Australian Bureau of Statistics

September 1996

Population Survey Monitor

- ☐ Housing attitudes and movement patterns
- ☐ Household use of technology
- ☐ Community satisfaction with police services
- ☐ Telephone connections
- ☐ Consumer expectations
- ☐ Individual donations
- ☐ Children's sport

PREFACE

The Population Survey Monitor (PSM) is a quarterly household survey of about 3,000 households conducted throughout Australia. Each survey includes a core set of socio-demographic questions and a variable set of topics requested by various Commonwealth and State Government clients.

This publication presents summary results of the PSM conducted in September 1996. The topics included in this survey were as follows:

HOUSING	This topic includes data on attitudes to medium density housing, the likelihood of respondents moving to medium density housing in the near future and tenure of the previous residence of recent movers.
HOUSEHOLD USE OF TECHNOLOGY	This topic contains data on the use of technology in the home, with a focus on computer equipment and usage.
COMMUNITY SATISFACTION WITH POLICE SERVICES	This topic contains data on opinions of safety and attitudes to police services.
TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS	This topic contains data on the number of telephones connected and mobile phones used in households.
CONSUMER EXPECTATIONS	This topic contains data on the anticipated purchases by households of major items in the December quarter 1996.
INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS	This topic contains data on donations given to organisations such as universities, research organisations, hospitals and welfare.
CHILDREN'S SPORT	This topic contains data on the sporting and physical activities undertaken in the last 12 months by children aged 5 to 14.

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NOTES

SAMPLING ERROR

The estimates in this publication are based on a sample survey of households throughout Australia. Because data is not collected from all households, the published estimates derived from them are subject to sampling variability. Relative standard errors give a measure of this variability and therefore indicate the degree of confidence that can be attached to the data. They are more fully discussed and presented on pages 12 and 13. *The standard errors for some statistics are relatively high and users are advised to exercise caution when interpreting the figures.* These data cells are marked with * to indicate that they should be viewed as merely indicative of the magnitude involved.

INQUIRIES

For further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Theo Neumann on Adelaide 08 8237 7303.

For information about other ABS statistics and services please refer to the back cover of this publication.

MAIN FEATURES

HOUSING

64.4% of males and 65.4% of females aged 18 years and over who live in areas where medium density housing exists consider medium density housing in their local area is acceptable or very acceptable. (Refer to table 1).

HOUSEHOLD USE OF TECHNOLOGY

In nearly one third of households (30.3%) at least one person frequently uses a computer at home, and 83.8% of those households also use a printer. (Refer to table 4).

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION WITH POLICE SERVICES

67.7% of males and 72.9% of females aged 18 years and over are satisfied or very satisfied with services provided by police. (Refer to table 5)

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

Over 2.4 million households (36.1%) have at least one mobile phone. More than half (62.2%) of households in the highest household income quintile have a mobile phone, compared with 9.4% of households in the lowest income quintile. (Refer to table 6).

CONSUMER EXPECTATIONS

Over 2.5 million households (38.1%) indicated in September 1996 that they intend to purchase a major item in the December quarter 1996. Nearly 1.3 million households (19.3%) indicated they intend to buy a household item worth more than $200 in the December quarter 1996, and over 850,000 households (12.8%) intend to go on a holiday worth more than $500. (Refer to tables 8 and 9).

INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS

64.7% of males and 68.1% of females aged 18 years and over have donated money in the last 12 months. (Refer to table 10).

CHILDREN'S SPORT

53.3% of children aged 5 to 14 play sport organised by a club or association. (Refer to table 11).

1 ACCEPTABILITY OF MEDIUM DENSITY HOUSING IN LOCAL AREA BY AGE AND SEX, SEPTEMBER 1996

	Age (years)						Total	
Acceptability	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	%	'000
MALES (%)								
Very acceptable	13.9	*6.0	*5.7	*5.4	*9.2	*4.9	7.2	464.6
Acceptable	57.6	39.8	42.2	41.4	34.0	33.8	41.7	2 687.9
Not very acceptable	11.7	28.7	23.3	30.6	24.6	33.5	25.6	1 652.7
Don't know	*3.1	*0.6	*0.7	*1.0	*0.8	*2.5	*1.3	86.9
Not applicable[1]	13.7	24.9	28.1	21.7	31.4	25.3	24.2	1 559.0
Total ('000)	935.7	1 368.6	1 357.4	1 150.0	753.4	886.0	100.0	6 451.0
FEMALES (%)								
Very acceptable	*7.0	9.7	*3.1	*5.4	*5.5	8.4	6.6	436.6
Acceptable	61.3	42.7	39.6	29.2	30.2	32.9	39.3	2 612.2
Not very acceptable	13.4	15.0	24.3	34.0	24.1	23.7	22.4	1 488.5
Don't know	*2.0	*2.7	*2.3	*0.4	*1.6	*2.1	1.9	127.8
Not applicable[1]	16.3	29.9	30.6	31.0	38.6	32.8	29.8	1 981.9
Total ('000)	904.6	1 408.6	1 376.0	1 134.5	741.0	1 082.1	100.0	6 647.1
PERSONS (%)								
Very acceptable	10.5	7.9	4.4	5.4	7.4	6.9	6.9	901.2
Acceptable	59.4	41.3	40.9	35.3	32.1	33.3	40.5	5 300.1
Not very acceptable	12.5	21.8	23.8	32.3	24.4	28.1	24.0	3 141.2
Don't know	*2.6	*1.7	*1.5	*0.7	*1.2	*2.3	1.6	214.7
Not applicable[1]	15.0	27.4	29.4	26.3	35.0	29.4	27.0	3 541.0
Total ('000)	**1 840.3**	**2 777.7**	**2 733.4**	**2 284.8**	**1 494.4**	**1 968.1**	**100.0**	**13 098.1**

[1] Medium density housing not in local area.

2 LIKELIHOOD OF MOVING TO MEDIUM DENSITY HOUSING IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS BY AGE AND SEX, SEPTEMBER 1996

Likelihood	Age (years)						Total	
	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	%	'000
	MALES (%)							
Very likely	24.8	11.1	*5.4	*4.2	*4.6	*1.6	8.6	555.6
Somewhat likely	24.9	11.5	*3.8	8.4	*8.3	*8.6	10.5	677.2
Not at all likely	43.1	70.6	84.0	84.4	80.2	83.0	74.7	4 820.6
Don't know	*7.2	6.9	6.7	*2.9	*2.9	*6.8	6.2	397.6
Total ('000)	935.7	1 368.6	1 357.4	1 150.0	753.4	886.0	100.0	6 451.0
	FEMALES (%)							
Very likely	26.4	10.2	7.8	*6.8	*4.5	*4.1	9.7	646.5
Somewhat likely	21.2	12.8	6.5	10.4	*11.4	8.6	11.4	757.7
Not at all likely	47.5	71.7	81.0	80.8	79.0	81.2	74.3	4 935.5
Don't know	*4.9	*5.3	*4.7	*1.9	*5.0	*6.1	4.6	307.3
Total ('000)	904.6	1 408.6	1 376.0	1 134.5	741. 0	1 082.1	100.0	6 647.1
	PERSONS (%)							
Very likely	25.6	10.6	6.7	5.5	*4.6	*3.0	9.2	1 202.1
Somewhat likely	23.1	12.1	5.2	9.4	9.8	8.6	11.0	1 435.0
Not at all likely	45.3	71.2	82.5	82.6	79.6	82.0	74.5	9 756.1
Don't know	6.0	6.1	5.7	*2.4	6.0	6.4	5.4	705.0
Total ('000)	**1 840.3**	**2 777.7**	**2 733.4**	**2 284.8**	**1 494.4**	**1 968.1**	**100.0**	**13 098.1**

3 TENURE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE IF MOVED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY AGE, SEPTEMBER 1996

| Tenure | Age (years) | | | | Total | |
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45 and over	%	'000
	PERSONS (%)					
Owned outright	10.2	5.3	3.7	2.0	4.2	551.7
Being purchased	*4.0	4.0	*2.5	*0.3	2.1	269.8
Being rented	20.9	22.5	5.9	2.3	10.0	1305.9
Other	*2.7	*1.9	*1.1	*0.7	1.3	171.6
Not moved	62.3	66.2	86.8	94.7	82.4	10 799.2
Total ('000)	**1 840.3**	**2 777.7**	**2 733.4**	**5 747.2**	**100.0**	**13 098.1**

4 HOUSEHOLD[1] USE OF PERIPHERAL COMPUTING EQUIPMENT, SEPTEMBER 1996

Peripheral equipment	'000	%[2]
Printer	1 694.7	25.4
Character/image reader or scanner	140.6	2.1
CD ROM equipment	974.2	14.6
Modem	518.1	7.8
Other equipment	238.1	3.6
Total[3]	**2 022.1**	**30.3**

[1] Households where any member of the household frequently uses a computer at home.
[2] Percentage of all households.
[3] For the total number of households which use a computer, the sum of the components is larger than the total as a number of households use more than one type of peripheral equipment.

5 SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES PROVIDED BY POLICE BY AGE AND SEX, FEBRUARY TO SEPTEMBER 1996

Level of satisfaction	Age (years)						Total	
	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	%	'000
MALES (%)								
Very satisfied	9.9	10.0	13.4	15.9	18.9	24.0	14.7	945.9
Satisfied	46.8	50.6	53.0	56.0	54.3	57.9	53.0	3 404.9
Neither	24.5	27.3	20.2	16.3	16.7	*9.2	19.7	1 269.3
Dissatisfied	11.7	.8.8	9.7	8.0	*6.2	*3.8	8.3	531.3
Very dissatisfied	*5.4	*2.1	*2.0	*1.4	*3.0	*2.3	2.6	166.0
Don't know	*1.7	*1.2	*1.5	*2.3	*1.0	*2.8	1.7	111.3
Total ('000)	939.1	1 369.7	1 346.1	1 143.1	748.2	882.2	100.0	6 428.6
FEMALES (%)								
Very satisfied	10.7	14.7	18.4	22.1	21.6	32.0	19.7	1 303.1
Satisfied	59.7	54.8	48.4	52.6	56.0	50.3	53.2	3 511.4
Neither	22.5	22.0	21.6	14.6	11.5	8.2	17.3	1 144.5
Dissatisfied	*4.2	*5.0	6.9	*6.7	*5.7	*3.8	5.5	360.2
Very dissatisfied	*1.0	*1.2	*1.6	*1.9	*1.6	*1.1	1.4	92.0
Don't know	*1.9	*2.3	*3.1	*2.0	*3.6	*4.6	2.9	190.5
Total ('000)	910.5	1 393.9	1 377.7	1 118.9	740.6	1 060.1	100.0	6 601.7
PERSONS (%)								
Very satisfied	10.3	12.4	16.0	19.0	20.2	28.4	17.3	2 249.0
Satisfied	53.2	52.7	50.7	54.4	55.2	53.8	53.1	6 916.2
Neither	23.5	24.6	20.9	15.5	14.1	8.7	18.5	2 413.7
Dissatisfied	8.0	6.9	8.3	7.4	5.9	*3.8	6.8	891.5
Very dissatisfied	*3.2	*1.6	*1.8	*1.7	*2.3	*1.6	2.0	258.0
Don't know	*1.8	*1.8	*2.3	*2.2	*2.3	*3.8	2.3	301.8
Total ('000)	**1 849.7**	**2 763.6**	**2 723.8**	**2 262.1**	**1 488.8**	**1 942.3**	**100.0**	**13 030.3**

6   POSSESSION OF AT LEAST ONE MOBILE PHONE[1] BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME QUINTILE, SEPTEMBER 1996

Income quintile	Have mobile phone		Do not have mobile phone		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
First quintile (lowest 20%)	102.5	9.4	987.4	90.6	1 089.9	100.0
Second quintile	199.9	16.2	1 033.1	83.8	1 233.0	100.0
Third quintile	435.0	37.7	719.1	62.3	1 154.5	100.0
Fourth quintile	471.4	45.9	556.2	54.1	1 027.6	100.0
Fifth quintile (highest 20%)	647.4	62.2	393.4	37.8	1 040.8	100.0
Don't know[2]	550.3	49.1	569.5	50.9	1 119.8	100.0
Total	**2 406.5**	**36.1**	**4 258.7**	**63.9**	**6 665.6**	**100.0**

[1] Excluded are fixed car phones or cordless phones, both of which need to be very near to the car or home to operate.
[2] Household income not reported.

7   NUMBER OF SEPARATE TELEPHONE NUMBERS[1] BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME QUINTILE, SEPTEMBER 1996

Income quintile	One	Two or more	None		
	%	%	%	'000	%
First quintile (lowest 20%)	92.9	*2.3	4.8	1 089.9	100.0
Second quintile	93.7	*2.9	*3.4	1 233.0	100.0
Third quintile	89.4	7.8	*2.8	1 154.5	100.0
Fourth quintile	93.0	5.4	*1.6	1 027.6	100.0
Fifth quintile (highest 20%)	86.7	13.3	-	1 040.8	100.0
Don't know[2]	88.3	9.5	*2.2	1 119.8	100.0
Total	**90.7**	**6.8**	**2.5**	**6 665.6**	**100.0**

[1] Excludes mobile and car phones.
[2] Household income not reported.

8   HOUSEHOLDS INTENTION TO PURCHASE SELECTED ITEMS IN DECEMBER QUARTER 1996, SEPTEMBER 1996

Item	'000	%[1]
A new car	93.6	1.4
A second-hand car	293.1	4.4
A personal computer	204.9	3.1
Household item worth more than $200	1 283.6	19.3
Home alterations or additions worth more than $500	640.2	9.6
Landscaping worth more than $500	227.1	3.4
A holiday worth more than $500	852.4	12.8
Any other item worth more than $500	191.2	2.9
Total[2]	**2 539.9**	**38.1**

[1] Percentage of all households.
[2] For the total number of households intending to purchase, the sum of the components is larger than the total as a number of households intend to purchase more than one item.

9 INTENTION TO PURCHASE SELECTED ITEMS IN DECEMBER QUARTER 1996 BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME QUINTILE, SEPTEMBER 1996

Income quintile	Intend to purchase		Do not intend to purchase		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
First quintile (lowest 20%)	198.5	18.2	891.4	81.8	1 089.9	100.0
Second quintile	309.0	25.1	923.9	74.9	1 233.0	100.0
Third quintile	455.0	39.4	699.5	60.6	1 154.5	100.0
Fourth quintile	532.8	51.8	494.8	48.2	1 207.6	100.0
Fifth quintile (highest 20%)	693.0	66.6	347.8	33.4	1 040.8	100.0
Don't know[1]	351.7	31.4	768.2	68.6	1 119.8	100.0
Total	**2 539.9**	**38.1**	**4 125.6**	**61.9**	**6 665.6**	**100.0**

[1] Household income not reported.

10 DONATION OF MONEY IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS BY AGE AND SEX, SEPTEMBER 1996

Donation	Age (years)						Total	
	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	%	'000
	MALES (%)							
Money donated	53.0	68.3	69.4	70.4	60.6	60.4	64.7	4 173.4
No money donated	47.0	31.7	30.6	29.6	39.4	39.6	35.3	2 277. 7
Total ('000)	935.7	1 368.6	1 357.4	1 150.0	753.4	886.0	100.0	6 451.0
	FEMALES (%)							
Money donated	62.5	65.9	72.6	73.9	69.7	62.8	68.1	4 527.9
No money donated	37.5	34.1	27.4	26.1	30.3	30.3	37.2	2 119.2
Total ('000)	904.6	1 408.6	1 376.0	1 134.5	741. 0	1 082.1	100.0	6 647.1
	PERSONS (%)							
Money donated	57.6	67.1	71.0	72.1	65.1	61.7	66.4	8 701.3
No money donated	42.4	32.9	29.0	27.9	34.9	38.3	33.6	4 396.8
Total ('000)	**1 840.3**	**2 777.7**	**2 733.4**	**2 284.8**	**1 494.4**	**1 968.1**	**100.0**	**13 098.1**

	Age (years)		Total	
Played sport	5–9	10–14	%	'000
	MALES (%)			
Played sport organised by club	47.3	64.9	56.1	742.0
Played sport organised by school outside school hours	15.2	32.7	23.9	316.5
Played no organised sport	46.9	26.8	36.8	486.7
Total ('000)	659.6	662.0	100.0	1 321.7
	FEMALES (%)			
Played sport organised by club	42.4	58.3	50.3	631.5
Played sport organised by school outside school hours	13.2	29.3	21.2	266.6
Played no organised sport	48.6	30.2	39.4	494.3
Total ('000)	626.4	628.5	100.0	1 254.9
	PERSONS (%)			
Played sport organised by club	44.9	61.7	53.3	1 373.5
Played sport organised by school outside school hours	14.2	31.0	22.6	583.1
Played no organised sport	47.7	28.4	38.1	981.1
Total ('000)[1]	**1 286.0**	**1 290.5**	**100.0**	**2 576.5**

[1] The sum of the components is larger than the total as a number of children play sport organised by a club and sport organised by the school after school hours.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

The Population Survey Monitor (PSM) is a quarterly household survey of approximately 3,000 households conducted throughout Australia. The PSM is designed to meet the needs of government agencies and non profit organisations for family household data. 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 aged 18 years or over or of a particular person within the selected household.

SCOPE/COVERAGE

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.

SAMPLE SIZE

For each quarterly survey, an initial sample of approximately 4,000 private dwellings is chosen. This sample is generally sufficient to provide quarterly data for Australia and annual data for the States and Territories 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.

EXPECTED SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION

Details of the approximate sample distribution for a quarterly PSM are set out below.

New South Wales	482
Victoria	416
Queensland	375
South Australia	375
Western Australia	375
Tasmania	375
Northern Territory	250
Australian Capital Territory	375
Total	**3 023**

DATA COLLECTION

Information is obtained in the PSM by personal 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.

The willing cooperation of selected households is sought. Measures taken to encourage cooperation and maximise response include:

- 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.

- 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.

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 persons' records in each age-sex-area cell to compensate for under-enumeration in that cell.

Expansion factors or 'weights' are inserted into each person's record 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 persons in the survey is given by the standard error, see Technical Notes pages 12 and 13.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

| * | subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes |
| — | no observations recorded |

TECHNICAL NOTES

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability, that is, they may differ from those that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which estimates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three (67%) that a sample estimate will vary by less than one standard error from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty (95%) that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error, which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate (RSE). The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage of errors likely to have occurred due to sampling.

From table 4 an estimated 518,100 households which use a computer have a modem. Referring to the table of standard errors (table A on page 13), an estimate of 518,100 has a standard error of approximately 25,200. There are two chances in three that the number that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey is between 543,300 and 492,900 (ie. 518,100 plus or minus 25,200). There are about nineteen chances in twenty that the number lies between 568,500 and 467,700 (ie. 518,100 plus or minus 50,400).

Particular care should be taken when comparing figures. It is not correct to assume that an apparent difference between figures is actually significant. Such an estimate is subject to sampling error. An approximate standard error (SE) of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x - y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics of sub-populations it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

As the standard errors in tables A and B show, the size of the standard error increases with the size of the estimate. However, the smaller the estimate the higher the relative standard error. Thus, large estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates. Very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25% or less and percentages based on such estimates are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with standard errors of greater than 25% have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (eg *2.8) to indicate that they should be treated with caution and viewed as being merely indicative of the magnitude involved.

A   STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

	Standard error of estimate ('000)		
	Persons 18+ yrs		Households
Size of estimate ('000)	Sept 1996	1996	Sept 1996
10	6.6	3.8	—
20	9.4	5.4	—
50	14.5	8.4	9.9
100	19.7	11.4	13.3
200	26.5	15.3	17.8
500	38.5	22.2	25.2
800	46.1	26.6	29.5
1 000	50.4	29.1	32.3
1 500	57.1	33.0	37.1
2 000	65.0	37.5	41.8

B   RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

	Relative standard error of estimate (%)		
	Persons 18+ yrs		Households
Size of estimate ('000)	Sept 1996	1996	Sept 1996
10	66.5	38.0	—
20	47.0	27.0	—
50	29.0	16.8	19.8
100	19.7	11.4	13.3
200	13.3	7.7	8.9
500	7.7	4.4	5.0
800	5.8	3.3	3.7
1 000	5.0	2.9	3.2
1 500	3.8	2.2	2.5
2 000	3.3	1.9	2.1

GLOSSARY

Age The age of persons at their last birthday.

CD ROM equipment CD ROM (Compact Disk Read Only Memory) equipment refers to CD ROM drives which read CDs that contain digital data for use by a computer. The CD ROM drive can be a separate unit or, in newer equipment, integrated within the machine. Audio CD equipment (ie. music CD players) are excluded.

Character/image reader or scanner Devices which scan a page of printed text or graphics and turn them into a form which can be read by a computer or communications network.

Computer Portable, desktop and dedicated computers, and items such as pocket computers or 'personal organisers' which can be plugged into larger computers, are considered to be computers if they are usually in working order. Calculators, and machines where restoration to working order is not being planned, are excluded.

Donation of money Donation of money includes money given in doorknocks, badge days, sponsorship of walkathons etc, but excludes money given in exchange for goods or other tangible benefits. Raffle ticket expenditure is included if the main reason for purchasing the raffle ticket was to donate money to a specific organisation.

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, i.e. 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.

Household income Household income is the sum of personal income from all members of the household aged 15 years and over. Personal income is gross income from all sources and includes government pensions/benefits, workers compensation, royalties, rent etc. It excludes money from the sale of assets, gambling, lottery wins, gifts, bequests or lump sum settlements.

Households intending to purchase A household in which any person within the household expects to buy, pay for or make some payment towards an item with an individual worth of $200 or more for a household item or $500 or more for other items. Planned purchases must be for the period 1 October 1996 and 31 December 1996.

Households which use a computer	Households which use a computer are those where any member of the household frequently uses a computer at home. "Frequently" is defined by the respondent. The computer used does not necessarily have to be owned by the household, for example, if a member of the household frequently brings a computer home from work to use, that household is considered to use a computer. Households which have a computer but no member of the household uses it frequently are not considered to use a computer.
Medium density housing	Includes semi-detached, row, terrace, town houses and flats. Medium density flats are those with no more than two storeys.
Mobile phone	A personal telephone, sometimes called a cellular mobile phone, which operates by battery from any location within range of a receiving/relay station and is used for either personal or business purposes. Excluded are fixed car phones or cordless phones, both of which need to be very near to the car or home to operate.
Modem	Modems are devices that connect the computer to a telephone system which enables communication between computers. They may either be integrated into the computer or may be a separate box attached to the computer by a lead.
Peripheral equipment	Peripheral equipment includes equipment which must be plugged into a computer, eg. printers, character/image readers or scanners, CD ROM equipment, modems and other equipment such as additional keyboards and external disk or tape drives. Additional memory or storage which is added internally to the computer and is therefore integrated within the machine is excluded.
Printer	A device used for printing computer output onto paper, eg. dot matrix, bubble jet and laser printers.

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