

SOCIAL INDICATORS

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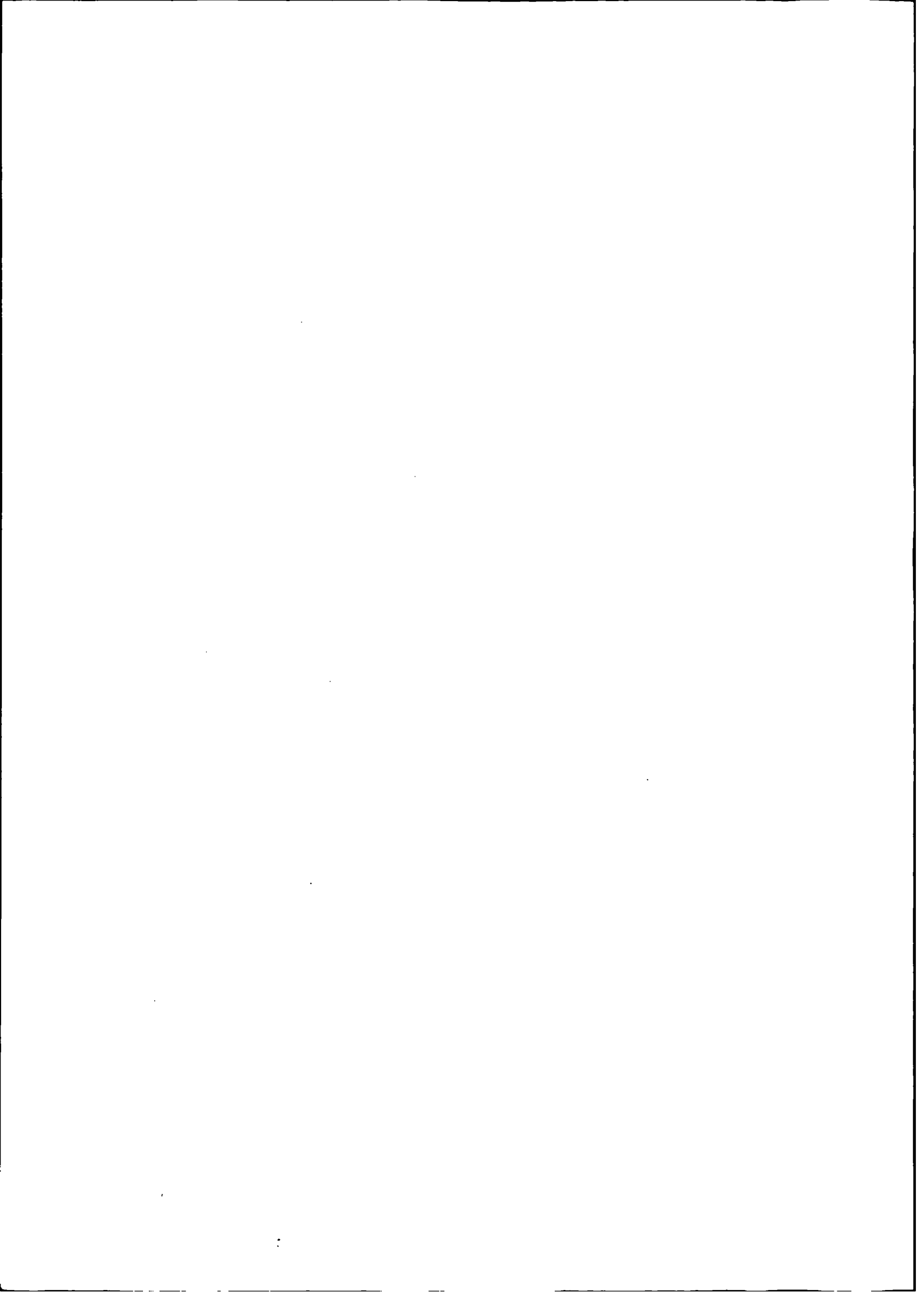
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GENERAL INFORMATION

Symbols

The following *symbols*, where shown in columns of figures or elsewhere in tables mean:

- n.a. : not available
- .. : not applicable
- : nil or rounded to zero
- p : preliminary figures—subject to revision
- n.e.i. : not elsewhere included
- n.e.c. : not elsewhere classified
- : break in continuity of series (where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures)
- * : subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses

Other

- (a) In tables, totals may differ slightly from the sum of the items because of rounding.
- (b) Where source data used in the preparation of percentage distributions included a category of information representing non-response (e.g. 'not stated') it has been reallocated on a proportional basis to all other categories. Total numbers shown with such percentages include the number of non-responses and, where these exceed 10 per cent of the total, their number is indicated in a footnote.



PREFACE

This third issue continues the development of the ABS's Social Indicators series as a national social report for Australia. Changes to the organisation and presentation of data bring it closer to the style of national social reports that have been developed in a number of overseas countries during the past decade.

Chapter headings have been slightly changed from those of previous issues. Population and family background data are now contained in two separate chapters. Each other chapter covers a specific area of social concern. Previously separate chapters covering income and social security have been combined in this issue as one area of social concern. Unlike its predecessors, this issue does not contain any special chapter highlighting information about a special population group.

An attempt has been made to provide some structure to the data that are included. This is reflected in the sectionalisation of each chapter. Greater use is made of graphic presentation, now in colour and interspersed with statistical tables, and each chapter and section is introduced with some statistical commentary. Technical notes and data sources and references for the tables and charts are provided at the end of each chapter. These provide necessary definitions and explanations and indicate where further information may be obtained.

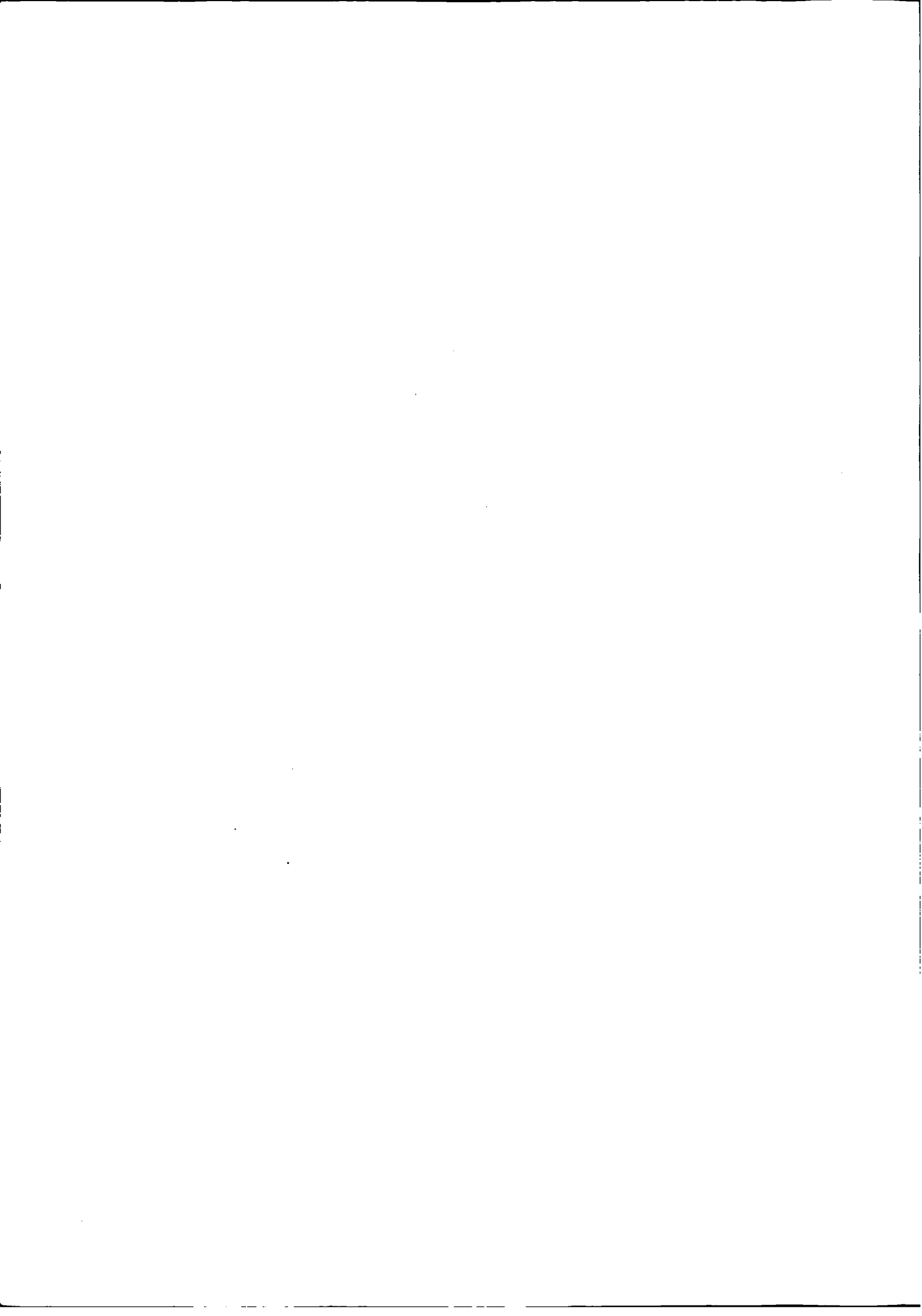
The assistance of organisations providing data, advice and comments on early drafts of various chapters is gratefully acknowledged. Also, readers' comments on the first two issues have been of great assistance, and users are again invited to comment on the utility of the selection and to make suggestions on material for inclusion in future issues. Any such comments or suggestions should be addressed to:

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INTRODUCTION—SOCIAL INDICATORS AND SOCIAL REPORTING

This volume is in the nature of a social report. It presents statistical information related to a number of areas of social concern (health, education, working life, etc). The statistics attempt to describe the well-being status of Australians within areas of social concern, changes in that status during recent years, and the institutional inputs that affect well-being.

The emergence of national social reporting has been closely associated with the development of social indicators. Publications in this series owe their title to this association. However, it will be apparent to the reader who is familiar with social indicators literature that many of the statistics contained herein would not be generally accepted as social indicators. Statistics describing institutional inputs are, for example, not normally afforded that status. There is nevertheless an acceptance, now evident in the social reports of many countries, that these and other social statistics are important ingredients for a social report. This philosophy, explained further below, has been adopted in preparing the present volume. Readers may therefore expect to find in the following pages social indicators presented within the context of a broader range of statistics relevant to each area of social concern.

The relationship of social indicators to social statistics and to social reporting cannot be adequately explained without a clear understanding of what constitutes a social indicator. Unfortunately, social indicators literature is not sufficiently unified on a definition to enable one to be stated without further explanation. The approach that the ABS is taking is based on the use of social indicators in the planning and evaluation of government social programmes and in social reporting. Although to some readers this will represent a restricted view of the social indicator field, it is nevertheless consistent with the role of an official statistical agency. A broader view would include applications of social indicators in specific social research and perhaps in other work beyond the reaches of official statistics.

Social indicator concepts

The social indicator movement began by seeking measures that reach beyond the capability of economic statistics to monitor the many aspects of human well-being and to assess the effects on well-being of major developments in society. Thus in evaluating the inputs provided through social programmes, social indicators seek to measure their 'end results' or *ultimate outputs*, i.e. their effects on well-being. Although this criterion denies the status of social indicator to measures of the inputs and processes of social programmes, it does not render them any less important for use in policy analysis or in other settings.

Several social indicator concepts flow from their 'output' orientation. One is the attribute of being *normative* or of relating to some goal. This implies the existence of a set of goals or values against

which a social indicator can be assessed. Since not all people think the same about what is good or bad or is an improvement or a degradation, the use of a social indicator for normative purposes will often create controversy. Thus it can be said that a social indicator can be used normatively but not without explicit statements of the goals or values from which this use derives.

Relevance is another attribute that relates closely to the scope and purpose of social indicators. The relevance of a social indicator is a combination of its validity in measuring the concept of interest and of its accuracy. *Accuracy* in compilation is an important attribute to any statistic in use and should not be overlooked in relation to social indicators. However, it is the *validity* of a social indicator that must also be closely examined. Validity implies reasonable suitability for a purpose—that is, a closeness of association between what a statistic measures and an ideal concept contained in an implied or explicit decision model. In the social indicators sense, validity is how well the indicator monitors real changes occurring in a social concern. Since it is aiming to measure an aspect of well-being, a vague and subjective concept, there must be some uncertainty about the validity of any social indicator.

Indicators that are not fully acceptable as valid measures of a social concern may still be useful as *proxy* indicators. This may partially overcome a situation where the ideal measure is not available or cannot be obtained. Proxy indicators will correlate less well with a social concern than will a valid social indicator. They are often based on measures of outputs or even inputs of programmes related to the social concern. For example, hospital morbidity rates have been used as measures of ill-health. As such they can only measure the portion of ill-health that is represented by episodes of stay in a hospital and are affected not only by changes in the health of a population (the real concern) but by the availability of hospital beds and by admission policies. A change in hospital morbidity rates is therefore possible without any change actually occurring in the social concern.

A key attribute for a social indicator to possess is that it be *representative*. It is not simply a measure of itself but acts as a summary variable for some broader concept. This attribute provides the major point of distinction between social indicators and the broad body of social statistics.

For many purposes social indicators measure well-being at too broad a level. It has been a major conceptual problem with social indicators work that indicators at a broad level can easily mask widely divergent states of well-being through the effect of averaging across a population. It is therefore generally proposed that social indicators should be capable of *disaggregation* to allow specific examination of the well-being of different societal groups.

Although disaggregations of the indicator may help, the possibility still remains that changes over

time in the composition of a population may affect the ability of an indicator to adequately describe the real social change that is occurring. For example, urban and rural birth rates may be unchanged at their different levels during a period of rural-urban migration. Increasing proportions of the population residing in urban areas may, however, result in a drop in national birth rates towards the lower level that prevailed in urban areas. In this case, disaggregation does not explain the movement in the national indicator without the further knowledge of the changing population distribution. Care must therefore be taken to put disaggregations of a social indicator into a perspective that includes consideration of population structure and how it is changing.

Development by international organisations

International organisations have assisted the social indicators movement by bringing countries together to consider concepts, to seek joint solutions to the practical problems of measurement and to encourage the development of appropriate statistics in countries with less sophisticated statistical systems. The programmes of the United Nations (UN) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) are considered briefly here since they highlight some differences of opinion about the scope of social indicators and methods of selection.

The OECD Social Indicators Development Programme was begun in 1970 by resolution of the OECD Ministerial Council, recognising that 'growth is not an end in itself, but rather an instrument for creating better conditions of life'.¹ The programme has used a basically deductive approach to the specification of social indicators, i.e. rather than selecting indicators from available statistics it has set about developing a set of indicators that are appropriate to measuring the abstract notion of aggregate individual well-being. In order to establish measurable units of well-being, the OECD adopted a pragmatic approach by having Member governments specify goal areas and social concerns related to well-being. The OECD explains:

'Social concern denotes an identifiable and definable aspiration or concern of fundamental and direct importance to human well-being.'²

'The selection of concerns has been based not only on their direct and fundamental relationship to well-being but also on their present or potential interest to Member governments.'³

Measurement of well-being elements within these social concerns is by social indicators.

'A social indicator in the OECD programme is defined as a direct and valid statistical measure which monitors levels and changes over time in a fundamental social concern.'⁴

OECD social indicators are focussed strictly on *individual* well-being rather than a notion of societal well-being for which consideration of the institutional structure of society would also be required. In its programme, therefore, institutions are important only to the extent that their activities

influence individual well-being. Policy instruments for enhancing well-being are not considered capable of yielding valid social indicators. For example, expenditure and manpower devoted to a public health programme are not valid social indicators but measures that reflect the effect of that expenditure on the health of individuals are.

The OECD has, however, been criticised by the United Nations for having too narrow a focus on social indicators. In the UN's view, 'little attention is devoted to underlying circumstances and conditions (of well-being)'.⁵ Its own guidelines 'emphasise the development of social indicators as a user-oriented selection process, directed towards the measurement of living conditions and of the circumstances and factors that influence these conditions'.⁶ Thus the UN includes within the concept of social indicators, measures of institutional efforts and intermediate outputs since they are factors that influence well-being. It also takes a much more pragmatic approach to the selection of indicators and fields of concern, leaving it to the judgements of policy analysts and governments.

The United Nations has therefore sought to widen the concept of social indicators to include other key statistics required for policy planning and programme administration and evaluation models. It is possible to achieve the same ends, however, without broadening the concept of social indicators beyond measures of well-being, by simply considering them as a more narrowly defined (well-being) component, forming part of a framework for social and demographic statistics. This view is taken by the ABS in its approach to social indicators outlined below.

The ABS approach to social indicators

The ABS accepts a concept of social indicators that is consistent with the approach taken by the OECD Social Indicators Development Programme. This concept may be summarised as follows:

Social indicators:

- are principally *time-series* statistics
- measure, by methods as *valid* as can be obtained, the *well-being of individuals*
- are summary statistics *representing a social concern*
- should be relevant to current or potential intervention policies by providing measures of their *ultimate output*
- should be capable of *disaggregation* to describe the well-being of specified population sub-groups.

However, the ABS also attaches importance to the development of broader frameworks for social and demographic statistics, into which social indicators as defined here should be able to be fitted as an integral part. In this way it seeks to reconcile a social indicator concept on OECD lines with the UN view that social indicators alone do not provide sufficient information for decision making related to social policy. It sees social indicators as part of a more complete set of statistical tools for social policy makers. ABS

development of social indicators is therefore proceeding within the context of improvements in the range of social and demographic statistics required for policy planning and the administration and evaluation of social programmes. Social indicators will be selected and derived from within the body of social and demographic statistics that are developed for these purposes.

Work in the ABS on the development of frameworks for social and demographic statistics began in the areas of health and welfare statistics during 1979. The objective of these frameworks is to describe the components of an information model for use in the planning and evaluation of social programmes. By identifying the *essential relationships* between items of data in such a model, each framework provides a plan for the appropriate structuring of statistics that become a coherent body through the use of standardised concepts, definitions, classifications and statistical units. A properly developed framework, containing relevant statistical standards, will provide a guide for the development of future statistical collections and for the review of existing ones.

The main elements of the statistical frameworks, as developed for health and welfare statistics, are as follows:

Status measures

(classified by social concern)

- well-being indicators
- lifestyle indicators (proxies for well-being)
- demographic indicators (defining groups in need or 'at risk').

Programme measures

(classified by programme area)

- activities
- resources (inputs)—physical facilities
 - manpower
 - finance
- commodities and services delivered (outputs)
- clients and target groups
- accessibility indicators and takeup indicators
- programme and client-specific outcome measures (e.g. well-being measures for actual clients).

Social indicators of well-being are therefore envisaged as a subset of the status measures outlined in this framework. Their relationship to the programme measures may be as broad needs indicators, or as indicators of ultimate outputs which will, of course, never be certain because of the multiple influences on well-being that exist in society. Their relevance as ultimate output measures will be dependent on the identification of implied or explicit objectives of specific programmes. It is likely that social indicators monitoring progress against such objectives will achieve their greatest usefulness in medium to longer term assessments of programme effectiveness.

ABS Social Indicators No. 3

Social reporting typically involves the regular production of a compendium of statistical material

in tabular and chart form, organised within chapters that define social goal areas or areas of social concern.

The present volume represents the stage that the ABS has now reached in the field of social reporting. Changes to the presentation will be immediately apparent to users of the earlier publications in this series. Of greater significance, from a social reporting viewpoint, is the way in which information has been selected and organised. The objective has been to present statistics relating to an area of social concern and to highlight elements of a statistical framework such as well-being status, groups at risk, resource inputs to social programmes, client groups and service accessibility. With the exception of Chapters 1 and 2, which provide background information about the individuals and family units that make up the Australian population, each chapter covers an area of social concern.

At the present stage of development, the organising principles which underlie the statistics in this volume are still rather crude devices. Only in areas of health and welfare have there been any attempts to bring statisticians and programme administrators and planners into the kind of dialogue necessary to enable the development of relevant frameworks. The structure that has emerged from these developments has been described above. It is manifested most adequately in Chapter 3—Health, where a range of suitable data is available to provide some fabric to the structure. It is not complete, however, and users will note, amongst other deficiencies, the lack of suitable information describing accessibility to health care, the lack of national coverage of hospital in-patient statistics and the lack of time series in information describing health status.

Other chapters have also been structured to identify major elements within the social concern. It is likely, however, that more appropriate organisation of information will emerge as work on the development of statistical frameworks proceeds. An important guiding principle employed in the structuring of chapters for this publication has been the separation of statistics which have potential as social indicators of well-being from statistics describing institutional inputs and processes.

Throughout this volume, attempts have been made to use consistent data concepts to enable users to draw connections between items of information and thereby examine relationships even between different areas of social concern. For example, in age disaggregations, standard groupings recommended by the OECD and other international organisations have been used wherever possible. In the health chapter the International Classification of Diseases (8th Revision 1965) has been used in major groupings of both morbidity and mortality statistics. Unfortunately it has not always been possible to be consistent in the use of classifications. For example, in Chapter 7, Crime and Justice, different classifications of offences are embodied in data from a survey of crime victims and from police records of crime. It is hoped that

further work in areas where classifications are inconsistent can lead to better related statistical series for future issues of Social Indicators.

A more detailed discussion of the state of the art in social indicator development and the uses of social indicators is contained in a discussion paper prepared by the ABS, which was called for in the Government response to the report of the Senate Standing Committee on Social Welfare entitled 'Through a Glass, Darkly—Evaluation in Australian Health and Welfare Services'.

REFERENCES

- 1 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Measuring social well-being*. Paris, 1976, p. 7.
- 2 *ibid.* p. 7.
- 3 *ibid.* p. 7.
- 4 *ibid.* p. 14.
- 5 United Nations, 'Social indicators: preliminary guidelines and illustrative series', *Statistical Papers*, Series M, No. 63, New York, 1978, Document No. ST/ESA/STAT/SER./M/63.
- 6 *ibid.* Preface.

Chapter 1

POPULATION

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2 Composition of the population	6
3 Geographic distribution of the population	11
4 Population series and projections	13
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INTRODUCTION

Population statistics are not themselves indicators of the condition or well-being of a population. They are presented in this publication to serve two related purposes.

Firstly, population statistics are embodied in a number of the indicators to be found in later chapters. They form the denominators of a large number of rates and proportions that may be useful social indicators. Users may therefore find it beneficial to be able to refer to the underlying population trends when assessing movements in particular indicators. Further, analysis of the more detailed structure of the population for which a rate has been compiled may lead users to seek finer disaggregations that are more useful for their purposes.

The second purpose for presenting population statistics is their usefulness as proxy indicators in a number of key areas of social policy. For example, trends in the numbers of children and young adults are important factors in determining need for

educational services. Trends in the aged population have similar usefulness for the planning of health and welfare services, for which there is a known greater demand from persons in older age groups. In policy areas such as these, where there is strong correlation between population trends and changes in demand for services, population projections form an invaluable planning tool.

Population statistics do not, however, replace other statistics and indicators more directly related to well-being. They may therefore be seen as essential background to well-being information with a role of describing the basic structure of the population that is being studied.

This chapter aims to provide an overview of the Australian population and the changes that it has undergone since World War II. Aspects covered in four separate sections are: population growth; age, sex and ethnic composition; geographic distribution; and population series and projections.

SECTION 1. POPULATION CHANGE

In the post-war years the population of Australia has almost doubled from 7 579 358 as enumerated at the 1947 Census to an estimated 14 421 900 in June 1979. Components of this change that are due to natural increase and net overseas migration are illustrated in Chart 1.1. It shows high levels of overall growth that were generally maintained during the 1950s and 1960s giving way to a decline in the early 1970s. Annual rates of growth fell from around 2 per cent in and before 1971 to a low of just over 1 per cent in 1975 and 1976, before recovering slightly (Table 1.1). Although the rate of natural increase had declined steadily from 1.29 per cent in 1971 to 0.83 per cent in 1976, the major factor underlying these low rates in 1975 and 1976 was the unusually small gain from net migration in each of these years; 14 000 and 26 000 persons respectively in 1975 and 1976 compared with not less than 50 000 in each other year from 1971 to 1978 (Table 1.1).

Table 1.2 details the birth and death components of natural population increase. Immediately following the 1939–45 War there occurred a large increase in the number of births in Australia. The crude birth rate averaged 23.4 per 1000 population in the period 1946–50 but has declined in each subsequent period and in 1978 was 15.7 per 1000. The crude death rate has also generally declined during the post-war period from 9.7 per 1000 population during 1946–50 to 7.6 per 1000 in 1978. Its effect was not great enough to prevent a fall in the rate of natural increase brought about by the stronger influence of the falling birth rate. However, the years 1976 to 1978 saw the rate of natural increase remain reasonably steady at just over 0.8 per cent (Table 1.1).

It should be understood that crude birth and death rates are dependent on the age structure of the population and only act as guides to trends in fertility and mortality. Fertility is examined in more

detail in Chapter 2 and mortality is covered in Chapter 3.

There has been considerable variation in the level of net overseas migration in the post-war years (Chart 1.1). In the period 1966–70 net permanent and long-term movement (that is, movement of persons for periods greater than 12 months) averaged 119 000 per year, declining to a low in 1975 of 14 000 before increasing to 69 000 in 1979 (Table 1.3). Although permanent and long-term movement is the migration concept embodied in estimates of population change, it is only a small proportion of the total movement into and out of Australia. Short-term movement, that is persons moving into and out of Australia for periods of less than 12 months, accounts for the larger proportion of all movement. Total movement into and out of Australia has increased markedly, doubling since 1970 to over 2 million persons each way in 1979.

There has been a major decrease in both the number and proportion of settlers arriving from Europe, including the United Kingdom and Ireland, since 1971. The proportion of settlers from these countries was 70.8 per cent in 1971 and 38.2 per cent in 1978 (Table 1.4).

The number of settlers arriving from Asian countries was only slightly higher in 1978 than in 1971 but, because of the lower level of arrivals in 1978, settlers from Asia had become 31.8 per cent of the total, compared with 11.8 per cent in 1971. In 1976 a large number of Asian settlers came from Lebanon and Cyprus, 8.6 per cent and 6.3 per cent of all settler arrivals respectively. In 1978 the largest proportion of Asian settlers were from Malaysia and Singapore, 11.5 per cent of all settlers. It should be recognised that Table 1.4 shows settlers classified by country of last residence and not country of origin. Hence settlers whose last residence was temporarily in another

foreign country may distort the view of apparent source of settlers given in Table 1.4. For example, the large number of settlers arriving in 1978 from Malaysia and Singapore was due to the movement of refugees through these countries. Indo-Chinese refugees made up 14.9 per cent of settler arrivals in 1978.

There has been a recent increase also in the number of settler arrivals from New Zealand. There were 4507 settlers in 1976 and 10 416 in 1978 whose country of last residence was New Zealand. These comprised 15.2 per cent of all settler arrivals in 1978.

TABLE 1.1 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH (a)

	Increase ('000)			Rates of growth (per cent)			Population at end of period ('000)
	Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase	Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase	
ANNUAL AVERAGES							
1946-1950 .	106	71 (b)	175	1.36	0.91 (b)	2.26	8 307
1951-1955 .	120	83	201	1.38	0.95	2.31	9 312
1956-1960 .	136	81	216	1.40	0.83	2.22	10 392
1961-1965 (c) .	137	80	215	1.27	0.74	1.98	11 505
1966-1970 .	133	109	242	1.11	0.91	1.94	12 663
1971-1975 .	142	66	210	1.08	0.50	1.59	13 849
ANNUAL							
1971	166	104	270	1.29	0.81	2.11	13 070
1972	155	56	214	1.19	0.43	1.64	13 284
1973	137	67	207	1.03	0.51	1.56	13 491
1974	129	87	219	0.96	0.65	1.62	13 709
1975	124	14	140	0.90	0.10	1.02	13 849
1976	115	26	142	0.83	0.18	1.02	13 991
1977	118	55	172	0.84	0.39	1.23	14 164
1978	116	52	167	0.82	0.36	1.18	14 331

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 1. (b) Excludes troop movements in 1946 and 1947. (c) Excludes Aborigines prior to 1966.

CHART 1.1 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH

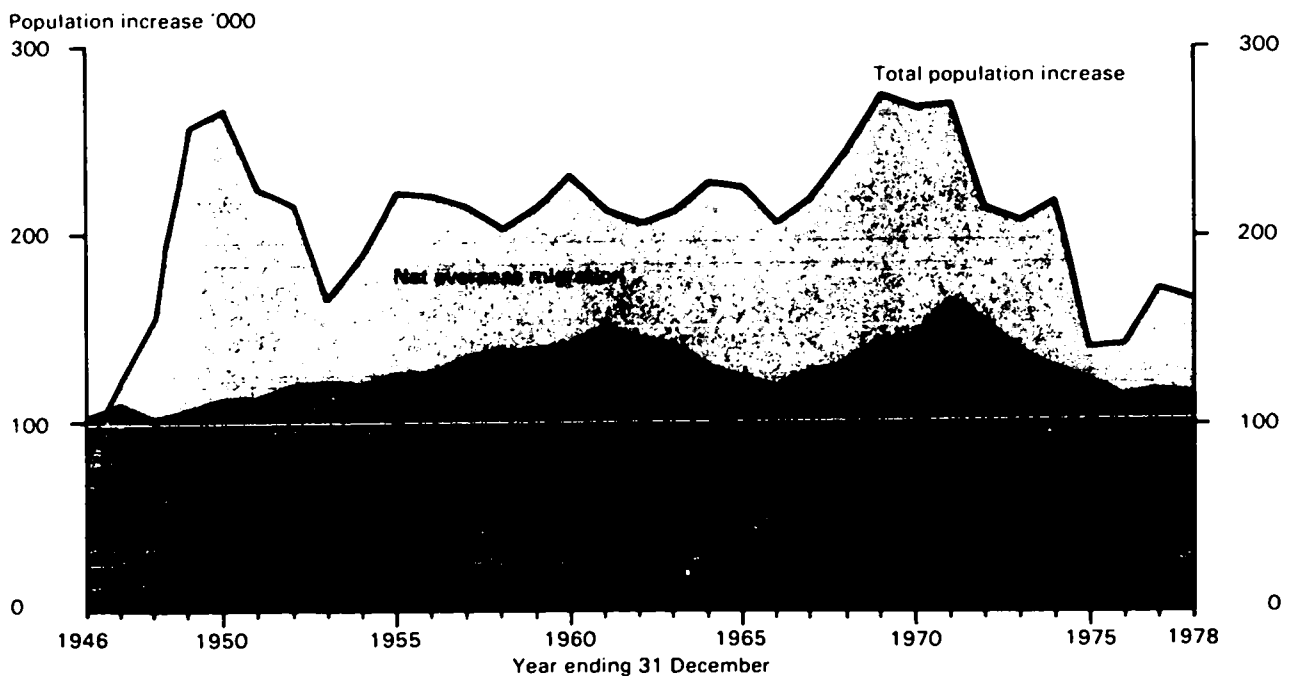


TABLE 1.2 BIRTHS AND DEATHS

<i>At 31 December</i>	<i>Live births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Crude birth rate (a)</i>	<i>Crude death rate (a)</i>
	'000		Per 1000	
Annual averages—				
1946–1950	181.7	75.7	23.4	9.7
1951–1955	201.4	81.5	22.9	9.3
1956–1960	222.5	86.5	22.6	8.8
1961–1965 (b)	233.0	95.5	21.3	8.8
1966–1970	240.3	107.3	20.0	8.9
1971–1975	253.4	111.2	19.0	8.3
Annual—				
1972	265.0	109.8	20.1	8.3
1973	247.7	110.8	18.5	8.3
1974	245.2	115.8	18.0	8.5
1975	233.0	109.0	16.9	7.9
1976	227.8	112.7	16.4	8.1
1977	226.3	108.8	16.1	7.7
1978	224.2	108.4	15.7	7.6

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 1. (b) Excludes Aborigines prior to 1966.

CHART 1.2 SETTLERS ARRIVING BY COUNTRY OF LAST RESIDENCE

Percentage of settlers

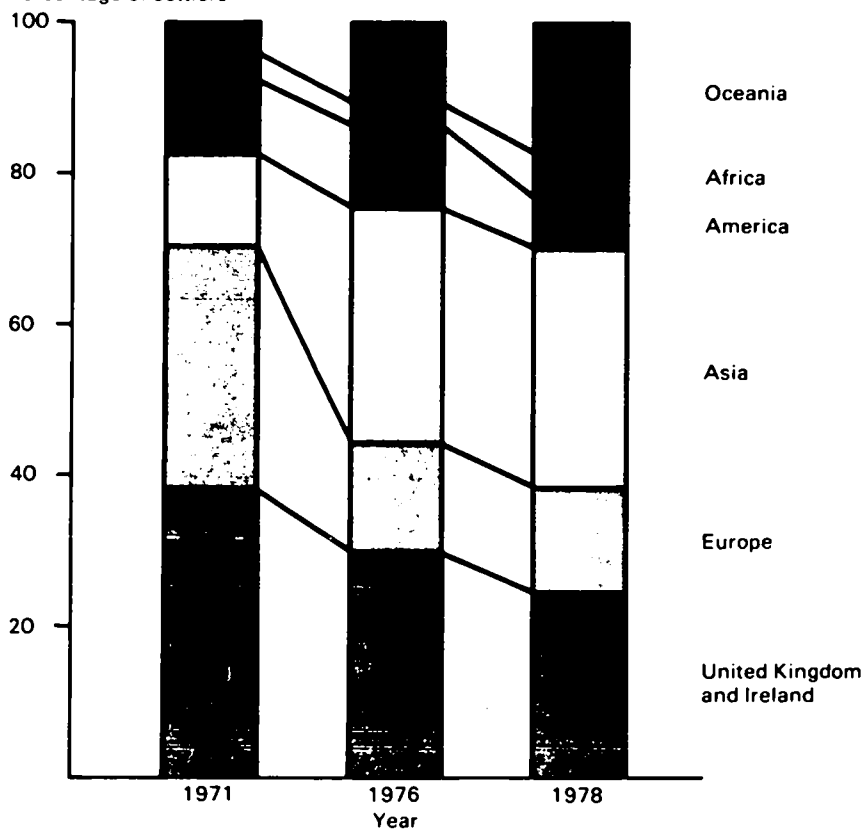


TABLE 1.3 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES
(*'000*)

	<i>Total permanent and long-term movement (a)</i>			<i>Total movement (b)</i>		
	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	<i>Net arrivals</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	<i>Net arrivals</i>
ANNUAL AVERAGES						
1946-1950 (c)	92	21	70	140	70	71
1951-1955	114	31	83	206	123	83
1956-1960	123	42	81	253	172	81
1961-1965	152	67	85	401	321	80
1966-1970	221	103	119	778	670	109
1971-1975	194	128	66	1 301	1 255	46
ANNUAL						
1970	259	120	138	1 027	904	123
1971	234	130	104	1 079	994	85
1972	193	137	56	1 111	1 083	28
1973	197	130	67	1 290	1 250	40
1974	212	124	87	1 497	1 409	87
1975	132	119	14	1 529	1 537	-8
1976	142	116	26	1 642	1 602	39
1977	161	106	55	1 698	1 618	80
1978	155	103	52	1 815	1 762	52
1979	167	98	69	2 105	2 026	78

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 1. (b) Includes United States troops visiting Australia on rest and recreation leave during 1970 and 1971. (c) Excludes troop movements in 1946 and 1947.

TABLE 1.4 SETTLERS ARRIVING: COUNTRY OF LAST RESIDENCE

	<i>Number of settlers arriving</i>			<i>Percentage of total settlers arriving</i>		
	<i>1971</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1971</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1978</i>
		<i>Number</i>		<i>Per cent</i>		
United Kingdom and Ireland	59 276	17 480	16 754	38.1	30.1	24.5
Italy	6 334	1 352	2 007	4.1	2.3	2.9
Greece	8 632	1 871	1 053	5.6	3.2	1.5
Yugoslavia	11 223	1 361	1 443	7.2	2.3	2.1
Germany	3 951	861	982	2.5	1.5	1.4
Netherlands	2 118	502	785	1.4	0.9	1.1
Austria	6 901	257	362	4.4	0.4	0.5
Other Europe	11 633	2 206	2 754	7.5	3.8	4.1
Total Europe	110 068	25 890	26 140	70.8	44.6	38.2
United States of America	7 050	1 526	1 234	4.5	2.6	1.8
Chile	} 8 121 {	1 927	780	} 5.2 {	3.3	1.1
Other America		2 811	2 557		4.8	3.7
Total America	15 171	6 264	4 571	9.8	10.8	6.7
Hong Kong	716	1 394	2 116	0.5	2.4	3.1
Malaysia and Singapore	2 048	2 162	7 892	1.3	3.7	11.5
Cyprus	1 111	3 660	366	0.7	6.3	0.5
Lebanon	3 856	4 962	1 502	2.5	8.6	2.2
Vietnam	} 10 581 {	190	2 509	} 6.8 {	0.3	3.7
Other Asia		5 687	7 375		9.8	10.8
Total Asia	18 312	18 055	21 760	11.8	31.1	31.8
South Africa	1 996	1 035	2 878	1.3	1.8	4.2
Arab Republic of Egypt	1 353	216	229	0.9	0.4	0.3
Other Africa	2 462	584	1 008	1.6	1.0	1.5
Total Africa	5 811	1 835	4 115	3.7	3.2	6.0
New Zealand	5 117	4 507	10 416	3.3	7.8	15.2
Other Oceania	1 046	1 460	1 401	0.7	2.5	2.0
Total Oceania	6 163	5 967	11 817	4.0	10.3	17.3
Total	155 525	58 011	68 403	100.0	100.0	100.0
		<i>Number</i>		<i>Per cent</i>		
<i>Included in the above are:</i>						
Indo-Chinese refugees	n.a.	865	10 191	..	1.5	14.9

SECTION 2. COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION

This section examines principally the age and ethnic structure of the Australian population. Age pyramids shown in Chart 1.3 illustrate this structure at 30 June 1947, 1961 and 1976 and provide a graphic summary of the effects of change outlined in the previous section. The narrower base of the 1976 pyramid illustrates the effect of the decline in birth rates that occurred early in the decade. The effect of post-war migration is clearly visible in the major change in the size and shape of the pyramid component representing overseas-born persons.

Changes in the age structure of the whole population are set out in Table 1.5, together with a projection of possible future changes to the year 2001. The projection is based on the 1980 Projection Series compiled by the ABS. This series, together with a number of alternative projections, is described in Section 4. Taking past trends and projections together, it can be seen that Australia is experiencing some significant changes in population structure. The proportion of children in the population was high in 1961 (30.2 per cent of the population were then aged 0 to 14 years). This reflected the higher birth rates that prevailed in the post-war period. By 1979, the effects of the subsequent decline in the birth rate had reduced this proportion to 25.7 per cent and may reduce it even further to around 23 per cent by 1991. Changes of this order obviously have an effect on the proportions of persons in other age groups. Those aged 65 years and over have generally increased as a proportion of the population, a trend that has been accelerated during the 1970s by reduced death rates and consequently increased rates of survival of persons in that age group (see Chapter 3). The group has increased its proportion from 8.4 per cent to 9.4 per cent between 1971 and 1979 and is projected to continue increasing to about 12 per cent of the population by the turn of the century.

Dependent age ratios shown in Table 1.6 reflect the 0 to 14 years and 65 years and over age groups as proportions of the population aged 15 to 64 years, roughly the working age group. The separate components representing children and aged persons as proportions of those of working age display the same trends as are shown in Table 1.5. In combination, the overall dependent age ratio has fallen significantly from 0.63 in 1961, when the proportion of children was high, to 0.54 in 1979, and is projected to fall a little further before returning to the current level by the end of the century. While this indicates that a relatively constant proportion of the population will be of working age, the age composition of the workforce

is likely to change. Factors affecting the age composition of the working age group, including the movement of the large post-war birth cohort through the working age ranges, suggest a gradually ageing workforce in the coming decades.

The overseas-born population was just over 20 per cent of the total Australian population at the 1971 and 1976 censuses, more than double the proportion of overseas-born in 1947 (Table 1.7). Persons born in the United Kingdom and Ireland increased slightly as a proportion of total population, from 7.2 per cent in 1947 to 8.5 per cent in 1971 and 8.2 per cent in 1976.

The representation of different countries within the overseas-born population has changed somewhat over the period 1947 to 1976. The number of persons born in the United Kingdom and Ireland as a proportion of all persons born overseas fell from 73.0 per cent to 41.1 per cent (Chart 1.4). For all other countries (except New Zealand) representation among the overseas born has increased.

High proportions of settlers in the post-war period were in the younger working age group at the time of their arrival. Table 1.8 shows a comparison of the age distribution of birthplace groups in the Australian population and reflects some of the timing of major migration flows. For example, large numbers of young working age Italian and Greek migrants arriving during the 1950s and early 1960s appear in the age groups 25 to 34 years and 35 to 44 years in 1976. Compared with 9.7 per cent of the Australian-born population being in the 35 to 44 year age group, corresponding proportions of Italian-born and Greek-born persons were 24.7 per cent and 30.2 per cent. Of the United Kingdom and Irish-born population in 1976, 16.3 per cent were aged 65 years and over, compared with 8.4 per cent of Australian-born and 10.9 per cent of all overseas-born.

The Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was estimated to be 160 915 or 1.2 per cent of the total Australian population at the 1976 Census (Table 1.9). These people have been counted in population censuses only since 1966. Their identification and enumeration have presented major statistical problems. In 1971 and 1976 self-perception of racial origin was part of the method employed through census questions aimed at identifying Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders. The results are shown in Table 1.9. Significant changes in the numbers identified and in geographic distribution suggest that there may have been changes in attitude towards identification as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander between 1971 and 1976.

CHART 1.3 POPULATION STRUCTURE : AGE, SEX AND BIRTHPLACE

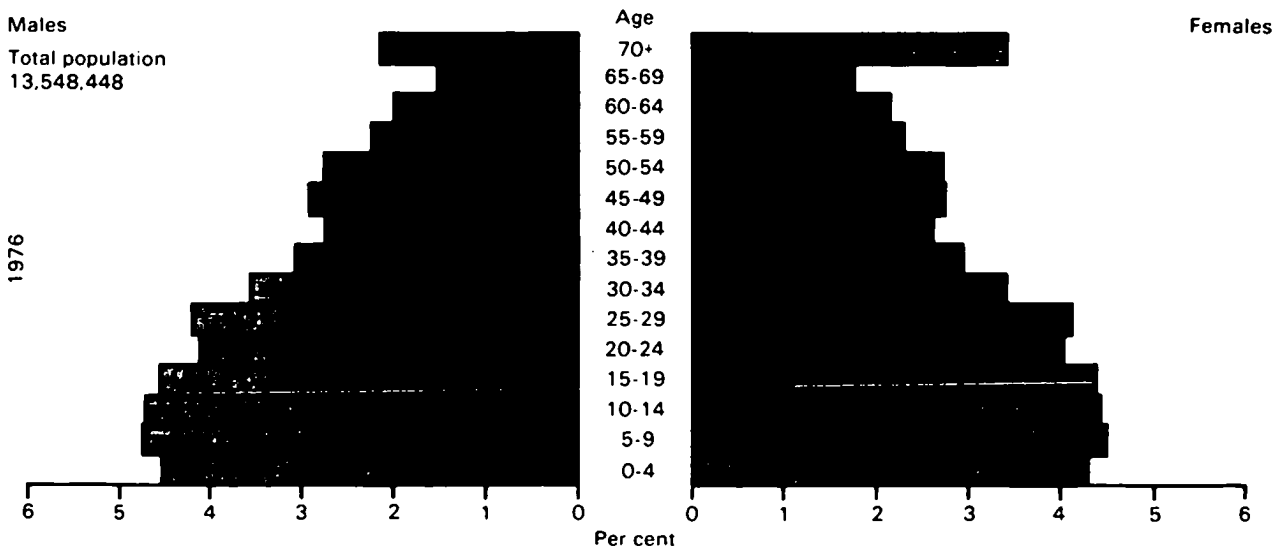
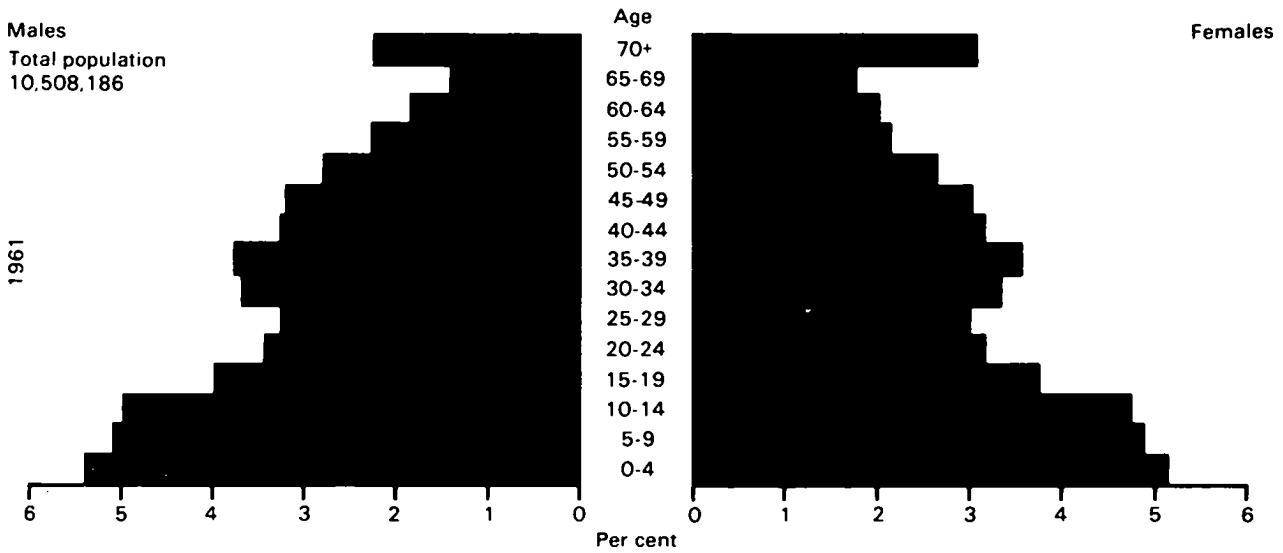
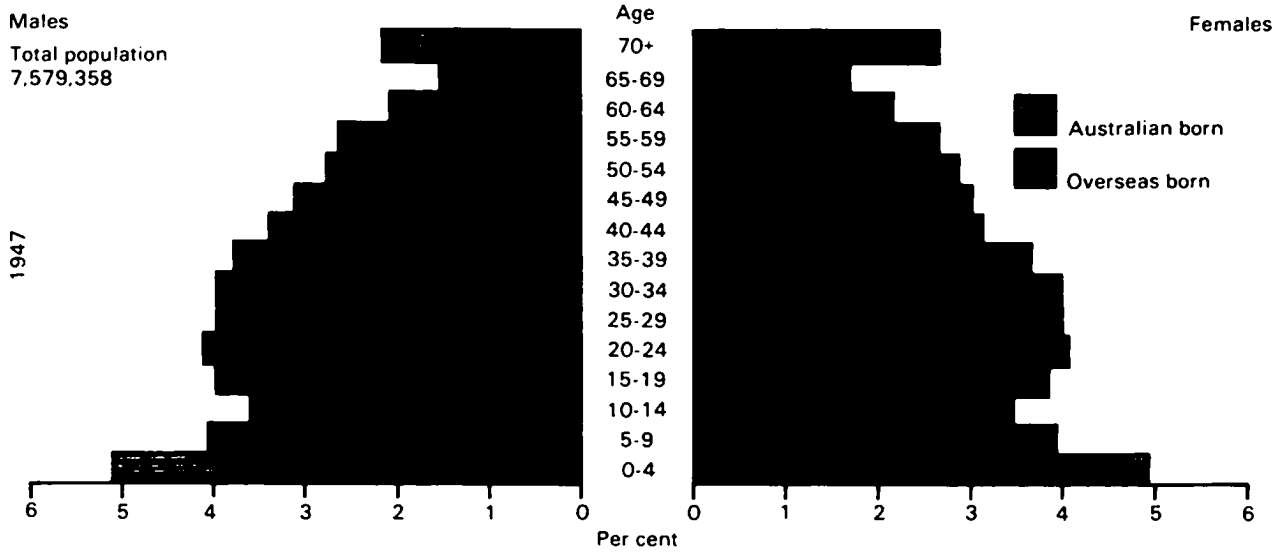


TABLE 1.5 POPULATION BY AGE: ACTUAL (a) AND PROJECTED (b)

At 30 June	Age group (years)					Total
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
	'000					
1947	1 899.1	1 204.6	2 253.7	1 611.9	610.1	7 579.4
1954	2 563.3	1 191.9	2 684.2	1 801.0	746.0	8 986.5
1961	3 177.0	1 506.4	2 840.5	2 090.1	894.2	10 508.2
1966	3 392.5	1 902.1	2 971.7	2 297.7	986.4	11 550.5
1971	3 707.8	2 281.4	3 277.3	2 579.7	1 091.1	12 937.2
1976	3 766.8	2 413.1	3 722.3	2 777.1	1 236.1	13 915.5
1979	3 701.3	2 527.6	4 014.6	2 818.8	1 359.7	14 421.9
1981	3 697.5	2 570.0	4 233.3	2 865.7	1 447.2	14 813.7
1986	3 709.4	2 657.1	4 800.2	3 041.2	1 674.6	15 882.4
1991	3 887.4	2 705.5	5 250.9	3 271.7	1 953.8	17 069.4
1996	4 205.1	2 611.9	5 513.6	3 727.7	2 200.8	18 259.1
2001	4 423.0	2 628.2	5 740.0	4 245.1	2 373.9	19 410.2
	Per cent					
1947	25.1	15.9	29.7	21.3	8.0	100.0
1954	28.5	13.3	29.9	20.0	8.3	100.0
1961	30.2	14.3	27.0	19.9	8.5	100.0
1966	29.4	16.5	25.7	19.9	8.5	100.0
1971	28.7	17.6	25.3	19.9	8.4	100.0
1976	27.1	17.3	26.7	20.0	8.9	100.0
1979	25.7	17.5	27.8	19.5	9.4	100.0
1981	25.0	17.3	28.6	19.3	9.8	100.0
1986	23.4	16.7	30.2	19.1	10.5	100.0
1991	22.8	15.9	30.8	19.2	11.4	100.0
1996	23.0	14.3	30.2	20.4	12.1	100.0
2001	22.8	13.5	29.6	21.9	12.2	100.0

(a) 1947 to 1979. (b) 1981 to 2001. See technical notes, Chapter 1.

TABLE 1.6 DEPENDENT AGE RATIOS (a): ACTUAL (b) AND PROJECTED (c)

Year	Age group (years)		Dependent age ratio
	0-14	65 and over	
1947	0.37	0.12	0.49
1954	0.45	0.13	0.58
1961	0.49	0.14	0.63
1966	0.47	0.14	0.61
1971	0.46	0.13	0.59
1976	0.42	0.14	0.56
1979	0.40	0.15	0.54
1981	0.38	0.15	0.53
1986	0.35	0.16	0.51
1991	0.35	0.17	0.52
1996	0.35	0.19	0.54
2001	0.35	0.19	0.54

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 1. (b) 1947 to 1979. (c) 1981 to 2001.

TABLE 1.7 POPULATION BY BIRTHPLACE
(Per cent)

Place of birth	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976
Australia	90.2	85.7	83.1	81.6	79.8	79.9
United Kingdom and Ireland	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.9	8.5	8.2
Italy	0.4	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1
Greece	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.1
Yugoslavia	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.1
Germany	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Netherlands	—	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Other Europe	0.5	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3
America	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6
Asia	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.8
Africa	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
New Zealand	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 1.8 POPULATION: AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, CENSUS 1976
(Per cent)

Place of birth	Age group (years)							Total
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
United Kingdom and Ireland	11.4	13.2	18.2	15.4	14.0	11.5	16.3	100.0
Italy	4.6	10.5	19.6	24.7	22.4	9.8	8.3	100.0
Greece	6.4	11.8	25.7	30.2	15.3	5.5	5.1	100.0
Yugoslavia	11.9	14.5	24.6	25.9	13.6	5.7	3.9	100.0
Germany	5.3	9.0	31.4	19.8	19.9	8.7	5.9	100.0
Netherlands	3.0	11.7	28.0	19.5	18.9	13.4	5.5	100.0
Other Europe	5.6	9.1	18.0	16.9	23.4	15.7	11.4	100.0
America	23.6	18.9	27.7	12.8	7.9	5.7	3.4	100.0
Asia	16.6	19.2	25.1	16.4	11.4	6.3	5.0	100.0
Africa	13.1	19.6	22.0	16.2	13.9	8.3	7.0	100.0
New Zealand	15.4	19.9	25.2	12.3	8.9	7.7	10.6	100.0
Other	39.3	26.2	13.9	8.8	5.2	3.5	3.1	100.0
Total overseas-born	10.5	13.4	21.1	18.1	15.7	10.2	10.9	100.0
Australian-born	31.4	18.1	13.9	9.7	10.0	8.4	8.4	100.0
Total	27.2	17.2	15.3	11.4	11.2	8.8	8.9	100.0

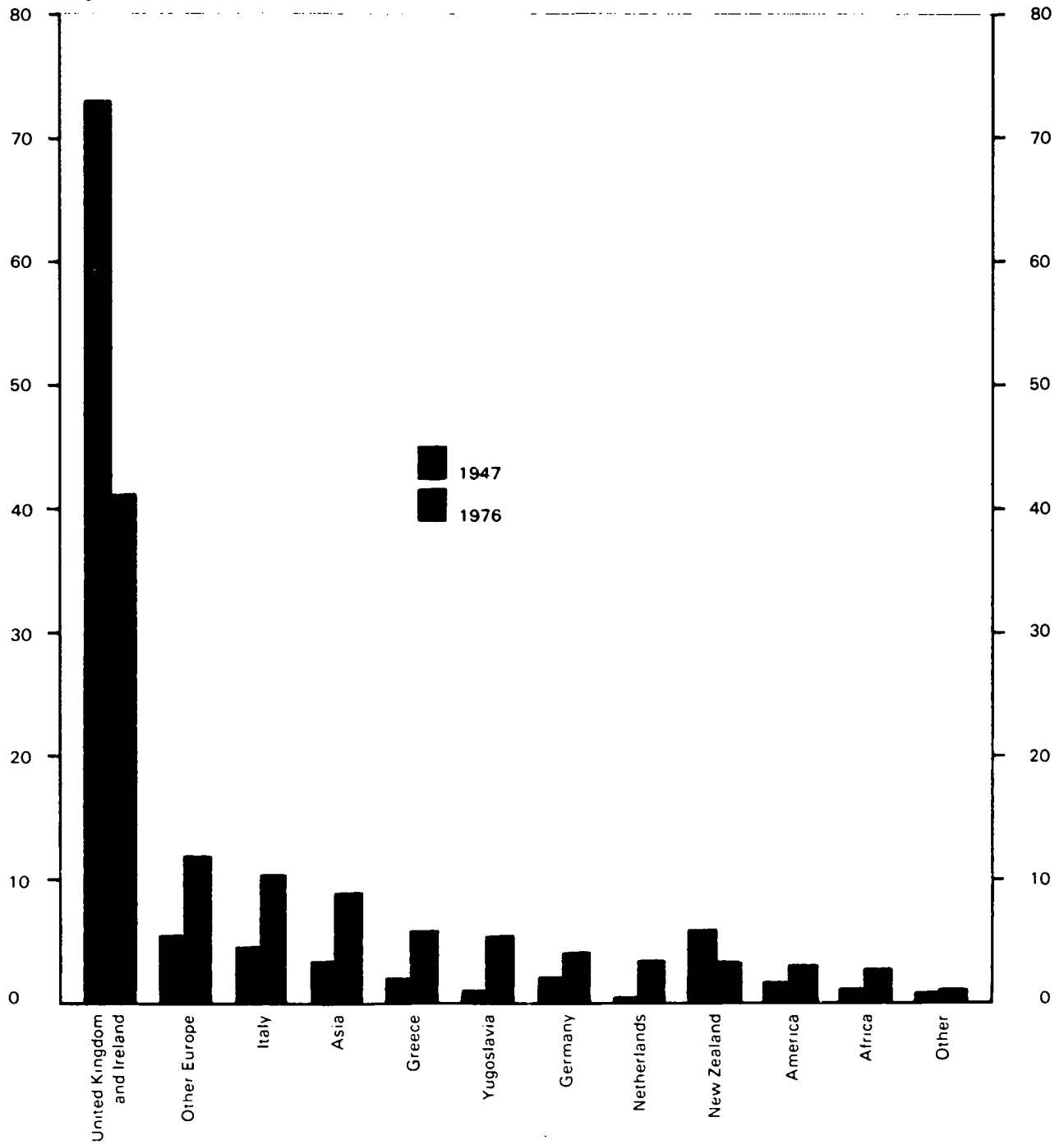
TABLE 1.9 ABORIGINALS AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS (a), CENSUSES 1971 AND 1976

State	1971				1976			
	Major urban (b)	Other urban	Rural	Total (c)	Major urban (b)	Other urban	Rural	Total (c)
	'000							
New South Wales	6.5	9.4	7.9	23.9	15.4	16.5	8.5	40.5
Victoria	3.5	1.9	0.9	6.4	9.3	3.7	1.7	14.8
Queensland	2.9	10.2	18.8	31.9	6.2	16.5	18.6	41.3
South Australia	1.8	1.5	3.9	7.3	4.2	2.4	4.1	10.7
Western Australia	2.3	6.6	13.3	22.2	5.6	8.5	12.0	26.1
Northern Territory . . . . .	..	4.1	19.3	23.4	..	4.7	19.1	23.8
Tasmania	(d)	(d)	(d)	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.0	2.9
Australian Capital Territory	(d)	..	(d)	0.3	0.7	..	0.2	0.8
Total	17.3	34.1	64.5	116.0	42.1	53.7	65.0	160.9
	Per cent							
Total	14.9	29.4	55.6	100.0	26.2	33.4	40.4	100.0

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 1. (b) 'Major urban' denotes all urban centres with a population of 100 000 or more. (c) Includes persons in transit on census night. (d) Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders enumerated in Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory have not been separately identified in 1971, but are included in the Australian totals.

CHART 1.4 OVERSEAS-BORN BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Percentage of overseas born



SECTION 3. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Table 1.10 and Chart 1.5 show changes in the distribution of the population between urban centres of specified size and rural areas. The proportion of the population residing in urban areas increased from 78.7 per cent in 1954 to 86.0 per cent in 1976. Major urban centres, that is those with population of 100 000 persons or more, increased in number from 6 in 1954 to 11 in 1976 as the urban areas of Wollongong, Hobart, Geelong, Canberra and Gold Coast grew in population to join the larger State capital cities and Newcastle in this size group. The proportion of the population living in cities of this size was 64.5 per cent in 1976 compared with 52.6 per cent in 1954. Despite an increase in the number of smaller urban centres in each size group, the proportion of the population living in urban centres of less than 100 000 persons fell from 26.3 per cent in 1954 to 20.9 per cent in 1971 and 21.2 per cent in 1976.

The overseas-born population was represented in larger proportions in major urban areas than in

smaller urban and rural areas throughout the period 1947 to 1976. In 1976, respective proportions of persons residing in these areas who were born overseas were 25.0 per cent, 11.4 per cent and 10.4 per cent (Table 1.11). Post-war migration had its greatest effect on the population in major urban areas, increasing the proportion of overseas-born persons in these areas from 11.8 per cent in 1947 to 25.0 per cent in 1976 and contributing to their growth.

Regular surveys conducted by the ABS during the 1970s have shown that, in each year, approximately 16 per cent of the civilian population aged 15 years and over change their place of residence (Table 1.12). Half of the movers were persons changing their place of residence within a State capital city. Overall movement of persons between State capital cities and other areas shows approximately equivalent flows in each direction during the periods surveyed. Around 70 per cent of movers have been aged less than 35 years.

CHART 1.5 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Percentage of total population

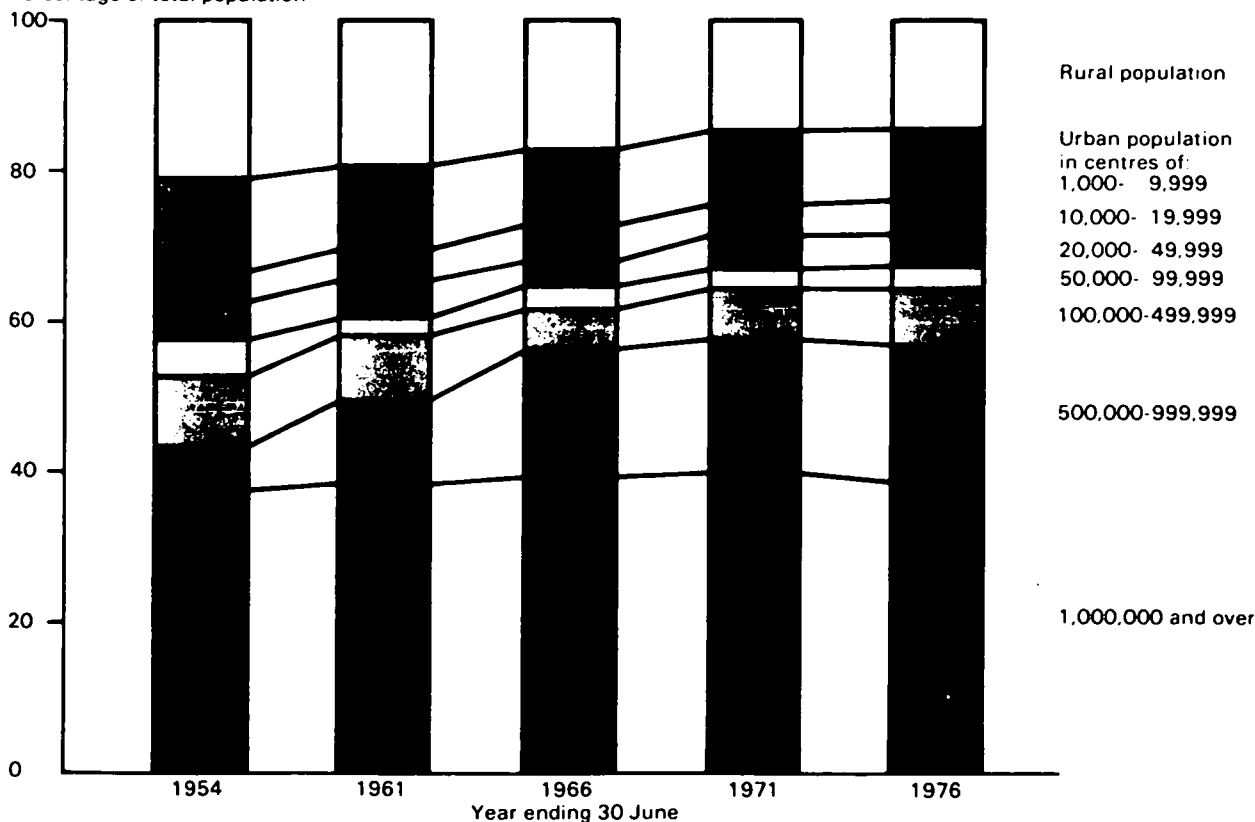


TABLE 1.10 POPULATION: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

	<i>Number of centres</i>					<i>Per cent of total population</i>				
	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976
Urban population in centres of:										
1 000 000 and over	2	2	2	2	2	37.7	38.6	39.4	40.1	38.7
500 000-999 999	1	2	3	3	3	5.6	11.1	16.8	17.8	18.3
100 000-499 999	3	4	4	5	6	9.3	8.4	5.4	6.6	7.5
50 000- 99 999	4	4	6	5	7	4.9	2.4	3.2	2.5	3.1
20 000- 49 999	13	19	16	20	19	5.0	5.0	3.7	4.6	4.1
10 000- 19 999	24	32	36	38	41	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4
1 000- 9 999	374	386	392	408	425	12.4	10.9	10.1	9.6	9.6
Total urban (a)	420	449	459	519	503	78.7	80.9	83.2	85.6	86.0
<i>Rural population</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	21.0	18.9	16.6	14.4	13.9
Total (b) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 1. (b) Includes people in transit.

TABLE 1.11 OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

	<i>Per cent of total population (a)</i>			
	<i>Major urban (b)</i>	<i>Other urban (b)</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>
1947	11.8	—	7.8	9.8
1954	17.1	—	10.8	14.3
1961	20.9	12.7	9.9	16.8
1966	23.2	12.6	10.3	18.4
1971	25.3	11.7	9.9	20.2
1976	25.0	11.4	10.4	20.1

(a) Percentage of total population in particular type of locality. (b) See technical notes, Chapter 1.

TABLE 1.12 CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: INTERNAL MIGRATION

	Year ended									
	30 April 1970	30 April 1971	30 April 1972	30 April 1973	30 April 1974	31 December 1974 (a)	31 January 1977	30 September 1978	30 June 1979	
	<i>Per cent</i>									
During previous year:										
<i>Changed usual place of residence within Australia</i>	15.4	15.3	15.6	17.5	17.2	14.3	16.2	16.5	16.0	
<i>Did not change usual place of residence within Australia</i>	84.6	84.7	84.4	82.5	82.8	85.7	83.8	83.5	84.0	
Total civilian population aged 15 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Type of move:										
Between State capital cities (b)	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.4	
Other movements into State capital cities	8.6	8.7	8.3	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.8	
Other movements out of State capital cities	7.7	8.2	7.4	8.1	8.1	7.9	6.4	7.3	8.0	
Within State capital cities	48.5	48.3	51.3	51.5	50.9	50.8	51.6	49.1	51.8	
Outside State capital cities	31.6	30.6	29.1	29.2	29.7	30.6	30.9	33.0	29.9	
Total movement within Australia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Age of movers (years):										
15-19	13.8	13.7	13.5	12.6	13.9	12.0	12.9	13.5	13.0	
20-24	26.9	27.6	27.6	25.7	25.2	26.5	26.3	26.4	26.2	
25-34	28.5	27.5	28.8	30.3	30.0	31.0	32.7	31.2	31.3	
35-44	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.8	13.1	12.5	12.0	12.0	12.5	
45-54	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.4	7.8	7.3	7.6	
55-64	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.5	5.3	5.2	
65 and over	4.4	4.5	4.0	5.0	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.2	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	'000									
Total civilians 15 and over who changed usual place of residence within Australia	1 320.1	1 371.2	1 393.1	1 584.2	1 592.6	1 342.9	1 581.1	1 684.1	1 653.1	

(a) Excludes details of the Northern Territory. (b) State capital cities are the Statistical Divisions of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart. Canberra and Darwin are not included.

SECTION 4. POPULATION SERIES AND PROJECTIONS

Projections of Australia's population have been made by the ABS using the component method in which a base population is brought forward year by year by applying assumptions about future levels of fertility, mortality and the characteristics of overseas migration. A detailed description of the assumptions embodied in the alternative projections presented in Table 1.13 is contained in the technical notes at the end of this chapter.

The 1978 projections presented in Table 1.13 and Chart 1.6 give a possible 2011 population in the range 18.6 million to 20.6 million persons. The

1980 projection is available only up to the year 2001 where it gives a population of 19.4 million, higher than each of the 1978-based projections for that year.

Chart 1.6(a) shows the effect of different assumptions about mortality and fertility trends. Chart 1.6(b) illustrates for Series A, the effect of assuming net migration of 50 000 persons per year against nil migration. In the 2011 population the difference between these two illustrative series is 2.2 million persons attributable to net overseas migration at the assumed level.

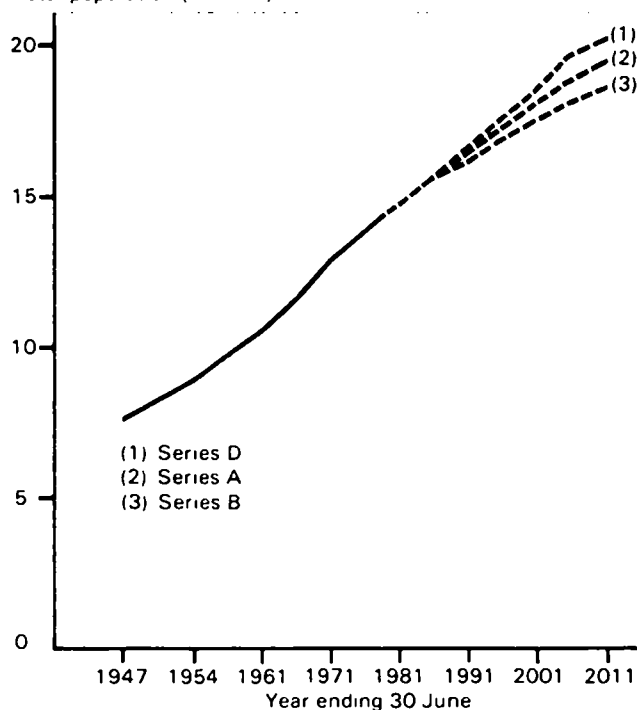
TABLE 1.13 POPULATION: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED(a)
(‘000)

At 30 June	Actual population	At 30 June	Projected population (a)				1980 Projection
			1978 Projections				
			Series A	Series B	Series C	Series D	
1947	7 579.4	1980	14 563.1	14 540.0	14 585.1	14 564.9	14 615.8
1954	8 986.5	1981	14 720.3	14 674.4	14 764.9	14 725.5	14 813.7
1961	10 508.2	1982	14 885.1	14 815.3	14 953.2	14 895.3	15 015.6
1966	11 550.5	1983	15 057.1	14 962.8	15 149.6	15 073.8	15 222.2
1971 (b)	12 937.2	1984	15 234.6	15 115.0	15 352.4	15 259.4	15 434.0
1972	13 177.0	1985	15 415.1	15 269.7	15 558.9	15 449.5	15 654.3
1973	13 380.4	1986	15 595.6	15 424.0	15 765.5	15 640.9	15 882.4
1974	13 599.1						
1975	13 771.4	1991	16 487.8	16 182.9	16 791.0	16 607.4	17 069.4
1976	13 915.5	1996	17 347.4	16 905.8	17 787.4	17 571.4	18 259.1
1977	14 074.1	2001	18 141.3	17 555.2	18 727.5	18 496.4	19 410.2
1978	14 248.6	2006	18 867.3	18 106.5	19 636.9	19 377.9	n.a.
1979	14 422.0	2011	19 580.7	18 599.3	20 588.6	20 271.1	n.a.

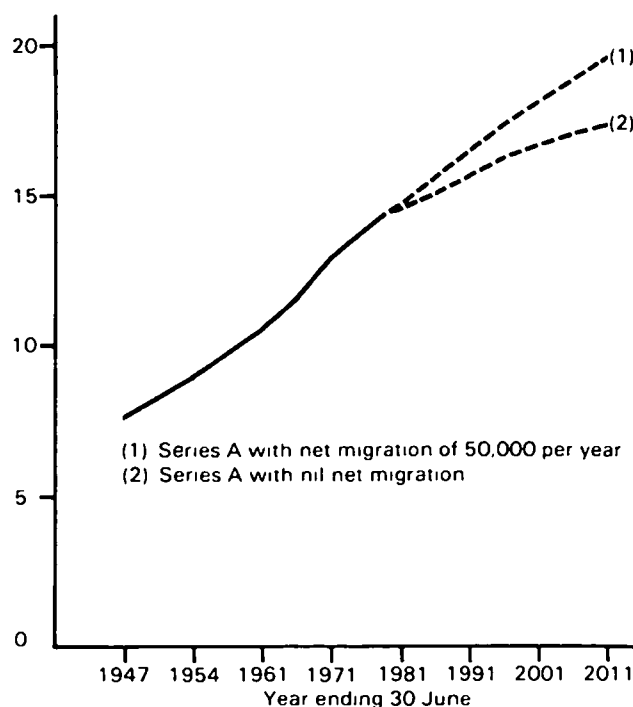
(a) See technical notes, Chapter 1. (b) Population adjusted from 1971 for under-enumeration in 1971 and 1976 censuses.

CHART 1.6 POPULATION 1947-1979 AND ILLUSTRATIVE PROJECTED POPULATIONS 1981-2011

(a) With varying mortality and fertility assumptions
Total population (millions)



(b) With and without net migration
Total population (millions)



TECHNICAL NOTES

1. Method of collection

The data on births and deaths presented in this chapter relate to births and deaths registered by State and Territorial Registrars during the year shown. Data on overseas arrivals and departures are obtained from passenger cards completed by persons arriving in or departing from Australia. The category (i.e. short-term, long-term, settler) to which a traveller is classified at the beginning of a journey is based on his or her stated intentions at the time the card is completed. These intentions may, of course, be subject to change.

Data pertaining to the age structure, birthplace and geographic distribution of the population were derived from census data while the internal migration data are a product of the ABS population survey.

2. Concepts and definitions

Table 1.1

Natural increase refers to the excess of births over deaths. *Net migration* is the difference between overseas arrivals and departures. Calculations of net migration for periods after January 1971 are based on permanent and long-term movements only. (Long-term includes visits to or absences from Australia for one year or longer.) Population estimates and rates of growth after 1971 incorporate revisions resulting from an examination of evidence of under-enumeration in the 1971 and 1976 censuses. The average annual rates of growth due to natural increase and to net migration are computed by dividing the average annual rate of total increase between its components in proportion to the fraction of total increase due to each component during the period. The sum of the rates of growth due to natural increase and net migration may differ from the rate of total increase because this latter rate has been adjusted for the results of the 1971 and 1976 censuses.

Table 1.2

Crude birth rate is the number of live births registered during the calendar year per 1000 of mean population.

Crude death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 of mean population.

Table 1.3

Permanent movement consists of settlers arriving and Australian residents departing permanently. *Long-term movement* comprises visitors arriving and Australian residents departing temporarily with the intention to stay in Australia or overseas, for twelve months or more, together with the departure of visitors and arrival of Australian residents who have stayed in Australia or abroad for twelve months or more. Total movement also includes short-term movements (i.e. those of less than twelve months duration).

Table 1.5

For 1947–1966 the age structure of the population is as enumerated at the respective censuses. For 1971, 1976 and 1979 estimates of the

age structure are used, adjusted for under-enumeration at the 1971 and 1976 censuses. The 1980 projection series (see technical notes for Table 1.13) is used for 1981–2001.

Table 1.6

The *dependent age ratio* is the ratio of 'dependent' groups (0–14 years and 65 years and over) to the population in the age group from which the labour force is usually drawn (i.e. 15 to 64 years).

Table 1.9

The 1976 Census racial origin question attracted a high non-response rate. For example, 'not stated' accounted for 9.2 per cent of responses to the racial origin question in the Northern Territory and 8.4 per cent for Australia as a whole. Evaluation studies indicate that the response rate to the question by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations was significantly higher than that of the remainder of the Australian population. Nevertheless no attempt has been made to distribute 'not stated' among the various race categories. However, in the 1971 Census, each 'not stated' was assigned a racial origin in accordance with other information supplied on the census schedule. This will make comparisons between 1971 and 1976 difficult.

Tables 1.10–1.11

In the 1947 Census, *major urban* (then metropolitan) referred to State capital cities, their suburbs and surrounding urban areas. From 1954 to 1966, the city of Canberra was included. Major urban areas in 1971 and 1976 consisted of urban centres with a population of over 100 000. These centres included all State capital cities, Canberra in the Australian Capital Territory, Queanbeyan, Newcastle and Wollongong in New South Wales, and Geelong in Victoria. Population in all other urban centres below 100 000 were included in *other urban areas*.

The criteria for classifying areas as *urban* have changed from time to time. In 1947, urban included those cities and towns which were separately incorporated. In 1954, all other population clusters of 1000 and over (750 and over in Tasmania) were also included in addition to incorporated cities and towns. There was no change in 1961. In 1966, 1971 and 1976, basically similar criteria were used except that the lower limit of 1000 persons was not used for centres which were known holiday resorts. In such areas a minimum of 250 dwellings with at least 100 occupied was used.

Table 1.13

Assumptions used in 1978 projection series—

Base population: The four series are based on provisional estimates of the population of Australia at 30 June 1978.

Series A: *Fertility*—Total fertility rates for Australia are assumed to decline from 2035 in 1977 to a low point of 1905 in 1979 and

to recover to long-term replacement level of 2110 by 1984.

Mortality—Infant mortality rates are assumed to continue to decline from the present rates. The assumed rate of reduction is based on the 1966–76 average annual rate of decline, reduced by 1 per cent a year. The 1975–76 average life table mortality rates are assumed to apply throughout the whole projection period for ages 1 and above.

Migration—Net overseas migration to Australia is set at 50 000 persons per year.

Series B: *Fertility*—Total fertility rates for Australia are assumed to decline faster to 1730 by the year 1980 and to recover partially to 1900, below long-term replacement level, in 1984.

Mortality—as in Series A.

Migration—as in Series A.

Series C: *Fertility*—Total fertility rates are assumed to recover earlier and faster so that the fertility levels of the early 1970s will be reached by 1984.

Mortality—as in Series A.

Migration—as in Series A.

Series D: *Fertility*—as in Series A.

Mortality—1975–76 life table mortality rates are assumed to decline by 1.5 per cent a year. This rate of reduction would mean that Australians' life expectancy at birth would reach 73.6 (males) and 80.3 (females) by 2001, currently about the highest level achieved by any country.

Migration—as in Series A.

Assumptions used in 1980 projection—

Base population: Preliminary estimates of the population of Australia at 30 June 1980, by single years of age and sex.

Fertility—The fertility rates used in the Series A projections published in May 1979 have been revised in light of recent experience, with the recovery to replacement level being extended 3 years to 1987.

Mortality—The age-sex specific mortality rates for 1977 and 1978 were adjusted to produce the estimated deaths figure for the financial year 1980–81 of 105 000. For each subsequent year to 2001 the mortality rates were assumed to decrease by 1.5 per cent per year.

Migration—Net overseas migration is set at 80 000 persons per year.

DATA SOURCES AND REFERENCES

(a) Tables

Table 1.1

ABS, *Yearbook Australia*, 1977–78 (Cat. No. 1301.0)

ABS, *Yearbook Australia*, 1973 (Cat. No. 1301.0)

Table 1.2

ABS, *Births, Australia* (Cat. No. 3301.0)

ABS, *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. No. 3302.0)

Tables 1.3–1.4

ABS, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Cat. No. 3404.0)

Tables 1.5–1.6

ABS, Unpublished projection series, July 1980

ABS, *Estimated Age Distribution of the Population: States and Territories of Australia, June 1971 to June 1976* (Cat. No. 3201.0)

ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly* (Cat. No. 3101.0)

ABS, *Yearbook Australia*, 1977–78 (Cat. No. 1301.0)

Tables 1.7–1.9

ABS, 1976 Census: *Population and Dwellings: Cross-classified Tables* (Cat. No. 2426.0)

ABS, 1971 Census: *Birthplace*, Bulletin No. 4 (Cat. No. 2241.0)

ABS, 1971 Census: *Summary of Population*, Bulletin No. 1 (Cat. No. 2221.0)

ABS, Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30th June 1961, Volume VIII, *Statistician's Report*

Tables 1.10–1.11

ABS, 1976 Census: *Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas and Urban Centres (Prelim.)* (Cat. No. 2401.0)

ABS, *Yearbook Australia*, 1975–76 (Cat. No. 1301.0)

ABS, 1966 Census: *Population and Housing, Volume 2, Population: Related Characteristics, Part 1*

ABS, Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30th June 1954, Volume VIII, *Statistician's Report*

ABS, Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30th June 1947, *Statistician's Report*

Table 1.12

ABS, *Internal Migration* (Cat. No. 3408.0)

Table 1.13

ABS, *Projections of the Population of the States and Territories of Australia 1978–2011* (Cat. No. 3214.0)

ABS, Unpublished projection series, July 1980

(b) Charts

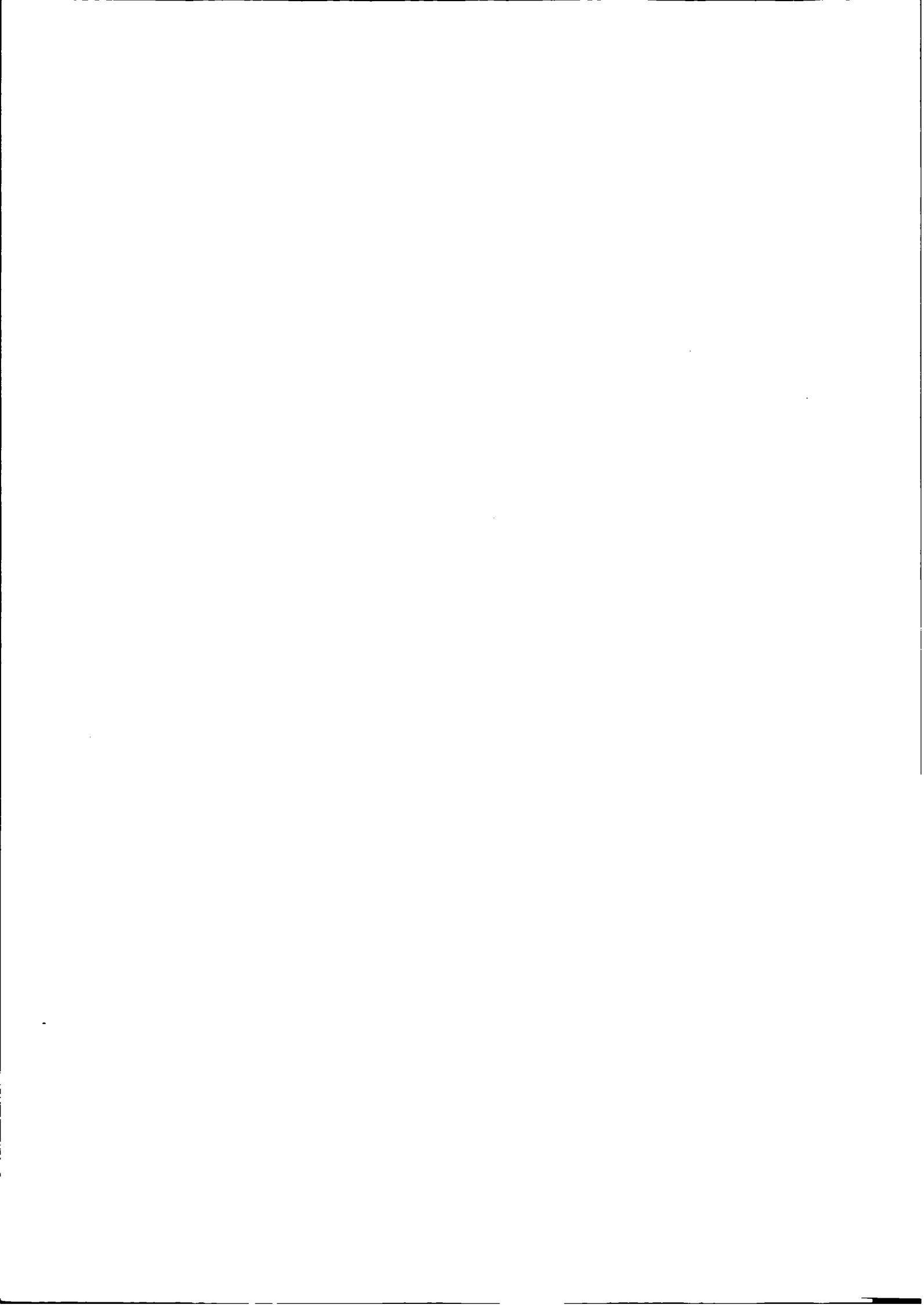
Sources and references are only given here for charts where there is no corresponding table. For other charts the reader should see the appropriate table source or reference given in (a).

Chart 1.3

ABS, 1976 Census: *Population and Dwellings: Cross-classified Tables* (Cat. No. 2426.0)

ABS, Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30th June 1947, *Statistician's Report*

ABS, Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30th June 1961, Volume VIII, *Statistician's Report*



Chapter 2 FAMILIES

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
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INTRODUCTION

Notions of what constitutes a family are highly variable. The concept of a family may in certain contexts imply the existence of marriage, whether legally constituted or de facto, the existence of a primary social unit providing for the care of children, cohabitation by related persons in a household, or perhaps some more generally described personal relationship. This chapter does not attempt to define a specific family concept. It presents a range of information relevant to understanding the structure of personal relationships that have the closest influence on the individual and his or her well-being.

Study of the well-being of family groups, however defined, is relevant as an alternative perspective to that which focuses on the individual. Many aspects of an individual's well-being derive directly from the overall well-being of the family to which he or she belongs. There is little information in this publication that enables well-being to be studied from other than the individual's point of view. While Chapter 6 provides some information about the income situation of family groups, lack of suitably analysed data prevents similar analyses that apply just as appropriately to other areas of social concern.

Like that contained in Chapter 1, information presented in this chapter is relevant as background

SECTION 1. FAMILY FORMATION AND DISSOLUTION

Table 2.1 gives a profile of the marital status of the population aged 15 years and over at the 1976 Census. In the younger age groups higher proportions of females were married than males. For instance, 56.0 per cent of females aged 20 to 24 years were married, compared with 31.8 per cent of males.

The number of marriages registered fell between 1971 and 1975 from 117 637 to 103 973 (Table 2.2). The introduction of the *Family Law Act 1975*, from January 1976 interrupted this trend during its first year of operation when a large number of remarriages boosted total marriages to 109 973. In subsequent years the number of marriages registered has been close to the level of 1975. Changes in crude marriage and divorce rates, including the effects of the 1975 legislation, are shown in Chart 2.1. Crude marriage and divorce rates make no allowance for changes in the proportion of the population of marriageable age.

The *Family Law Act 1975*, introduced new conditions for divorce based on irretrievable breakdown of a marriage. This is established by the husband and wife having lived apart for 12 months or more and there being no reasonable likelihood of reconciliation. Under these arrangements the number of divorces rose sharply from 24 307 in 1975 to 63 267 in 1976. The number has since declined in each subsequent year to 38 021 in 1979. An associated increase in 1976 in the number of marriages involving remarriage for one or both partners has already been noted in trends in

information on the basic structure of society. Section 1 examines family formation and dissolution through statistics of legally constituted marriages and divorces. Family size and composition data contained in Section 2 have been derived from a number of sources in order to reflect as complete a picture as possible. It necessarily includes a number of different statistical approaches to definition of a family and users should take note of these in making use of the data. Patterns of fertility are examined in Section 3. It includes some broad measures of fertility and some limited to fertility within marriage.

All of the data in this chapter relate to the 1970s period. Trends identified should be related to the longer term changes in population structure that were identified in Chapter 1. The short period covered, however, has been one of major change in many aspects of society that are related to marriage. Declining fertility, already identified in Chapter 1, has been associated with changes in the pattern of marriage, age of mothers at birth of their first child and size of families. Changes in legislation governing divorce, introduced in January 1976 with the *Family Law Act 1975*, have had a continuing influence on the patterns of marriage dissolution and on remarriage.

overall marriage rates. From 1976 to 1978 the proportion of marriages in this category remained at about 30 per cent of total marriages (Table 2.3).

Since 1974 there has been an upward trend in the median age at marriage. For males it increased from 23.8 years in 1974 to 25.4 years in 1978 and for females from 21.4 years to 22.7 years (Table 2.3). Part of this increase since 1976 has been due to the higher proportion of remarriages, for which the median age of parties is higher than for bachelors and spinsters. However, bachelors and spinsters have also shown a tendency towards marriage at older ages, median ages at marriage having increased in each year since 1974 to 23.9 years for bachelors and 21.6 years for spinsters in 1978.

The median age at divorce has fallen for males from 37.9 years in 1971 to 35.7 years in 1978 and from 34.4 years to 32.7 years for females (Table 2.4). These trends have not been noticeably affected by the large changes in numbers of divorces associated with the introduction of the *Family Law Act*. However, the proportion of divorces involving persons aged under 25 years has increased since 1974. Of males involved in divorces, the proportion who were under 25 years increased from 3.7 per cent in 1974 to 6.5 per cent in 1978 and, for females, from 11.2 per cent to 15.4 per cent. An associated trend is evident in the proportion of divorces where the duration of marriage is under five years. It increased from 9.9 per cent in 1975 to 15.5 per cent in 1976 and to

19.3 per cent in 1978 (Table 2.5). The median duration of marriage at time of divorce has fallen from 12.5 years in 1971 to 10.5 years in 1978.

The proportion of divorces in marriages where there are children has been lower since 1976 than in the earlier part of the decade. Between 1975 and

1976 the proportion fell from 67.6 per cent to 62.7 per cent (Table 2.6). The absolute number of children affected has however been much higher, reflecting the increased number of divorces. In 1978, 51 600 children were in families involved in divorce.

TABLE 2.1 POPULATION: MARITAL STATUS AND AGE, CENSUS 1976
(Per cent)

Age group (years)	Never married	Now married	Permanently separated	Divorced	Widowed	Total
MALES						
15-19	98.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	66.6	31.8	1.2	0.4	0.0	100.0
25-29	25.7	69.5	2.9	1.8	0.1	100.0
30-34	13.1	81.2	3.0	2.5	0.2	100.0
35-39	9.6	84.5	2.9	2.6	0.3	100.0
40-44	8.8	84.8	3.0	2.8	0.6	100.0
45-49	8.9	83.9	3.0	3.0	1.2	100.0
50-54	8.2	83.5	3.0	3.2	2.1	100.0
55-59	7.8	83.2	2.8	3.0	3.2	100.0
60-64	7.8	81.6	2.5	2.7	5.4	100.0
65-69	7.9	78.5	2.5	2.3	8.8	100.0
70-74	8.2	73.7	2.3	1.9	13.9	100.0
75 and over	8.1	58.3	1.9	1.2	30.4	100.0
FEMALES						
15-19	92.5	7.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	39.9	56.0	2.8	1.1	0.2	100.0
25-29	12.9	79.9	4.0	2.8	0.4	100.0
30-34	6.9	85.1	3.8	3.5	0.7	100.0
35-39	5.0	86.2	3.8	3.7	1.4	100.0
40-44	4.4	85.4	3.8	3.8	2.7	100.0
45-49	4.5	83.4	3.6	3.8	4.8	100.0
50-54	4.7	79.6	3.3	3.6	8.8	100.0
55-59	5.4	73.5	2.9	3.4	14.9	100.0
60-64	6.4	64.3	2.5	2.9	23.9	100.0
65-69	8.0	52.4	2.0	2.4	35.2	100.0
70-74	9.6	39.0	1.5	1.7	48.2	100.0
75 and over	11.0	19.0	0.8	1.0	68.2	100.0

TABLE 2.2 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Year	Marriages registered	Divorces granted	Crude marriage rate (a)	Crude divorce rate (a)
	<i>Number</i>		<i>Per 1000</i>	
1971	117 637	13 002	9.1	1.0
1972	114 029	15 707	8.7	1.2
1973	112 700	16 266	8.4	1.2
1974	110 673	17 744	8.1	1.3
1975	103 973	24 307	7.6	1.8
1976	109 973	63 267 (b)	7.9	4.6 (b)
1977	104 918	45 175	7.5	3.2
1978	102 958	40 633	7.2	2.9
1979	104 396	38 021 p	7.2	2.6 p

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 2.

(b) Introduction of *Family Law Act 1975*, from 5 January 1976.

CHART 2.1 MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

Rate per 1000 population

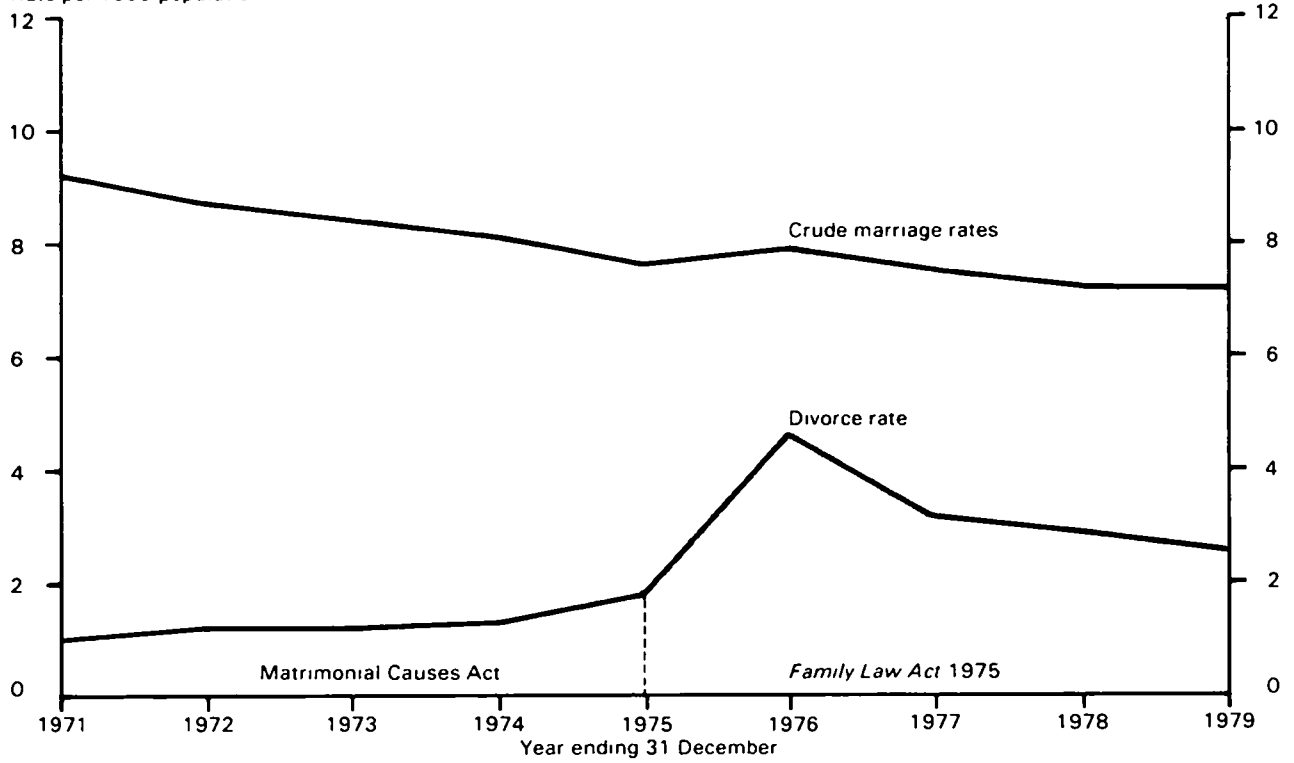


CHART 2.2 INCIDENCE OF MARRIAGE AND REMARRIAGE

Percentage of all marriages

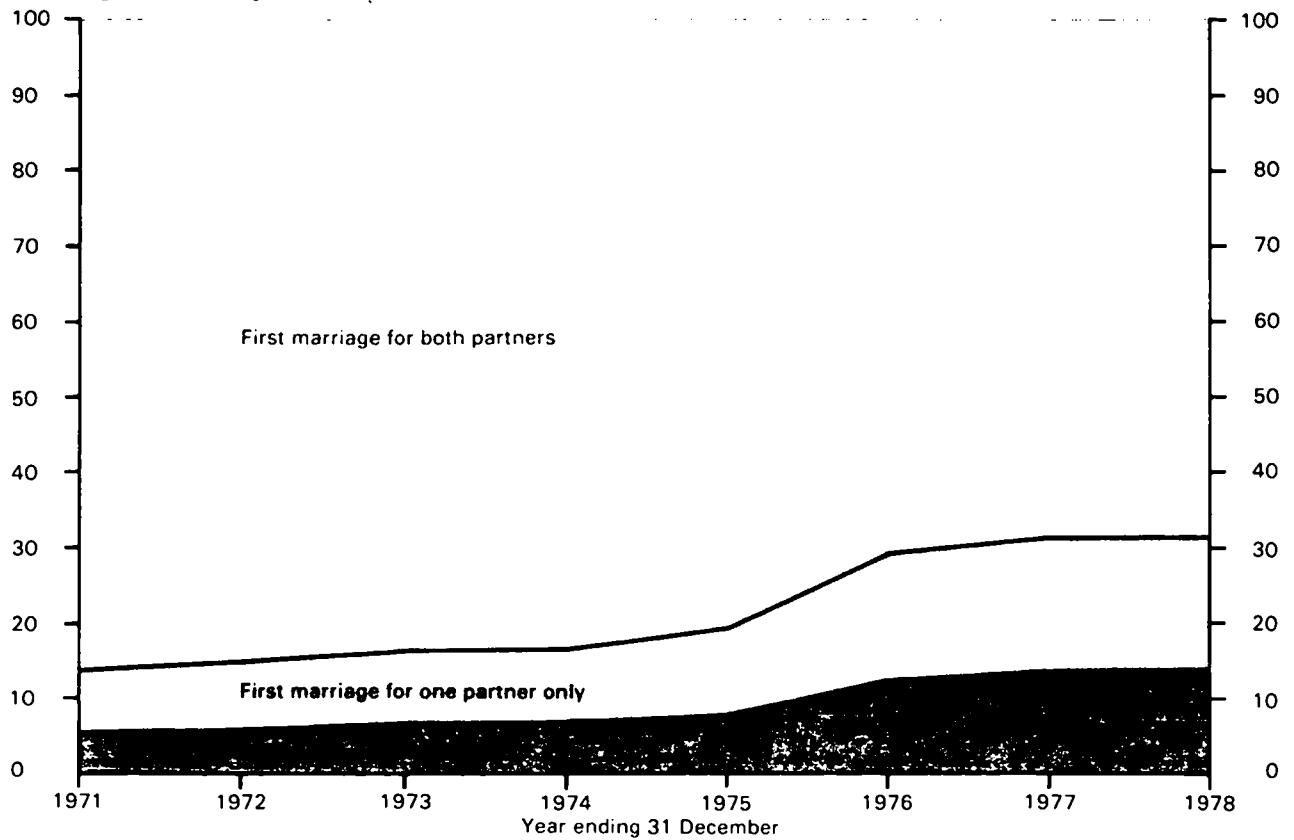


TABLE 2.3 MARRIAGES AND MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<i>Per cent</i>								
Percentage of marriages—								
First for both partners	86.1	85.0	83.7	83.5	80.7	70.8	68.8	68.8
First for one partner only	8.6	9.2	9.9	10.1	11.7	16.9	17.7	17.5
Remarriage, both partners	5.4	5.8	6.5	6.4	7.6	12.4	13.5	13.7
Total marriages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Remarriages (for one or both partners) as percentage of total marriages	13.9	15.0	16.3	16.5	19.3	29.2	31.2	31.2
<i>Years</i>								
Median age at marriage—								
Bachelors	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.6	23.8	23.9
Spinsters	21.1	21.0	21.0	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.6
Divorced males	38.1	38.1	37.0	36.8	36.4	36.6	35.9	35.9
Divorced females	34.3	33.9	33.2	33.0	32.8	32.6	32.2	32.4
Widowers	56.9	57.8	58.1	58.1	58.0	57.9	58.4	58.5
Widows	50.6	51.1	51.3	51.2	51.4	51.2	50.9	51.8
All males	23.8	23.8	23.9	23.8	24.1	24.9	25.2	25.4
All females	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.6	22.2	22.5	22.7

TABLE 2.4 DIVORCES AND MEDIAN AGE AT DIVORCE

Age group (years)	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 (a)	1977	1978
HUSBAND								
<i>Per cent</i>								
Under 25	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.1	5.6	6.1	6.5
25–29	18.8	20.4	20.7	20.5	21.1	21.4	20.7	20.8
30–34	18.6	19.0	19.3	20.1	20.4	19.1	19.7	20.4
35–39	14.4	14.8	14.3	15.2	15.9	14.3	14.7	14.8
40–44	14.3	13.4	12.6	12.1	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.5
45–49	12.2	11.8	12.0	11.5	10.4	10.4	10.1	9.5
50–54	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.4
55–59	5.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.4
60 and over	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	12.9	15.7	16.2	17.7	24.3	63.2	45.2	40.6
<i>'000</i>								
<i>Years</i>								
Median age	37.9	37.3	36.8	36.6	36.2	36.2	36.1	35.7
WIFE								
<i>Per cent</i>								
Under 25	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.2	11.7	13.8	14.8	15.4
25–29	23.5	24.7	24.8	25.1	25.6	24.3	23.0	23.2
30–34	17.0	17.0	17.9	18.4	18.7	17.8	18.7	19.2
35–39	13.0	13.3	12.6	13.5	13.9	12.8	13.0	13.3
40–44	12.5	11.8	11.1	10.7	9.9	9.8	10.1	9.6
45–49	10.4	10.1	9.4	9.2	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.6
50–54	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.8	5.5
55–59	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.2
60 and over	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	12.9	15.7	16.2	17.7	24.3	63.2	45.2	40.6
<i>'000</i>								
<i>Years</i>								
Median age	34.4	34.0	33.6	33.4	33.1	33.1	33.0	32.7

(a) Introduction of *Family Law Act 1975*, from 5 January 1976.

CHART 2.3 AGE AT DIVORCE

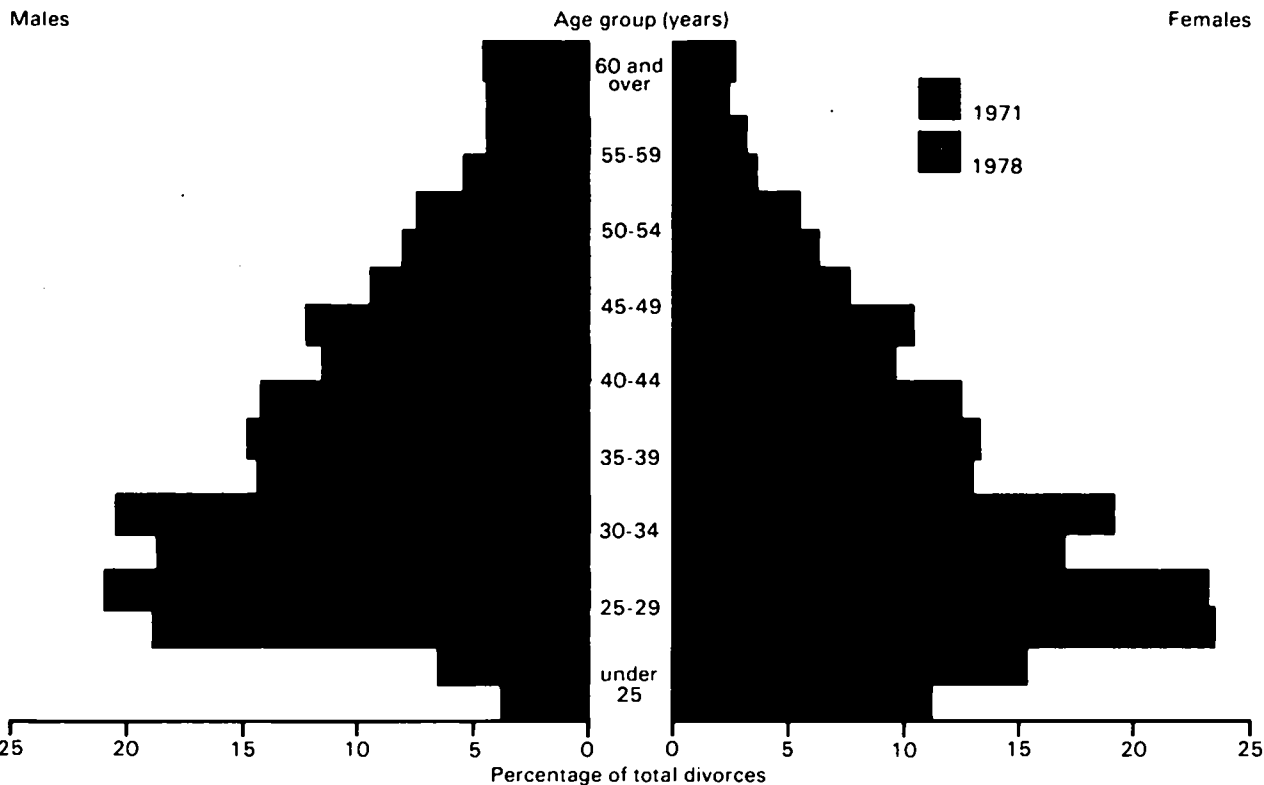


CHART 2.4 DIVORCES BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE

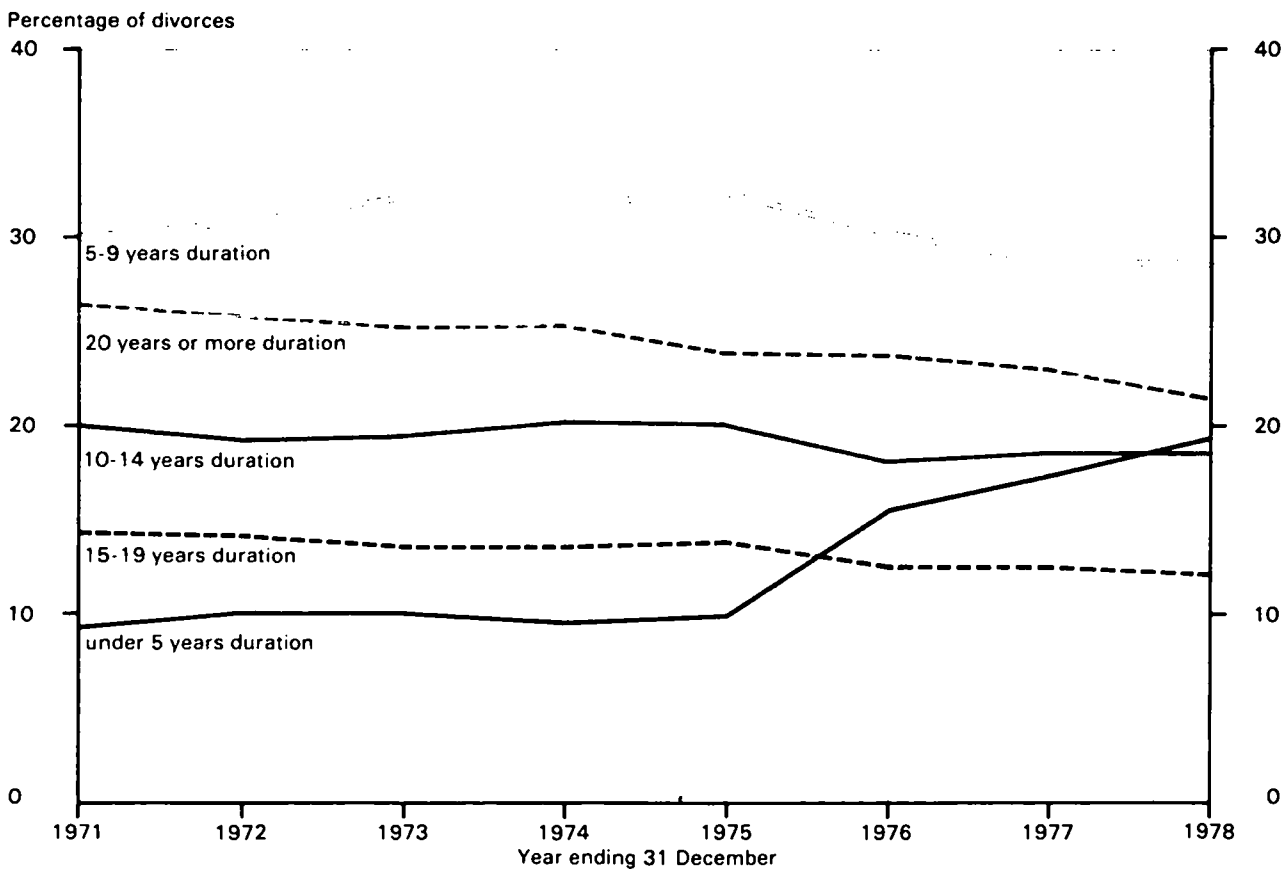


TABLE 2.5 DIVORCES: DURATION OF MARRIAGE

Year	Duration of marriage (years)					Total	Median duration of marriage
	Under 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over		
	<i>Per cent</i>						<i>Years</i>
1971	9.3	30.0	20.0	14.3	26.4	100.0	12.5
1972	10.0	30.8	19.2	14.2	25.8	100.0	12.1
1973	10.0	32.2	19.3	13.5	25.1	100.0	11.8
1974	9.5	31.7	20.2	13.5	25.2	100.0	11.8
1975	9.9	32.4	20.1	13.8	23.8	100.0	11.6
1976 (a)	15.5	30.2	18.1	12.5	23.7	100.0	11.0
1977	17.3	28.7	18.6	12.5	23.0	100.0	10.9
1978	19.3	28.6	18.5	12.2	21.4	100.0	10.5

(a) Introduction of *Family Law Act 1975*, from 5 January 1976.

TABLE 2.6 DIVORCES: NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Year	Number of children							Total	Proportion of divorces involving children	Total number of children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more			
	<i>Per cent</i>									<i>'000</i>
1971	32.5	24.6	23.0	12.4	4.8	1.7	1.1	100.0	67.5	18.5
1972	33.2	23.6	23.4	12.0	5.2	1.5	1.0	100.0	66.8	22.2
1973	32.4	23.7	24.0	12.5	5.1	1.5	0.8	100.0	67.6	23.1
1974	31.7	23.4	25.1	12.4	4.9	1.7	0.9	100.0	68.3	25.5
1975	32.4	22.5	24.9	12.5	5.2	1.6	0.9	100.0	67.6	35.0
1976 (a)	37.3	23.3	22.8	10.7	4.0	1.2	0.6	100.0	62.7	73.6
1977	36.3	23.2	24.4	10.8	3.7	1.1	0.5	100.0	63.7	57.9
1978	36.9	22.5	24.7	10.7	3.8	1.1	0.4	100.0	63.1	51.6

(a) Introduction of *Family Law Act 1975*, from 5 January 1976.

SECTION 2. FAMILY SIZE AND COMPOSITION

Information presented in this section is from four separate sources. They are the ABS survey of Australian families conducted between March and May 1975, population surveys conducted in November 1974 and July 1979, the 1971 and 1976 Population Censuses and the Family Allowance records of the Department of Social Security. None of these sources individually gives an adequate picture of the structure of Australian families and of changes which have occurred. Collectively they extend the view but, because of differences in the family concepts that they measure, users should refer to technical notes at the end of the chapter for

definitions associated with the data in any specific table or chart. Care should be exercised in making comparisons between data from different sources.

Because of differences in concepts and definitions, as well as other factors such as the scope of surveys and, where appropriate, sampling errors, a degree of inconsistency should be expected in the data. This will be greatest in finer levels of detail but is evident even in estimates of the total number of families in Australia. For example, ignoring the differences referred to, estimated numbers of families with children at about 1975 were as follows:

Source	Families with one parent	Families with two parents	Total families
	<i>'000</i>		
Population survey, November 1974	183	1 805	1 989
Family survey, March-May 1975	165	1 660	1 825
Family Allowance June 1975	n.a.	n.a.	1 916
Population Census June 1976	222	1 651	1 873

TABLE 2.8 ONE-PARENT FAMILIES: MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD, 1975 (a)

<i>Marital status</i>	<i>Male head</i>	<i>Female head</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male head</i>	<i>Female head</i>	<i>Total</i>
		<i>'000</i>			<i>Per cent</i>	
Never married	*	17.4	17.8	*	12.0	10.8
Married	*	1.2	1.3	*	0.8	0.8
Separated (judicial) (b)	*	13.4	14.1	*	9.2	8.6
Separated (non-judicial) (c)	7.8	43.5	51.3	39.8	30.0	31.1
Widowed	6.7	37.0	43.7	34.2	25.5	26.5
Divorced	3.3	29.9	33.2	16.8	20.6	20.1
Not stated	*	2.8	3.4	*	1.9	2.1
Total	19.6	145.2	164.8	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data derived from national survey on Australian families conducted by the ABS between March and May 1975. For definitions, see technical notes, Chapter 2. (b) Separations brought about by a court order. (c) Separations without a court order.

TABLE 2.9 FAMILIES BY FAMILY TYPE, NOVEMBER 1974 AND JULY 1979 (a)

<i>Type of family</i>	<i>1974</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1974</i>	<i>1979</i>
MARRIED COUPLE FAMILIES (b)				
	<i>'000</i>		<i>Per cent</i>	
Husband and wife	3 098.7	3 301.6	89.3	87.4
With dependent children present	1 805.4	1 844.4	52.0	48.8
Without dependent children present	1 293.3	1 457.1	37.3	38.6
OTHER FAMILIES WITH A FEMALE HEAD (c)				
	<i>'000</i>		<i>Per cent</i>	
Head	289.3	374.3	8.3	9.9
With dependent children present	158.5	224.6	4.6	5.9
Without dependent children present	130.8	149.6	3.8	4.0
OTHER FAMILIES WITH A MALE HEAD (c)				
	<i>'000</i>		<i>Per cent</i>	
Head	82.1	103.1	2.4	2.7
With dependent children present	24.7	45.4	0.7	1.2
Without dependent children present	57.4	57.8	1.7	1.5
ALL FAMILIES (b)				
	<i>'000</i>		<i>Per cent</i>	
Head with or without spouse	3 470.1	3 779.0	100.0	100.0
With dependent children present	1 988.6	2 114.4	57.3	56.0
Without dependent children present	1 481.6	1 664.5	42.7	44.0

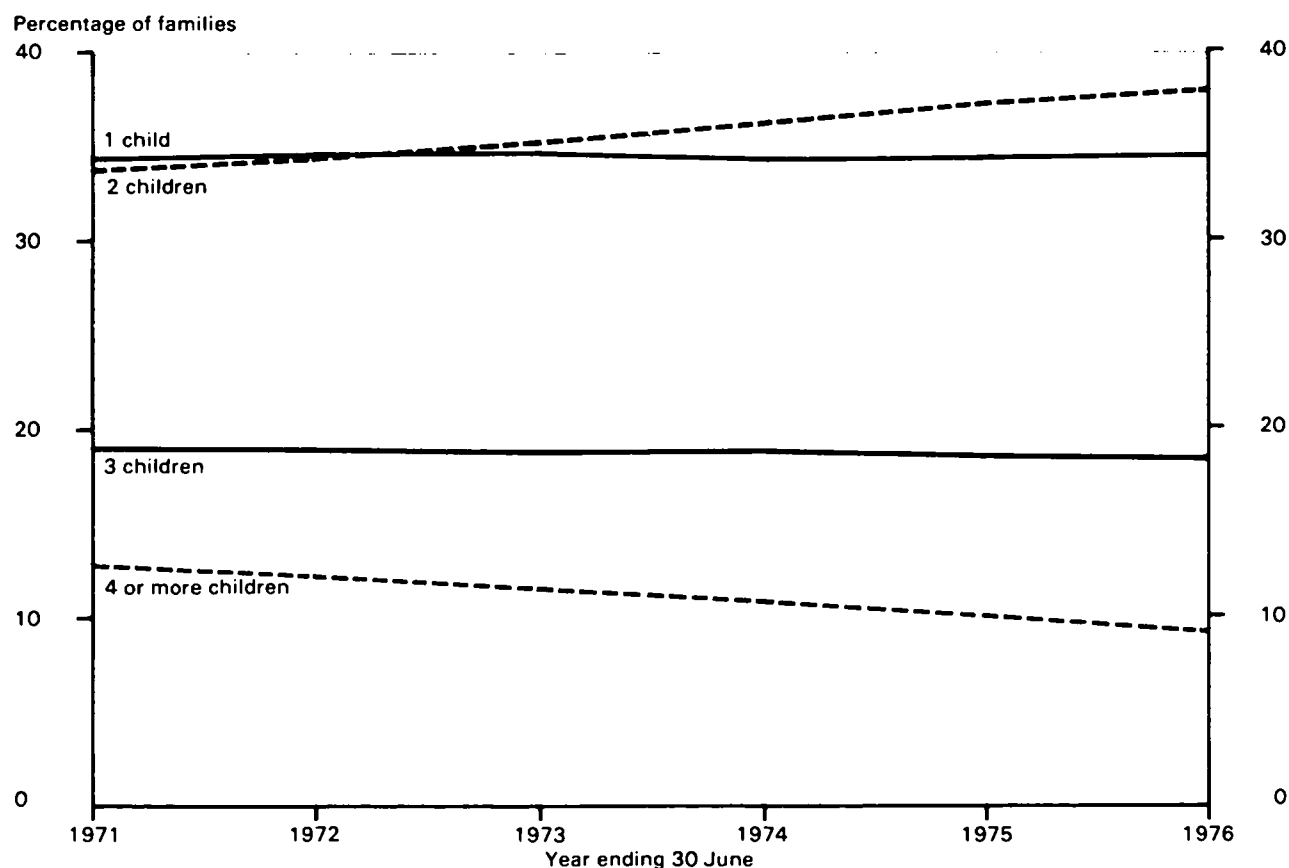
(a) From ABS population surveys conducted in November 1974 and July 1979. For definitions see technical notes, Chapter 2. (b) Excludes 75 000 families in 1974 and 68 000 families in 1979 in which either the husband or wife was out of scope of the survey. (c) Other than married couple families.

TABLE 2.10 FAMILIES BY FAMILY TYPE, CENSUSES 1971 AND 1976 (a)

Type of family	Family units				Persons in family units			
	1971	1976	1971	1976	1971	1976	1971	1976
	'000		Per cent		'000		Per cent	
Head and spouse only								
Head less than 30 years	187	217	4.9	5.1	374	434	3.2	3.4
Head 30-44 years	76	85	2.0	2.0	152	170	1.3	1.4
Head 45 years and over	559	650	14.7	15.3	1 118	1 299	9.5	10.3
Total	823	951	21.7	22.4	1 645	1 903	14.0	15.1
Head, spouse and others								
Head, spouse and children	1 159	1 233	30.6	29.0	4 950	5 134	42.0	40.8
Head, spouse and other adults	361	380	9.5	8.9	1 233	1 298	10.5	10.3
Head, spouse, children and other adults	411	418	10.8	9.9	2 240	2 230	19.0	17.7
Total	1 931	2 031	50.9	47.8	8 422	8 663	71.5	68.9
Head only								
Head less than 30 years	97	177	2.6	4.2	97	177	0.8	1.4
Head 30-44 years	82	103	2.2	2.4	82	103	0.7	0.8
Head 45 and over	487	560	12.8	13.2	487	560	4.1	4.5
Total	666	840	17.6	19.8	666	840	5.7	6.7
Head and others								
Head and children	123	161	3.2	3.8	367	456	3.1	3.6
Head and other adults	194	201	5.1	4.7	443	457	3.8	3.6
Head, children, other adults	56	61	1.5	1.4	241	257	2.0	2.0
Total	372	422	9.8	9.9	1 051	1 170	8.9	9.3
Commune	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	—	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	—
Total	3 792	4 246	100.0	100.0	11 784	12 579	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes both primary and secondary family units. For definitions, see technical notes, Chapter 2.

CHART 2.5 FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN LESS THAN 16 YEARS OF AGE BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN



**TABLE 2.11 FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN LESS THAN 16 YEARS OF AGE (a):
FAMILY SIZE**

At 30 June	Number of children in family				Total	Total number of families	Average number of children less than 16 years per family
	1	2	3	4 or more			
			<i>Per cent</i>			<i>'000</i>	<i>Number</i>
1971	34.3	33.8	19.0	12.9	100.0	1 797.6	2.18
1972	34.5	34.3	18.9	12.3	100.0	1 843.5	2.16
1973	34.6	35.1	18.7	11.6	100.0	1 870.6	2.14
1974	34.3	36.1	18.7	10.9	100.0	1 889.1	2.12
1975	34.4	37.1	18.5	10.1	100.0	1 915.8	2.09
1976	34.6	37.9	18.2	9.3	100.0	1 935.6	2.07

(a) Department of Social Security, Family Allowance Statistics. For definitions, see technical notes, Chapter 2.

**TABLE 2.12 FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AND STUDENTS (a) (b):
FAMILY SIZE**

Number of children and students in family	Number of families ('000)			Percentage distribution		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
	1	682.6	690.8	694.4	33.3	33.4	33.7
2	787.7	806.2	811.1	38.4	38.9	39.4
3	385.4	388.7	384.3	18.8	18.8	18.7
4 or more	195.8	185.3	170.3	9.5	8.9	8.3
Total	2 051.5	2 071.1	2 060.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Department of Social Security, Family Allowance Statistics. For definitions, see technical notes, Chapter 2. (b) Since 1977 separate figures for families with children less than 16 years are not available. These figures include students aged 16 to 24 years in respect of whom Family Allowance has been claimed.

**TABLE 2.13 FAMILIES SHARING ACCOMMODATION, 1975 (a)
(Per cent)**

	One-parent families		Two-parent families
	Male head	Female head	
Sharing accommodation with—			
No other persons	48.2	53.2	81.8
1 other person	20.2	20.4	12.0
2 other persons	21.2	12.8	4.6
3 or more other persons	10.4	13.6	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sharing accommodation with—			
No aged persons	89.8	93.9	97.4
1 aged person	8.3	5.0	2.4
2 aged persons	*	*	*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data derived from national survey on Australian families conducted by the ABS between March and May 1975. For definitions, see technical notes, Chapter 2.

SECTION 3. PATTERNS OF FERTILITY

There has been a general decline in fertility during the 1970s. Total fertility, derived from age specific birth rates, fell each year from 2,914 in 1971 to 1,979 in 1978 (Table 2.14). Each of the age specific birth rates declined between these dates although, since 1976, rates for age groups between 25 and 39 years have become relatively stable.

The most significant change has been in the two youngest age groups. Birth rates per 1000 women aged 15 to 19 years dropped from 54.2 in 1971 to 30.4 in 1978 and, for women aged 20 to 24 years, from 177.9 to 116.9. In the age group under 20 years, births to married mothers have declined more than those to unmarried mothers. Consequently, the proportion of ex-nuptial confinements for women in this age group increased from 32.8 per cent in 1971 to 47.6 per cent in 1978 (Table 2.15). A similar trend is evident for the age group 20 to 24 years, although ex-nuptial confinements are a much lower percentage of the total for this age group.

The trend towards marrying at older ages, identified in Section 1, has been a factor affecting the decline in the rate of births to women in younger age groups. An associated change is also evident in the age distribution of women having nuptial first confinements (Chart 2.7). The proportions aged under 25 years and aged 25 years and over were respectively 67.4 per cent and 32.6 per cent in 1971, and 51.4 per cent and 48.6 per cent in 1978 (Table 2.16). There has also been an increase in the proportion of nuptial first confinements occurring after four years of marriage, indicating a tendency for married women to delay beginning a family (Chart 2.8). In 1978 the median

duration of marriage at the time of first confinement was 2.4 years, compared with 1.6 years in 1971 (Table 2.17).

In addition to the tendency for married women to have their first nuptial confinement at older ages and later in their marriage, Table 2.18 shows a reduced likelihood of them continuing to increase their family beyond three children. The proportion of confinements for married women with three, four or more children fell from 13.2 per cent of all confinements in 1971 to 7.6 per cent in 1977 and 7.7 per cent in 1978.

Table 2.19 shows that in June 1979 only 17.9 per cent of married women aged 15 to 44 years expected their completed family size to be more than three children. The proportion was higher for women in age groups 35 to 39 years and 40 to 44 years, many of whose expectations of larger families in fact represented their number of children already born. In age groups under 30 years the expectation of having two or three children predominated, with just over half and just over a quarter respectively of married women nominating these completed family sizes. Average expected completed family size for married women aged 15 to 44 years was 2.6 children (Table 2.20).

The final table in this section, Table 2.21, gives details of abortions notified in South Australia, the only State for which such information is available. Their number increased from 2519 in 1971 to 3819 in 1978. The proportion of abortions performed on single women increased from 47.1 per cent of total abortions in 1972 to 56.2 per cent in 1978. Those performed on married women fell from 41.6 per cent in 1972 to 31.5 per cent of abortions in 1978.

TABLE 2.14 AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES (a) AND TOTAL FERTILITY (b)

Year	Births per 1000 women aged							Total fertility (b)
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
1971	54.2	177.9	195.1	99.5	44.1	11.3	0.8	2 914
1972	53.2	164.6	180.9	92.0	38.4	10.0	0.7	2 700
1973	47.9	151.3	164.9	82.7	32.9	8.5	0.6	2 443
1974	44.4	146.1	161.3	79.3	29.5	7.3	0.5	2 341
1975	40.4	134.4	151.0	75.0	26.4	6.2	0.4	2 168
1976	35.6	129.2	147.3	73.1	24.3	5.6	0.4	2 077
1977	32.6	123.1	147.2	74.8	24.0	5.0	0.3	2 035
1978	30.4	116.9	145.9	74.2	23.6	4.5	0.2	1 979

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 2. (b) Number of children 1000 women would bear during their lifetimes if they experienced the age-specific birth rates for the year shown. See technical notes, Chapter 2.

TABLE 2.15 EX-NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS AND CONFINEMENTS WITHIN THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF MARRIAGE (Per cent)

Year	<i>Ex-nuptial confinements as percentage of total for age group, mother aged</i>					<i>Confinements within the first eight months of marriage as percentage of total for age group, mother aged</i>				
	<i>Under 20</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>Total (a)</i>	<i>Under 20</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>Total (b)</i>
1971	32.8	8.7	4.3	4.9	9.3	40.9	9.3	1.6	1.0	8.6
1972	34.8	8.8	4.4	5.0	9.7	39.1	8.5	1.5	1.1	8.1
1973	36.3	8.6	4.5	5.3	9.8	35.4	7.6	1.4	1.2	7.3
1974	36.6	8.6	4.3	5.2	9.6	32.2	6.6	1.4	1.2	6.4
1975	39.0	9.4	4.7	5.7	10.2	27.7	5.6	1.4	1.2	5.5
1976	40.4	9.7	4.9	5.6	10.1	25.1	5.3	1.6	1.5	5.0
1977	43.6	10.4	4.9	5.1	10.3	22.9	5.3	2.0	1.9	4.9
1978	47.6	11.9	4.9	5.1	11.1	22.5	5.8	2.0	1.9	4.9

(a) Ex-nuptial confinements as percentage of total confinements. (b) Confinements within the first eight months of marriage as percentage of total confinements.

CHART 2.6 BIRTH RATES FOR WOMEN IN PARTICULAR AGE GROUPS

Rate per 1,000 women

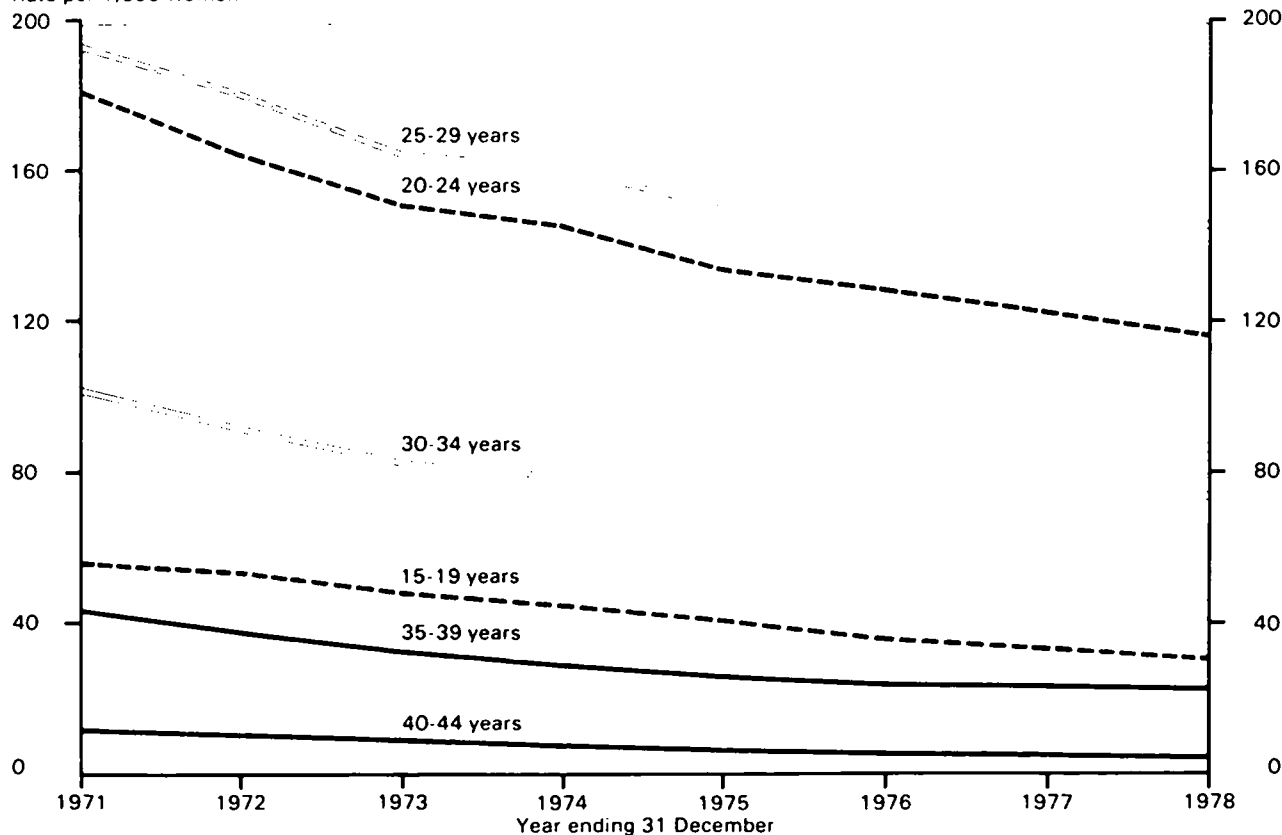


CHART 2.7 AGE OF MOTHER AT NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENT

Percentage of nuptial first confinements

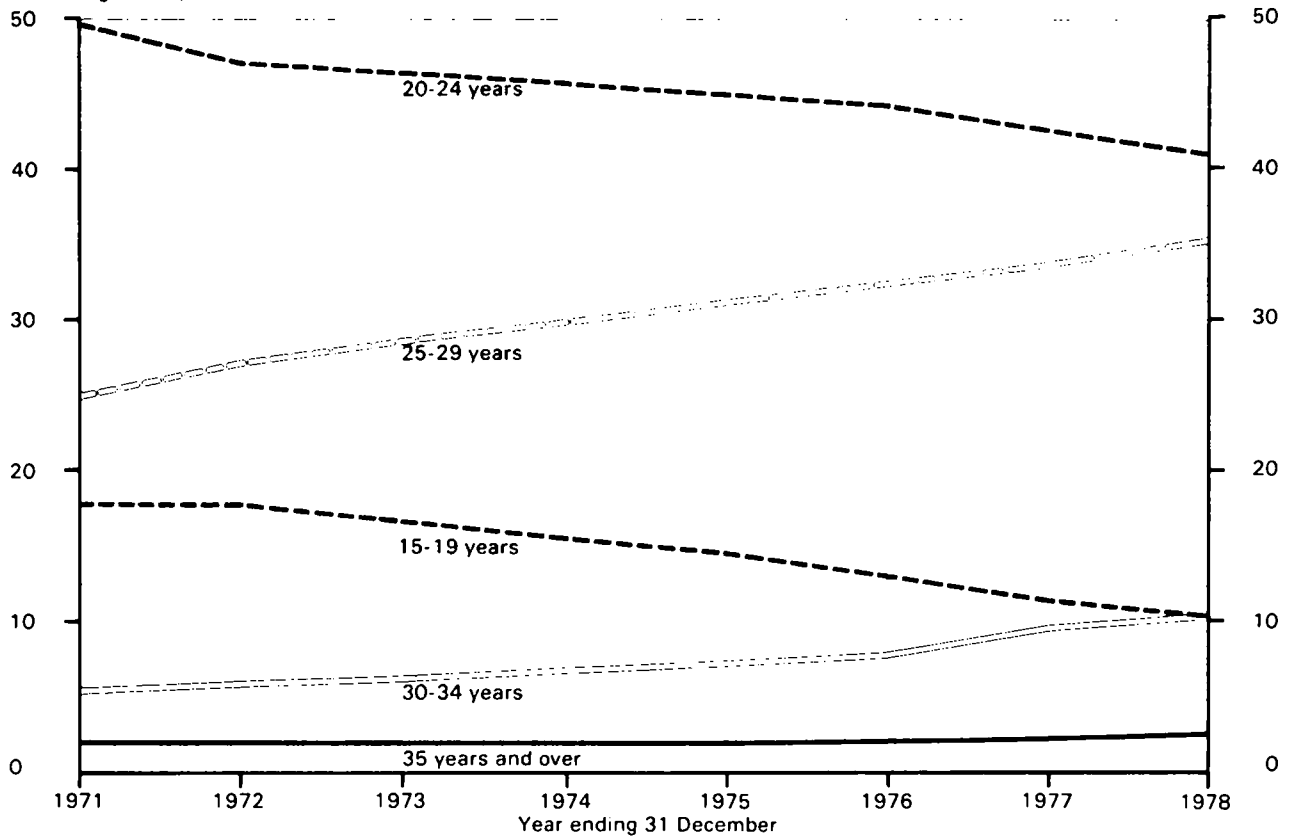


CHART 2.8 DURATION OF MARRIAGE AT FIRST CONFINEMENT

Percentage of nuptial first confinements

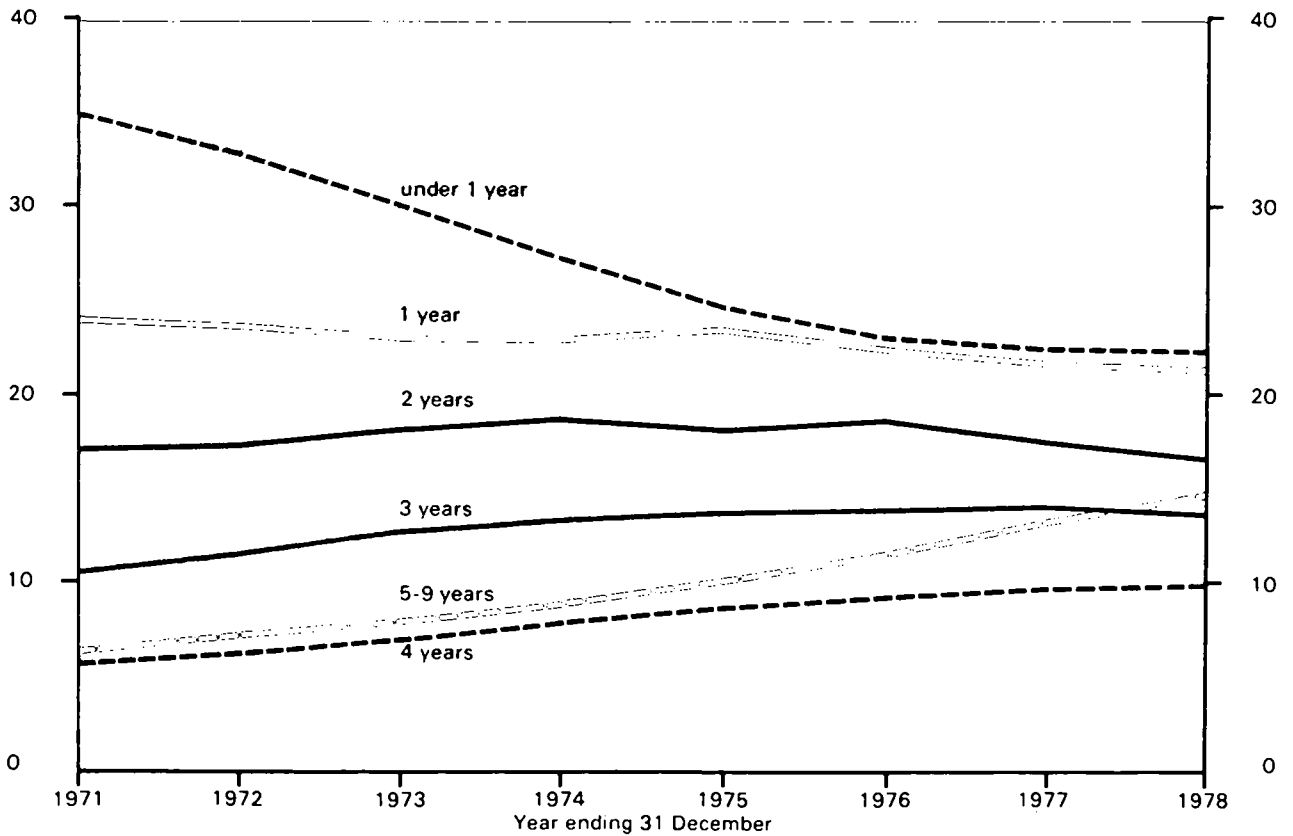


TABLE 2.16 NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS (a): AGE OF MOTHER

Year	Age group (years)					Total	Total
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 and over		
					<i>Per cent</i>		<i>'000</i>
1971	17.7	49.7	25.0	5.5	2.1	100.0	95.4
1972	17.7	47.1	27.2	5.9	2.1	100.0	91.7
1973	16.6	46.4	28.7	6.2	2.1	100.0	85.7
1974	15.5	45.8	29.9	6.7	2.1	100.0	86.2
1975	14.4	45.0	31.2	7.3	2.1	100.0	81.5
1976	13.0	44.4	32.5	7.9	2.2	100.0	78.1
1977	11.3	42.7	33.8	9.7	2.5	100.0	78.6
1978	10.2	41.2	35.4	10.5	2.7	100.0	77.0

(a) Present marriage.

TABLE 2.17 NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS (a): DURATION OF MARRIAGE

Year	Duration of marriage (years)							Total	Median duration
	0	1	2	3	4	5-9	10 and over		
									<i>Years</i>
1971	34.9	24.1	17.3	10.5	5.9	6.5	0.8	100.0	1.6
1972	32.7	23.7	17.5	11.6	6.4	7.2	0.8	100.0	1.7
1973	30.0	23.1	18.2	12.7	7.1	8.0	0.8	100.0	1.9
1974	27.2	23.0	18.9	13.3	8.0	8.9	0.8	100.0	2.0
1975	24.6	23.6	18.2	13.7	8.8	10.2	0.7	100.0	2.1
1976	22.9	22.6	18.9	13.9	9.3	11.6	0.8	100.0	2.2
1977	22.4	21.8	17.7	14.0	9.9	13.3	0.9	100.0	2.3
1978	22.3	21.4	16.8	13.6	10.0	14.8	1.0	100.0	2.4

(a) Present marriage.

TABLE 2.18 CONFINEMENTS: PREVIOUS ISSUE OF MOTHER

Year	Married mothers with previous issue of					Total nuptial	Total ex-nuptial	Total confinements	Total
	No children	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 or more children				
									<i>'000</i>
1971	34.9	27.3	15.3	7.1	6.1	90.7	9.3	100.0	273.6
1972	34.9	28.6	14.9	6.5	5.3	90.3	9.7	100.0	262.4
1973	34.9	30.2	14.6	5.9	4.7	90.2	9.8	100.0	245.3
1974	35.5	31.3	14.3	5.5	3.8	90.4	9.6	100.0	242.8
1975	35.3	31.8	14.3	5.0	3.3	89.8	10.2	100.0	230.8
1976	34.6	32.5	14.9	4.9	2.9	89.9	10.1	100.0	225.6
1977	35.0	31.6	15.4	4.9	2.7	89.7	10.3	100.0	224.3
1978	34.7	31.0	15.7	5.1	2.6	88.9	11.1	100.0	222.0

TABLE 2.19 MARRIED WOMEN: BIRTH EXPECTATIONS (a) (b), JUNE 1979

	Age group (years)						Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	
	Per cent						
Expected completed family size—							
Childless	*	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.5	5.2	3.9
One child	*	4.1	4.7	6.6	6.9	7.3	6.0
Two children	53.2	52.4	51.8	45.0	37.8	28.6	43.4
Three children	25.7	26.7	28.3	29.5	29.8	29.5	28.8
Four or more children	14.3	13.1	11.7	14.9	22.0	29.5	17.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000						
Total	26.5	254.4	403.8	421.0	350.3	312.9	1 768.9

(a) Expected children plus children already born. Expectations expressed as 'one or two', 'two or three' etc., children have been allocated evenly to the two numbers involved in each case. (b) Excludes 107 700 women who did not know their birth expectation and women who were expecting more children but were uncertain of the number.

TABLE 2.20 MARRIED WOMEN: AVERAGE EXPECTED COMPLETED FAMILY SIZE (a) (b), JUNE 1979

	Age group (years)						Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	
Birthplace of mother—							
<i>Australia</i>	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.6
United Kingdom and Ireland	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.5
Italy	*	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.6
Greece	*	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4
Yugoslavia	*	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Other Europe	*	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5
Other	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.5
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5
Total	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.6
Location—							
Metropolitan (c)	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.5
Non-metropolitan	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.7
Total	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.6

(a) Number of children in completed family. (b) Excludes 107 700 women who did not know their birth expectation and women who were expecting more children but were uncertain of the number. (c) Comprises the six State capital cities (Statistical Divisions).

TABLE 2.21 ABORTIONS NOTIFIED: GROUNDS FOR TERMINATION, MARITAL STATUS AND AGE OF MOTHER, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	<i>Per cent</i>							
Grounds for termination								
Assault	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	0.1
Potential damage to foetus	4.0	3.6	4.2	3.5	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0
Specified medical disorders	7.1	7.2	5.7	4.9	3.3	1.5	1.4	1.4
Specified psychiatric disorders	88.3	88.6	89.7	91.4	94.7	96.7	96.6	96.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marital status								
Single	49.3	47.1	49.1	49.4	50.2	52.0	54.5	56.2
Married	41.1	41.6	40.9	40.3	38.2	37.6	34.1	31.5
Widowed	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.9
Divorced/separated	8.8	10.4	9.0	9.4	10.6	9.8	10.8	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age (years)								
Under 16	2.8	2.9	4.4	3.2	3.2	4.5	4.0	} 32.8
16-19	24.0	25.3	26.5	25.4	24.6	27.7	28.8	
20-24	28.5	25.1	24.5	26.4	26.7	26.5	27.1	28.6
25-29	14.4	17.3	17.2	17.4	18.3	19.1	19.1	17.7
30-34	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	11.6	11.0	10.6	11.3
35-39	11.3	10.1	9.1	9.2	10.1	7.0	6.9	6.3
40-44	6.0	6.0	5.2	5.4	4.7	3.9	3.3	2.8
45 and over	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<i>Number</i>							
Total	2 519	2 672	2 833	2 852	2 916	3 219	3 590	3 819

TECHNICAL NOTES

1. Method of collection

Data relating to families have been derived from population censuses, administrative data on birth registrations, marriages, divorces and abortions, population surveys, and Family Allowance Statistics from the Department of Social Security. The General Social Survey (GSS) conducted between March and May 1975 provided, among other things, data on the composition of Australian families. Data on family type are also available for 1974, 1975 and 1979 from surveys based on the ABS population survey. Data on the birth expectations of married women were obtained from the June 1979 population survey.

2. Concepts and definitions

Table 2.2

The *crude marriage rate* is the number of marriages per 1000 mean population. The *crude divorce rate* is the number of divorces per 1000 mean population. The usefulness of these rates is limited because a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is below the minimum age of marriage and for the latter rate a large proportion is unmarried.

Tables 2.7-2.8

For the purposes of the General Social Survey a *family* consisted of one or two parents and at least

one child. A *parent* was a person who, irrespective of age, had responsibility for the care of a child and who was a natural, adoptive, step or foster parent to the child. Relatives (e.g. grandparents) with responsibility for the care of a child were treated as parents of the child. A *child* was defined as a person aged 17 years or younger who was neither married nor a parent. A *two-parent family* consisted of two parents (one male, one female) sharing responsibility for one or more children. The parents need not be legally married to each other. A *one-parent family* consisted of only one parent with one or more children.

Table 2.9

In the population survey a *family* was generally defined to consist of two or more persons living in the same household including the head of the family and any person or persons having any of the following relationships to the head:

- (a) wife (legal or de facto),
- (b) son or daughter of any age, if unmarried and not accompanied by children of his or her own,
- (c) brother or sister 15 years of age or over, if unmarried and not accompanied by children of his or her own,
- (d) grandchild, if unmarried and not accompanied by his or her parents, or by children of his or her own,

(e) ancestor, if not married and not accompanied by children under 15 years of age of his or her own, or

(f) any child under 15 years of age not accompanied by a parent, unless the child was related to another person in a second family in the household.

Dependent children comprise all family members under 15 years of age and all family members aged 15 to 20 years who are full-time students.

Table 2.10

In the Census two types of families are recognised in any one household—a Primary Family Unit (PFU) and up to three Secondary Family Units (SFU). The PFU is that family unit whose head is also the head of the household.

A Primary Family Unit can comprise:

(a) Head of household and PFU. This may be a single person.

(b) Spouse in PFU (legal or de facto relationship).

(c) Issue child in PFU. An issue child is any unmarried son or daughter of the head of the PFU, unless accompanied by an offspring, when these form a SFU.

(d) Other child in PFU. This is a person, aged 15 or younger, not accompanied by an identifiable parent and occurs only in a PFU.

(e) Ancestor in PFU. Ancestors are parents, grandparents etc., of the head or spouse of a PFU and occur only in a PFU.

A Secondary Family Unit may be one of the following:

(a) Head and spouse.

(b) Head and spouse and issue children.

(c) Head and issue children.

The commune is a new concept used in family coding and consists of a head who is also the head

of the household and of commune members. Communes are only identified in the Census where the respondent has stated that the household is a commune.

Tables 2.11–2.12

Family allowances are a non-taxable payment to people with children. They are paid to the person who has the care, custody and control of a child aged under 16 years, or has a student aged from 16 to 24 years who is wholly or substantially dependent on that person and is receiving full-time education at a school, college or university. In these tables, *family* therefore refers to a person claiming Family Allowance payments and his or her dependent children or students. There may be other members in the family (e.g. spouse, non-dependent children) but this cannot be discerned from the data.

Table 2.13

See technical note to Tables 2.7 and 2.8.

Table 2.14

Age-specific birth rates are calculated as the number of live births registered to mothers of specified age during a calendar year, per 1000 females of the same age as estimated for 30 June of that year. For calculating these rates, births to mothers aged under 15 years are included in the 15–19 year female age group, and births to mothers aged 50 and over are included in the 45–49 female age group. *Total fertility* is obtained by summing each of the 5 year age-specific birth rates and multiplying by 5. It represents the number of children 1000 women would bear during their lifetimes if they experienced the age-specific birth rates for the year shown.

DATA SOURCES AND REFERENCES

Table 2.1

ABS, 1976 Census: *Population and Dwellings: Cross-Classified Tables* (Cat. No. 2426.0)

Tables 2.2–2.6

ABS, *Marriages, Australia* (Cat. No. 3306.0)

ABS, *Divorces, Australia* (Cat. No. 3307.0)

Tables 2.7–2.8

ABS, *General Social Survey—Australian Families, May 1975* (Cat. No. 4107.0)

Table 2.9

ABS, *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (Cat. No. 6224.0)

Table 2.10

ABS, Unpublished data, 1971 and 1976 Censuses.

Tables 2.11–2.12

Department of Social Security, *Annual Report 1975–76*

Department of Social Security, *Four-Weekly Summary of Statistics* (6 June and 30 June 1980)

Table 2.13

ABS, *General Social Survey—Australian Families, May 1975* (Cat. No. 4107.0)

Tables 2.14–2.18

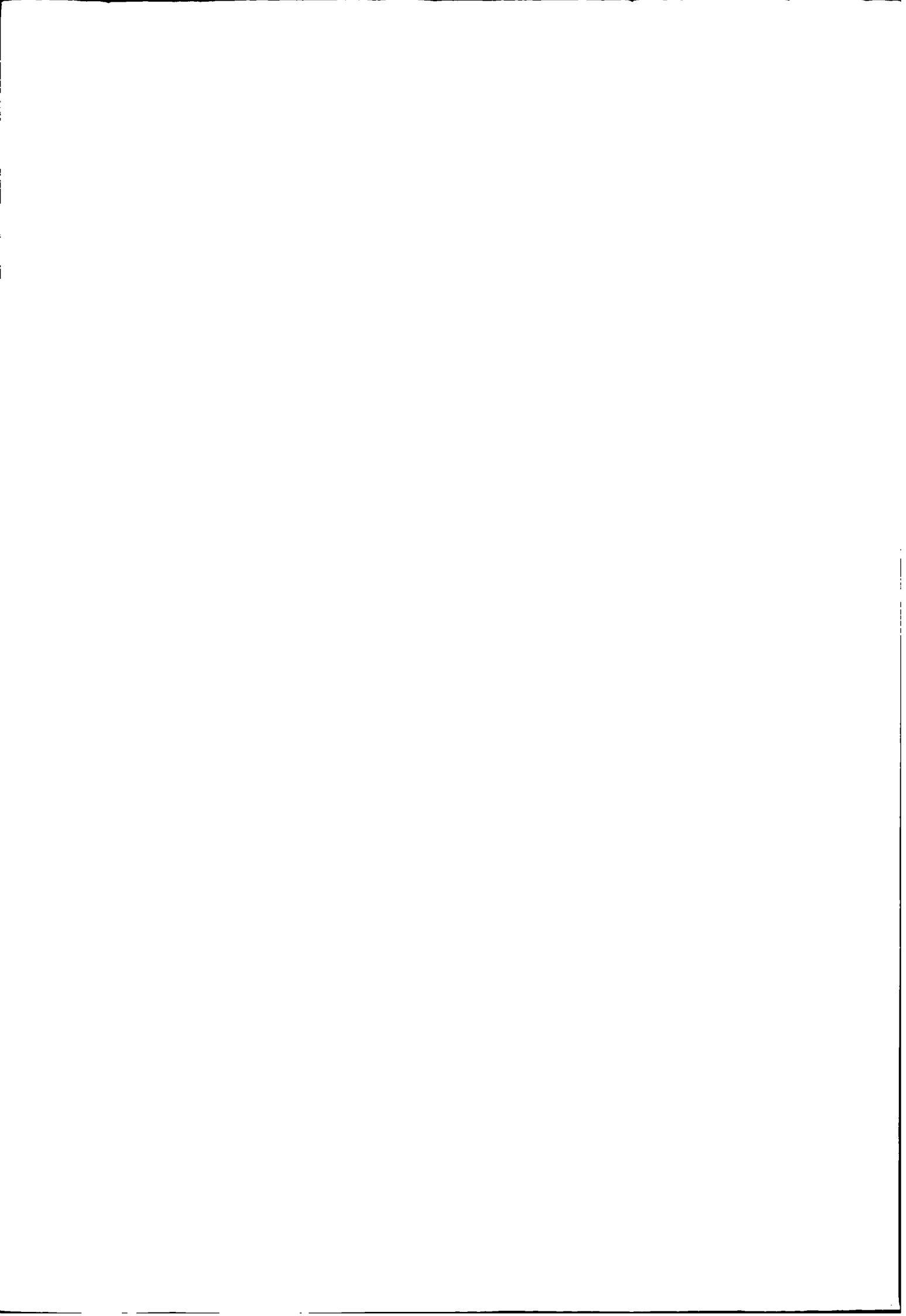
ABS, *Births, Australia* (Cat. No. 3301.0)

Tables 2.19–2.20

ABS, *Birth Expectations of Married Women* (Cat. No. 3215.0)

Table 2.21

ABS, *South Australian Yearbook* (Cat. No. 1301.4)



Chapter 3 HEALTH

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INTRODUCTION

A person's health is obviously a major determinant of his or her well-being. Like well-being, the concept of health is understood in relative rather than absolute terms, but it also tends to be viewed negatively. It is the notion of ill-health that normally commands attention since its influence on well-being is perhaps more noticeable. Indeed the direct effect of ill-health on an individual can be quite dramatic when it brings such conditions as pain and discomfort, restricted activity, anxiety and, ultimately, death.

There are many ways in which statistics describe aspects of the health of a nation. Mortality statistics and broad scope indicators like life expectancies are derived from the statistics of vital events that have been compiled for a very long time. While life expectancies may usefully indicate longer term changes in health status or compare broadly the levels of health in different nations, they are too broad for purposes such as assessing what current efforts to improve levels of health might be achieving.

Statistics of morbidity and its effects provide a more current, albeit negative, view of a nation's health. They have for some time been derived from usage of hospitals and other health services. As proxy indicators of health status they suffer from deficiencies in coverage, particularly of less serious illness and of the illness suffered by persons who do not have adequate access to health services. An alternative, more direct measurement is obtainable

from approaches to individuals for an assessment of their current health status. This technique, applied through sample surveys, introduces a degree of subjectivity to the definition of illness. Its coverage may also be incomplete, missing for example illnesses of which people are unaware or that they feel too embarrassed to report.

Sections 1 and 2 of this chapter present a range of statistics that relate to the health status of Australians. Section 1 contains the more traditional indicators of life expectancy and causes of death. These have shown marked improvements during this century, a situation that helps to focus attention on the more detailed current measures of healthfulness of life. A selection of statistics describing these aspects of health, derived mostly from the Australian Health Survey, 1977-78 and other population surveys, is contained in Section 2.

Ill-health does not confine its effects to the individual but spreads its influence wider to the well-being of a whole family or to close friends who are restricted by responsibilities for caring for a sick person. There are no statistics on these matters presented here but measures of the broad community involvement in health care are contained in Sections 3 and 4, dealing with use of health care facilities, manpower and finance. A total expenditure level equal to 8 per cent of Gross Domestic Product in 1977-78 attests to the importance given by the community generally to health matters in overall well-being.

SECTION 1. LIFE EXPECTANCY AND MORTALITY

Life expectancy has long been used as a measure of the health status of a population. It is the expected years of life remaining to a person of specified age if present patterns of mortality do not change during that lifetime. This section looks at life expectancy as an overall indicator of the health of Australians and examines the factors that determine it, measured through death rates and causes. To facilitate examination of their relationships with statistics of mortality, life expectancies are shown at ages 0 (birth), 1, 25, 45 and 65 years.

Life expectancy has risen steadily in Australia during this century, increasing for males at age 1 year from 60.0 years during 1901-1910 to 70.2 years in 1978, and correspondingly for females from 62.9 years to 77.0 years (Chart 3.1). A major contributor to the large gains in life expectancy occurring during the first half of the century was a decline in the incidence of deaths from infectious diseases. This has been attributed to improvements in housing and sanitation as well as to advances in medical technology. At all ages female life expectancy exceeds that of males, and the difference has been increasing over time. Table 3.1 and Chart 3.2 show this phenomenon in terms of consistently lower death rates for the female population. In age groups 45 years and over this difference is most pronounced, death rates in 1978 for males and females aged 65 to 74 years, for example, being

43.0 and 21.8 respectively per 1000 population of the same age and sex. Chart 1.3 in the Population Chapter illustrated the effect of this in terms of the higher percentages of females in older age groups.

With the exception of those for the age group 15 to 24 years, age-specific death rates for both sexes have decreased during the past three decades (Table 3.1). Chart 3.2 illustrates this as a more pronounced 'hump' in 1978 than in the years 1953-55 appearing in the death rates graphs at ages 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 years. These age groups have been characterised in recent years by a high incidence of deaths from motor vehicle accidents (Table 3.5).

Over the same period infant mortality rates have almost halved, dropping for males from 25.2 per 1000 live births during 1953-55 to 13.7 in 1978 and from 19.9 to 10.6 for females. These changes reflect a significant improvement in chances of survival to age one year and continue a long trend. Reductions in infant mortality occurring during the first half of the century are to some extent visible in Chart 3.1 where significant differences between life expectancy at birth and at age 1 year which existed in 1901-1910 can be seen to have disappeared.

At the other end of the age scale, significant decreases in death rates for persons 65 years and over have occurred especially in the past decade (Table 3.1). These trends are also evident in recent

strong growth in life expectancies shown in Chart 3.1. Between 1973 and 1978 life expectancy for males aged 65 years has increased by 0.8 years to 13.4 years and for females by 1.0 years to 17.5 years.

Tables 3.2 and 3.3 and Charts 3.3 and 3.4 focus on infant deaths. Both neonatal mortality (deaths in the first four weeks after birth) and post-neonatal mortality (other deaths up to age one year) have contributed to the recent decline in infant mortality (Chart 3.3). Between 1950 and 1978 the rate of neonatal mortality, the large component of the infant mortality rate, fell from 17.4 per 1000 live births to 8.2. The decrease in neonatal deaths is also reflected in the perinatal mortality rate, which measures neonatal deaths and stillbirths. Table 3.2 and Chart 3.4 show this rate dropping from 36.1 in 1950 to 17.5 per 1000 live births and stillbirths in 1978 but, because of a change in the definition of stillbirths in 1972, these figures underestimate the extent of the decline in perinatal mortality over recent decades. Technical notes at the end of this chapter contain the definitions of indicators used.

Analysis of the causes of infant mortality shows the most significant cause to be the group described by the International Classification of Diseases as 'certain causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality' (43.4 per cent of infant deaths in 1978—Table 3.3). It includes such causes as toxæmia, complications and difficulties of labour, and birth injury. A decline in the rate of deaths from these causes from 9.8 to 5.3 per 1000 live births between 1968 and 1978 is the main factor underlying the decline in neonatal mortality.

Looking at all deaths, the three most prevalent causes for both sexes are ischaemic heart disease, cancer and cerebrovascular disease or stroke. Overall they accounted respectively for 30.0, 20.2 and 13.0 per cent of deaths occurring in 1978 (Table 3.4). Ischaemic heart disease was responsible for a slightly higher proportion of male deaths (31.8 per cent compared with 27.8 per cent for females) while strokes accounted for a much more significant proportion of female deaths (17.3 per cent compared with 9.7 per cent of male deaths).

Chart 3.5 illustrates, in terms of absolute numbers, the age pattern of deaths from these three major causes in 1978. The larger number of male deaths in age groups below 75 years is clearly

shown in this chart as is the large contribution of ischaemic heart disease as a cause of male deaths between ages 55 and 74 years. In 1978, rates of death due to this cause in the age ranges 55 to 64 and 65 to 74 years respectively were 697 and 1613 per 100 000 males and 221 and 730 per 100 000 females (Table 3.5). These rates had, however, declined over the previous decade.

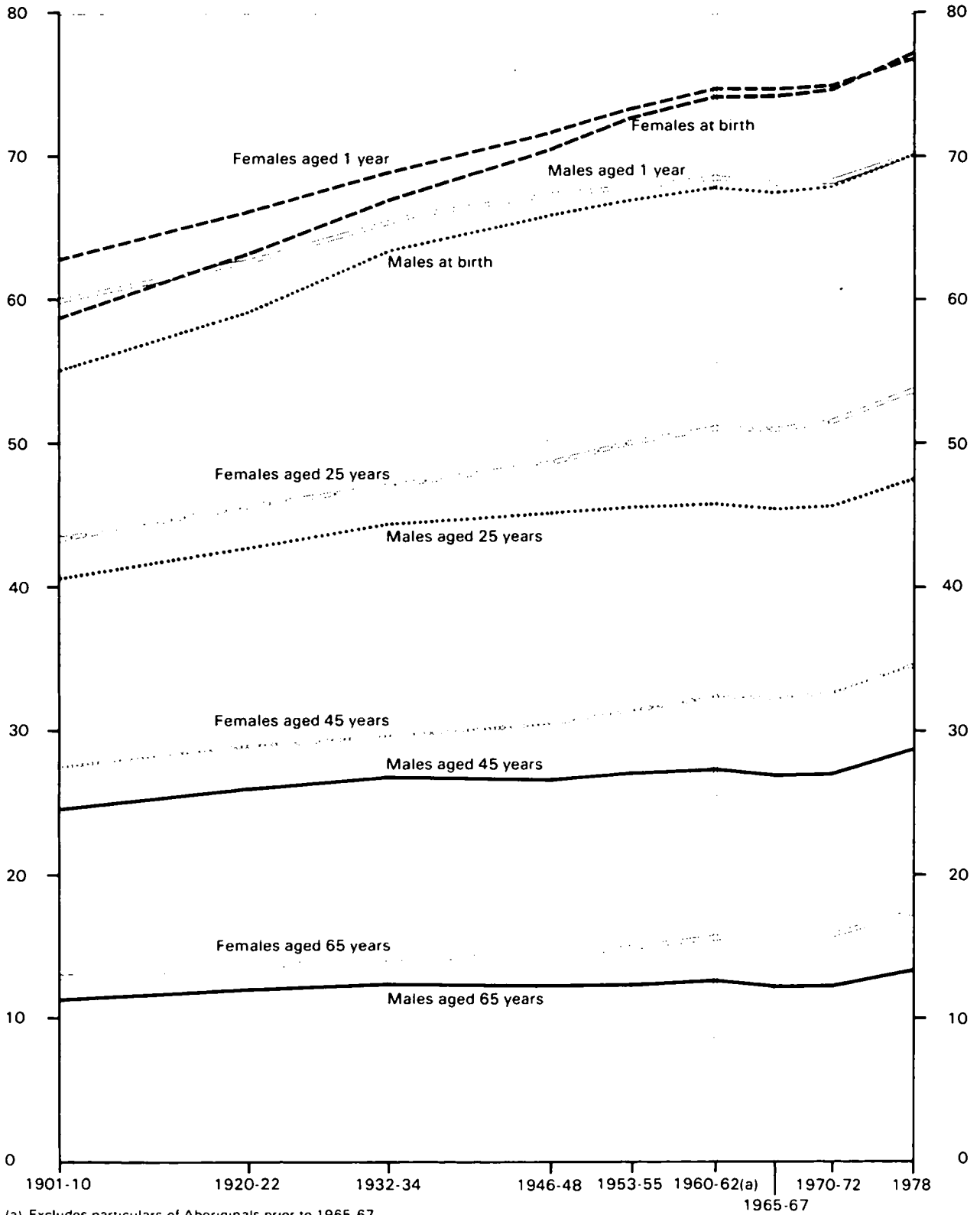
Although their proportionate influence varies, ischaemic heart disease, cancer and stroke have been the three leading causes of death in each age group 45 years and over for both males and females (Table 3.5). At younger ages, the most significant causes of death were, in general, motor vehicle and other accidents. These explain the relatively high numbers of male deaths in the 15 to 24 and 25 to 34 year age groups (see Chart 3.5). Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 56 per cent and 44 per cent respectively of deaths to males and females aged 15 to 24 years in 1978. The rate of deaths due to motor vehicle accidents per 100 000 males in this age group was 92 in 1978, four times the corresponding rate for females which was 23 per 100 000 (Table 3.5).

Chart 3.6 returns to the life expectancy theme that opened this section. It indicates hypothetical gains in years of life that could be expected by persons at age one year if particular causes of death were eliminated. Technical notes at the end of this chapter contain a reference to the methodology used in calculating figures for this chart. Ischaemic heart disease, cancer and stroke again appear as the three most significant causes of death under this analysis. This approach does, however, change the relative significance of causes that tend to concentrate in either early or late years of life. For example, elimination of strokes and motor vehicle accidents have each been calculated to add in 1978 about one year to the life expectancy of males aged one year (Chart 3.6). However there were less than half as many male deaths from motor vehicle accidents as from strokes in that year (4.6 per cent and 9.7 per cent of male deaths respectively—Table 3.4). This reflects the situation described in Table 3.5 where motor vehicle accidents appear as a leading cause of death in younger age groups and therefore account for more years of life lost per death than strokes, which are of major significance for males only in older age groups.

CHART 3.1 LIFE EXPECTANCY

Expected additional years of life at different ages by sex

Life expectancy (years)



(a) Excludes particulars of Aborigines prior to 1965-67.

CHART 3.2 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES, 1953-55 AND 1978

Death rate per 1,000 population of same age and sex

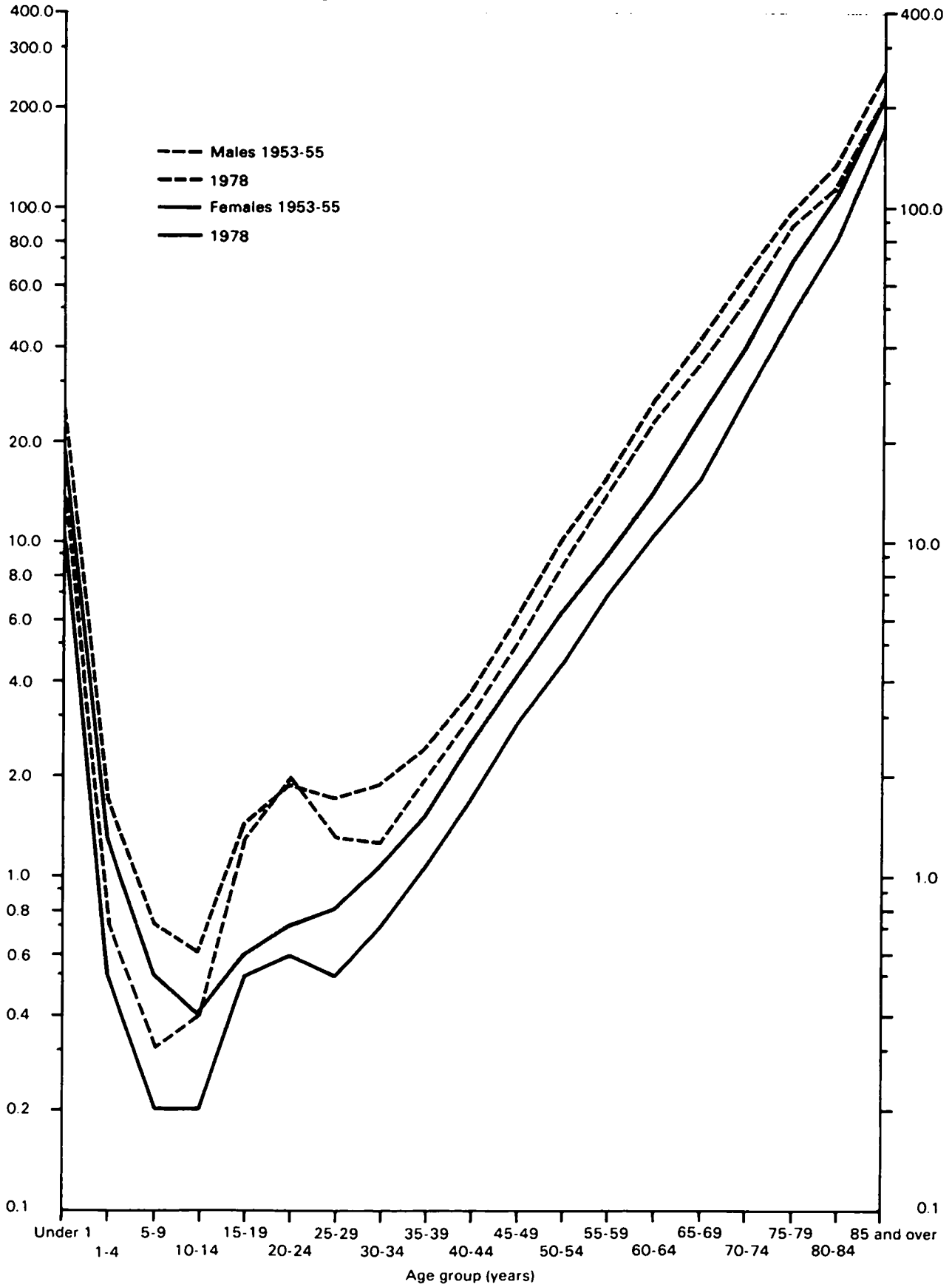


TABLE 3.1 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES

Year	Infant mortality rate (a)	Deaths per 1000 population of same age and sex							
		1-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
MALES									
1953-55 (b)	25.2	1.0	1.7	1.7	3.0	8.0	21.5	50.6	134.0
1960-62 (b)	21.2	0.7	1.4	1.6	2.9	7.9	20.9	51.1	127.9
1965-67 (b)	20.5	0.6	1.5	1.5	3.1	8.2	21.6	53.1	131.5
1970-72	19.5	0.6	1.7	1.4	2.9	7.9	21.1	51.0	134.2
1973	18.6	0.6	1.6	1.4	2.8	7.7	20.2	49.0	129.2
1974	18.4	0.6	1.7	1.4	2.7	7.9	20.9	49.4	135.2
1975	16.3	0.5	1.6	1.4	2.7	7.7	19.5	46.3	121.7
1976	15.1	0.5	1.6	1.3	2.6	7.3	19.3	46.6	129.2
1977	14.1	0.5	1.6	1.4	2.5	7.2	18.2	44.4	117.6
1978	13.7	0.4	1.6	1.4	2.4	6.7	17.8	43.0	116.6
FEMALES									
1953-55 (b)	19.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	2.1	5.2	11.9	31.0	107.3
1960-62 (b)	17.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.8	4.5	10.6	28.7	98.9
1965-67 (b)	16.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.9	4.8	10.8	28.9	98.7
1970-72	15.0	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.8	4.5	10.5	27.6	97.4
1973	14.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.7	4.3	9.9	25.5	94.3
1974	13.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.7	4.5	10.3	26.0	97.3
1975	12.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.6	4.1	9.7	24.3	88.5
1976	12.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.5	4.0	9.4	23.7	93.3
1977	10.9	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.5	4.0	9.1	22.3	87.1
1978	10.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.4	3.7	9.0	21.8	84.3

(a) Deaths of children under one year of age per 1000 live births in that year. (b) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aboriginals prior to 1966.

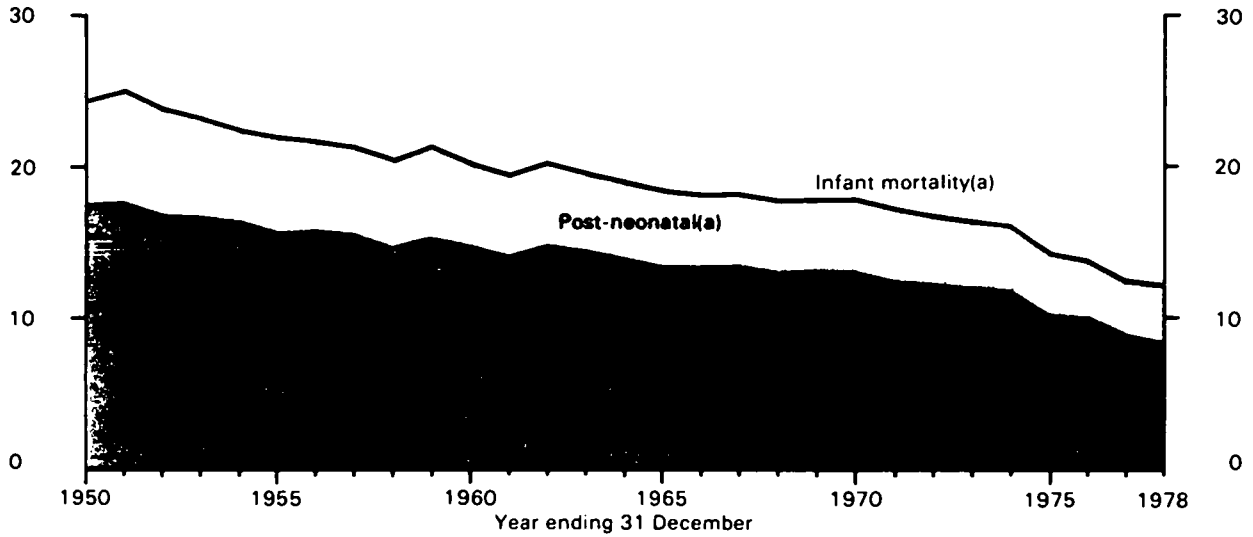
TABLE 3.2 STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES (a)

Year	Stillbirths	Perinatal deaths	Neonatal deaths	Post-neonatal deaths	Infant deaths
	<i>Per 1000 births live and still</i>		<i>Per 1000 live births</i>		
1950	19.0	36.1	17.4	7.1	24.5
1955	15.2	30.4	15.5	6.5	22.0
1963	12.5	26.6	14.3	5.2	19.6
1968	9.9	22.6	12.9	4.9	17.8
1973	11.7 (b)	23.3 (b)	11.8	4.7	16.5
1974	11.8	23.2	11.6	4.5	16.1
1975	10.3	20.2	10.0	4.3	14.3
1976	10.4	20.2	9.9	3.9	13.8
1977	9.3	17.9	8.7	3.8	12.5
1978	9.4	17.5	8.2	4.0	12.2

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 3. (b) Change in definition of stillbirths in 1972, see technical notes, Chapter 3.

CHART 3.3 INFANT MORTALITY

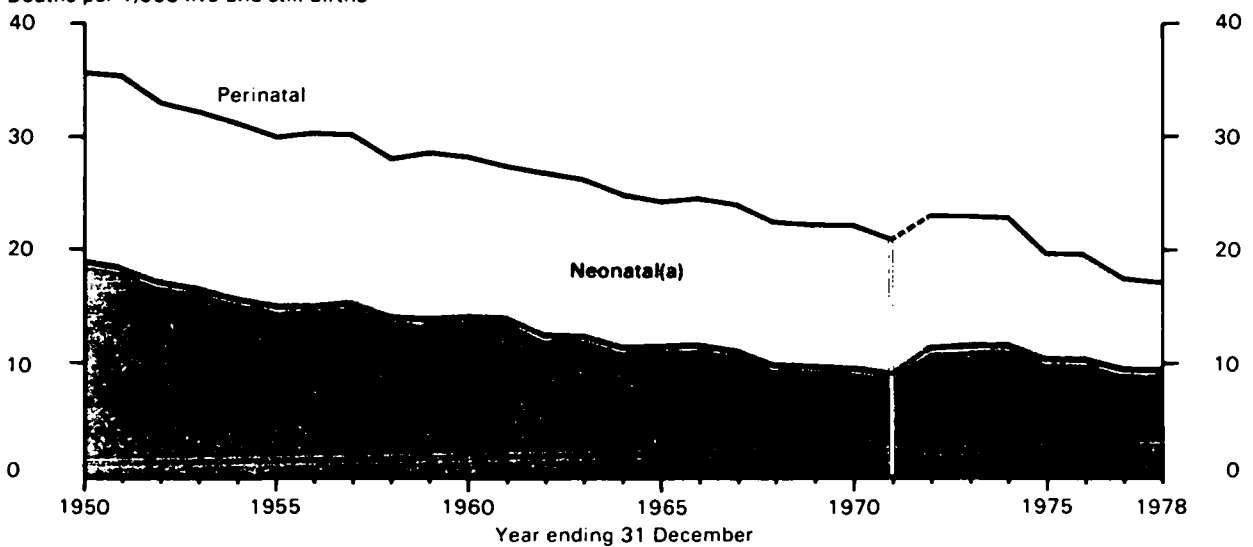
Deaths per 1,000 live births



(a) See technical notes at end of chapter

CHART 3.4 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Deaths per 1,000 live and still births



(a) Change in definition of stillbirths in 1972. see technical notes at end of chapter

TABLE 3.3 CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY

Cause of death	Deaths per 1000 live births							Percentage of infant deaths
	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978
Perinatal causes (a)	9.8	8.6	8.4	7.2	6.7	5.5	5.3	43.4
Congenital anomalies	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.2	26.0
Diseases of the respiratory system and symptoms and ill-defined conditions (a)	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.4	19.5
Infective and parasitic diseases	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.7
Accidents, poisonings and violence	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.8
Other	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	4.5

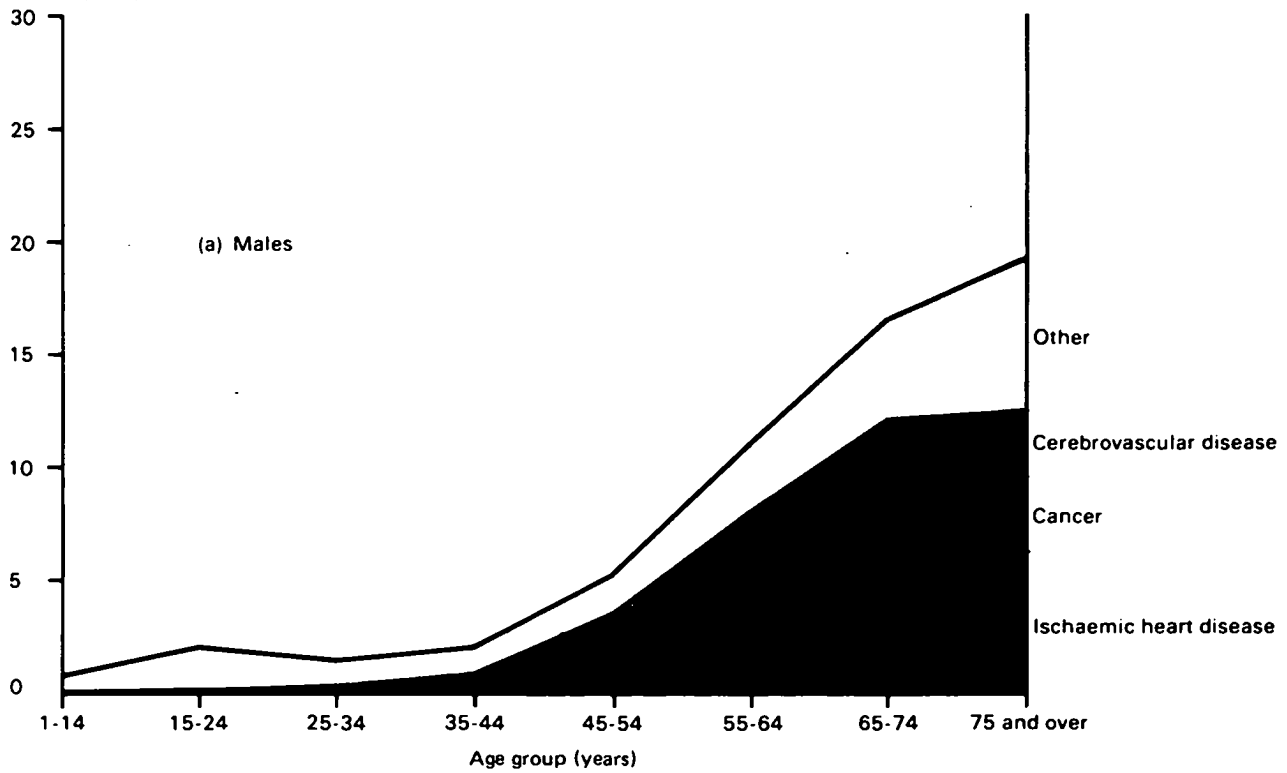
(a) See technical notes, Chapter 3.

TABLE 3.4 MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH, 1978

Cause of death	Males	Females	Persons
		<i>Per cent</i>	
Ischaemic heart disease	31.8	27.8	30.0
Cancer	20.7	19.5	20.2
Cerebrovascular disease	9.7	17.3	13.0
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma	5.7	2.2	4.1
Heart disease (other than ischaemic, hypertensive and rheumatic)	3.0	4.9	3.9
Motor vehicle accidents	4.6	2.2	3.5
Accidents (other than motor vehicle)	2.9	2.1	2.6
Other causes	21.6	24.0	22.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	60.3	48.1	108.4

CHART 3.5 MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE, 1978

Deaths ('000)



Deaths ('000)

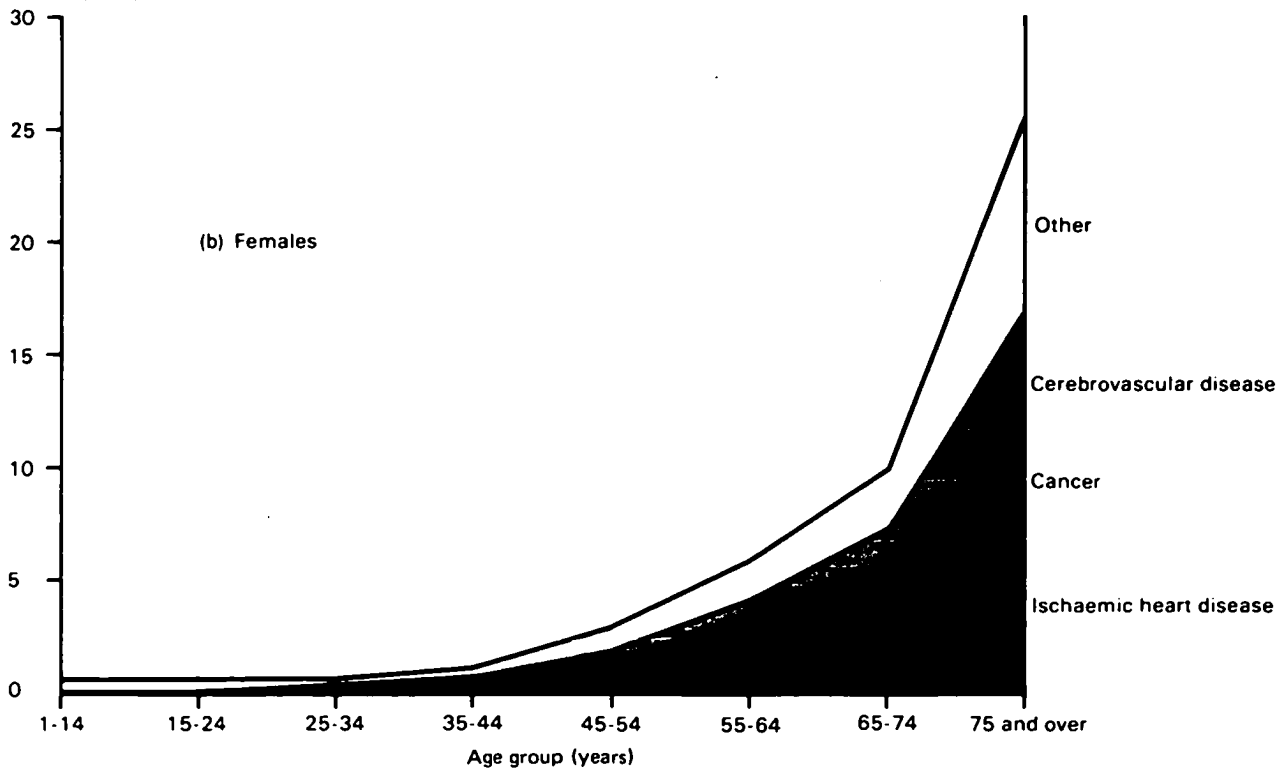


TABLE 3.5 FOUR LEADING CAUSES (a) OF DEATH FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS

Cause of death	Deaths per 100 000 population of same age and sex							Percentage of deaths in age group
	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978
MALES								
1-14 years								
Accidents (other than motor vehicle)	15	14	16	14	13	11	11	25
Motor vehicle accidents	12	13	11	12	13	13	10	24
Cancer	9	8	7	6	6	6	5	13
Congenital anomalies	5	6	5	5	5	5	4	9
15-24 years								
Motor vehicle accidents	90	95	97	95	91	91	92	56
Accidents (other than motor vehicle)	25	21	20	20	19	23	22	13
Suicide	11	15	16	14	15	16	18	11
Cancer	9	8	9	9	10	7	8	5
25-34 years								
Motor vehicle accidents	47	43	41	41	34	41	43	31
Suicide	19	16	16	20	21	20	21	16
Accidents (other than motor vehicle)	25	21	25	22	20	20	19	14
Cancer	16	16	15	16	15	15	16	11
35-44 years								
Ischaemic heart disease	69	67	62	61	57	55	49	20
Cancer	44	43	42	42	44	38	46	19
Motor vehicle accidents	37	33	29	37	28	28	27	11
Accidents (other than motor vehicle)	27	25	26	27	26	24	27	11
45-54 years								
Ischaemic heart disease	313	291	281	285	269	263	237	35
Cancer	149	154	166	168	161	160	164	24
Cerebrovascular disease	58	54	49	51	46	39	35	5
Cirrhosis of liver	22	25	33	33	31	33	31	5
55-64 years								
Ischaemic heart disease	962	843	844	783	769	731	697	39
Cancer	450	446	487	469	475	469	476	27
Cerebrovascular disease	194	165	171	161	139	122	128	7
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma	105	98	109	90	100	82	85	5
65-74 years								
Ischaemic heart disease	2 153	1 851	1 878	1 795	1 776	1 683	1 613	38
Cancer	1 021	1 057	1 065	1 057	1 061	1 059	1 063	25
Cerebrovascular disease	644	586	553	517	496	467	445	10
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma	331	347	391	311	360	309	304	7
75 years and over								
Ischaemic heart disease	4 672	4 105	4 369	3 891	4 260	3 745	3 771	32
Cancer	1 860	1 899	1 914	1 965	1 974	2 029	2 035	17
Cerebrovascular disease	2 313	2 123	2 211	1 917	1 992	1 820	1 740	15
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma	814	909	925	833	995	894	912	8

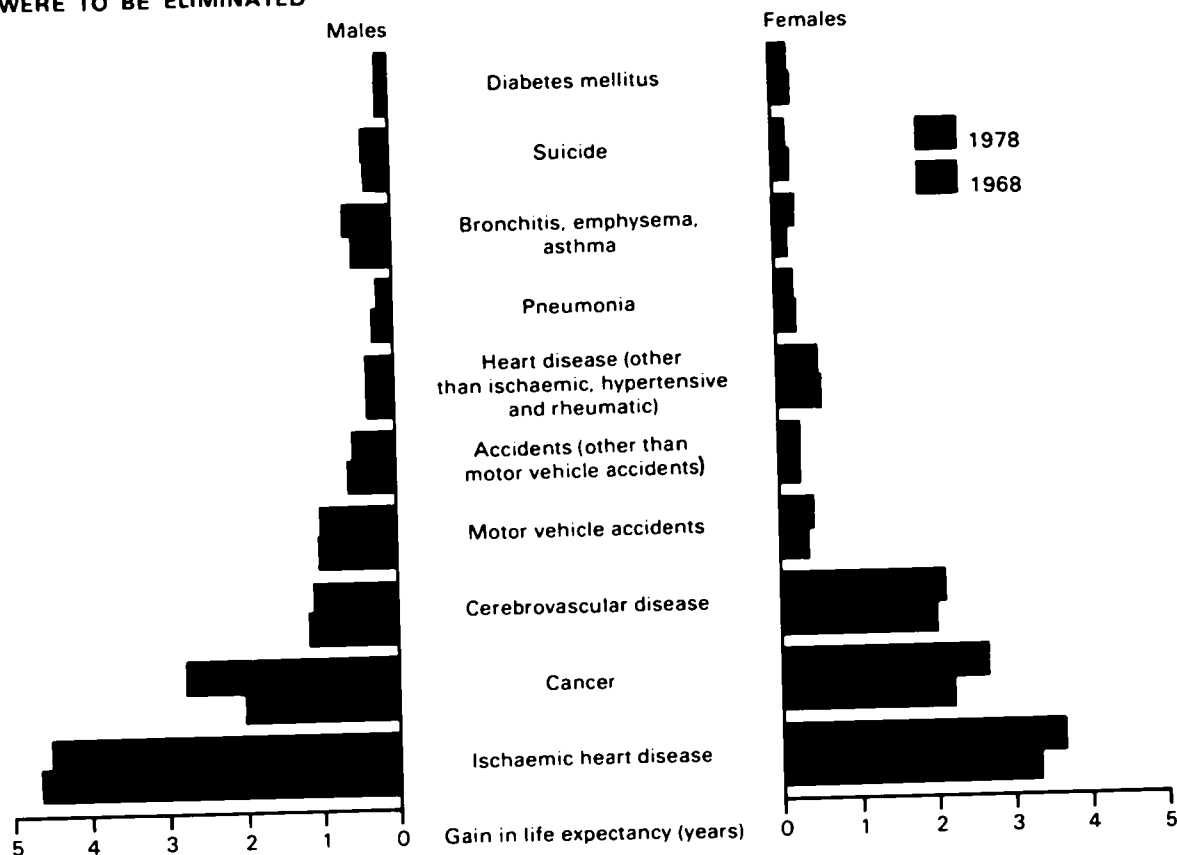
(a) Leading causes based on deaths in 1978.

TABLE 3.5 FOUR LEADING CAUSES (a) OF DEATH FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS—continued

Cause of death	Deaths per 100 000 population of same age and sex							Percentage of deaths in age group
	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978
FEMALES								
1-14 years								
Motor vehicle accidents	7	9	9	7	7	7	9	28
Accidents (other than motor vehicle)	7	8	7	6	6	6	5	17
Cancer	7	5	7	6	5	5	4	14
Congenital anomalies	6	4	5	4	5	4	3	10
15-24 years								
Motor vehicle accidents	21	22	22	20	20	25	23	44
Suicide	4	6	4	4	4	4	5	10
Accidents (other than motor vehicle)	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	9
Cancer	6	6	4	7	5	5	4	7
25-34 years								
Cancer	18	15	12	13	15	15	14	24
Motor vehicle accidents	10	9	11	9	10	11	10	16
Suicide	11	8	8	8	6	6	7	13
Cerebrovascular disease	4	4	5	3	3	4	3	6
35-44 years								
Cancer	55	50	51	52	50	50	49	36
Cerebrovascular disease	18	17	15	15	14	16	14	10
Ischaemic heart disease	16	16	18	17	16	14	12	9
Suicide	14	12	12	13	7	10	10	7
45-54 years								
Cancer	162	161	153	151	154	163	152	41
Ischaemic heart disease	74	68	78	74	63	63	59	16
Cerebrovascular disease	56	48	51	47	40	40	37	10
Motor vehicle accidents	13	15	14	11	12	12	14	4
55-64 years								
Cancer	302	321	308	317	307	321	328	37
Ischaemic heart disease	318	264	282	251	240	231	221	25
Cerebrovascular disease	148	125	127	117	114	100	94	11
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma	25	25	31	25	35	25	29	3
65-74 years								
Ischaemic heart disease	1 012	867	871	827	779	745	730	33
Cancer	507	543	538	531	539	536	525	24
Cerebrovascular disease	531	452	462	423	392	369	332	15
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma	48	56	61	59	67	59	59	3
75 years and over								
Ischaemic heart disease	3 095	2 833	2 976	2 669	2 816	2 714	2 662	32
Cerebrovascular disease	2 371	2 363	2 376	2 190	2 162	2 024	1 911	23
Cancer	1 027	1 014	1 019	1 022	1 089	1 021	1 001	12
Heart disease (other than ischaemic, hypertensive and rheumatic)	903	705	701	651	706	614	590	7

(a) Leading causes based on deaths in 1978.

CHART 3.6 GAIN IN LIFE EXPECTANCY AT AGE ONE YEAR IF SPECIFIC CAUSES OF DEATH WERE TO BE ELIMINATED



SECTION 2. HEALTH STATUS

In this section, attention is directed to factors that affect people's state of health during their lives. The emphasis is on the negative aspects of health—ill-health and disability, their effects and the factors that influence them. Much of the information comes from the Australian Health Survey, conducted by the ABS during 1977–78. There is no comparable information that would enable attention to be given to changes in health status over time.

Information obtained through the Australian Health Survey was sought directly from respondents at interview. It reflects the individual's own or, in certain cases, another household member's perception of his or her state of health. Consequently, classification of illness conditions in the survey may not in all cases accord with what a diagnosis by a medical practitioner would find. In particular, it should be noted that some of the recent illness reported in the survey identifies only the existence of symptoms.

The Australian Health Survey found that 65.3 per cent of the population claimed to have experienced one or more illnesses in the two weeks prior to their interview (Table 3.6). More than half of these (34.5 per cent of the population) consulted

a doctor about at least one recent illness. Both the incidence of recent illnesses and the proportion of persons experiencing them who consulted a doctor were higher for males and females in older age groups (Chart 3.7). The major categories of recent illness that were reported were those classified as diseases and symptoms of the respiratory system (303.4 cases per 1000 persons), mental disorders, nervous tension and depression (223.5 per 1000 persons) and diseases and symptoms of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (184.2 per 1000 persons) (Table 3.7). Individual types of illness that were prevalent in these categories included acute nasopharyngitis (common cold), other upper respiratory tract disease and arthritis, the latter especially for persons aged 45 years and over.

Chart 3.8 indicates the proportion of persons who reported experiencing an accident in the two weeks preceding their interview in 1977–78. Higher proportions of males than females reported having had an accident. In the age group 15 to 24 years for example, 3.2 per cent of males claimed to have had a recent accident compared with 1.6 per cent of females. This chapter has earlier recorded a high incidence of deaths from accidental causes among males in that age group (Table 3.5).

The effects of illness or injury can be either long-term or short-term. Measures of these effects are important indicators of the impact of ill-health on well-being and have been recommended by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in its 1980 List of Social Indicators.

Table 3.8 and Chart 3.9 present a view of short-term disability caused by illness or injury. Australians were estimated to have had an annual equivalent of 19.7 days during 1977-78 when they had to cut down on their usual activities because of illness or injury; 5.1 of those days of reduced activity were spent in bed. As Table 3.8 shows, these figures were higher for persons in older age groups. Persons aged 65 years and over had an estimated 35.4 days of reduced activity over the year including 9.9 days in bed. Working people and students had fewer days of reduced activity than the population as a whole (15.9 and 17.0 respectively for working males and females; 9.4 and 18.6 for male and female students compared with 19.9 and 23.4 for all males and females aged 15 years and over—Chart 3.9).

The extent of long-term disability in Australia has been measured to some extent through the incidence of chronic illness and whether or not it limits a person's activity in some specified way. The Australian Health Survey found that 45.1 per cent of the population had one or more chronic conditions, that is conditions which had lasted for six months or more, or which caused permanent disability (Table 3.9). The correlation of age with the incidence of chronic conditions was even stronger than was earlier noted with recent illnesses, proportions of the population experiencing a chronic condition rising from 24.5 per cent for persons under 15 years to 77.6 per cent for persons aged 65 years and over (Table 3.9).

The most prevalent chronic conditions were those classified as diseases of the respiratory system (175.4 conditions per 1000 persons), diseases of the circulatory system (150.4 per 1000 persons) and diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (135.5 per 1000 persons). Although diseases of the respiratory system appears as the group with highest incidence of both recent and chronic illness, the individual types of illness involved are quite different. While common cold and other upper respiratory tract disease were prevalent in recent illness, the most common causes of chronic respiratory conditions were hay fever (76.7 conditions per 1000 persons) bronchitis (43.0 per 1000 persons) and asthma (35.4 per 1000 persons). The ten most frequently reported individual chronic conditions are shown in Table 3.10. Arthritis was the most frequent of these (80.4 conditions per 1000 persons), having especially high incidence in persons aged 45 years and over.

Table 3.9 and Chart 3.10 also indicate the proportion of the population suffering chronic conditions that limited activity in some specified way. Overall 10.3 per cent of the population is described as having a chronic limiting condition, but account must be taken of different concepts of

limitation that were used for persons of different ages in the Australian Health Survey (see technical notes at the end of this chapter).

According to Chart 3.11, the incidence of problems with sight increased from very low levels amongst younger persons to very high levels in older age groups; 96.3 per cent of persons aged 65 and over had a problem with sight according to an ABS survey conducted in 1979. Most of these problems could be helped by wearing glasses or contact lenses. Only 11.6 per cent of persons aged 65 years and over, and fewer in younger age groups, had any sight problem that could not be helped with glasses or contact lenses.

The survey also found that 94 per cent of persons aged 65 years and over and 46 per cent of persons aged 15 years and over wore glasses or contact lenses at least once a week.

As with sight problems, the incidence of hearing difficulties is higher in older than in younger age groups, although a smaller proportion of the population is affected. Table 3.11 shows that 21.5 per cent of persons aged 65 years and over claimed to have a problem with their hearing in an ABS survey conducted in September 1978. Hearing problems were more prevalent in males than females. This difference was most significant in the age group 45 to 64 years where 14.5 per cent of males and 6.9 per cent of females reported hearing problems. This could be explained by the predominant assessment by males affected that constant noise (possibly in the workplace) was the cause of their problem. Constant noise was not significant in reasons for hearing problems given by females in the survey.

Use of hearing aids to overcome hearing problems was not as extensive as the wearing of glasses or contact lenses to overcome sight problems. For all age groups 15 and over, 7.4 per cent of persons reported a hearing problem whereas only 1.5 per cent were at the time of the survey in possession of a hearing aid. The survey also found that of the 2.0 per cent of persons aged 15 years and over who had a hearing problem most of the time, just under half (0.9 per cent of the population aged 15 years and over) possessed a hearing aid at the time of the survey, and 22.1 per cent of persons who possessed a hearing aid used it less than once a week or never. A major proportion of these people and those who no longer possessed an aid gave as their reasons that it did not help, was noisy, a nuisance, uncomfortable or unsightly.

Adequate nutrition is an essential ingredient to a healthy life. Table 3.12 shows that the Australian food supply in 1978-79, based on estimates of food available for consumption, provided for well in excess of the recommended dietary allowance of eight selected nutrients and energy. There is little difference between the percentages of total energy available from carbohydrate, protein, fat and alcohol constituents of the available food supply in the years 1968-69 and 1978-79 (Table 3.13).

The final items in this section present statistics of alcohol and tobacco consumption. These are strictly lifestyle indicators but are included here since consumption of these products has been

associated with the incidence of certain health problems (e.g. cirrhosis of the liver, motor vehicle accidents, lung cancer, heart disease).

Table 3.14 shows a general decline in apparent consumption of beer from a peak of 194.3 litres per person aged 15 years and over in 1974-75 to 181.1 litres in 1978-79. However the apparent consumption of unfortified wines per person aged 15 years and over has steadily increased since 1970-71 from 6.3 litres to 16.4 litres in 1978-79. As a result, estimated total alcohol consumption has been relatively stable since the mid 1970s, remaining at just over 13 litres per person aged 15 years and over per year.

Chart 3.12 describes, from a survey of alcohol consumption conducted by the ABS in February 1977, the age characteristics of persons who do and do not consume alcohol. Highest proportions of persons who are drinkers occurred in the age group 25 to 44 years (80.2 per cent of males and 55.7 per cent of females). 4.2 per cent of males were described as heavy or very heavy drinkers, i.e. those who consumed 80 grams or more of alcohol per day (equivalent to 7 ten ounce glasses of beer). It should be noted that such surveys are believed to suffer some degree of underreporting of quantities of alcohol consumed.

There has been a steady fall since 1974-75 in the annual apparent consumption of tobacco per person aged 15 years and over. It had declined from levels around 3.4 kilograms of tobacco prevailing for several years up to 1974-75 to 2.9 kilograms in 1978-79 (Table 3.14). Table 3.15 shows that, of the 37.2 per cent of the population aged 18 years and over identified as smokers in an ABS survey conducted in 1977, most smoked only packeted cigarettes (30.8 per cent of persons aged 18 years and over). The age and sex distribution of smokers is shown in Chart 3.13, together with persons who were ex-smokers of cigarettes (22.8 per cent of males 18 years and over, 10.0 per cent of females).

Many of the tables and charts in this section disaggregate measures of health status by age group. It has been possible to adhere to age groupings which have been widely adopted elsewhere in presenting this type of information. However the treatment of children as a single group aged 0 to 14 years (or in some cases 2 to 14 years) disguises major changes in patterns of health problems that occur during childhood and is insufficient for specific examination of child health status.

TABLE 3.6 PERSONS EXPERIENCING RECENT ILLNESS (a), 1977-78

	Age group (years)					Total		
	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Males	Females	Persons
	<i>Per cent</i>							
Persons having experienced—								
No recent illness	44.4	34.5	32.2	30.0	24.0	37.2	32.1	34.7
One or more recent illnesses	55.6	65.5	67.8	70.0	76.0	62.8	67.9	65.3
1 recent illness	39.3	34.2	34.7	29.2	25.4	34.3	33.5	33.9
2 recent illnesses	12.8	18.3	19.0	18.9	21.0	16.6	18.2	17.4
3 or more recent illnesses	3.5	13.0	14.1	21.9	29.5	11.8	16.2	14.0
One or more recent illnesses for which a doctor consulted (b)	25.7	24.9	32.4	45.5	61.7	30.1	39.0	34.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	3 671.4	2 340.7	3 800.8	2 733.9	1 224.6	6 908.3	6 863.1	13 771.4

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 3. (b) Including instances where at the time of interview, a consultation had been arranged.

TABLE 3.7 INCIDENCE OF RECENT ILLNESS (a), 1977-78
(Recent illness per 1000 population)

Type of illness	Age group (years)					Total		
	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Males	Females	Persons
	Infective and parasitic diseases	44.4	41.8	36.5	25.0	18.4	31.8	39.5	35.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	6.2	19.0	35.9	54.4	42.7	20.7	38.1	29.4
Mental disorders, nervous tension and depression	61.2	260.8	290.2	292.1	278.7	181.7	265.6	223.5
Diseases and symptoms of the nervous system and sense organs	54.4	113.6	116.9	174.6	234.7	110.1	133.2	121.6
Diseases and symptoms of the circulatory system	*	8.0	24.8	106.7	223.7	40.5	59.0	49.7
Diseases and symptoms of the respiratory system	344.3	326.7	298.0	261.9	245.4	315.9	290.9	303.4
Diseases and symptoms of the digestive system	76.1	58.1	53.6	58.5	73.4	61.5	64.7	63.1
Diseases and symptoms of the genito-urinary system	62.2	20.0	25.3	33.5	50.9	27.6	48.8	38.1
Diseases and symptoms of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	58.9	53.7	45.7	46.1	46.4	51.1	50.3	50.7
Diseases and symptoms of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	12.6	146.2	179.2	339.2	440.5	168.2	200.2	184.2
Neoplasms (cancer)		1.7	2.5	7.1	13.3	3.9	3.3	3.6
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs		2.2	2.4	*	*	*	3.5	2.2
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth etc. and certain causes of perinatal morbidity	2.7	20.5	16.9	*	*	*	16.4	8.2
Congenital anomalies		*	*	*	*	1.5	2.8	2.1
Illness due to absence of limbs or organs		*	*	*	*	1.4	*	1.3
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions not elsewhere included	6.1	25.6	31.5	34.3	55.3	21.5	31.3	26.4
Injuries or illness due to accidents, poisonings and violence	33.1	70.4	59.7	43.4	49.9	59.8	40.8	50.3
All recent illnesses	763.6	1 169.2	1 224.3	1 485.4	1 782.5	1 098.4	1 289.4	1 193.6

(a) Provision was made to record up to five recent illnesses for each respondent. For definitions, see technical notes, Chapter 3.

CHART 3.7 PERSONS EXPERIENCING RECENT ILLNESS, 1977-78

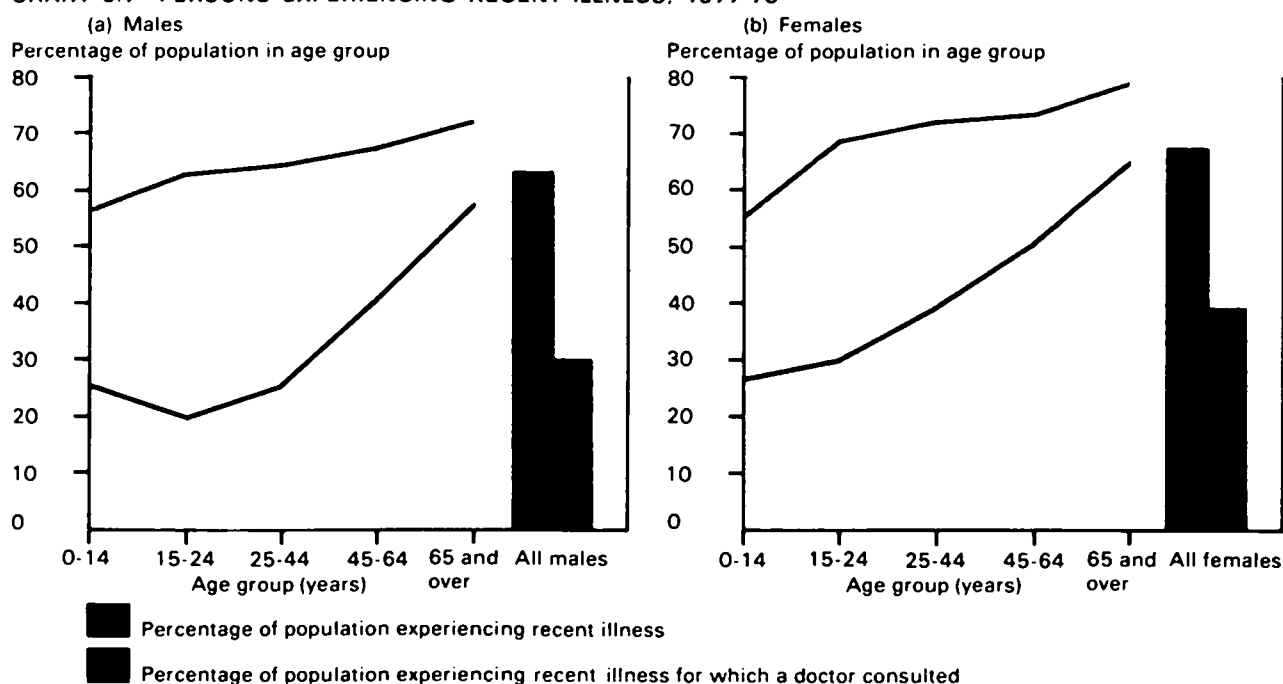


CHART 3.8 PERSONS EXPERIENCING AN ACCIDENT IN 2 WEEKS BEFORE INTERVIEW, 1977-78

Percentage of population in age group

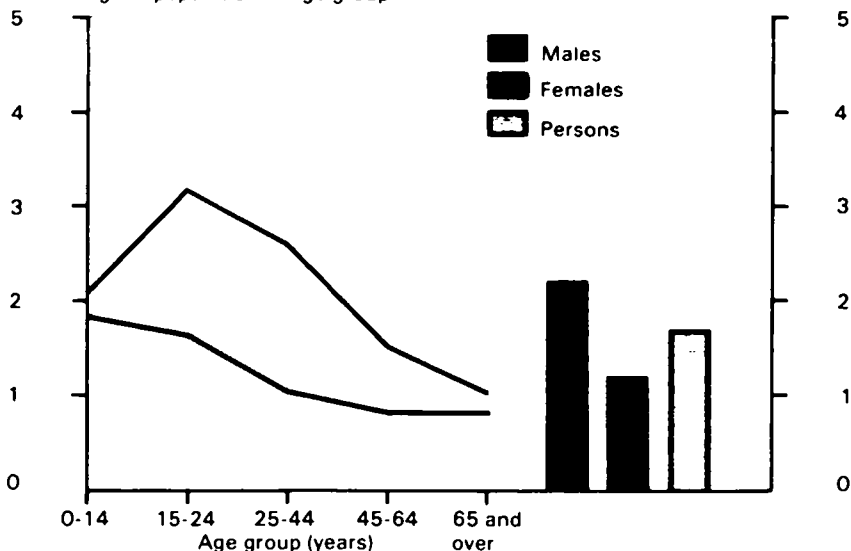
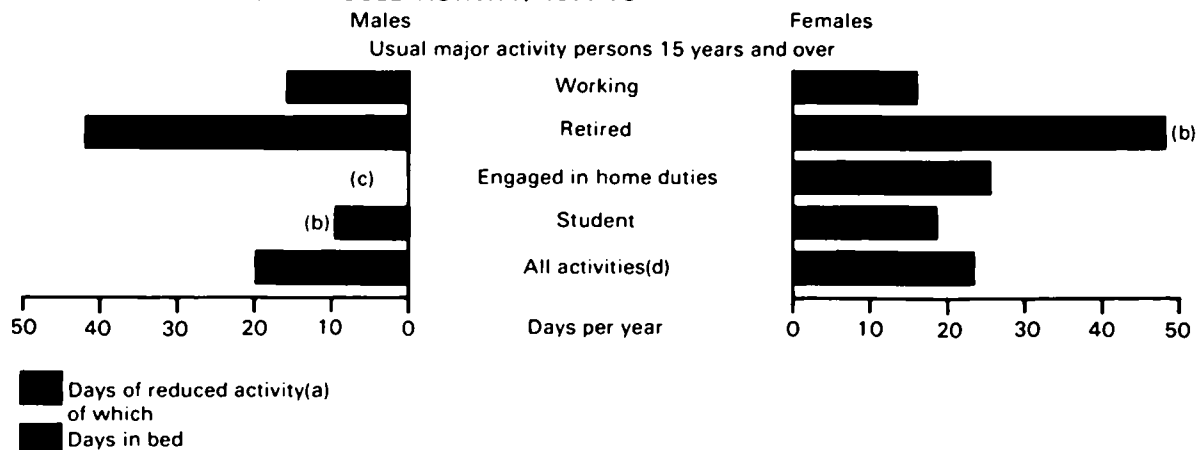


TABLE 3.8 DAYS OF REDUCED ACTIVITY (a), 1977-78

	Age group (years)					Total
	2-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
Average number of days of reduced activity						
Males	13.2	12.7	15.7	26.7	33.8	18.3
Females	13.9	17.9	21.7	23.7	36.6	21.2
Persons	13.5	15.3	18.6	25.2	35.4	19.7
Average number of days in bed						
Males	3.7	2.7	3.2	6.5	8.5	4.3
Females	5.2	5.4	4.5	6.6	10.9	5.9
Persons	4.4	4.0	3.9	6.6	9.9	5.1

(a) Annual average derived from days of reduced activity in the two weeks prior to interview. For definitions, see technical notes, Chapter 3.

CHART 3.9 DAYS OF REDUCED ACTIVITY, 1977-78



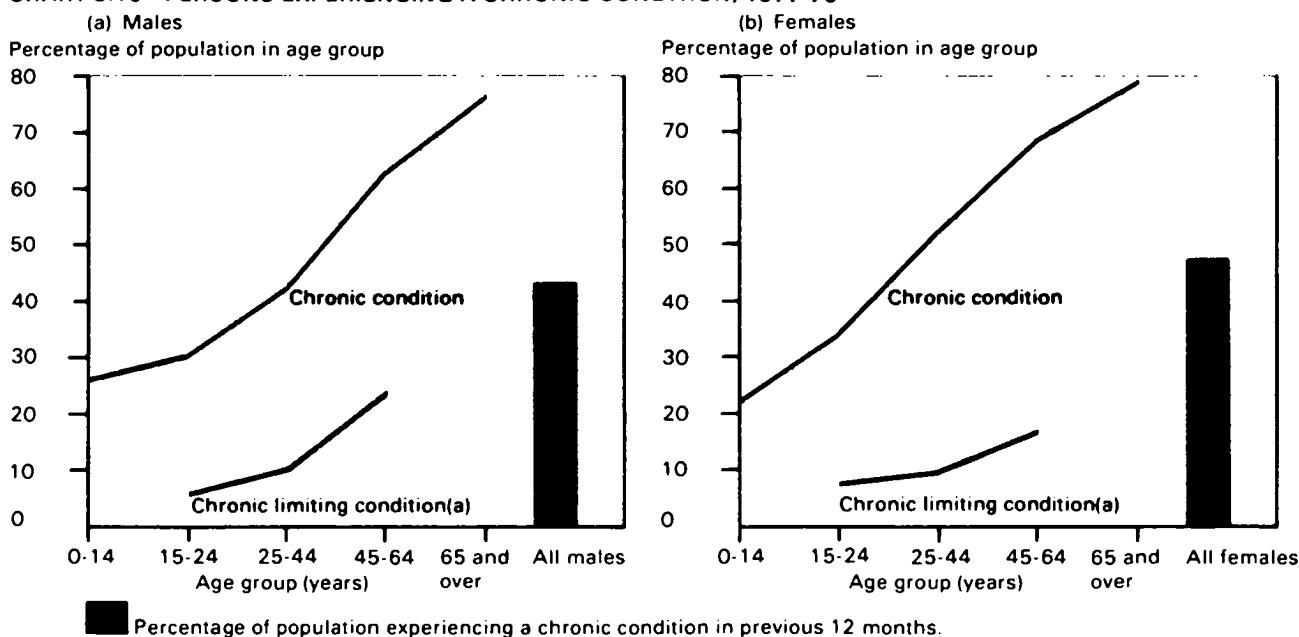
- (a) Annual average derived from days of reduced activity in the two weeks prior to interview.
- (b) Number of days in bed statistically unreliable for most practical purposes.
- (c) Number of days of reduced activity statistically unreliable for most practical purposes.
- (d) Includes permanently unable to work and other activities.

TABLE 3.9 PERSONS EXPERIENCING A CHRONIC CONDITION (a), 1977-78

	Age group (years)					Total		
	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Males	Females	Persons
	<i>Per cent</i>							
Persons experiencing—								
No chronic conditions (b)	75.5	67.6	52.7	34.1	22.4	57.3	52.5	54.9
One or more chronic conditions	24.5	32.4	47.3	65.9	77.6	42.7	47.5	45.1
1 condition	18.9	22.1	28.2	29.5	27.0	24.4	25.3	24.8
2 conditions	4.4	7.3	11.7	18.2	22.3	10.4	12.1	11.2
3 or more conditions	1.2	3.0	7.4	18.2	28.4	7.9	10.1	9.0
One or more limiting (c) chronic conditions	3.8(d)	6.6	9.9	20.1	13.4	10.8(d)	9.7(d)	10.3(d)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	3 671.4	2 340.7	3 800.8	2 733.9	1 224.6	6 908.3	6 863.1	13 771.4

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 3. (b) Includes a total of 14.0 thousand persons who did not state whether they had a chronic condition. (c) Limitation of activity was defined differently for the age groups under 15, 15 to 64, and 65 years and over (see technical notes, Chapter 3). (d) Questions on limiting conditions were not asked in respect of children under 2 years of age. These percentages, therefore, are based on populations excluding this age group as follows: persons aged 2 years and under 15 years 3229.0 thousand; total aged 2 years and over—males 6676.8 thousand, females 6652.1 thousand, persons 13 328.9 thousand.

CHART 3.10 PERSONS EXPERIENCING A CHRONIC CONDITION, 1977-78



(a) 'Limiting' condition was defined differently for the age groups 0-14 years and 65 years and over. See technical notes at end of chapter.

TABLE 3.10 INCIDENCE OF CHRONIC CONDITIONS (a), 1977-78
(Chronic conditions per 1000 population)

Type of condition (illness or permanent disability)	Age group (years)				Total		
	Under 15	15-44	45-64	65 and over	Males	Females	Persons
Infective and parasitic diseases	*	4.4	7.2	*	4.5	4.1	4.3
Neoplasms	*	3.9	13.7	23.9	7.7	6.0	6.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	*	11.7	56.3	75.6	24.5	22.9	23.7
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	4.1	11.2	10.1	18.5	3.6	15.9	9.8
Mental disorders	27.5	21.3	29.4	14.8	24.9	23.0	24.0
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	37.8	102.2	162.4	284.5	106.8	119.6	113.2
Migraine	8.2	61.3	56.7	29.1	27.1	59.7	43.3
Deaf mutism and other deafness	9.5	17.9	61.1	123.9	42.1	25.0	33.6
Diseases of the circulatory system	6.3	78.8	336.8	525.2	119.5	181.5	150.4
Hypertensive disease (includes high blood pressure)	*	26.3	161.5	207.4	47.5	76.5	62.2
Varicose veins	*	27.1	63.6	67.2	14.3	47.3	30.7
Heart disease	5.2	5.4	55.3	160.2	29.5	28.5	29.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	142.9	186.1	188.0	190.9	178.3	172.5	175.4
Hay fever	31.4	103.0	84.8	63.4	74.2	79.2	76.7
Bronchitis	49.5	32.7	47.0	66.1	46.3	39.7	43.0
Asthma	45.3	31.8	34.5	25.5	36.5	34.1	35.4
Diseases of the digestive system	8.1	26.7	83.6	87.0	43.8	32.9	38.4
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	3.7	13.9	22.1	33.8	9.8	19.4	14.6
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	48.4	62.9	59.7	50.2	49.7	64.9	57.3
Eczema and dermatitis (includes allergy, unspecified)	45.9	56.3	51.8	41.5	44.4	58.3	51.3
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	3.8	86.6	304.2	399.1	115.0	156.3	135.5
Arthritis	*	31.6	194.7	311.1	58.2	102.8	80.4
Congenital anomalies	13.0	5.0	4.0	4.3	6.3	7.5	6.9
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	7.8	12.0	20.2	25.2	13.7	13.6	13.7
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth etc. and certain causes of perinatal morbidity	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accidents, poisonings and violence	7.6	18.4	21.9	21.7	19.4	13.7	16.5
Absence of limbs or organs	*	11.7	27.4	30.1	15.6	11.7	13.7
All conditions	313.8	657.0	1 347.7	1 791.3	742.0	865.2	803.4

(a) Provision was made to record up to five chronic conditions for each respondent. For definitions, see technical notes, Chapter 3.

CHART 3.11 SIGHT PROBLEMS, FEBRUARY-MAY 1979

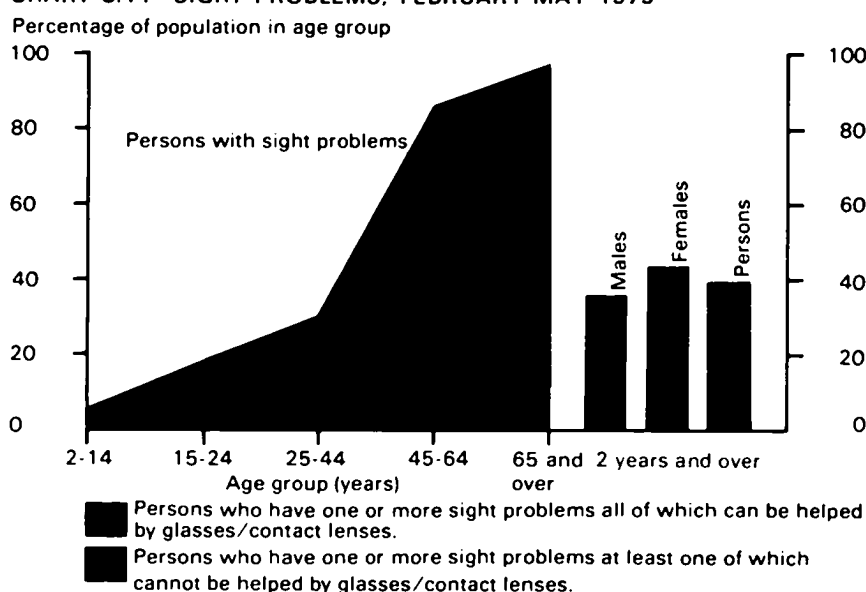


TABLE 3.11 HEARING CONDITION OF PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, SEPTEMBER 1978

	Age group (years)				Total
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
			<i>Per cent</i>		
Persons who have no hearing problem	98.3	95.7	89.3	78.5	92.6
Persons who have a hearing problem—					
Males	0.9	2.7	7.2	10.9	4.5
Females	0.9	1.6	3.5	10.6	3.0
Currently possess a hearing aid	0.2	0.3	1.4	8.2	1.5
Do not currently possess a hearing aid	1.6	4.1	9.3	13.3	5.9
Total	1.7	4.3	10.7	21.5	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
			<i>'000</i>		
Males	1 228.4	1 968.7	1 392.8	520.4	5 110.3
Females	1 215.0	1 927.8	1 388.2	684.2	5 215.2
Persons	2 443.3	3 896.5	2 781.0	1 204.6	10 325.4

TABLE 3.12 ESTIMATED SUPPLY OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1978-79 p
(Per head per day)

Nutrient	Unit	Recommended dietary allowance (a)	Supply available (a)	Percentage of recommended allowance
Protein	grams	60	98	164
Calcium	milligrams	436	965	221
Iron	milligrams	10	15	144
Vitamin A (retinol activity)	micrograms	680	1 568	231
Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)	milligrams	32	103	241
Vitamin B1 (thiamine)	milligrams	1	2	153
Riboflavin	milligrams	1	3	263
Niacin	milligrams	14	37	263
Energy value	kilojoules	8 944	13 342	149

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 3.

TABLE 3.13 TOTAL ENERGY CONTAINED IN VARIOUS DIETARY CONSTITUENTS OF AVAILABLE FOOD SUPPLY (Per cent)

<i>Dietary constituent</i>	1968-69	1978-79
Carbohydrate	48	49
Complex carbohydrate and natural sugars (a)	31	31
Refined and processed sugars (b)	17	18
Protein	12	13
Animal	8	9
Vegetable	4	4
Fat	33	32
Alcohol	5	6

(a) Natural sugars are those occurring naturally in a food, as opposed to refined cane sugar and other processed sugars which may be added to a food product. (b) Includes sugar content of syrups, honey and glucose.

TABLE 3.14 ESTIMATED APPARENT CONSUMPTION (a) OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS AND TOBACCO PER PERSON AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

<i>Year</i>	<i>Beer (litres)</i>	<i>Estimated alcohol equivalent for beer (b) (litres)</i>	<i>Wines (c)</i>		<i>Estimated alcohol equivalent for wines (b) (litres)</i>	<i>Spirits (litres alcohol)</i>	<i>Estimated total alcohol (litres)</i>	<i>Tobacco (kilograms)</i>
			<i>Fortified (litres)</i>	<i>Unfortified (litres)</i>				
1968-69	169.7	8.1	6.0	5.6	1.8	1.3	11.2	3.4
1969-70	173.9	8.3	6.2	6.4	1.9	1.4	11.7	3.4
1970-71	176.6	8.5	5.9	6.3	1.8	1.4	11.7	3.3
1971-72	176.0	8.4	5.7	6.7	1.8	1.5	11.8	3.3
1972-73	180.9	8.7	5.6	8.0	2.0	1.7	12.4	3.4
1973-74	193.2	9.3	6.1	9.2	2.2	1.7	13.2	3.4
1974-75	194.3	9.3	6.3	10.7	2.4	1.6	13.4	3.3
1975-76	189.0	9.1	6.4	11.5	2.5	1.6	13.2	3.2
1976-77	186.1	8.9	6.2	12.5	2.6	1.7	13.2	3.2
1977-78	186.9	9.0	5.5	13.9	2.6	1.8	13.4	3.1
1978-79	181.1	8.7	5.8	16.4	3.0	1.4	13.1	2.9

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 3. (b) The estimated alcohol equivalent for beer and wines has been calculated by applying factors of 4.8 per cent alcohol content for beer, 18.5 per cent for fortified wine and 11.5 per cent for unfortified wine. (c) Fortified wines comprise sherry, dessert wines, wine cocktails and vermouth. Unfortified wines comprise table, sparkling, carbonated and flavoured wine.

TABLE 3.15 SMOKING HABITS (a) OF PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, FEBRUARY 1977

	<i>Age group (years)</i>				<i>Total</i>
	18-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
	<i>Per cent</i>				
Smokers—					
Packeted cigarettes only	36.1	35.0	29.2	13.5	30.8
Other types of cigarettes or tobacco (b)	3.3	4.6	6.3	5.6	5.0
Pipe or cigar or both but not cigarettes	*	1.4	1.6	*	1.3
Total smokers	39.9	41.1	37.2	20.2	37.2
Non-smokers	60.1	58.9	62.8	79.8	62.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<i>'000</i>				
Total	1 617.3	3 678.4	2 712.0	1 115.3	9 122.9

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 3. (b) Includes persons who smoke packeted cigarettes and some other form of tobacco.

CHART 3.12 CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL, FEBRUARY 1977

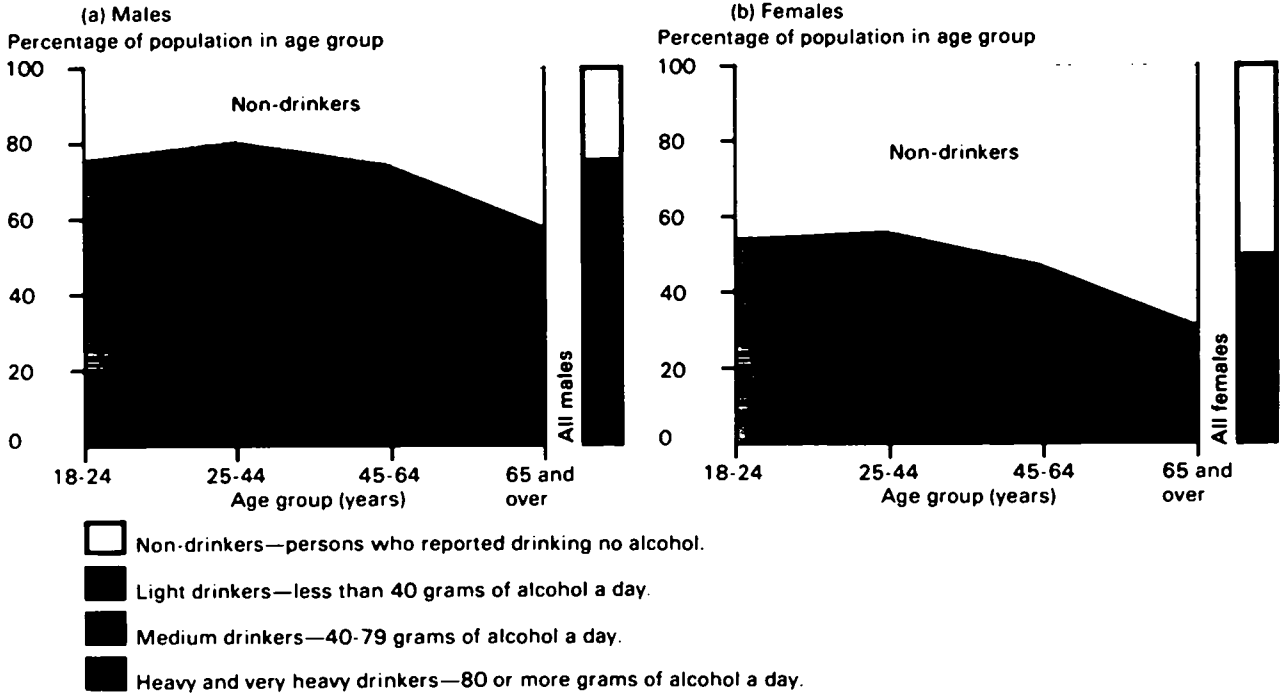
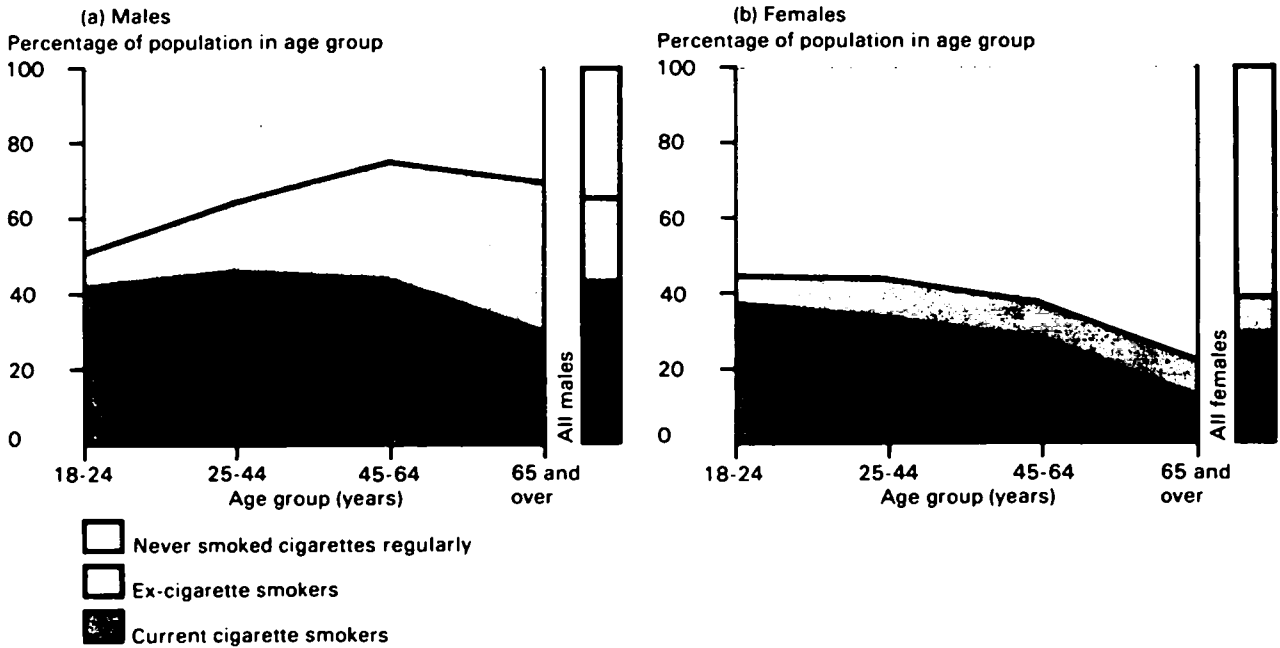


CHART 3.13 CIGARETTE SMOKING, FEBRUARY 1977



SECTION 3. HEALTH CARE

The information in this section is intended to show how the population uses the health services and facilities available. Data are presented, from ABS population surveys, on use of services provided by doctors and dentists, episodes of stay in hospital and on the taking of medication. Hospital in-patient statistics from Queensland and Western Australia provide a more detailed view of the in-patient usage of hospitals in these States for the years 1973 and 1978.

The Australian Health Survey found that 78.5 per cent of persons of all ages had consulted a doctor during the 12 months prior to their interview during 1977-78 (Chart 3.14). Higher proportions of females than males had consulted a doctor, particularly in the age groups 15 to 24 years and 25 to 44 years (82.9 and 85.3 per cent of females and 69.4 and 71.5 per cent of males respectively in these age groups). Reasons for consulting a doctor, based on the most recent visit during the three months preceding interview, provide some explanation for this difference in attendance by females for pre-natal and post-natal care and higher proportions of females than males renewing prescriptions. 70.0 per cent of all consultations in the two weeks preceding interview took place in a doctor's surgery, 11.1 per cent at a hospital as an in-patient, 11.0 per cent at a hospital out-patient or casualty department and 4.7 per cent in the patient's home (Chart 3.15).

People look to dental services not only for treatment of a specific problem but also, particularly in younger age groups, for preventive care and early identification of dental problems. From an ABS population survey conducted from February to May 1979, visits to dentists in the twelve months prior to interview had been made by 61.3 and 65.6 per cent of males and females respectively in the age group 2 to 14 years and by progressively fewer persons in older age groups, declining to 22.3 and 20.8 per cent respectively of males and females aged 65 years and over (Chart 3.16). Table 3.16 contains evidence of a significant incidence of preventive dental care sought especially by young people; 52.8 per cent of persons aged 2 to 14 years and 39.5 per cent of persons aged 15 to 24 years had visited a dentist in the previous 12 months and usually had a check up at least once a year.

The Australian Health Survey found that 12.7 per cent of persons had at least one episode as a hospital in-patient in the twelve months preceding their interview during 1977-78 (Table 3.17). It is likely that the survey slightly underestimated the number of persons who had an episode in hospital because it did not include those who were in hospital for a period exceeding 60 days at the time interviews were sought from their usual residence.

Tables 3.18 to 3.21 describe characteristics, including morbidity characteristics, of persons leaving hospitals by discharge, transfer or death. Since each episode is recorded separately, hospital morbidity rates contained in these tables overstate the proportion of persons who were at some time

hospital in-patients since some persons complete more than one stay in hospital in any year (Table 3.17). The tables are derived from data provided by public and private hospitals (excluding nursing homes and State psychiatric hospitals) in Queensland and Western Australia. Although similar data are now becoming available from other States their coverage is still being extended to include hospitals similar to those covered in Queensland and Western Australia and reasonable time series comparisons are not possible. Data from the two States selected for presentation in this section should therefore be taken as illustrative of relevant hospital morbidity statistics.

Trends in hospital morbidity reflect not only the changing incidence of more serious disease but also hospital admission policies and the availability of hospital beds. In the absence of more direct measures they have, however, been used as proxy indicators of health status and may be valid as such in the case of specific diseases for which the probability of hospitalisation is high. Hospital morbidity data are presented in this section as indicators of usage of hospital services.

The two main causes of hospitalisation for males were accidents, poisonings and violence, and diseases of the respiratory system. Hospitalisation rates for these two disease groups in 1978 were 278 and 225 per 10 000 males respectively in Queensland, and 329 and 256 per 10 000 in Western Australia. For females the most frequent reason for a hospital stay was pregnancy and childbirth (451 and 484 per 10 000 females in Queensland and Western Australia respectively in 1978). Most frequent causes of female hospitalisation other than pregnancy and childbirth were diseases of the genito-urinary system and diseases of the respiratory system (Queensland 301 and 171 per 10 000; Western Australia 366 and 218 per 10 000).

Overall rates of hospital morbidity were higher for females than for males in both States. In 1978 male rates were 1757 and 2045 per 10 000 males in Queensland and Western Australia respectively and corresponding female rates were 2208 and 2741 per 10 000. Pregnancy and childbirth and higher incidence of diseases of the genito-urinary system accounted for most of this difference, partly offset by higher rates of male hospitalisation for accidents, poisonings and violence. Overall rates of hospital morbidity increased between 1973 and 1978 except for infective and parasitic diseases, diseases of the respiratory system in Western Australia and, as may be expected from the decline in fertility rates noted in Chapter 2, for pregnancy and childbirth.

Age breakdowns of hospital morbidity statistics in Tables 3.20 and 3.21 show in particular the high incidence of diseases of the respiratory system for children, diseases of the circulatory system amongst older people and of accidents, poisonings and violence in younger males. The two latter factors have been noted earlier in this chapter as

major causes of death and chronic illness in these populations.

Tables 3.18 and 3.19 also show an analysis of length of stay in hospital for each disease class. Those associated with the greatest number of hospital days were accidents, poisonings and violence for males, pregnancy and childbirth for females and diseases of the circulatory system for both sexes. Mental disorders were, in general, responsible for the longest average stays in hospital (in 1978 15.1 days for males and 20.0 days for females in Queensland, and 13.1 and 15.2 days for males and females respectively in Western Australia). It should be noted that these statistics do not include stays in State psychiatric hospitals but include completed stays in psychiatric units of general hospitals. For all classes of disease except mental disorders the average stay associated with an episode in hospital was shorter in 1978 than in 1973.

The Australian Health Survey found that 42.0 per cent of males and 57.7 per cent of females had taken some type of medication in the two days preceding their interview during 1977-78 (Table 3.22). A good deal of the difference between the sexes is explained by the 19.9 per cent of females aged 18 to 50 years who took birth control pills. Apart from birth control pills the two most commonly taken medications were common pain

relievers, taken by 13.4 per cent of males and 19.8 per cent of females, and vitamins and tonics, taken by 10.3 per cent and 13.9 per cent of males and females respectively. In the age group 65 years and over a high proportion of persons had taken medicine for heart conditions or blood pressure, or fluid tablets (32.6 per cent of males and 44.5 per cent of females).

Accessibility to health care is an area of concern about which only limited information is available. It is important to assessments of the effectiveness of arrangements for the provision of health care, especially in the case of specific population groups. Their access can be affected by such barriers as distance, time, economic means, ignorance of available services, ineligibility and even subjective barriers associated with perceived accessibility. Some ABS surveys have addressed the question of accessibility in a limited way. For example, the Australian Health Survey estimated that persons had not consulted a doctor for 55.3 per cent of illness experienced in the two weeks preceding their interview. For a further 35.7 per cent of these illnesses the problem was rated 'not serious enough' but other reasons given included 'doctor inappropriate' (9.5 per cent), 'doctor "useless"' (1.0 per cent), 'personal fears' (0.8 per cent), 'no time' (1.8 per cent), 'too expensive' (0.4 per cent) and 'transport problems' (0.1 per cent).

CHART 3.14 PERSONS CONSULTING A DOCTOR IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, 1977-78

Percentage of population in age group

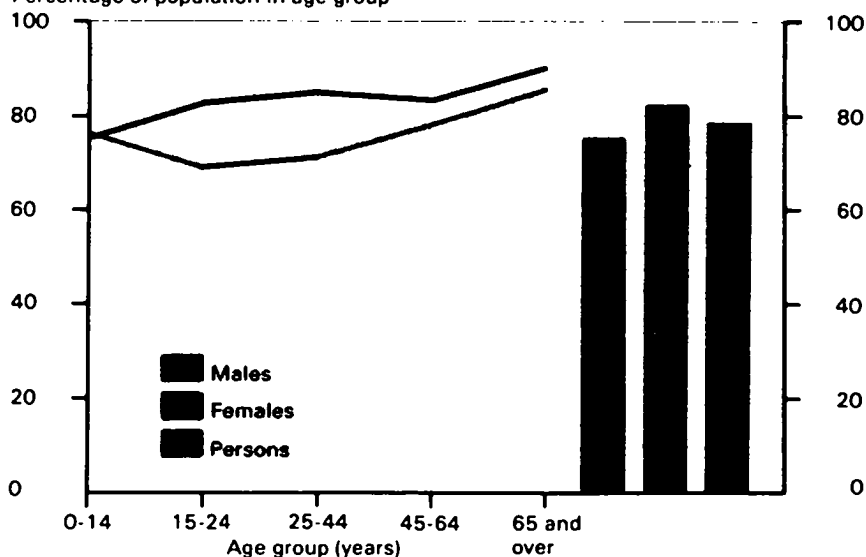


CHART 3.15 LOCATION OF ALL DOCTOR CONSULTATIONS IN THE 2 WEEKS BEFORE INTERVIEW, 1977-78

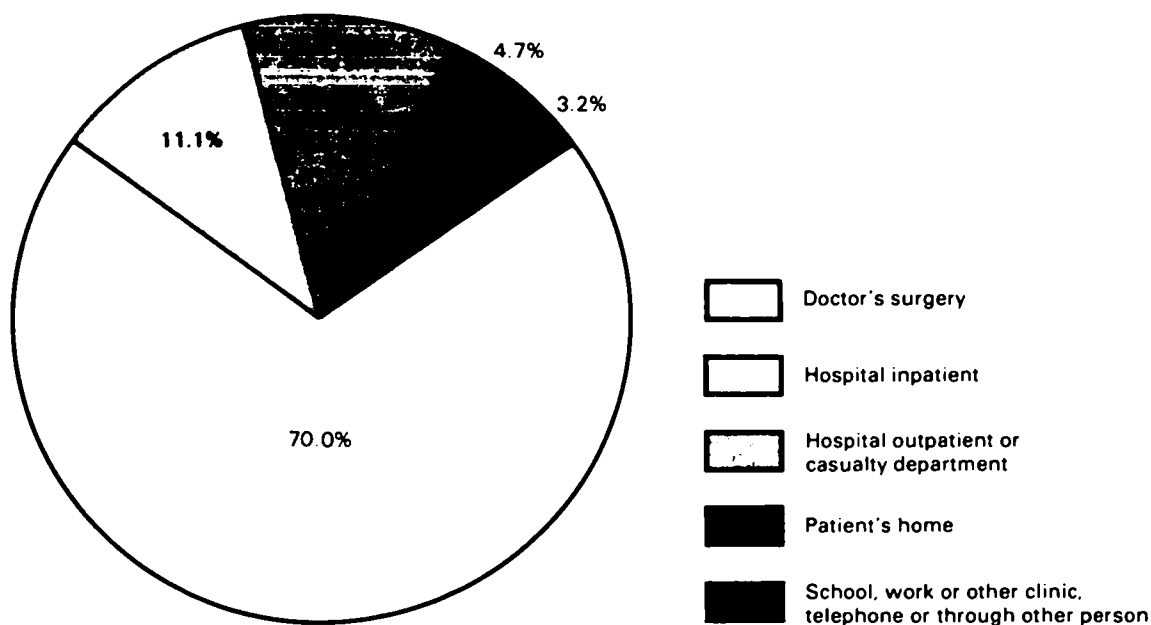


TABLE 3.16 VISITS TO DENTIST, FEBRUARY-MAY 1978

	Age group (years)					Total
	2-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 or more	
	<i>Per cent</i>					
Persons who visited a dentist in previous twelve months—	63.4	57.7	48.4	33.6	21.5	48.1
Usually have a check-up—						
More than once a year	39.0	26.1	17.3	8.7	4.0	21.0
Once a year	13.8	13.4	12.9	7.2	2.4	11.1
Less than once a year	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.1	*	1.1
Do not usually have a check-up (a)	9.8	16.9	16.7	16.6	14.7	14.9
Persons who did not visit a dentist in previous twelve months—	36.6	42.3	51.6	66.4	78.5	51.9
Time since last visit—						
More than 12 months to 18 months	4.3	9.0	8.7	6.6	3.6	6.8
More than 18 months to 3 years	5.8	16.9	17.2	15.3	13.0	13.7
More than 3 years	3.1	13.9	24.0	43.4	60.9	24.6
Never visited a dentist	23.5	2.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	3 255.8	2 467.7	3 953.2	2 796.4	1 278.9	13 752.0

(a) Only see a dentist for a specific reason.

CHART 3.16 PERSONS VISITING A DENTIST IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, FEBRUARY-MAY 1979



TABLE 3.17 HOSPITAL (a) EPISODES IN PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, 1977-78

	<i>Age group (years)</i>					<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Under 15</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-44</i>	<i>45-64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Per cent</i>							
Persons with one or more episodes	8.9	13.4	14.6	13.0	16.6	10.4	15.1	12.7
One episode	7.6	11.3	11.4	10.2	12.0	8.5	11.9	10.2
Two episodes	1.0	1.7	2.4	1.8	3.1	1.4	2.3	1.8
Three or more episodes	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.9	0.7
	<i>'000</i>							
Total population	3 671.4	2 340.7	3 800.8	2 733.9	1 224.6	6 908.3	6 863.1	13 771.4
Average number of episodes per person with episodes	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3

(a) Includes psychiatric hospitals, nursing and convalescent homes.

TABLE 3.18 HOSPITAL MORBIDITY RATES (a) AND DURATION OF STAY, QUEENSLAND 1973 AND 1978

Disease class	Hospital morbidity rate		Total stay ('000 days)		Average stay (days)	
	1973	1978	1973	1978	1973	1978
MALES						
Infective and parasitic	71	61	59.3	39.6	8.4	6.0
Neoplasms	82	110	91.3	114.7	11.2	9.6
Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic	21	26	25.3	31.5	12.1	11.2
Blood and blood-forming organs	12	11	8.9	7.8	7.7	6.3
Mental disorders	86	79	128.6	129.8	15.0	15.1
Nervous system and sense organs	88	104	94.5	81.7	10.8	7.2
Circulatory system	152	175	212.6	233.1	14.0	12.3
Respiratory system	231	225	140.0	132.6	6.1	5.4
Digestive system	174	173	122.4	117.5	7.0	6.2
Genito-urinary system	77	126 (b)	66.2	64.7	8.5	4.7
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	49	45	36.6	34.1	7.4	6.9
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	67	83	65.1	80.7	9.7	9.0
Congenital anomalies	23	22	31.8	16.2	13.8	6.6
Certain causes of perinatal morbidity	8	10	15.9	13.5	19.4	12.2
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	138	155	110.7	123.3	8.0	7.3
Accidents, poisonings, violence	268	278	208.5	211.4	7.8	7.0
Supplementary classifications (c)	46	74	17.7	20.0	3.9	2.5
All classifications	1 593	1 757	1 435.3	1 452.0	9.0	7.6
FEMALES						
Infective and parasitic	65	58	40.6	31.7	6.3	5.1
Neoplasms	83	110	87.0	98.3	10.6	8.3
Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic	29	34	36.9	41.3	12.7	11.2
Blood and blood-forming organs	12	11	10.4	9.2	8.6	7.5
Mental disorders	93	78	162.9	168.0	17.7	20.0
Nervous system and sense organs	80	95	65.9	78.4	8.4	7.6
Circulatory system	142	145	234.0	219.5	16.7	14.0
Respiratory system	190	171	102.9	92.2	5.5	5.0
Digestive system	158	155	115.3	108.5	7.4	6.5
Genito-urinary system	245	301 (b)	146.2	138.0	6.0	4.3
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	38	36	29.2	27.2	7.7	7.0
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	61	76	75.1	89.9	12.5	11.0
Congenital anomalies	19	17	30.2	15.3	16.1	8.5
Certain causes of perinatal morbidity	8	8	15.7	11.0	20.0	12.0
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	141	160	137.7	143.4	9.9	8.3
Accidents, poisonings, violence	145	152	132.3	151.3	9.3	9.2
Supplementary classifications (c)	80	149	29.2	46.8	3.7	2.9
<i>All classifications excluding pregnancy, childbirth, puerperium</i>	<i>1 589</i>	<i>1 757</i>	<i>1 451.6</i>	<i>1 469.7</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>7.8</i>
Pregnancy, childbirth, puerperium	487	451	319.8	305.3	6.7	6.3
All classifications including pregnancy, childbirth, puerperium	2 076	2 208	1 771.4	1 775.0	8.6	7.5

(a) Hospital in-patients: discharges, transfers and deaths per 10 000 population. Data for 1973 relate to patients treated in public hospitals (excluding repatriation hospitals and psychiatric institutions) and in private hospitals licensed by the State Health Department. Data for 1978 include patients treated in repatriation hospitals which may affect comparability with 1973, especially for older males. For both years, data relate to in-patients only who left hospital through discharge, transfer or death during the year ended 31 December. (b) Since 1975 discharges of patients after regular renal dialysis were more consistently reported; consequently, the increased rate does not necessarily indicate increased incidence of these conditions. (c) Examinations, investigations, etc. without reported diagnosis, and special cases without current complaint or illness.

TABLE 3.19 HOSPITAL MORBIDITY RATES (a) AND DURATION OF STAY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1973 AND 1978

Disease class	Hospital morbidity rate		Total stay ('000 days)		Average stay (days)	
	1973	1978	1973	1978	1973	1978
MALES						
Infective and parasitic	95	90	48.6	36.0	9.2	6.5
Neoplasms	73	88	54.5	65.0	13.3	11.9
Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic	22	22	15.7	17.8	13.1	13.2
Blood and blood-forming organs	11	10	4.5	4.4	7.4	6.8
Mental disorders	39	78	28.8	64.1	13.1	13.1
Nervous system and sense organs	100	126	41.8	53.9	7.5	6.9
Circulatory system	142	157	121.2	131.9	15.3	13.5
Respiratory system	306	256	115.5	89.8	6.8	5.6
Digestive system	187	207	81.1	84.2	7.8	6.5
Genito-urinary system	101	127	35.7	40.6	6.4	5.1
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	66	81	26.5	33.0	7.2	6.6
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	84	139	51.0	66.5	10.9	7.7
Congenital anomalies	20	23	12.5	8.9	11.2	6.3
Certain causes of perinatal morbidity	6	5	4.6	3.9	13.1	12.4
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	150	179	54.8	77.6	6.6	7.0
Accidents, poisonings, violence	348	329	135.2	136.8	7.0	6.7
Supplementary classifications (b)	98	128	19.9	25.0	3.6	3.1
All classifications	1 849	2 045	852.0	939.4	8.3	7.4
FEMALES						
Infective and parasitic	102	92	39.9	34.2	7.3	6.2
Neoplasms	82	92	56.8	57.8	13.0	10.5
Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic	33	34	24.3	23.2	14.0	11.4
Blood and blood-forming organs	11	11	6.6	5.1	10.7	7.6
Mental disorders	51	62	35.9	56.8	13.3	15.2
Nervous system and sense organs	100	122	42.1	50.6	7.9	6.9
Circulatory system	133	146	108.3	111.3	15.3	12.7
Respiratory system	265	218	82.9	72.1	5.9	5.5
Digestive system	202	209	82.1	82.2	7.6	6.6
Genito-urinary system	298	366	94.9	103.0	6.0	4.7
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	55	70	20.3	28.2	6.9	6.8
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	85	130	56.2	71.6	12.4	9.2
Congenital anomalies	16	21	7.0	8.3	8.4	6.5
Certain causes of perinatal morbidity	6	4	5.3	3.0	17.3	12.3
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	173	203	74.2	90.0	8.0	7.4
Accidents, poisonings, violence	208	198	93.9	89.5	8.5	7.5
Supplementary classifications (b)	167	280	33.9	58.2	3.8	3.5
<i>All classifications excluding pregnancy, childbirth, puerperium</i>	<i>1 987</i>	<i>2 257</i>	<i>864.7</i>	<i>945.1</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>7.0</i>
Pregnancy, childbirth, puerperium	537	484	211.6	199.0	7.4	6.9
All classifications including pregnancy, childbirth, puerperium	2 524	2 741	1 076.3	1 144.0	8.0	7.0

(a) Hospital in-patients: discharges, transfers and deaths per 10 000 population. Data cover patients treated in all public and private hospitals which provide treatment for medical, surgical and obstetric cases and excludes patients treated in hospitals approved in terms of the Mental Health Act for treatment of mental disorders. All data relate to patients leaving hospitals by discharge, transfer or death. (b) Examinations, investigations, etc. without reported diagnosis, and special cases without current complaint or illness.

TABLE 3.20 HOSPITAL MORBIDITY RATES (a) FOR SELECTED DISEASE CLASSES, QUEENSLAND, 1978

Selected disease class	Age group (years)					Total
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
MALES						
Neoplasms	25	22	42	219	524	110
Circulatory system	5	16	73	376	902	175
Respiratory system	458	79	72	157	433	225
Digestive system	111	109	146	268	374	173
Genito-urinary system	52	60	87	264	309	126
Accidents, etc.	265	466	254	187	206	278
Total males	1 575	1 151	1 217	2 326	3 998	1 757
FEMALES						
Neoplasms	25	35	85	223	290	110
Circulatory system	4	17	89	243	637	145
Respiratory system	334	124	84	103	189	171
Digestive system	86	156	154	196	244	155
Genito-urinary system	31	253	559	442	157	301
Accidents, etc.	164	164	113	118	259	152
<i>Total females, excluding pregnancy, etc.</i>	<i>1 160</i>	<i>1 286</i>	<i>1 935</i>	<i>2 113</i>	<i>2 848</i>	<i>1 757</i>
Pregnancy, etc.	1	1 178	938	3	..	451
Total females, including pregnancy, etc.	1 161	2 464	2 872	2 117	2 848	2 208

(a) Hospital in-patients: discharges, transfers and deaths per 10 000 population, same age and sex.

TABLE 3.21 HOSPITAL MORBIDITY RATES (a) FOR SELECTED DISEASE CLASSES, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1978

Selected disease class	Age group (years)					Total
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
MALES						
Circulatory system	6	20	83	349	906	157
Respiratory system	492	126	104	168	515	256
Digestive system	152	159	176	297	440	207
Genito-urinary system	63	54	123	195	410	127
Musculoskeletal system, etc.	31	111	178	237	228	139
Accidents, etc.	290	550	309	224	260	329
Total males	1 853	1 471	1 654	2 497	4 676	2 044
FEMALES						
Circulatory system	7	26	116	260	642	146
Respiratory system	385	174	124	141	249	218
Digestive system	142	278	194	230	275	209
Genito-urinary system	31	373	668	500	166	366
Musculoskeletal system, etc.	27	77	150	232	269	130
Accidents, etc.	196	217	159	161	347	198
<i>Total females, excluding pregnancy, etc.</i>	<i>1 475</i>	<i>2 024</i>	<i>2 617</i>	<i>2 499</i>	<i>3 410</i>	<i>2 257</i>
Pregnancy, etc.	3	1 202	956	3	..	484
Total females, including pregnancy, etc.	1 479	3 227	3 573	2 502	3 410	2 741

(a) Hospital in-patients: discharges, transfers and deaths per 10 000 population, same age and sex.

TABLE 3.22 PERSONS TAKING MEDICATION (a), 1977-78

Type of medication	Age group (years)					Total
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
MALES (Per cent)						
Common pain relievers	7.4	10.8	15.0	19.4	18.9	13.4
Cough medicines and other remedies for colds	9.7	4.1	3.6	5.5	7.6	6.0
Allergy tablets and medicines	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.2	3.1	2.4
Skin ointments and salves (b)	5.1	7.9	6.3	6.4	7.7	6.4
Laxatives and medicines for the stomach	1.1	1.3	3.4	6.7	10.5	3.6
Tranquillisers, sedatives and other medicines for nervous conditions	1.3	1.1	2.7	8.2	9.6	3.7
Sleeping pills and medicines	*	*	0.8	4.0	9.3	1.9
Vitamins and tonics	13.4	7.7	9.8	9.6	8.8	10.3
Medicines for heart conditions, blood pressure or fluid tablets	*	*	1.6	15.8	32.6	6.1
Other medications	9.3	4.6	5.4	13.0	21.9	9.1
Total males taking medication (c)	37.4	31.3	37.2	53.9	68.8	42.0
FEMALES (Per cent)						
Common pain relievers	8.4	18.6	24.0	25.8	27.8	19.8
Cough medicines and other remedies for colds	8.8	5.5	4.5	4.3	5.8	5.9
Allergy tablets and medicines	1.6	3.0	4.3	3.2	3.1	3.0
Skin ointments and salves (b)	6.1	9.2	7.1	7.8	8.2	7.4
Laxatives and medicines for the stomach	1.6	3.1	5.7	9.7	11.8	5.6
Tranquillisers, sedatives and other medicines for nervous conditions	*	1.9	5.3	13.2	13.8	6.0
Sleeping pills and medicines	*	*	1.9	7.5	14.9	3.7
Vitamins and tonics	12.1	12.3	17.1	13.5	13.1	13.9
Medicines for heart conditions, blood pressure or fluid tablets	*	1.2	5.4	22.6	44.5	10.7
Birth control pills (d) . . . . .	..	31.4	18.5	5.6	..	19.9
Other medications	9.6	6.9	7.8	14.2	22.7	10.9
Total females taking medication (c)	36.4	56.2	62.9	69.0	79.0	57.7
<i>'000</i>						
Total population						
Males	1 885.3	1 183.9	1 939.8	1 375.1	524.2	6 908.3
Females	1 786.1	1 156.7	1 861.0	1 358.8	700.4	6 863.1

(a) Whether prescribed or non-prescribed, in the two days before interview. (b) Excludes cosmetic creams or preparations. (c) A person who took more than one type of medication is counted in each type of medication taken; however, the total taking medication is an unduplicated total. (d) Includes only females aged 18 to 50 years as percentage of female population within that age group.

SECTION 4. MANPOWER AND FINANCE

This section examines some of the resources that the community allocates to the provision of health care.

(a) Manpower

Table 3.23 contains estimates of the numbers of full-time and part-time personnel engaged in Australian health services in 1978. They have been compiled by the Commonwealth Department of Health from a number of sources, many of which provided only approximate indications of manpower in specific occupations. They indicate a total health services workforce of 223 635, representing 3.5 per cent of the total Australian labour force in 1978.

Separate sources based on adjusted population census information provide, in Table 3.24, time series of the numbers of doctors and dentists. Both show increasing trends over time, absolutely and in relation to total population. The number of persons per doctor and dentist had fallen from 750 and 3183 respectively in 1971 to 579 and 2544 in 1979.

(b) Finance

The financing of health care has been the subject of considerable debate in Australia during the 1970s. As Table 3.25 shows, the total expenditure involved is considerable, amounting to \$7275 million in 1977-78 or 8.0 per cent of Gross Domestic Product. More than half of this amount, \$3828 million was spent on institutional services, of which the major share went to the operation of hospitals (Table 3.27). Government sources funded 59.9 per cent of current health expenditure in 1977-78.

Tables 3.25 and 3.26 cover a period of change in the mechanisms for financing health care in Australia. The introduction of Medibank together with the Commonwealth/State Hospital Cost-Sharing Arrangements in 1975-76 resulted in the Commonwealth Government assuming a greater share of health costs. The Commonwealth contribution increased from 30.2 per cent of total health expenditure in 1974-75 to 48.7 per cent in 1975-76 (Table 3.26). Although State and local government contributions decreased in both absolute and proportional terms, the total government sector contribution increased from 61.4 per cent to 71.1 per cent, reflecting increased Commonwealth Government outlays.

The total government sector contribution in 1977-78 has returned to approximately the same level as 1974-75 (about 60 per cent), but there has been a change in the source of finance within the government sector. Commonwealth outlay as a proportion of total government outlays decreased to 63.1 per cent in 1977-78 from 68.4 per cent in 1975-76, after increasing from 49.2 per cent in 1974-75. The State and local government share has shown offsetting changes.

Private sector sources provided less than 30 per cent of funds required to meet total health costs in 1975-76 during the operation of the original Medibank arrangements. Largely as a result of

subsequent changes to health financing arrangements the private sector outlays increased to over 40 per cent in 1977-78, approximately the same level as in the pre-Medibank year (1974-75).

Significant changes have also occurred in the sources of funding within the private sector over the period. The proportion of direct expenditure by individuals has shown a steady decline, while the component borne by the registered health insurance funds declined sharply in 1975-76 but increased significantly over later years. The relative proportions of total health expenditure funded by registered health insurance funds and individuals, 14.8 per cent and 21.2 per cent respectively in 1974-75, had by 1977-78 changed to 20.8 per cent and 16.3 per cent.

Table 3.27 analyses 1977-78 current expenditure on different types of health services according to source of funds. Total current expenditure amounted to \$4060 million (59.9 per cent of total expenditure) while private expenditure was \$2718 million. Commonwealth expenditure on health services was \$2560 million (37.8 per cent of the total).

Expenditure on institutional services amounted to \$3828 million (56.5 per cent of total expenditure). Expenditure on hospital services was \$3216 million (47.4 per cent of total). Of this, the Commonwealth provided \$1257 million while State and local governments provided a further \$1239 million. The government sector provided 77.6 per cent of all expenditure on hospital services.

Non-institutional services absorbed 37.2 per cent of total current expenditure in 1977-78. In contrast to the institutional component, the private sector was the predominant source of funds, providing 63.2 per cent.

The largest item of expenditure in the non-institutional sector was medical services which accounted for \$1176 million (17.4 per cent of total current expenditure and 46.6 per cent of non-institutional expenditure). This includes medical services provided to insured patients in hospitals and the costs of Commonwealth Pathology Laboratories. Over half the cost of all medical services expenditure was financed through registered health insurance funds. The Commonwealth Government provided about one third of the cost of all non-institutional services, mainly in the form of medical and pharmaceutical benefits.

Table 3.28 and Chart 3.17 describe the health insurance status of the population. Persons may be covered either on an individual (single rate) or family (family rate) basis depending on their circumstances. In March 1980, 59.4 per cent of all possible contributor units had some type of health insurance cover, three percentage points lower than in March 1979 (Table 3.28). Most of these, 52.5 per cent of possible contributor units, were covered for both hospital and medical expenses for which insurance is available separately.

Some contributor units without medical insurance in March 1980 had an entitlement to special Commonwealth health benefits available either to pensioners (Pensioner Health Benefits—

PHB) or veterans (Personal Treatment Entitlement—PTE) or persons who qualify as disadvantaged under Commonwealth legislation which took effect in November 1978. (For details of entitlements, see technical notes) Chart 3.17 highlights the proportions of contributor units who had provision for the meeting of medical costs either from private medical insurance or through

access to special Commonwealth health benefits. Table 3.28 shows the proportions of contributor units of various types covered by hospital insurance either alone or in combination with medical insurance. It should be noted that persons without hospital insurance have an entitlement to free in-patient treatment as public patients in hospitals.

TABLE 3.23 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING IN HEALTH SERVICES, 1978

Type of personnel	Number	Type of personnel	Number
Administrator—health services	1 330	Natural therapy—	
Ambulance officer	7 400	Therapist	300
Audiologist	180	Chiropractor	790
Biomedical engineer	70	Osteopath	300
Biochemist—clinical	650	<i>Total</i>	1 390
Dental—		Nurses—	
Dentist	5 100	Professional (a)	112 600
Endodontist	20	Nursing aide (a)	31 800
Oral surgeon	80	<i>Total</i>	144 400
Orthodontist	170	Microbiologist	850
Periodontist	30	Occupational therapist	1 310
<i>Total</i>	5 400	Optical—	
Dental (other)—		Dispenser	390
Chairside assistant	6 200	Mechanic	920
Technician	1 500	Optometrist	1 070
Therapist	800	<i>Total</i>	2 380
<i>Total</i>	8 500	Orthoptist	160
Dietitian	600	Paramedical aide	70
Epidemiologist	500	Pharmacist	5 850
Geneticist	270	Physical scientists—clinical	100
Health educator	200	Physiotherapist	5 450
Health surveyor	2 010	Podiatrist	1 470
Medical record administrator	240	Prosthetist—orthotist	15
Medical laboratories—		Psychoanalyst	30
Laboratory scientist	} 3 000	Psychologist—clinical	650
Technician		Radiographer—diagnostic and therapeutic	2 200
Nuclear technologist	100	Social worker	550
<i>Total</i>	3 100	Speech pathologist	500
Medical—		Total	223 635
General practitioner	10 610		
Specialist	8 590		
Other	6 610		
<i>Total</i>	25 810		

(a) Includes students.

TABLE 3.24 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DOCTORS AND DENTISTS

	June				
	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of doctors (a)	17 243	21 500	22 620	23 690	24 910
Number of dentists (a)	4 064	4 860	5 250	5 460	5 670
Persons per doctor (b)	750	647	622	601	579
Persons per dentist (b)	3 183	2 863	2 681	2 610	2 544

(a) Includes those in universities, working for public authorities, in the defence forces, or estimated to be temporarily overseas. (b) Population divided by number of doctors or dentists.

TABLE 3.25 TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	<i>\$ million</i>			
Current cash outlay	3 838	5 124	5 925	6 778
Capital investment	298	472	503	497
Total health expenditure	4 136	5 596	6 428	7 275
	<i>Per cent</i>			
Health expenditure as per cent of gross domestic product	6.7	7.7	7.7	8.0
	<i>Dollars</i>			
Health expenditure per head of population	302	404	459	514

**TABLE 3.26 CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE: SOURCE OF FINANCE
(Per cent)**

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Government				
Commonwealth	30.2	48.7	42.6	37.8
Other	31.2	22.5	22.2	22.1
Total.	61.4	71.1	64.9	59.9
Private				
Health insurance funds	14.8	8.0	15.0	20.8
Individuals	21.2	18.4	18.0	16.3
Other private sources	2.7	2.5	2.1	3.0
Total.	38.6	28.9	35.1	40.1
Total current health expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 3.27 CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE 1977-78: SOURCE OF FUNDS AND AREA OF EXPENDITURE

Area of expenditure	Source of funds							Total	\$ million
	Government			Private					
	Commonwealth	Other government	Total government	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other	Total private		
				<i>Per cent</i>					
Institutional services	41.1	34.1	75.2	14.1	7.2	3.6	24.8	100.0	3 828
Hospitals	39.1	38.5	77.6	15.6	2.6	4.2	22.4	100.0	3 216
Nursing homes	57.9	8.9	66.9	6.6	26.6	—	33.1	100.0	516
Other	17.5	20.6	38.1	3.1	55.7	3.1	61.9	100.0	97
Non-institutional services	33.6	3.2	36.8	29.2	31.5	2.6	63.2	100.0	2 524
Medical services	33.6	—	33.6	53.5	8.2	4.7	66.4	100.0	1 176
Dental services	5.9	2.8	8.7	26.1	65.2	—	91.3	100.0	287
Community health services	69.5	29.8	99.3	0.7	—	—	0.7	100.0	151
Pharmaceuticals	45.8	—	45.8	0.6	53.1	0.5	54.2	100.0	644
Other	13.2	10.5	23.7	10.2	63.5	2.6	76.3	100.0	266
Other (a).	33.0	26.5	60.0	31.6	8.4	—	40.0	100.0	427
Total current health expenditure	37.8	22.1	59.9	20.8	16.3	3.0	40.1	100.0	6 778

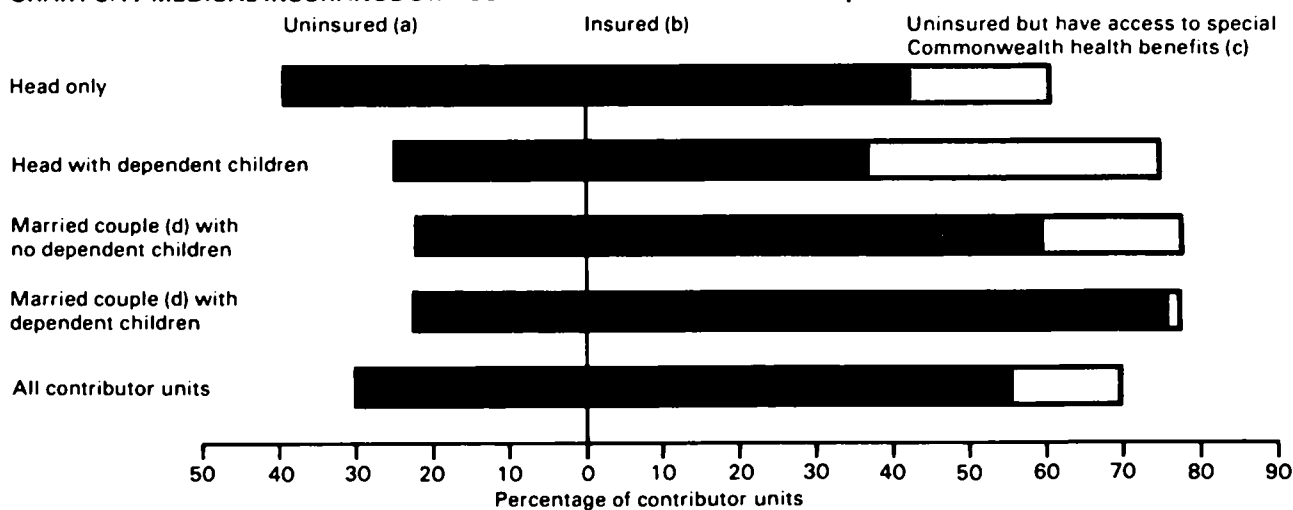
(a) Preventive services, administration, research.

TABLE 3.28 PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE, MARCH 1979 AND MARCH 1980

	Type of contributor unit				Total
	Head only	Head with dependent children	Married couple		
			With no dependent children	With dependent children	
	Per cent				
1979					
Insured	49.6	43.4	66.9	81.7	62.4
Uninsured	50.4	56.6	33.1	18.3	37.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1980					
Insured	46.8	40.2	64.6	78.2	59.4
Hospital and medical	39.6	33.7	57.1	72.1	52.5
Hospital only	3.8	2.5	4.3	1.4	3.2
Medical only	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.9	2.9
Ancillary only	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
Type of insurance not known	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4
Uninsured	53.2	59.8	35.4	21.8	40.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
			'000		
Total (1979)	2 886.9	285.1	1 442.9	1 857.3	6 452.3
Total (1980)	2 951.0	286.1	1 472.9	1 860.8	6 570.7

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 3.

CHART 3.17 MEDICAL INSURANCE STATUS : TYPE OF CONTRIBUTOR UNIT, MARCH 1980



- (a) Members of the contributor unit may have had access to health benefits other than those listed in footnote (b).
- (b) Includes persons entitled to Pensioner Health Benefits who have insurance covering the gap between benefits and scheduled medical fees. See technical notes at end of chapter.
- (c) As pensioners, veterans or those classified as disadvantaged. See technical notes at end of chapter.
- (d) Includes 'de facto' relationships.

TECHNICAL NOTES

1. Method of collection

The Australian Health Survey (AHS) conducted throughout financial year 1977–78 was designed to obtain information about the health of Australians and the use of and need for various health related services and facilities. Data in this chapter derived from this source relate to recent and chronic illness, accidents, days of reduced activity, doctor consultations, medication and hospital episodes.

Data on eyesight, hearing, dental health, smoking and drinking habits and health insurance are derived from the supplementary topics attached to the ABS monthly population survey—a household sample survey conducted throughout Australia.

The fact that both survey sources exclude persons in institutions (including hospitals, nursing homes and other health institutions) should be borne in mind when assessing the data.

It should also be borne in mind that health information provided by respondents from survey sources was not medically verified at the time of interview.

In the AHS each person over the age of 14 years was interviewed personally except those too old or too sick to be interviewed where relatives were interviewed on their behalf. Wherever possible, information for children aged 14 years and under was obtained from their mothers. In the supplementary surveys the answers to questions were usually based on the knowledge of one person in the household (generally the housewife).

For more detailed discussions on the quality of data and methodology of collection, the specific source references given at the end of this chapter should be consulted.

State and Territory administrative records were the source of data on births and deaths. Hospital morbidity data was compiled from information made available by hospitals in Queensland and Western Australia.

All the data relating to health conditions in this chapter have been classified to the most appropriate category of the Eighth Revision (1965) of the International Classification of Diseases to which, where relevant, was added a category for absence of limbs and organs.

2. Concepts and definitions

Table 3.2

A *stillbirth* is defined as a foetal death where the period of gestation is 20 weeks or longer (before 1972, 28 weeks or longer). The *stillbirth rate* is the number of stillbirths per 1000 births, live and still. If the definition of stillbirths had not changed, the stillbirth rate in 1973 would have been 8.7.

The *perinatal death rate* is the number of stillbirths, plus deaths, in the first 4 weeks of life, per 1000 births, live and still, in a year.

Neonatal refers to the first 4 weeks of life while *post-neonatal* refers to the period from 4 weeks to one year of life. The *neonatal mortality rate* is the number of deaths occurring to infants in the first 4 weeks of life per 1000 live births. The *post-*

neonatal mortality rate is the number of deaths occurring to infants aged 4 weeks to one year per 1000 live births. The *infant mortality rate* is the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1000 live births in that year.

Table 3.3

(a) *Perinatal causes* includes deaths caused by maternal illness, difficult labour and birth injury, conditions of the placenta and umbilical cord, and prematurity.

(b) Increased medical awareness of the 'cot death syndrome' over the period covered has led to many deaths formerly certified as due to 'respiratory conditions' being now certified as due to this syndrome, which is included under 'symptoms and ill-defined conditions'. For purposes of comparability, the two groups have been combined in this table.

Tables 3.6–3.7

Recent illness—a respondent's description of the origin of a complaint or group of complaints that were reported to have been experienced in the two weeks before interview. Minor health problems that caused complaints in that period were included. (A complaint was defined as any reported departure from a 'normal' state of physical or mental well-being whether or not caused by an accident occurring in the previous two weeks.)

Table 3.6

Doctor—a general practitioner, surgeon (including oral surgeon), or other specialist, physician, hospital intern or resident. Specifically excluded are dentists, dental surgeons, physiotherapists, osteopaths, chiropractors, opticians and radiographers.

Doctor consultation—includes only consultations about respondents' own health.

Table 3.8

Reduced activity day—a day in which a person cut down on his/her usual activities for all or most of that day, due to illness or injury.

Bed disability day—a day in which a person stayed in bed for all or most of the day due to illness or injury. A bed disability day is a day of reduced activity.

In interpreting this data it should be noted that persons who had permanently reduced their usual activities because of a long-term illness might not have reported any reduced activity days during the two week period. Therefore absence of reduced activity days does not necessarily imply 'normal' health.

Tables 3.9–3.10

Chronic condition—any illness, injury or impairment which the respondent claimed to have had for more than six months. Also included was any permanent disability irrespective of the length of time a person had had it. Illnesses which were under control (e.g. controlled diabetes or epilepsy) were also included but illnesses that had been completely cured (e.g. an ulcer) and for which the respondent no longer needed to take drugs or conform to a strict regimen were excluded.

A chronic illness was defined as *limiting* if it was considered to have affected the respondent in one of the following ways:

- Children aged 2 to 5 years: restricted in the amount or kind of play with other children.
- Children aged 6 to 14 years: limited at school or in other activities, such as sport.
- Persons aged 15 to 64 years: limited in work or housework or school or restricted in other activities, such as sport.
- Adults aged 65 years and over: confined to bed or house or needed help getting about the house.

Table 3.10

Hearing problem—a person was considered to have a hearing problem if he/she reported having trouble hearing what people say or currently possessed a hearing aid. Excluded from this group were persons whose hearing problem was only caused by a periodic build up of wax in an ear.

Table 3.12

Recommended dietary allowance is based on the National Health and Medical Research Council 'Dietary Allowances for Use in Australia (1970 Revision, reprinted in metric version 1977)'. Requirements for persons of different age groups have been weighted according to the Australian age distribution at 30 June 1978. Supply of nutrients in food available for consumption is based on S. Thomas and M. Corden, 'Metric Tables of Composition of Australian Food' AGPS, Canberra 1977.

Table 3.14

Apparent consumption of beer and spirits in any one year is estimated to be equivalent to the liquid volume of beer and to the alcohol content of spirits cleared through customs and excise in that year for domestic consumption.

Apparent consumption of wine in any one year is estimated to be equivalent to the liquid volume of wine made available through wholesalers in that year for domestic consumption.

Apparent consumption of tobacco in any one year is estimated to be equivalent to the amount of manufactured tobacco, cigars and cigarettes released from bond and imported in that year.

Table 3.15

Cigarette smokers—persons who regarded themselves as such, or who had smoked 16 or more cigarettes during the four weeks prior to interview.

Pipe or cigar smokers—persons who regarded themselves as such or who had smoked 2 ounces or more of pipe tobacco or 16 or more cigars during the four weeks prior to interview.

Table 3.16

Dentist—includes dental technicians, mechanics or therapists.

Table 3.17

Hospital episode—a complete stay in hospital commencing with a formal admission to the establishment concerned, and ending with formal discharge. Temporary absences such as on leave passes were not counted as formal discharges and readmission.

Table 3.22

Medication—any medicines, pills or ointments taken or used.

Table 3.28

Private health insurance—cover provided by insurance organisations to reimburse all or part of the cost of hospital, medical or ancillary health services.

Contributor unit—refers to:

- (a) an individual or a family who has taken out private health insurance, or
- (b) uninsured persons who, for purposes of comparison with the insured, have been grouped into potential contributor units on the basis of household composition.

Dependants—persons in a contributor unit who are eligible to be accepted as dependants for the purposes of private health insurance. Any contributor unit, therefore, has only one non-dependent member, i.e. the head of the contributor unit.

Dependants include:

- (a) for married couples, the wife,
- (b) all children under 15 years of age,
- (c) unmarried full-time students between 15 and 25 years of age without dependants of their own and who are living with their parents.

Chart 3.1

Life expectancy is the average number of additional years a person might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his/her lifetime. Figures from 1901–11 to 1970–72 are based on Official Life Tables calculated by the Australian Government Actuary. Figures for 1973–78 are based on annual life tables calculated by the Australian Statistician.

Charts 3.3–3.4

See technical notes to Table 3.2

Chart 3.6

The figures for Chart 3.6 are calculated as the difference in expectation of life when no cause of death is eliminated and when a specific cause is eliminated. As an example, the expectation of life at age one year for males in 1978 is 70.29 years; if ischaemic heart disease were to be eliminated the expectation would have been 74.80 years, so the difference 4.51 is shown as the hypothetical gain in years of life that could be expected. Only one cause of death can be eliminated at a time and the method makes no allowance for persons who may, after avoiding one cause of death, then die from another before reaching the maximum life span allowed in the model.

Chart 3.8

Accident—any accident or injury that occurred in the two weeks prior to interview that resulted in treatment at a hospital or from a doctor, a dentist, a chemist or nurse, or a stay in bed (due to the accident or injury).

In interpreting the data, it should be borne in mind that those accidents in the last two weeks for which the person was hospitalised for the whole of the period in which interviews were sought from their usual residence were excluded because of the survey design.

Chart 3.11

Loss of sight—any reported loss of sight irrespective of whether that person has glasses/contact lenses. The loss may be full or partial and in one or both eyes.

Glasses/contact lenses—excludes non-prescription glasses such as industrial eye-protection glasses and non-prescribed sunglasses.

Chart 3.12

Eighty grams of alcohol is approximately equal to:

- 8 to 9 nips of spirits;
- 10 two-ounce glasses of fortified wine;
- 1.1 bottles (750 mls size) of table wine; or
- 7 ten-ounce glasses of beer.

Chart 3.14

Doctor—see notes for Table 3.6.

Chart 3.17

Pensioner Health Benefit (PHB) card—persons eligible (subject to an income test) for a Pensioner Health Benefit card were the following types of pensioners and their dependants: age, invalid, widow and service pensioners; recipients of supporting parent's benefit; recipients of sheltered

employment allowance; and certain recipients of rehabilitation training allowance. Recipients of tuberculosis allowance and permanently blind pensioners were issued with a PHB card free of income test.

Personal Treatment Entitlement (PTE) card—issued by the Department of Veterans' Affairs. Persons eligible for a PTE card include the following: veterans receiving a disability pension at or above the 100 per cent general rate; veterans who served in the 1914–18 War; veterans of the South African War; veterans receiving a Service Pension (provided their income is within the limits governing the provision of free medical treatment); and some dependants of deceased veterans.

Disadvantaged—persons without private medical insurance and identified by medical practitioners as disadvantaged are treated free of charge and the Commonwealth pays the doctor 75 per cent of the schedule fee for each medical service. Persons classified as disadvantaged in the March 1980 Health Insurance Survey were those who had been treated as such at their most recent visit to a doctor.

DATA SOURCES AND REFERENCES

(a) Tables

Table 3.1

ABS, *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. No. 3302.0)

Table 3.2

ABS, *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. No. 3302.0)

ABS, *Births, Australia* (Cat. No. 3301.0)

Tables 3.3–3.5

ABS, *Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. No. 3303.0)

Tables 3.6–3.7

ABS, *Australian Health Survey, 1977–78* (Cat. No. 4311.0)

ABS, *Recent Illness (including other health problems), Australian Health Survey, 1977–78* (Cat. No. 4318.0)

Table 3.8

ABS, *Days of Reduced Activity due to Accident or Injury, Australian Health Survey, 1977–78* (Cat. No. 4321.0)

Tables 3.9–3.10

ABS, *Australian Health Survey, 1977–78* (Cat. No. 4311.0)

ABS, *Chronic Conditions (Illness and Permanent Disabilities), Australian Health Survey, 1977–78* (Cat. No. 4314.0)

Table 3.11

ABS, *Hearing and the Use of Hearing Aids (Persons aged 15 years or more), September 1978* (Cat. No. 4336.0)

Table 3.12

ABS, *Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients, Australia* (Cat. No. 4306.0)

Table 3.13

Compiled by Statistical Section, Commonwealth Department of Health

Table 3.14

Data on beer and spirits:

ABS, *Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients, Australia* (Cat. No. 4306.0)

Data on wines and tobacco:

ABS, unpublished data.

Table 3.15

ABS, *Alcohol and Tobacco Consumption Patterns, February 1977* (Cat. No. 4312.0)

Table 3.16

ABS, *Sight, Hearing and Dental Health (Persons aged 2 to 14 years), February–May 1979* (Cat. No. 4337.0)

ABS, *Dental Health (Persons aged 15 years or more), February–May 1979* (Cat. No. 4339.0)

Table 3.17

ABS, *Australian Health Survey 1977–78, Episodes (admissions and discharges) in Hospitals* (Cat. No. 4317.0)

Tables 3.18 and 3.20

ABS, *Queensland, Hospital Morbidity, 1978* (Cat. No. 4303.3)

Tables 3.19 and 3.21

ABS, *Western Australia, Hospital In-Patient Statistics, 1978* (Cat. No. 4301.5)

Table 3.22

ABS, *Australian Health Survey, 1977–78* (Cat. No. 4311.0)

Table 3.23

Commonwealth Department of Health, *Handbook on Health Manpower*, Consolidated edition, AGPS, Canberra, 1980.

Table 3.24

Report of the Committee of Officials on Medical Manpower Supply, May 1980, AGPS, Canberra.

Unpublished estimates of the number of dentists, compiled by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

Tables 3.25–3.27

Commonwealth Department of Health, *Australian Health Expenditure 1974–75 to 1977–78: an analysis* June 1980

Table 3.28

ABS, *Health Insurance Survey, Australia, March 1980* (Cat. No. 4335.0)

(b) Charts

Sources and references are only given here for charts where there is no corresponding table. For other charts the reader should see the appropriate table source or reference given in (a).

Chart 3.1

ABS, *Australian Life Tables* (Cat. No. 3305.0)

Chart 3.2

ABS, *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. No. 3302.0)

Chart 3.3

ABS, *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. No. 3302.0)

Chart 3.4

ABS, *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. No. 3302.0)

ABS, *Births, Australia* (Cat. No. 3301.0)

Chart 3.5

ABS, *Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. No. 3303.0)

Chart 3.6

ABS, Spencer, G. and P. J. Trickett, *Australian Mortality, A Study of Causes of Death*, Occasional Papers, Demography Research Paper (July 1980)

World Health Organisation, Chin Long Chiang, *Life Table and Mortality Analysis* (undated)

Chart 3.8

ABS, *Accidents, Australian Health Survey, 1977-78* (Cat. No. 4313.0)

Chart 3.9

ABS, *Days of Reduced Activity due to Accident or Injury, Australian Health Survey, 1977-78* (Cat. No. 4321.0)

Chart 3.11

ABS, *Sight, Hearing and Dental Health (Persons aged 2 to 14 years), February-May 1979* (Cat. No. 4337.0)

ABS, *Sight Problems and the Use of Glasses/Contact Lenses (Persons aged 15 years or more), February-May 1979* (Cat. No. 4338.0)

Charts 3.12-3.13

ABS, *Alcohol and Tobacco Consumption Patterns, February 1977* (Cat. No. 4312.0)

Chart 3.14

ABS, *Australian Health Survey, 1977-78* (Cat. No. 4311.0)

Chart 3.15

ABS, *Doctor Consultations, Australian Health Survey, 1977-78* (Cat. No. 4319.0)

Chart 3.17

ABS, *Health Insurance Survey, Australia, March 1980* (Cat. No. 4335.0)

Chapter 4 EDUCATION

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INTRODUCTION

Education is an activity of great significance in social and economic terms. It is of major economic importance because of the share of total Australian resources it absorbs. In 1979 approximately 5 per cent of employed persons were in the education 'industry' and public outlay on education was 6 per cent of gross domestic product. These resources went to providing education for approximately 3.2 million full-time students and 0.5 million part-time students.

There are many aspects of education of concern to people, including the acquisition of basic skills and knowledge, continuing self-development through advanced learning, the opportunity to pursue higher education and to expand one's skills in adult life, and the realisation of an individual's full economic potential. These concerns frequently interact and reinforce each other.

Questions often asked in relation to these concerns reflect the issues of accessibility and quality—what factors affect educational attainment and does the education delivered meet the various quality standards implicit in the aims of any education system? The answers to such questions have important implications from a social and an economic point of view. However the data available does not satisfactorily answer these questions. The bulk of education data concerns partici-

pation in, and expenditure on, education. As such the data permits an examination of the quantity of education received but not the quality of that education.

This chapter comprises five sections each of which looks at a different aspect of education. The first section examines students and their participation in the education system. The aim of this section is to identify the size and nature of student flows into, through and out of the various parts of the education system. The next section looks at factors that could possibly influence these flows and hence an individual's educational attainment. The third section concentrates on the transition from full-time education to working life, the fourth on the educational attainment of the population. In the final section some data is presented on education manpower and finance.

In this chapter education is examined from the narrow perspective of participation and attainment. Education however has a continuing effect on many aspects of a person's life (e.g. employment, income, occupation, and participation in community activities). The effect education has on the different aspects of a person's life is examined in the relevant chapters (income, working life, etc.).

SECTION 1. PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION

School students

School participation rates have been increasing over the past 15 years with the rate for 17 year-olds increasing from 16.7 per cent in 1964 to 31.5 per cent in 1979 (Table 4.2). The participation rate for females has grown more quickly than that for males and since 1977 has exceeded the male rate for 15, 16 and 17 year-olds. Despite these increases in school participation rates, 13.1 per cent of 15 year-olds in 1979 had left the formal school system.

The more rapid increase in female participation rates has led to a large decrease, since 1964, in the male/female ratio for school students 15 to 17 years of age (Chart 4.4). For 17 year-olds, in 1964 there were 167 males for every 100 females and this had fallen to 96 males for every 100 females in 1979 (Table 4.3).

Secondary school retention rates reflect this trend of increasing female participation. While male retention rates from first to final year peaked in 1972 (Chart 4.5), for females the trend has been steadily upwards from 23.7 per cent in 1969 to 37.2 per cent in 1979 (Table 4.5).

However, while people are staying longer at school, the proportion of final year school students who proceed directly to full-time education at a university or a college of advanced education (CAE) has fallen (for both males and females) from 54.6 per cent of final year students in 1973 to 44.6 per cent in 1978 (Table 4.6).

Looking more generally at the transition from school to post-secondary education, 22.1 per cent of school students in 1979 who had left school by May 1980 were attending a post-secondary educational institution full-time in May 1980; 7.9 per cent were attending universities, 5.0 per cent were at CAEs, and 7.3 per cent were attending Technical and Further Education (TAFE) institutions (Table 4.7).

University students

In 1979 there were 160 800 students at universities (95 300 males and 65 600 females) and 61.6 per cent of these students attended full-time (Table 4.8). The participation rate for 17 to 22 year-old males peaked in 1974 and 1975 at 7.6 per cent and had fallen to 6.7 per cent by 1979 (Table 4.9). For females, the participation rate peaked in 1977 at 5.0 per cent and had fallen to 4.7 per cent by 1979.

The age distribution of university students has changed over the period 1964 to 1979 with the proportion of male students under 23 years of age falling from 64.4 per cent to 55.8 per cent and for females from 77.7 per cent to 54.5 per cent (Table 4.10). The male/female ratio for university students, like that for school students, has fallen over the last fifteen years (Chart 4.8). In 1964 the ratio for 17 to 22 year-olds was 242.6 males per 100 females and this had fallen to 148.6 males per 100 females by 1979 (Table 4.11).

Advanced Education students

Statistics on the number of persons attending CAEs show a rapid increase over the last decade. However much of the increase reflects the re-classification of existing institutions to CAE status. The biggest change occurred between 1973 and 1974 when 35 existing teachers colleges were reclassified to CAE status. Data prior to 1974 are therefore not directly comparable with data for the period 1974 to 1979 and for this reason the time series data in this section cover only the latter period.

In 1979 there were 155 700 Advanced Education students (79 800 males and 75 900 females) of whom 52.8 per cent attended full-time (Table 4.14). The participation rate for 17 to 22 year-olds peaked at 5.3 per cent in 1976 for males and at 6.0 per cent in 1977 for females (Table 4.15). The participation rate for males and females over 22 years of age has increased steadily over the period 1974 to 1979. As a result of this increased participation the proportion of students over 22 years of age has increased from 32.1 per cent in 1974 to 47.0 per cent in 1979 (Table 4.16).

The male/female ratio for Advanced Education students has shown a similar downward trend to that for school students and university students (Chart 4.11). The ratio decreased over the period 1974 to 1979 for all age groups with the largest

decrease in the 23 to 29 age group, 350.5 males per 100 females in 1974 to 161.7 in 1979 (Table 4.17).

Technical and Further Education students

The development of national TAFE statistics is in its infancy and only limited data are available. The data available are, in the main, on an enrolment rather than a student basis. However in 1979 the ABS conducted a survey that, among other things, provided demographic data on students at TAFE institutions. From this survey it was estimated that 445 800 students studied at a TAFE institution in 1979, 269 600 males and 176 200 females (Table 4.20). The majority of these students (80.8 per cent) studied part-time with 14.3 per cent studying full-time and a further 4.9 per cent doing a course by correspondence (Table 4.21). The majority of male students (52.0 per cent) were doing a 'trade/apprenticeship' course while a further 29.1 per cent were doing a 'certificate/diploma' course (Table 4.22). For females, 40.9 per cent were doing an 'adult education or hobby' course while a further 39.7 per cent were doing a 'certificate/diploma' course.

The final table (Table 4.24) in this section summarises some of the major flows into, through and out of the education system between 1979 and May 1980 for persons 15 to 25 years of age.

TABLE 4.1 PARTICIPANTS IN FORMAL EDUCATION ('000)

	1969	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Schools—							
Primary grades	1 786.6	1 808.0	1 810.4	1 829.0	1 858.9	1 877.2	1 884.8
Secondary grades	924.8	1 062.9	1 099.9	1 118.1	1 120.2	1 115.4	1 102.2
Total	2 711.4	2 870.9	2 910.3	2 947.1	2 979.2	2 992.6	2 986.9
Technical and Further Education—							
Streams 1-5 (a)							348.4
Adult education							97.4
Total							445.8
Advanced Education—							
Masters degree/Graduate diploma			7.0	10.3	12.2	14.6	17.0
Bachelor degree			28.9	46.2	57.1	67.2	75.4
Diploma/Associate diploma			71.3	78.1	71.0	68.2	63.3
Total			107.2	122.6	140.3	149.9	155.7
University—							
Post-graduate degree/diploma	14.8	21.6	23.2	23.9	24.8	25.1	25.6
Bachelor degree	89.9	116.4	120.1	124.6	127.4	128.9	129.2
Other (b)	6.0	4.9	5.0	5.5	6.2	6.1	6.0
Total	(c) 109.7	142.9	148.3	154.0	158.4	160.0	160.8

(a) Includes professional, paraprofessional, trade, other skilled and preparatory streams. (b) includes masters preliminary/qualifying, certificate, sub-graduate diploma, and single subject unit. (c) Total has been adjusted for students enrolled in more than one course. Therefore components do not add to total.

CHART 4.1 POPULATION AGED 5-22 YEARS : ACTUAL 1954-1979 AND PROJECTED 1980-2001

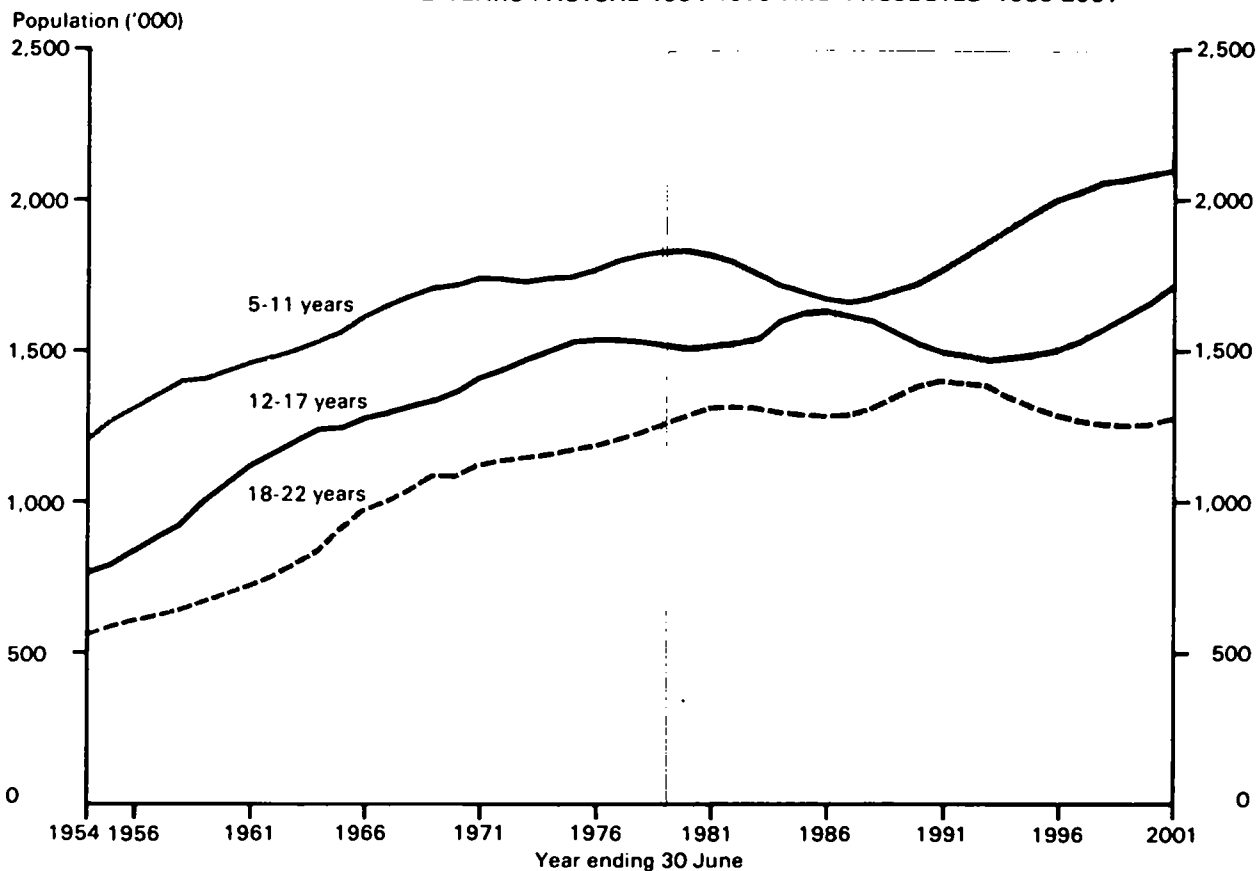
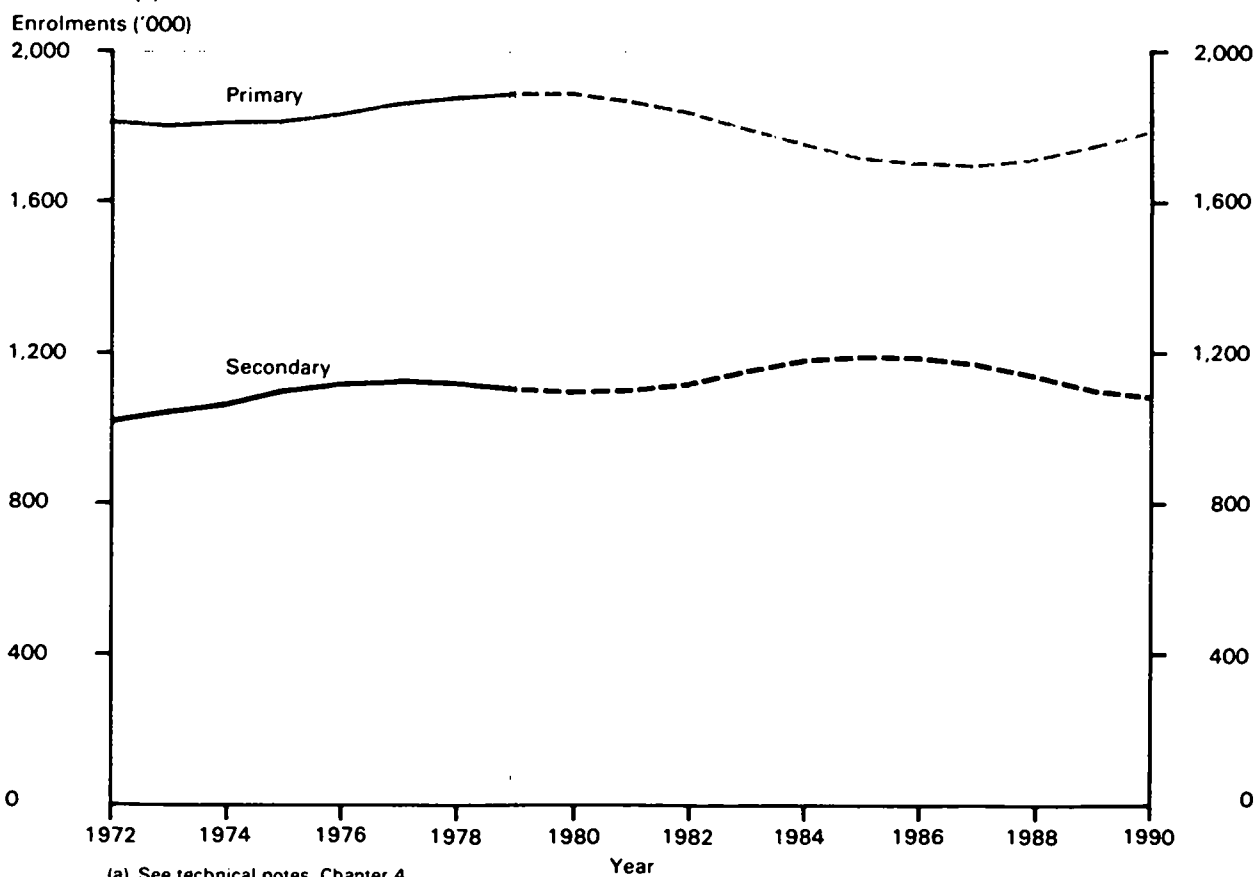


CHART 4.2 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLMENTS : ACTUAL 1972-1979 AND PROJECTED 1980-1990(a)



(a) See technical notes, Chapter 4.

TABLE 4.2 SCHOOL STUDENTS: PARTICIPATION RATES (a)
(Per cent)

Age (years)	1964	1969	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
MALES								
14	94.6	100.0	98.3	97.7	98.1	98.2	97.7	98.8
15	70.4	81.5	81.5	85.0	86.1	85.7	87.1	86.0
16	42.3	54.6	55.2	56.7	58.6	58.0	58.3	57.8
17	20.4	31.0	31.4	31.4	31.7	31.4	31.0	30.1
18	7.7	11.9	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.1
19 (b)			1.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.7
FEMALES								
14	93.3	99.0	98.5	98.4	98.5	98.6	98.2	99.3
15	63.1	77.0	81.0	83.9	85.4	86.4	87.3	87.9
16	33.6	46.3	51.3	55.0	57.9	59.2	60.4	59.7
17	12.9	22.7	27.7	29.0	31.1	32.7	33.2	33.1
18	2.7	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.4
19 (b)			0.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.9
PERSONS								
14	94.0	99.5	98.4	98.1	98.3	98.4	97.9	99.1
15	66.9	79.3	81.2	84.5	85.8	86.0	87.2	86.9
16	38.0	50.5	53.3	55.9	58.3	58.6	59.3	58.7
17	16.7	26.9	29.6	30.2	31.4	32.0	32.1	31.5
18	5.3	8.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
19 (b)			1.2	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.8

(a) School students as a percentage of the population of the same age and sex. (b) Includes a small number of students aged over 19.

CHART 4.3 SCHOOL STUDENTS : PARTICIPATION RATES

Per cent of students

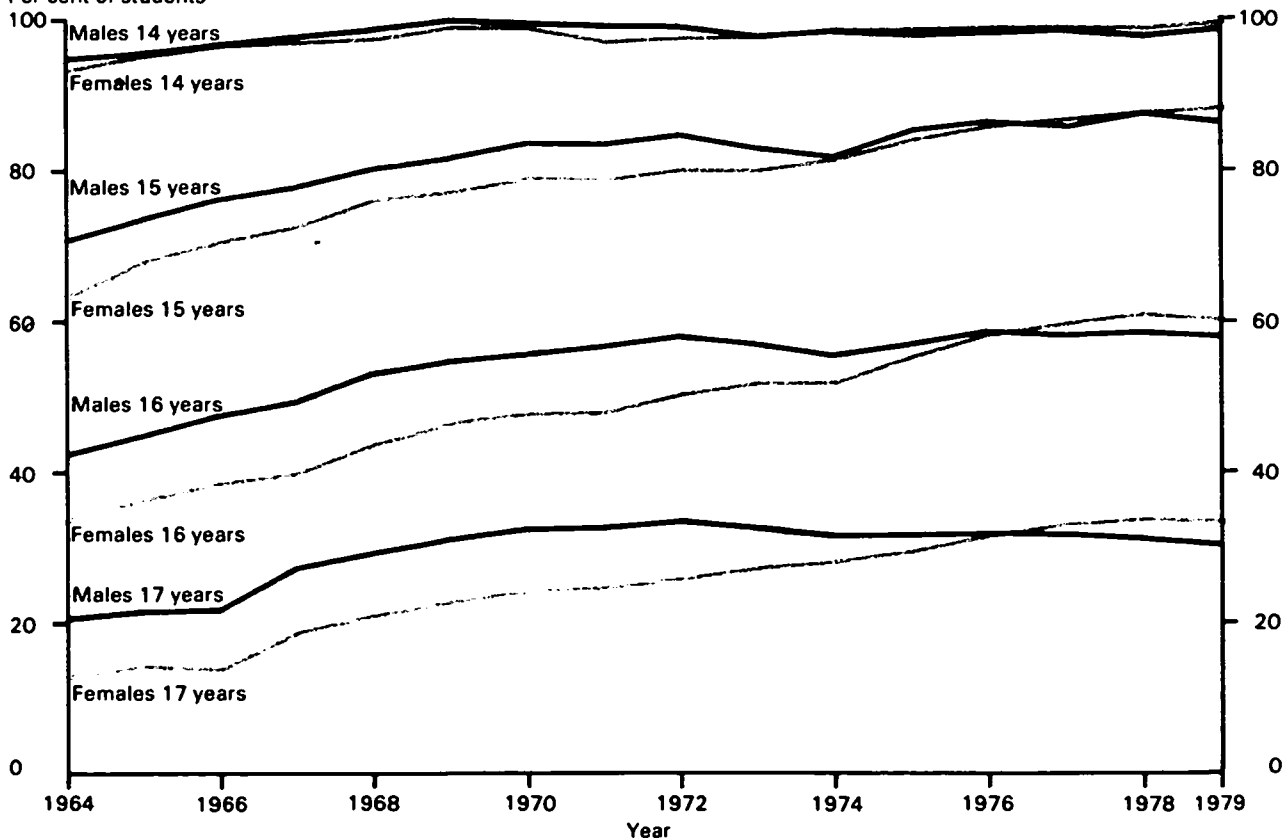


TABLE 4.3 SCHOOL STUDENTS: MALE/FEMALE RATIOS (a)

	1964	1969	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Students aged—								
14	105.9	104.8	105.2	105.1	105.3	105.1	106.2	105.5
15	116.8	109.9	105.4	106.8	106.8	105.0	105.2	104.6
16	132.7	122.3	111.6	108.1	106.6	103.7	102.1	102.1
17	167.3	142.8	117.0	112.2	106.6	101.3	98.6	96.3
18	308.8	222.0	169.4	155.2	144.4	125.4	122.4	118.0
19 and over			191.9	147.3	123.7	118.0	106.1	93.6
Year of schooling—								
7	104.3	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.0	105.3	104.1
8	105.3	104.9	105.0	105.1	105.5	105.4	105.7	105.4
10	115.2	107.7	104.6	104.2	104.8	103.8	104.0	102.9
12	148.2	137.8	113.4	108.2	102.9	96.9	93.2	91.6
Total population aged 15–18 years	105.5	104.0	103.9	104.2	104.8	105.3	105.6	106.0

(a) Number of males per 100 females.

CHART 4.4 SCHOOL STUDENTS : MALE/FEMALE RATIOS

Males per 100 females

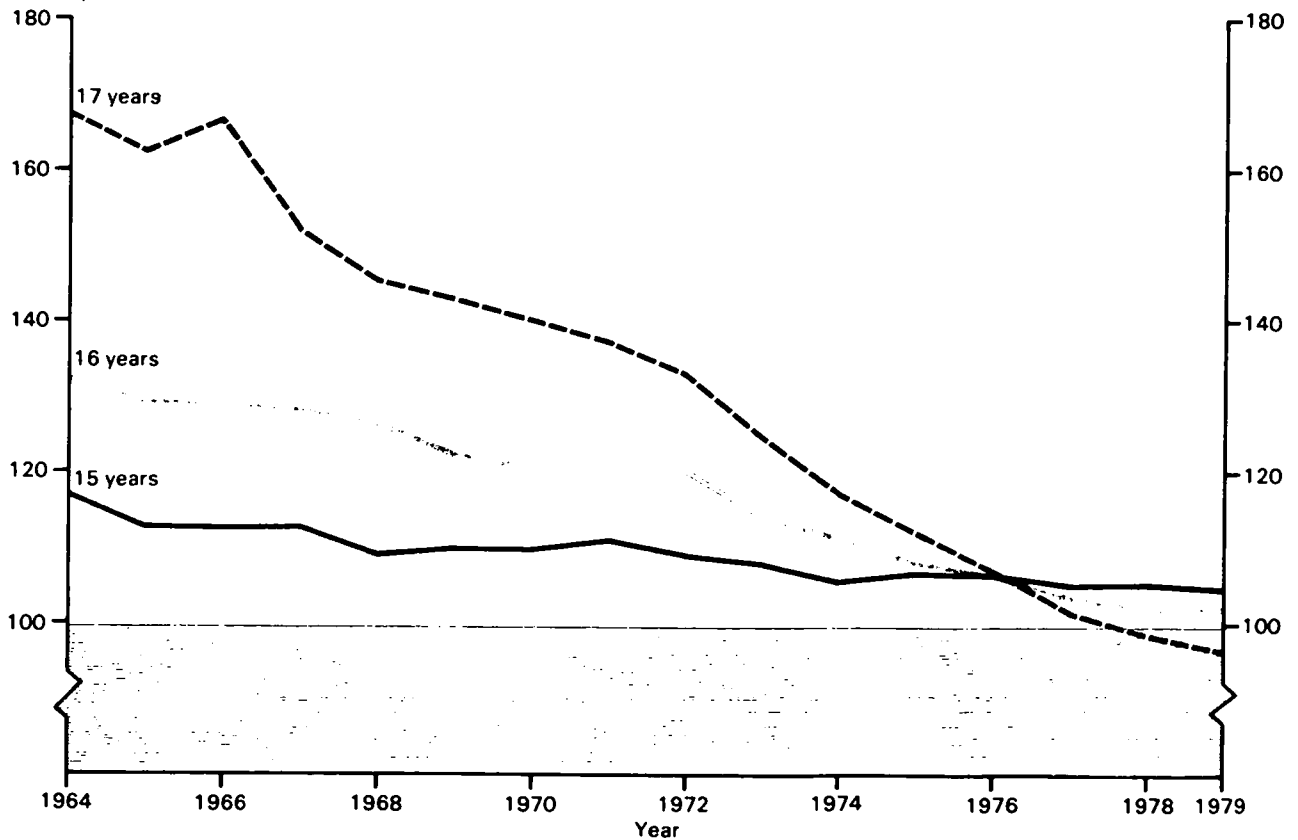


TABLE 4.4 SCHOOL STUDENTS: GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

	1969	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
PRIMARY (a) (Per cent)							
Government	79.3	80.3	80.4	80.6	80.8	80.8	80.5
Non-government—							
Catholic	18.6	17.4	17.3	17.0	16.8	16.7	16.8
Other	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SECONDARY (Per cent)							
Government	75.0	75.4	75.9	75.9	75.6	75.1	74.3
Non-government—							
Catholic	17.0	16.8	16.6	16.7	16.9	17.3	17.8
Other	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALL GRADES (Per cent)							
Government	77.8	78.5	78.7	78.8	78.9	78.7	78.2
Non-government—							
Catholic	18.1	17.2	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.9	17.2
Other	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
'000							
Primary	1 786.6	1 808.0	1 810.4	1 829.0	1 858.9	1 877.2	1 884.8
Secondary	924.8	1 062.9	1 099.9	1 118.1	1 120.2	1 115.4	1 102.2
All grades	2 711.4	2 870.9	2 910.3	2 947.1	2 979.2	2 992.6	2 986.9

(a) Students in special schools/classes who cannot be classified as primary or secondary have been included as primary.

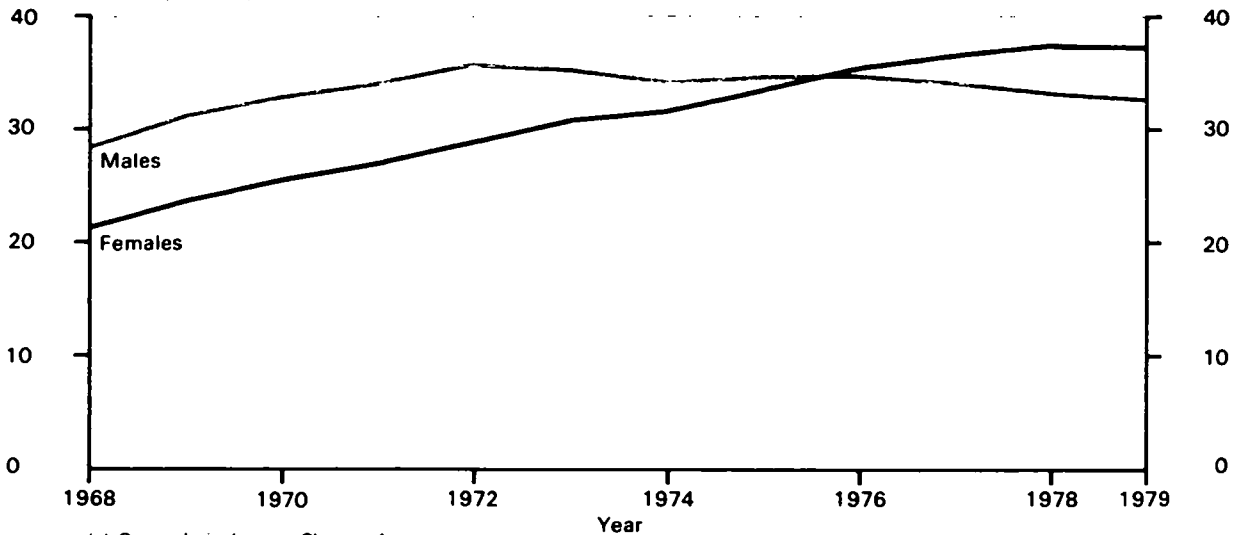
TABLE 4.5 SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS: APPARENT RETENTION RATES (a)

	1969	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1st to 3rd last year							
Males	78.7	82.0	84.8	86.5	87.1	88.3	88.3
Females	76.2	82.2	85.1	86.7	88.3	89.5	90.4
Persons	77.5	82.1	84.9	86.6	87.7	88.8	89.4
1st to 2nd last year							
Males	46.0	48.2	50.7	51.4	50.3	51.1	50.4
Females	38.7	47.1	50.3	52.6	54.4	55.8	55.8
Persons	42.5	47.7	50.5	52.0	52.3	53.4	53.0
1st to final year							
Males	31.1	34.1	34.6	34.6	34.0	33.1	32.4
Females	23.7	31.6	33.6	35.3	36.6	37.3	37.2
Persons	27.5	32.9	34.1	34.9	35.3	35.1	34.7

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 4.

CHART 4.5 SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS : APPARENT RETENTION RATES(a) FIRST TO FINAL YEAR

Retention rate (per cent)



**TABLE 4.6 PROPORTION OF FINAL YEAR SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO PROCEEDED DIRECTLY TO HIGHER EDUCATION (a)
(Per cent)**

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Commenced University—						
Males	32.3	32.3	30.5	28.8	27.3	27.1
Females	25.1	25.0	23.0	21.1	19.0	18.3
Persons	29.1	28.9	26.9	25.0	23.1	22.6
Commenced Advanced Education—						
Males	20.2	20.8	20.2	20.0	19.9	19.1
Females	31.8	30.9	29.0	27.3	25.4	24.7
Persons	25.5	25.5	24.4	23.6	22.7	22.0
Commenced University or Advanced Education—						
Males	52.6	53.1	50.6	48.9	47.2	46.2
Females	57.0	55.8	51.9	48.5	44.5	43.1
Persons	54.6	54.4	51.3	48.7	45.8	44.6
Commenced full-time—						
Males	45.9	47.1	45.8	43.5	41.9	40.8
Females	53.4	52.7	49.1	45.4	41.9	40.0
Persons	49.3	49.7	47.4	44.5	41.9	40.4
Commenced part-time—						
Males	6.7	6.0	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.4
Females	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.1
Persons	5.3	4.7	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.2

(a) Students commencing study at Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education (approved courses) who did their final school examination in the previous year as a percentage of all final year school students in the previous year.

TABLE 4.7 TRANSITION RATES FROM SCHOOL TO FULL-TIME EDUCATION (a)
(Per cent)

	Year left school			
	1973	1975	1978	1979
MALES				
Full-time student in year after leaving school at—				
University	11.7	9.8	6.4	8.9
CAE	5.5	7.0	3.9	3.7
Technical college, TAFE	}	3.8	{ 5.0	6.1
Other institution				
<i>Total.</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>19.1</i>
Not a full-time student in year after leaving school	81.2	79.5	84.6	80.9
Total school leavers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES				
Full-time student in year after leaving school at—				
University	7.9	5.5	7.4	6.7
CAE	11.2	9.1	8.6	6.5
Technical college, TAFE	}	16.2	{ 8.5	8.6
Other institution . . . . .					8.7	4.0	*
<i>Total.</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>30.7</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>25.6</i>
Not a full-time student in year after leaving school	72.2	69.3	71.4	74.4
Total school leavers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS				
Full-time student in year after leaving school at—				
University	9.9	7.8	6.9	7.9
CAE	8.2	8.0	6.2	5.0
Technical college, TAFE	}	9.7	{ 6.7	7.3
Other institution . . . . .					5.0	2.0	2.0
<i>Total.</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>22.1</i>
Not a full-time student in year after leaving school	76.9	74.6	78.2	77.9
Total school leavers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Proportion of school leavers that proceed directly to full-time post-secondary education.

TABLE 4.8 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS

	1964	1969	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	<i>Per cent</i>							
Males—Full-time	56.7	60.8	64.1	64.7	64.8	64.8	63.8	62.6
Part-time	43.3	39.2	35.9	35.3	35.2	35.2	36.2	37.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females—Full-time	63.4	66.2	67.0	66.8	66.2	65.2	62.7	60.3
Part-time	36.6	33.8	33.0	33.2	33.8	34.8	37.3	39.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons—Full-time	58.4	62.3	65.1	65.5	65.3	65.0	63.3	61.6
Part-time	41.6	37.7	34.9	34.5	34.7	35.0	36.7	38.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<i>'000</i>							
Males	56.4	77.8	92.5	94.1	95.9	96.9	96.2	95.3
Females	19.8	31.8	50.4	54.3	58.1	61.5	63.8	65.6
Persons	76.2	109.7	142.9	148.3	154.0	158.4	160.0	160.8

CHART 4.6 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

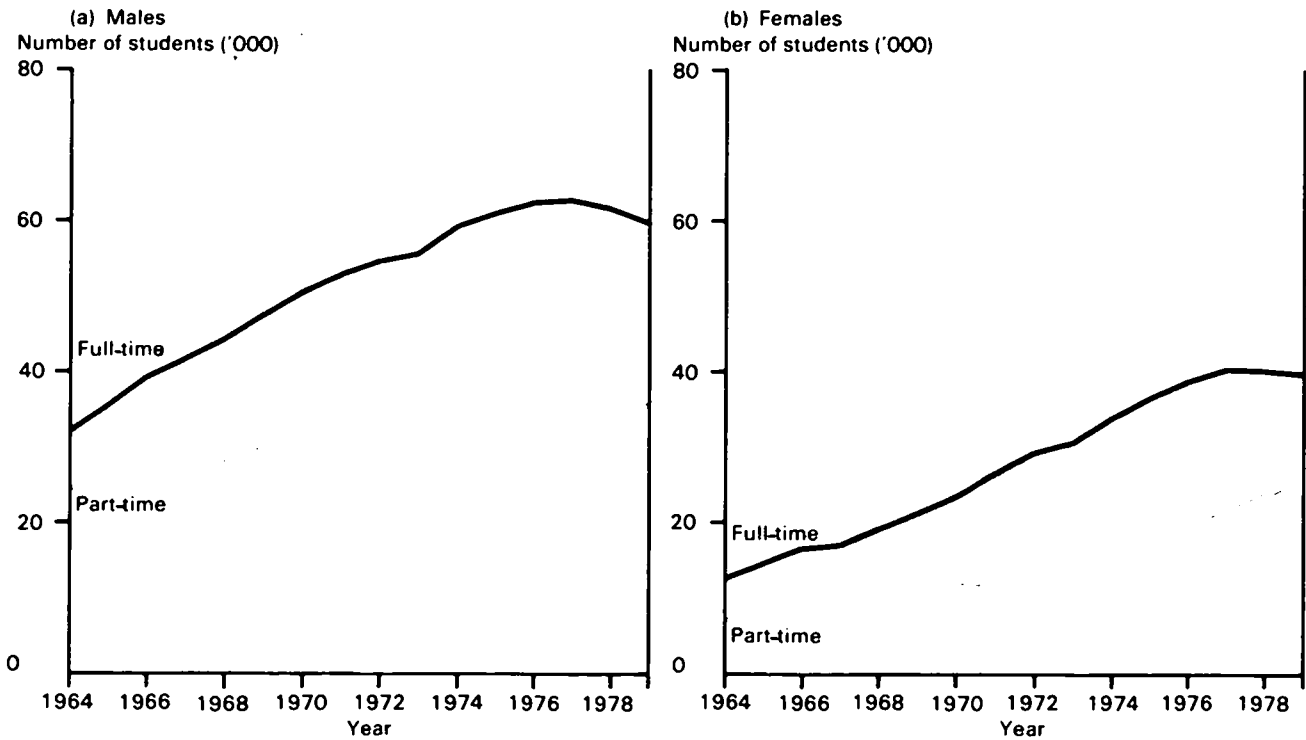


TABLE 4.9 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: PARTICIPATION RATES (a)
(Per cent)

Age group (years)	1964	1969	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
MALES								
17-22	6.5	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.0	6.7
23-29	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8
30-39	0.7	n.a.	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
FEMALES								
17-22	2.8	3.6	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.7
23-29	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
30-39	0.2	n.a.	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
PERSONS								
17-22	4.7	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.7
23-29	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
30-39	0.5	n.a.	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2

(a) Students as a percentage of the population of the same age and sex.

TABLE 4.10 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: AGE AND SEX
(Per cent)

Age group (years)	1964	1969	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
MALES								
Under 17	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
17-22	62.4	63.2	58.6	58.0	56.8	56.7	55.9	55.5
23-29	22.4	23.8	26.7	26.4	26.1	25.4	24.9	24.4
30-39	13.1	12.6	10.6	11.2	12.3	13.1	14.0	14.5
40 and over . . . . .									3.7	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES								
Under 17	4.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
17-22	73.4	72.9	66.3	63.4	60.1	58.2	55.8	54.0
23-29	11.7	13.9	18.0	18.9	20.2	20.5	20.4	20.5
30-39	10.6	12.3	9.4	10.7	12.2	13.5	15.2	16.1
40 and over . . . . .									5.6	6.3	6.9	7.4	8.1	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS								
Under 17	2.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
17-22	65.3	66.0	61.2	59.9	58.1	57.3	55.9	54.9
23-29	19.6	20.9	23.7	23.7	23.9	23.5	23.1	22.8
30-39	12.4	12.5	10.2	11.0	12.3	13.2	14.5	15.1
40 and over . . . . .									4.3	4.9	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHART 4.7 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS BY AGE

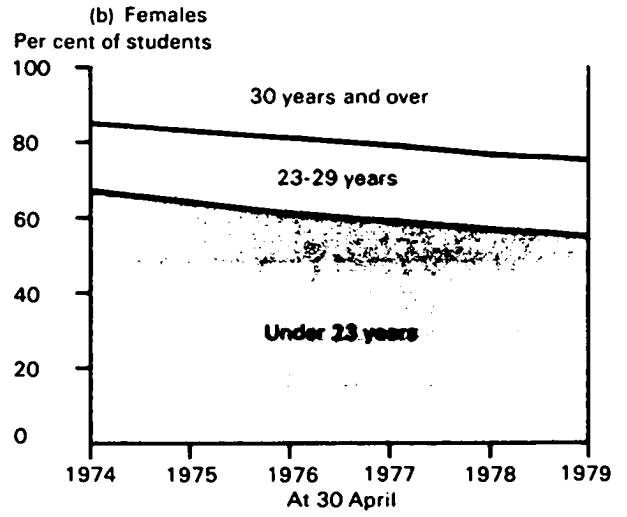
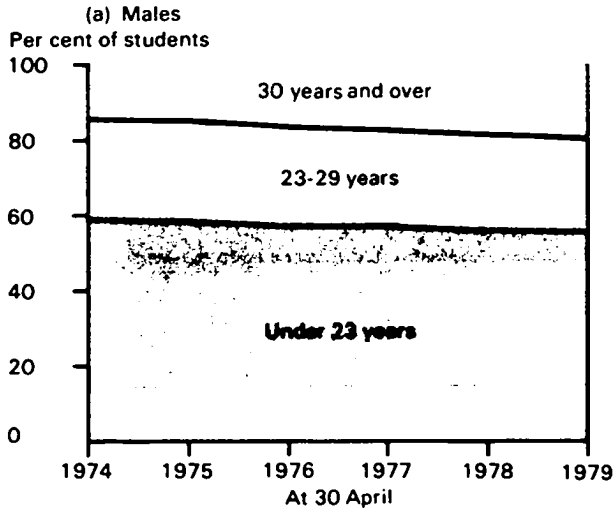


CHART 4.8 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS : MALE/FEMALE RATIOS

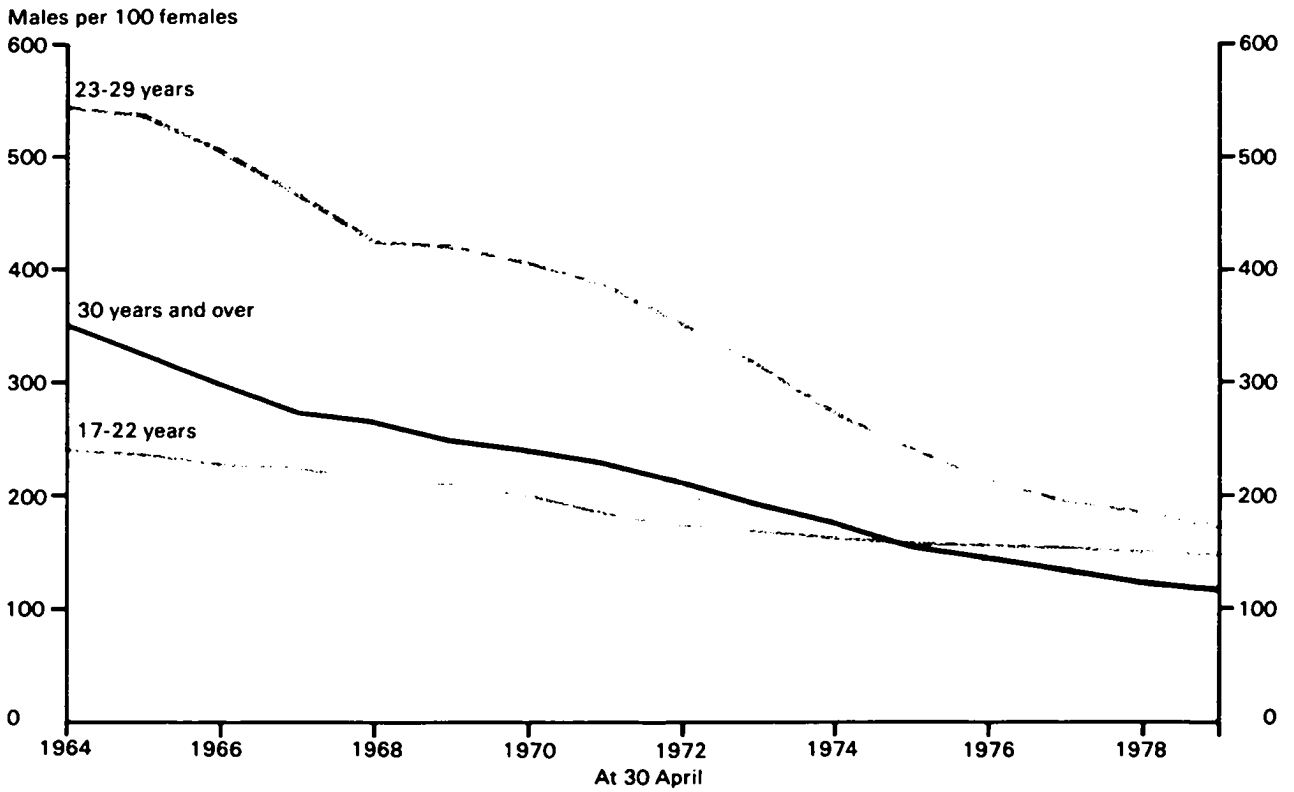


TABLE 4.11 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: MALE/FEMALE RATIOS (a)

Age group (years)	1964	1969	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Under 17	136.3	101.7	106.0	95.0	92.9	104.0	91.0	96.8
17-22	242.6	211.1	162.1	158.5	156.2	153.6	150.6	148.6
23-29	545.8	420.1	271.6	242.2	213.2	195.2	184.4	172.6
30-39	436.2	} 250.8 {	207.2	179.8	166.3	153.2	138.9	129.6
40 and over	221.1		120.7	116.4	106.4	97.9	91.2	87.5

(a) Number of males per 100 females.

TABLE 4.12 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: COURSE LEVEL

	1964 (a)	1969 (a)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	
MALES (Per cent)									
Higher degree		8.0	11.2	13.1	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.3
Post-graduate diploma		2.3	3.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3
Bachelor degree		82.7	81.1	80.3	79.5	79.0	78.6	78.4	78.1
Other (b)		7.1	4.8	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES (Per cent)									
Higher degree		4.1	5.3	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.7	8.2
Post-graduate diploma		3.7	5.8	6.0	5.7	4.8	4.7	4.2	3.9
Bachelor degree		78.1	81.9	83.6	83.5	84.1	83.2	83.7	83.7
Other (b)		14.0	7.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.8	4.4	4.2
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS (Per cent)									
Higher degree		7.0	9.5	10.7	11.2	11.4	11.6	12.0	12.4
Post-graduate diploma		2.6	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.5
Bachelor degree		81.5	81.3	81.5	81.0	80.9	80.4	80.5	80.4
Other (b)		8.9	5.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.7
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
'000									
Males		57.1	79.0	92.5	94.1	95.9	96.9	96.2	95.3
Females		20.1	32.6	50.4	54.3	58.1	61.5	63.8	65.6
Persons		77.2	111.6	142.9	148.3	154.0	158.4	160.0	160.8

(a) Figures for 1964 and 1969 refer to enrolments, i.e. no adjustments have been made for students enrolled for more than one course. In 1964, total students numbered 76 188 (56 424 males and 19 764 females); corresponding figures for 1969 are 109 662 (77 822 males and 31 840 females). (b) Includes masters preliminary/qualifying, sub-graduate diploma, certificate, miscellaneous, and ad hoc courses.

TABLE 4.13 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: COURSE LEVEL AND FIELD OF STUDY, 1979

Field of study	Higher degree			Bachelor degree			Total (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
					<i>Per cent</i>				
Humanities	9.9	26.5	14.4	21.1	44.8	31.2	19.2	42.3	28.6
Fine arts	1.0	2.6	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7
Social and behavioural sciences	6.9	15.4	9.2	3.5	9.3	6.0	4.1	9.7	6.4
Law	3.4	2.0	3.0	7.5	4.9	6.4	6.9	4.5	5.9
Education	13.3	20.4	15.2	3.7	8.0	5.5	6.5	11.3	8.5
Economics, commerce, government	15.1	7.7	13.1	17.4	7.2	13.1	16.8	7.0	12.8
Medicine	4.7	5.3	4.9	8.5	7.2	7.9	7.6	6.8	7.3
Dentistry	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.6	0.6	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.1
Natural sciences	21.7	14.0	19.6	18.1	13.5	16.2	18.6	13.1	16.3
Engineering, technology	14.6	1.7	11.1	12.2	0.7	7.3	12.1	0.8	7.5
Architecture, building	3.1	1.6	2.7	2.9	1.1	2.1	2.9	1.1	2.2
Agriculture, forestry	4.2	1.8	3.6	2.2	0.9	1.6	2.5	0.9	1.8
Veterinary science	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
					<i>'000</i>				
Total	14.5	5.4	19.9	74.3	54.9	129.2	95.3	65.6	160.8

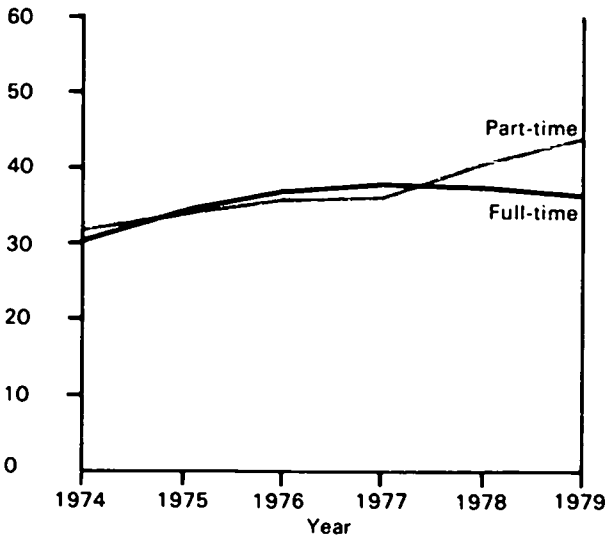
(a) Includes students enrolled in non-degree courses: 5699 in post-graduate diploma courses and 5987 in other non-degree courses.

TABLE 4.14 ADVANCED EDUCATION STUDENTS: FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
				<i>Per cent</i>		
Males—Full-time	49.3	50.5	51.1	51.4	48.1	45.3
Part-time	50.7	49.5	48.9	48.6	51.9	54.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females—Full-time	76.2	74.2	73.3	70.6	65.0	60.6
Part-time	23.8	25.8	26.7	29.4	35.0	39.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons—Full-time	60.7	61.0	61.4	60.5	56.2	52.8
Part-time	39.3	39.0	38.6	39.5	43.8	47.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
				<i>'000</i>		
Males	61.4	68.1	72.4	73.8	77.8	79.8
Females	45.8	54.5	62.2	66.5	72.1	75.9
Persons	107.2	122.6	134.6	140.3	149.9	155.7

CHART 4.9 ADVANCED EDUCATION STUDENTS

(a) Males
Number of students ('000)



(b) Females
Number of students ('000)

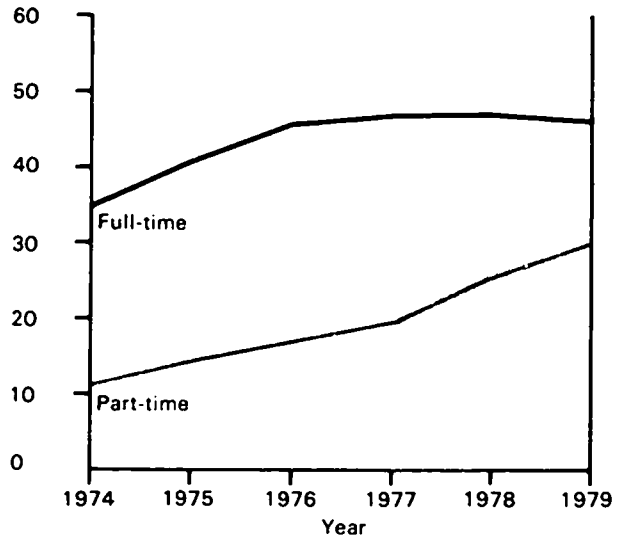


TABLE 4.15 ADVANCED EDUCATION STUDENTS: PARTICIPATION RATES (a)
(Per cent)

Age group (years)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
MALES						
17-22	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9
23-29	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8
30-39	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
FEMALES						
17-22	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.7
23-29	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8
30-39	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2
PERSONS						
17-22	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.3
23-29	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3
30-39	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3

(a) Students as a percentage of the population of the same age and sex.

TABLE 4.16 ADVANCED EDUCATION STUDENTS: AGE AND SEX
(Per cent)

Age group (years)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
MALES						
Under 17.	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
17-22	58.8	55.0	53.4	52.1	49.7	47.9
23-29	28.2	28.9	29.4	28.9	29.0	29.3
30-39	9.8	11.6	12.7	14.2	15.9	17.3
40 and over	2.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	5.1	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES						
Under 17.	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
17-22	79.0	71.2	68.6	65.1	60.6	57.7
23-29	10.9	13.9	14.9	16.4	17.8	19.1
30-39	6.0	9.5	10.5	12.3	14.6	15.8
40 and over	3.1	4.5	5.4	5.8	6.5	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS						
Under 17.	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
17-22	67.4	62.2	60.4	58.3	54.9	52.7
23-29	20.9	22.2	22.7	23.0	23.6	24.3
30-39	8.2	10.6	11.7	13.3	15.3	16.6
40 and over	3.0	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.8	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHART 4.10 ADVANCED EDUCATION STUDENTS BY AGE

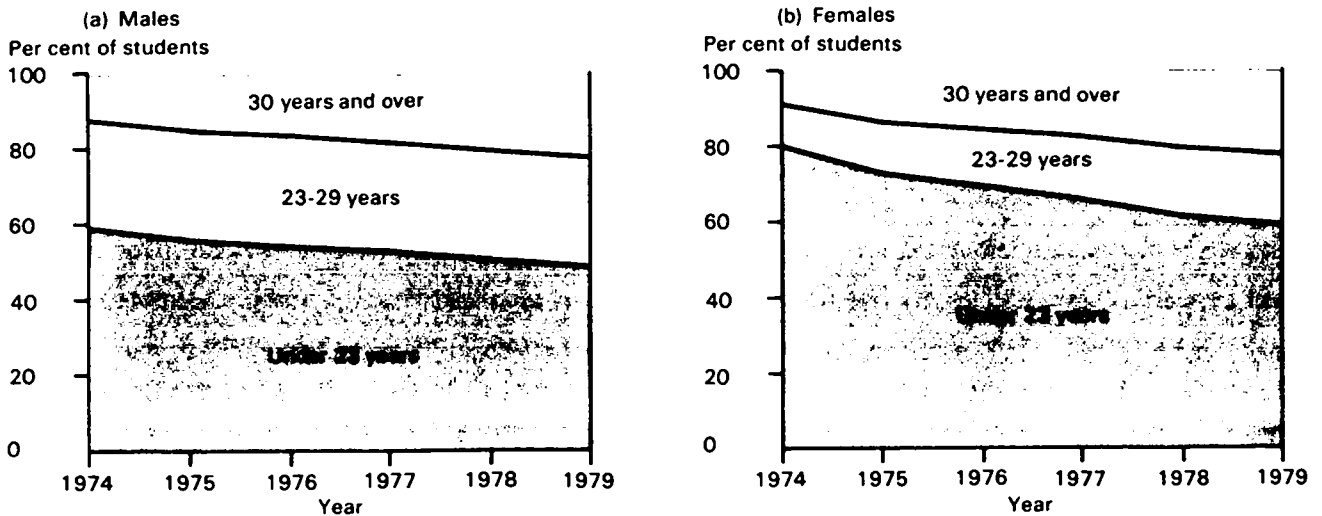


TABLE 4.17 ADVANCED EDUCATION STUDENTS: MALE/FEMALE RATIOS (a)

Age group (years)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Under 17.	47.6	79.5	52.5	64.9	77.6	63.4
17-22	100.7	96.3	91.4	89.1	88.4	87.3
23-29	350.5	260.1	231.7	195.8	176.2	161.7
30-39	219.7	152.5	142.4	128.7	117.7	115.1
40 and over	124.8	107.6	91.8	86.7	84.4	79.8

(a) Number of males per 100 females.

TABLE 4.18 ADVANCED EDUCATION STUDENTS: COURSE LEVEL

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
MALES (Per cent)						
Master degree	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Graduate diploma	6.9	7.5	8.3	9.2	10.2	11.3
Bachelor degree	35.9	41.5	45.7	51.6	55.1	57.3
Diploma/associate diploma	57.0	50.6	45.5	38.6	34.0	30.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES (Per cent)						
Master degree	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Graduate diploma	5.7	6.0	6.2	7.4	8.2	9.4
Bachelor degree	15.0	17.4	21.1	28.6	33.7	39.0
Diploma/associate diploma	79.2	76.5	72.6	63.9	57.9	51.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS (Per cent)						
Master degree	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6
Graduate diploma	6.4	6.9	7.3	8.3	9.3	10.4
Bachelor degree	27.0	30.8	34.3	40.7	44.8	48.4
Diploma/associate diploma	66.5	62.1	58.0	50.6	45.5	40.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>000</i>						
Males	61.4	68.1	72.4	73.8	77.8	79.8
Females	45.8	54.5	62.2	66.5	72.1	75.9
Persons	107.2	122.6	134.6	140.3	149.9	155.7

CHART 4.11 ADVANCED EDUCATION STUDENTS MALE/FEMALE RATIOS

Males per 100 females

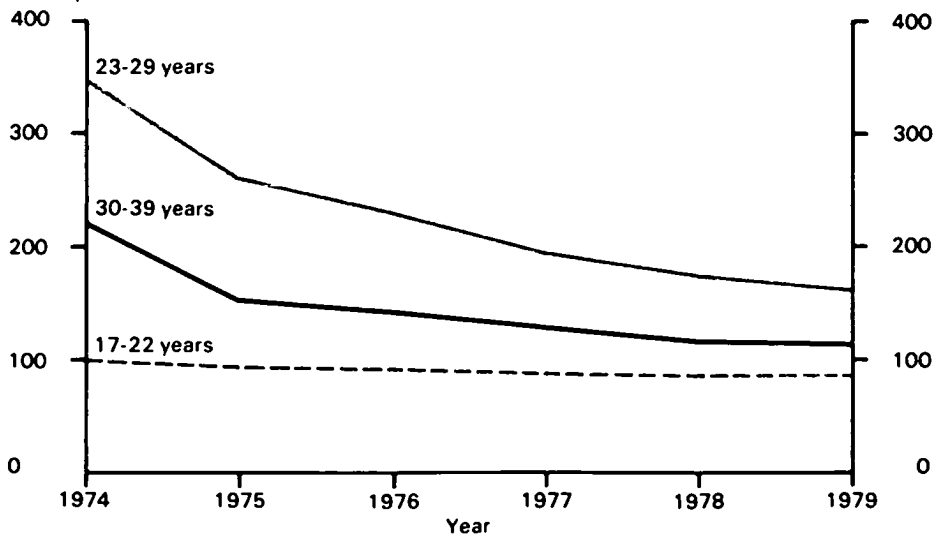


TABLE 4.19 ADVANCED EDUCATION STUDENTS: COURSE LEVEL AND FIELD OF STUDY, 1979

Field of study	Bachelor degree			Diploma			Total (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
				<i>Per cent</i>					
Agriculture	0.7	0.2	0.5	2.5	0.4	1.1	1.8	0.6	1.3
Applied sciences	13.8	9.5	12.1	5.3	3.3	4.0	12.1	6.3	9.3
Art and design	4.4	8.0	5.8	12.0	7.3	8.9	5.9	7.7	6.8
Building, surveying and architecture	5.7	1.6	4.1	5.7	0.5	2.3	5.4	1.1	3.3
Commercial and business studies	38.9	18.0	30.7	13.3	3.8	7.0	32.4	10.8	21.9
Engineering and technology	15.4	0.4	9.5	5.3	0.1	1.8	12.7	0.2	6.6
Liberal studies	11.0	27.3	17.4	7.6	5.7	6.3	10.4	18.8	14.5
Music	0.6	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.1
Para-medical	3.0	14.0	7.3	3.6	5.1	4.6	3.2	9.6	6.3
Teacher education	6.6	19.2	11.5	43.2	72.5	62.6	15.1	43.4	28.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
				<i>'000</i>					
Total	45.7	29.6	75.4	17.1	33.7	50.9	79.8	75.9	155.7

(a) Includes students enrolled in master degree courses, graduate diploma and associate diploma courses.

TABLE 4.20 TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION STUDENTS: AGE AND PARTICIPATION RATES (a), 1979

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Participation rate		
				Males	Females	Persons
				<i>Per cent</i>		
15-16	12.5	14.4	27.0	4.7	5.8	5.2
17-22	149.2	56.9	206.1	19.0	7.6	13.4
23-29	48.4	32.4	80.8	5.8	4.0	4.9
30-39	37.2	34.7	71.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
40-64	22.2	37.7	59.9	1.2	2.1	1.7
Total	269.6	176.2	445.8	5.7	3.8	4.8

(a) Students as a percentage of the population of the same age and sex.

**TABLE 4.21 TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION STUDENTS:
TYPE OF COURSE AND FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS, 1979
(Per cent)**

Type of course	Full-time	Part-time	Correspondence	Total
Secondary school course	33.7	58.4	*	100.0
Trade/Apprenticeship	10.8	86.6	*	100.0
Certificate/Diploma	20.2	72.6	7.2	100.0
Adult education/Hobby course	*	93.1	*	100.0
Other	*	70.0	*	100.0
Total	14.3	80.8	4.9	100.0

**TABLE 4.22 TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION STUDENTS:
TYPE OF COURSE, 1979
(Per cent)**

Type of course	Males	Females	Persons
Secondary school course	3.6	10.4	6.3
Trade/Apprenticeship	52.0	5.5	33.7
Certificate/Diploma	29.1	39.7	33.3
Adult education/Hobby course	9.4	40.9	21.9
Other	5.8	3.5	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

**TABLE 4.23 TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION STUDENTS ATTENDING ADULT EDUCATION/HOBBY COURSES: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1979
(Per cent)**

Degree	With post-school qualifications			Without post-school qualifications and left school at age			Total
	Certificate/ diploma	Trade level	Other	17 or over	16	15 or under	
8.0	28.1	7.3	*	14.3	10.5	25.8	100.0

TABLE 4.24 PERSONS AGED 15 TO 25 YEARS IN MAY 1980: ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN 1979 AND 1980

	Attending full time in 1980					Total	Attending part-time in 1980	Not attending in 1980	Total	Total
	School	University	CAE	TAFE	Other					
MALES										
<i>Per cent</i>										<i>'000</i>
Attended full-time in 1979										
School	63.1	3.3	1.4	2.3	*	70.2	8.2	21.6	100.0	362.4
University	*	66.9	*	*	*	69.0	9.5	21.6	100.0	62.0
CAE	*	*	67.1	*	*	67.5	*	22.0	100.0	25.5
TAFE	*	*	*	30.6	*	36.9	22.5	40.6	100.0	27.1
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	47.6	11.2	5.0	3.5	*	67.6	9.4	23.0	100.0	480.6
Attended part-time in 1979										
Did not attend in 1979	*	*	— 0.7 —	*	*	1.2	4.5	94.4	100.0	705.7
Total	16.7	4.2	2.0	1.5	*	24.5	13.3	62.2	100.0	1 374.7
FEMALES										
<i>Per cent</i>										<i>'000</i>
Attended full-time in 1979										
School	66.2	2.3	2.2	2.9	*	74.8	3.5	21.7	100.0	337.7
University	*	66.6	*	*	*	69.3	*	25.0	100.0	36.8
CAE	*	*	57.6	*	*	60.7	*	29.4	100.0	35.4
TAFE	*	*	*	27.4	*	29.1	*	63.3	100.0	23.7
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15.1
Total	49.8	7.4	6.5	3.7	1.5	68.8	4.6	26.6	100.0	448.7
Attended part-time in 1979										
Did not attend in 1979	*	*	— 0.6 —	*	*	1.0	3.7	95.3	100.0	816.5
Total	16.6	2.7	2.3	1.5	0.6	23.7	6.0	70.3	100.0	1 345.2

SECTION 2. ACCESS TO EDUCATION

There have been many studies in Australia and overseas aimed at identifying the various factors that influence an individual's educational attainment and the relative importance of the various factors. An understanding of how these factors interact is important in resolving such issues as the equity and efficiency of the education system.

This section, while recognising the importance of understanding how these factors operate, is not an in-depth study of these issues but more the presentation of data that have been collected by the ABS which could be useful input to such a study. No survey conducted by the ABS has had the expressed aim of providing data for such a purpose and as a result the data presented in this section were obtained from a number of different surveys and do not cover all aspects.

Studies that have investigated access to education mention the following factors as possibly influencing a person's decision on whether or not to continue his education past secondary school:

- (a) the financial practicability of further education
- (b) the desire (aspiration) for further education
- (c) the conditions of entry to educational institutions
- (d) the availability of places at educational institutions
- (e) socio-economic status
- (f) intellectual ability
- (g) sex
- (h) racial origin
- (i) area of residence (country or city)
- (j) employment prospects.

These factors are not independent of each other and frequently interact and reinforce each other.

ABS collections have produced only a small amount of data that reflect on these issues. In Section 1 the increasing participation of females in the education system has already been highlighted. This increase in participation was such that the male/female ratio for students has de-

clined considerably in most educational institutions over the last decade.

Persons born outside Australia participate in higher education at about the same level as those born in Australia (Table 4.25). However more detailed data on country of birth are needed if this issue is to be satisfactorily investigated.

Tables 4.26 and 4.27 provide data on the qualifications of people commencing undergraduate courses at universities and CAEs. In both universities and CAEs the proportion of students whose highest qualification was the final school examination has decreased over the period 1974 to 1979—for universities from 69.1 per cent to 61.3 per cent; for CAEs from 64.9 per cent to 52.7 per cent. In both universities and CAEs approximately one quarter of students commencing undergraduate courses in 1979 had already studied at a tertiary education institution before.

Aspirations of mothers for the educational attainment of their children appear to be associated with the mother's own educational attainment (Table 4.28). Thus in 1975, 84.4 per cent of mothers with degrees wanted a tertiary education for their sons and 88.0 wanted a tertiary education for their daughters. For mothers who left school at 14 years of age or under the corresponding percentages were 40.1 and 27.5. Another factor to emerge from Table 4.28 is that in general mothers have higher educational aspirations for sons than for daughters and this becomes more pronounced as the educational attainment of mothers decreases.

The occupation of fathers appears to be associated with the educational attainment of their children (Table 4.29). In May 1975, 30.5 per cent of 20 to 29 year old males whose fathers were professional white collar workers had studied at a university. The lowest representation of any occupation group was 4.6 per cent for males whose fathers were semi-skilled or unskilled blue collar workers. A similar pattern exists for females.

TABLE 4.25 PERSONS AGED 15 TO 25 YEARS (a): EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDED IN 1979 AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Institution attended in 1979	Born in Australia			Born outside Australia			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Per cent</i>									
Full-time at—									
School	26.5	25.3	25.9	25.5	23.9	24.7	26.4	25.1	25.7
University	4.2	2.6	3.4	6.2	3.6	4.9	4.5	2.7	3.6
CAE	1.8	2.7	2.3	*	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.2
TAFE	2.0	1.8	1.9	*	*	*	2.0	1.8	1.9
Other	*	1.2	0.7	*	*	*	*	1.1	0.7
Total	34.8	33.6	34.2	35.5	32.0	33.7	35.1	33.3	34.1
Part-time	13.9	5.9	9.9	13.0	6.5	9.8	13.7	5.9	9.9
Did not attend an institution in 1979	51.3	60.5	55.9	51.6	61.6	56.4	51.3	60.7	56.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>'000</i>									
Total	1 146.3	1 134.0	2 280.4	228.4	211.1	439.5	1 374.7	1 345.2	2 719.9

(a) In May 1980.

TABLE 4.26 STUDENTS COMMENCING UNDERGRADUATE COURSES AT UNIVERSITIES: HIGHEST QUALIFICATION AT COMMENCEMENT

Highest qualification	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
MALES (Per cent)						
Degree or diploma (including incomplete)	24.7	24.6	25.3	23.9	25.6	24.4
Final school examination—	68.2	66.7	66.1	67.4	63.2	63.0
In previous year	58.8 (a)	56.5 (a)	56.0	55.8	52.8	52.4
One or more years previously	9.4 (a)	10.2 (a)	10.1	11.7	10.4 (b)	10.6 (b)
Other	3.7	4.5	4.3	4.9	7.0	8.0
Obtained overseas	3.4	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES (Per cent)						
Degree or diploma (including incomplete)	21.6	22.1	23.4	21.7	24.2	24.5
Final school examination—	70.7	68.8	66.7	67.3	60.8	59.1
In previous year	59.3 (a)	56.6 (a)	55.5	54.7	50.1	47.5
One or more years previously	11.4 (a)	12.2 (a)	11.2	12.5	10.7 (b)	11.7 (b)
Other	4.5	5.1	5.7	6.9	10.6	11.3
Obtained overseas	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.4	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS (Per cent)						
Degree or diploma (including incomplete)	23.5	23.6	24.5	23.0	25.0	24.4
Final school examination—	69.1	67.6	66.4	67.4	62.2	61.3
In previous year	59.0 (a)	56.5 (a)	55.8	55.3	51.6	50.2
One or more years previously	10.2 (a)	11.0 (a)	10.6	12.0	10.5 (b)	11.1 (b)
Other	4.0	4.7	4.9	5.7	8.6	9.5
Obtained overseas	3.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>'000</i>						
Males	23.1	23.1	23.2	22.7	22.9	22.7
Females	14.8	15.9	16.3	16.4	17.5	18.2
Persons	37.9	39.0	39.6	39.1	40.4	40.9

(a) Estimates. (b) Includes 'not stated' when students sat for final year exam.

TABLE 4.27 STUDENTS COMMENCING UNDERGRADUATE COURSES AT COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION: HIGHEST QUALIFICATION AT COMMENCEMENT

<i>Highest qualification</i>	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
MALES (Per cent)						
Degree or diploma (including incomplete)	21.2	24.4	20.7	21.6	23.1	23.8
Final school examination—	57.3	49.8	52.2	51.9	50.0	50.5
In previous year	n.a.	n.a.	36.6	36.2	33.3	33.7
One or more years previously	n.a.	n.a.	15.7	15.7	16.7	16.8
Other	17.5	20.6	21.8	21.7	21.4	20.9
Obtained overseas	4.0	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.5	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES (Per cent)						
Degree or diploma (including incomplete)	16.8	24.2	21.1	22.7	28.3	28.0
Final school examination—	73.7	60.6	63.5	60.8	55.4	54.8
In previous year	n.a.	n.a.	52.6	49.5	43.6	43.3
One or more years previously	n.a.	n.a.	10.9	11.3	11.8	11.5
Other	7.2	11.9	11.5	12.4	12.0	13.9
Obtained overseas	2.3	3.3	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS (Per cent)						
Degree or diploma (including incomplete)	19.2	24.3	20.9	22.1	25.7	26.0
Final school examination—	64.9	54.9	57.6	56.3	52.7	52.7
In previous year	n.a.	n.a.	44.2	42.7	38.5	38.7
One or more years previously	n.a.	n.a.	13.4	13.5	14.2	14.0
Other	12.8	16.4	16.9	17.1	16.7	17.3
Obtained overseas	3.2	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
'000						
Males	21.5	24.9	23.6	24.5	26.0	24.8
Females	18.1	22.5	21.8	23.7	26.3	26.8
Persons	39.7	47.5	45.4	48.2	52.4	51.6

TABLE 4.28 ASPIRATIONS OF MOTHERS (a) FOR THEIR CHILDREN'S EDUCATION: HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF MOTHER, MAY 1975
(Per cent)

Educational qualification of mother	Educational aspirations for children				Total
	Tertiary	Secondary (b)	Depends on child	Don't know	
ASPIRATIONS FOR SONS					
With post-school qualifications—	58.0	29.1	8.8	4.1	100.0
Degree	84.4	*	*	*	100.0
Non-degree tertiary	67.8	23.4	*	*	100.0
Technician	61.7	26.3	*	*	100.0
Trade	45.2	35.8	*	*	100.0
Other (c)	49.6	35.8	*	*	100.0
Without post-school qualifications	44.1	40.7	10.6	4.6	100.0
Left school at—					
17 or over	61.4	21.8	*	*	100.0
16 or 15	44.1	40.8	9.3	5.8	100.0
14 or under (d)	40.1	44.7	12.5	*	100.0
Total (e)	48.7	36.9	10.0	4.4	100.0
ASPIRATIONS FOR DAUGHTERS					
With post-school qualifications—	42.0	37.0	17.2	3.8	100.0
Degree	88.0	*	*	*	100.0
Non-degree tertiary	64.9	*	*	*	100.0
Technician	43.6	34.1	18.2	*	100.0
Trade	32.8	40.0	*	*	100.0
Other (c)	27.3	49.4	20.3	*	100.0
Without post-school qualifications	32.6	48.1	15.4	3.9	100.0
Left school at—					
17 or over	54.5	25.5	*	*	100.0
16 or 15	32.2	47.8	15.4	4.7	100.0
14 or under (d)	27.5	54.3	15.3	*	100.0
Total (e)	35.6	44.5	16.0	3.9	100.0

(a) Excludes those families, all of whose children had completed schooling. (b) Includes legal minimum and higher secondary qualifications. (c) Includes shorthand and typing, special language courses, writing courses, specialist technical courses. (d) Includes mothers who never attended school and mothers still at school. (e) Approximately 6 per cent of mothers did not provide information on their own educational attainment and/or their educational aspirations for their children and are excluded from the table.

CHART 4.12 PROPORTION OF MOTHERS WHOSE EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION FOR THEIR CHILDREN IS TERTIARY LEVEL : EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF MOTHER, MAY 1975

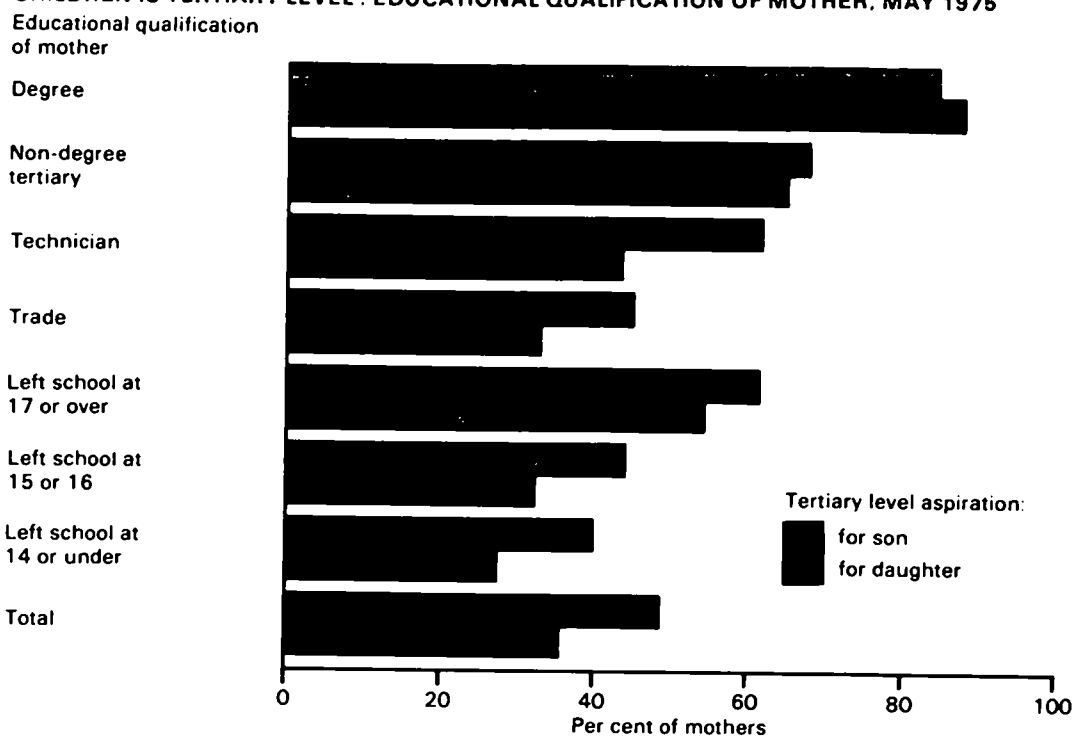


CHART 4.13 PROPORTION OF 20 TO 29 YEAR OLDS WHO HAVE STUDIED AT UNIVERSITY : OCCUPATION OF FATHER, MAY 1975

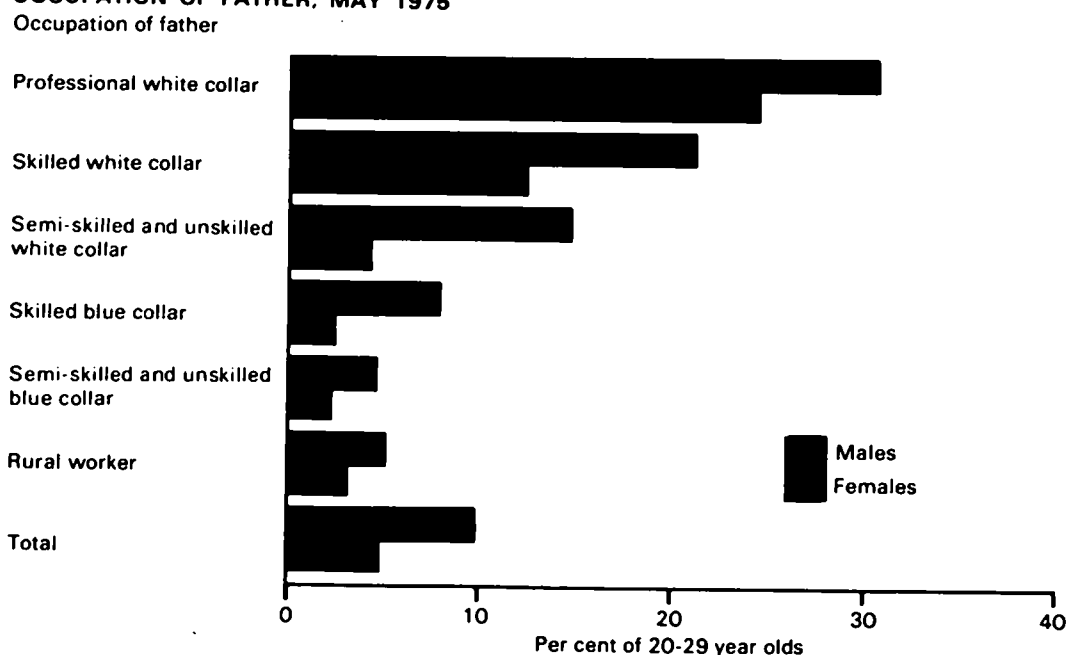


TABLE 4.29 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PERSONS AGED 20 TO 29 YEARS: OCCUPATION (a) OF FATHER (b), MAY 1975

Educational attainment of sons and daughters	Occupation of father						Total
	White collar worker			Blue collar worker		Rural worker	
	Professional	Skilled	Semi- skilled and unskilled	Skilled	Semi- skilled and unskilled		
SONS (Per cent)							
With post-school study at—							
University	30.5	21.1	14.8	8.0	4.6	5.2	9.9
College of Advanced Education	20.0	14.4	10.9	10.3	8.1	5.7	9.9
Other	27.4	27.7	33.8	37.0	30.0	20.9	30.1
Total	77.8	63.2	59.5	55.3	42.7	31.8	49.9
Without post-school study and left school at—							
17 or over	9.2	18.2	13.6	13.1	11.3	15.5	13.5
16	*	7.9	10.1	9.2	13.1	13.8	11.1
15 or under	*	10.4	6.2	22.1	32.8	38.7	25.3
Total	22.2	36.5	39.9	44.5	57.2	68.1	49.9
Total (c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DAUGHTERS (Per cent)							
With post-school study at—							
University	24.3	12.4	4.3	2.5	2.2	3.2	4.9
College of Advanced Education	14.5	11.1	13.3	6.0	4.0	6.7	7.3
Other	18.3	26.7	22.3	22.4	18.2	14.2	20.1
Total	57.0	50.2	40.0	30.9	24.4	24.2	32.2
Without post-school study and left school at—							
17 or over	19.5	18.5	16.5	15.7	12.5	16.3	15.3
16	9.3	12.9	16.4	16.5	18.0	17.1	16.3
15 or under	13.7	18.5	27.1	36.8	44.9	42.3	36.0
Total	42.5	49.8	60.0	69.0	75.5	75.6	67.6
Total (c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
				'000			
Sons	42.2	128.1	117.5	219.5	319.9	159.3	986.6
Daughters	42.9	115.6	119.3	220.1	325.8	150.1	973.8

(a) The classification of occupations is based on that derived by McIntosh in Appendix 2 of: J. A. Naphtali, M. K. McIntosh and Lynne S. Williams, 'A Cross-Sectional Analysis of Inter-Occupational Mobility in Australia', *IMPACT Working Paper No. B-06*, Industries Assistance Commission, Melbourne, February 1978 (mimeo). In this paper the Census classified List of Occupation Codes have been re-grouped to represent as much as possible a skill-based classification. (b) Father's occupation at the time the person left school. (c) Includes a small number of persons still at school. Excludes 7800 males and 10 400 females whose fathers were in the armed forces, and 126 500 males and 119 400 females for whom information concerning the fathers' occupations was not collected.

SECTION 3. TRANSITION FROM FULL-TIME EDUCATION TO WORK

In recent years the extent of unemployment among leavers from educational institutions has aroused concern among politicians, academics, professionals and the community at large. In the general debate concerning youth unemployment, issues that have been raised as possible contributing factors include structural changes in the economy, lack of literacy and numeracy skills among school leavers and the inadequate vocational preparation of students. Inevitably, the role of the education system in the transition from full-time education to work has become the subject of considerable interest. Continuing high rates of youth unemployment could have ramifications on the education system and for this reason data on the transition from full-time education to work have been included in this chapter. Data availability permits only a brief description of some aspects of the transition process and does not allow a detailed study of the problem. More detailed data on youth unemployment are contained in Chapter 5—*Working Life*.

Unemployment rates of leavers from educational institutions are given in Tables 4.30 and 4.31. These rates have generally increased over the last decade and in May 1980, 16.6 per cent of male leavers and 22.9 per cent of female leavers were unemployed. These unemployment rates did, however, vary with the number of years spent in

the education system—from 29.1 per cent for those students leaving at 15 years of age or under to 12.2 per cent for those leaving at 20 to 25 years of age.

One possible effect of high youth unemployment rates on the education system could be a tendency for students to stay longer in full-time education than they would have if job prospects were better. In Section 1 the question of participation in education was examined in some detail and the increase in school participation rates, especially for females, was noted. However, from the available data, it is not possible to gauge the effect (if any) unemployment has had on education participation rates, especially as this trend of increasing school participation was in evidence prior to the mid-decade increase in youth unemployment rates.

Most leavers do however find work and of the 295 800 persons 15 to 25 years of age who had left an educational institution they were attending full-time in 1979, 227 200 were employed in May 1980 (Table 4.32). Over half of the employed male leavers were working in the manufacturing or wholesale and retail trade industries in May 1980 (Table 4.34). For females, just over half of those employed in May 1980 were working in the wholesale and retail trade or community services industries.

TABLE 4.30 LEAVERS FROM EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (a): UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES (a)

	Unemployment rate			Labour force participation rate			Total leavers		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	<i>Per cent</i>						<i>'000</i>		
February 1970	7.5	11.6	9.4	95.5	88.5	92.0	95.1	91.7	186.8
1971	7.2	10.2	8.7	93.3	91.6	92.4	103.3	100.5	203.8
1972	14.0	13.5	13.7	95.3	90.5	93.0	101.2	92.0	193.1
1973	12.3	13.5	12.8	95.2	92.3	93.8	114.8	103.7	218.5
1974	9.0	9.9	9.4	95.5	91.6	93.6	119.4	109.9	229.4
May 1975	10.3	15.6	12.8	95.2	93.0	94.2	123.1	115.3	238.4
1976	13.1	17.4	15.1	96.3	91.3	94.0	137.1	120.1	257.2
August 1977	14.6	15.6	15.1	97.8	94.3	96.1	118.1	108.9	226.9
1978	13.8	11.6	12.8	96.8	92.8	94.9	133.0	123.1	256.0
May 1979	17.1	25.0	20.7	96.4	94.4	95.5	157.7	130.7	288.4
1980	16.6	22.9	19.5	97.1	93.5	95.4	155.9	139.9	295.8

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 4.

TABLE 4.31 LEAVERS FROM EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (a): UNEMPLOYMENT (a) AND AGE, MAY 1980

Age at time of leaving (years)	Institution attended full-time in 1979								
	School			Other			All institutions		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER UNEMPLOYED ('000)									
15 and under	7.8	8.6	16.4	*	*	*	8.0	8.7	16.7
16	7.6	7.2	14.8	*	*	*	8.1	8.4	16.5
17-19	*	6.2	10.6	*	*	5.5	6.1	10.0	16.1
20-25	*	*	*	*	*	5.8	*	*	5.8
Total	19.8	22.0	41.8	5.4	7.9	13.3	25.1	30.0	55.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (Per cent)									
15 and under	25.0	35.4	29.5	*	*	*	24.7	34.8	29.1
16	18.5	26.7	21.8	*	*	*	17.9	23.6	20.4
17-19	*	21.5	17.1	*	*	15.9	12.5	20.9	16.7
20-25	*	*	*	*	*	12.2	*	*	12.2
Total	18.8	27.4	22.5	11.7	15.6	13.8	16.6	22.9	19.5

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 4.

TABLE 4.32 LEAVERS FROM EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (a): EMPLOYMENT STATUS (a) AND BIRTHPLACE, MAY 1980

	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Total leavers	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
MALES							
			'000			Per cent	
Born in Australia	108.1	21.2	129.3	*	132.1	16.4	97.9
Born outside Australia	18.2	*	22.2	*	23.8	*	93.3
Total	126.3	25.1	151.5	4.5	155.9	16.6	97.2
FEMALES							
			'000			Per cent	
Born in Australia	88.3	24.9	113.3	6.8	120.1	22.0	94.3
Born outside Australia	12.6	5.0	17.6	*	19.8	28.4	88.9
Total	100.9	30.0	130.8	9.1	139.9	22.9	93.5
PERSONS							
			'000			Per cent	
Born in Australia	196.4	46.1	242.5	9.6	252.2	19.0	96.2
Born outside Australia	30.8	8.9	39.7	*	43.6	22.4	91.1
Total	227.2	55.1	282.3	13.5	295.8	19.5	95.4

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 4.

TABLE 4.33 EMPLOYED LEAVERS FROM EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (a) BY OCCUPATION, MAY 1980 (Per cent)

Occupational group	Leavers from educational institutions			Total employed population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional and technical	10.5	17.7	13.7	11.9	17.6	14.0
Administrative, executive, managerial	*	*	*	8.8	2.7	6.6
Clerical	11.7	42.5	25.4	7.9	32.8	16.9
Sales	6.9	17.9	11.8	6.7	13.6	9.2
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	9.4	*	6.2	8.9	3.9	7.1
Transport and communication	*	*	*	7.0	2.2	5.2
Tradesmen, production-process workers, labourers (nec) and miners, etc.	54.4	6.2	33.0	43.0	10.4	31.2
Service, sport and recreation	6.3	13.3	9.5	5.7	16.9	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 4.

TABLE 4.34 EMPLOYED LEAVERS FROM EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (a) BY INDUSTRY, MAY 1980
(Per cent)

Industry division	Leavers from educational institutions			Total employed population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.9	*	5.4	7.9	4.1	6.5
Manufacturing	29.9	6.7	19.6	23.8	13.7	20.2
Construction	11.1	*	6.7	10.8	2.0	7.6
Wholesale and retail trade	21.5	31.0	25.7	18.5	24.4	20.6
Transport, storage and communication	*	*	2.7	7.0	2.2	5.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	7.6	18.8	12.6	7.1	10.1	8.2
Community services (b)	6.2	21.4	13.0	8.9	27.3	15.5
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	5.0	10.0	7.2	4.2	9.8	6.2
Other (c)	7.8	6.5	7.3	11.7	6.4	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Full-time workers</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>66.1</i>	<i>84.5</i>
<i>Part-time workers</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>15.5</i>

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 4. (b) Comprises health, education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services. (c) Comprises mining; electricity, gas and water; and public administration and defence (civilians only).

SECTION 4. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE POPULATION

Earlier sections of this chapter have highlighted the trend over the last decade or so of an increasing proportion of people attaining higher levels of education. The effect this is having on the overall level of educational attainment of the population would be in evidence if suitable time series data were available. However while educational attainment data are readily available from a number of sources, comparability problems are significant.

An alternative is to look at educational attainment by age (Table 4.35) from which some idea of changes in the educational attainment of the population can be gauged. The increasing participation of older people in the education system (see Section 1) will however bias the use of age data as a proxy for time series data.

In 1979, 8.7 per cent of persons aged 25 to 29 had a degree compared with 3.0 per cent of persons aged 55 to 64 (Table 4.35). At the other end of the spectrum the proportion of people who

left school at 15 years of age or under increases, with age, from 22.2 per cent for 20 to 24 year-olds to 56.5 per cent for 55 to 64 year-olds.

In 1979, 41.2 per cent of persons 20 to 64 years of age had post-school qualifications; 6.0 per cent had degrees, 17.2 per cent had a certificate or diploma, 14.6 per cent had trade level qualifications and 3.5 per cent had some other post-school qualification (Table 4.35). Tables 4.36 and 4.37 present data on the fields of study of students who completed courses at universities and CAEs. In 1979, 32 791 students at universities and 33 263 students at CAEs completed their courses. Teacher education was the dominant field of study at CAEs for both males and females, accounting for 53.1 per cent of all CAE completions (Table 4.37). For universities humanities was the dominant field of study, accounting for 26.9 per cent of all completions (Table 4.36).

TABLE 4.35 PERSONS AGED 20 TO 64 YEARS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1979

Educational attainment	Age group (years)						Total
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
MALES (Per cent)							
With post-school qualifications—							
Degree	6.0	10.5	9.9	9.2	7.5	5.3	8.1
Certificate/diploma	5.7	13.6	15.7	14.0	12.8	10.7	12.2
Trade level	25.5	26.8	26.4	27.4	25.4	24.5	26.1
Other	3.5	3.4	4.6	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.6
<i>Total.</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>49.2</i>	<i>43.5</i>	<i>50.0</i>
Without post-school qualifications and left school at—							
17 and over	28.8	15.3	9.9	6.0	4.6	4.0	10.7
16	12.8	10.4	9.3	7.3	5.4	6.2	8.3
15 or 14	17.1	18.3	21.3	25.9	29.3	33.3	24.6
13 or under	*	1.6	2.9	6.6	11.6	13.1	6.4
<i>Total.</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>45.8</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>50.0</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES (Per cent)							
With post-school qualifications—							
Degree	5.5	7.0	4.4	3.5	2.4	*	3.8
Certificate/diploma	24.0	29.0	26.3	23.7	16.8	14.7	22.2
Trade level	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
Other	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.1	1.9	3.3
<i>Total.</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>32.3</i>
Without post-school qualifications and left school at—							
17 and over	20.4	11.4	7.7	4.6	3.5	4.6	8.3
16	16.8	14.5	13.3	11.0	9.7	8.9	12.2
15 or 14	25.6	28.5	36.2	41.7	48.7	52.5	39.6
13 or under	1.1	3.2	5.2	8.8	12.5	13.5	7.7
<i>Total.</i>	<i>63.8</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>62.5</i>	<i>66.2</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>79.5</i>	<i>67.7</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS (Per cent)							
With post-school qualifications—							
Degree	5.7	8.7	7.2	6.4	5.0	3.0	6.0
Certificate/diploma	14.9	21.4	21.0	18.7	14.8	12.8	17.2
Trade level	13.9	14.7	15.0	15.6	14.6	13.5	14.6
Other	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.4	2.5	3.5
<i>Total.</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>44.2</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>41.2</i>
Without post-school qualifications and left school at—							
17 and over	24.6	13.4	8.8	5.3	4.1	4.3	9.5
16	14.8	12.5	11.3	9.1	7.5	7.5	10.2
15 or 14	21.4	23.5	28.7	33.7	38.7	43.2	32.1
13 or under	0.8	2.4	4.0	7.7	12.0	13.3	7.1
<i>Total.</i>	<i>61.6</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>55.8</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>58.8</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
				'000			
Males	595.2	578.7	577.1	876.5	759.2	619.9	4 006.6
Females	600.6	589.6	567.0	839.0	719.5	655.2	3 971.0
Persons	1 195.9	1 168.3	1 144.1	1 715.6	1 478.7	1 275.1	7 977.6

CHART 4.14 DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY AGE, 1978-79

Per cent of age group

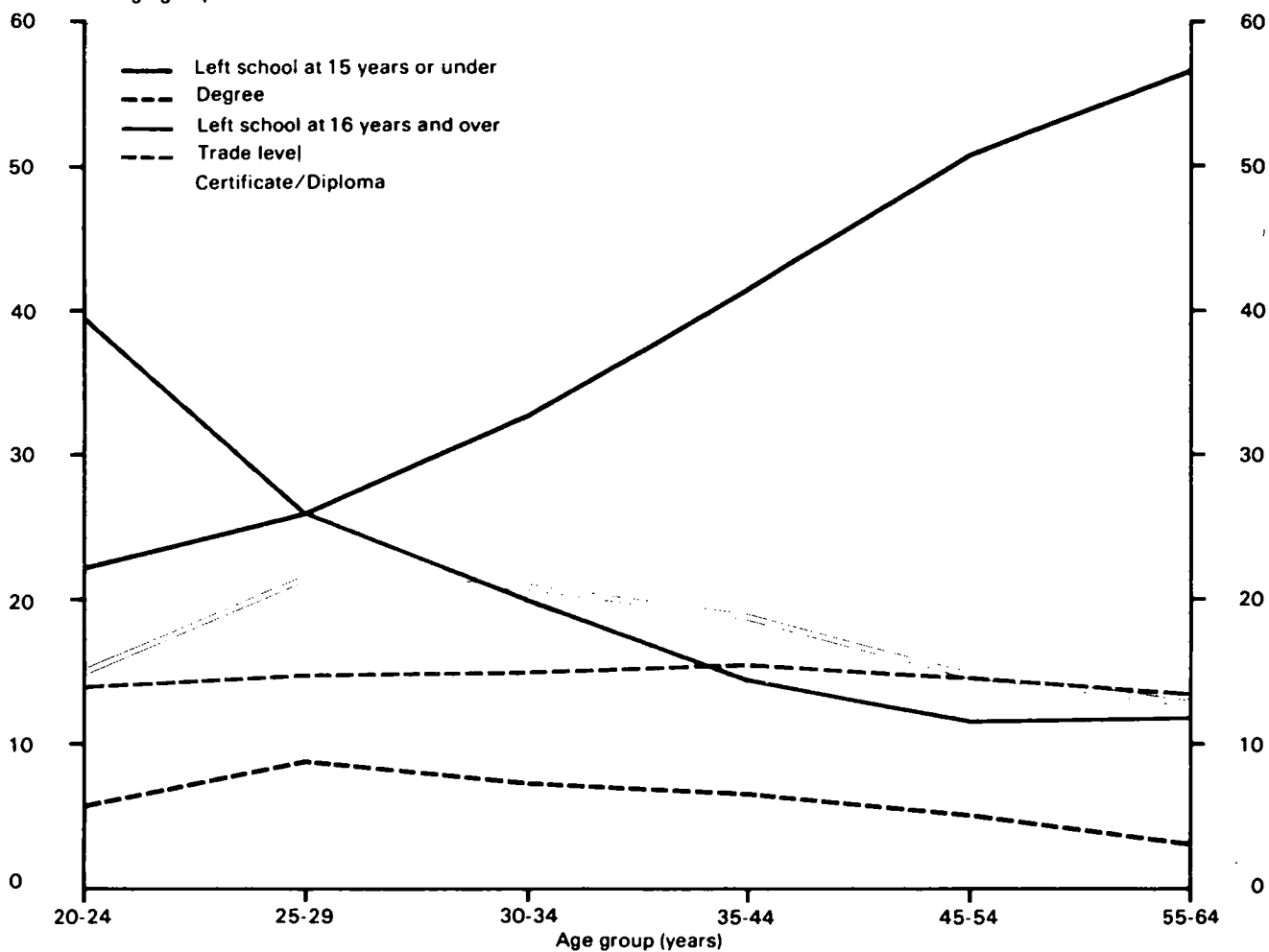


TABLE 4.36 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED COURSES: FIELD OF STUDY, 1979

<i>Field of study</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Humanities	8 821	26.9
Fine arts	128	0.4
Social and behavioural sciences	1 745	5.3
Law	1 674	5.1
Education	4 378	13.4
Economics, commerce, government	3 839	11.7
Medicine	2 359	7.2
Dentistry	293	0.9
Natural sciences	6 039	18.4
Engineering, technology	1 937	5.9
Architecture, building	689	2.1
Agriculture, forestry	586	1.8
Veterinary science	299	0.9
Total	32 791	100.0

TABLE 4.37 ADVANCED EDUCATION STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED COURSES: FIELD OF STUDY, 1978

Field of study	Number			Per cent		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture	370	102	472	2.5	0.6	1.4
Applied sciences	1 210	540	1 750	8.2	2.9	5.3
Art and design	774	897	1 671	5.2	4.8	5.0
Building, surveying and architecture	614	86	700	4.2	0.5	2.1
Commercial and business studies	2 959	851	3 810	20.1	4.6	11.5
Engineering and technology	1 541	41	1 582	10.4	0.2	4.8
Liberal studies	1 150	1 898	3 048	7.8	10.3	9.2
Music	88	209	297	0.6	1.1	0.9
Para-medical	479	1 804	2 283	3.2	9.7	6.9
Teacher education	5 569	12 081	17 650	37.7	65.3	53.1
Total	14 754	18 509	33 263	100.0	100.0	100.0

SECTION 5. MANPOWER AND FINANCE

(a) Manpower

Over the last decade the number of teaching staff in schools increased by 53.3 per cent—from 114 300 in 1969 to 175 200 in 1979 (Table 4.38). Over the same period the number of school students increased by 10.2 per cent. As a result the student-teacher ratio in schools declined from 23.7 in 1969 to 17.0 in 1979 (Table 4.39). However it should be noted that reductions in the student-teacher ratio cannot be equated with reduced class sizes since such a reduction may, for example, be due to the appointment of more specialist staff rather than classroom teachers.

In the case of universities and CAEs, teaching staff over the period 1974 to 1979 increased by 14.7 per cent and 24.8 per cent respectively with a corresponding increase in student numbers of 12.6 per cent and 45.2 per cent (Tables 4.40 and 4.41). For the major TAFE authorities the number of teaching staff increased by 42.0 per cent over the period 1975 to 1979 (Table 4.42).

(b) Finance

During the seventies the Commonwealth Government's contribution to education increased markedly with the Commonwealth outlay as a percentage of all government outlay on education increasing from 20.7 per cent in 1969-70 to 44.8 per cent in 1974-75 (Table 4.43). Since 1974-75 this percentage has declined somewhat and in 1978-79 was 40.8. At the same time the government's outlay on education as a proportion of total government outlay increased from 12.2 per cent in 1969-70 to 16.2 per cent in 1974-75 and has remained fairly steady since then.

In the period 1969-70 to 1978-79 education grants from the Commonwealth to the States increased from \$144.8 million to \$1956.0 million (Table 4.44). In 1969-70 almost half of the money was earmarked for university education (46.7 per cent); this percentage had fallen to 33.0 by 1978-79. The biggest increase over the period was for Government schools where the proportion allocated increased from 8.4 per cent in 1969-70 to 19.6 per cent in 1978-79.

TABLE 4.38 SCHOOL STUDENTS AND TEACHING STAFF ('000)

	1969	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
STUDENTS							
Government schools	2 110.6	2 253.3	2 290.4	2 323.2	2 349.3	2 354.4	2 336.7
Non-government schools	600.8	617.6	619.8	623.9	629.8	638.2	650.2
Total	2 711.4	2 870.9	2 910.3	2 947.1	2 979.2	2 992.6	2 986.9
TEACHERS (a)							
Government schools	91.9	114.4	123.4	129.7	135.9	138.4	141.2
Non-government schools	22.4	28.0	29.0	29.7	30.9	32.2	34.0
Total	114.3	142.4	152.4	159.4	166.8	170.6	175.2

(a) Number of full-time teachers plus full-time equivalent units of part-time teaching.

TABLE 4.39 STUDENT-TEACHER RATIOS (a) IN SCHOOLS

Year	Non-government schools				All schools
	Government schools	Roman Catholic	Other	Total	
PRIMARY					
1969	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1974	24.2	28.4	17.6	26.5	24.6
1975	22.7	27.4	17.4	25.6	23.2
1976	22.0	26.7	17.8	25.2	22.5
1977	21.3	26.0	17.8	24.6	21.8
1978	21.1	25.4	17.6	24.0	21.6
1979 (b)	20.3	24.4	17.3	23.1	20.8
SECONDARY					
1969	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1974	14.8	20.4	14.3	18.0	15.5
1975	14.2	19.7	14.1	17.6	14.9
1976	13.7	19.2	14.1	17.3	14.4
1977	13.1	18.4	13.9	16.7	13.8
1978	12.8	17.6	13.6	16.2	13.5
1979 (b)	12.3	17.0	13.3	15.6	13.0
TOTAL					
1969	23.0	31.8	15.9	26.8	23.7
1974	19.7	24.9	15.3	22.1	20.2
1975	18.6	24.0	15.1	21.4	19.2
1976	18.0	23.3	15.2	21.0	18.6
1977	17.4	22.5	15.1	20.4	18.0
1978	17.1	21.8	14.8	19.8	17.6
1979 (b)	16.5	20.9	14.5	19.1	17.0

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 4. (b) Pre-school students and pre-school teachers attached to primary schools in Western Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory were excluded for the first time in 1979.

CHART 4.15 INDEXES OF SCHOOL STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

Index (1969 = 100)

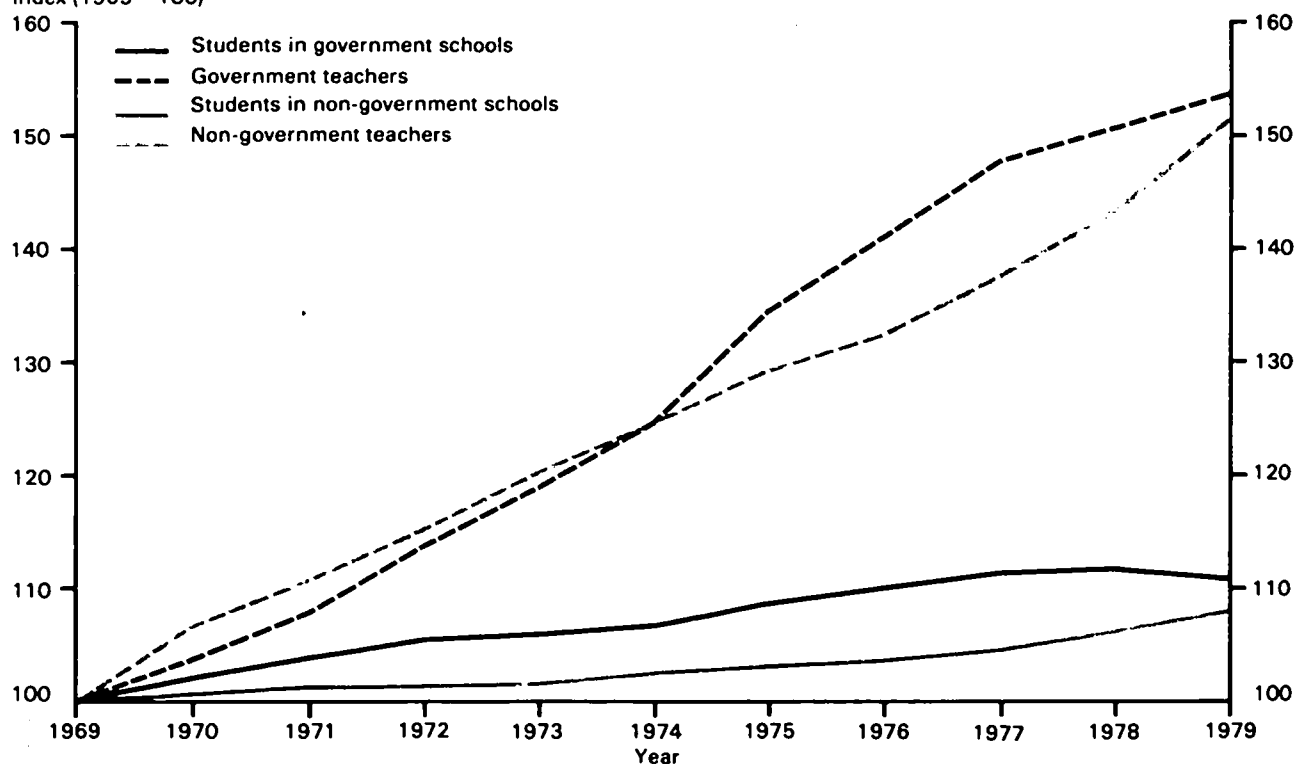


TABLE 4.40 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND TEACHING STAFF ('000)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
STUDENTS						
Full-time	93.0	97.1	100.6	102.9	101.4	99.1
Part-time	49.9	51.2	53.4	55.5	58.7	61.7
Total	142.9	148.3	154.0	158.4	160.0	160.8
TEACHING STAFF						
Full-time	9.2	9.9	10.3	10.6	10.8	10.8
Part-time	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total	10.4	11.2	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.0

TABLE 4.41 ADVANCED EDUCATION STUDENTS AND TEACHING STAFF ('000)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
STUDENTS						
Full-time	65.1	74.8	82.6	84.9	84.3	82.1
Part-time	42.1	47.8	52.0	55.4	65.7	73.5
Total	107.2	122.6	134.6	140.3	149.9	155.7
TEACHING STAFF						
Full-time	7.1	7.8	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.9
Part-time	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.3
Total	8.0	8.8	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.2

CHART 4.16 INDEXES OF TEACHING STAFF

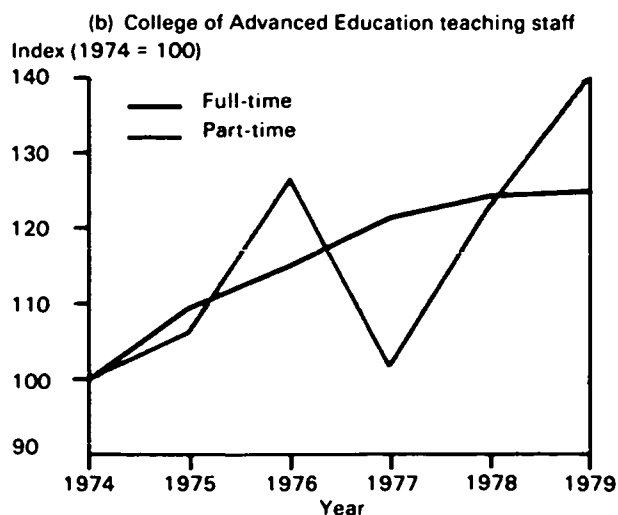
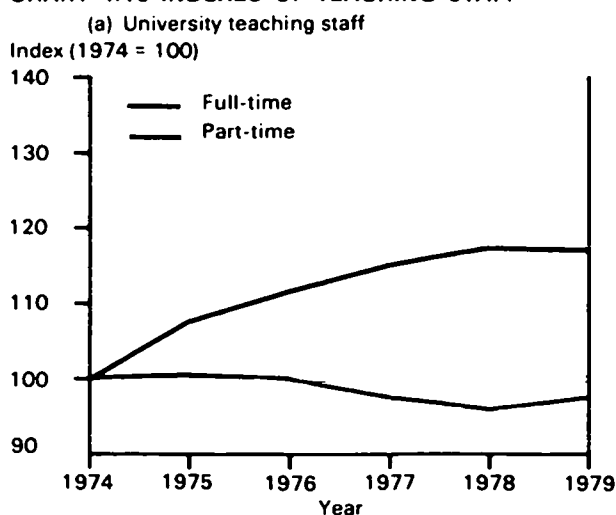


TABLE 4.42 MAJOR TAFE AUTHORITIES: TEACHING STAFF ('000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Full-time	9.3	10.7	11.6	12.8	13.7
Part-time	16.9	18.5	20.6	20.7	23.5
Total.	26.2	29.2	32.2	33.5	37.2

CHART 4.17 INDEXES OF TEACHING STAFF AT MAJOR TAFE AUTHORITIES
Index (1975 = 100)

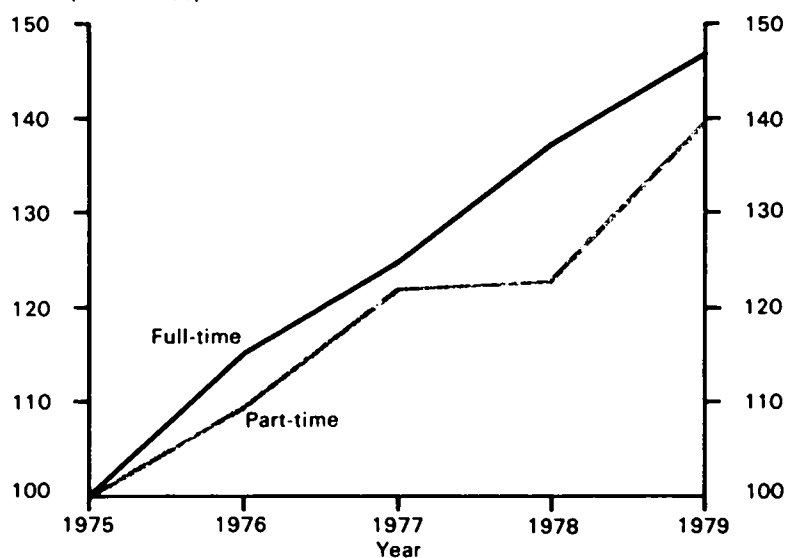


TABLE 4.43 GOVERNMENT OUTLAY ON EDUCATION

	1969-70	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	<i>\$ million</i>							
Commonwealth authorities outlay	244	444	858	1 665	1 889	2 212	2 388	2 522
State and local authorities outlay financed from own resources (a)	934	1 543	1 664	2 048	2 584	2 921	3 375	3 664
Total public authority outlay	1 178	1 986	2 522	3 714	4 473	5 133	5 763	6 187
	<i>Per cent</i>							
Commonwealth outlay as a percentage of government outlay on education	20.7	22.3	34.0	44.8	42.2	43.1	41.4	40.8
Government outlay as a percentage of government outlay, all purposes	12.2	14.8	15.5	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.0
Government outlay as a percentage of gross domestic product	3.9	4.6	4.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.1
	<i>Dollars</i>							
Government outlay per head of population	95.0	149.6	187.0	271.2	323.1	366.9	406.9	431.6

(a) Includes non-specific Commonwealth Government grants.

TABLE 4.44 COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES: EDUCATION GRANTS TO THE STATES BY PURPOSE

	1969-70	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	<i>\$ million</i>							
Research and development	—	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8
Independent schools	20.5	47.8	70.2	130.1	152.4	191.6	223.4	260.3
Government schools	12.1	26.2	87.7	287.9	300.4	353.0	386.7	383.1
Schools—joint programmes	—	—	3.7	16.0	22.7	24.9	29.0	27.0
Technical and Further Education	9.9	13.0	28.6	45.0	64.7	77.8	92.0	116.7
Universities	67.6	107.3	249.0	444.0	475.2	568.6	626.9	645.7
CAEs and teachers colleges	33.7	58.0	164.9	349.2	373.6	446.5	449.5	481.7
Aboriginal education	0.9	2.9	4.4	4.5	7.0	6.0	6.4	6.2
Child migrant education	0.1	4.0	7.0	11.3	9.1	0.1	0.3	1.9
Pre-school education	—	—	6.5	37.5	47.1	49.0	46.0	32.8
Total	144.8	259.5	622.5	1 325.9	1 453.1	1 718.5	1 860.9	1 956.0
	<i>Per cent</i>							
Research and development	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—
Independent schools	14.2	18.4	11.3	9.8	10.5	11.1	12.0	13.3
Government schools	8.4	10.1	14.1	21.7	20.7	20.5	20.8	19.6
Schools—joint programmes	—	—	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4
Technical and Further Education	6.8	5.0	4.6	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	6.0
Universities	46.7	41.3	40.0	33.5	32.7	33.1	33.7	33.0
CAEs and teachers colleges	23.3	22.4	26.5	26.3	25.7	26.0	24.2	24.6
Aboriginal education	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Child migrant education	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	—	—	—
Pre-school education	—	—	1.0	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.5	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 4.45 ALL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION BY PURPOSE

	1969-70	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	<i>\$ million</i>							
Transportation of students	35.4	54.6	63.5	82.8	103.2	119.1	146.8	162.7
Primary and secondary education	703.3	1 172.1	1 467.5	2 139.5	2 651.5	2 983.7	3 432.0	3 662.0
University education	206.9	328.1	402.6	557.5	600.5	724.6	784.1	824.4
Vocational and other higher education	181.7	335.5	457.9	708.1	823.6	963.3	1 011.5	1 111.0
Other educational programmes	24.0	48.4	77.6	145.6	191.4	221.6	246.6	263.7
Unallocated (including general administration)	26.9	47.7	53.0	80.3	103.4	120.9	141.8	163.1
Total	1 178.2	1 986.3	2 522.0	3 713.8	4 473.4	5 133.2	5 762.8	6 186.8
	<i>Per cent</i>							
Transportation of students	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6
Primary and secondary education	59.7	59.0	58.2	57.6	59.3	58.1	59.6	59.2
University education	17.6	16.5	16.0	15.0	13.4	14.1	13.6	13.3
Vocational and other higher education	15.4	16.9	18.2	19.1	18.4	18.8	17.6	18.0
Other educational programmes	2.0	2.4	3.1	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Unallocated (including general administration)	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TECHNICAL NOTES

1. Method of collection

The data presented in this chapter have been collected by a variety of methods including national sample surveys, censuses and administrative records. Data on school students are obtained via a census conducted by the ABS in August each year. Data on university and advanced education students are based on returns from the institutions concerned. Most of the remaining data in this chapter were derived from the monthly population survey—a household sample survey conducted throughout Australia by the ABS. For more detailed discussions on the quality of the data and the methodology of collection the specific source references given at the end of this chapter should be consulted.

2. Concepts and definitions

Table 4.5

The *apparent retention rate* is the ratio of the number of students in the final year of secondary school in year (Y) to the number of students entering secondary school in year (Y-5) for New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory or year (Y-4) for Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Nor-

thern Territory. The retention rate thus derived is called an apparent retention rate because the method of calculation does not explicitly take account of net changes to the school population due to migration, nor of those students who spend more than one year in the same grade.

Tables 4.30 to 4.34

Leavers from schools, universities or other educational institutions were defined as persons who, at the time of the survey, were not attending an educational institution full-time and who had completed or withdrawn from a course they were attending full-time at an educational institution in the previous year.

The employment status concepts used in these tables are the same as those in the monthly labour force survey, details of which are given in Chapter 5—*Working Life*.

Table 4.39

The student-teacher ratio is the total number of students divided by the total number of teachers (the total number of teachers having been derived by adding the number of full-time teachers and the full-time equivalent units of part-time teaching). The ratios are *not* measures of average class sizes.

DATA SOURCES AND REFERENCES

(a) Tables

Table 4.1

- School students —ABS, *Schools* (Cat. No. 4202.0)
University students —ABS, *University Statistics, Part 1—Students* (Cat. No. 4208.0)
Advanced Education students—ABS, *Colleges of Advanced Education* (Cat. No. 4206.0)
TAFE students —Unpublished data from Special Supplementary Survey No. 2, conducted by the ABS in 1979

Tables 4.2–4.4

ABS, *Schools*, (Cat. No. 4202.0)

Table 4.5

Commonwealth Department of Education, *Statistical Monograph No. 3, Apparent Grade Retention Rates and Age Participation Rates* Fourth Edition, July 1980

Table 4.6

ABS, *University Statistics, Part 1—Students* (Cat. No. 4208.0)
ABS, *Colleges of Advanced Education* (Cat. No. 4206.0)

Table 4.7

ABS, *Leavers from Schools, Universities and other Educational Institutions* (Cat. No. 6227.0)

Tables 4.8–4.13

ABS, *University Statistics, Part 1—Students* (Cat. No. 4208.0)

Tables 4.14–4.19

ABS, *Colleges of Advanced Education* (Cat. No. 4206.0)

Tables 4.20–4.23

Unpublished data from Special Supplementary Survey No. 2, conducted by the ABS in 1979

Tables 4.24–4.25

ABS, *Leavers from Schools, Universities and other Educational Institutions, May 1980* (Cat. No. 6227.0)

Table 4.26

ABS, *University Statistics, Part 1—Students* (Cat. No. 4208.0)

Table 4.27

ABS, *Colleges of Advanced Education* (Cat. No. 4206.0)

Table 4.28

ABS, *General Social Survey—Australian Families, May 1975* (Cat. No. 4107.0)

Table 4.29

Unpublished data from the May 1975 population survey.

Table 4.30

ABS, *Leavers from Schools, Universities and other Educational Institutions* (Cat. No. 6227.0)

Tables 4.31–4.34

ABS, *Leavers from Schools, Universities and other Educational Institutions, May 1980* (Cat. No. 6227.0)

Table 4.35

Unpublished data from Special Supplementary Survey No. 2, conducted in 1979

Table 4.36

ABS, *University Statistics, Part 1—Students 1979* (Cat. No. 4208.0)

Table 4.37

ABS, *Colleges of Advanced Education 1979* (Cat. No. 4206.0)

Tables 4.38–4.39

ABS, *Schools* (Cat. No. 4202.0)

Table 4.40

ABS, *University Statistics, Part 1—Students* (Cat. No. 4208.0)
ABS, *University Statistics, Part 2—Staff and Libraries* (Cat. No. 4209.0)

Table 4.41

ABS, *Colleges of Advanced Education* (Cat. No. 4206.0)

Table 4.42

Tertiary Education Commission, *Selected TAFE Statistics*

Tables 4.43–4.45

ABS, *Expenditure on Education, Australia* (Cat. No. 5510.0)

(b) Charts

Sources and references are only given here for charts where there is no corresponding table. For other charts the reader should use the appropriate table source or reference given in (a).

Chart 4.1

For details of the methodology see technical note to Table 1.1 in Chapter 1—*Population*

Chart 4.2

Commonwealth Department of Education, *Statistical Monograph No. 2, Projections of School Enrolments and Projection Method*, Vol. 4, March 1980.

Chapter 5 WORKING LIFE

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2 Employed persons	123
3 Quality of working life	128
4 Employment opportunities	136
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INTRODUCTION

In 1979, 60 per cent of the population 15 years of age and over were in the labour force and the majority (79 per cent) were working full-time. Data on working life are included here not only because of the significant commitment of time and effort made by individuals to economic activities but also because of the effect working life has on health, income, education and housing.

This chapter has five sections each of which examines a different aspect of working life. The data generally cover the period 1966 to 1979 mainly because it is only for this period that consistent and regular data are available. Most of the data in this chapter are estimates based on the results of surveys of the population and, in particular, the ABS population survey. Information on methodology and definitions of data used is provided in the technical notes at the back of the chapter.

The first two sections provide some background information on changes in the characteristics of people entering and leaving the labour force and changes in the structure of employment.

Section 3 is concerned with the quality of working life. Most of the data contained in this section are objective measures of working conditions such as pay and hours of work. However attempts have been made in recent years to explore

specifically the issue of job satisfaction and the results of a national survey on this topic are included in the latter part of this section.

Section 4 is concerned with the availability of suitable employment for those who desire it. The main indicator used in this section is the unemployment rate and particular attention is focussed on the varying incidence of unemployment among different sub-groups of the population.

The final section of the chapter presents data on those people neither working nor looking for work (that is, persons not in the labour force) and examines factors which might be influencing their decision not to enter the labour force.

Time series data in Sections 1, 2 and 4 draw heavily on estimates from the ABS population survey. However, much of the labour force data from population surveys conducted prior to February 1978 have recently been revised (for details of the revision see the technical note to Table 5.1). For periods before August 1976 revised labour force estimates in full detail are available only for August of each year. For this reason much of the time series data in Sections 1, 2 and 4 refer to August of each year and statements on movements in these series over time reflect August to August movements.

SECTION 1. PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE

Over the past decade or so the labour force participation rates of some age, sex and marital status groups have changed quite markedly (Chart 5.1). (The labour force participation rate for any group is the number in the labour force for that group expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.) The male participation rate declined steadily from 84.0 per cent in August 1966 to 77.8 per cent in August 1979 whilst for females the participation rate increased from 36.3 per cent in August 1966 to 44.2 per cent in August 1977 and had fallen to 42.9 per cent in August 1979 (Table 5.1).

For males the labour force participation rate has generally fallen over the last decade for all age groups with larger falls in the older age groups. Between August 1970 and 1979 the rate for males 55–59 years of age fell from 91.2 per cent to 81.9 per cent and for males 60–64 years of age the corresponding rates were 77.4 per cent and 53.5 per cent.

The increase in the labour force participation rate of females was due entirely to married females whose participation increased from 29.0 per cent in August 1966 to 41.3 per cent in August 1979. The participation rate of married women 35–44 years of age increased continuously throughout the seventies from 43.2 per cent in August 1970 to 56.3 per cent in August 1979. The labour force participation rate of not married females has declined for all age groups with the fall in the rate

for 15–24 year olds reflecting in part the increased participation of females in full-time education already noted in the education chapter.

Looking in more detail at the labour force participation rate of married women it appears that age, the presence of dependent children and husband's income are all associated with whether or not a married woman works (Chart 5.2). In 1973–74, 51.8 per cent of married women whose husbands were full-year, full-time workers participated in the labour force at some time during the year (Table 5.2). This proportion, however, varied from 92.5 per cent for married women aged 15–34 with no dependent children to 48.3 per cent for those with dependent children and 44.6 per cent for married women aged 35–59 with no dependent children.

The association between husband's income and wife's labour force participation is shown in Chart 5.2. For married women with dependent children and those 35–59 without dependent children the proportion working full-year, full-time generally fell as husband's income increased. Educational attainment was also associated with labour force participation, generally increasing with educational attainment from 48.1 per cent in 1978–79 for married women who left school at 13 years of age or less to 84.1 per cent for married women with a degree (Table 5.3).

The declining labour force participation of males 55–64 years of age has also been the subject of some discussion in recent years and a survey was

conducted in May 1980 by the ABS to find out, among other things, why people were retiring before the standard retirement age. In May 1980 63.2 per cent of males aged 50 to 69 years who had retired from the full-time labour force before they had reached 65 years of age did so because of their

own ill-health (Table 5.4). A further 16.6 per cent retired early because they did not want to work anymore or wanted more leisure time and another 8.0 per cent stated that they had no financial need to work.

TABLE 5.1 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES (a) BY AGE
(Per cent)

August	Age group (years)								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
MALES									
1966	66.6	93.7	97.7	98.1	95.9	90.9	79.4	23.3	84.0
1970	61.2	92.3	97.6	97.9	95.9	91.2	77.4	22.1	83.1
1975	60.0	90.1	96.8	96.8	93.9	87.8	68.6	16.7	80.5
1976	60.2	90.8	96.9	96.8	94.0	86.9	64.0	14.3	80.0
1977	62.1	91.2	96.9	97.0	93.2	86.3	62.2	13.7	79.8
1978 (a)	61.1	89.6	95.9	95.6	91.5	81.9	59.6	12.0	78.3
1979	61.4	90.3	95.8	95.6	91.2	81.9	53.5	11.5	77.8
MARRIED FEMALES									
1966	29.7	37.3	29.5	36.5	31.9	18.7	10.1	3.7	29.0
1970	39.6	46.1	37.4	43.2	38.8	23.9	12.3	3.0	35.2
1975	52.6	54.4	44.2	52.5	43.9	28.2	12.8	3.4	41.1
1976	52.0	55.0	43.7	52.8	47.0	29.0	13.5	3.6	41.5
1977	54.0	58.2	45.8	54.5	46.8	28.4	12.6	3.6	42.6
1978 (a)	51.7	55.3	46.3	55.7	45.9	27.9	12.9	3.3	42.1
1979	47.2	56.5	45.7	56.3	45.0	23.7	11.3	2.8	41.3
OTHER FEMALES (b)									
1966	65.8	90.2	81.7	70.4	62.3	44.7	24.3	4.8	50.3
1970	58.6	89.3	83.9	71.2	60.0	45.4	24.1	4.1	48.5
1975	57.8	82.0	80.6	73.6	60.5	40.5	21.2	4.2	46.9
1976	55.0	82.6	78.2	72.4	58.7	40.1	18.6	3.5	46.0
1977	57.9	82.5	77.9	68.9	56.8	42.3	20.8	3.4	47.1
1978 (a)	57.9	80.8	77.4	64.3	56.7	37.6	15.6	2.6	46.2
1979	55.4	81.5	75.9	63.3	57.2	34.6	17.5	2.2	45.6
ALL FEMALES									
1966	63.0	58.2	35.5	39.5	36.7	25.6	15.4	4.4	36.3
1970	57.0	62.5	42.6	45.6	42.0	29.1	16.3	3.7	39.6
1975	57.3	65.3	48.4	54.4	46.3	31.2	15.6	3.9	43.0
1976	54.7	66.4	48.2	54.7	48.8	31.5	15.1	3.5	43.0
1977	57.6	68.7	50.4	55.9	48.3	31.6	15.2	3.5	44.2
1978 (a)	57.5	67.2	51.0	56.7	47.5	30.2	13.8	2.8	43.5
1979	55.0	69.2	50.4	57.1	46.8	26.1	13.2	2.4	42.9
PERSONS									
1966	64.8	76.1	67.2	69.4	66.3	58.8	47.5	12.5	59.9
1970	59.1	77.3	70.6	72.4	69.1	60.2	46.5	11.6	61.2
1975	58.7	77.6	72.9	76.0	70.6	59.3	41.4	9.4	61.6
1976	57.5	78.5	72.7	76.1	71.8	59.0	38.8	8.2	61.3
1977	59.9	79.8	73.7	76.8	71.2	58.8	38.0	7.9	61.8
1978 (a)	59.4	78.4	73.6	76.6	70.1	55.9	35.8	6.7	60.7
1979	58.3	79.8	73.1	76.8	69.6	53.9	32.6	6.2	60.1

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5.

(b) Never married, widowed and divorced.

CHART 5.1 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

Per cent of population in the labour force

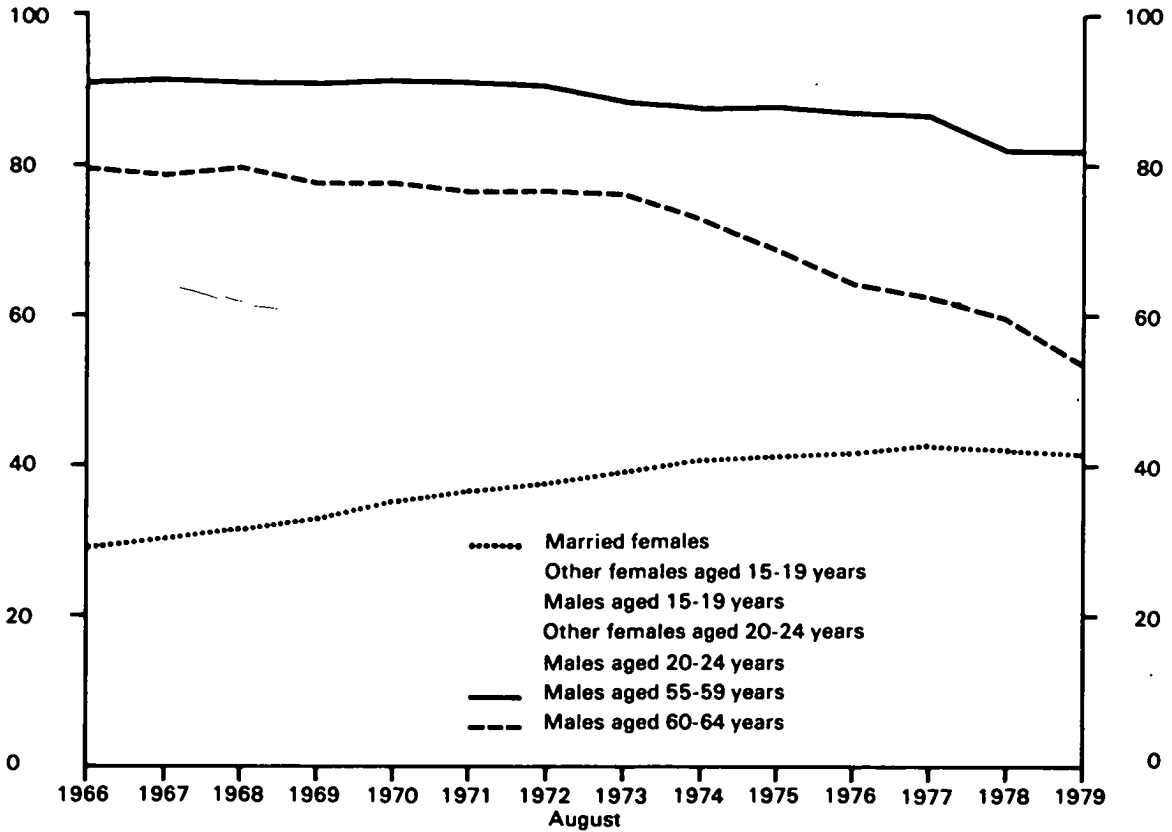
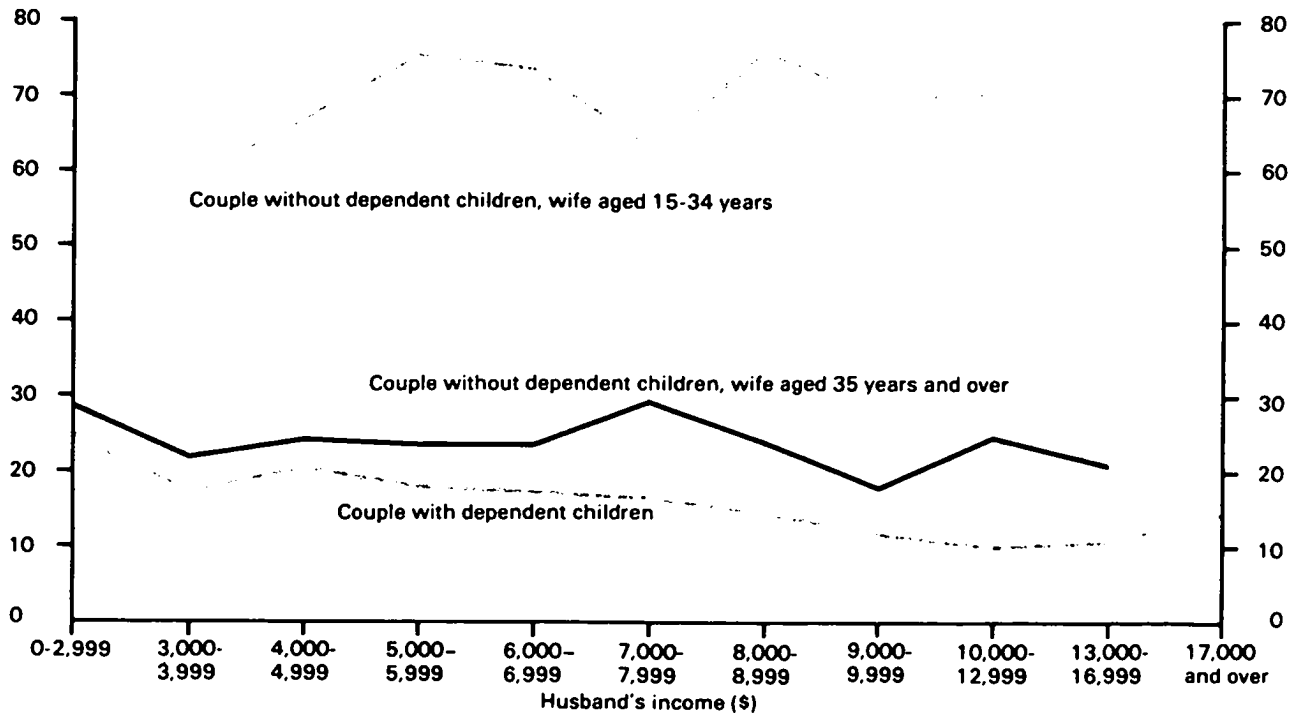


CHART 5.2 MARRIED COUPLE FAMILIES WITH HUSBAND A FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKER IN 1973-74: PROPORTION OF WIVES WORKING FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME BY HUSBAND'S INCOME, 1973-74

Per cent of wives



**TABLE 5.2 MARRIED COUPLE FAMILIES WITH HUSBAND A FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKER IN 1973-74:
HUSBAND'S INCOME BY LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF WIFE (a), 1973-74**

Husband's income (\$)	Labour force participation of wife				Total	Total
	Worked during 1973-74			Total		
	Full-year, full-time	Other	Did not work during 1973-74			
WITHOUT DEPENDENT CHILDREN/WIFE AGED 15-34 YEARS						
			<i>Per cent</i>			<i>'000</i>
Under 3 000	*	*	*	100.0	6.4	
3 000 and under 4 000	58.4	*	*	100.0	10.7	
4 000 and under 5 000	66.8	25.6	*	100.0	32.6	
5 000 and under 6 000	75.2	21.5	*	100.0	56.1	
6 000 and under 7 000	73.3	19.5	7.2	100.0	57.7	
7 000 and under 8 000	63.0	25.9	*	100.0	31.5	
8 000 and under 9 000	76.0	*	*	100.0	19.9	
9 000 and under 10 000	69.7	*	*	100.0	10.2	
10 000 and under 13 000	70.1	*	*	100.0	11.8	
13 000 and under 17 000	*	*	*	100.0	5.1	
17 000 and over	*	*	*	*	*	
Total	70.1	22.4	7.5	100.0	242.5	
WITHOUT DEPENDENT CHILDREN/WIFE AGED 35 YEARS AND OVER						
			<i>Per cent</i>			<i>'000</i>
Under 3 000	28.6	23.2	48.1	100.0	32.6	
3 000 and under 4 000	21.7	17.3	61.0	100.0	32.8	
4 000 and under 5 000	24.1	19.3	56.6	100.0	96.6	
5 000 and under 6 000	23.2	21.3	55.5	100.0	123.6	
6 000 and under 7 000	23.2	18.6	58.2	100.0	100.1	
7 000 and under 8 000	29.2	19.6	51.2	100.0	71.4	
8 000 and under 9 000	23.8	23.0	53.2	100.0	48.9	
9 000 and under 10 000	*	24.1	58.3	100.0	20.7	
10 000 and under 13 000	24.4	22.8	52.8	100.0	41.9	
13 000 and under 17 000	20.8	21.6	57.6	100.0	23.1	
17 000 and over	*	*	61.2	100.0	16.5	
Total	24.1	20.5	55.4	100.0	608.2	
WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN						
			<i>Per cent</i>			<i>'000</i>
Under 3 000	25.0	37.9	37.1	100.0	50.7	
3 000 and under 4 000	17.4	39.0	43.6	100.0	77.2	
4 000 and under 5 000	20.5	32.1	47.4	100.0	198.9	
5 000 and under 6 000	18.0	32.1	49.9	100.0	297.3	
6 000 and under 7 000	17.2	31.1	51.7	100.0	280.5	
7 000 and under 8 000	16.5	32.2	51.3	100.0	207.9	
8 000 and under 9 000	14.3	33.4	52.3	100.0	147.2	
9 000 and under 10 000	11.4	29.4	59.1	100.0	95.6	
10 000 and under 13 000	9.9	29.8	60.3	100.0	162.9	
13 000 and under 17 000	10.4	33.0	56.6	100.0	61.1	
17 000 and over	14.2	24.4	61.4	100.0	43.8	
Total	16.2	32.0	51.7	100.0	1 623.1	
TOTAL						
			<i>Per cent</i>			<i>'000</i>
Under 3 000	28.9	32.1	39.0	100.0	89.7	
3 000 and under 4 000	22.2	32.0	45.8	100.0	120.7	
4 000 and under 5 000	26.2	27.7	46.1	100.0	328.1	
5 000 and under 6 000	26.1	28.0	45.9	100.0	477.0	
6 000 and under 7 000	26.0	26.7	47.3	100.0	438.3	
7 000 and under 8 000	24.1	28.7	47.2	100.0	310.8	
8 000 and under 9 000	22.1	29.5	48.3	100.0	216.0	
9 000 and under 10 000	17.1	27.7	55.1	100.0	126.4	
10 000 and under 13 000	16.0	28.2	55.8	100.0	216.6	
13 000 and under 17 000	16.0	29.7	54.3	100.0	89.2	
17 000 and over	16.2	22.3	61.5	100.0	60.9	
Total	23.5	28.3	48.3	100.0	2 473.8	

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5.

TABLE 5.3 MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15-59 YEARS: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION (a), AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1978-79
(Per cent)

Labour force participation	With post-school qualifications				Without post-school qualifications and left school at age—				Total (b)
	Degree	Certificate/ diploma	Trade level	Other	17 or over	16	15 or 14	13 or under	
15-24 YEARS									
Full-year, full-time and part-time	*	49.1	*	*	42.7	27.8	31.5	*	37.0
Part-year, full-time and part-time	*	34.3	*	*	31.0	32.2	21.4	*	30.1
Did not work	*	16.7	*	*	26.4	40.0	47.1	*	32.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
25-34 YEARS									
Full-year, full-time and part-time	46.9	42.3	42.3	43.3	40.0	34.8	33.3	35.0	37.9
Part-year, full-time and part-time	34.8	25.8	27.3	20.2	24.9	21.4	17.6	15.5	22.1
Did not work	18.3	32.0	30.5	36.5	35.1	43.7	49.1	49.6	40.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
35-44 YEARS									
Full-year, full-time and part-time	52.1	53.9	49.9	46.5	42.0	45.2	41.5	28.5	44.7
Part-year, full-time and part-time	38.4	20.3	*	*	17.5	13.6	17.1	20.3	18.5
Did not work	*	25.8	33.6	33.8	40.5	41.2	41.3	51.2	36.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
45-59 YEARS									
Full-year, full-time and part-time	61.7	49.9	28.6	41.5	49.8	37.0	35.5	31.3	38.6
Part-year, full-time and part-time	*	19.4	*	*	*	8.3	11.5	15.1	13.3
Did not work	*	30.8	54.9	35.7	41.2	54.7	53.0	53.6	48.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL									
Full-year, full-time and part-time	49.4	47.8	40.8	43.6	42.7	36.2	36.1	31.0	39.7
Part-year, full-time and part-time	34.8	23.8	22.4	23.7	22.0	19.0	15.5	17.1	19.4
Did not work	15.9	28.4	36.8	32.7	35.3	44.8	48.4	51.9	40.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5. (b) Includes married females who had never attended school.

CHART 5.3 PROPORTION OF MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15 TO 59 YEARS WHO WORKED IN 1978-79: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1978-79

With post-school qualifications—

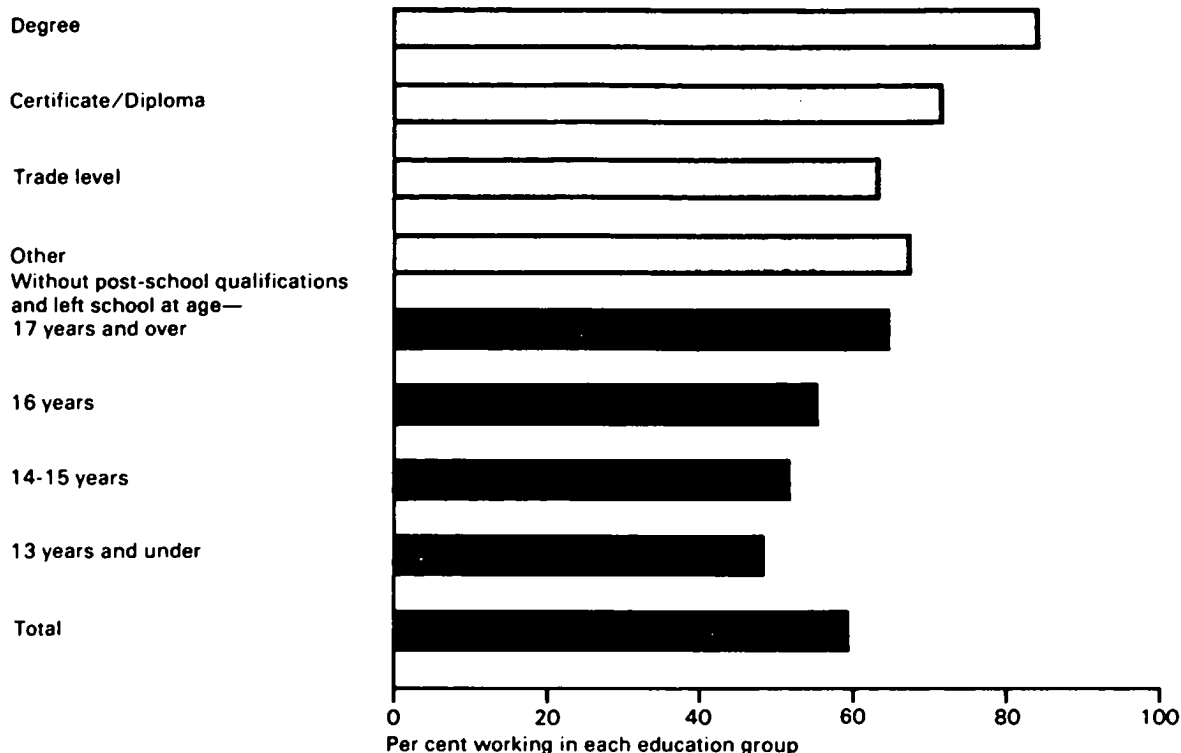


TABLE 5.4 MALES AGED 50 TO 69 YEARS WHO RETIRED EARLY (a) FROM THE FULL-TIME LABOUR FORCE: AGE (b) AND REASON FOR RETIRING, MAY 1980

Main reason for retiring before age 65	Age group (years) (b)				Total
	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	
			<i>Per cent</i>		
Own ill-health	88.3	81.4	58.3	58.3	63.2
No financial need to work	*	*	8.1	9.6	8.0
Decided not to work any more/more leisure time	*	*	18.9	19.6	16.6
Family considerations	*	*	4.0	*	3.1
Can't get job because employers think they are too old	}	*	3.8	*	3.2
Can't get job because no jobs available/unable to work					
Too old	*	*	*	*	2.5
Other	*	*	4.4	*	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	11.1	48.9	126.9	108.1	295.0

(a) At 50-64 years of age. (b) At the time of the survey.

TABLE 5.5 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION (a) OF MALES AGED 55 TO 64 YEARS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1978-79

<i>Labour force participation in 1978-79</i>					
<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>Full-year: full-time or part-time</i>	<i>Part-year: full-time or part-time</i>	<i>Did not work</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
55-59 YEARS					
	<i>Per cent</i>				<i>'000</i>
With post-school qualifications					
Degree	83.8	*	*	100.0	19.1
Certificate/diploma	90.0	*	*	100.0	38.6
Trade level	79.6	*	14.6	100.0	89.2
Other	80.1	*	*	100.0	10.8
Total	82.7	5.4	11.9	100.0	157.7
Without post-school qualifications					
Left school at age—					
17 or over	84.9	*	*	100.0	15.6
16	78.7	*	*	100.0	18.0
15 or 14	71.8	9.7	18.5	100.0	100.8
13 or under (b)	65.6	*	22.6	100.0	48.4
Total	71.8	9.6	18.6	100.0	185.4
Total	76.8	7.7	15.5	100.0	343.0
60-64 YEARS					
	<i>Per cent</i>				<i>'000</i>
With post-school qualifications					
Degree	63.3	*	*	100.0	13.6
Certificate/diploma	50.2	*	28.5	100.0	27.8
Trade level	55.0	10.7	34.2	100.0	62.3
Other	*	*	*	100.0	7.9
Total	54.1	13.2	32.7	100.0	111.7
Without post-school qualifications					
Left school at age—					
17 or over	*	*	*	100.0	8.9
16	45.9	*	43.4	100.0	20.1
15 or 14	54.3	11.1	34.6	100.0	105.6
13 or under (b)	62.0	*	29.3	100.0	28.2
Total	54.7	10.3	35.0	100.0	165.1
Total	54.5	11.5	34.1	100.0	276.9
TOTAL					
	<i>Per cent</i>				<i>'000</i>
With post-school qualifications					
Degree	75.2	*	*	100.0	32.7
Certificate/diploma	73.3	11.5	15.1	100.0	66.4
Trade level	69.5	7.8	22.7	100.0	151.6
Other	64.9	*	*	100.0	18.7
Total	70.8	8.6	20.5	100.0	269.4
Without post-school qualifications					
Left school at age—					
17 or over	71.6	*	24.7	100.0	24.5
16	61.4	*	28.7	100.0	38.1
15 or 14	62.8	10.4	26.8	100.0	206.4
13 or under (b)	64.2	10.7	25.1	100.0	76.6
Total	63.8	9.9	26.3	100.0	350.5
Total	66.8	9.4	23.8	100.0	619.9

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5.

(b) Includes males who had never attended school.

CHART 5.4 PROPORTION OF MALES AGED 55 TO 64 YEARS WHO WORKED FULL-YEAR(a) IN 1978-79: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1978-79

With post-school qualifications —

Degree

Certificate/Diploma

Trade level

Other

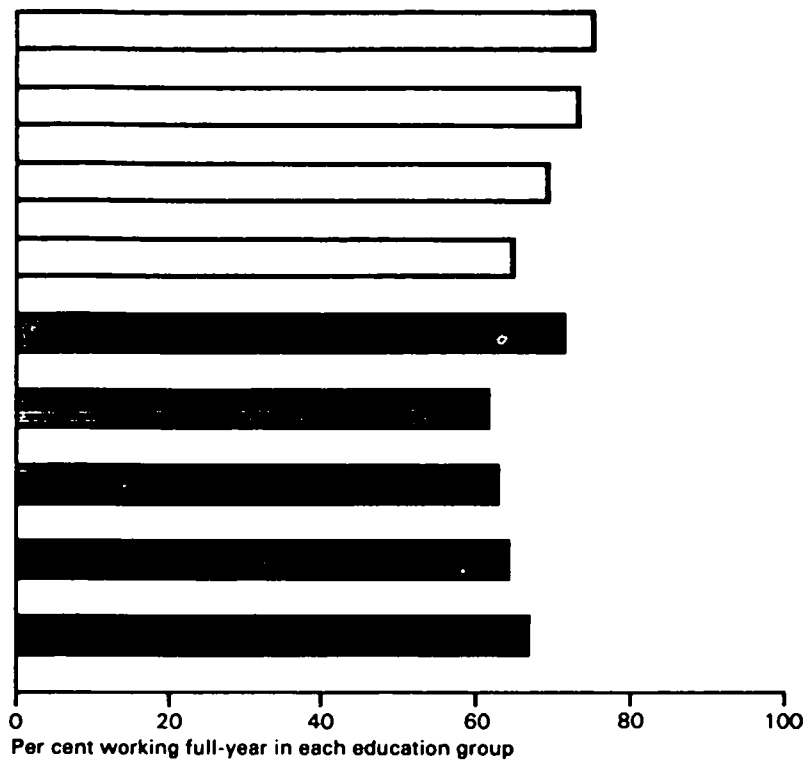
Without post-school qualifications
and left school at age—
17 years and over

16 years

14-15 years

13 years and under

Total



(a) Full-time or part-time.

SECTION 2. EMPLOYED PERSONS

This section of the chapter briefly examines the structure of employment with particular emphasis on changes that have occurred over the period 1966 to 1979. In this time the number of employed persons grew by approximately 25 per cent—full-time employment grew by about 17 per cent while part-time employment doubled over the period (Chart 5.5).

As far as the distribution of employed persons by occupation group was concerned, over the period 1966 to 1979 the 'professional, technical and related workers' group increased its representation the most—for males this group increased from 8.3 per cent of employed males in August 1966 to 11.9 per cent in August 1979 and for females from 13.3 per cent to 17.5 per cent (Table 5.6).

In August 1966 the manufacturing industry was the largest employer of males and 'wholesale and retail trade' industry was the largest employer of females (Table 5.7). Over the last decade or so the proportion of workers employed in manufacturing has fallen for males from 27.4 per cent in August 1966 to 23.4 per cent in August 1979 and for females from 21.3 per cent to 14.4 per cent. In August 1979 manufacturing was still the industry group employing the greatest number of males. For females strong growth in the industry 'community services' resulted in the proportion of females employed in that industry increasing from 19.7 per cent in August 1966 to 27.2 per cent in August

1979 and in that industry becoming the major employer of females in August 1979.

The rapid increase in labour force participation rates of females noted in the previous section had only a small effect on the female/male ratios for the various occupation and industry groups. Female representation in August 1979 was greatest in the industry 'community services' where 61.9 per cent of employed persons were females, followed by 'entertainment, recreation and personal services' with 58.4 per cent (Table 5.8). The biggest relative increase in female representation was in the industry 'construction' (from 3.4 per cent in August 1966 to 9.5 per cent in August 1979). With respect to occupation groups, females had the largest representation in the 'clerical' and 'service, sport and recreation' groups (68.6 and 61.3 per cent of employed persons respectively).

The number of part-time workers has increased in recent years from 9.8 per cent of employed persons in August 1966 to 15.8 per cent in August 1979 (Table 5.9). In August 1979, 78.8 per cent of part-time workers were females and 61.8 per cent were married women (Table 5.10). The industry with the highest incidence of part-time workers was 'entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services' with 41.7 per cent of employed persons working part-time (Table 5.11). For occupation groups, 'service, sport and recreation' had the highest incidence of part-time workers at 39.7 per cent (Table 5.11).

TABLE 5.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	August						
	1966	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978 (a)	1979
MALES (Per cent)							
Professional technical, etc.	8.3	9.3	10.5	11.2	11.3	11.7	11.9
Administrative, executive and managerial	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.8
Clerical.	8.6	9.1	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.3
Sales	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.8
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters, etc.	11.9	10.4	9.3	8.8	8.9	8.8	9.0
Transport and communication	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.4
Tradesmen, production—process workers and labourers n.e.c.; and miners, quarrymen, etc.	44.5	45.0	44.4	43.7	43.3	43.3	42.0
Service, sport and recreation	4.4	4.4	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARRIED FEMALES (Per cent)							
Professional technical, etc.	9.4	10.3	13.0	14.8	15.5	16.3	16.5
Administrative, executive and managerial	5.0	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.7
Clerical.	22.8	27.1	31.3	31.1	31.2	30.7	30.7
Sales	14.9	14.3	12.9	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.0
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters, etc.	6.4	5.6	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.1
Transport and communication	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.3
Tradesmen, production—process workers and labourers n.e.c.; and miners, quarrymen, etc.	19.4	18.4	14.7	13.9	13.1	13.0	13.1
Service, sport and recreation	20.0	19.3	19.2	18.6	18.4	18.5	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALL FEMALES (Per cent)							
Professional technical, etc.	13.3	13.0	14.7	16.3	17.1	17.6	17.5
Administrative, executive and managerial	3.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3
Clerical.	30.1	32.4	34.3	33.8	33.6	33.5	33.0
Sales	13.4	13.5	12.8	12.7	12.9	12.7	13.2
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters, etc.	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.8
Transport and communication	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1
Tradesmen, production—process workers and labourers n.e.c.; and miners, quarrymen, etc.	16.0	15.2	12.2	11.8	11.2	11.3	11.4
Service, sport and recreation	17.1	17.2	18.1	17.6	17.0	17.1	16.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS (Per cent)							
Professional technical, etc.	9.8	10.5	12.0	13.0	13.4	13.8	13.8
Administrative, executive and managerial	6.8	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.5
Clerical.	15.1	16.6	17.4	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.0
Sales	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.1
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters, etc.	9.6	8.3	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.2
Transport and communication	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5
Tradesmen, production—process workers and labourers n.e.c.; and miners, quarrymen, etc.	35.9	35.3	33.3	32.5	31.9	31.8	31.2
Service, sport and recreation	8.2	8.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
'000							
Males	3 365.6	3 547.7	3 820.6	3 836.3	3 866.8	3 832.3	3 904.5
Married females	761.2	1 031.4	1 303.6	1 337.8	1 374.5	1 357.7	1 347.2
All females	1 458.2	1 747.8	2 020.8	2 061.5	2 128.6	2 137.2	2 136.9
Persons	4 823.9	5 395.6	5 841.3	5 897.8	5 995.4	5 969.6	6 041.5

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5.

TABLE 5.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY INDUSTRY
(Per cent)

Industry	August						
	1966	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978 (a)	1979
MALES							
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.9	9.8	8.4	7.9	8.0	7.7	8.1
Mining	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
Manufacturing	27.4	26.8	24.4	24.8	24.7	22.8	23.4
Construction	11.7	11.9	12.6	12.0	11.6	11.5	10.8
Wholesale and retail trade	18.2	17.7	17.6	17.9	18.0	19.0	18.1
Transport and storage	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	5.1	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.9
Community services	5.9	6.3	8.0	8.2	8.4	9.0	9.2
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9
Other industries	8.6	8.9	9.7	9.6	9.9	10.4	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARRIED FEMALES							
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.3	6.1	4.8	5.3	5.4	4.9	5.3
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	24.8	22.8	19.0	18.3	17.5	16.0	16.0
Construction	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade	27.8	25.5	23.9	21.9	21.9	23.3	23.0
Transport and storage	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	5.5	7.3	8.0	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.8
Community services	16.4	18.2	23.4	25.3	26.0	26.9	27.1
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	13.2	12.3	11.5	10.6	10.7	10.2	9.8
Other industries	3.1	4.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.2	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALL FEMALES							
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.4	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.9
Mining	*	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing	21.3	19.7	16.3	16.0	15.2	14.6	14.4
Construction	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade	26.2	25.2	23.9	22.8	22.9	23.8	24.2
Transport and storage	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	8.4	9.6	9.7	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.1
Community services	19.7	20.4	24.2	26.1	26.7	26.9	27.2
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	11.9	11.6	11.3	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.0
Other industries	5.3	5.7	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.0	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS							
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	8.9	8.0	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.6
Mining	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
Manufacturing	25.5	24.5	21.6	21.7	21.3	19.9	20.2
Construction	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.0	8.1	7.7
Wholesale and retail trade	20.6	20.2	19.8	19.6	19.8	20.7	20.3
Transport and storage	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	6.1	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.0
Community services	10.1	10.9	13.6	14.5	14.9	15.4	15.6
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1
Other industries	7.6	7.9	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

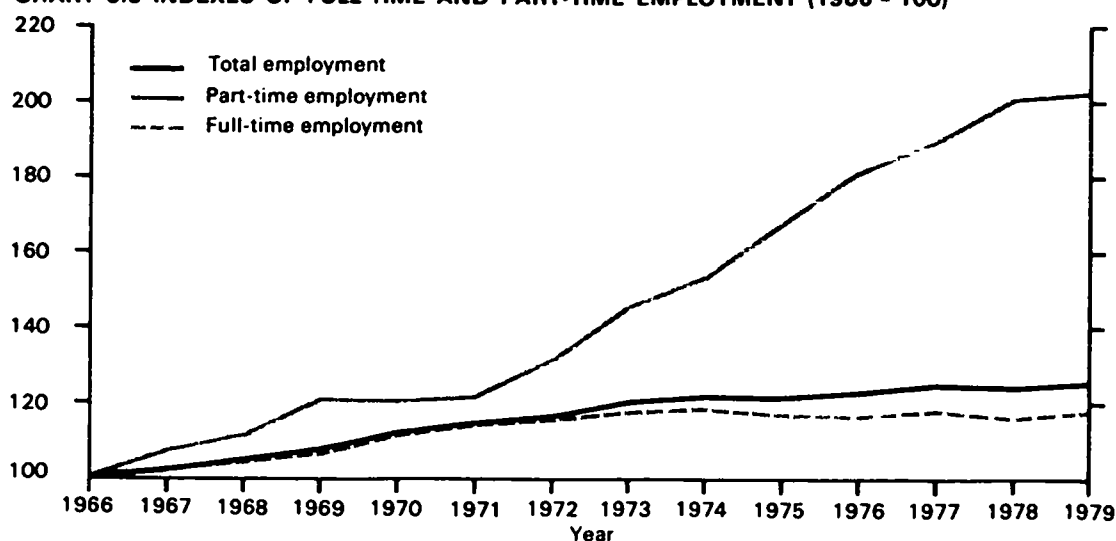
(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5.

TABLE 5.8 EMPLOYED FEMALES AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS (a): OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY
(Per cent)

	August						
	1966	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978 (a)	1979
OCCUPATION							
Professional, technical, etc.	40.9	40.2	42.5	43.9	45.3	45.5	44.7
Administrative, executive and managerial	14.5	11.3	11.2	11.0	12.2	12.3	12.7
Clerical	60.3	63.2	68.3	67.6	68.4	69.4	68.6
Sales	49.2	52.0	52.3	51.2	51.8	51.2	51.4
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters, etc.	13.7	15.4	16.9	18.8	19.4	18.7	18.6
Transport and communication	12.0	13.5	13.6	13.2	14.3	13.4	13.4
Tradesmen, production—process workers and labourers, n.e.c.; and miners, quarrymen, etc.	13.4	14.0	12.7	12.7	12.4	12.7	13.1
Service, sport and recreation	62.9	64.9	64.9	64.2	63.3	64.3	61.3
Total	30.2	32.4	34.6	35.0	35.5	35.8	35.4
INDUSTRY							
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	14.9	17.7	19.3	21.7	22.6	21.6	20.6
Mining	*	5.5	7.7	6.6	7.8	6.8	5.8
Manufacturing	25.2	26.0	26.1	25.7	25.3	26.3	25.1
Construction	3.4	4.7	5.6	7.1	7.3	9.1	9.5
Wholesale and retail trade	38.4	40.5	41.8	40.6	41.2	41.1	42.3
Transport and storage	9.9	11.8	13.8	12.5	13.8	14.5	14.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	41.5	43.5	45.6	45.7	46.0	47.0	44.6
Community services	59.2	60.8	61.5	63.0	63.6	62.5	61.9
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	60.2	62.8	61.6	59.3	58.9	59.6	58.4
Other industries	21.0	23.4	26.9	26.8	26.7	24.1	23.5
Total	30.2	32.4	34.6	35.0	35.5	35.8	35.4

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5.

CHART 5.5 INDEXES OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT (1966 = 100)



**TABLE 5.9 PERSONS EMPLOYED PART-TIME AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS (a)
(Per cent)**

	August						
	1966	1970 (a)	1975	1976	1977	1978 (a)	1979
Males	3.7	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.4	5.2
Married females	35.2	35.9	39.9	41.6	41.8	43.4	43.9
Other females	11.7	11.9	17.1	18.6	18.8	20.0	20.5
All females	24.0	26.0	31.8	33.5	33.7	34.9	35.3
Persons	9.8	10.6	13.6	14.6	15.0	15.9	15.8

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5.

TABLE 5.10 EMPLOYED PERSONS: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS (a), AUGUST 1979

	Males	Married females	Other females	All females	Persons	Persons
			Per cent			'000
Full-time workers	72.8	14.9	12.3	27.2	100.0	5 084.2
Part-time workers	21.2	61.8	16.9	78.8	100.0	957.3
Total	64.6	22.3	13.1	35.4	100.0	6 041.5

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5.

**TABLE 5.11 PERSONS EMPLOYED PART-TIME AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS (a):
OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1979
(Per cent)**

	Males	Married females	All females	Persons
OCCUPATION				
Professional, technical, etc.	6.3	40.4	28.9	16.4
Administrative, executive and managerial	2.0	30.5	24.5	4.9
Clerical	3.2	41.3	29.3	21.1
Sales	11.6	52.6	44.8	28.7
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters, etc.	6.7	53.1	49.8	14.7
Transport and communication	3.4	43.5	34.9	7.6
Tradesmen, production—process workers and labourers n.e.i.; and miners, quarrymen, etc.	3.5	23.6	20.1	5.6
Service, sport and recreation	15.5	60.5	54.9	39.7
INDUSTRY				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.3	54.2	51.6	14.8
Mining	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	2.1	23.3	18.6	6.3
Construction	3.7	71.0	61.0	9.1
Wholesale and retail trade	8.0	47.9	40.4	21.7
Transport and storage	3.7	49.4	34.3	8.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	7.0	40.5	26.8	15.8
Community services	8.1	44.4	33.9	24.0
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	19.5	63.1	57.6	41.7
Other industries	1.5	28.0	18.5	5.5
Total	5.2	43.9	35.3	15.8

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5.

TABLE 5.12 EMPLOYED PERSONS (a): EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, FEBRUARY 1979

<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married females</i>	<i>All females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
			<i>Per cent</i>	
With post-school qualifications	40.4	31.7	31.3	37.2
Degree or equivalent	8.0	5.0	5.2	7.0
Trade, technical level	31.7	25.7	25.2	29.4
Other (a)	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7
Without post-school qualifications (b)	58.9	68.2	67.0	61.7
Attended highest level of secondary school available	11.3	7.6	11.8	11.5
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	47.3	60.4	54.9	50.0
Still at school	0.7	*	1.8	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	3 900.0	1 358.6	2 134.6	6 034.6

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5. (b) Includes persons who had never attended school.

SECTION 3. QUALITY OF WORKING LIFE

The quality of working life is affected by many factors. Some, like hours of work and pay, may be said to be objective measures while others, such as challenge and usefulness, are much more subjective. Data on the former is more easily obtainable than the latter and is more readily available because of its economic importance in monitoring the functioning of the labour market. It is only recently in Australia that attempts have been made to assess the more subjective elements of the quality of working life and to identify factors contributing to worker dissatisfaction. The first part of this section looks at a variety of data pertaining to the more objective type of working conditions, while the latter part presents data on workers' attitudes to their jobs.

Over the period 1966 to 1979 the hourly earnings of females as a percentage of the hourly earnings of males increased from 65 per cent to 79 per cent for adults and from 85 per cent to 96 per cent for juniors (that is, persons under 21 years of age) (Table 5.13). A comparison of the ratio of the mean income of female full-year, full-time workers to male full-year, full-time workers by occupation group and educational attainment shows similar trends towards equality over the last decade (Table 5.14).

In addition to their normal wage or salary, some employees receive concessions, allowances or other privileges (fringe benefits). In the period February to May 1979, 70.8 per cent of employees who usually worked 20 hours or more per week received some kind of fringe benefit in addition to their normal wages (Table 5.16). This percentage varied directly with level of earnings, increasing from 57.4 per cent for those earning less than \$120 per week to 90.9 per cent for those earning \$300 or more per week. 'Superannuation' was the most common fringe benefit with 42.7 per cent receiving this benefit—this percentage varied with level of earnings from 15.7 per cent for those earning less than \$120 to 74.7 per cent for those earning \$300 or more per week. Overall, 55.8 per cent of male

employees and 28.0 per cent of female employees (who usually worked 20 hours or more per week) were covered by a superannuation scheme (Table 5.15).

Apart from pay and fringe benefits there is a wide variety of data on working conditions including hours of work, workers' compensation and industrial disputes. Data on a number of these aspects of working life are contained in Tables 5.17 to 5.22.

Another area of concern reflecting on the quality of working life is the extent of underemployment which can be either visible or disguised. Visible underemployment is relatively easy to measure and reflects situations where workers are employed for fewer hours than they would prefer and are able to work—the main indicator usually being the number of involuntary part-time workers. Disguised underemployment refers to situations where individuals are working below their productive capacity and this is more difficult to measure statistically. In 1979, 120 700 part-time workers said they would prefer to work longer hours and of these 37 900 had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks prior to the survey (Table 5.23).

The final part of this section looks at workers' attitudes to their jobs. The data were derived from a national survey of employees' perceptions of their working conditions and job satisfaction conducted by the ABS during the period February to May 1979. (Results of this survey in relation to fringe benefits were given earlier in this section.) It should be noted that the questions concerning working conditions were asked only of persons who at the time of the survey were employed wage and salary earners (employees) and who usually worked at least 20 hours a week. Comments that follow refer to this sub-group of the employed population.

From the working conditions survey it was estimated that 2.9 per cent of employees were 'very dissatisfied' with their job, 6.5 per cent were

'dissatisfied', 78.9 per cent were either 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the remaining 11.8 per cent neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (Table 5.24). Dissatisfaction generally decreased as age increased but no clear trend was evident with respect to educational attainment and income (Table 5.24).

The aspect of working life that the greatest number of employees were dissatisfied with was the amount of gross pay they received where 22.7 per cent expressed dissatisfaction (Table 5.25). Other areas of dissatisfaction were with ventilation (21.1 per cent dissatisfied) and promotion opportunities (19.2 per cent dissatisfied).

TABLE 5.13 AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (a): FEMALE/MALE AND JUNIOR/ADULT RATIOS

October	<i>Ratio of average hourly earnings of females and males</i>		<i>Ratio of average hourly earnings of juniors and adults</i>	
	<i>Junior females/ Junior males</i>	<i>Adult females/ Adult males</i>	<i>Junior males/ Adult males</i>	<i>Junior females/ Adult females</i>
1966	0.85	0.65	0.52	0.67
1967	0.84	0.66	0.52	0.66
1968	0.81	0.65	0.53	0.66
1969	0.86	0.67	0.52	0.68
1970	0.86	0.68	0.53	0.66
1971	0.87	0.69	0.52	0.66
1972	0.90	0.73	0.53	0.65
1973	0.90	0.75	0.55	0.66
1974	0.93	0.79	0.55	0.65
1975	1.00	0.83	0.55	0.67
1976	1.02	0.84	0.56	0.68
1977	0.98	0.81	0.55	0.67
1978	0.98	0.81	0.55	0.67
1979	0.96	0.79	0.54	0.66

(a) Private employees working full-time, excluding managerial workers.

TABLE 5.14 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS (a): FEMALE/MALE MEAN INCOME (b) RATIOS BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	1968-69	1973-74	1978-79
Occupation			
Professional, administrative, etc. (c)	0.48	0.62	0.69
Clerical	0.59	0.66	0.71
Sales	0.51	0.52	0.60
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc.	0.52	0.63	0.70
Service, sport and recreation	0.57	0.66	0.67
Educational attainment			
With post-school qualifications			
Degree	0.51	0.64	0.68
Non-degree tertiary, technician	0.53	0.65	0.69
Trade level	0.71	0.65	0.73
Other	n.a.	0.55	0.69
Without post-school qualifications and left school at age			
17 or over	0.59	0.63	0.75
16	0.59	0.66	0.77
15 or 14	0.58	0.65	0.73
13 or under (d)	0.62	0.67	0.74
Total	0.56	0.64	0.73

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5. (b) Earned income except for educational attainment in 1968-69 which refers to income from all sources. (c) Professional and technical, administrative, executive, managerial and related workers. (d) Includes persons who had never attended school.

TABLE 5.15 EMPLOYEES WHO USUALLY WORKED 20 HOURS OR MORE A WEEK: SUPERANNUATION COVERAGE (a), FEBRUARY TO MAY 1979

	Age group (years)			Total
	15-24	25-54	55 and over	
MALES (Per cent)				
Belongs to a scheme	31.8	63.8	61.7	55.8
Of employer	28.0	58.0	57.2	50.6
Of other source	3.8	5.8	4.5	5.2
Not in any scheme	65.0	35.7	38.1	43.1
Not known	3.2	0.6	*	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES (Per cent)				
Belongs to a scheme	24.5	30.3	30.1	28.0
Of employer	23.7	28.5	28.2	26.6
Of other source	*	1.7	*	1.4
Not in any scheme	73.7	69.0	69.0	70.8
Not known	1.8	*	*	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS (Per cent)				
Belongs to a scheme	28.6	53.8	55.1	46.6
Of employer	26.1	49.2	51.1	42.7
Of other source	2.5	4.6	3.9	3.9
Not in any scheme	68.8	45.6	44.6	52.2
Not known	2.6	0.6	*	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
'000				
Males	702.1	1 867.7	321.4	2 891.2
Females	551.3	792.1	85.7	1 429.0
Persons	1 253.4	2 659.8	407.1	4 320.3

(a) This table includes persons not included in Table 5.16. Estimates corresponding to those included in Table 5.16 relate to persons 'belonging to a scheme of employer' only, above.

TABLE 5.16 EMPLOYEES WHO USUALLY WORKED 20 HOURS OR MORE A WEEK: TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED AND USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS, FEBRUARY TO MAY 1979

Type of benefit	Usual weekly earnings (dollars)								Total (a)
	under 120	120 and under 140	140 and under 160	160 and under 180	180 and under 200	200 and under 250	250 and under 300	300 and over	
					<i>Per cent</i>				
No benefits	42.6	37.8	39.5	34.1	29.4	23.5	13.2	9.1	29.2
One or more benefits	57.4	62.2	60.5	65.9	70.6	76.5	86.8	90.9	70.8
Holiday costs	3.0	3.2	3.3	5.0	7.2	7.1	11.4	12.2	6.3
Low-interest finance	1.9	2.5	3.2	5.5	6.6	7.9	9.7	9.6	5.9
Goods and services	41.5	45.0	37.4	37.6	35.7	33.0	35.5	33.7	36.7
Housing	6.2	5.1	4.2	3.4	2.3	5.0	8.2	11.2	5.4
Electricity, etc.	3.7	4.0	2.3	1.4	*	2.3	2.7	5.3	2.7
Telephone	4.3	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.2	8.7	14.5	26.6	7.9
Transport	4.2	2.9	3.0	4.3	4.7	8.8	15.7	19.9	7.7
Medical	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	5.0	5.1	5.7	8.0	4.9
Union dues	*	*	*	*	1.5	1.9	3.3	6.0	2.1
Club fees	*	*	*	*	*	1.8	4.7	8.7	2.1
Entertainment allowance	*	*	*	1.3	1.9	4.4	9.9	17.4	4.2
Shares, etc.	*	*	*	*	*	1.5	2.7	3.9	1.3
Study leave	*	*	1.3	1.7	1.6	2.8	5.4	3.9	2.3
Superannuation, etc. (b)	15.7	20.3	26.6	38.4	44.5	53.9	66.2	74.7	42.7
					<i>'000</i>				
Total employees	562.5	314.3	544.2	658.4	465.5	871.4	400.5	408.1	4 320.3

(a) Includes employees who did not provide details of their earnings. (b) Superannuation, etc. coverage was considered to be a 'benefit' only if it was provided or arranged by the respondent's employer. These estimates therefore do not include all persons covered by such schemes.

NOTE: This table contains revised estimates. Many figures shown will therefore differ slightly from those published in *Employment Benefits, Australia, February to May 1979* (Cat. No. 6334.0).

CHART 5.6 AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY FULL-TIME WORKERS

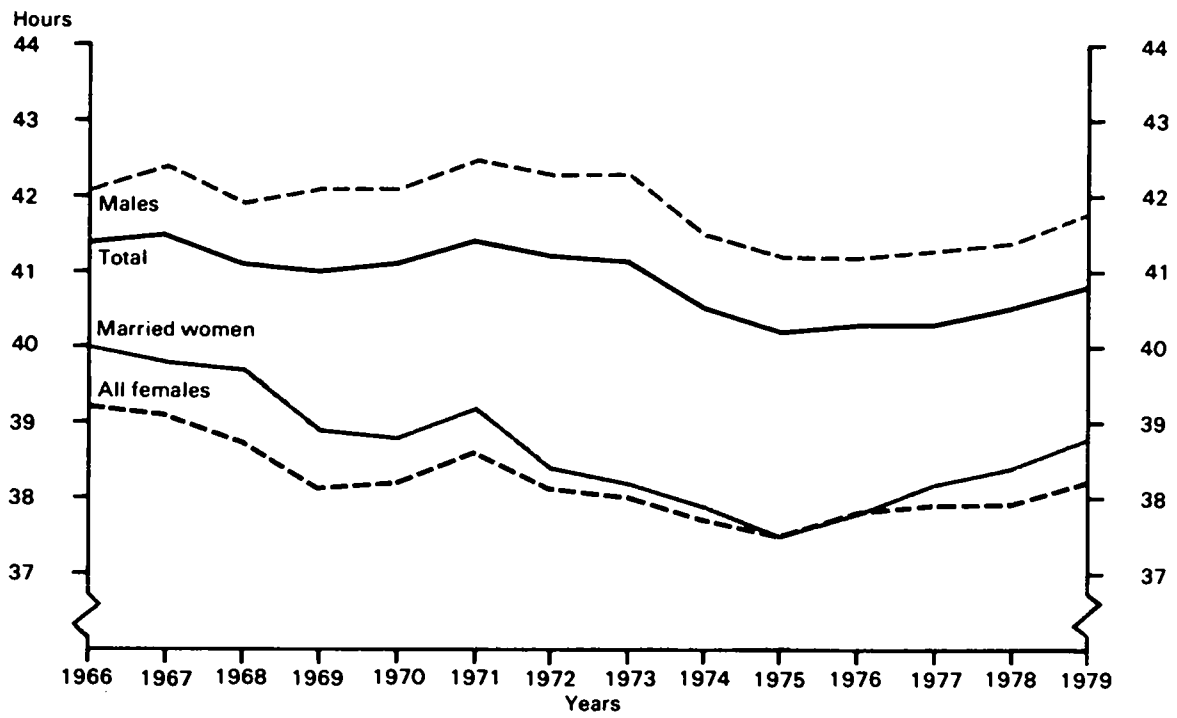


CHART 5.7 AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY PART-TIME WORKERS

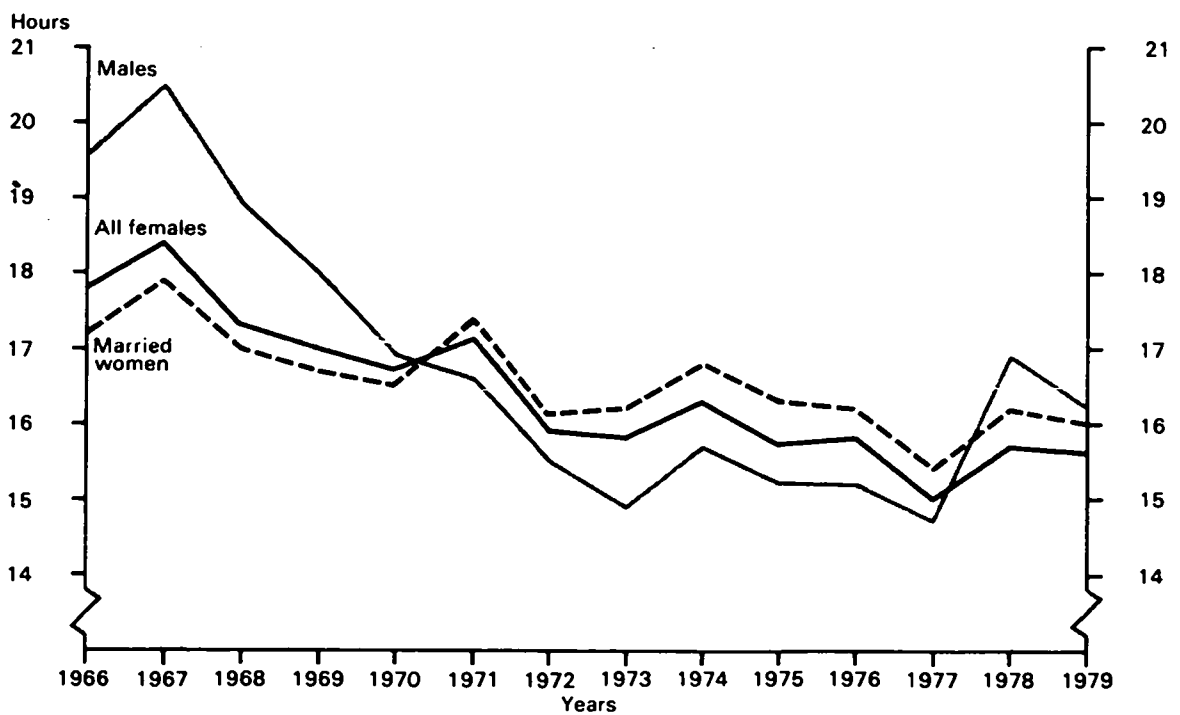


TABLE 5.17 EMPLOYED PERSONS (a): AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

August	Males	Married females	Other females	All females	Persons
1970	41.3	30.8	35.0	32.6	38.5
1972	41.4	30.5	34.9	32.2	38.4
1975	40.2	29.1	33.3	30.6	36.9
1976	40.0	28.8	33.3	30.4	36.7
1977	40.0	28.7	32.9	30.2	36.5
1978 (a)	40.1	28.7	32.7	30.2	36.6
1979	40.4	28.8	32.7	30.2	36.8
August 1979—					
Wage and salary earners	38.8	28.8	32.6	30.4	35.7
Other employed persons (b)	48.0	28.4	33.4	29.0	42.6
Full-time workers	41.8	38.8	37.5	38.2	40.8
Part-time workers	16.2	16.0	14.1	15.6	15.7

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5. (b) Employers, self-employed persons; unpaid family helpers who worked 15 hours or more.

**TABLE 5.18 EMPLOYED PERSONS (a): HOURS WORKED, AUGUST 1979
(Per cent)**

Hours worked	Males	Married females	Other females	All females	Persons
0 (b)	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.6
1-15	3.0	20.1	12.5	17.3	8.1
16-29	4.6	19.2	8.3	15.1	8.3
30-34	5.0	8.2	6.7	7.6	5.9
35-39	11.1	12.9	20.2	15.6	12.7
40	35.5	22.2	35.2	27.0	32.5
41-44	6.8	3.5	5.5	4.3	5.9
45-48	9.6	3.3	3.0	3.2	7.3
49 and over	19.7	5.8	4.2	5.2	14.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5. (b) Persons with jobs who did not work during the survey week.

**TABLE 5.19 TRADE UNION MEMBERS: PROPORTION OF
TOTAL EMPLOYEES
(Per cent)**

December	Males	Females	Persons
1970	56	36	49
1974	61	44	55
1975	62	46	56
1976	61	45	55
1977	61	46	55
1978	61	46	55
1979	60	47	55

**TABLE 5.20 PERSONS ON WORKERS' COMPENSATION AT SOME TIME DURING 1978-79: DURATION OF
COMPENSATION PAYMENTS, 1978-79
('000)**

Mode of payment	Number of weeks on workers' compensation						Total
	Under 4	4 and under 8	8 and under 13	13 and under 26	26 and under 39	39 and over	
Lump sum only	4.3	*	*	*	*	*	8.3
Regular payments	57.5	15.3	5.9	5.9	5.0	13.0	102.6
Not known	6.1	*	*	*	*	*	9.2
Total	67.8	17.7	8.6	6.6	5.2	14.2	120.2

TABLE 5.21 PERSONS ON WORKERS' COMPENSATION WHO RECEIVED REGULAR PAYMENTS DURING 1978-79: AVERAGE WEEKLY PAYMENT AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS ON WORKERS' COMPENSATION, 1978-79

	Males	Females	Persons
Average weekly payments (\$)	111	75	102
Average duration of workers' compensation (weeks) (a)	11	12	11
Number ('000)	78.5	24.1	102.6

(a) For the year 1978-79. Maximum recorded duration was 52 weeks.

TABLE 5.22 WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY) IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: CAUSE OF DISPUTE

Year	Cause of dispute							Total	Total
	Wages	Hours of work	Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	Managerial policy	Physical working conditions	Trade unionism	Other (a)		
	<i>Per cent</i>								<i>'000</i>
1970	37.0	2.5	5.6	13.5	5.4	4.3	31.6	100.0	1 367.4
1971	57.0	0.5	1.5	11.7	4.7	4.4	20.3	100.0	1 326.5
1972	58.0	0.2	2.0	13.2	4.5	3.7	18.3	100.0	1 113.8
1973	50.0	3.0	8.6	17.6	8.3	7.9	4.6	100.0	803.0
1974	74.0	0.8	2.4	5.7	2.7	6.6	7.9	100.0	2 004.8
1975	51.9	0.8	0.7	14.2	3.8	6.2	22.5	100.0	1 398.0
1976	10.7	0.7	1.4	12.0	3.8	2.5	68.7	100.0	2 189.9
1977 (b)	27.6	5.0	3.3	26.6	15.7	4.8	16.9	100.0	595.9
1978	44.9	3.2	1.2	23.9	6.6	3.7	16.5	100.0	1 075.0
1979	27.9	2.3	0.4	12.2	4.0	1.9	51.3	100.0	1 851.7

(a) Disputes other than those relating to employer/employee relationship. (b) See technical notes, Chapter 5.

TABLE 5.23 PART-TIME WORKERS (a): WHETHER PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS AND WHETHER LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WORK, AUGUST 1979

	Age group (years)						Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
	<i>'000</i>						
Preferred not to work more hours	101.0	68.6	209.8	204.8	150.1	102.4	836.7
Preferred to work more hours	26.0	17.1	29.5	25.7	15.2	7.0	120.7
Had actively looked for full-time work (b)	13.3	8.1	7.6	5.4	*	*	37.9
Total	127.0	85.8	239.3	230.5	165.4	109.4	957.3
	<i>Per cent</i>						
Preferred not to work more hours	79.5	80.0	87.7	88.9	90.7	93.6	87.4
Preferred to work more hours	20.5	19.9	12.3	11.1	9.2	6.4	12.6
Had actively looked for full-time work (b)	10.5	9.4	3.2	2.3	*	*	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5. (b) In the four weeks up to the end of survey week.

**TABLE 5.24 EMPLOYEES WHO USUALLY WORKED 20 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK:
OVERALL LEVEL OF JOB SATISFACTION, FEBRUARY TO MAY 1979**

Selected characteristics	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor		Very satisfied	Total	Total
			dissatisfied	Satisfied			
	Per cent						'000
Age group (years)—							
15-19	4.2	7.2	10.7	46.1	31.9	100.0	519.3
20-24	4.2	8.6	14.2	51.5	21.5	100.0	734.1
25-34	3.2	7.5	13.4	52.8	23.2	100.0	1 147.7
35-44	2.1	6.2	11.7	55.2	24.8	100.0	810.3
45-54	1.6	4.3	8.7	58.1	27.3	100.0	701.7
55-59	*	2.9	10.6	54.8	30.3	100.0	273.9
60 and over	*	*	7.4	57.7	29.8	100.0	133.2
Total	2.9	6.5	11.8	53.3	25.6	100.0	4 320.3
Usual weekly earnings (\$)—							
	Per cent						'000
Under 120	4.2	7.3	10.2	48.8	29.4	100.0	562.5
120-129	*	7.7	12.0	52.3	24.8	100.0	134.5
130-139	4.5	6.1	12.5	52.2	24.7	100.0	179.7
140-149	3.6	5.9	12.3	58.5	19.5	100.0	220.2
150-159	3.4	7.5	13.3	51.3	24.5	100.0	323.8
160-169	4.2	7.1	11.8	53.9	23.0	100.0	326.1
170-179	3.2	5.8	14.6	53.2	23.1	100.0	332.3
180-199	2.6	7.8	11.4	54.7	23.5	100.0	465.5
200-219	2.1	5.4	13.5	54.2	24.8	100.0	443.7
220-249	2.1	6.2	10.3	56.4	24.9	100.0	427.7
250-299	*	6.1	11.1	54.5	26.8	100.0	400.5
300-349	*	6.7	10.4	52.3	28.5	100.0	208.2
350 and over	*	3.7	9.4	53.5	32.5	100.0	199.9
Total	2.9	6.5	11.8	53.3	25.6	100.0	4 320.3
Educational qualifications—							
	Per cent						'000
With post-school qualifications (a)							
Higher degree/graduate diploma	*	*	15.8	54.4	19.1	100.0	104.6
Bachelor degree	*	8.0	11.6	52.0	26.4	100.0	181.2
Diploma	*	4.9	11.5	51.3	31.7	100.0	232.6
Technician's certificate	*	7.3	11.3	51.6	27.6	100.0	435.8
Trade certificate	3.3	6.1	11.9	55.7	23.0	100.0	543.3
Without post-school qualifications							
Attended highest level of secondary school available	3.3	6.2	11.6	53.5	25.3	100.0	2 628.2
Did not attend highest level of secondary school	3.8	7.6	13.4	50.6	24.6	100.0	507.8
Left at age							
16	3.5	7.5	12.1	51.4	25.4	100.0	703.5
15	3.5	5.2	12.3	52.7	26.3	100.0	749.2
14 and under	2.6	5.0	9.0	58.7	24.7	100.0	665.6
Total	2.9	6.5	11.8	53.3	25.6	100.0	4 320.3

(a) Includes employees with other post-school qualifications and those whose qualifications were not classifiable by level.

TABLE 5.25 EMPLOYEES WHO USUALLY WORKED 20 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK: LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH SELECTED ASPECTS OF THEIR WORKING CONDITIONS, FEBRUARY TO MAY 1979

Aspects of working conditions	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor		Very satisfied	Total	Total
			dissatisfied	Satisfied			
						Per cent	
						'000	
Safety precautions	3.1	6.5	10.1	53.7	26.6	100.0	4 320.3
Ventilation	6.8	14.3	10.9	44.6	20.1	(a) 100.0	(a) 4 320.3
Choice of starting/finishing times—	2.1	7.3	15.0	56.0	19.5	(a) 100.0	(a) 4 320.3
Could choose	1.3	0.8	2.7	46.3	48.8	(a) 100.0	(a) 1 214.6
Could not choose	2.4	9.8	19.8	59.8	8.0	(a) 100.0	(a) 3 105.7
Paid overtime—	3.5	9.2	18.6	54.1	14.5	100.0	4 320.3
Worked regularly	2.8	8.7	8.9	65.3	14.2	100.0	1 186.8
Not worked regularly	3.8	9.4	22.3	49.9	14.6	100.0	3 133.4
Annual leave (holidays) entitlement—	1.8	6.0	6.9	64.5	20.8	100.0	4 320.3
Entitled	1.6	5.3	6.2	65.4	21.4	100.0	4 090.3
Not entitled	5.8	17.1	18.3	48.2	10.5	100.0	229.9
Paid sick leave entitlement—	2.1	7.4	7.0	58.7	22.0	(a)(b) 100.0	(a)(b) 4 320.3
Entitled	1.7	6.8	6.4	60.2	23.2	(a) 100.0	(a) 4 046.1
Not entitled	10.1	20.4	18.9	44.7	5.9	(a) 100.0	(a) 222.8
Superannuation, etc. (c)—	3.5	11.5	23.8	44.1	15.9	(d) 100.0	(d) 4 320.3
Covered	2.3	6.1	9.2	53.3	29.0	100.0	2 013.7
Not covered	4.7	16.5	37.3	36.8	4.6	100.0	2 256.6
Amount of gross pay	4.5	18.2	12.9	53.2	11.2	100.0	4 320.3
Security of employment	3.3	6.9	9.0	48.6	32.2	100.0	4 320.3
Promotion opportunities—	4.9	14.3	23.2	48.0	9.6	100.0	4 320.3
Had opportunities	2.3	10.6	17.4	55.7	13.9	100.0	2 125.3
Did not have opportunities	7.5	17.8	28.7	40.6	5.3	100.0	2 194.9
Amount of variety in work	3.1	10.1	14.1	50.5	22.2	(a) 100.0	(a) 4 320.3

(a) Includes employees who did not provide an answer to this question. (b) Includes an estimated 1.2 per cent of persons who did not know whether they were entitled to sick leave. (c) These estimates include persons not included in Table 5.15. (d) Includes an estimated 1.2 per cent of persons who did not know whether they were covered by superannuation, etc. fund membership.

SECTION 4. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

This section looks at the employment opportunities for those people willing and able to work. Interest here is not only in the availability of work for those people not working and actively seeking work (the unemployed) but also in those persons who have been discouraged (for job market reasons) from looking for work plus employed persons working less hours than they want and are able to work or who are employed in a job that fails to fully utilise their productive capacity (the underemployed). Chart 5.8 provides a summary of some aspects of employment opportunities over the last decade or so from both the supply side (job vacancies) and the demand side (unemployment and involuntary part-time work). However, because of data availability problems this chapter concentrates on the problem of unemployment and in particular the incidence of unemployment for different groups of the population. The bulk of the unemployment data used in this section was derived from the ABS population survey—for definitions see the technical notes to this chapter.

The number of unemployed persons increased from 78 200 in August 1970 to 395 700 in August 1978 and had fallen to 373 800 in August 1979—these estimates represent an unemployment rate of 1.4 per cent in 1970 and 5.8 per cent in 1979 (Tables 5.26–5.27). However, the incidence of unemployment varies considerably between different groups of the population (Chart 5.9).

Generally speaking females have experienced higher unemployment rates than males—in August 1979 the rate for males was 4.8 per cent compared to 7.7 per cent for females. Age is another factor, with the incidence of unemployment falling most heavily on the young—in August 1966 3.2 per cent of teenagers in the labour force were unemployed and this had increased to 17.4 per cent in August 1979. In fact over half of the unemployed in August 1979 were 15–24 years of age (Table 5.26). Married males have experienced relatively low unemployment rates and in August 1979 their unemployment rate was 2.5 per cent (Table 5.28).

The increase in unemployment over the last decade has been associated with an increase in the average duration of unemployment from approximately 7 weeks in August 1970 to just over 6 months in August 1979 (Table 5.29). Over the same period the proportion unemployed for more than three months increased from 12.9 per cent to 54.3 per cent (Table 5.29).

Unemployment and educational attainment appear to be associated—generally speaking, unemployment rates vary inversely with years spent in the education system. In February 1979 the unemployment rate of persons with a degree (or equivalent qualification) was 2.8 per cent compared to 8.3 per cent for those without post-school qualifications (Table 5.30).

Unemployment can also be examined from the point of view of the family rather than the individual. In July 1979 7.3 per cent (276 300) of all families had one or more persons unemployed—this ranged from 5.5 per cent for married couple families without dependent children to 12.4 per cent for other (than married couple) families with a male head (Table 5.31). For one-parent families with a female head the corresponding percentage was 11.3.

In Table 5.32 data are presented on the extent of employment within families with some unemployment in July 1979. For married couple families with some unemployment 23.5 per cent of the families had no member of the family employed while for one-parent families with a female head the corresponding percentage was 66.5. Of the 276 300 families with some unemployment 30.0 per cent had the husband or head of the family unemployed and 71.1 per cent of this latter group had no other family member employed.

Table 5.33 presents some data on the main difficulty experienced by the unemployed in finding work. Of the 373,000 people actively looking for work in July 1979, 46.7 per cent said the fact that there were no vacancies was the main difficulty they experienced in finding a job—a fact reflected in the job vacancy data in Chart 5.8. A further 13.8 per cent said their main difficulty was that employers thought they were too young or too old.

The last table in this section (Table 5.34) contains data on the mean income of full-year (50–52 weeks) participants in the labour force during the financial year 1978–79 by number of weeks of unemployment. As could be expected, mean income generally falls as the number of weeks of unemployment increases. The mean income of persons unemployed for less than 4 weeks during 1978–79 was 83.2 per cent of the mean income of all full-year labour force participants. However, this percentage decreased to 24.1 per cent for those unemployed for 50–52 weeks of the financial year 1978–79. (Data on the economic status of families with some unemployment, while it was collected in the survey just referred to, was not available at the time of publication.)

Finally, while this section has concentrated on unemployment as defined in the ABS population survey as mentioned earlier there are two other identifiable groups in the population with work problems similar to those of the unemployed. One group has already been identified namely, involuntary part-time workers (see Chart 5.8).

Discouraged job-seekers are the other group and comprise those people who have withdrawn from the labour force because they believe there are no jobs available for them. These people are identified periodically (there were 74 000 in 1979) and because they are classified as 'not in the labour force' by the ABS they are dealt with in Section 5.

CHART 5.8 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, JOB VACANCIES AND INVOLUNTARY PART-TIME WORKERS(a)
Persons (' 000)

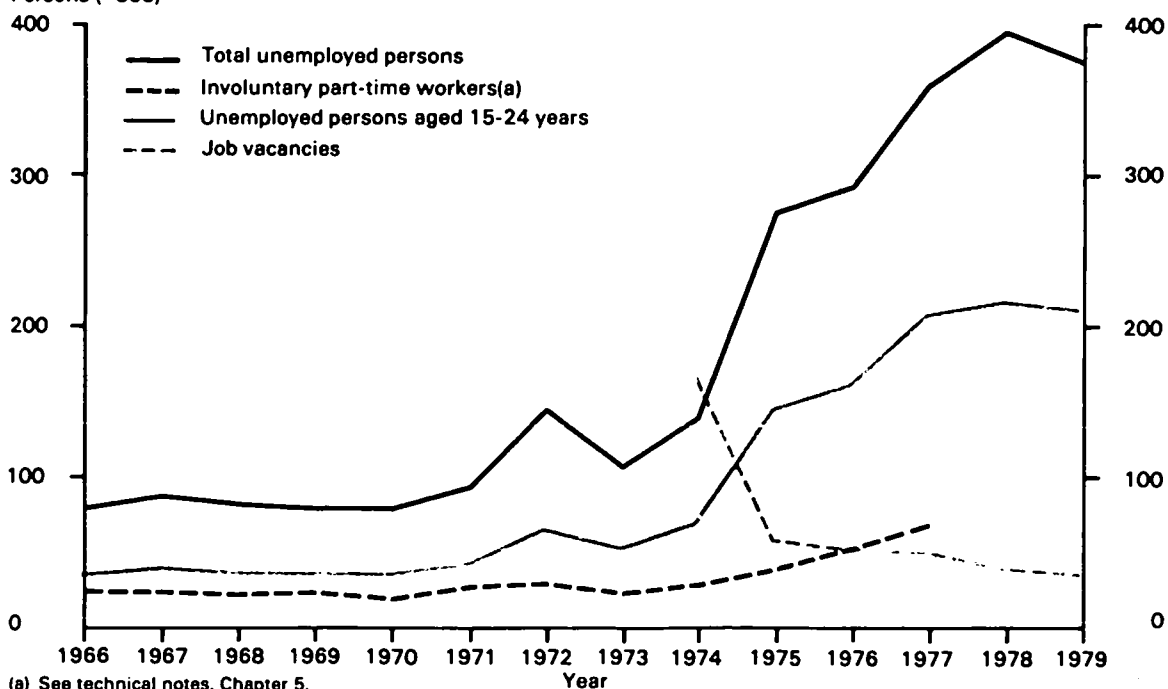


TABLE 5.26 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY AGE

August	Age group (years)				Total	Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35 and over		
MALES						
			<i>Per cent</i>			<i>'000</i>
1966	22.6	14.1	13.9	49.6	100.0	38.9
1970	26.2	16.9	17.4	39.5	100.0	36.7
1975	28.5	19.5	17.5	34.6	100.0	138.8
1976	30.3	21.6	18.8	29.2	100.0	156.6
1977	32.8	20.1	18.1	29.0	100.0	190.1
1978 (a)	29.6	21.2	18.8	30.4	100.0	221.5
1979	30.2	23.2	20.5	26.2	100.0	196.1
FEMALES						
			<i>Per cent</i>			<i>'000</i>
1966	32.5	17.6	16.6	33.2	100.0	39.7
1970	27.2	16.4	18.6	37.8	100.0	41.5
1975	37.0	18.5	19.6	24.8	100.0	139.7
1976	38.9	17.9	19.1	24.1	100.0	136.1
1977	43.2	19.1	17.3	20.4	100.0	169.2
1978 (a)	35.6	21.9	20.8	21.7	100.0	174.2
1979	39.7	18.7	21.1	20.4	100.0	177.7
PERSONS						
			<i>Per cent</i>			<i>'000</i>
1966	27.6	15.9	15.3	41.2	100.0	78.6
1970	26.7	16.6	18.0	38.7	100.0	78.2
1975	32.7	19.0	18.6	29.7	100.0	278.4
1976	34.3	19.9	18.9	26.9	100.0	292.7
1977	37.7	19.6	17.7	25.0	100.0	359.3
1978 (a)	32.2	21.5	19.7	26.6	100.0	395.7
1979	34.7	21.1	20.8	23.4	100.0	373.8

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5.

TABLE 5.27 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (a) BY AGE
(Per cent)

August	Age group (years)				Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35 and over	
MALES					
1966	2.5	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.1
1970	2.9	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.0
1975	10.8	5.2	2.4	2.3	3.5
1976	12.7	6.5	2.8	2.2	3.9
1977	15.8	7.2	3.2	2.7	4.7
1978 (a)	16.5	8.9	3.8	3.3	5.5
1979	14.7	8.3	3.7	2.5	4.8
FEMALES					
1966	4.0	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.6
1970	3.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.3
1975	15.1	6.9	5.5	3.7	6.5
1976	15.8	6.3	5.1	3.4	6.2
1977	20.3	8.0	5.3	3.5	7.4
1978 (a)	17.2	9.6	6.4	3.8	7.5
1979	20.4	8.0	6.5	3.7	7.7
PERSONS					
1966	3.2	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.6
1970	3.2	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.4
1975	12.9	5.9	3.4	2.8	4.6
1976	14.2	6.4	3.6	2.6	4.7
1977	18.0	7.6	3.9	2.9	5.7
1978 (a)	16.8	9.2	4.7	3.5	6.2
1979	17.4	8.2	4.6	2.9	5.8

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5.

CHART 5.9 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Per cent of labour force

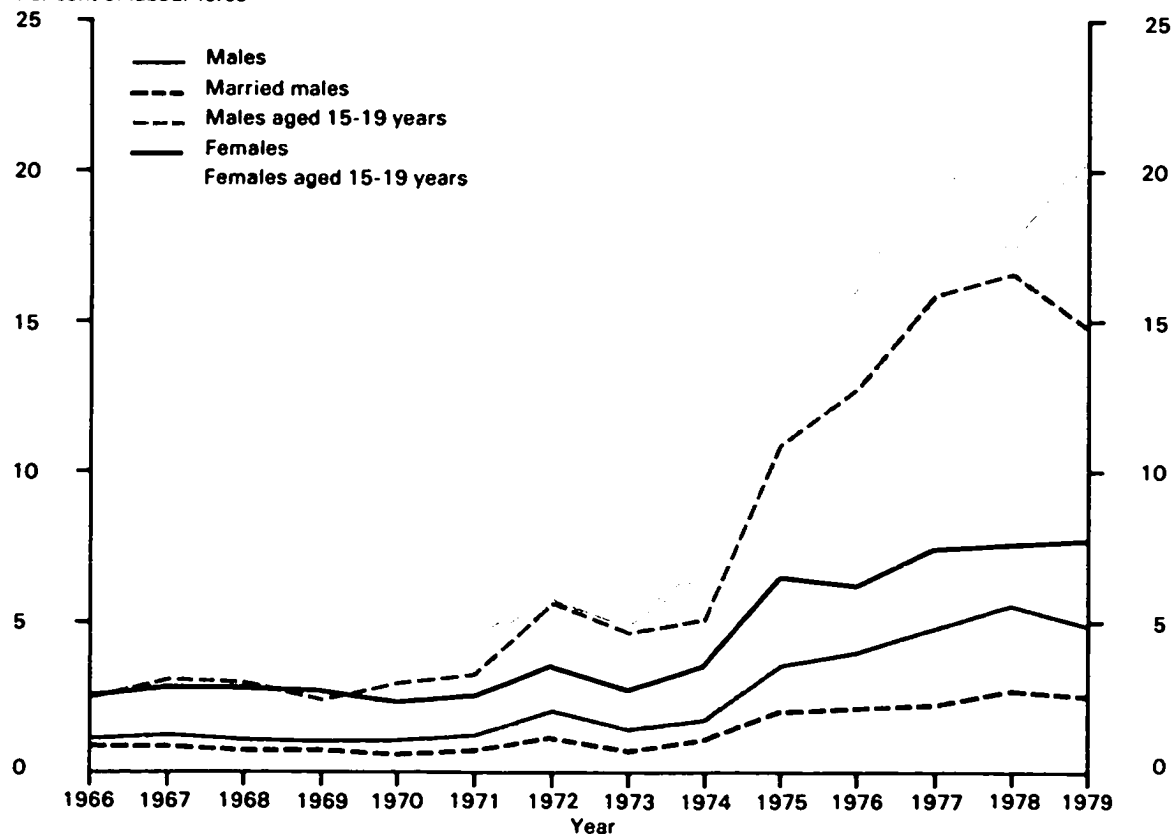


TABLE 5.28 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (a): MARITAL STATUS AND WHETHER LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORK

August	Number unemployed ('000)					Unemployment rate (per cent)				
	Married men	All males	Married females	All females	All persons	Married men	All males	Married females	All females	All persons
LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WORK										
1966	19.0	37.0	14.4	28.8	65.9	0.8	1.1	2.8	2.5	1.5
1970	15.1	33.4	11.7	24.5	57.9	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.2
1975	54.7	122.5	38.4	93.0	215.5	2.0	3.2	4.7	6.3	4.1
1976	57.9	142.7	34.4	94.1	236.8	2.1	3.7	4.2	6.4	4.5
1977	61.5	168.5	42.0	114.8	283.3	2.2	4.4	5.0	7.5	5.3
1978	72.6	207.3	47.0	125.3	332.6	2.7	5.4	5.8	8.3	6.2
1979	67.1	182.8	41.7	130.1	312.9	2.5	4.7	5.2	8.6	5.8
LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WORK										
1966	*	*	6.9	10.8	12.7	*	*	2.5	3.0	2.6
1970	*	*	14.6	17.0	20.3	*	*	3.8	3.6	3.4
1975	*	16.3	29.6	46.6	62.9	*	9.7	5.4	6.8	7.3
1976	*	13.9	28.8	42.0	55.9	*	7.5	4.9	5.7	6.1
1977	*	21.6	34.7	54.4	76.0	*	10.5	5.7	7.1	7.8
1978	*	14.2	30.3	48.9	63.1	*	6.4	4.9	6.1	6.2
1979	*	13.3	31.9	47.5	60.8	*	6.1	5.1	5.9	6.0
TOTAL										
1966	20.4	38.9	21.3	39.7	78.6	0.8	1.1	2.7	2.6	1.6
1970	16.7	36.7	26.3	41.5	78.2	0.6	1.0	2.5	2.3	1.4
1975	57.3	138.8	68.0	139.7	278.4	2.0	3.5	5.0	6.5	4.5
1976	59.6	156.6	63.2	136.1	292.7	2.1	3.9	4.5	6.2	4.7
1977	63.9	190.1	76.8	169.2	359.3	2.2	4.7	5.3	7.4	5.7
1978	75.7	221.5	77.2	174.2	395.7	2.7	5.5	5.4	7.5	6.2
1979	69.9	196.1	73.6	177.7	373.8	2.5	4.8	5.2	7.7	5.8

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5.

CHART 5.10 AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

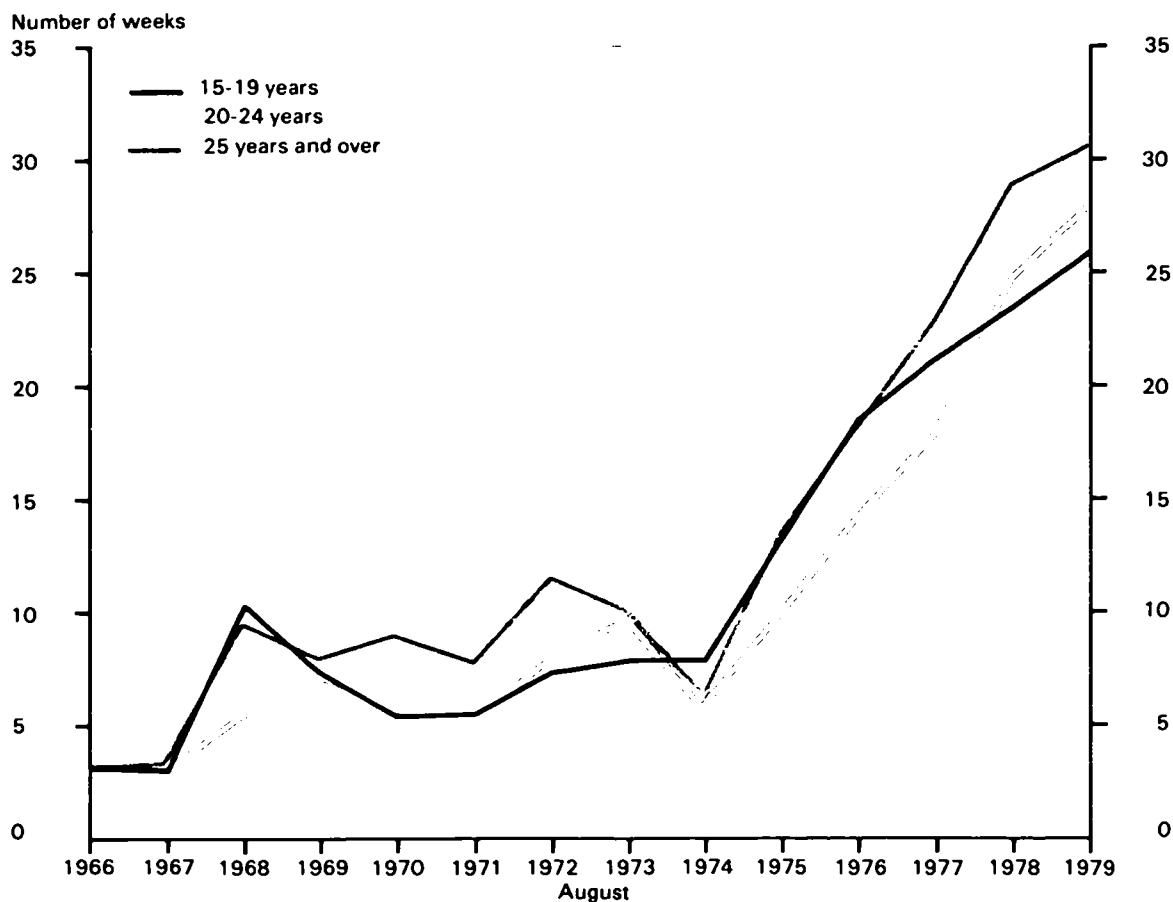


TABLE 5.32 FAMILIES WITH SOME UNEMPLOYMENT: TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS EMPLOYED (a), JULY 1979

Type of family	Number of family members employed			Total	Number of family members employed			Total
	None	One	Two or more		None	One	Two or more	
	'000				Per cent			
Married couple families	52.3	95.3	75.4	223.0	23.5	42.7	33.8	100.0
With dependent children	33.6	61.6	48.0	143.3	23.4	43.0	33.5	100.0
Without dependent children	18.7	33.6	27.4	79.7	23.5	42.2	34.4	100.0
Other families with a male head	5.4	4.4	3.0	12.8	42.2	34.4	23.4	100.0
Without dependent children	3.1	*	*	7.9	39.2	*	*	100.0
Other families with a female head	23.6	13.8	3.0	40.5	58.3	34.1	7.4	100.0
With dependent children	16.9	6.6	*	25.4	66.5	26.0	*	100.0
Without dependent children	6.8	7.2	*	15.1	45.0	47.7	*	100.0
All families	81.3	113.5	81.5	276.3	29.4	41.1	29.5	100.0
With dependent children	52.7	69.9	51.0	173.6	30.4	40.3	29.4	100.0
Without dependent children	28.6	43.6	30.5	102.7	27.8	42.5	29.7	100.0
Family head (b) unemployed	59.0	— 24.0 —	—	83.0	71.1	— 28.9 —	—	100.0
Family head (b) not unemployed	22.3	— 171.0 —	—	193.3	11.5	— 88.5 —	—	100.0

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5. (b) 'Husband' in married couple families and 'head' in other families.

TABLE 5.33 PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK: MAIN DIFFICULTY IN FINDING WORK, JULY 1979

Main difficulty in finding work	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000			Per cent		
Own ill-health or handicap	9.5	5.2	14.6	4.8	2.9	3.9
Considered by employers to be too young or too old	26.0	25.4	51.4	13.2	14.5	13.8
Unsuitable hours	*	12.4	13.5	*	7.1	3.6
Too far to travel/transport problems	10.7	10.1	20.8	5.4	5.7	5.6
Lacked necessary education, training or skills	19.4	10.4	29.8	9.9	5.9	8.0
Insufficient work experience	12.9	17.3	30.3	6.6	9.9	8.1
No vacancies in line of work	38.5	24.1	62.6	19.5	13.7	16.8
No vacancies at all	58.5	53.0	111.4	29.6	30.2	29.9
Other difficulties (a)	12.7	11.5	24.2	6.4	6.5	6.5
No difficulties reported	8.1	6.4	14.4	4.1	3.6	3.9
Total	197.3	175.6	372.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes approximately 6900 persons whose main difficulty was language problems or discrimination against migrant or racial groups.

TABLE 5.34 FULL-YEAR PARTICIPANTS IN THE LABOUR FORCE DURING 1978-79: NUMBER OF WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY MEAN INCOME (a), 1978-79

Number of weeks of unemployment	Age group (years)					Total	Total	Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45 and over			
MALES								
	<i>Dollars</i>						<i>'000</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Nil	6 100	9 720	12 730	13 700	13 000	12 420	3 262.6	89.7
1 and under 4	5 760	9 430	9 970	9 580	*	9 060	49.1	1.3
4 and under 8	4 470	7 990	9 270	*	*	8 030	48.7	1.3
8 and under 13	5 850	7 760	7 550	10 390	8 750	7 930	45.6	1.3
13 and under 26	4 380	6 870	7 140	8 430	7 910	6 740	73.5	2.0
26 and under 39	2 860	5 490	9 350	5 580	5 200	5 900	52.4	1.4
39 and under 50	2 670	3 920	*	*	*	3 790	29.9	0.8
50 to 52	2 150	2 520	3 590	3 830	3 670	3 270	76.1	2.1
Total	5 430	8 990	12 200	13 350	12 620	11 790	3 637.9	100.0
FEMALES								
	<i>Dollars</i>						<i>'000</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Nil	5 410	8 200	8 690	8 550	8 390	8 270	1 715.3	88.6
1 and under 4	*	7 420	*	*	*	7 350	15.8	0.8
4 and under 8	*	6 750	*	*	*	6 740	24.8	1.3
8 and under 13	4 070	6 940	*	*	*	5 900	25.2	1.3
13 and under 26	3 870	5 260	6 300	*	*	5 150	29.4	1.5
26 and under 39	2 960	3 800	*	*	*	3 520	36.5	1.9
39 and under 50	1 850	*	*	*	*	1 900	21.4	1.1
50 to 52	1 650	1 730	1 670	1 690	1 450	1 640	67.9	3.5
Total	4 630	7 550	8 310	8 180	8 150	7 770	1 936.3	100.0
PERSONS								
	<i>Dollars</i>						<i>'000</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Nil	5 790	9 070	11 370	11 960	11 580	10 990	4 977.9	89.3
1 and under 4	5 510	8 760	9 850	9 200	*	8 640	64.9	1.2
4 and under 8	4 460	7 390	8 930	10 260	8 410	7 590	73.6	1.3
8 and under 13	4 950	7 430	7 210	9 090	8 050	7 210	70.8	1.3
13 and under 26	4 200	6 380	6 910	8 000	7 280	6 280	102.9	1.8
26 and under 39	2 920	4 740	7 890	4 920	5 410	4 920	88.9	1.6
39 and under 50	2 310	3 420	2 960	*	3 650	3 000	51.3	0.9
50 to 52	1 850	2 190	2 700	2 440	2 920	2 500	144.0	2.6
Total	5 070	8 380	10 910	11 580	11 250	10 390	5 574.3	100.0

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5.

SECTION 5. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

In this section data are presented on people who are neither employed nor unemployed (and hence classified as 'not in the labour force') but who may be potential entrants to working life in the short-term.

In September 1979 119 400 males and 490 500 females aged 15-64 who were neither working nor looking for work said they would or might have liked a job (Table 5.35). The main reasons given for not actively looking for work at that time were family considerations (35.7 per cent), attending an educational institution (18.2 per cent), own ill-health, disability or pregnancy (14.5 per cent) and discouraged from seeking work (12.1 per cent). However 270 600 of these people intended looking for work in the following twelve months.

A problem facing some women with young children who would like to work is the unavailability of suitable child care. In September 1979 12.4 per cent of females not in the labour force and responsible for children under 12 years of age (114 200 females) said they would work if suitable child care arrangements were made available (Table 5.36).

There were an estimated 74 000 persons in September 1979 who were classified as 'discouraged from seeking employment' because they believed they would not be able to find a job (Table 5.37). Most of the discouraged job-seekers (approximately 71 per cent) were married women, 90 per cent of discouraged job-seekers had had a regular job before, with the most common reason for leaving their last regular job being 'family considerations' (Table 5.38).

In Table 5.39 data are presented on the reason people aged 15-64 and not in the labour force in September 1979, and who have worked regularly before, had left their last job. For males 41.0 per cent gave the main reason as 'ill-health or injury' followed by 23.2 per cent who said they had 'retired or did not want to work any longer'. For females 26.3 per cent left their last job because of 'pregnancy or to have children' and a further 20.5 per cent left 'to get married'. In addition, 7.6 per cent of males and 5.8 per cent of females gave 'dismissed/retrenchment' as the main reason for leaving their last job.

TABLE 5.35 PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS WHO WERE NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND WHO WANTED A JOB: REASONS FOR NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK (a) AND WHETHER INTENDING TO LOOK FOR WORK IN THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS, SEPTEMBER 1979 ('000)

Reason for not actively looking for work (a)	Intention to look for work in the next twelve months				Total		
	Intending to look	Might look	Would not look	Did not know	Males	Females	Persons
Had a job to go to	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	8.2	12.2	20.5
Own ill-health, disability, pregnancy	38.0	19.0	28.6	*	33.6	54.8	88.4
Attending an educational institution	75.0	12.3	22.2	*	50.6	60.1	110.7
Had no need to work	15.9	11.5	21.6	*	7.4	44.2	51.6
Family considerations (c)	76.2	51.2	81.7	8.7	*	214.4	217.9
Ill-health of other than self	5.4	*	*	*	*	13.1	13.6
Unable to find child care	14.4	8.9	7.8	*	*	32.1	32.4
Preferred to look after children	38.6	24.9	56.6	5.0	*	124.7	125.2
Other family considerations	16.6	11.1	9.5	*	*	36.3	38.5
Discouraged	38.3	16.2	17.6	*	8.6	65.4	74.0
Considered too young or too old by employers	7.4	*	5.6	*	*	15.7	17.7
Language or racial difficulties, lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience	6.6	*	*	*	*	8.2	10.1
No jobs in locality or line of work	24.4	9.5	11.0	*	4.8	41.5	46.3
No jobs in suitable hours	5.6	*	*	*	*	9.5	10.1
Other reasons (d)	21.5	*	9.5	*	6.9	29.8	36.7
Total:							
Males	61.8	18.7	27.6	*	119.4	..	..
Females	208.8	98.6	155.2	15.6	..	490.5	..
Persons	270.6	117.4	182.8	18.7	..	..	609.9

(a) Highest ranked reason only. (b) Intention to look for work in the next twelve months was not asked of persons who were not looking for work because they already had a job to go to. (c) Includes 8200 females whose spouses disapproved of their taking a job. (d) Includes 5800 persons who gave no reason.

TABLE 5.38 DISCOURAGED JOB SEEKERS (a): SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS, SEPTEMBER 1979

	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>'000</i>		<i>Per cent</i>	
Total	65.4	74.0	100.0	100.0
Marital status—				
Married	52.2	55.6	79.7	75.1
Not married	13.3	18.5	20.3	24.9
Age (years)—				
15–19	*	7.5	*	10.1
20–24	*	5.7	*	7.7
25–34	14.4	15.1	21.9	20.3
35–44	13.3	13.9	20.3	18.8
45–54	18.5	18.5	28.2	24.9
55–64	10.7	13.5	16.4	18.2
Had looked for work in the last 12 months	26.9	30.2	41.2	40.8
Had not looked for work in the last 12 months	38.5	43.8	58.8	59.1
Had never had a regular job	5.1	7.5	7.8	10.1
Had had a regular job	60.4	66.5	92.2	89.9
Time since last regular job—				
Under 1 year	13.0	16.4	19.9	22.2
1 year and under 3 years	11.6	13.7	17.8	18.5
3 years and under 10 years	20.7	21.4	31.6	29.0
10 years and under 20 years	10.2	10.2	15.6	13.8
20 years or more	4.8	4.8	7.4	6.5
Reason for leaving last regular job—				
Dismissed, retrenched	9.7	11.0	14.8	14.9
Seasonal/temporary, went back to school	8.7	10.7	13.2	14.4
Retired, did not need to work any longer	*	*	*	*
Own ill-health or injury	5.0	5.6	7.6	7.6
Family considerations	19.1	19.4	29.1	26.2
Left to get married	7.3	7.3	11.2	9.9
Left to have children	7.2	7.5	11.0	10.1
Other family considerations	4.6	4.6	7.0	6.2
Travel, changed residence, spouse transferred	9.3	9.9	14.2	13.4
Other reasons (b)	6.2	7.0	9.5	9.5

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 5. (b) Includes 4800 persons whose reason was unsatisfactory work arrangements.

TABLE 5.39 PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS WHO WERE NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND WHO HAD HAD A REGULAR JOB (a): TIME SINCE LAST REGULAR JOB AND REASON FOR LEAVING IT, SEPTEMBER 1979

Reason for leaving last regular job	Time since last regular job				Total	Total
	Under 1 year	1 year and under 5	5 years and under 10	10 years and over		
MALES						
			<i>Per cent</i>			<i>'000</i>
Dismissed, retrenched	9.1	7.8	*	*	7.6	26.3
Seasonal/temporary job/returned to studies	38.0	11.5	*	*	19.1	65.8
Retired/did not want to work any longer	17.1	29.8	18.8	*	23.2	80.1
Own ill-health or injury	21.5	44.6	69.1	74.2	41.0	141.6
Other reasons	14.4	6.3	*	*	9.1	31.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
FEMALES						
			<i>Per cent</i>			<i>'000</i>
Dismissed, retrenched	9.0	9.1	4.8	1.9	5.8	107.1
Seasonal/temporary job/returned to studies	27.5	10.0	4.6	2.0	8.9	165.6
Retired/did not want to work any longer	11.4	13.7	13.4	7.5	11.1	206.7
Unsatisfactory work arrangements	4.7	2.9	2.1	*	2.2	41.4
Own ill-health or injury	8.8	9.9	10.1	4.9	8.0	149.0
Left to get married	*	4.3	12.5	47.5	20.5	381.3
Pregnancy/to have children	19.5	30.5	32.0	22.5	26.3	488.9
To look after family or other person	6.6	8.6	8.9	8.2	8.2	152.8
Travel, changed residence, spouse transferred	7.3	8.0	8.9	3.8	6.6	122.6
Other reasons	4.3	2.9	2.6	1.1	2.4	45.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
PERSONS						
			<i>Per cent</i>			<i>'000</i>
Dismissed, retrenched	9.1	8.8	4.7	1.9	6.0	133.4
Seasonal/temporary job/returned to studies	30.6	10.4	4.3	2.1	10.5	231.4
Retired/did not want to work any longer	13.1	17.3	14.0	7.7	13.0	286.2
Unsatisfactory work arrangements	4.3	2.6	2.0	*	2.2	49.1
Own ill-health or injury	12.5	17.6	16.5	6.8	13.2	290.6
Left to get married	*	3.4	11.2	46.3	17.3	381.9
Pregnancy/to have children	13.8	23.7	28.6	21.9	22.2	489.3
To look after family or other person	5.0	6.9	8.1	8.0	7.1	156.5
Travel, changed residence, spouse transferred	6.1	6.5	8.1	3.7	5.8	129.0
Other reasons	4.9	2.7	2.6	1.2	2.6	58.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
			<i>'000</i>			
Males	119.8	166.1	41.4	17.9	345.2	
Females	286.2	575.4	344.9	654.5	1 861.0	
Persons	406.0	741.5	386.3	672.3	2 206.2	

(a) Lasting 2 weeks or more.

TABLE 5.40 MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15 TO 59 YEARS OF AGE WHO DID NOT WORK DURING 1978-79: AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1978-79

Educational attainment	Age group (years)				Total
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	
	Per cent				
With post-school qualifications					
Degree	*	2.2	*	*	1.3
Certificate/diploma	10.9	21.3	16.7	11.0	15.6
Trade level	*	2.2	3.1	3.3	2.7
Other	*	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.6
Total	15.3	29.0	23.3	17.2	22.2
Without post-school qualifications and left school at age					
17 or over	10.7	8.5	5.4	3.7	6.3
16	25.2	15.8	12.2	10.0	13.8
15 or 14	46.1	40.7	47.1	55.0	47.7
13 or under	*	5.4	11.7	13.1	9.3
Total (a)	84.7	71.0	76.7	82.8	77.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	107.0	381.1	264.5	418.9	1 171.5

(a) Includes persons who had never attended school.

TECHNICAL NOTES

1. Method of collection

The data presented in this chapter have been collected by national sample surveys and in particular the monthly population survey—a household sample survey conducted throughout Australia by the ABS. For more detailed discussions on the quality of the data (including standard errors) and the methodology of collection the specific source references given at the end of this chapter should be consulted.

2. Concepts and definitions

Table 5.1

(a) The *labour force participation rate* for any group is the number of that group in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged fifteen years and over in the same group. The labour force comprises the employed (see technical note to Table 5.6) plus the unemployed (see technical note to Table 5.26).

(b) The *discontinuity* in the series between 1977 and 1978 was due to a number of factors including the introduction of a revised labour force questionnaire, a change in the timing of the survey and the use of revised population estimates derived from the 1971 and 1976 population census results adjusted for underenumeration. For more information on the discontinuity see *The Labour Force, Australia, 1978* (Cat. No. 6204.0).

Table 5.2

A *family* was generally defined to consist of two or more persons living in the same household at the time of the survey, comprising the head of the family and spouse (if any) and any persons having any of the following relationships to them:

- (i) sons or daughters of any age, if not married and not accompanied by children of their own
- (ii) brothers or sisters, if not married and not accompanied by parents or children of their own

(iii) grandchildren, if not married and not accompanied by either of their parents, or by children of their own

(iv) ancestors, if not married and not accompanied by children under 15 years of age of their own; or

(v) any children under 15 years of age not accompanied by a parent, unless the children were related to some person in a second family in the household.

The following points should be noted in relation to the definition of a family in the previous paragraph:

(i) family status was determined at the time of the survey. Thus, if members of the family were absent (e.g. children at boarding schools) the family status of the head and other family members could have been affected

(ii) the term 'relationship' includes relationships by blood, marriage or adoption

(iii) the marriage relationship includes legal and de facto relationships

(iv) the term 'not married' comprises never married, widowed, divorced and permanently separated persons

(v) a family, as defined, can contain no more than two married persons, and can contain two married persons only if these persons are husband and wife.

Dependent children comprise all family members under 15 years of age and all family members aged 15 to 20 years who are full-time students.

Full-year, full-time workers are those who had worked in Australia for at least 50 weeks during the year and had been engaged mostly in full-time work. A person who had worked for 26 weeks full-time and for 24 weeks part-time would have been classified as a full-year, full-time worker; however,

it should be noted that most persons who work for a full year engage in either full-time or part-time work, but not in both.

Persons were classified as either *full-time* or *part-time* workers on the basis of the kind of work in which they were mostly engaged during the year, full-time work being defined as work occupying 35 hours or more per week.

Tables 5.3 and 5.5

Full-year, full-time workers—for definition see technical note to Table 5.2 above.

Full-year, part-time workers are those who had worked in Australia for at least 50 weeks during the year and had been engaged mostly in part-time work.

Part-year, full-time workers are those who had worked in Australia for less than 50 weeks during the year and had been engaged mostly in full-time work. A person who had worked for 25 weeks full-time and for 24 weeks part-time would have been classified as a full-time worker; however, it should be noted that most persons who work for less than a year engage in either full-time or part-time work, but not in both.

Part-year, part-time workers are those who had worked in Australia for less than 50 weeks during the year and had been engaged mostly in part-time work.

Tables 5.6–5.12

(a) *Employed persons* comprise all those aged fifteen years and over, who during the survey week:

(i) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or

(ii) worked for fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helper); or

(iii) 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 survey 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 survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Full-time workers are those who usually work 35 hours a week or more and others who, although usually part-time workers, worked 35 hours or more during the survey week. *Part-time workers* are those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the survey week. When recording hours of work, fractions of an hour are disregarded.

(b) *Discontinuity* in the series between 1969 and 1970 due to a change in the classification of teachers who worked the full school week from part-time to full-time workers.

(c) *Discontinuity* in the series between 1977 and 1978—for details see technical note to Table 5.1 above.

Table 5.14

Full-year, full-time worker—for definition see technical note to Table 5.2 above.

Tables 5.17–5.18

(a) *Employed persons*—for definition see technical note to Table 5.6 above.

(b) *Discontinuity* in the series between 1977 and 1978—for details see technical note to Table 5.1 above.

Table 5.22

The *discontinuity* in the series between 1976 and 1977 is the result of a reclassification of certain 'log-of-claims' disputes, the continuation of disputes from the previous period which were previously not carried over and the exclusion of disputes which had not ended in the current year but which were previously included. It is intended to revise the series for earlier years as soon as possible.

Table 5.23

Part-time workers—for definition see technical note to Table 5.6 above.

Tables 5.26–5.30

(a) *Unemployed persons* are those aged fifteen years and over who were not employed during the survey week, and

(i) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and:

- were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week);

or

- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then;

or

(ii) 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 survey week (including the whole of that week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

The *unemployment rate* for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.

Duration of unemployment is the period from the time the person began looking for work or was laid off to the end of the survey week. Periods of unemployment are recorded in complete weeks and this results in a slight understatement of duration.

(b) *Discontinuity* in the series between 1977 and 1978—for details see technical note to Table 5.1 above.

Tables 5.31–5.32

Family—for definition see technical note to Table 5.2 above.

Employed person—for definition see technical note to Table 5.6 above.

Unemployed person—for definition see technical note to Table 5.26 above.

Table 5.34

Full-year participants in the labour force are persons who were employed or unemployed for 50 to 52 weeks of the year. For definition of employed see technical note to Table 5.6, and unemployed see technical note to Table 5.26.

Tables 5.37–5.38

Discouraged jobseekers are persons who wanted a job but were not actively looking for work because they believed they would not be able to find a job for any of the following reasons: they were considered by employers to be too young or too old; they had language or racial difficulties; they lacked the necessary training, skills or experience; or there were no jobs in their locality or line of work.

The estimates for September 1979 are not strictly comparable with those obtained for earlier periods because the definition of *persons who wanted a job* has been widened to include those persons who, although claiming to have looked for work in the four weeks before the interview week, had not taken active steps to find employment. Estimates of the numbers of such persons are:

	Males	Females	Persons
November 1975	.	9 400	11 900
May 1977	5 600	14 800	20 400
March 1979	13 300	33 000	46 300
September 1979	9 100	33 400	42 500

Some of these persons are now classified as discouraged jobseekers, the additional number in September 1979 being 8000 persons (7200 females). Corresponding estimates for earlier periods are not available.

Chart 5.5

Full-time and part-time workers—for definitions see technical note to Table 5.6.

Chart 5.8

Unemployed persons—see technical note to Table 5.26 above.

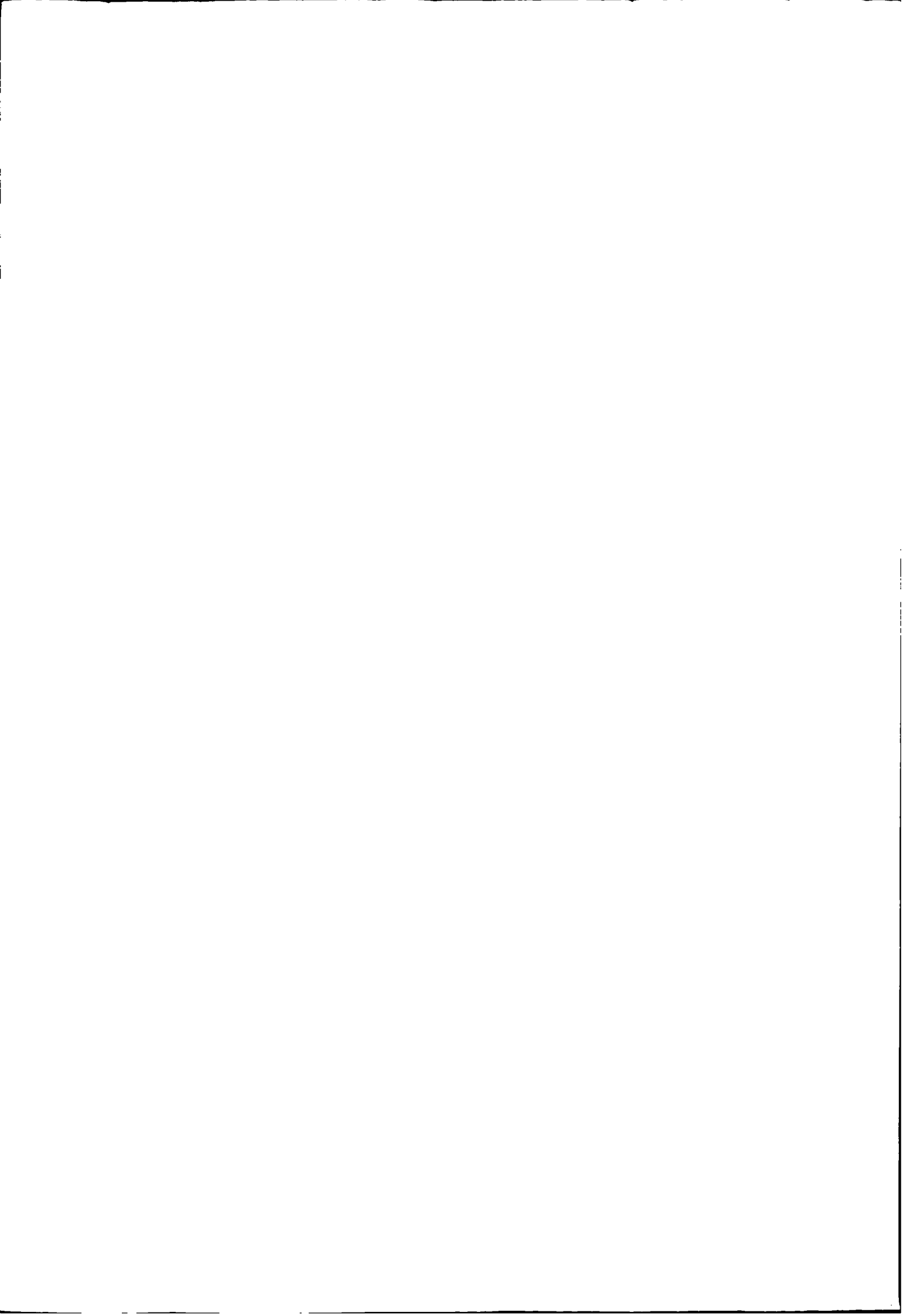
A *job vacancy* is a job available for immediate filling on the survey date and for which recruitment action has been taken by the employer. Excluded are jobs available only to existing employees of the organisation. All vacancies (as just defined) for wage and salary earners are included except those:

- (i) in the defence forces
- (ii) in agriculture
- (iii) in private households employing staff
- (iv) for waterside workers employed on a casual basis, and
- (v) for employees of private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to payroll tax.

Involuntary part-time workers are those persons working part-time who would prefer to work full-time and gave 'no work' as the reason for not working full-time.

Note: (a) This series is only available to 1977. Since 1978, with the introduction of a revised labour force survey questionnaire, the concept of involuntary part-time worker changed somewhat. Since February 1978 data have been collected on the basis of whether or not part-time workers would prefer to work more hours and if so had they actively looked for work in the four weeks prior to survey week (see Table 5.23).

(b) The figures, on which the graph of involuntary part-time workers is based, are not strictly comparable with figures shown for unemployed persons which are on a revised basis based on 1976 Census population figures. For the same reason they should not be compared with similar statistics shown in Table 5.23.



DATA SOURCES AND REFERENCES

Table 5.1

ABS, *The Labour Force, Australia, 1978* (Cat. No. 6204.0)

Table 5.2

Unpublished data from a survey of annual income conducted by the ABS in November 1974. For details of the survey see *Income Distribution, 1973-74, Part 2* (Cat. No. 6503.0)

Table 5.3

Unpublished data from a survey of annual income conducted by the ABS in the period September to December 1979. For details of the survey see *Income Distribution, Australia, 1978-79, Individuals (Preliminary)* (Cat. No. 6501.0)

Table 5.4

ABS, *Persons Ceasing Full-time Work, May 1980 (Preliminary)* (Cat. No. 6237.0)

Table 5.5

See source for Table 5.3 above

Tables 5.6-5.9

ABS, *The Labour Force, Australia, 1978* (Cat. No. 6204.0)

Tables 5.10-5.11

ABS, *The Labour Force, Australia, August 1979* (Cat. No. 6203.0)

Table 5.13

ABS, *Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia* (Cat. No. 6304.0)

Table 5.14

ABS, *Income Distribution, 1968-69, Part 1* (Cat. No. 6502.0)

ABS, *Income Distribution, 1973-74, Part 1* (Cat. No. 6502.0)

ABS, *Income Distribution, Australia, 1978-79, Part 1—Individuals* (Cat. No. 6502.0)

Table 5.15

ABS, *Working Conditions, Australia, February to May 1979 (Preliminary)* (Cat. No. 6333.0)

Table 5.16

ABS, *Employment Benefits, Australia, February to May 1979* (Cat. No. 6334.0)

Table 5.17

ABS, *The Labour Force, Australia, 1978* (Cat. No. 6204.0)

Table 5.18

ABS, *The Labour Force, Australia, August 1979* (Cat. No. 6203.0)

Table 5.19

ABS, *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (Cat. No. 6323.0)

Tables 5.20-5.21

See source for Table 5.3 above

Table 5.22

ABS, *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. No. 6322.0)

Table 5.23

ABS, *The Labour Force, Australia, August 1979* (Cat. No. 6203.0)

Tables 5.24-5.25

ABS, *Working Conditions, Australia, February to May 1979 (Preliminary)* (Cat. No. 6333.0)

Tables 5.26-5.29

ABS, *The Labour Force, Australia, 1978* (Cat. No. 6204.0)

Table 5.30

ABS, *The Labour Force Educational Attainment, Australia, February 1979* (Cat. No. 6235.0)

Table 5.31

ABS, *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, July 1979* (Cat. No. 6224.0)

Table 5.32

ABS, *Persons Looking for Work, Australia, July 1979* (Cat. No. 6222.0)

Table 5.33

ABS, *Persons Looking for Work, Australia, July 1979* (Cat. No. 6222.0)

Table 5.34

See source for Table 5.3 above

Tables 5.35-5.39

ABS, *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1979* (Cat. No. 6220.0)

Table 5.40

See source for Table 5.3 above.

Chapter 6

INCOME AND SOCIAL SECURITY

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INTRODUCTION

Concern with income as a social issue stems from its close relationship with command over goods and services. Income is the major source from which people provide for the meeting of basic human needs as well as the realisation of many other social and cultural objectives. The availability of adequate income is therefore an important factor contributing to social well-being. This chapter is concerned with the distribution of income and factors associated with the amount of income an individual or family receives. It focusses attention also on persons in the lower end of the income distribution and on those whose income is derived principally from the Government social security system.

A major problem that has hampered debate about issues such as the distribution of income between various groups of the population, poverty, and the redistributive effect of Government policies, has been the absence of comprehensive and sufficiently detailed data on the income (and expenditure) of individuals and family groups. Prior to 1968 income tax data were the main source of income statistics. Taxation data however have many limitations when used in income analysis. For example, low income earners who pay no tax are not included; information is provided only in respect of individuals not family groups; and only limited information is provided about other characteristics of taxpayers.

Since 1968 however there has been a number of comprehensive household surveys providing detailed data on the income distribution of individuals and family groups. The ABS has conducted three quinquennial income surveys (based on years 1968–69, 1973–74 and 1978–79) that obtained information on the income of individuals and family groups plus other characteristics such as age, education, labour force participation, source of income, family size and type.

In addition to these surveys, in August 1973, the ABS conducted an income survey on behalf of the Commission of Inquiry into Poverty for use in the First Main Report (Henderson Report). This survey was aimed specifically at lower income earners and sought more detailed information, including data on housing expenditure, than the quinquennial income surveys.

Apart from limited attempts in 1910–11 and 1913 the 1974–75 Household Expenditure Survey was the first official household expenditure survey conducted in Australia. The survey covered the six State capital cities and Canberra and, along with a further survey in 1975–76 covering the whole of Australia, was designed to find out how the expenditure pattern of private households varied according to income level and other characteristics such as size and composition of household. The next expenditure survey is planned for 1984.

The relevance of household expenditure surveys to income distribution is not only in the limited income data which they collect but also the valuable alternative perspective that expenditure provides as a de facto measure of command over

goods and services, particularly for people whose income is variable or whose expenditure is financed from a depletion of assets.

While there has been an increase in the availability of income and related data in recent years, many conceptual problems related to income distribution issues still remain. For example, there are many ways in which information about income distribution can be analysed. As already noted in relation to household expenditure data, the financing of expenditure need not be from a regular current income. Measures of income that are confined to a specific time period therefore do not adequately reflect true economic well-being for all persons or families. Information in this chapter is based on income received over the period of a financial year. The choice of such a period will have the effect of incorrectly representing some people as relatively poor if they are spending via the depletion of large accumulated assets and others as relatively well-off despite having lived in poverty for part of the year. Also, if people have recently experienced a major change in their household or family status then they could be incorrectly represented as either poor or well-off.

A further practical decision must be made between collection and analysis of income in gross form or net of income tax. Data from the 1978–79 income survey conducted by the ABS allow a choice between these concepts but income surveys conducted in 1968–69 and 1973–74 collected only gross income data. At the time of preparation of this chapter complete information from the 1978–79 ABS income survey was not available. The bulk of the material used in this chapter relates to the year 1973–74 and as such reflects gross income. It is recognised that this will not suit all purposes. However it is intended to update the analysis using 1978–79 data and make this available as soon as possible.

A further choice, which was not open to the ABS in the preparation of material for this chapter, is between the treatment of income distributions in crude form or adjusted for relative income needs of families or households of different sizes and structures. It is obvious, for example, that the amount of income required to maintain a large family on a given standard of living will be greater than that required by a small family. It is therefore desirable to be able to adjust the income received by defined income units to an 'equivalent income' which allows for a more direct comparison of standard of living. This can be done by using 'equivalence scales' which may be defined as the ratios of the incomes needed by different types of families to attain the same standard of living.

Research being conducted by the ABS into expenditure patterns of different household types identified in household expenditure surveys may enable adjustment of income distributions in the near future. Although difficult methodological problems are involved in the compilation of equivalence scales, the concept is central to welfare-oriented income analysis and particularly

to any attempts to measure poverty. The inability to undertake analysis of adjusted incomes in this chapter leaves many welfare questions unanswered.

A problem with the data from the 1973–74 income survey is the lack of information on the housing costs of families. In the survey no rental value was imputed to owner-occupied dwellings and as such the economic welfare of two comparable families receiving the same income may be very different if one family owns and the other is renting accommodation. (Some information on housing costs is provided in Chapter 8.)

This chapter comprises four sections each one of which explores a different aspect of income distribution. In Section 1 the income distribution of individuals is examined with particular emphasis on major factors associated with different income levels such as age, education, sex, etc. and the effect of these factors on the equality of the distribution of income.

It should be remembered that the data in this chapter are concerned with inequality and not with inequity in the distribution of income. The former concept is free of value judgements and relates a given distribution to one where everybody receives the same income. Inequity involves value judgement with respect to 'acceptable' income differentials—such judgements however are beyond the scope of this chapter.

SECTION 1. INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS

This section examines factors associated with the income distribution of individuals, utilising such summary measures as the relative frequency distribution, mean and median income, income shares of deciles, Lorenz curves and the Gini coefficient of concentration. (An explanation of most of these measures is contained in the technical notes to this chapter.) The emphasis is on equality with respect to the income distribution of individuals and the influence certain factors like age, sex and education have on inequality.

The approach taken in this section has been to divide the population into groups with generally different mean incomes and examine the mean incomes and Gini coefficients of these groups. Where the Gini coefficient of the sub-groups are all significantly lower than that of the population of which they are components then it may be concluded that the characteristic on which the sub-groups are defined, e.g. age, sex, educational attainment, is a factor contributing to income inequality in the original population. A major problem however is that the data are derived from a sample survey (the November 1974 income survey) and, as such, the sample size prohibits extensive disaggregation.

The broadest group examined is 'all income recipients' in the financial year 1973–74. In this

Section 2 examines the income distribution of 'family' groups and is concerned with the spending unit rather than the actual individual recipient unit. The family group concept used in this chapter is that of an income unit and is defined in the text to Section 2. In order to help explain the distribution of income between income units, data are presented on various characteristics of income units including size and type.

In Section 3 the characteristics of income units at different levels of income are examined and from this can be drawn a profile of income units at the lower end of the income scale.

In Sections 1 to 3 a number of tables are presented that relate percentage of annual income (in 1973–74) derived from Government social service benefits to position on the income distribution curve and as such highlight the income maintenance role of the social security system. The final section of this chapter provides more detailed data on recipients of social security payments and the type of benefit received—this data being derived from administrative records of the Departments of Social Security and Veterans' Affairs.

In Sections 1 to 3 the data are summarised using income deciles and Gini coefficients of concentration. An explanation of these basic tools for describing the distribution of income is contained in the technical notes to this chapter.

year there were 8.7 million income recipients with a mean income of \$3980 (Table 6.1). Those persons who constituted the bottom 10 per cent of income recipients (lowest decile) received 0.2 per cent of total income while the top 10 per cent (top decile) received 29.6 per cent. The Gini coefficient was relatively high at 0.47 indicating extensive inequality among different income recipients. (The closer the Gini coefficient is to 1 the greater the degree of inequality, zero being complete equality—see technical notes to this chapter.) The mean income of individuals in the lowest decile was \$70 compared to \$11 760 for those in the top decile.

However, 'all income recipients' is an extremely heterogeneous group in that it includes people who worked one hour in 1973–74 right through to those who worked full-time for the whole of the year, people who did not work at all, women whose only source of income was child endowment and other people whose only source of income was a pension. In order to appreciate the effect of different factors on the distribution of income the data therefore need to be disaggregated. The first disaggregation used in this section is sex. The first point to note is the difference in the income distribution for males and females (Chart 6.1). The distribution curve for

females peaks more severely and at lower levels of income than the male curve which is flatter and more evenly spread with the mean income of males considerably higher (\$5710) than that of females (\$2160). The second point to note is the Gini coefficient of concentration, which for all income recipients in 1973-74 was 0.47. Disaggregating by sex gives ratios of 0.35 for males and 0.53 for females. The Lorenz curve for males lies completely within that for females (Chart 6.2) and therefore it can be said that the income distribution of male income recipients is more equally distributed than that for female income recipients.

With respect to income source and labour force participation, males form a more homogeneous group than females. In 1973-74, for example, three-quarters of males derived most of their income from wages and salaries compared to less than half (46.1 per cent) of female income recipients and only 9.3 per cent of males derived most of their income from government social service benefits compared to 41.0 per cent of females (Table 6.2). This explains in part the relatively large differences in the mean incomes of males and females since the mean income of persons whose principal source of income was wages and salaries was \$4990 compared to \$870 for those whose principal source of income was government social service benefits.

The association between mean income and principal source of income suggests that more homogeneity with respect to income could be achieved if only those persons with earned income (that is, income from wages, salaries, share in partnerships or from own business) were considered in further disaggregations. In Table 6.4 data are presented on persons with earned income by labour force participation. In 1973-74 mean (earned) income ranged from \$760 per annum for those people who worked part-time for 1 to 29 weeks of the year to \$6060 for full-year (50-52 weeks), full-time workers. The majority of earned income recipients (69.9 per cent) were full-year, full-time workers (Table 6.3) and the remaining tables in this section look solely at this group.

The 8.7 million income recipients examined at the start of this section have now been reduced by almost half to 4.4 million full-year, full-time workers—this latter group representing a more homogeneous group with respect to work force participation and principal source of income and as such many of the factors associated with inequality have been eliminated. This is evident when comparing the summary income measures of all income recipients and all full-year, full-time workers where the mean incomes were respectively \$3980 and \$6060, the Gini coefficients were respectively 0.47 and 0.27, the lowest decile shares of income were 0.2 per cent and 3.2 per cent and the top decile shares 29.6 per cent and 22.2 per cent (Tables 6.1 and 6.5). In summary therefore there was considerably less inequality amongst full-year, full-time workers than amongst all income recipients.

To what extent can the inequality reflected in the Gini coefficients for full-year, full-time workers be explained by further disaggregations? Again we

begin by looking at sex and, unlike the situation with all income recipients, the disaggregation results in lower Gini coefficients for both males and females and a decrease in the relative difference between the mean incomes of males and females (Table 6.5). In fact the distribution of earned income for female full-year, full-time workers gives a lower Gini coefficient than that for males (0.23 compared to 0.26). The female Lorenz curve lies inside the male curve, indicating a more equal distribution for females, while the reverse situation held for all income recipients (Chart 6.3). Comparing the income distribution curve of all income recipients and full-year, full-time workers by sex, the basic shape—with the female distribution peaking more severely than the male distribution and at a lower level of income—is similar for both groups (Charts 6.1 and 6.4).

The variables examined with respect to male and female full-year, full-time workers are occupation, age and education and it must be remembered that these variables are not independent of each other.

Firstly, mean incomes are examined. Mean incomes varied considerably between different age, education and occupation groups for both males and females (Tables 6.6-6.8). For different occupation groups mean income varied in 1973-74 from \$5610 (farmers, fishermen, timber-getters etc.) to \$9520 (professional and technical) for males and \$3320 (farmers, fishermen, timber-getters etc.) to \$5850 (professional and technical) for females (Table 6.6). For different age groups mean income varied from \$3160 (15 to 19 year-olds) to \$7350 (35 to 44 year-olds) for males and \$2670 (15 to 19 year-olds) to \$4910 (25 to 34 year-olds) for females (Table 6.7). For different education groups mean income generally increased with level of education from \$5660 for males with no post-school qualifications and who left school at 13 years of age or under to \$11 840 for males with a degree (Table 6.8). The corresponding mean incomes for females were \$3770 and \$7590.

Secondly, Gini coefficients are considered with respect to occupation, age and education. While the various disaggregations resulted in a general lowering of the Gini coefficients, only one disaggregation (female full-year, full-time workers by educational attainment) resulted in all sub-groups having a lower Gini coefficient than that of the group overall. However some of the Lorenz curves for female full-year, full-time workers by educational attainment crossed the Lorenz curve for all female full-year, full-time workers and therefore no general statement of inequality reduction can be made.

In summary it was found that certain sub-groups had a Gini coefficient considerably lower than that for the group overall (for example, males with 'trade' qualifications had a Gini coefficient of 0.19 compared to 0.26 for all male full-year, full-time workers) while other sub-groups had Gini coefficients that were higher than that for the group overall (for example, males '65 years and over' with a Gini coefficient of 0.36). Generally, however, the Gini coefficients of the sub-groups were close to

the coefficient for the group overall. Therefore it can be said that age, education and occupation, while being reasonably strong determinants of inter-group differences with respect to earned income, are less helpful in explaining the inequality of income within certain sub-groups. This suggests different and/or more detailed disaggregations are necessary if the inequality within certain sub-groups of the population is to be explained. The main problem with a more detailed disaggregation is the high sampling variability resulting from the small sample sizes occurring in each sub-group. However sex, age and educational attainment were cross-classified for full-year, full-time workers and the resultant Gini coefficients are given in Table 6.10. (A table of standard errors is provided in the technical notes to this chapter.) While this further disaggregation resulted in Gini coefficients generally being reduced to fairly low levels, thereby indicating

greater income equality, there were still a number of sub-groups with Gini coefficients higher than the overall ratio. The lowest coefficient was 0.12 for males aged 20–24 years whose highest qualification was technician level and generally speaking the younger age groups experienced lower coefficients across all education groups.

Finally in Table 6.11 details of mean incomes of full-year, full-time workers by sex, age and educational attainment are given. For males in 1973–74, mean income was greatest for most education groups at 45–54 years of age and generally was lower after that. For females it was greatest at 25–34 years of age and the mean income generally was lower after that. However, for both males and females with degrees, mean incomes were highest for the older age groups (60–64 years for males and 45–54 years for females).

CHART 6.1 ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS: PROPORTION OF INCOME RECIPIENTS AT EACH LEVEL OF INCOME (a), 1973-74

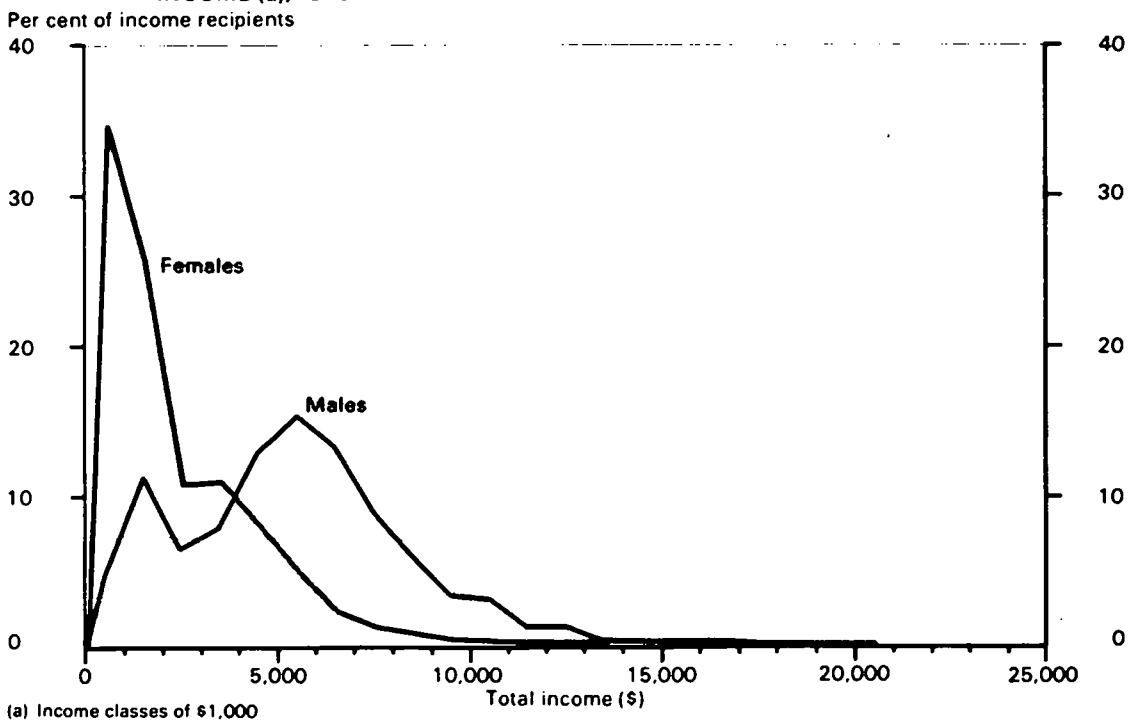
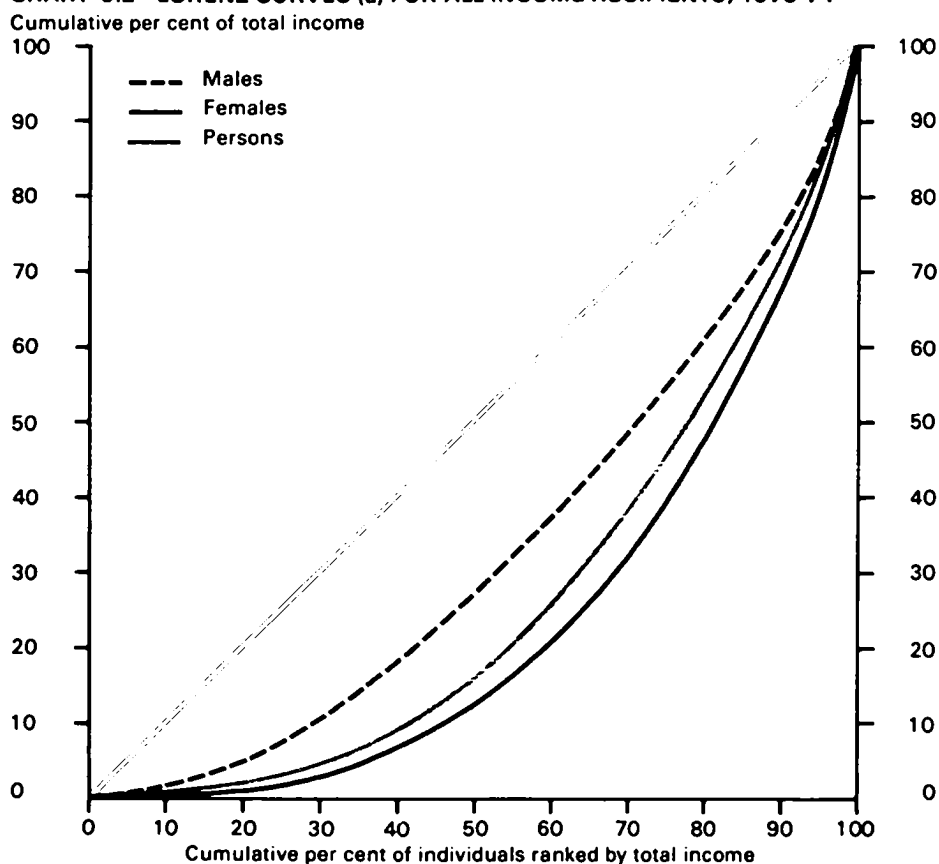


TABLE 6.1 ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS: INCOME DECILES AND MEAN INCOME, 1973-74

Decile class	Males		Females		Persons	
	Income share (per cent)	Mean income (\$)	Income share (per cent)	Mean income (\$)	Income share (per cent)	Mean income (\$)
Lowest	1.4	770	0.2	40	0.2	70
2nd	3.2	1 800	0.6	120	1.3	530
3rd	5.7	3 260	1.7	360	2.9	1 170
4th	7.6	4 320	4.4	950	4.3	1 720
5th	8.8	5 020	5.7	1 220	7.1	2 820
6th	9.9	5 670	7.5	1 620	9.8	3 910
7th	11.1	6 340	11.2	2 410	12.2	4 800
8th	12.7	7 250	15.6	3 370	14.6	5 790
9th	15.1	8 650	20.2	4 370	18.0	7 150
Highest	24.6	14 030	33.0	7 120	29.6	11 760
Total	100.0	5 710	100.0	2 160	100.0	3 980
Gini coefficient	0.35		0.53		0.47	
Mean income (\$)	5 710		2 160		3 980	
Median income (\$)	5 300		1 330		3 400	
Number ('000)	4 466.8		4 265.6		8 732.5	

CHART 6.2 LORENZ CURVES (a) FOR ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS, 1973-74



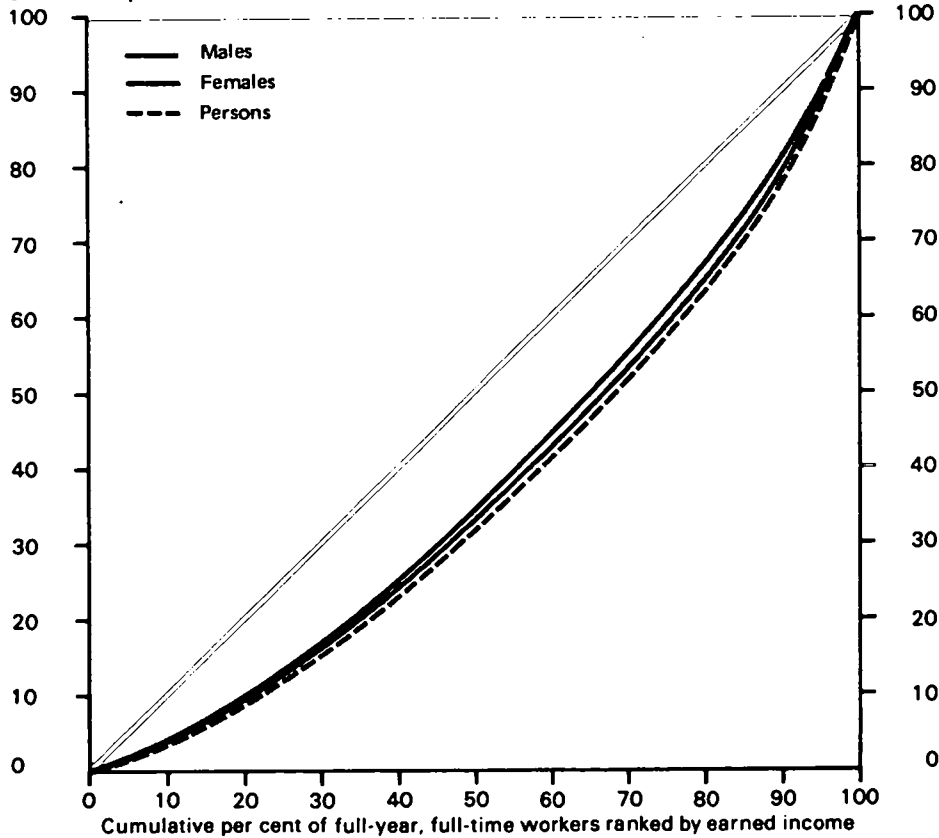
(a) See technical notes, Chapter 6

TABLE 6.4 PERSONS WITH EARNED INCOME (a): MEAN EARNED INCOME BY LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION (b), 1973-74
(£)

<i>Labour force participation</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married females</i>	<i>Other females</i>	<i>All females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Full-year, full-time	6 650	4 390	4 120	4 280	6 060
Full-year, part-time	2 490	2 660	1 600	2 500	2 500
Part-year, full-time—					
40-49 weeks	5 340	3 500	3 110	3 370	4 590
30-39 weeks	3 930	2 840	2 150	2 580	3 330
15-29 weeks	2 100	1 860	1 360	1 640	1 840
1-14 weeks	810	1 050	540	820	820
Part-year, part-time—					
30-49 weeks	2 000	1 890	1 120	1 740	1 790
1-29 weeks	600	900	480	800	760
Total	5 990	3 080	2 880	3 060	4 900

(a) See footnote (a) to Table 6.3. (b) See technical notes, Chapter 6.

CHART 6.3 LORENZ CURVES (a) FOR FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS, 1973-74
Cumulative per cent of earned income



(a) See technical notes, Chapter 6

TABLE 6.5 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS (a): EARNED INCOME DECILES AND MEAN EARNED INCOME (b), 1973-74

Decile class	Males		Females		Persons	
	Income share (per cent)	Mean income (\$)	Income share (per cent)	Mean income (\$)	Income share (per cent)	Mean income (\$)
Lowest	3.4	2 290	3.5	1 490	3.2	1 960
2nd	5.9	3 930	6.1	2 610	5.5	3 340
3rd	7.0	4 690	7.3	3 110	6.7	4 070
4th	7.8	5 170	8.3	3 530	7.7	4 670
5th	8.6	5 750	9.1	3 880	8.5	5 160
6th	9.4	6 250	9.8	4 180	9.5	5 750
7th	10.4	6 920	10.8	4 630	10.5	6 360
8th	11.7	7 780	11.9	5 090	12.0	7 250
9th	13.9	9 210	13.7	5 850	14.1	8 560
Highest	21.8	14 500	19.7	8 410	22.2	13 440
Total	100.0	6 650	100.0	4 280	100.0	6 060
Gini coefficient	0.26		0.23		0.27	
Mean income (\$)	6 650		4 280		6 060	
Median income (\$)	6 000		4 000		5 440	
Number ('000)	3 292.3		1 099.8		4 392.1	

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 6. (b) Earned income is income from wages and salaries, share in partnerships or from own business.

CHART 6.4 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS: PROPORTION OF WORKERS AT EACH LEVEL OF INCOME(a), 1973-74

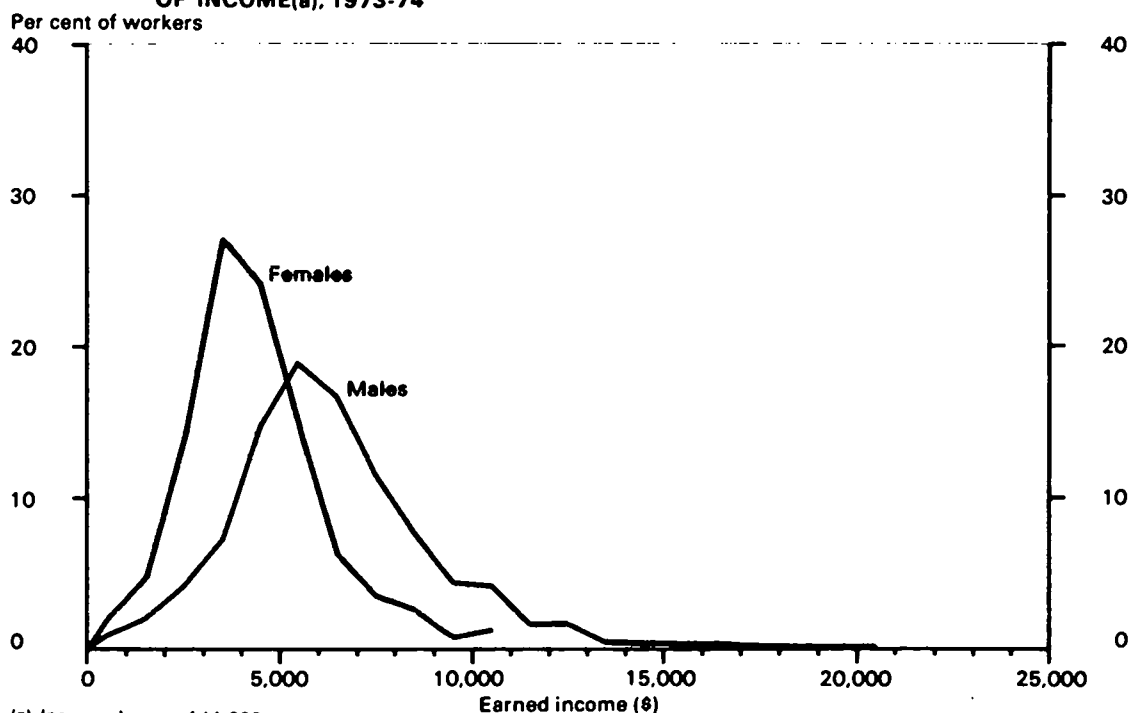


TABLE 6.6 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS (a) BY OCCUPATION: SUMMARY EARNED INCOME MEASURES (b), 1973-74

Occupation group	Males				Females			
	Mean income (\$)	Median income (\$)	Gini coefficient	Number ('000)	Mean income (\$)	Median income (\$)	Gini coefficient	Number ('000)
Professional and technical	9 520	8 640	0.25	369.8	5 850	5 800	0.24	177.8
Administrative, executive and managerial	9 140	8 000	0.27	304.5	5 220	4 850	0.27	31.1
Clerical	6 430	6 240	0.18	266.1	4 230	4 090	0.20	413.1
Sales	6 610	6 000	0.27	192.4	3 420	3 480	0.24	114.4
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters, etc.	5 610	4 500	0.38	310.8	3 320	2 613	0.49	23.6
Transport and communication	6 390	5 700	0.23	264.7	4 410	4 400	0.16	27.6
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.i. (c)	5 790	5 600	0.19	1 432.8	3 670	3 650	0.15	175.7
Service, sport and recreation	5 740	5 500	0.20	147.8	3 810	3 810	0.21	136.1
Total (d)	6 650	6 000	0.26	3 292.3	4 280	4 000	0.23	1 099.8

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 6. (b) Earned income is income from wages and salaries, share in partnerships or from own business. (c) Includes miners and quarrymen. (d) Includes a small number of persons who were in the armed forces in 1973-74 but had left the armed forces at the time of the survey.

TABLE 6.7 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS (a) BY AGE: SUMMARY EARNED INCOME MEASURES (b), 1973-74

Age group (years)	Males				Females			
	Mean income (\$)	Median income (\$)	Gini coefficient	Number ('000)	Mean income (\$)	Median income (\$)	Gini coefficient	Number ('000)
15-19	3 160	3 000	0.23	166.2	2 670	2 550	0.18	139.6
20-24	5 320	5 150	0.18	399.7	4 170	4 000	0.18	231.8
25-34	6 970	6 400	0.22	863.5	4 910	4 600	0.20	235.5
35-44	7 350	6 500	0.25	690.7	4 470	4 200	0.24	195.0
45-54	7 340	6 400	0.27	683.6	4 470	4 120	0.23	203.3
55-59	6 420	5 810	0.25	245.7	4 550	4 180	0.26	56.4
60-64	6 580	5 630	0.26	180.2	4 600	4 000	0.30	26.5
65 and over	6 020	5 000	0.36	62.9	4 350	4 200	0.22	11.6
Total	6 650	6 000	0.26	3 292.3	4 280	4 000	0.23	1 099.8

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 6. (b) Earned income is income from wages and salaries, share in partnerships or from own business.

TABLE 6.8 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS (a) BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: SUMMARY EARNED INCOME MEASURES (b), 1973-74

Educational attainment	Males				Females			
	Mean income (\$)	Median income (\$)	Gini coefficient	Number ('000)	Mean income (\$)	Median income (\$)	Gini coefficient	Number ('000)
With post-school qualifications—								
Degree	11 840	10 230	0.27	147.3	7 590	7 220	0.19	33.5
Non-degree tertiary	9 200	8 860	0.22	152.8	6 240	6 110	0.22	67.7
Technician	8 180	7 380	0.23	182.5	5 150	5 000	0.21	83.4
Trade	6 510	6 120	0.19	604.4	4 200	4 000	0.22	22.5
Other	7 770	7 000	0.24	91.0	4 300	4 129	0.20	89.6
Without post-school qualifications—								
Matriculation, n.e.i.	7 220	6 400	0.28	137.3	4 470	4 300	0.21	40.3
Left school at age								
17 or over	6 190	5 730	0.25	221.8	4 060	3 900	0.21	83.9
16	5 900	5 500	0.27	370.0	3 910	3 850	0.20	183.8
15 or 14	5 860	5 460	0.24	1 125.5	3 800	3 800	0.22	420.4
13 or under	5 660	5 200	0.22	259.7	3 770	3 750	0.19	74.5
Total	6 650	6 000	0.26	3 292.3	4 280	4 000	0.23	1 099.8

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 6. (b) Earned income is income from wages and salaries, share in partnerships or from own business.

CHART 6.5 MALE FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS: PROPORTION OF WORKERS AT EACH LEVEL OF INCOME (a) BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1973-74

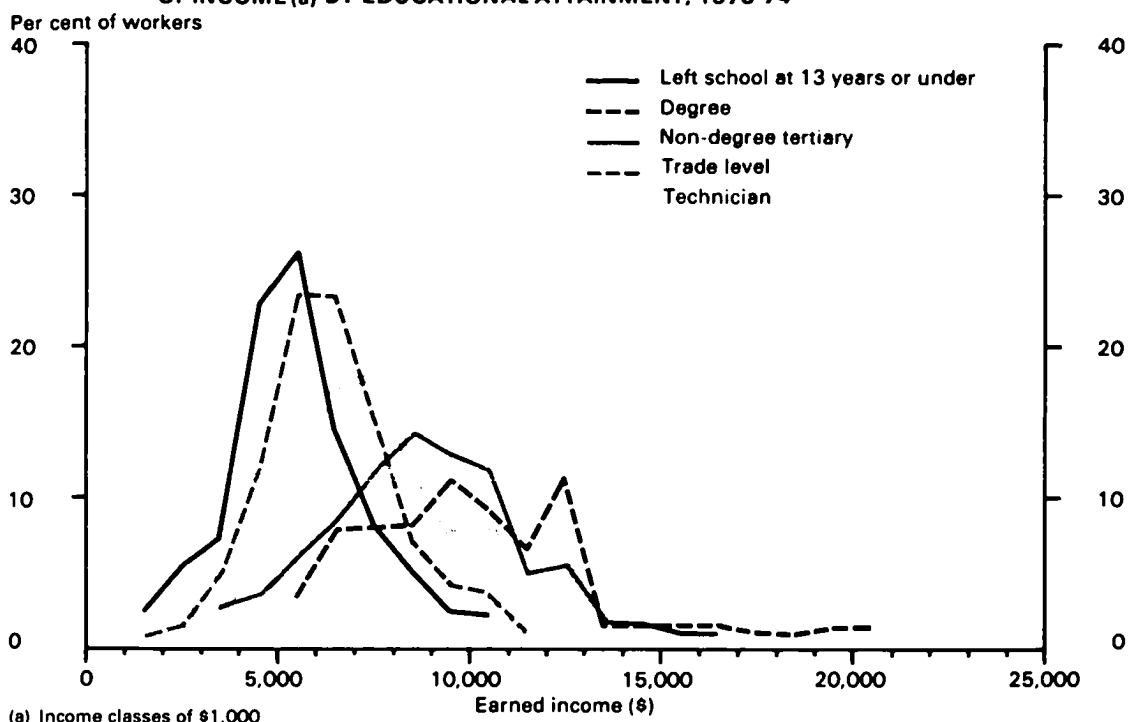


TABLE 6.9 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS (a): AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1973-74 ('000)

Educational attainment	Age group (years)								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
MALES									
With post-school qualifications—									
Degree	*	10.6	60.2	38.5	23.8	7.3	5.5	*	147.3
Non-degree tertiary	*	6.5	42.1	45.6	35.9	10.1	8.4	*	152.8
Technician	*	16.3	61.4	46.5	39.9	10.4	6.2	*	182.5
Trade	*	83.9	185.4	139.0	131.4	30.4	24.5	7.0	604.4
Other	*	7.3	23.9	20.6	26.3	7.6	*	*	91.0
Without post-school qualifications—									
Matriculation, n.e.i.	5.8	31.5	49.1	20.0	19.6	5.7	4.5	*	137.3
Left school at age									
17 or over	20.4	62.5	66.8	25.4	30.5	8.4	5.9	*	221.8
16	64.7	71.2	89.2	55.8	52.8	22.5	11.1	*	370.0
15 or 14	69.5	104.1	247.9	226.9	244.3	115.0	86.1	31.7	1 125.5
13 or under	*	5.8	37.6	72.3	78.9	28.3	25.4	10.1	259.7
Total	166.2	399.7	863.5	690.7	683.5	245.6	180.2	63.0	3 292.3
FEMALES									
With post-school qualifications—									
Degree	*	7.6	12.6	4.8	4.7	*	*	*	33.5
Non-degree tertiary	*	13.8	24.5	12.0	11.1	4.3	*	*	67.7
Technician	4.5	22.8	21.0	13.0	13.9	4.6	*	*	83.4
Trade	*	6.6	4.3	4.6	*	*	*	*	22.5
Other	12.9	23.2	20.9	14.8	13.9	*	*	*	89.6
Without post-school qualifications—									
Matriculation, n.e.i.	*	17.6	6.6	*	6.6	*	*	*	40.3
Left school at age									
17 or over	13.8	30.5	12.5	10.7	9.6	*	*	*	83.9
16	35.4	54.5	37.0	28.3	17.8	7.0	*	*	183.8
15 or 14	65.8	53.1	78.5	80.1	98.9	28.1	*	*	420.4
13 or under	*	*	17.6	22.9	23.4	*	*	*	74.5
Total	139.6	231.8	235.5	195.0	203.3	56.4	26.5	11.6	1 099.8

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 6.

TABLE 6.10 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS (a): GINI COEFFICIENTS (b) BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1973-74

Educational attainment	Age group (years)								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
MALES									
With post-school qualifications—									
Degree	*	0.15	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.32	0.26	*	0.27
Non-degree tertiary	*	0.14	0.18	0.19	0.23	0.29	0.22	*	0.22
Technician	*	0.12	0.17	0.22	0.30	0.20	0.24	*	0.23
Trade	*	0.14	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.16	0.23	0.19
Other	*	0.17	0.23	0.22	0.27	0.20	*	*	0.24
Without post-school qualifications—									
Matriculation, n.e.i.	0.18	0.16	0.26	0.22	0.30	0.29	0.31	*	0.28
Left school at age									
17 or over	0.22	0.19	0.20	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.29	*	0.25
16	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.36	*	0.27
15 or 14	0.26	0.18	0.20	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.20	0.36	0.24
13 or under	*	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.20	0.23	0.41	0.22
Total	0.23	0.18	0.22	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.36	0.26
FEMALES									
With post-school qualifications—									
Degree	*	0.10	0.15	0.18	0.19	*	*	*	0.19
Non-degree tertiary	*	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.26	0.29	*	*	0.22
Technician	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.22	0.28	*	*	0.21
Trade	*	0.21	0.14	0.24	*	0.18	*	*	0.22
Other	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.21	0.17	0.13	*	*	0.20
Without post-school qualifications—									
Matriculation, n.e.i.	*	0.18	0.14	*	0.21	*	*	*	0.21
Left school at age									
17 or over	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.24	0.21	*	*	*	0.21
16	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.23	0.19	0.13	*	*	0.20
15 or 14	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.21	0.20	0.26	0.22	*	0.22
13 or under	*	*	0.16	0.21	0.20	*	*	*	0.19
Total	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.30	0.22	0.23

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 6.

(b) Based on earned income, i.e. income from wages and salaries, share in partnerships or from own business.

TABLE 6.11 FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS (a): MEAN EARNED INCOME (b) BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1973-74
(\$)

Educational attainment	Age group (years)								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
MALES									
With post-school qualifications—									
Degree	*	6 760	10 760	12 840	14 250	11 470	16 730	*	11 840
Non-degree tertiary	*	5 970	8 510	10 090	9 610	8 930	9 030	*	9 200
Technician	*	5 990	7 630	8 800	9 370	7 570	8 900	*	8 180
Trade	*	5 780	6 720	6 840	6 660	6 060	5 790	5 310	6 510
Other	*	5 800	7 710	7 330	9 190	6 660	*	*	7 770
Without post-school qualifications—									
Matriculation, n.e.i.	3 380	5 310	7 570	8 290	9 390	7 760	7 680	*	7 220
Left school at age									
17 or over	3 220	5 000	6 610	8 430	7 020	7 560	7 750	*	6 190
16	3 090	5 130	6 520	7 060	7 590	6 310	7 460	*	5 900
15 or 14	3 050	4 960	6 070	6 270	6 470	5 980	5 740	5 580	5 860
13 or under	*	4 800	5 570	5 700	5 830	5 400	5 750	5 520	5 660
Total	3 160	5 320	6 970	7 350	7 340	6 420	6 580	6 020	6 650
FEMALES									
With post-school qualifications—									
Degree	*	6 090	8 000	7 390	8 640	—	*	—	7 590
Non-degree tertiary	*	5 230	6 740	6 730	6 400	—	5 330	—	6 240
Technician	2 780	4 240	5 940	5 900	5 720	—	4 760	—	5 150
Trade	*	3 870	4 570	4 700	*	—	*	—	4 200
Other	2 630	4 100	4 770	4 780	4 900	—	4 520	—	4 300
Without post-school qualifications—									
Matriculation, n.e.i.	*	4 380	5 140	*	4 340	—	*	—	4 470
Left school at age									
17 or over	2 850	4 020	4 810	4 450	4 500	—	4 080	—	4 060
16	2 750	3 910	4 290	4 270	4 480	—	4 550	—	3 910
15 or 14	2 540	3 960	4 160	3 900	4 000	—	4 220	—	3 800
13 or under	*	*	3 860	3 750	3 800	—	3 540	—	3 770
Total	2 670	4 170	4 910	4 470	4 470	4 550	4 600	4 350	4 280

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 6. (b) Earned income is income from wages and salaries, share in partnerships or from own business.

SECTION 2. INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME UNITS

In the previous section income distribution was examined from the point of view of the recipient unit—the individual. An alternative focus for income analysis that has greater relevance to welfare considerations is on income received by groups of individuals who form a single spending unit. Selecting an appropriate spending unit is not a simple matter. Assumptions must be made about the extent to which social groupings share the joint income of their members. Should the analysis be according to households, families or some other unit? What is an appropriate definition of income dependence?

This section and the next utilise the concept of an 'income unit' similar to that chosen for analysis by the Commission of Inquiry into Poverty in Australia. With minor variations in definition, income unit has since been used extensively in welfare-oriented income analysis. In this chapter income units comprise:—

- (i) *Married couple income units* which consist of husband, wife and dependent children (if any)

- (ii) *One-parent income units* which consist of a parent (male or female) and at least one dependent child; they cannot include a married couple
- (iii) *One-person income units* which consist of all persons not included in (i) and (ii) above

Dependent children in the above refer to all unmarried persons living with their parent(s) and either under 15 years of age or full-time students aged 15–20 years whose earned income was less than some specified amount. In the November 1974 income survey—the source of data in this section—the amount was \$850 for the financial year 1973–74. The income of dependent children however was not included in income unit income and therefore the maximum number of income recipients in an income unit is two.

In 1973–74 there were approximately 5 769 000 income units in Australia—3 116 000 married couple units, 179 000 one-parent units and 2 474 000 one-person units (Table 6.12). The mean income of all income units was \$6030 and ranged from \$8320 for married couple units to

\$3350 for one-person units. It should be noted that 58 000 married couple income units, 87 000 one-person income units and a small number of one-parent income units were excluded from the tables because the head of the income unit was outside Australia for thirteen weeks or more during the year 1973–74.

As discussed in the introduction, a major problem in examining the welfare of income units via income received, is that income units vary in both size and composition and as such have different income needs in respect of some given standard of living. In order to adequately compare the welfare of income units that vary in size and composition a set of income equivalence scales is needed. In the absence of equivalence scales, income unit comparisons must be regarded as crude indicators of welfare status. However in recognition of differences in the income needs of units of different sizes the data in this section distinguish between two different types of income units—income units with 2 or more members and one-person income units. In Chart 6.6 the differences in the income distribution of income units of different sizes are clearly depicted.

While the individual characteristics of members of income units (education, labour force participation etc.) will influence the amount of income received by an income unit, in this section the emphasis is on 'family group' factors that could affect the amount of income received, for example, size of unit, type of unit and number of earners in the unit.

Income units of two or more persons

In 1973–74 the mean income of units with two or more members was \$8050 per annum with a Gini coefficient of 0.31. The mean income however varied with the size of the income unit from \$7320 per annum for two-person units to \$9250 for units comprising 6 or more people. Disaggregation by size of income unit reduces the Gini coefficients for all sub-groups except two-person units indicating more inequality in the income distribution of two-person units compared to all units with two or more members (Chart 6.7). This higher degree of inequality is probably due to the fact that pensioner couples are concentrated in the two-person income unit group along with other married couples without dependent children and the two groups have quite different mean incomes. The mean incomes of non-aged (husband aged 15–64 years) married couple units without dependent children and aged (husband aged 65 years and over) married couple units in 1973–74 were respectively \$8700 and \$4340 (Table 6.14). Type of income unit, while highlighting differences in the mean incomes of the various types of units from \$8700 for non-aged married couple units without dependent children to \$3030 for one-parent units with a female head, is less helpful in explaining inequality. The Gini coefficients for aged married couple units and one-parent units with a female head were higher (0.38 and 0.39 respectively) than the

coefficient for all income units of two or more persons (0.31).

A factor that has an important bearing on the income received by an income unit is the number of income earners in the unit. (An 'earner' was defined as any person who received income in 1973–74 from wages or salary, share in a partnership or from his own business.) This association between income level and number of earners is clearly illustrated in Chart 6.9 with the income distribution curve becoming flatter and centering at a higher level of income as the number of earners increases. The mean income in 1973–74 increased from \$2820 for units with no earners to \$7250 for those with one earner and \$10 030 for those with two earners (Table 6.15). The number of earners also helps explain the overall inequality in the income distribution of units with two or more members, with the Gini coefficients for one and two-earner units, 0.27 and 0.24 respectively, both being lower than that for all income units of two or more persons (0.31). Units with no earners in 1973–74 (comprising mainly units whose principal source of income was government social service benefits) had much the same Gini coefficient (0.32) as that for all units with two or more members (0.31).

One-person income units

One-person income units comprise people who are not married and have no dependent children. These people could be living alone, with a group of unrelated individuals, or with an income unit to whose members they are related. They represent quite a mixed group with respect to income received. The mean income of one-person units in 1973–74 was \$3350 compared to \$8050 for income units with two or more members and was less equally distributed, with Gini coefficients of 0.42 and 0.31 respectively (Tables 6.13 and 6.16).

Disaggregation by age and sex highlights mean income differences between different sub-groups (Table 6.16). Mean incomes of males were higher than those of females in each age group. For both males and females mean income was highest in the middle age group (25–64 for males and 25–59 for females) and lowest in the oldest age group. Age and sex explained some of the overall inequality in the income distribution of one-person income units with Gini coefficients in the six age-sex groups all being lower than the Gini coefficient for all one-person income units.

It is of interest to note the very low share of income received by the lowest decile of one-person units. In 1973–74 the lowest decile received 1.1 per cent of total income compared to 27.8 per cent for the top decile with respective mean incomes of \$370 and \$9300 (Table 6.16). The very low mean income received by one-person income units in the lowest decile suggests that a number of one-person income units are probably not independent spending units but are part of a larger spending unit and dependent on that unit.

In 1973–74 the mean income of one-person

units in which the person had 'earned' income was \$4650 for males and \$3370 for females (Table 6.17). For one-person units with no earned income the respective means were \$1390 and \$1450. Disaggregation by sex and whether or not in receipt of earned income produces Gini coefficients ranging from 0.32 to 0.41 compared to 0.42 for all one-person income units (Table 6.17).

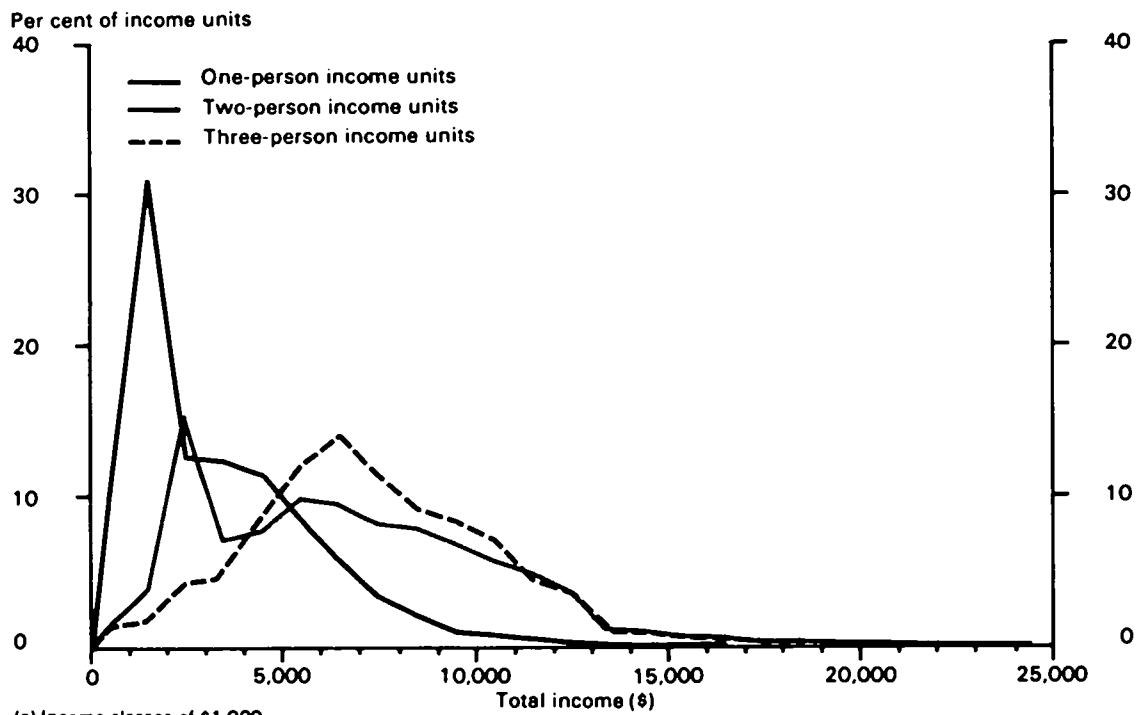
The final table in the section looks at all income units, the extent to which they were dependent on government social service benefits and the characteristics of these income units.

In 1973-74 approximately 715 000 income units (12.4 per cent of all units) derived ninety per cent or more of their income from government social service benefits (Table 6.18). The greatest

incidence of such dependence was for aged married couple income units where 40.7 per cent derived ninety per cent or more of their income from government social service benefits; then came one-parent units with a female head (33.7 per cent) and one-person units (19.9 per cent).

Mean income generally falls as dependence on government social service benefits increases. The mean income of those units that derived less than one per cent of their income in 1973-74 from government social service benefits was \$6900 compared to \$1570 for those deriving ninety per cent or more (Table 6.18). More detailed information on social service recipients is given in the final section of this chapter.

**CHART 6.6 ALL INCOME UNITS: PROPORTION OF INCOME UNITS AT EACH LEVEL OF INCOME (a)
BY SIZE OF UNIT, 1973-74**



(a) Income classes of \$1,000

TABLE 6.12 ALL INCOME UNITS: TYPE OF INCOME UNIT, 1973-74

	Type of income unit			Total
	Married couple	One-parent	One-person	
Mean income (a) (\$)	8 320	3 390	3 350	6 030
Number ('000)	3 115.7	179.1	2 474.0	5 768.9

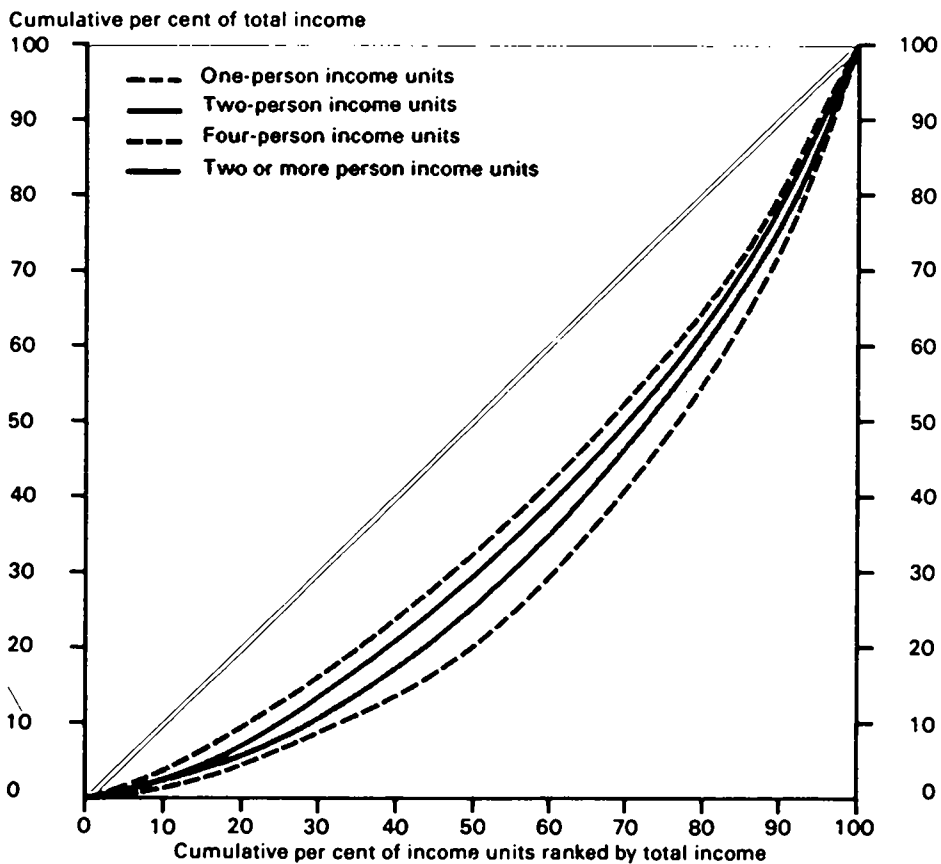
(a) Based on total income from all sources.

TABLE 6.13 INCOME UNITS OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS: INCOME DECILES (a) AND SIZE OF INCOME UNIT, 1973-74

Decile class	Number in income unit					Total	Mean income
	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
	<i>Income share (per cent)</i>						<i>\$</i>
Lowest	2.2	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.3	2.3	1 850
2nd	3.3	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.6	3 670
3rd	5.0	6.5	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.3	5 040
4th	6.8	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.4	5 960
5th	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.5	6 800
6th	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.6	7 750
7th	11.4	10.8	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.9	8 810
8th	13.3	12.2	11.9	11.8	11.7	12.6	10 100
9th	15.9	14.4	13.8	13.7	14.1	14.8	11 870
Highest	24.3	22.4	21.9	22.3	23.9	23.1	18 610
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Gini coefficient	0.35	0.29	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.31	
Mean income (\$)	7 320	8 140	8 560	8 960	9 250	8 050	
Median income (\$)	6 500	7 310	7 710	7 950	8 000	7 260	
Number ('000)	1 393.9	614.5	685.8	375.4	225.3	3 294.9	

(a) Based on total income from all sources.

CHART 6.7 LORENZ CURVES (a) FOR INCOME UNITS OF DIFFERENT SIZES, 1973-74



(a) See technical notes, Chapter 6

TABLE 6.14 INCOME UNITS OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS: INCOME DECILES (a) AND TYPE OF INCOME UNIT, 1973-74

Decile class	Married couple income units			One-parent income units		All income units
	Husband aged 15-64 years		Husband aged 65 years or more	Female head	Male head	Mean income
	With dependent children	Without dependent children				
	<i>Income share (per cent)</i>					<i>\$</i>
Lowest	3.9	2.9	4.1	0.7	*	1 850
2nd	5.8	5.3	5.0	3.3	*	3 670
3rd	6.8	6.5	5.0	5.1	*	5 040
4th	7.6	7.6	5.3	6.1	*	5 960
5th	8.4	8.7	5.9	7.5	*	6 800
6th	9.3	9.8	7.0	9.3	*	7 750
7th	10.5	11.0	8.8	11.2	*	8 810
8th	11.8	12.4	11.5	13.8	*	10 100
9th	13.8	14.4	14.9	16.6	*	11 870
Highest	22.1	21.4	32.6	26.2	*	18 610
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Gini coefficient	0.26	0.28	0.38	0.39	0.25	
Mean income (\$)	8 820	8 700	4 340	3 030	5 770	
Median income (\$)	7 840	8 010	2 760	2 480	5 200	
Number ('000)	1 809.7	981.7	324.2	156.2	23.0	

(a) Based on total income from all sources.

CHART 6.8 INCOME UNITS OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS: PROPORTION OF INCOME UNITS AT EACH LEVEL OF INCOME (a) BY TYPE OF INCOME UNIT, 1973-74

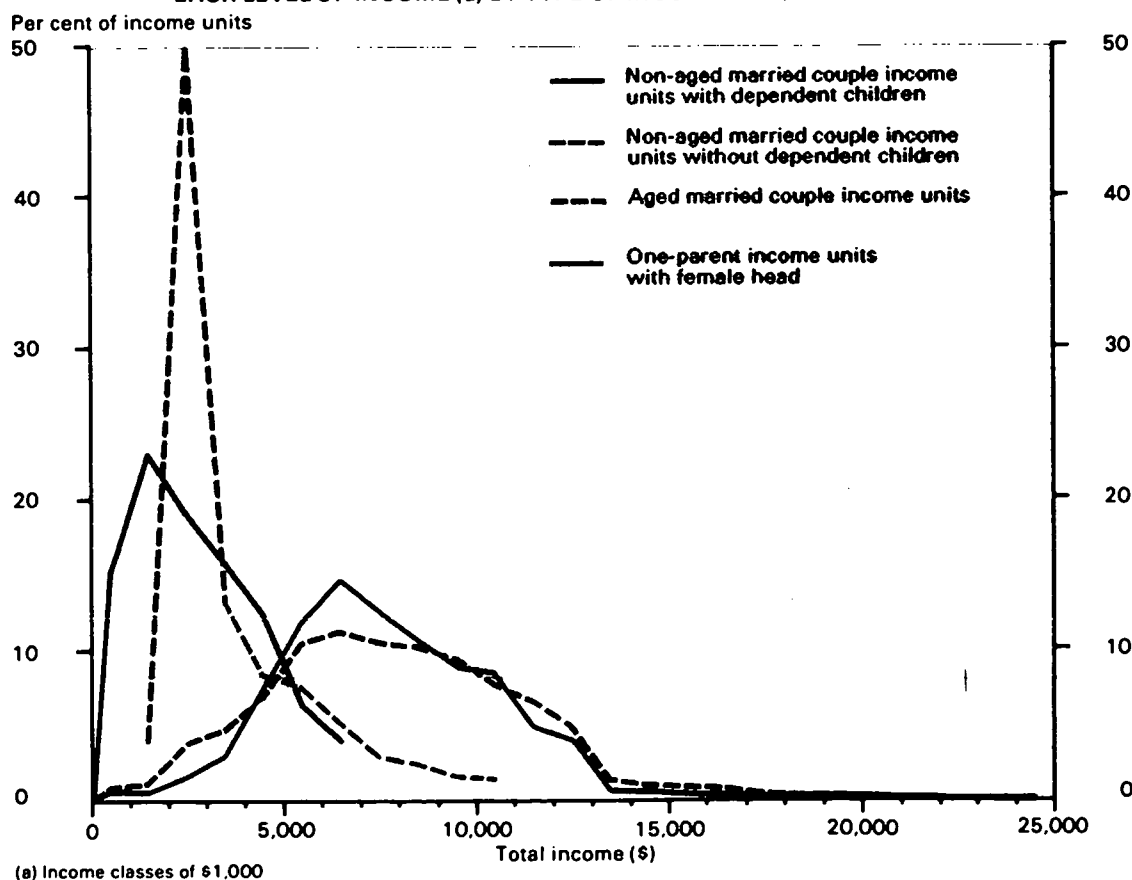


TABLE 6.15 INCOME UNITS OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS: INCOME DECILES (a) AND NUMBER OF EARNERS (b) IN INCOME UNIT, 1973-74

Decile class	Numbers of earners in income unit			Mean income (\$)
	Nil	1	2	
	<i>Income share (per cent)</i>			
Lowest	1.6	3.4	4.0	1 850
2nd	5.8	5.8	6.1	3 670
3rd	7.6	6.8	7.1	5 040
4th	7.6	7.6	7.9	5 960
5th	7.7	8.4	8.8	6 800
6th	8.3	9.2	9.6	7 750
7th	9.3	10.3	10.5	8 810
8th	10.9	11.7	11.7	10 100
9th	14.5	14.0	13.5	11 870
Highest	26.7	22.8	20.9	18 610
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Gini coefficient	0.32	0.27	0.24	
Mean income (\$)	2 820	7 250	10 030	
Median income (\$)	2 230	6 380	9 200	
Number ('000)	344.5	1 456.7	1 493.6	

(a) Based on total income from all sources. (b) Persons who derived income from wages and salaries, share in partnerships or from their own business. The maximum number of earners (by definition) is two.

CHART 6.9 INCOME UNITS OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS: PROPORTION OF INCOME UNITS AT EACH LEVEL OF INCOME (a) BY NUMBER OF EARNERS, 1973-74

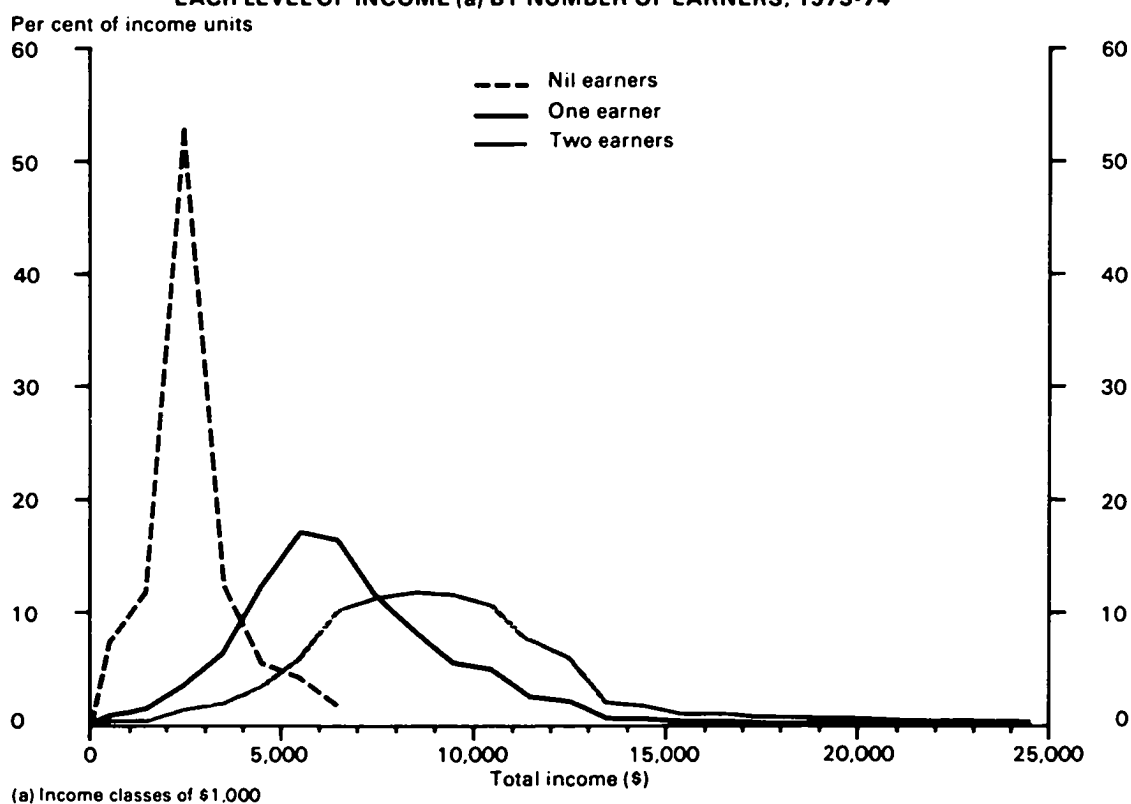


TABLE 6.16 ONE-PERSON INCOME UNITS: INCOME DECILES (a) AND AGE, 1973-74

Decile class	Males aged:				Females aged:				Total	Mean income
	15-24	25-64	65 and over	Total	15-24	25-59	60 and over	Total		
	<i>Income share (per cent)</i>									<i>\$</i>
Lowest	0.7	1.7	4.1	1.2	0.1	0.9	4.8	1.0	1.1	370
2nd	3.2	3.9	5.1	3.0	2.6	3.2	6.7	4.4	3.5	1 170
3rd	4.9	6.4	5.1	4.3	4.6	3.8	6.7	4.9	3.8	1 260
4th	6.8	7.8	5.1	6.3	6.4	5.6	6.8	5.0	4.8	1 600
5th	8.7	8.9	5.7	8.3	8.3	8.4	6.8	6.0	6.7	2 260
6th	10.6	9.9	6.4	10.1	10.4	10.5	7.2	7.8	9.2	3 070
7th	12.3	10.9	7.9	11.7	12.3	12.1	7.9	10.6	11.6	3 880
8th	14.1	12.3	11.3	13.6	14.4	13.7	9.5	13.8	14.1	4 730
9th	16.4	14.4	17.6	16.1	17.3	16.7	13.4	17.7	17.4	5 840
Highest	22.4	24.0	31.7	25.4	23.7	25.2	30.2	28.9	27.8	9 300
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Gini coefficient	0.36	0.32	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.30	0.41	0.42	
Mean income (\$)	3 300	5 760	2 380	4 170	2 320	3 740	1 810	2 510	3 350	
Median income (\$)	3 160	5 380	1 430	3 850	2 150	3 600	1 240	1 690	2 640	
Number ('000)	638.6	491.4	121.5	1 251.4	446.9	322.0	453.7	1 222.5	2 474.0	

(a) Based on total income from all sources.

TABLE 6.17 ONE-PERSON INCOME UNITS: INCOME DECILES (a) AND WHETHER OR NOT IN RECEIPT OF EARNED INCOME (b), 1973-74

Decile class	Males		Females	
	Without earned income	With earned income	Without earned income	With earned income
	<i>Income share (per cent)</i>			
Lowest	—	1.8	—	1.7
2nd	0.2	3.8	6.3	3.6
3rd	7.3	5.6	8.4	5.2
4th	8.7	7.2	8.4	6.7
5th	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.3
6th	8.8	9.9	8.5	9.9
7th	9.6	11.2	9.1	11.5
8th	10.9	12.9	10.2	13.3
9th	14.5	15.1	12.7	15.7
Highest	31.4	23.8	27.9	24.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gini coefficient	0.41	0.33	0.32	0.35
Mean income (\$)	1 390	4 650	1 450	3 370
Median income (\$)	1 220	4 300	1 220	3 040
Number ('000)	183.5	1 068.0	549.2	673.4

(a) Based on total income from all sources.

(b) Income from wages and salaries, share in partnerships or from their own business.

TABLE 6.18 ALL INCOME UNITS: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SERVICE BENEFITS TO TOTAL INCOME, 1973-74

	Percentage of income from government social service benefits					Total
	Nil and less than 1	1 and less than 20	20 and less than 50	50 and less than 90	90 and over	
INCOME UNITS (Per cent)						
Income unit size—						
1 member	69.2	2.8	2.7	5.4	19.9	100.0
2 members	68.0	8.1	4.1	6.6	13.2	100.0
3 members	80.7	12.9	1.7	1.8	2.9	100.0
4 members	49.0	46.9	1.2	0.9	2.0	100.0
5 members	12.0	84.9	0.6	0.8	1.7	100.0
6 or more members	7.3	87.0	2.9	1.2	1.6	100.0
Income unit type—						
Non-aged married couple—						
With dependent children	48.5	49.2	1.0	0.4	0.9	100.0
Without dependent children	86.2	7.9	2.2	1.3	2.5	100.0
Aged married couple	21.6	6.8	8.9	22.0	40.7	100.0
One-parent—						
Female head	18.7	22.3	9.8	15.5	33.7	100.0
Male head	75.9	19.8	1.0	0.3	2.9	100.0
One-person	69.2	2.8	2.7	5.4	19.9	100.0
Total	61.6	19.0	2.6	4.3	12.4	100.0
MEAN INCOME (\$)						
Income unit size—						
1 member	4 080	3 620	2 600	1 720	1 320	3 350
2 members	8 920	7 240	4 460	2 930	2 200	7 320
3 members	8 920	5 810	4 300	3 660	1 790	8 140
4 members	11 080	6 460	4 330	2 870	1 360	8 560
5 members	15 430	8 270	4 080	3 230	1 970	8 960
6 or more members	15 690	9 070	4 510	3 250	2 670	9 250
Income unit type—						
Non-aged married couple—						
With dependent children	10 240	7 670	4 760	4 240	1 710	8 820
Without dependent children	9 130	7 810	4 890	3 190	2 510	8 700
Aged married couple	8 240	8 040	4 500	3 020	2 310	4 340
One-parent—						
Female head	5 110	3 770	3 230	2 530	1 570	3 030
Male head	5 900	6 020	3 720	1 840	1 640	5 770
One-person	4 080	3 620	2 600	1 720	1 320	3 350
Total	6 900	7 310	3 630	2 310	1 570	6 030

SECTION 3. CHARACTERISTICS OF INCOME UNITS BY DECILE CLASS

In the two previous sections factors associated with the income distribution of individuals and income units were examined in some detail with Section 1 concentrating on individual characteristics—age, education and occupation—that influence income while Section 2 examined group factors like size of income unit, number of earners and type of unit. In this section both the individual and the group characteristics are examined in presenting a profile of people at the lower end of the income scale.

Data are provided on the characteristics of income units by decile class and as such the representation of various sub-groups of the population in the lower deciles can be assessed. However, as already mentioned, there are problems in comparing income units of different sizes and composition. For this reason and in the absence of equivalence scales income unit data are

presented, as in the previous section, for one-person income units and income units with two or more members. Income units with two or more members, however, represent quite a diverse group with respect to size and structure. In order to highlight differences in the characteristics of income units in the lower deciles between income units of different sizes, income units with four members were selected from all income units with two or more members for additional analysis.

Income units with two or more members

In 1973-74 there were approximately 3 295 000 income units with two or more members. The mean income of this group in 1973-74 was \$8050 and ranged from \$1850 for units in the lowest decile to \$18 610 for units in the top decile (Table 6.19).

The likelihood of being in the lowest decile varied with the type of income unit. In 1973–74, 47.5 per cent of married couple units with the head aged 65 years or more were in the lowest decile and for one-person units with a female head the corresponding percentage was 52.6 (Table 6.19). Decile representation was also associated with the size of the income unit. The proportion in the lowest decile decreased from 18.2 per cent of two-person income units to 2.6 per cent of units with six or more members (Table 6.20). The number of earners in an income unit also had a strong influence on income with only 1.5 per cent of two-earner income units in the lowest decile, 5.3 per cent of one-earner units and 66.8 per cent of income units with nil earners (Table 6.21).

Individual characteristics of income unit members will also influence the level of income the unit receives and some characteristics of the head of income units with two or more members are now examined. The level of income unit income was associated with the labour force participation of the head. Representation in the lowest decile decreased in 1973–74 with increased labour force participation of the head from 58.2 per cent for units in which the head did not work in 1973–74 to 1.4 per cent for units where the head was a full-year, full-time worker (Table 6.22). Representation in the lowest decile was also associated with age of head, falling from 40.1 per cent for heads aged 15–19 years to 4.3 per cent for heads 25–34 years then increasing steadily with age to 11.3 per cent for 60–64 year-olds and jumping to 47.7 per cent for income units with the head aged 65 years or more (Table 6.23). The education of the head of the income unit also influenced representation in various deciles. 20.3 per cent of units in which the head was without post-school qualifications and had left school at 13 years of age or less were in the lowest decile compared with 3.1 per cent of units headed by a person with technician qualifications. The representation in the lower deciles of heads with a degree is not possible to estimate because of the small sample sizes involved but, looking at the opposite end of the income scale, 47.5 per cent of income units in which the head had a degree were in the top decile compared with 3.5 per cent of income units in which the head had no post-school qualifications and had left school at 13 years of age or less (Table 6.24).

Representation in the lowest decile increased with dependence on government social service benefits as a source of income from 2.0 per cent for units that derived less than 1 per cent of their income from government social service benefits to 86.9 per cent for those deriving 90 per cent or more of their income from government social service benefit (Table 6.25).

One-person income units

In 1973–74 there were approximately 2.5 million one-person income units. The mean income of these units in 1973–74 was \$3350 and ranged from \$370 for those units in the lowest decile to \$9300 for those in the top decile (Table 6.26).

In examining one-person units by decile class it is apparent that two distinct groups exist at the lower end of the income scale. The first group was concentrated in the lowest decile and comprised in the main young people, people who worked part of the year or not at all and females (Tables 6.26, 6.27 and 6.28). The very low mean income of \$370 suggests that a number of these one-person units would not be independent spending units but rather part of a larger spending unit.

The other group is concentrated in the second and third deciles and comprised in the main older people, people who did not work in 1973–74 and people heavily dependent on government social service benefits for their income in 1973–74. This profile suggests the second and third deciles comprise a large number of pensioners, an observation borne out by the mean income of the second and third deciles which closely approximates the standard age pension rate in 1973–74 of around \$1200.

Income units with 4 members

The last group of tables in this section looks at income units with 4 members. These units comprise (by definition) married couple units with 2 dependent children and one-parent families with 3 dependent children. In 1973–74 there were 685 800 income units with 4 members—661 000 married couple units and 24 800 one-parent units (Table 6.29). The mean income of four-member units was \$8560 and ranged from \$2990 for those units in the lowest decile to \$18 730 for those in the top decile. Just over three-quarters of the 24 800 one-parent units were in the lowest decile.

Representation in the lowest decile decreased as the number of earners increased, from 97.3 per cent for units with nil earners to 10.7 per cent for units with one earner and 4.9 per cent for units with two earners (Table 6.30). Representation in the lowest decile also decreased with increased participation in the labour force, from 60.5 per cent for units where the head did not work in 1973–74 to 5.6 per cent for units where the head was a full-year, full-time worker (Table 6.31).

Although representation in the lowest decile was relatively high for units with the head under 25 years of age, for other age groups representation was fairly even across the deciles (Table 6.32). However, representation in the deciles varied with the educational attainment of the head with 42.8 per cent of units in which the head had a degree in the top decile compared to 5.3 per cent of units in which the head had no post-school qualification and had left school at 14 or 15 years of age (Table 6.33).

Finally, as noted in the previous section, the likelihood of being in the lowest decile increased with dependence on government social service benefits as a source of income. In 1973–74, 13 600 income units with 4 members derived ninety per cent or more of their income from government social service benefits and almost all of these units (98.9 per cent) were in the lowest decile (Table 6.34).

TABLE 6.19 INCOME UNITS OF TWO OF MORE PERSONS: DECILE CLASS AND TYPE OF INCOME UNIT, 1973-74

Decile class	Married couple income units					One-parent income units	Total income units with 2 or more persons
	Husband aged 15-64 years			Husband aged 65 years or more	Female head		
	With dependent children	Without dependent children	Per cent				
							Mean income
Lowest	2.2	5.2	47.5	52.6	*	1 850	
2nd	6.6	9.1	23.0	27.5	17.9	3 670	
3rd	10.4	9.1	9.3	9.3	30.2	5 040	
4th	11.4	9.8	5.5	4.1	*	5 960	
5th	12.5	8.7	3.1	*	*	6 800	
6th	12.1	10.2	2.5	*	*	7 750	
7th	11.3	11.7	2.5	*	*	8 810	
8th	11.7	11.2	1.6	*	*	10 100	
9th	10.7	13.1	1.7	*	*	11 870	
Highest	11.1	11.9	3.3	*	*	18 610	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	8 050	
Total	1 809.7	981.7	324.2	156.2	23.0	3 294.9	

TABLE 6.20 INCOME UNITS OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS: DECILE CLASS AND SIZE OF INCOME UNIT, 1973-74

Decile class	Number in income unit				
	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Lowest	18.2	6.3	3.2	2.4	2.6
2nd	13.1	9.4	6.4	7.6	7.9
3rd	9.4	11.5	10.7	9.0	9.2
4th	8.5	10.6	11.6	10.6	11.4
5th	7.1	11.5	12.9	12.4	11.0
6th	7.9	10.7	12.7	11.8	10.1
7th	8.9	10.2	11.2	10.0	12.8
8th	8.3	10.6	11.3	13.5	9.5
9th	9.6	9.8	10.5	10.4	11.0
Highest	9.1	9.2	9.6	12.3	14.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	1 393.9	614.5	685.8	375.4	225.3

TABLE 6.21 INCOME UNITS OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS: DECILE CLASS AND NUMBER OF EARNERS(a) IN INCOME UNIT, 1973-74

Decile class	Number of earners in income unit		
	Nil	1	2
		<i>Per cent</i>	
Lowest	66.8	5.3	1.5
2nd	21.1	13.2	4.3
3rd	5.5	16.6	4.6
4th	2.3	14.8	7.0
5th	1.3	12.7	9.4
6th	*	10.6	11.6
7th	*	8.0	14.0
8th	*	6.9	15.2
9th	*	5.5	16.6
Highest	*	6.2	15.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
		<i>'000</i>	
Total	344.5	1 456.7	1 493.6

(a) Persons who derived income from wages and salaries, share in partnerships or from their own business. The maximum number of earners (by definition) is two.

TABLE 6.22 INCOME UNITS OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS: DECILE CLASS AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF HEAD(a), 1973-74

Decile class	Labour force participation of head				
	Full-year, full-time	Full-year, part-time	Part-year, full-time	Part-year, part-time	No weeks worked
			<i>Per cent</i>		
Lowest	1.4	18.5	12.0	41.6	58.2
2nd	6.4	36.4	21.4	22.8	21.5
3rd	10.2	13.8	13.1	9.8	6.7
4th	11.2	*	10.4	*	3.7
5th	11.4	*	9.3	*	2.9
6th	11.5	*	9.0	*	1.8
7th	11.7	*	8.2	*	2.1
8th	12.1	*	6.1	*	*
9th	12.1	*	5.0	*	1.1
Highest	12.1	*	5.4	*	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
			<i>'000</i>		
Total	2 557.2	51.6	226.5	59.5	400.2

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 6.

TABLE 6.23 INCOME UNITS OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS: DECILE CLASS AND AGE OF HEAD, 1973-74

Decile class	Age of head (years)							
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over
	<i>Per cent</i>							
Lowest	40.1	7.7	4.3	4.8	5.1	7.2	11.3	47.7
2nd	*	8.6	7.2	7.5	7.1	11.5	17.9	22.9
3rd	*	11.3	9.1	8.7	10.3	11.0	15.2	9.3
4th	*	10.5	10.5	9.3	10.2	11.9	13.3	5.5
5th	*	13.0	12.3	10.1	9.7	11.4	7.7	3.2
6th	*	12.9	11.9	10.7	9.9	11.4	7.8	2.5
7th	*	11.9	11.2	11.6	10.7	11.1	6.5	2.4
8th	*	12.2	11.4	12.5	11.1	7.7	6.5	1.6
9th	*	8.8	11.4	12.4	12.4	8.0	5.7	1.7
Highest	*	3.1	10.6	12.4	13.5	8.6	8.1	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<i>'000</i>							
Total	14.9	228.4	820.6	726.5	694.7	258.0	225.5	326.3

TABLE 6.24 INCOME UNITS OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS: DECILE CLASS AND EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF HEAD, 1973-74

Decile class	With post-school qualifications					Without post-school qualifications				
	Degree	Non-degree tertiary	Trade	Technician	Other	Left school at age				
						Matriculation n.e.i.	17 or over	16	15 or 14	13 or under
	<i>Per cent</i>									
Lowest	*	*	5.7	3.1	9.9	9.6	5.4	9.8	13.0	20.3
2nd	*	4.5	8.0	4.9	8.7	7.2	6.7	9.1	13.6	13.3
3rd	*	3.8	9.0	6.7	6.7	5.6	9.7	10.4	12.3	13.9
4th	*	3.7	12.2	7.3	7.9	7.1	8.8	10.6	11.2	11.2
5th	*	4.6	12.8	8.8	9.8	6.7	10.5	11.1	10.8	8.4
6th	5.1	7.3	12.4	11.5	11.7	9.1	9.9	11.8	9.6	7.9
7th	5.7	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.0	11.4	12.3	8.5	9.0	9.2
8th	10.6	15.8	12.5	14.3	10.8	12.5	11.5	10.1	7.5	7.0
9th	20.6	21.1	8.9	16.2	11.4	15.0	14.0	9.4	7.2	5.2
Highest	47.5	25.3	6.5	15.7	12.1	15.8	11.1	9.3	5.6	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<i>'000</i>									
Total	140.2	161.1	606.6	191.9	108.5	107.0	157.3	297.7	1 169.1	353.9

TABLE 6.25 INCOME UNITS OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS: DECILE CLASS AND PROPORTION OF UNIT'S INCOME DERIVED FROM GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SERVICE BENEFITS, 1973-74

Decile class	Per cent of income from government social service benefits				
	Nil and less than 1	1 and less than 20	20 and less than 50	50 and less than 90	90 and over
			<i>Per cent</i>		
Lowest	2.0	3.5	17.5	39.8	86.9
2nd	6.6	8.9	34.1	55.6	10.9
3rd	8.4	14.4	24.8	*	*
4th	8.8	15.3	10.1	*	*
5th	8.9	15.6	5.4	*	*
6th	11.1	11.7	5.6	*	*
7th	13.1	8.5	*	*	*
8th	13.3	8.2	*	*	*
9th	13.6	7.6	*	*	*
Highest	14.3	6.4	*	*	*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	1 841.3	1 028.6	<i>'000</i>		
			84.5	115.0	225.5

TABLE 6.26 ONE-PERSON INCOME UNITS: DECILE CLASS AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION(a), 1973-74

Decile class	Labour force participation					Total one-person units	
	Full-year, full-time	Full-year, part-time	Part-year, full-time	Part-year, part-time	No weeks worked	Mean income	
			<i>Per cent</i>				<i>\$</i>
Lowest	1.2	9.0	22.4	31.1	5.8	370	
2nd	1.3	8.4	11.8	7.8	26.4	1 170	
3rd	0.7	*	5.3	10.4	31.4	1 260	
4th	3.0	18.1	14.3	20.9	19.5	1 600	
5th	10.1	20.6	12.5	16.0	8.0	2 260	
6th	13.3	17.6	11.1	*	4.3	3 070	
7th	15.7	7.8	9.9	*	1.7	3 880	
8th	17.6	*	5.9	*	1.3	4 730	
9th	18.6	*	3.2	*	0.8	5 840	
Highest	18.4	*	3.6	*	0.8	9 300	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3 350	
Total	1 209.8	54.9	<i>'000</i>		660.9	2 474.0	
			398.1	72.1			

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 6.

TABLE 6.27 ONE-PERSON INCOME UNITS: DECILE CLASS AND AGE, 1973-74

Decile class	Males aged:			Females aged:		
	15-24	25-64	65 and over	15-24	25-59	60 and over
	<i>Per cent</i>					
Lowest	13.3	2.8	*	22.6	9.1	3.6
2nd	5.5	4.2	19.1	6.4	8.0	24.4
3rd	2.6	2.2	25.5	4.2	5.9	32.1
4th	7.9	3.5	17.0	11.1	8.5	17.8
5th	12.3	4.3	10.9	16.6	6.7	8.5
6th	13.6	6.1	6.0	16.2	8.5	5.3
7th	13.6	10.0	3.7	11.7	13.1	3.2
8th	14.0	13.3	5.8	6.6	15.5	2.0
9th	10.9	23.9	4.0	3.6	11.4	1.1
Highest	6.3	29.8	5.5	1.1	13.3	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	638.6	491.4	121.5	446.9	301.7	473.9

TABLE 6.28 ONE-PERSON INCOME UNITS: DECILE CLASS AND PROPORTION OF INCOME DERIVED FROM GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SERVICE BENEFITS, 1973-74

Decile class	Per cent of income from Government Social Service benefits				
	Nil and less than 1	1 and less than 20	20 and less than 50	50 and less than 90	90 and over
	<i>Per cent</i>				
Lowest	12.1	8.1	9.2	5.7	4.4
2nd	3.9	*	*	*	34.4
3rd	1.6	*	*	7.2	41.6
4th	5.1	11.4	13.7	55.2	13.8
5th	10.1	11.8	23.2	25.2	3.5
6th	12.2	15.3	21.5	3.1	2.1
7th	13.3	14.6	12.3	*	*
8th	13.7	11.0	7.7	*	*
9th	14.0	9.4	*	*	*
Highest	14.0	9.2	*	*	*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	1 712.3	69.2	65.6	134.7	492.1

**TABLE 6.29 INCOME UNITS OF FOUR PERSONS:
DECILE CLASS AND TYPE OF INCOME UNIT, 1973-74**

Decile class	Type of income unit		Total
	Married couple	One-parent	Mean income
	<i>Per cent</i>		<i>\$</i>
Lowest	7.5	75.4	2 990
2nd	10.0	*	5 040
3rd	10.3	*	5 890
4th	10.2	*	6 560
5th	10.2	*	7 310
6th	10.4	*	8 080
7th	10.3	*	9 000
8th	10.3	*	10 180
9th	10.4	*	11 800
Highest	10.4	*	18 730
Total	100.0	100.0	8 560
Total	661.0	24.8	685.8

**TABLE 6.30 INCOME UNITS OF FOUR PERSONS:
DECILE CLASS AND NUMBER OF EARNERS (a) IN
INCOME UNIT, 1973-74**

Decile class	Number of earners in income unit		
	Nil	1	2
	<i>Per cent</i>		
Lowest	97.3	10.7	4.9
2nd	*	15.0	4.9
3rd	*	13.1	7.1
4th	*	12.3	8.0
5th	*	11.3	9.0
6th	*	9.3	11.2
7th	*	8.8	11.8
8th	*	7.8	12.9
9th	*	6.2	14.7
Highest	*	5.5	15.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	16.0	348.5	321.3

(a) Persons with income from wages and salaries, share in partnerships or from their own business. The maximum number of earners (by definition) is two.

TABLE 6.31 INCOME UNITS OF FOUR PERSONS: DECILE CLASS AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF HEAD (a), 1973-74

Decile class	Labour force participation of head				
	Full-year, full-time	Full-year, part-time	Part-year, full-time	Part-year, part-time	No weeks worked
			<i>Per cent</i>		
Lowest	5.6	*	27.4	64.5	60.5
2nd	9.8	*	15.1	*	*
3rd	10.3	*	10.6	*	*
4th	9.9	*	14.7	*	*
5th	10.6	*	*	*	*
6th	10.7	*	*	*	*
7th	10.6	*	*	*	*
8th	10.8	*	*	*	*
9th	10.8	*	*	*	*
Highest	10.9	*	*	*	*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
			<i>'000</i>		
Total	606.9	5.7	37.6	8.1	27.5

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 6.

TABLE 6.32 INCOME UNITS OF FOUR PERSONS: DECILE CLASS AND AGE OF HEAD, 1973-74

Decile class	Age group (years)			
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and over
			<i>Per cent</i>	
Lowest	16.5	10.0	9.2	10.1
2nd	20.4	10.8	7.6	10.4
3rd	*	10.6	8.9	9.8
4th	*	11.3	10.1	7.2
5th	20.1	12.3	7.7	7.5
6th	*	10.8	9.5	10.0
7th	*	9.0	11.0	11.1
8th	*	9.7	11.7	9.1
9th	*	8.1	12.7	10.7
Highest	*	7.3	11.6	14.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
			<i>'000</i>	
Total	27.8	268.9	241.3	147.7

TABLE 6.33 INCOME UNITS OF FOUR PERSONS: DECILE CLASS AND EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF HEAD, 1973-74

Decile class	With post-school qualifications					Without post-school qualifications				
	Degree	Non-degree tertiary	Trade	Technician	Other	Matriculation n.e.i.	Left school at age			
							17 or over	16	15 or 14	13 or under
	<i>Per cent</i>									
Lowest	*	*	6.1	*	*	*	*	11.3	14.0	17.9
2nd	*	*	9.7	*	*	*	*	12.1	12.3	12.1
3rd	*	*	13.0	*	*	*	*	10.2	11.4	13.0
4th	*	*	12.7	13.4	*	*	*	8.4	10.7	10.6
5th	*	*	10.9	10.3	*	*	*	12.2	11.1	7.7
6th	*	*	11.7	9.6	*	*	*	9.0	10.0	12.1
7th	*	15.3	13.3	9.8	*	*	13.4	6.1	8.7	7.1
8th	*	18.8	8.6	13.0	*	*	*	11.7	8.2	9.8
9th	25.3	21.3	6.7	14.6	*	*	*	8.3	8.4	6.0
Highest	42.8	23.7	7.3	13.2	*	*	*	10.5	5.3	*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<i>'000</i>									
Total	30.3	41.5	149.4	49.6	23.2	18.7	30.8	63.2	210.4	68.6

TABLE 6.34 INCOME UNITS OF FOUR PERSONS: DECILE CLASS AND PROPORTION OF UNIT'S INCOME DERIVED FROM GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SERVICE BENEFITS, 1973-74

Decile class	Per cent of income from government social service benefits				
	Nil and less than 1	1 and less than 20	20 and less than 50	50 and less than 90	90 and over
	<i>Per cent</i>				
Lowest	1.8	12.0	57.0	91.3	98.9
2nd	2.3	18.2	*	*	*
3rd	2.6	18.5	*	*	*
4th	2.2	18.9	*	*	*
5th	3.9	17.2	*	*	*
6th	15.2	5.3	*	*	*
7th	17.2	3.2	*	*	*
8th	17.4	3.1	*	*	*
9th	18.6	1.9	*	*	*
Highest	18.9	1.6	*	*	*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<i>'000</i>				
Total	336.1	321.6	8.2	6.2	13.6

SECTION 4. SOCIAL SECURITY

In line with the attention that has been given in previous sections to income levels and distributions, the following data deal principally with income maintenance systems. These comprise programmes providing long term cash income, as in the various types of pensions, or a degree of income replacement during a period of income loss, for example as a result of unemployment or sickness. The information is derived from administrative data compiled by the Commonwealth Departments of Social Security and Veterans' Affairs, whose cash benefits programmes represent the bulk of government activity in the social security field. Other government and non-government activity relevant to income as an area of social concern, including taxation, minimum wage provisions, workers compensation, sick leave and insurance, are not dealt with in this section. Some related data are to be found in other chapters. Chapter 2 includes information about families receiving Family Allowance payments from the Department of Social Security and Chapter 3 contains data on public and private arrangements for meeting health expenses.

The main income maintenance programmes are administered by the Commonwealth Government through the Departments of Social Security and Veterans' Affairs. Table 6.35 provides a summary of the numbers of persons and their dependent spouses receiving pensions and income maintenance benefits from the Government at 30 June in a number of recent years. It also shows the number of recipients per 1000 total population and per 1000 persons in the labour force. Between 1969 and 1979 the number of recipients more than doubled as a proportion of the total population—from 86 recipients per 1000 population in 1969 to 174 in 1979. In 1969 there were 200 recipients for every 1000 persons in the labour force and this had risen to 390 in 1979. If the children of these income maintenance recipients are also taken into account then the total 'dependent' persons represented 472 for every 1000 persons in the labour force in 1979.

A number of factors contributed to the increase in the proportion of income maintenance recipients in the population. Some of the main influences have been the rise in rates of unemployment during the middle of the 1970's (see Chapter 5—Working Life), relaxation of eligibility criteria for age pensions, and the introduction of new benefits for supporting parents. In 1969, 15 900 persons were receiving unemployment benefits, and this had risen to 312 000 in 1979 (Table 6.42). The proportion of current recipients who had been receiving unemployment benefits for a period of six months or more increased from 12.4 per cent in 1969 to 39.1 per cent in 1979 (Table 6.43).

A large proportion of the increase in the number

of age pensioners is due to changes in eligibility criteria. A tapered means test was introduced from September 1969 and further liberalisation occurred in September 1972. The means test on age pensions for residentially qualified persons aged 75 years and over was abolished in October 1973 and for persons aged 70–74 years from May 1975. In November 1976 the means test applicable to recipients of Department of Social Security pensions and supporting mothers' benefits was replaced by an income test. Table 6.37 shows that in 1969, 55.6 per cent of persons in the relevant age group were in receipt of an age pension. By 1979 this figure had risen to 78.0 per cent.

In July 1973, a new benefit for supporting mothers was introduced. In November 1977 the Social Services Act was amended to provide for the payment of Supporting Parents' Benefits thus including lone fathers as eligible for the benefit. This benefit is payable subject to an income test. Women who may qualify for the benefit include unmarried mothers, deserting wives, separated de facto wives and other women who are not eligible for widows' pensions. Men who may qualify included separated husbands, de jure widowers, divorcees, unmarried fathers, separated de facto husbands, de facto widowers and men whose wives or de facto wives are in a mental hospital or a prison. At 30 June 1979, 62 500 persons were receiving a Supporting Parent's Benefit (Table 6.39).

Growth in government expenditure on income maintenance has resulted both from the increase in the number of recipients of cash benefits and from an increase in the value of these benefits. Over the period 1969 to 1980 benefit rates for major categories of Commonwealth income maintenance as a proportion of average weekly earnings have generally increased. The increase was most marked in the rate of unemployment benefits—from 19.6 per cent of average weekly earnings for a married recipient in 1969 to 39.4 per cent in 1980 after reaching 39.8 per cent in 1978 (Table 6.45).

Tables 6.46 and 6.47 show details of government outlay on social security and welfare. The major part of this outlay was cash benefits to persons in the form of income maintenance payments. In the year ended 30 June 1979 Commonwealth cash benefits to persons, excluding family allowance and 'other' payments, were \$6557.7 million or 77.8 per cent of total government outlay on social security and welfare. Overall, government outlay on social security and welfare rose from \$107 per head of population in 1969–70 to \$588 in 1978–79. As a per cent of government outlay (all purposes) it rose from 13.7 per cent to 21.7 per cent over the same period.

TABLE 6.35 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PENSIONERS, BENEFICIARIES, THEIR DEPENDENT SPOUSES AND CHILDREN

	1969	1973	1974	At 30 June		1977	1978	1979
				1975	1976			
Pensioners, beneficiaries and their dependent spouses (a) ('000)	1 051	1 436	1 587	1 860	2 035	2 232	2 402	2 516
Pensioners, beneficiaries and their dependent spouses—								
per 1 000 population	86	107	117	135	146	159	169	174
per 1 000 labour force	200	245	263	303	325	350	376	390
Pensioners, beneficiaries, their dependent spouses and children ('000)	1 183	1 664	1 860	2 207	2 440	2 688	2 912	3 042
Pensioners, beneficiaries, their dependent spouses and children—								
per 1 000 population	96	124	137	160	175	191	204	211
per 1 000 labour force	225	284	308	359	390	422	456	472

(a) Comprises pensioners, beneficiaries and dependent spouses listed in Table 6.36, and persons in receipt of Special Benefits and their dependent spouses. Excludes Department of Veterans' Affairs Disability Pensioners and their spouses, many of whom are also eligible for Service Pensions or Age/Invalid Pensions, and whose inclusion would have introduced significant double counting.

CHART 6.10 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PENSIONERS, BENEFICIARIES, DEPENDENT SPOUSES AND THEIR CHILDREN PER 1,000 LABOUR FORCE AND TOTAL POPULATION

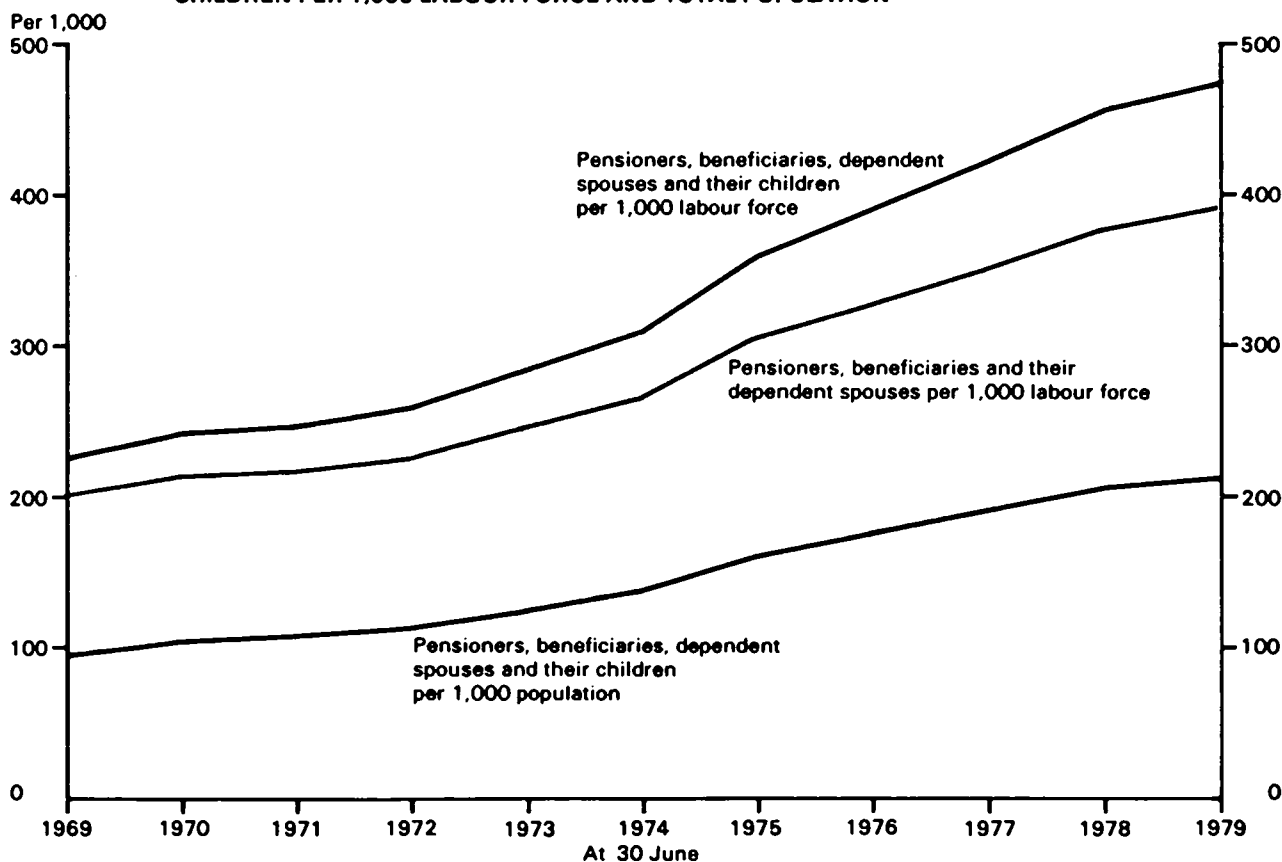


TABLE 6.43 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT RECIPIENTS: DURATION OF BENEFIT (a)
(Per cent)

	Duration of benefit				Total
	Less than 1 month	1 month and less than 3 months	3 months and less than 6 months	6 months and over	
May 1969	39.1	30.4	18.1	12.4	100.0
June 1974	30.6	31.4	19.9	18.0	100.0
June 1975	23.9	31.2	25.7	19.3	100.0
August 1976	19.7	36.3	21.1	22.9	100.0
May 1977	17.0	32.1	24.4	26.4	100.0
June 1978	9.7	30.7	26.0	33.7	100.0
June 1979	9.4	25.8	25.7	39.1	100.0
May 1980	9.8	28.0	24.0	38.2	100.0

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 6.

CHART 6.12 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT RECIPIENTS

Number ('000)

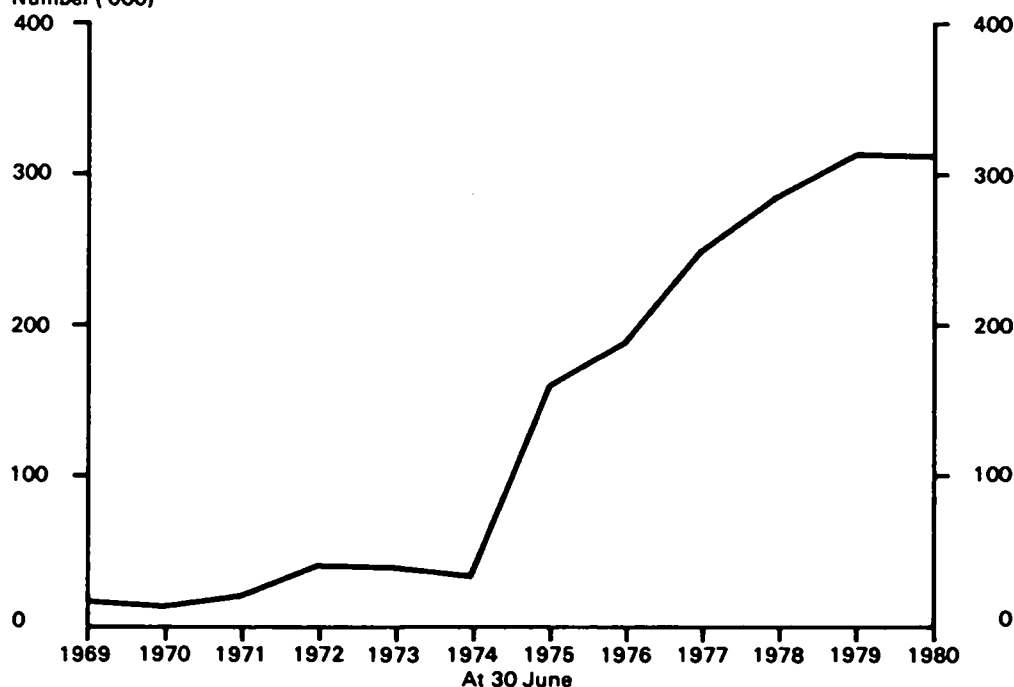


TABLE 6.44 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT RECIPIENTS BY AGE
(Per cent)

	Age group (years)					Total
	Under 21	21-24	25-44	45-54	55 and over	
May 1969	32.2	11.4	26.9	16.0	13.5	100.0
June 1974	39.1	12.6	25.3	12.5	10.6	100.0
June 1975	41.5	16.0	26.4	9.7	6.5	100.0
August 1976	40.7	15.5	27.2	9.9	6.8	100.0
May 1977	40.2	16.1	27.9	9.4	6.5	100.0
June 1978	37.7	17.2	29.3	9.3	6.5	100.0
June 1979	38.9	17.9	29.1	8.4	5.7	100.0
May 1980	39.5	18.3	29.3	7.7	5.2	100.0

TABLE 6.45 AGE, INVALID AND WIDOWS' PENSIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

At 30 June	Age and Invalid pensions		Widows' pensions		Unemployment benefit			
	Married rate	Standard rate	Class A	Class B	Married person	Single adult (a)	Single person 18-20 years (a) 16-17 years	
	<i>\$ per week</i>							
1969	25.00	14.00	20.50	12.50	14.25	8.25	4.75	3.50
1972	32.00	18.25	26.75	16.00	25.00	17.00	11.00	7.50
1973	37.50	21.50	30.00	21.50	37.50	21.50	21.50	21.50
1974	45.50	26.00	35.00	26.00	45.50	26.00	26.00	26.00
1975	60.00	36.00	47.00	36.00	60.00	36.00	36.00	36.00
1976	68.50	41.25	52.75	41.25	68.50	41.25	41.25	36.00
1977	78.50	47.10	58.60	47.10	78.50	47.10	47.10	36.00
1978	85.80	51.45	62.95	51.45	85.80	51.45	51.45	36.00
1979	88.70	53.20	64.70	53.20	88.70	51.45	51.45	36.00
1980	101.70	61.05	72.55	61.05	101.70	51.45	51.45	36.00
	<i>Per cent of average weekly earnings (b)</i>							
1969	34.4	19.3	28.2	17.2	19.6	11.4	6.5	4.8
1972	33.4	19.1	27.9	16.7	26.1	17.7	11.5	7.8
1973	35.0	20.1	28.0	20.1	35.0	20.1	20.1	20.1
1974	36.0	20.6	27.7	20.6	36.0	20.6	20.6	20.6
1975	39.1	23.4	30.6	23.4	39.1	23.4	23.4	23.4
1976	38.2	23.0	29.4	23.0	38.2	23.0	23.0	20.1
1977	39.6	23.7	29.5	23.7	39.6	23.7	23.7	18.1
1978	39.8	23.9	29.2	23.9	39.8	23.9	23.9	16.7
1979	38.3	23.0	28.0	23.0	38.3	22.2	22.2	15.6
1980	39.4	23.6	28.1	23.6	39.4	19.9	19.9	13.9

(a) Without dependent children. (b) See technical notes, Chapter 6.

TABLE 6.46 CASH BENEFITS TO PERSONS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE, COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Year ended 30 June	Age and invalid pensions (a)	Widows' pensions (b)	Supporting parents' benefits (b)	Unemploy- ment benefits (c)	Sickness & special benefits (d)	Family allowances (child endowment) (e)	War and service pensions & allowances (f)	Other (f)	Total
	<i>\$ million</i>								
1970	642.0	81.8	..	8.9	9.5	220.1	223.4	21.0	1 206.7
1973	1 072.4	140.5	..	46.6	31.0	253.9	297.1	28.5	1 870.0
1974	1 372.4	181.0	40.6	58.2	48.4	225.4	355.6	34.8	2 316.4
1975	1 918.9	241.4	76.1	251.7	73.8	224.8	469.5	98.7	3 354.9
1976	2 536.4	325.3	127.2	506.0	108.1	265.5	559.6	78.5	4 506.6
1977	2 994.6	370.2	158.5	618.1	127.3	1 023.3	654.6	85.3	6 031.9
1978	3 532.3	439.5	192.8	794.1	148.2	1 038.1	791.0	95.0	7 031.0
1979	3 919.4	499.3	226.7	910.0	150.9	997.6	851.4	97.2	7 652.5
	<i>Per cent</i>								
1970	53.2	6.8	—	0.7	0.8	18.2	18.5	1.7	100.0
1973	57.3	7.5	—	2.5	1.7	13.6	15.9	1.5	100.0
1974	59.2	7.8	1.8	2.5	2.1	9.7	15.4	1.5	100.0
1975	57.2	7.2	2.3	7.5	2.2	6.7	14.0	2.9	100.0
1976	56.3	7.2	2.8	11.2	2.4	5.9	12.4	1.8	100.0
1977	49.6	6.1	2.6	10.2	2.1	17.0	10.9	1.4	100.0
1978	50.2	6.3	2.7	11.3	2.1	14.8	11.3	1.4	100.0
1979	51.2	6.5	3.0	11.9	2.0	13.0	11.1	1.3	100.0

(a) Includes wives' pensions, guardian's allowance, supplementary assistance and additional pensions for children. (b) Includes mother's allowance, supplementary assistance and additional pension for children. (c) Includes additional benefit for children. (d) Includes additional benefit for children and supplementary allowance. (e) For 1967 and subsequent years includes payments for student children over 16 years of age. (f) Includes rehabilitation services, sheltered employment allowances, funeral benefits, maternity allowances, delivered meals, personal care allowance for the aged, telephone rental concessions, handicapped children's benefits, etc. In 1975-76 it included \$8m for Structural Adjustment Assistance.

TABLE 6.47 GOVERNMENT OUTLAY ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

	1969-70	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	<i>\$ million</i>							
Final consumption expenditure	79	135	169	253	326	362	432	499
Expenditure on new fixed assets	7	9	21	21	27	27	23	25
Final expenditure	86	144	190	274	353	390	455	525
Cash benefits to persons—								
Commonwealth	1 207	1 870	2 316	3 355	4 507	6 032	7 031	7 653
State and local	17	54	52	67	88	115	149	169
Other transfers to private sector for social security and welfare (a)	17	33	35	73	120	63	70	77
Other outlay	1	1	2	5	6	2	3	2
Total government outlay	1 327	2 102	2 595	3 775	5 074	6 601	7 708	8 425
	<i>Per cent</i>							
Government outlay as a percentage of government outlay, all purposes	13.7	15.7	16.0	16.5	18.4	20.8	21.5	21.7
Government outlay as a percentage of gross domestic product	4.4	4.9	5.1	6.1	7.0	7.9	8.5	8.3
	<i>Dollars</i>							
Government outlay on social security and welfare—								
per head	107.0	158.3	192.4	275.6	366.5	471.8	544.3	587.8

(a) Mainly grants for private capital purposes.

TECHNICAL NOTES

1. Method of collection

The data presented in the first three sections of this chapter were derived from the November 1974 population survey. Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, supplementary surveys of particular aspects of the labour force or of other subjects are carried out from time to time. In November 1974 the topic of the supplementary survey was income and questions asked included how much income was received during the financial year 1973-74, the source(s) of that income, labour force participation during 1973-74, and educational attainment.

A great deal of information from the 1973-74 income survey has already been published—see data sources and references at the end of this chapter. However, much of the data in Sections 1 to 3 have not previously been published and concentrate more on summarizing the distribution of income. A special note should be made if data in Sections 1 to 3 are compared to data already released from the 1973-74 income survey. A more exact method of calculating 'median' income was used in generating the data in Sections 1 to 3 resulting in differences of about 1 to 2 per cent

from those estimates released in earlier publications.

The data in Section 4 were derived from the administrative records of the Departments of Social Security and Veterans' Affairs.

For a more detailed discussion of the quality of the data and the methodology of collection, the specific source references given at the end of this chapter should be consulted.

Before outlining the concepts and definitions used in this chapter an explanation follows of the basic tools used in this chapter for describing the distribution of income.

2. Income distribution—descriptive aids

The raw data of the income distribution are a list of the incomes of the recipient units. These units can be ordered by the income size, which creates a list of recipients from the lowest to highest income. This list, although providing all detailed information and being the most complete description of the income distribution, is not a very useful way to present the distribution of income because of its great length and detail. The income distribution is usually summarised by one or more methods which emphasise different aspects.

A common method of summarising the income distribution is the *frequency distribution* that groups the population into classes by size of income and gives the number or proportion of recipient units in each income class. A graph of the frequency distribution is a good way to portray the essence of the income distribution for most purposes. However, for some purposes the usual frequency distribution is not the best way to describe the income distribution. This is especially true for examining income inequality where the important aspect of the income distribution is the share of income received by population groups. A descriptive method of presenting the income distribution which emphasises the income shares is by using *quantile* information which is usually summarised in the form of quintiles, deciles or percentiles. The population is divided into groups of equal size (5, 10 and 100 groups corresponding to quintiles, deciles and percentiles respectively) after they are ranked according to income. Then for each equal size group the proportion of income is given. For example, the *decile* income distribution (which is the one used in this chapter) gives the proportion of income received by 10 equal sized groups of the population starting with that 10 per cent of the population with the lowest incomes and ending with the 10 per cent of the population with the highest incomes. This decile distribution, although it does not contain information about the income levels relating to each decile, is a superior presentation for answering questions such as 'who receives what', i.e. the lowest 10 per cent of the population receives only 1 per cent of the income compared to 25 per cent for the highest 10 per cent. In other words, questions of income inequality are concerned with relative income shares of recipient units and are best observed by quantile shares. Another measure used in this chapter is the *median* income. Exactly half the population receives more than the median income and conversely the other half receives less than the median income. However, each method of presentation has its advantages and disadvantages and these must be considered in light of the analytic purpose at hand. One advantage of the quantile summary has already been described. Another advantage is its usefulness in comparisons over time—it is much easier and more meaningful to compare respective tenths or fifths of the population over a period of time than it is to compare groups in the same absolute income class because of price changes and growth that may have occurred over the period, which brings into question the comparison of both current and constant dollar distributions.

A convenient and helpful method of summarising the income distribution is the *Lorenz curve* that plots the cumulative proportion of income against the cumulative proportions of the income recipients. At each point on the curve, the proportion of income received by the lowest x per cent of the population is given. For example, the lowest 10 per cent of the recipient units may have 3 per cent of aggregate income. (This curve is easily derived from the decile distribution—the cumulative shares of the population are 10 per cent, 20 per cent, . . . ,

100 per cent and the cumulative income shares are found by accumulating the income shares.) Two illustrative Lorenz curves are presented in Figure 1.

Lorenz curves always have the following two characteristics:

- (a) they always lie below the 45° line; and
- (b) they are always concave to the 45° line (because lower groups always have a less than proportionate share of income).

There are two limiting cases to the Lorenz curve:

- (i) when everyone has the same income it is equivalent to the 45° line (lowest 10 per cent has 10 per cent of income, lowest 20 per cent has 20 per cent of income, etc.); and

- (ii) when one person has all the income, it follows the horizontal axis to 100 per cent at which time the vertical axis becomes 100 per cent.

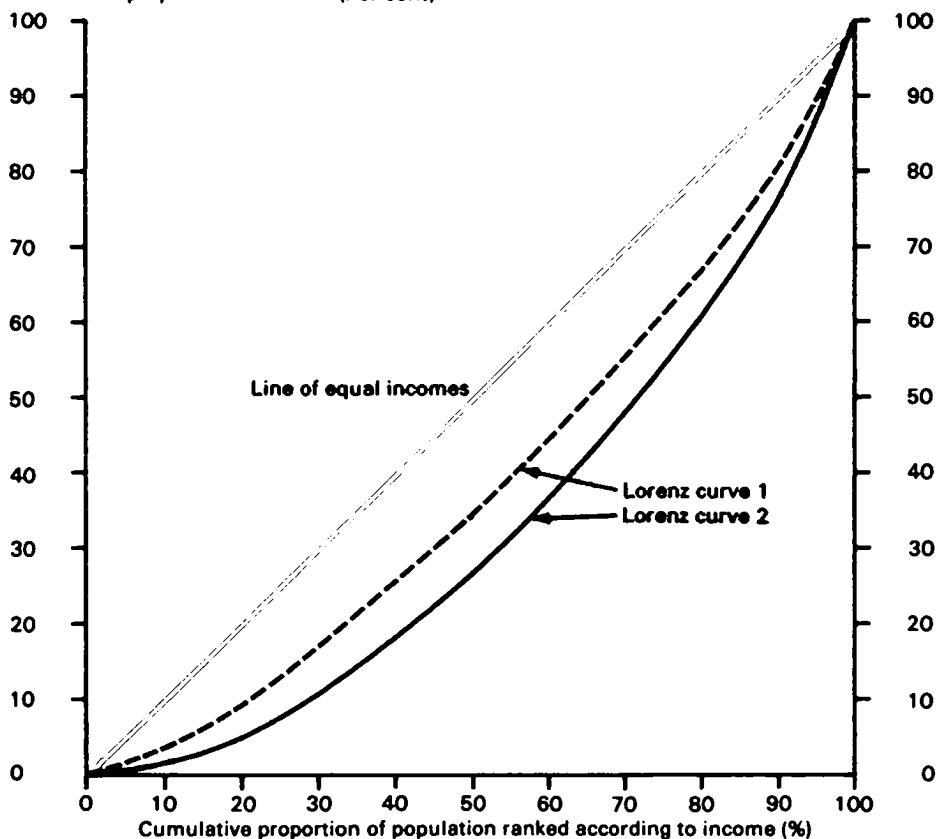
Lorenz curves can be used to compare the degree of inequality between two or more distributions over time or across different characteristics (i.e. age, sex, etc.). If the Lorenz curve for one distribution is completely inside the other (as for Lorenz curve 1 in Figure 1), then this distribution is more equal in the sense that income shares in the lower deciles are greater than those in the other distribution. In cases where the one Lorenz curve is not completely inside the other, the 'crossing Lorenz curve' phenomenon occurs; for example, in one distribution the shares of the middle deciles may be greater but the shares in the lower and higher deciles may be less when compared to another distribution. The concept of 'more equal' becomes vague in this situation.

However, taking inequality further, there exist many measures of inequality all of which say different things about the levels of inequality and changes in it, but all of which provide a number that in some way summarises the distribution. One common measure is the Gini coefficient of concentration and is closely associated with the Lorenz curve. The Gini coefficient expresses the area between the diagonal and the Lorenz curve as a proportion of the total area under the diagonal. As the Lorenz curve deviates further from the diagonal, the Gini coefficient becomes larger and it varies between zero (representing equality of income) and one (the situation where one income unit has all the income) and is thus a useful summary measure of the degree of inequality for comparison over time and place. However, in cases where Lorenz curves cross, the direction of change in inequality is uncertain and the Gini coefficient values can be misleading.

In this chapter a good deal of analysis of the extent of income inequality and the factors that influence it is based on Gini coefficients of concentration. The technique used is to calculate separate Gini coefficients from the separate income distributions of sub-groups of a larger population. Where the Gini coefficients of the sub-groups are all significantly lower than that of the population of which they are components then it may be concluded that the characteristic on which the sub-groups are defined, e.g. age, sex, educational attainment, is a factor contributing to income inequality in the original population. It may

Figure 1 TWO HYPOTHETICAL LORENZ CURVES

Cumulative proportion of income (Per cent)



also be concluded that a characteristic whose component groups display lower Gini coefficients than another is a more important determinant of inequality. However, it should be kept in mind that any quantitative results from this analysis are only suggestive. For example, in answer to a question about inequality in relation to age, it can be said that age appears to be strongly related to inequality and that relative to other variables age is more or less important.

Finally, mention should be made of the accuracy associated with estimates of Gini coefficients. This can be conveniently described by the 'standard error' of an estimate. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from a comparable complete enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. In general this publication does not provide tables of standard errors. However, such tables are readily available (where applicable) from the source and reference documents given at the end of each chapter. As yet, no table of standard errors for Gini coefficients has been published and for this reason a table is included here. Note that the standard errors in the following table are based on the size of the *population* from

which the Gini coefficient was derived and not on the size of the actual Gini coefficient.

STANDARD ERRORS ON GINI COEFFICIENTS

Population (on which Gini coefficient based)	Standard error per cent (of Gini coefficient)
4 000	18.0
5 000	16.0
10 000	11.0
20 000	7.9
50 000	5.1
100 000	3.6
200 000	2.5
500 000	1.6
1 000 000	1.1
2 000 000	0.8

These figures will not give a precise measure of standard error of a particular Gini coefficient but will provide an indication of the magnitude of the standard error. As an example, if the Gini coefficient for a particular population group was 0.34 and that population group consisted of 50 000 persons or income units then the standard error on the estimated Gini coefficient would be 5.1 per cent of

the coefficient. Therefore there would be about two chances in three that the true figure lay within the range $(0.34 - (0.051 \times 0.34))$ to $(0.34 + (0.051 \times 0.34))$ or 0.32 to 0.36 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the coefficient lay between 0.31 and 0.37.

3. Concepts and definitions

Tables 6.3–6.11, 6.22, 6.26 and 6.31

Full-time and part-time workers. Persons were classified as either full-time or part-time workers on the basis of the kind of work in which they were mostly engaged during 1973–74, full-time work being defined as work occupying 35 hours or more per week.

Full-year, full-time workers are those who had worked in Australia for at least 50 weeks during the year 1973–74 and had been engaged mostly in full-time work. A person who had worked for 26 weeks full-time and for 24 weeks part-time would have been classified as a full-year, full-time worker; however it should be noted that most persons who work for a full year engage in either full-time or part-time work, but not in both.

Full-year, part-time workers are those who had worked in Australia for at least 50 weeks during the year 1973–74 and had been engaged mostly in part-time work.

Part-year, full-time workers are those who had worked in Australia for less than 50 weeks during the year 1973–74 and had been engaged mostly in full-time work. A person who had worked for 25 weeks full-time and for 24 weeks part-time would have been classified as a part-year, full-time worker; however it should be noted that most persons who work for less than a year engage in either full-time or part-time work, but not in both.

Part-year, part-time workers are those who had worked in Australia for less than 50 weeks during the year 1973–74 and had been engaged mostly in part-time work.

Table 6.37

Age pensions are payable, free of income test, to residentially qualified men and women aged 70 years or more. They are payable, subject to an income test, to residentially qualified women aged 60 to 69 years, and to residentially qualified men aged 65 to 69 years. The large increase in the number of pensioners since 1969 is due mainly to liberalisations of the now superseded means test in September 1969 and September 1972. It has also

been influenced by the abolition of the means test for people aged 75 years or more in October 1973 and for people aged 70–74 years in May 1975. Table 6.37 excludes a number of persons who for various reasons remained on their invalid or widow pensions when they reached the age of 60 (females) or 65 (males). At June 1979 the number of such invalid pensioners was 1530 females and 3970 males. Of women in receipt of Class A widow pensions, 2660 were over 60 years of age as were 15 611 Class B widow pensioners. The number of these invalid pensioners is included in Table 6.38 and widow pensioners in Tables 6.39 and 6.40.

Table 6.38

The introduction of the tapered means test from September 1969 and the liberalisation of the means test in September 1972 resulted in an increase in the number of *invalid pensioners*. Between 1974–75 and 1976–77, residentially qualified invalid pensioners reaching age pension age were not transferred to age pension. This caused an estimated overstatement in the number of invalid pensioners of approximately 13 000 in 1976 and approximately 17 000 in 1977.

Table 6.39

Widow pensioners are classified into three categories: Class A—widows with one or more qualifying children under the age of 16 or older dependent full-time student children in their care; Class B—widows of at least 50 years of age without a qualifying child, or widows who were at least 45 years of age when their Class A pensions ceased because they no longer had qualifying children under their care; Class C—widows other than Class A or B, in necessitous circumstances within 26 weeks following the death of their husbands. The introduction of the tapered means test from September 1969 and the liberalisation of the means test in September 1972 resulted in an increase in the number of widow pensioners.

Table 6.43

Duration of benefit means duration of benefit of current beneficiaries at the time of the survey. In the majority of cases, it is an incomplete duration of benefit.

Table 6.45

Average weekly earnings per employed male unit: estimated by dividing total wage and salary earnings by the sum of the numbers of male and female wage and salary earners, the females being weighted by the estimated ratio of average female to average male wage and salary earnings.

DATA SOURCES AND REFERENCES

Tables 6.1–6.34

ABS, *Income Distribution 1973–74, Part 1* (Cat. No. 6502.0)

ABS, *Income Distribution 1973–74, Part 2* (Cat. No. 6503.0)

ABS, *Income Distribution 1973–74, Part 3* (Supplementary Tables) (Cat. No. 6504.0)

(Note: much of the data in Tables 6.1–6.34 has not previously been published.)

Tables 6.35–6.36

Department of Social Security, *Annual Report*

Department of Social Security, *Ten Year Statistical Summary*

Repatriation Commission, *Annual Report*

Tables 6.37–6.45

Department of Social Security, *Annual Report*

Department of Social Security, *Ten Year Statistical Summary*

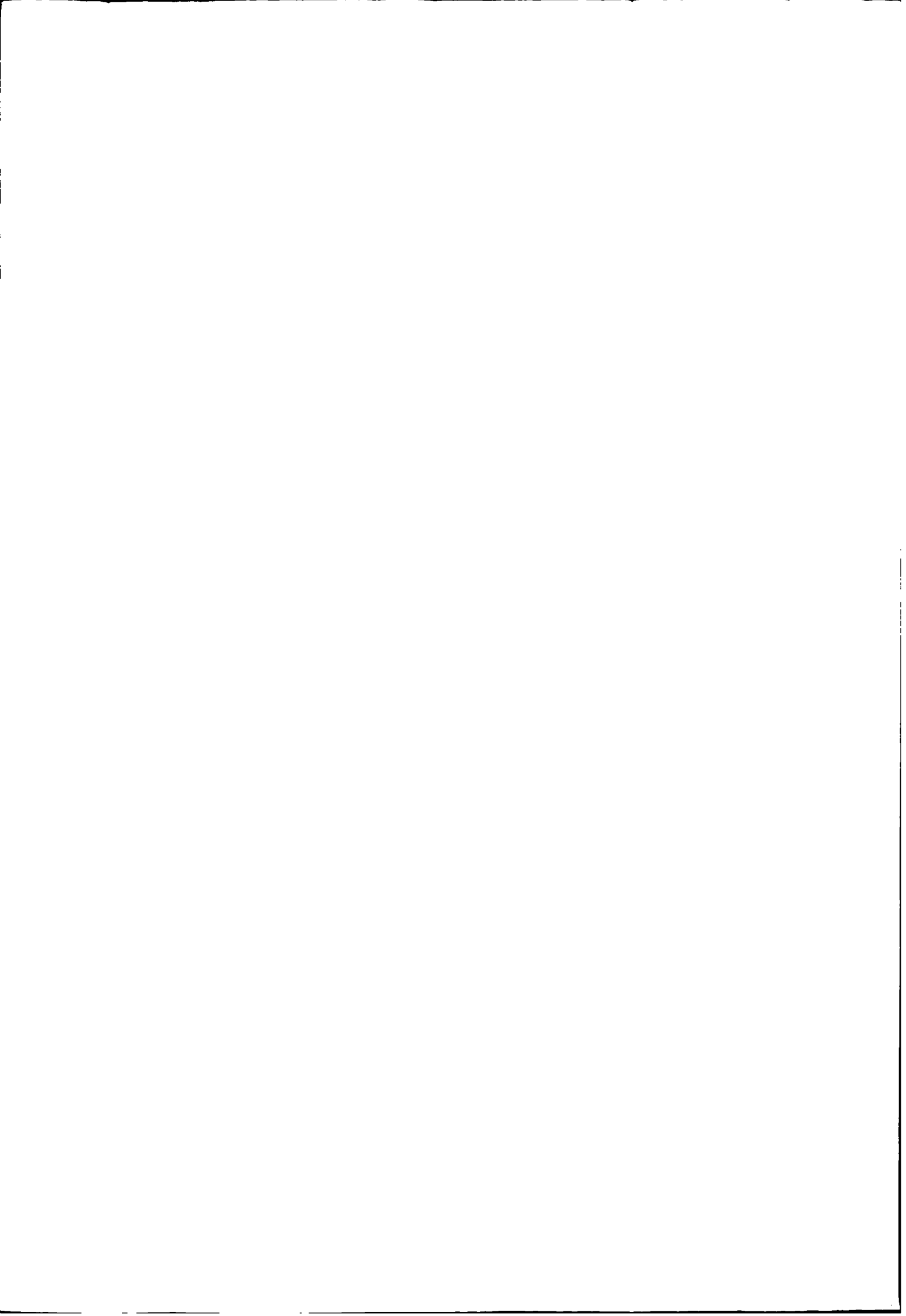
Table 6.46

ABS, *Commonwealth Government Finance* (Cat. No. 5502.0)

Table 6.47

ABS, *Commonwealth Government Finance* (Cat. No. 5502.0)

ABS, *State and Local Government Finance, Australia* (Cat. No. 5504.0)



Chapter 7
CRIME AND JUSTICE

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INTRODUCTION

The existence of crime in our society represents a significant social cost, both in terms of the consequent loss of well-being by individuals who are its actual or potential victims, and the direct economic costs associated with containment of its incidence and effect.

Traditionally, crime has been measured through the administrative records of the police and court authorities and has covered only that proportion of total crime which is detected and perhaps resolved. Much crime is undetected or unreported. Areas where information may be significantly lacking include white collar and corporate crime, crime within families, complicity in joint offences, violation of consumer rights, terrorism, and a variety of petty offences. Some information to augment official records of crime is now available from a Survey of Crime Victims conducted in 1975 by the ABS. Although research aimed at improving the quality of data obtained from such surveys is being conducted, crime victim surveys suffer deficiencies associated with the accuracy of victims' recollections, variations in categorisation and interpretation of events between the victim's and the official view and perhaps wilful concealment or exaggeration. They provide, however, useful supplements to official data on crimes committed against individual persons or households, and sometimes, as in the case of victim characteristics, serve as the only available source of data.

In order to avoid misinterpretation of the different conceptions of crime embodied in the

statistics in this chapter, the term 'victimisation' is used to distinguish crime identified in the Survey of Crime Victims from similar categories of offences recorded in police statistics.

There are deficiencies in the amount of detail available about the motives and characteristics of persons responsible for criminal activity. Social correlates of crime such as education and employment status of offenders and their family and living situations, are not available for presentation on a national basis.

Apart from information deficiencies, there are many technical difficulties associated with the compilation of a comprehensive picture of crime and justice in Australia. Statistical classifications, particularly of offence types, vary widely in usage between the various sources of data. Efforts to achieve greater standardisation are not yet manifested in available statistics. Lack of nationally comparable information about the administration of justice leaves significant data gaps. These areas are illustrated partially in this chapter by the inclusion of some data relating only to New South Wales. Rates have sometimes been constructed on a crude population basis and therefore overlook the probable existence of strong demographic and social correlates that would warrant the compilation of rates specific to particular population sub-groups.

Information is presented in this chapter under four headings: Offences, Victims, Offenders, and Public protection and the administration of justice.

SECTION 1. OFFENCES

This section presents statistics on the incidence of crime. Some of the information is derived directly from the victims through the ABS's 1975 Survey of Crime Victims and hence gives a different view of the level and nature of crime from that provided by administrative data. Tables 7.1 and 7.2 and Chart 7.1 show information about crime from the victim's perspective. A connection with the time series information available from police records (Table 7.4) is possible through information about the incidence of victimisations being reported or otherwise becoming known to police (Table 7.3).

It is unfortunate that categories of crime are not strictly comparable between the Survey of Crime Victims and statistics of offences known to police, particularly for assault, robbery and theft categories. Technical notes at the end of this chapter describe the coverage of the respective collections but there are also apparent differences in the interpretation and recording of certain crimes which may affect their number and the categories to which they are classified. It should be recognised that a victim's recognition and categorisation of a victimisation, as in Tables 7.1 to 7.3, may be different from official recognition and

categorisation by police, as in Table 7.4. Trends in drug offences, measured through charges laid, complete the section (Table 7.5). Although these are no doubt a poor measure of the overall pattern of drug offences, Table 7.5 nevertheless provides some insight into an area of crime that is attracting increasing public concern.

Table 7.1 shows, from the Survey of Crime Victims, that the highest rates of victimisation of individuals were for nuisance calls, theft and peeping. In the twelve months preceding interviews during March to May 1975, rates of victimisation reported in these categories were respectively 19 466 and 7362 per 100 000 persons aged 15 years and over and 3046 per 100 000 females aged 15 years and over. However, according to the victim's knowledge indicated in Table 7.3 only 13.5 per cent of most recent nuisance calls and 35.1 per cent of thefts became known to police. Assault (45.6 per cent), fraud, forgery and false pretences (24.0 per cent), and rape (30.0 per cent), comprise more serious victimisations of which known police awareness was also low. Table 7.10 in the following section examines victims' reasons for not reporting victimisations.

Table 7.4 looks at those crimes which have

become known to the police. In general, the incidence of these offences is much lower than could be expected from the number of victimisations identified by the ABS Survey of Crime Victims and the proportion of these that the victims thought had come to the attention of the police (Tables 7.1 and 7.3). However, a number of factors could contribute to this, including sampling error in survey results, misreporting by survey respondents and, as already noted, differences in the categorisation of crime and respondents' perceptions of the number of offences involved.

Most of the selected offences known to police have shown generally increasing incidence since 1974. This reflects either an increase in crime rates or in the extent of police knowledge of crime, or both. The strongest growth has been an 80.8 per cent increase in the rate of fraud, forgery and false pretences offences between 1974 and 1979. The rate for serious assault known to police increased by 52.4 per cent over the same period. Trends in numbers of offences known to police are shown in graphical form, together with crime clearance information, in Chart 7.3 in Section 4.

Chart 7.1 shows, from the ABS Survey of Crime Victims, a strong prevalence of crime during night hours (i.e. 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.). Proportions occurring at night ranged from 48.2 per cent of break and enter victimisations to 83.5 per cent of robberies. The location of victimisations varied, with theft (60.2 per cent) and rape (44.5 per cent of occurrences where location was reported) sharing a strong likelihood of occurring inside or near the home. Outdoor public areas were the single most likely locations for occurrence of robbery and

assault (50.0 per cent and 35.7 per cent respectively—Table 7.2).

Drug trafficking, use/administration and possession are but some offence types selected here to represent the range of offences related to drug abuse (Table 7.5). Marihuana has been the drug associated with the largest number of charges for each of these offences in each year since 1974. However, as a proportion of all charges for these offences, those involving marihuana fell from 66.5 per cent of trafficking charges, 80.4 per cent of use/administration charges and 74.9 per cent of possession charges in 1974 to 35.8 per cent, 52.0 per cent and 44.7 per cent respectively in 1978. There was a slight increase again, both in number and percentage, in 1979. The number of these charges involving marihuana was lower in 1978 and 1979 than it had been in any of the three preceding years, reflecting either a drop in actual trafficking, use/administration and possession of marihuana, or changes in factors affecting either detection or the laying of charges for offences involving this drug.

Narcotics, including heroin, methadone, morphine, cocaine and opium, have been the next most significant drug group associated with trafficking and use/administration charges but rank behind forms of cannabis other than marihuana in the case of possession offences. Growth in the number of charges involving narcotics has been very strong since 1974, peaking in 1978 when there were 1469 use/administration charges, 1394 possession charges and 483 trafficking charges. The latter number was only 11 fewer than the number of marihuana trafficking charges in that year.

TABLE 7.1 SELECTED VICTIMISATIONS (a) IN PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS (b), MARCH-MAY 1975

<i>Type of victimisation</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 persons aged 15 years and over (c)</i>
Motor vehicle theft	62.7	757
Assault	191.0	2 306
Robbery	14.2	171
Theft	609.9	7 362
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	214.1	2 584
Nuisance calls	1 612.6	19 466
Rape	7.8	186
Indecent exposure	26.4	629
Peeping	127.9	3 046
Breaking and entering	146.5	4 042

(a) Occurring to persons aged 15 years and over. (b) See technical notes, Chapter 7. (c) Rates for rape, indecent exposure and peeping are per 100 000 females aged 15 years and over; rate for breaking and entering is per 100 000 households.

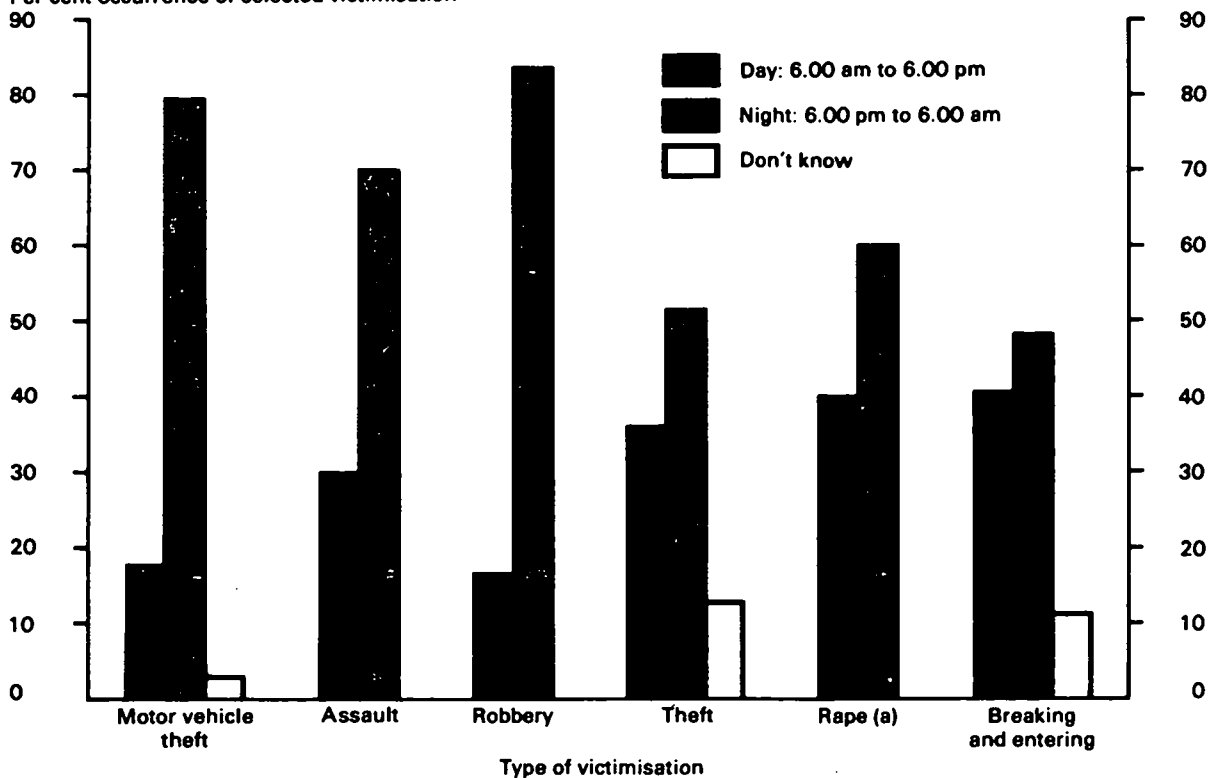
TABLE 7.2 SELECTED VICTIMISATIONS (a) IN PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS (b): LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE, MARCH-MAY 1975

Location	Type of victimisation			
	Assault	Robbery	Theft	Rape
	<i>Per cent</i>			
Inside or near home	18.9	15.7	60.2	44.5 (c)
At work	14.3	*	7.7	*
Indoor public area (d)	14.8	*	4.9	*
Outdoor public area (e)	35.7	50.0	12.1	*
In a motor vehicle	*	14.9	8.8	*
Other (f)	14.6	*	6.5	*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (g)	191.0	14.2	609.9	7.8

(a) Occurring to persons aged 15 years and over. (b) See technical notes, Chapter 7. (c) Because of the significant degree of non-response to location of rape victimisations (see footnote (g) below), this figure should be interpreted with care. (d) Includes shop, bank, public transport, etc. (e) Includes carpark, playground, park, street, etc. (f) Includes 'don't know'. (g) Includes 19 800 assaults, 1400 robberies, 10 100 thefts and 2400 rapes where location was not stated.

CHART 7.1 SELECTED VICTIMISATIONS IN PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS : TIME OF OCCURRENCE, MARCH-MAY 1975

Per cent occurrence of selected victimisation



(a) Because of the significant degree of non-response to location of rape victimisations, this figure should be interpreted with care.

TABLE 7.3 SELECTED VICTIMISATIONS (a) IN PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS (b): VICTIM'S KNOWLEDGE OF WHETHER KNOWN TO POLICE, MARCH-MAY 1975

Type of victimisation	Did not			Total	Total
	Became known	become known	Don't know		
		<i>Per cent</i>			<i>'000</i>
Motor vehicle theft	89.3	9.8	*	100.0	62.7
Assault	45.6	52.4	2.0	100.0	191.0
Robbery	57.5	38.0	4.5	100.0	14.2
Theft	35.1	63.0	1.9	100.0	609.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	24.0	74.1	1.8	100.0	214.1
Nuisance calls (c)	13.5	83.1	3.3	100.0	285.9
Rape	30.0	61.7	8.4	100.0	7.8
Breaking and entering	67.2	31.1	1.7	100.0	146.5

(a) Occurring to persons aged 15 years and over. (b) See technical notes, Chapter 7. (c) Relates to most recently occurring incident only.

**TABLE 7.4 SELECTED OFFENCES KNOWN TO POLICE (a)
(Rate per 100 000 population)**

Type of offence	Year ended 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Motor vehicle theft	362.0	376.3	361.9	383.9	439.9	472.6
Homicide (b)	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.5	4.7	5.5
Serious assault	22.5	21.0	25.1	25.3	29.3	34.3
Robbery	23.6	25.3	21.5	21.9	25.3	25.7
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	249.5	257.7	354.3	370.0	406.9	451.0
Rape (c)	11.4	12.1	13.3	13.3	13.9	14.0
Breaking and entering	853.6	928.6	890.7	916.9	1 039.1	1 130.2

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 7. (b) Comprises murder, attempted murder and manslaughter (including that arising from motor vehicle accidents). (c) Rate per 100 000 females.

**TABLE 7.5 CHARGES FOR SELECTED DRUG OFFENCES: MAJOR DRUG GROUPS
(Number)**

Year	Drug group									Total
	Cannabis		Narcotics	Amphetamines	Tranquillisers and anti-depressants		Barbiturates/ hypnotics	Hallucinogens	Other	
	Marihuana	Other								
TRAFFICKING										
1974	331	11	89	5	—	11	27	24	498	
1975	606	80	147	3	3	20	57	—	916	
1976	569	197	219	11	9	72	58	1	1 136	
1977	696	182	305	13	8	96	28	4	1 332	
1978	494	286	483	5	10	46	45	10	1 379	
1979	540	322	414	12	29	53	33	48	1 451	
USE/ADMINISTRATION										
1974	1 938	26	312	20	1	20	79	15	2 411	
1975	3 592	217	581	17	12	97	104	4	4 624	
1976	3 646	733	1 061	32	15	142	91	7	5 727	
1977	4 166	474	1 138	47	19	277	51	9	6 181	
1978	2 622	641	1 469	46	50	156	46	14	5 044	
1979	2 772	700	1 009	57	42	263	40	10	4 893	
POSSESSION										
1974	3 672	453	367	29	18	58	133	172	4 902	
1975	5 759	1 759	590	26	17	150	282	7	8 590	
1976	6 240	2 903	941	36	29	197	259	19	10 624	
1977	7 632	3 291	1 194	53	31	331	166	51	12 749	
1978	4 706	3 883	1 394	46	59	200	191	48	10 527	
1979	5 744	4 944	1 068	94	86	359	186	39	12 520	

SECTION 2. VICTIMS

The information in this section changes the focus of analysis from the offence to the victim. All of the data, with the exception of that contained in Table 7.6, were obtained directly from victims. Therefore, like most of Section 1, it focuses attention on a concept of crime based on individuals' perceptions rather than administrative records. Victimization rates have been disaggregated by age, sex, city size and labour force status (Tables 7.7 to 7.9). They may be interpreted both as descriptions of victim characteristics and as indicators of victimization risks for certain categories of the population. Table 7.10 offers partial explanation for the differences between public perception of, and police information on, crime. Finally, Chart 7.2 analyses the perceptions that people have of their safety, a more subjective assessment of the effect of unexpected events, including criminal activity, on well-being.

The inclusion of fatal accident victims in Table 7.6 presents the broader concept of victimization included in the social indicators recommendations of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. Rates of deaths from unexpected external events are more than twice as high for males (66.8 per 100 000 male population in 1978) as for females (31.4 per 100 000 females). For both sexes they have been generally declining. Respective levels in 1968 were 78.4 and 36.3. The main contributor to this decline has been a fall in the rate of deaths from accidents other than motor vehicle traffic accidents.

Homicides, included in these rates, have increased for males from levels around 1.7 per 100 000 in the period 1968 to 1970 to a level of 2.4 per 100 000 in 1976 and 1977. They have since decreased to 1.9 per 100 000 in 1978. Suicide rates, also shown in Table 7.6 have remained steady for males at around 16 or 17 per 100 000, now more than double the rate of suicides by females, which have dropped from around 8 per 100 000 in 1968 and 1969 to between 6 and 7 per 100 000 in 1977 and 1978.

Table 7.7 and subsequent tables in this section examine characteristics of victims. Age characteristics of victims (Table 7.7) show overall victimization rates generally declining with increasing age with the highest levels being for persons aged 20-24 years. 210 out of every 1000 males and 165 out of every 1000 females in this age group were victims of one or more victimizations during the 12 months prior to interview during March to May 1975. For persons of all ages 15 years and over, the corresponding overall victimization rates were 127 and 124 per 1000 males and females respectively. Survey responses revealed that males are more likely than females to fall victim to motor vehicle theft, assault and fraud, forgery and false pretences (13, 19 and 27 per 1000 respectively for males compared with 3, 4 and 8 per 1000 females), while females experience a higher incidence of nuisance calls (53 per 1000 females, 16 per 1000 males). The overall victimization rates for females in these statistics are also influenced by the inclusion of

rates for rape (2 per 1000 females 15 years and over), indecent exposure (7 per 1000) and peeping (16 per 1000), for which information was collected only from females.

Victimization rates for individuals are higher in larger cities with populations over 100 000 persons (125 to 130 victimizations per 1000 persons aged 15 years and over) than in smaller cities (70 to 80 per 1000) (Table 7.8). Rates for breaking and entering also show correlation with city size but in this case lower rates prevail in cities of up to half a million persons. Their rates are around 25 per 1000 households compared with about 40 per 1000 households in cities of over half a million persons.

Labour force and employment status also appear to be correlated with victimization rates (Table 7.9). Overall rates for the selected victimizations vary from 87.6 per 1000 for persons 15 years and over not in the labour force to 198.6 per 1000 for unemployed persons. Unemployed persons reported a very high rate of assault, 40.3 per 1000 persons, almost four times as high as the rate of assault reported by the total population, shown in Table 7.7.

'Too trivial' was the most prevalent main reason cited by both sexes for non-reporting of robbery, theft and breaking and entering (Table 7.10). Identified main reasons for female victims not reporting rape showed that 9.0 per cent believed that it was a private matter and a further 13.0 per cent believed that the police would not bother to do anything. For female victims not reporting assault the respective percentages were 28.3 and 11.0. Main reasons given by males for not reporting assault showed triviality (22.8 per cent) and the intention to handle the situation themselves (18.3 per cent) as the most prevalent main reason given. About 20 per cent of both males and females reported fraud, forgery and false pretences victimizations to someone else instead of to the police.

Perceptions of personal safety are shown in Chart 7.2. It should be noted that the survey questions yielding figures for this chart did not have any specific orientation towards safety from criminal activities. The proportions shown may therefore be influenced by fears about other events affecting safety. The data indicate a significant difference in feelings about personal safety between females and males; 41.2 per cent of females reported feeling somewhat or very unsafe compared with only 8.3 per cent of males. It indicates that, on a subjective level at least, overall well-being of the female population is affected to a greater extent by fears for personal safety than is the well-being of the male population.

People living in capital cities perceive themselves to be less safe than do people living in other urban areas; 29.1 per cent and 16.3 per cent respectively of persons living in capital cities and other urban areas felt either somewhat or very unsafe. This feeling is consistent with the higher victimization rates for larger cities shown in Table 7.8.

TABLE 7.6 DEATHS FROM SUICIDE AND UNEXPECTED EXTERNAL EVENTS (a)
(Rate per 100 000 population)

Year	Suicide	Unexpected external events			Total unexpected external events
		Homicide (b)	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	Other accidents (c)	
MALES					
1968 . . .	16.9	1.7	42.0	34.7	78.4
1969 . . .	16.6	1.6	42.5	31.7	75.7
1970 . . .	17.1	1.7	44.6	33.1	79.4
1971 . . .	17.7	2.3	43.1	31.7	77.0
1972 . . .	16.4	2.3	37.9	33.1	73.2
1973 . . .	15.4	2.3	40.2	30.8	73.3
1974 . . .	15.7	2.3	39.5	32.1	73.8
1975 . . .	15.2	2.1	39.9	30.4	72.4
1976 . . .	15.7	2.4	36.7	29.0	68.2
1977 . . .	16.0	2.4	38.6	28.2	69.2
1978 . . .	15.8	1.9	37.6	27.2	66.8
FEMALES					
1968 . . .	8.5	1.5	14.0	20.8	36.3
1969 . . .	7.8	0.9	16.0	18.6	35.5
1970 . . .	7.6	1.4	16.6	19.3	37.3
1971 . . .	9.1	1.2	14.6	18.3	34.1
1972 . . .	8.2	1.0	14.4	18.1	33.5
1973 . . .	7.4	1.5	14.9	18.5	34.8
1974 . . .	7.3	1.3	14.8	17.6	33.6
1975 . . .	7.0	1.2	13.6	17.0	31.8
1976 . . .	5.9	1.6	13.7	16.7	32.0
1977 . . .	6.2	1.5	14.2	16.7	32.3
1978 . . .	6.6	1.6	14.7	15.1	31.4

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 7. (b) Comprises murder and manslaughter (excluding that arising from vehicular traffic and non-traffic accidents). (c) Refers to deaths from all other causes classified to the group 'Accidents, poisonings and violence' of the Eighth (1965) Revision of the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases.

TABLE 7.7 VICTIMS BY AGE AND SEX: SELECTED VICTIMISATIONS IN PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, MARCH-MAY 1975
(Rate per 1000 population of same age and sex)

Type of victimisation	Age group (years)							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	
MALES								
Motor vehicle theft	7	25	17	18	14	11	*	13
Assault	45	43	26	12	8	9	*	19
Robbery	*	5	*	*	2	3	*	2
Theft	58	112	91	74	75	46	30	68
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	10	39	57	34	30	12	7	27
Nuisance calls	9	21	13	16	23	19	9	16
Total (a)	124	210	163	133	134	94	49	127
FEMALES								
Motor vehicle theft	*	3	*	5	4	*	*	3
Assault	7	5	4	5	4	*	3	4
Robbery	*	6	*	3	*	*	2	2
Theft	50	77	78	55	38	28	22	47
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	7	15	10	9	8	4	3	8
Nuisance calls	41	52	67	74	54	42	39	53
Rape	3	*	4	3	*	*	*	2
Indecent exposure	13	17	11	8	*	4	*	7
Peeping	21	21	22	20	16	11	5	16
Total (a)	134	165	164	154	112	90	72	124
PERSONS								
Motor vehicle theft	5	14	9	12	9	6	1	8
Assault	26	24	15	9	6	6	2	11
Robbery	*	5	*	2	2	2	1	2
Theft	54	95	84	65	57	37	25	58
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	9	27	33	22	19	8	5	17
Nuisance calls	25	37	40	44	38	31	26	35
Total (a)	113	174	152	135	119	85	59	117

(a) Overall victimisation rate representing the incidence of persons experiencing at least one victimisation of the types shown.

TABLE 7.8 VICTIMS BY CITY SIZE: SELECTED VICTIMISATIONS IN PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, MARCH-MAY 1975

Type of victimisation	City size—persons numbering				
	500-49 999	50 000-99 999	100 000-499 999	500 000-999 999	1 million and over
<i>Rate per 1000 population aged 15 years and over</i>					
Motor vehicle theft	3.3	5.8	8.8	8.0	9.6
Assault	7.9	6.5	8.5	18.0	10.7
Robbery	*	*	*	1.9	2.6
Theft	46.4	46.0	58.8	68.3	57.8
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	15.2	12.8	21.7	20.9	15.5
Nuisance calls	14.3	10.6	37.2	29.3	47.0
Total	80.1	71.6	124.7	130.0	127.6
<i>Rate per 1000 households</i>					
Households broken into and entered	22.0	26.6	24.6	40.3	38.2

TABLE 7.9 VICTIMS BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS (a): SELECTED VICTIMISATIONS IN PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, MARCH-MAY 1975

Type of victimisation	Labour force status			
	Employed			Not in labour force
	Full-time	Part-time	Unemployed	
	<i>Rate per 1000 population (b)</i>			
Motor vehicle theft	13.7	7.0	*	2.1
Assault	15.2	10.6	40.3	5.8
Robbery	2.8	1.5	*	0.8
Theft	71.7	63.0	105.3	39.0
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	27.7	16.2	28.8	5.4
Nuisance calls	28.1	45.0	42.6	40.5
Total	139.2	129.2	198.6	87.6
	<i>Rate per 1000 household heads (b)</i>			
Households broken into and entered	36.4	30.7	96.5	27.6

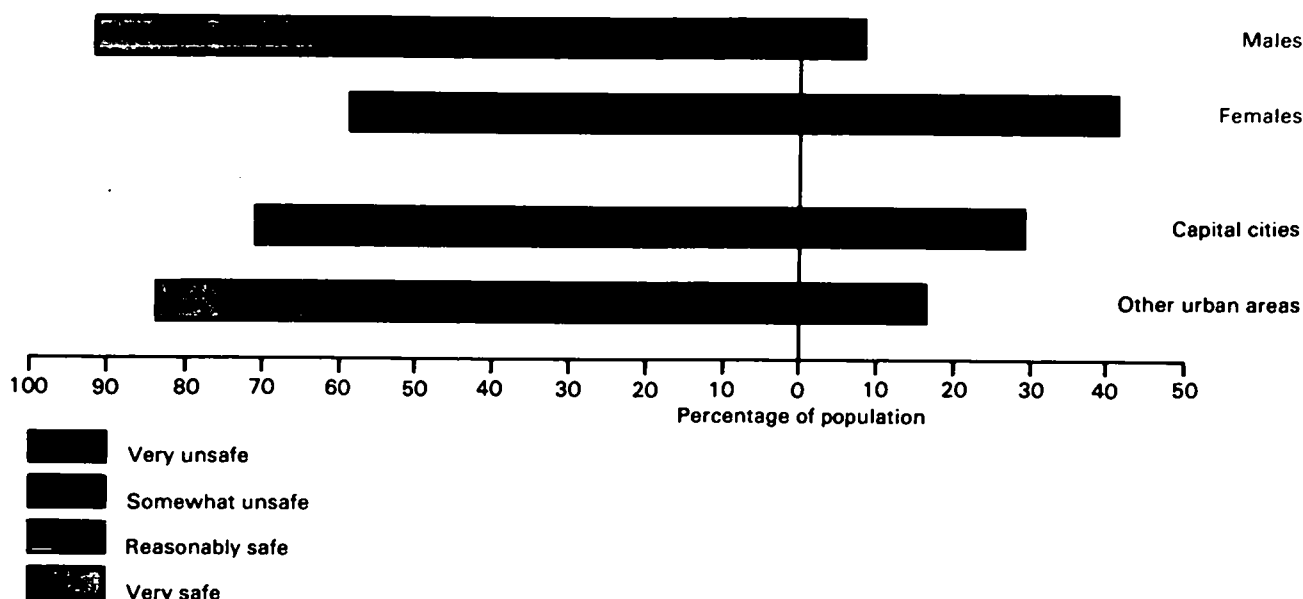
(a) For definitions of labour force status, see technical notes, Chapter 5. (b) With the same labour force status.

TABLE 7.10 SELECTED VICTIMISATIONS IN PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS NOT NOTIFIED BY VICTIM TO POLICE: MAIN REASON FOR NOT NOTIFYING POLICE, MARCH-MAY 1975

Main reason police not notified by victim	Type of victimisation					
	Robbery	Theft	Breaking and entering	Rape	Assault	Fraud, forgery and false pretences
MALES (per cent)						
Somebody else was notified instead	—	4.5	2.8	..	1.6	19.0
Thought it was a private, not a criminal matter	—	0.8	1.0	..	4.7	13.9
Police could not do anything about it	7.6	20.4	9.6	..	6.3	8.8
Police would not bother to do anything about it	19.8	9.5	5.8	..	6.0	4.5
Would not bother since offenders thought to be children	—	2.2	1.2	..	—	0.1
Victim would handle situation himself	7.8	2.3	1.3	..	18.3	14.8
Too trivial	48.3	42.8	33.3	..	22.8	13.1
Other (a)	16.5	17.4	45.0	..	40.3	25.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0
FEMALES (per cent)						
Somebody else was notified instead	—	3.5	7.4	—	4.0	21.5
Thought it was a private, not a criminal matter	—	2.2	2.9	9.0	28.3	16.6
Police could not do anything about it	—	19.2	16.0	—	3.4	22.1
Police would not bother to do anything about it	—	4.4	3.2	13.0	11.0	1.4
Would not bother since offenders thought to be children	—	2.6	7.2	—	9.0	—
Victim would handle situation herself	—	1.6	—	7.5	2.7	6.5
Too trivial	59.7	42.8	33.7	—	3.6	7.5
Other (a)	40.3	23.5	29.7	70.6	38.0	24.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>'000</i>						
Males (b)	3.2	245.7	44.5	..	115.0	151.8
Females (b)	2.5	176.1	14.5	5.7	31.2	30.1

(a) Includes 'police discovered the incident', 'did not want to take the time (in court, from work, etc.)', 'did not want harm or punishment to come to offender', 'afraid of reprisal', 'too confused or upset to notify the police', 'not sure the offenders would be caught', 'fear of insurance problems'. (b) Includes victimisations where the victim did not state the reason for not reporting to the police. For males and females respectively these numbered as follows ('000): robbery, nil and 0.6; theft, 7.6 and 8.0; breaking and entering, 2.5 and 2.7; rape, not applicable and 1.2; assault, 34.9 and 12.8; fraud, forgery and false pretences, 8.2 and 1.3.

CHART 7.2 POPULATION BY HOW SAFE INDIVIDUALS FEEL IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, MARCH—MAY 1975



SECTION 3. OFFENDERS

This section examines the characteristics of persons who have been found to be or who have been alleged to be responsible for criminal activity. Most of the information comes from administrative records of police and court authorities and therefore covers only those offenders and alleged offenders who are apprehended. Limited sources with national coverage have been augmented from sources in New South Wales, in order to illustrate offender information more fully.

Table 7.11 provides a view, from the victim's perspective, of the relationship between offenders and their victims. Based on the ABS Survey of Crime Victims 1975, it shows that where a response was obtained, an offender was known to the victim in 61.8 per cent of incidents of fraud, forgery and false pretences, 46.7 per cent of incidents of assault and 51.9 per cent of rapes.

Characteristics of offenders are available only in limited detail. Tables 7.12 to 7.16 focus principally on age characteristics. As far as possible a distinction has been made between adult and juvenile offenders according to whether or not they had attained 18 years. Table 7.12 shows greatest involvement by juveniles (in this case persons aged 10 to 17 years) to be in break and enter and motor vehicle theft offences. Rates of involvement for these two offences, based on those apprehended or identified by police as suspects during 1978–79, were respectively 616.8 and 316.3 per 100 000 persons aged 10 to 17 years. Rates of involvement in these two offences by adults were also relatively high but ranked behind involvement

in fraud, forgery and false pretences with a rate of 82.4 per 100 000 adults in 1978–79.

Unlawful possession and unlawful use are the two main offences with which persons have been charged in relation to drug abuse (Table 7.13). In 1979, 686 juveniles and 8305 adults were charged with these offences, representing approximately 80 per cent of both juveniles and adults charged with drug offences.

In 1978 about half of the criminal convictions in New South Wales higher criminal and lower courts (excluding children's courts) related to persons aged under 25 years (Table 7.14). In lower court statistics, males show larger concentrations in the younger age groups than do females: 22 per cent of convictions relating to males were to those aged 18 and 19 years, compared with 10 per cent of convictions relating to females.

Table 7.15 shows high and increasing proportions of persons aged under 25 years amongst those convicted of drink-driving offences in New South Wales. In 1978, 39.4 per cent of persons convicted of drink-driving were under 25 years though only 20.0 per cent of driver's licence holders were in this age category.

Details of age, sex and marital status of prisoners, obtained from the 1976 Census, show high concentrations amongst persons who are male, relatively young and with marital status other than 'married' (Table 7.16). Only 289 out of a total of 9217 prisoners were female. Of both male and female prisoners, over 70 per cent were aged under 35 years, and over 40 per cent were aged between

15 and 24 years. The latter proportion compares with about 24 per cent of the population aged 15 years and over being aged 15 to 24 years in 1976 (from Table 1.5). Comparison with marital status information for the whole population in Table 2.1 shows relatively low proportions of prisoners describing themselves as married. For example, of male prisoners aged 25 to 34 years, representing 30 per cent of the males in prison in 1976, 28 per cent were married, compared with 75 per cent of all

males recorded at the Census (70 per cent of males aged 25 to 29 years and 81 per cent of males aged 30 to 34 years—Table 2.1).

Table 7.17 shows that 52.6 per cent of appearances in New South Wales lower courts in 1978 were by persons who had previous convictions. In higher criminal courts, 72.5 per cent of cases dealt with were in respect of persons who had previous convictions.

TABLE 7.11 VICTIM'S KNOWLEDGE OF OFFENDERS: SELECTED VICTIMISATIONS IN PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, MARCH-MAY 1975

<i>Type of victimisation</i>	<i>At least one offender known to victim</i>	<i>Offender(s) not known to victim (a)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
		<i>Per cent</i>		<i>'000</i>
Motor vehicle theft	10.5	89.5	100.0	62.7
Assault	46.7	53.3	100.0	191.0 (b)
Robbery	13.3	86.7	100.0	14.2
Theft	9.5	90.5	100.0	609.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	61.8	38.1	100.0	214.1
Rape	51.9	49.1	100.0	7.8 (c)
Break and enter	10.7	89.3	100.0	146.5

(a) Includes 'don't know'. (b) Includes 20 000 'not stated'. (c) Includes 2400 'not stated'.

**TABLE 7.12 PERSONS INVOLVED (a) IN SELECTED OFFENCES CLEARED BY POLICE
(Rate per 100 000 population in age group)**

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Type of offence</i>						
	<i>Homicide</i>	<i>Serious assault</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Rape (b)</i>	<i>Breaking and entering</i>	<i>Motor vehicle theft</i>	<i>Fraud, forgery and false pretences</i>
JUVENILES (c)							
1974	2.2	18.7	16.8	11.9	559.6	326.2	43.4
1975	2.8	16.4	20.8	12.5	589.5	350.9	50.6
1976	2.5	17.9	16.9	13.6	584.2	319.5	56.2
1977	2.4	16.9	14.1	11.5	575.0	329.7	55.0
1978	2.2	21.3	14.8	11.8	596.6	348.7	56.3
1979	2.7	23.9	12.6	11.5	616.8	316.3	58.1
ADULTS (d)							
1974	6.4	19.3	8.1	8.3	65.0	42.8	73.4
1975	6.5	19.0	9.6	9.4	68.3	48.6	79.9
1976	6.2	24.0	7.9	9.7	63.0	47.6	78.7
1977	6.7	24.1	8.0	8.7	65.6	47.4	81.2
1978	5.6	27.5	8.9	9.4	70.6	52.9	85.9
1979	6.6	30.0	9.6	8.3	76.3	46.7	82.4

(a) As alleged offenders. (b) Rate per 100 000 male population. (c) 10 to 17 years. (d) 18 years and over.

TABLE 7.13 PERSONS CHARGED WITH DRUG OFFENCES

Type of offence	Number of persons (a)															
				1978			1979									
	1974	1975	1976	1977	Juvenile (b)	Adult (c)	Total	Juvenile (b)	Adult (c)	Total						
MALES																
Unlawful possession	3 821	6 173	7 653	8 754	388	4 522	4 910	343	5 212	5 555						
Unlawful import	133	64	134	90	1	92	93	1	74	75						
Unlawful use	2 024	3 647	4 350	4 677	190	1 798	1 988	231	1 789	2 020						
Trafficking	381	623	739	903	11	388	399	12	379	391						
Theft	137	143	116	59	8	96	104	8	82	90						
Obtained drugs by false pretences	676	1 142	1 737	1 924	—	20	20	—	38	38						
Obtained drugs by forged prescriptions											2	72	74	2	108	110
Other											85	822	907	108	1 089	1 197
FEMALES																
Unlawful possession	517	870	1 074	1 353	82	768	850	72	910	982						
Unlawful import	36	13	39	25	1	15	16	—	22	22						
Unlawful use	303	539	677	766	60	401	461	40	394	434						
Trafficking	36	56	80	118	4	66	70	1	66	67						
Theft	19	27	19	20	1	15	16	—	18	18						
Obtained drugs by false pretences	82	190	239	304	—	7	7	3	5	8						
Obtained drugs by forged prescriptions											1	34	35	3	36	39
Other											14	106	120	21	166	187

(a) Separate data for 17 and 18 year olds not available prior to 1978. (b) Under 18 years. (c) 18 years and over.

TABLE 7.14 PERSONS CONVICTED IN HIGHER CRIMINAL AND LOWER COURTS, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1978

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS (a)						
	<i>Number</i>			<i>Per cent</i>		
Under 18	185	10	195	6.5	5.2	6.4
18	312	10	322	10.9	5.2	10.5
19	268	22	290	9.3	11.3	9.5
20-24	924	66	990	32.2	34.0	32.3
25-29	440	27	467	15.3	13.9	15.3
30-39	450	33	483	15.7	17.0	15.8
40 and over	289	26	315	10.1	13.4	10.3
Total (b)	2 874	195	3 069	100.0	100.0	100.0
LOWER COURTS (a)						
	<i>Number</i>			<i>Per cent</i>		
18	2 867	339	3 206	11.3	5.0	9.9
19	2 715	345	3 060	10.7	5.1	9.5
20-24	7 893	1 728	9 621	31.0	25.4	29.8
25-29	3 795	1 266	5 061	14.9	18.6	15.7
30-39	4 014	1 476	5 490	15.8	21.7	17.0
40 and over	4 156	1 652	5 808	16.3	24.3	18.0
Total (c)	27 889	7 585	35 474	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 7. (b) Includes 6 males and 1 female whose ages were not stated. (c) Includes 2449 males and 779 females whose ages were unknown.

TABLE 7.15 PERSONS FOUND GUILTY OF DRINK-DRIVING (a), NEW SOUTH WALES

Year	Age group (years)						Total (b)
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	
	<i>Number</i>						
1975	1 902	4 057	2 892	2 213	1 713	4 934	17 955
1976	1 915	4 028	2 875	2 110	1 623	4 802	17 510
1977	2 030	4 337	2 712	2 127	1 611	4 519	17 747
1978	2 367	5 094	3 019	2 263	1 774	4 408	19 138
	<i>Per cent</i>						
1975	10.7	22.9	16.3	12.5	9.7	27.9	100.0
1976	11.0	23.2	16.6	12.2	9.4	27.7	100.0
1977	11.7	25.0	15.6	12.3	9.3	26.1	100.0
1978	12.5	26.9	16.0	12.0	9.4	23.3	100.0
At 31 December 1978	6.3	13.7	14.4	13.7	10.4	41.5	100.0

(a) Persons found guilty of drink-driving on more than one occasion during any year are counted for each occasion. (b) Includes a small number of persons whose ages were unknown.

TABLE 7.16 PRISONERS (a): CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976

Age group (years)	Marital status					Total	Total
	Never married	Married	Permanently separated	Divorced	Widowed		
MALES							
	<i>Number</i>						<i>Per cent</i>
15-19	1 211	30	4	—	3	1 248	14.0
20-24	2 170	344	99	33	11	2 657	29.8
25-34	1 347	758	286	250	42	2 683	30.1
35-49	516	617	175	223	61	1 592	17.8
50-64	186	230	66	92	71	645	7.2
65 and over	31	40	8	7	18	104	1.2
Total	5 461	2 019	638	605	206	8 928	100.0
FEMALES							
	<i>Number</i>						<i>Per cent</i>
15-19	44	1	—	—	—	45	15.6
20-24	60	4	13	1	—	78	27.0
25-34	30	30	13	5	4	82	28.4
35-49	19	13	8	3	7	50	17.3
50-64	6	11	3	1	4	25	8.7
65 and over	4	2	1	1	1	9	3.1
Total	163	61	38	11	16	289	100.0

(a) Refers to all persons held in prisons, whether convicted or not.

TABLE 7.17 CASES DEALT WITH BY HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS AND APPEARANCES IN LOWER COURTS: PREVIOUS CONVICTION STATUS OF DEFENDANT, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1978

	Previously convicted	Not previously convicted	Total	Total
	<i>Per cent</i>		<i>Number</i>	
Higher criminal court (a)	72.5	27.5	100.0	4 076
Lower court (b)	52.6	47.4	100.0	47 128

(a) Previous convictions for offences against traffic laws are excluded except where the offence dealt with is itself an offence of a driving or traffic nature. (b) Estimated from a sample of 1 in 6 appearances.

SECTION 4. PUBLIC PROTECTION AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Police forces provide the main source of public protection against crime. Table 7.18 shows steady growth in strength of police forces from 20 489 for all jurisdictions in 1968 to 30 334 in 1978. In 1978 there were 213 police officers per 100 000 persons in Australia, compared with 171 in 1968. It should be noted that crime prevention, detection and clearance form only part of the activities of police forces.

Numbers of offences cleared by police are shown in Chart 7.3. They are compared in this chart with numbers of offences becoming known to police (see also Table 7.4). High proportions of homicide, serious assault, and fraud, forgery and false pretences known to police are cleared. Clearance rates for break and enter and motor vehicle theft offences are relatively low. A crime is 'cleared' by police when it is attributed to at least one person suspected of the offence. Hence clearance of offences involving theft is not indicative of rates of recovery of goods which, in the case of motor vehicles, is very high. Statistics of crime clearance are not necessarily comparable in timing with those of offences becoming known, because of time involved in the clearance of crime.

Statistics from New South Wales are again used in this section to illustrate the operation of courts in the administration of criminal justice. The most usual penalties imposed are, in a lower court, a fine (52.5 per cent of appearances—Table 7.19) and, in a higher criminal court, a prison sentence or a bond (51.2 per cent and 40.3 per cent respectively of persons tried in higher criminal courts during 1978—Table 7.20).

Although a much higher proportion of persons convicted in higher criminal courts received prison

sentences, persons imprisoned by higher courts during 1978 were fewer in number than persons convicted and imprisoned by lower courts (1712 and 2679 respectively). Prison sentences imposed by lower courts were, however, for periods usually shorter than six months (Table 7.19).

The time taken to achieve an outcome from court proceedings may be an indicator of the efficiency of the administration of justice, with implications for the well-being of the alleged offender whose status remains undetermined until court proceedings are finalised. Table 7.21 shows that in 1978, 53.5 per cent of persons appearing before lower courts in New South Wales had their cases finalised at first appearance. However, where the defendant pleaded 'not guilty' the time between first and final court appearance was longer than eight weeks in 69.0 per cent of cases and almost half of these took longer than eighteen weeks. Information in Table 7.22 shows that of cases dealt with in New South Wales higher criminal courts in 1978, 3.4 per cent had begun in 1976 or earlier. Information in these tables does not take into account any time taken in appeals.

There has been a steadily increasing trend in the proportion of lower court cases where the defendant had legal representation at final appearance. It has risen from 31.0 per cent in 1974 to 53.2 per cent in 1978 (Chart 7.4).

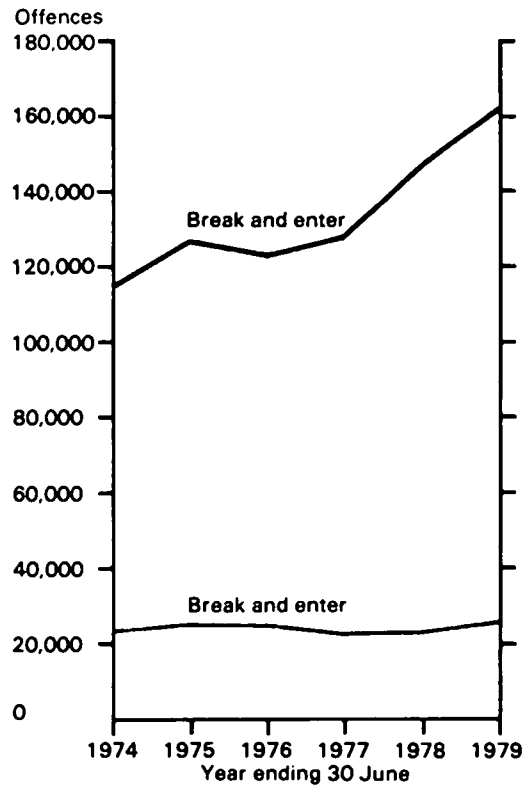
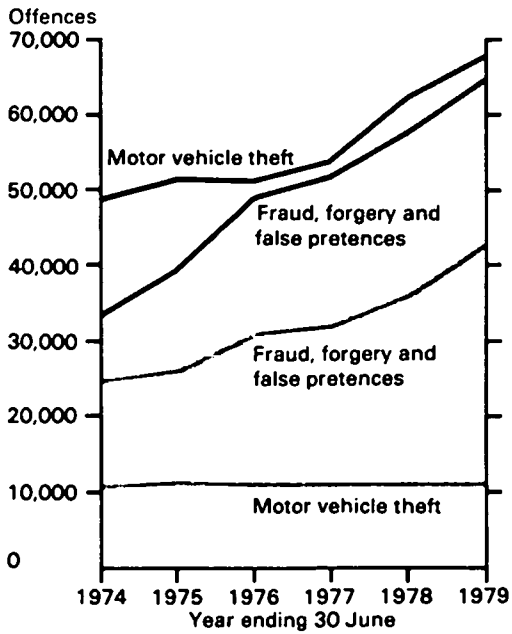
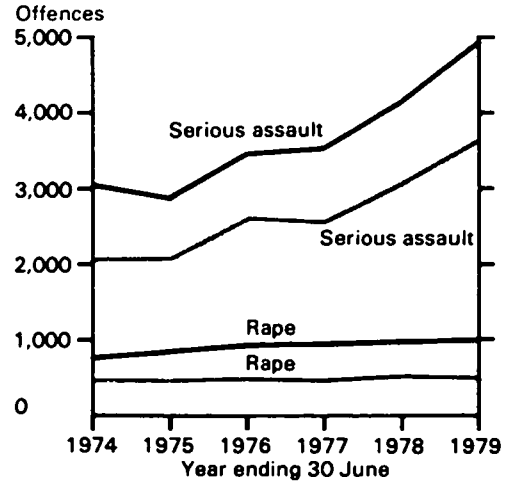
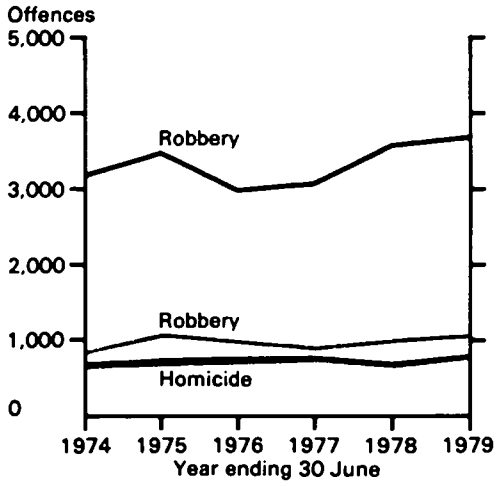
Table 7.23 shows government outlay on law, order and public safety for all levels of government combined. It has steadily increased its share of total government outlay and of gross domestic product during the past decade. In 1978-79, government outlay on law, order and public safety represented 1.27 per cent of gross domestic product.

TABLE 7.18 POLICE FORCES (a)

At 30 June	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Common-wealth police	Australia
<i>Number</i>										
1968	7 111	4 825	3 083	2 214	1 421	632	172	228	803	20 489
1973	8 044	5 510	3 518	2 562	1 807	892	318	435	1 185	24 271
1974	8 199	5 881	3 770	2 721	1 984	939	361	524	1 114	25 493
1975	8 537	6 018	3 949	2 879	2 280	976	457	557	1 502	27 155
1976	8 628	6 730	4 034	3 007	2 358	1 004	417	551	1 466	28 195
1977	8 959	6 663	4 230	3 216	2 345	1 026	451	549	1 505	28 944
1978	9 274	7 001	4 233	3 351	2 490	1 030	470	573	1 912	30 334
<i>Police per 100 000 population</i>										
1968	163	145	178	197	155	166	255	203	..	171
1973	168	152	177	210	166	225	319	259	..	181
1974	169	160	184	220	178	235	346	292	..	187
1975	175	162	189	230	199	241	511	292	..	197
1976	176	180	191	238	202	246	411	271	..	203
1977	181	176	198	252	196	250	427	264	..	206
1978	185	183	195	260	204	249	418	266	..	213

(a) Excludes ancillary and civilian staff.

CHART 7.3 SELECTED OFFENCES KNOWN TO POLICE : NUMBER OF INCIDENTS AND CLEARANCES



— Incidents — Clearances

TABLE 7.19 OUTCOME OF LOWER COURT (a) HEARINGS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED: SELECTED OFFENCES (b), NEW SOUTH WALES, 1978

Outcome of appearance	Type of offence							
	Offences against the person	Sexual offences	Prostitution	Fraud	Breaking, entering and stealing	Larceny	Serious driving offences	All offences (c)
					<i>Per cent</i>			
Not guilty	7.8	11.6	0.3	5.5	5.2	3.3	3.8	4.0
Withdrawn / dismissed	54.1	14.4	9.3	11.3	14.1	3.0	7.2	15.4
Penalties imposed:								
Recognizance forfeited	1.4	2.8	0.8	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.1	5.2
Section 556A (d)	5.2	6.4	0.7	5.6	1.4	8.9	1.6	5.6
Rising of the court	0.3	—	0.4	1.8	0.2	0.8	2.8	1.6
Recognizance with or without fine/probation	14.0	39.2	0.2	27.3	43.4	13.7	6.8	10.1
Fine only	14.0	17.6	88.3	34.1	9.9	60.7	66.7	52.5
Imprisonment:								
less than 1 month	0.3	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7
1 to less than 6 months	2.1	2.8	0.1	5.0	6.3	3.9	6.5	2.9
6 to less than 12 months	0.4	3.2	—	4.9	8.8	2.4	1.5	1.3
12 to less than 24 months	0.1	1.2	—	1.5	7.9	0.8	—	0.5
Periodic detention	0.2	0.8	—	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.3
Total where matter proven	38.1	74.0	90.5	83.2	80.7	93.6	89.0	80.6
Total appearances	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
					<i>Number</i>			
Total appearances	7 146	251	1 834	1 818	1 004	10 478	4 279	47 128

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 7. appearing. (c) Includes other offences. recognizance to be on good behaviour.

(b) Statistics in this table are based on the principal charge faced by persons (d) Charge proven but defendant not convicted conditional upon entering into a

TABLE 7.20 OUTCOME OF HIGHER CRIMINAL COURT (a) HEARINGS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED: SELECTED OFFENCES (b), NEW SOUTH WALES, 1978

Outcome of trial	Type of offence							
	Homicides, assaults, n.e.c., etc.	Sexual and related offences	Robbery and extortion	Fraud	Offences against property, n.e.c.	Driving, traffic and related offences	Other offences	All offences
<i>Acquitted</i>	11.6	17.8	3.9	5.6	3.8	29.1	6.0	8.1
Penalties imposed (c):								
Committed to a juvenile institution	—	1.0	—	—	0.4	0.5	—	0.3
Bond with or without fine/probation	43.0	31.3	17.8	64.9	48.4	37.9	22.1	40.3
Fine only	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1
Imprisonment:								
less than 1 year	5.6	2.0	1.5	2.2	3.4	3.0	8.4	3.9
1 to less than 2 years	4.9	5.6	2.4	6.1	10.9	5.9	11.8	8.2
2 to less than 5 years	13.3	14.5	27.4	13.9	28.2	11.8	33.4	23.5
5 to less than 10 years	6.9	17.1	35.5	5.6	3.2	—	12.7	9.3
10 years or more	5.8	9.2	9.0	—	0.4	—	2.6	3.0
Governor's Pleasure/life	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
Periodic detention	1.5	1.6	2.4	1.7	1.4	11.3	2.6	2.3
<i>Total distinct persons convicted</i>	<i>88.4</i>	<i>82.2</i>	<i>96.1</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>96.2</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>94.0</i>	<i>91.9</i>
Total distinct persons tried	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<i>Number</i>							
Total distinct persons tried	465	304	332	231	1 389	203	416	3 340

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 7. Persons dealt with by a higher criminal court more than once during 1978 are counted only once, in respect of their most serious offence. (b) Statistics in this table are based on the most serious offence for which each distinct person has been tried. (c) For the most serious offence of the convicted person.

TABLE 7.21 TIME AWAITING TRIAL IN LOWER COURTS (a), NEW SOUTH WALES, 1978

Number of days	Distribution of time between offence and first court appearance	Distribution of time between first and last court appearance, by plea				
		Guilty	Not guilty	Ex parte (b)	No plea	Total
		<i>Per cent</i>				
0 (same day)	13.7	60.8	6.8	76.4	49.1	53.5
1-7	46.2	7.5	2.3	1.8	3.5	6.0
8-14	15.1	6.5	2.7	2.4	4.3	5.5
15-28		8.2	5.1	3.9	8.5	7.7
29-56	9.2	7.7	14.1	6.0	11.1	8.9
57-126	8.2	6.2	38.1	7.1	13.8	11.0
Over 126	7.4	3.0	30.9	2.4	9.7	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		<i>Number</i>				
Total	47 128	31 371	4 986	2 083	8 563	47 128

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 7. (b) Cases heard in the absence of the defendant or a representative.

TABLE 7.22 CASES DEALT WITH BY HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS (a) IN 1978: YEAR OF COMMITTAL FOR TRIAL OR SENTENCE, NEW SOUTH WALES

Year of committal for trial or sentence	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1978	2 595	67.8	152	60.8	2 747	67.4
1977	1 101	28.8	89	35.6	1 190	29.2
1976	101	2.6	7	2.8	108	2.6
1975 or earlier years	29	0.8	2	0.8	31	0.8
Total all years	3 826	100.0	250	100.0	4 076	100.0

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 7.

CHART 7.4 FINAL APPEARANCES IN LOWER COURTS : PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS WHO HAD LEGAL REPRESENTATION, NEW SOUTH WALES

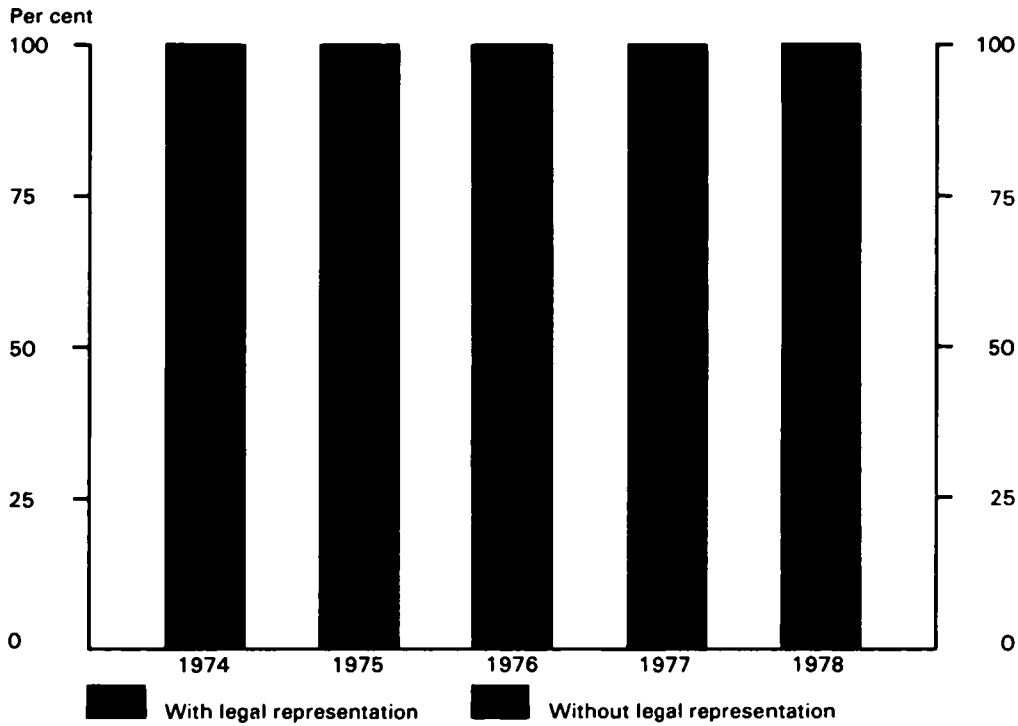


TABLE 7.23 GOVERNMENT OUTLAY ON LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	<i>\$ million</i>							
Final consumption expenditure	304	356	442	618	761	888	1 026	1 151
Expenditure on new fixed assets	30	38	43	55	75	85	108	123
Final expenditure	334	394	485	673	836	973	1 134	1 274
Other outlay	1	—	1	4	6	2	5	6
Total government outlay on law, order and public safety	335	394	486	677	842	975	1 139	1 280
	<i>Per cent</i>							
Government outlay as a percentage of government outlay, all purposes	2.81	2.94	3.01	2.96	3.06	3.08	3.19	3.30
Government outlay as a percentage of gross domestic product	0.89	0.92	0.95	1.10	1.16	1.17	1.26	1.27
	<i>Dollars</i>							
Government outlay— Per head	25.60	29.70	36.00	49.40	60.80	69.70	80.40	89.30

TECHNICAL NOTES

1. Method of collection

The principal sources of statistics used in this chapter are the ABS Survey of Crime Victims, 1975; police records of offences and persons involved and police force strength; and information from the operation of courts in New South Wales.

The ABS Survey of Crime Victims was conducted during the three months March to May 1975. It covered all areas of Australia except the Northern Territory and rural regions and localities with a population of less than 500 persons. Persons aged 15 years and over residing in selected dwellings were asked to report incidents during the previous 12 months where they regarded themselves as having been a victim of any of the specified crimes. These crimes are listed, with definitions, in technical notes to Table 7.1 below. Throughout this chapter the term 'victimisation' is used to describe an incident reported in the survey. Respondents were asked to report attempted as well as actual incidents of victimisation.

Statistics relating to selected offences known to police are compiled by the ABS from returns supplied by police forces in each jurisdiction. They cover incidents falling within the scope of the selected offences (see definitions given below in technical notes to Table 7.4), where police are satisfied that a crime has been committed. Attempted offences are included. Drug offence statistics are compiled by the Australian Federal Police (formerly the Commonwealth Police Force) from data reported by law enforcement agencies in Australia. They relate to offences where charges have been laid against persons who are alleged offenders.

Statistics of court proceedings relate only to New South Wales. They are included in this chapter for illustrative purposes because national information is not available on a comparable basis. Court statistics have been compiled by the New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research and by the ABS from returns supplied by lower courts and higher criminal courts respectively. Details of persons dealt with in lower courts relate to separate appearances and, in higher criminal courts, to distinct persons dealt with at any time during the year.

2. Concepts and definitions

Tables 7.1-7.3

Selected victimisations are as follows:

Motor vehicle theft; stealing, illegal use, unlawful use, use of vehicle without consent and unlawfully assuming control.

Assault; unlawful attack by one person upon another with the purpose of inflicting bodily injury.

Robbery; stealing with use of, or threat to use, actual violence or force to any person or property.

Theft; stealing without use or threat to use violence or force to any person or property. Includes bag-snatching and pick-pocketing with-

out violence. Excludes stealing associated with breaking and entering or motor vehicle theft.

Fraud, forgery and false pretences; all types of fraud, forgery, uttering (circulating any fraudulent document or money), falsification of records, false pretences, secret commissions, fraudulently obtaining goods through hire purchase, obtaining credit by fraud and victimisations involving false claims, deception, trickery, cheating or breaches of trust. Offences which occurred at work and related to work are not included, unless the respondent is manager/owner of the firm or company where the offence occurred.

Nuisance calls; threats, abuses, indecent calls and other nuisance calls by telephone.

Rape; includes assault with intent to rape but excludes unlawful carnal knowledge and indecent assault.

Indecent exposure; a male indecently exposing himself in front of a female.

Peeping; a male invading the privacy of a female by peeping.

Breaking and entering; breaking into and entering a dwelling with intent to commit or actually committing a crime in the dwelling. The number of victims refers to the number of households. Excludes incidents of breaking and entering involving public property or businesses.

Table 7.4

Offences are counted in the year during which it has been established that the incident constitutes a crime, not necessarily in the year when the incident occurred. In the case of homicide, assault, robbery and rape, one offence is counted in respect of each victim, regardless of the number of offenders involved. In the case of breaking and entering and fraud, forgery and false pretences, one offence is counted for each act or series of directly related acts occurring at the same time and place, and under the same circumstances. Each motor vehicle stolen is counted as a separate offence. Attempted crimes are counted as offences in the appropriate offence category.

Selected offences in this series are as follows:

Motor vehicle theft; illegal, unlawful or unauthorised use, use without consent, unlawfully assuming control, etc. Includes cases where the vehicle is not actually driven away. Excludes cases of 'interference', but includes attempts at illegal use.

Homicide; murder, attempted murder (i.e. acts done with intent to murder) and manslaughter (unlawful killing other than murder, including manslaughter arising from motor traffic accidents).

Serious assault; unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury, usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Excludes attempted murder, robbery, sexual offences and negligent acts or omissions.

Robbery; stealing where the offender uses or threatens to use violence to any person or property

in order to obtain the thing stolen, or to prevent or overcome resistance to its being stolen. Includes attempts of this nature.

Fraud, forgery, false pretences; all types of fraud, forgery, uttering, falsification of records, false pretences, secret commissions, imposition, fraudulent dealings in goods subject to hire purchase, obtaining credit by fraud, and offences involving false claims, deception, trickery, cheating or breaches of trust. Also included is embezzlement, fraudulent misappropriation, fraudulent conversion and stealing by a bailee, servant or trustee etc. Forgery and/or uttering of bank notes is excluded.

Rape; includes attempted rape and assault with intent to rape. Excludes unlawful carnal knowledge (i.e. where consent is given, but the girl is below the legal age of consent) and indecent assault.

Breaking and entering; breaking and entering a building (or entering a building and breaking out) and committing or intending to commit a crime. Includes burglaries.

Table 7.6

This table is derived from ABS causes of death statistics compiled from death registration records. These statistics relate to the underlying cause of death, defined as the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. This comprises all deaths classified to Class XVII—Accidents, poisoning and violence (external cause)—in the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases, 8th Revision 1965.

Table 7.12

Persons involved in selected offences cleared; persons dealt with in each of the offences shown as 'cleared'. (For definition of offences cleared see technical notes to Chart 7.3 below). If the same person is involved in more than one offence cleared, he is counted separately for each offence. Persons involved are shown against the categories of offences to which an incident was originally allocated, regardless of the actual offences they are charged with.

Tables 7.14, 7.17, 7.19–7.22

Higher criminal courts; in this chapter, these comprise the District and Supreme courts of New South Wales in their exercise of criminal jurisdiction. Accused persons are either tried before these courts on indictment by the Attorney-General or other authorised officer, normally after preliminary inquiry in a lower court into the sufficiency of evidence to warrant a trial, or are dealt with on committal for sentence after entering a plea of

guilty in a lower court. A committal is taken to have been dealt with when:

(i) it is not proceeded with to trial or sentence because the Attorney-General has declined to file a bill; the venue for the trial has been changed; or the accused has failed to appear, has changed his plea and has been remanded back to a lower court, has been found by the court to be unfit to plead, or has died;

(ii) the accused is acquitted; or

(iii) the accused is convicted (including accused pleaded guilty).

In 1978 there were 4076 cases dealt with (Tables 7.17 and 7.22), involving 3717 distinct persons; 3340 distinct persons were tried (Table 7.20) and 3069 were convicted (Table 7.14).

Lower courts; in this chapter these comprise New South Wales Courts of Petty Sessions (magistrate's courts) exercising criminal jurisdiction. The statistics exclude cases involving drink-driving, drugs and drunkenness, as well as preliminary inquiries into the sufficiency of evidence to warrant trial in a higher court. Cases heard are those relating to charges which under law must be determined summarily by a magistrate, or to charges for certain indictable offences (i.e. offences of a serious nature warranting trial before a higher criminal court) which may be heard summarily if both the defendant and the magistrate agree. In 1978 there were 47 128 appearances for criminal matters in lower courts; 35 474 of these appearances led to convictions of persons (Table 7.14) and 163 led to convictions of corporate bodies for environmental offences.

Chart 7.3

Offences cleared; an offence of the type included in this series is counted as 'cleared' when an information (charge, arrest or summons to appear) has been laid against at least one person involved, for the purpose of bringing an offender before court. However, an offence may also be counted as 'cleared' without an information being laid. This may occur when the offender has received an official caution or has died, has committed suicide, has been committed to a mental institution, or is in another jurisdiction from which extradition is not desired or available, or is serving a sentence; or if there are other obstacles to prosecution, such as diplomatic immunity or the complainant refuses to prosecute. A clearance is always shown against the classification under which the offence was 'reported' regardless of the nature of the charge laid or changes in the description of an offence due to later information. The entries are made in respect of the year when the offence was 'cleared', whether or not the offence was 'reported' in that or an earlier year.

DATA SOURCES AND REFERENCES

(a) Tables

Tables 7.1–7.3

ABS, *General Social Survey, Crime Victims, May 1975* (Cat. No. 4105.0)

Table 7.4

ABS, *Year Book Australia* (Cat. No. 1301.0)

Table 7.5

Australian Federal Police, *Drug Abuse in Australia*, 1978 and 1979, and earlier issues published by the former Commonwealth Police Force

Table 7.6

ABS, *Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. No. 3303.0)

Tables 7.7–7.11

ABS, *General Social Survey, Crime Victims, May 1975* (Cat. No. 4105.0)

Table 7.12

ABS, *Year Book Australia* (Cat. No. 1301.0) and unpublished tabulations

Table 7.13

Australian Federal Police, *Drug Abuse in Australia*, 1978 and 1979, earlier issues published by the former Commonwealth Police Force and unpublished data

Table 7.14

Department of the Attorney General and of Justice, N.S.W. Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *Court Statistics 1978*

ABS, N.S.W. Office, *Statistics of Higher Criminal Courts, New South Wales, 1978* (Cat. No. 4502.1)

Table 7.15

Department of the Attorney General and of Justice, N.S.W. Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *Court Statistics, 1978*

Table 7.16

ABS, 1976 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished data

Table 7.17

Department of the Attorney General and of Justice, N.S.W. Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *Court Statistics, 1978*

ABS, N.S.W. Office, *Statistics of Higher Criminal Courts, New South Wales, 1978* (Cat. No. 4502.1)

Table 7.18

ABS, *Year Book Australia* (Cat. No. 1301.0)

Table 7.19

Department of the Attorney General and of Justice, N.S.W. Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *Court Statistics, 1978*

Table 7.20

ABS, N.S.W. Office, *Statistics of Higher Criminal Courts, New South Wales, 1978* (Cat. No. 4502.1)

Table 7.21

Department of the Attorney General and of Justice, N.S.W. Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *Court Statistics, 1978*

Table 7.22

ABS, N.S.W. Office, *Statistics of Higher Criminal Courts, New South Wales, 1978* (Cat. No. 4502.1)

Table 7.23

ABS, *Commonwealth Government Finance, Australia* (Cat. No. 5502.0)

ABS, *State and Local Government Finance, Australia* (Cat. No. 5504.0)

(b) Charts

Chart 7.1

ABS, *General Social Survey, Crime Victims, May 1975* (Cat. No. 4105.0)

Chart 7.2

ABS, *General Social Survey, May 1975*, unpublished data

Chart 7.3

ABS, *Year Book Australia* (Cat. No. 1301.0)

Chart 7.4

Department of the Attorney General and of Justice, N.S.W. Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *Court Statistics, 1978*



Chapter 8 HOUSING

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INTRODUCTION

Housing satisfies a number of basic human needs such as shelter, security and privacy. It is therefore of fundamental importance to human well-being. However, despite the importance of adequate housing there are relatively few established statistics that provide suitable measures of the state of housing for all Australians.

A major problem with housing data is the lack of some kind of objective standard against which to assess the adequacy of dwellings. Traditionally data are presented on the availability of such facilities as a bathroom or a kitchen, the source of water supply, the method of sewage disposal and the number of persons per room. However, other factors such as the physical condition of the house, the cost of accommodation relative to income, sanitation and safety aspects and the noise and air pollution of the immediate neighbourhood are also relevant. In this chapter data are presented, where possible, on these aspects of housing but no attempt has been made to combine them into some form of adequacy standard.

In the first section of this chapter data presented include dwelling structure, nature of occupancy,

availability of facilities such as a bathroom or a kitchen, number of persons per room and household headship rates by age group.

Section 2 examines the cost of housing. This section focusses on the cost of housing relative to household income and the extent to which this cost varies between households with different tenure and income.

In Section 3 data are presented on the housing assistance provided by the Government to meet the needs of those people who have difficulty in obtaining adequate housing through the private market.

The data in Section 4 examine people's attitude to their neighbourhood, including their overall level of satisfaction with the neighbourhood. In this section the focus of attention is broadened to encompass the environment surrounding the dwelling unit. This wider view recognises the importance of factors like access to services and community facilities and freedom from pollution in assessing the overall contribution made by housing to human well-being.

SECTION 1. HOUSING AND THE POPULATION

At 30 June 1976 there were 4 140 500 occupied private dwellings in Australia accommodating 12 936 900 people (Tables 8.1 and 8.2). Approximately 86 per cent of these people lived in a 'separate house' with a further 7.5 per cent in a flat or home unit (Table 8.2).

During the period 1947 to 1976 most households either owned or were purchasing their accommodation. These owners/purchasers represented 53.4 per cent of households in 1947 and this had increased to 71.4 per cent in 1966 (Table 8.3). Since 1966 the proportion of owners/purchasers has fallen and in 1976 was 68.4 per cent. Between 1966 and 1976 the proportion of households that were neither owners/purchasers nor renting their accommodation increased from 1.9 per cent to 5.8 per cent.

The proportion of households that are owners/purchasers varies with the age of the household head. In 1976 25.4 per cent of households with the head aged 15-24 years were owners/purchasers, increasing to 76.9 per cent for households with the head aged 45-64 years (Table 8.4). In the period 1947 to 1976 the highest proportion of owners/purchasers recorded at the various censuses was 80.5 per cent in 1966 for households with the head aged 65 years and over.

Between 1961 and 1976 the population in private dwellings increased by 31.1 per cent and the number of households by 48.8 per cent. The number of households can increase at a faster rate than the population in those households if the propensity of various groups of the population to form households increases. In Chart 8.1 household headship rates by age and sex for 1961 and 1976 are shown. The household headship rate for a

particular age-sex group is the number of household heads in that group expressed as a percentage of the population in the same group. From Chart 8.1 it can be seen that for both males and females and for all age groups the propensity to form households has increased. The proportion of males that were household heads increased from 63.4 per cent in 1961 to 68.2 per cent in 1976 and for females from 12.2 per cent to 16.3 per cent (Table 8.5).

An established type of housing indicator is residential crowding, most commonly measured through statistics of persons per room. Extreme levels of crowding are clearly undesirable and most households would prefer a little more space to a little less. There are exceptions though, such as elderly persons living alone in a dwelling that once accommodated a family and who now have more space than they can look after or have any use for. It should also be noted that a relatively large number of persons per room does not necessarily indicate that the housing is poorer in other respects.

During the period 1954 to 1976 the proportion of the population in occupied private dwellings with more than one person per room decreased from 24.0 per cent to 9.6 per cent (Table 8.6). In terms of occupied private dwellings this represented a fall from 14.4 per cent to 4.7 per cent. The number of dwellings with more than 1.5 persons per room was 29 000 in 1976 and approximately 60 per cent of these dwellings were located outside the major urban areas (Table 8.7). The distribution of dwellings by age of household head varied the most between dwellings with 0.50 persons per room or less and those with more than 0.50 persons per room—the least crowded dwellings

(i.e. those with 0.50 persons per room or less) having a much higher proportion of household heads that were 60 years of age or over (Table 8.8).

The proportion of private dwellings with a sole occupant on census night increased from 9.1 per cent in 1954 to 15.7 per cent in 1976 (Table 8.6). In 1976 59.9 per cent of sole occupants were females and 29.3 per cent of sole occupants were 70 years of age or over (Tables 8.9 and 8.10). The average number of rooms per sole occupant dwelling was 4.4 in 1976.

It has already been mentioned that there does

not exist an operational adequacy standard for dwellings against which to judge the quality of the housing stock. Data on a limited number of factors that reflect on housing adequacy are provided in the last three tables of this section. They are the traditional housing quality indicators concerned with bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water supply and method of sewage disposal. In 1976 94.5 per cent of people in occupied private dwellings had the sole use of a bathroom and kitchen, 99.6 per cent had piped water and 95.5 per cent had a flush toilet (Tables 8.11–8.13).

TABLE 8.1 OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a): TYPE OF STRUCTURE, CENSUS 1976

Structure of dwelling	Geographic area (a)			Total
	Major urban	Other urban	Rural	
	<i>Per cent</i>			
Separate house	75.4	87.4	94.1	80.2
Semi-detached house	4.5	3.6	1.0	3.9
Flat or home unit	15.6	5.9	0.5	11.7
Three storeys or less	13.3	5.7	0.5	10.1
Over three storeys	2.3	0.2	—	1.6
Improvised dwelling	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.2
Mobile dwelling	0.1	0.7	1.9	0.4
Other (b)	4.3	2.3	1.3	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	2 766.0	856.0	518.6	4 140.5

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 8.

(b) Comprises terrace house, group of villa units or town houses, and dwelling and non-dwelling combined.

TABLE 8.2 POPULATION IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a): TYPE OF STRUCTURE, CENSUS 1976

Structure of dwelling	Geographic area (a)			Total
	Major urban	Other urban	Rural	
	<i>Per cent</i>			
Separate house	82.4	90.3	95.0	85.8
Semi-detached house	3.9	3.3	0.9	3.4
Flat or home unit	10.2	3.9	0.3	7.5
Three storeys or less	8.7	3.8	0.3	6.5
Over three storeys	1.5	0.1	—	1.0
Improvised dwelling	—	0.1	1.2	0.2
Mobile dwelling	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.4
Other (b)	3.4	1.9	1.2	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	8 458.1	2 703.4	1 775.4	12 936.9

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 8.

(b) Comprises terrace house, group of villa units or town houses, and dwelling and non-dwelling combined.

TABLE 8.3 OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a): NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, AT CENSUSES

<i>Nature of occupancy</i>	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976
	<i>Per cent</i>					
Owner or purchaser	53.4	63.3	70.3	71.4	68.8	68.4
Tenant	44.0	34.3	27.6	26.7	27.9	25.9
Government (b)	n.a.	4.3	4.2	5.2	5.6	5.2
Other	n.a.	30.0	23.3	21.5	22.3	20.7
Other (c)	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.9	3.3	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	1 873.6	2 343.4	2 781.9	3 151.9	3 670.6	4 140.5

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 8. (b) Dwellings owned by Government housing authorities. (c) Includes rent free.

TABLE 8.4 ALL HOUSEHOLD HEADS (a): PROPORTION WHO ARE HOME OWNERS OR PURCHASERS BY AGE, AT CENSUSES (Per cent)

<i>Age of household head (years)</i>	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976
15-24	22.9	32.8	32.0	28.5	25.8	25.4
25-34	36.6	52.5	58.5	58.6	56.2	60.1
35-44	47.3	61.6	70.5	72.5	70.7	72.7
45-64	59.1	67.4	75.0	77.7	77.2	76.9
65 and over	69.9	74.1	79.4	80.5	79.9	75.3
Total	53.5	63.3	70.3	71.4	68.8	68.4

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 8.

CHART 8.1 HOUSEHOLD HEADSHIP RATES BY AGE, CENSUSES 1961 AND 1976

Per cent of population in age group who are household heads

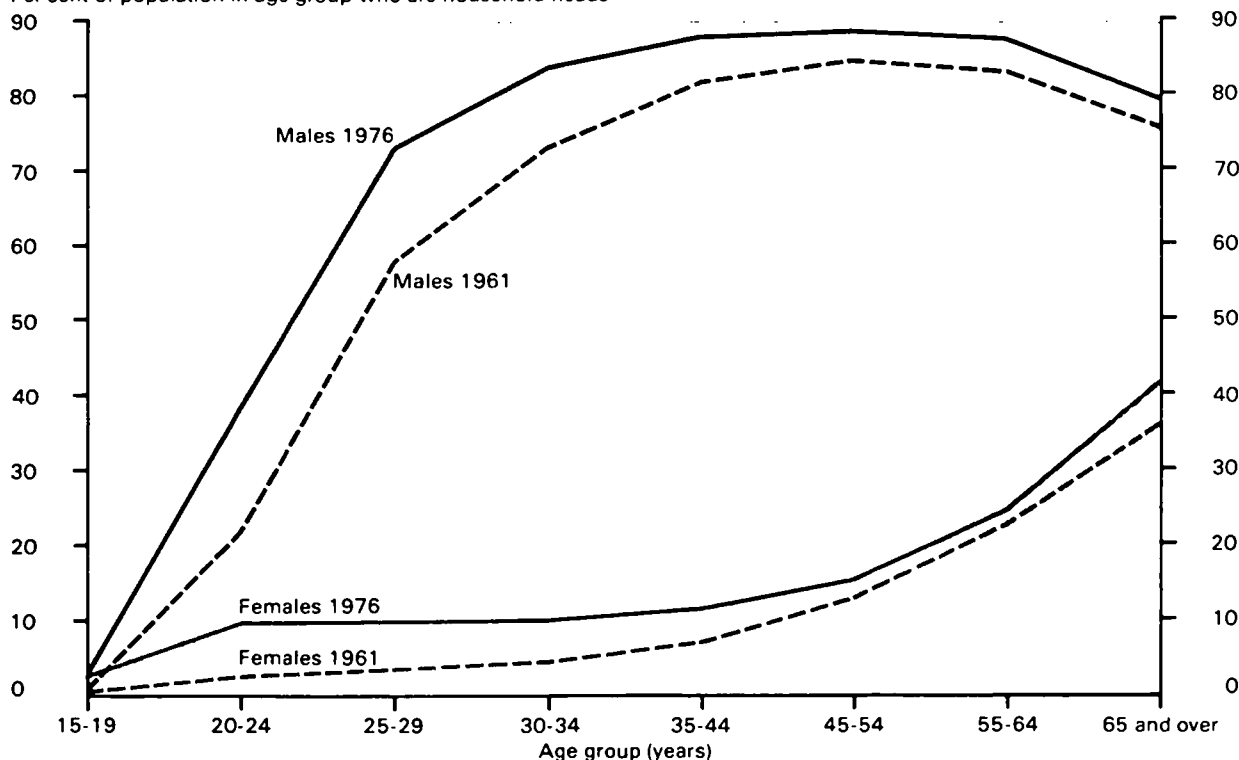


TABLE 8.5 HOUSEHOLD (a) HEADSHIP RATES (b), AT CENSUSES
(Per cent)

Age group (years)	Males			Females		
	1961	1971	1976	1961	1971	1976
15-19	1.0	1.9	2.9	0.5	1.2	2.5
20-24	21.8	34.8	38.2	2.4	5.3	9.8
25-29	57.7	75.6	72.9	3.2	6.3	9.9
30-34	73.0		83.6	4.3		10.0
35-44	81.4	86.3	87.5	7.0	8.9	11.4
45-54	84.1	88.2	88.1	12.8	13.9	15.4
55-64	82.7	87.7	87.1	22.8	23.2	24.4
65 and over	75.2	79.3	78.9	36.1	40.0	41.4
Total	63.4	67.1	68.2	12.2	13.9	16.3

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 8. (b) Number of household heads as a percentage of the population in the same group.

TABLE 8.6 OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a): NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM (b), AT CENSUSES

	1954	1961	1966	1971(c)	1976
<i>Percentage of occupied private dwellings</i>					
Persons per room—					
0.50 or less	35.6	37.8	39.9	40.8	51.7
0.51-0.75	23.3	22.5	22.3	21.8	24.2
0.76-1.00	26.7	26.8	26.4	26.9	19.4
1.01-1.50	10.0	9.6	8.7	8.1	4.0
1.51 and over	4.4	3.3	2.7	2.4	0.7
Total (dwellings)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Percentage of population in occupied private dwellings</i>					
Persons per room—					
0.50 or less	20.6	21.3	22.8	23.1	33.2
0.51-0.75	22.7	22.3	22.7	22.4	28.7
0.76-1.00	32.6	33.7	33.9	35.2	28.5
1.01-1.50	16.5	16.5	15.5	14.9	8.1
1.51 and over	7.5	6.2	5.2	4.3	1.5
Total (persons)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Number</i>					
Average number of—					
Rooms per dwelling	5.04	5.16	5.21	5.04	5.47
Persons per dwelling	3.55	3.55	3.47	3.31	3.12
Persons per room	0.70	0.69	0.67	0.66	0.59
<i>Per cent</i>					
Percentage of private dwellings with one person	9.1	10.3	11.8	13.6	15.7

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 8. (b) All rooms other than toilets, pantries, laundries, storerooms, halls and corridors.
(c) Reported number of rooms possibly affected by change in layout of question on census form.

TABLE 8.7 OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a): NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM (b) AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA (a), CENSUS 1976

Geographic area	Number of persons per room					Total
	0.50 or less	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.50	1.51 and over	
	<i>Per cent</i>					
Major urban	67.9	68.5	64.2	57.7	39.6	66.7
Other urban	20.4	19.4	22.4	24.6	25.7	20.8
Rural	11.6	12.1	13.3	17.7	34.7	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<i>'000</i>					
Total	2 088.7	978.9	785.3	161.7	29.0	4 043.5

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 8. (b) See footnote (b) to Table 8.6.

TABLE 8.8 OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a): NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM (b) AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, CENSUS 1976 (Per cent)

Age of household head (years)	Number of persons per room					Total
	0.50 or less	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.50	1.51 and over	
Under 20	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.8
20-24	7.7	6.7	3.7	2.5	5.8	6.4
25-34	16.6	27.9	29.7	22.8	25.0	22.2
35-44	8.0	24.8	34.3	41.8	35.2	18.7
45-54	16.2	22.6	22.1	24.7	22.0	19.3
55-59	10.8	6.7	4.3	3.8	4.0	8.2
60-64	11.6	4.4	2.4	2.1	3.0	7.7
65-69	10.3	2.8	1.4	1.1	2.0	6.3
70 and over	17.8	3.3	1.6	1.0	2.1	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 8. (b) See footnote (b) to Table 8.6.

TABLE 8.9 PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a) WITH A SOLE OCCUPANT (b) BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, CENSUS 1976

	Geographic area (a)				Total
	Major urban	Other urban	Rural	Total	
	<i>Per cent</i>				<i>'000</i>
Males	37.7	37.8	62.1	40.1	260.5
Females	62.3	62.2	37.9	59.9	389.1
Persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	649.6
	<i>'000</i>				
Persons	455.5	130.5	63.6	649.6	

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 8. (b) Person living alone on census night.

TABLE 8.10 PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a) WITH A SOLE OCCUPANT (b): AGE OF OCCUPANT AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS (c), CENSUS 1976

	Geographic area (a)				Total
	Major urban	Other urban	Rural	Total	
	<i>Per cent</i>				<i>'000</i>
Age group (years)—					
Under 25	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.8	50.5
25-34	12.7	7.8	9.5	11.4	74.1
35-44	7.7	5.3	7.6	7.2	47.0
45-54	12.4	10.5	13.6	12.1	78.8
55-64	19.3	20.7	21.6	19.8	128.5
65-69	11.7	14.3	13.4	12.4	80.4
70 and over	28.3	34.0	26.9	29.3	190.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	649.6
	<i>Number</i>				
Average number of rooms	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.4	

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 8. (b) Persons living alone on census night. (c) See footnote (b) to Table 8.6.

TABLE 8.11 PERSONS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a): USE OF SELECTED FACILITIES, CENSUS 1976

Use of facilities	Geographic area (a)			
	Major urban	Other urban	Rural	Total
	<i>Per cent</i>			
Sole use of kitchen and bathroom	94.8	94.7	93.0	94.5
Shared use of kitchen and bathroom	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Shared kitchen only (b)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Shared bathroom only (c)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Other	3.7	4.1	5.6	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	8 458.1	2 703.4	1 775.4	12 936.9

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 8. (b) Sole or no use of bathroom. (c) Sole or no use of kitchen.

TABLE 8.12 PERSONS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a): SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY, CENSUS 1976 (Per cent)

Source of water supply	Geographic area (a)			
	Major urban	Other urban	Rural	Total
Piped from mains	99.6	97.4	41.5	91.1
Piped from rain water tank	0.2	1.8	41.6	6.2
Piped from other source	0.1	0.6	14.7	2.2
No piped water within dwelling	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 8.

TABLE 8.13 PERSONS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a): METHOD OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL, CENSUS 1976
(Per cent)

Method of sewage disposal	Geographic area (a)			Total
	Major urban	Other urban	Rural	
Flush toilet, connected to public sewer	83.5	75.7	7.4	71.5
Flush toilet, connected to individual system	14.5	20.6	74.7	24.0
Sanitary pan collection	1.7	3.3	8.1	2.9
Other	0.2	0.4	9.8	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 8.

SECTION 2. COST OF HOUSING

Housing costs for many households absorb a significant proportion of total household income. In this section data are presented on housing costs in relation to income and the extent to which these costs vary between households.

In 1975–76 housing costs averaged 10.5 per cent of household income varying from 11.3 per cent in the capital cities to 5.3 per cent in rural areas (Table 8.14). Housing costs as a proportion of income also varied with the nature of occupancy, from 13.0 per cent for households in the process of purchasing their accommodation to 1.9 per cent for those households that owned their accommodation outright. For those households renting a furnished dwelling housing costs were 12.6 per cent of household income. For those renting an unfurnished dwelling housing costs as a proportion of household income were 12.6 per cent where the dwelling was rented from a private landlord and 7.1 per cent where the dwelling was rented from a government housing authority.

In 1975–76, households with a weekly household income of less than \$80 per week spent 18.9 per cent of their income on accommodation compared to 7.4 per cent for households with an income of \$340 or more per week (Table 8.15). In 1975–76, there were 150 000 households earning less than \$80 per week and either renting privately or in the process of purchasing their accommodation. These households, on average, were outlaying more than one-third of their income on accommodation—43.7 per cent of income for

those households in the process of purchasing their accommodation, 38.7 per cent for households renting an unfurnished dwelling from a private landlord and 34.5 per cent for those households renting a furnished dwelling. The comparable figure for those renting from a government housing authority was 19.6 per cent.

It has already been noted that housing costs vary with nature of occupancy. In Table 8.17 data are presented on nature of occupancy by age of household head and household income. The proportion of households that owned their accommodation outright in 1975–76 and who therefore paid out a relatively small proportion of their income on housing costs, increased with age of household head from 4.4 per cent of households with the head under 30 years of age to 74.2 per cent of households with the head aged 65 years or more. This association between home ownership and age of household head held within each of the household income groups for which data were available.

The last table in this section (Table 8.18) and its accompanying chart (Chart 8.2) provide information on price changes affecting the cost of housing and movements in consumer prices overall and average weekly earnings. Over the period 1966–67 to 1979–80 the housing group of the consumer price index (CPI) increased by 314 per cent while the CPI All Groups index increased by 287 per cent. Over the same period average weekly earnings increased by 400 per cent.

TABLE 8.14 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: HOUSING COSTS AS A PROPORTION OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, 1975-76 (a)

Nature of occupancy	Geographic area (a)				Total (households)	Total (households)
	Capital cities	Other urban areas	Rural areas			
	<i>Per cent of average weekly household income</i>					<i>'000</i>
Renting—						
Furnished	13.2	11.6	7.8	12.6	285.6	
Unfurnished—	11.7	9.3	6.6	11.0	788.8	
Government	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.1	223.3	
Other landlord	13.5	10.2	6.5	12.6	565.5	
Rent-free	—	—	—	—	174.7	
Owner-occupied—						
In process of purchase	12.8	13.5	8.4	13.0	1 532.0	
Owned outright	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.9	1 378.5	
All households	11.3	9.9	5.3	10.5	4 159.5	
	<i>Dollars</i>					
Average weekly household income	239.28	201.48	194.63	225.35		
	<i>'000</i>					
Households	2 692.8	1 105.2	361.6	4 159.5		
Persons	8 257.8	3 373.6	1 211.9	12 843.3		

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 8.

TABLE 8.15 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: HOUSING COSTS AS A PROPORTION OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY INCOME GROUP AND NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, 1975-76 (a)

Nature of occupancy	Weekly household income						Total
	Under \$80	\$80 and under \$140	\$140 and under \$200	\$200 and under \$260	\$260 and under \$340	\$340 and over	
	<i>Per cent of average weekly household income</i>						
Renting—							
Furnished	34.5	23.2	15.7	13.6	10.7	8.6	12.6
Unfurnished—	29.4	20.2	15.2	11.8	9.4	6.9	11.0
Government	19.6	15.7	10.7	7.9	6.5	4.0	7.1
Other landlord	38.7	22.7	16.5	12.8	10.4	7.5	12.6
Rent-free	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied—							
In process of purchase	43.7	18.8	14.5	12.4	10.3	7.8	13.0
Owned outright	6.7	3.8	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.9
All households	18.9	17.4	13.0	11.0	10.0	7.4	10.5
	<i>Dollars</i>						
Average weekly household income	50.80	111.33	169.51	229.27	295.05	465.15	225.35
	<i>'000</i>						
Households	651.5	599.4	810.9	673.8	686.2	737.7	4 159.5
Persons	1 147.8	1 587.5	2 621.3	2 284.6	2 385.7	2 816.3	12 843.3

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 8.

TABLE 8.16 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: HOUSING COSTS AS A PROPORTION OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, 1975-76 (a)

Nature of occupancy	Age of household head (years)				Total
	Under 30	30-44	45-64	65 and over	
	<i>Per cent of average weekly household income</i>				
Renting—					
Furnished	13.3	11.5	9.3	16.2	12.6
Unfurnished—	11.7	10.7	8.9	11.7	11.0
Government	8.1	6.9	6.3	9.6	7.1
Other landlord	12.2	12.1	10.8	14.2	12.6
Rent-free	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied—					
In process of purchase	16.1	12.3	8.7	10.6	13.0
Owned outright	1.6	1.7	1.9	3.5	1.9
All households	14.5	11.6	7.4	9.1	10.5
Average weekly household income	235.08	256.69	<i>Dollars</i> 247.18	115.64	225.35
Households	851.1	1 257.1	<i>'000</i> 1 348.6	702.8	4 159.5
Persons	2 392.0	5 213.7	4 013.5	1 224.1	12 843.3

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 8.

TABLE 8.17 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: NATURE OF OCCUPANCY BY AGE OF HEAD AND WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 1975-76 (a)

Age of head/ nature of occupancy	Weekly household income						All households
	Under \$80	\$80 and under \$140	\$140 and under \$200	\$200 and under \$260	\$260 and under \$340	\$340 and over	
	<i>Per cent</i>						
Households with head—							
Under 30 years							
Renting (incl. rent-free)	76.1	77.2	57.1	53.0	58.0	37.0	57.1
In process of purchase	16.6	20.2	37.0	43.6	38.8	57.5	38.5
Owned outright	7.3	2.4	5.9	3.4	3.2	5.5	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
30-44 years							
Renting (incl. rent-free)	42.3	39.5	30.7	25.4	25.3	19.9	27.8
In process of purchase	31.3	38.8	52.7	61.7	59.6	62.9	55.5
Owned outright	26.4	21.8	16.6	12.9	15.0	17.2	16.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
45-64 years							
Renting (incl. rent-free)	29.8	29.5	23.1	14.3	19.1	12.5	20.4
In process of purchase	10.8	25.2	29.3	34.5	45.3	49.1	34.4
Owned outright	59.4	45.3	47.5	51.2	35.5	38.5	45.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
65 years and over							
Renting (incl. rent-free)	24.3	18.0	*	*	*	*	19.7
In process of purchase	1.8	11.4	*	*	*	*	6.1
Owned outright	73.9	70.7	82.3	82.9	70.3	72.4	74.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All household heads							
Renting (incl. rent-free)	31.0	37.7	34.1	27.7	31.4	19.3	30.0
In process of purchase	8.1	23.5	37.8	45.5	47.5	54.0	36.8
Owned outright	60.9	38.7	28.0	26.8	21.1	26.7	33.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<i>'000</i>						
Total households with head aged—							
Under 30 years	42.7	114.6	227.0	158.4	176.8	131.6	851.1
30-44 years	62.4	141.1	275.0	270.1	251.2	257.4	1 257.1
45-64 years	182.4	174.7	246.9	198.6	230.7	315.4	1 348.6
65 years and over	364.1	169.1	62.0	46.7	27.6	33.3	702.8
Total	651.5	599.4	810.9	673.8	686.2	737.7	4 159.5

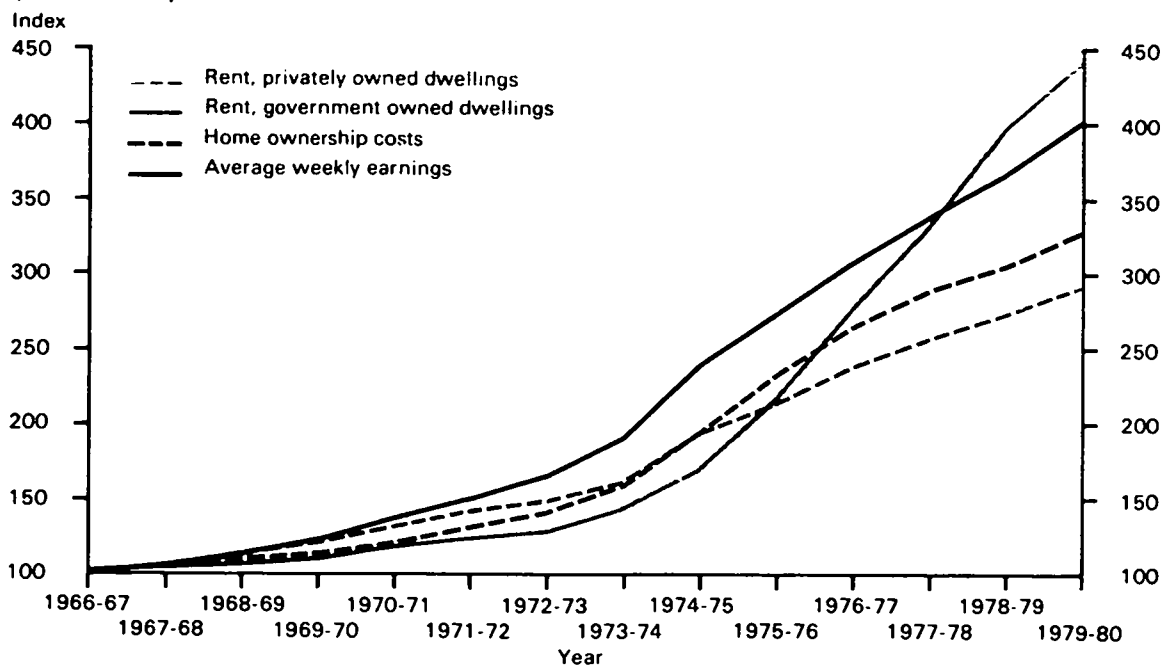
(a) See technical notes, Chapter 8.

TABLE 8.18 HOUSING COSTS AND ALL GROUPS CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES (a) AND INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (b) (1966-67 = 100)
(Indexes)

	1970-71	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Rent—							
Privately-owned dwellings	130.2	182.8	210.3	235.4	254.6	272.7	291.4
Government-owned dwellings	117.0	169.6	217.5	277.8	332.8	398.5	440.2
Home ownership costs (c)	120.4	194.2	232.0	265.0	288.8	304.3	327.4
Total housing group	123.5	187.4	221.1	251.7	274.6	292.5	314.3
All groups	114.6	171.1	193.3	220.0	241.0	260.7	287.2
Average weekly earnings	136.4	240.0	273.1	308.0	337.9	365.7	400.3

(a) Six State capital cities. (b) Per employed male unit. (c) Does not include cost of land or interest charges on house purchase.

CHART 8.2 HOUSING COSTS CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES AND INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (1966-67=100)



SECTION 3. GOVERNMENT HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Governments influence access to housing through policies directed towards management of the economy generally, through policies designed to encourage home ownership and by direct assistance to people who have difficulty obtaining adequate housing in the private market. This section concentrates on the last influence.

The major programmes of government assistance directed to people who have difficulty obtaining adequate housing in the private market are in the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and the *Housing Assistance Act, 1978*. The Housing Assistance Act provides for:

(i) the execution of a Housing Agreement between the Commonwealth and the States (currently the 1978 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement) and the financial powers to provide advances to the States under the terms and conditions of the Agreement;

(ii) the payment of grants to the States for the provision of rental assistance to pensioners and other persons in need.

The 1978 Housing Agreement provides for two programmes:

(i) a home purchase assistance programme, which assists those persons who wish to buy a home but who are unable to obtain mortgage finance through the private market or from other sources; and

(ii) a rental housing assistance programme, which provides rental accommodation for those in most need of rental housing assistance.

The 1978 Housing Agreement came into operation on 1 July 1978 and runs until 30 June 1981.

According to the first annual report on the operations of the *Housing Assistance Act 1978*, in 1978-79 under the 1978 Housing Agreement \$474.2m was available to the States for home purchase and rental housing assistance. Approximately two-thirds of this money was provided by the Commonwealth as advances to the States. In addition \$14m was provided by the Commonwealth as non-repayable, interest-free grants for rental assistance to pensioners.

Under the home purchase assistance programme 10 207 loans were approved during 1978-79. Approximately three-quarters of households assisted were single income households and about 83 per cent had a weekly income of under \$240.

Expenditure under the rental housing assistance programme and the pensioner housing scheme is mainly on the construction of dwellings to let to persons in need of assistance. There were 74 797 applications for rental housing assistance at 30 June 1979. During 1978-79 54 338 applicants were admitted to the waiting list, 28 090 applications were withdrawn or cancelled and 29 524 applicants were accommodated. New construction or acquisition of existing dwellings accounted for 25 per cent of applicants housed, the remainder being housed in vacated dwellings.

Data compiled from applications in New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania indicate that about 46 per cent of applicants for rental housing assistance in 1978–79 were married couples, 32 per cent were one-parent families and 17 per cent were age, invalid or widow pensioners. Tenants unable to pay ceiling rents, which in most States are market-related, can apply for rent rebates. At 30 June 1979, 76 391 tenants were receiving rent rebates at a time when the stock of public rental dwellings was 204 043. These figures on tenants receiving rent rebates exclude pensioners paying special rents for specific pensioner accommodation.

Direct government housing assistance in the form of housing loans and rental housing assistance affects only a small proportion of the population. According to the Survey of Home Rental and Ownership conducted by the ABS in November 1978, 4.4 per cent of households rented their accommodation from a government housing authority (Table 8.19). From the home ownership side, in 1979–80 loans valued at \$7017.1m were approved by government and private lending institutions to individuals for the construction or purchase of 276 300 dwellings for owner-occupation (Table 8.20). Governments provided 4.0 per cent of the total money lent and this involved 4.4 per cent of the dwellings. In the same year government housing authorities completed 10 200 new dwellings representing 7.9 per cent of all new dwellings completed in 1979–80 (Table 8.21).

This section so far has concentrated on government housing assistance programmes incorporated in the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and the Housing Assistance Act. However, Commonwealth and State governments provide housing assistance through many other programmes such as the Home Savings Grant

Scheme, housing for Aboriginals, nursing homes, emergency housing, women's refuges, aged or disabled persons' homes and supplementary assistance to pensioners paying rent. In Table 8.22 the Commonwealth Government's outlay on housing is broken down into a number of components. From this table it can be seen that after advances to the States under the Housing Assistance Act the next largest housing outlays by the Commonwealth in 1979–80 were on the Home Savings Grant Scheme (\$72m) and housing for Aboriginals (\$60m). Housing outlay by the Department of Social Security is not included in this table since it has been classified to 'social security and welfare' purposes rather than to 'housing' purposes in public finance statistics. Table 6.47 incorporates such outlays by the Department of Social Security, including \$51.1m paid in 1979–80 under the *Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act* and the *Aged Persons Hostels Act*.

The final table in this section (Table 8.23) presents data on the combined Commonwealth, State and local government outlays on housing. Detailed disaggregations by type of assistance are not available. The estimates are presented according to the 'economic type' and 'purpose' classifications of the Australian national accounts. For more information on these classifications see *Commonwealth Government Finance, Australia* (Cat. No. 5502.0) and *State and Local Government Finance, Australia* (Cat. No. 5504.0).

During the period 1969–70 to 1978–79 total government outlay on housing varied from \$215m in 1972–73 to \$717m in 1975–76 (Table 8.23). In 1978–79 total government outlay was \$505m. During the same period total government outlay on housing as a percentage of gross domestic product was highest in 1974–75 at 1.13 per cent. The proportion has since declined in each subsequent year and in 1978–79 was 0.50 per cent.

TABLE 8.19 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS: NATURE OF OCCUPANCY BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, NOVEMBER, 1978

Age of household head (years)	Renter			Total	Other (a)	Total	Total
	Owner	Government landlord	Other landlord				
							Per cent
15–24	21.4	4.1	70.1	74.3	4.3	100.0	319.4
25–29	55.3	4.2	37.6	41.8	2.9	100.0	489.8
30–34	70.1	3.9	23.5	27.3	2.5	100.0	531.5
35–64	81.4	4.3	12.4	16.6	2.0	100.0	2 415.9
65 and over	83.3	5.2	8.2	13.4	3.3	100.0	775.9
Total	73.4	4.4	19.8	24.1	2.5	100.0	4 532.5

(a) Includes households occupying their accommodation rent-free.

TABLE 8.20 LOANS APPROVED TO INDIVIDUALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS FOR OWNER OCCUPATION BY TYPE OF LENDER, 1979-80

Type of lender	Amount lent (b)		Amount lent (b)	
	Dwellings (a)	\$ million	Dwellings (a)	Per cent
	'000			
Government housing authorities	12.3	279.4	4.4	4.0
Banks	156.5	3 530.7	56.6	50.3
Building societies	86.0	2 540.2	31.1	36.2
Finance companies	11.1	404.5	4.0	5.8
Credit unions	5.8	101.4	2.1	1.4
Insurance companies	4.8	160.9	1.7	2.3
Total	276.3	7 017.1	100.0	100.0

(a) Dwellings are classified by lender providing the first mortgage. (b) First mortgage and all other loans.

TABLE 8.21 NEW DWELLINGS COMPLETED (a)

Year ended 30 June	Private (a)		Government (a)		Total		Total	
	Houses	All dwellings	Houses	All dwellings	Houses	All dwellings	Houses	All dwellings
	Per cent				'000			
1964	70.2	84.4	13.6	15.6	83.9	100.0	81.1	96.7
1969	60.6	88.7	9.4	11.3	70.0	100.0	91.5	130.7
1974	64.7	92.4	5.2	7.6	69.9	100.0	104.9	150.0
1975	60.3	89.1	8.4	10.9	68.7	100.0	97.0	141.1
1976	64.7	85.1	11.0	14.9	75.7	100.0	99.9	132.0
1977	68.7	89.5	7.5	10.5	76.3	100.0	110.4	144.8
1978	69.5	88.7	8.1	11.3	77.6	100.0	100.1	128.9
1979	73.5	90.2	6.0	9.8	79.4	100.0	93.1	117.1
1980	73.3	92.1	4.1	7.9	77.4	100.0	100.1	129.3

(a) See technical notes, Chapter 8.

TABLE 8.22 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT OUTLAY ON HOUSING BY PURPOSE (\$ million)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80p
Advances to States—					
Rental housing assistance	268	260	272	143	63
Home purchase assistance	97	115	118	173	97
Commonwealth-State housing agreements	-21	-24	-27	-30	-33
Grants to States (a)	7	6	6	6	56
Housing for Aborigines	46	39	33	36	60
Housing for immigrants	1	1	—	—	1
Home savings grants	7	8	35	20	72
Defence Service Homes—net advances	55	13	17	-2	-13
Net advances for housing under Banks (Housing Loans) Act	-23	-15	-11	-11	-41
Australian Capital Territory housing	3	-14	-13	-31	-33
Northern Territory housing (prior to self-government)	83	100	40	—	—
Advances to Northern Territory for welfare housing	—	—	—	—	8
Grants to Northern Territory for welfare housing	—	—	—	—	5
Other housing services	19	14	16	12	13
Total	540	502	485	315	253

(a) Recurrent grants to the States for welfare housing and includes contributions towards rental losses under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement 1945. Grants provided under the *Housing Assistance Act 1978* for rental assistance to pensioners (14.0m in 1978-79 and 30.0m in 1979-80) are not included here; these grants are included in outlay on 'social security and welfare' (see Table 6.47). In addition to pensioner rental assistance grants, the *Housing Assistance Act 1978* provides for assistance to any other class of persons declared by the Minister for Housing and Construction to be in need of rental assistance. In 1979-80 grants totalling \$20.0m were provided for Aborigines in need of rental housing assistance and this amount is included in the 'Housing for Aborigines' item above. A further \$50.0m was provided for other persons eligible for rental housing assistance and this amount is included in the 'Grants to States' item above.

TABLE 8.23 GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE EXPENDITURE ON HOUSING

	1969-70	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<i>\$ million</i>								
Government								
Final consumption expenditure	3	5	7	12	14	7	6	9
Expenditure on new fixed assets	99	85	118	296	350	328	334	284
Transfers to private sector (a)	13	28	37	33	27	24	49	36
Other outlay (b)	114	97	221	356	325	311	290	175
Total government outlay	228	215	383	697	717	670	679	505
<i>Per cent</i>								
Government outlay								
As per cent of government outlay, all purposes	2.36	1.60	2.36	3.05	2.60	2.11	1.90	1.30
As per cent of gross domestic product	0.75	0.50	0.75	1.13	0.99	0.81	0.75	0.50
<i>Dollars</i>								
Government outlay per head of population	18.4	16.2	28.4	50.9	51.8	47.9	47.9	35.2
<i>\$ million</i>								
Final expenditure (c)	3 904	5 713	6 786	7 756	9 785	11 935	13 087	14 448
Government	102	90	125	308	365	335	340	294
Private	3 802	5 623	6 661	7 448	9 420	11 600	12 747	14 154
<i>Dollars</i>								
Total final expenditure per head of population	314.7	430.2	503.1	566.3	706.7	853.0	924.1	1 008.0

(a) Grants for private capital purposes. (b) Mainly advances to the private sector and to public financial enterprises.
(c) Comprises final consumption expenditure and expenditure on new fixed assets.

SECTION 4. HOUSING ENVIRONMENT

In this section the focus of attention is broadened from the dwelling unit to the environment surrounding it. The data in this section were derived from the General Social Survey conducted by the ABS in 1975. In this survey a number of questions were asked concerning people's attitudes to their neighbourhood.

In May 1975 it was estimated that 8.2 per cent of persons aged fifteen years and over and living in the capital cities were generally dissatisfied with

their neighbourhood (Table 8.24). For people living in the other urban areas the corresponding percentage was 6.1.

Respondents in the 1975 survey were also asked to state what bothered them the most about their neighbourhood. In the capital cities 11.4 per cent gave 'traffic' as the condition that bothered them most about their neighbourhood and a further 8.7 per cent said 'inadequate facilities or services' (Table 8.25). In the other urban areas the corresponding percentages were 9.0 and 6.5.

TABLE 8.24 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: ATTITUDE TO THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, MAY 1975

<i>Geographic area/ attitude to neighbourhood</i>	<i>N.S.W.(a)</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	<i>Per cent</i>						
Capital cities (b)							
Generally satisfied	90.5	92.6	92.2	92.4	91.8	95.2	91.8
Generally dissatisfied	9.5	7.4	7.8	7.6	8.2	4.8	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other urban areas (b)							
Generally satisfied	93.2	93.8	95.6	92.2	95.1	93.5	93.9
Generally dissatisfied	6.8	6.2	4.4	7.8	4.9	6.5	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<i>'000</i>						
Capital cities	2 043.7	1 879.1	637.9	644.1	538.5	115.9	5 859.1
Other urban areas	1 082.4	467.3	504.8	120.9	134.4	115.5	2 425.2

(a) Including A.C.T. (b) See technical notes, Chapter 8.

TABLE 8.25 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: CONDITION BOTHERING THEM MOST ABOUT THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, MAY 1975

<i>Conditions that bother people most about their neighbourhood</i>	<i>N.S.W.(a)</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	<i>Per cent</i>						
Capital cities (b)							
Nothing in particular (c)	56.1	60.2	58.8	58.9	62.0	63.8	58.7
Traffic	11.5	12.0	12.0	9.1	11.9	9.5	11.4
Bad roads	2.6	1.9	2.5	3.0	1.4	6.2	2.4
Inadequate facilities or services	8.0	9.1	8.9	9.5	9.3	6.9	8.7
Crime or fear of crime	1.8	1.6	0.8	1.9	1.5	*	1.6
Pollution	3.5	2.1	1.7	3.0	1.5	2.9	2.6
Noise	5.8	3.8	6.0	4.6	4.8	3.7	4.9
Overcrowding	2.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.1	*	2.0
Neighbours	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.8	4.2	5.9	5.0
Animals	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	*	0.7
Misconduct of children	0.3	0.5	*	*	*	*	0.4
Other	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	*	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other urban areas (b)							
Nothing in particular (c)	66.0	72.9	70.1	60.2	72.1	66.8	68.3
Traffic	9.2	8.9	8.1	9.0	11.2	8.4	9.0
Bad roads	3.4	2.4	3.4	8.4	*	3.5	3.3
Inadequate facilities or services	6.5	6.5	5.7	9.6	6.1	7.7	6.5
Crime or fear of crime	0.6	*	0.7	*	*	*	0.7
Pollution	2.9	1.9	1.8	3.1	*	2.3	2.4
Noise	4.1	1.8	4.7	*	*	3.7	3.5
Overcrowding	0.7	*	*	*	*	*	0.6
Neighbours	4.3	3.5	3.7	5.0	3.6	4.3	4.0
Animals	0.9	*	*	*	*	*	0.6
Misconduct of children	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3
Other	1.2	*	1.0	*	*	*	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<i>'000</i>						
Capital cities (b)	2 043.7	1 879.1	637.9	644.1	538.5	115.9	5 859.1
Other urban areas (b)	1 082.4	467.3	504.8	120.9	134.4	115.5	2 425.2

(a) Including A.C.T. (b) See technical notes, Chapter 8. (c) Includes persons who named conditions that bothered them about their neighbourhood but who did not designate any particular condition bothering them most.

TECHNICAL NOTES

1. Method of collection

The data presented in this chapter have been collected in the main from national sample surveys and the Census of Population and Housing. For a detailed discussion on the quality of the data and the methodology of collection the specific source references given at the end of this chapter should be consulted.

2. Concepts and definitions

Tables 8.1–8.3

An *occupied private dwelling* is defined, for census purposes, as the premises occupied by a household on census night (for a definition of household see technical note to Table 8.4). A private dwelling is normally a house, room or flat but can also be a tent, houseboat, or caravan if standing on its own block of land and not occupied by members of the same household resident in an adjacent dwelling.

Geographic area is defined for census purposes as follows:

Major urban—urban centres with a population of 100 000 or more.

Other urban—urban centres with a population of 1 000 to 99 999.

Rural—population clusters of 200 to 999 and remaining areas.

Tables 8.4–8.5

A *household* is defined, for census purposes, as either a person living alone or a group of people living together in a single domestic unit with common eating arrangements. The number of households is the same as the number of occupied private dwellings since the latter are defined as premises occupied by households.

Tables 8.6–8.13

See technical note to Table 8.1.

Tables 8.14–8.17

Data in these tables were derived from the 1975–76 Household Expenditure Survey in which the following definitions applied.

A *household* is a group of people who live together as a single unit in the sense they have common housekeeping arrangements; that is, they have some common provision for food and other essentials of living. A person, or persons, living in the same dwelling but having separate catering arrangements, constitute a separate household.

Household income is the gross weekly income from all sources (before deductions for income tax, superannuation, etc.) current at the time of the interview. Income was collected in respect of all household members.

Rented government dwellings include dwellings rented from bodies such as government housing

authorities and the housing sections of the Department of the Capital Territory and the Department of the Northern Territory. Dwellings rented by government bodies to their employees are not included in this category.

Housing costs—for households renting their accommodation, housing costs comprise rent payments; for those in the process of purchasing their accommodation, costs comprise mortgage, rate and house insurance payments; for those who own their house outright, costs comprise rate and house insurance payments; for total households (all occupancy categories combined) housing costs comprise, in addition, repair and maintenance costs and housing payments for 'other' dwellings.

Geographic area is defined as follows:

Capital cities—six State capital city Statistical Divisions, the Darwin Statistical District and the Canberra Statistical District (excluding Queanbeyan) as delimited for purposes of the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

Other urban areas—all towns and urban centres with a population of more than 500 persons (excluding the capital cities) as delimited for purposes of the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

Rural areas—all localities with a population of less than 500 persons and rural areas.

Table 8.21

A dwelling is classified as either a 'house' or 'other' dwelling.

(a) A *house* is defined as a building which has been designed or adapted so that its prime purpose is to be a single self-contained dwelling unit (i.e. includes bathing and cooking facilities), which is completely detached from other buildings, and occupies (except in such cases as dwellings built for employees or families of the owner or lessee of the land) a separate titled block of land.

(b) *Other* dwelling is defined as a self-contained dwelling unit other than a house as defined in (a) above. These include flats, home units, semi-detached dwellings, villa units, town houses, etc.

A dwelling is regarded as *completed* when it is reported as completed or, in the case of owner-builders, is reported as completed or substantially completed and occupied.

Private and *government* dwelling classification is based on ownership at date of commencement.

Tables 8.24–8.25

Geographic area (Capital cities/other urban areas): for a definition see technical note to Table 8.14 above.

DATA SOURCES AND REFERENCES

Tables 8.1–8.2

ABS, 1976 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished data.

Table 8.3

ABS, Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30 June 1947, Volume III, *Detailed Tables, Part XXVII, Dwellings*

ABS, Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30 June 1961, Volume VIII, *Detailed Tables, Part II, Cross-classifications of the Characteristics of Dwellings and Householders*

ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1966, Volume 3, *Housing*

ABS, 1971 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished data

ABS, 1976 Census: *Population and Dwellings : Summary Tables* (Cat. No. 2417.0)

Table 8.4

ABS, Censuses 1947 to 1976, unpublished data

Table 8.5

ABS, Censuses 1961 to 1976, unpublished data

Table 8.6

ABS, Censuses 1954 to 1976, unpublished data

Tables 8.7–8.13

ABS, 1976 Census, unpublished data

Table 8.14

ABS, Household Expenditure Survey, 1975–76, Bulletin 4, *Expenditure and Income by Regions* (Cat. No. 6519.0).

Table 8.15

ABS, Household Expenditure Survey, 1975–76, Bulletin 3, *Expenditure and Income by States and Territories* (Cat. No. 6518.0).

Tables 8.16–8.17

ABS, Household Expenditure Survey, 1975–76, Bulletin 2, *Expenditure Patterns for Households of Differing Characteristics and Compositions* (Cat. No. 6517.0).

Table 8.18

ABS, *Consumer Price Index* (Cat. No. 6401.0) and unpublished data.

ABS, *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (Cat. No. 6302.0) and unpublished data.

Table 8.19

ABS, *Survey of Home Rental and Ownership, November 1978* (Cat. No. 8710.0).

Table 8.20

ABS, *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia July 1980* (Cat. No. 5609.0).

Table 8.21

ABS, *Building Statistics, Australia* (Cat. No. 8705.0).

ABS, *Building and Construction* (Cat. No. 8701.0).

Table 8.22

ABS, *Commonwealth Government Finance, Australia* (Cat. No. 5502.0).

Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction, unpublished data.

Table 8.23

ABS, *Commonwealth Government Finance, Australia* (Cat. No. 5502.0).

ABS, *State and Local Government Finance, Australia* (Cat. No. 5504.0).

Tables 8.24–8.25

ABS, General Social Survey May 1975, unpublished data.

