
Statistical appendix

This appendix contains contextual information to assist the interpretation of the performance indicators presented in the Report.

Most of the service areas covered by the Report on Government Services 2004 use population data from table A.1 for descriptive information (such as expenditure per person in the population) or performance indicators (such as participation rates for vocational education and training [VET]).

The attachment tables for this statistical appendix are listed in Box A.1.

Box A.1	List of source tables
Table A.1	Estimated resident population, by age and sex, 30 June 2002
Table A.2	Estimated resident population, by calendar and financial year
Table A.3	People, by country of birth, August 2001
Table A.4	People, by language spoken at home, August 2001
Table A.5	Estimated resident population, by geographic location, 30 June 2002
Table A.6	Estimated resident Indigenous population, by age and sex, 30 June 2001
Table A.7	Experimental projection of the Indigenous population, 1996 – 2006
Table A.8	Language spoken at home by Indigenous people and proficiency in spoken English, by sex, August 2001
Table A.9	Families and persons in families in occupied private dwellings, by Indigenous status, by family type, August 2001
Table A.10	Persons aged 15 years and over, by weekly individual income, by Indigenous status, August 2001
Table A.11	People aged 15 years and over by highest level of schooling completed, by Indigenous status, August 2001
Table A.12	Type of educational institution attended, by Indigenous status, August 2001

Supporting tables

Supporting tables for data within the statistical appendix of the compendium are contained in the attachment to the compendium. Supporting tables are identified in references

throughout this chapter by the abbreviated chapter name (for example, A.5 is table 5 in the statistical appendix attachment to the compendium).

As the data are directly derived from the *Report on Government Services 2004*, the compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the Report can be found. For example, where the compendium refers to 'ROGS 2004, p. 6.15' this is page 15 of chapter 6 and 'ROGS 2004, A.2' is attachment table 2 of the statistical appendix of the Report on Government Services 2004.

Population

More than three quarters of Australia's 19.7 million people lived in the eastern States in June 2002, with NSW, Victoria and Queensland accounting for 33.8 per cent, 24.8 per cent and 18.9 per cent respectively of the nation's population. Western Australia and SA accounted for a further 9.8 per cent and 7.7 per cent of the population respectively. Tasmania, the ACT and the NT accounted for the remaining 2.4 per cent, 1.6 per cent and 1.0 per cent respectively (table A.1).

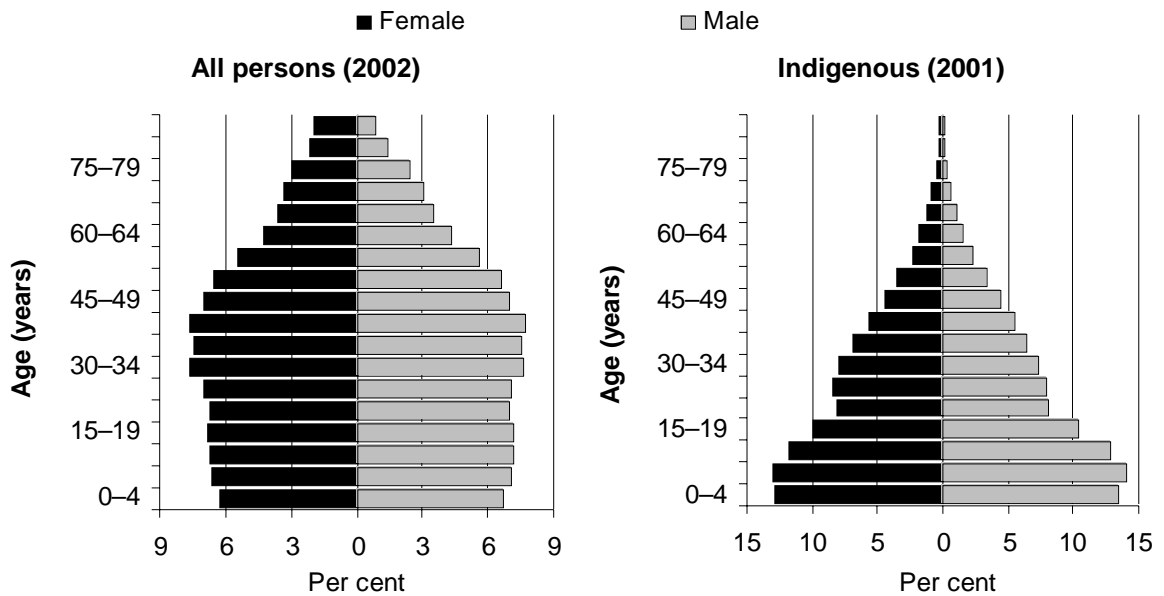
The Australian population is highly urbanised, with 70.8 per cent of the population located in metropolitan areas in June 2002 (including 63.0 per cent in capital cities. Across jurisdictions, this proportion ranged from 100.0 per cent in the ACT to 41.9 per cent in Tasmania (table A.5).

As in most other developed economies, greater life expectancy and declining fertility have contributed to an 'ageing' of Australia's population. The experiences of Indigenous people, however, are markedly different (figure A.1). At 30 June 2002, 9.1 per cent of Australia's population was aged 70 years or more.

Indigenous population profile

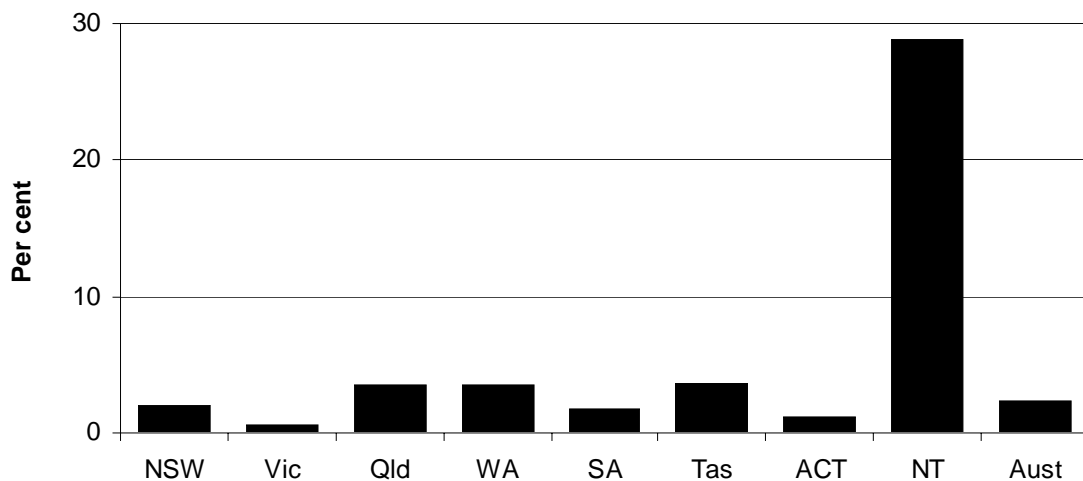
There were 458 520 (230 994 female and 227 526 male) Indigenous people in Australia at 30 June 2001, accounting for approximately 2.4 per cent of the population (tables A.2 and A.6). The proportion of people who were Indigenous was significantly higher in the NT (28.8 per cent) than in any other jurisdiction. Across the other jurisdictions, the proportion ranged from 3.7 per cent in Tasmania to 0.6 per cent in Victoria (figure A.2).

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



Source: ABS (2003b); ROGS 2004, p. 4; Tables A.1 and A.6.

Figure A.2 Indigenous people as a proportion of the population, by State, 30 June 2001



Source: ABS (2003b, 2003c); ROGS 2004, p. 7; Tables A.2 and A.6.

The majority of Indigenous people (79.8 per cent) at August 2001 spoke only English at home, 12.1 per cent spoke an Indigenous language and English, and 2.5 per cent spoke another language. At that time, 5.6 per cent did not state any specific language (table A.8).

Income

Nationally, 26.8 per cent of non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over in August 2001 had a weekly individual income of \$199 or less. The proportion was considerably higher for Indigenous people (41.6 per cent) (table A.10).

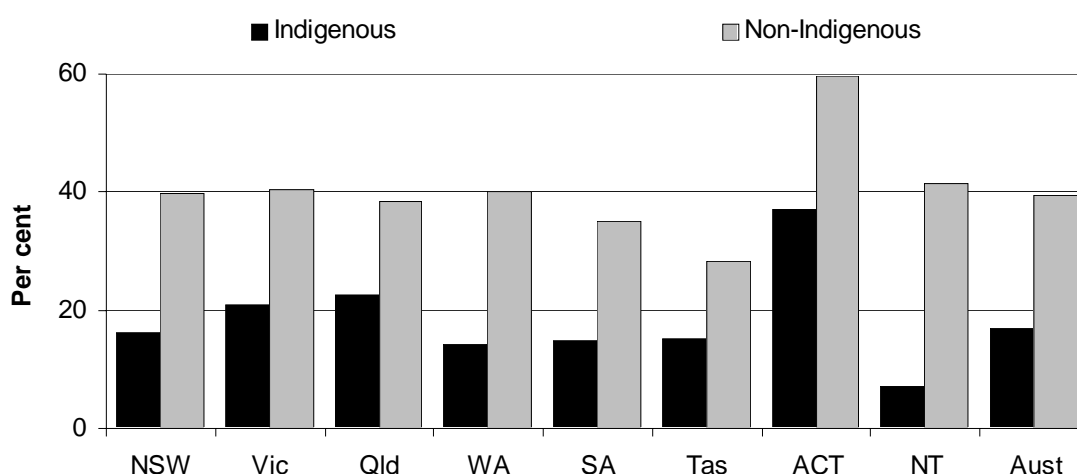
Educational attainment

Employment outcomes and income are closely linked to the education and skill levels of individuals.

The proportion of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who had completed year 12 or equivalent schooling was considerably lower than the proportion of non-Indigenous people (16.8 per cent and 39.5 per cent respectively) in August 2001. Across jurisdictions, the difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous proportions ranged from 34.3 percentage points in the NT to 13.3 percentage points in Tasmania (figure A.3).

Tertiary education in Australia is principally provided by technical and further education (TAFE) institutes and universities. Nationally, 6.5 per cent of the population were attending TAFE or university in August 2001 (2.6 per cent at TAFE and 3.8 per cent at university) (table A.12).

Figure A.3 People aged 15 years and over who had completed year 12 or equivalent, by Indigenous status, August 2001

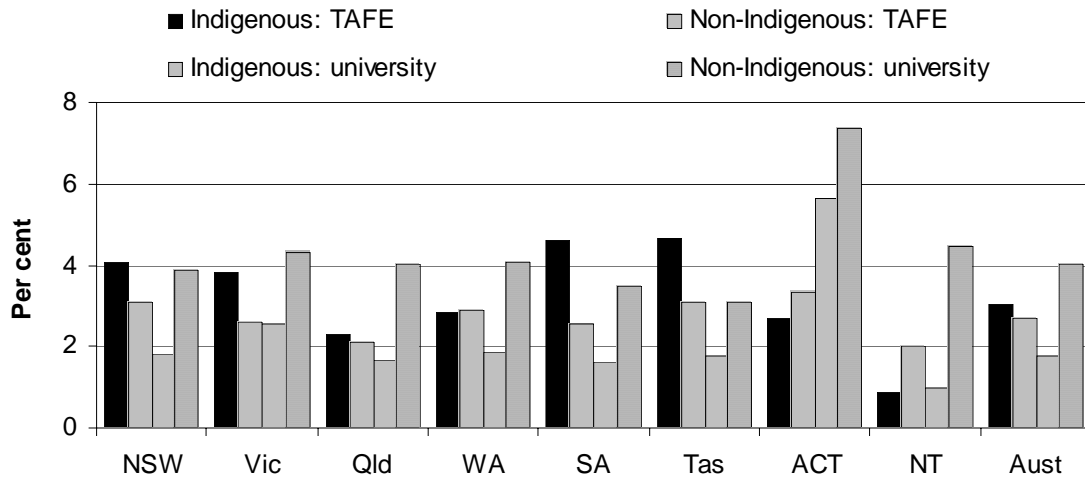


Source: ABS (2002a); ROGS 2004, p. 12; Table A.11.

The proportion of the Indigenous population who were attending TAFE in August 2001 was greater than the proportion of the non-Indigenous population in all jurisdictions except WA, the ACT and the NT. Conversely, the proportion of the Indigenous population

attending university was less than that of the non-Indigenous population in all jurisdictions (figure A.4).

Figure A.4 **The population attending higher education, by Indigenous status, August 2001^{a, b}**



^a Australia includes other territories. ^b University includes other tertiary institutions.

Source: ABS (2002a); ROGS 2004, p. 13; Table A.12.

References

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2002a, *Census of Population and Housing: Indigenous Community Profiles*, Australia, Cat. no. 2002.0, DX Database (accessed 18 July 2002), unpublished.
- 2003b, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, Cat. no. 3201.0, DX Database (accessed 12 November 2003), unpublished.
- 2003c, *Population Projections 2002-2101, Australia, Series A*, Cat. no. 3222.0, DX Database (accessed 12 November 2003), unpublished.