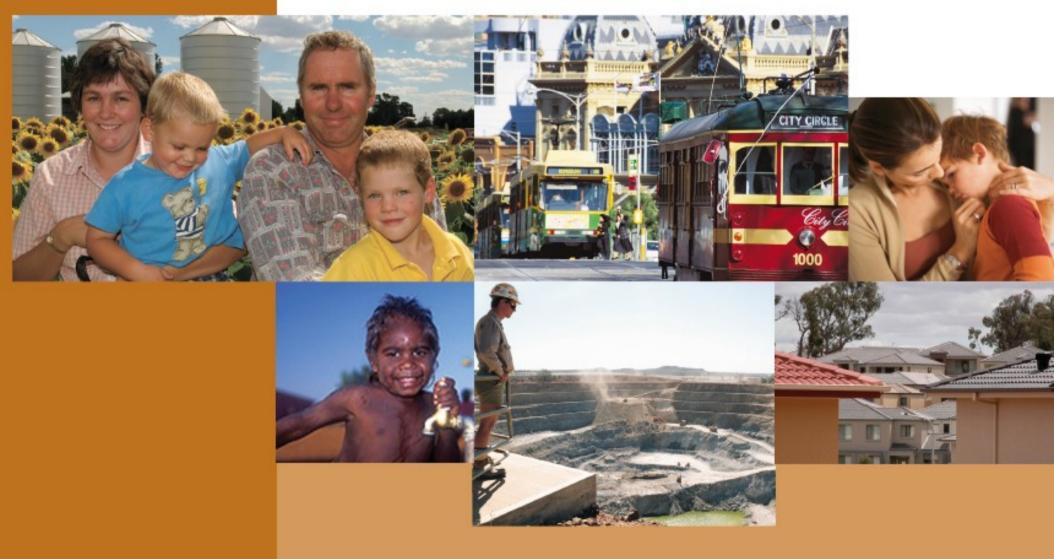
## Australian Social Trends 2008





### Online nation is against children

Quacks turn mainstream as demand doubles

The Australian, 24 July

The Herald-Sun, 24 July

#### **SOCIAL TRENDS**

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

## Seven-year itch cured

The Herald-Sun, 24 July

# Commuters steer clear of ACT buses

The Canberra Times, 24 July

Young to get used to parents' largesse

The Australian Financial Review, 24 July

Half of young people can't read well

The Australian, 24 July

We're a smarter, poorer lot The Courier Mail, 24 July



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Introduction



#### **Population**

Population distribution
Towns of the mineral boom

How many children have women in Australia



#### Family and community

Families with a young child with a disabilty Voluntary work

Social participation of migrants





Risk taking by young people People with a need for assistance

Complementary therapies





Education across Australia Adult literacy Adult learning



#### Work

Labour force participation across Australia Barriers to work Trade union members Industrial disputes



#### Economic resources

Women's incomes Government benefits, taxes and household income



#### Housing

Renter households
First home buyers
Housing and services in remote Aboriginal
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#### Other areas of social concern

Internet access at home Public transport use for work and study



## Features of Australian Social Trends

- 23 articles in 2008
- Almost 400 social indicators
- Cumulative topic index
- Draws on statistics from other official sources in addition to ABS data

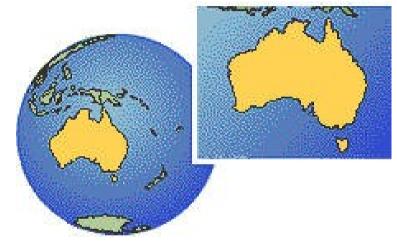


## **Population**

Population distribution

...by Remoteness Areas

...change 1996-2006



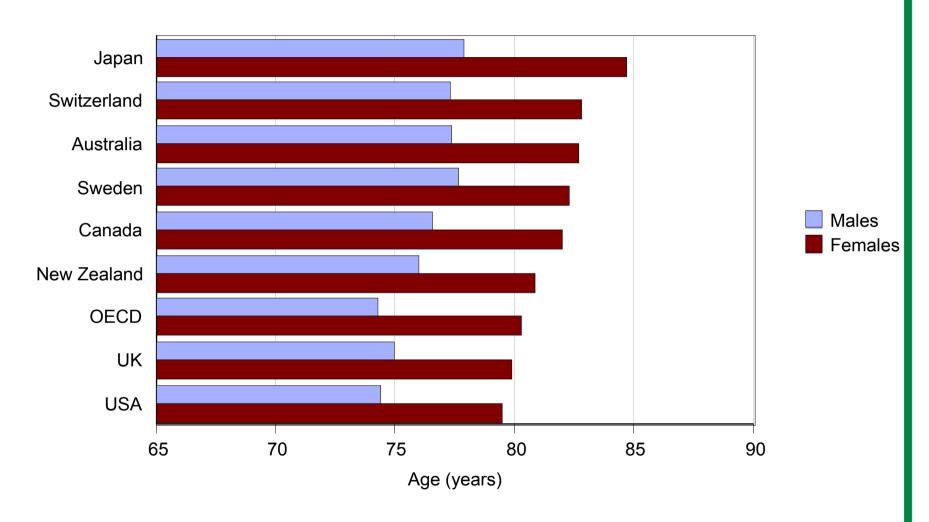
 How many children have women in Australia had?

...over the last 20 years

...Indigenous women



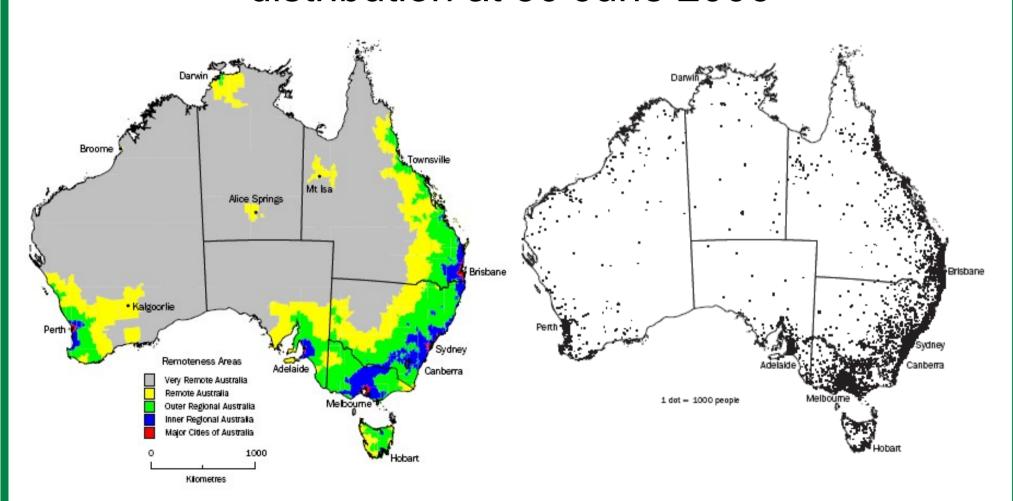
# Australians are among the most long-lived in the world



Source: OECD Social Indicators, 2006 edition



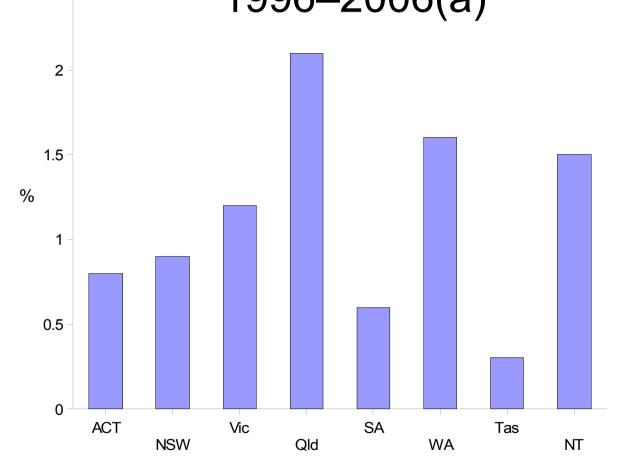
## Remoteness Areas and population distribution at 30 June 2006



Source: ABS preliminary Estimated Resident Population



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

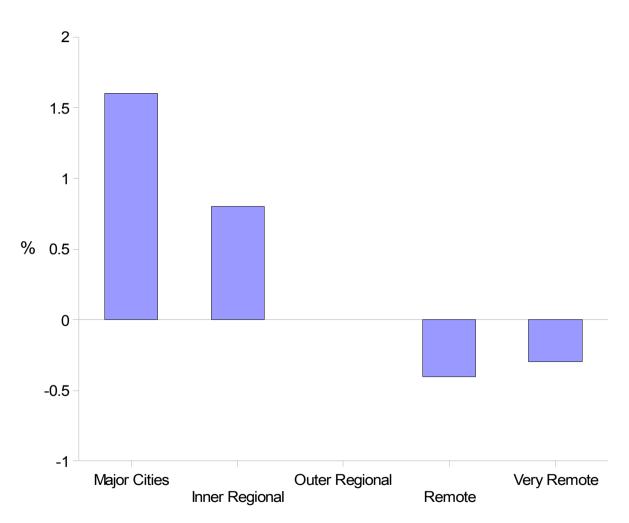


(a) Average annual growth rate

Source: ABS Estimated Resident Population



## Population change 1996–2006(a)

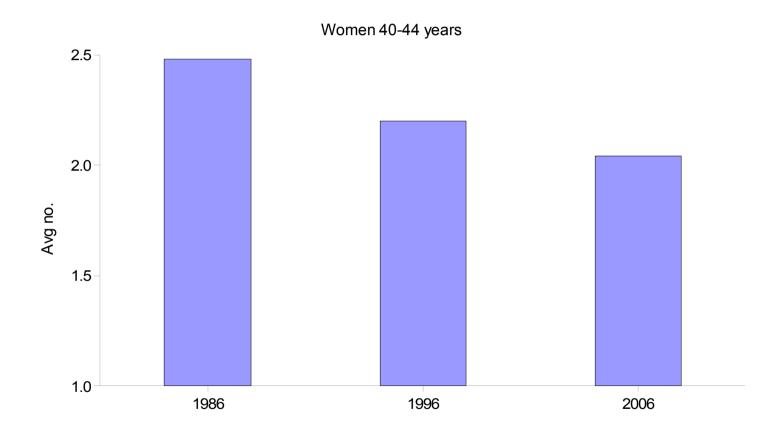


(a) Average annual growth rate

Source: ABS preliminary Estimated Resident Population



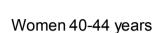
## How many children have women in Australia had?

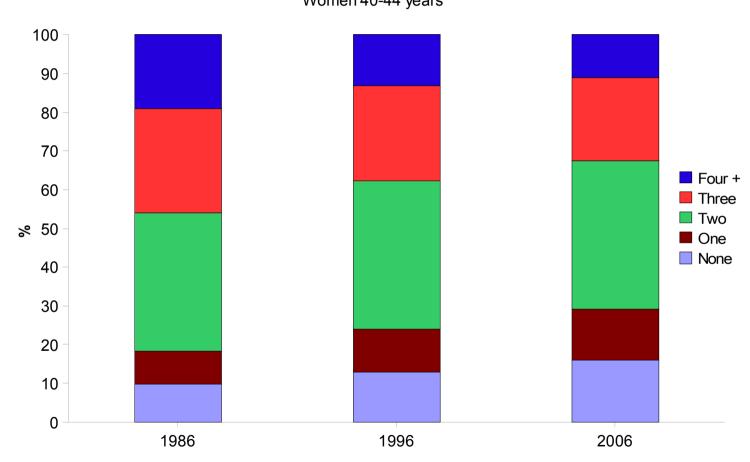


Source: 1986, 1996 and 2006 Censuses of Population and Housing



### Completed fertility





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

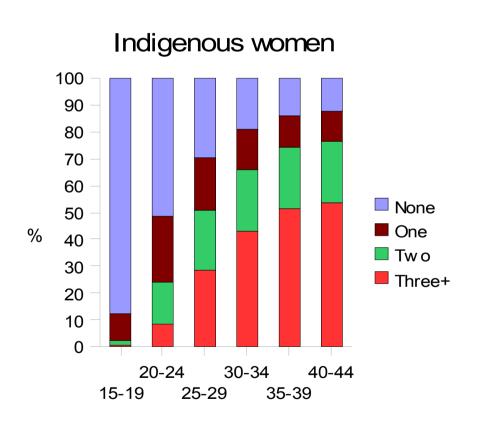


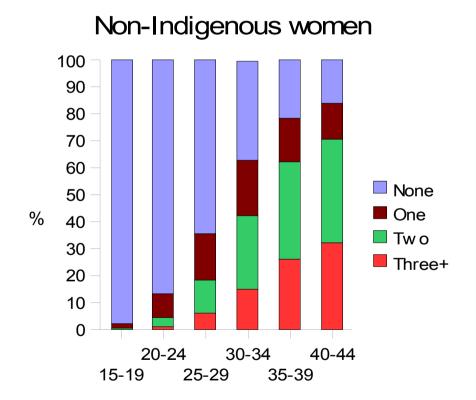
# Children ever born to Indigenous women 2006

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



# Children ever born by mother's age 2006







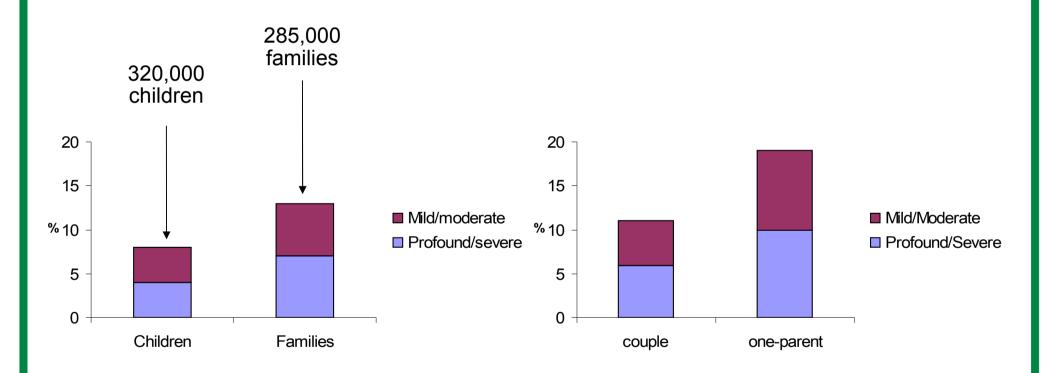
## Family and Community

- Families with a young child with a disability
  - ...how many?
  - ... socioeconomic status and labour force status
- Voluntary work
  - ...increase in voluntary work
  - ...who is volunteering regularly?





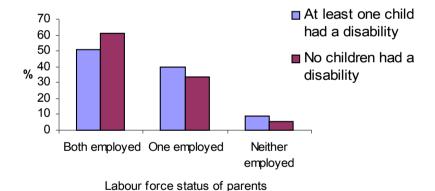
# Families with a child with a disability 2003



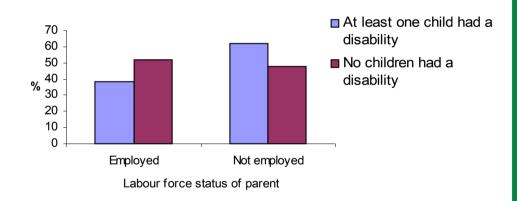


# Families with a child with a disability 2003 Labour force participation of parents

#### Couple families

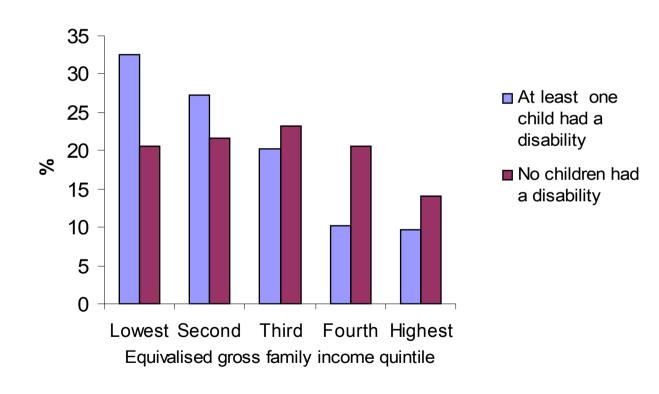


#### One-parent families





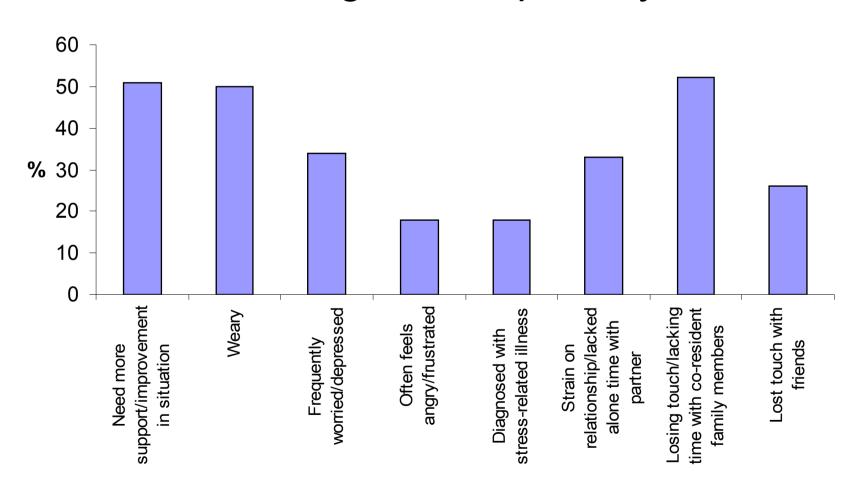
# Families with a child with a disability 2003 Income





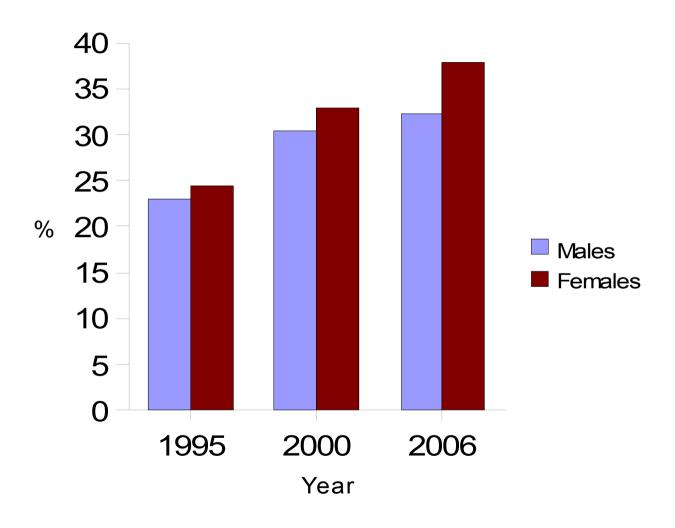
# Families with a child with a disability 2003

Effect of caring role on primary carer





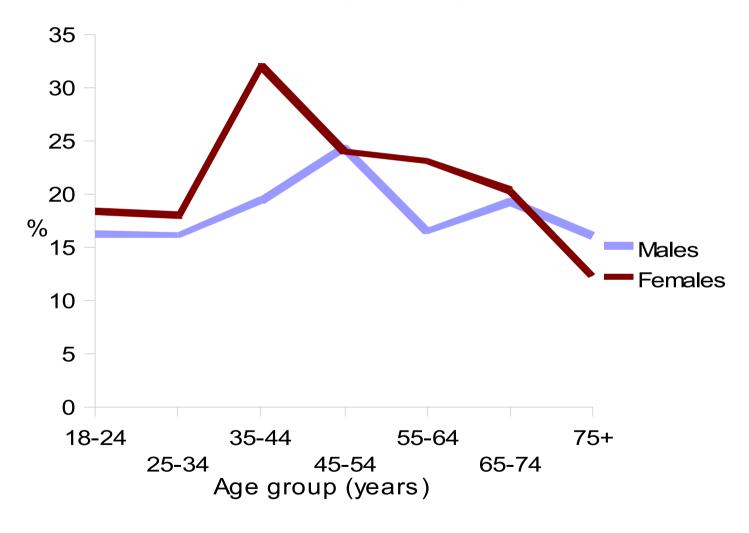
## Volunteering rates



Source: ABS 2006 Voluntary Work Survey



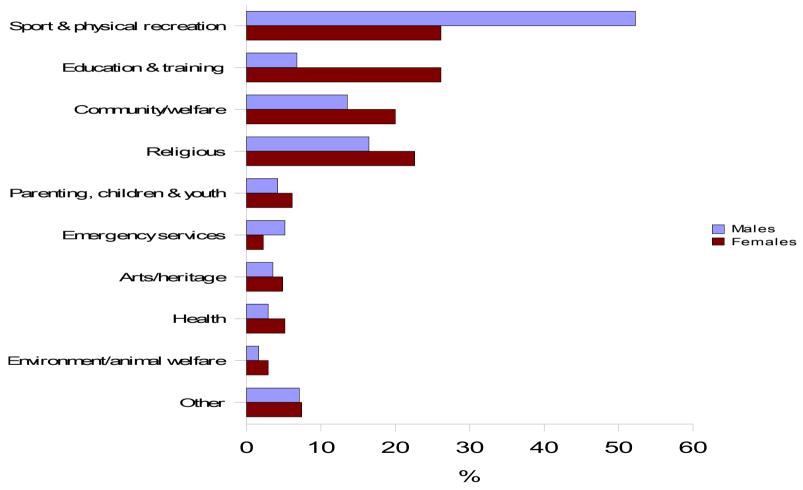
### Regular volunteering by age and sex 2006



Source: ABS 2006 Voluntary Work Survey



# Regular volunteers by type of organisation 2006



Source: ABS 2006 Voluntary Work Survey



## **Health**

- Risk taking by young people ...alcohol, drugs & dangerous driving
- People with a need for assistance ...who are they?

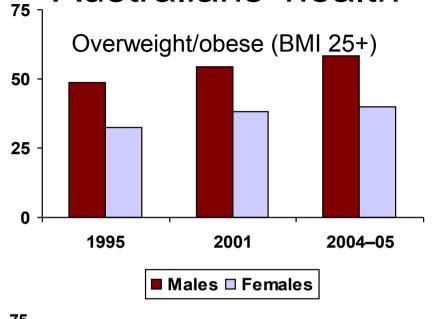
Complementary therapies

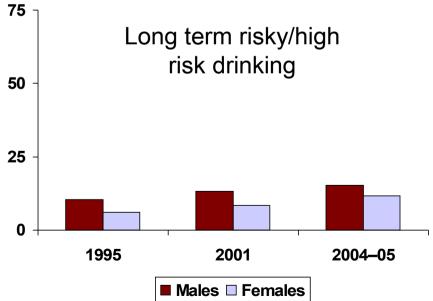
...have become more common



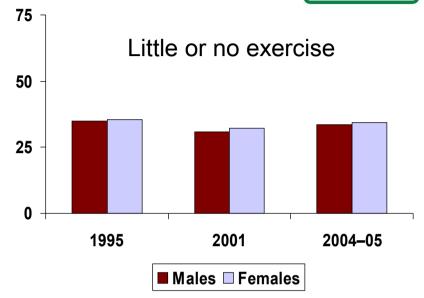


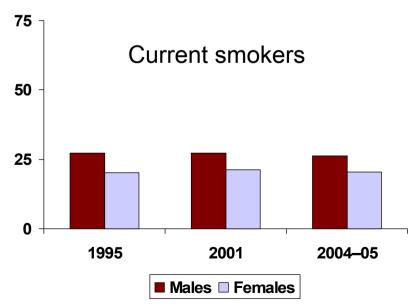
## Australians' health - major risk factors





Source: ABS, National Health Survey

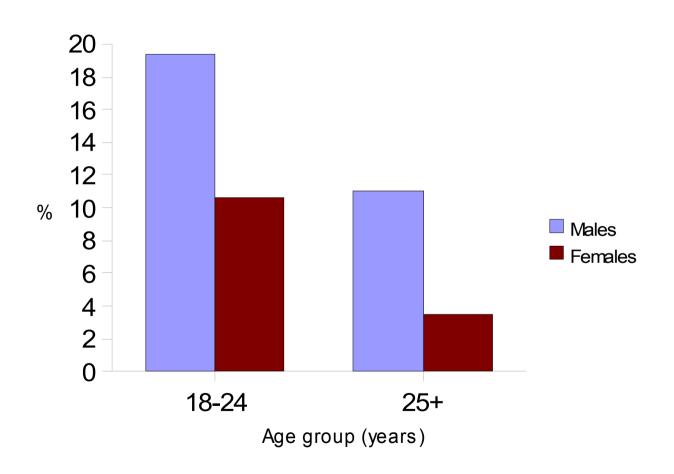






### Risk taking by young people

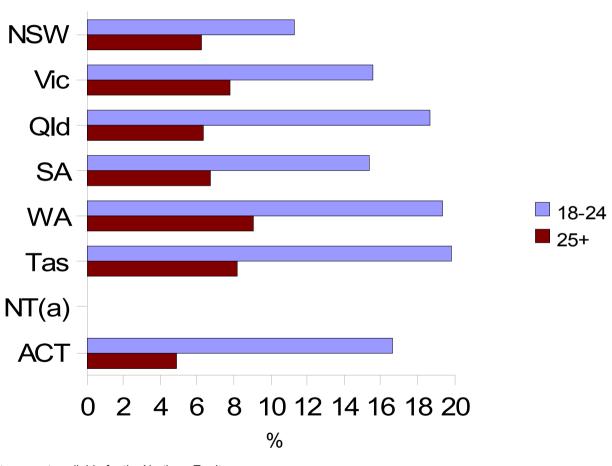
Short term risky/high risk drinking at least once a week 2004–05



Source: ABS 2004-05 National Health Survey



# Short term risky/high risk drinking at least once a week 2004–05

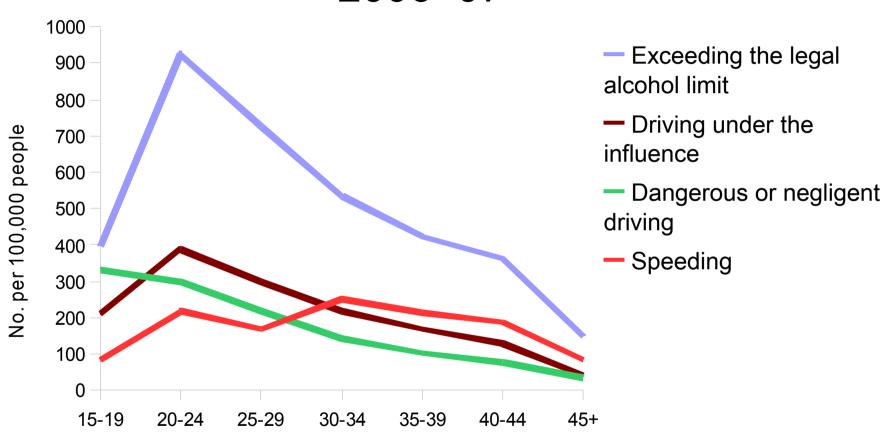


(a) Data are not available for the Northern Territory

Source: ABS 2004-05 National Health Survey



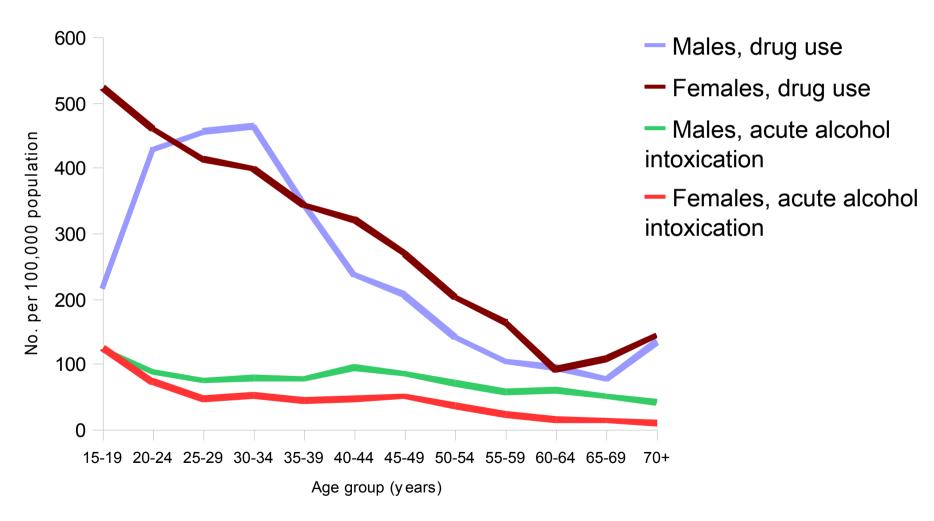
# Dangerous driving related offences 2006–07



Source: ABS Criminal Courts Collection



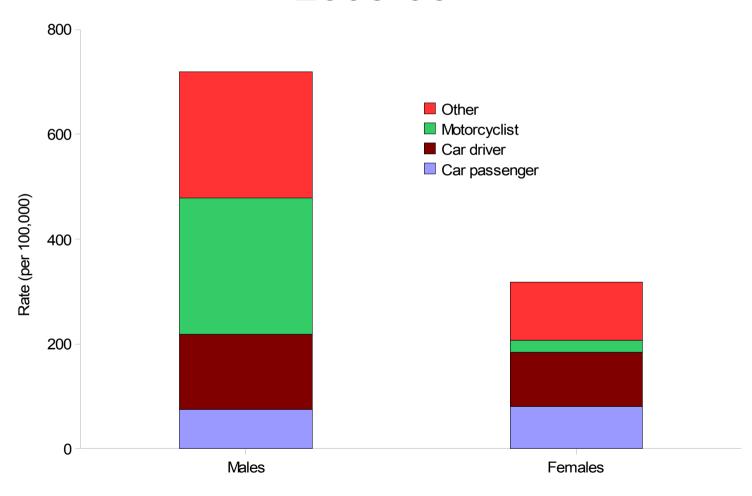
# Alcohol and drug-related hospitalisations 2005–06



Source: AIHW Hospital Morbidity Database



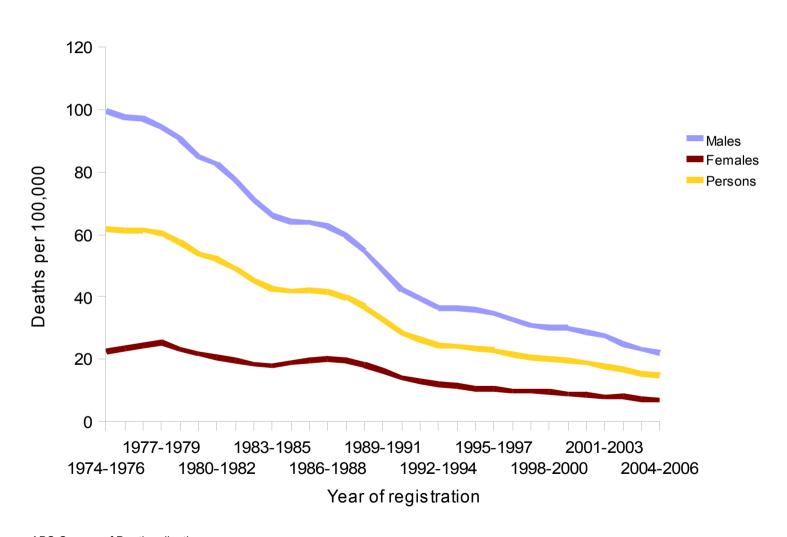
# Transport accident hospitalisations people aged 15–24 years 2005-06



Source: AIHW Hospital Morbidity Database



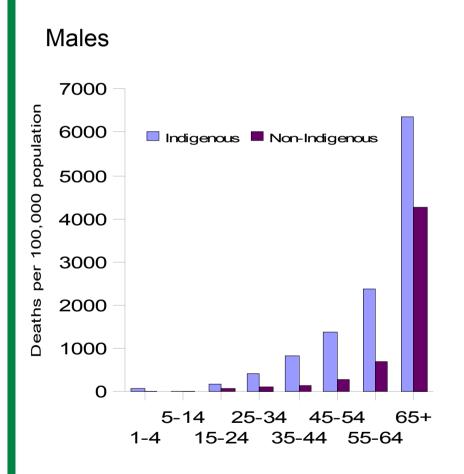
# Transport accident deaths (15-24 years)

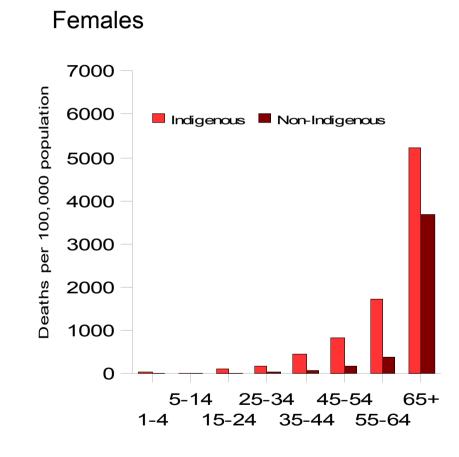


Source: ABS Causes of Death collection



## Age-specific death rates(a) 2002-2006



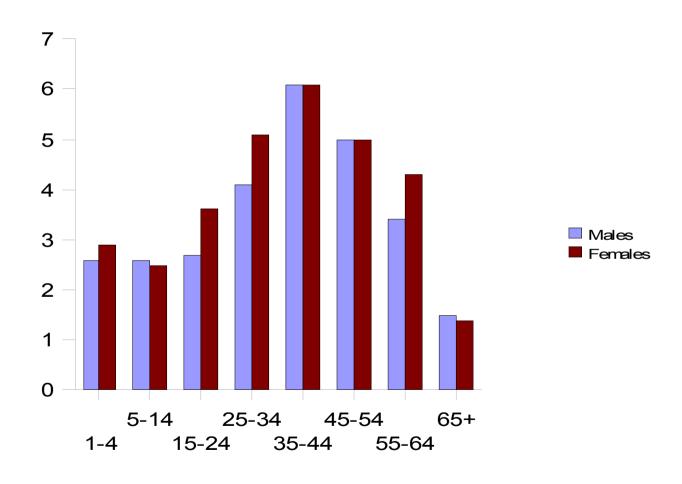


Source: Deaths, Australia 2006

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



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

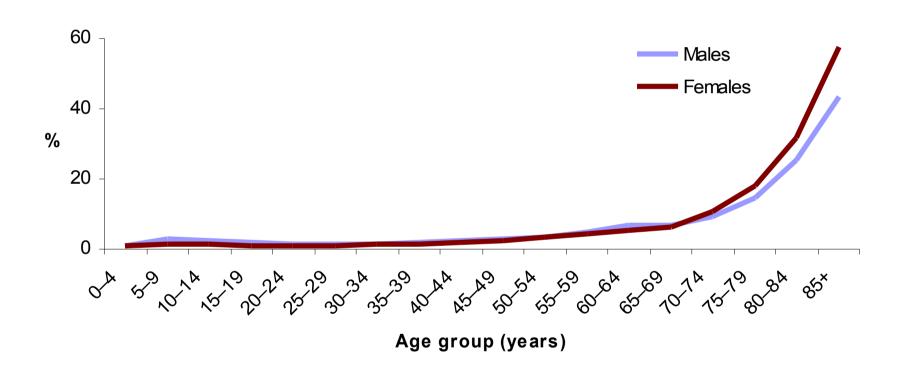


Source: Deaths, Australia 2006

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

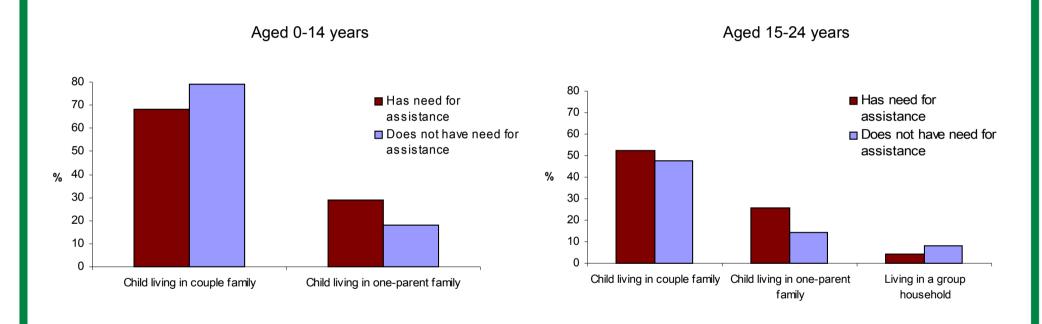


# People with a need for assistance ...age and sex, 2006



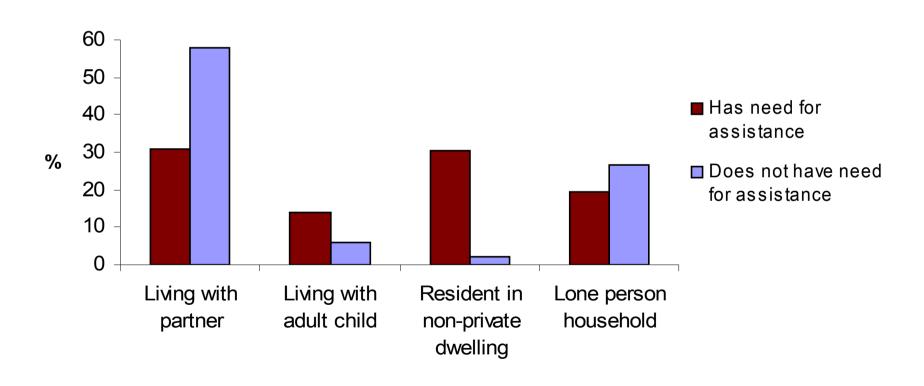


## Living arrangements for children and young people: with and without a need for assistance





## Living arrangements for people aged over 65 years: with and without a need for assistance



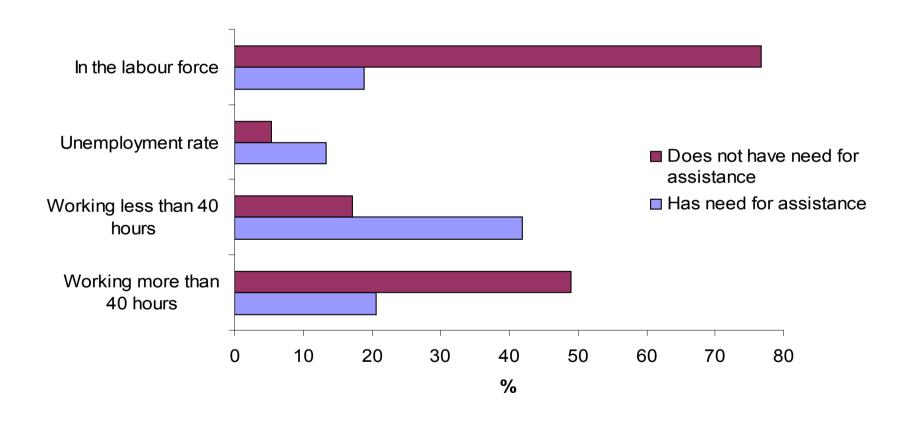


# People with a need for assistance ...participation in education

- The majority (97%) of children aged 5–17 years with a need for assistance attended an educational institution in 2006
- For young adults aged 18–24 years with a need for assistance, 31% attended an educational institution
- These young adults were most likely to attend a technical college (12%) and least likely to be attending university (5%)

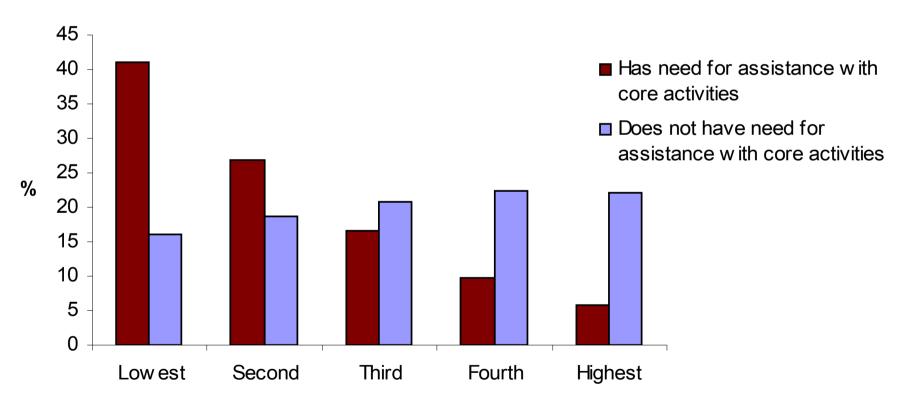


# Labour force characteristics, persons aged 15-64 years with and without a need for assistance - 2006





# Distribution of persons aged less than 65 years by equivalised household income quintile: with and without a need for assistance



Equivalised household income quintile

Source: ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing



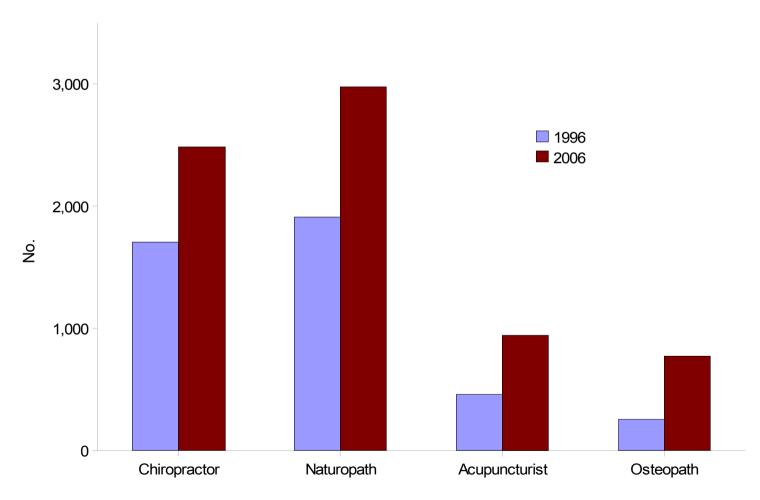
### Complementary therapies

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

Source: 1996 & 2006 Censuses of Population and Housing



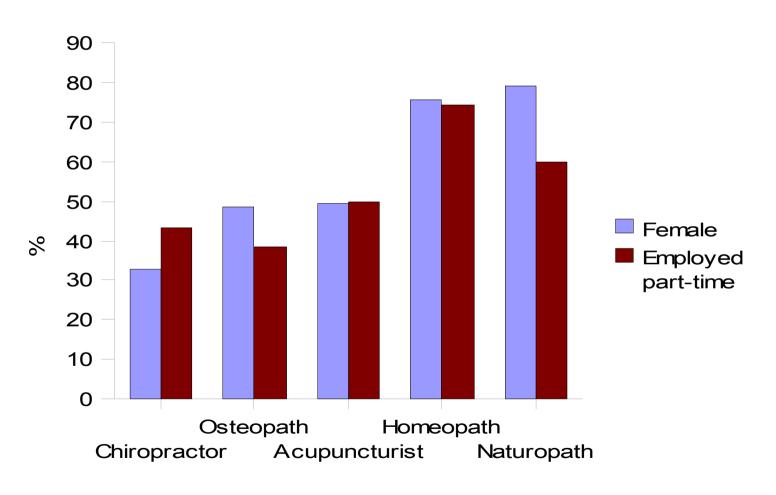
### Complementary therapists



Source: 1996 & 2006 Censuses of Population and Housing



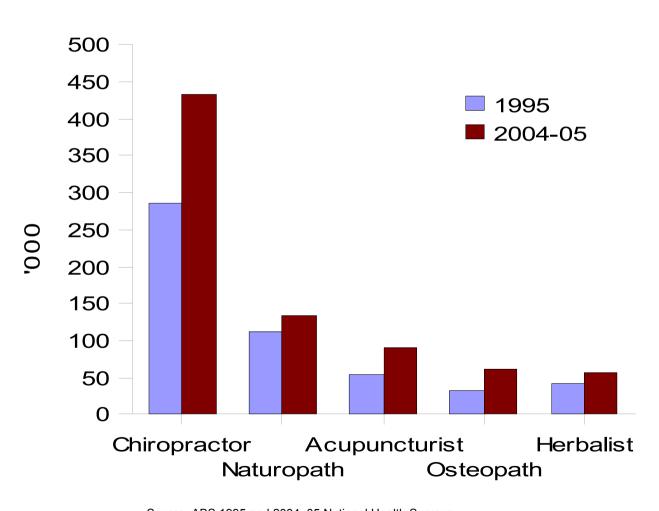
### Characteristics of therapists 2006



Source: ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing



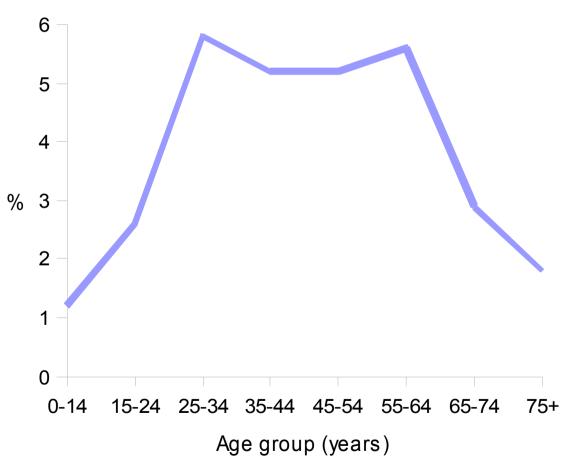
#### Visits to therapists (last two weeks)



Source: ABS 1995 and 2004–05 National Health Surveys



### Users of complementary therapists 2004–05



Source: ABS 2004-05 National Health Survey



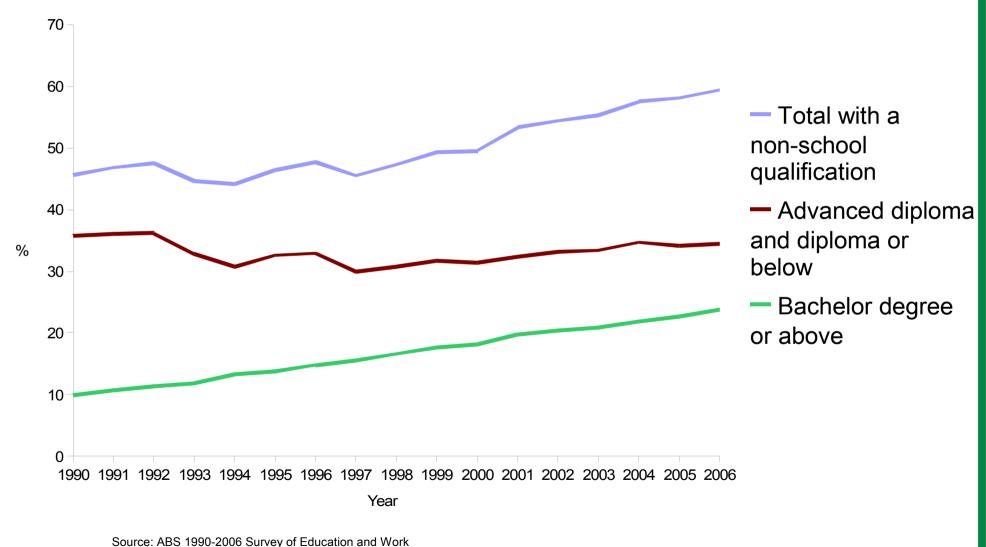
### **Education**

- Non-school qualifications
   ...over time
- Adult literacy
   ...prose literacy





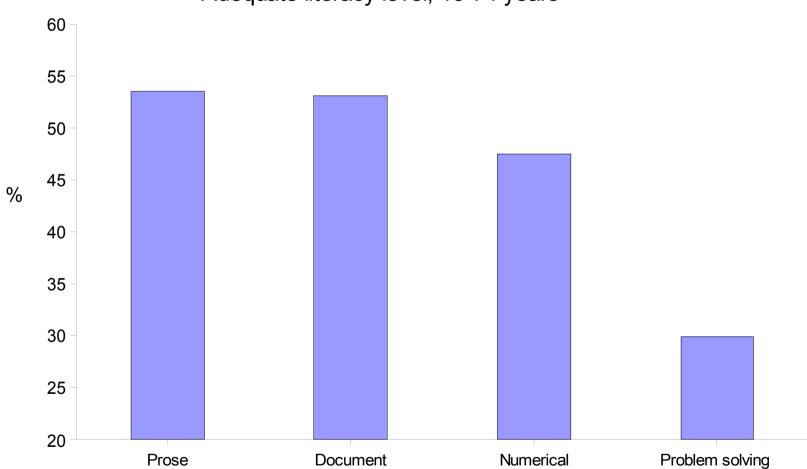
Australian





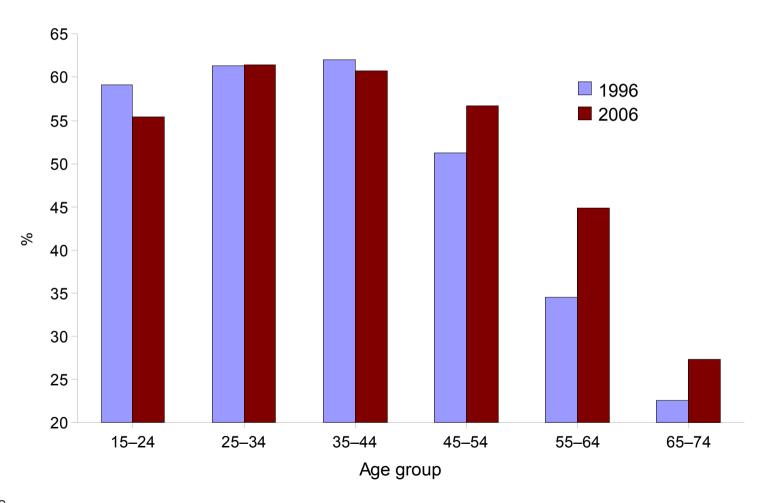
### Adult literacy 2006





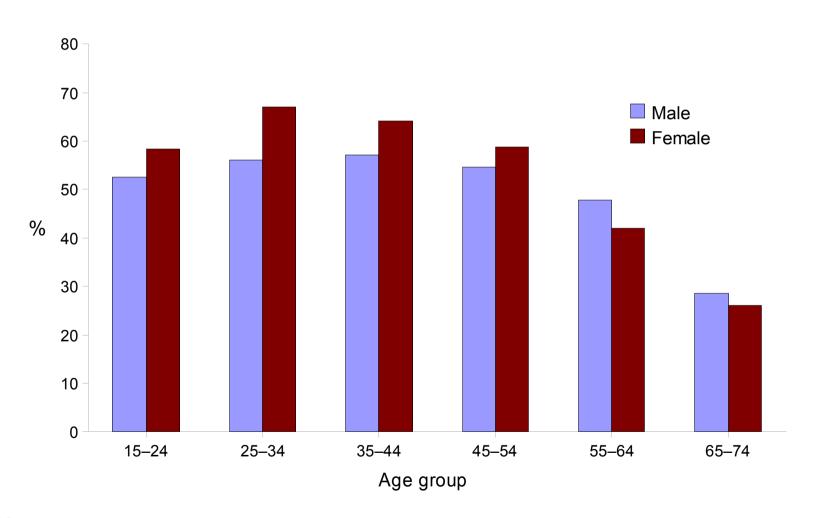


## Adults with adequate or better prose literacy 2006



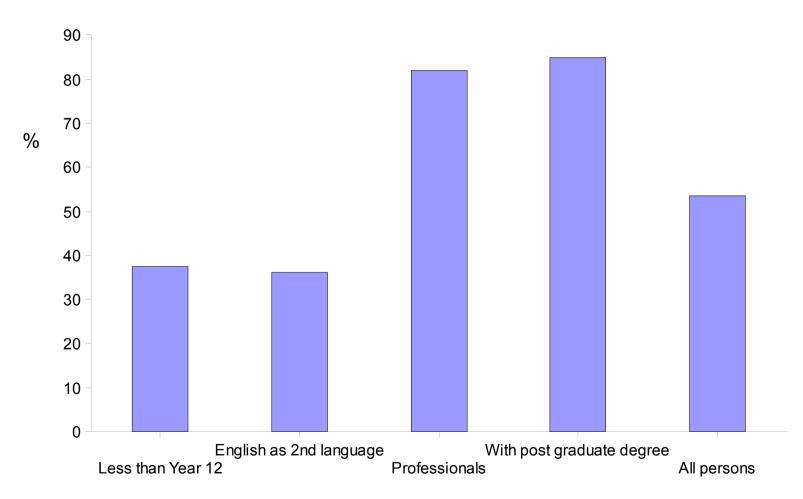


### Adult prose literacy by sex, 2006



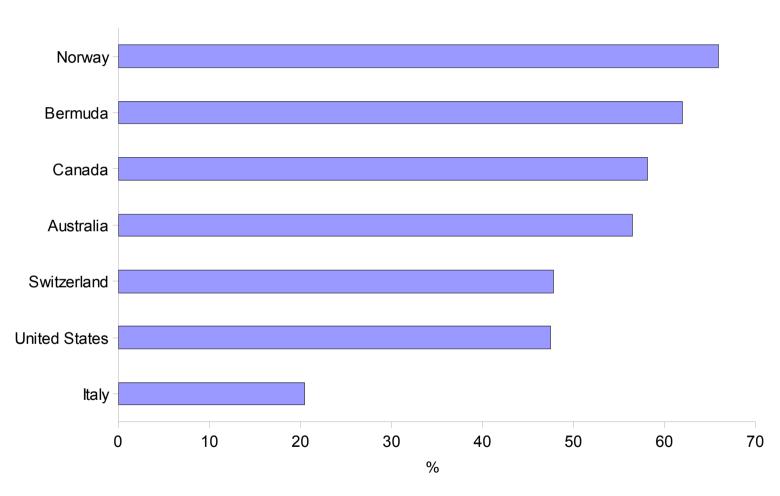


# Populations with low/high prose literacy 2006





# Adequate prose literacy: international comparison 2006



Source: Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey, Summary Results



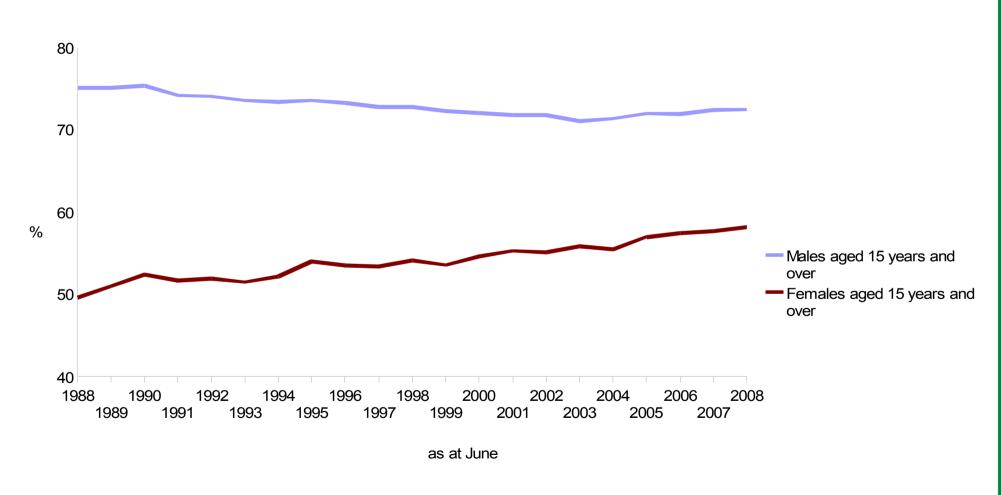
### **Work**

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





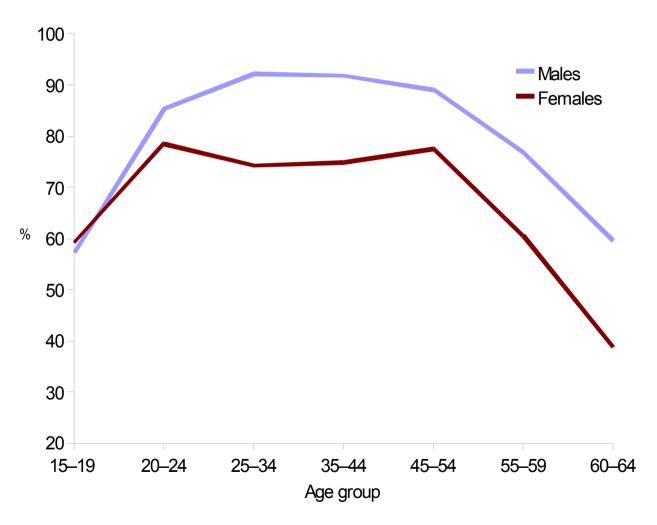
### Labour force participation rate by sex



Source: ABS Labour Force Survey



# Labour force participation rate by age and sex 2008

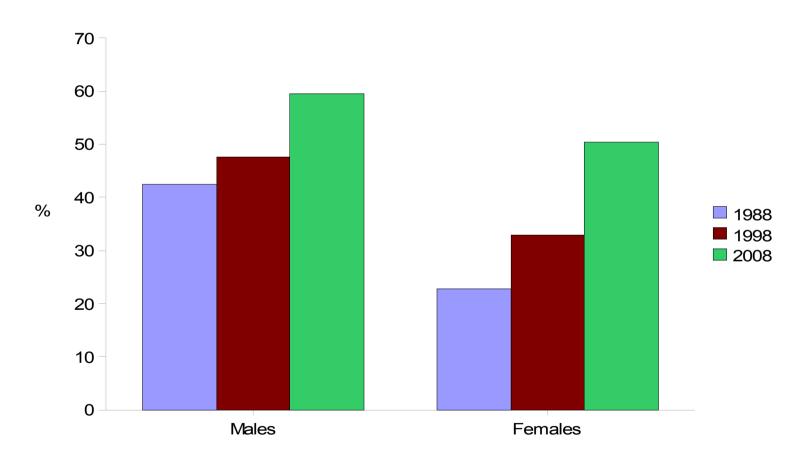


As at June.

Source: ABS Labour Force Survey



# Labour force participation of people aged 55–64 years

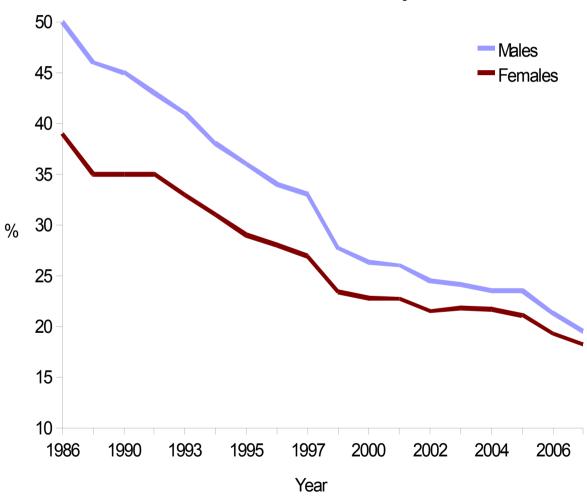


As at June. Source: ABS Labour Force Survey



#### Trade union membership

#### Unionisation rates by sex

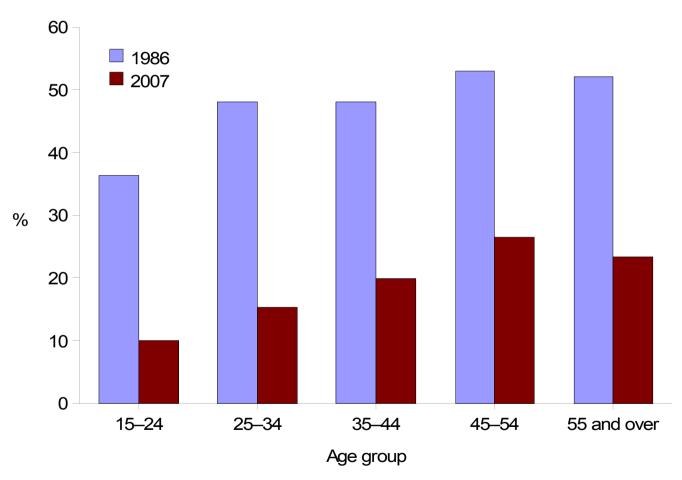


Source: Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1986, Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, August 2007



### Trade union membership

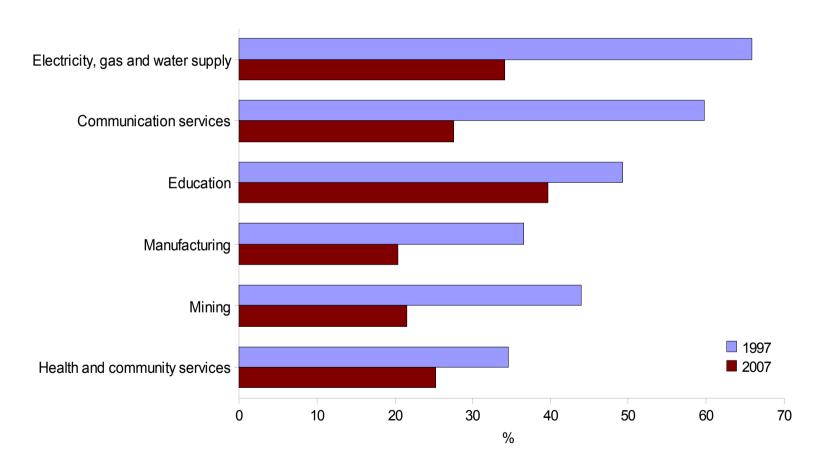
#### Unionisation rates by age



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



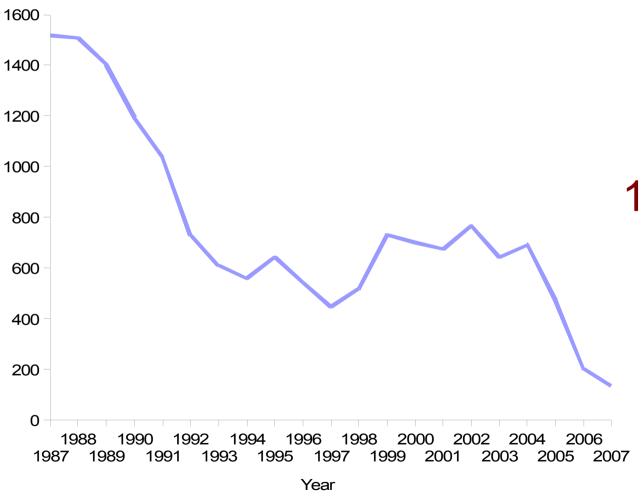
### Unionisation rates by selected industry 1997 to 2007



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



### The number of industrial disputes has also declined



...from 1,519 in 1987 to 135 in 2007

Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia, Dec 2007



### **Economic Resources**

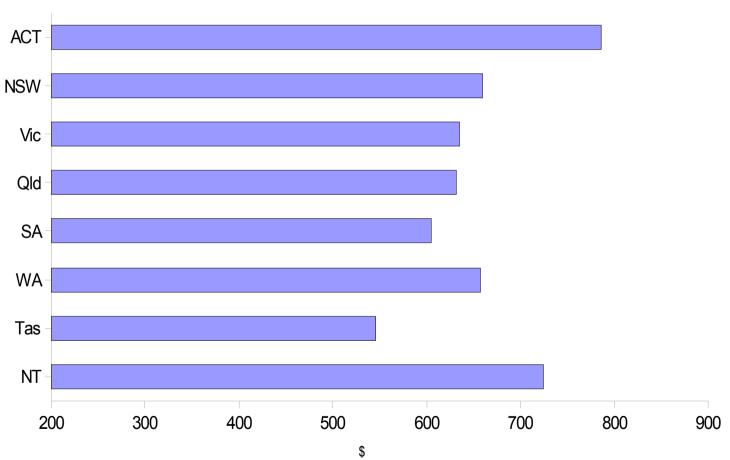
• Women's incomes ...change over time





### Household income: states and territories 2005–06

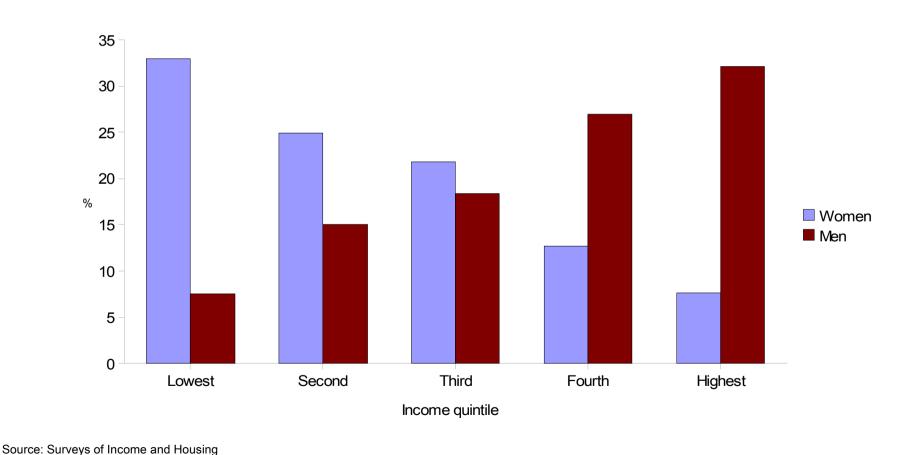
Mean weekly equivalised household income for all households



Source: ABS 2005-06 Survey of Income and Housing

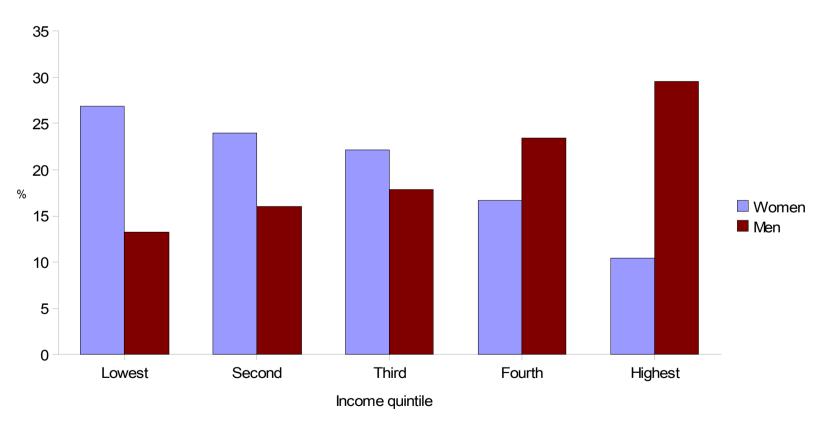


# Proportion of men and women aged 18–64 years in gross personal income quintiles 1982





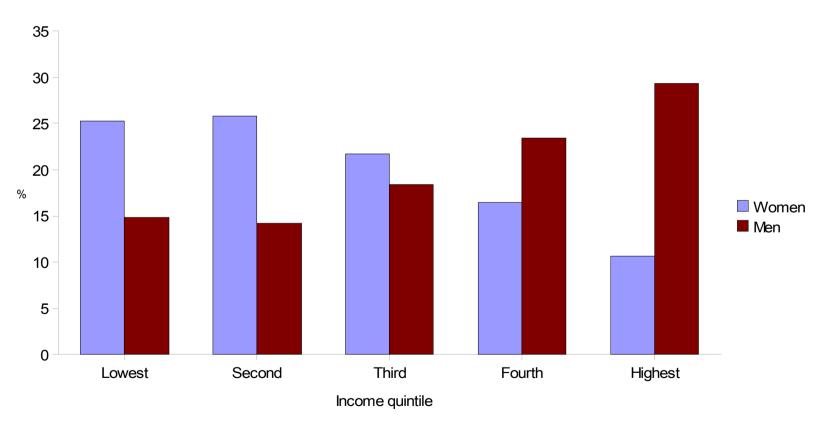
# Proportion of men and women aged 18–64 years in gross personal income quintiles 1995–96



Source: Surveys of Income and Housing



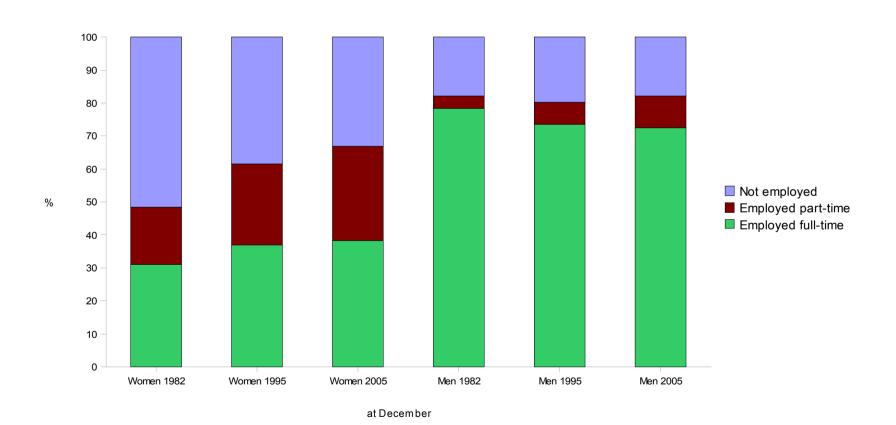
# Proportion of men and women aged 18–64 years in gross personal income quintiles 2005–06



Source: Surveys of Income and Housing



# Changes in labour force status of men and women aged 18–64 years



Source: ABS Labour Force Australia



### **Housing**

Renter households
 ...renting versus
 home ownership



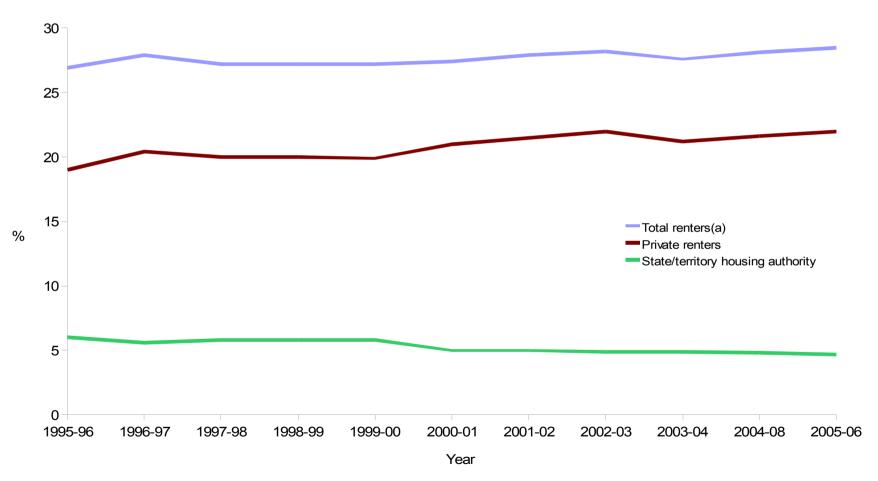
 Housing and services in remote Indigenous communities

...need for repairs

...overcrowding



### Proportion of households renting 1995-96 to 2005-06



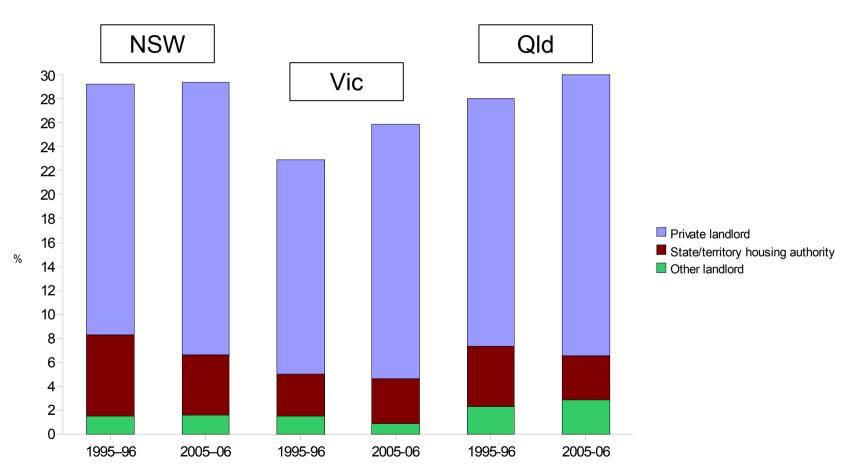
(a) Includes households renting from other landlords  $% \left( x\right) =\left( x\right) ^{2}$ 

Source: ABS Surveys of Income and Housing



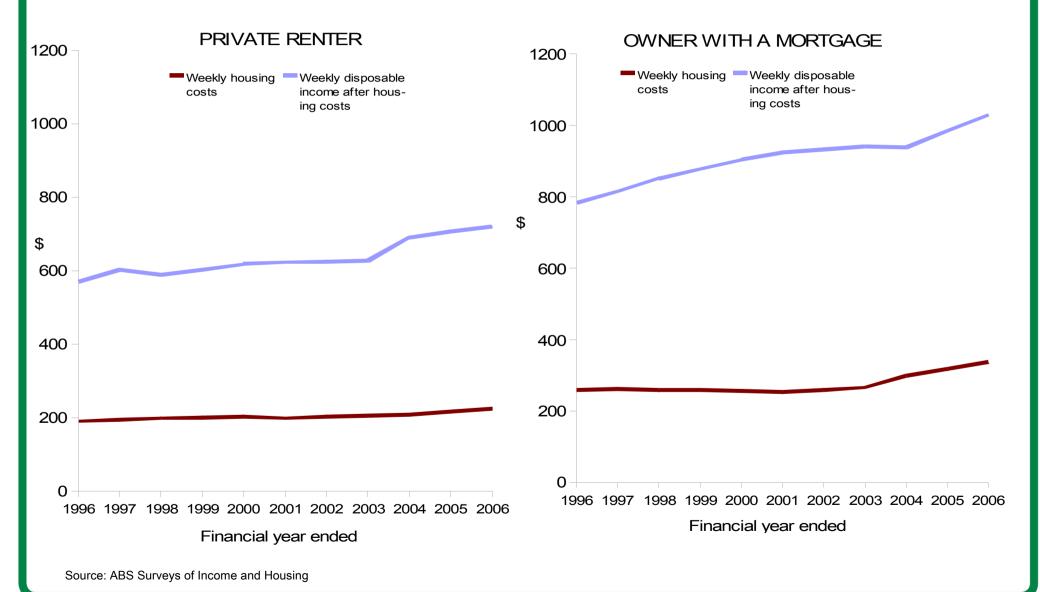
### Proportion of households renting 1995–96 and 2005–06

New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland



Source: ABS Surveys of Income and Housing

# Mean weekly housing costs and disposable household income after housing costs





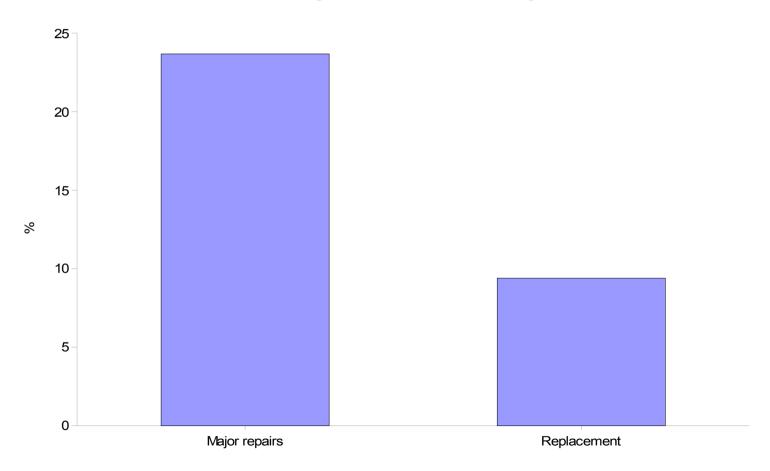
### Housing in remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities

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



### Need for major repairs or replacement 2006

Permanent dwellings, remote Indigenous communities



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



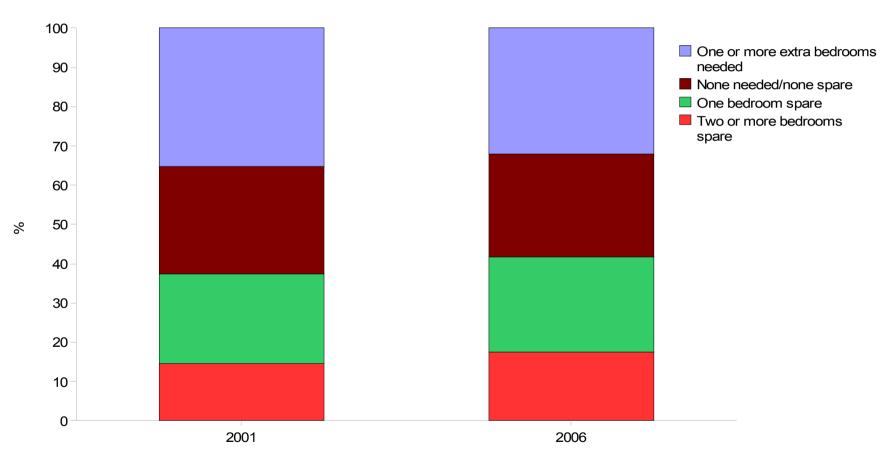
# There have been improvements in the availability and quality of infrastructure services in remote communities

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

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



### Overcrowding in Indigenous households in remote Australia



Source: Censuses of Population and Housing



### Other Areas of Social Concern

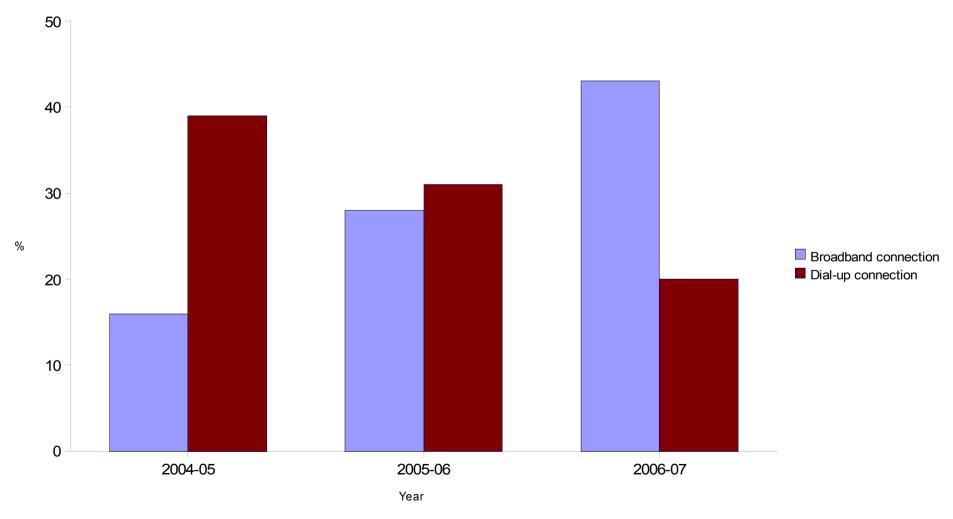
- Internet access at home
  - ...increase in Internet connections

- Public transport use
   ...over time
  - ... in Australian cities





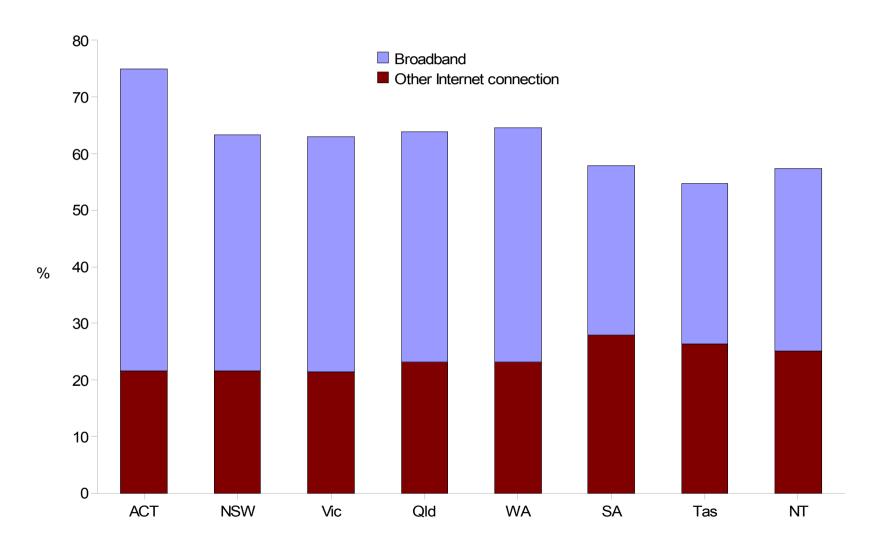
### Proportion of households with dial-up or Broadband Internet connection



Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2006-07



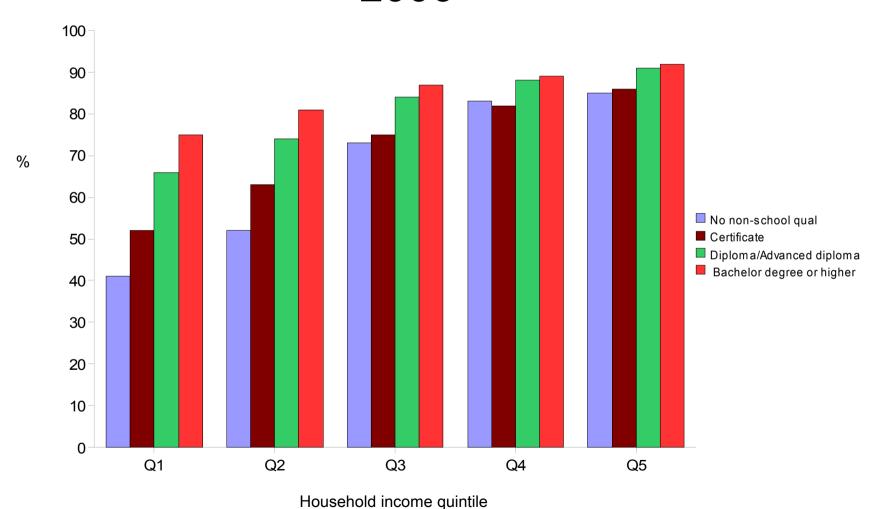
## Type of Internet access: State and Territory 2006



Source: ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing



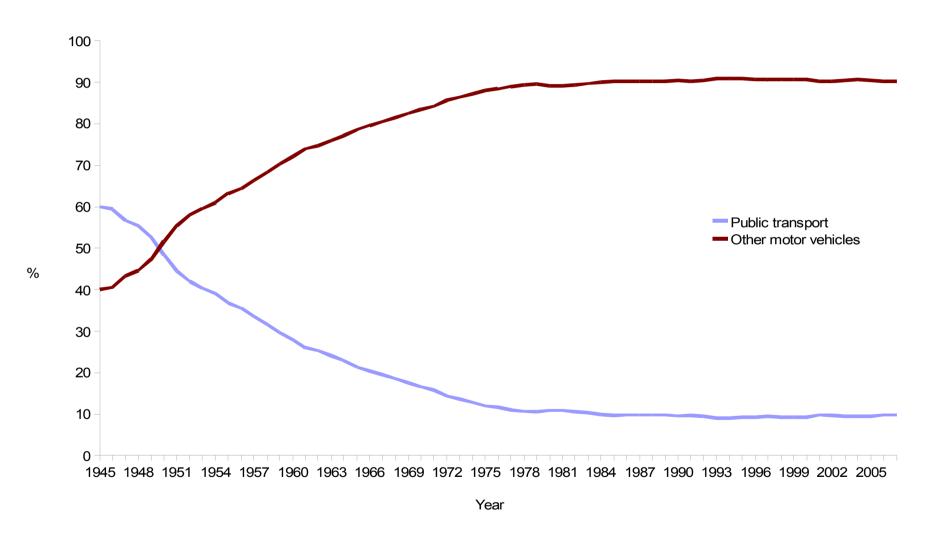
### Internet use by education and income 2006



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing

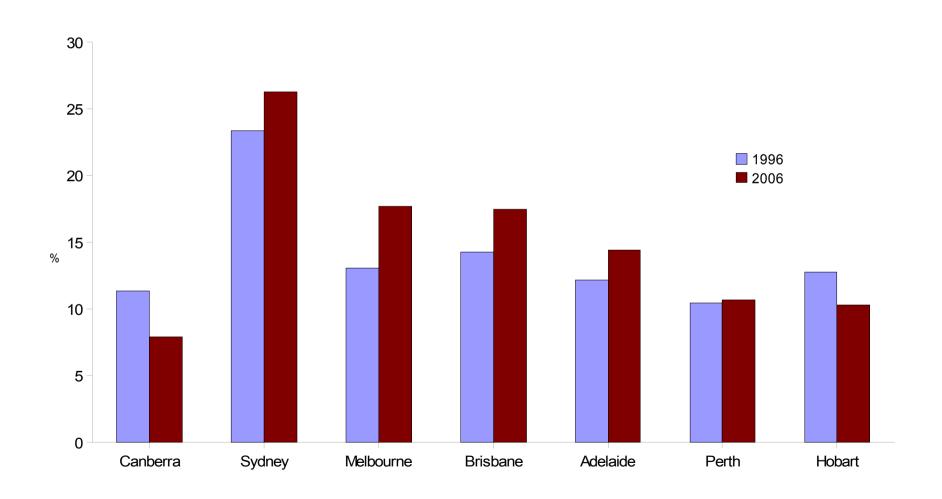


### Proportion of passenger-kms travelled by Mariet motorised vehicle type: capital cities — 1945 to 2007



Source: Bureau of Transport and Regional Economics (BTRE), 2007, Estimating urban traffic and congestion cost trends for Australian cities

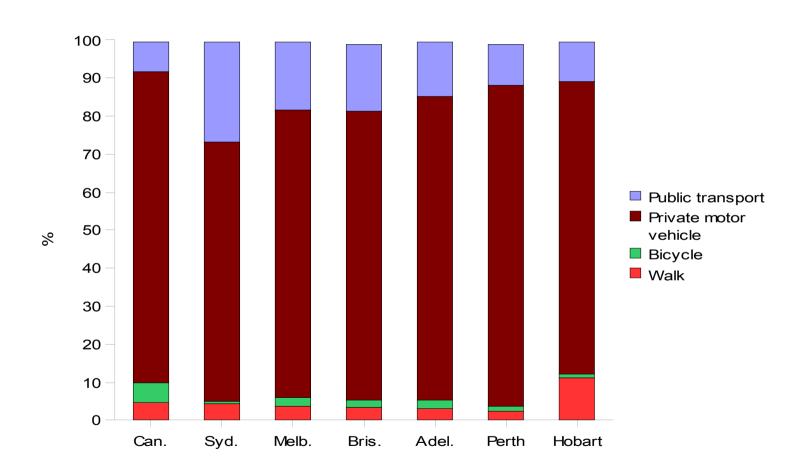




(a) Excludes Darwin.
Source: ABS 1996 Environment Survey and ABS 2006 Household Survey of Waste Management and Transport Use



## Usual transport to work in capital cities(a)

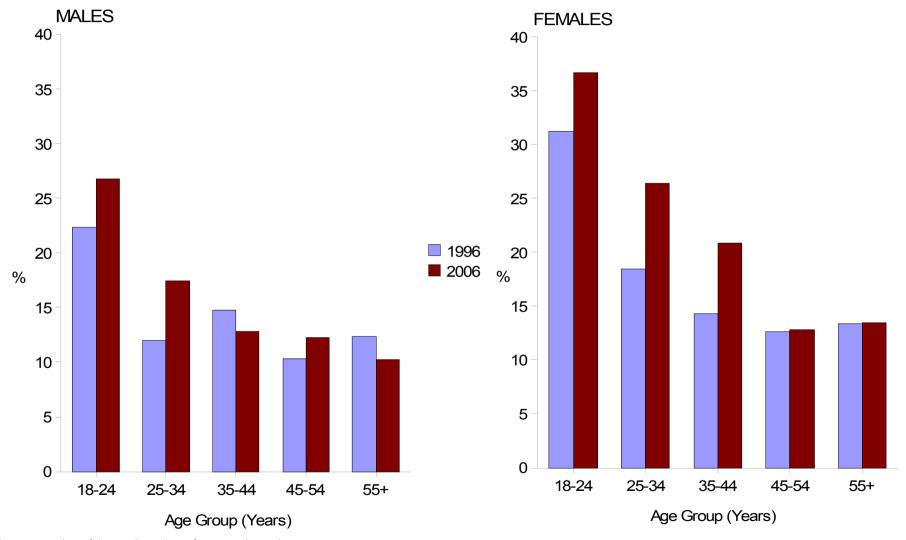


(a) Excludes Darwin

Source: 2006 Household Survey of Waste Management and Transport Use

### People using public transport as main form of transport for usual trip to work or study(a) in capital cities(b)

**Bureau** of



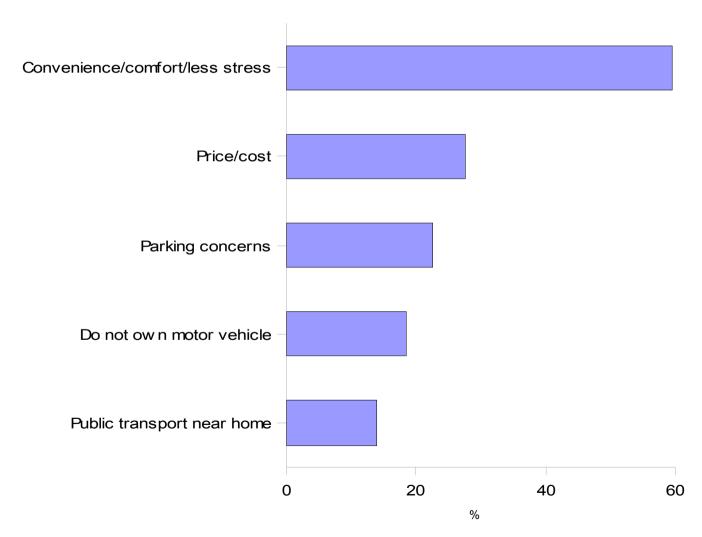
<sup>(</sup>a) As a proportion of the total number of persons in each age group

(b) Excludes Darwin

Source: ABS 2006 Household Survey of Waste Management and Transport Use and ABS 1996 Environment Survey



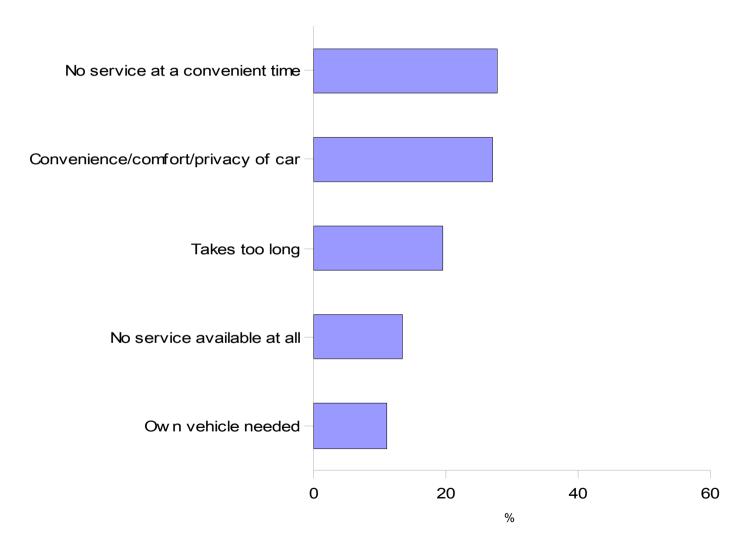
#### Reasons for using public transport



Source: ABS 2006 Household Survey of Waste Management and Transport Use



#### Reasons for not using public transport



Source: ABS 2006 Household Survey of Waste Management and Transport Use



#### Coming soon... AST 2009

- Frequency of release
- \* Upcoming articles:

Internal migration

Carers

Mental health

Risk factors

Health literacy

Retirement & retirement intentions

Superannuation

Homelessness

Renewable energy



#### What have we missed?





# Australian Social Trends on the ABS website

- 2008 seminar series slideshows for each state and territory
- Editions of AST from 1994
- Social indicators: national, state & territory time series data cubes
- Hyperlinked cumulative topic index



#### **Further information**

· www.abs.gov.au

**Australian Social Trends** 

ABS catalogue number 4102.0

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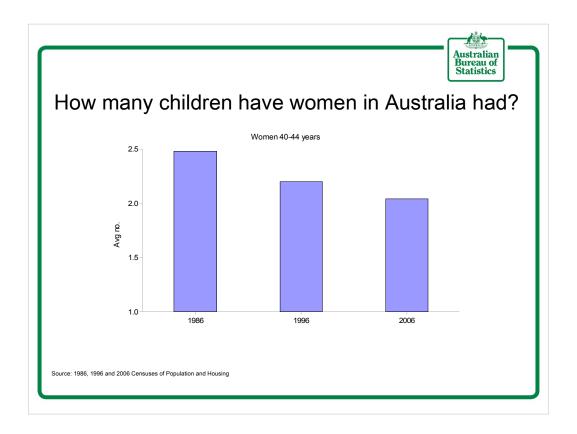


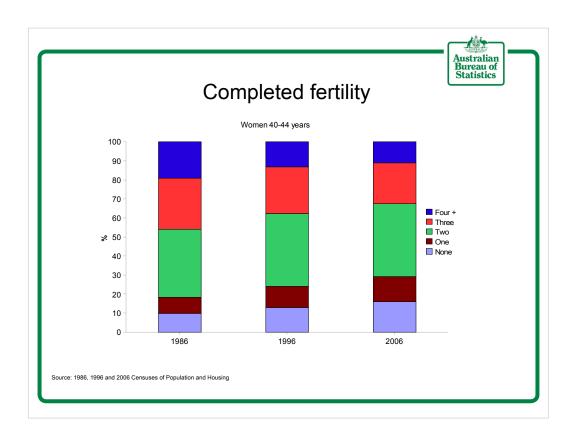








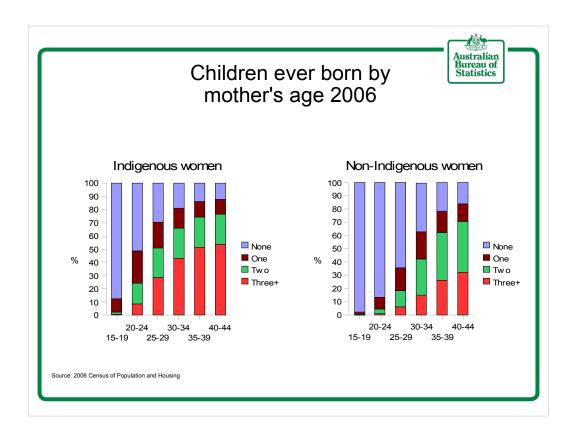






#### Children ever born to Indigenous women 2006

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

















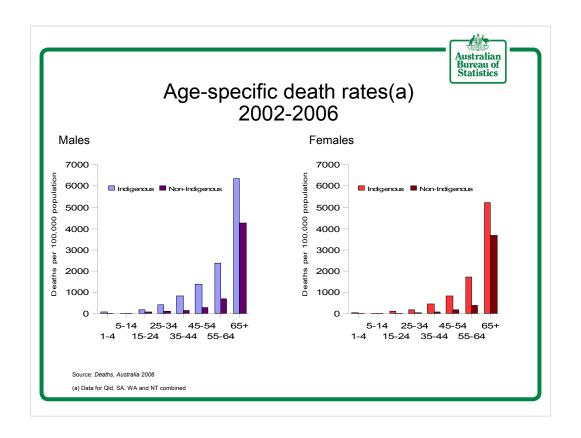


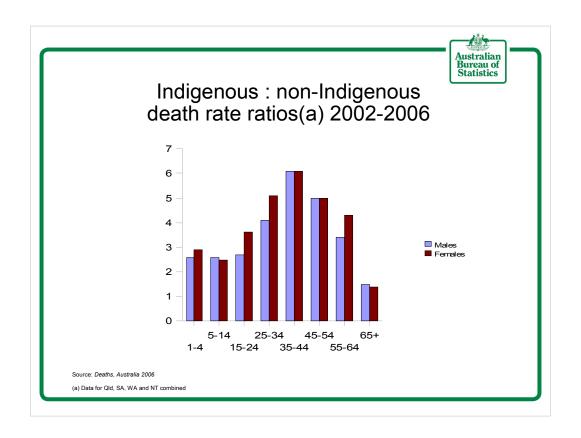


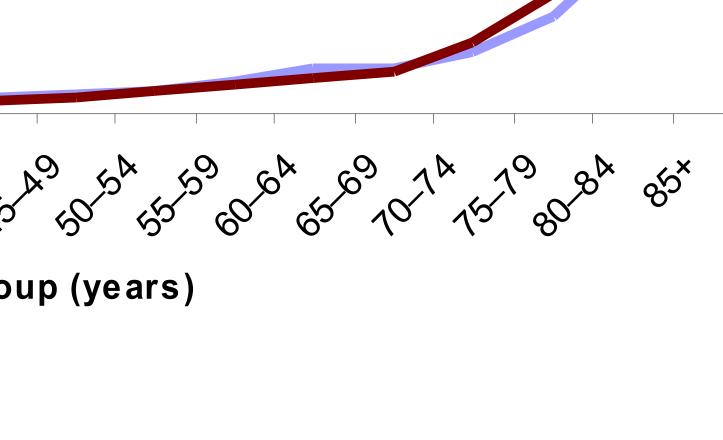


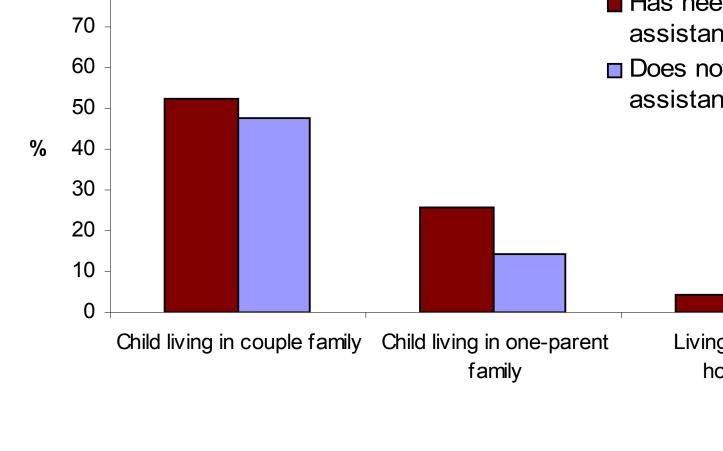


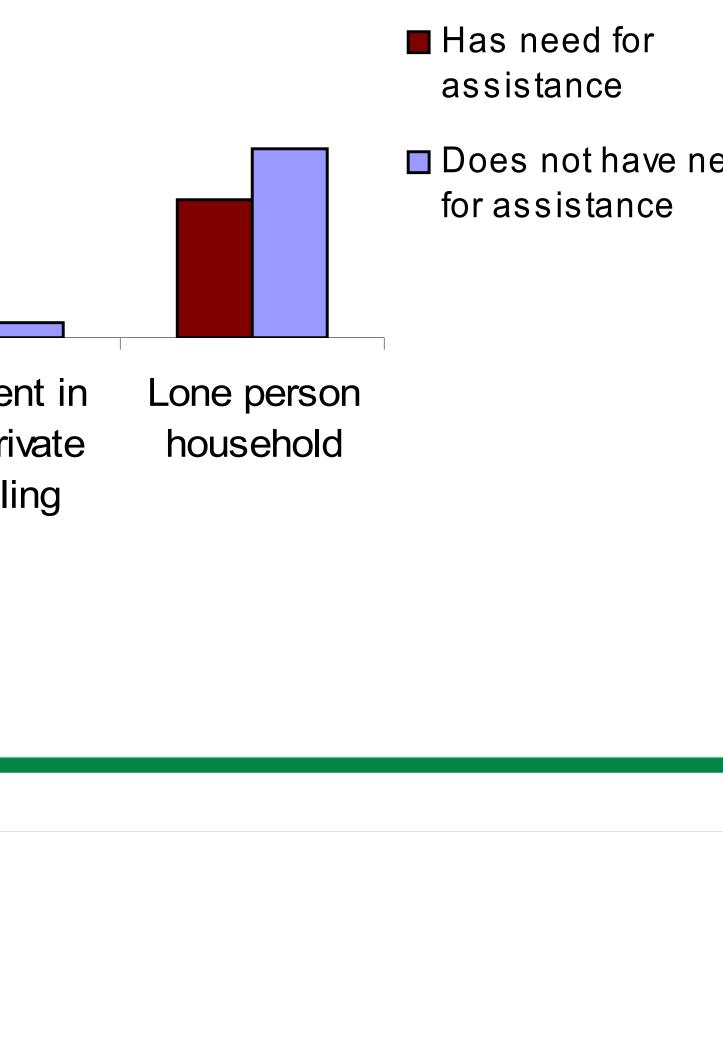








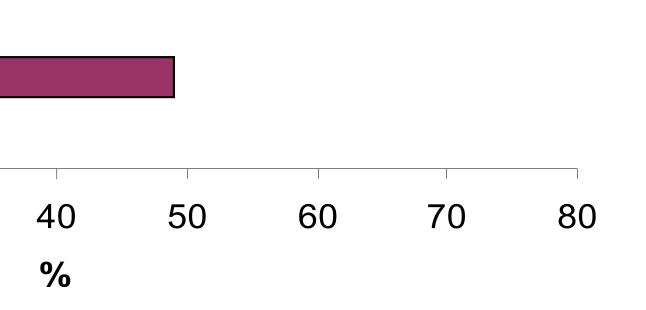




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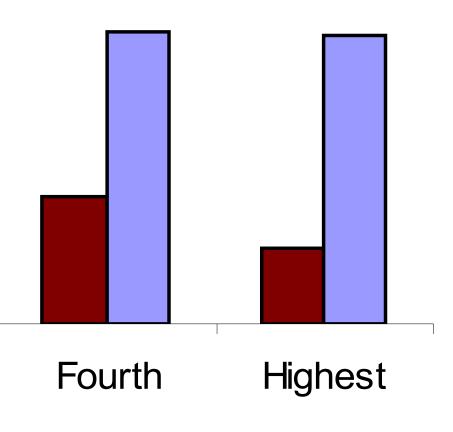
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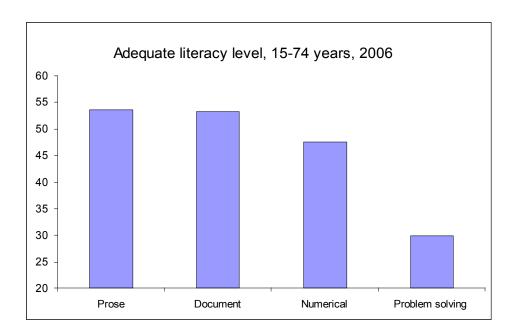


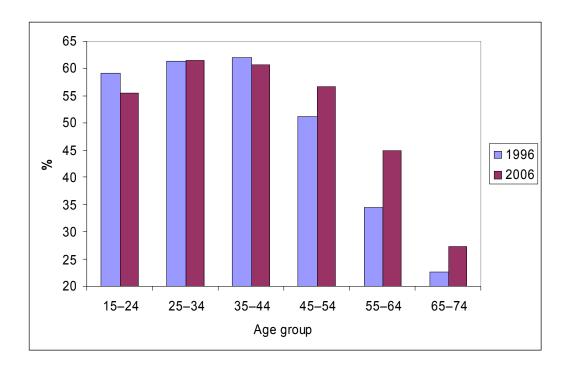


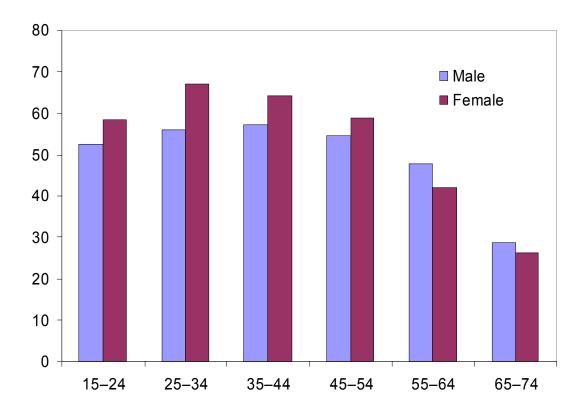


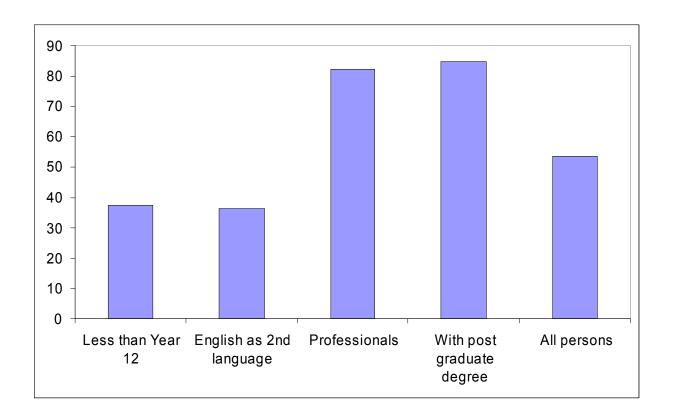


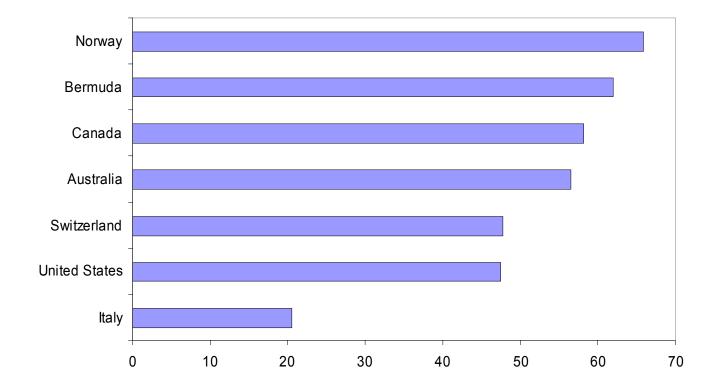


























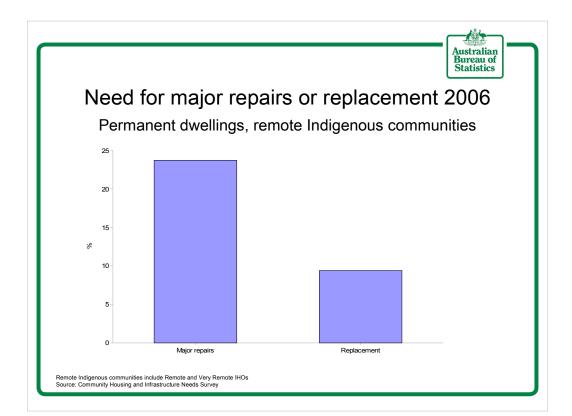






## Housing in remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities

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



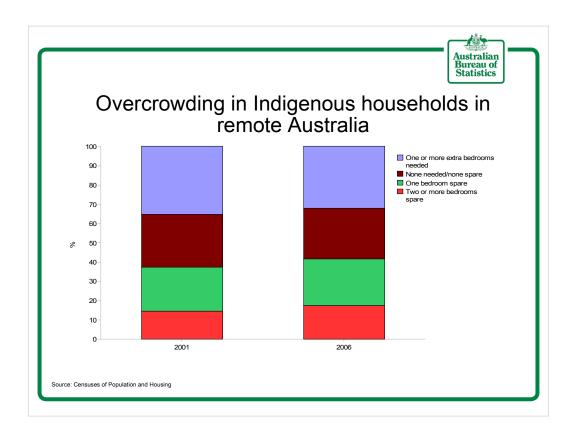


## There have been improvements in the availability and quality of infrastructure services in remote communities

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

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

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



























994

nal, state & territory

topic index

