

---

# A 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 2005* (2005 Report) 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.

<b>Box A.1</b>	<b>List of source tables</b>
Table A.1	Estimated resident population, by age and sex, 30 June 2003
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 2003
Table A.6	Preliminary estimated resident Indigenous population, by age and sex, 30 June 2001
Table A.7	Experimental projection of the Indigenous population, 2000–2009
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 2005 Report, the compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the Report can be found. For example, where the compendium refers to '2005 Report, p. 6.15' this is page 15 of chapter 6 of the Report and '2005 Report, A.2' is attachment table 2 of the statistical appendix of the Report on Government Services 2005.

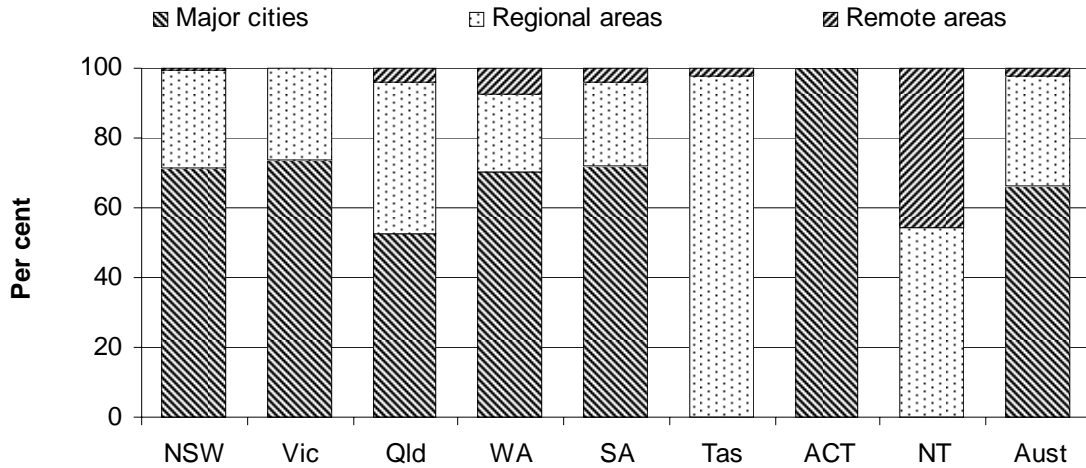
## Population

More than three quarters of Australia's 19.8 million people lived in the eastern states in June 2003, with NSW, Victoria and Queensland accounting for 33.6 per cent, 24.7 per cent and 19.1 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 respectively of the population, while 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 66.3 per cent of the population located in major cities in June 2003 (figure A.1). Across jurisdictions, this proportion ranged from 99.8 per cent in the ACT to 52.7 per cent in Queensland (table A.5). Tasmania and the NT by definition have no major cities. In Tasmania, 97.7 per cent of the population lived in regional areas. Australia-wide, 2.5 per cent of people lived in remote areas. The NT was markedly above this average, with 45.6 per cent of people living in remote areas.

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.2). At 30 June 2003, 9.2 per cent of Australia's population was aged 70 years or over, in contrast to 1.6 per cent of Australia's Indigenous population at 30 June 2001 (table A.6).

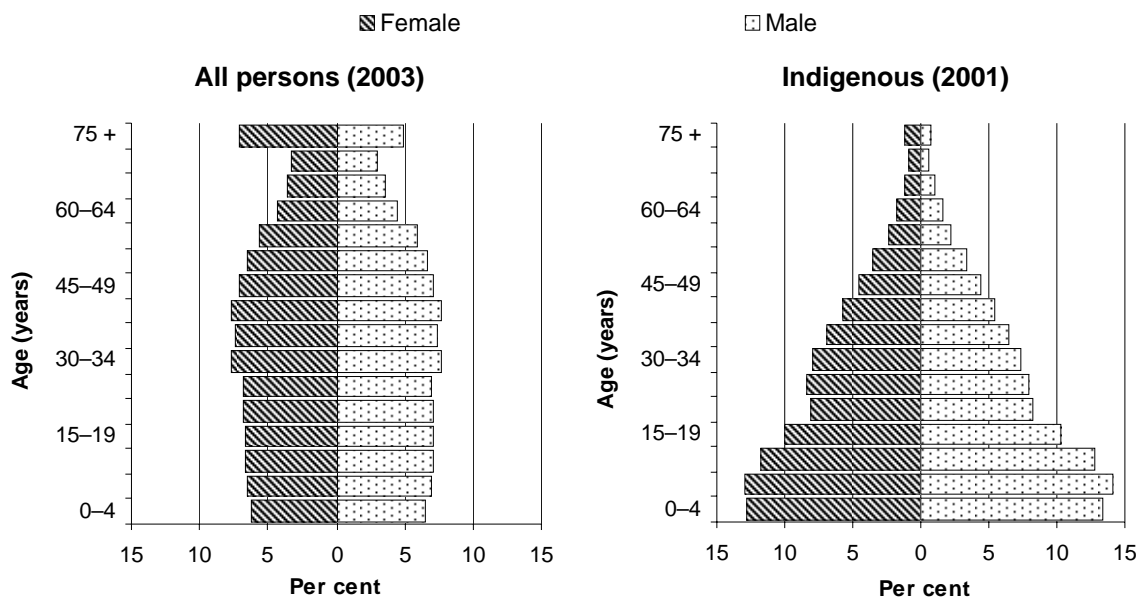
Figure A.1 **Estimated residential population, by geographic location, June 2003<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Includes other territories. <sup>b</sup> The accessibility/remoteness index of Australia (ARIA) relies on road distance as a surrogate for remoteness and on the population size of a service centre as a surrogate for the availability of services. The ARIA+ method produces index values between 0 and 15. Areas with an ARIA+ index value of 0 have the highest levels of access to goods and services, and areas with an ARIA+ index value of 15 have the highest level of remoteness. Remoteness areas and their ARIA+ index value range include major cities of Australia = 0–0.2, inner regional Australia = >0.2–2.4, outer regional Australia = >2.4–5.92, remote Australia = >5.92–10.53, very remote Australia = >10.53–15.

Source: ABS (unpublished); table A.5; 2005 Report, p. A.7, figure A.4.

Figure A.2 **Population distribution, by age and sex, 30 June<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> Includes other territories.

Source: ABS (2001 and 2004); tables A.1 and A.6; 2005 Report, p. A.4, figure A.1.

---

## 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 2.3 per cent of the population (tables A.1 and A.6). The proportion of people who were Indigenous was significantly higher in the NT (28.7 per cent) than in any other jurisdiction. Across the other jurisdictions, the proportion ranged from 3.6 per cent in Tasmania to 0.6 per cent in Victoria (figure A.3). Nationally, the Indigenous population is projected to grow to 528 645 people in 2009 (table A.7).

Figure A.3 **Indigenous people as a proportion of the population, 30 June 2001<sup>a</sup>**



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

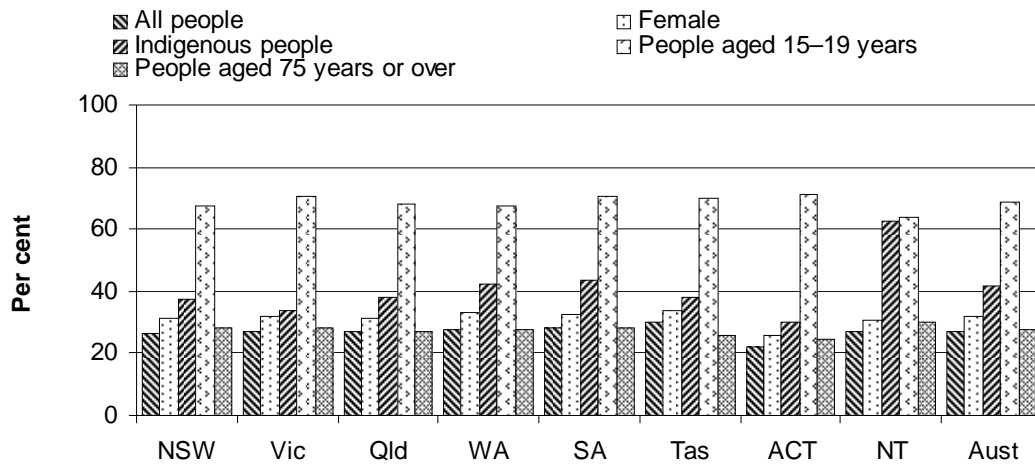
Source: ABS (2001, 2004); tables A.1 and A.6; 2005 Report, p. A.8, figure A.5.

The majority of Indigenous people (79.8 per cent) at August 2001 spoke only English at home, while 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, 27.1 per cent of people aged 15 years or 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 and figure A.4).

Figure A.4 **Weekly individual income of \$199 or less, by sex, Indigenous status and age, August 2001<sup>a</sup>**



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

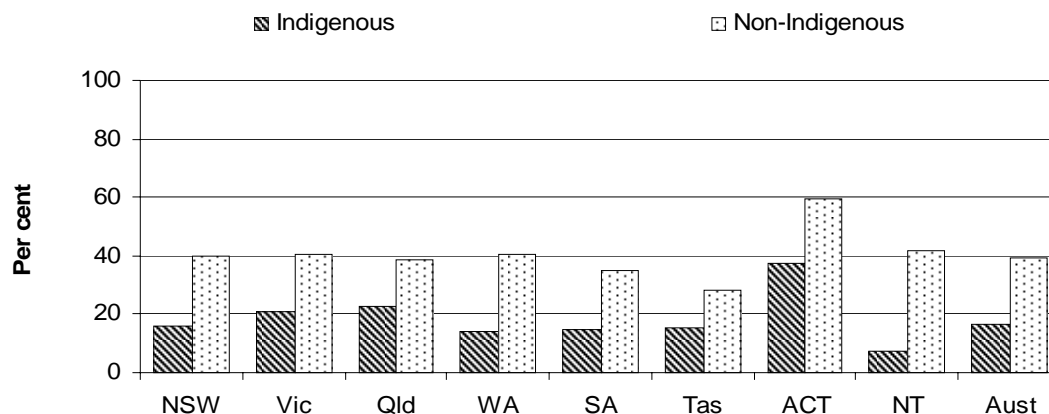
Source: ABS (2002a, 2002b); 2005 Report, tables A.16–A.18; 2005 Report, p. A.11, figure A.8.

## Educational attainment

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

The proportion of non-Indigenous people aged 15 years or over who had completed year 12 or equivalent schooling was considerably higher than the proportion of Indigenous people (39.5 per cent and 16.8 per cent respectively) in August 2001. Across jurisdictions, the proportion of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over who had completed year 12 or equivalent schooling ranged from 36.4 per cent in the ACT to 7.1 per cent in the NT. The proportion of non-Indigenous people was highest in the ACT (59.8 per cent) and lowest in Tasmania (28.4 per cent) (figure A.5).

**Figure A.5 People aged 15 years or over who had completed year 12 or equivalent, by Indigenous status, August 2001<sup>a</sup>**

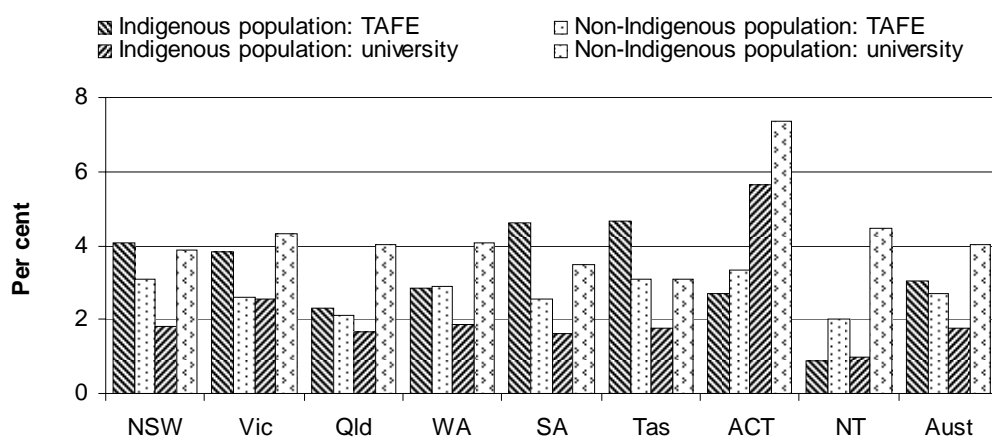


<sup>a</sup> Australia includes other territories.

Source: ABS (2002b); table A.11; 2005 Report 2005, p. A.13, figure 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.6).

**Figure A.6 Proportion of population attending higher education, by Indigenous status, August 2001<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Australia includes other territories. <sup>b</sup> 'University' includes other tertiary institutions.

Source: ABS (2002b); table A.12; 2005 Report, p. A.14, figure A.13.

---

## References

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2001, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra.
- 2002a, *Census of Population and Housing: Basic Community Profiles, Australia*, Cat. no. 2002.0, DX Database (accessed 18 July 2002), unpublished.
- 2002b, *Census of Population and Housing: Indigenous Community Profiles, Australia*, Cat. no. 2002.0, DX Database (accessed 18 July 2002), unpublished.
- 2004, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, Cat. no. 3201.0, Canberra, DX Database (accessed 20 September 2004), unpublished.