

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30am, 11 APRIL 1994

The Population Survey Monitor is a quarterly household survey conducted throughout Australia. Results are available to clients within six weeks of the completion of interviewing. This publication only contains a small portion of the available information.

## **THIS QUARTER'S TOPICS**

- **Sport and recreation**  
This dataset contains information on the sporting and recreation activities of Australians. Activities include organised and social sport, and selected physical activities. Data on attendance or watching/listening to sporting events were also collected.
- **Consumer expectations (Experimental)**  
This is an experimental dataset which contains data on the anticipated consumption by households of major items in the June quarter.
- **Botanical Gardens usage**  
This dataset contains information on the usage of Botanical Gardens around Australia, the number of persons attending, and reasons for visit(s).
- **Health issues**  
This dataset contains information about a number of health issues, including exercising and the incidence of smoking for persons aged 18 years and over, and fruit consumption by persons aged 10 years and over.
- **Diabetes Awareness**  
This dataset contains information about the awareness of diabetes amongst persons aged 18 years and over.
- **Film and Literature Classification**  
This dataset contains information about the number of persons aged 18 years and over who are aware of the various film classifications. Attendance at the cinema and usage of home videotapes and computer games was also collected.
- **Household Usage of Technology**  
This dataset contains information about the number of households with various forms of technology (eg fax, computer). Data on the amount of money spent on computer hardware, software and training was collected.
- **Physical Activity for persons aged 60 years and over**  
This dataset contains information about the number of persons aged 60 and over who are physically active and attitudes of this age group to physical activity.
- **State Library of South Australia**  
This dataset contains information about the number of persons aged 18 and over in S.A who have used the library in the last 3 years and intentions for future usage.

### **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION**

- For further information about these statistics, contact Theo Neumann on (08) 237 7303

## THIS QUARTER'S KEY POINTS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Sport and recreation</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 27.9% of males and 19.5% of females aged 18 years and over participated in organised sport during the reference week. The highest participation for males was in the 18-24 and 25-34 age groups where 30.1% and 30.8% of males participated respectively. The highest participation rate for females was in the 18-24 age group where 20.8% of females participated.</li> <li>• 16.2% of males aged 18 and over and 18.5% of females swam for pleasure or exercise in the reference week.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Consumer expectations</b>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 41.1% of households indicated that they intend to purchase a major item in the June quarter.</li> <li>• 10.9% of households intend to go on a holiday worth more than \$500, and 11.8% intend to pay for home alterations or additions worth more than \$500.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Botanical Gardens usage</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 42.5% of persons aged 18 and over have visited at least one botanical garden in the last 12 months.</li> <li>• The highest attendance rates for females was in the 25-34 year age group where 57.7% of females attended while the highest attendance rates for males were 44.3% and for the 55-64 age group and 42.2% for the 35-44 year age group.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Health issues</b>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30.9% of males and 24.6% of females aged 18 years and over are smokers. The highest percentage of male smokers was in the 25-34 year age group (41.5%) and for females was in the 18-24 year age group (34.7%).</li> <li>• 81.8% of children aged between 10 and 17 years eat at least one piece of fruit each day.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Diabetes Awareness</b>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3.8% of persons 18 years and over indicated that they had been told by a doctor or nurse that they had diabetes.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Film and Literature</b>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14.3% of males and 18.0% of females watched a movie at a cinema in the last two weeks. The highest participation rates for both sexes was in the 18-24 year age group where 31.7% of males and 31.0% of females went to the movies.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Household Use of Technology</b>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22.9% of households have a computer which is regularly used by persons in the household.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Physical activity for 60 years and over</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75.6% of persons aged 60 years and over consider themselves to be physically active.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>State Library of S.A</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25.4% of South Australians have used the services of their State Library at least once over the last three years.</li> </ul>   |

Estimates of standard errors for the tables contained in this publication are given on page 6.

P Gardner  
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician  
South Australia

TABLE 1: PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: PARTICIPATION\* IN SELECTED SPORTING, PHYSICAL AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES BY AGE AND SEX, FEBRUARY 1994.

Selected activities	AGE (years)						Total
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
MALES (Per cent)							
Organised sport	30.1	30.8	24.8	17.1	16.9	17.3	27.9
Social sport	21.0	16.7	17.1	12.1	7.8	6.3	14.2
Gardening	22.8	42.7	61.2	64.0	64.3	66.0	52.8
Cycling for pleasure or exercise	16.1	16.0	17.3	14.6	10.5	4.3	13.9
Swimming for pleasure or exercise	19.3	20.9	19.9	11.9	15.1	5.8	16.2
Jogging for pleasure or exercise	15.3	13.9	8.8	5.0	1.3	0.0	8.2
Walking for pleasure or exercise	23.4	36.8	38.5	44.1	43.3	46.3	38.4
Bushwalking or hiking	2.4	2.6	5.6	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.8
Fishing	10.9	10.4	9.4	6.6	9.7	7.7	9.2
Listened to sport on radio	14.9	16.7	20.4	24.6	28.5	30.1	21.7
Total Males ('000's)	954	1340	1300	1045	718	831	6188
FEMALES (Per cent)							
Organised sport	20.8	18.4	16.0	13.1	11.5	8.7	19.5
Social sport	13.2	15.2	14.5	4.1	12.6	8.4	11.6
Gardening	20.2	52.1	55.5	69.2	67.4	57.6	53.4
Cycling for pleasure or exercise	11.9	12.6	7.8	4.2	3.8	3.1	7.7
Swimming for pleasure or exercise	25.1	25.3	23.2	12.9	8.4	9.8	18.5
Jogging for pleasure or exercise	5.7	4.3	3.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	2.8
Walking for pleasure or exercise	58.1	56.7	63.8	54.0	46.8	47.2	55.3
Bushwalking or hiking	4.9	3.2	3.8	1.9	0.0	1.3	2.7
Fishing	3.2	2.3	2.8	4.0	2.5	1.4	2.7
Listened to sport on radio	4.6	4.7	6.8	15.3	11.4	14.6	9.2
Total Females ('000's)	940	1378	1323	1013	715	1042	6410

\* Participation is based on Sporting, Physical and Recreational activities undertaken in the week prior to survey week.

TABLE 2: HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO PURCHASE IN JUNE 1994 QUARTER: ITEM TO BE PURCHASED, FEBRUARY 1994.

Item	('000's)	Per cent
A brand new car	104	1.6
A secondhand car	435	6.8
Household item worth more than \$200	1282	20.1
Home alterations or additions worth more than \$500	752	11.8
Landscaping worth more than \$500	280	4.4
A holiday worth more than \$500	697	10.9
A personal computer	179	2.8
Any other item worth more than \$500	269	4.2
Not intending to purchase	3762	58.9
Total (Households)*	6388	

\* The total is larger than the number of households as many households intend to purchase more than one item.

TABLE 3: PERSONS AGED 18 AND OVER: WHETHER VISITED AT LEAST ONE BOTANICAL GARDEN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY AGE AND SEX, FEBRUARY 1994.

Visited at least one botanical garden	AGE (years)						Total  over	Total  ( <i>'000's</i> )
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and		
MALES (Per cent)								
Yes	39.0	40.4	42.2	28.8	44.3	28.8	37.5	2321
No	61.0	59.6	57.8	71.2	55.7	71.2	62.5	3868
FEMALES (Per cent)								
Yes	51.1	57.7	51.8	43.6	39.1	34.2	47.4	3037
No	48.9	42.3	48.2	56.4	60.9	65.8	52.6	3373

TABLE 4: PERSONS AGED 18 AND OVER: HEALTH ISSUES, FEBRUARY 1994.

	AGE (years)						Total	('000's)
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over		
MALES (Per cent)								
Smokers	30.3	41.5	36.3	31.8	21.4	12.8	30.9	1911
Eats a piece of fruit a day	61.9	70.0	68.0	74.2	77.0	83.3	71.6	4433
FEMALES (Per cent)								
Smokers	34.7	30.3	28.6	20.0	16.9	12.5	24.6	1575
Eats a piece of fruit a day	73.8	80.7	75.2	85.8	87.6	85.3	80.9	5184

TABLE 5: PERSONS AGED 18 AND OVER: MOVIES, VIDEOTAPES AND COMPUTER GAME USAGE IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, FEBRUARY 1994.

	AGE (years)						Total	(000's)
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over		
MALES (Per cent)								
Watched movie at cinema	31.7	14.6	10.5	11.1	10.8	6.6	14.3	883
Watched videotape	70.8	50.6	47.9	25.9	35.0	14.4	42.3	2618
Played a computer game	45.6	22.9	18.4	10.2	10.1	1.2	18.9	1170
FEMALES (Per cent)								
Watched movie at cinema	31.0	21.2	15.5	17.2	16.7	6.9	18.0	1153
Watched videotape	65.4	51.3	34.9	30.7	17.2	14.0	36.9	2363
Played a computer game	26.4	15.6	11.5	2.5	1.4	1.7	10.4	667

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction	<p>The Population Survey Monitor (PSM) is a quarterly household survey conducted throughout Australia of approximately 2000 households. The PSM has been introduced to meet the needs of government agencies and non profit organisations. It is a user-funded survey where clients pay to include the topic of their choice. Each survey asks a set of core questions of each usual resident aged 15 years and over within the selected household. Questions for each client's topic can be asked of a randomly selected person or a particular person within the selected household.</p>																		
Scope/Coverage	<p>The survey covers rural and urban areas across all States and Territories of Australia except sparsely settled areas. All persons living in non-private dwellings are excluded. All usual residents in private households are included in the PSM.</p>																		
Sample size	<p>For each quarterly survey, an initial sample of approximately 2,700 private dwellings is chosen. This sample is considered sufficient to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• detailed information for Australia;</li> <li>• relatively detailed data for capital city/ urban/ rural areas for Australia;</li> </ul> <p>at an acceptable level of accuracy and reliability after allowing for sample loss through factors such as vacant dwellings inadvertently selected in the sample, non-contacts, persons out of scope etc.</p>																		
Expected Sample Distribution	<p>Details of the approximate sample distribution for a quarterly PSM are set out below:</p> <table> <tr> <td>New South Wales</td><td>482</td></tr> <tr> <td>Victoria</td><td>416</td></tr> <tr> <td>Queensland</td><td>340</td></tr> <tr> <td>South Australia</td><td>241</td></tr> <tr> <td>Western Australia</td><td>254</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tasmania</td><td>136</td></tr> <tr> <td>Northern Territory</td><td>44</td></tr> <tr> <td>Australian Capital Territory</td><td>87</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>2000</td></tr> </table>	New South Wales	482	Victoria	416	Queensland	340	South Australia	241	Western Australia	254	Tasmania	136	Northern Territory	44	Australian Capital Territory	87	Total	2000
New South Wales	482																		
Victoria	416																		
Queensland	340																		
South Australia	241																		
Western Australia	254																		
Tasmania	136																		
Northern Territory	44																		
Australian Capital Territory	87																		
Total	2000																		
Data Collection	<p>Information is obtained in the PSM by face to face interviews with adult members of selected households. Interviewers for the PSM are obtained from a panel of trained interviewers who have extensive experience in conducting household surveys.</p> <p>The willing co-operation of selected households is sought. Measures taken to encourage respondent co-operation and maximise response include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice to selected households by letter, accompanied by an information brochure, explaining that their dwelling has been selected for the survey, the purposes of the survey, its official nature and the confidentiality of the information collected.</li> <li>• Through call-backs and follow-up at selected dwellings every effort is made to contact the occupants of each selected dwelling and to conduct the survey in those dwellings.</li> </ul>																		

## Estimation Procedures

Estimates obtained from the survey are derived using a complex ratio estimation procedure that ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the total population by age, sex and area (rather than to the age-sex-area distribution within the sample itself). The estimation procedure is designed to adjust estimates in such a way as to reduce any non-response bias by adjusting the weights of responding persons' records in each age-sex-area cell to compensate for under-enumeration in that cell.

Expansion factors or 'weights' are inserted into responding person's records to enable the data provided by these persons to be expanded to provide estimates relating to the whole population within the scope of the survey.

## Reliability of estimates

The two types of error possible in an estimate based on a sample survey are:

- Non sampling error which arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. The most significant of these errors are: misreporting of data items; deficiencies in coverage; non-response; and processing errors. Every effort is made to minimise these errors by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures.
- Sampling error which occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all establishments in the survey is given by the standard error, see below.

## Standard Errors

There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all in-scope units had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

The standard errors for some statistics are relatively high and users are advised to exercise caution in interpreting these statistics. Users interested in obtaining further information should contact the number shown in the Inquiries box on page 1 of this publication.

### STANDARD ERRORS FOR ALL PUBLICATION TABLES

Size of estimate ( '000's)	Standard Error ( '000's)
100	23
200	31
500	45
800	56
1000	59
2000	76
5000	105

### Example using the standard error table

Table 1 on Page 3 shows that the estimated percentage of females aged 65 and over who walked for pleasure or exercise during the reference week is 47.2%. This represents about 492,000 females. The table of standard error table above shows that the standard error on an estimate of this size is approximately 45,000. This means that there are two chances in three that the true figure is in the range 447,000 to 537,000.

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS - CORE DATA ITEMS

Age	Age is the age of the person at their last birthday.
Birthplace	A person's birthplace is the country where the person was born.
Dependents	All family members under 15 years of age; family members aged 15 to 19 attending school or aged 15 to 19 attending a tertiary educational institution full time, except those classified as husbands, wives, sole parent or other family heads.
Dwelling structure	<p>This classifies the type of structure of the private dwellings selected in the survey. The information is recorded by the interviewer. A dwelling is classified as one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separate house</li> <li>• Semi-detached/ row or terrace house/ town house</li> <li>• Other flat/ unit / apartment</li> <li>• Other dwelling structure</li> </ul>
Employed	<p>Persons 15 and over who, during the reference week:</p> <p>a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business or on a farm; or</p> <p>b) worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm; or</p> <p>c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were on leave; or</p> <p>d) were employers, self-employed persons or unpaid family helpers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.</p>
Household	A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, ie at other times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but not meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of family and non-family members.
Income	Income is the gross annual income before tax and superannuation are deducted. This includes such things as family allowance, pensions, unemployment benefits, student allowances, wages, salary, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest received, business or farm income and workers compensation expenses.
Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Marital status	Persons are classified as married if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey.
Nature of occupancy	Households are classified as renting, purchasing or owning the private dwelling in which they live.
Not in the labour force	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily out of the workforce, studying, recovering from illness or injury, caring for an aged/ill/disabled person, or doing unpaid voluntary work.
Occupation	Classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 1986 (ABS Catalogue No. 1222.0).
Unemployed	Persons aged 15 and over who were not employed during the reference week, and had actively looked for full time or part time work at any time in the last four weeks up to the end of the reference period and were available to work in the reference week.

### May 1994 Survey

Topics to be included	Sport and recreation participation Consumer expectations Botanical gardens attendance Working arrangements Health risk factors Health and Well being index Asthma incidence Television viewing Employment history
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Key dates	Closing date for topics 8 Apr 1994. Interviewing commences 23 May 1994. Standard output available 11 Jul 1994.
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### August 1994 Survey

Topics to be included	Sport and recreation participation Consumer expectations Health risk factors Asthma incidence
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Key dates	Closing dates for topics 9 Jul 1994 Interviewing commences 23 Aug 1994. Standard output available 11 Oct 1994.
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Space is still available for topics on the August 1994 survey.

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**FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE PSM please contact:**  
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