Australian Social Trends 2008



Dr Paul Jelfs Assistant Statistician Social Analysis and Reporting

Australian Social Trends 2008 seminar, Darwin

27 August 2008

Online nation is against children

The Herald-Sun, 24 July



Quacks turn mainstream as demand doubles

The Australian, 24 July

SOCIAL TRENDS Big bucks seal it for the fly-in (male) worker The Age, 24 July

Seven-year itch cured

The Herald-Sun, 24 July

Commuters steer clear of ACT buses

Young to get used to parents' largesse

The Australian Financial Review, 24 July

The Canberra Times, 24 July

We're a smarter, poorer lot The Courier Mail, 24 July Half of young people can't read well

The Australian, 24 July

Today's seminar





Population



Family and community



Health



Education and training



Work



Economic resources



Housing



Other areas of concern

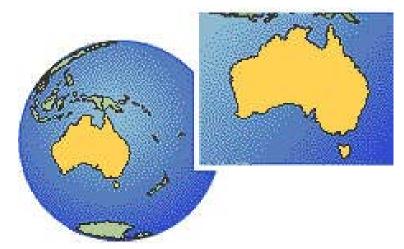
Population



Population distribution

...by remoteness areas

...change 1996-2006



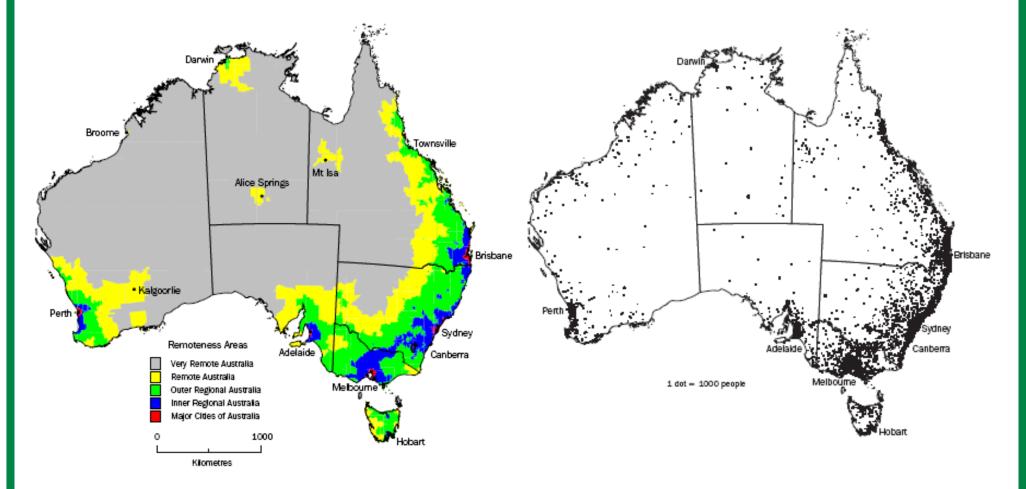
Towns of the mineral boom

...which towns?

...socio-demographic changes



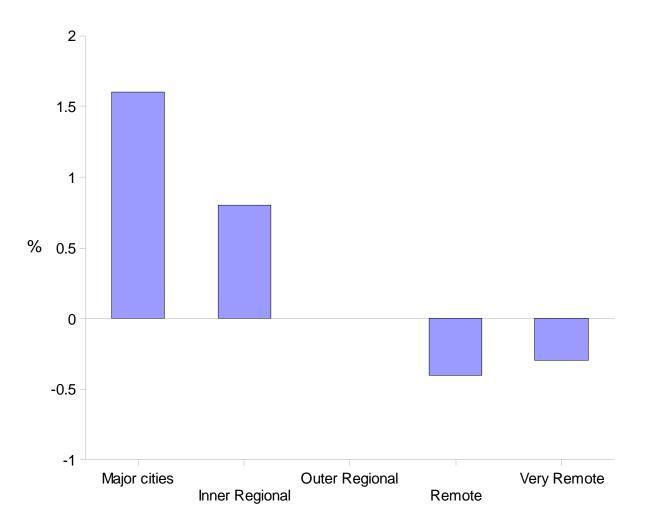
Remoteness Areas and population distribution at 30 June 2006



Source: ABS preliminary Estimated Resident Population



Population change 1996–2006(a)

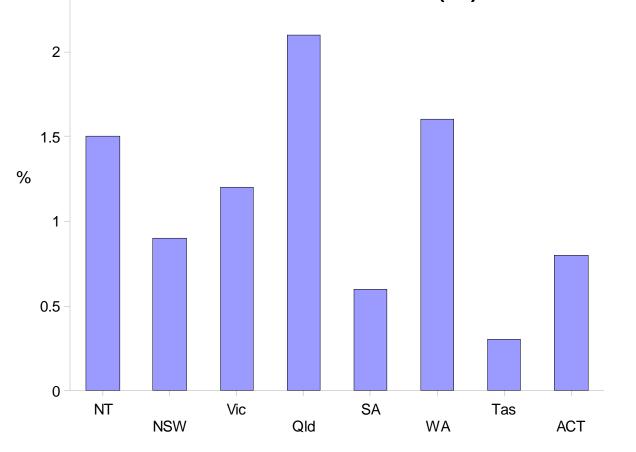


(a) Average annual growth rate

Source: ABS preliminary Estimated Resident Population



Population change in States and Territories 1996–2006(a)

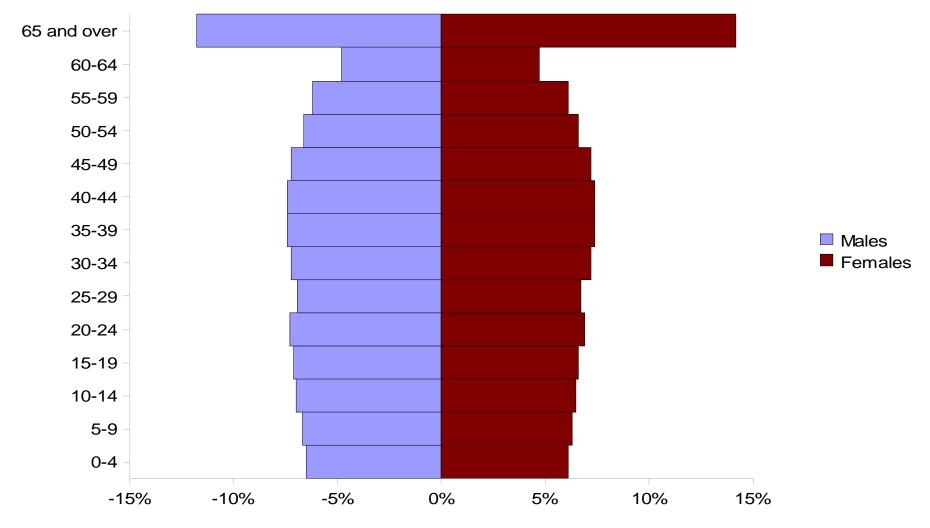


(a) Average annual growth rate

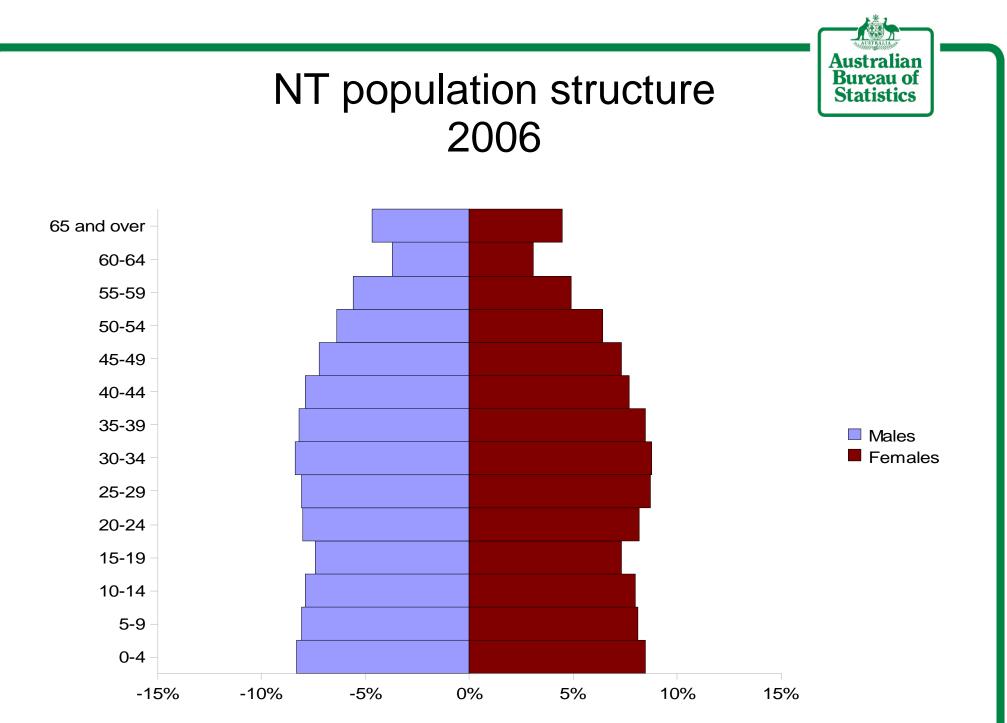
Source: ABS Estimated Resident Population



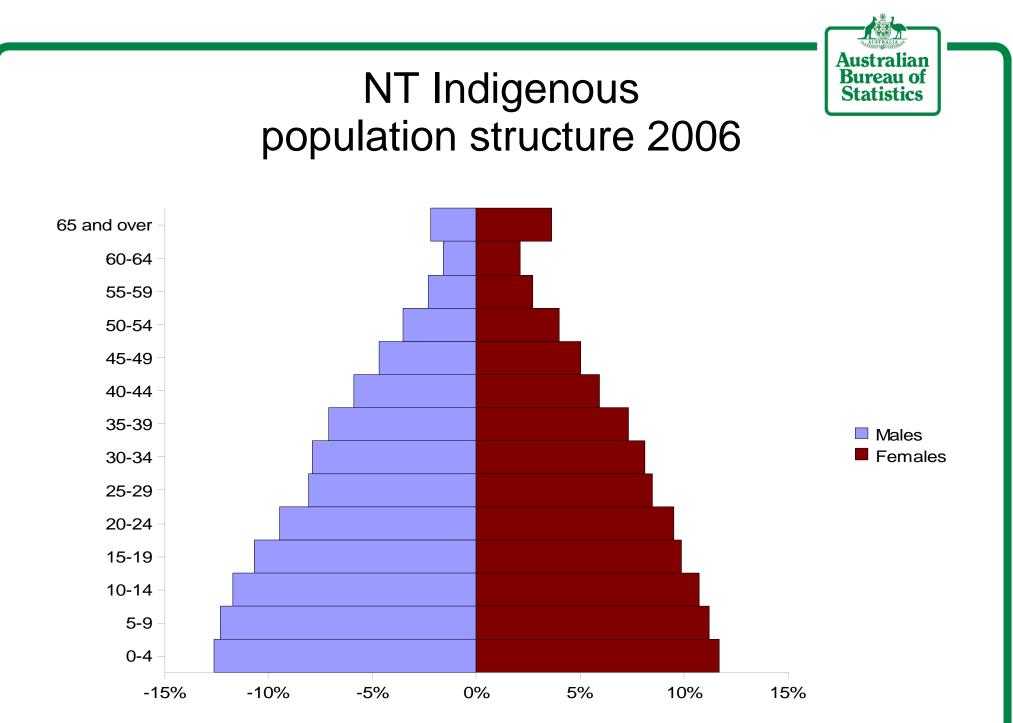
Australian population structure 2006



Source: ABS Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006



Source: ABS Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006

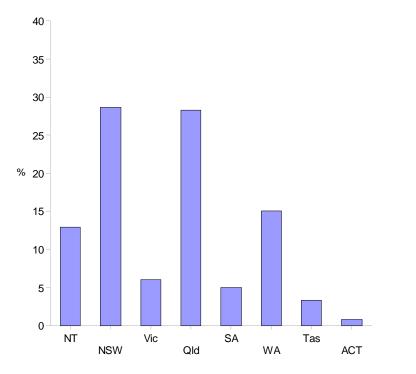


Source: ABS Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006

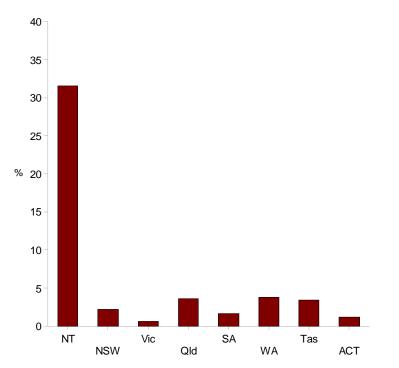


States and Territories: Indigenous population 2006

Proportion of total Indigenous population



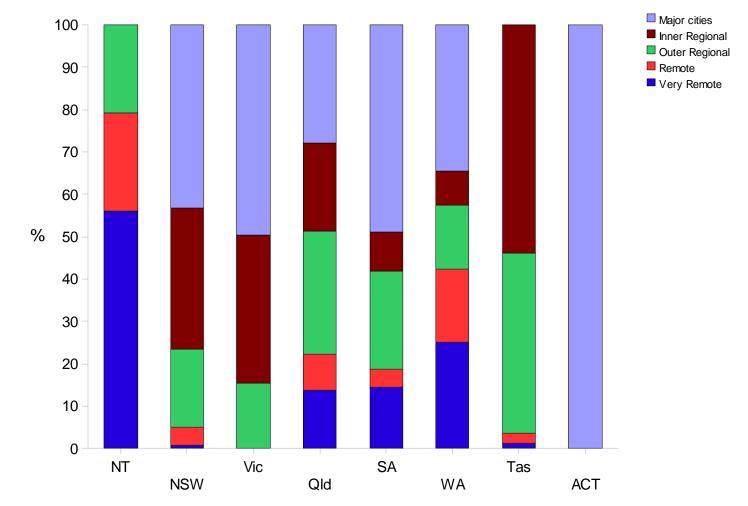
Proportion of State/Territory population



Source: ABS Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006



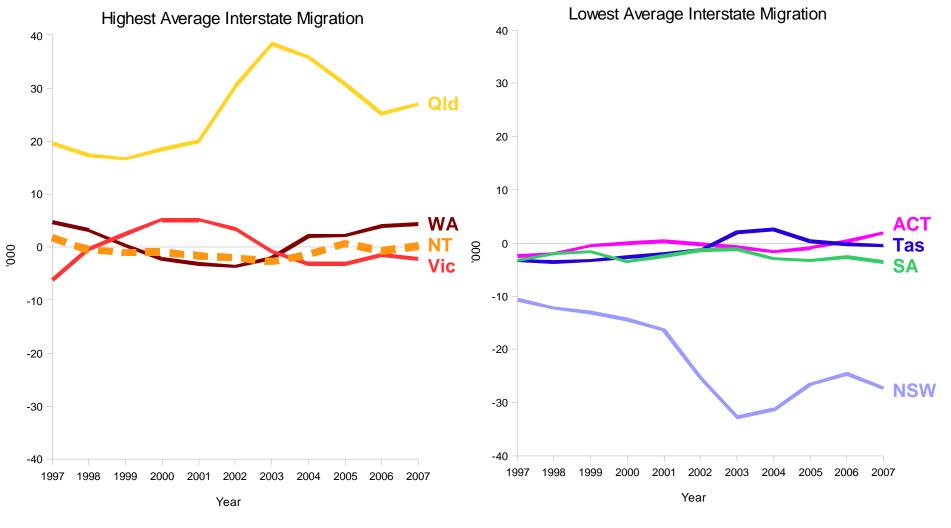
Remoteness Areas: Indigenous population 2006



Source: ABS Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006

Interstate Migration

Australian Bureau of Statistics



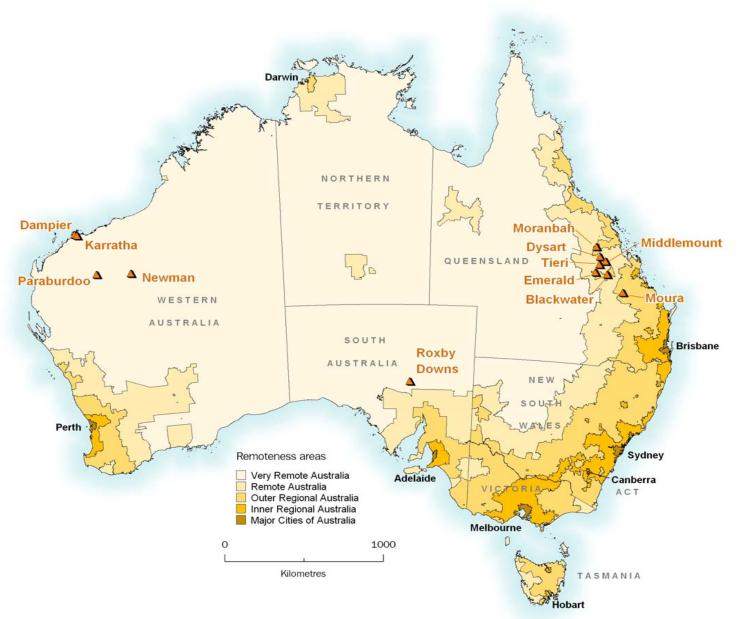
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics



Towns of the minerals boom

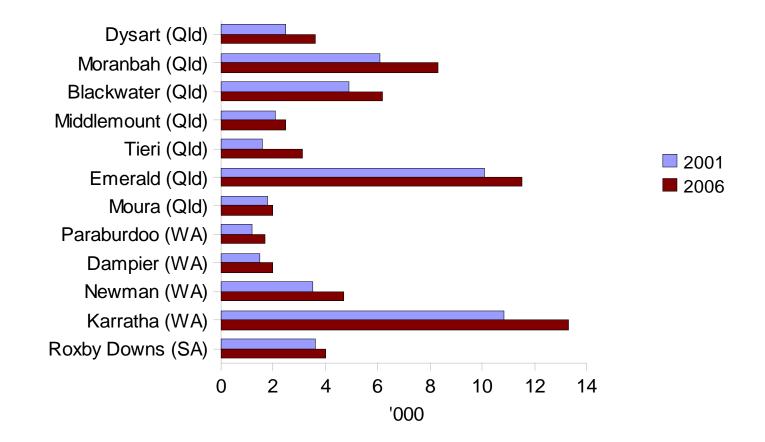
- Rapid population growth
- High proportion employed in mining







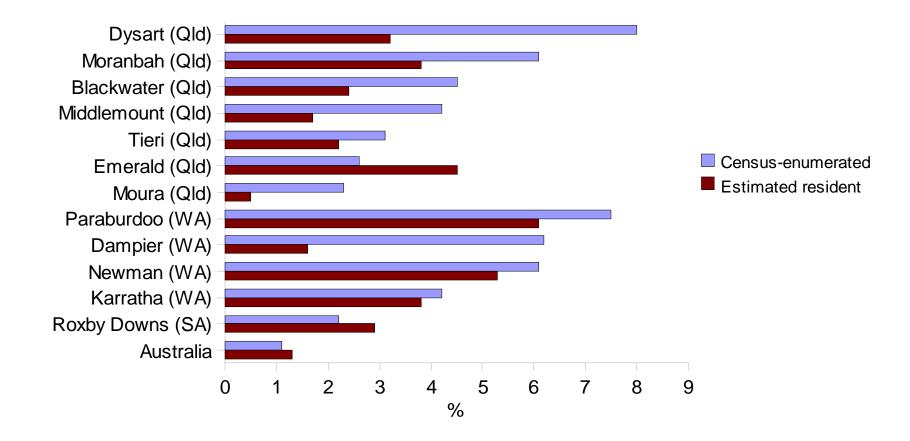
Population of boom towns



Source: 2001 and 2006 ABS Censuses of Population and Housing



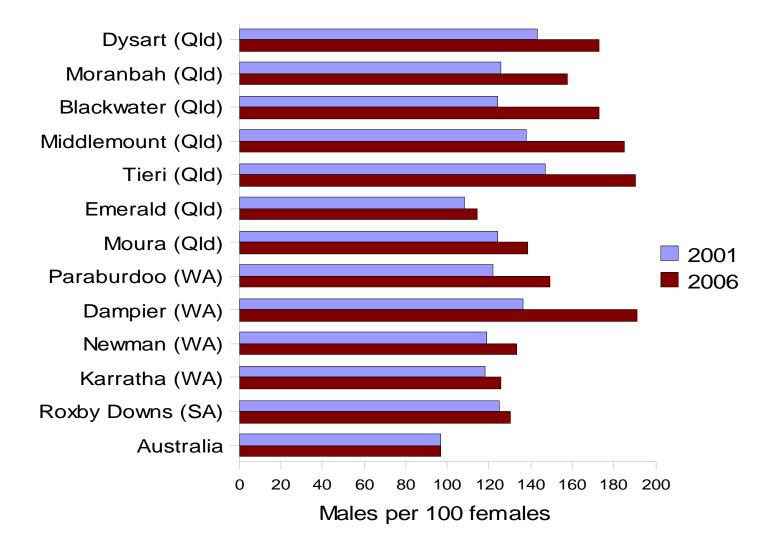
Population growth in boom towns 2001-2006



Source: 2001 and 2006 ABS Censuses of Population and Housing; Australian Demographic Statistics



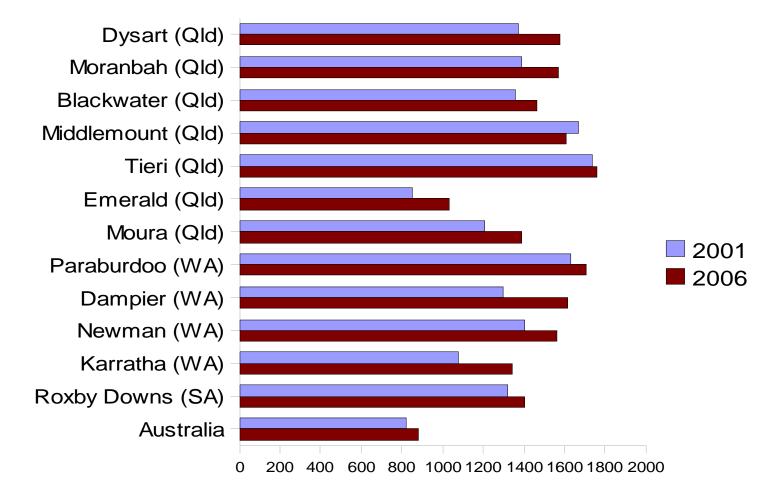
Male:female ratios in boom towns



Source: 2001 and 2006 ABS Censuses of Population and Housing



Income of full-time workers in boom towns

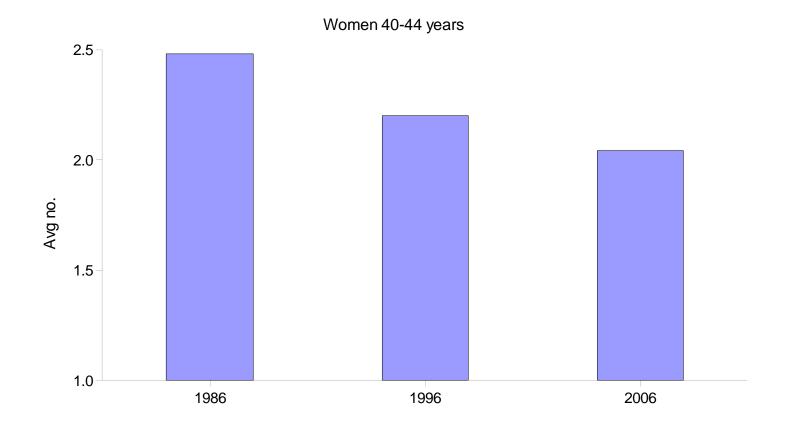


\$ real median weekly income

Source: 2001 and 2006 ABS Censuses of Population and Housing; Consumer Price Index, Australia



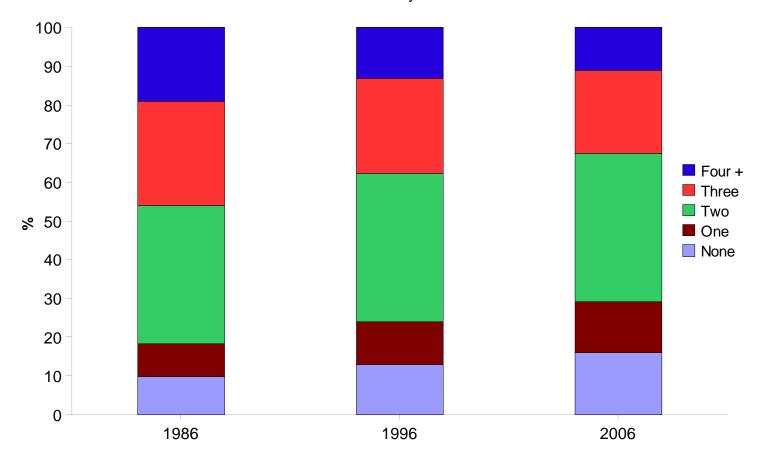
How many children have women in Australia had?





Completed fertility

Women 40-44 years



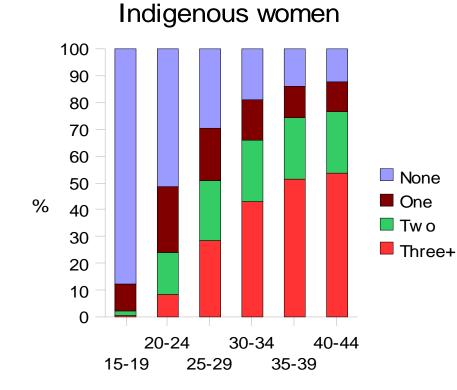
Source: 1986, 1996 and 2006 Censuses of Population and Housing



Children ever born to Indigenous women 2006

- 14,300 Indigenous women aged 40–44 years in 2006...
- Average number of children ever born among these women was 2.8
- Higher than among non-Indigenous women, at 2.0

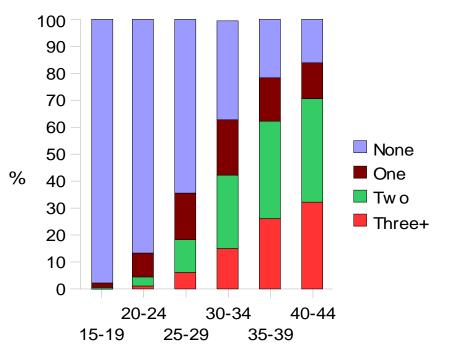
Children ever born by mother's age 2006



Non-Indigenous women

Australian Bureau of

Statistics

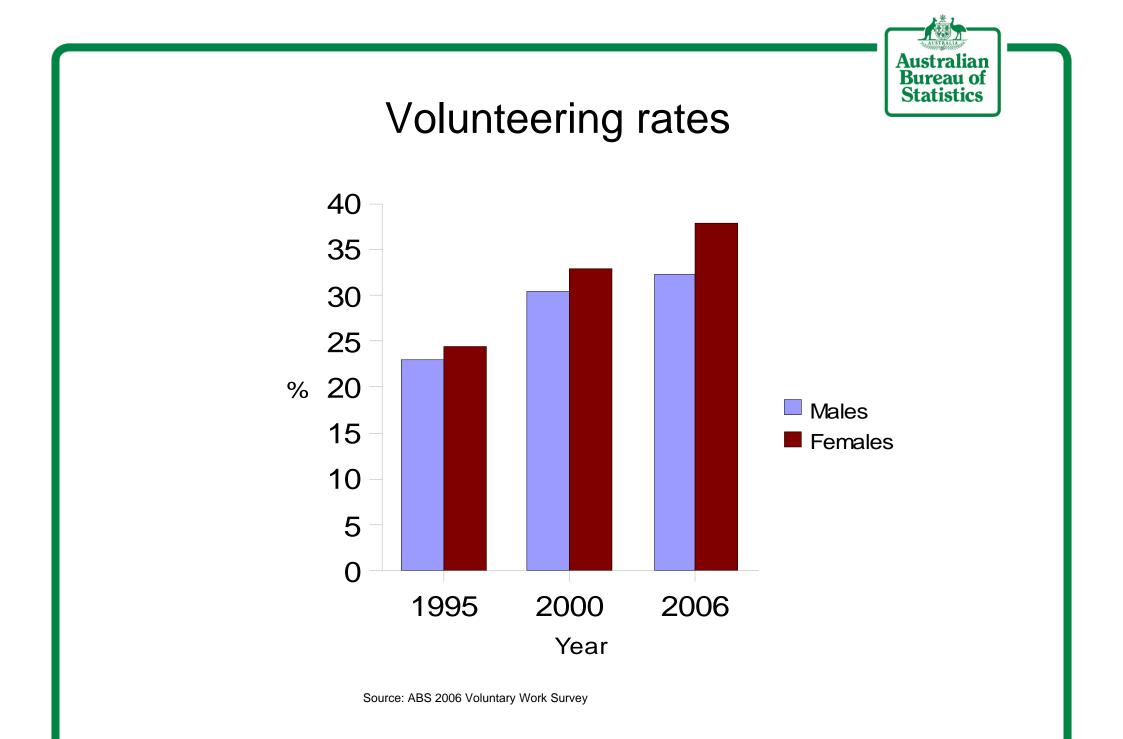


Family and Community



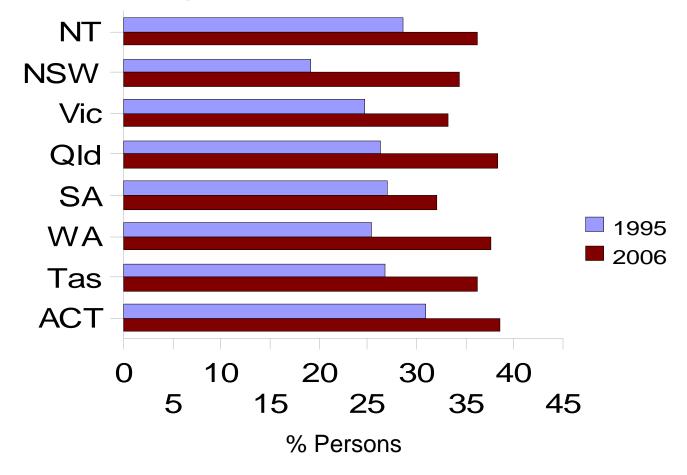
- Voluntary work
 - ...increase in voluntary work
 - ...who is volunteering regularly?
 - ...what type of volunteering are they doing?





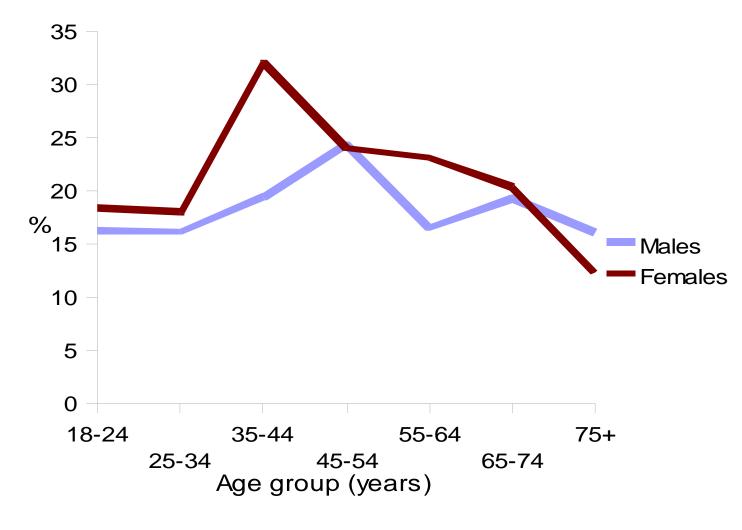


Volunteering rates: States and Territories



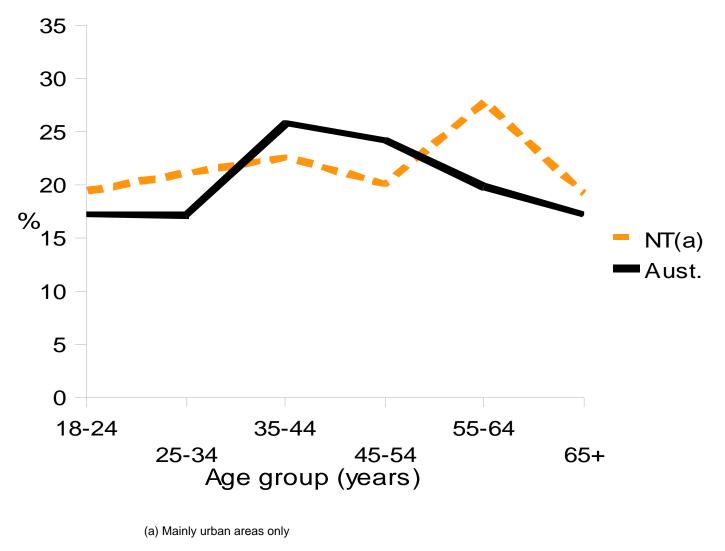


Regular volunteering by age and sex 2006



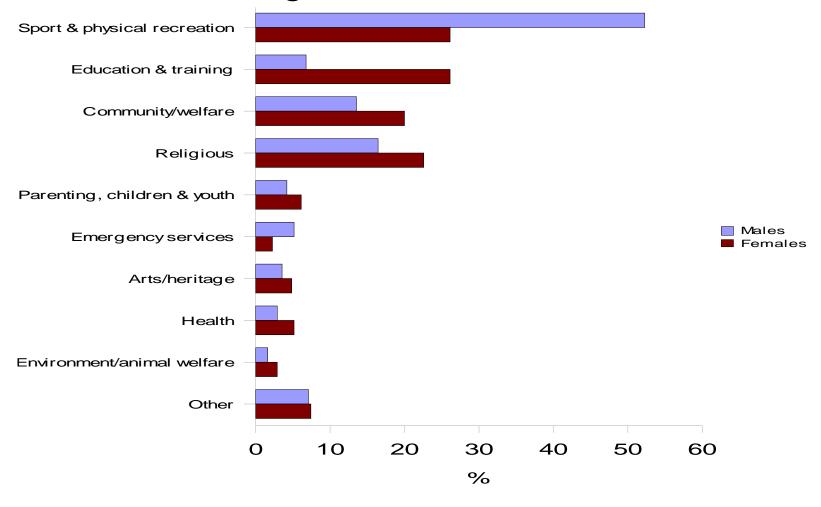


Regular volunteering by age 2006





Regular volunteers by type of organisation 2006



<u>Health</u>

Australian Bureau of Statistics

- Risk taking by young people
 - ...alcohol, drugs & dangerous driving
 - ...hospitalisation & death
- Complementary therapies

...have become more common

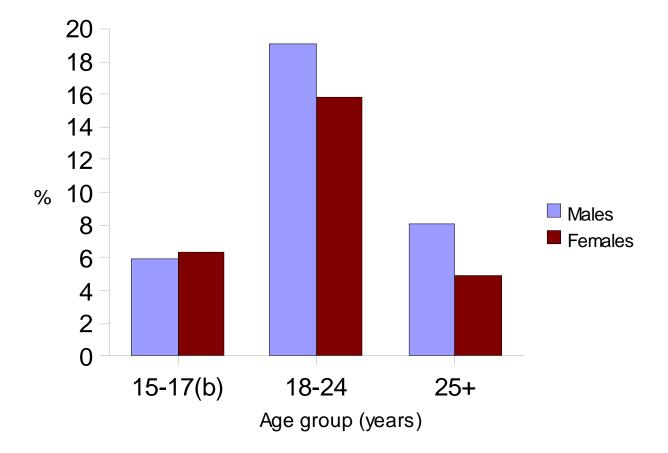
...who are they & who is seeing them?





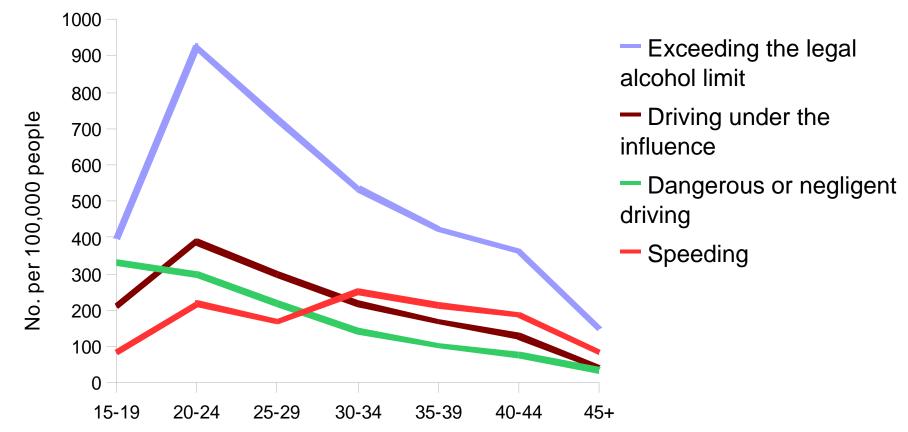
Risk taking by young people

Short term risky/high risk drinking at least once a week — 2007





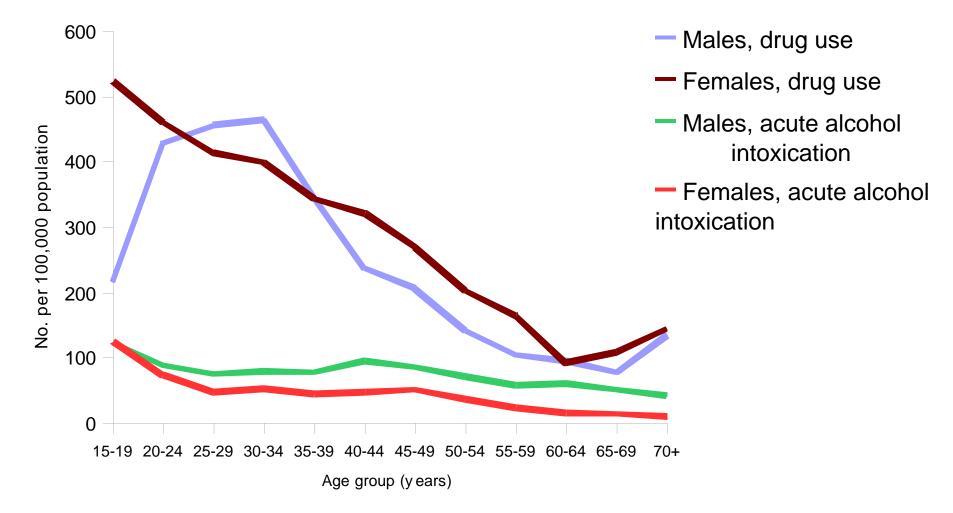
Dangerous driving related offences¹ 2006–07

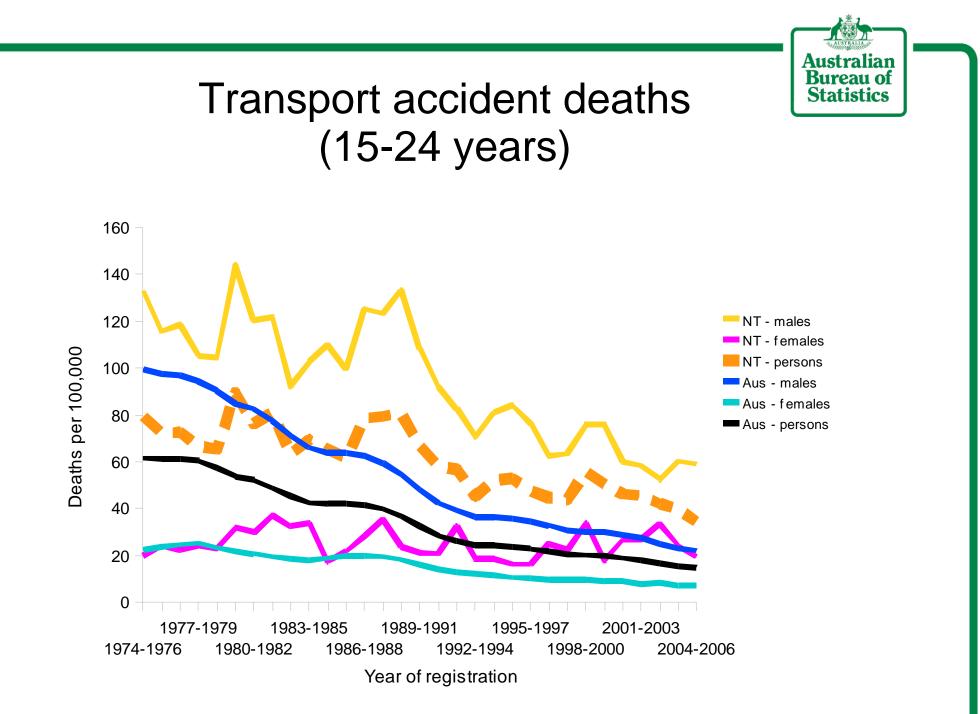


Source: ABS Criminal Courts Collection



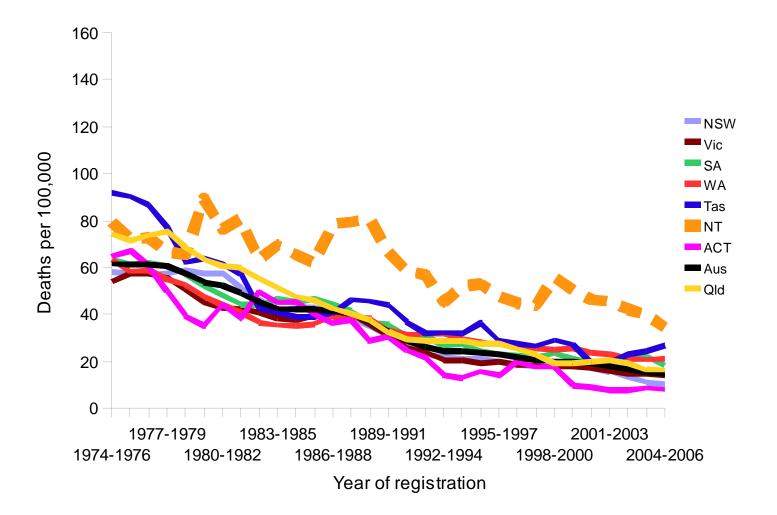
Alcohol and drug-related hospitalisation of young people 2005–06





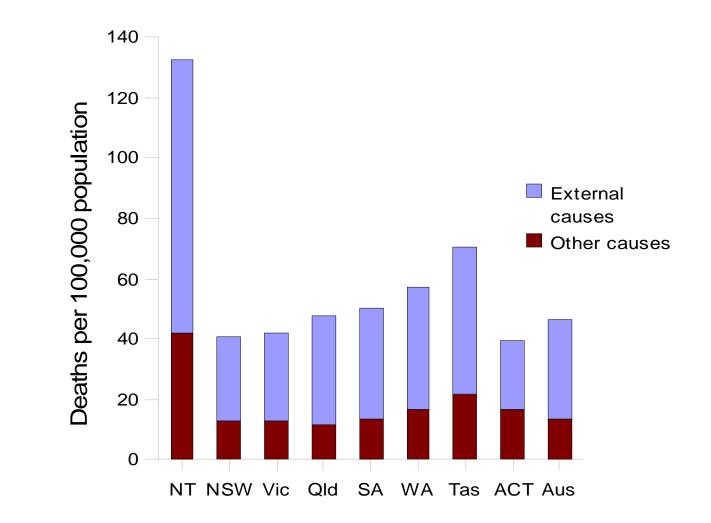


Transport accident deaths (15-24 years)



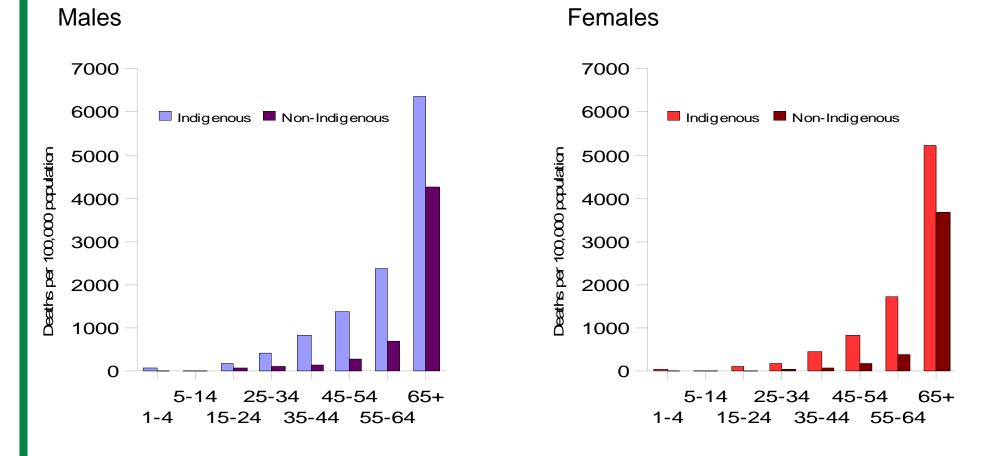


External causes deaths among Statistic young people aged 15-24 years 2004-2006





Age-specific death rates(a) 2002-2006

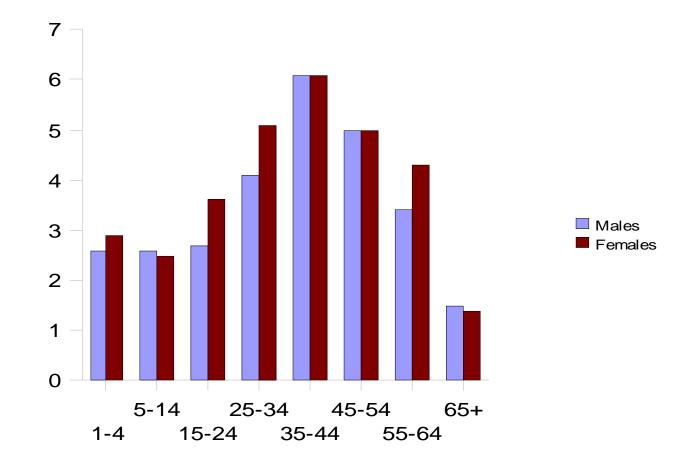


Source: Deaths, Australia 2006

(a) Data for Qld, SA, WA and NT combined



Indigenous : non-Indigenous death rate ratios(a) 2002-2006



Source: Deaths, Australia 2006

(a) Data for Qld, SA, WA and NT combined

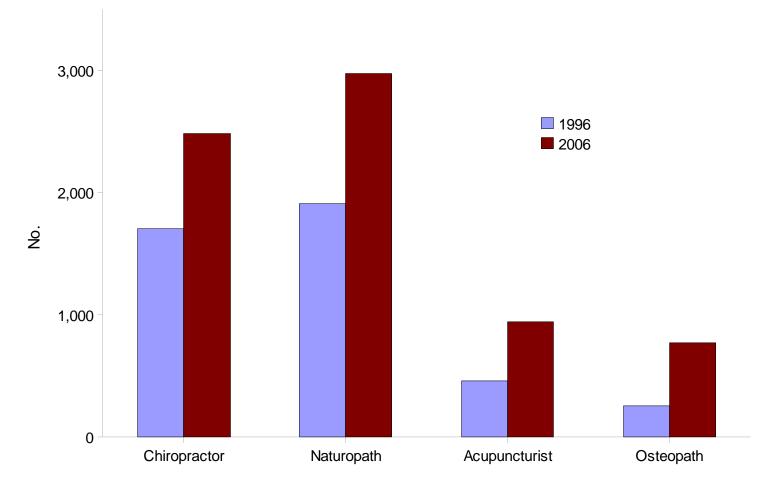
Complementary therapies



- Number of complementary therapists is small but growing quickly, from 4,787 in 1996 to 8,595 in 2006.
- Fastest growing occupation group is osteopaths
- Leading occupation groups are naturopaths and chiropractors



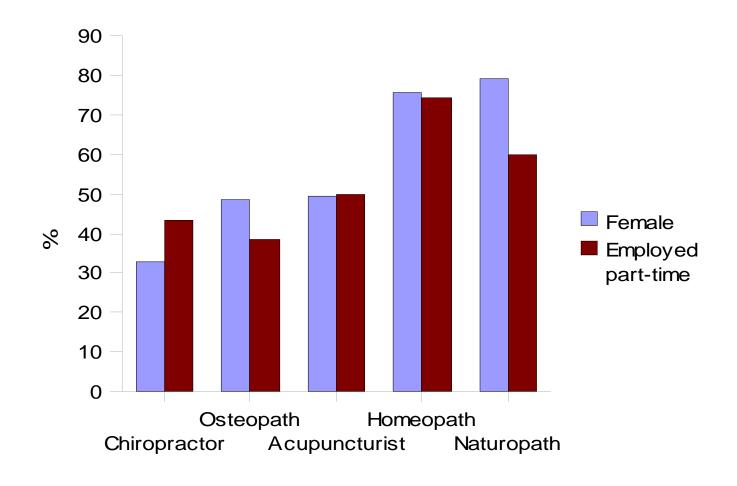
Complementary therapists



Source: 1996 & 2006 Censuses of Population and Housing



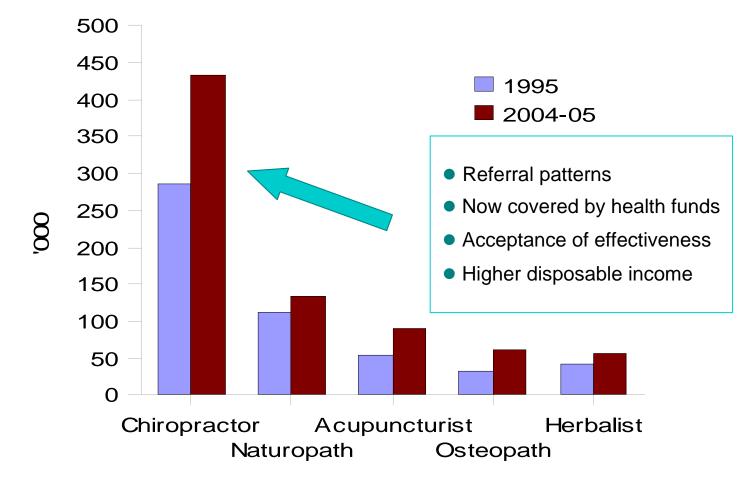
Characteristics of therapists 2006



Source: ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing



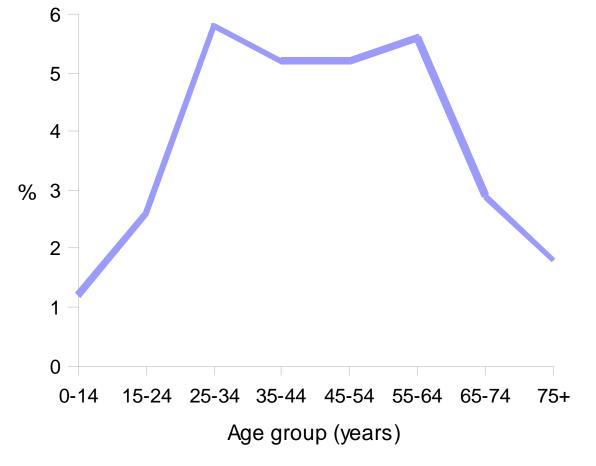
Visits to therapists (last two weeks)



Source: ABS 2004–05 National Health Survey



Age pattern of consultations with complementary therapists 2004–05



Source: ABS 2004–05 National Health Survey

Education

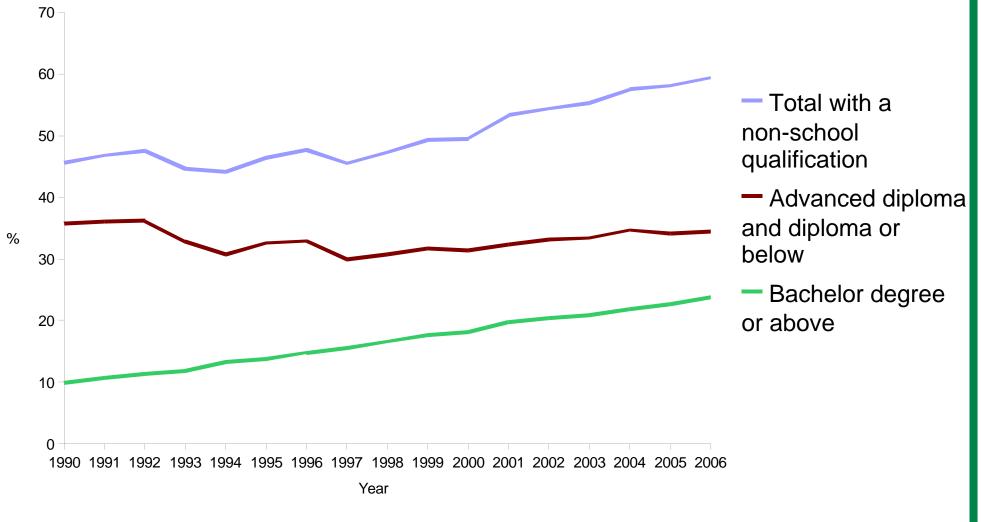
Australian Bureau of

Statistics

- Education across Australia
 - ...school retention rates
 - ...non-school qualification



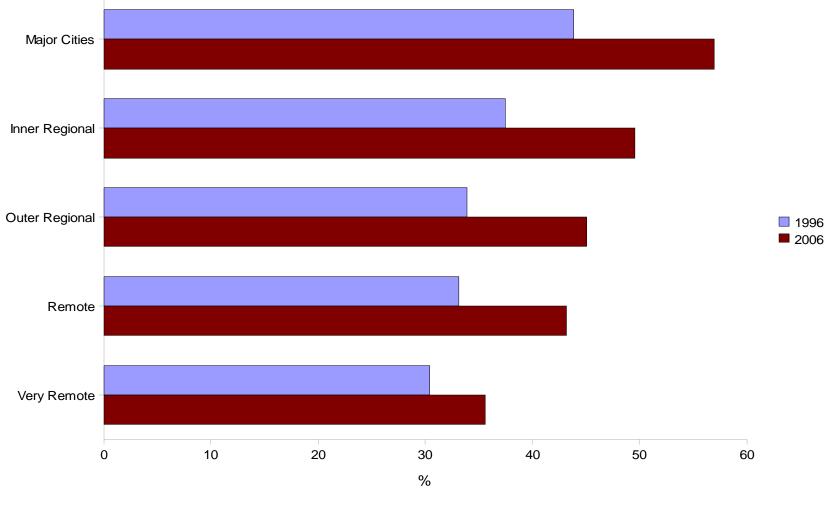
Proportion of Australians Statistics with a non-school qualification (Ages 25-64)



Source: ABS 1990-2006 Survey of Education and Work



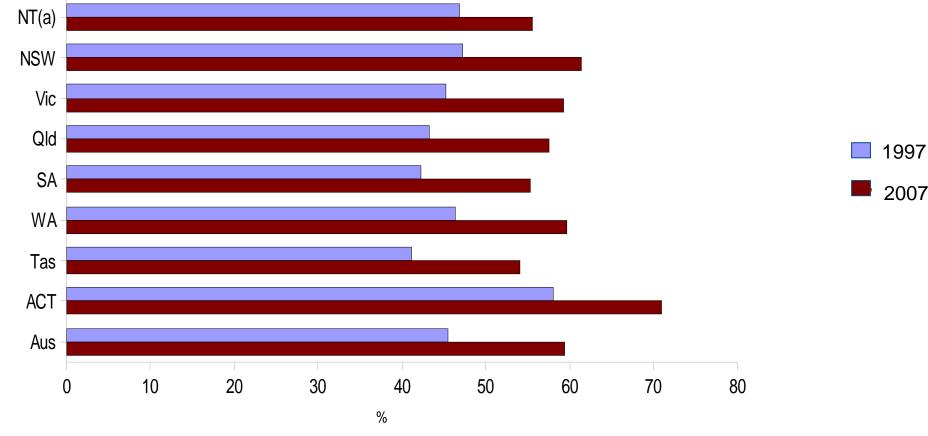
Non-school qualification by Area (Ages 25-64)



Source: ABS 1996 and 2006 Censuses of Population and Housing



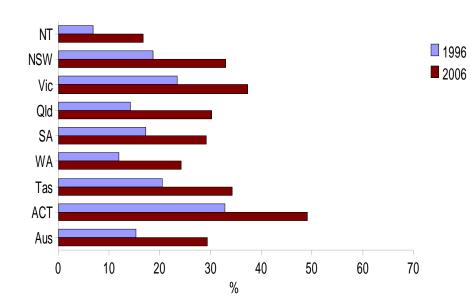
With non-school qualifications: people aged 25–64 years



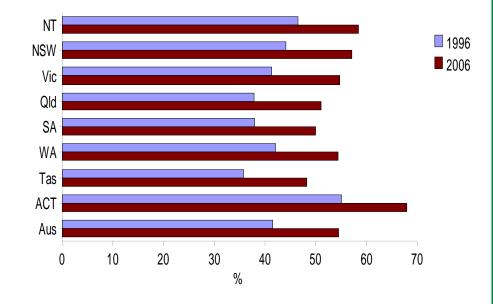
(a) Refers to mainly urban areas only



Persons aged 25–64 years with non-school qualifications



Non-Indigenous

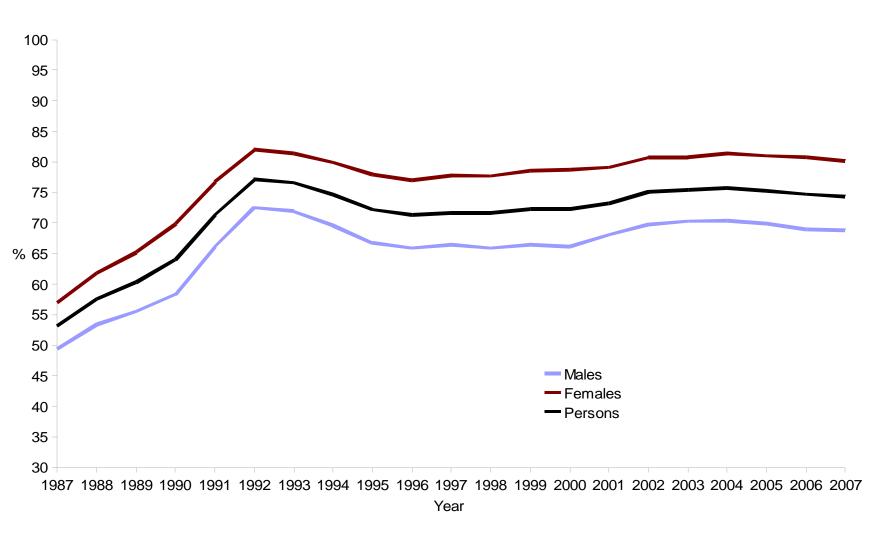


Source: ABS 1996 and 2006 Censuses of Population and Housing

Indigenous

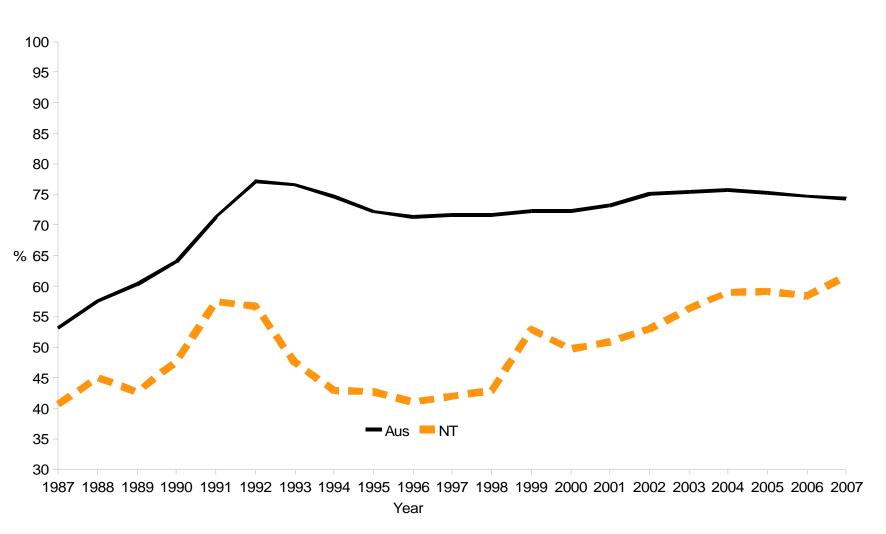


Year 7/8 to year 12 retention rates



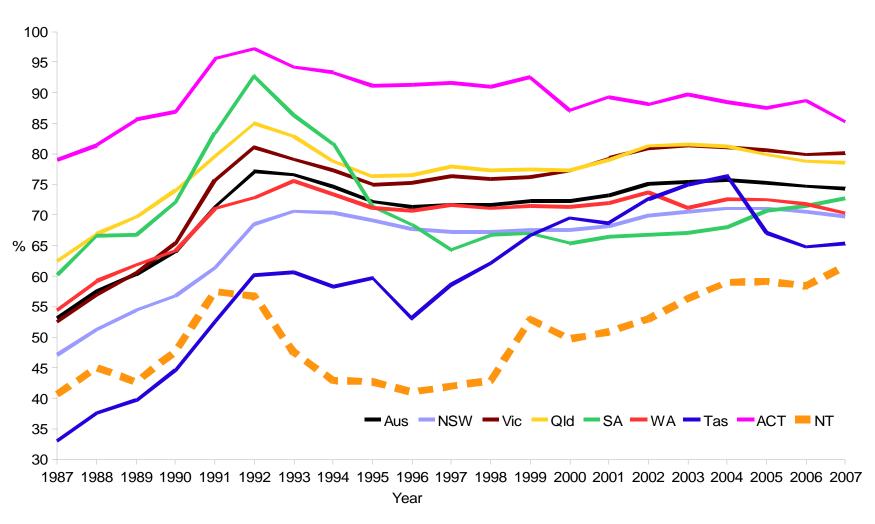


Year 7/8 to year 12 retention rates



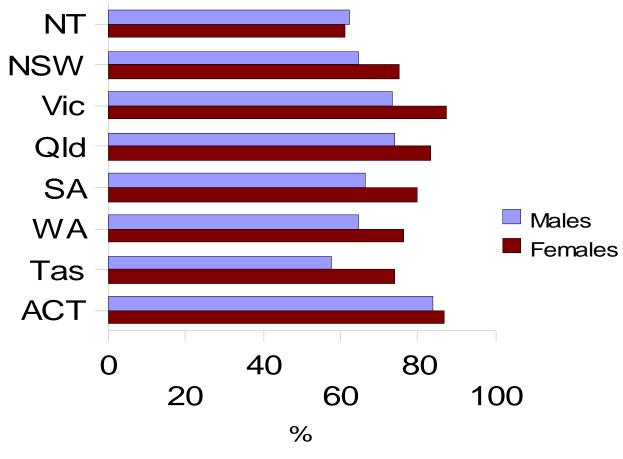


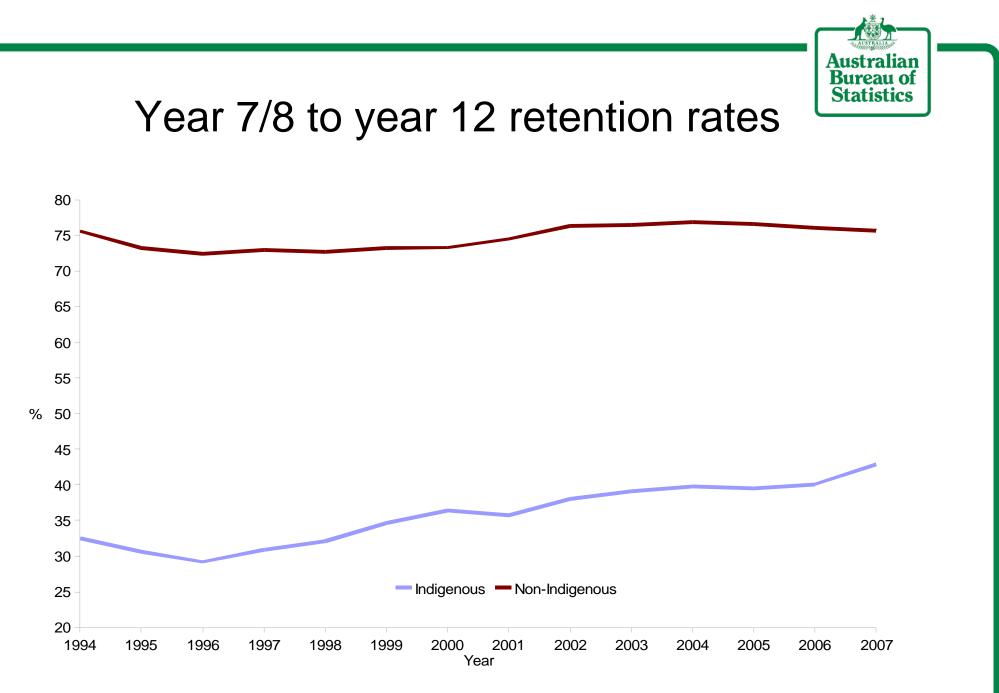
Year 7/8 to year 12 retention rates





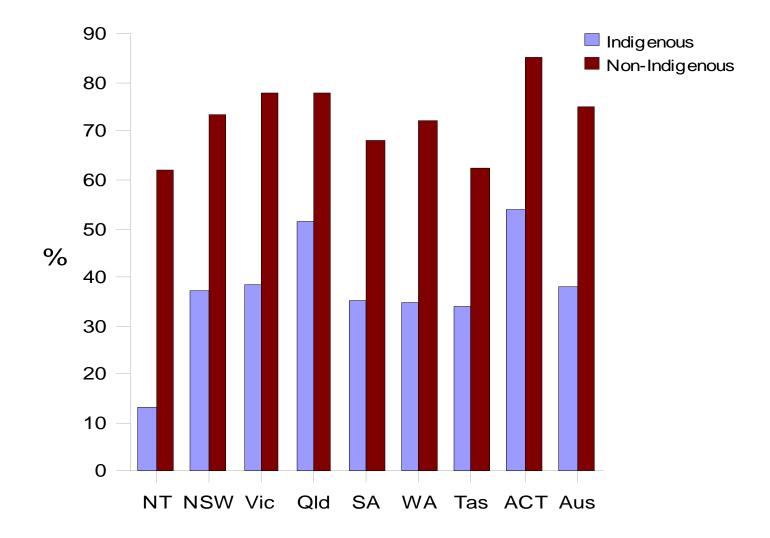
Year 7/8 to year 12 retention rates: States and Territories 2007





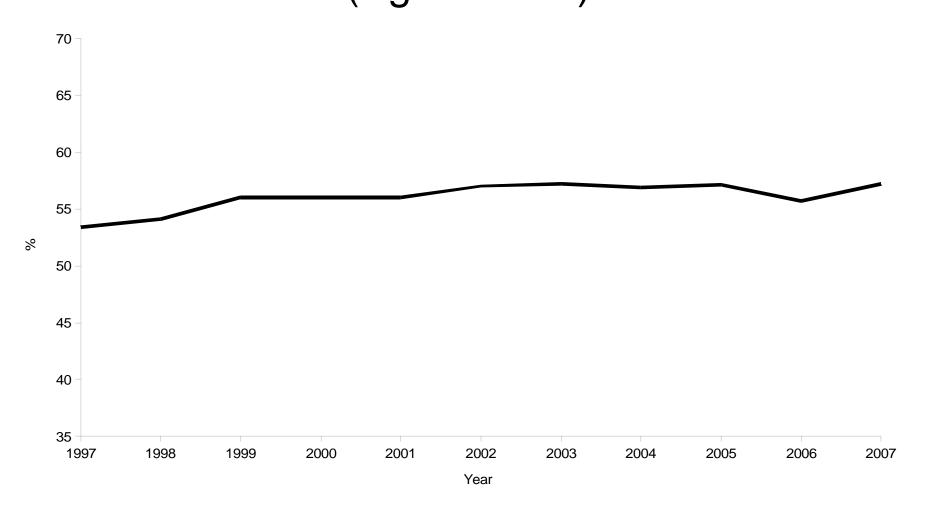


People aged 19 years who had completed Year 12 2006



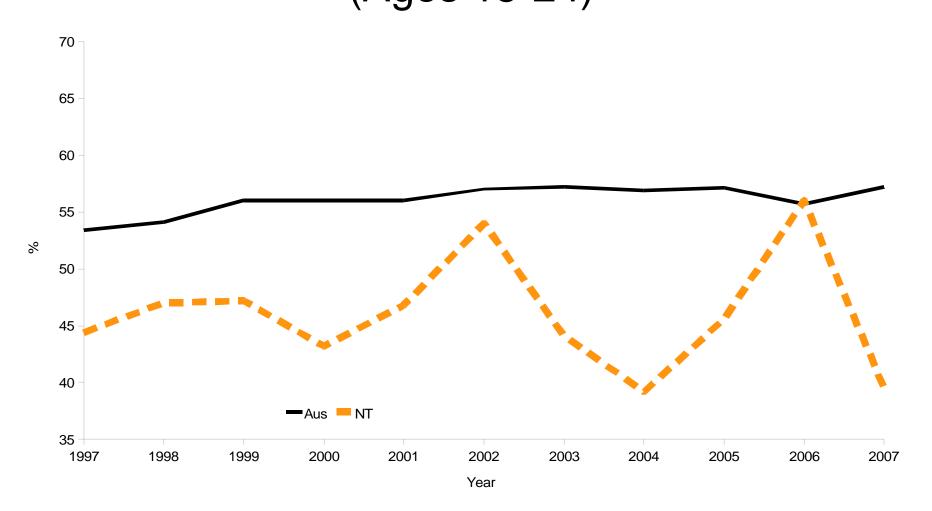


Education participation rate (Ages 15-24)





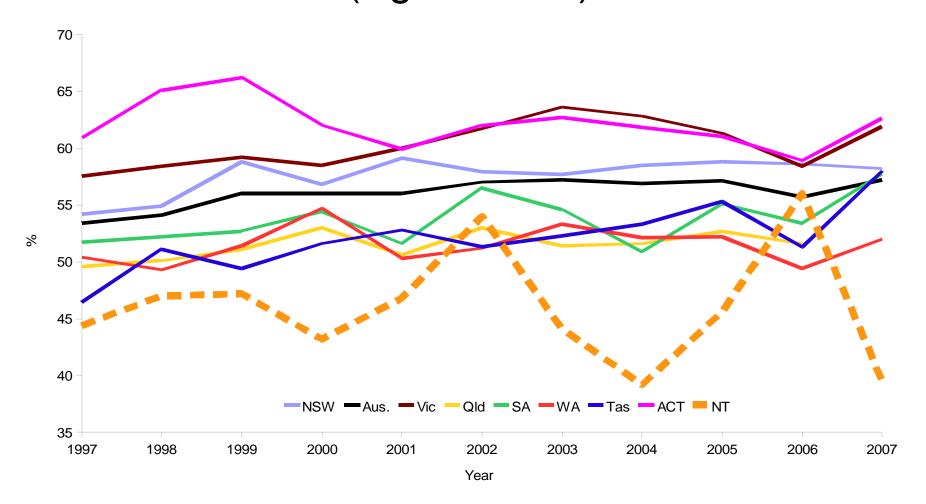
Education participation rate(a) (Ages 15-24)



⁽a) Data for NT refer to mainly urban areas only



Education participation rate(a) (Ages 15-24)



⁽a) Data for NT refer to mainly urban areas only

<u>Work</u>

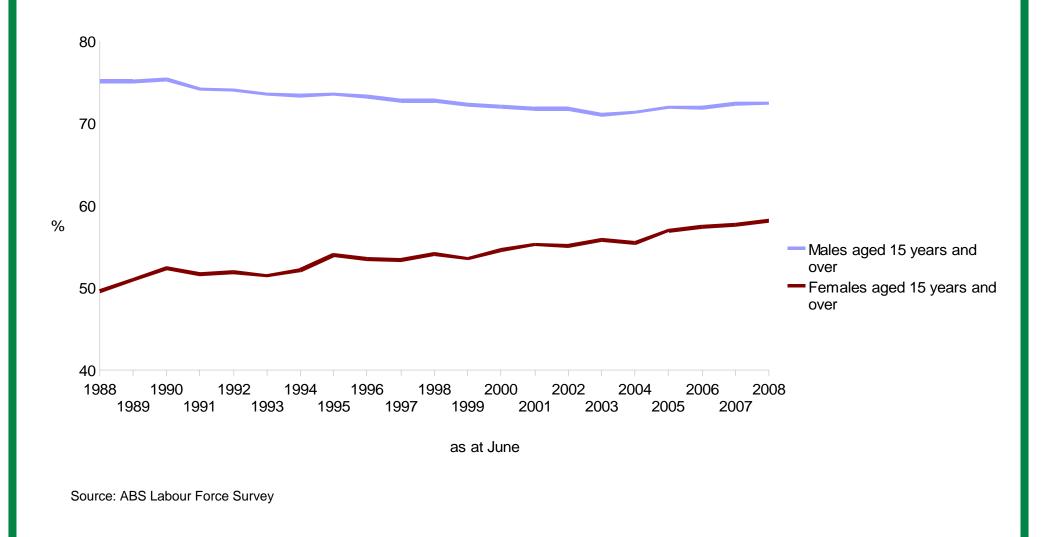


- Labour force participation across Australia
 - ...sex and age
 - ...part-time and full-time employment
- Trade union members
 - ...sex and age ...industry type



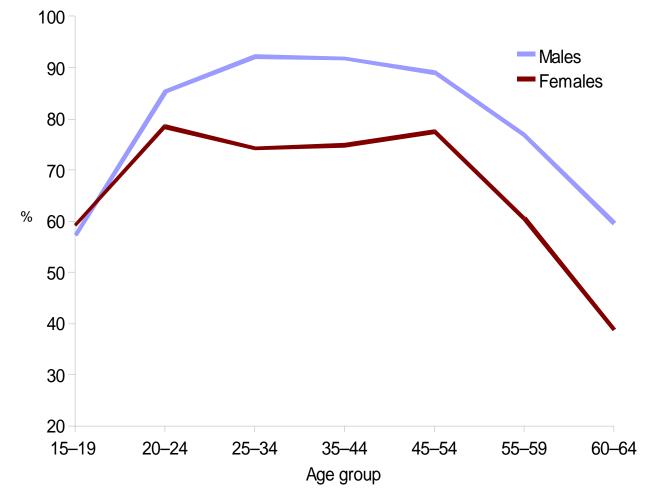


Labour force participation rate by sex





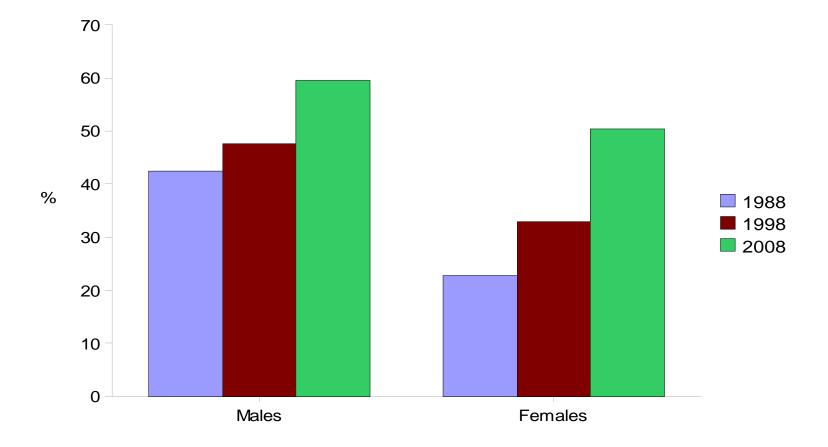
Labour force participation rate by age and sex 2008



Source: ABS Labour Force Survey

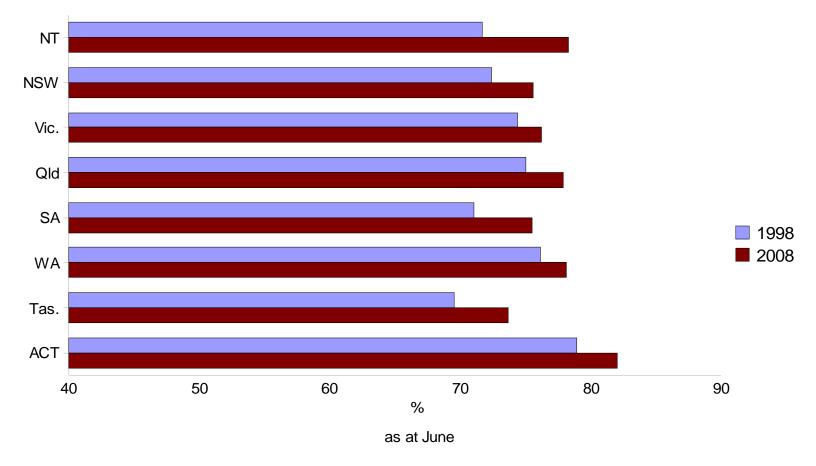


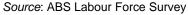
Labour force participation rate: people aged 55–64 years





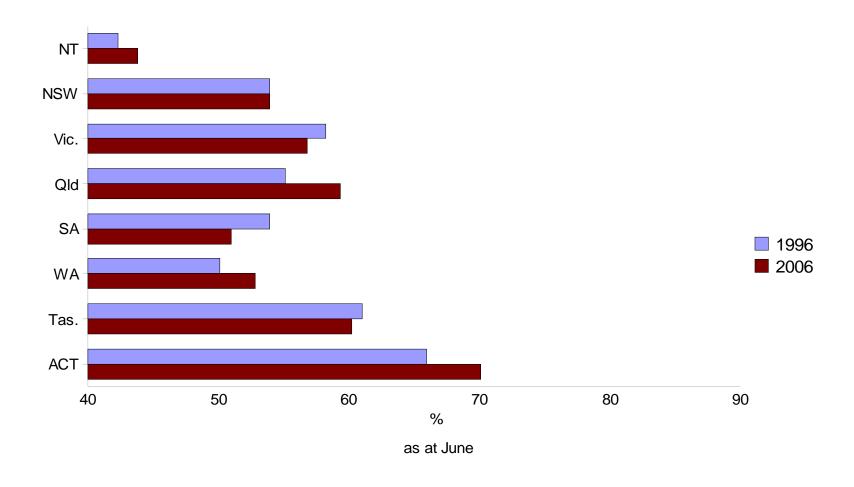
Labour force participation rate: States and Territories, for people aged 15-64 years







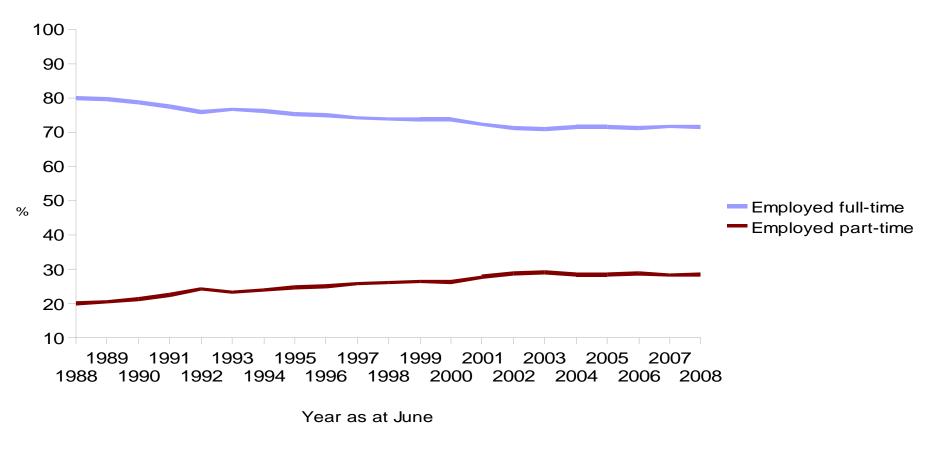
Labour force participation rate: Indigenous persons (15 years and over)

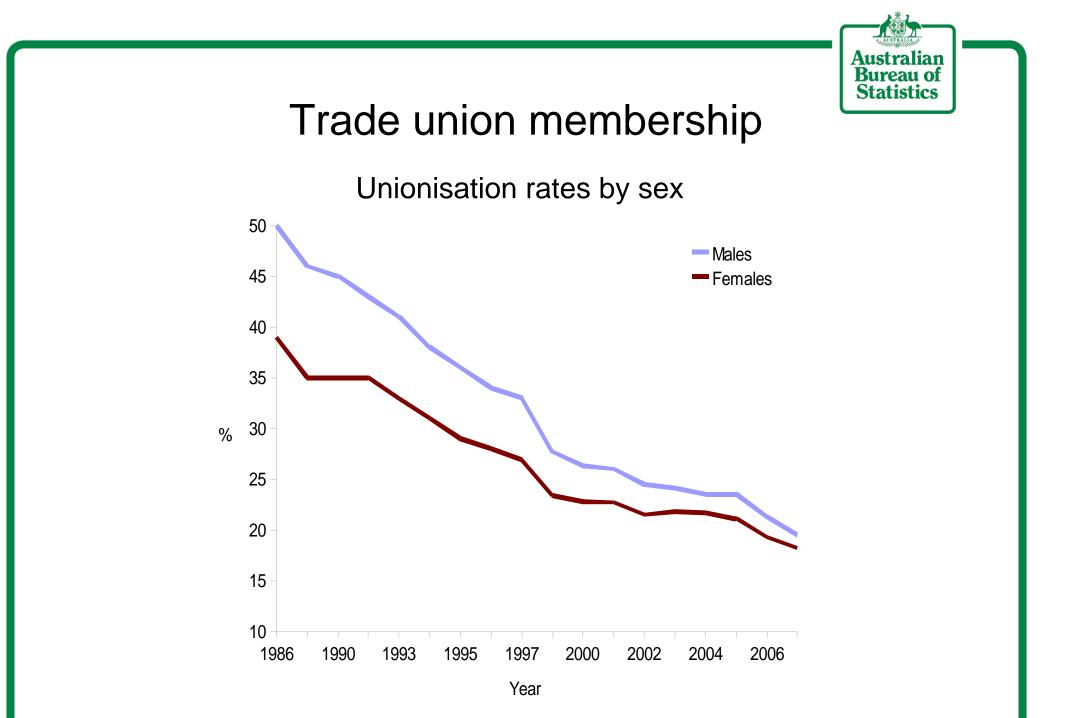




Employment trends for people aged 15–64 years

..as a proportion of total employment



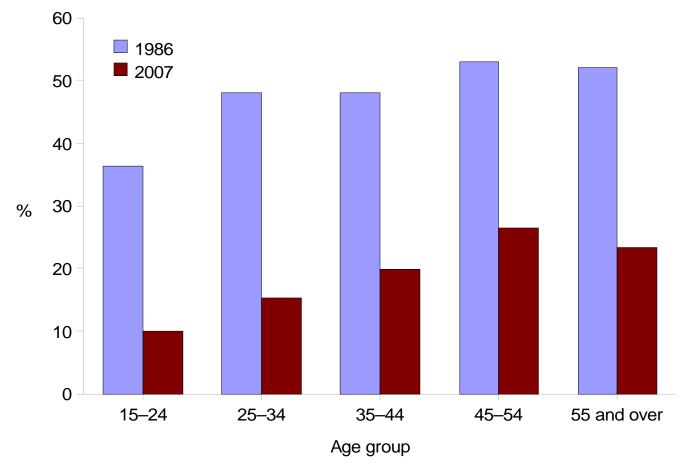


Source: Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1986, Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, August 2007



Trade union membership

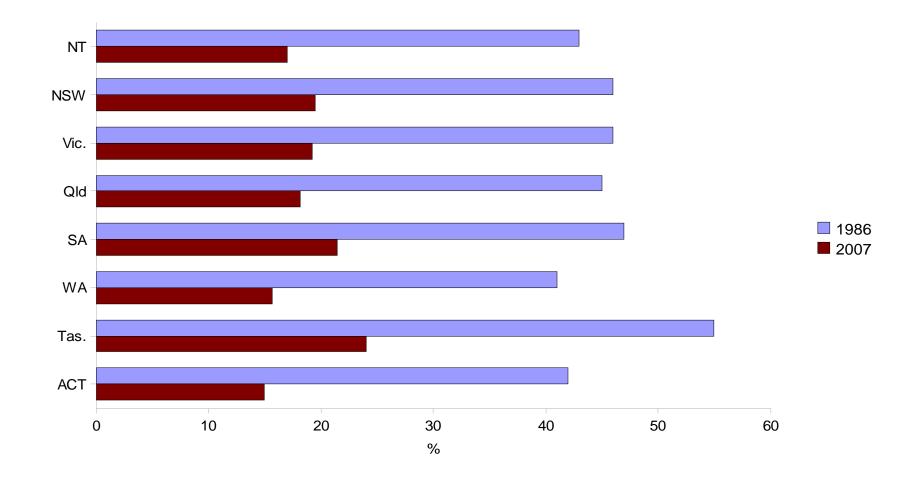
Unionisation rates by age



Source: 1986 Survey of Trade Union Members and 2007 Survey of Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership.



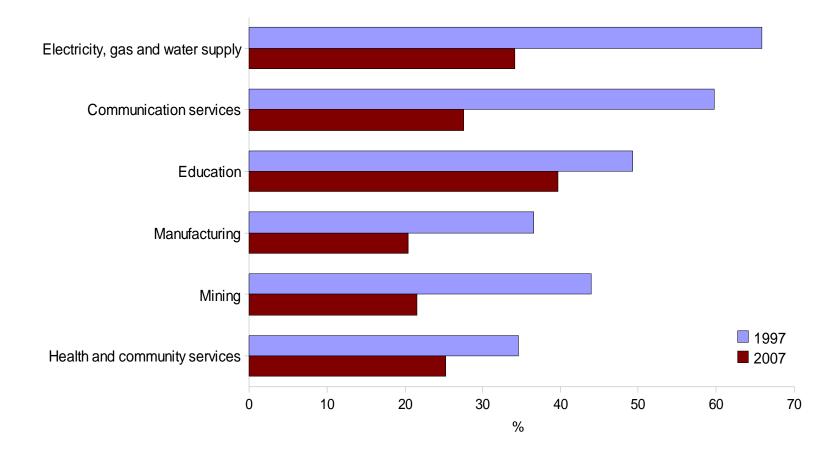
Unionisation rates: States and Territories



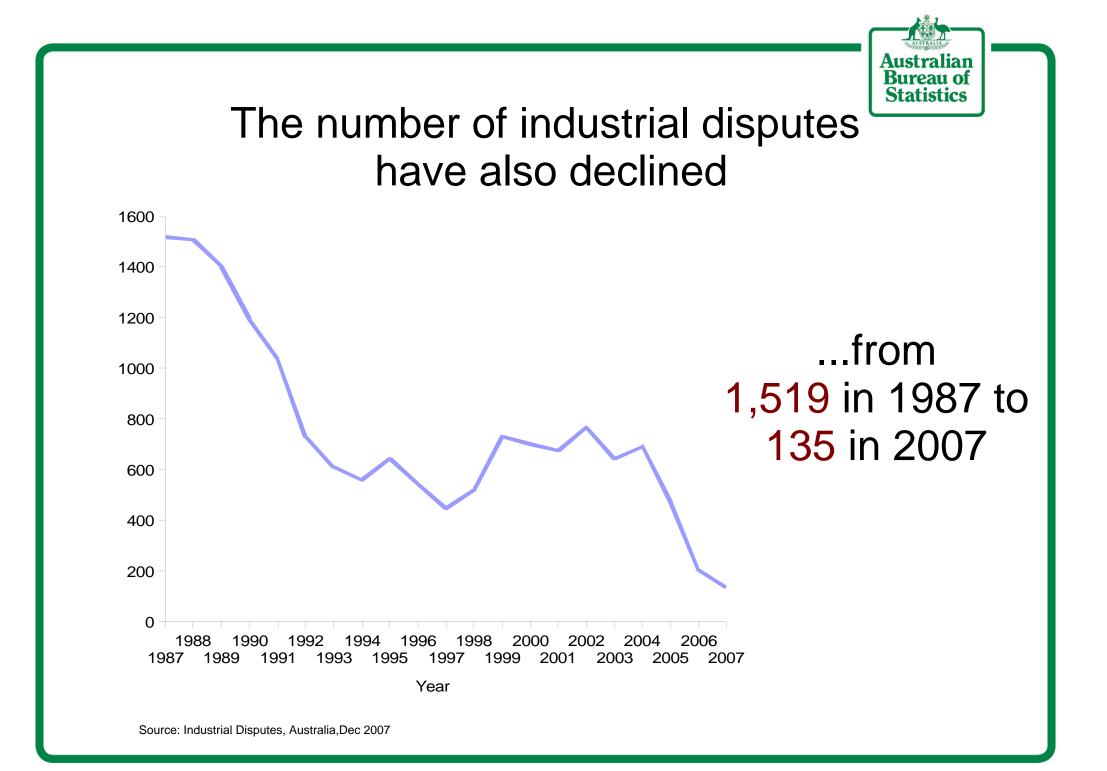
Source: Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1986, Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, August 2007



Unionisation rates by selected industry 1997 to 2007



Source: 1997 Survey of Weekly Earnings of Employees and 2007 Survey of Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership





Economic Resources

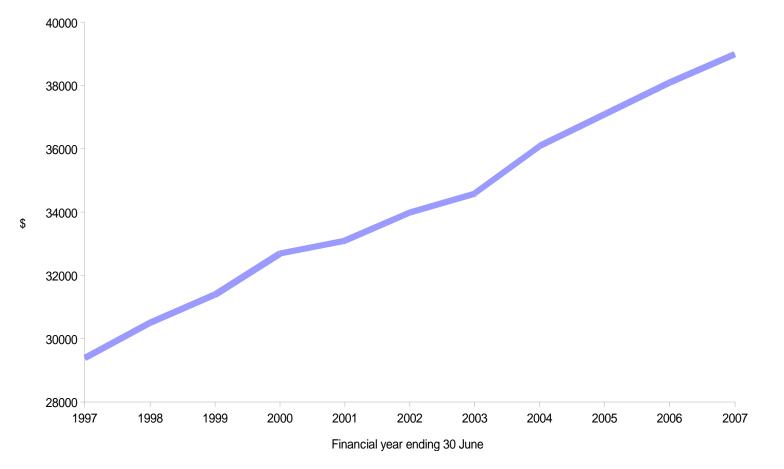
• Government benefits, taxes and household income ...on household type

• Women's incomes ...change over time





Real net national disposable income per person(a)



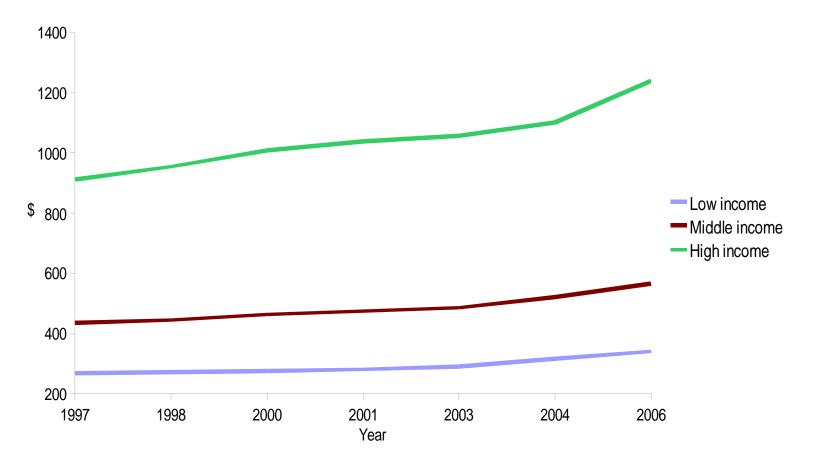
(a) Chain volume measure, reference year 2005-06

Source: Australian System of National Accounts



Household income

Mean weekly equivalised household income by income groups

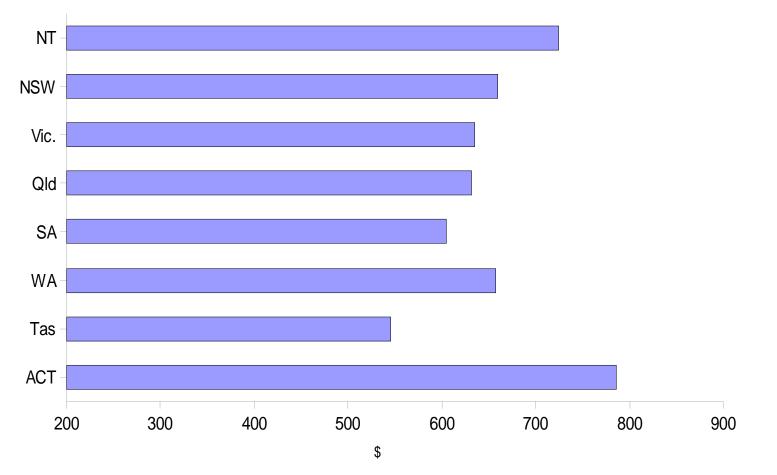


Source: ABS Survey of Income and Housing



Household income: States and Territories 2005–06

Mean weekly equivalised household income for all households



Source: ABS Survey of Income and Housing



Government taxes and benefits

...redistribute economic resources from people with higher private incomes to those with lower private incomes

Final income =

Private income + Govt cash benefits – income tax + social transfers in kind – taxes on production

Private income: all forms of income except govt cash benefits.

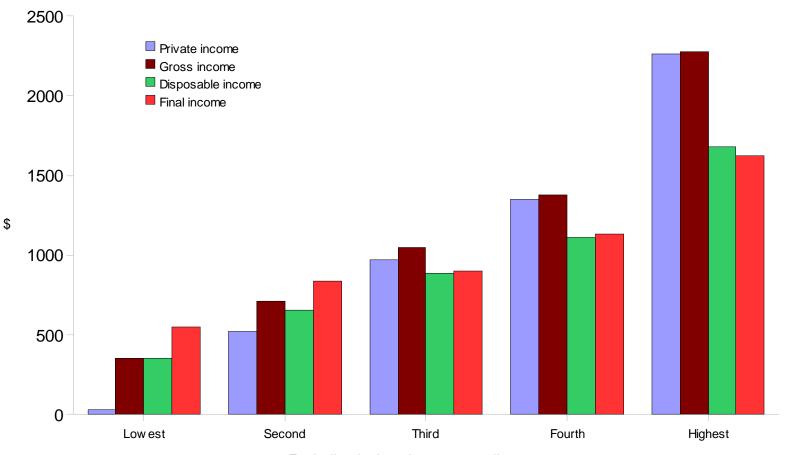
Govt cash benefits: mainly pensions & allowances, family payments, baby bonus, rent assistance etc.

Social transfers in kind: include the value of goods & services provided or subsidised by govt. e.g. schooling, Medicare services, child care.

Taxes on production: intermediate taxes that producers pay in process of production and are passed on to consumers + GST and excise



From private to final income 2003–04(a)



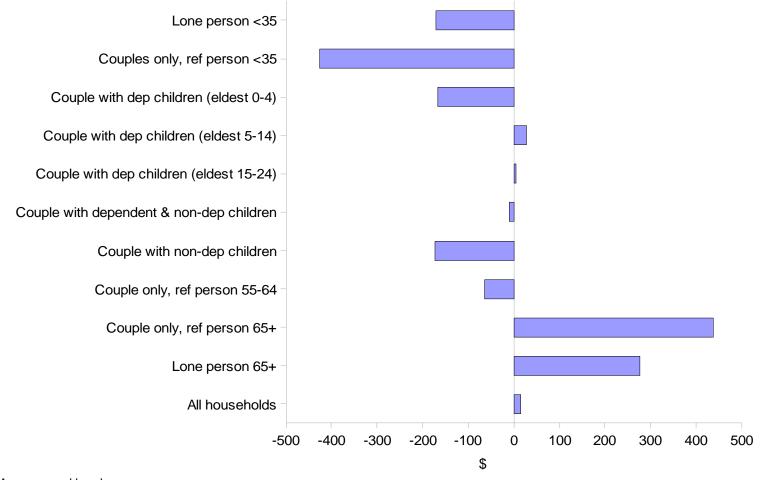
Equivalised private income quantiles

(a) Average weekly value

Source: Government Benefits, Taxes and Household Income, Australia, 2003–04



Net effect of taxes and benefits on the household income of selected life course groups 2003–04(a)

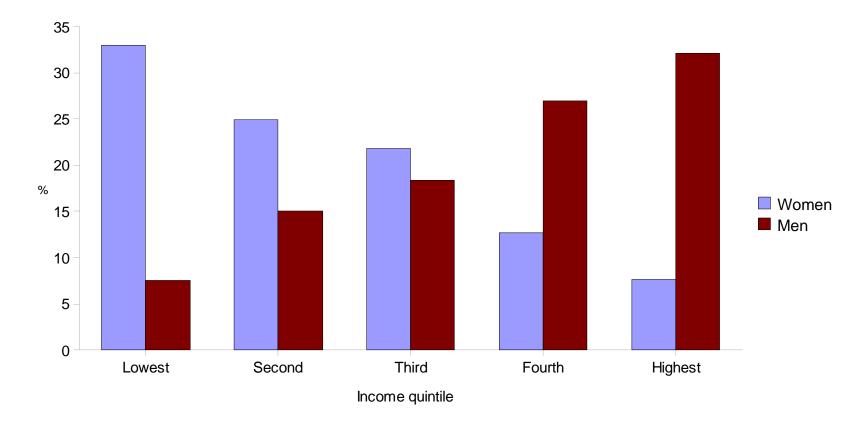


(a) Average weekly value

Source: Government Benefits, Taxes and Household Income, Australia, 2003-04



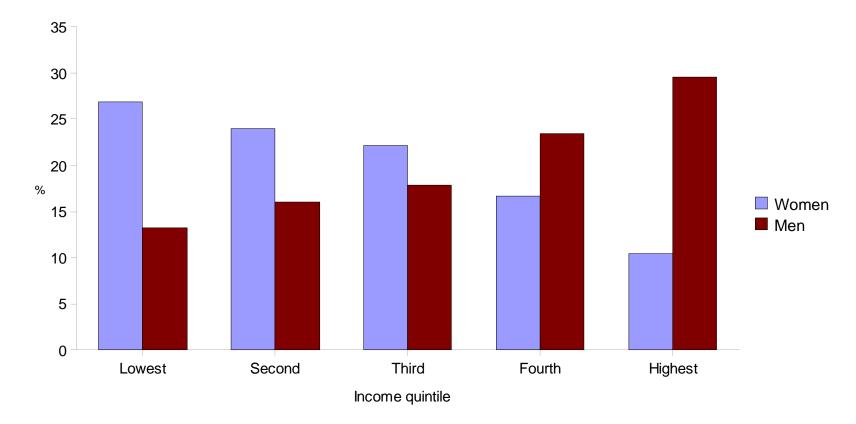
Proportion of men and women in gross personal income quintiles 1982



Source: Surveys of Income and Housing

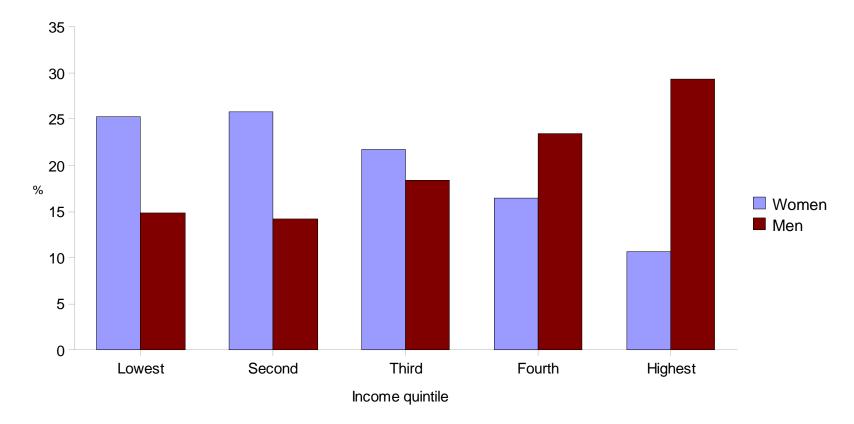


Proportion of men and women in gross personal income quintiles 1995–96





Proportion of men and women in gross personal income quintiles 2005–06



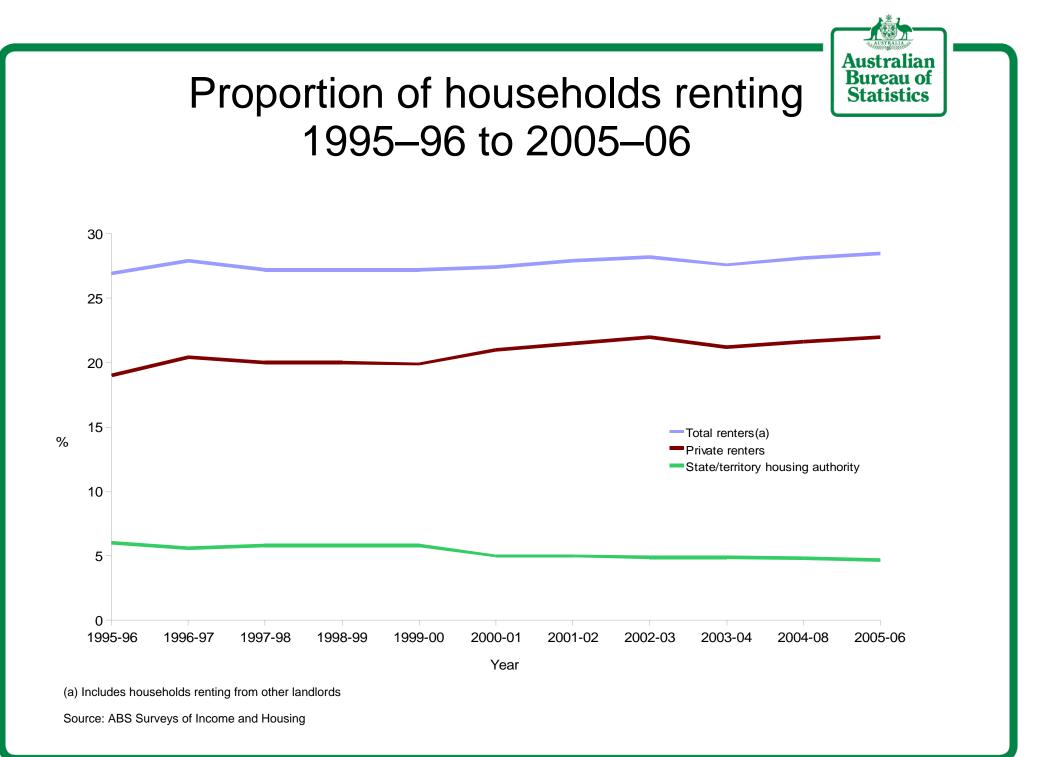
Source: Surveys of Income and Housing

Housing

- Renter Householdsrenting versus home ownership
- First home buyers
 ...rising cost of home loans
- Housing and services in remote Indigenous communities ...need for repairs ...overcrowding

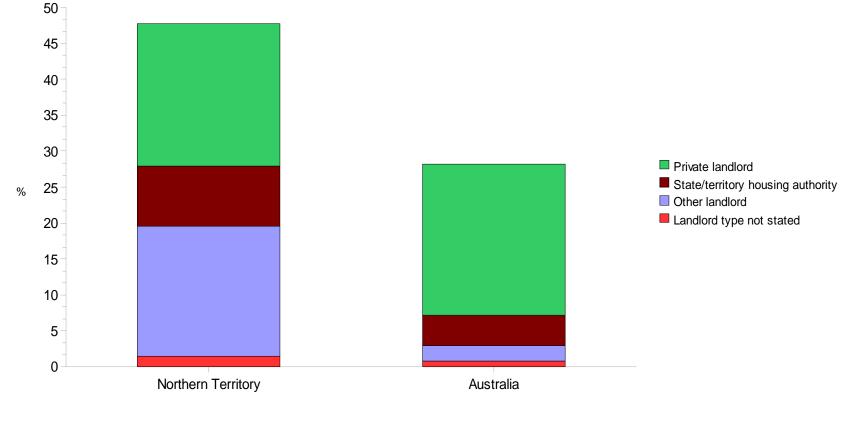








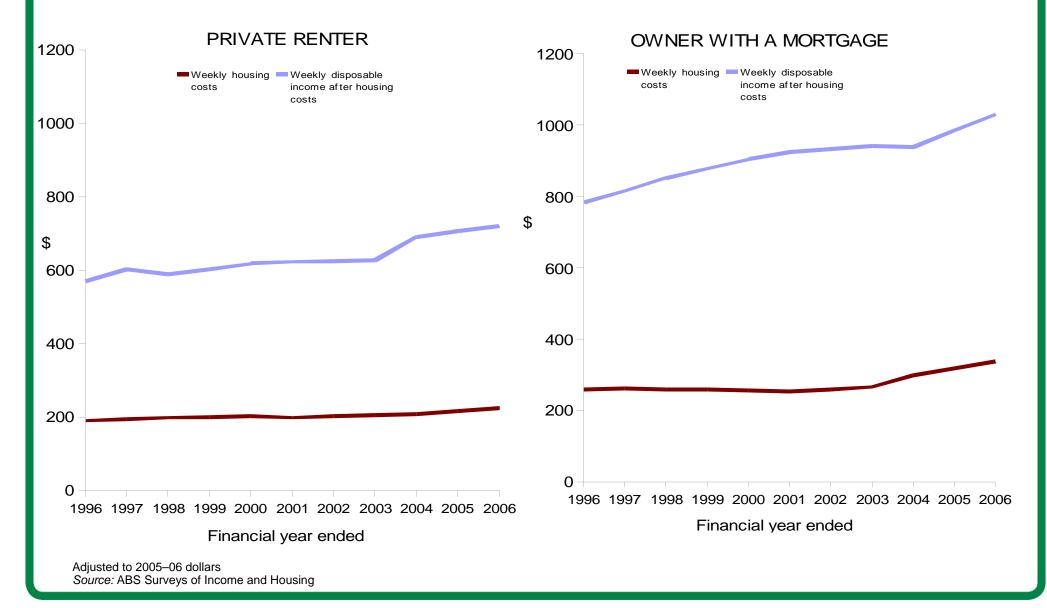
Proportion of households renting 2006



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Australian Bureau of Statistics

Mean weekly housing costs and **Bureau of** disposable household income after housing costs





First home buyers

During the year to March 2008 there were **135,000** housing finance commitments to first home buyers...

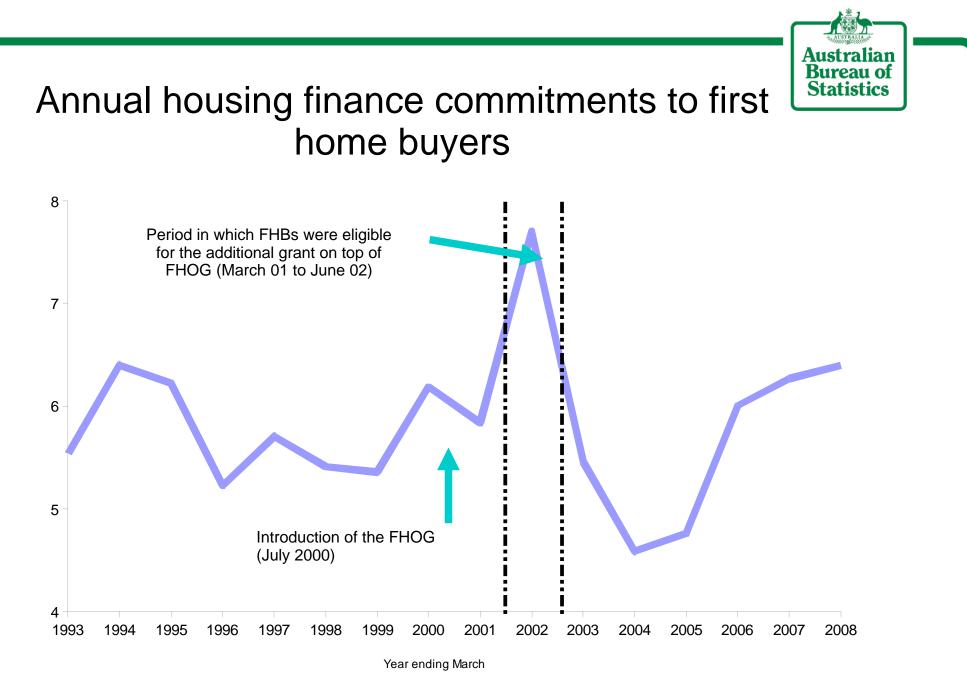
...equivalent to 6.4 commitments per 1,000 people

Between 1991 and 2008 average home loan commitments to first home buyers increased...



... from **\$96,100** to **\$215,000**



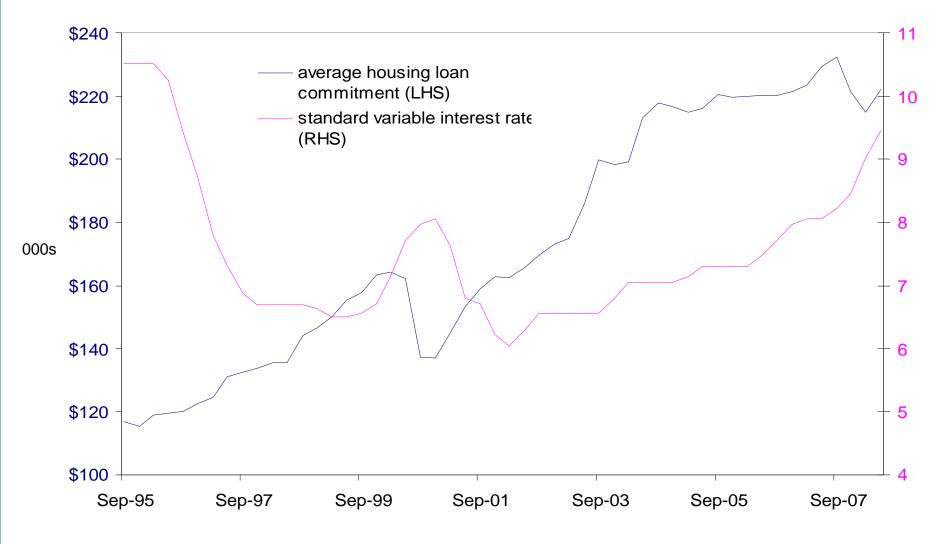


Source: Housing Finance Australia, Australia, April 2008, Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2007.

rate per 1,000 population



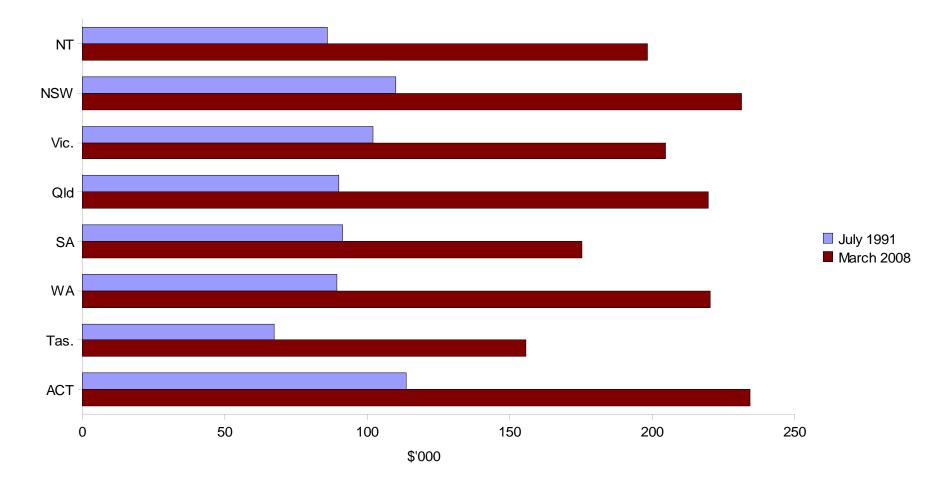
Average real housing loan commitment to first home buyers



Source: ABS Housing finance, Australia, RBA Bulletin Statistical Tables



Real change in the size of an average housing loan to a first home buyer



Source: Housing Finance, Australia, April 2008; Consumer Price Index, Australia, March Quarter 2008



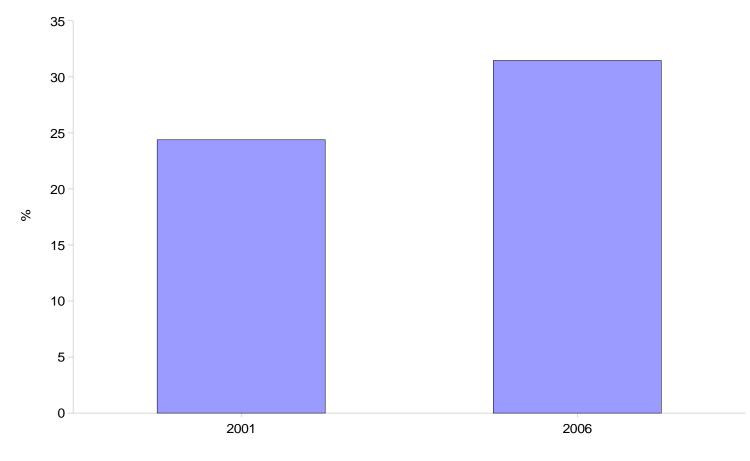
Housing in remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities

In 2006, **57%** of Australia's remote Indigenous communities were located in the Northern Territory



Need for major repairs or replacement

Permanent dwellings, remote Indigenous communities Northern Territory



Remote Indigenous communities include Remote and Very Remote IHOs Source: Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey



There have been improvements in the availability and quality of infrastructure services in remote communities

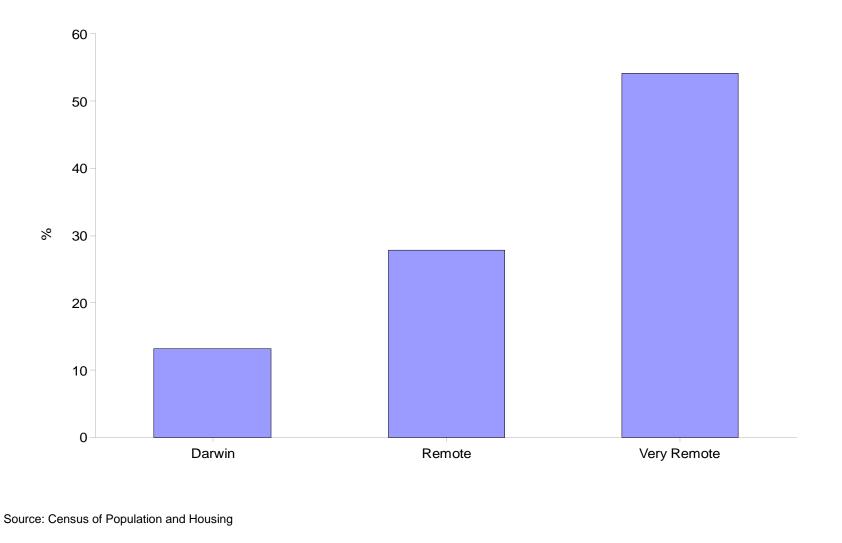
In 2006, more people in remote Indigenous communities had a town supply as their main source of water....

....up from 12% in 2001 to 28% in 2006

Remote Indigenous communities include Remote and Very Remote IHOs Source: Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey



Overcrowding in Indigenous households 2006, Northern Territory





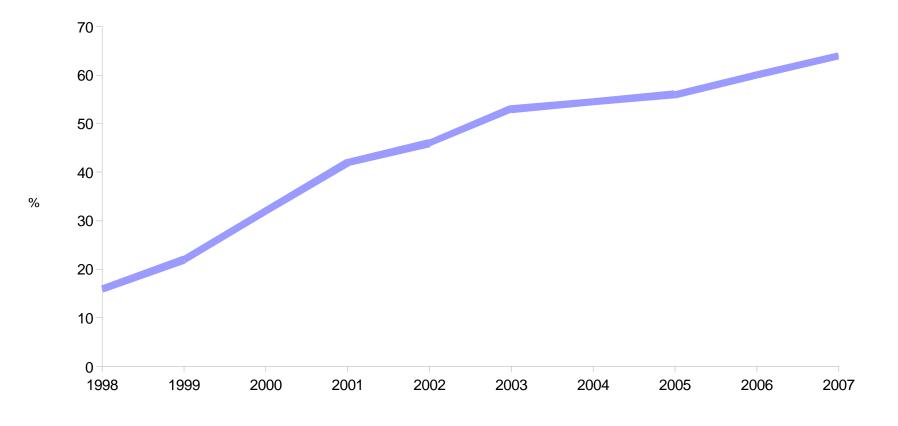
Other Areas of Social Concern

- Internet access at home
 ...increase in Internet connections
 - ...types of Internet connections





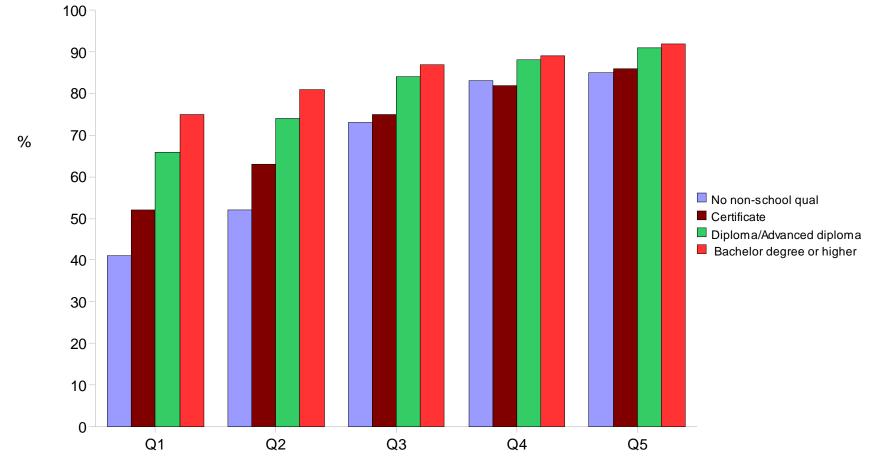
Proportion of Australian households with access to the Internet



Year

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia.

Internet use by education and income 2006

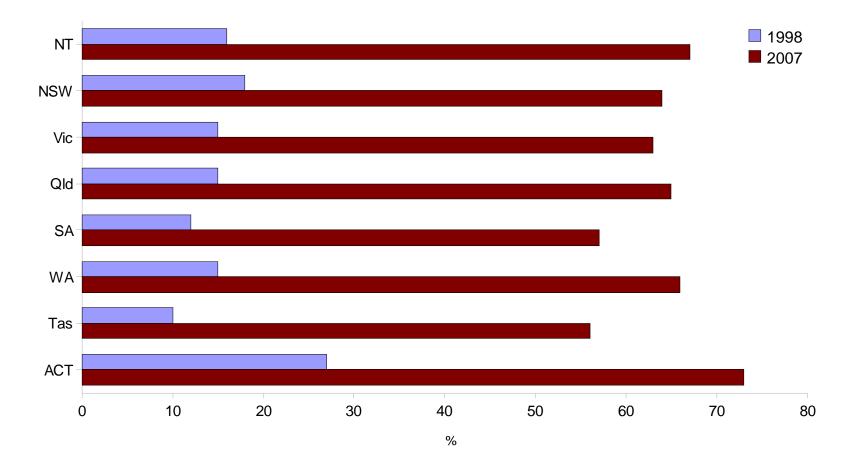


Household income quintile

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing



Proportion of households with access to the Internet: States and Territories

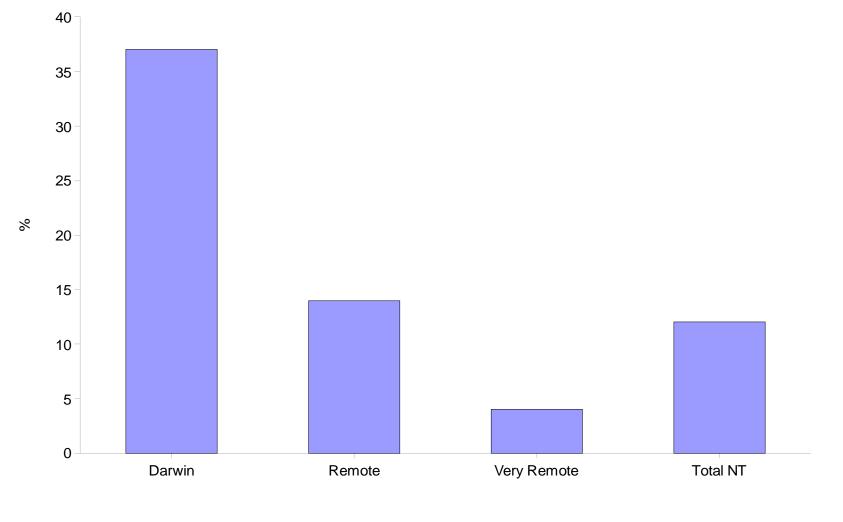


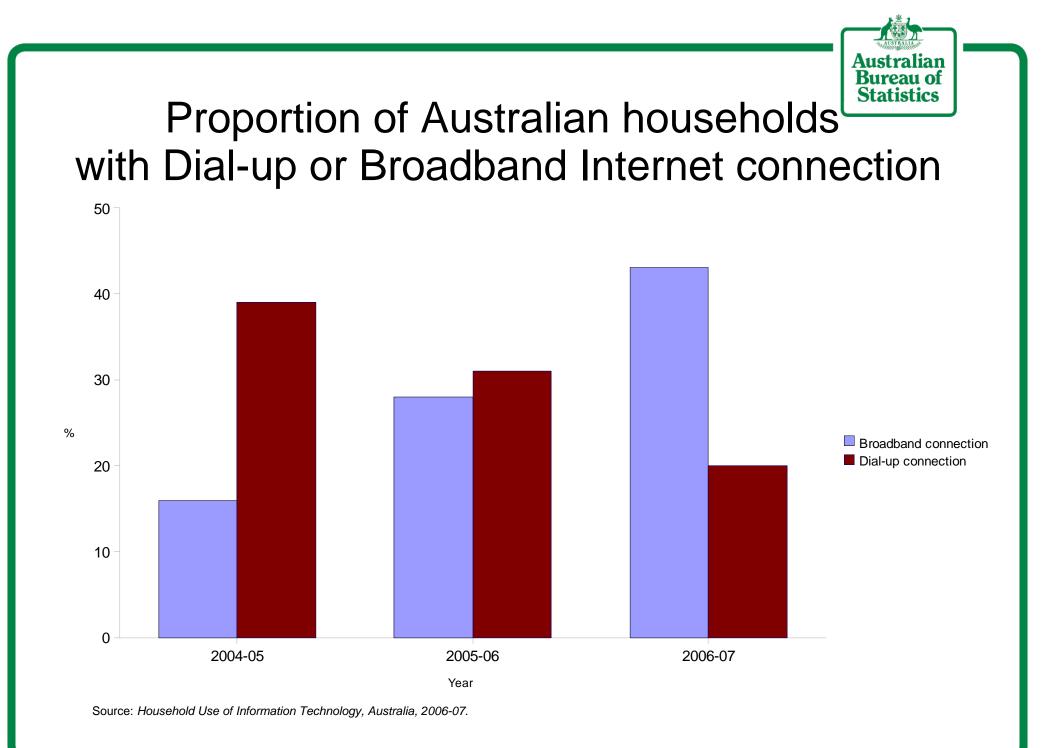
Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia.



Internet access: Northern Territory

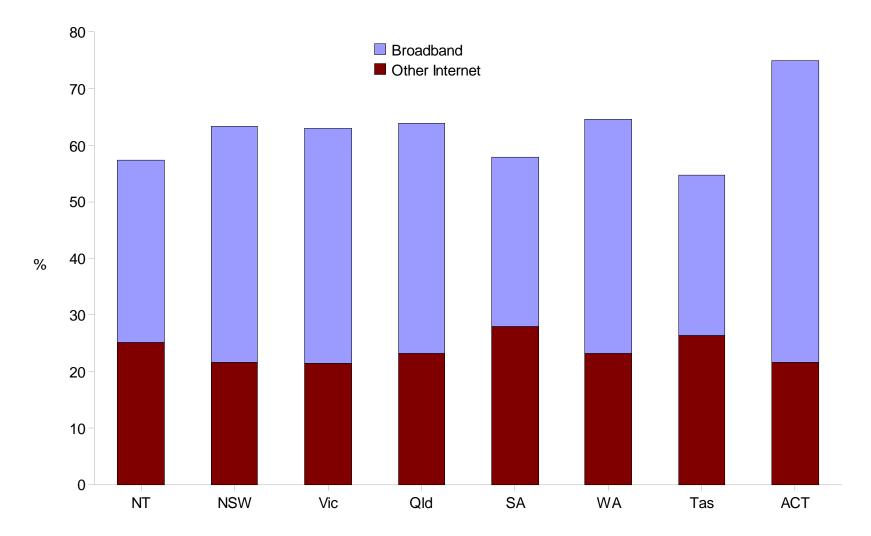
Indigenous people, 2006







Type of Internet access: State and Territory, 2006



Source: ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing.



Coming soon...

AST review

... frequency of release

...format

• AST 2009

...unpaid housework

... superannuation

...homelessness



What have we missed?





Further information

• www.abs.gov.au Australian Social Trends ABS catalogue number 4102.0

Dr Paul Jelfs

paul.jelfs@abs.gov.au Phone: (02) 6252 6690

Linda Fardell

linda.fardell@abs.gov.au Phone: (02) 6252 7187