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# A Statistical appendix

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### **Attachment tables**

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

## **A.1 Introduction**

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

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

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## A.2 Population

The Australian people are the principal recipients of the government services covered by this Report. The size, trends and characteristics of the population can have a significant influence on the demand for government services and the cost of delivery. This section provides a limited description of the Australian population to support the interpretation of performance data provided in the Report. More detail is provided in the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) annual publication *Australian Social Trends* (ABS 2008b).

In this appendix and associated attachment tables, population totals for the same year can vary because they are drawn from different ABS sources depending on the information required — for example, some data are from the *Census of Population and Housing* (ABS 2006b) and others from the *Australian Demographic Statistics* (ABS 2008a).

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

### Population size and trends

More than three quarters of Australia's 21.0 million people lived in the eastern mainland states as at 30 June 2007, with NSW, Victoria and Queensland accounting for 32.8 per cent, 24.8 per cent and 19.9 per cent, respectively, of the nation's population. Western Australia and SA accounted for a further 10.0 per cent and 7.5 per cent, respectively, of the population, while Tasmania, the ACT and the NT accounted for the remaining 2.3 per cent, 1.6 per cent and 1.0 per cent, respectively (table AA.1).

Nationally, the average annual growth rate of the population between 2003 and 2007 was approximately 1.4 per cent. The growth across jurisdictions ranged from 2.3 per cent in Queensland to 0.8 per cent in Tasmania (table AA.2, 31 December estimates).

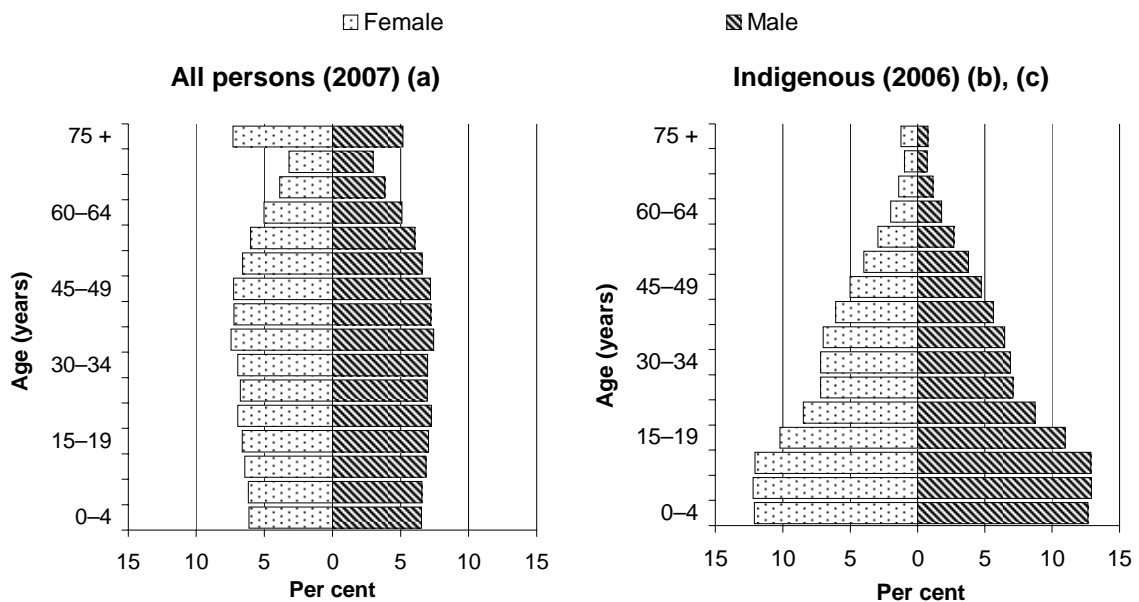
### Population, by age and sex

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

30 June 2007, 9.3 per cent of Australia's population was aged 70 years or over, in contrast to 1.8 per cent of Australia's Indigenous population, as at 30 June 2006 (tables AA.1 and AA.7). Across jurisdictions, the proportion of all people aged 70 years or over ranged from 11.1 per cent in SA to 2.7 per cent in the NT (table AA.1).

Half of the population at June 2007 was female (50.3 per cent). This distribution was similar across all jurisdictions except the NT, which had a lower representation of women in its population (48.1 per cent) (table AA.1). The proportion of women in the population varies noticeably by age. Nationally, approximately 56.5 per cent of people aged 70 or over were female, compared with 48.7 per cent of people aged 14 years or younger (table AA.1).

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



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

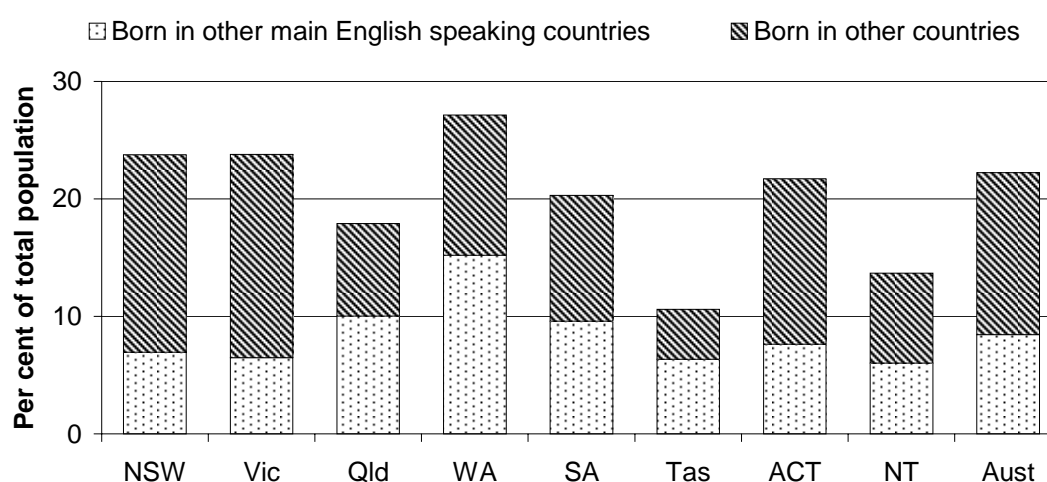
Source: ABS (2008), *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2002-2007*, Cat. no. 3201.0; ABS (2007), *Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 2007*, Cat. no. 3101.0; tables AA.1 and AA.7.

## Population, by ethnicity and proficiency in English

New Australians face specific problems when accessing government services. Language and culture can be formidable barriers for otherwise capable people. Cultural backgrounds can also have a significant influence on the support networks

offered by extended families. People born outside Australia accounted for 22.2 per cent of the population in August 2006 (8.4 per cent from the main English speaking countries and 13.8 per cent from other countries).<sup>1</sup> Across jurisdictions, the proportion of people born outside Australia ranged from 27.1 per cent in WA to 10.6 per cent in Tasmania. The proportion from countries other than the main English speaking countries ranged from 17.3 per cent in Victoria to 4.2 per cent in Tasmania (figure A.2).

Figure A.2 **People born outside Australia, by country of birth, August 2006<sup>a, b</sup>**



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

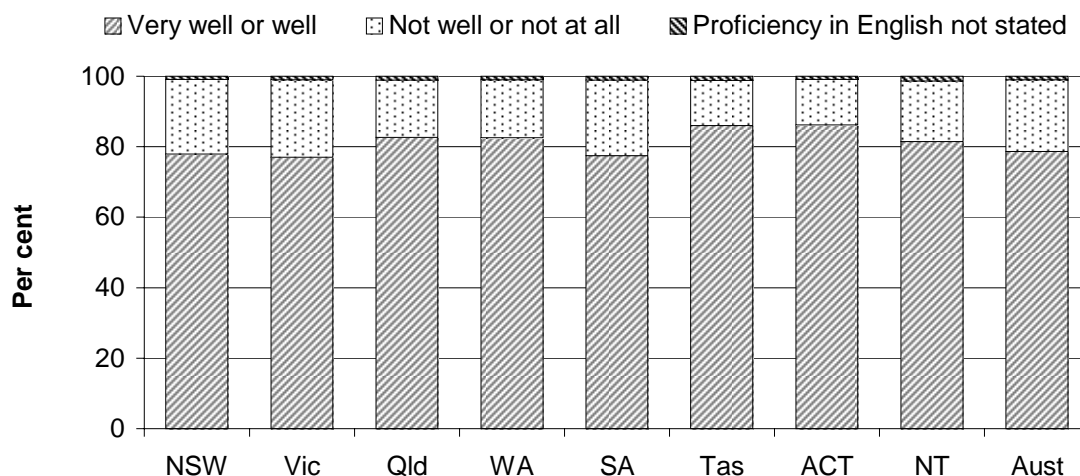
Source: ABS (unpublished), derived from 2006 Census of Population and Housing, table AA.4.

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

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

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

Figure A.3 **People born overseas who spoke another language, by proficiency in English, August 2006<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Excludes persons who did not state their country of birth.

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

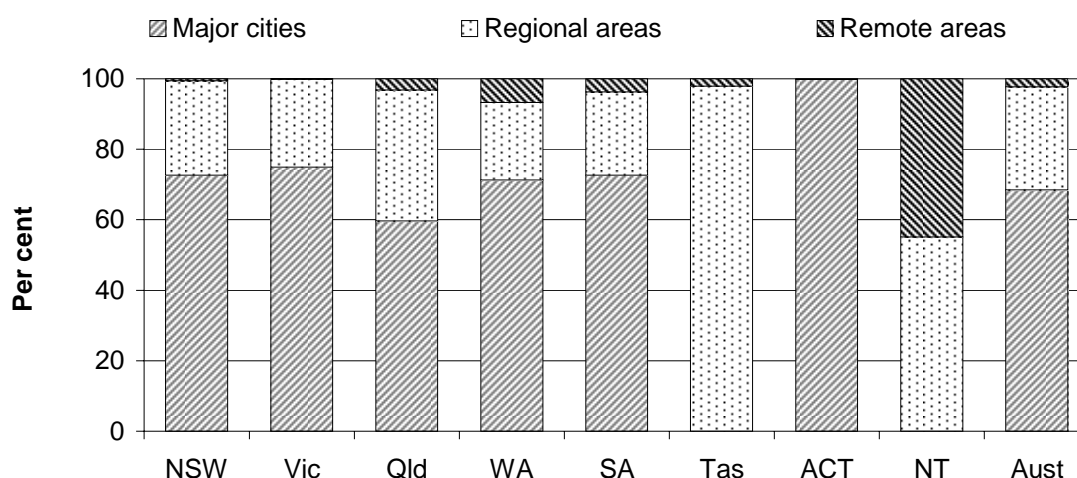
Approximately 15.8 per cent of Australians spoke a language other than English at home in August 2006. Across jurisdictions, this proportion ranged from 23.2 per cent in the NT to 3.5 per cent in Tasmania (table AA.5). The most common languages spoken were Chinese languages, Italian, Greek and Arabic.

The most and least common languages other than English spoken in people's homes varied across jurisdictions in August 2006. The most extreme variation was in the NT, where 15.1 per cent of people spoke an Australian Indigenous language (65.3 per cent of the total persons in the NT who spoke a language other than English in their homes) (table AA.5).

## Population, by geographic location

The Australian population is highly urbanised, with 68.5 per cent of the population located in major cities as at 30 June 2007 (figure A.4). Across jurisdictions, this proportion ranged from 99.9 per cent in the ACT to 59.7 per cent in Queensland (table AA.6). Tasmania and the NT by definition have no major cities. In Tasmania, 97.9 per cent of the population lived in regional areas. Australia-wide, 2.3 per cent of people lived in remote areas. The NT was markedly above this average, with 44.9 per cent of people living in remote areas.

Figure A.4 Population, by remoteness area, June 2007<sup>a, b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Preliminary estimated resident population based on the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006*. <sup>b</sup> 'Australia' includes other territories.

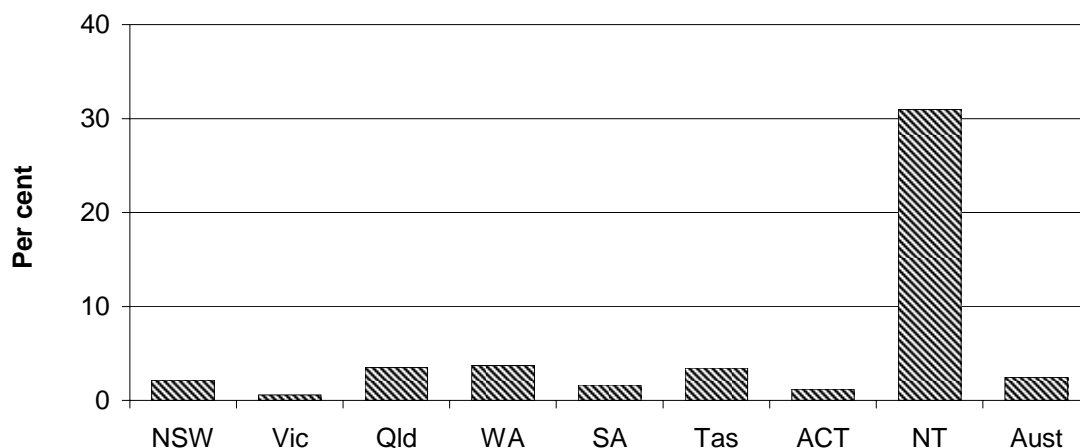
Source: ABS (unpublished), derived from *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2006-07*, Cat. no. 3218.0; table AA.6.

## Indigenous population profile

There were an estimated 517 174 Indigenous people (259 693 female and 257 481 male) in Australia at 30 June 2006, accounting for approximately 2.5 per cent of the total population (tables AA.2 and AA.7). The proportion of people who were Indigenous was significantly higher in the NT (31.0 per cent) than in any other jurisdiction. Across the other jurisdictions, the proportion ranged from 3.7 per cent in WA to 0.6 per cent in Victoria (figure A.5). Nationally, the Indigenous population is projected to grow to 528 645 people in 2009 (table AA.8).

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

Figure A.5 **Indigenous people as a proportion of the population, 30 June<sup>a</sup>,  
b, c**



<sup>a</sup> 'Australia' includes other territories. <sup>b</sup> Experimental estimates of the Australian Indigenous population at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 *Census of Population and Housing*. <sup>c</sup> The estimated resident population at 30 June 2007 is preliminary.

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

## A.3 Family and household

### Family structure

There were 5.8 million families in Australia in 2007.<sup>2</sup> Across jurisdictions, the number of families ranged from 1.9 million in NSW to 41 000 in the NT. The average family size across Australia was 3.0 people. Across jurisdictions, the average family size was the same as the national average except for SA, Tasmania and the NT, where the average family size was 2.9 people. Nationally, 38.9 per cent of families had at least one child under 15 years, and 17.6 per cent of families had at least one child under 5 years (table AA.10).

Lone parent families may have a greater need for government support and particular types of government services (such as child care for respite reasons). Nationally, 19.5 per cent of children aged under 15 years lived in one parent families in 2007.

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

Lone mother families made up 18.8 per cent of families with children aged under 15 years. Lone father families made up 2.9 per cent of families with children under 15 years. Across jurisdictions, the proportion of children aged under 15 years living in lone parent families ranged from 25.7 per cent in the NT to 17.0 per cent in Victoria (table AA.11).

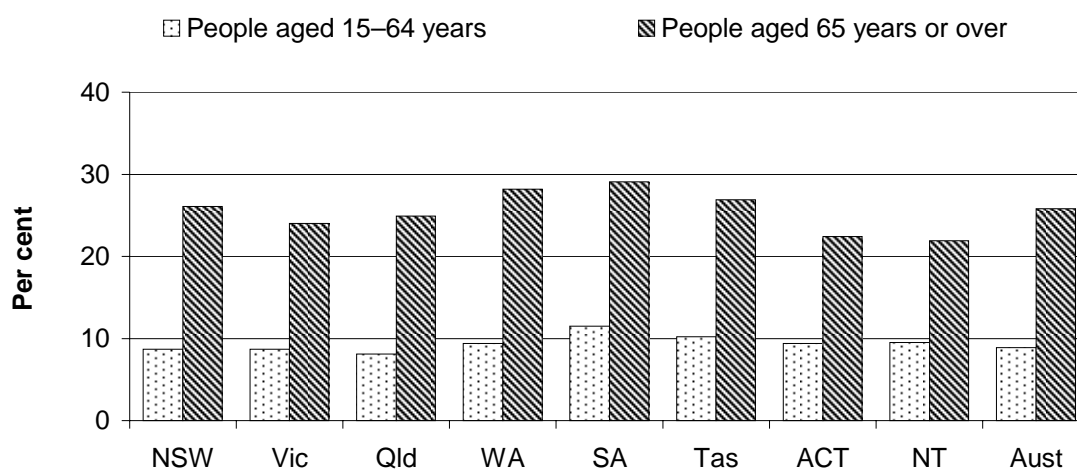
Employment status also has implications for the financial independence of families. Nationally, 15.8 per cent of children aged under 15 years in 2005-06 lived in families where no parent was employed (table AA.12).

## Household profile

There were 8.2 million households in Australia in 2007 (some households may contain more than one family) (table AA.14). Over one quarter (26.7 per cent) of these were lone person households. Across jurisdictions, the proportion of lone person households ranged from 31.1 per cent in Tasmania to 23.8 per cent in the NT.

In June 2007, the proportion of people aged 65 years or over who lived alone (25.8 per cent) was considerably higher than that for people aged 15–64 years (8.9 per cent). Across jurisdictions, the proportion of people aged 65 years or over who lived alone ranged from 29.1 per cent in SA to 21.9 per cent in the NT (figure A.6).

Figure A.6 **Proportion of population who lived alone, by age group, June 2007**



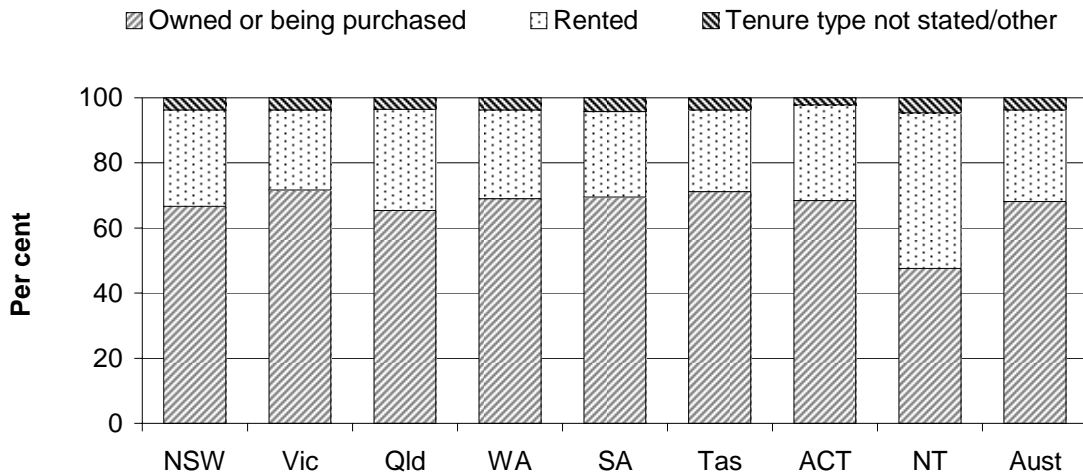
Source: ABS (2008), *Australian Social Trends 2008*, Cat. no. 4102.0; table AA.14.



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

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

Figure A.7 **Occupied private dwellings, by tenure type, August 2006<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



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

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

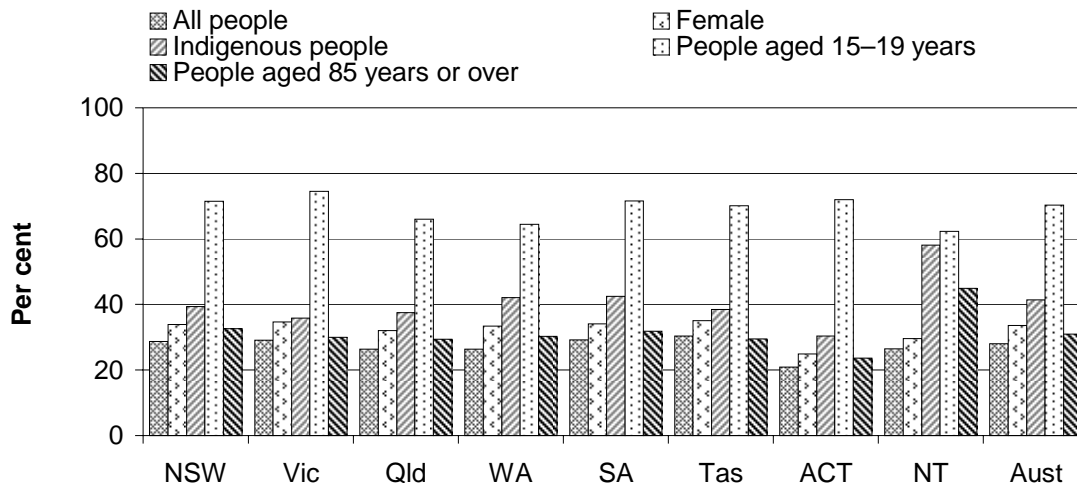
<sup>3</sup> The ABS *Census Dictionary* (ABS 2006a) defines an occupied private dwelling as a private dwelling occupied by one or more people. A private dwelling is normally a house, flat, or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent or a house attached to an office, or rooms above a shop.

## A.4 Income, education and employment

### Income

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

Figure A.8 **Weekly individual income of \$249 or less, by sex, Indigenous status and age, August 2006<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> 'Australia' includes other territories.

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

Nationally, 16.9 per cent of the total population was receiving income support in 2007. The age pension was received by 9.3 per cent of the population, while 3.4 per cent received a disability support pension and 1.9 per cent received a single parent payment. A further 2.3 per cent of the population received some form of labour market allowance in 2007 (figure A.9).

Figure A.9 Proportion of total population on income support, June 2007<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Components do not add to Australian total because total for Australia includes payments to people living overseas and where valid geographic data were not available. <sup>b</sup> Data include current Newstart and Youth Allowance (other) customers. Newstart component of data excludes CDEP participants and those who did not receive a payment.

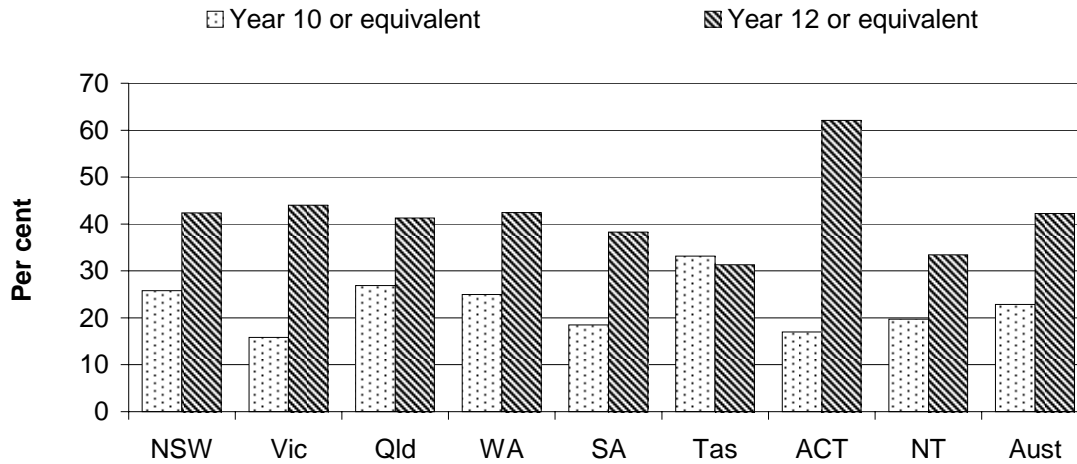
Source: ABS (2008), *Australian Social Trends 2008*, Cat. no. 4102.0; table AA.19.

The proportion of the population receiving the age pension in 2007 ranged from 11.2 per cent in SA to 3.3 per cent in the NT; the proportion receiving a disability support pension ranged from 5.0 per cent in Tasmania to 2.0 per cent in the ACT; and the proportion receiving a single parent payment ranged from 2.5 per cent in the NT to 1.2 per cent in the ACT. The proportion receiving a labour market allowance in 2007 ranged from 5.2 per cent in the NT to 1.1 per cent in the ACT.

## Educational attainment

Employment outcomes and income are closely linked to the education and skill levels of individuals. At August 2006, 42.2 per cent of people aged 15 years and over (approximately 6.7 million people) had completed year 12 or equivalent. A further 22.9 per cent (3.6 million people) had a highest level of schooling of year 10 or equivalent. Across jurisdictions, the proportion of people aged 15 years and over who had year 12 or equivalent schooling ranged from 62.1 per cent in the ACT to 31.3 per cent in Tasmania (figure A.10).

**Figure A.10 People aged 15 years or over, by highest year of school completed, August 2006<sup>a</sup>**

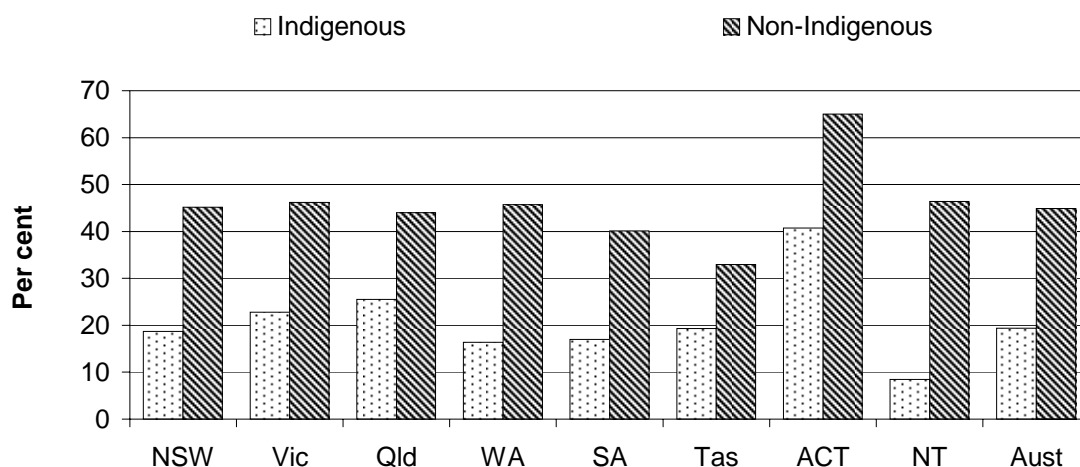


<sup>a</sup> 'Australia' includes other territories.

Source: ABS (2007), *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0; table AA.20.

At August 2006, a much higher proportion of non-Indigenous people (44.9 per cent) aged 15 years or over had completed year 12 or equivalent as their highest year of school (this is the highest level of primary or secondary school a person has completed) than Indigenous people (19.4 per cent). Across jurisdictions, the proportion of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over who had completed year 12 or equivalent schooling ranged from 40.7 per cent in the ACT to 8.5 per cent in the NT. The proportion of non-Indigenous people who had completed year 12 or equivalent schooling was highest in the ACT (65.0 per cent) and lowest in Tasmania (33.0 per cent) (figure A.11).

Figure A.11 **People aged 15 years or over who had completed year 12 or equivalent as highest year of school, by Indigenous status, August 2006<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> 'Australia' includes other territories.

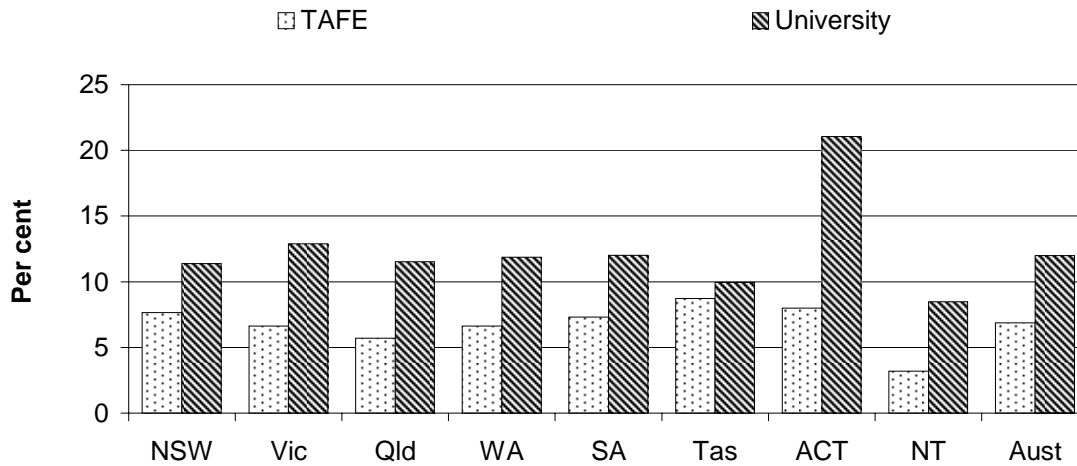
Source: ABS (2007), derived from *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0; table AA.20.

Tertiary education in Australia is principally provided by universities and technical and further education (TAFE) institutes. Nationally, 18.9 per cent of those attending an educational institution<sup>4</sup> were attending university or TAFE in August 2006 (12.0 per cent at university and 6.9 per cent at TAFE). Across jurisdictions, the proportion of students attending TAFE ranged from 8.7 per cent in Tasmania to 3.2 per cent in the NT; the proportion attending university ranged from 21.1 per cent in the ACT to 8.5 per cent in the NT (figure A.12).

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

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

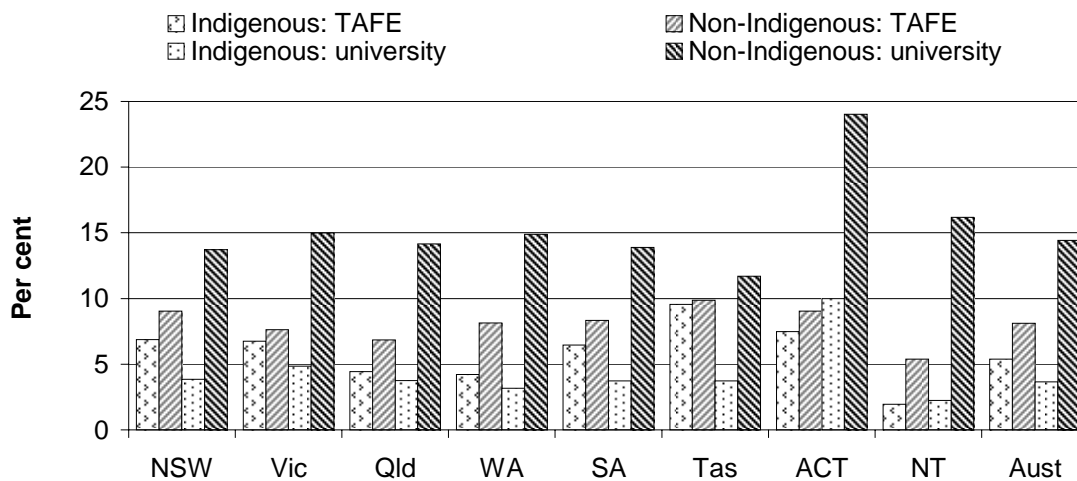
**Figure A.12 Proportion of students attending tertiary education institutions, August 2006<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



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

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

**Figure A.13 Proportion of students attending tertiary education institutions, by Indigenous status, August 2006<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



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

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

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## Employment and workforce participation

There were 11.2 million people aged 15 years or over in the labour force in Australia in June 2008. Of these, 95.9 per cent were employed. This means 4.1 per cent of the participating labour force were unemployed at June 2008. The majority of employed persons (71.0 per cent) were in full time employment. Of the 461 000 people looking for work, 67.9 per cent were seeking full time work and 32.1 per cent were seeking part time work (table AA.22).

Across jurisdictions, the proportion of employed people in full time employment in June 2008 ranged from 76.6 per cent in the NT to 67.3 per cent in Tasmania. The unemployment rate ranged from 4.5 per cent in NSW and SA to 2.3 per cent in the ACT. The proportion of unemployed people looking for full time work ranged from 74.2 per cent in Tasmania to 62.2 per cent in Victoria (tables AA.22 and AA.24).

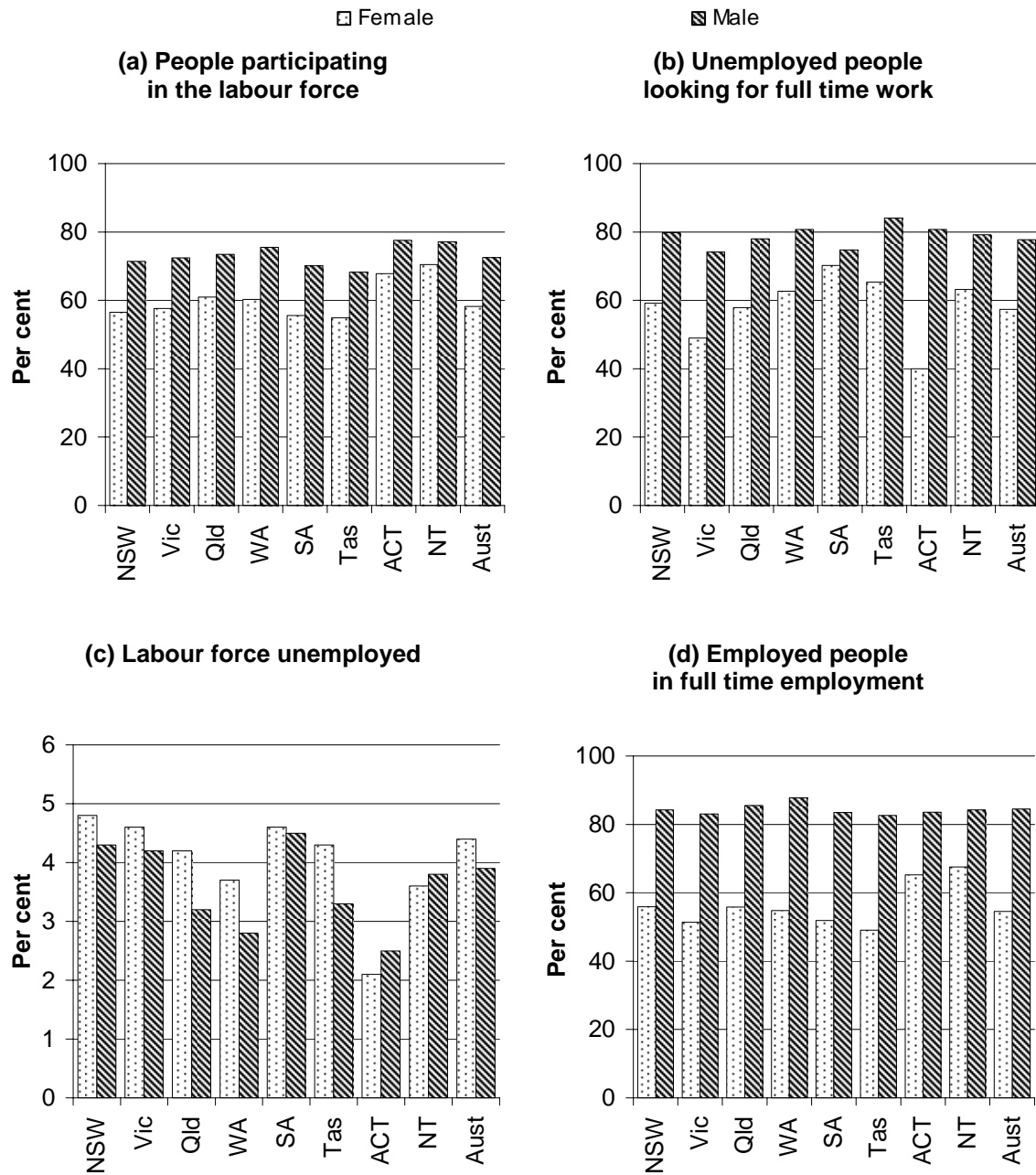
The unemployment rate needs to be interpreted within the context of labour force participation rates, which were higher for males than for females in all jurisdictions (figure A.14a). Nationally, fewer unemployed females were looking for full time work than males (57.4 per cent and 77.7 per cent respectively) (figure A.14b).

The unemployment rate for females was higher than that for males in all jurisdictions except for the ACT and the NT (figure A.14c). A greater proportion of employed males than of employed females had full time employment in all jurisdictions. The difference between male and female full time employment ranged from 33.6 percentage points in Tasmania to 16.7 percentage points in the NT (figure A.14d).

## General economic indicators

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period. Australia's GDP is the total of all State and Territory Gross State Product (GSP). In 2006-07, the GSP for NSW accounted for 32.0 per cent of national gross product, compared with 1.4 per cent for the NT. Growth from the previous year's GSP (in 2006-07 dollars) was highest for WA (12.4 per cent) and lowest for Victoria (0.1 per cent). Across Australia, the GSP per person was \$50 264 in 2006-07 (table AA.25).

**Figure A.14 Labour force outcomes for people aged 15 years or over, by sex, June 2008**



Source: ABS (2008), *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery*, Cat. no. 6291.0; tables AA.22–AA.24.



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## A.5 Statistical concepts used in the Report

### Reliability of estimates

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

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

### *Standard error*

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

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**Box A.1 Technical concepts and formulas — standard error**

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

### *Relative standard error*

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

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

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

### *Relative standard error*

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

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

Where:

$x$  is the estimate

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

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

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

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

Where:

$x$  is the numerator of the estimated proportion

$y$  is the denominator of the estimated proportion.

### *Confidence intervals*

The formula for calculating CIs is:

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

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

Where:

LCL is the lower confidence limit

UCL is the upper confidence limit

$x$  is the estimate

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

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

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

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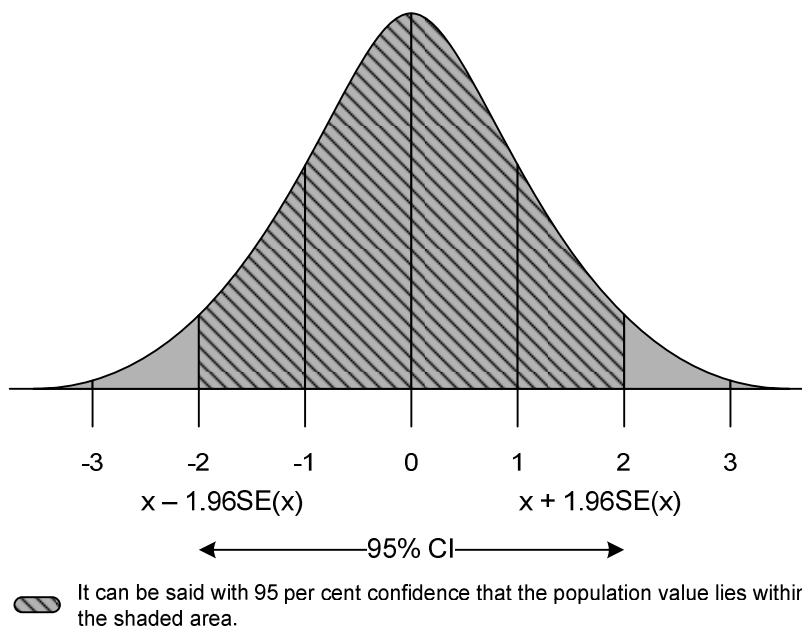
A rule of thumb adopted in this Report is that estimates with an RSE between 25-50 per cent are to be used with caution and estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent are unreliable for general use.

### *Confidence intervals*

Confidence intervals are used to indicate the reliability of an estimate (box A.2). 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 2008c). Increasing the desired confidence level will widen the CIs (figure A.15). CIs are useful because a range, rather than a single estimate, is more likely to encompass the real figure for the population value being estimated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Confidence intervals also test for statistical differences between sample results (box A.3) (ABS 2008c). For example, assume survey data estimated a result of 30 per cent of people for jurisdiction A perceived that their needs were met by government services, with a 95 per cent CI of  $\pm 5$  per cent, and a result of 25 per cent for jurisdiction B, with a 95 per cent CI of  $\pm 10$  per cent (figure A.16). These results imply that we can be 95 per cent sure the true result for jurisdiction A lies between 25 and 35 per cent, and the true result for jurisdiction B people lies between 15 and 35 per cent. As these two ranges overlap, it cannot be said with confidence that the results for jurisdiction A and jurisdiction B are statistically different.

### Box A.3 Technical concepts and formulas — statistical significance

#### *Using confidence intervals to test for statistical significance*

The CIs — the value ranges within which estimates are likely to fall — can be used to test whether the results reported for two estimated proportions are statistically different. If the CIs for the results overlap, then there can be little confidence that the estimated proportions differ from each other. To test whether the 95 per cent CIs of two estimates overlap, a range is derived using the following formulas.

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

and

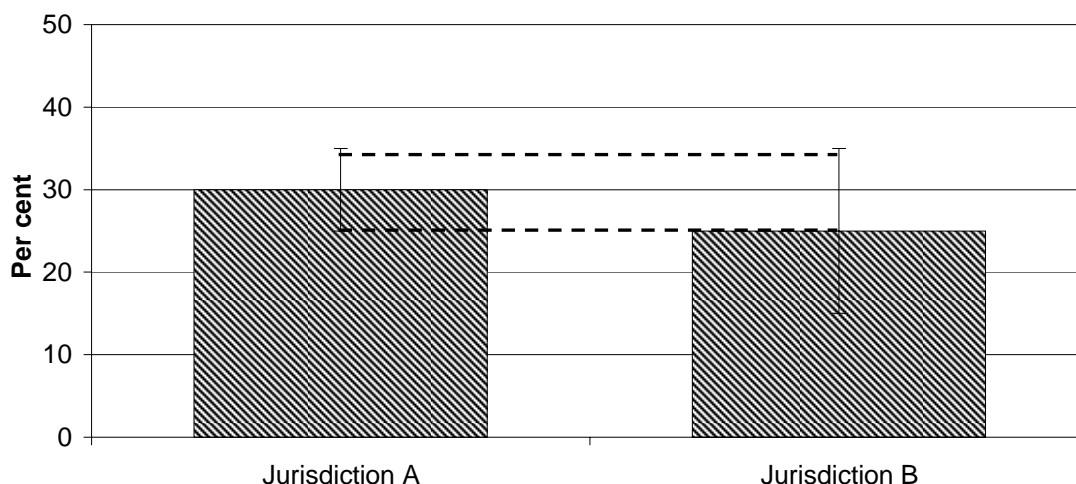
$$R_2 = \left( \frac{x_2}{y_2} - \frac{x_1}{y_1} \right) + 1.96 \sqrt{\left( \text{RSE} \left( \frac{x_2}{y_2} \right) \times \left( \frac{x_2}{y_2} \right) \right)^2 + \left( \text{RSE} \left( \frac{x_1}{y_1} \right) \times \left( \frac{x_1}{y_1} \right) \right)^2} \quad (\text{equation A.6})$$

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

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

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Confidence intervals overlap so no statistically significant differences.

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## Population measures

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

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

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

Three other options were considered but not preferred.

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

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

## **Growth rates**

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

1. *Average annual growth rates (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 rates (TGR).* The TGR is the growth rate between two periods/years. Two methods can be used to calculate TGR.

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

The second method uses a composite of the growth rates between each of the sub-periods within the overall period of analysis. For example, for the period 2004-05 to 2007-08, a composite of the growth rates between 2004-05 to 2005-06, 2005-06 to 2006-07 and 2006-07 to 2007-08 would be used. Box A.4 includes an example of how sub-period growth rates can be used to derive the TGR.

## Box A.4 Technical concepts and formulas — growth rates

### Growth rate formulas

#### *Average annual growth rate*

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

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

Where:

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

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

$t_n - t_0$  is the number of periods.

#### *Total growth rate*

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

6 per cent in 2004-05 to 2005-06

6 per cent in 2005-06 to 2006-07

8 per cent in 2006-07 to 2007-08

then the total growth over the period 2004-05 to 2007-08 can be calculated as:

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



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## Gross domestic product deflators

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

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

Step 1. Re-referencing of GDP deflators.

The Review re-references the period where the GDP IPD (published by the ABS) is 100 as this Report requires a current year deflator (2007-08 = 100). The ABS publishes the GDP IPD to the third most current year only (for example, if the current year is 2007-08, the available deflator is 2005-06 = 100). Table A.1 shows how the GDP deflator is re-based.

Table A.1 **Re-basing the GDP deflator**

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>ABS index value (2005-06 = 100)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Calculation</i>	<i>Re-based GDP deflator (2007-08=100)</i>
2003-04	92.1	92.1/109.0*100	84.5
2004-05	95.5	95.5/109.0*100	87.6
2005-06	100.0	100.0/109.0*100	91.7
2006-07	104.6	104.6/109.0*100	96.0
2007-08	109.0	109.0/109.0*100	100.0

<sup>a</sup> Index values from ABS (2008), *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2008*, Cat. no. 5206.0, table 32, Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304682C).

Source: ABS (2008), *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2008*, Cat. no. 5206.0; table AA.26.

Table AA.26 in the attachment contains GDP deflators for 1998-99 to 2007-08. Five GDP deflator series are published, from 2003-04 = 100 through to the latest year, where 2007-08 = 100.

Step 2. Transforming nominal dollars into constant dollars.

Nominal dollars are transformed into constant (or real) dollars by dividing the nominal dollars with the GDP deflator for the applicable financial year and multiplying by 100. The deflator used may vary according to the most current year for which the particular financial data are available. For example, if the most current year for the data is 2006-07 then the data are deflated using the deflator series for

2006-07 = 100. If the most current year is 2007-08 then the data are deflated using the deflator series for 2007-08 = 100. Table A.2 shows how the GDP deflator for 2007-08 = 100 is applied.

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

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Nominal data</i>	<i>GDP deflator (2007-08 = 100)</i>	<i>Calculation</i>	<i>Real data</i>
2003-04	6 200	84.5	(6 200/84.5)*100	7 337
2004-05	6 300	87.6	(6 300/87.6)*100	7 192
2005-06	6 350	91.7	(6 350/91.7)*100	6 925
2006-07	6 485	96.0	(6 485/96.0)*100	6 755
2007-08	7 020	100.0	(7 020/100.0)*100	7 020

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

*Gross Domestic Product deflator re-base*

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

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

Where:

$N_t$  is the new index based in year  $t$

$O_t$  is the current index for year  $t$

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

*GDP deflator application*

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

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

Where:

$R_t$  is real dollars in year  $t$

$D_t$  is nominal dollars in year  $t$

$N_t$  is the new index based in year  $t$ .

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## 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). Using ‘crude’ (or unadjusted) rates across populations with different age profiles can lead to drawing erroneous conclusions about variables that are correlated with age. 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 or non-Indigenous) against a standard population (box A.6). The standard population generally used is the final 30 June estimated Australian resident total population for the most recent year ending in ‘1’ (for example, 1991 and 2001) (AIHW 2008). The result is a standardised estimate for each of the comparison/study populations.

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

- The *direct method* has three steps:
  - Step 1: Calculate the age-specific rate for each age group for the study/comparison group.
  - Step 2: Calculate the expected number of ‘events’ in each age group by multiplying the age-specific rates by the corresponding standard population.
  - Step 3: Sum the expected number of cases in each age group and divide by the total of the standard population (box A.6, equation A.12).
- The *indirect method* has four steps:
  - Step 1: Calculate the age-specific rates for each age group in the standard population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where:

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

$SR_a$  is the standardised ratio for the population being studied

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

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

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

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

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

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

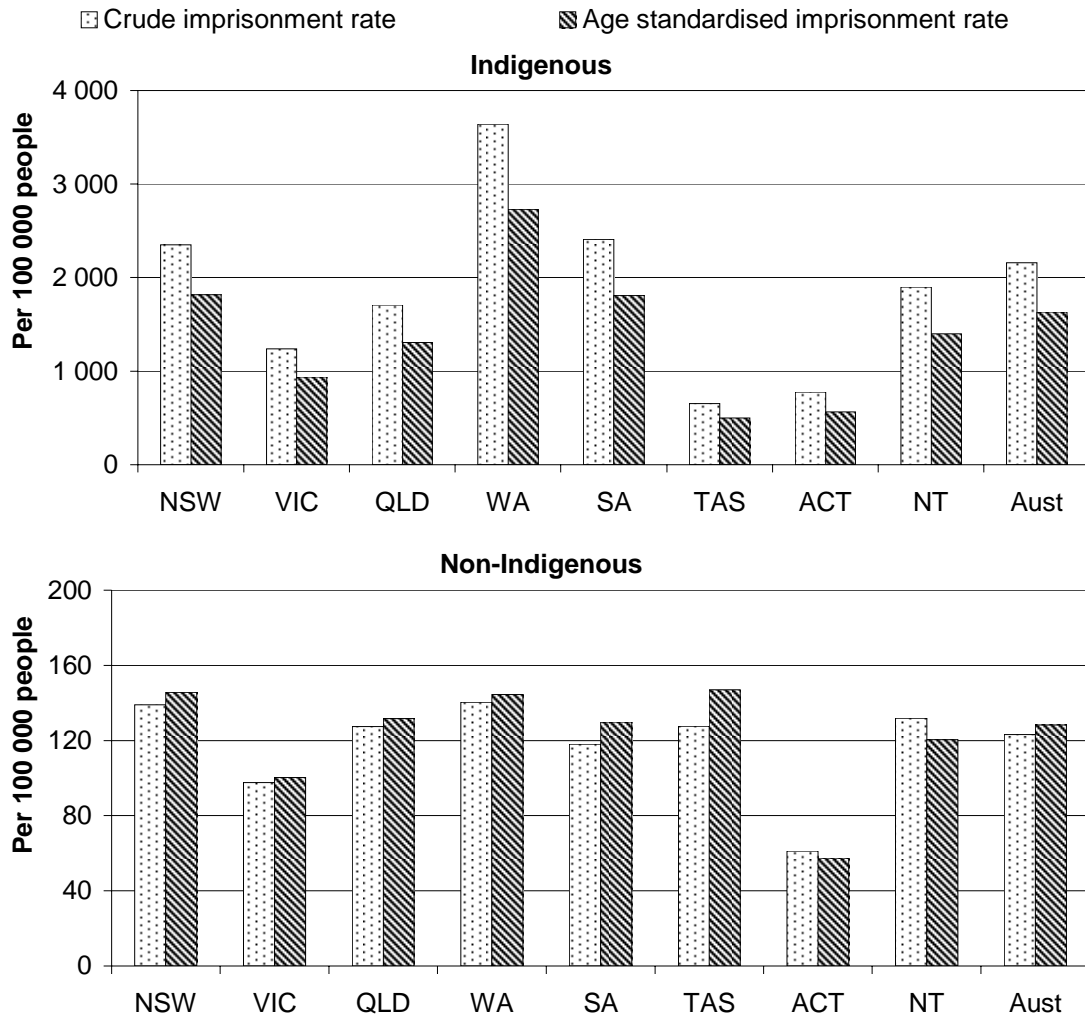
$R$  is the crude rate in the standard population.

Source: AIHW (2008).

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

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

Figure A.17 **Indigenous and non-Indigenous crude and age standardised imprisonment rates, 2007-08<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> For detailed notes relating to these figures, please see table 8A.4. <sup>b</sup> Rates are based on the indirect standardisation method, applying age-group imprisonment rates derived from Prison Census data.

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

### Calculating age standardised ratios

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

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of a standard population, where the standard population is the population to which the study population is being compared.

*Application of age standardised ratios*

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

**Table A.3 Indigenous deaths, main causes and standardised mortality ratios, 2001–2005<sup>a, b</sup>**

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

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

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

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## A.6 Attachment tables

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

### Population

<b>Table AA.1</b>	Estimated resident population by age and sex, 30 June 2007 ('000)
<b>Table AA.2</b>	Estimated resident population (ERP) by calendar and financial year
<b>Table AA.3</b>	Proficiency in spoken English of people born overseas, August 2006 ('000)
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<b>Table AA.6</b>	Estimated resident population by remoteness area, 30 June 2007
<b>Table AA.7</b>	Experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population, 30 June 2006
<b>Table AA.8</b>	Experimental projection of the Indigenous population, 2000 to 2009 (number)
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### Family and household

<b>Table AA.10</b>	Family structure, 2003–2007
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<b>Table AA.16</b>	Persons aged 15 years and over, by weekly individual income and sex, August 2006
<b>Table AA.17</b>	Persons aged 15 years and over by weekly individual income and Indigenous status, August 2006
<b>Table AA.18</b>	Persons aged 15 years and over, by weekly individual income and age, August 2006
<b>Table AA.19</b>	Income support, June, 2003–2007



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<b>Table AA.20</b>	People aged 15 years or over, by highest level of schooling completed and Indigenous status, August 2006 ('000)
<b>Table AA.21</b>	Type of educational institution attending by Indigenous status, August 2006 ('000)
<b>Table AA.22</b>	Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, June 2008
<b>Table AA.23</b>	Labour force participation rate of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex (per cent)
<b>Table AA.24</b>	Unemployment rate of labour force participants aged 15 years or over by sex (per cent)
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<b>Table AA.27</b>	Age standardisation of data using the direct method
<b>Table AA.28</b>	Age standardisation of data using the indirect method

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## A.7 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2006a (Reissue), *Census Dictionary*, Cat. no. 2901.0, Canberra.

—2006b, *Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0, Canberra.

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### Population

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- Table AA.22** Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, June 2008
- Table AA.23** Labour force participation rate of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex (per cent)
- Table AA.24** Unemployment rate of labour force participants aged 15 years or over by sex (per cent)

### General economic indicators

- Table AA.25** Gross State Product, 2002-03 to 2006-07, (2006-07 dollars)
- Table AA.26** Gross Domestic Product price deflator (index)

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### Statistical concepts

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

**Table AA.28** Age standardisation of data using the indirect method

# Population

Table AA.1

Table AA.1 **Estimated resident population by age and sex, 30 June 2007**  
('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>Females</b>									
0–4 years	213.8	157.7	133.0	65.7	44.5	14.9	10.5	8.7	648.9
5–9 years	214.5	156.4	136.0	66.4	46.6	15.4	10.1	8.5	653.9
10–14 years	221.6	163.8	142.2	69.4	49.4	16.5	10.5	8.0	681.6
15–19 years	226.0	171.9	142.8	72.3	51.5	16.6	12.0	7.7	700.8
20–24 years	235.2	184.7	148.4	73.8	54.0	15.4	14.5	8.3	734.4
25–29 years	237.2	181.4	140.4	69.7	48.5	14.1	14.2	9.1	714.7
30–34 years	246.0	186.2	145.5	71.6	49.8	14.8	13.0	8.8	735.9
35–39 years	254.9	201.5	156.8	78.5	56.1	17.2	13.2	8.8	787.2
40–44 years	248.0	191.2	152.6	77.9	57.0	17.5	12.4	7.8	764.6
45–49 years	251.3	188.8	152.7	77.4	58.9	18.9	12.7	7.5	768.4
50–54 years	227.2	171.4	137.4	71.2	55.1	17.7	11.7	6.7	698.3
55–59 years	206.2	156.6	126.4	63.2	51.7	16.5	10.5	5.1	636.3
60–64 years	175.3	130.6	105.7	50.0	44.0	14.3	7.9	3.4	531.2
65–69 years	136.5	102.0	78.3	38.5	34.0	10.9	5.4	2.1	407.7
70–74 years	114.7	86.0	60.8	30.6	28.7	8.9	4.2	1.2	335.1
75–79 years	103.7	77.0	52.9	26.2	26.8	7.8	3.3	0.8	298.5
80–84 years	84.5	63.3	41.7	20.2	23.1	6.4	2.9	0.5	242.6
85 and over	80.0	59.4	40.2	19.7	22.0	6.1	2.4	0.4	230.3
<b>Total (no.)</b>	<b>3 476.7</b>	<b>2 629.9</b>	<b>2 093.8</b>	<b>1 042.3</b>	<b>801.8</b>	<b>250.0</b>	<b>171.5</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>10 570.4</b>
<b>Total (% of Australian pop.)</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>50.3</b>
<b>Males</b>									
0–4 years	225.9	165.6	140.7	69.4	46.7	16.0	11.0	9.1	684.5
5–9 years	224.9	165.1	143.2	70.6	48.5	16.2	10.3	8.8	687.6
10–14 years	232.3	172.7	149.9	74.9	51.9	17.6	10.9	8.6	718.8
15–19 years	238.6	181.0	149.7	77.0	54.6	17.4	12.6	8.4	739.5
20–24 years	240.7	190.8	151.8	79.4	56.3	15.9	15.5	9.2	759.7
25–29 years	239.1	184.7	144.3	74.0	50.5	13.7	14.2	9.1	729.7
30–34 years	242.0	184.4	145.1	73.8	50.6	14.1	13.0	9.2	732.3
35–39 years	250.1	196.6	154.3	81.3	56.5	16.6	13.1	9.2	777.7
40–44 years	245.3	187.0	149.3	79.4	57.0	16.7	12.1	8.5	755.4
45–49 years	245.8	184.4	148.9	78.1	57.7	18.3	12.0	8.0	753.5
50–54 years	223.9	167.8	136.1	72.0	53.7	17.3	10.9	7.1	688.8
55–59 years	205.1	151.7	128.0	65.5	49.8	16.4	10.0	6.2	632.8
60–64 years	174.9	128.1	108.7	52.7	42.3	14.3	7.7	4.3	533.2
65–69 years	132.0	98.5	79.9	39.0	31.7	10.7	5.2	2.7	399.9
70–74 years	105.6	78.1	59.3	29.0	26.0	8.2	3.7	1.4	311.2
75–79 years	86.8	64.8	46.5	23.0	22.2	6.6	2.9	0.9	253.7
80–84 years	59.3	44.3	31.0	15.1	15.9	4.4	2.0	0.4	172.3
85 and over	39.0	29.3	21.0	9.6	10.6	2.9	1.3	0.2	113.9
<b>Total (no.)</b>	<b>3 411.3</b>	<b>2 574.9</b>	<b>2 087.6</b>	<b>1 063.8</b>	<b>782.4</b>	<b>243.3</b>	<b>168.3</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>10 444.6</b>
<b>Total (% of Australian pop.)</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>49.7</b>

Table AA.1

Table AA.1 **Estimated resident population by age and sex, 30 June 2007**  
('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>
Persons									
0-4 years	439.8	323.3	273.8	135.1	91.1	30.8	21.5	17.8	1 333.3
5-9 years	439.4	321.5	279.1	137.0	95.1	31.6	20.4	17.3	1 341.5
10-14 years	454.0	336.5	292.0	144.4	101.2	34.1	21.4	16.7	1 400.5
15-19 years	464.6	353.0	292.5	149.3	106.1	34.0	24.6	16.1	1 440.3
20-24 years	476.0	375.4	300.3	153.2	110.3	31.3	29.9	17.6	1 494.1
25-29 years	476.3	366.1	284.6	143.7	99.1	27.9	28.5	18.2	1 444.5
30-34 years	488.0	370.6	290.6	145.4	100.4	28.9	26.1	18.0	1 468.2
35-39 years	505.0	398.1	311.2	159.9	112.6	33.8	26.2	18.0	1 565.0
40-44 years	493.4	378.3	301.9	157.2	114.0	34.2	24.5	16.4	1 520.0
45-49 years	497.1	373.2	301.6	155.5	116.7	37.3	24.7	15.5	1 521.9
50-54 years	451.0	339.2	273.4	143.2	108.7	35.0	22.6	13.8	1 387.2
55-59 years	411.2	308.3	254.4	128.7	101.5	32.9	20.5	11.3	1 269.1
60-64 years	350.2	258.7	214.5	102.7	86.3	28.6	15.6	7.7	1 064.4
65-69 years	268.5	200.6	158.2	77.5	65.7	21.7	10.6	4.8	807.6
70-74 years	220.3	164.1	120.0	59.6	54.7	17.1	7.8	2.6	646.3
75-79 years	190.5	141.8	99.4	49.1	49.1	14.4	6.2	1.7	552.2
80-84 years	143.8	107.5	72.7	35.3	39.0	10.8	4.8	0.9	414.9
85 and over	119.0	88.7	61.2	29.3	32.7	8.9	3.7	0.6	344.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 888.0</b>	<b>5 204.8</b>	<b>4 181.4</b>	<b>2 106.1</b>	<b>1 584.2</b>	<b>493.4</b>	<b>339.8</b>	<b>214.9</b>	<b>21 015.0</b>
<b>Total (% of Australian pop.)</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Source: ABS (2008), *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2002-2007*, Cat. no. 3201.0.

Table AA.2

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT Aust (b)</i>	
Population estimates at 31 December										
Dec 2000	'000	6 527	4 770	3 592	1 888	1 508	471	317	196	19 273
Dec 2001	'000	6 605	4 833	3 671	1 914	1 517	472	321	198	19 534
Dec 2002	'000	6 649	4 892	3 765	1 938	1 526	475	324	199	19 771
Dec 2003	'000	6 689	4 952	3 857	1 968	1 536	481	326	201	20 012
Dec 2004	'000	6 729	5 014	3 946	1 999	1 546	485	328	204	20 252
Dec 2005	'000	6 786	5 086	4 044	2 037	1 559	488	332	208	20 544
Dec 2006 (c)	'000	6 855	5 165	4 132	2 081	1 576	492	336	213	20 852
Dec 2007 (c)	'000	6 927	5 246	4 228	2 131	1 592	496	341	218	21 181
AAGR (d)	%	0.9	1.5	2.3	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	2.1	1.4
Population estimates at 30 June										
Jun 2002	'000	6 629	4 863	3 715	1 926	1 521	473	323	199	19 651
Jun 2003	'000	6 673	4 923	3 809	1 953	1 531	478	326	200	19 895
Jun 2004	'000	6 707	4 981	3 901	1 983	1 540	483	327	202	20 127
Jun 2005	'000	6 756	5 049	3 995	2 017	1 553	486	330	206	20 395
Jun 2006	'000	6 816	5 127	4 091	2 059	1 568	490	334	211	20 698
Jun 2007 (c)	'000	6 888	5 205	4 181	2 106	1 584	493	340	215	21 015
AAGR (d)	%	0.8	1.4	2.4	1.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.4

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

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

(c) ERP for December 2006 onwards is preliminary.

(d) Average annual growth rate (AAGR) over 4 years. For 30 June estimates this is the AAGR for the period June 2003–2007 and for 31 December estimates this is the AAGR for the period December 2003–2007. See section A.5 Statistical Concepts used in the Report for details on the estimation method.

Source: ABS (2008), *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2007*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished), derived from *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2007*, Cat. no. 3101.0.



Table AA.3

Table AA.3 Proficiency in spoken English of people born overseas, August 2006 ('000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
Speaks English only	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	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	194.8	151.5	35.7	26.8	26.5	1.6	4.4	1.8	443.2
Proficiency in English not stated	8.8	7.2	2.3	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	21.8
Total	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	7.6	4.8	3.7	2.7	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	21.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 555.8</b>	<b>1 173.2</b>	<b>699.4</b>	<b>531.7</b>	<b>307.7</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>4 416.0</b>

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

(b) Includes other territories.

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

Table AA.4

Table AA.4 Persons by country of birth, August 2006 ('000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (a)
Born in Australia									
Indigenous									
Aboriginal	124.4	25.6	94.6	53.9	22.9	14.3	3.5	50.8	390.2
Torres Strait Islander	4.0	1.8	17.5	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.6	27.1
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2.8	0.8	10.1	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.3	17.1
Total	131.2	28.1	122.3	55.8	24.3	16.1	3.7	52.7	434.4
Non-Indigenous	4 328.9	3 360.1	2 777.5	1 207.2	1 081.9	374.4	230.6	94.0	13 456.0
Not stated	61.1	46.3	35.5	16.2	13.9	6.2	2.1	1.5	182.6
Total born in Australia	4 521.2	3 434.5	2 935.3	1 279.2	1 120.1	396.7	236.5	148.2	14 072.9
Born overseas									
Other main English speaking countries									
Canada	10.2	6.2	7.4	4.1	1.9	0.6	0.9	0.3	31.6
Ireland	17.3	11.5	7.7	9.0	3.2	0.6	0.7	0.3	50.3
New Zealand	106.6	64.0	148.8	47.3	11.4	4.2	3.9	3.3	389.5
South Africa	32.9	19.3	22.7	22.0	4.5	1.1	1.1	0.5	104.1
United Kingdom (b)	265.9	204.8	193.1	208.4	121.0	22.6	16.1	6.2	1 038.2
United States of America	21.8	13.3	12.2	6.7	3.4	1.2	2.0	1.1	61.7
Total Other main English speaking countries	454.6	319.2	391.8	297.6	145.4	30.2	24.7	11.6	1 675.3
Other countries									
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province) (c)	114.0	56.6	15.1	8.0	8.1	1.0	3.5	0.3	206.6
Croatia	18.5	18.2	3.9	5.2	3.5	0.3	1.5	-	51.0
Egypt	17.2	11.6	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	33.5
Fiji	28.6	7.9	8.9	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.2	48.1
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	17.7	18.3	0.9	3.0	0.4	-	0.4	-	40.7
France	7.0	4.4	3.9	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	19.2
Germany	31.1	28.1	20.1	9.9	12.0	2.1	2.4	0.9	106.5

Table AA.4

Table AA.4 Persons by country of birth, August 2006 ('000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (a)
Greece	35.1	54.3	4.1	3.0	10.8	0.6	1.2	0.9	110.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China) (c)	38.3	17.4	7.8	4.1	2.4	0.3	1.2	0.2	71.8
India	57.2	52.9	11.0	15.2	6.8	0.8	2.7	0.6	147.1
Indonesia	21.9	12.6	5.3	7.9	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.8	51.0
Italy	55.2	82.9	14.0	20.9	22.5	1.0	2.2	0.4	199.1
Korea, Republic of (South)	33.2	6.3	7.6	2.2	2.0	0.4	0.9	0.1	52.8
Lebanon	55.8	14.9	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.1	0.4	—	74.9
Macao (SAR of China) (c)	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	2.0
Malaysia	23.4	30.5	9.6	19.7	5.3	1.0	1.8	0.6	92.3
Malta	17.0	20.8	2.8	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	43.7
Netherlands	18.8	22.8	15.3	10.1	7.8	2.4	1.2	0.5	78.9
Philippines	57.7	27.3	18.7	6.8	5.4	1.0	1.7	1.9	120.5
Poland	15.2	18.1	5.1	5.7	6.2	0.7	1.1	0.1	52.3
Singapore	9.7	10.5	4.9	11.8	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	40.0
Sri Lanka	19.1	31.5	4.8	3.3	1.5	0.2	1.6	0.3	62.3
Turkey	12.5	15.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	—	0.2	—	30.5
Viet Nam	63.8	58.9	13.1	10.5	10.5	0.1	2.4	0.6	159.9
Montenegro	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.8
Serbia (d)	6.1	6.7	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.1	0.5	—	17.3
South Eastern Europe, nfd (e)	11.8	11.2	3.9	2.9	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	33.4
Other Overseas (f)	314.1	213.1	120.9	75.8	42.8	6.7	15.2	5.9	794.4
Total other countries	1 101.1	854.0	307.5	234.1	162.2	20.2	45.7	14.8	2 740.5
Total Born Overseas	1 555.8	1 173.2	699.4	531.7	307.7	50.5	70.4	26.5	4 415.8
Australian External Territories (g)	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Not stated	472.2	324.7	269.8	148.1	86.6	29.3	17.2	18.2	1 366.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 549.2</b>	<b>4 932.4</b>	<b>3 904.5</b>	<b>1 959.1</b>	<b>1 514.3</b>	<b>476.5</b>	<b>324.0</b>	<b>192.9</b>	<b>19 855.3</b>

Table AA.4 Persons by country of birth, August 2006 ('000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (a)
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(a) Includes other territories.

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

(c) Special Administrative Regions (SARs) comprise 'Hong Kong (SAR of China)' and 'Macau (SAR of China)'.

(d) There is an issue regarding Serbian Census data which relates to changes in the official country name and regional alliances. This affects 2006 Census data and has clouded a meaningful picture of the Serbian country of birth data (see ABS, *Census Dictionary*, 2006, Cat. no. 2901.0 [Reissue]).

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

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

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

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

Source: ABS (unpublished), derived from 2006 *Census of Population and Housing*.

Table AA.5

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

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

Table AA.5

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
Sinhalese	6.7	16.9	2.2	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	29.1
Spanish	49.6	24.5	11.3	5.7	3.4	0.7	2.5	0.3	98.0
Tagalog (excludes Filipino) (d)	29.2	11.3	6.8	2.3	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	53.3
Tamil	15.7	11.1	1.7	1.9	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	32.7
Turkish	20.6	29.7	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	–	53.9
Vietnamese	74.6	72.2	17.1	13.2	13.8	0.1	3.1	0.8	194.9
Other (f)	182.4	134.9	61.0	44.1	25.0	3.6	9.2	4.0	464.9
Total	1 314.6	1 007.4	303.1	226.8	184.5	16.7	47.2	44.7	3 146.2
Not stated	388.0	256.7	229.8	129.2	67.0	21.6	14.4	20.9	1 127.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 549.2</b>	<b>4 932.4</b>	<b>3 904.5</b>	<b>1 959.1</b>	<b>1 514.3</b>	<b>476.5</b>	<b>324.0</b>	<b>192.9</b>	<b>19 855.3</b>

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

(b) Includes other territories.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table AA.6

Table AA.6 **Estimated resident population by remoteness area, 30 June 2007 (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>
Number of people										
Major cities	'000	5 006.4	3 899.0	2 496.3	1 502.0	1 151.6	..	339.3	..	14 394.6
Regional areas										
Inner regional	'000	1 400.3	1 049.0	916.6	268.7	191.6	319.4	0.5	..	4 146.3
Outer regional	'000	443.8	252.1	634.2	194.2	181.7	163.7	..	118.4	1 988.3
Total regional	'000	1 844.1	1 301.1	1 550.8	463.0	373.3	483.1	0.5	118.4	6 134.6
Remote areas										
Remote	'000	33.0	4.7	84.7	94.3	45.4	7.6	..	47.0	316.7
Very remote	'000	4.5	..	49.7	46.9	13.9	2.6	..	49.5	169.2
Total remote	'000	37.5	4.7	134.4	141.2	59.3	10.3	..	96.5	485.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>6 888.0</b>	<b>5 204.8</b>	<b>4 181.4</b>	<b>2 106.1</b>	<b>1 584.2</b>	<b>493.4</b>	<b>339.8</b>	<b>214.9</b>	<b>21 015.0</b>
Share of population										
Major cities	%	72.7	74.9	59.7	71.3	72.7	..	99.9	..	68.5
Regional areas										
Inner regional	%	20.3	20.2	21.9	12.8	12.1	64.7	0.1	..	19.7
Outer regional	%	6.4	4.8	15.2	9.2	11.5	33.2	..	55.1	9.5
Total regional	%	26.8	25.0	37.1	22.0	23.6	97.9	0.1	55.1	29.2
Remote areas										
Remote	%	0.5	0.1	2.0	4.5	2.9	1.5	..	21.8	1.5
Very remote	%	0.1	..	1.2	2.2	0.9	0.5	..	23.0	0.8
Total remote	%	0.5	0.1	3.2	6.7	3.7	2.1	..	44.9	2.3

(a) Preliminary ERP based on the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006*.

(b) Includes other territories.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (unpublished), derived from *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2006-07*, Cat. no. 3218.0.

Table AA.7

Table AA.7	Experimental		estimated		resident		Australian		Indigenous	
	population, 30 June 2006 (a)									
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>	
Females										
0–4 years	8 938	1 828	9 506	4 600	1 488	940	251	3 869	31 430	
5–9 years	9 116	1 948	9 372	4 701	1 569	955	242	3 770	31 686	
10–14 years	9 407	1 824	9 092	4 505	1 577	1 082	213	3 586	31 293	
15–19 years	7 552	1 621	7 439	3 982	1 427	936	212	3 315	26 494	
20–24 years	5 891	1 278	6 182	3 362	1 152	760	191	3 209	22 035	
25–29 years	4 843	1 083	5 286	2 926	961	545	159	2 903	18 716	
30–34 years	5 093	1 084	5 321	2 766	943	540	151	2 758	18 665	
35–39 years	5 098	1 070	5 090	2 783	922	594	170	2 489	18 224	
40–44 years	4 667	938	4 358	2 333	830	546	129	2 004	15 808	
45–49 years	3 860	767	3 472	1 957	680	489	109	1 698	13 041	
50–54 years	3 028	616	2 802	1 575	515	324	79	1 371	10 315	
55–59 years	2 331	498	2 071	1 085	370	271	44	906	7 585	
60–64 years	1 539	335	1 368	737	279	157	28	698	5 147	
65–69 years	1 114	251	949	500	197	129	15	449	3 605	
70–74 years	771	153	597	355	143	75	9	362	2 466	
75–79 years	501	140	384	216	103	np	np	176	1 581	
80–84 years	229	83	229	136	48	np	np	110	877	
85 years and over	204	69	183	120	47	np	np	83	725	
<b>Total</b>	<b>74 182</b>	<b>15 586</b>	<b>73 701</b>	<b>38 639</b>	<b>13 251</b>	<b>8 453</b>	<b>2 013</b>	<b>33 756</b>	<b>259 693</b>	
Males										
0–4 years	9 567	1 816	9 675	4 665	1 559	1 006	210	4 081	32 592	
5–9 years	9 658	1 899	9 644	5 122	1 634	1 054	247	3 992	33 261	
10–14 years	9 857	1 963	9 718	4 854	1 582	1 096	284	3 792	33 156	
15–19 years	8 310	1 609	7 871	4 194	1 446	1 078	228	3 486	28 233	
20–24 years	6 261	1 356	6 255	3 454	1 157	718	211	3 107	22 525	
25–29 years	4 730	1 046	5 239	3 065	868	524	149	2 681	18 315	
30–34 years	4 680	999	5 088	2 935	904	464	158	2 587	17 822	
35–39 years	4 545	1 001	4 717	2 613	828	518	139	2 353	16 721	
40–44 years	4 071	890	4 048	2 289	759	453	122	1 941	14 578	
45–49 years	3 542	738	3 230	1 948	615	429	84	1 578	12 175	
50–54 years	2 894	638	2 540	1 488	517	364	93	1 185	9 726	
55–59 years	2 167	473	1 860	1 011	331	288	51	770	6 956	
60–64 years	1 513	302	1 162	653	226	198	28	538	4 626	
65–69 years	982	224	690	432	151	104	15	333	2 936	
70–74 years	652	121	483	260	90	83	6	183	1 879	
75–79 years	328	90	275	156	67	np	np	110	1 070	
80–84 years	149	40	140	79	30	np	np	62	519	
85 years and over	90	48	93	71	29	np	np	47	391	
<b>Total</b>	<b>73 996</b>	<b>15 253</b>	<b>72 728</b>	<b>39 289</b>	<b>12 793</b>	<b>8 447</b>	<b>2 030</b>	<b>32 826</b>	<b>257 481</b>	



Table AA.7

Table AA.7	Experimental		estimated		resident		Australian	Indigenous	
	population, 30 June 2006 (a)								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (b)	ACT (c)	NT	Aust (d)
Persons									
0–4 years	18 505	3 644	19 181	9 265	3 047	1 946	461	7 950	64 022
5–9 years	18 774	3 847	19 016	9 823	3 203	2 009	489	7 762	64 947
10–14 years	19 264	3 787	18 810	9 359	3 159	2 178	497	7 378	64 449
15–19 years	15 862	3 230	15 310	8 176	2 873	2 014	440	6 801	54 727
20–24 years	12 152	2 634	12 437	6 816	2 309	1 478	402	6 316	44 560
25–29 years	9 573	2 129	10 525	5 991	1 829	1 069	308	5 584	37 031
30–34 years	9 773	2 083	10 409	5 701	1 847	1 004	309	5 345	36 487
35–39 years	9 643	2 071	9 807	5 396	1 750	1 112	309	4 842	34 945
40–44 years	8 738	1 828	8 406	4 622	1 589	999	251	3 945	30 386
45–49 years	7 402	1 505	6 702	3 905	1 295	918	193	3 276	25 216
50–54 years	5 922	1 254	5 342	3 063	1 032	688	172	2 556	20 041
55–59 years	4 498	971	3 931	2 096	701	559	95	1 676	14 541
60–64 years	3 052	637	2 530	1 390	505	355	56	1 236	9 773
65–69 years	2 096	475	1 639	932	348	233	30	782	6 541
70–74 years	1 423	274	1 080	615	233	158	15	545	4 345
75–79 years	829	230	659	372	170	96	8	286	2 651
80–84 years	378	123	369	215	78	56	5	172	1 396
85 years and over	294	117	276	191	76	28	3	130	1 116
<b>Total</b>	<b>148 178</b>	<b>30 839</b>	<b>146 429</b>	<b>77 928</b>	<b>26 044</b>	<b>16 900</b>	<b>4 043</b>	<b>66 582</b>	<b>517 174</b>

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

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

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

(d) Includes other territories.

np Not published but included in totals.

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

Table AA.8

Table AA.8 **Experimental projection of the Indigenous population, 2000 to 2009 (number) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (d)
Female									
2000	66 199	13 798	63 175	32 396	12 688	8 520	1 887	27 825	226 608
2001	67 456	14 047	65 384	33 050	12 940	8 666	1 946	28 383	230 994
2002	68 548	14 337	65 683	33 702	13 203	8 779	2 000	28 839	235 214
2003	69 664	14 643	66 985	34 365	13 468	8 892	2 052	29 287	239 480
2004	70 800	14 950	68 296	35 041	13 731	9 006	2 101	29 746	243 796
2005	71 957	15 267	69 629	35 728	14 004	9 128	2 143	30 187	248 169
2006	73 141	15 590	70 976	36 421	14 280	9 252	2 188	30 630	252 605
2007	74 350	15 923	72 342	37 120	14 562	9 383	2 229	31 069	257 106
2008	75 586	16 261	73 724	37 834	14 846	9 518	2 272	31 503	261 673
2009	76 848	16 604	75 135	38 559	15 129	9 656	2 315	31 932	266 308
Male									
2000	66 105	13 582	60 318	32 308	12 417	8 543	1 920	27 959	223 260
2001	67 432	13 799	61 526	32 881	12 604	8 718	1 963	28 492	227 526
2002	68 513	14 098	62 923	33 460	12 843	8 835	2 008	28 919	231 711
2003	69 616	14 407	64 317	34 038	13 083	8 956	2 055	29 347	235 932
2004	70 733	14 733	65 717	34 624	13 329	9 081	2 103	29 762	240 196
2005	71 867	15 062	67 125	35 217	13 574	9 205	2 157	30 186	244 508
2006	73 018	15 398	68 551	35 822	13 825	9 334	2 208	30 602	248 874
2007	74 192	15 737	69 991	36 443	14 079	9 463	2 261	31 016	253 299
2008	75 385	16 084	71 450	37 069	14 339	9 597	2 314	31 429	257 786
2009	76 606	16 441	72 920	37 705	14 607	9 731	2 365	31 843	262 337
Persons									
2000	132 304	27 380	123 493	64 704	25 105	17 063	3 807	55 784	449 868
2001	134 888	27 846	125 910	65 931	25 544	17 384	3 909	56 875	458 520
2002	137 061	28 435	128 606	67 162	26 046	17 614	4 008	57 758	466 925
2003	139 280	29 050	131 302	68 403	26 551	17 848	4 107	58 634	475 412
2004	141 533	29 683	134 013	69 665	27 060	18 087	4 204	59 508	483 992
2005	143 824	30 329	136 754	70 945	27 578	18 333	4 300	60 373	492 677
2006	146 159	30 988	139 527	72 243	28 105	18 586	4 396	61 232	501 479
2007	148 542	31 660	142 333	73 563	28 641	18 846	4 490	62 085	510 405
2008	150 971	32 345	145 174	74 903	29 185	19 115	4 586	62 932	519 459
2009	153 454	33 045	148 055	76 264	29 736	19 387	4 680	63 775	528 645

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Total persons may not add as a result of rounding.

(c) Based on low series figures.

(d) Includes other territories.

Source: ABS (2004), *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders*, Cat. no. 3238.0.

Table AA.9

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

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

Table AA.9

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (a)
Not well	32	18	1 341	847	452	—	3	5 070	7 763
Not at all	—	6	393	170	72	—	—	1 497	2 138
Not stated (b)	30	6	220	98	71	—	3	819	1 247
Total	806	285	11 246	7 616	2 954	33	83	28 973	51 996
Speaks other language (c)	1 488	929	2 758	621	296	121	70	963	7 265
Not stated (d)	6 077	1 406	5 836	4 004	1 310	383	96	4 639	23 761
<b>Total</b>	<b>138 508</b>	<b>30 141</b>	<b>127 580</b>	<b>58 711</b>	<b>25 557</b>	<b>16 766</b>	<b>3 874</b>	<b>53 663</b>	<b>455 028</b>

(a) Includes other territories.

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

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

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

Source: ABS (unpublished), derived from 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

# Family and household

Table AA.10

Table AA.10 Family structure, 2003–2007 (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 families (b)										
2003	'000	1 825.0	1 351.0	1 050.0	542.0	430.0	135.0	83.0	38.0	5 453.0
2004	'000	1 838.0	1 363.0	1 082.0	555.0	427.0	138.0	86.0	39.0	5 528.0
2005	'000	1 844.4	1 386.9	1 122.3	553.0	427.5	136.4	86.5	38.8	5 595.9
2006	'000	1 876.0	1 406.0	1 115.0	557.0	441.0	141.0	89.0	40.0	5 665.0
2007	'000	1 896.0	1 420.0	1 153.0	577.0	437.0	140.0	86.0	41.0	5 751.0
Couple families (b), (c)										
2003	'000	1 514.0	1 130.0	873.0	453.0	356.0	110.0	67.0	30.0	4 532.0
2004	'000	1 525.0	1 120.0	888.0	459.0	345.0	115.0	70.0	30.0	4 550.0
2005	'000	1 527.9	1 153.0	941.8	462.8	356.5	113.2	73.4	31.1	4 659.7
2006	'000	1 565.0	1 183.0	929.0	470.0	363.0	116.0	73.0	33.0	4 732.0
2007	'000	1 564.0	1 188.0	960.0	479.0	361.0	116.0	73.0	32.0	4 773.0
Couple-only families as a proportion of all couple families (b), (c)										
2003	%	54.8	53.3	56.6	55.2	59.5	56.5	52.9	49.7	55.1
2004	%	55.2	53.8	55.1	56.5	58.9	57.2	55.2	53.2	55.3
2005	%	43.2	45.2	49.3	47.2	49.2	51.4	45.1	45.3	46.0
2006	%	45.8	44.8	49.1	46.7	50.7	50.6	43.4	45.1	46.7
2007	%	44.7	46.9	49.1	48.3	50.7	49.4	44.3	50.2	47.1
Couple families with children under 15 as a proportion of all families with children under 15 (b), (c)										
2003	%	78.2	80.8	76.7	78.3	75.0	74.5	77.0	75.8	78.2
2004	%	77.6	79.7	74.6	76.1	72.5	76.3	76.1	68.8	76.9
2005	%	78.6	80.5	78.1	78.4	76.2	74.5	79.4	73.1	78.6
2006	%	79.3	81.6	77.9	80.6	74.6	76.8	79.0	79.6	79.3
2007	%	78.6	80.8	76.9	77.3	74.8	77.6	79.8	72.2	78.3
Average family size (persons) (b)										
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	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0
2006	no.	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
2007	no.	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0
Families with children under 15 years (b)										
2003	'000	742.0	545.0	425.0	223.0	160.0	55.0	35.0	18.0	2 203.0
2004	'000	741.0	529.0	458.0	226.0	162.0	56.0	34.0	18.0	2 224.0
2005	'000	754.8	530.9	453.8	223.2	161.2	51.4	34.4	19.2	2 228.9
2006	'000	755.0	558.0	443.0	224.0	171.0	55.0	36.0	19.0	2 261.0
2007	'000	758.0	529.0	459.0	228.0	160.0	54.0	34.0	18.0	2 240.0
Families with at least one child aged under 5 (d)										
2003	'000	338.0	237.0	190.0	96.0	74.0	24.0	14.0	9.0	981.0
2004	'000	343.0	241.0	199.0	102.0	69.0	23.0	14.0	8.0	1000.0
2005	'000	335.0	240.0	211.0	104.0	70.0	20.0	14.0	8.0	1003.0
2006	'000	338.0	250.0	196.0	103.0	72.0	23.0	14.0	9.0	1005.0
2007	'000	351.0	230.0	209.0	101.0	72.0	23.0	15.0	8.0	1010.0

Table AA.10 **Family structure, 2003–2007 (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>
Families with at least one child aged under 5 as a proportion of all families with children under 15 (b)										
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	%	44.4	45.2	46.5	46.2	43.4	39.9	41.8	41.4	45.0
2006	%	44.8	44.7	44.2	46.0	42.1	41.3	39.5	50.2	44.4
2007	%	46.3	43.4	45.6	44.4	44.8	43.5	44.5	43.8	45.1

(a) Data are at June.

(b) Data are derived from the ABS *Australian Social Trends*.

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

(d) Data are derived from the ABS *Labour Force Survey*.

Source: ABS (2008), *Australian Social Trends, (various years)*, Cat. no. 4102.0; ABS (2008), *Labour Force Survey, June 2007*, Cat. no. 6224.0.

Table AA.11

Table AA.11 **Family structure: lone parents, 2003–2007 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Lone father families with children under 15 as a proportion of all families with children under 15									
2003	2.8	2.3	1.9	2.5	3.0	2.1	3.7	2.6	2.5
2004	2.8	1.9	3.6	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.3	5.7	2.8
2005	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.4	1.4	4.8	2.7
2006	2.3	2.5	3.3	2.5	3.2	3.7	2.2	5.3	2.7
2007	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.9	2.7	9.3	2.9
Lone mother families with children under 15 as a proportion of all families with children under 15									
2003	19.0	16.9	21.4	19.3	22.2	23.5	19.3	21.6	19.3
2004	19.5	18.3	21.8	21.0	24.1	21.0	20.6	25.4	20.3
2005	18.4	16.9	19.4	19.4	20.9	22.1	19.3	22.1	18.7
2006	18.3	15.9	18.8	16.9	22.2	19.5	18.7	15.1	18.0
2007	18.6	16.6	20.0	19.8	21.9	19.4	17.4	18.4	18.8
Lone parent families with children under 15 as a proportion of all families with children under 15									
2003	21.8	19.2	23.3	21.8	25.2	25.6	23.0	24.2	21.8
2004	22.3	20.2	25.4	23.9	27.4	23.7	23.9	31.1	23.1
2005	21.4	19.5	21.8	21.5	23.8	25.5	20.7	26.9	21.4
2006	20.6	18.4	22.1	19.4	25.4	23.2	20.9	20.4	20.7
2007	21.3	19.2	23.1	22.8	25.2	22.3	20.1	27.7	21.7
Children under 15 living in one-parent families as a proportion of all children under 15									
2003	19.9	17.7	20.4	20.1	23.6	22.4	22.1	22.1	19.9
2004	19.9	18.6	22.6	21.3	24.0	21.9	22.0	31.9	20.8
2005	18.1	18.1	19.6	19.3	21.4	21.2	17.9	25.1	18.9
2006	19.4	17.4	19.5	17.6	23.1	21.2	18.8	17.4	19.0
2007	19.3	17.0	20.6	20.2	23.4	20.1	19.0	25.7	19.5

(a) Data are at June.

Source: ABS (2008), *Australian Social Trends, (various years)*, Cat. no. 4102.0.



Table AA.12

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Couple families with children under 15, both parents employed as a proportion of all couple families with children under 15 (a), (b)									
2003	58.4	57.4	56.6	55.4	57.7	49.4	66.3	70.3	57.5
2004	57.7	57.2	56.5	54.1	59.3	58.7	68.3	71.6	57.4
2005	60.1	60.0	61.6	55.2	62.6	58.1	76.0	76.8	60.4
2006	60.7	58.7	59.1	57.2	60.5	63.5	74.5	69.7	59.9
2007	59.0	59.4	62.8	56.4	59.3	57.7	71.2	75.4	59.9
Couple families with children under 15, neither parent employed as a proportion of all couple families with children under 15 (a), (b)									
2003	6.4	6.0	7.1	5.6	6.1	9.3	5.4	1.9	6.3
2004	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.8	8.6	4.0	na	6.3
2005	5.3	5.1	5.1	6.2	5.2	8.8	1.5	2.6	5.3
2006	6.4	4.9	5.7	3.4	5.2	5.6	1.7*	2.6*	5.4
2007	5.3	4.8	4.2	3.5	6.7	5.8	3*	1.7*	4.8
One-parent families with children under 15, parent employed as a proportion of all one-parent families with children under 15 (b)									
2003	42.7	51.1	44.4	45.7	46.0	47.3	63.3	53.0	46.0
2004	42.1	52.5	47.5	51.3	52.0	50.5	57.7	59.7	48.0
2005	52.0	46.3	46.2	53.2	50.3	42.0	62.0	43.5	49.3
2006	46.6	51.3	59.6	57.9	50.7	40.7	76.8	69.6	52.3
2007	53.2	49.5	61.1	60.3	51.5	54.2	73.4	55.9	55.1
Children under 15 living in families where no resident parent is employed as a proportion of all children under 15 (c), (d)									
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*	15.4*	15.7
2004-05	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2005-06	14.6	18.4	16.2	11.6	18.6	21.6	6.6*	np	15.8

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

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

(b) Data are at June.

(c) Data are for financial year ending 30 June.

(d) Data for this indicator are derived from the ABS *Survey of Income and Housing*; results are benchmarked by age for children aged 0–4 years and 5–14 years. These data are not necessarily consistent with data for attachment table AA.11 (children aged 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.

Source: ABS (2008), *Australian Social Trends, (various years)*, Cat. no. 4102.0.

Table AA.13

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

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

Table AA.13

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

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Other family	%	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>4 938.5</b>	<b>3 790.3</b>	<b>2 866.5</b>	<b>1 429.5</b>	<b>1 131.4</b>	<b>345.1</b>	<b>242.1</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>14 837.4</b>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>1 716.2</b>	<b>1 294.4</b>	<b>1 032.0</b>	<b>511.9</b>	<b>407.5</b>	<b>128.7</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>5 219.2</b>
Person										
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>5 105.8</b>	<b>3 852.3</b>	<b>3 002.7</b>	<b>1 490.9</b>	<b>1 162.4</b>	<b>365.7</b>	<b>247.1</b>	<b>138.4</b>	<b>15 367.0</b>

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

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

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

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

Source: ABS (unpublished), derived from 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Table AA.14

Table AA.14 Household structure, 2003–2007

	<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 (a)										
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
2006	'000	2 643	1 976	1 583	806	649	203	130	67	8 058
2007	'000	2 679	2 004	1 620	822	655	205	132	68	8 187
Lone-person households (b), (c)										
2003	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2004	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2005	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	%	25.5	26.2	26.0	27.2	30.6	30.7	26.6	23.5	26.5
2007	%	25.7	26.5	26.2	27.5	31.0	31.1	26.9	23.8	26.7
Persons aged 15–64 who live alone as a proportion of all persons aged 15–64 (d)										
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
2006	%	8.8	8.6	7.9	9.6	10.8	9.8	8.3	6.8	8.8
2007	%	8.7	8.7	8.1	9.4	11.5	10.2	9.4	9.5	8.9
Persons aged 65 and over who live alone as a proportion of all persons aged 65 and over (d)										
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
2006	%	25.6	25.5	24.0	27.1	30.8	28.0	23.0	21.6	25.9
2007	%	26.1	24.0	24.9	28.2	29.1	26.9	22.4	21.9	25.8

(a) Estimates are based on 2001 Census of Population and Housing data.

(b) Data are at 30 June.

(c) Household projections (Series II).

(d) Data are at June.

na Not available.

Source: ABS (2008), *Australian Social Trends*, (various years), Cat. no. 4102.0.

Table AA.15

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

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

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

(b) Includes other territories.

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

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

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

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

— Nil or rounded to zero.

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

# **Income, education and employment**

Table AA.16

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
Female										
Nil income	%	9.1	8.8	7.6	8.7	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.8	8.4
\$1-\$149	%	8.6	9.6	8.7	9.6	8.9	8.8	8.2	6.6	9.0
\$150-\$249	%	16.3	16.4	15.6	15.2	18.3	19.9	10.1	16.2	16.2
\$250-\$399	%	15.6	15.7	16.7	15.8	18.2	19.8	11.4	11.6	16.1
\$400-\$599	%	14.2	14.6	16.7	14.9	15.9	16.1	12.4	12.7	15.0
\$600-\$799	%	9.1	9.5	10.3	10.0	9.9	9.1	10.0	11.5	9.6
\$800-\$999	%	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.2	5.3	10.1	8.3	6.4
\$1000-\$1299	%	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.1	4.7	11.9	7.9	5.7
\$1300-\$1599	%	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.7	7.1	4.2	2.7
\$1600-\$1999	%	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	3.8	1.3	1.2
\$2000 or more	%	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	2.7	1.1	1.5
Not stated	%	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.8	7.0	6.9	5.7	11.7	8.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>2 689.4</b>	<b>2 049.1</b>	<b>1 576.5</b>	<b>790.1</b>	<b>632.3</b>	<b>197.5</b>	<b>134.0</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>8 140.2</b>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>2 560.9</b>	<b>1 932.9</b>	<b>1 521.5</b>	<b>772.5</b>	<b>601.2</b>	<b>185.0</b>	<b>128.1</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>7 777.9</b>
All persons										
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>5 250.3</b>	<b>3 982.0</b>	<b>3 098.0</b>	<b>1 562.7</b>	<b>1 233.5</b>	<b>382.5</b>	<b>262.1</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>15 918.1</b>

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

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

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



Table AA.17

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
Indigenous										
Nil income	%	8.1	8.9	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.2	8.2
\$1-\$149	%	9.0	9.0	7.6	7.5	9.4	9.3	8.5	8.6	8.4
\$150-\$249	%	22.2	17.9	21.5	26.7	25.6	21.7	14.0	41.2	24.8
\$250-\$399	%	15.6	15.3	15.6	14.0	15.7	17.2	11.7	13.8	15.2
\$400-\$599	%	13.7	14.5	15.4	11.0	12.1	16.3	9.7	6.4	12.9
\$600-\$799	%	7.8	9.1	8.8	6.4	7.1	9.2	9.0	3.7	7.5
\$800-\$999	%	4.6	5.6	5.0	3.9	4.3	5.8	11.2	2.5	4.5
\$1000-\$1299	%	3.8	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.3	4.1	10.6	2.0	3.6
\$1300-\$1599	%	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	6.1	0.8	1.6
\$1600-\$1999	%	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.6	4.1	0.4	0.8
\$2000 or more	%	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	2.0	0.3	0.9
Not stated	%	11.6	11.5	10.7	15.2	12.3	6.3	5.2	12.0	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>283.9</b>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>4 850.4</b>	<b>3 747.9</b>	<b>2 841.1</b>	<b>1 425.0</b>	<b>1 160.9</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>247.3</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>14 725.2</b>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>5 250.3</b>	<b>3 982.0</b>	<b>3 098.0</b>	<b>1 562.7</b>	<b>1 233.5</b>	<b>382.5</b>	<b>262.1</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>15 918.1</b>

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

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

Source: ABS (unpublished), derived from *2006 Census of Population and Housing*.

Table AA.18

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>439.9</b>	<b>335.2</b>	<b>270.3</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>1 356.9</b>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>431.9</b>	<b>338.7</b>	<b>268.9</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>1 347.4</b>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>891.0</b>	<b>677.9</b>	<b>523.6</b>	<b>261.4</b>	<b>185.7</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>2 676.4</b>

Table AA.18

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>957.8</b>	<b>741.3</b>	<b>575.6</b>	<b>296.6</b>	<b>219.1</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>2 937.9</b>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>904.3</b>	<b>679.5</b>	<b>539.2</b>	<b>279.7</b>	<b>216.9</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>2 762.5</b>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>719.6</b>	<b>534.5</b>	<b>437.6</b>	<b>213.3</b>	<b>177.8</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>2 192.7</b>

Table AA.18

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>465.3</b>	<b>345.5</b>	<b>259.4</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1 373.4</b>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>328.8</b>	<b>245.5</b>	<b>166.8</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>948.1</b>
85 years and over										
Nil income	%	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.0	7.4	2.2
\$1–\$149	%	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.4	3.8	4.9	3.4
\$150–\$249	%	26.7	24.1	24.4	25.0	27.0	25.1	17.9	32.7	25.4
\$250–\$399	%	30.5	28.1	29.8	29.5	32.5	33.6	26.5	24.5	29.9
\$400–\$599	%	8.9	9.1	8.6	10.0	9.2	10.9	12.0	8.9	9.1
\$600–\$799	%	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.1	7.1	3.4	3.1
\$800–\$999	%	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	4.6	1.8	1.7
\$1000–\$1299	%	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	3.7	2.3	1.3
\$1300–\$1599	%	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.5	0.5	0.6
\$1600–\$1999	%	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.4
\$2000 or more	%	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.7	–	0.9
Not stated	%	19.5	24.6	25.6	22.2	19.0	18.2	16.7	12.9	22.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>322.9</b>

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table AA.19

Table AA.19 **Income support, June, 2003–2007**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of people receiving income support										
Age pension (a)										
2003	'000	611.5	472.3	320.2	155.9	173.3	50.8	17.1	5.9	1854.0
2004	'000	608.3	473.1	325.0	155.9	172.3	52.3	17.0	6.1	1869.6
2005	'000	624.0	486.0	336.0	164.0	177.0	53.0	18.0	6.0	1915.0
2006	'000	624.0	487.0	338.0	165.0	176.0	54.0	18.0	6.0	1922.0
2007	'000	633.0	494.0	345.0	166.0	178.0	54.0	18.0	7.0	1953.0
Labour market program allowance (a), (b)										
2003	'000	193.7	143.0	136.7	61.5	52.3	22.9	5.7	17.0	632.8
2004	'000	184.8	141.6	124.2	57.5	49.5	21.4	5.6	17.0	601.7
2005	'000	173.3	127.4	105.6	45.2	45.0	18.8	5.2	12.6	533.2
2006	'000	173.6	124.2	97.6	38.4	44.6	18.2	4.7	12.6	513.7
2007	'000	170.9	118.1	88.7	32.4	42.9	17.5	3.9	11.2	486.5
Disability support pension (a)										
2003	'000	219.8	158.9	129.4	56.3	64.3	32.2	6.9	5.3	673.3
2004	'000	225.6	165.6	134.2	58.7	66.3	33.3	5.7	7.0	696.7
2005	'000	227.6	168.9	135.9	59.7	67.6	25.1	7.0	5.9	706.8
2006	'000	228.6	170.5	136.9	60.1	68.1	24.8	7.1	6.1	712.2
2007	'000	227.0	169.7	135.9	58.5	68.2	24.9	6.9	6.3	714.2
Single-parent payment (a)										
2003	'000	143.4	97.5	97.8	45.7	35.6	13.4	5.3	6.0	444.8
2004	'000	146.3	100.4	100.6	46.5	36.3	13.6	5.3	6.1	455.6
2005	'000	145.4	100.3	98.6	45.4	36.0	13.4	5.1	5.9	450.8
2006	'000	140.3	97.5	94.8	42.9	34.6	12.7	4.6	5.9	433.4
2007	'000	128.8	89.6	85.0	37.5	31.7	11.6	4.0	5.3	395.5
Population										
2003	'000	6 687.0	4 917.0	3 796.0	1 952.0	1 527.0	477.0	323.0	198.0	19 881.0
2004	'000	6 731.3	4 972.8	3 882.0	1 982.2	1 534.3	482.1	324.0	199.9	20 111.3
2005	'000	6 774.2	5 022.3	3 964.0	2 010.1	1 542.0	485.3	325.2	202.8	20 328.6
2006	'000	6 817.2	5 128.3	4 091.5	2 059.0	1 568.2	489.9	334.2	210.7	20 701.5
2007	'000	6 888.0	5 204.8	4 181.4	2 106.1	1 584.2	493.4	339.8	214.9	21 015.0
Proportion of people receiving income support										
Age pension										
2003	%	9.1	9.6	8.4	8.0	11.3	10.6	5.3	3.0	9.3
2004	%	9.0	9.5	8.4	7.9	11.2	10.8	5.2	3.1	9.3
2005	%	9.2	9.7	8.5	8.2	11.5	10.9	5.5	3.0	9.4
2006	%	9.2	9.5	8.3	8.0	11.2	11.0	5.4	2.8	9.3
2007	%	9.2	9.5	8.3	7.9	11.2	10.9	5.3	3.3	9.3

Table AA.19

Table AA.19 **Income support, June, 2003–2007**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Labour market program allowance										
2003	%	2.9	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.4	4.8	1.8	8.6	3.2
2004	%	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.2	4.4	1.7	8.5	3.0
2005	%	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.9	3.9	1.6	6.2	2.6
2006	%	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.8	3.7	1.4	6.0	2.5
2007	%	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.5	2.7	3.5	1.1	5.2	2.3
Disability support pension										
2003	%	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.9	4.2	6.8	2.1	2.7	3.4
2004	%	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.0	4.3	6.9	1.8	3.5	3.5
2005	%	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.0	4.4	5.2	2.2	2.9	3.5
2006	%	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.9	4.3	5.1	2.1	2.9	3.4
2007	%	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.8	4.3	5.0	2.0	2.9	3.4
Single-parent payment										
2003	%	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.8	1.6	3.0	2.2
2004	%	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.8	1.6	3.1	2.3
2005	%	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.8	1.6	2.9	2.2
2006	%	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.6	1.4	2.8	2.1
2007	%	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.2	2.5	1.9
Proportion of aged on aged pension										
2003	%	62.7	66.2	64.1	63.3	69.8	67.8	52.3	63.3	66.2
2004	%	63.1	67.0	65.3	63.3	70.4	71.3	52.1	62.4	67.4
2005	%	62.4	66.4	64.2	63.5	70.1	69.9	51.3	59.0	66.3
2006	%	62.1	65.9	63.6	62.8	69.9	69.9	51.1	57.7	66.0
2007	%	63.1	66.0	62.9	62.1	69.5	69.9	50.8	56.9	66.2

(a) Components do not add to Australian total because total for Australia includes payments to people living overseas and where valid geographic data were not available.

(b) Data include current Newstart and Youth Allowance (other) customers. Newstart component of data excludes CDEP participants and those who did not receive a payment.

Source: ABS (2008), *Australian Social Trends*, (various years), Cat. no. 4102.0.



Table AA.20

**Table AA.20 People aged 15 years or over, by highest year of school completed and Indigenous status, August 2006 ('000)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
<b>Indigenous</b>									
Year 8 or below	10.4	2.2	9.3	4.2	2.2	0.9	0.2	10.8	40.1
Year 9 or equivalent	14.6	2.6	8.3	3.8	1.8	1.5	0.2	4.3	37.2
Year 10 or equivalent	26.6	4.5	22.3	11.4	3.9	4.3	0.7	5.7	79.5
Year 11 or equivalent	6.8	2.7	8.7	4.7	3.1	1.1	0.2	3.2	30.5
Year 12 or equivalent	16.0	4.3	19.9	6.1	2.8	2.1	1.0	3.0	55.1
Did not go to school	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	–	2.5	6.1
Not stated	10.1	2.3	8.5	5.8	2.2	0.8	0.1	5.6	35.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>283.9</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>									
Year 8 or below	333.5	325.0	216.3	71.1	96.5	26.1	9.0	4.3	1 082.0
Year 9 or equivalent	394.4	281.4	170.7	80.3	77.7	36.9	11.4	5.6	1 058.4
Year 10 or equivalent	1 314.7	619.0	803.5	374.5	221.4	121.2	43.4	22.7	3 520.5
Year 11 or equivalent	301.8	540.7	243.3	165.5	231.9	30.6	14.6	15.0	1 543.6
Year 12 or equivalent	2 189.4	1 732.1	1 250.4	651.8	465.3	116.6	160.8	45.3	6 612.3
Did not go to school	52.9	42.2	12.8	8.7	8.9	1.2	1.0	0.6	128.6
Not stated	263.7	207.5	143.9	73.2	59.2	21.0	7.2	4.1	779.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 850.4</b>	<b>3 747.9</b>	<b>2 841.1</b>	<b>1 425.0</b>	<b>1 160.9</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>247.3</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>14 725.2</b>
<b>All persons (b)</b>									
Year 8 or below	350.5	334.1	230.0	77.0	101.0	27.6	9.3	15.3	1 145.0
Year 9 or equivalent	414.4	288.1	181.1	85.5	80.7	39.1	11.8	10.0	1 110.9
Year 10 or equivalent	1 355.6	631.0	833.5	389.9	227.9	126.8	44.4	28.7	3 638.0
Year 11 or equivalent	312.2	548.8	254.3	171.7	237.0	32.0	15.0	18.4	1 589.6
Year 12 or equivalent	2 224.5	1 752.3	1 279.7	663.3	471.9	119.7	162.7	48.6	6 723.2
Did not go to school	55.0	43.6	14.2	10.0	9.4	1.3	1.1	3.2	138.0
Not stated	538.0	384.1	305.2	165.3	105.5	35.8	17.8	21.2	1 573.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 250.3</b>	<b>3 982.0</b>	<b>3 098.0</b>	<b>1 562.7</b>	<b>1 233.5</b>	<b>382.5</b>	<b>262.1</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>15 918.1</b>

(a) Includes other territories.

(b) Includes Indigenous status not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table AA.21

Table AA.21 **Type of educational institution attending by Indigenous status, August 2006 ('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 (b)</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 (c)	4.2	0.9	2.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.4	10.4
University	2.3	0.6	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	7.1
Other	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	–	0.3	2.5
Not stated	13.8	3.2	12.2	7.5	2.8	1.2	0.2	8.7	49.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>192.4</b>
Non-Indigenous									
Pre-school	108.0	76.0	54.5	25.3	17.6	3.7	4.1	1.8	291.1
Infants/primary	514.2	388.9	322.0	158.2	133.1	40.2	25.9	12.1	1 594.8
Secondary	417.6	325.3	222.0	110.2	84.1	27.8	22.3	7.0	1 216.3
TAFE (c)	154.7	100.1	65.2	39.3	31.7	11.7	8.4	1.8	412.9
University	234.9	196.8	135.0	71.8	53.0	13.8	22.4	5.3	733.0
Other	41.2	36.6	21.6	9.6	9.5	2.2	2.6	0.9	124.0
Not stated	241.2	188.5	132.7	68.2	52.2	18.7	7.5	4.0	713.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 711.7</b>	<b>1 312.2</b>	<b>952.9</b>	<b>482.6</b>	<b>381.2</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>5 085.4</b>
All persons (d)									
Pre-school	114.0	78.1	58.7	27.2	18.6	4.0	4.3	2.8	307.8
Infants/primary	547.1	401.1	348.5	169.9	139.5	43.8	26.9	19.7	1 696.8
Secondary	438.2	333.6	236.7	116.4	87.3	29.9	23.0	10.0	1 275.1
TAFE (c)	160.8	102.3	68.1	40.8	32.7	12.4	8.6	2.2	428.0
University	239.0	199.0	137.8	73.1	53.7	14.2	22.7	5.8	745.5
Other	42.4	37.3	22.5	9.9	9.7	2.3	2.6	1.2	128.0
Not stated	558.3	391.6	323.5	178.2	105.8	36.0	19.7	27.0	1 640.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 099.9</b>	<b>1 543.0</b>	<b>1 196.0</b>	<b>615.4</b>	<b>447.4</b>	<b>142.6</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>6 221.5</b>

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

(b) Includes other territories.

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

(d) Includes Indigenous status not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table AA.22

Table AA.22 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, June 2008

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Female										
Labour Force										
Employed persons										
Full-time	%	55.9	51.4	55.9	54.8	51.9	49.0	65.2	67.6	54.5
Part-time	%	44.1	48.6	44.1	45.2	48.1	51.0	34.8	32.4	45.5
Total	'000	1 539.9	1 195.6	994.8	500.2	350.4	107.3	92.0	51.5	4 831.7
Unemployed										
Looking for full-time work	%	59.1	49.0	57.9	62.7	70.2	65.3	40.0	63.2	57.4
Looking for part-time work	%	40.9	51.0	41.9	37.3	29.8	34.7	60.0	42.1	42.6
Total	'000	77.1	58.2	43.9	19.3	16.8	4.9	2.0	1.9	224.0
Total in labour force	'000	1 617.0	1 253.8	1 038.7	519.5	367.3	112.1	93.9	53.5	5 055.7
Not in labour force	'000	1 244.4	923.2	663.2	341.8	292.8	92.0	44.6	22.4	3 624.4
<b>Total females</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>2 861.4</b>	<b>2 176.9</b>	<b>1 701.9</b>	<b>861.3</b>	<b>660.1</b>	<b>204.2</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>8 680.1</b>
Male										
Labour Force										
Employed persons										
Full-time	%	84.3	83.0	85.6	87.7	83.5	82.6	83.5	84.2	84.5
Part-time	%	15.7	17.0	14.5	12.3	16.5	17.4	16.5	15.8	15.5
Total	'000	1 900.6	1 448.9	1 193.2	633.8	427.6	128.8	100.2	61.5	5 894.7
Unemployed										
Looking for full-time work	%	79.8	74.1	78.0	80.8	74.8	84.1	80.8	79.2	77.7
Looking for part-time work	%	20.1	25.9	22.0	19.2	24.8	18.2	15.4	20.8	22.3
Total	'000	86.1	63.8	40.0	18.2	20.2	4.4	2.6	2.4	237.6
Total in labour force	'000	1 986.7	1 512.7	1 233.2	652.0	447.8	133.2	102.8	63.9	6 132.3
Not in labour force	'000	793.9	576.3	444.4	211.1	190.8	62.1	29.7	19.0	2 327.4
<b>Total males</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>2 780.5</b>	<b>2 089.0</b>	<b>1 677.7</b>	<b>863.1</b>	<b>638.6</b>	<b>195.3</b>	<b>132.4</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>8 459.6</b>

Table AA.22

Table AA.22 Labour force profile of the civilian population aged 15 years or over by sex, June 2008

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Persons										
Labour Force										
Employed persons										
Full-time	%	71.6	68.7	72.0	73.2	69.3	67.3	74.8	76.6	71.0
Part-time	%	28.4	31.3	28.0	26.8	30.7	32.7	25.2	23.4	29.0
Total	'000	3 440.5	2 644.5	2 188.1	1 134.0	778.0	236.1	192.2	113.0	10 726.4
Unemployed										
Looking for full-time work	%	70.1	62.2	67.5	71.5	72.8	74.2	64.4	70.5	67.9
Looking for part-time work	%	29.9	37.9	32.4	28.5	27.2	25.8	35.6	29.5	32.1
Total	'000	163.1	121.9	83.9	37.5	37.1	9.3	4.5	4.4	461.6
Total in labour force	'000	3 603.7	2 766.5	2 271.9	1 171.4	815.1	245.4	196.7	117.4	11 188.0
Not in labour force	'000	2 038.2	1 499.5	1 107.7	553.0	483.6	154.1	74.3	41.4	5 951.7
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>5 641.9</b>	<b>4 266.0</b>	<b>3 379.6</b>	<b>1 724.4</b>	<b>1 298.7</b>	<b>399.5</b>	<b>270.9</b>	<b>158.8</b>	<b>17 139.8</b>

Source: ABS (2008), Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, August 2008, Cat. no. 6291.0.

Table AA.23

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Female									
June 1999	52.2	53.2	56.3	56.8	51.1	49.1	65.6	64.2	53.8
June 2000	53.6	55.3	55.9	57.2	51.1	51.0	66.6	61.6	54.8
June 2001	54.3	55.0	57.5	58.4	52.4	49.3	67.5	69.3	55.6
June 2002	54.2	55.1	57.2	57.1	53.2	50.4	68.4	67.1	55.5
June 2003	55.0	55.8	57.9	57.1	54.5	50.2	66.7	64.6	56.1
June 2004	54.5	54.9	57.9	57.1	53.5	51.0	66.1	66.4	55.6
June 2005	55.6	56.5	59.8	59.6	55.3	52.4	67.9	64.3	57.2
June 2006	56.1	56.9	60.1	59.3	55.6	54.7	69.2	68.6	57.6
June 2007	55.7	57.3	60.7	60.3	55.3	52.7	67.9	67.9	57.7
June 2008	56.5	57.6	61.0	60.3	55.6	54.9	67.8	70.5	58.2
Male									
June 1999	71.2	73.3	74.0	74.7	69.4	68.3	77.2	74.6	72.5
June 2000	71.7	71.9	74.2	74.8	70.2	68.0	78.7	73.6	72.5
June 2001	71.1	72.8	72.7	75.7	67.9	66.7	78.3	81.2	72.2
June 2002	71.5	72.5	73.3	75.6	68.7	66.0	77.5	80.5	72.3
June 2003	71.2	71.2	71.6	75.5	70.0	66.1	76.2	78.4	71.7
June 2004	70.8	71.7	72.4	73.2	70.0	67.6	76.8	74.7	71.5
June 2005	70.8	72.6	73.2	76.1	69.2	67.1	76.7	71.5	72.1
June 2006	70.8	72.6	73.1	75.4	68.8	68.5	77.1	74.4	72.1
June 2007	71.0	72.3	73.9	76.4	68.6	67.3	78.3	77.0	72.4
June 2008	71.4	72.4	73.5	75.5	70.1	68.2	77.6	77.1	72.5
Persons									
June 1999	61.5	63.0	65.1	65.7	60.1	58.5	71.2	69.7	63.0
June 2000	62.5	63.4	65.0	66.0	60.5	59.2	72.5	67.9	63.5
June 2001	62.6	63.7	65.0	67.1	60.0	57.8	72.8	75.4	63.7
June 2002	62.7	63.7	65.2	66.3	60.8	58.0	72.8	74.1	63.8
June 2003	63.0	63.4	64.7	66.3	62.1	57.9	71.3	71.8	63.8
June 2004	62.5	63.1	65.1	65.1	61.6	59.1	71.3	70.7	63.4
June 2005	63.1	64.4	66.4	67.8	62.2	59.6	72.2	68.0	64.6
June 2006	63.3	64.6	66.6	67.3	62.1	61.5	73.1	71.6	64.8
June 2007	63.3	64.7	67.3	68.3	61.8	59.8	73.0	72.6	65.0
June 2008	63.9	64.8	67.2	67.9	62.8	61.4	72.6	73.9	65.3

Source: ABS (2008), *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, August 2008*, Cat. no. 6291.0.

Table AA.24

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Female									
June 1999	5.6	6.3	7.7	5.5	7.5	7.4	3.8	4.5	6.3
June 2000	5.2	5.7	7.0	5.4	6.8	6.7	3.9	3.9	5.8
June 2001	5.5	6.1	7.8	7.7	6.5	6.9	4.2	5.7	6.4
June 2002	5.8	6.0	8.1	5.0	5.9	7.0	4.2	4.3	6.2
June 2003	5.5	5.7	7.0	5.4	5.6	6.7	3.5	7.5	5.8
June 2004	5.6	5.2	6.0	5.6	6.1	5.3	3.1	5.8	5.5
June 2005	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.2	3.6	3.9	5.1
June 2006	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.0	4.7	4.9	2.2	5.1	5.0
June 2007	4.8	5.3	4.0	4.2	4.4	5.6	3.0	3.3	4.6
June 2008	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.7	4.6	4.3	2.1	3.6	4.4
Male									
June 1999	5.7	7.2	7.5	6.7	7.5	10.1	5.3	2.4	6.7
June 2000	5.4	6.0	7.4	5.5	7.9	10.2	5.5	5.2	6.2
June 2001	6.0	5.8	8.8	7.7	7.6	9.3	6.8	8.4	6.9
June 2002	6.2	6.0	6.7	5.9	7.3	9.0	4.9	4.9	6.3
June 2003	6.1	5.6	6.5	5.4	6.5	8.9	4.0	6.0	6.0
June 2004	5.2	5.7	5.7	4.4	6.5	7.9	3.3	7.3	5.4
June 2005	5.1	4.8	3.9	4.5	4.9	6.0	2.6	4.6	4.7
June 2006	5.4	4.7	4.1	3.2	4.6	7.8	2.7	4.0	4.7
June 2007	4.3	3.7	3.1	3.4	4.8	4.4	3.0	5.4	3.8
June 2008	4.3	4.2	3.2	2.8	4.5	3.3	2.5	3.8	3.9
Persons									
June 1999	5.7	6.8	7.6	6.2	7.5	9.0	4.6	3.4	6.5
June 2000	5.3	5.9	7.2	5.4	7.4	8.7	4.7	4.7	6.0
June 2001	5.8	5.9	8.3	7.7	7.1	8.2	5.5	7.1	6.7
June 2002	6.0	6.0	7.4	5.6	6.7	8.1	4.6	4.6	6.3
June 2003	5.8	5.7	6.7	5.4	6.1	7.9	3.8	6.7	6.0
June 2004	5.4	5.5	5.8	4.9	6.3	6.8	3.2	6.6	5.5
June 2005	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.7	3.1	4.3	4.9
June 2006	5.4	4.8	4.6	3.5	4.6	6.5	2.5	4.5	4.8
June 2007	4.5	4.4	3.5	3.7	4.7	4.9	3.0	4.5	4.2
June 2008	4.5	4.4	3.7	3.2	4.5	3.8	2.3	3.7	4.1

Source: ABS (2008), *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, August 2008*, Cat. no. 6291.0.

# General economic indicators

Table AA.25

Table AA.25 **Gross State Product, 2002-03 to 2006-07, (2006-07 dollars) (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Gross state product										
2002-03	\$m	313 257	235 249	154 076	102 630	65 264	17 421	19 341	11 298	918 537
2003-04	\$m	323 415	244 472	164 950	105 359	67 383	18 732	20 192	11 578	956 081
2004-05	\$m	329 284	246 582	175 003	112 427	67 478	19 318	20 622	12 464	983 179
2005-06	\$m	330 240	247 074	186 800	125 790	68 177	19 709	20 914	13 277	1 011 981
2006-07	\$m	335 144	247 440	195 704	141 368	69 540	21 088	21 586	14 494	1 046 365
Proportion of national gross domestic product										
2002-03	%	34.1	25.6	16.8	11.2	7.1	1.9	2.1	1.2	100.0
2003-04	%	33.8	25.6	17.3	11.0	7.0	2.0	2.1	1.2	100.0
2004-05	%	33.5	25.1	17.8	11.4	6.9	2.0	2.1	1.3	100.0
2005-06	%	32.6	24.4	18.5	12.4	6.7	1.9	2.1	1.3	100.0
2006-07	%	32.0	23.6	18.7	13.5	6.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	100.0
Growth on previous year										
2002-03	%	-0.3	5.0	2.5	5.8	5.9	14.2	7.7	7.9	3.1
2003-04	%	3.2	3.9	7.1	2.7	3.2	7.5	4.4	2.5	4.1
2004-05	%	1.8	0.9	6.1	6.7	0.1	3.1	2.1	7.7	2.8
2005-06	%	0.3	0.2	6.7	11.9	1.0	2.0	1.4	6.5	2.9
2006-07	%	1.5	0.1	4.8	12.4	2.0	7.0	3.2	9.2	3.4
Gross state product per person										
2002-03	\$	47 054	48 172	40 992	53 032	42 874	36 705	59 993	57 020	46 503
2003-04	\$	48 280	49 485	42 844	53 620	44 003	38 991	62 389	58 144	47 832
2004-05	\$	48 871	49 289	44 399	56 326	43 801	39 888	63 268	61 579	48 596
2005-06	\$	48 568	48 691	46 288	61 806	43 860	40 371	63 316	64 087	49 305
2006-07	\$	48 829	48 037	47 527	68 032	44 281	42 924	64 591	68 711	50 264

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

Source: ABS (various years), *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts*, Cat. no. 5220.0; Review calculations based on ABS (2008), *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2008*, Cat. no. 5206.0; table AA.26.



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

	<i>GDP price deflator</i>				
	<i>2003-04=100</i>	<i>2004-05=100</i>	<i>2005-06=100</i>	<i>2006-07=100</i>	<i>2007-08=100</i>
1998-99	85.2	82.2	78.5	75.0	72.0
1999-2000	87.0	83.9	80.1	76.6	73.5
2000-01	91.2	88.0	84.0	80.3	77.1
2001-02	93.8	90.5	86.4	82.6	79.3
2002-03	96.6	93.2	89.0	85.1	81.7
2003-04	100.0	96.4	92.1	88.0	84.5
2004-05	103.7	100.0	95.5	91.3	87.6
2005-06	108.6	104.7	100.0	95.6	91.7
2006-07	113.6	109.5	104.6	100.0	96.0
2007-08	118.3	114.1	109.0	104.2	100.0

(a) Data are sourced from table 32, Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product, Chain volume measures and current prices, Annual (Series ID A2304682C) in ABS 2008. See the 'Statistical concepts used in the Report' section of the Statistical appendix for information on how these gross domestic product deflators were calculated using data from that source.

Source: Review calculations based on ABS (2008), *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2008*, Cat. no. 5206.0.

# Statistical concepts

Table AA.27

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

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

Table AA.27 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			
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 615 047</b>	<b>726 098</b>	<b>1 706 787</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>

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

Table AA.28

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

Variable	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (c)	NT	Aust
C — Observed number of imprisonments									
Indigenous	2 008	236	1 451	1 588	412	70	21	720	6 505
Non-Indigenous	7 267	3 930	4 040	2 215	1 443	469	160	155	19 679
R — Standard population imprisonment rate (per 100 000)									
	153.2	153.2	150.7	153.2	153.2	153.2	153.2	153.2	153.2
pi — Study populations									
Indigenous									
17/18–20 years	6 541	1 460	9 773	3 246	1 241	914	196	2 581	25 952
20–24 years	14 176	3 183	13 521	7 446	2 941	1 931	452	6 193	49 843
25–29 years	10 653	2 519	10 840	5 956	2 252	1 407	358	5 525	39 510
30–34 years	9 371	2 191	10 036	5 050	2 066	1 065	350	4 948	35 077
35–39 years	10 188	2 335	10 074	5 172	2 005	1 145	340	4 771	36 030
40–44 years	8 599	1 955	8 189	4 373	1 709	1 055	293	3 750	29 923
45–54 years	13 724	2 914	12 196	6 665	2 634	1 852	404	5 366	45 755
55+ years	12 187	2 536	10 343	5 733	2 255	1 480	251	4 765	39 550
<b>Total</b>	<b>85 439</b>	<b>19 093</b>	<b>84 972</b>	<b>43 641</b>	<b>17 103</b>	<b>10 849</b>	<b>2 644</b>	<b>37 899</b>	<b>301 640</b>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 226 108</b>	<b>4 028 754</b>	<b>3 169 247</b>	<b>1 577 142</b>	<b>1 223 079</b>	<b>367 374</b>	<b>261 130</b>	<b>117 684</b>	<b>15 970 518</b>

Table AA.28

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

Variable	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (c)	NT	Aust
<b>Step 1: Calculate Ri</b>									
Ri — Standard population age-specific imprisonment rates (30 June 2001)									
17–20 years									124.6
18–20 years									179.4
20–24 years									359.4
25–29 years									345.2
30–34 years									271.8
35–39 years									193.6
40–44 years									131.6
45–54 years									77.3
55+ years									23.5

**Step 2: p<sub>i</sub>\*R<sub>i</sub>**

Indigenous									
17/18–20 years		2.6	12.2	5.8	2.2	1.6	0.4	4.6	46.6
20–24 years	11.7	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>611</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table AA.28 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>
<p><i>Source:</i> ABS (unpublished), derived from <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2007</i>, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) derived from <i>Experimental Projections Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population</i>, Cat. no. 3231.0; ABS (unpublished), derived from <i>Prisoners in Australia</i>, Cat. no. 4517.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.1.</p>									