
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure per person										
2002-03	\$	11 979	12 630	12 582	13 126	12 275	13 564	74 883	31 567	13 695
2003-04	\$	11 976	12 481	12 698	13 008	12 325	13 785	76 613	31 869	13 696
2004-05	\$	11 643	12 149	12 197	12 641	12 128	13 551	77 659	30 652	13 348
2005-06	\$	11 303	11 870	11 732	12 197	11 780	13 282	74 331	29 761	12 934
2006-07	\$	10 877	11 379	11 584	12 102	11 562	13 110	80 036	29 434	12 695
2007-08	\$	10 554	11 122	11 273	11 731	11 164	12 769	77 478	28 268	12 333
2008-09	\$	10 440	10 835	11 031	11 546	11 143	12 777	77 569	27 654	12 152
2009-10	\$	10 140	10 647	10 765	11 277	10 982	12 565	73 985	26 747	11 844

Table 2A.52 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure, by jurisdiction (2011-12 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>
2010-11	\$	9 890	10 309	10 663	10 856	10 597	12 187	71 305	26 743	11 539
2011-12	\$	9 927	10 202	10 616	10 850	10 635	12 251	71 346	26 166	11 515

(a) From 2014 Report, General Government Final Consumption Expenditure data are reported instead of the Gross State Product (GSP) data.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2012 and previous years, *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts*, various years, Cat. no. 5220.0, Canberra; Review calculations based on ABS 2013, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2011*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra; table 2A.53.

Table 2A.53 **General Government Final Consumption Expenditure, Chain price Index (GGFCE) (a), (b), (c)**

Nominal dollars (year)	GGFCE price deflator				
	2008-09 dollars (2008-09=100)	2009-10 dollars (2009-10=100)	2010-11 dollars (2010-11=100)	2011-12 dollars (2011-12=100)	2012-13 dollars (2012-13=100)
	1999-2000	71.0	69.2	66.3	65.1
2000-01	74.0	72.1	69.1	67.9	66.8
2001-02	76.8	74.8	71.7	70.4	69.3
2002-03	78.8	76.8	73.6	72.3	71.1
2003-04	81.2	79.1	75.8	74.5	73.2
2004-05	85.0	82.9	79.4	78.0	76.7
2005-06	88.8	86.5	82.9	81.4	80.1
2006-07	92.3	90.0	86.2	84.7	83.3
2007-08	96.3	93.8	89.9	88.3	86.9
2008-09	100.0	97.5	93.4	91.7	90.2
2009-10	102.6	100.0	95.8	94.1	92.6
2010-11	107.1	104.4	100.0	98.2	96.6
2011-12	109.0	106.3	101.8	100.0	98.4
2012-13	110.8	108.0	103.5	101.7	100.0

- (a) Data are sourced from table 32, Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product, Chain volume measures and current prices, Annual (Series ID: A2304687R) (ABS 2013). See Statistical context, section 2.5 'Statistical concepts used in the Report' for information on how these gross domestic product deflators were calculated using data from that source.
- (b) Estimates used to calculate the GGFCE Chain Price Indexes are subject to annual re-referencing by the ABS and also reflect any revisions inherent in source data which are aggregated up to the GGFCE level. These processes can cause volatility in deflator values from year to year. In addition to changes caused by re-referencing and source data revisions, the 2012-13 deflator in this table will differ in future reports due to the introduction by the ABS of updated supply-use benchmarks, which will be backcast, causing revisions throughout the time series.
- (c) To convert nominal dollars to real dollars, divide the amount in nominal dollars by the GGFCE Chain Price Indexes for the applicable financial year and multiply by 100. For example: to convert 2003-04 dollars to 2012-13 dollars, divide by 73.2 and multiply by 100; to convert 2006-07 dollars to 2011-12 dollars, divide by 84.7 and multiply by 100. For further information, see Statistical context, table 2.1, p. 2.17.

Source: Review calculations based on ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2013, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra.

Statistical concepts

TABLE 2A.54

Table 2A.54 **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 2A.54

Table 2A.54 **Age standardisation of data using the direct method**

Age groups	Step 2			Step 3		
	Standard population	Non-Indigenous expected number of 'events'	Indigenous expected number of 'events'	Non-Indigenous age standardised rate	Indigenous age standardised rate	Rate ratio Indigenous/non-Indigenous
	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 2A.55

Table 2A.55 Age standardisation of data using the indirect method (a), (b)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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
<i>pi</i> — 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 2A.55

Table 2A.55 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: pi*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 2A.55

Table 2A.55 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: $C/\sum pi \cdot Ri$									
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 for 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; 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 (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2009, *Report on Government Services 2009*, table 8A.1.