



INCOME DISTRIBUTION AUSTRALIA

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Jenny Harber on Canberra 02 6252 5838, or any ABS office shown on the back cover of this publication.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

This publication presents results from the 1996–97 Survey of Income and Housing Costs. The survey collected information on sources of income, amounts received and characteristics of income units and persons resident in private dwellings throughout Australia.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
RSE	Relative standard error
SE	Standard error
SIHC	Survey of Income and Housing Costs
*	The estimate has a relative standard error greater than 25%. For further information see Appendix B.
**	The estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50%. For further information see Appendix B.
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero

EFFECTS OF 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 exist between these percentages and those that could be calculated from the rounded figures.

T.J. Skinner
Acting Australian Statistician

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

Information on family cash income is used by government, private welfare organisations and researchers as an indicator of the standard of living of Australians. Over time, changes in the distribution of cash income are used as indicators of changes in economic equality among the population.

Gross weekly income is defined here as regular and recurring cash receipts before deduction of tax or any other items. It comprises cash receipts from wages and salaries, profit/loss from own business, property income in the form of interest, rent and dividends, and private transfers such as superannuation and child support. It also includes cash transfers from government in the form of pensions, benefits and allowances.

While income may be a suitable proxy measure for living standards of most of the population, it is a less suitable measure for groups who may draw substantially on other resources. In particular, young adults living with parents may be substantially subsidised by these parents who may give them cash gifts or provide them with services such as free board and lodging. People who own their own businesses may receive substantial non-cash benefits from that source. For people such as these, the level of cash income is a less suitable indicator of their standard of living.

While income is usually received by individuals, analyses of the levels and distribution of income are traditionally based on the income of family or household units. This choice of analytical unit reflects the assumption that pooling or sharing of income takes place (to varying degrees) within families.

Analyses in this publication are based on the income of restricted family groupings called income units. These units are similar to those which have been used by the Government in determining eligibility for, and payment of, benefits to individuals and families. The grouping assumes that sharing of income takes place between partners in couple families and between parents and dependent children. Other family members, such as non-dependent children, are treated as separate income units.

While most of the data in this publication relate to gross cash income, mention has been made above of factors other than income that may affect living standards. Factors to take into account when using income as a proxy for living standards are the size and composition of the income unit. For example, a single person receiving a certain level of income is likely to have a higher standard of living than a family receiving a similar income. This differing need for income for families of different sizes is recognised in social security payments.

In studies of living standards and income inequality, it is common to adjust gross income to allow for the differing needs of different sized families. Examples of such adjustments, and the resulting profiles of families with low incomes, are discussed under the heading of 'Alternative measures of income' at the end of this Summary of Findings.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

CHANGES IN INCOME, 1994–95 TO 1996–97

From 1994–95 to 1996–97, the mean (average) gross weekly income for all income units in private dwellings increased by 5% from \$596 to \$625. The mean weekly income of the largest group of income units, those who were mainly dependent on wage and salary income, increased by 5% from \$801 to \$844. The mean income for those relying on government cash benefits increased by 10% over this period. Movements in income from other sources over the period were more volatile. Average incomes for units dependent on their own businesses were particularly volatile as can be seen from the table below. In 1996–97 their income was slightly lower than in the previous year but 6% higher than two years earlier. Average income of those dependent on other income increased by 21%.

Mean weekly income by principal source for all income units

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
<i>Principal source of gross cash income</i>	\$	\$	\$
Wages and salaries	801	816	844
Own business	850	916	908
Government cash benefits	231	238	254
Other income	420	432	507
Mean gross weekly income	596	609	625

The degree of inequality in the income distribution of all income units remained almost unchanged between 1994–95 and 1996–97. Income inequality can be measured by comparing the share of total income received by each quintile group. Income quintile groups are formed by ranking the population in ascending order according to the income of each income unit, and dividing the population into five equally sized groups. The shares of total income received by the income quintile groups changed slightly over the three years, but the changes are not statistically significant.

Percentage income share for income quintiles

<i>Gross weekly income quintile</i>	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Lowest	3.6	3.8	3.8
Second	9.3	9.1	9.4
Third	15.2	15.0	15.2
Fourth	24.0	23.7	24.0
Highest	47.9	48.3	47.5
All income units	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gini-coefficient	0.443	0.437	0.444

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

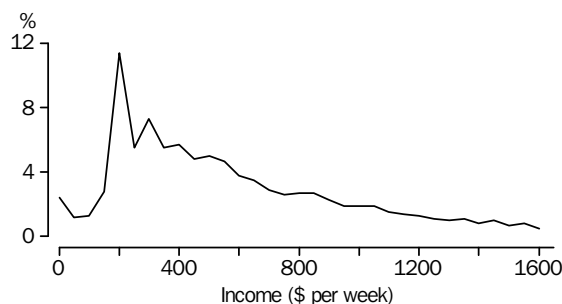
CHANGES IN INCOME, 1994–95 TO 1996–97 *continued*

Income inequality can also be examined using a summary measure, the gini-coefficient. The gini-coefficient ranges between a value of zero, when income is equally shared, and a value of one, when all income is received by a single income unit. The gini-coefficient in 1996–97 was 0.44 and not significantly different from that of the previous two years.

ALL INCOME UNITS 1996–97

In 1996–97 there were approximately nine million income units living in private dwellings in Australia. While their mean gross weekly income was \$625, the median (i.e. the mid-point when all units are ranked in ascending order of income) was considerably lower at \$477 (table 1). This difference reflects the typically asymmetric distribution of income where a large number in the population have relatively low incomes and a smaller number of units have relatively very high incomes.

Distribution of gross weekly income of all income units



In this graph zero income includes nil and negative income.

Income units cover a wide variety of individuals and family types and include varying numbers of people. These range from young single people just out of school, to couples with dependent children, through to elderly retired couples or single people. As units consist of individuals at various stages of their life cycle and working career, it is not surprising that income is distributed unevenly across all income units. This was the case in 1996–97 where income units in the lowest income quintile received a mean gross weekly income of \$121 compared to \$1,485 received by those in the highest income quintile. Reflecting these extremes in distribution is the relatively high gini-coefficient of 0.44 for all income units (table 2).

LIFE-CYCLE STAGES

To examine differences in income for families in varying circumstances, it is useful to compare income-unit income at different life-cycle stages. A typical life cycle covers early adulthood and the forming, maturing and dissolving of the traditional nuclear family. A simplified view of life-cycle possibilities is provided in table 25.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

LIFE-CYCLE STAGES *continued*

Levels of income are related to life-cycle stages. Income tends to rise as young people enter relationships and often have two earners in the income unit. The birth of children and the early years of child rearing are associated with reduced labour force participation of parents, particularly the mother and, along with this, lower incomes. Income rises again with women returning to work as the children grow older. In subsequent stages of the life cycle, as children become independent and parents age, income again declines. These differing stages of the life cycle, and the average incomes received by different units, are discussed below. It should be noted that in this discussion the age of a couple is defined as the age of the reference person of the couple.

Income and characteristics of life-cycle groups

Type of income unit	Mean gross weekly income \$	Gini-coefficient (a)	Family members no.	Income earners(b) no.
One person, under 25 years	334	0.37	1.0	0.7
Couple only, reference person under 25 years	935	0.28	2.0	1.7
Couple with dependants, eldest under 5 years	839	0.30	3.5	1.3
One parent	432	0.28	2.7	0.4
Couple with dependants, eldest 5 or more years	1 050	0.32	4.1	1.5
Couple only, reference person 55–64 years	684	0.46	2.0	1.0
One person, 55–64 years	304	0.38	1.0	0.3
Couple only, reference person 65 years and over	479	0.33	2.0	0.2
One person, 65 years and over	242	0.26	1.0	0.0

(a) The gini-coefficient (see Glossary) within this group of the population

(b) Persons who receive income from wages or salary or are engaged in their own business or are silent partners in a business or partnership.

SINGLE YOUTH

When young people move out of full-time education or leave the parental home, they are classified in the income survey as one-person income units; that is, they are considered to be financially independent of their parents. In 1996–97 there were 1.4 million one-person income units under the age of 25 years and these units had a mean weekly income of \$334 (table 21). The relatively high gini-coefficient for this group (0.37) reflects the wide range of incomes received resulting, partly, from the differing attachment to the labour force of young people making the transition from full-time education to full-time work.

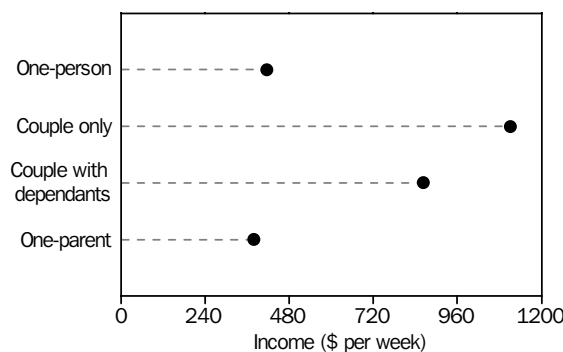
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

SINGLE YOUTH *continued*

In 1996–97, 75% of these young people were employed, 14% were unemployed and 11% were not in the labour force. Reflecting these different circumstances, 71% of these units relied mainly on wages and salaries for their income and 18% were highly dependent on government pensions and allowances. About 6% reported that they were receiving no income at the time of the survey interview. This suggests that some of these young people were not financially independent of their parents, even though they have been classified as such in the survey.

For single people in the slightly older age group of 25–34 years, the mean weekly income was \$524, considerably higher than that of their younger counterparts (\$334). This higher average income reflected both the older group's higher employment rates and higher salaries as they progressed through their working careers.

Mean gross weekly income, reference person under 35 years



YOUNG COUPLES WITHOUT CHILDREN

Of couples with a reference person under 35 years, approximately 35% were without children (table 11). Young couples without children had high levels of income compared with most other income units in the population, with a mean weekly income of \$1,091 in 1996–97 (table 25). The majority (81%) of these couples had both partners in employment.

INCOME UNITS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Couples with young children

For couples, the birth of the first child is often accompanied by a fall in family income. In 1996–97, the average weekly income of all couple units with the oldest child aged less than 5 years was \$839 (table 25). The lower average income compared with young couples without children reflects the reduced participation in paid employment as one parent (usually the mother) either leaves the work force or works reduced hours. In 1996–97, 44% of these couples had one partner employed full-time and the other partner not employed, and these had an average weekly income of \$831.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Labour force status and income of couples with dependent children

	Percentage of all couples with children of that age	Mean gross weekly income
Age of oldest child by employment status of parents	%	\$
Oldest child aged 0–4		
Neither parent employed	9.0	353
One parent employed full-time		
Spouse not employed	43.6	831
Spouse employed <20 hours	15.4	831
Spouse employed 20<35 hours	10.9	1 028
Spouse employed full-time	15.5	1 132
One or both parents employed part-time only	5.7	541
Total	100.0	839
Oldest child aged 5–14		
Neither parent employed	8.2	388
One parent employed full-time		
Spouse not employed	34.2	913
Spouse employed <20 hours	18.9	963
Spouse employed 20<35 hours	13.1	1 258
Spouse working full-time	20.3	1 250
One or both parents employed part-time only	5.4	583
Total	100.0	976
Oldest child aged 15–24		
Neither parent employed	10.5	481
One parent employed full-time		
Spouse not employed	20.0	1 019
Spouse employed <20 hours	14.8	1 175
Spouse employed 20<35 hours	14.1	1 237
Spouse employed full-time	36.3	1 504
One or both parents employed part-time only	4.3	523
Total	100.0	1 171

In 1996–97, 26% of families with young children (under 5 years) had one partner working full-time and the other working part-time. Where the part-time worker worked less than 20 hours per week, the mean weekly income for the unit was \$831. However, where the hours worked were longer (20 hours or more per week), mean weekly income was higher at \$1,028. For the 16% of these income units where both partners worked full-time, mean weekly income was higher again at \$1,132.

In 1996–97, couples with young children and neither parent employed had a low average weekly income of \$353. There were 9% of income units with young children in this situation.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Couples with young children *continued*

(It should be noted that in terms of living standards, the increasing work participation of both parents with young children is often accompanied by higher costs in terms of child care. While this survey did not collect data on child care costs, this factor should be kept in mind when using gross income as an indicator of living standards for these families.)

Couples with older children

In 1996–97, the income for couples with children increased with the age of children. This resulted partly from the higher incomes of the major earner as they progressed in their jobs or careers. For example, for families where only one partner was working and working full-time, the mean weekly income was \$831 where the oldest child was under five, \$913 where the oldest child was between 5 and 14 years, and \$1,019 where the oldest child was aged 15–24 years.

The increased income of couples with older children also reflected their higher participation in paid employment. In 1996–97, 20% of couples with the oldest child aged between 5 and 14 years had both partners working full-time and a mean weekly income of \$1,250. For couples with the eldest child aged 15–24, 36% had both partners in full-time employment and their mean weekly income was \$1,504.

The mean weekly incomes discussed above include income from sources other than employment. For example, many families received government cash benefits, such as family allowance, in recognition of the costs of dependent children.

One-parent income units

In 1996–97, approximately 474,700 families, or 19% of all families with dependent children, were being supported by a sole parent (table 3). The mean weekly income of one-parent units was \$432, considerably lower than that for couples with children (\$1,006).

However, this average income for one-parent income units masks the experience of two quite different groups of sole parents — those receiving most of their income from earnings, and those primarily dependent on government cash benefits. In 1996–97, 31% of one-parent income units received most of their income from earnings. This group had a mean weekly income of \$682 per week (table 17). The majority of the remaining families were dependent on government cash benefits and had a mean income of \$319 per week.

One-parent income units dependent on income from earnings were more likely than those dependent on government cash benefits to have a male parent (22% compared with 8%), and to have only one child (62% compared with 46%).

In discussion of incomes for families with children, it should again be borne in mind that income units with one or two parents, and with differing numbers of children, face quite different living costs. The effects of variations in size, age and needs of different families with children are discussed in more detail in the section on equivalent income.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

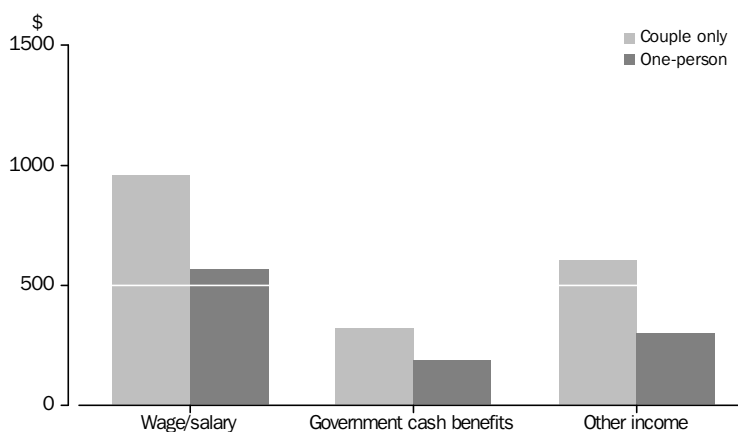
EARLY RETIREMENT YEARS

For most couples and sole parents, the need to financially support dependent children has ended by the time they reach their mid-fifties. In 1996–97, only 8% of income units with the reference person in early-retirement age (55–64 years) had dependent children present (table 4).

For couples in the 55–64 year age group, the mean weekly income in 1996–97 was \$710 compared to the peak average income of \$1,090 for those aged 45–54 (table 11). Similarly, for one-person income units, mean weekly income was \$304 compared to \$497 for those aged 45–54 (table 21).

This decline in average income was closely related to a steady decline in labour force participation. In 1996–97, approximately one-third of couples aged 55–64 had neither partner employed. Less than half (48%) were receiving the majority of their incomes from wages and salaries and 28% were dependent on government cash benefits (table 11). The dependence on government cash benefits as the main source of income for one-person units in this age group was much higher, at 55%, reflecting in part the earlier age at which single women become eligible for the aged pension.

Mean weekly income by principal source, reference person aged 55–64



OLDER INCOME UNITS

The considerably lower incomes that accompany retirement are evident in the average incomes of those aged 65 years or over — \$481 per week for couples and \$242 for one-person income units in 1996–97 (tables 11 and 21). Government pensions formed the main source of income for 65% of couples and 81% of one-person income units in this age group. Approximately 26% of couples and 16% of one-person units were living on income from other sources such as superannuation and financial or property investments.

(The incomes of older people who live in institutions, such as nursing homes, are not discussed in this analysis as they are outside the scope of the survey.)

ALTERNATIVE MEASURES OF INCOME

The discussion of income at different life-cycle stages noted that living costs change during a family's lifetime and this is partly related to the changing size and composition of the income units. These differences in both income and living costs should be taken into account when using income as a proxy for living standards. For example, if units are ranked only in terms of their gross income, then most low income units were single person units in 1996–97 (table 26). However, large families with somewhat higher gross incomes may have had more difficulty making ends meet as there were more people to provide for.

To account for the differences in size and characteristics of income units, equivalence scales can be applied to the disposable (after tax) income to adjust for these differing needs. The resultant equivalent incomes are then used to compare the relative situation of different types of units.

Equivalent income is, however, an artificial measure of income and the factors used to adjust disposable income are subjective. Different assumptions to account for compositional differences in units have different effects and can lead to different inferences being drawn about which units are at the low end of the income distribution.

For this reason, two sets of illustrative equivalence scales have been applied to income in this publication.

The first set of scales used here was developed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for international comparisons in income analyses. These scales adjust only for numbers of adults and children.

The alternative set, developed for the Henderson poverty inquiry, is commonly used in Australia for income analysis. These scales go further than the OECD scales in that they adjust for not only adult/child variations in income units but also the gender and labour force status of the adults and imputed housing costs of the units. Further discussion of these equivalence scales is contained in Appendix A.

EQUIVALENT INCOME

The use of equivalence scales that take into account varying costs of income units changed the profile of the units in the lowest income quintile. In particular, there was a tendency for one-person units with their lesser needs for food, housing and other essentials to be replaced in the lowest income quintile by couple and one-parent units.

Composition of the lowest income quintile

In 1996–97, almost 90% of the lowest gross income quintile were one-person units compared to 62% using income adjusted by the Henderson scales and only 50% when income has been adjusted by the OECD scales (table 26).

Conversely, the representation of couple units in the lowest quintile increased with the change from the gross to equivalent income measures. In 1996–97, approximately 10% of all units in the lowest gross income quintile were couple units, rising to 29% and 40% when income was adjusted by the Henderson and OECD scales respectively.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Composition of the lowest income quintile *continued*

The group whose representation in the lowest income quintile increased most when income was adjusted by these equivalence scales was that of couples aged under 45 with dependants. This group comprised 2% of all income units in the lowest gross income quintile, compared to 12% in the lowest Henderson equivalent income quintile, and 15% in the lowest OECD equivalent income quintile.

Incidence of low income for different units

Use of the equivalent income measures also allows for an assessment of the risk that members of population groups have of being less well off.

Units most likely to be in the lowest quintile using the Henderson scale were older one-person units. In 1996–97, approximately 39% of all one-person units aged 65 and over were in the lowest Henderson equivalent income quintile. In comparison, 18% of these units were in the lowest OECD equivalent income quintile.

The units most likely to be in the lowest OECD equivalent income quintile were one-parent income units. Approximately 39% of all one-parent income units were in that quintile. In comparison, 33% of all one-parent income units were in the lowest Henderson equivalent income quintile.

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TABLE 1. ALL INCOME UNITS: GROSS WEEKLY INCOME QUINTILE

<i>Characteristics of income units</i>	<i>Gross weekly income quintile</i>					<i>All income units</i>
	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Highest</i>	
	— Dollars per week —					
<i>Upper boundary of quintile group</i>	209	376	593	956	..	..
Mean gross weekly income	121	294	476	752	1,485	625
Median gross weekly income	168	295	477	746	1,307	477
	— Per cent of income units —					
Principal source of income						
Wage or salary	8.6	26.4	66.9	85.2	87.1	54.8
Own business or partnership income	2.0	3.5	6.5	7.3	9.6	5.8
Government pensions and allowances	69.0	62.1	16.7	1.9	*0.1	30.0
Other income	9.5	8.0	9.9	5.6	3.3	7.3
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit						
Couple						
With dependent children	3.0	6.7	17.5	34.6	49.8	22.3
Without dependent children	5.7	33.5	21.4	22.9	37.6	24.2
<i>All couple income units</i>	8.6	40.2	38.9	57.5	87.4	46.5
One-parent	1.6	12.7	6.8	4.1	* 0.9	5.2
One-person	89.7	47.1	54.2	38.5	11.6	48.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners						
None	84.4	65.0	21.1	5.6	1.8	35.6
One	13.4	32.6	71.4	65.8	29.4	42.5
Two	2.2	2.4	7.5	28.7	68.8	21.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income						
Nil and less than 1	17.4	29.9	63.2	62.6	75.9	49.8
1 and less than 20	* 0.4	3.0	11.1	28.9	23.5	13.4
20 and less than 50	* 1.1	5.2	9.4	6.7	* 0.5	4.6
50 and less than 90	5.3	18.4	9.0	1.4	**0.1	6.8
90 and over	63.8	43.5	7.4	* 0.4	—	23.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type						
Owners without a mortgage	29.9	42.1	27.5	26.1	31.1	31.3
Owners with a mortgage	5.6	6.7	15.0	32.4	47.6	21.4
Renters						
Public	7.8	7.4	4.6	1.5	* 0.5	4.4
Private	16.5	20.3	26.9	25.1	14.2	20.6
Resident relative	11.5	9.7	10.4	4.6	* 1.0	7.5
Other	3.6	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.5
<i>Total renters</i>	39.3	39.5	43.8	34.0	17.8	34.9
Other	25.1	11.6	13.7	7.6	3.6	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	— '000 —					
Estimated number of income units						
Capital city	1,144.4	1,104.1	1,160.6	1,217.0	1,288.9	5,915.0
Balance of State	678.2	712.3	653.6	596.2	527.9	3,168.3
Total	1,822.6	1,816.4	1,814.3	1,813.2	1,816.7	9,083.3

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 2. ALL INCOME UNITS: INCOME SHARE

Type of income unit	Gross weekly income quintile					All income units	Gini-coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest		
— Income share (per cent) —							
Couple							
With dependent children and reference person aged							
15-44	7.5	13.7	18.0	23.5	37.3	100.0	0.30
45 and over	6.3	11.8	17.5	23.7	40.6	100.0	0.35
Total	7.0	13.0	17.6	23.6	38.8	100.0	0.32
Without dependent children and reference person aged							
15-44	6.3	14.8	19.6	23.4	35.8	100.0	0.29
45-64	4.0	10.3	16.8	24.2	44.7	100.0	0.41
65 and over	10.4	12.1	14.4	18.9	44.2	100.0	0.33
Total	5.1	9.3	15.3	25.0	45.3	100.0	0.41
All couple income units	5.4	11.0	17.2	24.7	41.7	100.0	0.37
One-parent	9.9	13.2	16.6	22.0	38.3	100.0	0.28
One-person							
15-24	3.7	11.9	18.7	27.5	38.2	100.0	0.378
25-44	3.9	12.4	18.9	25.7	39.1	100.0	0.36
45-64	5.4	8.9	12.9	24.3	48.5	100.0	0.44
65 and over	13.9	12.5	16.6	18.9	38.2	100.0	0.26
All one-person income units	5.0	9.5	16.2	25.9	43.4	100.0	0.41
All income units	3.9	9.4	15.2	24.0	47.5	100.0	0.44
— Mean gross weekly income (\$) —							
Couple							
With dependent children and reference person aged							
15-44	354	651	854	1,116	1,768	948	..
45 and over	360	682	996	1,363	2,312	1,142	..
Total	354	655	886	1,184	1,949	1,006	..
Without dependent children and reference person aged							
15-44	356	823	1,091	1,338	2,001	1,121	..
45-64	160	431	685	990	1,834	818	..
65 and over	238	302	349	451	1,061	479	..
Total	199	367	599	978	1,768	782	..
All couple income units	238	490	766	1,090	1,870	890	..
One-parent	212	288	355	478	829	432	..
One-person							
15-24	61	191	326	439	666	334	..
25-44	101	323	515	676	1,044	530	..
45-64	107	182	259	488	978	403	..
65 and over	147	176	194	238	463	242	..
All one-person income units	96	190	310	498	883	391	..
All income units	121	294	476	752	1,485	625	..

TABLE 3. ALL INCOME UNITS: TYPE OF INCOME UNIT

Gross weekly income and characteristics of income units	Type of income unit				All income units
	Couple		One-parent	One-person	
	With dependent children	Without dependent children			
	— '000 —				
Gross weekly income (\$)					
No income	**3.5	* 21.0	**1.5	143.6	169.5
Negative income	* 9.5	* 15.1	—	24.8	49.4
1-119	* 17.2	* 19.5	* 8.8	236.3	281.8
120-159	* 10.3	21.4	**3.2	251.7	286.7
160-199	* 8.7	* 20.5	* 10.5	863.9	903.7
200-299	44.6	314.7	141.0	635.3	1,135.5
300-399	108.3	349.4	118.8	447.8	1,024.2
400-499	147.0	182.7	61.4	479.6	870.7
500-599	157.9	166.2	38.8	402.7	765.6
600-699	174.1	125.0	34.5	294.4	627.9
700-799	186.9	99.9	* 17.6	184.0	488.4
800-999	320.9	224.4	23.7	233.2	802.2
1000-1199	244.1	216.9	* 6.3	93.0	560.2
1200-1499	289.8	181.7	* 5.3	48.2	525.0
1500-1999	178.5	150.1	**1.6	32.1	362.2
2000 and over	124.1	90.5	**1.7	* 13.8	230.1
Total	2,025.4	2,199.0	474.7	4,384.2	9,083.3
	— Dollars per week —				
Mean gross weekly income	1,006	782	432	391	625
Median gross weekly income	882	591	354	302	477
	— Per cent of income units —				
Principal source of income					
Wage or salary	75.2	48.4	30.2	51.3	54.8
Own business or partnership income	10.6	7.7	* 1.1	3.1	5.8
Government pensions and allowances	11.6	30.5	64.8	34.5	30.0
Other income	2.0	12.0	* 3.6	7.7	7.3
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners					
None	9.9	39.0	61.2	43.0	35.6
One	36.6	19.8	38.8	57.0	42.5
Two	53.5	41.2	..	..	21.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income					
Nil and less than 1	31.7	58.0	9.0	58.4	49.8
1 and less than 20	48.0	4.8	17.0	1.3	13.4
20 and less than 50	8.0	5.4	9.2	2.0	4.6
50 and less than 90	3.5	9.4	22.4	5.4	6.8
90 and over	8.1	20.7	42.0	29.0	23.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type					
Owners without a mortgage	29.0	57.7	11.8	21.3	31.3
Owners with a mortgage	48.6	22.8	18.7	8.5	21.4
Renters					
Public	2.8	2.3	21.8	4.2	4.4
Private	15.0	11.8	36.3	25.8	20.6
Resident relative	* 0.5	* 0.5	* 3.8	14.6	7.5
Other	2.1	1.1	* 3.6	3.3	2.5
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>65.5</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>34.9</i>
Other	2.0	3.8	* 4.0	22.3	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 4. ALL INCOME UNITS: AGE OF REFERENCE PERSON

Gross weekly income and characteristics of income units	Age of reference person						All income units
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over	
	— '000 —						
Gross weekly income (\$)							
No income	82.9	33.2	* 17.4	* 12.0	* 10.8	* 13.3	169.5
Negative income	—	* 14.6	* 14.4	* 9.1	* 10.2	**1.0	49.4
1-119	137.0	45.0	23.2	25.2	23.7	27.8	281.8
120-159	112.3	34.3	23.0	29.1	39.0	49.0	286.7
160-199	114.3	89.8	85.3	79.4	117.3	417.6	903.7
200-299	212.6	102.2	100.7	98.6	184.4	436.9	1,135.5
300-399	250.6	180.8	113.8	92.3	103.5	283.1	1,024.2
400-499	244.6	194.7	126.7	97.9	85.0	121.7	870.7
500-599	135.9	214.1	149.9	105.4	84.2	76.2	765.6
600-699	88.1	212.6	138.8	89.2	70.9	28.4	627.9
700-799	33.3	154.9	151.7	78.4	47.1	23.1	488.4
800-999	37.7	221.7	244.7	196.1	72.1	30.0	802.2
1000-1199	21.4	151.4	173.5	147.6	50.5	* 15.8	560.2
1200-1499	* 7.1	145.3	183.2	139.4	39.4	* 10.5	525.0
1500-1999	* 12.6	66.0	113.8	118.3	35.0	* 16.6	362.2
2000 and over	**1.3	29.4	73.6	92.0	23.0	* 10.8	230.1
Total	1,491.6	1,890.1	1,733.7	1,410.0	996.1	1,561.9	9,083.3
	— Dollars per week —						
Mean gross weekly income	360	688	840	908	562	348	625
Median gross weekly income	339	607	750	784	407	276	477
	— Per cent of income units —						
Principal source of income							
Wage or salary	69.1	73.2	68.9	66.1	39.8	2.5	54.8
Own business or partnership income	* 1.1	4.6	8.9	10.8	7.9	2.2	5.8
Government pensions and allowances	20.5	17.0	17.6	18.2	38.1	74.1	30.0
Other income	4.4	3.0	2.8	3.4	12.3	20.3	7.3
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit							
Couple							
With dependent children	2.0	26.6	51.1	37.2	7.7	* 0.4	22.3
Without dependent children	3.7	14.2	10.3	32.3	55.7	43.9	24.2
<i>All couple income units</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>40.9</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>69.5</i>	<i>63.3</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>46.5</i>
One-parent	3.3	8.7	10.6	4.5	* 1.2	—	5.2
One-person	91.0	50.4	28.0	26.0	35.5	55.5	48.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners							
None	27.9	19.0	17.8	18.5	45.7	92.0	35.6
One	68.8	58.8	46.8	36.4	30.6	5.8	42.5
Two	3.3	22.2	35.4	45.0	23.7	2.2	21.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income							
Nil and less than 1	69.8	59.5	45.6	61.4	49.6	13.1	49.8
1 and less than 20	2.0	16.9	29.3	15.7	6.0	4.8	13.4
20 and less than 50	2.1	4.1	5.7	3.1	4.2	7.7	4.6
50 and less than 90	2.3	3.7	4.5	4.4	8.5	18.7	6.8
90 and over	18.2	13.3	13.1	13.8	29.5	54.7	23.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type							
Owners without a mortgage	**0.1	5.9	21.5	40.2	63.3	74.5	31.3
Owners with a mortgage	4.0	26.2	41.0	34.7	13.7	3.7	21.4
Renters							
Public	1.8	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.1	6.2	4.4
Private	30.1	38.0	20.6	13.4	8.5	4.6	20.6
Resident relative	26.8	8.0	3.8	* 1.0	* 1.4	2.1	7.5
Other	2.9	3.7	2.8	1.6	* 1.4	1.7	2.5
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>61.6</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>34.9</i>
Other	34.2	14.0	5.9	4.4	6.7	7.2	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 5. ALL INCOME UNITS: PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME

<i>Gross weekly income and characteristics of income units</i>	<i>Principal source of income</i>						<i>All income units(a)</i>
	<i>Income excluding government pensions and allowances</i>						
	<i>Earned income</i>				<i>Other income</i>	<i>Government pensions and allowances</i>	
	<i>Wage or salary</i>	<i>Own business or partnership</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>			
	— '000 —						
Gross weekly income (\$)							
No income	**1.9	—	**1.9	* 18.5	* 20.4	—	169.5
Negative income	—	—	—	**0.8	**0.8	—	49.4
1-119	38.6	* 18.8	57.4	110.5	167.9	113.9	281.8
120-199	90.8	* 16.7	107.5	35.7	143.2	1,047.2	1,190.3
200-299	209.4	25.8	235.2	92.2	327.5	808.1	1,135.5
300-399	409.1	51.1	460.1	78.8	538.9	485.3	1,024.2
400-499	554.1	47.6	601.7	92.4	694.1	176.5	870.7
500-599	572.1	61.0	633.2	73.3	706.4	59.2	765.6
600-699	524.3	40.8	565.1	34.9	600.0	27.9	627.9
700-799	408.8	38.8	447.6	37.2	484.8	**3.6	488.4
800-999	704.3	66.2	770.5	28.3	798.7	**3.5	802.2
1000-1199	506.5	37.3	543.8	* 15.9	559.8	**0.4	560.2
1200-1499	465.9	51.3	517.2	* 7.8	525.0	—	525.0
1500-1999	311.0	37.0	347.9	* 14.3	362.2	—	362.2
2000 and over	179.9	32.2	212.1	* 18.0	230.1	—	230.1
Total	4,976.6	524.5	5,501.2	658.6	6,159.8	2,725.7	9,083.3
	— Dollars per week —						
Mean gross weekly income	844	908	850	507	814	254	625
Median gross weekly income	716	705	715	392	673	222	477
	— Per cent of income units —						
Type of income unit							
Couple							
With dependent children	30.6	41.0	31.6	6.2	28.9	8.6	22.3
Without dependent children	21.4	32.1	22.4	40.0	24.3	24.6	24.2
<i>All couple income units</i>	52.0	73.2	54.0	46.3	53.2	33.2	46.5
One-parent	2.9	* 1.0	2.7	* 2.6	2.7	11.3	5.2
One-person	45.2	25.8	43.3	51.2	44.2	55.5	48.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners							
None	..	..	..	86.0	9.2	92.5	35.6
One	67.1	45.7	65.1	9.8	59.2	6.7	42.5
Two	32.9	54.3	34.9	4.3	31.7	0.8	21.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income							
Nil and less than 1	75.2	69.5	74.7	62.5	73.4	..	49.8
1 and less than 20	20.3	22.8	20.5	12.9	19.7	..	13.4
20 and less than 50	4.4	7.6	4.7	21.3	6.5	* 0.6	4.6
50 and less than 90	..	..	..	..	..	22.7	6.8
90 and over	..	..	..	..	..	76.7	23.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type							
Owners without a mortgage	19.7	42.7	21.9	67.9	26.8	42.8	31.3
Owners with a mortgage	30.6	34.7	31.0	6.9	28.4	6.5	21.4
Renters							
Public	1.5	**0.4	1.4	* 1.3	1.4	11.3	4.4
Private	24.0	12.2	22.9	9.2	21.4	19.0	20.6
Resident relative	9.0	* 2.2	8.3	* 2.9	7.8	6.9	7.5
Other	2.5	* 1.2	2.4	* 1.9	2.3	2.8	2.5
<i>Total renters</i>	37.1	15.9	35.1	15.3	32.9	39.9	34.9
Other	12.6	6.8	12.0	9.9	11.8	10.8	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 6. ALL INCOME UNITS: CONTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

<i>Gross weekly income and characteristics of income units</i>	<i>Percentage contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income</i>				<i>All income units(a)</i>
	<i>Nil or less than 1</i>	<i>1 to less than 20</i>	<i>20 to less than 90</i>	<i>90 and over</i>	
	— '000 —				
Gross weekly income (\$)					
No income	—	—	—	—	169.5
Negative income	—	—	—	—	49.4
1-119	161.9	**1.0	* 10.5	108.4	281.8
120-159	59.2	**2.7	* 20.9	203.9	286.7
160-199	68.5	**2.3	49.9	782.9	903.7
200-299	249.1	30.9	253.4	602.1	1,135.5
300-399	441.3	33.5	255.1	294.3	1,024.2
400-499	536.0	83.6	177.5	73.6	870.7
500-599	507.2	121.1	116.6	* 20.7	765.6
600-699	412.7	136.6	72.6	* 6.0	627.9
700-799	295.4	150.3	42.4	**0.3	488.4
800-999	490.2	283.0	29.1	—	802.2
1000-1199	386.6	169.2	* 4.4	—	560.2
1200-1499	385.4	136.5	**3.1	—	525.0
1500-1999	318.9	43.4	—	—	362.2
2000 and over	208.2	* 20.8	**1.1	—	230.1
Total	4,520.7	1,214.8	1,036.6	2,092.2	9,083.3
	— Dollars per week —				
Mean gross weekly income	824	889	406	229	625
Median gross weekly income	647	834	367	195	477
	— Per cent of income units —				
Principal source of income					
Wage or salary	82.8	83.2	21.1	..	54.8
Own business or partnership income	8.1	9.9	3.9	..	5.8
Government pensions and allowances	..	..	61.3	99.9	30.0
Other income	9.1	7.0	13.8	..	7.3
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit					
Couple					
With dependent children	14.2	80.1	22.5	7.8	22.3
Without dependent children	28.2	8.7	31.5	21.8	24.2
<i>All couple income units</i>	42.4	88.7	54.0	29.6	46.5
One-parent	0.9	6.7	14.5	9.5	5.2
One-person	56.6	4.6	31.5	60.9	48.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners					
None	7.4	6.2	56.7	98.9	35.6
One	62.4	49.4	37.1	* 0.9	42.5
Two	30.2	44.4	6.2	* 0.2	21.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type					
Owners without a mortgage	24.7	29.5	52.3	38.1	31.3
Owners with a mortgage	23.4	49.4	13.8	5.6	21.4
Renters					
Public	0.9	2.2	5.7	12.8	4.4
Private	23.7	13.0	18.3	19.9	20.6
Resident relative	10.0	* 0.7	3.5	8.0	7.5
Other	2.4	2.2	* 2.0	3.0	2.5
<i>Total renters</i>	36.9	18.1	29.4	43.7	34.9
Other	14.9	2.9	4.6	12.6	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 7. ALL INCOME UNITS: CAPITAL CITY AND BALANCE OF STATE, STATES AND TERRITORIES

<i>Characteristics of income units</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(a)</i>	<i>ACT(a)</i>	<i>Australia</i>
CAPITAL CITY									
Mean gross weekly income	685	637	617	574	668	619	769	825	654
Median gross weekly income	516	496	479	432	504	477	640	637	500
— Per cent of income units —									
Principal source of income									
Wage or salary	59.3	58.7	56.8	50.1	57.4	55.6	72.2	63.0	57.9
Own business or partnership income	4.0	5.4	5.2	3.9	7.8	*3.0	*3.8	6.5	5.0
Government pensions and allowances	26.3	26.8	27.4	36.8	25.9	32.7	14.2	19.5	27.3
Other income	7.8	7.1	7.7	7.8	6.9	7.0	*6.1	9.0	7.5
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit									
Couple									
With dependent children	20.8	22.0	23.0	19.3	21.9	23.9	25.0	24.9	21.6
Without dependent children	22.5	24.2	22.2	25.3	24.6	25.6	20.6	20.9	23.4
<i>All couple income units</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>45.2</i>	<i>44.6</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>49.6</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>45.8</i>	<i>45.0</i>
One-parent									
One-person	52.4	49.2	50.4	48.6	47.8	43.1	46.5	48.6	50.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners									
None	34.4	33.4	35.1	42.0	31.3	39.1	23.5	27.0	34.3
One	43.6	46.8	42.8	36.6	45.3	38.0	50.6	46.4	44.0
Two	22.1	19.8	22.1	21.4	23.4	22.9	25.9	26.6	21.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income									
Nil and less than 1	56.7	54.7	52.2	43.6	51.7	39.1	60.6	62.6	53.7
1 and less than 20	11.1	12.4	13.5	13.5	14.2	16.9	13.0	11.2	12.5
20 and less than 50	3.1	4.0	4.1	4.8	5.7	8.9	7.6	* 4.7	4.1
50 and less than 90	5.8	5.4	5.4	9.2	6.3	6.1	*3.1	* 4.8	6.0
90 and over	20.4	21.2	21.6	27.3	19.5	26.8	11.1	14.7	21.2
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type									
Owners without a mortgage									
Owners with a mortgage	19.1	22.6	23.5	23.1	28.4	27.7	25.0	29.6	22.5
Renters									
Public	4.9	2.5	3.5	8.1	3.2	7.6	15.0	9.1	4.4
Private	22.8	19.7	22.1	16.7	18.2	18.1	22.8	21.7	20.7
Resident relative	9.6	8.1	8.4	6.0	9.5	* 5.8	*5.9	* 4.5	8.4
Other	1.6	1.6	* 1.3	2.9	2.2	*2.8	10.0	*2.2	1.9
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>38.9</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>35.4</i>
Other	13.9	13.7	13.7	11.3	11.1	7.7	9.4	9.6	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
— '000 —									
Estimated number of income units	1,989.0	1,666.6	756.9	554.6	644.4	92.2	62.8	148.6	5,915.0

TABLE 7. ALL INCOME UNITS: CAPITAL CITY AND BALANCE OF STATE, STATES AND TERRITORIES—continued

<i>Characteristics of income units</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(a)</i>	<i>ACT(a)</i>	<i>Australia</i>
BALANCE OF STATE									
Mean gross weekly income	561	545	599	568	603	535	—	—	571
Median gross weekly income	414	441	453	382	454	459	—	—	432
— Per cent of income units —									
Principal source of income									
Wage or salary	47.8	48.1	51.4	42.7	51.7	50.4	—	—	49.0
Own business or partnership income	6.2	7.0	7.4	13.5	8.9	4.5	—	—	7.2
Government pensions and allowances	38.6	32.7	33.3	37.6	27.1	37.2	—	—	35.1
Other income	6.5	10.1	5.6	* 4.9	6.8	5.5	—	—	6.8
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0
Type of income unit									
Couple									
With dependent children	23.2	24.9	23.6	23.5	22.8	21.9	—	—	23.6
Without dependent children	26.2	23.9	25.2	30.6	24.1	29.8	—	—	25.7
<i>All couple income units</i>	<i>49.4</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>54.1</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>51.7</i>	—	—	<i>49.3</i>
One-parent	6.8	4.7	5.4	* 5.0	7.3	4.6	—	—	5.8
One-person	43.8	46.4	45.8	41.0	45.8	43.7	—	—	44.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0
Number of earners									
None	41.7	37.4	35.4	37.6	31.6	39.5	—	—	38.1
One	36.7	39.5	42.1	34.8	48.3	41.1	—	—	39.7
Two	21.6	23.1	22.5	27.6	20.1	19.4	—	—	22.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income									
Nil and less than 1	40.6	40.9	44.5	42.8	48.0	41.4	—	—	42.4
1 and less than 20	15.7	17.4	14.2	11.5	13.1	12.9	—	—	15.1
20 and less than 50	4.2	6.4	5.6	* 6.4	6.7	5.8	—	—	5.4
50 and less than 90	8.4	10.7	7.4	9.2	7.1	8.4	—	—	8.5
90 and over	30.2	22.1	25.6	28.7	19.8	28.9	—	—	26.5
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0
Dwelling tenure type									
Owners without a mortgage	38.9	38.4	30.8	36.1	29.1	38.4	—	—	35.6
Owners with a mortgage	17.5	21.6	19.5	22.7	21.0	18.9	—	—	19.5
Renters									
Public	3.9	4.3	2.7	10.7	* 5.5	6.0	—	—	4.2
Private	21.3	15.0	26.2	11.1	17.0	15.9	—	—	20.4
Resident relative	5.1	4.2	7.5	* 5.4	6.3	* 4.0	—	—	5.7
Other	2.5	* 3.0	4.2	* 2.1	8.4	6.1	—	—	3.6
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>31.9</i>	—	—	<i>33.9</i>
Other	10.8	13.5	9.0	11.9	12.7	10.8	—	—	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0
— '000 —									
Estimated number of income units	1,123.3	605.5	896.7	181.6	229.6	131.6	—	—	3,168.3

TABLE 7. ALL INCOME UNITS: CAPITAL CITY AND BALANCE OF STATE, STATES AND TERRITORIES—continued

Characteristics of income units	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT(a)	Australia
ALL INCOME UNITS									
Mean gross weekly income	640	613	607	572	651	570	769	825	625
Median gross weekly income	487	477	461	423	495	467	640	637	477
— Per cent of income units —									
Principal source of income									
Wage or salary	55.1	55.9	53.9	48.2	55.9	52.5	72.2	63.0	54.8
Own business or partnership income	4.8	5.8	6.4	6.2	8.1	3.9	*3.8	6.5	5.8
Government pensions and allowances	30.8	28.4	30.6	37.0	26.2	35.4	14.2	19.5	30.0
Other income	7.3	7.9	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.1	*6.1	9.0	7.3
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit									
Couple									
With dependent children	21.7	22.8	23.3	20.4	22.2	22.7	25.0	24.9	22.3
Without dependent children	23.8	24.1	23.8	26.6	24.5	28.1	20.6	20.9	24.2
<i>All couple income units</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>46.7</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>45.8</i>	<i>46.5</i>
One-parent	5.2	4.6	4.9	6.3	6.1	5.7	7.9	5.6	5.2
One-person	49.3	48.5	47.9	46.8	47.3	43.4	46.5	48.6	48.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners									
None	37.0	34.5	35.3	40.9	31.3	39.3	23.5	27.0	35.6
One	41.1	44.9	42.4	36.1	46.1	39.8	50.6	46.4	42.5
Two	21.9	20.7	22.4	22.9	22.5	20.8	25.9	26.6	21.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income									
Nil and less than 1	50.9	51.0	48.0	43.4	50.7	40.5	60.6	62.6	49.8
1 and less than 20	12.8	13.7	13.9	13.0	13.9	14.6	13.0	11.2	13.4
20 and less than 50	3.5	4.7	4.9	5.2	6.0	7.1	7.6	* 4.7	4.6
50 and less than 90	6.7	6.8	6.5	9.2	6.5	7.5	*3.1	* 4.8	6.8
90 and over	23.9	21.4	23.8	27.7	19.6	28.1	11.1	14.7	23.0
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type									
Owners without a mortgage	31.9	33.5	29.3	32.9	27.9	35.1	11.8	23.3	31.3
Owners with a mortgage	18.6	22.3	21.3	23.0	26.5	22.5	25.0	29.6	21.4
Renters									
Public	4.6	3.0	3.1	8.7	3.8	6.6	15.0	9.1	4.4
Private	22.3	18.5	24.3	15.3	17.9	16.8	22.8	21.7	20.6
Resident relative	7.9	7.0	8.0	5.8	8.6	4.7	*5.9	* 4.5	7.5
Other	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.7	3.8	4.7	10.0	*2.2	2.5
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>34.9</i>
Other	12.8	13.7	11.2	11.5	11.5	9.6	9.4	9.6	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
— '000 —									
Estimated number of income units	3,112.3	2,272.1	1,653.6	736.2	874.0	223.8	62.8	148.6	9,083.3

(a) Separate numbers for capital city and balance of State are not available. Note: For the NT, the estimates relate to predominately urban areas. (b) Includes income units with nil or negative income from all sources. (c) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 8. ALL INCOME UNITS: DWELLING TENURE TYPE

Gross weekly income and characteristics of income units	Dwelling tenure type								All income units
	Owners without a mortgage	Owners with a mortgage	Renters				Total renters	Other	
			Public	Private	Resident relative	Other			
	— '000 —								
Gross weekly income (\$)									
No income	* 18.6	* 10.4	**0.9	24.4	* 12.7	* 7.0	45.0	95.5	169.5
Negative income	* 14.0	* 16.9	—	* 10.8	**2.8	**1.1	* 14.8	**3.7	49.4
1-119	62.8	24.4	**0.6	33.9	41.4	* 6.3	82.2	112.4	281.8
120-159	62.7	* 16.9	* 10.4	60.4	43.1	* 10.7	124.6	82.4	286.7
160-199	344.3	31.6	120.9	133.9	94.1	34.9	383.8	144.0	903.7
200-299	495.6	63.2	99.8	214.7	96.3	30.3	441.1	135.6	1,135.5
300-399	367.4	84.6	57.1	248.8	118.2	* 14.9	439.0	133.2	1,024.2
400-499	227.6	128.8	47.4	220.8	103.6	* 16.8	388.6	125.6	870.7
500-599	233.2	127.6	22.0	214.5	65.4	* 17.9	319.8	85.0	765.6
600-699	152.0	157.5	* 11.9	184.7	42.4	* 18.0	256.8	61.6	627.9
700-799	139.0	151.9	* 6.4	122.0	23.0	* 8.7	160.1	37.5	488.4
800-999	209.3	330.0	* 11.3	168.5	* 16.2	26.4	222.4	40.5	802.2
1000-1199	183.9	235.0	* 5.0	82.4	* 13.8	* 13.8	114.9	26.5	560.2
1200-1499	137.5	263.6	**1.0	86.0	**2.9	* 14.1	104.0	* 19.9	525.0
1500-1999	114.3	187.1	**0.7	42.9	**2.1	**1.7	47.3	* 13.5	362.2
2000 and over	85.3	118.9	—	* 20.0	—	**3.9	23.9	**2.0	230.1
Total	2,847.4	1,948.4	395.4	1,868.8	677.7	226.4	3,168.4	1,119.1	9,083.3
	— Dollars per week —								
Mean gross weekly income	614	994	331	573	368	588	500	367	625
Median gross weekly income	423	892	281	494	343	462	409	290	477
	— Per cent of income units —								
Principal source of income									
Wage or salary	34.5	78.1	19.4	64.0	66.0	55.4	58.2	56.0	54.8
Own business or partnership income	7.9	9.3	**0.5	3.4	* 1.7	* 2.7	2.6	3.2	5.8
Government pensions and allowances	40.9	9.1	77.6	27.7	27.6	33.7	34.4	26.3	30.0
Other income	15.7	2.3	* 2.2	3.2	* 2.8	* 5.6	3.2	5.9	7.3
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit									
Couple									
With dependent children	20.6	50.6	14.5	16.3	* 1.4	18.6	13.0	3.5	22.3
Without dependent children	44.6	25.7	12.6	13.9	* 1.6	10.7	10.9	7.5	24.2
All couple income units	65.2	76.2	27.1	30.2	* 3.0	29.3	23.9	11.0	46.5
One-parent	2.0	4.6	26.1	9.2	* 2.7	* 7.5	9.8	* 1.7	5.2
One-person	32.8	19.2	46.8	60.6	94.3	63.2	66.2	87.3	48.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners									
None	52.6	9.2	75.7	28.8	29.8	36.9	35.4	39.0	35.6
One	24.6	41.2	19.4	56.9	69.5	49.6	54.4	56.5	42.5
Two	22.8	49.6	* 4.9	14.3	* 0.7	13.5	10.2	4.5	21.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income									
Nil and less than 1	39.2	54.4	10.4	57.3	66.5	47.4	52.7	60.1	49.8
1 and less than 20	12.6	30.8	6.7	8.5	* 1.3	11.7	6.9	3.2	13.4
20 and less than 50	6.4	4.3	* 5.2	4.7	* 2.2	* 3.6	4.1	* 1.5	4.6
50 and less than 90	12.6	3.0	9.6	5.4	* 3.1	* 5.6	5.5	2.8	6.8
90 and over	28.0	6.1	67.8	22.2	24.6	28.1	28.8	23.6	23.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 9. COUPLE INCOME UNITS: GROSS WEEKLY INCOME QUINTILE

<i>Characteristics of income units</i>	<i>Gross weekly income quintile</i>					<i>All couple income units</i>
	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Highest</i>	
	— Dollars per week —					
<i>Upper boundary of quintile group</i>	365	622	913	1,300	..	..
Mean gross weekly income	238	490	766	1,090	1,870	890
Median gross weekly income	296	490	766	1,083	1,611	766
	— Per cent of income units —					
Principal source of income						
Wage or salary	9.1	41.4	80.8	89.3	85.6	61.2
Own business or partnership income	5.6	11.3	10.0	7.9	10.7	9.1
Government pensions and allowances	72.0	32.2	2.8	**0.1	—	21.4
Other income	8.1	15.1	6.4	2.7	3.7	7.2
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit						
With dependent children						
1 child	9.3	15.8	19.9	16.2	19.2	16.1
2 children	5.8	16.7	27.6	26.3	22.5	19.8
3 or more children	3.6	13.2	14.5	13.0	16.2	12.1
Total	18.6	45.7	62.0	55.6	57.9	47.9
Without dependent children and reference person aged						
15-44	5.3	5.6	9.6	19.9	19.2	11.9
45-64	31.0	24.3	23.3	21.6	19.3	23.9
65 and over	45.1	24.4	5.1	2.9	3.6	16.2
Total	81.4	54.3	38.0	44.4	42.1	52.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners						
None	78.2	37.3	6.3	* 1.5	* 1.9	25.1
One	12.3	42.5	43.5	24.2	16.6	27.9
Two	9.4	20.2	50.2	74.3	81.5	47.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income						
Nil and less than 1	14.0	28.2	41.2	61.4	82.5	45.4
1 and less than 20	3.3	23.7	46.0	37.3	17.2	25.5
20 and less than 50	4.8	16.8	10.3	* 1.2	**0.3	6.7
50 and less than 90	13.9	16.7	* 2.1	**0.1	—	6.6
90 and over	58.2	14.6	**0.4	—	—	14.7
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type						
Owners without a mortgage	65.0	53.3	35.4	33.5	32.5	44.0
Owners with a mortgage	12.6	23.3	41.3	45.3	53.5	35.2
Renters						
Public	4.5	4.9	* 2.1	* 0.9	**0.2	2.5
Private	10.8	14.3	15.6	15.0	11.0	13.4
Other	* 1.9	* 1.4	2.8	2.8	* 1.4	2.1
Total renters	17.2	20.6	20.6	18.7	12.6	18.0
Other	5.3	2.7	2.7	* 2.4	* 1.5	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	—'000—					
Estimated number of income units						
Capital city	467.8	491.3	514.3	561.7	627.5	2,662.6
Balance of State	377.7	355.2	329.3	288.6	211.0	1,561.8
Total	845.4	846.5	843.6	850.3	838.5	4,224.4

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 10. COUPLE INCOME UNITS: NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Gross weekly income and characteristics of income units	Type of income unit				Couple without dependent children	All couple income units
	Couple with dependent children			Total		
	1 child	2 children	3 or more children			
	— '000 —					
Gross weekly income (\$)						
No income	**2.4	**1.1	—	**3.5	* 21.0	24.5
Negative income	**2.6	**2.5	* 4.5	* 9.5	* 15.1	24.6
1-119	* 7.0	* 5.8	* 4.3	* 17.2	* 19.5	36.7
120-199	* 5.3	* 6.8	* 6.9	* 19.0	41.9	60.9
200-299	24.1	* 17.4	**3.0	44.6	314.7	359.3
300-399	57.3	28.9	22.2	108.3	349.4	457.7
400-499	48.6	54.5	43.9	147.0	182.7	329.7
500-599	55.3	58.9	43.8	157.9	166.2	324.2
600-699	56.3	69.6	48.2	174.1	125.0	299.1
700-799	54.8	81.0	51.1	186.9	99.9	286.8
800-999	94.6	165.6	60.7	320.9	224.4	545.3
1000-1199	74.7	108.0	61.3	244.1	216.9	461.0
1200-1499	104.2	105.8	79.8	289.8	181.7	471.5
1500-1999	55.5	79.4	43.7	178.5	150.1	328.6
2000 and over	36.8	50.0	37.4	124.1	90.5	214.6
Total	679.4	835.2	510.8	2,025.4	2,199.0	4,224.4
	— Dollars per week —					
Mean gross weekly income	968	1,018	1,038	1,006	782	890
Median gross weekly income	850	904	888	882	591	766
	— Per cent of income units —					
Principal source of income						
Wage or salary	74.9	78.5	70.1	75.2	48.4	61.2
Own business or partnership income	9.7	11.1	11.0	10.6	7.7	9.1
Government pensions and allowances	11.8	8.5	16.3	11.6	30.5	21.4
Other income	* 3.0	* 1.4	* 1.7	2.0	12.0	7.2
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners						
None	11.0	6.8	13.7	9.9	39.0	25.1
One	32.2	36.9	41.9	36.6	19.8	27.9
Two	56.9	56.3	44.4	53.5	41.2	47.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income						
Nil and less than 1	44.0	28.3	21.0	31.7	58.0	45.4
1 and less than 20	37.7	56.8	47.5	48.0	4.8	25.5
20 and less than 50	5.9	5.8	14.4	8.0	5.4	6.7
50 and less than 90	3.6	3.0	4.2	3.5	9.4	6.6
90 and over	8.1	5.6	12.1	8.1	20.7	14.7
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type						
Owners without a mortgage	30.9	27.5	29.0	29.0	57.7	44.0
Owners with a mortgage	44.0	52.6	48.3	48.6	22.8	35.2
Renters						
Public	* 2.4	* 2.5	* 4.0	2.8	2.3	2.5
Private	18.4	12.4	14.7	15.0	11.8	13.4
Other	* 2.3	2.8	* 2.5	2.6	1.6	2.1
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>18.0</i>
Other	* 2.0	* 2.2	* 1.5	2.0	3.8	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 11. COUPLE INCOME UNITS: AGE OF THE REFERENCE PERSON

Gross weekly income and characteristics of income units	Age of reference person						All couple income units
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over	
	— '000 —						
Gross weekly income (\$)							
No income	**1.8	* 6.6	**2.2	**3.9	* 4.9	* 5.0	24.5
Negative income	—	**3.9	* 8.9	**3.3	* 8.2	**0.3	24.6
1-119	—	* 4.8	* 6.3	* 12.3	* 7.0	* 6.2	36.7
120-199	**1.4	**3.7	* 12.0	* 4.6	* 18.2	* 21.1	60.9
200-299	* 4.2	* 13.1	* 18.1	51.7	96.6	175.5	359.3
300-399	* 9.1	42.2	50.9	56.8	78.4	220.2	457.7
400-499	* 5.4	58.7	59.0	52.8	58.4	95.3	329.7
500-599	* 9.4	53.3	70.1	70.5	62.4	58.5	324.2
600-699	* 6.4	71.2	85.0	54.4	57.0	25.1	299.1
700-799	**3.8	70.3	103.5	58.8	36.0	* 14.5	286.8
800-999	* 12.0	121.8	168.7	154.5	64.4	23.9	545.3
1000-1199	* 16.9	115.7	138.0	126.5	48.2	* 15.8	461.0
1200-1499	* 7.1	123.5	167.1	130.9	34.2	* 8.6	471.5
1500-1999	* 6.7	57.8	105.4	112.5	34.5	* 11.8	328.6
2000 and over	**0.3	25.9	69.5	86.6	22.3	* 10.0	214.6
Total	84.7	772.5	1,064.8	980.0	630.7	691.6	4,224.4
	— Dollars per week —						
Mean gross weekly income	821	951	1,037	1,090	710	481	890
Median gross weekly income	817	889	943	938	565	350	766
	— Per cent of income units —						
Principal source of income							
Wage or salary	81.7	81.8	76.8	74.2	48.4	5.0	61.2
Own business or partnership income	**1.6	6.6	11.7	12.3	10.2	3.1	9.1
Government pensions and allowances	* 14.0	9.0	8.7	10.7	28.1	64.9	21.4
Other income	**0.5	* 1.6	* 1.6	2.2	11.3	26.2	7.2
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit							
With dependent children	34.4	65.2	83.2	53.5	12.1	* 0.9	47.9
Without dependent children	65.6	34.8	16.8	46.5	87.9	99.1	52.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners							
None	* 13.0	8.1	7.8	9.9	33.1	86.2	25.1
One	28.7	37.5	34.6	25.3	29.5	8.7	27.9
Two	58.4	54.4	57.6	64.8	37.4	5.0	47.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income							
Nil and less than 1	58.3	45.1	39.4	63.9	56.4	17.2	45.4
1 and less than 20	* 14.0	37.5	44.0	20.9	8.6	7.2	25.5
20 and less than 50	* 11.5	7.2	6.8	3.7	5.1	11.0	6.7
50 and less than 90	**3.7	* 2.6	2.2	3.0	9.3	20.8	6.6
90 and over	* 10.3	6.4	6.7	7.7	18.6	43.1	14.7
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type							
Owners without a mortgage	**0.5	9.2	26.7	47.5	71.9	84.1	44.0
Owners with a mortgage	36.5	48.5	53.1	38.6	16.1	4.9	35.2
Renters							
Public	**2.5	2.8	2.8	* 2.1	* 2.5	* 2.5	2.5
Private	43.3	31.5	13.7	8.4	5.4	3.2	13.4
Other	* 6.0	3.5	2.5	* 1.2	* 1.2	* 1.3	2.1
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>18.0</i>
Other	* 11.2	4.4	* 1.2	2.2	* 3.0	3.9	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 12. COUPLE INCOME UNITS: PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME

<i>Gross weekly income and characteristics of income units</i>	<i>Principal source of income</i>						<i>All couple income units(a)</i>
	<i>Income excluding government pensions and allowances</i>						
	<i>Earned income</i>				<i>Government pensions and allowances</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Wage or salary</i>	<i>Own business or partnership</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Other income</i>			
	— '000 —						
Gross weekly income (\$)							
No income	**1.9	—	**1.9	**2.6	* 4.4	—	24.5
Negative income	—	—	—	**0.8	**0.8	—	24.6
1-119	* 4.3	* 5.4	* 9.8	* 14.3	24.0	* 12.7	36.7
120-199	* 10.9	* 6.3	* 17.2	* 8.7	25.9	35.0	60.9
200-299	25.5	* 15.1	40.5	21.4	62.0	297.3	359.3
300-399	53.2	26.4	79.6	30.5	110.1	347.5	457.7
400-499	103.4	33.4	136.9	56.2	193.0	136.6	329.7
500-599	179.8	41.5	221.3	56.0	277.3	46.9	324.2
600-699	212.3	37.4	249.8	25.0	274.8	24.3	299.1
700-799	232.1	31.3	263.4	* 20.8	284.1	**2.7	286.8
800-999	470.6	50.0	520.6	22.3	542.9	**2.4	545.3
1000-1199	413.5	32.2	445.6	* 14.9	460.6	**0.4	461.0
1200-1499	423.0	45.6	468.6	**2.9	471.5	—	471.5
1500-1999	289.1	28.4	317.5	* 11.1	328.6	—	328.6
2000 and over	166.6	30.8	197.4	* 17.2	214.6	—	214.6
Total	2,586.3	383.8	2,970.1	304.7	3,274.8	905.7	4,224.4
	— Dollars per week —						
Mean gross weekly income	1,101	1,017	1,090	746	1,058	348	890
Median gross weekly income	998	790	977	537	933	325	766
Type of income unit	— Per cent of income units —						
With dependent children							
1 child	19.7	17.2	19.3	* 6.6	18.2	8.8	16.1
2 children	25.3	24.3	25.2	* 3.9	23.2	7.8	19.8
3 or more children	13.8	14.7	13.9	* 2.9	12.9	9.2	12.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>58.9</i>	<i>56.1</i>	<i>58.5</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>54.3</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>47.9</i>
Without dependent children and reference person aged							
15-44	16.6	9.1	15.6	* 2.8	14.4	* 2.3	11.9
45-64	23.2	29.6	24.0	25.5	24.2	22.5	23.9
65 and over	1.4	* 5.2	1.8	58.2	7.1	49.4	16.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>43.9</i>	<i>41.5</i>	<i>86.6</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>74.1</i>	<i>52.1</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners							
None	..	..	..	78.0	7.3	88.4	25.1
One	36.7	25.8	35.3	12.8	33.2	9.1	27.9
Two	63.3	74.2	64.7	9.2	59.5	2.5	47.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income							
Nil and less than 1	58.9	60.1	59.0	54.0	58.6	..	45.4
1 and less than 20	35.1	30.4	34.5	17.5	32.9	..	25.5
20 and less than 50	5.9	9.4	6.3	27.3	8.3	* 1.1	6.7
50 and less than 90	..	..	..	..	..	30.6	6.6
90 and over	..	..	..	..	..	68.2	14.7
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type							
Owners without a mortgage	31.5	47.9	33.6	86.0	38.5	63.9	44.0
Owners with a mortgage	46.4	40.2	45.6	7.7	42.1	10.6	35.2
Renters							
Public	1.6	**0.1	1.4	**1.2	1.4	6.9	2.5
Private	15.6	6.6	14.4	* 2.7	13.3	13.5	13.4
Other	2.4	* 1.6	2.3	**1.2	2.2	* 1.6	2.1
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>* 5.1</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>18.0</i>
Other	2.6	* 3.6	2.7	**1.2	2.5	3.4	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 13. COUPLE INCOME UNITS: NUMBER OF INCOME EARNERS

Gross weekly income and characteristics of income units	Number of income earners			Total
	No income earners	One income earner	Two income earners	
	— '000 —			
Gross weekly income (\$)				
No income	* 20.1	**3.0	**1.3	24.5
Negative income	**2.9	* 6.8	* 14.9	24.6
1-119	23.4	* 4.3	* 9.0	36.7
120-199	40.3	* 9.4	* 11.2	60.9
200-299	309.7	29.0	* 20.5	359.3
300-399	345.0	77.2	35.5	457.7
400-499	149.4	126.9	53.4	329.7
500-599	75.3	169.7	79.2	324.2
600-699	38.1	146.8	114.2	299.1
700-799	* 17.6	128.7	140.5	286.8
800-999	* 13.4	190.8	341.1	545.3
1000-1199	* 7.7	107.1	346.2	461.0
1200-1499	**2.9	87.3	381.3	471.5
1500-1999	* 8.4	40.9	279.3	328.6
2000 and over	* 4.9	48.5	161.3	214.6
Total	1,059.0	1,176.5	1,988.9	4,224.4
	— Dollars per week —			
Mean gross weekly income	385	834	1,191	890
Median gross weekly income	330	708	1,099	766
	— Per cent of income units —			
Principal source of income				
Wage or salary	..	80.7	82.3	61.2
Own business or partnership income	..	8.4	14.3	9.1
Government pensions and allowances	75.6	7.0	1.1	21.4
Other income	22.4	3.3	1.4	7.2
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit				
With dependent children				
1 child	7.0	18.6	19.4	16.1
2 children	5.4	26.2	23.6	19.8
3 or more children	6.6	18.2	11.4	12.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>47.9</i>
Without dependent children and reference person aged				
15-44	2.8	7.0	19.7	11.9
45-64	22.3	24.9	24.2	23.9
65 and over	55.9	5.1	1.7	16.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>52.1</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income				
Nil and less than 1	10.7	37.5	68.6	45.4
1 and less than 20	4.1	42.1	27.1	25.5
20 and less than 50	8.1	12.8	2.3	6.7
50 and less than 90	17.9	5.9	* 1.0	6.6
90 and over	57.0	* 1.0	* 0.2	14.7
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type				
Owners without a mortgage	70.9	38.7	32.7	44.0
Owners with a mortgage	7.7	37.2	48.6	35.2
Renters				
Public	5.7	2.3	* 1.0	2.5
Private	10.3	16.0	13.4	13.4
Other	* 1.4	3.1	1.8	2.1
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>18.0</i>
Other	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 14. COUPLE INCOME UNITS: CONTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

<i>Gross weekly income and characteristics of income units</i>	<i>Percentage contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income</i>				<i>All couple income units(a)</i>
	<i>Nil or less than 1</i>	<i>1 to less than 20</i>	<i>20 to less than 90</i>	<i>90 and over</i>	
	— '000 —				
Gross weekly income (\$)					
No income	—	—	—	—	24.5
Negative income	—	—	—	—	24.6
1-119	22.5	—	**1.7	* 12.4	36.7
120-199	* 19.6	**3.2	* 12.7	25.5	60.9
200-299	36.4	* 13.3	25.8	283.8	359.3
300-399	58.1	* 16.6	163.8	219.1	457.7
400-499	71.8	67.5	136.1	54.2	329.7
500-599	115.7	102.6	87.8	* 18.1	324.2
600-699	115.4	111.3	66.3	* 6.0	299.1
700-799	116.6	136.6	33.2	**0.3	286.8
800-999	254.6	266.4	24.3	—	545.3
1000-1199	292.8	163.8	* 4.4	—	461.0
1200-1499	332.8	136.1	**2.6	—	471.5
1500-1999	288.7	39.9	—	—	328.6
2000 and over	192.8	* 20.8	**1.1	—	214.6
Total	1,917.8	1,078.1	559.8	619.5	4,224.4
	— Dollars per week —				
Mean gross weekly income	1,205	926	488	318	890
Median gross weekly income	1,102	861	445	301	766
	— Per cent of income units —				
Principal source of income					
Wage or salary	79.4	84.2	27.3	..	61.2
Own business or partnership income	12.0	10.8	6.5	..	9.1
Government pensions and allowances	..	..	51.4	99.8	21.4
Other income	8.6	5.0	14.9	..	7.2
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit					
With dependent children					
1 child	15.6	23.7	11.5	8.9	16.1
2 children	12.3	44.0	13.2	7.5	19.8
3 or more children	5.6	22.5	16.9	10.0	12.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>90.2</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>47.9</i>
Without dependent children and reference person aged					
15-44	23.6	* 0.9	* 2.1	* 2.8	11.9
45-64	36.8	4.4	17.4	22.9	23.9
65 and over	6.1	4.4	38.9	47.9	16.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>52.1</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners					
None	5.9	4.0	49.3	97.5	25.1
One	23.0	45.9	39.1	* 1.9	27.9
Two	71.1	50.1	11.6	* 0.7	47.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type					
Owners without a mortgage	42.3	29.7	60.4	59.6	44.0
Owners with a mortgage	38.7	52.3	18.0	10.2	35.2
Renters					
Public	* 0.9	* 1.6	* 3.2	8.9	2.5
Private	13.5	11.6	14.1	15.6	13.4
Other	1.8	2.7	* 1.9	* 2.0	2.1
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>18.0</i>
Other	2.8	2.2	* 2.3	3.7	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 15. ONE-PARENT INCOME UNITS: GROSS WEEKLY INCOME QUINTILE

Characteristics of income units	Gross weekly income quintile					All one-parent income units
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
	— Dollars per week —					
Upper boundary of quintile group	265	312	400	582	..	..
Mean gross weekly income	212	288	355	478	829	432
Median gross weekly income	234	287	354	482	747	354
	— Per cent of income units —					
Principal source of income						
Wage or salary	**0.1	**3.4	* 13.9	46.5	87.4	30.2
Government pensions and allowances	89.5	93.7	86.1	49.6	* 4.9	64.8
Other income (including own business)	* 8.9	**3.0	—	**3.8	* 7.7	4.7
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex of parent						
Male	* 14.4	* 7.8	* 7.7	* 13.8	* 20.6	12.9
Female	85.6	92.2	92.3	86.2	79.4	87.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age of parent						
15-24	* 21.6	* 14.5	* 8.9	* 6.8	—	10.4
25-44	52.2	74.4	80.4	81.8	77.0	73.1
45 and over	26.1	* 11.1	* 10.7	* 11.4	23.0	16.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of dependent children						
1 child	78.9	62.0	30.8	38.3	49.8	52.0
2 or more children	* 21.1	38.0	69.2	61.7	50.2	48.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force status						
In the labour force						
Employed full-time	* 6.8	**1.2	**3.1	32.0	75.6	23.7
Employed part-time	* 8.8	* 8.0	23.9	25.2	* 18.8	16.9
Total employed	* 15.6	* 9.3	27.0	57.2	94.4	40.6
Unemployed	* 12.1	* 10.6	* 15.6	* 7.6	—	9.2
Total labour force	27.7	* 19.9	42.7	64.8	94.4	49.8
Not in the labour force	72.3	80.1	57.3	35.2	* 5.6	50.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income						
Nil and less than 1	**2.8	**1.1	* 4.4	* 8.3	28.5	9.0
1 and less than 20	**0.7	**3.1	**1.9	26.3	53.5	17.0
20 and less than 50	* 5.7	**2.2	* 7.6	* 17.5	* 13.1	9.2
50 and less than 90	* 18.8	30.5	30.4	27.6	* 4.9	22.4
90 and over	70.3	63.2	55.8	* 20.2	—	42.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type						
Owners without a mortgage	* 14.4	* 10.3	* 9.5	* 7.5	* 17.2	11.8
Owners with a mortgage	* 14.3	* 10.1	* 10.8	* 18.8	39.6	18.7
Renters						
Public	* 21.6	30.9	26.3	* 22.3	* 7.7	21.8
Private	28.4	42.7	40.7	43.9	26.0	36.3
Other	* 14.4	* 5.3	* 10.4	**2.7	**4.1	7.4
Total renters	64.4	78.9	77.5	69.0	37.8	65.5
Other	* 6.8	**0.7	**2.2	* 4.7	* 5.4	* 4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	— '000 —					
Estimated number of income units						
Capital city	64.6	52.7	56.9	52.8	62.6	289.7
Balance of State	31.1	41.5	38.9	41.4	32.1	185.0
Total	95.7	94.2	95.8	94.2	94.7	474.7

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 16. ONE-PARENT INCOME UNITS: AGE OF PARENT

Gross weekly income and characteristics of income units	Age of parent				All one-parent income units
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 and over	
	— '000 —				
Gross weekly income (\$)					
No income	—	**0.8	**0.3	**0.4	**1.5
Negative income	—	—	—	—	—
1-199	* 5.6	* 5.2	* 4.3	* 7.5	22.6
200-299	26.9	46.7	43.4	23.9	141.0
300-399	* 9.9	50.7	44.5	* 13.6	118.8
400-499	* 6.8	* 20.7	26.4	* 7.5	61.4
500-599	—	* 19.5	* 14.5	* 4.8	38.8
600-699	—	* 12.4	* 14.9	* 7.2	34.5
700 and over	—	* 8.2	34.7	* 13.3	56.2
Total	49.3	164.1	183.0	78.2	474.7
	— Dollars per week —				
Mean gross weekly income	287	401	486	462	432
Median gross weekly income	275	347	398	359	354
	— Per cent of income units —				
Principal source of income					
Wage or salary	* 8.5	26.3	38.8	31.7	30.2
Government pensions and allowances	91.5	71.1	56.1	55.5	64.8
Other income (including own business)	—	**2.2	* 4.9	* 12.2	4.7
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex of parent					
Male	**0.5	* 12.0	12.1	* 24.2	12.9
Female	99.5	88.0	87.9	75.8	87.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of dependent children					
1 child	77.5	40.7	49.7	65.1	52.0
2 or more children	* 22.5	59.3	50.3	34.9	48.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force status					
In the labour force					
Employed full-time	**2.8	19.6	32.7	* 24.3	23.7
Employed part-time	* 12.6	13.4	19.8	* 20.3	16.9
<i>Total employed</i>	* 15.4	33.0	52.5	44.6	40.6
Unemployed	* 10.0	* 8.5	* 11.1	* 5.8	9.2
<i>Total labour force</i>	* 25.4	41.5	63.7	50.4	49.8
Not in the labour force	74.6	58.5	36.3	49.6	50.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income					
Nil and less than 1	**0.9	* 4.6	* 10.7	* 19.4	9.0
1 and less than 20	**3.4	16.2	21.5	* 16.8	17.0
20 and less than 50	**4.3	* 7.9	12.4	* 7.7	9.2
50 and less than 90	* 22.7	23.4	23.8	* 17.2	22.4
90 and over	68.8	47.4	31.4	38.3	42.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type					
Owners without a mortgage	—	**1.3	16.1	31.2	11.8
Owners with a mortgage	**2.7	* 10.6	26.0	28.9	18.7
Renters					
Public	* 29.1	26.9	15.2	* 21.6	21.8
Private	43.6	46.6	34.4	* 14.8	36.3
Other	* 21.1	* 9.0	* 5.4	—	7.4
<i>Total renters</i>	93.8	82.6	55.0	36.4	65.5
Other	**3.5	* 5.5	* 2.9	**3.6	* 4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 17. ONE-PARENT INCOME UNITS: PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME

<i>Gross weekly income and characteristics of income units</i>	<i>Principal source of income</i>			<i>All one-parent income units(b)</i>
	<i>Income excluding government pensions and allowances</i>		<i>Government pensions and allowances</i>	
	<i>Earned income</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>		
	— '000 —			
Gross weekly income (\$)				
No income	—	—	—	**1.5
Negative income	—	—	—	—
1-199	**0.4	* 5.9	* 16.7	22.6
200-299	**2.3	* 6.0	135.0	141.0
300-399	* 14.3	* 15.5	103.3	118.8
400-499	22.1	24.8	36.6	61.4
500-599	25.2	27.2	* 11.6	38.8
600-699	30.8	30.8	**3.7	34.5
700 and over	53.4	55.2	**1.0	56.2
Total	148.5	165.4	307.8	474.7
	— Dollars per week —			
Mean gross weekly income	682	646	319	432
Median gross weekly income	623	609	301	354
	— Per cent of income units —			
Sex of parent				
Male	22.1	22.5	7.7	12.9
Female	77.9	77.5	92.3	87.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age of parent				
15-24	* 2.8	* 2.5	14.7	10.4
25-44	78.8	76.7	71.2	73.1
45 and over	18.4	20.8	14.1	16.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of dependent children				
1 child	62.0	62.9	46.0	52.0
2 or more children	38.0	37.1	54.0	48.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income				
Nil and less than 1	26.1	25.9	..	9.0
1 and less than 20	52.9	48.9	..	17.0
20 and less than 50	21.0	25.2	**0.7	9.2
50 and less than 90	..	..	34.6	22.4
90 and over	..	..	64.7	42.0
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type				
Owners without a mortgage	* 12.8	14.3	10.4	11.8
Owners with a mortgage	34.2	33.8	10.7	18.7
Renters				
Public	* 11.1	* 10.0	28.2	21.8
Private	32.2	31.3	38.9	36.3
Other	* 5.1	* 4.6	8.9	7.4
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>65.5</i>
Other	* 4.6	* 6.0	* 2.9	* 4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with other private income as principal source of income. (b) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 18. ONE-PARENT INCOME UNITS: LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND SEX

Gross weekly income and characteristics of income units	In labour force			Not in labour force	Male	Female	All one-parent income units
	Employed	Unemployed	Total				
— '000 —							
Gross weekly income (\$)							
No income	—	**1.1	**1.1	**0.4	—	**1.5	**1.5
Negative income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-199	* 8.1	**1.0	* 9.1	* 13.5	* 5.8	* 16.8	22.6
200-299	* 13.5	* 19.5	33.1	107.9	* 14.7	126.3	141.0
300-399	26.2	* 15.0	41.2	77.7	* 8.0	110.8	118.8
400-499	29.0	* 4.3	33.2	28.1	* 8.0	53.4	61.4
500-599	28.7	**2.9	31.6	* 7.2	* 5.1	33.7	38.8
600-699	31.7	—	31.7	**2.7	* 4.5	30.0	34.5
700 and over	55.6	—	55.6	**0.6	* 15.1	41.1	56.2
Total	192.8	43.8	236.6	238.1	61.0	413.7	474.7
— Dollars per week —							
Mean gross weekly income	604	313	550	315	531	417	432
Median gross weekly income	559	305	499	297	469	349	354
— Per cent of income units —							
Principal source of income							
Wage or salary	74.3	—	60.5	—	52.7	26.8	30.2
Government pensions and allowances	20.7	97.5	34.9	94.6	39.0	68.7	64.8
Other income (including own business)	* 5.1	—	* 4.1	* 5.2	* 8.3	* 4.1	4.7
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex of parent							
Male	20.5	* 13.1	19.1	* 6.6	100.0	—	12.9
Female	79.5	86.9	80.9	93.4	—	100.0	87.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age of parent							
15-24	* 3.9	* 11.3	* 5.3	15.5	**0.4	11.9	10.4
25-44	78.0	78.4	78.0	68.3	68.5	73.8	73.1
45 and over	18.1	* 10.4	16.7	16.3	* 31.0	14.3	16.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of dependent children							
1 child	58.4	* 46.9	56.2	47.8	68.7	49.5	52.0
2 or more children	41.6	53.1	43.8	52.2	* 31.3	50.5	48.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income							
Nil and less than 1	21.8	—	17.8	**0.3	35.3	5.1	9.0
1 and less than 20	40.7	—	33.2	**0.9	* 21.9	16.3	17.0
20 and less than 50	17.6	—	14.4	* 4.1	**3.7	10.0	9.2
50 and less than 90	17.0	* 33.3	20.0	24.8	* 7.3	24.7	22.4
90 and over	* 2.8	64.2	14.2	69.6	* 31.7	43.5	42.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type							
Owners without a mortgage	14.5	* 13.4	14.3	9.3	* 21.8	10.3	11.8
Owners with a mortgage	29.9	* 21.0	28.3	9.2	* 31.9	16.8	18.7
Renters							
Public	* 10.9	* 17.9	12.2	31.3	* 8.8	23.7	21.8
Private	34.8	* 44.6	36.6	36.0	* 25.1	38.0	36.3
Other	* 5.9	**3.1	* 5.4	9.4	* 7.3	7.4	7.4
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>65.6</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>69.1</i>	<i>65.5</i>
Other	* 3.9	—	* 3.2	* 4.7	**5.0	* 3.8	* 4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 19. ONE-PARENT INCOME UNITS: CONTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

<i>Gross weekly income and characteristics of income units</i>	<i>Percentage contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income</i>			<i>All one-parent income units(a)</i>
	<i>Nil or less than 20</i>	<i>20 to less than 90</i>	<i>90 and over</i>	
	— '000 —			
Gross weekly income (\$)				
No income	—	—	—	**1.5
Negative income	—	—	—	—
1-199	**2.2	* 7.5	* 12.8	22.6
200-299	* 4.6	38.2	98.2	141.0
300-399	* 6.2	43.7	69.0	118.8
400-499	* 14.2	29.9	* 17.3	61.4
500-599	* 20.1	* 16.7	**1.9	38.8
600-699	29.2	* 5.3	—	34.5
700 and over	47.2	* 9.0	—	56.2
Total	123.6	150.3	199.3	474.7
	— Dollars per week —			
Mean gross weekly income	702	394	296	432
Median gross weekly income	634	374	288	354
	— Per cent of income units —			
Principal source of income				
Wage or salary	91.2	20.3	..	30.2
Government pensions and allowances	..	72.2	100.0	64.8
Other income (including own business)	* 8.8	* 7.5	..	4.7
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex of parent				
Male	28.3	* 4.5	* 9.7	12.9
Female	71.7	95.5	90.3	87.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age of parent				
15-24	**1.7	* 8.9	17.0	10.4
25-44	75.4	78.2	67.9	73.1
45 and over	22.9	* 13.0	15.0	16.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of dependent children				
1 child	65.9	46.8	47.2	52.0
2 or more children	34.1	53.2	52.8	48.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force status				
In the labour force				
Employed full-time	76.9	* 9.3	**1.7	23.7
Employed part-time	20.7	35.1	**1.0	16.9
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>97.6</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>* 2.7</i>	<i>40.6</i>
Unemployed	—	* 9.7	14.1	9.2
<i>Total labour force</i>	<i>97.6</i>	<i>54.1</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>49.8</i>
Not in the labour force	**2.4	45.9	83.2	50.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type				
Owners without a mortgage	* 16.0	* 10.4	* 10.1	11.8
Owners with a mortgage	35.1	22.3	* 6.0	18.7
Renters				
Public	* 8.9	14.4	35.5	21.8
Private	30.0	43.6	34.6	36.3
Other	* 5.0	* 6.1	* 9.9	7.4
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>43.9</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>65.5</i>
Other	* 4.9	* 3.2	* 4.0	* 4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 20. ONE-PERSON INCOME UNITS: GROSS WEEKLY INCOME QUINTILE

Characteristics of income units	Gross weekly income quintile					All one-person income units
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
	— Dollars per week —					
Upper boundary of quintile group	173	222	400	600	..	..
Mean gross weekly income	96	190	310	498	883	391
Median gross weekly income	131	187	303	499	799	302
	— Per cent of income units —					
Principal source of income						
Wage or salary	9.0	8.5	58.7	90.5	90.0	51.3
Own business or partnership income	* 1.9	* 0.9	4.0	3.4	5.3	3.1
Government pensions and allowances	58.1	88.9	25.2	* 0.5	**0.1	34.5
Other income	13.9	* 1.7	12.1	5.6	4.6	7.7
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex						
Male	55.2	38.2	43.9	56.6	64.0	51.6
Female	44.8	61.8	56.1	43.4	36.0	48.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age						
15-24	42.1	12.8	44.3	38.5	15.5	31.0
25-44	23.9	15.8	18.9	43.0	63.7	32.8
45-64	16.2	23.3	11.5	13.6	17.9	16.4
65 and over	17.8	48.0	25.3	4.9	2.9	19.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force status						
In the labour force						
Employed	21.3	12.3	67.5	94.1	95.7	58.1
Unemployed	30.5	10.2	* 0.7	**0.0	**0.2	8.4
Total labour force	51.7	22.6	68.2	94.1	95.8	66.5
Not in the labour force	48.3	77.4	31.8	5.9	4.2	33.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income						
Nil and less than 1	22.2	10.3	66.0	96.2	97.6	58.4
1 and less than 20	**0.3	**0.1	3.4	* 0.9	* 1.7	1.3
20 and less than 50	**0.4	* 0.8	5.7	2.5	* 0.6	2.0
50 and less than 90	2.4	11.5	13.1	**0.1	**0.1	5.4
90 and over	55.9	77.3	11.9	**0.3	—	29.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type						
Owners without a mortgage	19.2	37.0	25.7	12.2	12.6	21.3
Owners with a mortgage	4.6	2.5	3.4	9.3	23.5	8.5
Renters						
Public	5.0	11.3	3.4	* 1.4	**0.2	4.2
Private	17.3	19.9	21.5	35.6	35.1	25.8
Resident relative	15.2	9.3	20.4	18.3	9.3	14.6
Other	3.3	4.1	2.4	3.0	3.6	3.3
Total renters	40.8	44.7	47.6	58.2	48.2	47.9
Other	35.5	15.9	23.2	20.4	15.7	22.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	— '000 —					
Estimated number of income units						
Capital city	583.1	532.3	592.3	629.4	628.5	2,962.7
Balance of State	312.0	326.6	304.2	263.7	214.9	1,421.5
Total	895.2	859.0	896.4	893.1	843.4	4,384.2

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 21. ONE-PERSON INCOME UNITS: AGE OF PERSON

<i>Gross weekly income and characteristics of income units</i>	<i>Age of the person</i>						<i>All one-person income units</i>
	<i>15 - 24</i>	<i>25 - 34</i>	<i>35 - 44</i>	<i>45 - 54</i>	<i>55 - 64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	
	— '000 —						
Gross weekly income (\$)							
No income	81.0	25.8	* 14.8	* 7.7	* 5.9	* 8.3	143.6
Negative income	—	* 10.7	* 5.5	* 5.9	**2.0	*0.7	24.8
1-119	135.6	38.0	* 13.7	* 10.7	* 16.6	21.6	236.3
120-159	112.3	30.7	* 16.1	22.1	29.9	40.7	251.7
160-199	108.6	86.7	79.0	76.5	108.3	404.8	863.9
200-299	181.5	42.4	39.1	30.0	82.5	259.7	635.3
300-399	231.5	87.9	* 18.4	25.3	21.7	62.9	447.8
400-499	232.3	115.3	41.3	38.8	25.6	26.2	479.6
500-599	126.5	141.3	65.3	31.4	* 20.5	* 17.7	402.7
600-699	81.7	129.0	38.9	27.6	* 13.9	*3.3	294.4
700-799	29.5	82.2	34.3	* 18.3	* 11.1	* 8.6	184.0
800-999	25.6	97.0	63.4	35.6	* 6.6	* 4.9	233.2
1000-1499	* 4.5	54.7	45.8	26.7	* 7.5	**2.0	141.1
1500 and over	* 6.9	* 11.7	* 10.0	* 10.4	**1.2	* 5.6	45.9
Total	1,357.6	953.4	485.8	367.0	353.3	867.2	4,384.2
	— Dollars per week —						
Mean gross weekly income	334	524	541	497	304	242	391
Median gross weekly income	330	509	506	411	207	194	302
	— Per cent of income units —						
Principal source of income							
Wage or salary	70.5	74.3	62.8	50.4	24.5	**0.4	51.3
Own business or partnership income	* 1.1	3.7	5.8	8.2	* 3.9	* 1.5	3.1
Government pensions and allowances	18.4	14.2	22.6	32.1	54.9	81.4	34.5
Other income	4.8	4.4	5.0	* 5.6	14.4	15.6	7.7
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex							
Male	56.2	64.3	64.7	52.6	40.5	27.0	51.6
Female	43.8	35.7	35.3	47.4	59.5	73.0	48.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force status							
In the labour force							
Employed	75.1	82.3	73.7	66.7	32.6	2.6	58.1
Unemployed	13.8	8.6	9.5	8.9	* 5.9	—	8.4
<i>Total labour force</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>38.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>66.5</i>
Not in the labour force	11.1	9.1	16.8	24.4	61.5	97.4	33.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income							
Nil and less than 1	73.0	80.6	72.3	62.1	38.5	9.8	58.4
1 and less than 20	* 1.2	**0.3	**0.1	* 1.4	* 1.4	2.9	1.3
20 and less than 50	* 1.5	* 1.0	**0.7	**0.8	* 2.6	5.1	2.0
50 and less than 90	* 1.5	* 1.2	* 2.4	* 5.2	7.3	17.2	5.4
90 and over	16.8	13.0	20.3	26.9	47.9	63.9	29.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type							
Owners without a mortgage	**0.1	4.0	12.3	22.9	48.4	67.0	21.3
Owners with a mortgage	2.1	10.7	20.1	24.6	9.5	2.6	8.5
Renters							
Public	* 0.8	* 1.5	* 3.4	9.2	8.8	9.0	4.2
Private	28.8	41.7	30.5	25.9	14.2	5.7	25.8
Resident relative	28.7	14.0	12.9	* 3.7	* 3.5	3.1	14.6
Other	2.8	4.8	* 3.3	* 3.2	* 2.2	2.7	3.3
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>50.1</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>47.9</i>
Other	36.8	23.2	17.5	10.5	13.3	9.9	22.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 22. ONE-PERSON INCOME UNITS: PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME

Gross weekly income and characteristics of income units	Principal source of income						
	Income excluding government pensions and allowances						
	Earned income				Other income	Government pensions and allowances	All one-person income units(a)
	Wage or salary	Own business or partnership	Total	Total			
	— '000 —						
Gross weekly income (\$)							
No income	—	—	—	* 16.0	* 16.0	—	143.6
Negative income	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.8
1-119	34.2	* 13.4	47.6	92.4	140.0	96.4	236.3
120-199	79.9	* 10.0	89.9	25.3	115.3	1,000.4	1,115.6
200-299	182.2	* 10.2	192.4	67.1	259.5	375.8	635.3
300-399	341.6	24.7	366.3	47.0	413.3	34.5	447.8
400-499	428.6	* 14.2	442.8	33.5	476.3	**3.3	479.6
500-599	368.0	* 18.7	386.7	* 15.3	401.9	**0.7	402.7
600-699	281.7	**2.8	284.5	* 9.9	294.4	—	294.4
700-799	160.6	* 7.5	168.1	* 15.9	184.0	—	184.0
800-999	213.2	* 14.1	227.3	* 4.8	232.1	**1.1	233.2
1000-1199	86.8	* 5.1	91.9	**1.0	93.0	—	93.0
1200-1499	37.6	* 5.7	43.3	* 4.9	48.2	—	48.2
1500-1999	* 20.3	* 8.6	28.9	**3.2	32.1	—	32.1
2000 and over	* 12.5	**0.5	* 13.0	**0.8	* 13.8	—	* 13.8
Total	2,247.1	135.4	2,382.6	337.1	2,719.7	1,512.1	4,384.2
	— Dollars per week —						
Mean gross weekly income	560	599	562	301	529	185	391
Median gross weekly income	505	465	504	266	486	179	302
	— Per cent of income units —						
Sex							
Male	57.4	79.1	58.6	46.3	57.1	40.5	51.6
Female	42.6	20.9	41.4	53.7	42.9	59.5	48.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age							
15-24	42.6	* 10.8	40.8	19.2	38.1	16.5	31.0
25-44	45.1	47.0	45.2	19.5	42.0	16.2	32.8
45-64	12.1	32.4	13.2	21.2	14.2	20.6	16.4
65 and over	**0.2	* 9.8	* 0.7	40.1	5.6	46.7	19.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income							
Nil and less than 1	97.3	97.3	97.3	72.0	94.1	..	58.4
1 and less than 20	1.2	**0.3	1.1	8.7	2.1	..	1.3
20 and less than 50	1.6	**2.3	1.6	13.8	3.1	* 0.3	2.0
50 and less than 90	..	..	..	..	..	15.5	5.4
90 and over	..	..	..	..	..	84.2	29.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type							
Owners without a mortgage	6.6	28.7	7.9	53.6	13.6	36.7	21.3
Owners with a mortgage	12.2	18.2	12.6	* 4.9	11.6	3.2	8.5
Renters							
Public	* 0.9	**1.1	* 0.9	* 1.5	1.0	10.4	4.2
Private	33.2	27.6	32.9	14.3	30.6	18.3	25.8
Resident relative	19.2	* 7.9	18.5	* 5.6	16.9	11.0	14.6
Other	3.2	**0.4	3.1	* 2.6	3.0	3.7	3.3
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>47.9</i>
Other	24.7	16.1	24.2	17.4	23.3	16.8	22.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 23. ONE-PERSON INCOME UNITS: LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND SEX

Gross weekly income and characteristics of income units	In labour force			Not in labour force	Male	Female	All one-person income units
	Employed	Unemployed	Total				
— '000 —							
Gross weekly income (\$)							
No income	36.8	47.1	83.9	59.7	85.0	58.5	143.6
Negative income	* 17.1	—	* 17.1	* 7.7	* 18.2	* 6.6	24.8
1-119	73.3	73.4	146.7	89.6	136.3	100.0	236.3
120-199	113.3	228.7	342.0	773.6	493.1	622.5	1,115.6
200-299	242.2	* 17.8	260.0	375.2	240.6	394.6	635.3
300-399	371.1	—	371.1	76.7	217.4	230.3	447.8
400-499	444.8	—	444.8	34.8	245.8	233.8	479.6
500-599	386.2	**0.4	386.5	* 16.1	253.4	149.3	402.7
600-699	284.3	**0.9	285.2	* 9.2	166.1	128.3	294.4
700-799	168.9	**0.4	169.3	* 14.7	115.5	68.5	184.0
800-999	226.6	—	226.6	* 6.5	152.1	81.1	233.2
1000-1199	93.0	—	93.0	—	68.6	24.3	93.0
1200-1499	46.2	—	46.2	**2.0	36.6	* 11.6	48.2
1500-1999	28.5	—	28.5	**3.6	25.0	* 7.1	32.1
2000 and over	* 13.0	—	* 13.0	**0.8	* 8.0	* 5.8	* 13.8
Total	2,545.2	368.7	2,913.8	1,470.3	2,261.8	2,122.4	4,384.2
— Dollars per week —							
Mean gross weekly income	533	131	482	211	430	350	391
Median gross weekly income	493	156	453	182	375	254	302
— Per cent of income units —							
Principal source of income							
Wage or salary	88.3	—	77.1	—	57.0	45.1	51.3
Own business or partnership income	4.9	**0.3	4.3	* 0.7	4.7	1.3	3.1
Government pensions and allowances	3.0	81.9	13.0	77.2	27.1	42.4	34.5
Other income	1.9	6.1	2.4	18.2	6.9	8.5	7.7
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex							
Male	59.1	66.0	59.9	35.1	100.0	—	51.6
Female	40.9	34.0	40.1	64.9	—	100.0	48.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age							
15-24	40.1	50.7	41.4	10.2	33.8	28.0	31.0
25-44	44.9	34.7	43.6	11.5	41.0	24.1	32.8
45-64	14.1	14.6	14.2	20.9	14.9	18.1	16.4
65 and over	0.9	—	0.8	57.4	10.4	29.8	19.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income							
Nil and less than 1	92.4	* 4.4	81.3	13.0	65.8	50.5	58.4
1 and less than 20	1.0	—	0.9	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.3
20 and less than 50	1.5	**0.9	1.4	3.3	1.6	2.6	2.0
50 and less than 90	2.4	**1.1	2.3	11.6	3.3	7.6	5.4
90 and over	* 0.5	80.9	10.7	65.4	23.8	34.6	29.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type							
Owners without a mortgage	8.3	* 4.4	7.8	48.1	14.5	28.6	21.3
Owners with a mortgage	12.3	* 3.1	11.1	3.4	9.6	7.4	8.5
Renters							
Public	1.2	* 4.5	1.6	9.5	3.0	5.5	4.2
Private	32.5	32.0	32.4	12.7	29.0	22.5	25.8
Resident relative	18.1	22.9	18.7	6.3	17.6	11.3	14.6
Other	3.2	* 3.5	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.3
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>55.0</i>	<i>62.8</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>47.9</i>
Other	24.4	29.7	25.1	16.7	22.8	21.7	22.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 24. ONE-PERSON INCOME UNITS: CONTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

<i>Gross weekly income and characteristics of income units</i>	<i>Percentage contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income</i>			<i>All one-person income units(a)</i>
	<i>Nil or less than 20</i>	<i>20 to less than 90</i>	<i>90 and over</i>	
	— '000 —			
Gross weekly income (\$)				
No income	—	—	—	143.6
Negative income	—	—	—	24.8
1-119	138.2	* 7.1	91.0	236.3
120-199	110.0	52.3	953.3	1,115.6
200-299	225.7	189.5	220.1	635.3
300-399	393.9	47.6	* 6.2	447.8
400-499	466.1	* 11.5	**2.0	479.6
500-599	389.9	* 12.1	**0.7	402.7
600-699	293.4	**1.0	—	294.4
700-799	181.0	**3.0	—	184.0
800-999	231.2	**2.0	—	233.2
1000-1199	93.0	—	—	93.0
1200-1499	47.6	**0.5	—	48.2
1500-1999	32.1	—	—	32.1
2000 and over	* 13.8	—	—	* 13.8
Total	2,615.9	326.5	1,273.4	4,384.2
	— Dollars per week —			
Mean gross weekly income	538	270	176	391
Median gross weekly income	494	242	176	302
	— Per cent of income units —			
Principal source of income				
Wage or salary	84.5	10.9	—	51.3
Own business or partnership income	5.1	**1.0	—	3.1
Government pensions and allowances	—	73.1	100.0	34.5
Other income	10.4	15.1	—	7.7
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex				
Male	57.7	33.8	42.3	51.6
Female	42.3	66.2	57.7	48.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age				
15-24	38.5	12.2	18.0	31.0
25-44	43.0	11.2	17.4	32.8
45-64	14.3	17.5	21.0	16.4
65 and over	4.2	59.1	43.5	19.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force status				
In the labour force				
Employed	90.9	30.5	* 1.0	58.1
Unemployed	* 0.6	* 2.2	23.4	8.4
<i>Total labour force</i>	91.5	32.7	24.4	66.5
Not in the labour force	8.5	67.3	75.6	33.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type				
Owners without a mortgage	12.5	57.5	32.0	21.3
Owners with a mortgage	11.9	* 2.5	3.4	8.5
Renters				
Public	0.9	* 5.8	11.2	4.2
Private	30.9	13.7	19.6	25.8
Resident relative	17.1	7.9	11.9	14.6
Other	3.0	* 3.4	3.6	3.3
<i>Total renters</i>	51.8	30.9	46.3	47.9
Other	23.9	9.2	18.3	22.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 25. SELECTED INCOME UNITS: LIFE CYCLE GROUPS

Gross weekly income and characteristics of income units	One-person aged under 35	Couple without dependent children, reference person aged under 35	Couple with dependent children and age of eldest child (years)			Couple without dependent children, reference person aged 65 and over			One-person aged 65 and over
			Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 24	One parent	55 - 64	65 and over	
— '000 —									
Gross weekly income (\$)									
No income	106.8	* 8.5	—	**3.3	**0.2	**1.5	* 4.6	* 5.0	* 8.3
Negative income	* 10.7	**2.6	**3.5	**3.4	**2.6	—	* 8.2	**0.3	**0.7
1-119	173.7	—	* 5.0	* 7.0	* 5.2	* 8.8	* 7.0	* 6.2	21.6
120-199	338.3	**1.4	* 4.1	* 11.8	**3.2	* 13.8	* 15.3	* 21.1	445.5
200-299	223.9	* 5.1	* 11.2	26.7	* 6.7	141.0	92.9	175.5	259.7
300-399	319.4	* 13.0	32.3	46.0	30.0	118.8	70.3	219.5	62.9
400-499	347.6	* 10.8	36.0	79.3	31.7	61.4	53.9	94.7	26.2
500-599	267.8	* 7.9	45.6	72.7	39.6	38.8	52.8	56.5	* 17.7
600-699	210.7	* 18.5	50.6	80.8	42.6	34.5	49.1	22.2	**3.3
700-799	111.7	* 16.0	45.8	93.9	47.3	* 17.6	28.7	* 14.5	* 8.6
800-999	122.6	44.2	64.5	183.6	72.8	23.7	60.0	23.9	* 4.9
1000-1199	39.4	73.5	48.1	111.6	84.4	* 6.3	41.1	* 15.8	—
1200-1499	* 19.8	68.2	43.1	152.2	94.5	* 5.3	23.8	* 8.6	**2.0
1500-1999	* 14.2	40.0	* 19.7	75.5	83.4	**1.6	27.1	* 11.8	* 4.8
2000 and over	* 4.4	* 14.8	* 12.6	46.1	65.4	**1.7	* 19.5	* 9.7	**0.8
Total	2,311.0	324.6	421.9	993.8	609.7	474.7	554.3	685.2	867.2
— Dollars per week —									
Mean gross weekly income	412	1,091	839	976	1,171	432	684	479	242
Median gross weekly income	395	1,085	749	879	1,044	354	533	348	194
— Per cent of income units —									
Principal source of income									
Wage or salary	72.1	87.5	77.4	73.8	75.8	30.2	47.0	5.1	**0.4
Own business or partnership income	2.2	* 5.4	8.3	12.0	10.1	* 1.1	10.4	* 2.9	* 1.5
Government pensions and allowances	16.6	* 2.8	12.2	11.0	12.1	64.8	28.1	65.3	81.4
Other income	4.6	* 1.7	* 1.3	2.6	* 1.6	* 3.6	12.3	25.9	15.6
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners									
None	23.6	* 4.8	9.8	9.4	10.9	61.2	34.5	86.4	96.7
One	76.4	14.5	49.9	38.8	23.7	38.8	30.0	8.8	3.3
Two	..	80.7	40.3	51.8	65.4	—	35.6	4.8	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income									
Nil and less than 1	76.1	91.0	24.9	25.4	46.8	9.0	59.4	17.1	9.8
1 and less than 20	* 0.9	* 1.4	53.2	53.7	35.2	17.0	5.4	7.0	2.9
20 and less than 50	1.3	* 1.4	8.9	9.2	5.4	9.2	5.1	10.9	5.1
50 and less than 90	1.4	**1.0	* 2.6	3.7	3.8	22.4	8.8	21.0	17.2
90 and over	15.2	* 1.8	9.6	7.3	8.3	42.0	19.1	43.3	63.9
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type									
Owners without a mortgage	1.7	* 5.2	21.2	24.1	42.4	11.8	72.8	84.0	67.0
Owners with a mortgage	5.6	46.4	44.8	53.5	43.4	18.7	15.5	4.9	2.6
Renters									
Public	1.1	**0.7	* 2.8	3.0	* 2.5	21.8	* 2.4	* 2.5	9.0
Private	34.1	38.4	23.3	15.1	9.1	36.3	4.9	3.3	5.7
Other	26.3	* 2.4	5.3	2.2	* 1.2	7.4	* 1.3	* 1.4	5.9
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>41.5</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>65.5</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>20.6</i>
Other	31.2	7.0	* 2.5	* 2.0	* 1.4	* 4.0	* 3.1	4.0	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 26. ALL INCOME UNITS: INCOME UNIT TYPE BY ALTERNATIVE MEASURES

Type of income unit	Weekly income quintile					All income units
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
GROSS						
Upper boundary of quintile group (\$)	209	376	593	956	..	..
— '000 —						
Couple						
Reference person aged under 45						
With dependent children	38.8	77.8	226.6	484.0	591.0	1,418.1
Without dependent children	* 15.9	30.0	44.7	98.1	315.3	503.9
Total	54.7	107.7	271.3	582.1	906.2	1,922.1
Reference person aged 45-64						
With dependent children	* 15.2	43.3	87.7	140.9	313.8	600.8
Without dependent children	51.8	216.5	166.7	255.5	319.3	1,009.8
Total	67.0	259.8	254.5	396.4	633.0	1,610.7
Reference person aged 65 and over	35.6	362.3	180.8	63.7	49.2	691.6
All couple income units	157.3	729.9	706.5	1,042.2	1,588.4	4,224.4
One-parent	29.9	230.4	123.8	73.9	* 16.8	474.7
One-person						
Aged 15-24	468.6	322.7	412.8	138.9	* 14.7	1,357.6
Aged 25-64	648.2	258.1	522.8	544.1	186.2	2,159.4
Aged 65 and over	518.7	275.3	48.3	* 14.2	* 10.7	867.2
All one-person income units	1,635.4	856.1	983.9	697.2	211.5	4,384.2
Total	1,822.6	1,816.4	1,814.3	1,813.2	1,816.7	9,083.3
DISPOSABLE(a)						
Upper boundary of quintile group (\$)	206	342	495	750	..	..
— '000 —						
Couple						
Reference person aged under 45						
With dependent children	39.6	59.2	190.6	512.7	616.0	1,418.1
Without dependent children	* 15.9	26.4	44.9	90.3	326.5	503.9
Total	55.5	85.6	235.5	603.0	942.5	1,922.1
Reference person aged 45-64						
With dependent children	* 15.2	23.3	85.3	148.0	329.0	600.8
Without dependent children	52.2	198.8	165.5	261.0	332.3	1,009.8
Total	67.4	222.1	250.8	409.0	661.3	1,610.7
Reference person aged 65 and over	35.6	299.3	226.3	76.0	54.3	691.6
All couple income units	158.5	607.0	712.7	1,088.0	1,658.1	4,224.4
One-parent	28.2	203.1	129.6	94.4	* 19.5	474.7
One-person						
Aged 15-24	490.2	392.3	368.3	98.7	* 8.1	1,357.6
Aged 25-64	640.6	325.4	560.0	514.1	119.4	2,159.4
Aged 65 and over	505.2	286.0	50.7	* 17.7	* 7.6	867.2
All one-person income units	1,636.0	1,003.6	978.9	630.5	135.1	4,384.2
Total	1,822.7	1,813.7	1,821.2	1,812.9	1,812.7	9,083.3

TABLE 26. ALL INCOME UNITS: INCOME UNIT TYPE BY ALTERNATIVE MEASURES —continued

Type of income unit	Weekly income quintile					All income units
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
HENDERSON EQUIVALENT(b)						
Upper boundary of quintile group (\$)	456	612	826	1,110	..	..
— '000 —						
Couple						
Reference person aged under 45						
With dependent children	222.5	325.4	421.9	285.4	163.0	1,418.1
Without dependent children	41.9	38.0	45.5	146.2	232.3	503.9
Total	264.4	363.4	467.5	431.6	395.3	1,922.1
Reference person aged 45-64						
With dependent children	83.2	83.4	130.9	141.4	161.9	600.8
Without dependent children	116.9	184.9	188.4	228.3	291.3	1,009.8
Total	200.1	268.3	319.3	369.7	453.2	1,610.7
Reference person aged 65 and over	71.6	305.9	192.0	57.5	64.7	691.6
All couple income units	536.1	937.6	978.8	858.7	913.2	4,224.4
One-parent	158.1	151.9	98.0	54.4	* 12.3	474.7
One-person						
Aged 15-24	344.0	167.7	291.8	352.9	201.2	1,357.6
Aged 25-64	442.6	269.6	308.9	496.2	642.1	2,159.4
Aged 65 and over	338.0	288.0	146.1	49.7	45.3	867.2
All one-person income units	1,124.6	725.3	746.8	898.8	888.7	4,384.2
Total	1,818.8	1,814.7	1,823.5	1,812.0	1,814.2	9,083.3
OECD EQUIVALENT(b)						
Upper boundary of quintile group (\$)	467	610	883	1,268	..	..
— '000 —						
Couple						
Reference person aged under 45						
With dependent children	272.1	267.7	472.6	288.8	117.0	1,418.1
Without dependent children	25.0	37.3	41.8	102.7	297.1	503.9
Total	297.1	305.0	514.3	391.5	414.1	1,922.1
Reference person aged 45-64						
With dependent children	95.2	82.5	139.2	152.7	131.3	600.8
Without dependent children	171.4	114.3	203.5	229.7	290.8	1,009.8
Total	266.6	196.9	342.7	382.4	422.1	1,610.7
Reference person aged 65 and over	172.3	242.0	182.6	47.6	47.1	691.6
All couple income units	736.1	743.9	1,039.7	821.5	883.3	4,224.4
One-parent	184.9	127.4	102.3	45.6	* 14.5	474.7
One-person						
Aged 15-24	386.7	155.4	271.9	392.1	151.4	1,357.6
Aged 25-64	359.3	359.7	196.8	513.9	729.7	2,159.4
Aged 65 and over	158.5	424.6	202.6	46.1	35.4	867.2
All one-person income units	904.5	939.7	671.4	952.2	916.4	4,384.2
Total	1,825.5	1,811.0	1,813.4	1,819.2	1,814.2	9,083.3

(a) Disposable income is gross income less tax. (b) See Appendix A Equivalence Scales.

TABLE 27. ALL INCOME UNITS: PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME BY ALTERNATIVE MEASURES

<i>Principal source of income</i>	<i>Weekly income quintile</i>					<i>All income units</i>
	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Highest</i>	
<i>GROSS</i>						
<i>Upper boundary of quintile group (\$)</i>	209	376	593	956	..	..
— '000 —						
Principal source of income						
Wage or salary	156.7	478.9	1,214.2	1,545.3	1,581.6	4,976.6
Own business or partnership income	36.7	63.3	118.4	132.3	173.9	524.5
Government pensions and allowances	1,257.8	1,128.4	302.6	34.8	**2.0	2,725.7
Other income	173.6	145.9	179.1	100.9	59.3	658.6
Total(a)	1,822.6	1,816.4	1,814.3	1,813.2	1,816.7	9,083.3
<i>DISPOSABLE(b)</i>						
<i>Upper boundary of quintile group (\$)</i>	206	342	495	750	..	..
— '000 —						
Principal source of income						
Wage or salary	184.1	577.2	1,181.5	1,468.3	1,565.5	4,976.6
Own business or partnership income	38.6	67.8	92.5	147.0	178.7	524.5
Government pensions and allowances	1,225.8	1,028.0	387.1	82.6	**2.2	2,725.7
Other income	176.4	140.7	160.1	115.0	66.4	658.6
Total(a)	1,822.7	1,813.7	1,821.2	1,812.9	1,812.7	9,083.3
<i>HENDERSON EQUIVALENT(c)</i>						
<i>Upper boundary of quintile group (\$)</i>	456	612	826	1,110	..	..
— '000 —						
Principal source of income						
Wage or salary	207.2	531.4	1,147.2	1,550.8	1,540.0	4,976.6
Own business or partnership income	91.3	85.6	103.0	100.2	144.4	524.5
Government pensions and allowances	1,137.3	1,128.7	395.8	55.0	* 8.9	2,725.7
Other income	185.2	69.1	177.6	106.0	120.8	658.6
Total(a)	1,818.8	1,814.7	1,823.5	1,812.0	1,814.2	9,083.3
<i>OECD EQUIVALENT(c)</i>						
<i>Upper boundary of quintile group (\$)</i>	467	610	883	1,268	..	..
— '000 —						
Principal source of income						
Wage or salary	226.5	436.2	1,152.4	1,589.7	1,571.9	4,976.6
Own business or partnership income	85.2	74.8	112.7	105.2	146.6	524.5
Government pensions and allowances	1,128.8	1,236.3	337.4	* 19.0	* 4.3	2,725.7
Other income	187.3	63.8	210.9	105.2	91.4	658.6
Total(a)	1,825.5	1,811.0	1,813.4	1,819.2	1,814.2	9,083.3

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income. (b) Disposable income is gross income less tax. (c) See Appendix A Equivalence Scales.

TABLE 28. ALL INCOME UNITS: 1994-95 TO 1996-97

<i>Characteristics of income units</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>
— Dollars per week —			
Mean gross weekly income	596	609	625
Median gross weekly income	453	457	477
— Income share (per cent) —			
Income share of			
lowest quintile	3.6	3.8	3.8
second quintile	9.3	9.1	9.4
third quintile	15.2	15.0	15.2
fourth quintile	24.0	23.7	24.0
fifth quintile	47.9	48.3	47.5
Gini-coefficient	0.443	0.437	0.444
— Per cent of income units —			
Principal source of income			
Wage or salary	56.8	55.5	54.8
Own business or partnership income	5.8	6.5	5.8
Government pensions and allowances	6.6	7.0	30.0
Other income	28.8	29.0	7.3
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit			
Couple			
With dependent children	23.2	22.7	22.3
Without dependent children	25.1	24.6	24.2
<i>All couple income units</i>	48.2	47.3	46.5
One-parent	4.7	4.9	5.2
One-person	47.1	47.8	48.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners			
None	34.2	34.3	35.6
One	42.9	42.5	42.5
Two	22.9	23.2	21.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income			
Nil and less than 1	50.0	50.2	49.8
1 and less than 20	13.9	13.5	13.4
20 and less than 50	5.1	5.1	4.6
50 and less than 90	5.3	6.2	6.8
90 and over	23.3	22.6	23.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type			
Owners without a mortgage	33.9	32.4	31.3
Owners with a mortgage	21.3	21.9	21.4
Renters			
Public	4.3	4.7	4.4
Private	18.0	19.9	20.6
Resident relative	8.1	7.8	7.5
Other	3.3	2.8	2.5
<i>Total renters</i>	33.7	35.2	34.9
Other	10.3	10.5	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
— '000 —			
Estimated number of income units			
Capital city	5,689.8	5,777.2	5,915.0
Balance of State	3,027.1	3,111.1	3,168.3
Total	8,716.8	8,888.3	9,083.3

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 29. COUPLE INCOME UNITS: 1994-95 TO 1996-97

<i>Characteristics of income units</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>
— Dollars per week —			
Mean gross weekly income	835	868	890
Median gross weekly income	721	730	766
— Income share (per cent) —			
Income share of			
lowest quintile	5.1	5.2	5.4
second quintile	11.0	10.8	11.0
third quintile	17.3	17.1	17.2
fourth quintile	24.3	24.4	24.5
fifth quintile	42.3	42.5	42.0
Gini-coefficient	0.37	0.38	0.37
— Per cent of income units —			
Principal source of income			
Wage or salary	62.9	60.5	61.2
Own business or partnership income	8.7	10.5	9.1
Government pensions and allowances	6.3	6.9	21.4
Other income	21.2	21.2	7.2
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of income unit			
Couple with dependent children			
1 child	15.8	16.2	16.1
2 children	20.1	19.7	19.8
3 or more children	12.1	12.1	12.1
Total	48.0	48.0	47.9
Couple without dependent children and reference person aged			
15-44	13.8	12.3	11.9
45-64	23.1	23.7	23.9
65 and over	15.1	16.1	16.2
Total	52.0	52.0	52.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners			
None	24.9	24.6	25.1
One	27.7	26.4	27.9
Two	47.4	49.1	47.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income			
Nil and less than 1	45.4	45.6	45.4
1 and less than 20	26.1	25.6	25.5
20 and less than 50	6.5	6.7	6.7
50 and less than 90	4.9	5.2	6.6
90 and over	16.1	15.9	14.7
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type			
Owners without a mortgage	46.1	45.1	44.0
Owners with a mortgage	34.1	35.0	35.2
Renters			
Public	2.8	2.8	2.5
Private	12.0	12.8	13.4
Total renters(b)	16.9	17.3	18.0
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0
— '000 —			
Estimated number of income units			
Capital city	2,618.9	2,629.0	2,662.6
Balance of State	1,584.7	1,578.2	1,561.8
Total	4,203.6	4,207.2	4,224.4

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income. (b) Includes other renters. (c) Includes tenure type other.

TABLE 30. ONE-PARENT INCOME UNITS: 1994-95 TO 1995-96

<i>Characteristics of income units</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>
— Dollars per week —			
Mean gross weekly income	402	433	432
Median gross weekly income	349	352	354
— Income share (per cent) —			
Income share of			
lowest quintile	8.5	8.4	9.8
second quintile	13.2	12.6	13.3
third quintile	17.5	16.3	16.4
fourth quintile	23.3	23.2	22.1
fifth quintile	37.5	39.6	38.4
Gini-coefficient	0.29	0.28	0.28
— Per cent of income units —			
Principal source of income			
Wage or salary	34.3	35.1	30.2
Own business or partnership income	2.1	2.6	* 1.1
Government pensions and allowances	3.6	3.0	64.8
Other income	59.4	58.7	* 3.6
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex			
Male	13.7	17.2	12.9
Female	86.3	82.8	87.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of dependent children			
1 child	51.0	51.9	52.0
2 or more children	48.9	48.1	48.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force status			
In the labour force			
Employed	47.4	48.6	40.6
Unemployed	9.9	6.0	9.2
<i>Total labour force</i>	<i>57.3</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>49.8</i>
Not in the labour force	42.7	45.4	50.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income			
Nil and less than 1	8.3	8.7	9.0
1 and less than 20	19.1	21.1	17.0
20 and less than 50	13.1	11.8	9.2
50 and less than 90	21.8	22.2	22.4
90 and over	37.1	35.6	42.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type			
Owners without a mortgage	18.0	12.5	11.8
Owners with a mortgage	19.8	22.8	18.7
Renters			
Public	18.3	23.4	21.8
Private	31.7	31.1	36.3
Other	5.9	7.6	7.4
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>65.5</i>
Other	5.6	2.6	* 4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
— '000 —			
Estimated number of income units			
Capital city	270.6	282.3	289.7
Balance of State	136.8	153.5	185.0
Total	407.4	435.8	474.7

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

TABLE 31. ONE-PERSON INCOME UNITS: 1994-95 TO 1996-97

<i>Characteristics of income units</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>
— Dollars per week —			
Mean gross weekly income	371	370	391
Median gross weekly income	289	291	302
— Income share (per cent) —			
Income share of			
lowest quintile	4.8	4.9	3.8
second quintile	9.4	9.7	9.4
third quintile	15.8	15.7	15.2
fourth quintile	24.9	25.3	24.0
fifth quintile	45.1	44.4	47.5
Gini-coefficient	0.41	0.41	0.41
— Per cent of income units —			
Principal source of income			
Wage or salary	52.8	52.6	51.3
Own business or partnership income	3.2	2.8	3.1
Government pensions and allowances	7.1	7.4	34.5
Other income	33.6	33.6	7.7
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age			
15-24	32.3	31.7	31.0
25-44	30.8	32.5	32.8
45-64	16.5	16.7	16.4
65 and over	20.5	19.1	19.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force status			
In the labour force			
Employed	59.5	59.1	58.1
Unemployed	8.6	8.6	8.4
<i>Total labour force</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>67.6</i>	<i>66.5</i>
Not in the labour force	31.9	32.4	33.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross income			
Nil and less than 1	58.8	59.0	58.4
1 and less than 20	0.9	0.8	1.3
20 and less than 50	2.8	2.7	2.0
50 and less than 90	4.2	5.5	5.4
90 and over	29.4	28.0	29.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling tenure type			
Owners without a mortgage	22.9	21.8	21.3
Owners with a mortgage	8.3	8.9	8.5
Renters			
Public	4.5	4.7	4.2
Private	22.8	25.8	25.8
Resident relative	16.4	15.6	14.6
Other	5.1	4.1	3.3
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>47.9</i>
Other	18.7	19.1	22.3
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0
— '000 —			
Estimated number of income units			
Capital city	2,800.3	2,865.9	2,962.7
Balance of State	1,305.6	1,379.4	1,421.5
Total	4,105.9	4,245.3	4,384.2

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents results from the 1996–97 Survey of Income and Housing Costs (SIHC). The survey collected information on sources of income, amounts received and characteristics of income units and persons resident in private dwellings throughout Australia.

2 The SIHC is a continuous survey, which began in July 1994. Each month, approximately 650 households are interviewed. This is the third publication in this series, presenting the data for the period 1996–97.

3 Previous surveys of income were conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in 1990, 1986, 1982 and 1979. These surveys were generally conducted over a two-month period. Other differences between the new series of continuous surveys and income surveys conducted previously include improvements to the survey weighting and estimation procedures, changes to the population in scope and to interviewing methods.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

4 The concepts and definitions relating to statistics of income are described in the following section. Other definitions are included in the Glossary.

Income unit

5 The income unit is the basic unit of analysis in the income survey. It is defined as that group of persons within a household whose command over income is assumed to be shared.

6 For the purposes of the income unit definition, income sharing is considered to take place within married (registered or de facto) couples, and between parents and dependent children.

7 In this publication, income units are classified as:

- couple income units — married (registered or de facto) couples and dependent children, if any;
- one-parent income units — a parent and dependent children only; and
- one-person income units — single people including non-dependent children living with their parents.

8 Other characteristics of income units are based on personal characteristics of income unit members, such as age and labour force status, as well as the presence of children and housing tenure.

Income

9 Income refers to regular and recurring cash receipts from employment, investments and transfers from government, private institutions and other households. Gross income is the sum of the income from all these sources before income tax and the Medicare levy have been deducted.

10 Sources from which these receipts may be received include:

- wage or salary, (whether from an employer or own corporate enterprise);
- profit/loss from own business (including partnerships);
- property income (interest, rent, dividends, royalties);
- government cash transfers (pensions, allowances, benefits); and
- private cash transfers (e.g. superannuation, regular workers' compensation, income from annuities and child support).

Income *continued*

11 Receipts which are excluded from income because they are not regular or recurring cash payments include the following:

- income in kind including employee benefits such as the provision of a house or a car;
- employer contributions to pension and superannuation funds;
- capital transfers such as inheritances and legacies, maturity payments on life insurance policies, lump sum compensation for injuries or other damage; and
- capital gains and losses.

Weekly income

12 Income is collected using a number of different reporting periods, such as the last financial year for own business and property income and usual pay close to time of interview for wages and salaries and other sources of private income. The income is divided by the number of weeks in the reporting period. Estimates therefore do not refer to a given week within 1996–97.

Equivalent income

13 Disposable (gross income less personal income tax) income can be adjusted by the application of equivalence scales to facilitate comparison of income levels across income unit types. Equivalence scales are sets of ratios which show the relative income levels required for income units of different sizes and composition to maintain a similar standard of living. For more information on equivalence scales see Appendix A.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Scope

14 The survey collects information from usual residents of private dwellings in urban and rural areas of Australia. Private dwellings are houses, flats, home units, caravans, garages, tents and other structures that are used as places of residence at the time of interview. Long-stay caravan parks are also included. These are distinct from special dwellings which include hotels, boarding schools, boarding houses and institutions. Residents of special dwellings are excluded.

15 The survey also excludes households which contain members of non-Australian defence forces stationed in Australia and diplomatic personnel of overseas governments.

16 Also excluded were persons living in remote and sparsely settled areas. In the Northern Territory approximately 20% of the population live in such areas.

Interviewing

17 The SIHC is attached to the ABS Monthly Population Survey (MPS). The MPS is best known for collecting the data used to calculate national employment and unemployment rates. However, as well as collecting labour force data, it also collects data on other topics such as income.

18 The MPS is a monthly survey of approximately 30,000 households across Australia. In the survey, residents of selected dwellings are interviewed every month for eight months. In their eighth month of participation in the MPS, approximately one-sixth of households are asked questions on income and housing costs.

SURVEY DESIGN AND ESTIMATION

Sample design

19 The sample for the income survey is a sub-sample of private dwellings included in the MPS. The MPS is a multistage sample of private dwellings and a list sample of other dwellings.

20 The sample is suitable for producing reliable estimates at the Australian level for income of residents in private dwellings, classified by different population groups based on income unit composition (such as couples with children), levels and sources of income. Estimates at the State and Territory level for broad aggregates are generally reliable although some estimates for Tasmania, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory should be used with caution (see Appendix B).

21 Each month a sample of approximately 650 dwellings is selected for the income survey from the responding households in the MPS. Over the year, this resulted in approximately 15,500 persons over the age of 15 being included in the sample and of these, about 90% responded.

Fully non-responding households

22 Not all of the households selected in the sample contribute income information to the estimates. Such households include:

- those affected by death or illness of a household member; and
- those in which more than half of the persons over 15 in the household did not respond either because they could not be contacted, had language problems or refused to participate.

Partial response and imputation

23 Partial response occurs when:

- some items of data in a schedule are missing because a person is unable or unwilling to provide the data; or
- for a household, not every person over 15 residing in the household responds but at least half of these persons provide data.

24 In the first case above, the data provided are retained and the missing data imputed by replacing each missing value with a donor value. That is, a value reported by another person who is known as the donor.

25 For the second type of partial response the data for the persons who did respond are retained and all the data for each missing person are provided by reusing the data of a fully-responding person (donor).

26 Imputation using donor records is also applied as an extra non-response adjustment for fully non-responding one-person households. Information about the household composition is obtained from the MPS.

27 Donors are selected by matching information on sex, age and labour force characteristics of the person with missing information. As far as possible, the information they provide is an appropriate proxy for the information that is missing. Depending on which values are to be imputed, donors are chosen from the pool of individual records with complete information for the block of questions where the missing information occurs.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Final sample

28 The sample on which estimates are based, or the final sample, is composed of persons for which all necessary information is available. The information may have been wholly provided at the interview (fully-responding persons) or may have been completed through imputation for partially or non-responding persons. The final sample consists of 9,276 income units and includes information for approximately 400 income units which have had all income information imputed for one of the persons in the income unit.

Number of responding households

	CAPITAL CITY.....		BALANCE OF STATE		TOTAL.....	
	Households	Income units	Households	Income units	Households	Income units
NSW	1 016	1 391	636	766	1 652	2 157
Vic.	1 066	1 438	423	526	1 489	1 964
Qld	613	821	671	834	1 284	1 655
SA	652	798	234	280	886	1 078
WA	722	939	254	322	976	1 261
Tas.	207	247	312	366	519	613
NT	85	103	46	56	131	159
ACT	308	389	—	—	308	389
Aust.	4 715	6 182	2 530	3 094	7 245	9 276

WEIGHTING

29 Estimates of numbers of persons and income units with particular characteristics are derived from the survey by a complex estimation procedure. This procedure ensures that the survey estimates conform to person benchmarks and household benchmarks. These benchmarks are produced from estimates of the resident population derived independently of the survey.

30 Expansion factors, or weights, are values by which information for the sample is multiplied to produce estimates for the whole population. From this survey, estimates are produced referring to persons, to income units and to households, and the weights are calculated so that each person in an income unit or household has the same weight and that weight is also used for the income unit and household.

31 The SIHC weights are calculated through an iterative procedure where the MPS weight for each person record is used as the initial person weight. These are adjusted for both the probability of selection in the income survey, and for non-response. The harmonic mean of the weights of the persons that reside in the household is used as the initial household weight.

Benchmarking

32 The weight common to the household and the person is then calculated by calibrating the initial weights against both person and household benchmarks. Person benchmarks are estimates of the number of people in each State and Territory, by age, sex, and labour force status. Benchmarks are also used for the number of people living in metropolitan and ex-metropolitan areas at the Australia level. Household benchmarks for household types (based on the number of adults and children) are used for each of the States and Territories.

Benchmarking *continued*

33 The person and household benchmarks are based on estimates of numbers of persons and households in Australia. The benchmarks are adjusted to include persons and households residing in private dwellings only and therefore do not, and are not intended to, match estimates of the Australian resident population published in other ABS publications.

Estimation

34 Estimates produced from the survey are usually in the form of averages (e.g. average weekly income of couples with dependent children), or counts (e.g. total number of income units which own their dwelling). For counts, the estimate is obtained by summing the weights of all income units in the required group (e.g. those owning their dwelling). Averages are obtained by adding the weighted income values, and then dividing by the estimated number of income units. For example, average weekly income of couples in which the age of the male partner is 65 and over is the weighted sum of the income of each couple in which the age of the male partner is 65 and over divided by the estimated number of couples in which the age of the male partner is 65 and over.

Reliability of estimates

35 The estimates provided in this publication are subject to two types of error, sampling and non-sampling error.

Non-sampling error

36 This type of error can occur whether the estimates are derived from a sample or from a complete collection. Three major sources of non-sampling error are:

- inability to obtain data from all households included in the sample. Although adjustments are made for non-response bias, some bias may remain. These errors arise because of differences which exist between the characteristics of respondents and non-respondents;
- errors in reporting on the part of both respondents and interviewers. These reporting errors may arise through inappropriate wording of questions, misunderstanding of what data are required, inability or unwillingness to provide accurate information and mistakes in answers to questions; and
- errors arising during processing of the survey data. These processing errors may arise through mistakes in coding and data recording.

37 Non-sampling errors are difficult to measure in any collection. However, every effort is made to minimise these errors. In particular, the effect of the reporting and processing errors described above is minimised by careful questionnaire design, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, asking respondents to refer to records whenever possible and by extensive editing and quality control checking at all stages of data processing.

38 The error due to incomplete response is minimised by:

- call-backs to all initially non-responding households in order to explain the importance of their cooperation to the project; and
- adjustment to the weights allocated to the respondent households in order to allow for households with similar characteristics from which comprehensive data are not obtained.

Sampling error

39 The estimates are based on a sample of possible observations. Hence, they are subject to sampling variability and estimates may differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected for all households. A measure of the sampling error for a given estimate is provided by the standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate (relative standard error). Further information on sampling error is given in Appendix B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

40 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

RELATED PRODUCTS

41 Users may wish to refer to the following products which relate to income:

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: the Effects of Government Benefits and Taxes on Household Income, 1993–94 (Cat. no. 6537.0)

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Household Characteristics, 1993–94 (Cat. no. 6531.0)

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 1993–94 (Cat. no. 6530.0)

Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 1995–96 (Cat. no. 4130.0)

Income and Housing Costs Survey, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File on Floppy Disk, 1994–95 (6541.0.15.001)

Income and Housing Costs Survey, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File on Floppy Disk, 1995–96 (6541.0.15.001)

Income Distribution, Australia, 1994–95 (Cat. no. 6523.0)

Income Distribution, Australia, 1995–96 (Cat. no. 6523.0)

Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0)

Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities: Income Units, Australia, 1990 (Cat. no. 6523.0)

Survey of Income and Housing Costs, Australia: User Guide (Cat. no. 6553.0)

APPENDIX A EQUIVALENCE SCALES

EQUIVALENT INCOME QUINTILES

Equivalent income is calculated by multiplying each income unit's disposable income by a ratio, based on an equivalence scale which adjusts for differences in income unit characteristics such as size and composition. The values of these ratios vary for different equivalence scales reflecting different assumptions regarding the needs of different types of income units.

In this publication, two equivalence scales are used — the Henderson scale and the OECD scale. The ABS does not endorse any particular equivalence scale. Two scales have been chosen to show that different scales produce different results.

In tables 26 and 27, income units have been classified into equivalent income quintiles. These quintiles are formed by ranking income units in ascending order according to their equivalent income and then dividing the income units into five groups, each containing 20% of all income units. The lowest equivalent income quintile contains the 20% of income units with the lowest equivalent incomes, the next quintile contains the 20% of income units with the next lowest equivalent incomes and so on.

When disposable income is zero or a negative amount, equivalent income is set to zero.

HENDERSON EQUIVALENCE SCALE

The Henderson Equivalence Scales were developed for use in Australia and are commonly used for research purposes. The scale used in this publication is based on the simplified scale for use on income before housing and heating/power costs have been deducted, as given in *Poverty in Australia by the Australian Government Commission of Inquiry into Poverty, First Main Report, April 1975 (Appendix F)*.

Ratios are derived through summing individual points allocated to each member of the income unit and adding the points allocated to the unit for housing and heating. Comparing this sum to the sum of points for a standard unit provides the ratio. The point system used in this Henderson scale is given below.

Points for members of income units

<i>Individual</i>	<i>Points</i>
Reference person in the full-time labour force	20.0
Reference person not in the full-time labour force	13.0
Partner in the full-time labour force	18.5
Partner not in the full-time labour force	9.5
Dependent child	7.5

HOUSING HEATING/POWER COSTS

Points allocated for housing and heating depend on the size of the household and the income unit. When a household comprises more than one income unit the housing and heating/power points are pro rated on the size of the income units. As an example, consider a couple with two dependent children who share a household with their 25 year old daughter. The housing points for the couple income unit would be 13.5, derived by taking 16.9 (points for five-person household — see the following table), dividing by five and multiplying by four (number of people in the income unit), and the heating/power costs points would be 8.5. For the one-person income unit the points would be 3.4 and 2.1.

APPENDIX A EQUIVALENCE SCALES *continued*

Points for housing, heating and power costs

<i>Housing size (persons)</i>	<i>Housing costs</i>	<i>Heating/power costs</i>
1	12.1	4.9
2	13.1	6.7
3	14.5	8.0
4	15.7	9.3
5	16.9	10.6
6	18.2	11.8
7	19.4	12.6
8	20.0	14.0
9	21.2	14.8
10	21.8	16.2
11	22.4	17.6
12 and above	24.2	19.8

STANDARD INCOME UNIT

The standard income unit is a couple with two dependent children, does not share a household with other income units, and has the following attributes.

<i>Standard income unit</i>	<i>Points</i>
Reference person in the full-time labour force	20.0
Partner not in the full-time labour force	9.5
Two dependent children	15.0
Housing costs	15.7
Heating/power etc.	9.3
Total points	69.5

Standard income units have a ratio of one, that is, their equivalent income is equal to their non-equivalent income. Ratios for other income units are 69.5 (the points of the standard income unit), divided by the points for the particular type of income unit. For example, a person who is employed full-time and living alone has 37 points (20 + 12.1 + 4.9) so their ratio is $69.5 / 37 = 1.88$. To compare their income to the income of the standard income unit, the single person's income is multiplied by 1.88.

OECD EQUIVALENCE SCALE

The OECD Equivalence Scale was recommended by the OECD for use by countries without their own equivalence scales, or where international comparisons are to be used. The scale used in this publication is based on the scale given in *The OECD List of Social Indicators, OECD, 1982*.

Points for members of income units, OECD scale

<i>Individual</i>	<i>Points</i>
Reference person	1.0
Partner	0.7
Each dependent child	0.5

The standard income unit is a couple with two dependent children, which has total points equal to 2.7. The point score for a person who lives alone is equal to one. The ratio of the standard income unit to a single person is 2.7.

APPENDIX B SAMPLING VARIABILITY

INTRODUCTION

Estimates derived from the survey were obtained using a complex ratio estimation procedure which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

The estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants from a sample of dwellings and hence, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates 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 that the sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two SEs. Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate.

For estimates of population sizes, the size of the SE increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger the SE. However, the larger the sampling estimate the smaller the SE in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

As the SEs in table B.1 show, the smaller the estimates the higher the RSE. Very small estimates are subject to such high SEs (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. Only estimates with RSEs less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most statistical purposes. In this publication, estimates with a RSE of 25% to 50% are preceded by an asterisk (*) and those with a RSE of more than 50% are preceded by a double asterisk (**) to indicate that caution should be exercised in their use.

CALCULATING SEs FOR POPULATION ESTIMATES

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the SE of the estimates in this publication. SEs of estimates of population numbers (i.e. income units) can be obtained from table B.1. SEs of non-population estimates (e.g. mean income) are obtained by using the appropriate factor from table B.2 in conjunction with table B.1.

An example of the calculation and use of SEs is given below. Table 4 shows that the estimated number of income units in the 35–44 year age group with gross income in the \$300–\$399 per week range is 113,800. The SE for this size of estimate is calculated as follows:

- The size of the estimate lies between 100,000 and 200,000. The corresponding SEs for these two numbers in table B.1 are 11,750 and 16,300.
- The SE for 113,800 is calculated by interpolation using the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE} &= \text{lower SE} + [(\text{size of estimate} - \text{lower size})/(\text{upper size} - \text{lower size})] \\ &\quad \times (\text{upper SE} - \text{lower SE}) \\ &= 11,750 + [(113,800 - 100,000)/(200,000 - 100,000)] \times (16,300 - 11,750) \\ &= 12,378, \text{ or approximately } 12,400. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if all dwellings were included in the survey, there are about two chances in three that the size of the estimate would have fallen within the range 101,400 to 126,200 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value would have fallen within the range 89,000 to 138,600.

CALCULATING SEs FOR NON-POPULATION ESTIMATES

The SEs of non-population estimates are obtained by multiplying the RSEs of the corresponding population estimates by the appropriate factor from table B.2.

For example, from table 4, the mean gross weekly income for income units within the 15–24 years age group is \$360. This estimate corresponds to an estimated 1,491,600 income units in that category (also from table 4):

- The SE on the population estimate of 1,491,600 is calculated to be 36,500 (from table B.1).

- The RSE is then calculated by dividing by the estimated population:

$$(36,500 / 1,491,600) \times 100 = 2.4\%$$

- From table B.2, the factor for the mean income of all income units is 1.4. Hence the estimate of the mean has a RSE of

$$2.4 \times 1.4 = 3.4\%$$

- This corresponds to a SE of

$$\$360 \times 0.034 = \$12 \text{ (to the nearest dollar).}$$

CALCULATING SEs FOR PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

Proportions and percentages, which are formed from the ratio of two estimates, are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator.

For proportions where the denominator is an estimate of the number of income units in a grouping and the numerator is the number of income units in a sub-group of the denominator group, the formula for the RSE is given by

$$RSE\% \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) = \sqrt{[RSE\%(x)]^2 - [RSE\%(y)]^2}$$

For example, from table 1, 17.5% of the third quintile of income units are couples with dependent children. Since the quintile estimate for all income units is 1,814,300, the estimate of couple income units with dependent children in that quintile must have been 317,503. Hence, the estimate of 17.5% will have a RSE of

$$\begin{aligned} RSE\% \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) &= \sqrt{[RSE\%(317,503)]^2 - [RSE\%(1,814,300)]^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(6.3)^2 - (2.2)^2} \\ &= 5.9 \end{aligned}$$

giving a SE of 1.0 percentage points. Thus, if all dwellings had been included in the survey, there are two chances in three that the percentage that would have been obtained is in the range 16.5% to 18.5% and about 19 chances in 20 that it is in the range 15.5% to 19.5%.

CALCULATION OF SEs FOR DIFFERENCES OF ESTIMATES

The difference between survey estimates is also an estimate and is, therefore, subject to sampling variability. The SE of the difference between two survey estimates depends on the SEs of the original estimates and on the relationship (correlation) between the two original estimates. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates ($x-y$) may be calculated by the formula:

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

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

From table 4, for example, 212,600 income units with the reference person aged 15–24 years, and 102,200 income units with the reference person aged 25–34 years, have incomes of between \$200 and \$299 per week. The difference between the two estimates is 110,400 which will have a SE of

$$SE = \sqrt{(16,700)^2 + (11,900)^2}$$

$$= 20,500 \text{ (to the nearest 100).}$$

Thus there are about two chances in three that the difference between the two estimates is in the range 89,900 to 130,900 and 19 chances in 20 that this difference is between 69,400 and 151,400.

SEs FOR UPPER BOUNDARIES OF QUINTILE GROUPS

The SEs of the upper boundaries of quintile groups (tables 1, 9, 15, 20, 26) are shown separately in table B.3.

APPENDIX B SAMPLING VARIABILITY *continued*

B.1 SEs for estimates of number of income units

Size of estimate	SE	RSE
	no.	%
1 500	1 070	71.2
2 000	1 290	64.5
2 500	1 490	59.5
3 000	1 670	55.7
3 500	1 840	52.6
4 000	2 000	50.0
4 500	2 150	47.8
5 000	2 300	45.9
6 000	2 550	42.7
8 000	3 050	38.0
10 000	3 450	34.6
20 000	5 150	25.6
30 000	6 400	21.3
40 000	7 450	18.6
50 000	8 350	16.7
100 000	11 750	11.8
200 000	16 300	8.1
300 000	19 500	6.5
400 000	22 050	5.5
500 000	24 250	4.8
1 000 000	31 950	3.2
2 000 000	41 300	2.1
5 000 000	56 200	1.1
10 000 000	69 300	0.7

B.2 RSE factors for estimates of mean and median incomes

Gross weekly income	Mean	Median
Income unit types		
Couple	1.0	1.2
One-parent	0.6	0.6
One-person	1.0	2.3
All income units	1.4	1.5
Quintiles		
Lowest quintile	1.7	1.2
Highest quintile	0.5	0.3
Quintiles 2-4	0.2	0.3

B.3 SEs for upper boundaries of quintile groups

Quintile	Couple units	One-parent units	One-person units	All income units
1	8.5	4.6	3.0	3.7
2	10.2	6.8	7.1	5.3
3	11.8	9.3	6.7	7.3
4	15.3	20.5	9.4	11.4

GLOSSARY

Capital cities	The six State capital city Statistical Divisions, the Darwin Statistical Division and the Canberra Statistical Division.
Contributing family worker	A person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.
Dependent children	All persons aged under 15 years, and persons aged 15–24 years who are full-time students, live with a parent, guardian or other relative and do not have a spouse or offspring of their own living with them.
Disposable income	Gross income after income tax and the Medicare levy are deducted. Income tax is imputed based on each person's income and other characteristics as reported in the survey. This is sometimes referred to as net income.
Earners	Persons (excluding dependent children) who receive income from wages or salary, who are engaged in their own business or partnership, or are silent partners in a business or partnership.
Employed persons	Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or▪ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (contributing family workers); or▪ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expecting to return to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or▪ were employers, own account workers or contributing family workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employee	A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee by their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece-rates or payment in kind; or a person who operates his or her own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.
Employer	A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.
Equivalence scale	A set of ratios which are applied to income to adjust for differences in income unit composition and size. For further information see the technical note on equivalence scales in Appendix A.
Equivalent income	Disposable income adjusted using an equivalence scale. For further information see the technical note on equivalence scales in Appendix A.
Full-time employed	Employed persons who usually work 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs).
Full-time labour force	A person is in the full-time labour force if he/she is employed full time or is unemployed and seeking a full-time job.



Full-time student	A person 15 years or over who is classified as a full-time student by the institution they attend, or considers himself/herself to be a full-time student. Full-time study does not preclude employment.
Gini-coefficient	A summary measure of inequality of income distribution. It is a measure of the expected difference between the incomes of any two units in the population and has been scaled to lie between zero and one. It has the value zero, when income is distributed equally and one, when one unit receives all of the income. The expected difference between the incomes of two units in a population can be calculated by multiplying the mean income of the population by twice the gini-coefficient.
Government pensions and allowances	Regular, recurring receipts from government to persons under social security and related government programmes. Included are pensions and allowances received by aged persons, incapacitated and handicapped persons, unemployed and sick persons, families and children, veterans or their survivors; and study allowances for students.
Gross income	Income before income tax or Medicare levy are deducted.
Henderson equivalent income	Disposable income adjusted using the simplified equivalence scale developed by Professor Henderson and his associates. For further information see the technical note on equivalence scales in Appendix A.
Household	A household is a group of people who usually reside and eat together.
Income	Regular and recurring cash receipts including moneys received from wages or salary, government pensions and allowances, and other regular receipts such as superannuation, workers' compensation, child support, scholarships, profit or loss from own business or partnership and property income. Gross income is the sum of the income from all these sources before income tax or Medicare levy are deducted. Other measures of income are disposable income and equivalent income.
Income unit	One person or a group of related persons within a household, whose command over income is assumed to be shared. Income sharing is assumed to take place within married (registered or de facto) couples, and between parents and dependent children.
Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians.
Mean income	The total income received by a group of income units divided by the number of units in the group.
Median income	That level of income which divides the units in a group into two equal parts, one half having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below the median.
Negative income	Income may be negative when a loss accrues to an income unit as an owner or partner in unincorporated enterprises or rental properties. Losses occur when operating expenses and depreciation are greater than gross receipts.
Not in the labour force	Persons not in the categories employed or unemployed as defined.



OECD equivalent income	Disposable income adjusted using the equivalence scale recommended by the OECD for use by member countries to facilitate international comparisons. For further information see the technical note on equivalence scales in Appendix A.
Other income	Income other than wages and salaries, own business or partnership income and government pensions and allowances. This includes income received as a result of ownership of financial assets (interest, dividends), and of non-financial assets (rent, royalties) and other regular receipts from sources such as superannuation, child support, workers' compensation and scholarships. Income from rent is net of operating expenses and depreciation and may be negative when these are greater than gross receipts.
Own account worker	A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade and hires no employees.
Own business or partnership income	The profit/loss that accrues to persons as owners of, or partners in, unincorporated enterprises. Profit/loss consists of the value of gross output of the enterprise after the deduction of operating expenses (including depreciation). Losses occur when operating expenses are greater than gross receipts and are treated as negative income.
Owner (of dwelling)	A unit who owns the dwelling in which the unit usually resides. Owners are divided into two classifications — owners without a mortgage and owners with a mortgage. If there is any outstanding mortgage or loan secured against the dwelling the unit is an owner with a mortgage. If there is no mortgage or loan secured against the dwelling the unit is an owner without a mortgage.
Principal source of income	That source from which the most positive income is received. If there is no source of positive income the principal source is undefined.
Quintiles	Groupings of 20% of the estimated population when units in the population are ranked in ascending order according to each unit's income. Quintiles are presented in this publication for gross, disposable and equivalent incomes.
Reference person	Reference person is the male partner in a couple income unit, the parent in a one-parent income unit and the person in a one-person income unit.
Renter	A unit who pays rent or board to reside in the dwelling. Renters belong to one of the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ public — where the unit pays rent to a State housing commission or trust; or ▪ private — where the unit pays rent to a real estate agent or to another person not in the same household; or ▪ resident relative — where the unit pays rent to a related person who resides in the same household; or ▪ other — where the unit pays rent to an unrelated person in the same household, the owner/manager of a caravan park, his/her employer (including a government authority), to a housing cooperative, a community or church group or any other body not included elsewhere.
Tenure type	The nature of a unit's legal right to occupy the dwelling in which he/she usually resides. Tenure is determined according to whether the unit owns the dwelling outright, owns the dwelling but has a mortgage or loan secured against it, is paying rent or board to live in the dwelling or has some other arrangement to occupy the dwelling.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Tenure type — other	A unit who is not an owner, a purchaser or a renter. Includes young one-person income units living rent free with parents.
Total income	The sum of income from all sources.
Unemployed persons	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the reference week); or▪ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then; or▪ were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.
Wage or salary	The gross cash income received as a return to labour from an employer or from a person's own incorporated enterprise.

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