

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994



Detailed Findings

ABS Catalogue No. 4190.0

PREFACE

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Detailed Findings, presents the initial results from the first nation wide survey of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people conducted from April to July 1994. Its purpose is to provide Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and Commonwealth, State and Territory governments with the most needed statistics in a range of social, demographic, health and economic areas. It provides a stronger information base for planning for the empowerment of Australia's Indigenous peoples and for measuring progress in meeting their objectives, aspirations and needs.

The Survey was conducted as part of the Government's response to the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. It was the paucity of statistical information about the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations which led to Recommendation 49;

'That proposals for a special national survey covering a range of social, demographic, health and economic characteristics of the Aboriginal population with full Aboriginal participation at all levels be supported.....'

The ABS commenced development of the survey in April 1992 with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations being asked for advice about the information that it should collect and how it should be collected. A close co-operative relationship between ABS and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people led to a survey that was sympathetic to their cultural values and priorities.

Approximately 90 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were recruited in March 1994 to interview over 15,700 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people selected in the survey.

The statistics shown in this publication represent a selection of those available, with further information available on request. An Australian Summary and Regional Overviews, for each of the 35 ATSI Regions and the Torres Strait area, have also been produced. Further publications are being planned for release through 1995 and 1996.

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February 1994

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The success of this survey would not have been possible without the contribution of:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who participated in the final survey and the earlier survey trials;
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander interviewers who collected the information throughout Australia;
- members of the Survey Advisory Committee and Technical Reference Groups who provided detailed advice on the survey content and methodology; and
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations, Government departments and other organisations which assisted the ABS and advisory groups, to design the survey and lay the groundwork for a successful data collection.

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SYMBOLS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Symbols

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

- . . . not applicable
- * subject to high sampling variability
- ** subject to very high sampling variability
(see Appendix C for explanation of sampling variability).

All figures have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and totals.

General information

At this stage priority has been given to completing and releasing the initial survey results. Further value will be added to the survey results when comparisons with the total Australian population are made. More detailed analysis of the survey results will be available in further publications which are planned for release in 1995 and 1996.

Related publications

Due to the demand for information at the ATSIC regional level, overviews have been prepared for each of the 35 ATSIC Regions and the Torres Strait area. Reference: *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994* (4192.0.40.001-036). Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994 — Getting Results (4191.0).

1991 Census of Population and Housing — Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population (2740.0).

Inquires about these statistics

As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant unpublished data available. For further information about these statistics and related publications contact:

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics Unit
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GPO Box 3796
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Phone: (1800) 633 216
Fax: (089) 410 715

For inquiries about other ABS publications please contact Information Services in any ABS State office (see Appendix F).

ABS publications and services

A complete list of ABS publications produced in Canberra and each of the State Offices is contained in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0) which is available from any ABS office.

FAMILY AND CULTURE

Introduction

This chapter presents a statistical summary of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families and cultures and covers the following topics:

- family characteristics
- separation from families
- childcare
- cultural activities
- identification with clan, tribal or language group
- role of elders
- homelands
- language.

Families

Families form an important unit within Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander societies and as such the survey has collected information on types of families and their characteristics. Families included in this survey were those in which one or more members of the family had identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. The main findings with regard to families are outlined below.

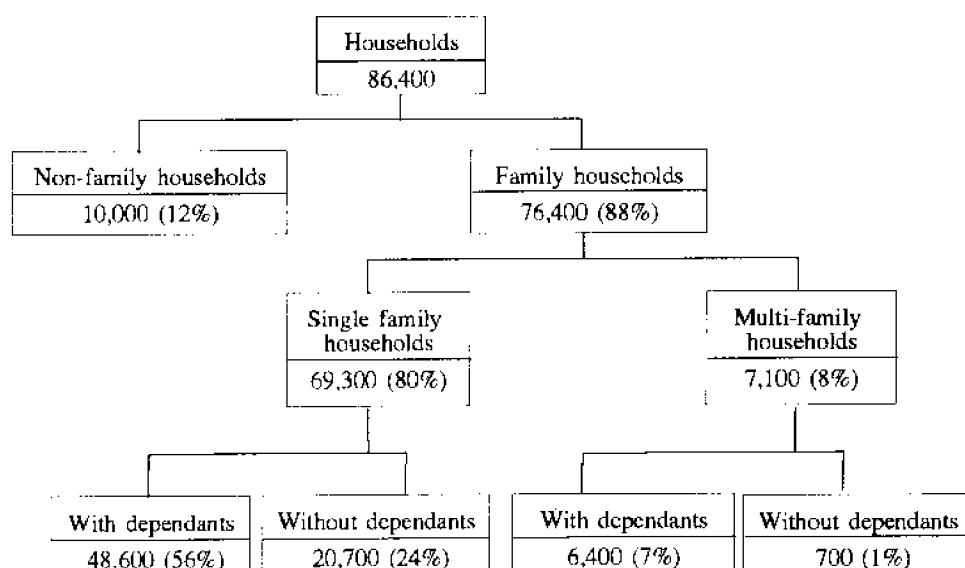
In 60% of families all family members were Indigenous, while 40% had both Indigenous and non-indigenous members.

Couple families with children constituted 53% of families, one parent families 29%, couple families without children 15% and families consisting of other related individuals 3%. South Australia had the highest proportion of one parent families (38%) and Tasmania the lowest (19%).

Over half of one parent families and couple families with children (56% and 58% respectively) consisted solely of the parent(s) and their dependent children, that is, there were no non-dependent children or other related individuals in the family.

In one parent families, 77% of parents were not employed. For couple families without children, 36% had neither partner employed, whilst for couple families with children, almost a third had neither partner employed.

FIGURE 1.1 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS :
TYPE OF FAMILY, 1994



Separation from families...

Over 10% of persons aged 25 years and over reported being taken away from their natural family by a mission, the government, or 'welfare'. This compares to less than 2% for persons aged 14 years and under.

Childcare...

The majority of families (84%) with children aged 12 years and under did not use formal childcare. Approximately 45% had their children looked after by family or friends while 39% did not use any form of childcare. Of families which did not use formal childcare, over 80% preferred not to use formal childcare, while 18% would have liked to use formal childcare. The main types of formal childcare families would have liked to use in the previous four weeks include:

- before/after school care, 5%
- occasional care, 4%
- family day care, 4%.

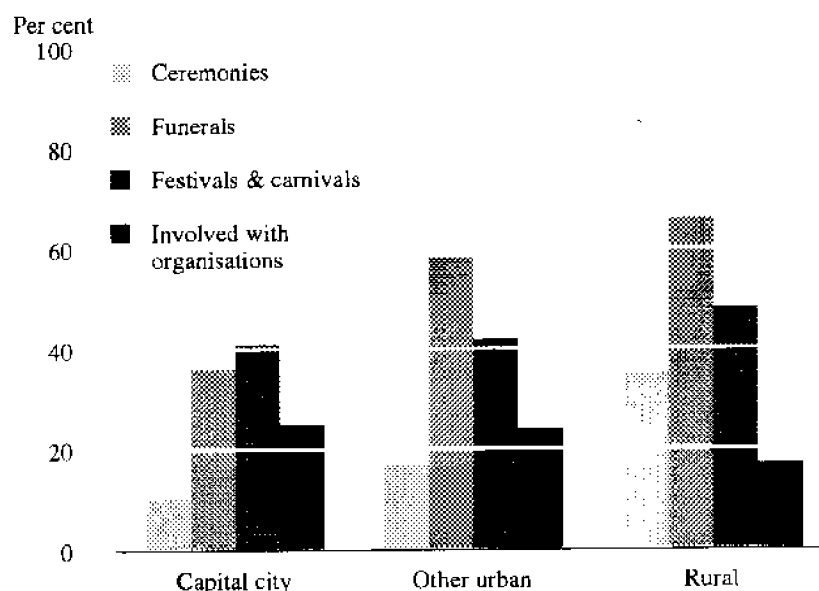
Culture

Information relating to participation in Indigenous cultural activities, use of Indigenous languages, the extent to which people identify with clan, tribal or language groups and recognition of and access to homelands, is used in this survey to give an indication of the level of cultural identity and maintenance. The following section presents the main findings on these issues.

Cultural activities...

Over the past year, 72% of people attended at least one Indigenous cultural activity. More than half (54%) had attended a funeral, 43% festivals and carnivals, 21% ceremonies and 22% were involved with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisations.

FIGURE 1.2 PERSONS AGED 13 YEARS AND OVER : TYPE OF CULTURAL ACTIVITY BY PART OF STATE, 1994



Source: Table 6.

Some 16% of persons could not attend one or more cultural activities and the main reasons they could not attend were:

- no transport, 36%
- not enough money, 32%
- too far away, 27%
- work commitments, 16%.

Transport (50%), not enough money (39%) and distance (37%), were more often a problem for rural residents, compared to those in capital cities and other urban areas.

Nearly 38% of persons 13 years and over said they had a place to meet for cultural activities.

*Identification with clan,
tribal or language
group...*

An estimated 60% of persons aged 13 years and over said they identified with a clan, tribal or language group, with a greater proportion identifying in the 45 years and over age group (65%) and amongst rural residents (74%).

Role of elders...

Of persons aged 13 years and over, 84% said that the role of the elders was important, and this general level was consistent across all age groups and capital cities, other urban and rural areas.

Homelands...

For the purposes of this survey homelands refers to an area of land to which people have ancestral and/or cultural links, and the results show that, of people aged 13 years and over, approximately 75% recognised an area as their homelands with 30% currently living there. In capital cities, recognition of homelands was lower (69%), and a lower proportion of people were currently living on their homelands (13%).

Language...

Of persons 13 years and over, 80% reported that they spoke English as their main language, while 14% spoke an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language and 3% Aboriginal English (includes Pidgin English, Broken English and Creole). Nearly 13% reported having difficulty with English and 72% of those experiencing difficulty would have used an interpreter service if one were available. A higher proportion of persons in rural areas experienced difficulty with English (19%), as did those aged 45 years and over (17%).

In the Northern Territory, 74% of persons aged 5 years and over spoke an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language well enough to carry on a conversation, while in South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland, 23%, 21% and 15%, respectively, said they spoke an Indigenous language. In the remaining States less than 3% of those 5 years and over reported that they spoke an Indigenous language.

TABLE 1. FAMILY AND CULTURE : STATES, NORTHERN TERRITORY, ATSIK REGIONS AND TORRES STRAIT AREA, 1994

	Families			Persons aged 13 years and over				Persons aged 5 years and over		
	One parent families	Couple families with children	Total(a)	Identifies with a clan	Sees elders as being important	Recognises homelands	Attended cultural activities	Total	Speaks an Indigenous language	Total
	— per cent —		('000)		— per cent —			('000)	(per cent)	('000)
AUSTRALIA(b)	28.5	52.8	84.9	59.8	84.4	75.2	72.1	197.5	21.0	258.7
New South Wales	28.9	51.2	23.9	47.8	82.3	68.6	67.1	52.0	2.7	68.6
Victoria	30.3	48.6	6.3	45.1	80.5	70.6	60.5	12.6	*2.4	16.2
Queensland	26.6	56.3	22.1	57.2	81.9	75.0	72.3	52.1	15.1	67.7
South Australia	38.3	46.1	5.2	67.9	87.6	80.4	75.4	11.9	23.4	15.8
Western Australia	30.1	54.3	12.2	63.7	86.3	75.4	80.7	30.2	20.9	40.1
Tasmania	18.6	54.9	4.0	17.7	66.5	39.9	31.5	6.6	*1.0	8.7
Northern Territory	26.8	53.9	10.5	92.0	94.7	93.8	84.5	30.9	74.1	40.1
ATSIK REGIONS AND TORRES STRAIT AREA										
Queanbeyan	32.2	52.2	2.1	50.2	74.5	69.6	57.2	4.6	**1.1	5.6
Bourke	27.2	52.8	1.7	57.1	86.2	70.9	76.0	4.9	6.5	6.4
Coffs Harbour	31.6	52.7	5.4	60.3	92.1	81.7	80.8	11.8	2.4	15.6
Sydney	26.5	50.8	7.8	41.9	82.8	70.1	62.8	15.6	*3.0	20.4
Tamworth	32.6	47.4	2.6	38.5	75.1	70.0	65.4	6.7	*1.4	8.9
Wagga Wagga	28.6	48.7	4.8	45.2	76.5	46.4	61.7	9.8	*2.0	13.2
Wangaratta	25.1	58.9	2.9	41.0	73.4	69.8	49.4	6.0	*2.6	7.7
Ballarat	34.7	39.8	3.4	48.5	86.0	70.4	70.7	6.6	*1.9	8.5
Brisbane	31.6	48.7	5.9	43.1	72.1	65.6	62.8	12.3	*1.8	15.7
Cairns	28.8	53.7	3.5	72.2	86.1	84.6	80.2	7.7	13.8	10.5
Mount Isa	26.7	61.6	1.4	84.7	96.3	90.8	81.6	4.6	32.5	6.0
Cooktown	31.1	50.8	1.7	95.3	89.2	96.0	90.9	4.5	52.5	5.6
Rockhampton	15.1	60.7	2.9	27.5	79.5	48.8	63.5	5.4	*2.7	7.2
Roma	25.9	67.4	1.9	24.0	77.7	53.9	58.3	4.6	**0.8	5.8
Townsville	25.9	63.1	3.0	57.9	82.8	78.2	73.5	8.5	8.5	11.2
Torres Strait area	21.8	56.7	1.7	71.4	81.6	93.0	81.9	4.3	39.5	5.6
Adelaide	46.6	40.5	3.2	60.2	86.1	77.5	68.2	6.9	11.5	9.1
Ceduna	27.8	46.5	0.5	80.3	92.6	86.4	92.0	1.1	24.3	1.5
Port Augusta	24.0	57.7	1.5	77.9	88.0	84.2	83.4	4.0	43.8	5.2
Perth	29.5	56.1	3.7	59.9	84.1	71.3	65.2	8.5	*3.8	11.1
Broome	40.1	44.4	1.0	80.3	91.3	84.6	93.8	2.3	32.8	3.1
Kununurra	23.9	55.6	1.0	95.2	92.8	95.0	96.3	2.9	39.9	3.7
Warburton	25.4	55.4	0.7	84.5	94.1	90.3	92.8	1.8	81.9	2.4
Narrogin	23.2	68.5	1.4	50.2	82.7	85.6	78.0	3.6	4.5	5.3
South Headland	32.8	54.8	1.4	50.9	85.0	63.5	72.8	3.1	10.2	4.2
Derby	33.6	49.9	1.1	84.7	89.5	87.9	85.7	3.0	48.1	3.8
Kalgoorlie	23.4	59.1	0.6	54.9	82.4	69.1	81.9	1.7	20.2	2.4
Geraldton	36.4	41.1	1.3	33.9	83.4	45.5	94.2	3.2	10.5	4.2
Hobart	18.6	54.9	4.0	17.7	66.4	39.9	31.4	6.6	*1.0	8.7
Alice Springs	40.3	38.3	1.0	86.2	92.7	88.4	83.2	3.6	52.4	4.3
Jabiru	24.1	56.9	1.8	99.2	95.3	97.9	91.2	5.5	96.0	7.3
Katherine	25.1	57.3	1.8	90.1	95.6	91.7	86.6	4.6	66.8	6.3
Aputula	26.0	55.1	1.7	100.0	98.2	98.6	96.1	5.0	98.0	6.3
Nhulunbuy	23.2	63.7	1.4	97.6	98.2	99.5	79.1	4.5	96.3	6.0
Tennant Creek	17.8	62.2	0.8	94.8	81.2	98.5	97.6	2.2	75.6	3.1
Darwin	30.9	44.8	1.9	75.5	94.5	83.4	68.5	5.5	25.8	6.9

(a) Total includes couple families without children and families of other related individuals. (b) Includes ACT and Jervis Bay.

TABLE 2. ALL FAMILIES : FAMILY TYPE BY ABORIGINALITY OF FAMILY MEMBERS
AUSTRALIA, 1994

Family type	Family members				Total	
	Indigenous only		Indigenous and non-indigenous		('000)	per cent
	('000)	per cent	('000)	per cent		
One parent family						
With dependent children only	10.9	21.3	2.6	7.8	13.5	15.9
With dependent children and related individuals only	2.3	4.5	* 0.4	* 1.2	2.7	3.2
With other children only	3.2	6.3	* 0.3	* 0.9	3.5	4.2
With other children and other related individuals only	0.5	1.0	** 0.0	** 0.1	0.6	0.7
With dependent and other children only	2.4	4.7	* 0.5	* 1.5	2.9	3.4
With dependent and other children and other related individuals	0.9	1.7	** 0.1	** 0.3	1.0	1.1
Total	20.2	39.6	4.0	11.7	24.2	28.5
Couple family without children						
Couple only	5.1	9.9	6.4	18.9	11.5	13.5
Couple and other related individuals only	1.1	2.2	0.5	1.5	1.6	1.9
Total	6.2	12.1	6.9	20.4	13.1	15.4
Couple family with children						
With dependent children only	12.0	23.5	13.9	41.3	25.9	30.6
With dependent children and related individuals only	2.5	4.9	0.6	1.8	3.1	3.7
With other children only	1.8	3.6	3.4	10.0	5.2	6.1
With other children and other related individuals only	* 0.4	* 0.7	* 0.2	* 0.5	0.6	0.7
With dependent and other children only	4.0	7.8	4.2	12.5	8.2	9.7
With dependent and other children and other related individuals	1.5	3.0	* 0.3	* 0.9	1.8	2.2
Total	22.2	43.4	22.6	67.1	44.8	52.8
Other related individuals only	2.5	4.8	* 0.3	* 0.8	2.7	3.2
All families	51.1	100.0	33.8	100.0	84.9	100.0

TABLE 3. ONE PARENT AND COUPLE FAMILIES : FAMILY TYPE BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PARTNERS AND MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME
AUSTRALIA, 1994
('000)

Family type	Labour Force Status				Main Source of Income					Total
	Both partners employed	One partner(a) employed	Neither partner employed(b)	Not stated	Earned income	Earned income -	Government	Nil	Not	
					Non-CDEP	income - CDEP(c)	payments	income	stated	
One parent family										
With dependent children	..	4.1	15.7	** 0.3	2.6	0.6	14.4	** 0.4	2.1	20.1
Without dependent children	..	1.0	3.0	** 0.1	1.1	** 0.3	1.7	** 0.0	1.0	4.1
Total	..	5.1	18.7	** 0.3	3.7	0.8	16.2	** 0.4	3.1	24.2
Couple family without children	3.7	3.5	4.7	1.2	5.6	0.8	4.9	** 0.3	1.6	13.1
Couple family with children										
With dependent children	9.8	14.1	12.1	3.1	15.9	2.9	13.0	** 0.0	7.3	39.1
Without dependent children	2.2	1.3	1.6	0.6	2.5	** 0.2	0.9	** 0.0	2.1	5.7
Total	12.0	15.4	13.7	3.7	18.4	3.1	13.9	** 0.0	9.4	44.8
All one parent and couple families	15.6	24.0	37.2	5.2	27.7	4.7	34.9	0.6	14.1	82.1

(a) Includes sole parents in one parent families. (b) Includes partners who are unemployed or not in the labour force. (c) Community Development Employment Projects

**TABLE 4. ALL PERSONS: WHETHER TAKEN AWAY FROM NATURAL FAMILY BY AGE
AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Whether taken away from natural family</i>	<i>0-14</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-44</i>	<i>45 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
— per cent —					
Taken away	1.6	4.6	10.1	10.7	5.7
Not taken away	98.0	94.1	87.9	87.2	93.0
No answer	0.5	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	118.6	62.5	85.1	37.1	303.3

**TABLE 5. PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND UNDER AND THEIR FAMILIES : CURRENT CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS AND
TYPE OF CHILD CARE WOULD HAVE LIKED TO HAVE USED IN LAST 4 WEEKS BY AGE AND FAMILIES
AUSTRALIA, 1994**

	<i>Children (Age)</i>				<i>Families (per cent)</i>
	<i>0-4</i>	<i>5-12</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Families</i>	
— '000 —					
Current child care arrangements					
Formal child care only	2.7	0.8	3.5	2.3	4.1
Formal child care and family/friends	2.9	2.4	5.3	4.3	7.9
Family/friends private arrangements only	21.4	27.2	48.6	24.9	45.3
Does not use child care	17.5	30.7	48.2	21.2	38.6
Not stated	** 0.1	** 0.0	** 0.1	2.2	4.0
Total	44.5	61.2	105.7	54.9	100.0
Type of child care would have liked to have used in last 4 weeks (a)					
Before/after school care	0.7	3.4	4.1	2.5	4.6
Long day care centre	1.7	0.8	2.5	1.6	2.8
Family day care	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.9	3.5
Occasional care centre	1.8	1.2	3.0	2.2	4.0
Pre-school/kindergarten	1.3	* 0.3	1.6	1.4	2.6
Other formal care	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.7
Does not want formal child care	37.8	55.2	93.0	44.9	81.8
Not stated	0.6	* 0.3	0.9	0.3	0.5

(a) Families (per cent) column does not add to 100% because more than one answer may be given.

**TABLE 6. PERSONS 13 YEARS AND OVER: WHETHER ATTENDED CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS AND TYPE OF CULTURAL ACTIVITY ATTENDED BY PART OF STATE AND SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Cultural activities attended</i>	<i>Part of State</i>			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>			
	-- per cent --					
Persons who attended(a)	62.3	73.3	79.2	72.7	71.5	72.1
Funerals	35.7	57.8	65.7	54.5	54.0	54.2
Ceremonies	9.9	17.1	35.0	21.6	19.8	20.7
Festivals and carnivals	41.1	41.7	47.5	44.4	42.3	43.3
Involved with organisations	24.9	24.3	17.2	20.3	24.2	22.3
Persons who did not attend	37.5	26.5	20.3	27.0	28.2	27.6
Not stated	** 0.2	* 0.2	* 0.5	* 0.3	* 0.3	0.3
Total ('000)	53.6	82.7	61.2	98.0	99.5	197.5

(a) Persons may have attended more than one cultural activity.

**TABLE 7. PERSONS AGED 13 YEARS AND OVER: WHETHER COULD ATTEND ALL CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS AND REASONS COULD NOT ATTEND BY PART OF STATE AND SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1994**

	<i>Part of State</i>			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>			
	- per cent -					
Persons who could not attend(a)	13.7	14.6	18.8	15.6	15.7	15.7
Not enough money	3.2	4.6	7.3	4.6	5.5	5.0
Too far away	1.5	3.9	6.9	3.6	4.7	4.2
No transport	3.5	4.2	9.4	5.3	5.9	5.6
Work	3.1	2.7	1.4	2.9	2.0	2.4
Didn't want to	* 0.3	1.2	2.3	1.2	1.5	1.3
No childcare	* 0.8	* 0.6	* 0.7	* 0.2	1.1	0.7
Other reasons and not stated	4.8	3.0	2.4	3.8	2.8	3.3
Persons who could attend	85.2	83.9	77.9	82.5	82.3	82.4
Don't know/not stated	1.1	1.5	3.3	1.8	2.0	1.9
Total ('000)	53.6	82.7	61.2	98.0	99.5	197.5

(a) Persons may have given more than one reason for not being able to attend.

TABLE 8. PERSONS AGED 13 YEARS AND OVER: SELECTED CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS BY PART OF STATE AND AGE AUSTRALIA, 1994

Selected cultural characteristics	Part of State			Age group (years)				Total
	Capital city	Other urban	Rural	13-14	15-24	25-44	45 and over	
	— per cent —							
Whether has a place to meet for cultural activities								
Has a place	24.1	36.0	52.2	35.9	35.9	36.6	44.2	37.8
Does not have a place	65.0	51.7	39.9	47.6	52.8	53.1	47.9	51.7
Does not know	8.3	10.3	6.6	12.9	8.6	8.4	7.8	8.6
Not stated/not applicable	2.5	2.0	1.3	* 3.5	2.7	1.9	** 0.2	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether identifies with clan tribal or language group								
Identifies	50.8	55.5	73.6	53.1	56.3	61.2	65.2	59.8
Does not identify	43.7	37.9	21.6	35.2	38.1	33.4	30.4	34.4
Does not know if identifies	5.2	6.3	4.3	8.3	5.5	5.3	4.2	5.4
Not stated	** 0.2	* 0.3	* 0.6	* 3.4	** 0.1	** 0.1	** 0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Importance of elders								
Role of elders is important	81.9	83.3	88.1	78.1	83.5	86.4	83.8	84.4
Role of elders is not important	9.1	9.1	5.2	6.9	8.3	7.4	8.8	7.9
Does not know	8.8	7.4	6.0	11.1	8.1	6.2	7.3	7.3
Not stated	** 0.2	* 0.2	* 0.7	3.9	** 0.0	** 0.1	** 0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Recognition of homelands								
Recognises area								
Living there now	12.6	28.7	48.2	29.5	30.8	29.5	31.9	30.4
Not living there now	56.0	43.2	36.6	32.1	39.3	48.2	49.6	44.6
Does not recognise area	31.0	27.8	14.6	34.8	29.8	22.2	17.7	24.6
Not stated	* 0.4	* 0.4	* 0.7	* 3.6	** 0.1	** 0.1	* 0.8	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	53.6	82.7	61.2	12.9	62.5	85.1	37.1	197.5

TABLE 9. PERSONS AGED 13 YEARS AND OVER: MAIN LANGUAGE SPOKEN AND WHETHER HAS DIFFICULTY WITH ENGLISH BY PART OF STATE AND AGE AUSTRALIA, 1994

	Part of State			Age group (years)				Total
	Capital city	Other urban	Rural	13-14	15-24	25-44	45 and over	
... per cent								
Main language								
English	94.3	86.0	59.2	81.9	81.3	81.1	74.2	79.9
Aboriginal English	* 0.8	2.4	5.9	* 3.0	2.4	3.3	3.6	3.0
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language	2.5	7.9	33.0	12.1	13.2	13.3	18.7	14.2
Not stated	2.4	3.6	1.8	* 3.0	3.0	2.2	3.4	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether has difficulty with English								
Would use an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander interpreter service	5.5	7.5	14.6	8.1	8.6	8.1	12.9	9.2
Would not use an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander interpreter service	3.8	3.1	4.0	* 2.1	2.4	4.5	3.7	3.6
Does not have difficulty with English	90.7	89.4	81.4	89.8	89.0	87.3	83.4	87.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	53.6	82.7	61.2	12.9	62.5	85.1	37.1	197.5

HEALTH

Introduction

This chapter presents a statistical summary of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health and covers the following areas:

- health status
- disability
- access and attitudes to health services
- health risk factors
- attitudes to health.

Health Status

An indication of an individual's health status can be drawn from information about illness experienced and the individual's own assessment of their health. The main findings on health status are outlined below.

Recent illness...

An estimated 40% of males and 42% of females experienced a recent illness, i.e. during the two weeks before interview.

Diseases of the respiratory system were the most common recent illness conditions, and were reported by 34% of males and 35% of females who experienced a recent illness.

Health actions...

An estimated 44% of people took a health action in the two weeks prior to the survey. The most common actions taken by these persons were:

- used medication, 72%
- consulted a doctor, 42%
- reduced daily activities, 28%
- visited emergency/outpatients clinic, 18%
- consulted an Aboriginal health worker, 13%.

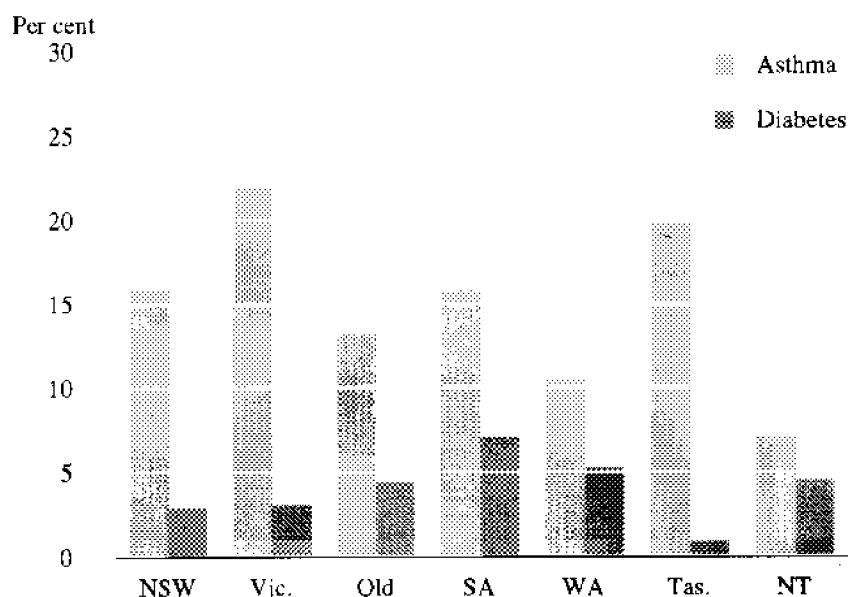
Long-term illness conditions...

The most common long-term conditions (conditions which had lasted for 6 months or more) were asthma and ear or hearing problems, reported by 13% and 9% of the population respectively. Some 4% of people reported long-term heart problems and 4% were long-term diabetics.

Higher rates for long-term illness conditions, such as asthma, were reported in the southern States of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia. Diabetes was the most obvious

exception with higher rates reported in Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

FIGURE 2.1 PERSONS EXPERIENCING LONG-TERM ASTHMA AND DIABETES BY STATE AND NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1994



Self-assessed health status...

The majority (88%) of people considered themselves to be in good, very good or excellent health, with only 10% of the population describing their health as fair and 2% considering themselves to be in poor health. Patterns were similar across capital cities, other urban and rural areas and between males and females.

Disability

Information on disability was collected from all persons aged 5 years and over and the main findings are as follows.

Slightly more than 3% of persons had a severe or profound handicap resulting from a condition or disability, which had lasted or was expected to last for 6 months or more.

The proportion of the population with a handicap generally increased with age, with over 10% of the 45 years and over age group reporting a severe or profound handicap.

TABLE 2.1 PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND OVER WITH A SEVERE OR PROFOUND HANDICAP BY AGE, 1994
(per cent)

<i>Age(years)</i>	<i>Persons with handicap</i>
5-14	1.5
15-24	1.0
25-44	2.8
45 and over	10.4
Total	3.1

**Access and Attitudes
to Health Services**

Distance to the nearest health facilities and availability of services provide a measure of the level of access Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have to services such as, hospitals, community health centres, Aboriginal Medical Services and doctors. Information on attitudes to health services highlights people's satisfaction with local health services. The following section presents the main findings on access and attitudes to health services.

Distance...

An estimated 81% of households were located within 10 km of the nearest community health centre.

The majority (81%) of households also lived within 25 km of the nearest hospital while 11% lived over 50 km away.

Detoxification centres and Aboriginal Medical Services were generally located further from where people lived. An estimated 40% and 32% of households respectively lived over 50 km from the nearest service.

As expected, in rural areas health facilities were generally located further from where people lived, with 40% of households living within 25 km of the nearest hospital and 43% over 50 km away.

Availability...

Overall the availability of health professionals and services on a permanent basis within 25 km of where people lived was relatively high for:

- doctors, 82%
- nurses, 89%
- Aboriginal health workers, 68%
- baby health services, 80%.

However, in rural areas, availability of health professionals was lower where:

- 17% of rural households did not have doctors available (or available less than once a month);
- 19% did not have nurses available;
- 54% did not have dentists available;
- 74% did not have mental health services available; and
- 18% did not have baby health services available.

Attitudes to health services...

An estimated 78% of people aged 13 years and over thought that it was important for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to be involved in the provision of their health care. For the same population, 79% said they were happy with the local health services provided.

Health Risk Factors

Health risk factors relate to lifestyle, diet and community practices which may impact on the overall health of the individual. The main features of the health risk factors measured in this survey are outlined below.

Food security...

For persons aged 15 years and over some 29% worried or sometimes worried about going without food. The people most inclined to worry or sometimes worry about going without food were:

- aged 25 to 44 years, 32%;
- living in rural areas, 33%;
- living in households where no one was working, 37%; and
- living in households with one or more dependent children, 32%.

Alcohol and tobacco use...

Information on the period since a person last drank alcohol is an indication of the frequency at which an individual consumed alcohol. The following estimates relate to alcohol and tobacco use for persons aged 13 years and over.

Some 62% of persons consumed alcohol within the previous 12 months, with a higher proportion of males (69%) than females (55%) having consumed alcohol. Almost half (48%) of males and 31% of females reported having consumed alcohol in the previous week.

The 25 to 44 year age group had the highest proportion (73%) of people who drank alcohol in the last 12 months, followed by the 15 to 24 year age group (63%).

Approximately 50% of people smoked cigarettes with the 25 to 44 year age group showing the highest proportion of smokers (61%). Males were more likely to smoke (54%) than females (46%).

Relative weight...

Persons aged 13 years and over who had their weight and height measurements taken were grouped according to their body mass index (BMI) scores. On this basis:

- 38% were overweight or obese
- 25% were an acceptable weight
- 11% were underweight
- 26% were not stated.

Diet...

The following information on relative fat and sugar consumption levels was derived from the amount of specific foods people consumed the previous day.

An estimated 27% of the population, aged 13 years and over, had a moderate to high or high fat consumption and 48% a moderate to high or high sugar consumption.

There were more males than females in the high consumption categories, for fat (8% compared with 4%) and sugar (17% compared with 12%).

Breastfeeding...

It was found that of children aged 12 years and under, 71% were breastfed as infants. Some 27% were breastfed for 12 months or longer.

Breastfeeding was more prevalent in rural areas where 80% of children were breastfed.

Attitudes to Health

Attitudes to health indicates the concerns Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have in their area.

For persons aged 13 years and over, some 59% of people perceived alcohol to be one of the main health problems in their area. This general view was held across all age groups as well as in capital cities, other urban and rural areas.

Drugs were seen as the next major health problem, by 30% of persons.

People in rural areas generally rated health conditions, such as diabetes (27%) higher as a health problem than did people in capital cities (13%) or people in other urban areas (24%).

TABLE 10. HEALTH : STATES, NORTHERN TERRITORY, ATSI REGION AND TORRES STRAIT AREA, 1994

Persons aged 13 years and over										
Area	Persons aged 12 years and under		All persons		Total	Alcohol considered to be main health problem in local area	Happy with local health services	Total(a)	Smokers	Total
	Was breastfed	Total	Experienced illness							
			Recent	Specified long term						
(per cent)	('000)	— per cent —		('000)	— per cent —		('000)	(per cent)	('000)	
AUSTRALIA(b)	70.7	105.7	41.2	34.8	303.3	58.8	79.3	194.4	49.7	197.5
New South Wales	60.0	28.6	43.6	38.4	80.5	59.9	74.0	51.1	50.8	52.0
Victoria	61.5	6.6	53.9	46.3	19.2	38.4	81.6	12.4	57.1	12.6
Queensland	72.1	27.8	38.0	33.4	79.8	58.6	81.8	51.3	48.4	52.1
South Australia	60.1	6.5	44.0	37.8	18.4	58.4	78.8	11.7	55.7	11.9
Western Australia	76.3	17.0	37.8	31.8	47.3	75.4	78.6	29.5	48.2	30.2
Tasmania	70.8	3.5	48.1	41.6	10.1	26.2	66.1	6.6	45.9	6.6
Northern Territory	89.7	15.2	38.3	26.7	46.0	57.4	87.5	30.4	47.3	30.9
ATSI REGIONS AND TORRES STRAIT AREA										
Queanbeyan	77.1	2.1	44.8	42.4	6.7	46.1	66.8	4.6	46.4	4.6
Bourke	41.9	2.3	20.1	23.3	7.2	63.6	75.1	4.9	60.7	4.9
Coffs Harbour	71.7	7.1	47.7	43.8	18.8	71.4	82.0	11.8	48.9	11.8
Sydney	64.6	8.5	55.1	42.4	24.1	52.4	79.0	15.6	48.6	15.6
Tamworth	63.7	3.5	31.5	29.8	10.2	60.0	53.0	6.7	54.9	6.7
Wagga Wagga	40.2	5.5	37.8	36.4	15.4	62.0	73.2	9.8	47.4	9.8
Wangaratta	69.2	3.3	53.0	45.4	9.4	36.6	83.0	6.0	52.5	6.0
Ballarat	53.5	3.3	54.6	46.6	9.8	39.8	80.4	6.6	59.7	6.6
Brisbane	66.5	6.3	51.2	45.1	18.6	28.1	86.9	12.3	50.8	12.3
Cairns	79.0	4.9	35.2	25.7	12.6	84.6	79.8	7.7	48.2	7.7
Mount Isa	89.6	2.1	28.1	25.7	6.8	68.4	86.8	4.6	51.3	4.6
Cooktown	78.6	2.0	31.4	32.7	6.5	85.7	67.9	4.5	60.5	4.5
Rockhampton	71.5	3.8	31.7	31.4	9.2	63.0	80.6	5.4	48.5	5.4
Roma	77.1	2.5	33.6	38.6	7.0	48.7	82.5	4.6	53.3	4.6
Townsville	64.7	4.3	42.9	34.1	12.8	50.6	84.3	8.5	36.9	8.5
Torres Strait area	57.5	2.0	24.1	18.6	6.4	79.1	73.7	4.3	40.9	4.3
Adelaide	53.2	3.8	40.5	36.9	10.7	51.4	79.4	6.9	56.3	6.9
Ceduna	73.0	0.7	41.6	36.9	1.8	78.7	84.7	1.1	53.6	1.1
Port Augusta	68.8	2.0	50.2	38.8	6.0	64.9	76.2	4.0	53.5	4.0
Perth	66.8	4.8	46.1	38.9	13.3	73.2	81.7	8.5	49.9	8.5
Broome	91.9	1.3	19.6	26.4	3.6	96.3	77.1	2.3	53.8	2.3
Kununurra	84.1	1.3	49.8	24.7	4.2	61.7	78.9	2.9	45.9	2.9
Warburton	61.2	1.0	32.7	23.2	2.8	57.4	87.8	1.8	40.2	1.8
Narrogin	79.2	2.6	34.4	28.8	6.2	67.4	83.0	3.6	48.1	3.6
South Headland	79.7	1.7	34.8	34.4	4.8	88.9	61.2	3.1	44.4	3.1
Derby	90.0	1.4	33.3	23.9	4.4	81.6	70.8	3.0	45.0	3.0
Kalgoorlie	73.2	1.1	27.8	31.6	2.8	76.7	65.0	1.7	52.5	1.7
Geraldton	76.6	1.8	34.0	33.4	5.0	79.3	91.7	3.2	45.4	3.2
Hobart	70.8	3.5	48.1	41.7	10.1	26.2	66.0	6.6	45.9	6.6
Alice Springs	90.6	1.1	40.5	23.7	4.7	74.4	91.5	3.6	28.9	3.6
Jabiru	92.6	2.9	33.0	23.2	8.5	55.9	90.6	5.5	61.4	5.5
Katherine	89.6	2.7	50.5	29.3	7.3	46.7	71.2	4.6	41.2	4.6
Aputula	98.0	2.1	35.4	23.8	7.1	58.0	79.9	5.0	41.4	5.0
Nhulunbuy	88.6	2.5	42.2	29.4	6.9	30.9	97.6	4.5	59.2	4.5
Tennant Creek	98.1	1.4	19.8	15.0	3.6	90.0	94.0	2.2	32.8	2.2
Darwin	75.4	2.5	37.4	34.3	8.0	66.2	91.6	5.5	49.7	5.5

(a) Total for Australia, States and Northern Territory excludes persons in prison, refer to Appendix B. (b) Includes ACU and Jervis Bay.

TABLE 11. ALL PERSONS : WHETHER HAVE EXPERIENCED A RECENT ILLNESS AND TYPE OF CONDITION (a) BY AGE AND SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1994
(^{'000})

	Age group (years)						Males	Females	Persons
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-54	55 and over			
Have experienced a recent illness condition									
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1.0	1.5	0.7	** 0.4	** 0.3	** 0.2	2.0	2.1	4.1
Neoplasms	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.1	** 0.0	** 0.2	** 0.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	** 0.2	** 0.4	** 0.3	3.0	2.4	2.2	3.6	5.0	8.6
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	** 0.1	** 0.3	** 0.4	** 0.3	** 0.1	** 0.0	** 0.4	0.8	1.2
Mental disorders	** 0.1	** 0.2	0.9	2.8	** 0.4	** 0.4	2.1	2.7	4.7
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	2.6	3.4	1.4	3.0	0.7	1.0	6.0	6.2	12.2
Diseases of the circulatory system	** 0.0	** 0.3	** 0.4	4.0	3.5	5.4	5.7	7.9	13.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	9.4	10.4	8.0	9.3	2.5	3.6	20.4	22.7	43.1
Diseases of the digestive system	2.4	1.6	1.0	2.2	0.6	** 0.5	4.4	3.9	8.3
Diseases of the genitourinary system	** 0.3	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.6	** 0.3	1.4	2.9	4.2
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.2	** 0.3	** 0.1	** 0.1	** 0.0	0.7	0.7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	3.0	2.8	1.7	2.5	0.7	** 0.4	5.6	5.4	11.1
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	** 0.2	1.3	1.5	3.7	2.0	1.9	5.6	5.0	10.5
Congenital anomalies	** 0.1	** 0.1	** 0.1	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.1	** 0.1	** 0.2
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	1.4	4.0	5.1	8.1	2.4	1.7	10.1	12.6	22.7
Injury and poisoning	1.5	3.2	3.9	5.1	1.1	** 0.3	9.7	5.5	15.1
Disability n.e.c.	** 0.2	** 0.1	** 0.1	** 0.2	** 0.1	** 0.0	** 0.3	** 0.5	0.8
Unspecified	0.9	1.1	1.3	2.0	0.6	1.0	2.9	4.0	6.8
Total persons who experienced recent illness(b)	18.7	24.9	21.4	35.7	11.6	12.6	60.8	64.1	124.9
Total persons who did not experience recent illness	25.8	49.2	41.0	49.4	7.1	5.8	91.6	86.7	178.4
Total	44.5	74.1	62.5	85.1	18.6	18.4	152.4	150.9	303.3

(a) Condition groups based on chapter headings of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD9). (b) Columns do not add to 'Total persons who experienced recent illness' because more than one illness may have been reported.

TABLE 12. ALL PERSONS : WHETHER TOOK A HEALTH RELATED ACTION AND TYPE OF ACTION TAKEN IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS BY AGE AND PART OF STATE
AUSTRALIA, 1994
(^{'000})

	Age group (years)					Part of State			Total
	Less than 15	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 and over	Capital city	Other urban	Rural	
Took an action	47.1	23.7	21.1	17.7	25.0	43.7	54.6	36.2	134.5
Type of actions taken(a)									
Visited emergency/ outpatients clinic	8.1	4.2	3.5	3.3	4.5	4.8	11.0	8.0	23.8
Was admitted to hospital	2.5	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.6	1.5	3.2	2.8	7.5
Consulted doctor	20.6	9.8	9.3	7.1	10.0	21.7	23.2	11.9	56.9
Consulted Aboriginal health worker	7.2	2.6	2.2	2.1	4.0	2.2	6.2	9.6	18.1
Consulted nurse	6.4	3.0	2.2	1.6	2.8	2.9	5.3	7.8	16.0
Used medication	31.8	15.5	13.8	14.0	22.2	33.8	40.1	23.5	97.3
Used bush medicine	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.4	3.1	2.5	3.2	5.6	11.3
Reduced daily activities	14.4	7.5	6.9	4.8	4.6	13.9	15.9	8.4	38.2
Took no action	71.5	38.8	30.4	15.9	11.9	38.7	75.2	54.6	168.5
Total Persons(b)	118.6	62.5	51.5	33.6	37.1	82.5	129.7	91.0	303.3

(a) Persons may have

more than one type of action. (b) Includes persons who did not state if they took an action.

TABLE 13. ALL PERSONS : TYPE OF SPECIFIED CURRENT CONDITION, WHETHER LONG TERM BY AGE BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1994
(*000)

Type of condition	Less than 15		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 and over				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Asthma													
Long term	10.2	7.5	2.7	4.4	2.3	3.6	1.6	2.4	2.1	4.2	18.8	22.0	40.8
All sufferers	11.4	8.7	3.0	5.1	2.4	4.4	2.0	2.7	2.2	4.5	21.0	25.3	46.3
Diabetes													
Long term	** 0.1	** 0.0	* 0.4	* 0.2	* 0.4	0.8	1.4	1.6	3.0	4.5	5.3	7.2	12.4
All sufferers	* 0.2	* 0.2	* 0.4	* 0.3	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.7	3.2	4.6	5.8	7.8	13.6
Heart problems													
Long term	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.9	2.8	6.3	6.5	12.8
All sufferers	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	3.2	3.0	6.9	7.2	14.1
Chest problems													
Long term	2.4	2.0	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	8.0	7.7	15.7
All sufferers	3.2	2.5	1.7	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.3	10.3	9.8	20.1
Skin problems													
Long term	3.5	3.5	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.4	8.4	9.7	18.1
All sufferers	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.6	10.9	12.8	23.7
High blood pressure													
Long term	** 0.0	** 0.1	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.2	4.8	6.2	8.5	10.8	19.3
All sufferers	** 0.0	** 0.1	0.7	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.2	3.0	5.2	6.9	10.0	13.4	23.3
Ear or hearing problems													
Long term	5.5	4.2	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.4	3.6	2.8	15.6	12.8	28.4
All sufferers	6.6	5.6	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	1.7	3.8	3.1	17.8	15.4	33.2
Eye problems(a)													
Long term	1.0	* 0.5	0.5	* 0.3	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	4.1	3.2	7.3
All sufferers	1.3	1.0	0.7	* 0.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.4	4.7	4.3	9.0
Kidney problems													
Long term	0.6	0.8	* 0.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	3.7	5.6	9.3
All sufferers	0.7	1.0	* 0.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.6	4.4	6.6	11.0
Total Persons(b)	60.8	57.8	31.9	30.5	25.9	25.6	16.3	17.3	17.5	19.6	152.4	150.9	303.3

(a) Excludes eye problems which can be corrected by glasses. (b) Includes persons who did not have a specified current condition.

TABLE 14. ALL PERSONS : SELF ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS BY PART OF STATE BY AGE AND SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1994

Self assessed health status	Age group (years)					Males	Females	Persons
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-54	55 and over			
CAPITAL CITY								
	per cent —							
Excellent	37.1	20.8	16.4	* 10.2	* 11.3	26.5	23.1	24.8
Very good	40.2	39.0	31.0	18.5	19.0	33.4	36.4	34.9
Good	18.0	31.6	31.3	32.2	30.8	25.3	27.1	26.2
Fair	3.5	7.6	17.5	28.1	27.9	11.3	10.9	11.1
Poor	* 1.1	* 1.0	3.9	* 7.9	* 11.0	3.0	2.6	2.8
Not stated	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.0	* 3.1	** 0.0	* 0.4	** 0.0	* 0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	32.3	17.1	24.0	4.8	4.2	41.1	41.4	82.5
OTHER URBAN								
	per cent —							
Excellent	33.4	21.9	14.3	8.1	11.4	25.5	20.6	23.0
Very good	36.9	34.3	27.0	14.5	14.0	32.2	29.8	31.0
Good	26.3	35.6	41.3	39.7	36.8	30.0	37.3	33.7
Fair	3.1	7.6	15.7	29.6	26.8	10.5	10.3	10.4
Poor	* 0.3	** 0.2	1.7	8.1	10.9	1.7	1.8	1.7
Not stated	** 0.1	** 0.3	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.1	** 0.1	** 0.2	* 0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	52.6	26.1	35.8	7.8	7.5	64.5	65.3	129.7
RURAL								
	per cent —							
Excellent	35.6	27.0	18.2	10.9	* 7.4	25.1	25.4	25.2
Very good	33.8	29.2	28.6	21.4	15.5	31.1	27.2	29.2
Good	26.9	38.1	39.5	44.6	43.8	32.9	37.5	35.2
Fair	3.4	5.3	11.5	19.4	26.2	9.5	8.0	8.8
Poor	** 0.3	** 0.2	2.0	* 3.7	* 5.4	1.3	1.5	1.4
Not stated	** 0.1	** 0.3	** 0.2	** 0.0	** 1.8	** 0.1	* 0.4	* 0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	33.7	19.3	25.3	6.0	6.7	46.8	44.2	91.0
TOTAL								
	— per cent							
Excellent	35.1	23.2	16.1	9.5	9.9	25.7	22.7	24.2
Very good	36.9	34.0	28.6	17.8	15.7	32.2	30.8	31.5
Good	24.2	35.3	37.9	39.4	38.0	29.7	34.6	32.1
Fair	3.3	6.9	15.0	25.9	26.8	10.4	9.8	10.1
Poor	0.5	* 0.5	2.4	6.6	8.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Not stated	** 0.1	* 0.2	** 0.1	* 0.8	* 0.7	* 0.2	* 0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	118.6	62.5	85.1	18.6	18.4	152.4	150.9	303.3

TABLE 15. HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : TYPE OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND SERVICES BY PART OF STATE BY AVAILABILITY WITHIN 25 KM
AUSTRALIA, 1994

Type of health professionals and services	Permanent	Visiting	Not available	Not stated	Total	Total ('000)
CAPITAL CITY						
	— per cent —					
Doctor/GP	95.7	4.3	** 0.0	** 0.0	100.0	28.6
Nurse	93.0	6.1	** 0.9	** 0.0	100.0	28.6
Aboriginal Health Worker	74.8	7.8	15.8	** 1.6	100.0	28.6
Dentist	96.3	** 0.1	2.5	** 1.1	100.0	28.6
Mental Health Services	83.1	4.3	10.0	2.6	100.0	28.6
Health Promotional Services	89.6	3.8	6.6	** 0.0	100.0	28.6
Ante-natal Services	94.6	** 1.4	3.3	** 0.7	100.0	28.6
Diabetic Services	92.2	2.5	5.2	** 0.0	100.0	28.6
Women's Health Services	94.9	2.1	3.0	** 0.0	100.0	28.6
Baby Health Services	96.9	2.1	** 1.0	** 0.0	100.0	28.6
Sexually Transmitted Diseases Clinic	91.6	2.6	5.8	** 0.0	100.0	28.6
Flying Medical Services	..	2.7	87.6	9.7	100.0	28.6
OTHER URBAN						
	— per cent —					
Doctor/GP	94.8	3.8	** 0.6	** 0.8	100.0	37.3
Nurse	96.5	1.8	1.7	** 0.0	100.0	37.3
Aboriginal Health Worker	73.5	10.9	14.9	** 0.7	100.0	37.3
Dentist	75.8	9.2	14.5	** 0.6	100.0	37.3
Mental Health Services	58.8	15.6	24.3	** 1.3	100.0	37.3
Health Promotional Services	68.5	12.4	17.7	1.5	100.0	37.3
Ante-natal Services	78.7	9.6	11.0	** 0.8	100.0	37.3
Diabetic Services	74.9	11.4	11.3	2.4	100.0	37.3
Women's Health Services	71.4	12.0	14.2	2.4	100.0	37.3
Baby Health Services	86.2	10.7	2.3	** 0.8	100.0	37.3
Sexually Transmitted Diseases Clinic	68.7	14.3	16.1	** 0.9	100.0	37.3
Flying Medical Services	..	22.8	67.8	9.4	100.0	37.3
RURAL						
	— per cent —					
Doctor/GP	41.3	38.9	17.2	2.6	100.0	20.5
Nurse	70.0	8.4	19.0	2.6	100.0	20.5
Aboriginal Health Worker	47.7	16.5	31.7	4.1	100.0	20.5
Dentist	18.5	24.8	54.1	2.6	100.0	20.5
Mental Health Services	13.6	10.1	73.7	2.6	100.0	20.5
Health Promotional Services	29.7	15.3	51.0	4.0	100.0	20.5
Ante-natal Services	36.1	18.3	43.0	2.6	100.0	20.5
Diabetic Services	42.9	15.7	38.9	2.6	100.0	20.5
Women's Health Services	31.8	25.3	37.3	2.6	100.0	20.5
Baby Health Services	15.0	32.7	17.6	4.7	100.0	20.5
Sexually Transmitted Diseases Clinic	32.6	16.8	48.0	2.6	100.0	20.5
Flying Medical Services	..	43.2	47.5	9.3	100.0	20.5
TOTAL						
	— per cent —					
Doctor/GP	82.4	12.3	4.3	0.9	100.0	86.4
Nurse	89.1	4.8	5.6	0.6	100.0	86.4
Aboriginal Health Worker	67.8	11.2	19.2	1.8	100.0	86.4
Dentist	69.0	9.9	19.9	1.2	100.0	86.4
Mental Health Services	56.1	10.6	31.3	2.0	100.0	86.4
Health Promotional Services	66.3	10.2	21.9	1.6	100.0	86.4
Ante-natal Services	73.9	8.9	16.0	1.2	100.0	86.4
Diabetic Services	73.1	9.5	15.8	1.7	100.0	86.4
Women's Health Services	70.5	11.9	16.0	1.7	100.0	86.4
Baby Health Services	80.0	13.1	5.5	1.5	100.0	86.4
Sexually Transmitted Diseases Clinic	67.7	11.0	20.2	1.0	100.0	86.4
Flying Medical Services	..	21.0	69.5	9.5	100.0	86.4

TABLE 16. HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : DISTANCE FROM NEAREST HEALTH FACILITIES BY PART OF STATE
AUSTRALIA, 1994

Type of service	0-10 km	11-25 km	26-50 km	51-100 km	Over 100 km	Not stated	Total	Total ('000)
CAPITAL CITY								
	— per cent —							
Hospital	68.1	27.9	3.0	** 0.0	** 0.0	* 1.0	100.0	28.6
Community Health Centre	89.2	9.6	* 1.1	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.0	100.0	28.6
Chemist or Dispensary	99.0	* 1.0	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.0	100.0	28.6
Birthing Centre	56.0	33.7	6.5	* 1.7	** 0.3	1.8	100.0	28.6
Detoxification Centre	37.9	39.1	12.0	6.9	2.0	2.0	100.0	28.6
Aboriginal Medical Service or Medical Aid Post	34.5	45.5	15.0	3.0	** 0.0	2.0	100.0	28.6
OTHER URBAN								
	per cent							
Hospital	81.4	10.9	4.8	* 1.3	1.6	** 0.0	100.0	37.3
Community Health Centre	89.9	2.6	4.9	** 0.3	* 1.3	* 1.1	100.0	37.3
Chemist or Dispensary	91.9	* 0.6	2.5	2.0	3.1	** 0.0	100.0	37.3
Birthing Centre	57.4	7.4	5.9	4.5	19.7	5.1	100.0	37.3
Detoxification Centre	31.6	6.2	8.6	7.8	38.2	7.6	100.0	37.3
Aboriginal Medical Service or Medical Aid Post	39.6	7.8	10.6	12.3	24.6	5.2	100.0	37.3
RURAL								
	— per cent —							
Hospital	27.7	12.7	14.3	16.1	26.6	2.6	100.0	20.5
Community Health Centre	53.2	12.1	15.7	5.7	10.2	2.9	100.0	20.5
Chemist or Dispensary	30.4	13.5	16.3	11.7	25.6	2.6	100.0	20.5
Birthing Centre	12.0	10.7	13.9	14.8	41.4	7.3	100.0	20.5
Detoxification Centre	6.9	2.7	7.6	13.5	59.0	10.3	100.0	20.5
Aboriginal Medical Service or Medical Aid Post	19.3	10.3	5.5	20.9	41.0	2.9	100.0	20.5
TOTAL								
	— per cent —							
Hospital	64.3	17.0	6.5	4.4	7.0	0.9	100.0	86.4
Community Health Centre	81.0	7.2	6.2	1.5	3.0	1.2	100.0	86.4
Chemist or Dispensary	79.7	3.8	4.9	3.6	7.4	0.6	100.0	86.4
Birthing Centre	46.2	16.9	8.0	6.0	18.4	4.5	100.0	86.4
Detoxification Centre	27.8	16.3	9.5	8.9	31.1	6.4	100.0	86.4
Aboriginal Medical Service or Medical Aid Post	33.1	20.9	10.9	11.2	20.3	3.6	100.0	86.4

TABLE 17. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a): SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS BY WHETHER WORRIES ABOUT GOING WITHOUT FOOD AUSTRALIA, 1994

<i>Selected characteristics of persons</i>	<i>Worries</i>	<i>Sometimes worries</i>	<i>Does not worry</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total ('000)</i>
	— per cent					
Males	15.3	11.1	72.8	0.7	100.0	88.5
Females	19.6	12.3	67.3	0.8	100.0	92.9
Persons	17.5	11.7	70.0	0.7	100.0	181.5
Age group (years)						
15-24	14.3	10.9	74.0	* 0.8	100.0	60.9
25-44	19.8	12.5	67.1	* 0.6	100.0	83.6
45-54	19.4	11.3	68.5	* 0.8	100.0	18.6
55 and over	15.8	11.5	71.7	* 0.9	100.0	18.4
Educational attainment						
Still at school	13.5	8.7	76.9	* 1.0	100.0	13.0
Below year 10	19.9	15.1	64.1	0.9	100.0	79.5
Year 10	17.2	11.2	70.9	* 0.6	100.0	48.1
Year 12	15.7	5.8	78.1	** 0.4	100.0	12.3
With post-school educational qualifications	13.9	7.2	78.5	* 0.4	100.0	28.6
Part of State						
Capital city	16.6	10.6	72.5	* 0.3	100.0	48.9
Other urban	18.8	9.4	71.2	* 0.6	100.0	75.7
Rural	16.6	15.9	66.2	1.3	100.0	56.8
Persons living in households with an annual income of (\$)						
0-16,000	20.5	11.2	67.6	* 0.7	100.0	21.2
16,001-25,000	18.5	13.0	67.6	* 0.8	100.0	25.5
25,001-40,000	18.5	10.5	70.3	* 0.7	100.0	41.8
40,001 or more	13.1	10.7	75.7	* 0.5	100.0	54.3
Not stated	20.4	13.9	64.7	* 0.9	100.0	38.5
Persons living in households where						
No one working	22.8	13.9	62.6	* 0.7	100.0	57.3
One or more working	15.1	10.8	73.5	0.7	100.0	124.2
Persons living in households with						
No dependant children	14.2	10.3	74.8	* 0.8	100.0	59.3
One or more dependant children	19.1	12.4	67.7	0.7	100.0	122.2

(a) Excludes persons in prisons, refer to Appendix B.

TABLE 18. PERSONS AGED 13 YEARS AND OVER : NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED DAILY AND PERIOD SINCE LAST DRANK ALCOHOL BY AGE AND SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1994

Number of cigarettes smoked daily and period since last drank alcohol	Age group (years)				Males	Females	Persons
	13-14	15-24	25-44	45 and over			
	— per cent —						
Number of cigarettes smoked daily							
1-10	8.9	23.3	16.5	11.4	17.5	17.0	17.2
11-20	** 0.5	13.3	20.9	12.3	16.2	14.9	15.6
21-30	** 0.8	9.2	18.2	12.0	15.2	11.0	13.1
31-40	** 0.0	0.9	2.3	** 1.1	1.9	1.1	1.5
41 or more	** 0.0	0.8	2.4	3.2	2.5	1.3	1.9
Not stated	** 0.0	** 0.4	** 0.5	** 0.7	** 0.4	0.5	0.5
Total smokers	10.2	48.0	60.8	40.8	53.6	45.8	49.7
Period since last drank alcohol							
One week or less ago	** 1.7	37.1	48.9	34.8	48.3	30.7	39.4
More than 1 week to less than 1 month ago	** 3.3	12.3	11.5	8.7	10.6	10.8	10.7
1 month to less than 3 months ago	** 2.1	5.6	4.9	3.7	4.2	5.2	4.7
3 months to less than 12 months ago	4.4	7.7	7.8	3.9	5.8	7.8	6.8
Total drinkers	11.4	62.7	73.1	51.2	68.9	54.5	61.7
Total persons aged 13 years and over ('000)	12.9	62.5	85.1	37.1	98.0	99.5	197.5

TABLE 19. PERSONS AGED 13 YEARS AND OVER (a): PERCEIVED HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE PROBLEMS IN LOCAL AREA BY PART OF STATE AND AGE
AUSTRALIA, 1994

Perceived health and substance use problems	Part of State			Age group (years)				Total
	Capital city	Other urban	Rural	13-14	15-24	25-44	45 and over	
	— per cent —							
Health problems (b)								
Alcohol problems	48.9	65.3	58.7	44.0	59.3	61.9	56.2	58.8
Drugs	29.6	36.0	22.8	26.5	32.3	32.0	24.0	30.2
Other substances	7.5	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.9	6.1	5.7	5.6
Diabetes	12.6	24.2	27.0	7.7	15.7	25.5	29.1	22.0
Heart problems	6.9	14.9	18.7	5.0	9.8	15.6	19.9	13.9
Diet/nutrition	13.7	19.4	25.0	11.3	15.0	22.9	22.4	19.6
Skin problems	5.1	7.4	17.2	4.2	7.6	11.7	11.3	9.9
Other	5.9	3.4	5.1	** 1.9	2.8	6.5	4.3	4.6
Don't know/not stated	39.0	25.8	27.8	50.7	32.4	25.4	29.2	30.0
Substance use problems (b)								
Alcohol	64.4	83.6	76.3	56.5	76.4	78.3	77.9	76.2
Marijuana	48.0	64.8	41.4	41.8	56.2	54.7	47.5	52.9
Other drugs	29.2	25.7	11.3	18.1	20.3	25.8	18.5	22.2
Petrol sniffing	12.5	17.6	13.9	12.6	16.0	14.9	14.9	15.1
Glue sniffing	14.8	14.5	6.1	8.1	13.0	11.7	12.2	12.0
Other dangerous substances	13.0	17.1	9.7	8.5	13.1	14.6	14.4	13.7
Not stated	** 0.4	** 0.2	** 0.8	** 3.4	** 0.0	** 0.4	** 0.4	0.5
Total ('000)	52.4	81.2	60.7	12.9	60.9	83.6	37.0	194.4

(a) Excludes persons in prisons, refer to Appendix B. (b) Persons may have given more than one answer.

TABLE 20. PERSONS AGED 13 YEARS AND OVER : SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS BY RELATIVE FAT AND SUGAR CONSUMPTION
AUSTRALIA, 1994

Characteristics of persons	Fat Consumption				Sugar Consumption							Total ('000)	
	Low	Low to moderate	Moderate to high	High	Not stated	Total	Low	Low to moderate	Moderate to high	High	Not stated		Total
	— per cent —												
Males	16.1	48.3	26.2	7.7	1.7	100.0	18.6	28.7	34.5	17.4	0.8	100.0	98.0
Females	21.2	56.7	16.2	4.2	1.7	100.0	20.6	34.7	31.8	11.9	1.1	100.0	99.5
Persons	18.7	52.5	21.2	5.9	1.7	100.0	19.6	31.7	33.1	14.6	1.0	100.0	197.5
Age group (years)													
13-14	12.2	52.0	25.4	5.5	4.9	100.0	12.4	31.6	41.4	10.7	3.9	100.0	12.9
15-24	15.6	49.3	25.3	8.5	1.3	100.0	13.1	28.5	38.5	19.2	** 0.7	100.0	62.5
25-34	18.7	51.3	22.1	6.4	1.6	100.0	16.0	30.7	35.3	17.4	** 0.6	100.0	51.5
35-44	19.9	56.9	17.9	4.2	** 1.1	100.0	22.2	35.4	29.0	12.5	** 1.1	100.0	33.6
45 and over	24.8	56.1	14.6	2.5	1.9	100.0	35.7	35.2	21.9	6.3	** 0.8	100.0	37.1
Educational attainment													
Still at school	12.8	52.3	26.4	5.6	2.9	100.0	12.6	33.1	41.1	11.1	2.1	100.0	25.7
Below year 10	20.3	51.8	20.6	5.4	1.9	100.0	25.1	32.0	28.8	13.3	0.8	100.0	81.8
Year 10	18.3	53.5	20.5	6.2	1.5	100.0	15.0	30.2	36.4	17.7	** 0.7	100.0	48.8
Year 12	14.3	62.1	17.8	5.0	** 0.8	100.0	15.0	32.2	35.9	15.0	** 2.0	100.0	12.3
With post-school educational qualifications	21.6	49.3	20.8	7.5	** 0.7	100.0	20.0	31.9	31.5	16.1	** 0.5	100.0	28.9
Relative weight													
Underweight	13.0	56.3	21.9	6.8	** 1.9	100.0	11.1	33.1	39.1	16.0	** 0.7	100.0	22.2
Acceptable weight	21.6	49.2	22.3	5.8	1.1	100.0	19.5	30.5	34.7	14.4	** 0.9	100.0	49.3
Overweight	19.2	53.5	20.9	5.6	** 0.8	100.0	20.9	32.1	32.7	13.8	** 0.6	100.0	42.3
Obese	17.9	56.6	19.7	5.0	** 0.9	100.0	20.1	32.7	31.8	14.7	** 0.6	100.0	33.2
Not stated	18.3	50.7	20.9	6.5	3.5	100.0	22.0	31.3	30.1	14.9	1.7	100.0	50.5
Part of State													
Capital city	19.6	52.6	19.5	7.7	** 0.7	100.0	19.1	30.0	34.9	15.4	** 0.7	100.0	53.6
Other urban	18.8	54.1	21.7	4.4	1.0	100.0	19.5	32.5	33.8	13.2	1.0	100.0	82.7
Rural	17.7	50.4	22.0	6.4	3.6	100.0	20.2	32.2	30.6	15.9	1.2	100.0	61.2
Persons living in households with an annual income of (\$)													
0-25,000	19.1	55.5	18.7	5.1	1.6	100.0	18.7	34.5	32.1	13.8	** 0.8	100.0	50.1
25,001 or more	16.4	53.1	22.6	6.4	1.6	100.0	18.0	31.2	34.7	15.1	1.0	100.0	103.1
Not stated/not applicable	23.5	48.0	20.7	5.7	2.2	100.0	24.3	29.7	30.5	14.2	1.2	100.0	44.3
Whether smokes													
Smokes	19.0	51.3	22.3	6.3	1.2	100.0	17.4	30.0	34.3	17.6	0.7	100.0	98.2
Doesn't smoke	18.4	54.2	20.2	5.6	1.5	100.0	22.0	33.6	32.2	11.7	** 0.5	100.0	98.6
Not stated	** 3.9	** 3.0	** 0.7	** 0.0	92.4	100.0	** 0.7	** 0.0	** 3.9	** 0.0	95.4	100.0	0.8

TABLE 21. PERSONS AGED 13 YEARS AND OVER (a): ATTITUDES TO LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES BY AGE AND SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1994

	Age group (years)							
	13-14	15-24	25-44	45-54	55 and over	Males	Females	Persons
Attitudes to local health services	--- per cent							
Importance of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander involvement in health services								
Important	65.9	78.9	79.6	82.4	74.0	76.0	80.4	78.2
Not important	15.2	12.8	14.7	11.9	18.3	15.8	12.6	14.2
Don't know	14.9	7.3	5.4	5.1	6.4	7.3	6.0	6.7
Not stated	4.0	1.0	* 0.4	** 0.5	* 1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether happy with local health services								
Happy	78.5	81.5	75.6	82.6	85.9	78.3	80.2	79.3
Sometimes happy	4.1	4.5	7.4	5.3	5.0	5.5	6.1	5.8
Not happy	* 3.8	4.5	8.7	7.7	4.2	5.9	7.1	6.5
No contact with health services	10.2	9.3	8.2	4.2	4.2	9.9	6.1	7.9
Not stated	* 3.3	** 0.2	** 0.1	** 0.2	* 0.7	* 0.4	* 0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Problems with local health services(b)								
No problems	79.7	80.3	73.1	78.9	84.6	77.9	77.0	77.4
Have to wait too long to be treated	4.3	6.2	10.2	6.9	6.2	6.4	9.2	7.9
Hours of operation not adequate	** 0.9	2.0	2.2	2.7	* 1.2	1.6	2.3	2.0
Inadequate facilities or staffing	** 0.6	2.6	4.0	3.7	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.2
Inadequate/poor treatment by staff	** 0.3	* 0.7	1.8	* 1.7	** 0.7	1.1	1.3	1.2
Other	** 0.9	* 0.8	2.4	* 2.0	* 0.7	1.3	1.9	1.6
Don't use/don't know/not stated	13.9	8.7	8.6	5.6	5.0	10.3	6.5	8.3
Total ('000)	12.9	60.9	83.6	18.6	18.4	95.0	99.4	194.4

(a) Excludes persons in prisons, refer to Appendix B. (b) Columns do not add to 100% because more than one answer may be given.

TABLE 22. PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND UNDER: WHETHER BREASTFED AND DURATION BY SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS
AUSTRALIA, 1994

	Part of State			Annual household income			Person living in households where		
Whether breastfed	Capital city	Other urban	Rural	\$25,000 and under	More than \$25,000	Not stated	No one working	One or more working	Total
	- per cent								
Was breastfed									
Less than 1 month	6.2	4.8	3.3	5.8	4.5	3.4	5.2	4.4	4.7
1 month to less than 2	5.5	1.5	* 1.5	3.0	2.5	* 2.3	3.2	2.2	2.6
2 months to less than 3	5.7	5.3	3.7	5.8	4.4	5.1	6.0	4.3	4.9
3 months to less than 6	12.1	13.6	8.4	15.8	9.7	10.6	13.1	10.8	11.7
6 months to less than 12	13.2	15.9	13.7	13.9	15.6	12.4	14.2	14.8	14.5
12 months or more	19.1	23.1	42.1	20.9	30.2	30.3	22.8	30.3	27.4
Currently breastfeeding	4.0	3.2	6.2	3.5	4.5	4.6	3.8	4.5	4.2
Not stated	** 0.1	* 0.5	* 1.0	** 0.3	* 0.7	** 0.5	** 0.3	* 0.7	0.5
Total	65.9	67.8	79.8	69.2	72.0	69.3	68.6	72.0	70.7
Was not breastfed	33.3	30.4	18.2	29.7	26.4	28.2	30.3	26.1	27.7
Don't know/not stated	* 0.9	1.8	2.0	* 1.2	1.6	* 2.5	* 1.2	1.9	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	28.9	47.0	29.8	32.5	54.9	18.4	41.8	63.9	105.7

HOUSING

Introduction

Information on housing provides an insight into the living conditions of people and it has a considerable bearing on other aspects of people's lives, such as health. Of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, 98% were living in private dwellings and 2% in special dwellings (eg. boarding schools and hostels). Just under 2% of all private dwellings were improvised homes. The other main findings on housing in private dwellings are presented below.

Nature of occupancy

The majority (69%) of private dwellings were rented, while 13% were being purchased and a further 13% were owned by a usual resident(s) of the household.

Some 43% of rented dwellings were rented from State or Territory housing authorities, 21% from community organisations and 26% from private landlords.

Just over 60% of rented dwellings were rented for less than \$77 per week. In rural areas more dwellings were rented for less than \$77 per week (86%), than in other urban areas (58%) and capital cities (45%). The proportion of dwellings with rents under \$77 per week also varied substantially according to type of landlord, ranging from 23% for private landlords to 85% for community organisations.

Satisfaction with dwelling

Approximately 24% of renters reported that the dwelling did not satisfy the needs of the household. In comparison, fewer purchasers (9%) and owners (5%) were dissatisfied. Households renting in rural areas were more likely to be dissatisfied with the dwelling (31%), than households in other urban areas (22%) and capital cities (24%). Also, a relatively high proportion of those renting from community organisations expressed dissatisfaction with their dwelling as shown below.

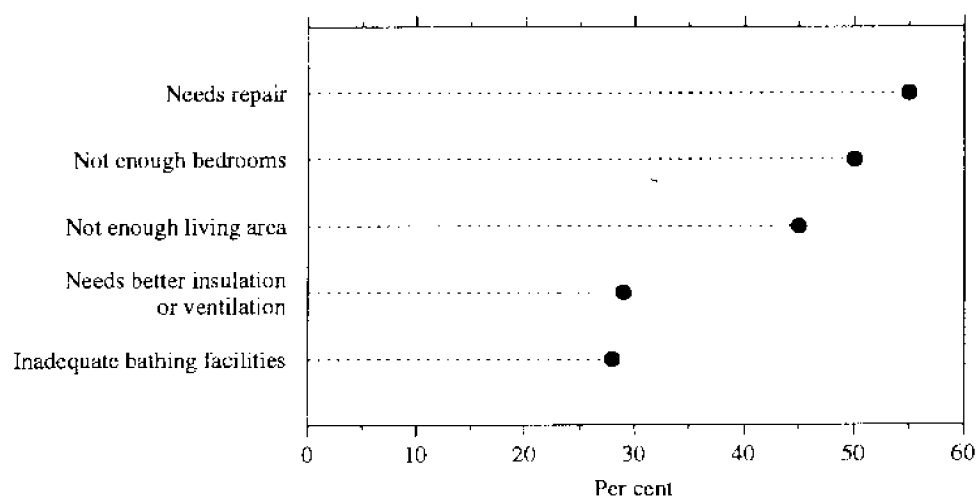
**TABLE 3.1 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN RENTED DWELLINGS :
PROPORTION DISSATISFIED WITH DWELLING BY TYPE OF
LANDLORD, 1994
(per cent)**

<i>Type of landlord</i>	<i>Dissatisfaction</i>
Community organisation	37.7
State housing	25.8
Private	13.9
Other	17.9
Total	24.4

By State, Tasmania had the highest proportion (91%) of households living in private dwellings that were satisfied with their dwelling and the Northern Territory had the lowest proportion (52%).

Problems with dwelling Households which expressed dissatisfaction with their dwelling gave a number of reasons for their dissatisfaction and these are illustrated in Figure 3.1.

FIGURE 3.1 HOUSEHOLDS DISSATISFIED WITH THEIR DWELLING : PROBLEMS WITH DWELLING, 1994



Source: Table 24.

The absence and failure of basic services, such as, running water, electricity and sewerage, is another important aspect of housing. The main findings in this area are listed below.

For all private dwellings:

- 2% did not have running water connected;
- 2% did not have electricity or gas connected;
- 3% did not have a toilet; and,
- 4% did not have bathing facilities in the dwelling, however, half (2%) had access to a communal bathroom or shower.

Also, in the four weeks prior to interview a further:

- 3% had no water flowing for at least a day;
- 2% had electricity or gas supply problems for at least a day; and,
- 4% had a toilet that did not work for at least a day.

The majority (93%) of private dwellings had garbage collected and were serviced by a sealed road (82%). In rural areas, a smaller proportion had garbage collected (76%) and were located on a sealed road (51%).

Size of dwelling

For private dwellings, the average number of persons living in each household was 4.1 and the majority of dwellings (61%) comprised three bedrooms. In rural areas, 33% of households comprised 6 or more usual residents and in most cases (74%) these households lived in dwellings with 3 bedrooms or less.

TABLE 23. HOUSING : STATES, NORTHERN TERRITORY, ATSC REGIONS AND TORRES STRAIT AREA, 1994

Area	Households living in private dwellings						Total
	Running water connected	Electricity/gas connected	Garbage collected	Dwelling situated on sealed road	Satisfied with current dwelling	Renters	
	— per cent —						('000)
AUSTRALIA(a)	96.1	96.4	93.0	81.6	77.3	69.0	86.4
New South Wales	96.9	98.0	93.9	87.0	76.9	66.7	27.0
Victoria	99.8	99.8	94.1	90.6	84.0	62.6	6.7
Queensland	95.6	96.4	94.8	82.5	83.2	72.2	21.4
South Australia	99.2	97.7	94.9	86.0	82.3	79.1	5.3
Western Australia	93.9	93.4	96.7	72.2	73.0	73.0	12.3
Tasmania	98.8	99.6	72.3	83.4	90.6	46.3	4.4
Northern Territory	91.2	90.4	88.0	63.6	52.3	72.2	8.3
ATSC REGIONS AND TORRES STRAIT AREA							
Queanbeyan	94.6	94.6	88.1	59.7	83.0	80.9	2.8
Bourke	92.9	94.6	97.3	84.4	68.9	72.7	1.6
Coffs Harbour	97.0	97.3	90.4	88.2	75.5	66.3	5.5
Sydney	98.8	98.7	95.7	96.5	70.2	64.8	9.7
Tamworth	95.2	99.0	92.4	81.4	88.2	75.3	3.3
Wagga Wagga	97.1	99.8	98.1	87.1	85.3	57.7	5.0
Wangaratta	99.8	99.8	91.0	96.8	83.2	58.7	3.1
Ballarat	99.7	99.8	96.8	85.2	84.7	66.0	3.6
Brisbane	96.4	97.0	100.0	93.9	93.0	60.6	6.4
Cairns	97.1	97.8	97.8	85.3	88.2	79.4	3.0
Mount Isa	97.0	99.7	86.3	80.6	77.7	93.3	1.2
Cooktown	74.0	74.0	65.5	52.5	28.1	72.7	1.3
Rockhampton	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.1	87.6	84.0	3.1
Roma	100.0	100.0	85.5	88.9	96.2	65.6	2.0
Townsville	97.5	99.1	100.0	95.0	79.6	83.1	2.8
Torres Strait area	88.4	90.4	91.8	39.6	64.7	53.3	1.5
Adelaide	99.7	99.7	98.4	91.7	88.1	78.3	3.4
Ceduna	97.9	97.9	100.0	88.7	74.4	86.8	0.4
Port Augusta	98.2	93.1	85.5	72.1	71.3	79.0	1.5
Perth	96.4	96.4	100.0	81.5	78.0	58.2	4.2
Broome	93.4	93.4	100.0	68.6	44.6	88.4	0.9
Kununurra	69.4	72.6	77.2	31.2	35.5	70.0	0.7
Warburton	93.6	94.6	97.7	*13.6	77.4	72.5	0.5
Narrogin	98.7	93.0	100.0	76.2	79.0	69.6	1.7
South Headland	99.2	99.2	100.0	90.7	92.7	92.8	1.5
Derby	72.3	73.3	74.7	31.2	30.9	73.3	0.9
Kalgoorlie	99.3	98.5	99.3	92.1	75.3	90.3	0.6
Geraldton	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.9	94.1	84.5	1.3
Hobart	98.8	99.6	72.3	83.4	90.6	46.3	4.4
Alice Springs	93.6	94.7	88.1	83.8	79.9	72.1	1.1
Jabiru	89.1	87.6	98.0	45.1	21.6	86.7	1.1
Katherine	90.3	90.2	81.0	54.9	45.5	73.2	1.2
Aputula	79.3	74.1	83.7	53.6	27.2	41.9	1.3
Nhulunbuy	97.5	97.5	65.8	38.3	35.3	93.5	1.0
Tennant Creek	95.9	87.5	92.8	65.5	53.9	82.1	0.7
Darwin	94.9	98.1	98.8	87.3	84.0	68.8	1.9

(a) Includes ACT and Jervis Bay.

TABLE 24. HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : SATISFACTION WITH DWELLING AND PROBLEMS BY PART OF STATE BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY
AUSTRALIA, 1994

	<i>Renters</i>	<i>Purchasers</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Other/not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
CAPITAL CITY					
— per cent —					
Whether dwelling satisfies the needs of the household					
Satisfied	75.4	90.9	94.1	* 47.4	80.4
Not satisfied	24.4	9.1	* 5.9	** 13.0	18.5
Not stated	** 0.2	** 0.0	** 0.0	* 39.6	* 1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Problems with dwelling (a)					
Needs repair	14.9	* 2.5	** 3.0	** 3.8	10.5
Inadequate bathing facilities	5.3	* 2.8	** 2.3	** 3.0	4.3
Needs better insulation/ventilation	9.2	** 1.4	** 0.0	** 3.8	6.3
Not enough bedrooms	12.6	* 6.6	** 0.0	** 6.5	9.6
Not enough living area	12.0	* 5.7	** 0.0	** 0.0	8.8
Other/not stated	5.4	** 1.8	** 0.6	** 2.7	4.0
Total ('000)	18.2	5.9	3.8	0.7	28.6
OTHER URBAN					
— per cent —					
Whether dwelling satisfies the needs of the household					
Satisfied	78.4	92.0	98.8	* 29.0	80.7
Not satisfied	21.5	* 8.0	** 1.2	* 25.2	18.0
Not stated	** 0.1	** 0.0	** 0.0	* 45.7	* 1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Problems with dwelling (a)					
Needs repair	11.5	** 1.4	** 0.1	** 7.3	9.1
Inadequate bathing facilities	5.1	** 2.0	** 0.9	** 3.7	4.3
Needs better insulation/ventilation	4.4	** 0.1	** 0.0	** 2.9	3.5
Not enough bedrooms	10.9	* 5.9	** 0.3	** 3.7	9.0
Not enough living area	9.0	* 5.1	** 0.0	** 2.8	7.4
Other/not stated	2.9	** 1.1	** 0.0	* 18.4	2.8
Total ('000)	28.6	3.5	4.3	1.0	37.3
RURAL					
— per cent —					
Whether dwelling satisfies the needs of the household					
Satisfied	68.9	90.0	88.5	31.8	66.7
Not satisfied	30.9	* 10.0	* 11.0	55.3	30.9
Not stated	** 0.2	** 0.0	** 0.6	* 12.9	* 2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Problems with dwelling (a)					
Needs repair	22.7	* 9.8	** 4.0	16.4	18.2
Inadequate bathing facilities	12.8	** 6.0	** 3.7	14.3	11.4
Needs better insulation/ventilation	11.0	* 8.6	** 3.4	17.0	10.9
Not enough bedrooms	17.8	** 7.4	* 7.1	16.8	15.4
Not enough living area	16.7	** 6.0	* 5.3	18.3	14.7
Other/not stated	4.1	** 0.0	** 2.3	36.3	9.1
Total ('000)	12.8	1.4	2.7	3.5	20.5
TOTAL					
— per cent —					
Whether dwelling satisfies the needs of the household					
Satisfied	75.5	91.1	94.5	33.4	77.3
Not satisfied	24.4	8.9	5.4	43.9	21.2
Not stated	** 0.2	** 0.0	** 0.1	22.8	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Problems with dwelling (a)					
Needs repair	14.9	* 3.1	* 2.1	13.0	11.7
Inadequate bathing facilities	6.8	* 3.0	* 2.1	10.8	6.0
Needs better insulation/ventilation	7.3	* 1.9	** 0.9	12.6	6.1
Not enough bedrooms	12.9	6.5	* 1.9	12.9	10.7
Not enough living area	11.6	5.5	* 1.3	12.9	9.6
Other/not stated	3.9	* 1.3	** 0.8	28.4	4.7
Total ('000)	59.6	10.8	10.8	5.2	86.4

(a) Columns do not add to total 'not satisfied' because more than one answer may be given.

TABLE 25. HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : NUMBER OF BEDROOMS IN DWELLING BY PART OF STATE
BY NUMBER OF USUAL RESIDENTS IN HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD
AUSTRALIA, 1994

Number of bedrooms in dwelling	Usual residents in household						Total	Total ('000)	Average number of persons per household
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more			
CAPITAL CITY									
				— per cent —					
0-1 bedrooms	50.8	36.3	** 8.2	** 1.3	** 1.7	** 1.6	100.0	1.4	1.7
2 bedrooms	22.2	34.0	18.4	** 15.9	** 0.8	** 8.6	100.0	3.0	2.7
3 bedrooms	10.5	21.7	22.0	23.3	13.6	8.8	100.0	18.0	3.4
4 bedrooms	** 2.7	** 9.6	** 5.8	23.9	25.2	32.7	100.0	4.7	4.8
5 or more bedrooms	** 10.0	** 10.8	** 0.0	** 1.5	** 26.4	** 51.4	100.0	0.7	5.2
Total(a)	12.4	21.7	17.6	20.5	14.1	13.6	100.0	28.6	3.5
OTHER URBAN									
				— per cent —					
0-1 bedrooms	50.3	** 23.0	** 6.1	** 2.2	** 4.7	** 13.8	100.0	1.4	2.5
2 bedrooms	13.1	39.8	17.3	14.8	** 7.8	** 7.3	100.0	5.6	2.9
3 bedrooms	4.3	18.9	20.0	24.5	14.8	17.5	100.0	24.4	4.0
4 bedrooms	** 2.3	** 5.6	12.8	14.6	23.1	41.6	100.0	4.7	5.5
5 or more bedrooms	** 0.0	** 1.0	** 10.7	** 30.6	** 9.3	** 48.4	100.0	0.5	6.2
Total(a)	7.1	20.0	18.2	20.8	14.3	19.6	100.0	37.3	4.1
RURAL									
				— per cent —					
0-1 bedrooms	20.4	19.6	** 16.8	** 10.0	** 8.6	24.7	100.0	2.6	3.9
2 bedrooms	14.7	22.4	20.3	** 9.7	** 10.8	22.0	100.0	3.7	4.0
3 bedrooms	** 4.2	13.9	14.4	17.4	15.8	34.3	100.0	10.3	5.2
4 bedrooms	** 9.1	** 9.9	** 7.5	** 19.5	** 15.5	38.4	100.0	2.5	5.3
5 or more bedrooms	** 1.1	** 1.3	** 6.1	** 1.7	** 13.4	76.5	100.0	0.8	6.7
Total(a)	9.1	15.1	14.4	14.6	13.6	33.1	100.0	20.5	4.9
TOTAL									
				— per cent —					
0-1 bedrooms	36.2	24.8	11.7	** 5.7	** 5.8	15.9	100.0	5.4	2.9
2 bedrooms	15.8	33.1	18.5	13.5	7.0	12.1	100.0	12.4	3.2
3 bedrooms	6.4	18.9	19.6	22.7	14.6	17.8	100.0	52.7	4.0
4 bedrooms	** 3.9	8.1	8.9	19.3	22.3	37.4	100.0	11.9	5.2
5 or more bedrooms	** 3.9	** 4.6	** 5.1	** 9.1	** 16.9	60.4	100.0	2.1	6.1
Total(a)	9.3	19.4	17.1	19.2	14.1	20.8	100.0	86.4	4.1

(a) Includes number of bedrooms not stated.

**TABLE 26. HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS
BY PART OF STATE
AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Dwelling characteristics</i>	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>
	per cent			
Number of toilets				
No toilet	* 0.7	* 1.0	9.0	2.8
One toilet	79.3	88.2	81.3	83.6
Two or more toilets	19.1	9.6	7.5	12.2
Not stated	* 1.0	* 1.2	* 2.3	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Toilet not working in last four weeks				
1-14 days	* 1.4	2.7	3.9	2.6
15-28 days	* 0.7	* 0.9	2.4	1.2
Not Stated	** 0.1	** 0.2	** 0.4	* 0.2
Total	2.2	3.8	6.7	4.0
Whether dwelling has bathroom/shower				
Yes	97.6	96.3	87.1	94.6
No, but access to communal bathroom/shower	* 1.4	1.6	4.2	2.1
No, and no access to communal bathroom/shower	** 0.1	* 0.6	6.3	1.8
Not stated	* 1.0	1.5	* 2.4	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether running water connected				
Running water connected	98.6	97.5	90.1	96.1
No running water connected	* 0.5	* 1.1	7.4	2.4
Not stated	* 1.0	1.4	2.5	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water not flowing in last four weeks				
1-14 days	* 1.7	2.0	* 2.4	2.0
15-28 days	* 0.6	* 0.5	2.7	1.0
Not stated	** 0.0	** 0.2	** 0.4	* 0.2
Total	2.3	2.6	5.6	3.2
Whether dwelling has electricity/gas connected				
Yes	98.7	98.1	90.2	96.4
No	** 0.1	* 0.6	7.2	2.0
Not stated	* 1.2	* 1.3	2.7	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity/gas not working in last four weeks				
1-14 days	2.8	* 1.0	* 1.7	1.8
15-28 days	* 0.5	* 0.4	* 1.4	0.7
Total	3.3	1.4	3.0	2.4
Other services				
Garbage collected	97.5	98.7	76.2	93.0
Dwelling situated on a sealed road	93.1	89.8	50.6	81.6
Total ('000)	28.6	37.3	20.5	86.4

TABLE 27. RENTED PRIVATE DWELLINGS : WEEKLY RENT BY PART OF STATE BY TYPE OF LANDLORD
AUSTRALIA, 1994

<i>Weekly rent (\$)</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>State housing</i>	<i>Other government</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
CAPITAL CITY						
			— per cent —			
0-47	* 4.6	** 10.6	29.8	** 5.0	** 21.9	17.2
48-77	11.9	* 54.9	40.4	** 14.7	* 34.1	28.0
78-107	6.7	* 19.7	18.2	* 34.6	** 20.7	14.1
108-137	25.6	** 12.1	* 5.8	** 11.6	** 1.2	14.5
138-167	31.4	** 2.7	* 3.2	* 24.0	** 12.9	16.0
168 and over	19.8	** 0.0	* 2.6	** 10.2	** 9.3	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	* 100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	7.7	0.8	8.6	0.7	* 0.5	18.2
OTHER URBAN						
			per cent			
0-47	* 3.5	28.9	25.0	* 22.0	34.3	21.6
48-77	15.4	45.1	43.8	* 38.8	26.1	36.5
78-107	26.3	15.0	17.2	* 23.4	24.8	19.5
108-137	34.4	* 7.3	9.0	** 8.9	** 2.7	13.7
138-167	16.7	** 1.2	* 2.0	** 4.0	* 6.7	5.4
168 and over	* 3.7	** 2.4	* 2.9	** 2.8	** 5.4	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	6.1	4.3	15.3	0.8	2.1	28.6
RURAL						
			— per cent —			
0-47	* 18.5	75.7	* 33.0	* 32.1	69.1	59.0
48-77	44.2	17.2	51.1	* 39.7	* 20.7	26.7
78-107	* 14.3	* 3.6	** 3.9	** 7.7	** 5.1	5.6
108-137	* 11.0	** 1.4	** 1.0	** 8.3	** 3.3	* 3.4
138-167	** 1.8	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.3
168 and over	* 10.2	* 2.1	* 10.9	** 12.3	** 1.9	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	1.8	7.3	1.4	0.9	1.3	12.8
TOTAL						
			per cent			
0-47	5.8	55.2	27.1	* 21.2	44.3	28.3
48-77	17.1	29.3	43.0	32.4	25.3	31.8
78-107	15.2	8.6	16.8	* 20.3	17.7	14.9
108-137	27.3	4.2	7.5	* 9.4	** 2.7	11.7
138-167	22.2	** 0.6	2.3	* 8.0	* 5.3	7.6
168 and over	12.4	* 2.1	3.2	* 8.6	* 4.7	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	15.6	12.5	25.4	2.3	3.9	59.6

(a) Includes employer provided housing and not stated.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Introduction

This chapter presents a statistical summary on the education and training of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and includes the following:

- schooling
- attitudes to schooling
- educational attainment and training
- current study and further study
- access to educational institutions.

Schooling

Participation rates at school, type of school, Indigenous content in curricula and involvement of Indigenous teachers are all important characteristics of the education of young Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders. The main findings in these areas are as follows.

School participation rates declined significantly with age. For 14 year olds the participation rate was 98%, while for 17 year olds the rate had fallen to 31%. Females had a marginally higher participation rate than males.

The majority (87%) of primary and secondary school students attended government schools, while 8% attended Catholic schools, 2% Aboriginal Independent schools, and 1% other non-government schools.

Half (52%) of all students were taught about Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultures at school. In addition, 18% were taught Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander languages.

Approximately 39% of students were taught by an Indigenous teacher, education worker or had a community member attend the school regularly to take lessons. For all students, 14% were taught by an Indigenous teacher, 22% by an Indigenous education worker and 12% an Indigenous community member.

Attitudes to Schooling

People's level of satisfaction with the schooling provided for Indigenous students is indicated in the following results.

For those persons with children attending primary or secondary school, 86% were happy with their children's education, 84% were made to feel welcome at their children's school and 39% were involved in decision making at the school. Persons in capital cities

were less likely to be happy (81%) with their children's education than those in other urban areas (85%) and rural areas (91%).

Similarly most students (85%) aged 13 years and over were happy with the education they were receiving, while 9% were dissatisfied and 6% didn't know. A higher proportion (10%) of students attending government schools were dissatisfied with their education than students attending non-government schools (2%).

TABLE 4.1 SCHOOL STUDENTS AGED 13 YEARS AND OVER : WHETHER SATISFIED WITH SCHOOLING BY TYPE OF SCHOOL, 1994
(per cent)

<i>Type of school</i>	<i>Happy</i>	<i>Not happy</i>	<i>Don't know/ not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
Government	82.7	10.3	7.1	100
Non-government	97.6	2.0	0.4	100
Don't know/not stated	97.4	2.6	0.0	100
Total	85.2	8.9	5.9	100

Approximately one third (33%) of people with children at school would have preferred to send them to an Aboriginal community controlled school. However, 48% preferred not to send their children to this type of school, 12% didn't know or were not stated and, the children of the remaining 7% already attended an Aboriginal community controlled school.

Educational Attainment

The highest levels of educational attainment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over, who had left school, were:

- 17% had obtained a post-school educational qualification;
- 7% had obtained the year 12 school certificate;
- 29% had obtained the year 10 school certificate; and,
- 48% attained schooling below year 10 or had no formal education.

For highest level of post-school qualification attained, 26% were basic vocational qualifications, 24% skilled vocational qualifications, 13% diplomas, 6% bachelor degrees, 1% postgraduate qualifications and 29% were inadequately described.

There was some variation in level of attainment between the sexes. Some 40% of males, who had obtained a post-school qualification, held skilled vocational qualifications while fewer females (5%) had obtained a qualification at this level.

A higher proportion (57%) of persons with post-school qualifications were employed than persons without qualifications, (33%). Similarly, persons with post-school qualifications were more likely to earn a higher income than persons without post-school qualifications. Some 29% of persons with post-school qualifications earned in excess of \$25,000 per annum, compared to 8% of people without post-school qualifications.

Of persons aged 15 years and over who had left school, in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, 23% had a post-school qualification, New South Wales, 20%, Queensland, 16%, Western Australia, 13% and Northern Territory, 9%.

Current Post-School Study

Details of current participation in post-school education for persons aged 15 years and over who had left school are presented below.

An estimated 10,000 persons were currently studying for a qualification. Some 17% had returned to study to finish their secondary education, while 83% were studying for an educational qualification at the following levels:

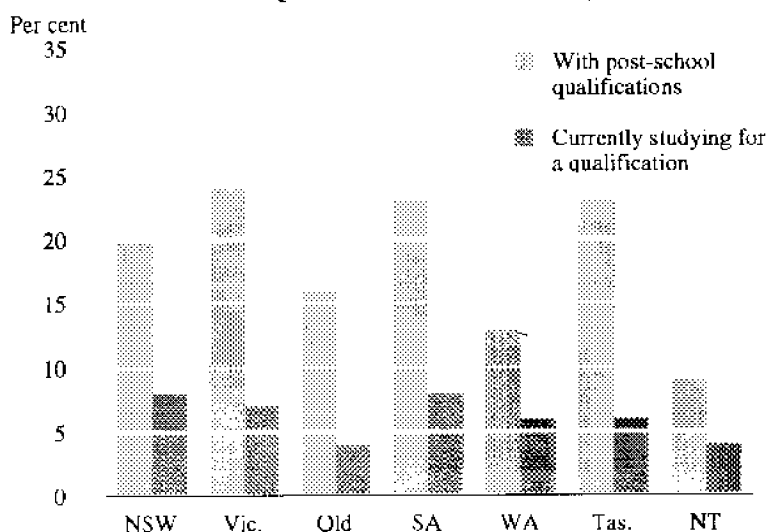
- postgraduate, 4%
- bachelor degree, 18%
- diploma, 17%
- skilled vocational qualification, 8%
- basic vocational qualification, 10%.

For the remaining 27% the level of study was inadequately described.

Some 40% were attending Universities, 36% TAFE Colleges and 19% other institutions. Other institutions comprise: employers; Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community organisations; and business; secretarial; and computer colleges.

New South Wales and South Australia had the highest proportion (8%) who were currently studying for a qualification. By comparison, the Northern Territory and Queensland had the lowest (4%). In addition, persons in the Northern Territory and Queensland were less likely to have already obtained a post-school qualification.

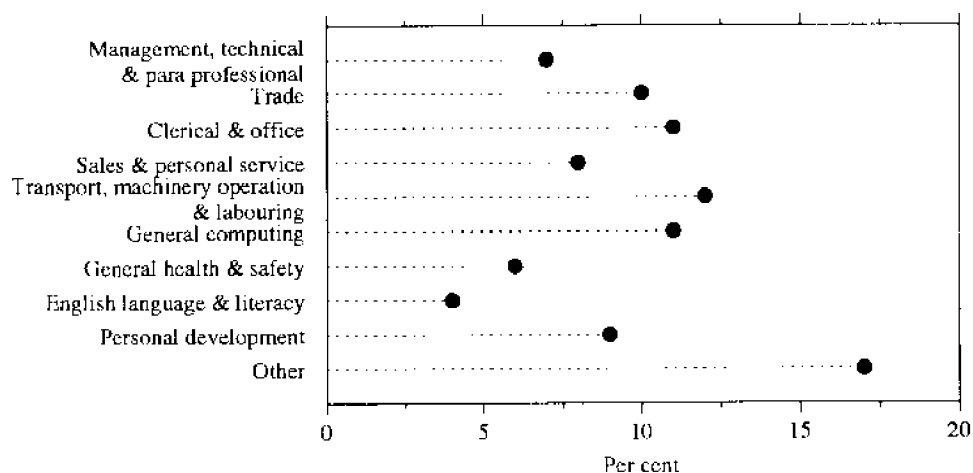
FIGURE 4.1 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO HAVE LEFT SCHOOL : WITH QUALIFICATIONS AND CURRENTLY STUDYING FOR A QUALIFICATION BY STATE, 1994



Training

Of 171,500 persons aged 15 years and over who had left school, an estimated 15,600 (9%) had undertaken training courses in the last 12 months. Approximately 29% of these people undertook training courses of 6 months or more duration.

FIGURE 4.2 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO HAVE LEFT SCHOOL AND ATTENDED A TRAINING COURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS : TYPE OF MAIN TRAINING COURSE, 1994



Further Study and Training

An estimated 46% of people aged 15 years and over, who had left school, wanted to do further study or training. Approximately 70% of these people felt they would have problems attending study or training courses and the main difficulties were:

- lack of transport/travel, 19%
- financial problems, 19%
- lack of child care, 15%.

Access to Educational Institutions

Distance has been used as a guide to the level of access Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have to educational institutions and the main findings are outlined below.

The majority of households were within 10 km of the nearest pre-school (93%), primary school (95%), and secondary school providing classes up to year 10 (82%). However, the level of access to secondary schools providing classes up to year 12, TAFE colleges and Universities was much lower:

- 74% were within 10 km of the nearest secondary school providing classes up to year 12, while 10% were over 100 km;
- 55% were within 10 km of the nearest TAFE college while 16% were over 100 km; and
- 21% were within 10 km of the nearest University while 46% were over 100 km.

The level of access to all educational institutions was lower in rural areas than in capital cities and other urban areas, particularly for secondary schools, TAFE colleges and Universities. For households in rural areas:

- 14% were over 100 km from the nearest secondary school providing classes up to year 10;
- 32% of households were over 100 km from the nearest secondary school providing classes up to year 12;
- 43% were over 100 km from the nearest TAFE; and
- almost 81% were over 100 km from the nearest University.

TABLE 28. EDUCATION : STATES, NORTHERN TERRITORY, ATSIK REGIONS AND TORRES STRAIT AREA, 1994

Area	Persons aged 3-5 years(a)		Persons aged 5-18 years		Persons aged 15 years and over who have left school		Persons with children attending primary or secondary school		
	Attending pre-school	Total	Attending school	Total	With post-school qualification	Total	Happy with children's education	Would prefer children to attend Aboriginal community controlled school	Total
	(per cent)	('000)	(per cent)	('000)	(per cent)	('000)	— per cent —		('000)
AUSTRALIA(b)	40.3	28.2	81.7	100.3	16.9	171.5	85.8	33.2	60.8
New South Wales	38.9	8.3	86.8	26.4	20.3	45.2	77.3	42.0	14.8
Victoria	*37.0	1.5	83.7	5.9	23.8	11.1	74.9	42.3	3.8
Queensland	38.9	7.2	80.8	26.6	16.2	44.4	90.8	31.4	16.2
South Australia	42.4	1.7	82.4	6.0	23.1	10.6	80.0	23.4	4.3
Western Australia	41.2	4.2	79.4	16.1	12.8	26.8	89.9	24.6	9.5
Tasmania	44.8	0.8	81.3	3.5	23.1	5.6	76.0	27.0	1.8
Northern Territory	43.1	4.3	75.8	15.5	8.8	26.7	94.8	33.4	10.0
ATSIK REGIONS AND TORRES STRAIT AREA									
Queanbeyan	36.2	0.7	76.0	2.1	16.4	3.9	76.6	33.6	1.2
Bourke	35.5	0.6	78.0	2.8	13.2	4.2	77.9	72.1	1.5
Coffs Harbour	52.4	2.4	89.0	6.5	27.3	9.7	82.7	37.0	3.2
Sydney	33.7	2.3	89.8	7.0	24.7	14.0	78.6	37.8	4.5
Tamworth	49.0	0.7	93.1	3.3	18.0	5.7	70.1	28.2	2.1
Wagga Wagga	29.3	1.8	85.3	4.9	16.0	8.8	75.2	49.5	2.8
Wangaratta	*34.0	0.7	80.1	2.9	24.9	5.2	71.0	38.6	2.0
Ballarat	39.4	0.9	87.2	3.0	23.2	5.9	79.4	46.7	1.8
Brisbane	*17.3	1.6	84.6	6.6	28.6	9.7	84.6	37.1	4.3
Cairns	28.6	1.3	82.1	4.4	12.9	6.7	91.3	44.5	2.7
Mount Isa	42.6	0.5	80.1	2.0	4.3	4.3	93.4	37.0	1.4
Cooktown	60.1	0.4	75.9	1.6	14.4	4.3	98.5	21.2	1.2
Rockhampton	40.6	1.1	83.3	2.4	13.3	5.0	90.2	*16.7	1.6
Roma	46.2	0.9	74.3	2.8	*10.4	3.5	88.8	39.5	1.2
Townsville	59.4	1.0	79.5	5.0	20.7	6.8	95.4	*15.0	2.4
Torres Strait area	54.1	0.5	81.4	1.8	9.9	4.0	94.4	27.8	1.7
Adelaide	*39.5	1.1	84.1	3.5	27.3	6.0	78.7	19.7	2.6
Ceduna	64.0	0.1	83.8	0.6	22.4	1.0	88.0	*13.4	0.4
Port Augusta	42.4	0.4	78.6	1.9	16.9	3.6	80.0	33.2	1.4
Perth	50.9	1.0	79.3	4.5	13.0	7.5	84.2	*6.6	2.5
Broome	51.1	0.4	83.2	1.2	20.1	2.0	85.5	24.7	0.8
Kununurra	50.8	0.3	71.3	1.3	7.4	2.7	94.0	61.1	0.8
Warburton	*31.5	0.2	75.8	0.8	11.1	1.7	100.0	*18.0	0.5
Narrogin	37.1	0.5	84.5	2.7	14.6	3.0	98.4	13.6	1.6
South Headland	36.9	0.4	84.3	1.8	19.5	2.6	80.1	15.5	1.2
Derby	39.3	0.4	74.9	1.4	8.5	2.6	92.0	81.5	0.9
Kalgoorlie	33.5	0.3	82.7	1.0	11.6	1.5	87.3	25.5	0.6
Geraldton	29.1	0.7	73.6	1.5	9.7	3.0	98.9	12.6	0.7
Hobart	44.8	0.8	81.3	3.5	23.2	5.6	76.0	27.0	1.8
Alice Springs	*46.9	0.2	88.9	1.9	17.3	2.5	92.5	35.6	0.8
Jabiru	45.1	0.9	75.8	2.7	4.0	5.0	98.7	56.4	1.7
Katherine	45.0	0.7	74.9	2.5	7.5	4.1	88.2	43.0	2.1
Aputula	*22.0	0.6	61.2	2.1	4.2	4.7	95.4	24.2	1.5
Nhulunbuy	54.2	0.7	76.1	2.5	*5.1	3.8	97.7	*7.5	1.8
Tennant Creek	40.5	0.4	71.2	1.1	9.1	2.1	100.0	27.1	1.0
Darwin	44.8	0.8	81.7	2.7	19.0	4.5	92.3	38.2	1.2

(a) Excludes persons attending school. (b) Includes ACT and Jervis Bay.

**TABLE 29. PERSONS AGED 13 TO 18 YEARS : AGE BY SCHOOL PARTICIPATION RATE(a) BY PART OF STATE AND SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1994**
(per cent)

	<i>Part of State</i>			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>			
Age (years)						
13	100	98	99	99	98	99
14	100	98	95	96	99	98
15	76	87	77	77	86	81
16	57	61	49	49	64	57
17	29	32	32	29	35	31
18	8	2	9	4	7	6

(a) The school participation rate measures the number of school students of a particular age expressed as a proportion of the estimated resident population of the same age and sex

**TABLE 30. SCHOOL STUDENTS : CHARACTERISTICS OF SCHOOLING BY TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED
AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Characteristics of schooling</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Aboriginal Independent</i>	<i>Catholic</i>	<i>Other non- government</i>	<i>Don't know/ not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
— per cent —						
Level of school attending						
Primary school	65.5	65.2	51.7	** 41.6	71.3	64.2
Secondary school	31.9	25.1	34.6	** 53.2	** 27.9	32.1
Combined Primary/Secondary school	2.6	** 9.7	13.7	** 5.2	** 0.8	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether taught about Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultures at school						
Taught about culture	51.1	88.5	55.6	** 33.7	51.9	52.2
Not taught about culture	48.7	** 11.5	44.4	66.3	** 35.3	47.4
Not stated	** 0.2	** 0.0	** 0.1	** 0.0	** 12.9	** 0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether taught Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander languages at school						
Taught language	16.9	74.4	17.4	** 9.0	** 25.1	18.4
Not taught language	78.1	25.0	79.2	89.9	58.7	76.8
Don't know/not stated	5.0	** 0.6	** 3.4	** 1.1	** 16.1	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether taught by an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander teacher/education worker/community member (a)						
Yes, teacher	12.7	45.4	15.5	** 4.5	** 19.0	13.7
Yes, education worker	22.5	43.0	10.7	** 4.4	** 17.1	21.8
Yes, community member	12.3	** 15.9	** 6.4	** 8.3	** 10.4	11.9
No	56.2	** 13.3	64.5	80.1	** 33.0	55.8
Don't know/not stated	4.3	** 1.2	** 6.6	** 4.0	** 29.1	4.8
Total ('000)	71.9	2.0	6.8	0.9	1.1	82.7

(a) Persons may have given more than one answer.

TABLE 31. PERSONS WITH CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOL : ATTITUDES TO SCHOOLING
CHILDREN ARE RECEIVING BY PART OF STATE AND SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1994

<i>Attitudes to children's schooling</i>	<i>Part of State</i>			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>			
	--- per cent ---					
Whether happy with education children are receiving at school						
Happy with education	80.8	85.2	90.6	86.6	85.2	85.8
Not happy with education	15.6	9.0	7.5	10.2	10.3	10.3
Don't know/not stated	3.6	5.8	* 1.9	3.1	4.5	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main reason not happy with education children receive at school						
Bad teaching	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.0
Lack of cultural awareness at school	4.8	3.2	* 1.4	3.1	3.1	3.1
Lack of funds at school	* 2.3	** 0.2	** 0.0	** 0.3	* 1.0	* 0.7
Discrimination	* 1.1	* 0.7	** 0.1	* 0.7	* 0.6	* 0.6
Don't like curriculum	* 1.9	** 0.2	* 1.3	* 1.3	* 0.8	1.0
Other/not stated	* 1.1	* 0.8	** 0.6	* 0.7	* 0.9	* 0.8
Total	15.6	9.0	7.5	10.2	10.3	10.3
Whether made to feel welcome at children's school						
Feels welcome	82.2	82.1	87.9	80.0	86.7	84.0
Does not feel welcome	5.1	2.2	* 1.3	3.1	2.3	2.6
Sometimes feels welcome	4.8	7.2	2.9	3.4	6.4	5.2
Don't know	3.4	3.2	* 2.3	4.4	2.0	3.0
Does not go to the school	4.6	5.2	5.5	9.0	2.5	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether involved in decision making at children's school						
Involved	37.6	34.5	46.8	30.0	45.6	39.2
Not involved	62.4	65.4	53.0	69.9	54.3	60.7
Don't know/not stated	** 0.0	** 0.1	** 0.2	** 0.2	** 0.0	** 0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether preferred to send children to Aboriginal community controlled school						
Would have preferred	34.8	32.7	32.4	32.3	33.8	33.2
Would not have preferred	51.7	50.8	41.2	46.7	48.9	48.0
Already attends	* 1.8	3.4	15.4	7.6	6.2	6.8
Don't know/not stated	11.8	13.1	11.0	13.5	11.1	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	16.0	25.5	19.3	24.8	35.9	60.8

TABLE 32. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO HAVE LEFT SCHOOL: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AUSTRALIA, 1994

	With post-school educational qualifications					Without post-school educational qualifications					Total ('000)	
	Postgraduate	Bachelor Degree	Basic vocational qualification		Inadequately described	Total	Year 12 certificate- (a)		Year 10 certificate- (a)	Below Year 10(b)		Total
			Skilled vocational qualification	Basic vocational qualification								
									</			

(a) Includes persons who attained Year 10 or Year 12 Certificate at TAFE. (b) Includes persons with no formal education. (c) Community Development Employment Projects.

**TABLE 33. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO HAVE LEFT SCHOOL : WHETHER WANTS TO DO FURTHER STUDY OR TRAINING BY MAIN DIFFICULTY BY PART OF STATE AND SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1994**

	<i>Part of State</i>			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>			
	-- per cent --					
Wants to do further study or training						
Main difficulty						
No childcare available	5.9	5.6	3.1	0.8	9.0	4.9
Lack of transport/travel	5.6	5.6	6.4	6.7	5.0	5.9
Financial problems	8.9	5.3	4.1	6.2	5.6	5.9
Lack of English proficiency	1.9	3.4	1.6	2.8	2.0	2.4
Lack of pre-requisites	5.4	2.5	1.7	3.2	2.8	3.0
No courses available	* 0.9	4.6	5.4	4.8	2.9	3.8
Other difficulty	10.3	5.3	3.0	6.5	5.4	5.9
No difficulty	17.6	14.6	8.9	13.5	13.8	13.6
Not stated	** 0.0	* 0.3	** 0.2	* 0.2	** 0.1	* 0.2
Total	56.4	47.2	34.3	44.8	46.6	45.7
Does not want to do further study or training	43.6	52.7	65.4	55.1	53.1	54.1
Not stated	** 0.1	** 0.1	* 0.3	** 0.1	* 0.2	* 0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	47.0	71.2	53.4	85.2	86.3	171.5

**TABLE 34. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO HAVE LEFT SCHOOL AND ARE CURRENTLY STUDYING FOR A QUALIFICATION : LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION ATTENDING BY PART OF STATE AND SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1994**

	<i>Part of State</i>			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>			
	-- per cent --					
Level of qualification						
Postgraduate	* 4.5	** 2.5	** 4.1	* 4.6	* 2.8	* 3.6
Bachelor Degree	27.6	* 9.3	* 12.9	13.6	21.5	17.8
Diploma	17.0	18.3	* 11.4	16.4	16.5	16.5
Skilled vocational qualification	* 5.4	* 10.1	* 9.7	13.0	* 3.6	8.0
Basic vocational qualification	* 8.8	* 10.1	* 11.1	* 7.3	11.9	9.8
Inadequately described	24.2	30.2	28.5	29.5	25.4	27.3
Year 12 school certificate	11.7	16.6	* 11.7	15.2	12.1	13.6
Year 10 school certificate	** 0.9	** 3.0	* 10.6	** 0.4	* 6.2	* 3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Institution providing course						
University(a)	55.5	23.9	36.0	29.9	48.2	39.6
TAFE	24.0	48.5	37.4	39.0	33.4	36.0
Other	14.1	23.5	* 21.3	22.7	15.9	19.1
Not stated	* 6.4	* 4.1	** 5.2	* 8.5	* 2.4	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	4.3	3.9	1.8	4.7	5.3	10.0

(a) Includes other higher educational institutions.

TABLE 35. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO HAVE LEFT SCHOOL AND WHO ATTENDED A TRAINING COURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: DETAILS OF MAIN TRAINING COURSE ATTENDED BY PART OF STATE AND SEX AUSTRALIA, 1994

<i>Details of main training course</i>	<i>Part of State</i>			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>			
	— per cent —					
Provider of course						
TAFE	30.5	32.5	34.1	29.8	34.7	32.0
Employer	15.9	14.9	* 10.4	15.3	13.5	14.5
Other	41.9	43.2	49.4	46.9	40.0	43.8
Not stated	11.7	9.3	* 6.1	7.9	11.8	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether completed						
Completed	62.7	62.0	64.3	64.1	61.0	62.7
Did not complete	10.9	10.8	* 9.3	9.9	11.4	10.6
Still studying	19.9	19.2	24.0	24.1	15.7	20.4
Not stated	* 6.6	7.9	** 2.5	* 1.9	11.9	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Length of course						
4 weeks or less	18.8	27.5	28.3	26.4	21.5	24.2
5-8 weeks	15.2	13.7	* 15.7	15.8	13.2	14.7
9-13 weeks	15.7	17.6	* 16.0	18.2	14.5	16.6
14-26 weeks	16.0	16.5	* 13.5	13.4	18.6	15.7
27 weeks or more	34.3	24.7	26.5	26.0	32.3	28.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Use of course (a)						
For work	30.8	41.7	35.9	42.8	28.3	36.3
To get a job	26.2	22.1	27.0	30.1	17.8	24.6
For personal development	32.4	27.5	34.4	32.8	28.1	30.7
As a hobby	* 6.6	* 7.0	* 10.7	9.8	* 4.7	7.5
Other	** 1.2	** 0.9	** 1.0	** 0.6	** 1.5	* 1.0
Information not used	* 5.9	* 7.3	* 6.0	7.0	* 5.9	6.5
Not stated	30.2	24.1	25.8	18.2	37.5	26.9
Total ('000)	6.2	6.5	2.8	8.6	7.0	15.6

(a) Persons may have given more than one answer.

TABLE 36. HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : DISTANCE FROM NEAREST EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION BY PART OF STATE
AUSTRALIA, 1994

<i>Distance in kms to nearest institution</i>	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>
— per cent —				
Distance to nearest pre-school				
0-10 km	99.2	99.2	73.6	93.1
11-25 km	* 0.8	* 0.8	15.9	4.4
26-50 km	** 0.0	** 0.0	3.6	0.8
51-100 km	** 0.0	** 0.0	* 0.6	* 0.1
Over 100 km	** 0.0	** 0.0	3.7	0.9
Not stated	** 0.0	** 0.0	2.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distance to nearest primary school				
0-10 km	100.0	99.4	79.9	95.0
11-25 km	** 0.0	* 0.6	12.9	3.3
26-50 km	** 0.0	** 0.0	3.3	0.8
51-100 km	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.3	** 0.1
Over 100 km	** 0.0	** 0.0	* 1.0	* 0.2
Not stated	** 0.0	** 0.0	2.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distance to nearest secondary school-year 10				
0-10 km	95.8	93.4	40.8	81.7
11-25 km	2.8	2.4	14.1	5.3
26-50 km	** 0.0	2.6	13.0	4.2
51-100 km	** 0.0	** 0.0	13.7	3.2
Over 100 km	** 0.0	** 0.0	13.6	3.2
Not stated	* 1.4	1.6	4.8	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distance to nearest secondary school-year 12				
0-10 km	94.3	86.1	21.7	73.5
11-25 km	5.2	3.2	11.4	5.8
26-50 km	* 0.6	2.9	15.6	5.2
51-100 km	** 0.0	* 1.0	16.2	4.3
Over 100 km	** 0.0	5.4	32.1	9.9
Not stated	** 0.0	* 1.3	3.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distance to nearest TAFE college				
0-10 km	78.6	60.7	9.7	54.5
11-25 km	17.3	11.4	9.9	13.0
26-50 km	3.7	7.3	14.3	7.8
51-100 km	** 0.0	7.1	20.1	7.8
Over 100 km	** 0.0	13.1	43.4	15.9
Not stated	** 0.4	* 0.5	2.6	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distance to nearest University				
0-10 km	44.4	13.4	* 1.1	20.7
11-25 km	36.3	5.3	* 1.9	14.8
26-50 km	16.6	7.8	4.4	9.9
51-100 km	* 1.3	12.0	9.4	7.9
Over 100 km	* 1.4	60.7	80.7	45.8
Not stated	** 0.0	* 0.8	2.6	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	28.6	37.3	20.5	86.4

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Introduction

This chapter presents the main findings on employment and income including:

- labour force status
- jobs and cultural obligations
- difficulties finding a job
- voluntary work
- level and source of income.

Employment

The importance of work (paid or unpaid) is a feature of adult life. A person's labour force status can often be linked to education and income and may impact on their socio-economic well-being. The main findings on employment follow.

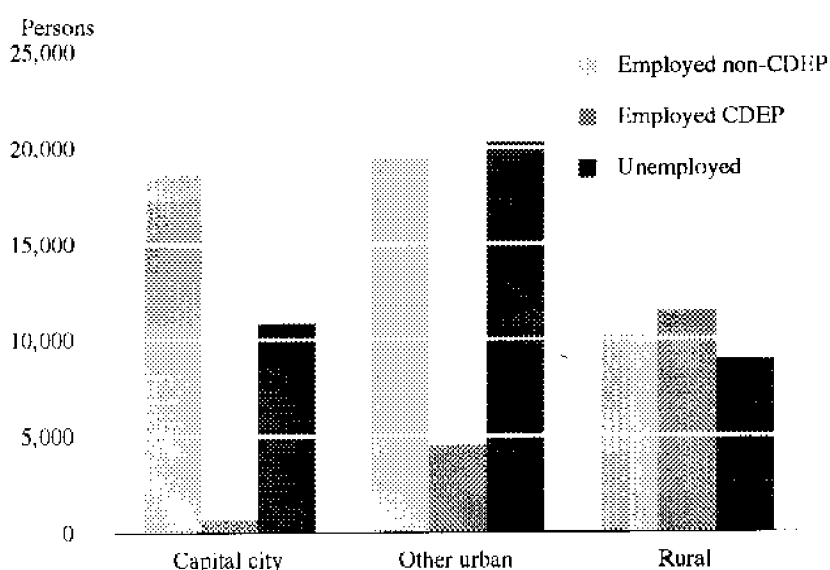
Labour force status...

The total number of people in the labour force is estimated at 105,200 (65,100 employed and 40,200 unemployed) giving a labour force participation rate of 58% of persons aged 15 years and over. There was a sizable difference in the participation rate for males, 72%, and females, 44%.

The overall unemployment rate was 38% with little difference between males and females. The unemployment rate is greatest in the 15 to 19 age group (50%) and also very high in the 20 to 24 age group (46%). For these two age groups, females had a higher unemployment rate than males.

Considerable differences existed between the States with New South Wales recording the highest unemployment rate at 46%, closely followed by South Australia with 45%. The lowest unemployment rate was recorded in Tasmania with 29%.

FIGURE 5.1 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : NUMBER EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED BY PART OF STATE, 1994



Source: Table 39.

Nature of jobs...

An estimated 26% of employed persons were working in a Community Development Employment Project (CDEP) scheme.

Some 21% of persons were not able to meet their Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural obligations because of work commitments. CDEP workers were best placed to meet their cultural obligations with only 10% unable to meet their cultural obligations, in comparison with 25% of non-CDEP workers.

Of the 65,100 employed persons, 41% worked for a public sector organisation while 57% were employed in the private sector. Approximately 8% worked for the Commonwealth Government, 19% for a State/Territory government and 14% for local government. In the private sector, 19% worked for an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community organisation. In rural areas, 32% of employed persons worked for an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community organisation.

Over the 12 months prior to interview 80,000 persons, or 44% of persons aged 15 years and over, had at least one job. More than half (57%) worked for the full 12 months.

Unemployment...

Of the 40,200 unemployed persons, over three quarters (77%) had been out of work and looking for work for 3 months or longer and half (50%) for 12 months or longer. Amongst unemployed persons with post-school qualifications, 40% were unemployed for 12 months or longer. Approximately 79% of unemployed persons were looking for full-time employment.

The main difficulties unemployed persons experienced in finding a job were:

- no jobs at all, 21% for all persons and 34% for persons living in rural areas;
- no jobs in local area, 18% for all persons and 25% for rural areas;
- insufficient education, training and skills, 17% for all persons, 21% for capital cities and 20% for other urban areas; and,
- transport problems or too far to travel, 17% for all persons and 23% for persons living in capital cities.

Persons not in the labour force...

Of the 76,200 persons not in the labour force, that is, who were not working and not looking for work, 32% wanted a job. Almost half of persons (41%) aged 15 to 44 years and not in the labour force said they wanted a job.

For 33% of persons (and 46% of females) not in the labour force but who wanted a job, child care and other family responsibilities were the main reasons for not looking for work. For 28% of persons and 42% of males who wanted a job, study or returning to study prevented them from looking for work. This was also the main reason reported by persons aged 15 to 24 years (52%).

People in capital cities (35%) and other urban areas (34%) were more likely to want a job than people in rural areas (27%).

Voluntary work...

Around 49,500 persons, or 27% of persons aged 15 years and over, were engaged in voluntary work. Of persons aged 15 years and over, the most common types of voluntary work undertaken were:

- hunting, fishing and gathering bush food, 11%;
- working for community or sporting organisations, 9%;
- working on committees, 8%; and
- working at a school or with youth groups, 6%.

Approximately 41% of these persons did at least 6 hours of voluntary work per week, while 7% did 25 hours per week or more.

Income

Information on the level and source of income is important in understanding financial well-being. Regular income, be it from earned income or Government payments, is the main means by which individuals and households finance consumption. For persons aged 15 years and over, the main findings on income are outlined below.

Personal income...

An estimated 59% of persons aged 15 years and over received an annual income of \$12,000 or less, while 11% received more than \$25,000.

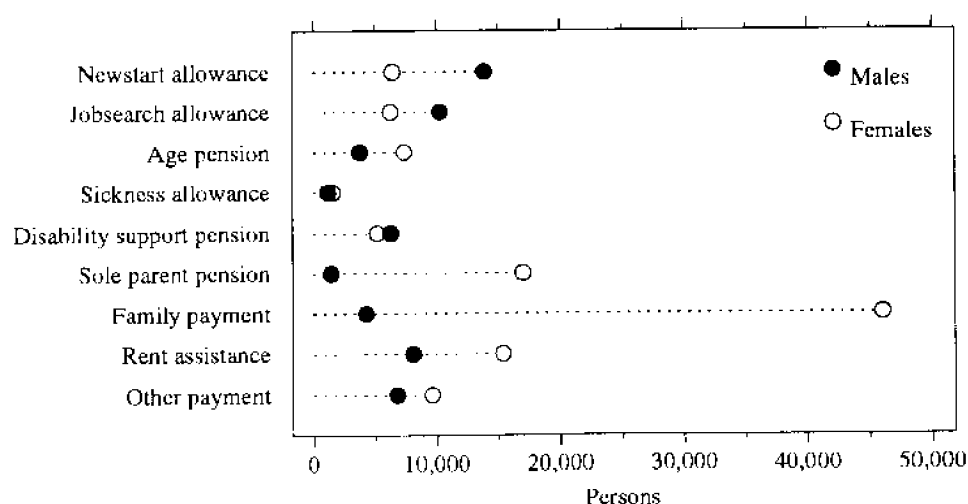
Government payments were the main source of income for 55% of persons, non-CDEP earned income for 24% and CDEP earned income for 9%. An estimated 11% of persons had no income.

The mean annual income was \$14,046 (\$15,448 for males and \$12,702 for females). The highest mean annual income was accrued by persons in non-CDEP employment (\$24,802) followed by CDEP employment (\$12,403) and Government payments (\$9,576).

Of the estimated 116,000 (64%) persons who received Government payments:

- 43% received family payments;
- 32% received Newstart or Jobsearch; and
- 16% received a sole parent pension (of whom 92% were female).

FIGURE 5.2 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : TYPE OF GOVERNMENT PAYMENT RECEIVED BY SEX, 1994



Source: Table 48.

Household income...

Around 20% of private dwelling households had an annual household income of \$16,000 or less, 40% had an income of between \$16,001 and \$40,000 and 22% had an income of over \$40,000. Incomplete or no income information was obtained for 18% of households.

Household income and the proportion of households with incomplete income information generally increased with household size. Slightly over 60% of single person households received \$16,000 or less while only 2% of households with 6 or more persons were in this range.

TABLE 37. EMPLOYMENT : STATES, NORTHERN TERRITORY, ATSC REGIONS AND TORRES STRAIT AREA, 1994

	<i>Persons aged 15 years and over in the labour force</i>				<i>Persons aged 15 years and over</i>		
	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Unemployed for 12 months or more</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
		— per cent —		('000)		— per cent —	('000)
AUSTRALIA(b)	61.8	38.2	18.9	105.2	42.0	58.0	181.5
New South Wales	54.4	45.6	25.8	28.5	40.5	59.5	47.9
Victoria	61.9	38.1	14.0	7.5	35.6	64.4	11.6
Queensland	66.9	33.1	13.2	28.2	41.1	58.9	47.8
South Australia	55.4	44.6	26.2	6.2	43.9	56.1	11.1
Western Australia	63.4	36.6	19.0	15.9	42.0	58.0	27.5
Tasmania	71.5	28.5	13.1	3.8	37.4	62.6	6.1
Northern Territory	63.4	36.6	18.4	13.9	50.3	49.7	28.0
ATSC REGIONS AND TORRES STRAIT AREA							
Queanbeyan	57.3	42.7	27.0	3.1	29.2	70.8	4.3
Bourke	57.9	42.1	17.6	2.6	41.7	58.3	4.4
Coffs Harbour	48.8	51.2	28.4	6.5	40.8	59.2	10.9
Sydney	67.5	32.5	16.8	9.6	35.5	64.5	15.0
Tamworth	46.5	53.5	36.1	3.4	44.6	55.4	6.2
Wagga Wagga	44.5	55.5	30.8	5.3	43.6	56.4	9.3
Wangaratta	64.3	35.7	11.9	3.4	39.1	60.9	5.6
Ballarat	61.1	38.9	15.3	4.2	31.6	68.4	6.1
Brisbane	67.8	32.2	14.4	6.8	39.8	60.2	11.3
Cairns	66.7	33.3	13.4	4.1	42.9	57.1	7.2
Mount Isa	58.8	41.2	14.6	2.6	40.3	59.7	4.4
Cooktown	94.2	5.8	*0.3	2.9	33.4	66.6	4.4
Rockhampton	62.3	37.7	*10.6	3.3	36.5	63.5	5.1
Roma	39.9	60.1	18.7	2.4	42.1	57.9	4.1
Townsville	70.8	29.2	13.6	4.4	44.6	55.4	7.9
Torres Strait area	64.1	35.9	20.2	2.3	44.2	55.8	4.1
Adelaide	55.8	44.2	26.8	3.5	47.0	53.0	6.5
Ceduna	67.8	32.2	14.4	0.7	29.8	70.2	1.0
Port Augusta	50.5	49.5	29.3	2.2	40.7	59.3	3.8
Perth	48.6	51.4	36.1	4.7	40.1	59.9	7.8
Broome	69.8	30.2	11.5	1.4	36.8	63.2	2.2
Kununurra	91.7	8.3	*3.0	2.1	23.5	76.5	2.8
Warburton	69.8	30.2	*4.0	0.9	50.4	49.6	1.8
Narrogin	56.8	43.2	24.7	1.5	54.3	45.7	3.2
South Headland	65.9	34.1	9.4	1.7	41.0	59.0	3.0
Derby	85.2	14.8	8.1	1.6	42.6	57.4	2.8
Kalgoorlie	34.7	65.3	35.8	0.9	46.3	53.7	1.6
Geraldton	52.1	47.9	18.5	1.8	42.6	57.4	3.2
Hobart	71.5	28.5	13.1	3.8	37.4	62.6	6.1
Alice Springs	80.4	19.6	*6.2	1.6	44.3	55.7	2.9
Jabiru	46.2	53.8	34.2	3.1	42.2	57.8	5.4
Katherine	60.4	39.6	24.0	1.8	57.4	42.6	4.3
Aputula	82.1	17.9	13.0	1.5	69.5	30.5	4.8
Nhulunbuy	73.1	26.9	16.8	2.4	41.3	58.7	4.0
Tennant Creek	62.9	37.1	12.4	1.3	40.6	59.4	2.1
Darwin	54.8	45.2	10.0	2.6	47.5	52.5	4.9

(a) Total for Australia, States and Northern Territory excludes persons in prisons, refer to Appendix B. (b) Includes ACT and Jervis Bay

TABLE 38. INCOME : STATES, NORTHERN TERRITORY, ATSIK REGIONS AND TORRES STRAIT AREA, 1994

Persons aged 15 years and over							
	Main source of income				Annual income \$12,000 or less	Annual income over \$25,000	Total(b)
	Earned income Non-CDEP	Earned income CDEP(a)	Government payments	No income			
	— per cent —						('000)
AUSTRALIA(c)	24.1	8.5	54.9	10.7	59.4	11.3	181.5
New South Wales	25.9	4.3	56.5	11.1	56.9	13.0	47.9
Victoria	32.1	*3.2	51.6	13.0	53.3	16.2	11.6
Queensland	24.2	11.6	50.1	11.7	55.8	11.1	47.8
South Australia	21.1	6.3	62.0	7.4	62.3	11.3	11.1
Western Australia	20.0	13.1	56.6	9.1	63.7	9.3	27.5
Tasmania	41.3	**0.2	47.6	10.3	53.6	14.1	6.1
Northern Territory	16.9	11.3	60.4	10.4	69.7	6.8	28.0
ATSIK REGIONS AND TORRES STRAIT AREA							
Queanbeyan	39.5	**0.0	50.5	8.8	55.3	13.8	4.3
Bourke	12.7	18.3	56.8	8.8	67.0	5.6	4.4
Coffs Harbour	24.8	*2.4	61.7	10.6	58.1	10.9	10.9
Sydney	37.6	*2.5	42.8	13.0	48.8	20.4	15.0
Tamworth	19.5	*3.2	61.2	14.6	53.5	9.6	6.2
Wagga Wagga	19.5	5.2	66.8	6.9	62.0	13.0	9.3
Wangaratta	32.5	*3.6	50.1	13.8	58.9	18.8	5.6
Ballarat	32.7	*2.8	52.4	11.9	46.9	14.6	6.1
Brisbane	35.7	**0.0	45.9	16.6	52.7	15.0	11.3
Cairns	20.7	12.5	56.0	9.8	55.9	7.3	7.2
Mount Isa	21.3	13.8	56.3	8.3	60.7	11.0	4.4
Cooktown	5.4	50.8	29.8	9.1	54.5	7.0	4.4
Rockhampton	33.1	*4.9	54.7	*5.4	47.4	14.6	5.1
Roma	19.0	**2.2	62.2	9.6	61.9	*9.2	4.1
Townsville	23.7	11.4	47.1	15.1	58.9	13.0	7.9
Torres Strait area	19.7	15.3	51.7	12.1	58.2	7.1	4.1
Adelaide	23.6	*3.5	62.9	8.1	61.1	12.2	6.5
Ceduna	19.9	22.5	50.4	*4.4	59.5	13.2	1.0
Port Augusta	17.6	6.7	63.2	6.7	64.8	9.6	3.8
Perth	25.3	**0.0	66.7	7.2	59.1	10.9	7.8
Broome	18.2	22.9	47.9	10.3	59.6	13.7	2.2
Kununurra	7.4	57.6	26.3	7.5	71.9	3.8	2.8
Warburton	10.0	18.4	55.0	13.7	73.9	*2.6	1.8
Narrogin	19.0	*3.0	67.1	9.8	62.0	6.7	3.2
South Headland	35.2	**0.3	47.6	12.9	56.5	19.2	3.0
Derby	10.9	35.8	46.0	7.3	79.1	*4.1	2.8
Kalgoorlie	16.2	*1.1	71.4	11.0	59.3	9.9	1.6
Geraldton	23.7	3.0	65.0	8.3	59.5	9.3	3.2
Hobart	41.4	**0.2	47.5	10.3	53.6	14.2	6.1
Alice Springs	27.7	15.4	49.9	5.4	58.8	18.0	2.9
Jabiru	13.8	10.0	65.5	10.3	80.5	3.0	5.4
Katherine	10.7	8.8	68.3	10.3	69.9	4.9	4.3
Aputula	10.4	10.3	68.1	10.6	76.0	3.0	4.8
Nhulunbuy	19.6	19.4	42.1	18.5	67.3	7.3	4.0
Tennant Creek	10.8	23.4	59.0	3.4	66.5	5.9	2.1
Darwin	26.5	*1.4	61.6	9.6	61.1	9.9	4.9

(a) Community Development Employment Projects. (b) Total for Australia, States and Northern Territory excludes persons in prison, refer to Appendix B.
(c) Includes ACT and Jervis Bay.

**TABLE 39. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a) : LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY SEX BY AGE AND PART OF STATE
AUSTRALIA, 1994
(^{'000})**

	Age group (years)				Part of State			Total
	15-19	20-24	25-44	45 and over	Capital city	Other urban	Rural	
MALES								
Employed								
Non-CDEP	2.3	4.9	16.2	5.0	10.8	11.4	6.2	28.4
CDEP(b)	1.9	2.5	5.7	1.3	0.6	3.1	7.8	11.5
Total	4.2	7.4	21.9	6.4	11.4	14.4	14.0	39.9
Unemployed	3.8	5.5	12.6	2.1	6.3	11.7	6.1	24.1
Unemployment rate (per cent)	48.0	42.7	36.4	25.2	35.4	44.9	30.2	37.7
Total Labour Force	8.0	13.0	34.5	8.5	17.7	26.2	20.1	64.0
Not in Labour Force	7.5	1.9	6.2	8.9	5.8	9.7	9.1	24.6
Participation rate (per cent)	51.7	87.2	84.7	48.8	75.2	73.0	68.9	72.3
Total	15.5	14.9	40.7	17.4	23.5	35.9	29.2	88.5
FEMALES								
Employed								
Non-CDEP	2.1	3.3	11.1	3.4	7.8	8.1	4.1	20.0
CDEP(b)	1.0	0.9	2.5	0.9	** 0.1	1.5	3.6	5.2
Total	3.1	4.2	13.6	4.3	7.9	9.6	7.8	25.2
Unemployed	3.4	4.2	7.7	0.7	4.6	8.5	2.9	16.1
Unemployment rate (per cent)	52.7	50.0	36.2	14.1	37.1	47.1	27.3	39.0
Total Labour Force	6.5	8.5	21.4	5.0	12.5	18.1	10.7	41.3
Not in Labour Force	8.6	7.0	21.5	14.6	13.0	21.7	16.9	51.7
Participation rate (per cent)	42.9	54.9	49.9	25.4	49.1	45.4	38.6	44.4
Total	15.1	15.4	42.9	19.6	25.5	39.8	27.6	92.9
PERSONS								
Employed								
Non-CDEP	4.4	8.2	27.3	8.4	18.6	19.4	10.3	48.3
CDEP(b)	2.9	3.4	8.2	2.2	0.7	4.6	11.5	16.8
Total	7.2	11.7	35.5	10.6	19.3	24.0	21.8	65.1
Unemployed	7.3	9.8	20.3	2.8	10.9	20.3	9.0	40.2
Unemployment rate (per cent)	50.1	45.6	36.3	21.1	36.1	45.8	29.2	38.2
Total Labour Force	14.5	21.4	55.8	13.5	30.2	44.3	30.8	105.2
Not in Labour Force	16.1	8.9	27.7	23.5	18.8	31.4	26.0	76.2
Participation rate (per cent)	47.4	70.7	66.8	36.4	61.6	58.5	54.2	58.0
Total	30.6	30.3	83.6	37.0	48.9	75.7	56.8	181.5

(a) Excludes persons in prisons, refer to Appendix B. (b) Community Development Employment Projects.

TABLE 40. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a) : NUMBER OF JOBS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY NUMBER OF MONTHS WORKED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS
AUSTRALIA, 1994
 ('000)

	<i>Less than 3 months</i>	<i>3 months to less than 6 months</i>	<i>6 months to less than 9 months</i>	<i>9 months to less than 12 months</i>	<i>12 months</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
No jobs	96.4	..	..	..	..	..	96.4
One job	6.5	7.2	7.4	4.0	40.0	* 0.3	65.5
Two jobs	1.1	1.3	3.1	0.9	4.7	** 0.1	11.2
Three or more jobs	* 0.3	0.8	0.7	* 0.3	1.0	** 0.1	3.3
Not stated	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.0	5.0	5.1
Total	104.4	9.3	11.2	5.2	45.8	5.5	181.5

(a) Excludes persons in prisons, refer to Appendix B.

TABLE 41. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO ARE EMPLOYED : WHETHER WORKING ON CDEP BY WHETHER WORK ALLOWS CULTURAL OBLIGATIONS TO BE MET BY PART OF STATE
AUSTRALIA, 1994

	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>
— per cent —				
Non-CDEP workers				
Can meet obligations	28.6	33.2	25.4	29.3
Cannot meet obligations	28.8	20.6	7.5	18.7
Doesn't have cultural obligations	34.0	21.6	11.7	21.9
Not stated	4.9	5.4	2.8	4.4
Total	96.3	80.9	47.4	74.2
CDEP(a) workers				
Can meet obligations	** 1.3	9.9	39.4	17.2
Cannot meet obligations	** 0.6	2.4	4.6	2.6
Doesn't have cultural obligations	** 0.6	5.7	5.5	4.1
Not stated	** 1.2	** 1.1	3.1	1.8
Total	3.7	19.1	52.6	25.8
All workers				
Can meet obligations	29.9	43.1	64.9	46.5
Cannot meet obligations	29.5	23.0	12.1	21.3
Doesn't have cultural obligations	34.5	27.3	17.2	26.1
Not stated	6.1	6.5	5.8	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	19.3	24.0	21.8	65.1

(a) Community Development Employment Projects.

TABLE 42. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO ARE EMPLOYED : SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT BY PART OF STATE AND SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1994

Sector of employment	Part of State			Males	Females	Persons
	Capital city	Other urban	Rural			
	— per cent					
Public Sector						
Commonwealth	15.2	7.5	2.6	7.2	9.6	8.2
State/Territory	18.6	20.7	18.0	13.9	27.6	19.2
Local	2.7	12.5	25.2	16.9	9.0	13.8
Total	36.5	40.7	45.8	38.0	46.2	41.2
Private Sector						
Community	5.9	16.2	32.3	18.4	18.6	18.5
Other Private	56.1	39.8	20.9	41.0	34.0	38.3
Total	62.0	56.0	53.1	59.5	52.6	56.8
Not stated	* 1.5	3.3	* 1.1	2.5	* 1.3	2.0
Total ('000)	19.3	24.0	21.8	39.9	25.2	65.1

TABLE 43. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED : LENGTH OF TIME UNEMPLOYED BY SEX, AGE, PART OF STATE AND LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
AUSTRALIA, 1994
(^{'000})

	<i>Less than 3 months</i>	<i>3 months to less than 6 months</i>	<i>6 months to less than 9 months</i>	<i>9 months to less than 12 months</i>	<i>12 months or more</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
Males	4.9	3.7	1.9	1.7	11.9	** 0.1	24.1
Females	3.8	1.9	0.8	1.3	7.9	* 0.4	16.1
Age group (years)							
15-24	4.3	2.8	1.2	1.3	7.2	* 0.2	17.0
25-44	3.8	2.6	1.3	1.3	11.1	* 0.3	20.3
45 and over	0.5	* 0.2	* 0.1	* 0.3	1.6	** 0.0	2.8
Part of state							
Capital city	2.6	1.8	0.7	* 0.4	5.1	* 0.2	10.9
Other urban	4.0	2.6	1.5	1.7	10.3	* 0.2	20.3
Rural	2.0	1.2	* 0.5	0.8	4.5	** 0.1	9.0
Level of educational attainment							
Still at school	* 0.4	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.1	* 0.2	** 0.1	0.9
Below year 10	3.4	2.3	0.9	1.2	9.3	* 0.2	17.2
Year 10	2.4	1.4	1.1	0.8	7.0	* 0.2	13.0
Year 12	1.0	0.7	* 0.2	* 0.3	1.0	** 0.0	3.2
With post-school educational qualifications	1.5	1.1	* 0.5	0.5	2.4	** 0.0	6.0
Total	8.6	5.6	2.7	2.9	19.9	* 0.5	40.2

TABLE 44. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED : WHETHER LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORK AND MAIN DIFFICULTY IN FINDING A JOB BY PART OF STATE AND SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1994

	<i>Part of State</i>			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>			
	— per cent —					
Whether looking for full-time or part-time work						
Full-time	79.1	80.0	77.0	89.3	63.7	79.1
Part-time	20.9	19.6	22.0	10.3	35.7	20.5
Not stated	** 0.0	** 0.5	** 1.0	** 0.4	** 0.6	* 0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main difficulty in finding a job						
Transport problems or too far to travel	22.9	14.6	12.9	16.4	16.7	16.5
No jobs at all	6.9	22.6	33.5	22.9	17.7	20.8
No jobs in local area or line of work	11.3	17.8	25.2	19.7	14.6	17.7
Insufficient education, training or skills	20.9	20.3	6.4	17.9	16.5	17.4
Own ill health or disability	* 2.8	* 1.2	* 1.7	* 1.8	* 1.6	1.7
Racial discrimination	* 3.0	5.2	* 3.5	4.3	4.2	4.2
Childcare	** 1.0	2.6	** 0.3	** 0.4	3.4	1.6
Other difficulty	5.7	5.6	* 3.2	5.7	4.2	5.1
No difficulty	24.6	9.7	11.9	10.5	19.8	14.2
Not stated	** 0.8	** 0.4	* 1.5	** 0.3	* 1.4	* 0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (^{'000})	10.9	20.3	9.0	24.1	16.1	40.2

TABLE 45. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO ARE NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE : WHETHER WOULD LIKE A JOB BY MAIN REASON NOT LOOKING FOR WORK BY PART OF STATE, AGE AND SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1994

	Part of State			Age group (years)					
	Capital city	Other urban	Rural	15-24	25-44	45 and over	Males	Females	Persons
	— per cent —								
Would like a job									
Main reason not looking for work									
Childcare and other family responsibilities	12.3	12.7	6.7	8.7	19.8	** 1.6	** 1.4	14.9	10.6
No jobs at all	** 0.9	2.1	4.2	3.4	3.2	** 0.8	3.1	2.3	2.5
No jobs in local area or line of work	** 1.2	2.1	3.3	** 2.0	3.2	** 1.6	2.8	2.1	2.3
Studying/returning to studies	11.3	9.5	6.4	21.6	4.3	** 0.8	13.0	6.9	8.9
Welfare payments/pension may be affected	** 0.7	2.4	** 0.8	** 0.8	** 1.8	** 1.7	2.4	1.0	1.4
Other	7.3	4.0	2.3	2.4	5.9	4.2	5.8	3.5	4.2
No reason/not stated	** 1.7	** 0.9	2.9	2.7	** 1.7	** 0.9	2.4	1.5	1.8
Total	35.4	33.7	26.7	41.6	39.9	11.6	30.8	32.2	31.7
Would not like a job	46.8	53.6	62.4	39.3	45.5	82.5	54.3	55.2	54.9
Did not state if would like a job	17.8	12.7	10.9	19.1	14.6	5.9	15.0	12.6	13.4
Total ('000)	18.8	31.4	26.0	25.0	27.7	23.5	24.6	51.7	76.2

TABLE 46. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a) : WHETHER ENGAGED IN VOLUNTARY WORK AND TYPE OF VOLUNTARY WORK UNDERTAKEN BY USUAL HOURS ENGAGED
AUSTRALIA, 1994

	Hours usually engaged per week									
	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-24	25-34	35 or more	Not stated	Total	Total ('000)
	— per cent —									
Person engaged	8.8	46.7	20.9	6.7	6.2	2.7	4.4	3.6	100.0	49.5
Caring for sick or aged people	* 2.9	34.2	20.4	11.2	11.2	* 5.1	13.5	** 1.5	100.0	7.3
Working for community or sporting organisations	5.6	42.8	23.0	6.6	7.5	3.1	4.5	6.9	100.0	16.2
Working at a school or with youth groups	9.2	51.7	15.3	5.8	5.4	* 2.3	* 3.9	6.4	100.0	10.5
Working on committees	11.2	48.5	19.1	5.6	6.1	* 2.0	* 2.8	4.7	100.0	14.7
Hunting, fishing or gathering bush food	6.3	40.2	27.0	10.0	9.2	2.9	2.7	* 1.8	100.0	19.2
Other	* 7.3	39.9	21.0	* 6.9	** 3.3	* 5.4	* 8.3	* 7.9	100.0	3.3
Person not engaged	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130.1
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9

(a) Excludes persons in prisons, refer to Appendix B.

**TABLE 47. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a) : SEX, PART OF STATE AND MEAN ANNUAL INCOME BY MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME
AUSTRALIA, 1994**

	<i>Main source of income</i>						<i>Total</i>	<i>Total ('000)</i>
	<i>Earned income Non-CDEP</i>	<i>Earned income CDEP(b)</i>	<i>Government payments</i>	<i>All income recipients</i>	<i>No income</i>	<i>Not stated</i>		
			per cent					
Males	30.1	12.5	45.3	87.8	10.3	1.9	100.0	88.5
Females	18.5	4.7	64.1	87.3	11.0	1.7	100.0	92.9
Persons	24.1	8.5	54.9	87.5	10.7	1.8	100.0	181.5
Part of State								
Capital city	35.0	1.3	50.8	87.2	11.4	1.4	100.0	48.9
Other urban	23.1	5.8	59.7	88.5	9.9	1.6	100.0	75.7
Rural	16.0	18.4	52.1	86.5	11.1	2.4	100.0	56.8
Annual personal income (\$)								
0-3,000	* 1.3	** 0.1	21.4	22.8	77.2	..	100.0	25.1
3,001-5,000	* 5.2	5.9	89.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	9.4
5,001-8,000	3.3	10.2	86.5	100.0	..	..	100.0	35.8
8,001-12,000	8.4	12.5	79.1	100.0	..	..	100.0	37.4
12,001-16,000	16.8	12.0	71.3	100.0	..	..	100.0	21.7
16,001-20,000	42.7	17.1	40.1	100.0	..	..	100.0	14.0
20,001-25,000	72.7	5.2	22.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	14.4
25,001-30,000	87.3	* 4.9	7.8	100.0	..	..	100.0	9.3
30,001-40,000	94.4	* 2.9	* 2.7	100.0	..	..	100.0	7.5
40,001 or more	94.4	** 2.5	** 3.1	100.0	..	..	100.0	3.5
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	3.3
Mean annual income —			— \$ —					
Males	26,689	12,165	8,888	15,448	..	..	..	..
Females	21,873	13,002	10,038	12,702	..	..	..	..
Persons	24,802	12,403	9,576	14,046	..	..	..	..

(a) Excludes persons in prisons, refer to Appendix B. (b) Community Development Employment Projects.

**TABLE 48. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a) : WHETHER RECEIVING GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS BY TYPE OF PAYMENT BY AGE AND SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1994
('000)**

	<i>Age group (years)</i>			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-44</i>	<i>45 and over</i>			
Persons receiving Government payments	34.5	55.8	25.7	44.4	71.6	116.0
Allowances and pensions						
Newstart allowance	7.8	10.4	2.1	13.9	6.5	20.4
Jobsearch allowance	7.5	7.6	1.5	10.3	6.3	16.6
Age pension	** 0.0	** 0.0	11.2	3.8	7.4	11.2
Sickness allowance	* 0.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.6
Disability support pension	0.6	4.8	6.1	6.3	5.2	11.4
Sole parent pension	5.9	11.2	1.3	1.4	17.0	18.4
Other payments(b)						
Family payment	11.5	33.7	5.1	4.3	46.0	50.3
Rent assistance	5.9	11.8	5.8	8.1	15.4	23.5
Other	8.5	6.2	1.5	6.8	9.6	16.3
Persons not receiving Government payments	25.0	27.7	11.1	43.2	20.6	63.8
Not stated	1.4	** 0.1	* 0.2	0.8	0.8	1.6
Total	60.9	83.6	37.0	88.5	92.9	181.5

(a) Excludes persons in prisons, refer to Appendix B. (b) Persons may be receiving an allowance or pension in addition to one or more of these payments.

**TABLE 49. HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS BY WHETHER ANY PERSON WORKING BY PART OF STATE
AUSTRALIA, 1994**

	Number of persons working			
Number of dependent children in the household	One or more persons working	No one working	Total	Total ('000)
CAPITAL CITY				
	— per cent			
None	74.3	25.7	100.0	12.2
One	74.6	25.4	100.0	5.6
Two	68.4	31.6	100.0	5.2
Three	50.6	49.4	100.0	3.4
Four or more	51.3	48.7	100.0	2.2
Total	68.7	31.3	100.0	28.6
OTHER URBAN				
	— per cent			
None	60.4	39.6	100.0	12.3
One	59.8	40.2	100.0	8.2
Two	59.3	40.7	100.0	7.2
Three	59.6	40.4	100.0	5.1
Four or more	56.2	43.8	100.0	4.4
Total	59.5	40.5	100.0	37.3
RURAL				
	per cent —			
None	62.8	37.2	100.0	6.9
One	74.6	25.4	100.0	3.9
Two	70.3	29.7	100.0	3.4
Three	71.5	28.5	100.0	2.8
Four or more	75.1	24.9	100.0	3.6
Total	69.6	30.4	100.0	20.5
TOTAL				
	— per cent —			
None	66.3	33.7	100.0	31.4
One	67.7	32.3	100.0	17.7
Two	64.6	35.4	100.0	15.8
Three	59.8	40.2	100.0	11.3
Four or more	61.7	38.3	100.0	10.1
Total	64.9	35.1	100.0	86.4

**TABLE 50. HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY NUMBER OF USUAL RESIDENTS IN HOUSEHOLD
AUSTRALIA, 1994**

Annual household income (\$)	Number of usual residents						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	
	per cent —						
0-8,000	25.2	3.5	* 3.2	** 0.5	** 0.4	** 0.3	3.8
8,001-12,000	33.6	13.4	* 3.4	* 2.0	** 0.7	* 1.0	7.0
12,001-16,000	* 1.8	21.4	14.7	8.4	* 1.0	* 0.7	8.7
16,001-20,000	7.5	10.0	11.1	11.8	6.4	* 0.8	7.9
20,001-25,000	11.0	9.2	9.2	11.3	10.3	7.2	9.5
25,001-30,000	7.2	5.3	8.4	9.0	12.6	8.8	8.5
30,001-40,000	7.5	10.3	12.9	15.8	17.3	18.1	14.2
40,001-50,000	* 3.6	6.9	9.8	9.0	9.4	11.6	8.8
50,001-60,000	** 0.6	3.8	4.5	6.3	5.5	6.4	4.9
60,001 or more	** 1.0	5.0	7.2	11.6	8.1	13.1	8.4
Not stated	** 1.0	11.2	15.5	14.2	28.2	31.9	18.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	8.1	16.8	14.8	16.6	12.2	18.0	86.4

LAW AND JUSTICE

Introduction

This chapter contains the Survey results covering the following issues:

- use of legal services
- arrests
- personal safety including family violence
- attitudes to and relations with police.

Use of Legal Services

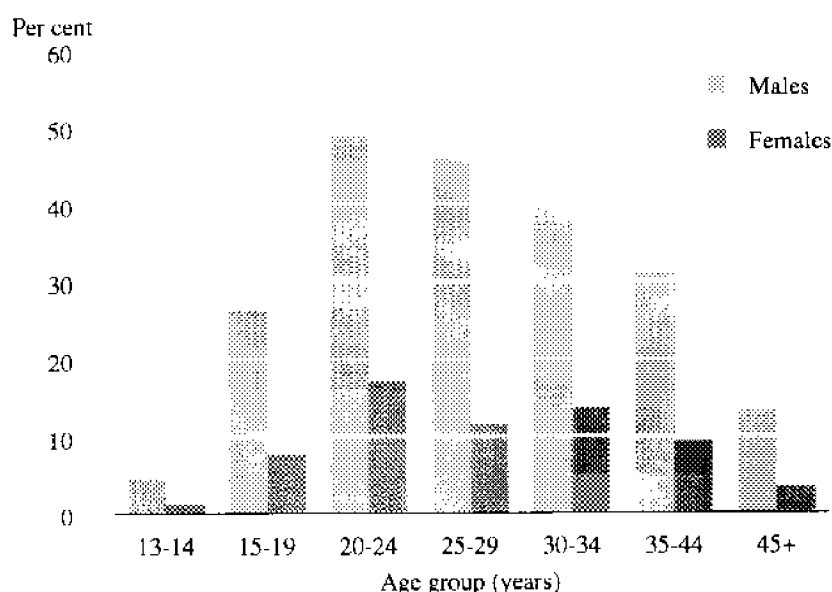
During the 12 months before interview, 17% of persons aged 13 years and over needed to use legal services. Of these, 67% used the Aboriginal Legal Service, while 16% used Legal Aid and 13% used other legal services. The highest need for legal services (22%) was in the 25 to 44 year age group. Males requirements were higher than females at 21% and 13% respectively.

Arrests

One fifth of persons aged 13 years and over had been arrested at least once in the last five years. A much greater proportion of males (32%) than females (9%) had been arrested. Approximately 25% of persons aged between 15 and 44 years had been arrested in comparison to 8% of persons aged 45 years and over. Approximately 38% of males and 12% of females aged between 15 and 44 years had been arrested.

Some 57% of those arrested reported having been arrested more than once in the last 5 years.

FIGURE 6.1 PERSONS AGED 13 YEARS AND OVER : PROPORTION ARRESTED IN THE LAST 5 YEARS BY AGE AND SEX, 1994



A greater proportion of persons who had been taken away from their natural families as children reported being arrested more than once (22%) compared to those who had not been separated from their natural families (11%). However, there was less difference in the proportion of persons arrested once only for those taken away from their families as children (10%) compared to those not taken away (8%).

The proportion of persons arrested in South Australia and Western Australia was 29% and 25% respectively, while in Tasmania 13% had been arrested. There was little difference in the proportion of persons arrested between capital cities, other urban and rural areas.

Rates of arrest were higher amongst persons who had left school but not completed Year 12 and had no formal qualifications (24%) compared to those who had either completed Year 12 or obtained post-school qualifications (20%). Rates were lowest amongst those still at school (4%).

An estimated 37% of unemployed persons and 29% of persons working on CDEP had been arrested. In comparison, 14% of persons who were either working in non-CDEP employment or not in the labour force reported being arrested. Amongst unemployed persons, a higher proportion reported multiple arrests (23%) compared to being arrested on one occasion only (14%).

Personal Safety

Approximately 13% of persons aged 13 years and over had been physically attacked or verbally threatened in the 12 months preceding interview. Slightly more males (14%) than females (12%) were attacked or verbally threatened. Over 38% of persons attacked or threatened had suffered verbal threats, 34% physical attacks and 28% suffered both.

Of persons physically attacked in the last incident, only 44% reported the incident to the police. Females more frequently reported attacks (57%) than males (34%). Persons aged 15 to 24 years had the lowest proportion of attacks reported (33%) and persons aged 45 years and over the highest (65%). For persons who did not report the last physical attack, the most common reasons were:

- solved it themselves or perpetrator known to them, 45%;
- does not want to involve police, fears police or dislikes police, 23%; and,
- incident not serious enough, 22%.

Family violence...

Approximately 45% of persons aged 13 years and over perceived family violence to be a common problem in their local area while 24% felt that it was not and 31% did not know. A greater proportion

of females (48%) than males (42%) felt that family violence was a common problem.

Persons in capital cities were less sure about whether family violence was a problem, with 40% saying they did not know if it was a problem in their area. Only 28% reported 'don't know' in other urban areas and 26% in rural areas.

Relations with Police

The survey asked questions relating to incidences of friction with police, including whether a person reported being 'hassled' or physically assaulted by the police in the last year.

Almost 10% of all persons aged 13 years and over reported being hassled by police during the 12 months prior to being interviewed. Some 14% of males said they were hassled compared to 5% of females. An estimated 22% of males aged between 15 and 19 years reported being hassled.

Approximately 3% of persons aged 13 years and over said they were physically assaulted by the police in the 12 months before interview.

People's assessment of whether relations with the police had improved, stayed the same or worsened over the last five years indicated that 39% felt persons get along with police 'about the same' as five years ago. Over one fifth (22%) felt that current police relations are 'better', 19% 'worse', and 20% did not know. These estimates were similar for both males and females.

Approximately 37% of persons aged 13 years and over thought the police performed well when dealing with crime and with violence. A lower proportion expressed satisfaction at police dealings with family violence (30%). The proportion of persons who thought the police did not do a good job in the following areas were:

- dealing with crime, 27%
- dealing with violence, 22%
- dealing with family violence, 21%.

The main reasons for dissatisfaction with police in dealing with crime, violence and family violence were that they were too slow to respond, they did not understand Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people or culture and they don't fully investigate. A relatively low proportion of persons thought that lack of police or patrol cars caused them to be dissatisfied with police.

TABLE 51. LAW AND JUSTICE AND VOTING PATTERNS : STATES, NORTHERN TERRITORY, ATSIC REGIONS AND TORRES STRAIT AREA, 1994

	<i>Persons aged 13 years and over</i>					<i>Persons aged 18 years and over</i>		
	<i>Physically attacked or verbally threatened</i>	<i>Needed legal services in last 12 months</i>	<i>Arrested in last 5 years</i>	<i>Believe that people get on better with police now than 5 years ago</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Voted in Federal election</i>	<i>Voted in ATSIC election</i>	<i>Total</i>
	— per cent —				(‘000)	— per cent —		(‘000)
AUSTRALIA(a)	12.9	16.9	20.4	21.5	197.5	66.2	39.4	163.8
New South Wales	14.6	17.2	22.5	19.6	52.0	64.2	25.0	43.0
Victoria	25.2	25.3	22.6	21.1	12.6	67.2	29.9	10.6
Queensland	8.8	14.2	14.9	18.7	52.1	70.1	43.3	43.1
South Australia	15.4	22.1	28.5	24.1	11.9	57.7	30.3	10.1
Western Australia	13.5	17.3	25.4	20.6	30.2	60.6	48.2	25.0
Tasmania	13.4	17.4	12.6	15.4	6.6	87.1	20.0	5.4
Northern Territory	10.2	14.7	19.6	30.6	30.9	66.9	59.8	25.5
ATSIC REGIONS AND TORRES STRAIT AREA								
Qucanbeyan	7.5	23.9	20.4	21.4	4.6	74.4	38.8	3.5
Bourke	*2.5	11.4	19.6	13.4	4.9	69.5	46.7	3.8
Coffs Harbour	21.0	21.6	23.1	18.5	11.8	53.0	24.2	9.3
Sydney	16.0	16.2	18.2	22.9	15.6	78.3	19.6	13.4
Tamworth	12.1	15.7	22.4	14.4	6.7	39.5	21.3	5.6
Wagga Wagga	13.5	8.9	23.9	23.1	9.8	69.6	25.0	8.4
Wangaratta	19.0	19.6	19.4	27.2	6.0	70.2	28.8	4.9
Ballarat	32.4	29.6	24.0	15.3	6.6	67.0	31.3	5.6
Brisbane	12.0	15.3	13.8	9.8	12.3	65.0	18.8	9.6
Cairns	7.3	10.7	13.4	13.3	7.7	68.7	44.9	6.4
Mount Isa	4.6	10.9	7.2	36.3	4.6	85.1	81.5	4.1
Cooktown	20.2	24.4	27.3	23.6	4.5	39.6	66.2	4.2
Rockhampton	9.7	12.7	14.6	17.9	5.4	85.7	31.2	4.9
Roma	*5.7	20.2	25.4	27.6	4.6	75.0	36.9	3.4
Townsville	6.4	10.1	12.4	18.2	8.5	72.6	50.8	6.5
Torres Strait area	3.2	4.5	*1.8	21.7	4.3	81.8	47.3	3.9
Adelaide	14.3	19.5	27.6	20.6	6.9	57.1	19.9	5.7
Ceduna	12.6	27.2	32.4	27.3	1.1	52.1	53.0	0.9
Port Augusta	18.3	21.8	27.0	29.6	4.0	61.6	41.9	3.5
Perth	14.7	19.5	27.0	20.5	8.5	51.0	36.0	7.1
Broome	13.3	13.9	25.0	12.8	2.3	58.2	55.3	2.0
Kununurra	10.5	9.6	34.5	29.4	2.9	70.4	60.1	2.5
Warburton	10.2	7.6	22.9	29.3	1.8	52.8	58.6	1.6
Narrogin	12.4	12.1	25.3	32.1	3.6	79.1	56.7	2.7
South Headland	17.7	21.1	17.9	12.8	3.1	64.5	38.4	2.5
Derby	11.6	15.3	16.4	14.4	3.0	74.6	69.7	2.4
Kalgoorlie	10.5	12.9	21.7	19.7	1.7	60.1	62.4	1.5
Geraldton	10.6	18.6	18.6	18.9	3.2	56.0	39.1	2.8
Hobart	13.3	17.3	12.4	15.4	6.6	87.2	19.8	5.4
Alice Springs	11.8	14.7	16.9	17.6	3.6	68.2	62.3	2.4
Jabiru	8.6	10.9	19.1	29.7	5.5	73.0	72.8	4.8
Katherine	13.4	19.1	22.2	48.4	4.6	71.7	44.1	3.9
Aputula	9.6	10.5	25.5	26.6	5.0	54.4	66.5	4.4
Nhulunbuy	9.5	12.7	18.1	18.4	4.5	76.8	70.3	3.6
Tennant Creek	*2.4	10.4	3.6	63.1	2.2	86.2	81.8	2.0
Darwin	12.6	19.3	19.0	27.2	5.5	52.8	33.6	4.4

(a) Includes ACT and Jervis Bay.

TABLE 52. PERSONS AGED 13 YEARS AND OVER : WHETHER NEEDED TO USE LEGAL SERVICES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS AND TYPE OF LEGAL SERVICE USED BY DISTANCE TO NEAREST ABORIGINAL LEGAL SERVICE, AGE AND SEX AUSTRALIA, 1994

	<i>Distance to nearest Aboriginal Legal Service (km)</i>		<i>Age group (years)</i>					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>0-50</i>	<i>Over 50</i>	<i>13-14</i>	<i>15-19</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-44</i>	<i>45 and over</i>			
	— per cent —									
Need legal services(a)	17.6	13.1	5.4	12.2	19.6	22.1	10.4	21.3	12.5	16.9
Used Aboriginal legal service	10.9	9.7	** 3.3	8.0	14.3	14.1	7.9	14.7	8.0	11.3
Used Legal Aid Commission	2.7	1.7	** 1.5	2.3	3.2	3.6	** 0.6	3.0	2.2	2.6
Used other legal service	2.7	1.1	** 0.0	** 1.1	** 1.5	3.4	1.5	2.4	1.8	2.1
Did not use legal service	1.8	1.0	** 0.6	** 0.9	** 1.4	2.2	** 0.6	1.9	1.0	1.5
Did not need legal services	81.9	86.4	91.2	87.5	80.3	77.7	89.1	78.3	87.0	82.7
Not stated	** 0.4	** 0.4	** 3.3	** 0.3	** 0.0	** 0.2	** 0.4	** 0.4	** 0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	110.1	83.7	12.9	30.9	31.6	85.1	37.1	98.0	99.5	197.5

(a) Persons may have used more than one type of legal service.

TABLE 53. PERSONS AGED 13 YEARS AND OVER : SELECTED PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS BY NUMBER OF TIMES
ARRESTED IN LAST 5 YEARS
AUSTRALIA, 1994

	Not arrested	Arrested once	Arrested more than once	Arrested, frequency not stated	Total	Total ('000)
	— per cent —					
Males—Age group (years)						
13-14	95.4	** 3.0	** 1.3	** 0.4	100.0	6.5
15-24	62.4	13.0	24.2	** 0.4	100.0	31.9
25-44	61.2	13.7	24.3	** 0.7	100.0	42.2
45 and over	86.7	7.3	5.5	** 0.5	100.0	17.5
Total	68.4	11.6	19.4	0.5	100.0	98.0
Females—Age group (years)						
13-14	98.7	** 0.9	** 0.4	** 0.0	100.0	6.4
15-24	87.6	6.5	5.8	** 0.0	100.0	30.5
25-44	88.6	6.3	4.7	** 0.3	100.0	42.9
45 and over	96.7	** 2.4	** 0.8	** 0.1	100.0	19.6
Total	90.6	5.3	4.0	** 0.1	100.0	99.5
Persons—Age group (years)						
13-14	97.0	** 1.9	** 0.9	** 0.2	100.0	12.9
15-24	74.7	9.8	15.2	** 0.2	100.0	62.5
25-44	75.1	10.0	14.4	** 0.5	100.0	85.1
45 and over	92.0	4.7	3.0	** 0.3	100.0	37.1
Total	79.6	8.4	11.7	0.3	100.0	197.5
Part of State						
Capital city	78.1	8.4	13.3	** 0.2	100.0	53.6
Other urban	78.8	8.8	12.0	** 0.4	100.0	82.7
Rural	81.8	8.0	9.8	** 0.4	100.0	61.2
Whether taken away from natural family as a child						
Taken away as a child	67.5	10.0	21.8	** 0.8	100.0	15.8
Not taken away as a child	80.8	8.4	10.6	0.3	100.0	178.3
No answer/not stated	72.5	** 5.6	21.9	** 0.0	100.0	3.4
Whether recognises homelands						
Recognises homelands	78.8	8.5	12.4	0.4	100.0	148.5
Does not recognise homelands	81.9	8.4	9.6	** 0.2	100.0	48.5
Not stated	** 92.7	** 0.0	** 7.3	** 0.0	100.0	0.5
Educational attainment						
Still at school	95.5	2.0	2.3	** 0.2	100.0	25.7
Below year 10	76.2	8.9	14.4	** 0.4	100.0	81.8
Year 10	76.0	10.1	13.7	** 0.2	100.0	48.8
Year 12	83.3	10.4	5.8	** 0.5	100.0	12.3
With post-school educational qualifications	79.2	9.1	11.3	** 0.5	100.0	28.9
Whether working						
Employed						
Non-CDEP	86.1	7.5	6.3	** 0.1	100.0	48.3
CDEP(a)	70.7	13.1	15.3	** 0.8	100.0	16.8
Unemployed	63.4	13.5	22.7	** 0.5	100.0	40.2
Not in Labour Force	86.0	6.5	7.2	** 0.3	100.0	76.2
Not applicable	79.0	3.3	17.5	** 0.1	100.0	16.1

(a) Community Development Employment Projects.

TABLE 54. PERSONS AGED 13 YEARS AND OVER : WHETHER PHYSICALLY ATTACKED OR VERBALLY THREATENED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY AGE AND SEX AUSTRALIA, 1994

	<i>Age group (years)</i>					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>13-14</i>	<i>15-19</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-44</i>	<i>45 and over</i>			
	— per cent —							
Verbally threatened or physically attacked								
Verbally threatened only	* 3.8	4.5	4.0	6.1	3.7	4.5	5.4	4.9
Physically attacked only	* 2.5	4.4	6.3	4.8	2.7	5.5	3.3	4.4
Verbally threatened and physically attacked	* 3.6	3.3	4.9	4.2	* 1.1	3.6	3.5	3.6
Total	9.8	12.2	15.1	15.1	7.5	13.6	12.2	12.9
Not verbally threatened or physically attacked	90.2	87.8	84.9	84.9	92.5	86.4	87.8	87.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	12.9	30.9	31.6	85.1	37.1	98.0	99.5	197.5

TABLE 55. PERSONS AGED 13 YEARS AND OVER WHO WERE PHYSICALLY ATTACKED OR VERBALLY THREATENED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS : WHETHER LAST INCIDENT WAS REPORTED TO POLICE AND REASON NOT REPORTED BY AGE AND SEX AUSTRALIA, 1994

	<i>Age group (years)</i>				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>13-14</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-44</i>	<i>45 and over</i>			
	— per cent —						
Last incident was a physical attack							
Attack not reported(a)	** 65.3	62.1	47.2	** 34.7	60.0	42.6	52.5
Not serious enough	** 14.1	** 10.0	13.6	** 8.1	13.6	9.2	11.7
Solved it themselves/perpetrator known to them	** 25.7	30.1	19.9	** 15.8	26.7	19.7	23.7
Does not want to involve police/ fears, dislikes police	** 24.4	16.6	8.7	** 3.5	14.4	** 8.5	11.9
Other/not stated	** 2.3	10.8	10.7	** 8.4	12.6	** 6.9	10.2
Attack reported	** 34.7	33.1	48.6	65.3	33.6	57.0	43.6
Not stated	** 0.0	** 4.8	** 4.2	** 0.0	** 6.4	** 0.4	** 3.9
Total last incident was a physical attack ('000)	0.5	4.9	6.2	1.2	7.3	5.5	12.9
Last incident was a verbal threat							
Attack not reported(a)	85.7	70.1	63.3	67.4	78.3	56.8	67.1
Not serious enough	** 32.3	39.6	24.6	** 21.0	40.6	18.3	28.9
Solved it themselves/perpetrator known to them	** 22.2	19.3	22.6	** 26.7	24.0	20.4	22.1
Does not want to involve police/ fears, dislikes police	** 5.3	** 8.2	9.0	** 15.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Other/not stated	** 32.7	** 8.0	11.6	** 22.3	15.4	11.1	13.2
Attack reported	** 14.3	27.5	33.6	32.6	17.5	42.6	30.6
Not stated	** 0.0	** 2.4	** 3.1	** 0.0	** 4.2	** 0.6	** 2.3
Total last incident was a verbal threat ('000)	0.7	3.6	6.6	1.6	6.0	6.5	12.5
Last incident not stated ('000)	** 0.0	** 0.0	** 0.1	** 0.0	** 0.1	** 0.1	** 0.1
Total ('000)	1.3	8.6	12.9	2.8	13.4	12.1	25.5

(a) Reasons do not add to total 'not reported' because more than one answer may be given.

TABLE 56. PERSONS AGED 13 YEARS AND OVER(a) : WHETHER FAMILY VIOLENCE IS A COMMON PROBLEM IN THE LOCAL AREA BY PART OF STATE BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1994

	Part of state								
	Capital city		Other urban		Rural		Total		Persons
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	— per cent —								
Family violence is a problem	27.7	35.0	48.1	53.2	47.4	51.4	42.4	47.7	45.1
Family violence is not a problem	31.0	25.1	21.8	18.8	23.9	24.3	25.0	22.1	23.5
Don't know	40.7	39.5	29.3	27.6	28.0	23.1	31.9	29.5	30.7
Not stated	* 0.6	** 0.4	* 0.8	* 0.4	* 0.7	* 1.2	0.7	0.6	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	25.3	27.1	38.4	42.9	31.3	29.5	95.0	99.4	194.4

(a) Excludes persons in prisons, refer to Appendix B.

TABLE 57. PERSONS AGED 13 YEARS AND OVER : WHETHER HASSLED OR PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED BY POLICE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY AGE BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1994

	<i>Age group (years)</i>									
	<i>13-14</i>		<i>15-19</i>		<i>20-24</i>		<i>25 and over</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
	— per cent —									
Whether hassled by the police in the last year										
Hassled by the police	9.4	** 4.5	21.5	8.2	20.5	6.1	11.1	4.2	14.2	5.1
Not hassled by the police	86.5	92.2	76.8	91.8	79.1	93.8	88.5	95.2	84.9	94.3
Not stated	** 4.2	** 3.2	** 1.7	** 0.0	** 0.4	** 0.1	** 0.4	** 0.6	0.9	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether physically assaulted by police in last year										
Assaulted by the police	** 1.0	** 0.2	6.1	** 1.3	5.9	** 2.1	3.2	1.1	4.0	1.2
Not assaulted by the police	95.2	96.8	93.5	98.6	94.0	97.9	96.4	98.5	95.4	98.3
Not stated	** 3.7	** 3.0	** 0.4	** 0.1	** 0.1	** 0.0	** 0.4	** 0.4	0.6	** 0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	6.5	6.4	15.8	15.1	16.1	15.4	59.6	62.5	98.0	99.5

TABLE 58. PERSONS AGED 13 YEARS AND OVER : PERCEPTION OF CURRENT RELATIONS WITH POLICE COMPARED TO 5 YEARS AGO BY AGE AND SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1994

	AGE GROUP (years)					Males	Females	Persons
	Age group (years)							
	13-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45 and over			
— per cent —								
Whether Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people get along with the police better now than 5 years ago								
Better	15.0	15.8	20.5	22.5	26.8	22.5	20.5	21.5
About the same	28.3	39.2	39.8	40.9	35.1	38.8	38.3	38.6
Worse	15.6	19.6	21.2	20.0	15.8	19.6	18.5	19.0
Don't know	37.7	25.1	18.3	16.2	21.3	18.3	22.2	20.3
Not stated	* 3.3	** 0.3	** 0.3	* 0.4	* 1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (%)	12.9	30.9	31.6	85.1	37.1	98.0	99.5	197.5

TABLE 59. PERSONS AGED 13 YEARS AND OVER(a) : WHETHER POLICE DO A GOOD JOB DEALING WITH CRIME, VIOLENCE AND FAMILY VIOLENCE AND REASONS POLICE DON'T DO A GOOD JOB BY AGE AND SEX AUSTRALIA, 1994

Whether police do a good job	Age group (years)				Males	Females	Persons
	13-14	15-24	25-44	45 and over			
	— per cent —						
Dealing with crime							
Police do a good job	35.8	33.8	36.9	42.5	36.2	37.6	36.9
Police sometimes do a good job	12.3	17.0	16.6	16.6	17.3	15.6	16.4
Police don't do a good job(b)	17.1	30.2	29.2	21.9	27.6	27.0	27.3
Too slow to respond	5.1	13.2	11.7	8.1	10.7	11.4	11.1
Don't respond at all	* 3.3	4.9	6.2	4.0	5.3	5.1	5.2
Don't fully investigate	6.5	8.8	9.2	6.4	8.4	8.3	8.4
Not enough police or patrol cars	* 1.9	4.4	4.7	3.1	4.3	3.9	4.1
Don't understand people or culture	4.1	10.0	10.6	8.4	9.2	9.9	9.6
Other reasons/not stated	* 3.9	7.4	7.0	5.1	6.6	6.5	6.5
Don't know/not stated	34.8	19.0	17.3	19.0	18.9	19.8	19.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dealing with violence							
Police do a good job	31.3	34.8	35.6	44.0	37.7	35.7	36.7
Police sometimes do a good job	13.2	17.1	15.4	15.0	16.2	15.2	15.7
Police don't do a good job(b)	15.4	24.0	25.2	15.6	22.0	22.7	22.3
Too slow to respond	5.9	10.6	10.7	6.8	9.4	9.8	9.6
Don't respond at all	* 3.3	5.4	7.1	3.9	5.8	5.6	5.7
Don't fully investigate	6.5	7.4	7.9	4.5	6.8	7.2	7.0
Not enough police or patrol cars	* 1.4	2.6	3.2	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.6
Don't understand culture	5.2	8.5	9.6	4.7	7.6	8.4	8.0
Other reasons/not stated	* 3.4	5.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.9
Don't know/not stated	40.2	24.1	23.8	25.3	24.1	26.4	25.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dealing with family violence							
Police do a good job	27.8	27.7	31.1	33.6	31.3	29.3	30.3
Police sometimes do a good job	9.5	14.1	12.6	13.4	13.1	12.9	13.0
Police don't do a good job(b)	12.8	21.1	23.1	16.7	19.0	22.1	20.6
Too slow to respond	* 3.5	8.3	8.1	6.9	6.9	8.3	7.6
Don't respond at all	* 2.6	4.9	5.9	3.8	4.4	5.5	5.0
Don't fully investigate	4.6	8.0	8.1	4.9	6.2	8.2	7.2
Not enough police or patrol cars	** 0.5	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7
Don't understand culture	* 2.9	8.8	10.0	6.2	8.0	8.9	8.4
Other reasons/not stated	* 3.0	4.5	5.6	4.7	4.5	5.4	4.9
Don't know/not stated	49.9	37.1	33.2	36.3	36.6	35.6	36.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	12.9	60.9	83.6	37.0	95.0	99.4	194.4

(a) Excludes persons in prisons, refer to Appendix B. (b) Persons may have given more than one answer

GLOSSARY

Aboriginal	Persons 13 years and over, who identified themselves to be of Aboriginal origin. Persons 12 years and under were identified by a responsible adult in the household, usually a parent.
Aboriginal community controlled school	Where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people make decisions on the curricula, teachers employed, school budget and school policy.
Aboriginal English	Includes Broken English, Pidgin English and Creoles.
Aboriginal Independent school	A school run solely by Aboriginal people, who make decisions on school policy, staffing, curricula, and school budget.
Aboriginal Legal Service	Established to assist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with legal matters.
Aboriginality	Where a person identifies as being of Indigenous or non-indigenous origin.
Aboriginality of family	See Families.
Actions taken	Refers to specific actions persons took with regard to their health in the two weeks prior to interview.
Arrested	Where a person has been arrested and taken into custody/remand by the police.
ATSIC Regions and Torres Strait area	Refers to 36 defined geographic areas, each represented by an ATSIC Regional Council or the Torres Strait Regional Authority.
Attack	Where a person has suffered physical force from another person(s), for example, pushed, hit, kicked or speared.
Availability of services and health professionals	Refers to health services and professionals within 25 km of where interviewed. 'Permanent' is available at least 3 days per week. 'Visiting' is available between 2 days per week and once a month. 'Not available' is available less than once a month or not available at all.
Basic vocational qualification	Includes pre-apprenticeship certificates, pre-vocational certificates and certificates of proficiency.
Bedrooms	Refers to rooms specifically designed as bedrooms. Excludes other rooms designed for living purposes which may double as sleeping areas, such as sleepouts and verandahs.

Breastfeeding	Whether children 12 years and under were breastfed as infants. The period included any time spent weaning and where this was only part of the child's dietary intake.
Capital city	Includes all State and Territory capital city Statistical Divisions.
CDEP	The Community Development Employment Projects, operate through grants from ATSIC to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community organisations to enable individuals to undertake community managed activities in return for wages.
Clan, tribal or language group	Refers to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander groups within Australia.
Combined primary/secondary school	A school which teaches students at both primary and secondary levels.
Community landlord	Refers to dwellings owned by community organisations, predominantly Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisations. Includes housing associations, land councils and community councils.
Community Development Employment Projects	See CDEP.
Couple family	A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household. The family may include any number of dependants, non-dependants and other related individuals. It is not necessary for a parent-child relationship to be formed, thus a couple family can consist of a couple without children present in the household.
Crime	Includes crimes relating to drugs, thefts, vandalism as well as violence.
Cultural activities	Includes funerals, ceremonies, Indigenous festivals and carnivals and involvement with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisations.
Cultural obligations	Refers to attending Indigenous cultural activities such as funerals, ceremonies and festivals and extended family responsibilities.
Current post-school study	Attendance at a course at the time of the survey to gain a qualification.
Dependent children	Any children in a family less than 15 years of age or aged 15 to 24 years who are full-time students, and not themselves part of a couple relationship or a parent.

Disability	A person was defined as having a severe or profound handicap only when the disabling condition had or was expected to last for 6 months or more and resulted in a need for assistance with either mobility, self care or communication. Information on severe and profound handicap was collected from all persons 5 years and over.
Earned income	Income derived from wages and salaries, or from own business, trade or profession.
Education worker	A person who assists a teacher during class lessons and may give some lessons such as story telling.
Educational qualification	An award for successful completion of a course of post-school study at a recognised institution, such as TAFE or University, eg., trade certificate, diploma, degree.
Employed	Persons aged 15 years and over who in the week prior to the interview worked for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and self-employed persons).
Families	Two or more persons who live in the same household and are related to each other by blood, marriage (including de facto marriage), fostering or adoption. For the purpose of this survey, one or more members of the family had identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. A separate family is formed for each married couple and for each sole parent.
Family violence	Includes verbal threats, intimidation, fear of physical attacks and actual physical attacks, occurring between family members within a household.
Food security	Includes worrying about going without food and/or actually going without food.
Formal childcare	Refers to regulated care such as Pre-school/Kindergarten, Before and After School Care Program, Long Day Care Centre, Family Day Care and Other Formal Care.
Government payment	Includes Newstart allowance, Jobsearch, age pension, sickness allowance, disability support pension, sole parent pension, family payments, rent assistance, ABSTUDY and other Government payments.
Hassled	Includes being harassed, picked on, bullied, caused worry or embarrassment.

Health risk factors	Factors which increase the risk of ill health. Risk factors covered in the survey are: food security; alcohol and tobacco use; relative weight; diet; and breastfeeding.
Homelands	An area of land to which Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people have ancestral and/or cultural links.
Household	Consists of a person living alone, or two or more related or unrelated persons who live and eat together in private residential accommodation. For the purpose of this survey, one or more members of the household had identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Household income	Refers to the total gross income from wages and salaries and Government payments of all persons 15 years and over who usually live in the household. Households with usual residents missing at the time of the interview have been set to 'not stated'.
Illness condition	Illness conditions reported have been coded to the International Classification of Diseases, ninth revision (ICD9).
Indigenous	Persons who identify as either Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.
Indigenous language	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages. Excludes Aboriginal English and Creoles.
Labour force	Persons aged 15 years and over who were either employed or unemployed.
Labour force participation rate	The total number of people in the labour force (either employed or unemployed) expressed as a percentage of the total number of persons aged 15 years and over.
Labour force status	A classification of persons 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.
Language spoken	A person is considered to be able to speak a language (such as an Aboriginal language) if they can hold a conversation in that language.
Last year	12 month period prior to interview.
Legal Aid Commission	Available to all Australians who meet certain income requirements and is commonly referred to as 'Legal Aid'.

Level of qualification The recognition by an accredited authority of the knowledge and practical ability a person possesses following the completion of an educational qualification. Covers seven levels:

- Higher Degree
- Postgraduate Diploma
- Bachelor Degree
- Undergraduate Diploma
- Associate Diploma
- Skilled Vocational Qualification
- Basic Vocational Qualification.

In this publication higher degree has been combined with postgraduate diploma as 'postgraduate' and undergraduate diploma has been combined with associate diploma as 'diploma'.

Long-term condition Condition which has lasted for six months or more.

Main language Refers to the language the person is most comfortable with or speaks most fluently.

Making decisions at the school Includes involvement in the Aboriginal Student Support and Parent Awareness Program (ASSPA) and Parents and Citizens (P&C) school meetings where decisions about fund raising and maintenance of the school are made.

Mean annual personal income Refers to the average gross annual income from wages and salaries and Government payments. This is calculated by dividing the aggregate of wages and salaries and Government payments by the number of persons who received an income.

Non-family household A lone person household or a household consisting of two or more unrelated people.

Not in the labour force Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed or unemployed as defined.

One parent family Family that consists of one parent and that parent's child(ren) plus all other persons in the household related to them, provided those persons do not have a spouse or child of their own.

Other landlord Is all other rented dwellings and includes employer provided housing.

Other government landlord Refers to dwellings owned by Commonwealth, State/Territory and local governments other than housing authorities and employer provided housing.

Other legal service	Includes private solicitors and barristers.
Other urban	Includes all centres with a total population of 1,000 and over, excluding capital cities.
Part of State	A split of each State/Northern Territory into capital cities, other urban and rural areas.
Perceived health problems	A respondent's opinion of the main health problems confronting people in their local area.
Perceived substance use problems	A respondent's opinion on whether they thought certain substances such as alcohol, marijuana, other drugs, petrol sniffing, were a common problem in their area.
Personal income	Refers to the gross income a person received at the time of interview in the form of wages and salaries and Government payments. Wages and salaries were reported on a weekly, fortnightly, monthly or annual basis, while Government payments were usually reported on a fortnightly basis. The amount was extrapolated to an annual amount.
Place to meet for cultural activities	Includes an area of land, room in a building, a house or other structure in the area where interviewed, which is available for cultural activities.
Private landlord	All privately owned dwellings rented directly or through a real estate agent.
Private dwelling	The premises occupied by a household and includes houses, flats, home units, garages, tents and improvised houses. It excludes hostels, hospitals, prisons and so on.
Private sector	Non-government organisations. The private sector has been split into 'Community organisations' and 'Other private'. Community organisations are those private organisations that have been declared to be eligible for ATSIC funding.
Public sector	Includes all government authorities and government departments, agencies and authorities created by the Commonwealth or State/Territory Parliaments. Commonwealth includes organisations such as the Northern or Central Land Councils which were created by Commonwealth legislation. State/Territory includes organisations such as the NSW Land Council which was created by NSW legislation.
Qualification	See educational qualification.

Recent illness	Conditions (illness, injury or disability) experienced in the two weeks prior to interview. May include long-term conditions experienced in the period.
Relative fat and sugar consumption	Amounts of selected food types consumed the day prior to interview, have been used to rate a person's level of fat and sugar consumption.
Relative weight	Weight and height measurements taken during interview have been used to derive a person's body mass. The body mass index equals a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of their height in metres. The categories used are consistent with recommendations of the National Health and Medical Research Council.
Rural	Includes rural areas and towns with a total population of less than 1,000 people. Most remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities are included in this category.
School participation rate	The number of school students of a particular age, expressed as a proportion of the population of the same age.
Self-assessed health status	Refers to the overall level of health as reported by respondents 13 years and over. For persons less than 13 years, information was provided by the child's parent or a responsible adult member of the household.
Severe or profound handicap	See disability.
Skilled vocational qualification	Includes all trade certificates and equivalent qualifications.
Special dwellings	Non-private dwellings including prisons, educational institutions, nursing homes, caravan parks, hostels and staff quarters.
Specific current condition	Where a person has one of the following conditions; asthma, diabetes, heart problems, chest problems, skin problems, high blood pressure, ear or hearing problems, eye or sight problems not corrected by glasses, and/or kidney problems.
State housing (landlord)	Refers to dwellings owned by State/Territory housing authorities.
TAFE	Technical and Further Education institutions. Also includes Adult Education Centres, Community Colleges and Adult Colleges.
Taken away from natural family	People who have been removed from their natural family as a child as part of a government policy. 'Family' may include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parents and siblings and extended family members such as aunts, uncles and grandparents. Excludes people who were removed from their family for less than 6 months.

Taught Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander languages	Students who are taught to speak, read or write an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language.
Taught about Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultures	Includes subjects which give an understanding of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultures, e.g. history and language.
Taught by a community member	Where community members teach at least once a month or on 10 or more occasions over the school year.
Torres Strait Islander	Persons 13 years and over, who identified themselves to be of Torres Strait Islander origin. Persons 12 years and under were identified by a responsible adult in the household, usually a parent.
Training course	Includes courses which are planned to develop skills or assist in learning about a subject. Excludes courses leading to an educational qualification and on-the-job training.
Type of landlord	Refers to the legal entity to which rent is paid.
Unemployed persons	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the week prior to interview, and who had actively looked for work at any time during the last four weeks prior to interview, and who were available to start work in the last week.
Unemployment rate	The number of unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (that is, employed plus unemployed).
Usual residents	Persons who live in a particular private dwelling and regard it as their own or main home.
Verbal threats	Any verbal abuse to a person where no weapon was seen and no physical violence occurred. It includes verbal threats to harm the respondent or his/her property.
Violence	Refers to violence in the community, that is streets, hotels, schools, etc. It includes fights, bashing, rape, murder or any act which involves violence.
Voluntary work	Includes any unpaid community work such as caring for sick or aged people, working for community or sporting organisations, working at a school or with youth groups, working on committees and hunting, fishing or gathering bush food.
Year 10 Certificate	Completion of a Year 10 Certificate, Aboriginal Access Course or equivalent.
Year 12 Certificate	Completion of a Year 12 Certificate, General Certificate of Education or equivalent.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication presents the initial results of the first national survey of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and includes estimates of the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations.

Scope

Persons...

The survey sample was selected from all people identifying as Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders who live in Australia. Non-indigenous people usually residing in households with Indigenous people were included so that information for families and households would be complete. Solely non-indigenous households were excluded from the survey.

Dwellings...

The survey included both private and special dwellings and where possible, people not living in a dwelling (campers-out). Private dwellings include houses, flats, home units, garages, tents and improvised houses. Special dwellings are prisons, educational institutions, nursing homes, caravan parks, hostels, staff quarters etc.

Geographical areas...

The survey encompassed remote, rural and urban areas and included all States and Territories.

Coverage

Rules were applied to ensure each person within the scope of the survey had only one chance of selection. The reference period for determining coverage was the current calendar month, i.e., the month in which interviews were conducted in the area. A person was interviewed at their usual residence unless they were away from the selected dwelling for the full calendar month. Persons away from their usual residence for the full calendar month had their chance of selection as a visitor at another dwelling.

Visitors and campers-out with no specific place of residence were interviewed where found.

Survey Design

The estimates contained in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample of approximately 5,000 dwellings throughout Australia which comprised about 6.6% (17,500 persons) of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, as reported in the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. Households were selected at random using a multistage sample design stratified by the 35 ATSIC Regions and Torres Strait area. This design ensured the sample was nationally representative of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in all different circumstances across the country.

A sample of prisoners was included in the survey to ensure that estimates at the State/Northern Territory and national levels reflect the characteristics and attitudes of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, including those in prison. The sample was not designed to produce separate estimates for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prison population itself. A clustered sample of male and female prisoners in 15 establishments, distributed across all States and the Northern Territory, was selected in a way that conformed with the above aims, and was consistent with the costs and operational constraints of conducting the survey.

It was not possible to select a prison sample that enabled prisoners to be included in statistics for ATSIC Regions. The prison sample was clustered in each State/Northern Territory, and so prisoners are over represented in some ATSIC Regions and under represented or not represented at all in others. To produce regional estimates on this basis would distort regional characteristics particularly in those regions in which the prison sample was selected. This problem was overcome

by not using the additional prisoner sample when compiling the regional estimates, although regional estimates still reflect the total demographic population estimates used to benchmark the survey. As a consequence of this, there are small differences between the summation of ATSI regional data to State/Northern Territory or national levels compared with the State/Northern Territory and national estimates contained in the publication tables.

More details on the techniques used in selecting the sample and compiling the estimates are given in Appendix C.

Methodology

Based on 1991 Population Census data, a scientifically selected sample of 694 Census collection districts was chosen. To ensure that the sample properly took into account where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people lived in 1994, ABS utilised its workforce of survey interviewers who conduct regular household surveys of the full Australian population. These interviewers approached approximately 135,500 private and special dwellings in the selected urban and rural Census collection districts, to find approximately 6,700 dwellings where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were currently living. A random sample of these dwellings was selected for inclusion in the survey. In some parts of Australia, particularly remote areas, the sample was able to be selected directly, without first finding dwellings where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were living.

The survey data was collected by trained Indigenous interviewers from the selected Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people through personal interviews during the period April to July 1994. For children under 13 years of age, information was obtained from an adult responsible for the child. Persons aged 13 to 17 years were interviewed with the consent of the parent or guardian. Non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, living in the selected dwellings, were also interviewed and asked a reduced range of questions pertaining to employment status and income, so that information for families and households would be complete.

Local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations assisted in the recruitment of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander interviewers. The interviewers were provided with a comprehensive one week training course and were supported throughout the survey by ABS State Survey Managers.

Data Content

The survey content covers both attitudinal and factual data which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and the ABS, through a widespread consultation process, worked out to be the most important information to collect in the survey. An important outcome of the consultation process is that the information collected in the survey and the methods used to collect it took account of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural values and priorities.

The consultation process involved a number of interlinking steps which are summarised below.

A Survey Advisory Committee (SAC) was established and chaired by an ATSI Commissioner with representatives from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations, State and Commonwealth government departments and research groups. The SAC gave ABS advice on data Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people would be asked to provide and on the way the survey would be conducted.

Five Technical Reference Groups (TRGs) were set up with members having expertise in particular topic areas. The main role of the TRGs, was to provide advice to the SAC and the ABS on data priorities and collection methodology, within the respective topic areas. A TRG was formed for the following areas: Family and Culture; Health; Education and Training; Income; and Employment. The

majority of members of the groups were Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders. Less formal groups also provided advice on Law and Justice and on Housing issues.

In December 1992, the ABS wrote to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations that had an interest in the survey, to explain that it was to be conducted and to ask for advice about the information that it should collect and how it should be collected.

Discussion with ATSIC and its Board, together with widespread discussions with other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-indigenous organisations, continued during the entire survey development period. Papers on the draft and final survey content were broadly circulated and, when required, were followed up with organisations to further explain the issues and understand the organisation's views.

Three newsletters were distributed to approximately 2,000 people and organisations and two survey videos were widely distributed through the Broadcasting to Remote Aboriginal Communities System (BRACS) network. A third video was produced by the Central Australian Aboriginal Media Association (CAAMA) and was used to publicise the survey.

Content of the survey was also shaped by feedback from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations and people during testing and from the results of the testing itself. A series of survey tests were conducted in November/December 1992, April 1993, July 1993, September 1993 with the final test in November/December 1993. Testing was conducted in capital cities through to remote communities. Questions that were not generally acceptable to the people interviewed during testing were excluded from the final survey. In this way it was assured that the survey questions would be understood and acceptable to the vast majority of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who took part in the survey.

The data collected is listed below under the broad topic areas. A more detailed listing of all data items available from the survey are provided in Appendix E.

Family and Culture includes data on:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification
- Household composition
- Families
- Age and sex
- Fertility
- Childcare
- Cultural activities undertaken
- Homelands
- Languages spoken.

Health includes data on:

- Recent illness
- Health actions
- Specific illness conditions
- Disability
- Access and attitudes to health services
- Food security
- Relative weight
- Fat and sugar consumption
- Breastfeeding
- Alcohol and tobacco use
- Attitudes to health.

Housing includes data on:

- Type of dwelling
- Type of landlord
- Housing costs
- Provision and failure of basic services.

Education and Training includes data on:

- Schooling being undertaken
- Attitudes to school
- Age and year left school
- Educational attainment
- Current post-school study
- Training undertaken in the last year
- Further study and training
- Access to educational institutions.

Employment and Income includes data on:

- Labour force status
- Nature of jobs
- Unemployment
- Voluntary work
- Level of income
- Source of income.

Law and Justice includes data on:

- Access to and use of legal services
- Victims of crime
- Attitudes to family violence
- Attitudes to policing
- Experiences with the justice system
- Voting patterns.

Interpretation of Results

Every care was taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. The survey was extensively tested and used a culturally appropriate methodology, including the recruitment and training of a panel of Indigenous interviewers to collect the survey data (refer to 'methodology' in this Appendix for details). There remains, however, factors which affect the reliability of the results to some extent and for which no specific adjustments can be made. For instance, the estimates are based on a sample, and so they are subject to sampling variability (refer to Appendix C for further details).

Inaccuracies may also arise from errors in responses. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors, and may occur in any enumeration whether it be a full count or a sample. The following factors should be considered when interpreting these estimates.

- (1) Information recorded in this survey is essentially 'as reported' by respondents, and hence may differ from that which might be obtained from other sources or via other methodologies. Responses may be effected by imperfect recall or different understandings of some of the questions asked in parts of the survey. Lack of uniformity in interviewing ability and experience is also a potential source of error together with impressions made upon respondents by the interviewers' personal characteristics such as age, sex and appearance.

- (2) Some attitudinal information was collected from respondents. Examples include: relations with the police; the role of elders; the extent to which people are happy with their children's education; self assessed health status; whether people are happy with their local health service; whether people feel that family violence is a common problem in their area and whether people feel that the dwelling they live in meets their needs. Responses may have been influenced by the circumstances of the interview itself such as the presence of another family member. They may also have reflected momentary or short term views due to some recent event, rather than the usual feelings or circumstances. Indeed, attitudes are continually evolving. As a result, some caution should be used in interpreting these data as necessarily indicative of general or usual perceptions.
- (3) Further, a general caution is made concerning people's desire to conform or provide responses they feel are expected rather than those that more accurately fit the question. Through the development and adoption of a culturally appropriate survey methodology, every effort has been made to minimise such bias.

The influence of all of the above factors can be seen in different parts of the survey results and the following paragraphs draw attention to some specific areas.

Family and Culture...

The classification of family types was undertaken from the relationship information collected from all persons living in the selected households. The coding was undertaken according to the standard ABS family classification, which does not always align with the traditional family composition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households. Because it was known that respondents in different parts of Australia would provide a mixture of traditional and non-traditional relationship information, it was decided for comparability reasons that Indigenous interviewers should record relationships in a form consistent with the standard ABS family classification.

Derived information on the number of single parent families may have been influenced by a lower than expected number of males aged between 20 and 30 years interviewed in the survey. Interviewer comments suggest that there was sometimes an inclination for this group not to identify as family members in defacto relationships. As a result, these persons were not included in the survey and the estimated number of single parent families may be higher than would be expected had all males in this age group taken part in this survey and identified their family relationship.

Some difficulties were experienced in collecting sufficient information to identify all multi-family households, resulting in some undercount of this household type. Difficulties mainly stemmed from misinterpretation of questions and a low response to the questions necessary to establish relationships. The difficulties were mainly experienced in large households and confined primarily to the more rural and remote areas.

There is evidence to suggest that people visiting selected households for periods longer than a few weeks were included in the survey as usual residents of those households rather than visitors. No specific time period was defined to delineate a usual resident from a visitor, the distinction was based on the respondent's perception. Testing had indicated that the application of a time period to distinguish usual residents from visitors would be too arbitrary because of mobility between dwellings and in many instances the association with multiple usual residences. The extent to which visitors reported themselves as usual residents cannot be quantified. However, in comparison to the 1991 Population Census this survey shows a higher number of the family type 'other related individuals' and a lower proportion of

visitors, indicating that some visitors reported themselves as usual members of the household.

Respondents were asked a series of questions on cultural issues including whether they had gone to any Indigenous cultural activities such as ceremonies, funerals and festivals in the last year, and whether they had a place to meet for cultural activities. Because of traditional sensitivities associated with some of these questions a level of under-reporting is expected to have occurred. Debriefings with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander interviewers indicate that there was probably a higher level of non-response or mis-reporting to these and other cultural questions in the rural and remote communities than there was in the urban areas. The effect on survey estimates cannot be quantified.

Health...

Self-reported information on medical conditions was not medically verified, and was not necessarily based on diagnoses by medical practitioners or medical records kept by respondents. Some people may be unaware of minor or major conditions, or may have conditions that have not been diagnosed. It is also probable that in some instances conditions which respondents were unwilling to talk about at an interview were not reported.

Obtaining correct terminology or sufficient information to describe different health conditions was sometimes a difficulty experienced by interviewers. Although this survey adopted a health action approach to recent conditions similar to that used in the 1989-90 National Health Survey (NHS), caution should be adopted when making comparisons of different medical conditions because of the greater emphasis on prompting to elicit all health actions and conditions in the NHS. In a survey focusing on health, it was possible to give more emphasis to prompting than it was in this survey where the interview time that could be devoted to health was limited.

Similarly, definitional differences exist between this survey and the NHS and must be taken into account when comparisons are being made. An example is long-term eye problems which are defined in the NHS to include all eye conditions lasting 6 months or more, irrespective of whether the condition(s) can be corrected by glasses. In the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, the definition of long-term eye problems excludes conditions that can be corrected by glasses. It is recommended that users familiarise themselves with the concepts and definitions used in the NHS (*1989-90 National Health Survey Summary of Results, Australia*, Catalogue No. 4364.0 and *1989-90 National Health Survey, Users' Guide*, Catalogue No. 4363.0) before undertaking comparisons.

Information on self-assessed health status should be used to complement, rather than as a substitute for, more objective measures on recent and/or long-term illness. Self-assessment may be influenced by many extraneous factors and its subjectivity is compounded by the variation in reference points used by individuals when assessing or comparing their health. Similar problems are experienced when collecting information from the broader Australian population. Information of this type complements measures of ill-health in the analysis of health related actions and demand for health services. A person's self-assessed health status also has an influence on lifestyle behaviours such as smoking, diet and exercise.

Some under-reporting of the quantity of cigarette smoking and whether people worry about going without food is expected to have occurred. Reasons may include social pressures, guilt/embarrassment (particularly in cases where other household members were present at the interview) and recall problems. Similar problems are experienced when collecting like information from the broader Australian population. The extent to which under-reporting has occurred and the effect on accuracy of survey estimates is not known.

Dietary information was collected using a simplified fat and sugar index questionnaire and a 24 hour recall methodology. An independent test was undertaken by the Nutrition Program, University of Queensland, in November/December 1993 which verified the validity of this approach. Some under-reporting of some food types may still have occurred because of recall problems, embarrassment or misunderstanding. Also, responses to the diet questions may have sometimes been influenced by the day of interview because in some areas the consumption of different food types varies considerably depending on such things as the weather, arrival of supplies in the community and the number of days since 'pay day'. Responses may, therefore, not always reflect the individuals' overall consumption pattern or level.

Housing...

In comparison to the 1991 Population Census, housing type information from this survey shows a lower than expected number of improvised dwellings and a higher proportion of 'other dwelling types' in some ATSI Regions. Possible explanations for these variations are: the selection of a disproportionately small number of improvised dwellings in the survey's sample caused by the overall small number of communities with improvised dwellings; some level of inconsistency in the classification of dwellings; seasonal factors associated with mobility; and the increased activity in building Aboriginal housing in some areas since the last Census. The impact of these factors is not, however, quantifiable.

Education and Training...

Respondents, when unsure, were sometimes able to refer to their records to provide the full name of the courses they had completed in order that level of qualification could be coded during processing. In cases where full details were unavailable coding of qualifications was undertaken using the limited amount of information recorded. This is likely to have had some effect on the accuracy of level of qualifications, including a relatively large number of qualifications categorised as 'inadequately described'.

Employment and Income...

Survey estimates of the number of employed persons working in CDEP jobs are lower than the number of CDEP jobs quoted for the same period by ATSI. Information collected on whether or not a job was CDEP was not able to be independently verified in the field by the survey interviewers. Respondents were first asked if they had a job last week. Only if they answered 'yes' to that question were they then asked whether it was a CDEP job. It may be that some people on CDEP were not aware of this or may have answered 'no' to having a job because they did not look upon working on CDEP as a job.

Labour force definitions adopted in this survey align with the standard ABS definitions of employed, unemployed and not in the labour force. During the development of this survey it was recognised that these definitions do not adequately recognise many traditional life style activities such as hunting and gathering and unpaid community work as 'employment'. Under the standard definitions persons involved in such unpaid activities would be classified to either unemployed or not in the labour force even though in the eyes of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people such activities are clearly work important to families and/or communities. It was an important objective that this survey deliver information that would enable the comparison of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with the broader Australian population and for this reason it was decided that the standard definition of labour force status be adopted. In recognition of the important unpaid work some people undertake within their communities a question on 'voluntary work' was included in this survey.

In comparison to the 1991 Population Census this survey has estimated a higher unemployment rate. Investigations undertaken on the data indicate the possible primary reasons for the difference to be the inclusion of an additional question in the NATSIS relating to CES registration.

In the NATSIS and the Population Census, respondents not working were asked if they had been looking for work at any time in the four weeks prior to interview/Census night. The Census question gives examples of recognised activities that constitute actively looking for work, one of which is being registered with the CES. Actively looking and being available to start work classifies a respondent to unemployed. Should both conditions not hold the respondent is classified to not in the labour force.

While developing the NATSIS it was strongly suspected and borne out in testing that some respondents answered 'no' to looking for work even though they were registered with the CES – they did not interpret this as looking for work. This misinterpretation leads to a lowering of the unemployment rate because more respondents are classified to not in the labour force rather than unemployed. In recognition of this problem and the relatively high number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people registered with the CES, it was decided that it was necessary to add a specific question on CES registration. This enabled the survey to capture those respondents who answered 'no' to looking for work to also have the opportunity to report whether or not they were registered with the CES. To illustrate the effect this extra question has had on survey results, in comparison with the 1991 Population Census unemployment rate of 30.8% the NATSIS rate is 38.2% and 31.3% if the effect of the CES question is removed.

The Survey collected income information only on wages and salaries, business income and Government payments. Testing showed that this was a reasonable proxy for total income as relatively few Indigenous people receive other types of income such as investment income. Limitation on the length of the interview made it impracticable to pursue other sources of income.

Although some respondents referred to their records, in many cases the answers to the questions on income were based on memory. As a consequence, some mis-reporting of the gross amounts received and income sources may be expected because of imperfect recall, misunderstanding or a reluctance to reveal the actual amount. Similar problems occur when collecting similar information from the broader Australian population. During processing, any incomes reported on a net basis were 'grossed up' through the application of an algorithm that took account of reported income levels and the appropriate Australian Taxation Office's tax scales.

Law and Justice...

Because of the sensitivities associated with issues such as personal safety and family violence some under-reporting is expected to have occurred. Similar problems occur when collecting sensitive information from the broader Australian population. The extent to which under-reporting has occurred and the effect on accuracy of survey estimates is not known.

Demographic structure of population...

There are clear differences in the age structures of the Australian Indigenous and non-indigenous populations (1991 Population Census results show 40% of Indigenous persons are aged less than 15 years in comparison to 22% for the non-indigenous population). When making comparisons of survey results with the broader Australian population this factor must be kept in mind because of the effect age distribution has on such things as health conditions and the level of profound or severe disabilities, and many other statistics.

Some collection difficulties were experienced by interviewers when obtaining age details. These difficulties were more prevalent in the rural/remote areas and experienced more with older people in selected households. In such situations, estimates of age were obtained. These reporting difficulties flow through to the survey demographic estimates and it is recommended that in preference, users refer

to the demographically estimated Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population details contained in Appendix D.

Prisoners...

Included in the survey was a sample of male and female Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners. Because of their incarceration, prisoners were asked a subset of the questions asked of all other people selected in the survey. Excluded were questions to do with labour force status and income; diet; questions relating to their local area, for example the level of contentment with local health services; and questions relating to their children's education.

As a consequence, some table populations contain prisoners and others do not, and small differences in population totals can be observed between tables of otherwise like populations.

TECHNICAL NOTES ON SAMPLE DESIGN AND VARIABILITY

- Aims of the Sample Design** The aim of the sample was to produce estimates with relative standard errors (see below) no higher than 3.5% at the Australian level, 10% at state level and 16% at ATSIC regional level, for characteristics held by 10% of the total Aboriginal population. For instance, an estimate of 10% for, say, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people suffering from ear or hearing problems across Australia, was expected to have a relative standard error of 3.5%.
- Sample Design** The required sample size was calculated by determining that needed to measure a characteristic that is spread randomly throughout the Indigenous population, then inflating this by 20% to take account of an assumed clustering of characteristics within this population by area.
- The sample design was a multistage stratified sample. Each census collection district (CD) in Australia was assigned a measure of size derived from the 1991 Population Census, being the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people enumerated in the CD at the time of the 1991 Population Census. Each of the CDs was placed in a stratum defined by ATSIC Region, its Section of State and whether it was a Large CD or Small CD. The distinction between these last two groups varied across regions according to the distributions of population reported at the time of the 1991 Population Census.
- Sample Selection** Selection of the sample was undertaken in several stages. For the strata consisting of Large CDs, a selection of CDs was chosen with probability proportional to size. This meant that it was more likely for a CD with a large Indigenous population to be included in the sample than a CD with a smaller population.
- For Small CDs, the situation was more complex. There are many CDs with very few Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and they could not be excluded from the sample design because they represented particular kinds of people - including well scattered Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in urban areas. To ensure that a sufficient number of small CDs were represented in the sample, a sample selection scheme for strata consisting of this CD type was designed to reflect both the size of small CDs and the cost of enumerating them. This resulted in small CDs being selected with equal probability, with the modifications that CDs with a size of 0 had their probabilities of selection reduced to one fifth of their value in the initial optimum design, and CDs with a size of 1 or 2 had their probabilities reduced by a half. Additionally, the sample selection was modified to ensure that all ATSIC Regions had a minimum of five CDs selected in the first stage of the sample.
- For Large CDs a second stage of selection entailed selecting a random subsample of Indigenous households within each selected CD. For the small CDs, all the Indigenous households in them were selected in the survey.
- The final stage of selection involved enumerating all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people within selected households.
- Estimation Procedure** Estimates of numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons with particular characteristics were derived from the survey by using a complex ratio estimation procedure which ensures that the survey estimates conform to both an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex at Capital city/Balance of State level, and an independently estimated distribution of the population across the 35 ATSIC Regions and the Torres Strait area. The method of ensuring conformity between the Survey estimates and these independent estimates is called benchmarking. Benchmarking improves consistency between different

surveys, and reduces non-sampling error, by incorporating external information at a broad level. (Refer to Appendix D for an explanation of how these 'benchmark' population estimates were compiled).

Estimates for groupings of people (e.g., households and families) were derived from the survey by using a complex procedure that formed an average measure of the contributions of the individual members of the group. This measure accounted for different age and sex characteristics amongst the members of the group.

Reliability of Estimates

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. The sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants from a sample of dwellings they are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that the sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all the dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error, which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.

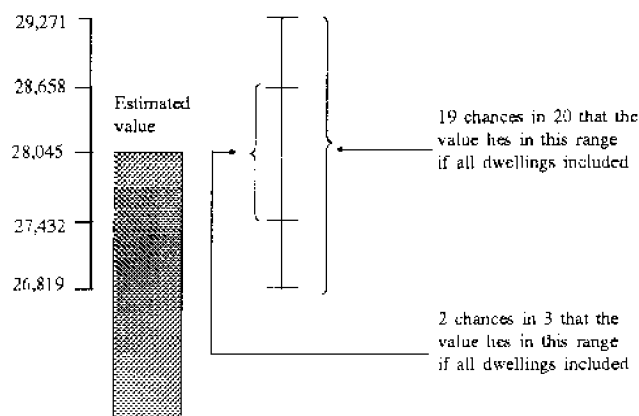
Standard errors and relative standard errors were calculated based on a range of estimates, due to the large number of estimates involved. While these measures of variability are applicable to most estimates, they may be less appropriate for characteristics which are highly clustered geographically, examples include CDEP participation and improvised dwellings.

The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents, errors made in the collection such as recording and coding data, and errors made in processing the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling error and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. It is not possible to quantify non-sampling error, but every effort is made to reduce it to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures. In practice, the potential for non-sampling error adds to the uncertainty of the estimates caused by sampling variability.

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of the estimates in this publication. Standard error of estimates of numbers of each of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, families and households can be obtained from Tables A and B.

An example of the calculation and the use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons, families and households is as follows. Table 9 shows the estimated number of persons aged 13 years and over who spoke an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language as their main language, to be 28,045 (14% of 197,500). Since this estimate is between 20,000 and 30,000, the standard error for Australia will be between 553 and 628 in the standard error Table A and can be approximated as 613. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value

that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall within the range 27,431 to 28,659 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range 26,818 to 29,272. This example is illustrated in the diagram below.



The size of the standard error of an estimate of a number of persons increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger is the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

As the standard errors in Tables A and B show, very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable purposes. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard error of 25% or less, and percentages based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates and percentages with larger relative standard errors have been included and are preceded by a single asterisk if the relative standard error is greater than 25% (e.g., *3.4) and two asterisks if it is greater than 50% (e.g., **2.5), indicating they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.

TABLE A. STANDARD ERRORS FOR PERSONS, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS — AUSTRALIA, STATES AND NORTHERN TERRITORY

<i>Size of Estimate</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>Relative Standard Error, Aust. (per cent)</i>
50	42	38	39	34	30	20	34	37	74.2
100	63	61	65	54	48	29	53	55	54.7
200	91	92	103	80	74	42	80	79	39.6
300	109	112	132	96	93	53	100	97	32.4
500	135	138	175	116	123	70	130	125	25.0
700	152	156	208	128	146	84	153	147	20.9
1000	171	173	247	138	173	101	179	173	17.3
1500	191	190	295	145	207	126	213	207	13.8
2000	205	199	332	148	234	148	238	234	11.7
2500	215	205	361	149	256	167	258	256	10.3
3000	222	209	385	160	275	184	275	276	9.2
4000	233	212	423	180	306	215	303	310	7.7
5000	240	213	453	198	331	243	325	338	6.8
7000	248	246	497	227	370	292	358	384	5.5
10000	253	287	541	263	413	..	393	436	4.4
15000	255	..	586	..	461	..	431	502	3.3
20000	277	..	614	..	495	..	456	553	2.8
30000	313	..	646	..	542	..	489	628	2.1
50000	364	..	672	..	..	..	..	732	1.5
70000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	804	1.1
100000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	884	0.9
150000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	979	0.7

TABLE B. STANDARD ERRORS FOR PERSONS, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS — ATSIIC REGIONS AND TORRES STRAIT AREA

<i>Size of Estimate</i>	<i>Queanbeyan</i>	<i>Bourke</i>	<i>Coffs Harbour</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Tamworth</i>	<i>Wagga Wagga</i>	<i>Wangaratta</i>	<i>Ballarat</i>
50	32	27	30	42	39	32	27	30
100	42	34	42	72	48	54	41	44
200	52	42	60	109	60	78	62	61
300	58	48	73	131	67	93	78	72
500	64	56	95	157	78	109	101	85
700	68	62	112	171	87	116	119	92
1000	71	70	135	181	96	121	141	99
1500	73	79	165	186	109	122	169	105
2000	74	86	191	213	118	135	190	107
2500	74	93	213	236	126	146	208	108
3000	77	98	234	256	134	156	223	109
4000	82	107	270	293	145	173	248	120
5000	86	115	302	325	155	187	268	129
7000	..	..	357	380	172	210	301	145
10000	..	..	428	448	..	238	..	..
15000	..	..	..	541	..	..	..	..

<i>Size of Estimate</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Cairns</i>	<i>Mount Isa</i>	<i>Cooktown</i>	<i>Rockhampton</i>	<i>Roma</i>	<i>Townsville</i>	<i>Torres Strait area</i>
50	39	30	23	19	30	36	37	17
100	66	45	33	26	44	58	51	25
200	104	62	43	35	65	80	71	37
300	130	72	47	42	82	91	85	47
500	167	84	50	53	110	99	108	63
700	192	92	50	61	133	101	126	76
1000	219	98	58	72	162	117	149	93
1500	247	103	69	86	204	138	180	118
2000	264	105	78	98	240	156	206	139
2500	276	106	85	109	272	171	228	157
3000	285	106	92	118	301	184	248	175
4000	295	116	104	134	354	208	284	206
5000	301	124	114	..	402	228	315	..
7000	304	138	..	..	..	..	368	..
10000	349	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B. STANDARD ERRORS FOR PERSONS, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS — ATSC REGIONS AND TORRES STRAIT AREA — *continued*

<i>Size of Estimate</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Broome</i>	<i>Kununurra</i>	<i>Warburton</i>	<i>Narrogin</i>	<i>South Hedland</i>	<i>Derby</i>	<i>Kalgoorlie</i>	<i>Geraldton</i>
50	34	15	16	17	25	15	23	13	19
100	49	21	22	25	33	18	29	19	23
200	73	30	29	38	43	23	33	30	28
300	91	37	35	49	50	26	34	38	31
500	120	47	43	67	61	30	40	52	36
700	145	56	50	82	70	33	44	64	39
1000	177	67	58	102	80	37	49	80	44
1500	221	82	70	130	94	42	56	102	49
2000	260	95	79	155	105	46	62	..	53
2500	294	106	87	..	114	49	66	..	56
3000	325	..	94	..	123	52	70	..	59
4000	381	..	..	..	137	..	..	..	..
5000	431	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7000	519	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

<i>Size of Estimate</i>	<i>Alice Springs</i>	<i>Jabiru</i>	<i>Katherine</i>	<i>Aputula</i>	<i>Nhulunbuy</i>	<i>Tennant Creek</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
50	22	18	16	28	22	13	28
100	31	28	22	36	39	19	39
200	43	44	32	43	61	27	53
300	52	58	42	47	75	33	63
500	66	80	61	50	90	43	80
700	77	100	80	52	99	51	93
1000	91	127	109	52	105	62	109
1500	111	165	160	57	109	76	131
2000	127	199	213	62	126	88	149
2500	141	230	269	65	141	99	165
3000	154	260	327	68	155	..	179
4000	..	313	452	73	179	..	204
5000	..	363	586	77	200	..	225
7000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

<i>Size of Estimate</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Ceduna</i>	<i>Port Augusta</i>	<i>Hobart</i>
50	36	15	22	20
100	60	22	30	29
200	88	32	42	42
300	102	40	50	53
500	115	53	64	70
700	119	65	75	84
1000	144	79	88	101
1500	180	..	107	126
2000	210	..	122	148
2500	237	..	135	167
3000	261	..	147	184
4000	305	..	168	215
5000	345	..	..	243
7000	413	..	..	292
10000	..	..	..	..
15000	..	..	..	..

POPULATION ESTIMATES AND BENCHMARKS

A sample survey cannot produce more accurate estimates of the size of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations than the quinquennial Census of Population and Housing. The best projections of current population size can be derived from 1991 Census figures by using demographic techniques to improve and update them. ABS derived such projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and used them as 'benchmarks' (refer to Appendix C for detail) when compiling the estimates for this survey.

This means that the tables in this publication which cover the full Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population add to 303,261 persons, the ABS projection of the size of the population at 30 June 1994.

Compiling Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 30 June 1994

A series of experimental estimates of the Indigenous population, by sex and age, States and Territories of Australia was published by the ABS in November 1994 in *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, June 1986 to June 1991* (3230.0). These experimental estimates were based on the 1991 Census of Population and Housing and life tables of the Indigenous population prepared by Dr Alan Gray of the Australian National University. The publication also detailed the method of estimation used to derive these estimates.

These estimates are referred to as 'experimental' in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. As a result a method based on the use of life tables is used. The estimates are also affected by changes in the propensity of people to identify as being of Indigenous origin.

The method of estimation was canvassed with major users of Indigenous population statistics and comments taken into account in the compilation of these estimates.

The 30 June 1991 experimental estimates were then updated to provide benchmarks for this survey as at 30 June 1994 using the cohort-component method which applied assumptions for each sex by single year of age regarding future mortality and migration. Assumed age specific fertility rates were applied to the female populations of child-bearing ages to provide the new cohort of births. This procedure was repeated for each year in the projection period for each Part of State (capital city/rest of State) for each State and the Northern Territory, and for the Australian Capital Territory as a whole.

The 30 June 1991 experimental estimates were originally calculated at the State/Territory level only. These were split to the Part of State level, by age and sex, according to 1991 Indigenous population Census counts, based on usual residence adjusted for sex ratio anomalies. The benchmarks were also adjusted to ensure that the totals for all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders at the ATSIC regional level were in the same proportion to each other within each capital city and rest of State as they were in 1991 Census statistics.

Projection Assumptions

Fertility...

Estimates of fertility of the Indigenous population were published in *Australian Social Trends, 1994* (4102.0). These estimates of fertility for the financial years 1988-89 to 1990-91 were adjusted, by age, to accord with the experimental estimates. The average of the adjusted age specific fertility rates for these three financial years were assumed to apply to Indigenous women of child-bearing ages over the three financial years of the projection period (1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94). Account was taken of births of Indigenous children to non-Indigenous mothers.

Mortality... Life tables of the Indigenous population for the intercensal periods 1981 to 1986 and 1986 to 1991 for each State/Territory have been calculated by Alan Gray of the Australian National University. The mid points of these two intercensal periods (1983-84 and 1988-89) were established, and the average annual rates of change of the age specific mortality rates were calculated between these two points. These rates of change, which reflect an overall improvement in mortality over the 1981-86 to 1986-91 intercensal periods, were assumed to apply for the three financial years of the projection period.

Migration... The method of estimation used to derive the experimental estimates of the Indigenous population June 1986 to June 1991 assumed no internal or overseas migration of the Indigenous population. Analysis of 1991 Census data also shows insignificant migration across parts of States. Accordingly, all net migration flows were assumed to be zero for these projections.

The Benchmarks The resulting benchmarks which were used to compile the estimates from this survey are shown in the Table C.

These benchmarks can be used by analysts who wish to understand the influence demographic characteristics of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population have on the statistics in this publication.

ABS did not compile similar benchmarks at the ATSIC regional level. Estimates of the regional demographic characteristics are available from the survey itself. Analysts who require this information should contact the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics Unit in Darwin (see page vi for details).

TABLE C : PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATIONS, 30 JUNE 1994

Age (Years)	New South Wales			Victoria			Queensland			South Australia			Western Australia			Tasmania			Northern Territory			Australia(a)
	Capital City		Balance of State	Capital City		Balance of State	Capital City		Balance of State	Capital City		Balance of State	Capital City		Balance of State	Capital City		Balance of State	Capital City		Balance of State	
	City			City			City			City			City			City			City			
MALES																						
0-4	2,034	4,160	744	760	1,210	4,963	584	764	1,107	2,575	258	493	478	2,570	22,844							
5-9	1,536	3,806	572	706	1,022	4,124	521	714	951	2,336	243	413	448	2,709	20,229							
10-14	1,381	3,250	415	592	905	3,801	451	613	765	2,021	237	409	380	2,422	17,755							
15-19	1,222	2,880	404	517	803	3,580	404	509	684	1,747	201	397	359	2,009	15,826							
20-24	1,478	2,751	498	489	903	3,416	416	511	739	1,687	190	355	347	2,209	16,103							
25-29	1,206	2,476	473	408	744	2,899	366	511	657	1,593	132	268	304	1,908	14,038							
30-34	1,060	2,096	371	371	601	2,389	320	443	495	1,289	118	259	270	1,577	11,777							
35-39	824	1,662	324	320	443	1,912	278	315	413	959	103	230	227	1,185	9,268							
40-44	680	1,266	230	257	381	1,510	187	224	281	792	76	179	161	890	7,171							
45-49	500	958	169	175	251	1,106	126	180	181	535	52	148	97	619	5,135							
50-54	341	734	121	134	162	772	89	179	129	456	36	96	89	538	3,900							
55-59	260	548	69	62	77	485	57	107	64	301	21	55	62	371	2,797							
60-64	165	400	49	54	50	356	25	55	39	211	11	29	47	300	2,185							
65-69	103	256	31	38	35	196	18	54	22	135	8	25	23	191	1,461							
70-74	61	158	25	34	31	247	18	37	24	182	3	20	11	143	998							
75+	64	146	36	34	31	247	18	37	24	182	3	20	11	143	998							
Total	12,914	27,550	4,595	4,999	7,724	32,355	3,903	5,320	6,628	17,170	1,718	3,444	3,317	19,778	152,406							
FEMALES																						
0-4	1,921	3,915	720	730	1,184	4,740	563	722	1,051	2,374	241	448	471	2,458	21,680							
5-9	1,500	3,659	521	673	947	3,998	497	682	906	2,224	235	375	423	2,564	19,317							
10-14	1,329	3,004	393	571	803	3,603	399	619	721	1,936	234	394	372	2,300	16,796							
15-19	1,231	2,712	395	500	780	3,304	372	510	659	1,721	186	359	337	1,878	15,078							
20-24	1,425	2,653	479	471	872	3,297	404	495	719	1,553	181	344	341	2,124	15,448							
25-29	1,178	2,420	461	398	731	2,848	361	503	648	1,572	132	257	300	1,887	13,793							
30-34	1,055	2,086	401	367	602	2,396	323	447	500	1,301	122	249	273	1,591	11,805							
35-39	835	1,685	326	322	453	1,955	285	323	429	995	120	215	233	1,219	9,472							
40-44	719	1,339	256	264	404	1,603	209	248	316	836	83	165	182	1,005	7,683							
45-49	544	1,045	183	216	263	1,163	158	193	227	567	53	127	111	710	5,604							
50-54	376	746	133	132	189	888	116	160	150	441	38	83	93	544	4,113							
55-59	275	583	92	95	135	723	77	116	117	345	29	61	69	409	3,132							
60-64	219	432	82	86	104	563	51	94	90	323	18	45	52	379	2,545							
65-69	149	317	58	58	79	445	41	51	63	204	17	35	34	241	1,796							
70-74	87	187	37	44	55	268	25	54	29	157	18	22	13	161	1,161							
75+	121	224	65	62	62	303	54	52	49	231	9	22	21	153	1,431							
Total	12,965	27,099	4,601	4,988	7,664	32,099	3,934	5,268	6,673	16,780	1,717	3,234	3,324	19,623	150,855							
PERSONS																						
0-4	3,955	8,076	1,465	1,490	2,395	9,704	1,147	1,486	2,158	4,948	499	941	949	5,028	44,524							
5-9	3,036	7,465	1,093	1,379	1,969	8,122	1,017	1,396	1,857	4,560	478	788	872	5,273	39,546							
10-14	2,709	6,254	808	1,163	1,708	7,404	850	1,232	1,486	3,957	470	803	753	4,722	34,552							
15-19	2,454	5,592	810	1,017	1,584	6,884	776	1,019	1,343	3,468	387	788	696	3,887	30,904							
20-24	2,903	5,403	977	960	1,774	6,712	820	1,006	1,458	3,240	371	699	688	4,334	31,551							
25-29	2,384	4,897	934	805	1,475	5,747	727	1,014	1,305	3,164	264	525	603	3,795	27,831							
30-34	2,116	4,183	805	738	1,203	4,785	642	891	995	2,590	240	508	543	3,168	23,582							
35-39	1,658	3,347	651	642	896	3,868	563	638	842	1,953	222	445	460	2,404	18,740							
40-44	1,398	2,605	485	521	785	3,114	396	472	597	1,629	158	345	343	1,895	14,854							
45-49	1,044	2,003	351	391	514	2,270	284	373	407	1,102	105	208	208	1,328	10,739							
50-54	717	1,480	254	266	351	1,660	205	339	279	897	74	179	182	1,082	8,013							
55-59	535	1,132	159	178	240	1,322	135	222	194	696	59	129	131	780	5,929							
60-64	384	832	132	181	129	1,048	91	106	103	416	29	64	60	432	3,257							
65-69	252	573	109	113	129	801	66	108	103	292	26	47	32	286	2,080							
70-74	148	346	63	82	90	464	46	89	73	412	13	41	32	296	2,429							
75+	185	370	101	96	94	550	72	89	73	412	13	41	32	296	2,429							
Total	25,879	54,558	9,196	9,987	15,388	64,454	7,837	10,588	13,301	33,950	3,435	6,678	6,641	39,400	303,261							

(a) Includes the ACT.

SURVEY POPULATIONS AND VARIABLES

To assist people requiring further information, a comprehensive but not exhaustive list of populations and variables available from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey is provided below. Only the most relevant populations are shown beside each variable, other combinations may also be available. For further information contact the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics Unit, Darwin on (1800) 633 216 (see page vi for further details).

POPULATIONS

Demographics

1	POP401:	All persons
2	POP408:	Females
3	POP409:	Males
4	POP403:	Persons aged 5 years and over
5	POP404:	Persons aged 12 years and under
6	POP405:	Persons aged 13 years and over
7	POP406:	Persons aged 15 years and over
8	POP432:	Persons aged 17 years and over
9	POP407:	Persons aged 18 years and over
10	POP440:	Persons aged 5 to 18 years
11	POP433:	Persons aged 13 to 17 years
12	POP438:	Persons aged 13 to 18 years

Family & Culture

13	POP201:	All families
14	POP202:	Parent and couple families
15	POP103:	Multiple family households
16	POP417:	Persons who recognise homelands
17	POP430:	Persons who have attended cultural activities in the last year

Childcare

18	POP425:	Persons who did not use formal child care
19	POP426:	Persons who did use formal child care

Health

20	POP410:	Persons who experienced recent illness
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Housing

21	POP101:	Persons who live in private dwellings
22	POP101:	Households living in private dwellings
23	POP102:	Persons who live in rented dwellings
24	POP102:	Households living in rented dwellings
25	POP104:	All households

Education and Training

26	POP419:	Persons who have qualifications
27	POP446:	Persons who have attended a training course
28	POP421:	Persons with primary or secondary school children
29	POP422:	Persons who are primary or secondary school students
30	POP441:	Secondary school students aged 13 years and over
31	POP423:	Persons who are currently studying for a qualification
32	POP424:	Persons who want to do further study or training
33	POP428:	Persons who have left school

Employment and Income

34	POP411:	Persons who are employed
35	POP412:	Persons who are in CDEP employment
36	POP413:	Persons who are in non-CDEP employment
37	POP414:	Persons who are unemployed
38	POP415:	Persons who are not in the labour force
39	POP416:	Persons who are in the labour force
40	POP427:	Persons who received Government payments
41	POP301:	All income units

Law & Justice

42	POP418:	Persons who have been arrested in the last 5 years
43	POP429:	Persons who have been physically attacked or verbally threatened in the last year
44	POP431:	Persons who were physically attacked in the last incident

VARIABLES**POPULATIONS***GEOGRAPHICAL AREA*

GEO100A:	State of interview	1-44
GEO109A:	ATSIIC Region	1-44
GEO101A:	Part of State	1-44
GEO101:	Section of State	1-44
GEO103:	Statistical Division	1-44
GEO103:	Capital city/rest of State	1-44

HOUSEHOLDS

HSH100:	Household type	21, 22
HSH1401:	Total number of persons in household	22
HSH1402:	Number of usual residents in household	22
HSH1407:	Number of visitors in household	22
HSH143:	Number of dependent children in household	22
HSH130:	Number of income units in household	22

DEMOGRAPHICS

PSN401:	Sex	1
PSN402:	Age	1
ATI4001:	Whether Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	1
ATI100:	Aboriginality of household - whether any non-indigenous persons in household	15, 22
ATI101:	Aboriginality of household - whether reference person or spouse is Indigenous	15, 22
ATI200:	Aboriginality of family - whether any non-indigenous persons in family	13, 14
ATI201:	Aboriginality of family - whether reference person or spouse is Indigenous	13, 14
PSN432:	Relationship in household	25
PSN4321:	Relationship within private dwellings	22
PSN400:	Whether person is a usual resident, a long term visitor or a short term visitor	1
CHL400:	Whether has had any children	2 & 6
CHL401:	Number of children	2 & 6

FAMILY AND CULTURE

POPULATIONS

Family

FAM200:	Family type	13
FAM240:	Total number of persons in family	13
FAM241:	Number of children in family aged 0 to 12 years	13
ATI456:	Whether taken away from natural family	1
ATI457:	Who brought child up after being taken away	1
FAM102:	Number of families in household	15, 22
FAM1012:	Relationship between second and primary families	15
FAM1013:	Relationship between third and primary families	15
FAM201:	Relationship of second and third family to primary family	15

Culture

ATI401:	Whether identifies with clan tribal or language group	6
ATI402:	Importance of role of Elders	6
ATI4201:	Whether gone to any Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander cultural activities in the last 12 months	1
ATI4203:	Whether gone to any Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander funerals in the last 12 months	1
ATI4204:	Whether gone to any Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander ceremonies in the last 12 months	1
ATI4205:	Whether gone to any Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander festivals or carnivals in the last 12 months	1
ATI4206:	Whether involved with any Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisations in the last 12 months	6
ATI4202:	Whether unable to attend cultural activities	1
ATI421:	Reasons could not attend cultural activities	1, 6
ATI422:	Whether has a place to meet for cultural activities	6
ATI423:	Whether needs a place to meet for cultural activities	6

Language

LNG400:	Main language spoken	4
LNG401:	Number of languages spoken	4
LNG429:	Whether has difficulty communicating at service where English is spoken	6
LNG403:	Whether would use an interpreter service	6
LNG420:	Whether speaks English	4
LNG437:	Whether speaks any Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander languages	4
LNG441:	Whether speaks Aboriginal English	4

Homelands

ATI430:	Recognition of homelands	6
ATI431:	Importance of homelands	16
ATI432:	Whether ancestors came from homelands	16
ATI433:	Whether grew up in homelands	16
ATI434:	Whether presently lives in homelands	16
ATI436:	Whether gone to homelands in the last 12 months	16
ATI437:	Reasons not gone to homelands in the last 12 months	16
ATI438:	Whether allowed to live in homelands	16
ATI4381:	Whether allowed to visit homelands	16

Childcare

CGN401:	Childcare arrangements	5
CGN402:	Main type of formal childcare service used	19
CGN405:	Whether Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander targeted childcare	19
CGN420:	Reasons for using childcare service	19
CGN421:	Main reason did not use childcare	18
CGN485:	Type of formal childcare would have liked to use in the last 4 weeks	18
CGN201:	Type of childcare used by family	13
CGN285:	Type of formal childcare the family would have liked to use in the last 4 weeks	13

POPULATIONS

HEALTH

Health actions

ACT400:	Whether took a health related action during the last 2 weeks	1, 20
ACT410:	Type of action taken	1, 20
ACT4101:	Whether no action taken	1, 20
ACT4102:	Whether used outpatients	1, 20
ACT4103:	Whether admitted to hospital	1, 20
ACT4104:	Whether seen doctor	1, 20
ACT4105:	Whether seen Aboriginal health worker	1, 20
ACT4106:	Whether seen a nurse	1, 20
ACT4107:	Whether used medicine	1, 20
ACT4108:	Whether used bush medicine	1, 20
ACT4109:	Whether reduced daily activities	1, 20
ACT4001:	Whether used bush medicine in the last 6 months	1, 20
ACT4161:	Whether doctor was from an Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander community controlled health service	1, 20
ACT4162:	Whether nurse was from an Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander community controlled health service	1, 20

Attitudes to health

ATI445:	Perceived health problems in local area	6
ATI449:	Perceived substance problems in local area	6

Health status

SAM400:	Self assessed health status	1
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Illness conditions

CND4001:	Whether has a specified current condition	1
CND4002:	Whether has a specified long-term condition	1
CND406:	Whether experienced recent illness	1
CND4203B:	Type of condition	20
CND4381:	Whether gone away for treatment of a health problem in the last 12 months	1
CND4382:	Number of times went away for treatment	1

Health risk factors

DIE117:	Whether any household members went without food in the last 4 weeks	22
DIE1171:	Number of days gone without food in the last 4 weeks	22
DIE118:	Reasons for going without food in the last 4 weeks	22
DIE416:	Whether worries about going without food	6
ALC402:	Period since last drank alcohol	6, 9, 11
TOB400:	Whether smokes cigarettes	6, 9, 11
TOB407:	Number of cigarettes usually smoked per day	6, 9, 11
WOM429:	Whether breastfed	5
WOM426:	Length of time breastfed	5
DIE408:	Fat consumption index	6
DIE409:	Sugar consumption index	6
SAM404:	Relative weight	4

Disability

HCP400:	Whether has a profound or severe handicap	4
ASS410:	Whether receives help	4

Access and attitudes to health services and facilities

CMM1301-2:	Distance to health services	22
ATI1501:	Whether uses nearest hospital	22
ATI1502a:	Whether uses nearest Aboriginal Medical Service/medical aid post	22
ATI1503:	Whether uses nearest community health centre	22
ATI1505:	Reason doesn't use nearest hospital	22

<i>Access and attitudes to health services and facilities — continued</i>		POPULATIONS
ATI1506b:	Reason doesn't use nearest Aboriginal Medical Service/medical aid post	22
ATI1507:	Reason doesn't use nearest community health centre	22
ATI446:	Importance of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander involvement in health services	6
ATI447:	Whether happy with local health services	6
ATI448A:	Problems with local health services	6
CMM1303-4:	Type of health facilities and whether Indigenous staff working at health facility	22
CMM1311-12:	Availability and type of health professionals and services	22

HOUSING

Dwelling characteristics

DWE1001:	Type of private dwelling	22
DWE160:	Nature of occupancy of dwelling	22
DWE108:	Type of landlord	24
DST100:	Number of bedrooms in dwelling	22
DST103:	Whether dwelling has bathroom/shower	22
DST109:	Number and type of toilet in dwelling	22
ENG102:	Whether electricity is supplied to dwelling	22
WAP100:	Whether running water connected to dwelling	22
CMM151:	Whether garbage is collected from households in the community	22
DWE109:	Whether dwelling is on sealed road	22

Problems with dwellings

DWE184:	Whether dwelling satisfies the needs of the household	22
DWE1841:	Main problems with the dwelling	22
DWE183:	Whether household utilities (toilet, electricity, gas or water) not worked in the last 4 weeks	22
DWE1901:	Number of days toilet not working in the last 4 weeks	22
DWE1902:	Number of days electricity not working in the last 4 weeks	22
DWE1903:	Number of days gas not working in the last 4 weeks	22
DWE1904:	Number of days water not flowing in the last 4 weeks	22

Housing costs

ACM111:	Weekly rent	24
LON148:	Monthly housing loan repayment	22

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Access to educational institutions

CMM1301-2:	Distance to educational institutions	22
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Schooling

TLY4016:	School participation rate	10
EDN4041:	Type of school	29
EDN410:	Level of school attending	29
ATI463:	Whether taught about Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultures at school	29
ATI464:	Whether taught Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander languages at school	29
ATI465:	Whether taught by an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander teacher/education worker/community member	29
EDN482:	Whether have a subject choice at school	30

Attitudes to school

EDN480:	Whether happy with the education children receive at school	28
EDN481:	Main reason not happy with education children receive at school	28
EDN483:	Whether involved in decision making at children's school	28
ATI460:	Whether thinks school teachers should go to an Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander cultural awareness program	28, 33
ATI461:	Whether prefer Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander people had more say in their children's education	28, 33

		POPULATIONS
<i>Attitudes to school — continued</i>		
ATI462:	Whether feel welcome at children's school	28
ATI466:	Whether preferred to send children to Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Community controlled school	28
<i>Age and year left school</i>		
EDN435:	Age left school	33
EDN438:	Highest year of school completed	33
<i>Current study</i>		
EDN428A:	Main field of study of qualification for current study	31
EDN428B:	Level of qualification for current study	31
<i>Qualifications</i>		
EDN403:	Institution that provided course	26
EDN418A:	Field of study of highest qualification	26
EDN418C:	Level of highest qualification	26
EDN425:	Apprenticeship or traineeship	26
<i>Training</i>		
EDN412:	Number of training courses attended in last 12 months	27
EDN4113:	Type of main training course	27
EDN4033:	Institution that provided main training course	27
EDN4343:	Length of main training course	27
EDN4253:	Apprenticeship or traineeship of main training course	27
EDN4003:	Whether completed main training course	27
EDN4903:	Whether used information gained from main training course	27
EDN490:	How information gained from the course was used	27
EDN461:	Main reason for non completion of course	27
<i>Further study or training</i>		
EDN465:	Whether wants to do further study or training	33
EDN466:	Main difficulty to do further study or training	32
EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME		
<i>Labour force status</i>		
LBF401:	Labour force status	7
LBF170:	Number of employed persons in household	22
LBF171:	Number of unemployed persons household	22
LBF270:	Number of employed persons in family	13
LBF271:	Number of unemployed persons in family	13
LBF370:	Number of employed persons in income unit	41
TLY461:	Unemployment rate	39
TLY462:	Labour force participation rate	7
<i>Nature of jobs</i>		
LBF420:	Whether employee or self-employed	34
LBF421:	Whether employed on CDEP	34
LBF415:	Sector of employment	34, 36
LBF416:	Number of jobs held	34
LBF402:	Whether working full-time or part-time	34
LBF410:	Whether wants to work more hours	34
LBF423:	Number of hours usually worked each week	34
LBF433:	Number of months worked in the last 12 months	7, 34-36
LBF454:	Number of employers worked for in the last 12 months	7, 34-36
LBF490:	Whether work allows cultural obligations to be met	34-36
LBF491:	Changes to job to allow cultural obligations to be met	34-36

		POPULATIONS
<i>Unemployment</i>		
LBF455:	Duration of unemployment	37
LBF457:	Main difficulty finding a job	37
LBF4571:	All difficulties finding a job	37
LBF460:	Whether looking for full-time or part-time work	37
LBF462:	Actions taken to look for work	37
LBF463:	Reasons could not have started work	38
LBF465:	Whether person wants a job	38
LBF464:	Main reason person is not looking for work	38
<i>Voluntary work</i>		
VUW401:	Whether does voluntary work	7
VUW404:	Usual hours engaged in voluntary work	7
VUW408:	Type of voluntary work undertaken	7
<i>Personal income</i>		
INC410:	Personal income	7
INC401:	All sources of income	7
INC402:	Main source of income	7
INC450:	Amount received in wages and salaries	34
INC451:	Amount received in business income	34
INC4581:	Amount received in CDEP employment	35
INC4582:	Amount received in non-CDEP employment	36
INC452:	Amount received in Government payments	40
INC4421-2:	Type of Government payment received	40
TLY404:	Mean personal income	7
<i>Household income</i>		
INC110:	Household income	22
INC119:	Household income less housing costs	22
<i>Family income</i>		
INC210:	Family income	13
INC202:	Main source of income for family	13
<i>Income unit</i>		
UNT300:	Income unit type	41
INC310:	Amount of income	41
LAW AND JUSTICE		
<i>Access to and use of legal services</i>		
LSU400:	Whether used legal services in the last 12 months	6
LSU401:	Type of legal service used in the last 12 months	6
LSU412:	Whether needed legal services in the last 12 months	6
LSU413:	Reasons for not using legal service	6
CMM13001-2:	Distance to legal services, police station and court house	22
CMM153:	Whether circuit court visits community	22
<i>Victims of crime</i>		
PEO400:	Whether physically attacked or verbally threatened in the last 12 months	6
PEO403:	Whether physically attacked in the last incident	43
PEO405:	Number of times physically attacked or verbally threatened	43
PEO437:	Number of times physically attacked	44
CRM441:	Whether reported last incident to police	43
CRM444:	Reason for not reporting last incident to police	43
PRO102:	Whether house broken into and theft occurred in the last 12 months	22
CRM141:	Whether told police about house break-in and theft	22
CRM1411:	Reasons did not report house break-in and theft to police	22

<i>Attitudes to family violence</i>		<i>POPULATIONS</i>
ATC416:	Whether family violence is a common problem in the local area	6
<i>Attitudes to policing</i>		
ATC432:	Perception of police in dealing with crime	6
ATC436:	Reasons why police don't do a good job dealing with crime	6
ATI4761:	Perception of police in dealing with violence	6
ATI4771:	Reasons why police don't do a good job in dealing with violence	6
ATI4762:	Perception of police in dealing with family violence	6
ATI4772:	Reasons why police don't do a good job in dealing with family violence	6
ATI475:	How treated by police	6
ATI474:	Perception of police relations compared to 5 years ago	6
<i>Experiences with the law</i>		
ATI486:	Whether arrested by police in the last 5 years	6
ATI487:	Reason for most recent arrest	42
ATI488:	Number of times arrested by police in the last 5 years	42
ATI490:	Whether physically assaulted by police in the last year	6
ATI4911:	Whether hassled by police in the last year	6
ATI492:	Number of times hassled by police in the last year	6
ATI4912:	Whether hassled by police in own home in the last year	6
<i>Indigenous police aides/liaison officers/police officers</i>		
ATI470:	Whether have Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander police aides, liaison officers or police officers	6
ATI471:	Whether would like Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander police representatives	6
ATI472:	Perception of Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander police representatives	6
ATI473:	Reasons think Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander police representatives not doing a good job	6
<i>Voting patterns</i>		
ATI424:	Whether voted in last elections	9

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