

POPULATION SURVEY MONITOR

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 21 JULY 1998

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
Main Features	3

TABLES

1 Fire safety measures installed or followed by households	5
2 Tenure of current residence by household type	6
3 Tenure of current residence by dwelling type	6
4 Satisfaction with services provided by police	7
5 Households' intention to purchase selected items	8
6 Households' intention to purchase selected items, by income quintile	8
7 Main energy source used by households in New South Wales	9
8 Main energy source used by households in South Australia	9
9 Participation in organised sport in the last 12 months	10
10 Household use of computing equipment	11
11 Household use of peripheral computing equipment	11
12 Persons who consumed alcohol in the last week	12
13 Alcoholic beverages consumed in the last week	13
14 Visits to cultural venues in the last 3 years	14

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory notes	15
Technical notes	18
Glossary	20

- For more information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back page of this publication.
- For further information about these and other related statistics, contact Theo Neumann on Adelaide (08)8237 7303.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

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August 1998

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ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents summary results of the Population Survey Monitor (PSM).

ABOUT THIS SURVEY

The PSM is a quarterly household survey of approximately 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.

The estimates in this publication are based on a sample survey of households throughout Australia and are subject to sampling variability because data are not collected from all households. Relative standard errors give a measure of this variability and indicate the degree of confidence that can be attached to the data (see Technical Notes on pages 18 and 19 for more information). 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.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

- * relative standard error greater than 25% — subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
- ** relative standard error greater than 50% — subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
- . . not applicable

ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Published percentages are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may occur between these percentages and those that could be calculated from the rounded figures.

INQUIRIES

For 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 of this publication.

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

MAIN FEATURES

FIRE SAFETY MEASURES

The most common fire safety measures installed or followed in households were smoke alarms/detectors (57.6%) and safety switch/circuit breakers (48.3%) (refer to table 1).

HOUSING

Over 4.8 million households (70.4%) own or are purchasing the residence in which they live. Of all separate houses, 79.5% are owned or being purchased, 3.5% are publicly rented and 13.6% are privately rented (refer to tables 2 and 3).

POLICE

Of all persons aged 18 years and over, 13.8% were very satisfied and 48.3% were satisfied with the services provided by police (refer to table 4).

CONSUMER EXPECTATIONS

Over 2.7 million households (40.9%) indicated in May 1998 that they intend to purchase a major item in the September quarter 1998. Over 1.3 million households (20.2%) indicated that they intend to buy a household item worth more than \$200 in the September quarter 1998, and over 0.8 million households (12.8%) intend to go on a holiday worth more than \$500 (refer to tables 5 and 6).

ENERGY USAGE

Significant differences are evident when comparing the main source of energy used for domestic purposes for New South Wales and South Australia. New South Wales shows a far greater reliance on electricity for water heating (73.3%), cooking (70.6%) and room heating (53.9%) compared to 46.8%, 51.3% and 39.9% respectively in South Australia (refer to tables 7 and 8).

ORGANISED SPORT

In the last 12 months, 36.2% of males and 27.7% of females aged 18 years and over have participated in sport or physical activity organised by a club or association (refer to table 9).

COMPUTER USAGE

Approximately 2.5 million households (36.0%) use a computer at home at least once a week. Of these households, 88.2% use a printer, 73.5% use CD Rom equipment and 49.3% use a modem (refer to tables 10 and 11).

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

ALCOHOL CONSUMED

Of all persons, 58.0% reported consuming alcohol in the last week. Beer was the preferred beverage being consumed by over 4.1 million (30.9%) people, followed by white wine (17.7%) and spirits and liqueurs (17.6%). Alcohol consumption was highest among males in the 18-24 year age group (76.1%) (refer to tables 12 and 13).

CULTURAL VENUES

In the last 3 years, 30.4% of all South Australian usual residents visited the South Australian Art Gallery, 34.3% visited the South Australian Museum, and 21.9% visited the South Australian State Library (refer to table 14).

1

FIRE SAFETY MEASURES INSTALLED OR FOLLOWED BY HOUSEHOLDS

Fire safety measure	Metropolitan.....		Ex-metropolitan.....		Total.....	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
.....						
Fire safety measure installed or followed						
Operational smoke alarm(s) or smoke detector(s)	2 462.9	57.6	1 471.9	57.7	3 934.9	57.6
Fire sprinkler system	66.3	1.5	*19.9	*0.8	86.3	1.3
Safety switch/circuit breaker	1 981.2	46.3	1 317.0	51.6	3 298.2	48.3
Fire extinguisher	933.9	21.8	673.4	26.4	1 607.3	23.5
Fire blanket	269.2	6.3	225.8	8.9	495.1	7.2
Fire evacuation plan	517.4	12.1	365.1	14.3	882.4	12.9
External water supply	242.8	5.7	544.4	21.3	787.2	11.5
Removal of external fuel sources	555.1	13.0	655.6	25.7	1 210.8	17.7
External sprinkler	557.0	13.0	542.4	21.3	1 099.4	16.1
Other fire safety measure	*36.4	*0.9	*13.4	*0.5	49.8	0.7
Total households with a fire safety measure(a)	3 399.6	79.4	2 181.2	85.5	5 580.8	81.7
No fire safety measure installed or followed	822.6	19.2	355.6	13.9	1 178.2	17.2
Don't know	57.4	1.3	*15.0	*0.6	72.4	1.1
Total households	4 279.6	100.0	2 551.7	100.0	6 831.3	100.0
.....						

(a) For the total number of households with a fire safety measure, the sum of the components is larger than the total as a number of households may have more than one fire safety measure installed or followed.

2

TENURE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Household type	TENURE.....				TOTAL.....	
	Owner/ purchaser	Public renter	Private renter	Other	Pro- portion	Number
	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Person living alone	58.5	9.8	25.9	5.8	100.0	1 492.6
Married couple(a) only	80.8	2.5	14.4	*2.2	100.0	1 690.5
Married couple(a) with children	80.5	2.9	14.3	2.3	100.0	2 396.1
Single parent with children	54.1	13.0	26.9	*6.1	100.0	611.4
Other households	48.4	*5.9	38.9	6.9	100.0	640.6
All household types	70.4	5.5	20.3	3.8	100.0	6 831.3
	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000
All household types	4 808.0	373.9	1 387.5	261.9	..	6 831.3

(a) Includes defacto couples.

3

TENURE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE BY DWELLING STRUCTURE

Dwelling structure	TENURE.....				TOTAL.....	
	Owner/ purchaser	Public renter	Private renter	Other	Pro- portion	Number
	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Separate house	79.5	3.5	13.6	3.3	100.0	5 515.2
Semi-detached/row/terrace(a)	43.3	11.0	41.3	*4.5	100.0	499.7
Flat/unit/apartment	25.4	16.0	53.1	5.5	100.0	778.9
Other dwelling	**	**	*41.7	*34.3	100.0	*37.4
All dwelling structures	70.4	5.5	20.3	3.8	100.0	6 831.3
	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000
All dwelling structures	4 808.0	373.9	1 387.5	261.9	..	6 831.3

(a) Includes flat attached to house.

	AGE (YEARS).....						TOTAL.....	
Level of satisfaction	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Pro-portion	Number
.....								
MALES								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Very satisfied	*2.7	11.1	11.3	9.9	20.9	20.4	12.2	810.0
Satisfied	49.2	43.5	47.9	54.5	43.7	59.1	49.4	3 275.5
Neither	31.3	18.7	20.1	15.0	13.0	*7.3	17.8	1 180.2
Dissatisfied	14.2	19.2	14.7	14.1	14.3	8.8	14.6	969.5
Very dissatisfied	*2.3	6.4	*3.9	*3.1	*6.2	**	4.0	265.1
Don't know	**	**	*2.1	*3.3	**	*2.9	1.9	129.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	6 629.6
.....								
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000
Total	918.8	1 393.3	1 394.9	1 214.6	794.1	913.8	..	6 629.6
.....								
FEMALES								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Very satisfied	*7.4	10.7	18.0	13.9	16.0	24.9	15.3	1 039.6
Satisfied	50.1	42.4	46.0	49.4	46.3	50.8	47.2	3 216.3
Neither	29.1	24.6	19.6	19.1	9.9	9.0	19.0	1 294.0
Dissatisfied	*5.8	10.6	9.2	6.2	16.2	6.6	8.9	606.3
Very dissatisfied	*3.4	*1.9	*2.8	*5.8	*3.7	**	3.0	206.4
Don't know	*4.2	9.8	*4.5	*5.5	*7.9	7.8	6.7	453.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	6 816.1
.....								
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000
Total	894.1	1 413.3	1 427.5	1 202.1	778.7	1 100.4	..	6 816.1
.....								
PERSONS								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Very satisfied	5.0	10.9	14.7	11.9	18.5	22.9	13.8	1 849.6
Satisfied	49.6	42.9	46.9	52.0	45.0	54.6	48.3	6 491.9
Neither	30.2	21.7	19.8	17.0	11.5	8.3	18.4	2 474.3
Dissatisfied	10.1	14.9	11.9	10.2	15.2	7.6	11.7	1 575.8
Very dissatisfied	*2.9	4.2	3.3	4.5	5.0	*1.1	3.5	471.6
Don't know	*2.2	5.5	3.3	4.4	4.8	5.6	4.3	582.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	13 445.7
.....								
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000
Total	1 812.9	2 806.6	2 822.4	2 416.7	1 572.8	2 014.2	..	13 445.7

5

HOUSEHOLDS' INTENTION TO PURCHASE SELECTED ITEMS(a)

Item	Number	Proportion(b)
	'000	%
A new car	165.0	2.4
A second-hand car	358.8	5.2
A personal computer	219.2	3.2
Household item worth more than \$200	1 386.5	20.2
Home alterations or additions worth more than \$500	729.8	10.7
Landscaping worth more than \$500	288.5	4.2
A holiday worth more than \$500	874.3	12.8
Any other item worth more than \$500	149.8	2.2
Total(c)	2 797.4	40.9

(a) Intention to purchase in the September quarter 1998.

(b) Proportion of all households.

(c) 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.

6

HOUSEHOLDS' INTENTION TO PURCHASE SELECTED ITEMS(a), By Income Quintile

Household income quintile	Intend to purchase...		Do not intend to purchase.....		Total.....	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
First quintile (lowest 20%)	228.9	18.1	1 038.7	81.9	1 267.6	100.0
Second quintile	357.0	30.2	825.3	69.8	1 182.4	100.0
Third quintile	441.5	39.5	677.4	60.5	1 118.9	100.0
Fourth quintile	591.1	55.1	480.9	44.9	1 072.0	100.0
Fifth quintile (highest 20%)	750.5	65.2	400.5	34.8	1 151.0	100.0
Don't know(b)	428.4	41.2	611.0	58.8	1 039.4	100.0
Total	2 797.4	40.9	4 033.9	59.1	6 831.3	100.0

(a) Intention to purchase at least one of the selected items listed in table 5 in the September quarter 1998.

(b) Household income not reported.

7

MAIN ENERGY SOURCE USED BY HOUSEHOLDS(a) IN NEW SOUTH WALES(b)

	Water heating.....		Cooking.....		Room heating.....	
Energy Source	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Electricity	1 346.3	73.3	1 296.5	70.6	990.5	53.9
Gas	382.9	20.9	510.2	27.8	426.9	23.3
Solar	51.2	2.8	..	..	..	..
Wood	**	**	*9.5	*0.5	283.8	15.5
Other	*10.0	*0.5	*19.8	*1.1	39.2	2.1
No energy source	..	..	..	..	95.6	5.2
Don't know	39.8	2.2	..	..	..	..
Total	1 836.0	100.0	1 836.0	100.0	1 836.0	100.0

(a) Excludes approximately 461,000 (20.1%) households which did not provide energy consumption details.

(b) Includes data collected in the November 1997, February 1998 and May 1998 PSM surveys.

8

MAIN ENERGY SOURCE USED BY HOUSEHOLDS(a) IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA(b)

	Water heating.....		Cooking.....		Room heating.....	
Energy Source	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Electricity	231.7	46.8	253.6	51.3	197.3	39.9
Gas	232.1	46.9	224.4	45.3	169.8	34.3
Solar	14.3	2.9	..	..	..	..
Wood	*2.6	0.5	**	**	89.4	18.1
Other	**	**	15.2	3.1	25.9	5.2
No energy source	..	..	..	..	12.3	2.5
Don't know	12.4	2.5	..	..	..	..
Total	494.8	100.0	494.8	100.0	494.8	100.0

(a) Excludes approximately 78,000 (13.6%) households which did not provide energy consumption details.

(b) Includes data collected in the November 1997, February 1998 and May 1998 PSM surveys.

PARTICIPATION IN ORGANISED SPORT(a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

	AGE (YEARS).....						TOTAL.....	
Participation	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Pro-portion	Number
.....								
MALES								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Participated in organised sport(a)	63.1	43.5	37.9	30.0	18.0	19.2	36.2	2 397.1
No participation in organised sport(a)	36.9	56.5	62.1	70.0	82.0	80.8	63.8	4 232.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	6 629.6
.....								
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000
Total	918.8	1 393.3	1 394.9	1 214.6	794.1	913.8	..	6 629.6
.....								
FEMALES								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Participated in organised sport(a)	41.7	33.9	28.2	24.2	19.8	16.9	27.7	1 886.4
No participation in organised sport(a)	58.3	66.1	71.8	75.8	80.2	83.1	72.3	4 929.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	6 816.1
.....								
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000
Total	894.1	1 413.3	1 427.5	1 202.1	778.7	1 100.4	..	6 816.1
.....								
PERSONS								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Participated in organised sport(a)	52.5	38.7	33.0	27.1	18.9	18.0	31.9	4 283.5
No participation in organised sport(a)	47.5	61.3	67.0	72.9	81.1	82.0	68.1	9 162.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	13 445.7
.....								
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000
Total	1 812.9	2 806.6	2 822.4	2 416.7	1 572.8	2 014.2	..	13 445.7
.....								

(a) Includes sport and physical activities organised by a club or association.

10

HOUSEHOLD USE OF COMPUTING EQUIPMENT

	Number	Proportion
Computer use	'000	%

Households which use a computer(a)	2 461.6	36.0
Households which do not use a computer	4 369.7	64.0
Total	6 831.3	100.0

(a) Households where any member of the household uses a computer at home at least once a week.

11

HOUSEHOLD(a) USE OF PERIPHERAL COMPUTING EQUIPMENT

	Number	Proportion(b)
Peripheral equipment	'000	%

Printer	2 170.0	88.2
Character/image reader or scanner	458.9	18.6
CD ROM equipment	1 809.9	73.5
Modem	1 214.2	49.3
Digital versatile discs	192.4	7.8
Total(b)	2 461.6	100.0

(a) Households where any member of the household uses a computer at home at least once a week.

(b) 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.

	AGE (YEARS).....						TOTAL.....	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	<i>Pro-portion</i>	<i>Number</i>
.....								
MALES								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Consumed alcohol	76.1	70.8	70.2	69.8	62.1	59.2	68.6	4 547.4
Did not consume alcohol	23.9	29.2	29.8	30.2	37.9	40.8	31.4	2 082.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	6 629.6
.....								
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000
Total	918.8	1 393.3	1 394.9	1 214.6	794.1	913.8	..	6 629.6
.....								
FEMALES								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Consumed alcohol	55.7	51.8	49.8	55.5	39.4	30.6	47.7	3 251.7
Did not consume alcohol	44.3	48.2	50.2	44.5	60.6	69.4	52.3	3 564.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	6 816.1
.....								
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000
Total	894.1	1 413.3	1 427.5	1 202.1	778.7	1 100.4	..	6 816.1
.....								
PERSONS								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Consumed alcohol	66.1	61.2	59.9	62.7	50.9	43.6	58.0	7 799.1
Did not consume alcohol	33.9	38.8	40.1	37.3	49.1	56.4	42.0	5 646.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	13 445.7
.....								
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000
Total	1 812.9	2 806.6	2 822.4	2 416.7	1 572.8	2 014.2	..	13 445.7
.....								

	AGE (YEARS).....						TOTAL.....	
<i>Alcoholic beverage consumption</i>	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Pro-portion	Number
.....								
RED WINE								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Consumed red wine	12.4	15.3	17.2	24.3	17.9	9.3	16.3	2 195.6
Did not consume red wine	87.6	84.7	82.8	75.7	82.1	90.7	83.7	11 250.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>13 445.7</i>
.....								
WHITE WINE								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Consumed white wine	14.1	17.5	20.3	22.4	16.9	12.7	17.7	2 383.9
Did not consume white wine	85.9	82.5	79.7	77.6	83.1	87.3	82.3	11 061.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>13 445.7</i>
.....								
SPARKLING WINE(a)								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Consumed sparkling wine(a)	*3.2	3.9	4.8	*1.8	*3.7	*1.8	3.3	442.5
Did not consume sparkling wine(a)	96.8	96.1	95.2	98.2	96.3	98.2	96.7	13 003.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>13 445.7</i>
.....								
BEER								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Consumed beer	39.3	34.9	31.0	28.7	26.6	23.5	30.9	4 149.4
Did not consume beer	60.7	65.1	69.0	71.3	73.4	76.5	69.1	9 296.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>13 445.7</i>
.....								
SPIRITS/LIQUEURS								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Consumed spirits/liqueurs	40.1	17.4	15.9	14.8	13.2	6.5	17.6	2 361.4
Did not consume spirits/liqueurs	59.9	82.6	84.1	85.2	86.8	93.5	82.4	11 084.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>13 445.7</i>
.....								
OTHER(b)								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Consumed other(b)	*3.2	4.6	4.0	*2.8	*4.2	*2.5	3.6	483.6
Did not consume other(b)	96.8	95.4	96.0	97.2	95.8	97.5	96.4	12 962.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>13 445.7</i>
.....								
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000
Total	1 812.9	2 806.6	2 822.4	2 416.7	1 572.8	2 014.2	..	13 445.7
.....								

(a) Sparkling wine includes champagne.

(b) 'Other' includes fortified wine, cider and alcoholic soda.

Venue	AGE (YEARS).....						TOTAL.....	
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Pro-portion	Number
.....								
SA ART GALLERY								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
SA Art Gallery visited	46.5	29.8	32.1	30.1	*27.4	*18.5	30.4	331.6
SA Art Gallery not visited	53.5	70.2	67.9	69.9	72.6	81.5	69.6	759.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1 090.6</i>
.....								
SA MUSEUM								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
SA Museum visited	35.8	38.8	44.9	35.6	*28.1	*16.4	34.3	374.1
SA Museum not visited	64.2	61.2	55.1	64.4	71.9	83.6	65.7	716.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1 090.6</i>
.....								
SA STATE LIBRARY								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
SA State Library visited	36.7	24.4	24.4	20.3	*16.0	*10.1	21.9	238.5
SA State Library not visited	63.3	75.6	75.6	79.7	84.0	89.9	78.1	852.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1 090.6</i>
.....								
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000
Total	131.7	224.9	188.4	261.7	129.0	154.8	..	1 090.6
.....								

(a) Visits by South Australian usual residents.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 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 for 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 18 years and over within the selected household. Questions for each client's topic are asked of a randomly selected person aged 18 years or over within the selected household.

LIST OF TOPICS MAY 1998

2 This publication presents summary results of the PSM conducted in May 1998. The topics included in this survey were as follows:

Fire safety measures

3 Contains data on the type of fire safety measures installed or followed in private dwellings.

Housing

4 Contains data on tenure of current residence.

Satisfaction with police services

5 Contains data on community attitudes to police services.

Consumer expectations

6 Contains data on the anticipated purchases by households of major items in the September quarter 1998.

Organised sport

7 Contains data on the sporting and physical activities undertaken by persons aged 18 years and over for a club or association in the last 12 months.

Computer usage

8 Contains data on technology in the home, with a focus on computer equipment and usage.

Alcohol consumption

9 Contains data on the consumption of alcohol in the last week.

Cultural venues

10 Contains data on cultural venues in South Australia that were visited in the last 3 years by South Australian usual residents.

LIST OF TOPICS 1997-98

11 This publication also presents summary data collected from the November 1997 to May 1998 PSM surveys on:

Energy usage

12 Contains data on the main source of energy used by households in New South Wales and South Australia for water heating, cooking and room heating.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

13 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

14 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

15 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

16 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.

17 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 PROCEDURE

18 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.

19 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

20 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
 - 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 18 and 19).

1 As 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, the estimates 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 (see table A1, page 19), 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 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

2 Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), (see table A2, page 19) which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate. The RSE is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage of errors likely to have occurred due to sampling.

3 From table 5 an estimated 219,200 households intend to purchase a computer in the September quarter. Referring to table A1 of standard errors (on page 19), an estimate of 219,200 has a standard error of approximately 18,300. 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 200,900 and 237,500 (i.e. 219,200 plus or minus 18,300). There are about 19 chances in 20 that the number lies between 182,600 and 255,800 (i.e. 219,200 plus or minus 36,600).

4 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.

5 As the table of standard errors shows, the size of the standard error increases with the size of the estimate. However, the smaller the estimate the higher the RSE. 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) and their value for most practical purposes is unreliable. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with RSEs 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 (e.g. *2.8) to indicate that they should be treated with caution and viewed as being merely indicative of the magnitude involved.

6 This publication contains tables which relate to different populations. Standard errors may vary depending on the population and care should be taken to use the appropriate columns in tables A1 and A2.

7 For tables 1,2,3,5,6,10, and 11 the columns headed *HOUSEHOLDS - May 1998 - Aust* should be used.

8 For tables 4,9,12 and 13 the columns headed *PERSONS 18+ YEARS - May 1998 - Aust* should be used.

9 For table 7 the columns headed *HOUSEHOLDS - Nov 1997-May 1998- NSW* should be used.

10 For table 8 the columns headed *HOUSEHOLDS - Nov 1997-May 1998- SA* should be used.

11 For table 14 the columns headed *PERSONS 18+ YEARS - May 1998 - SA* should be used.

A1

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

	PERSONS 18+ YEARS		HOUSEHOLDS		
Size of estimate	May 1998 Aust	May 1998 SA	May 1998 Aust	Nov 1997 - May 1998 NSW	Nov 1997 - May 1998 SA
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
2	..	..	..	..	1.0
5	..	..	3.3	2.8	1.6
10	6.6	5.0	4.7	3.9	2.2
20	9.4	6.8	6.7	5.3	2.9
50	14.5	9.9	9.9	7.9	4.2
100	19.7	12.9	13.3	10.5	5.4
200	26.5	16.5	17.8	14.0	6.9
500	38.5	23.1	25.2	20.0	9.3
800	46.1	27.0	29.5	23.6	10.6
1 000	50.4	29.0	32.3	25.9	11.4
1 500	57.1	33.4	37.1	29.6	12.6
2 000	65.0	36.2	41.8	33.3	13.8

A2

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

	PERSONS 18+ YEARS		HOUSEHOLDS		
Size of estimate	May 1998 Aust	May 1998 SA	May 1998 Aust	Nov 1997 - May 1998 NSW	Nov 1997 - May 1998 SA
'000	%	%	%	%	%
2	..	..	..	..	50.7
5	..	..	66.6	56.0	32.0
10	66.5	49.5	47.1	38.7	21.7
20	47.0	33.9	33.3	26.5	14.5
50	29.0	19.8	19.8	15.8	8.4
100	19.7	12.9	13.3	10.5	5.4
200	13.3	8.3	8.9	7.0	3.5
500	7.7	4.6	5.0	4.0	1.9
800	5.8	3.4	3.7	2.9	1.3
1 000	5.0	2.9	3.2	2.6	1.1
1 500	3.8	2.2	2.5	2.0	0.8
2 000	3.3	1.8	2.1	1.7	0.7

GLOSSARY

Age	The age of persons on their last birthday.
CD ROM equipment	Compact Disc Read Only Memory. Compact disk drives read digital data for use by a computer.
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.
Consumer expectations	See 'Households intending to purchase'.
Cultural venues	Includes art galleries, museums, and libraries.
Digital Versatile Disks	DVD-ROM format is intended to distribute computer games and other software as well as a medium for distributing films. A DVD-ROM disc has 12 times the capacity of a CD-ROM disc providing superior graphics and sound to computers.
Dwelling structure	Categories include; separate house: where a house stands separately in its own grounds separated from other dwellings by at least a metre, semi-detached, row or terrace house: where the dwelling has its own private grounds and no other dwelling above or below it, flat or apartment: these dwellings do not have their own private grounds and usually share a common entrance, foyer or stairwell.
External sprinkler	A heavy duty sprinkler capable of wetting the home externally in order to help it become fire resistant.
External water supply	refers to a non mains external water supply which is suitable for fighting fire. It includes pools, dams or creeks.
Fire blanket	Fire blankets are used to attack small fires, and fires involving cooking oils and fats. The blankets may also be used as a thermal barrier against radiated heat and to control clothing fires.
Fire evacuation plan	Refers to any fire evacuation plan that the respondent has set out in case of emergency. For example, how residents should evacuate the building, and what they should do once they have evacuated the building.
Fire extinguisher	A fire extinguisher is a container that contains either, water, carbon dioxide or foam and is designed to spray at and extinguish fires.
Fire sprinkler system	A fire sprinkler system is usually installed in the ceiling and is an automatic sprinkler which is activated by heat or smoke.
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.
Household's 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 July 1998 to 30 September 1998.
Metropolitan	Metropolitan refers to the capital city statistical divisions. These delimit an area which is stable for general statistical purposes. The boundary is defined to contain the anticipated development of the city for a period of at least 20 years. They contain more than just the urban centre, and represent the city in the wider sense.
Modem	A device which connects the computer to a telephone system enabling communication between two computers.
Organised sport	Sport and physical activities that are organised by a club or association.
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.
Police services	Services provided by officers of Federal and State police departments.
Printer	Devices used for printing computer output on to paper.
Private renter	Private renters rent their home from a private landlord or real estate agent.
Public renters	Public renters rent their home from a government agency whose main activity is to provide housing to the public. This does not include government departments that provide housing to their employees.
Removal of external fuel sources	Refers to removal of all possible sources of fuel for a bushfire. This includes such measures as removing overhanging eucalypt trees, removing dry leaves/firewood from around the home etc.
Safety switch/circuit breaker	A safety switch/circuit breaker is a device intended to isolate electricity supply to protected circuits, socket outlets or electrical equipment in the event of a current flow to earth which exceeds a predetermined value.
Smoke detector/smoke alarm	Smoke detectors or smoke alarms are for the detection and warning of smoke from fires and not for the detection of cigarette smoke.

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