



2006

4159.0

GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY: SUMMARY RESULTS

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 22 MAY 2007

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INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

ABBREVIATIONS

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ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust.	Australia
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
CURF	confidentialised unit record file
ERP	estimated resident population
GSS	General Social Survey
no.	number
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Qld	Queensland
RADL	Remote Access Data Laboratory
RSE	relative standard error
SA	South Australia
SE	standard error
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

Among the many, often inter-related, aspects of life that are important to human wellbeing are good health, good family relationships and engagements with wider social networks, good educational opportunities and outcomes, suitable employment, a decent income and freedom from financial stress, a decent and affordable place to live, feeling safe and secure, and having access to suitable transport. There is increasing recognition that many social phenomena are inter-related and social policy is becoming less sectoral as a consequence. In 2006, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) conducted the second General Social Survey (GSS), a multi-dimensional social survey that ranges across all of these aspects of life to enable analysis of the interrelationships in social circumstances and outcomes, including the exploration of multiple advantage and disadvantage.

The following commentary highlights some of the insights that can be obtained from the 2006 GSS, looking at various aspects of wellbeing and how they might be related to each other. The commentary also identifies some of the changes in people's circumstances since the first GSS was conducted in 2002.

SOCIAL NETWORKS

Relationships and networks are at the core of society and are essential to individual wellbeing. People are linked together with family and friends, and in wider communities characterised by shared interests, sympathies or living circumstances. Individuals may also form looser networks with people encountered through various activities and life situations. A person's networks may be concentrated in a local area, or more dispersed and sustained by travel and communications systems. There is a growing exploration of the ways in which social networks may contribute to positive outcomes for individuals in areas such as health and employment, and for communities in broader opportunities for participation and safer environments.

Of the 15,307,000 people aged 18 years and over covered in the 2006 GSS, most (96%) reported having contact in the previous week (either in person or via telephone, mail or e-mail) with family or friends with whom they did not live. The proportion of people reporting contact with family and friends in the last week was similar for both men and women and there was little variation across age groups, as was the pattern in 2002 (table 1). Of those people who had contact with family or friends in the last week, 79% did so in person, while an even greater proportion (93%) had weekly contact via other means such as telephone, mail or e-mail (table 2).

Over a 3 month period, most people used a combination of methods to contact family and friends, with fixed telephone being the most common (91%). The use of a mobile phone or Short Message Service (SMS) to contact family and friends was the next most common method (77%), followed by the internet for email or chat rooms (47%), and mail, cards or faxes (31%) (table 31). Mobiles and electronic forms of communication were more popular with younger age groups, whereas fixed telephone and mail were still heavily relied upon by older persons for distance communication.

In 2006, most people (93%) reported that they would be able to ask people outside of their household for small favours, such as looking after pets, collecting mail, watering gardens, minding a child for a brief period, or borrowing equipment (table 1). Similarly, most people (93%) reported that, in a time of crisis, they could get support from outside their household. While a similar proportion of men and women felt that they could get

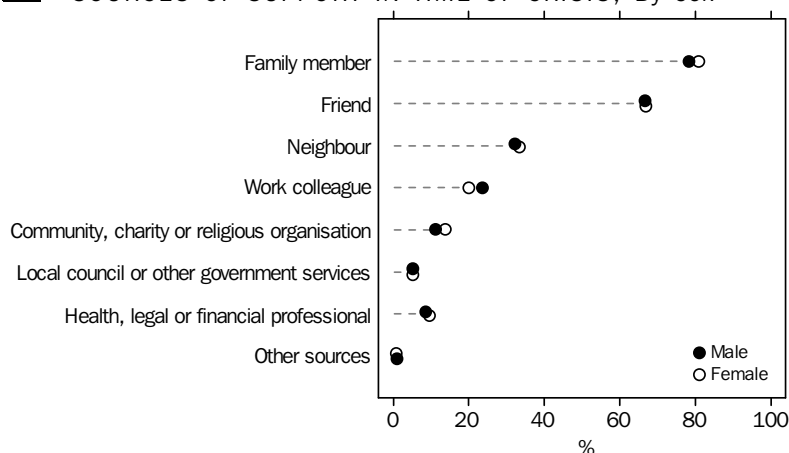
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

SOCIAL NETWORKS

continued

support in time of crisis, the younger age groups for both sexes (18 to 44 year olds) were more likely to feel they had support in a time of crisis compared to older age groups. People reporting that they could get support indicated that support would come primarily from family members (80%) or friends (67%). Neighbours, work colleagues and various community, government and professional organisations were also reported as other potential sources of support. No significant differences were found between men and women for any of the sources of support reported (table 25).

1 SOURCES OF SUPPORT IN TIME OF CRISIS, By sex



People born in countries other than main English-speaking ones were less likely than other people to report that they 'could ask for small favours' and be 'able to get support in a time of crisis' (table 12).

Family and household composition were generally not significantly associated with lower levels of support. Single parents or persons aged under 35 years and living by themselves had higher than average levels of daily face-to-face contact (27% and 31% respectively) and other forms of contact (52% and 60%) with family and friends living outside the household (table 8).

The level of social attachment, as measured by daily contact (all forms) with family and friends, ability to ask for small favours, and ability to get support in a time of crisis, generally increased progressively across each income distribution quintile from lowest to highest (table 9). Increasing levels of social attachment were also associated with increasing levels of good health (table 15).

SUPPORT FOR RELATIVES LIVING OUTSIDE THE HOUSEHOLD

With increasing numbers of parents not living with their natural children, there is an interest in their continuing relationships and the provision of support to their children. Similarly, the ageing of the population may mean that greater numbers of people are needing assistance from their children, other relatives and friends. Wider family networks often provide financial and physical support.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

SUPPORT FOR RELATIVES LIVING OUTSIDE THE HOUSEHOLD *continued*

The 2002 and 2006 GSS cycles collected information on support provided by the selected person and/or their partner to any children aged 0 to 24 years living in other households, and support provided to other relatives living in other households. The data in 2002 did not distinguish between support provided by the selected person and support provided by their partner, or between the selected person's natural children or other relatives and their partner's children or other relatives. Additional data was collected in the 2006 GSS so that the differences between supporting one's own relatives and those of a partner could be analysed.

In 2006, there were 1,668,000 people aged 18 years and over who reported that their own children aged 0 to 24 years were living in another household. Of these people, 68% were providing some form of support to their own children. If partners' children and support are included, 1,961,000 people had children aged 0 to 24 years living in another household, of which 69% provided some form of support. The support arrangements included financial support (such as Child Support Payments, money to meet living or educational costs, or providing pocket money), and other forms of support (such as driving them places or lending them a car).

Support for children under 18 years of age living outside the household

In 2006, there were 570,000 people aged 18 years and over who reported that their own children aged under 18 years were living in another household. Of these people, 89% were providing some form of support to their own children. If partners' children and support are included, the number of people with children aged under 18 years living in another household was 742,000, of whom 89% provided support.

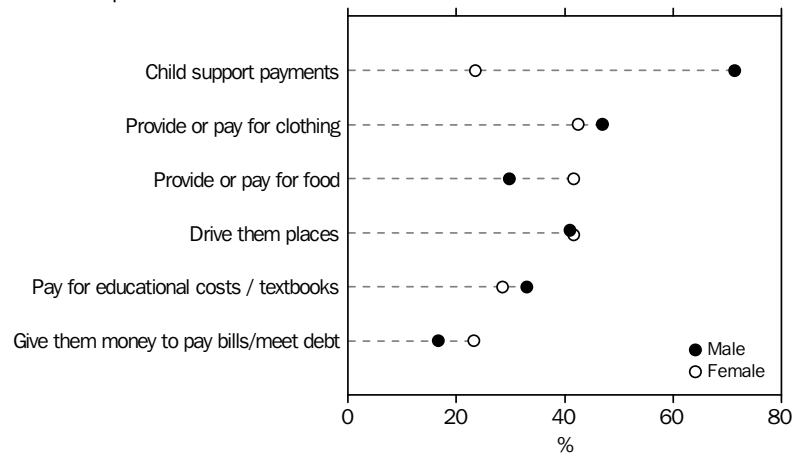
One of the key forms of financial support provided to children aged under 18 years living elsewhere is Child Support Payments. Child support can be paid by mutual agreement or may be imposed by a court order or following an application to the Child Support Agency. Child support is generally only paid for children under 18 years of age. Of those people who had children of this age living outside the household, 61% reported making Child Support Payments. People who lived alone were more likely (71%) than others to be making Child Support Payments (table 24).

Similar to results from the 2002 GSS, in 2006 males were more likely (71%) to pay child support for their own children aged under 18 years living elsewhere than were females (24%) (graph 2). Apart from Child Support Payments, people with their own children aged under 18 years living in another household provided or paid for clothing (46%), drove them places (41%), gave them pocket money or an allowance (39%), paid for educational costs or provided or paid for food (both 32%) (table 24).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Support for children under 18 years of age living outside the household continued

2 SUPPORT PROVIDED FOR CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS, By sex of provider



Support for children aged 18 to 24 years living outside the household

The age group 18 to 24 years is the period when children generally move from being dependent on their parents to living independently. While some children not residing with both natural parents may be living in the care of other families, many are living on their own, in group households or starting their own families. However, during this time, the continuation of material support from parents is often important in helping them establish their independence.

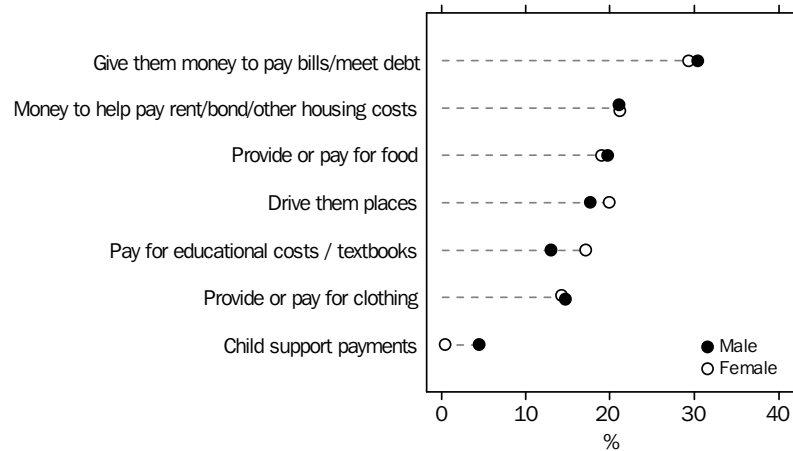
In 2006, there were 1,218,000 people aged 18 years and over who had their own children aged 18 to 24 years living away from them, of whom 57% provided some form of support to their own children. If partners' children and support are included, the number of people with children aged 18 to 24 years living in another household was 1,407,000, of whom 58% provided support.

Common types of support provided for children aged 18 to 24 years were money to pay bills or debt (30%), money to help pay rent and housing costs (21%), money for food (19%), driving them places (19%), letting them borrow the car (16%) and paying for educational expenses (15%). As Child Support Payments are provided predominantly for children aged under 18 years, the proportion of people providing child support for their own children aged 18 to 24 years was very low (table 24 and graph 3).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Support for children aged 18 to 24 years living outside the household continued

3 SUPPORT PROVIDED FOR CHILDREN AGED 18–24 YEARS, By sex of provider



Support for other relatives living outside the household

Excluding partner support, in 2006, 4,296,000 people aged 18 years and over were providing some form of support to relatives, other than their own children aged 0 to 24 years, living outside the household. If partner support for other relatives is included, the number of people providing support rises to 4,838,000 people, up from 27% in 2002 (table 1).

In 2006, persons aged 55 to 64 years were more likely (36%) to support their relatives living elsewhere compared to other age groups (table 2). Persons aged 18 to 24 years and those aged 75 years and over were least likely to provide support to their relatives (21% for each age group). People in older age groups are more likely to be recipients of such care and support.

Transport was the most common form of assistance provided to other relatives, including driving other relatives places (15%) or letting them borrow a car (6%). The most common form of financial support was to give money to pay bills or meet debt (7%) (table 25).

NETWORK TYPES AND LEVELS OF TRUST

In addition to information collected in the 2002 GSS relating to the composition and quality of an individual's social networks, the 2006 GSS also measures the diversity of people's social networks, in terms of similarity of friends in age, educational background and ethnicity.

Of people aged 18 years and over, two-thirds (66%) reported that all or most of their friends were of a similar age. The youngest age group (18 to 24 year olds) had a higher rate of similarity in the ages of friends (74%) while the rate of similarity was lower (48%) for people aged 85 years or more. There was little variation in the rate of similarity for other age groups or by sex of the respondent. Similarly, over half (57%) of the population reported that all or most of their friends had a similar educational background. This was more common among younger age groups (64% for 18 to 24 year olds compared to less than 50% of persons aged 75 years or more). Overall, 73% of people reported that all or most of their friends were of similar ethnic background. However this tended to increase with age from 68% for those aged 18 to 24 years to 81% for those aged 85 years or more (table 31).

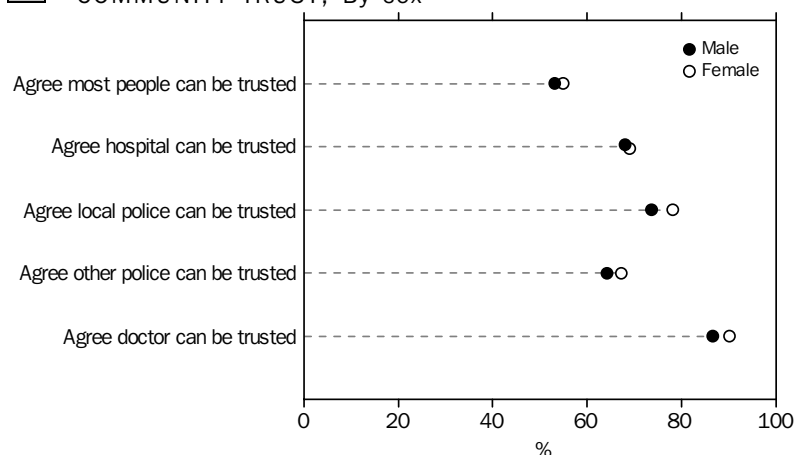
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

NETWORK TYPES AND LEVELS OF TRUST *continued*

In 2006, just over one-third (37%) of persons had one or two family members living outside their household that they could confide in. Half of the population (53%) had three or more friends living outside their household that they could confide in. This figure decreased with age, as 65% of 18 to 24 year olds could confide in three or more friends compared to approximately one-third (36%) of those aged 75 years or more (table 31).

The 2006 GSS also assessed the levels of trust that respondents have in other people, including people in general and people associated with particular occupations and institutions. While only half of respondents (54%) felt that 'most people' could be trusted, they were more likely to trust their doctor (89%) and local police (76%). Levels of trust were similar across sex and age groups for most of the professions/institutions, about which feelings of trust questions were asked in the survey, though respondents in older age groups were more likely to trust their doctor (95% of those aged 75 years or more compared with 85% of 18 to 34 year olds) (table 25).

4 COMMUNITY TRUST, By sex



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Many people provide support to the wider community by voluntary work through organisations. In 2006, 5,227,000 people aged 18 years and more had undertaken some form of voluntary work in the previous 12 months (table 2). The rate of volunteering differed between the sexes, with 32% of men doing volunteer work in 2006 compared to 36% of women (tables 3 and 4). The rate of volunteering also differed with age, life cycle and location. People aged 35 to 44 years reported the highest rate of volunteering (43%) (table 2). People in a couple relationship with dependent children were more likely (45% of such persons) to volunteer than those in a couple relationship with no dependent children, lone parents or lone persons (table 8). Volunteer rates were noticeably lower in the major capital cities (32%) than elsewhere (39%) (table 7). For more information on voluntary work, see the related publication *Voluntary Work, Australia* (cat. no. 4441.0).

Support for the community can also be measured in the form of financial donations to organisations. In 2006, 77% of total persons aged 18 years and over had donated money in the last 12 months. The most popular types of organisations to which donations were given were community and welfare groups (61%), followed by hospitals/health organisations (32%) and schools (19%) (table 30).

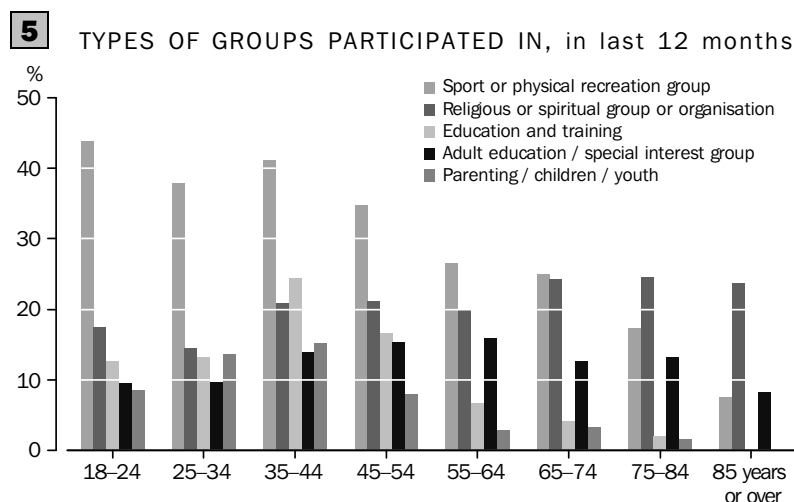
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT *continued*

People's involvement in the wider community through social activities and organised groups was measured in the 2006 GSS. In 2006, 63% of people had actively participated in one or more social groups during the last 12 months. There was some variation in such participation according to age. Younger persons aged 18 to 24 years had a higher rate of participation in social groups (67%) and the participation rate declined for those aged 75 years or more (54%). The most popular type of social participation for younger age groups was through sport and physical recreation groups (44% of 18 to 24 year olds). The most popular type of social participation for people aged 75 years or more was through religious or spiritual organisations (table 29).

One-third of people were actively involved in one or more community support groups in the last 12 months. The age group with the highest participation was 35 to 44 year olds (42%). Education and training groups, and parenting, children or youth groups, were the community support groups in which people of this age participated the most, reflecting their life cycle stage.

Participation in one or more civic or political groups during the last 12 months was at the rate of 19% for all persons aged 18 years and over. This level of involvement varied with age. It was 23% for those aged 45 to 64 years, with lower levels of involvement from younger and older persons. The civic or political groups that people were most likely to be active in were trade union, professional and technical associations (7%), environmental or animal welfare groups (5%), followed by body corporate or tenants' associations (4%) (table 29).



Whether a person does any voluntary work might be influenced by whether their parents have done voluntary work. In total, 52% of the population in 2006 reported that their parents had done voluntary work. Of those people who reported that they did voluntary work in the last 12 months (34% of the total population), 66% said their parents had done voluntary work. The proportion of people whose parents did voluntary work was higher for younger persons (60% of 18 to 24 year olds) and lower for those in older age groups (35% for those aged 85 years or more) (table 30).

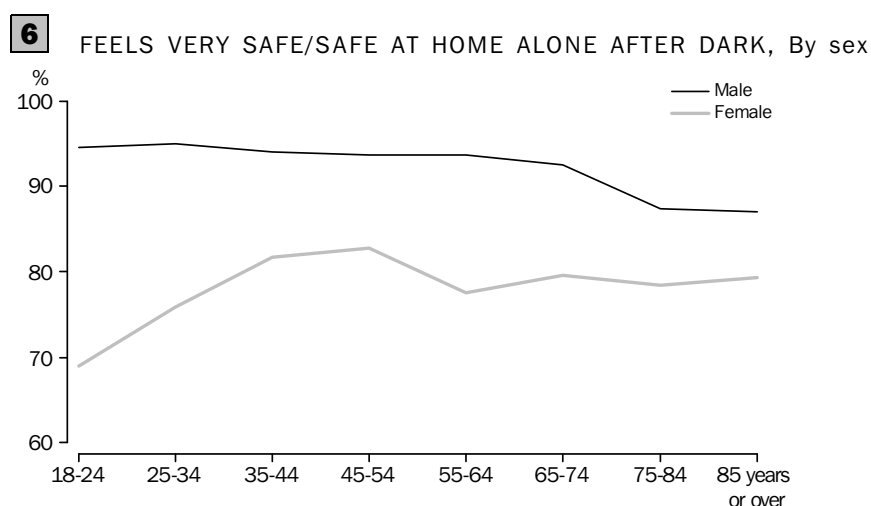
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

CRIME AND SAFETY

Feelings of safety

The feelings people have of safety or lack of safety when alone at home often relate to: perceptions of crime levels in their vicinity; previous experience as a victim of assault or household break-in; relationships with people living nearby; sense of their own strength and capacity to be in control; and their level of trust in their local community.

In 2006, the majority of people (86%) reported that they felt safe or very safe at home alone after dark, while less than half (48%) of people reported feeling safe or very safe walking alone in their local area at night (table 2). Men were more likely than women to feel safe/very safe. Feelings of safety for males and females decreased significantly with age when walking alone at night. Younger females aged 18 to 24 years were the least likely to feel safe or very safe at home alone after dark (69%) (tables 3 and 4 and graph 6).



In 2006, people were more likely to feel unsafe at home alone after dark: if living in major cities; if living in accommodation rented from state or territory housing authorities; if not in the labour force; if born overseas in a country other than main-English speaking ones and not proficient in spoken English; if have fair to poor health; or if living as a member of a low income household.

Changes in collection methods for feelings of safety prevent comparisons of 2006 and 2002 results (see Explanatory Notes for more information).

Crime victimisation

The level of crime is an indicator of community wellbeing that is of interest both to governments looking for solutions and to people trying to manage the daily circumstances of their lives. Readers should note, however, that the reported level of crime victimisation can differ depending on the way the information is collected. In particular, the results from the GSS differ from the results from the ABS's National Crime and Safety Survey. Further details comparing GSS findings with other crime victimisation data sources can be found in Appendix 3 of this publication and in the Information Paper: *Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies* (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Crime victimisation continued

The GSS collected information about the prevalence of physical or threatened violence against a person, and actual or attempted break-ins to homes, garages or sheds. For all persons aged 18 years and over, 11% reported being victims of physical or threatened violence in the last 12 months, a slight increase since 2002 (9%). However being a victim of actual or attempted break-in fell over the same period from 12% to 9% (table 1).

Men were more likely (14%) than women (8%) to be the victim of violence, with younger men (18 to 24 years) the most likely (31%) to have been a victim of physical or threatened violence (tables 3 and 4).

PERSONAL STRESSORS

Personal stressors are events or conditions that may adversely impact on an individual's life or the collective lives of families. A stressor may impact on an individual through direct experience, such as the individual suffering from a serious illness or being unable to find a job, or indirectly through a family member's illness or inability to find a job, or the divorce or separation of parents. In some instances, the adverse impact of personal stressors may have an ongoing impact on an individual's capacity to live a satisfying and productive life, or the capacity for a family to live as a fully functioning family unit.

The 2006 GSS collected information on several types of stressors that people considered had been a problem to themselves, their family and close friends in the last 12 months. No information was collected on the number of instances for each type of stressful situation experienced, nor on the degree to which the person was affected. Financial stress is discussed separately.

More than half (59%) of Australians aged 18 years and over experienced at least one potentially stressful situation or event in the last 12 months, a similar level to that in 2002. As was the pattern in 2002, a higher proportion of females reported at least one stressor (62%) than males (57%), although across both sexes the prevalence of stressors was highest in the 35 to 54 years age group (tables 1 and 2).

The most common types of stressors were serious illness of self or someone close (reported by 23% of the population); and death of someone close (21%). Other frequent stressors experienced by the respondent or affecting someone close to them included: the inability to get a job (13%); divorce or separation (11%); mental illness (11%); and alcohol or drug related problems (9%) (table 33). These patterns in the most common types of stressors have not greatly changed between 2002 and 2006.

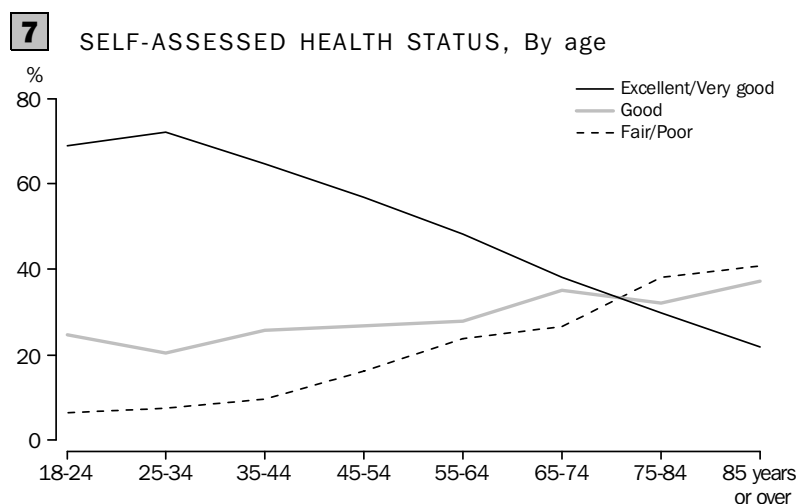
The proportion of people experiencing personal stressors was influenced by family and household composition. A higher proportion of people in lone parent households experienced one or more stressors in the last 12 months (74%) compared to people in couple households with dependents (59%). For couple only or lone person households where one person was aged less than 35 years, 60% of adults experienced one or more stressors. About half of those in couple only or lone person households where one person was aged 65 years or more experienced personal stressors in the last 12 months (table 8).

Other factors influencing the proportions of people experiencing personal stressors were employment status, health and disability status, and whether they were born overseas.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

HEALTH AND DISABILITY

The majority of Australians (84% of persons aged 18 years and over) consider themselves to be in good, very good or excellent health, with little change since 2002. The proportion of persons reporting fair or poor health generally increased with age, from 7% of those aged 18 to 24 years to 39% of those aged 75 years or over. Conversely, the proportion of people reporting good or better health and no disability or long-term health condition decreased dramatically with age, from 73% of those aged 18 to 24 years to 9% of those aged 85 years or over (tables 1 and 2).



Personal health appears to be correlated with household income. Of those persons in the lowest quintile (i.e. the bottom 20% of people ranked by their equivalised gross household incomes), 35% assessed their health as fair or poor, compared to 7% for those in the highest quintile (table 9).

TRANSPORT

Lack of access to transport due to problems of affordability, safety, availability, convenience, and appropriateness of the type of transport available can act as a barrier to people's participation in the range of social, civic and economic activities of mainstream society.

Most people aged 18 years or over (84%) felt that they could easily get to the places where they needed to go; 12% felt that they sometimes had difficulty getting to such places; while 4% felt that they either could not get to places where they needed to go or often had difficulties in doing so. People's ease in getting to places they need to go may be explained by the large majority of people (86%) with access to a motor vehicle (table 1).

Persons in the youngest age group (18 to 24 year olds) and the older age groups (75 years and over) were the least likely to have access to motor vehicles and more likely to experience difficulty getting to places they needed to go (table 2). Females were less likely than males to have access to motor vehicles and more likely to experience difficulties in getting to places they needed to go (tables 3 and 4).

These patterns in transport and access to motor vehicles have remained largely unchanged between 2002 and 2006.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

HOUSING MOBILITY

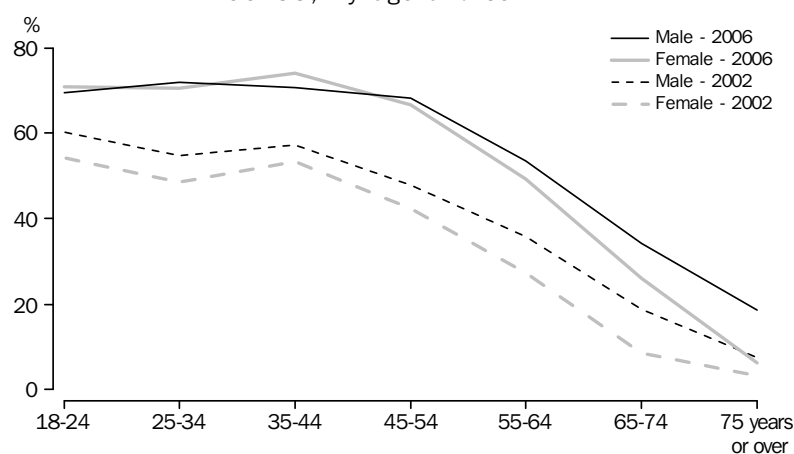
The 2006 GSS collected information on housing mobility, showing that 6,574,000 (43%) of persons aged 18 years and over moved in the five years prior to the survey. Many factors influence a person's propensity and reasons to move. The GSS showed that people who have been more mobile in the last 5 years tend to be: in the younger age groups (75% of 25 to 34 year olds compared to 15% of those aged 85 years or more - table 2); renting through private landlords (84% of such renters - table 11); or unemployed (62% of those who are unemployed had moved - table 10). Those states or territories with a higher mobile population compared to the national average were the Northern Territory (61%), although this measure is based on the GSS surveying in mainly urban areas only in the Northern Territory, and Queensland (54%) (table 6). Persons who reported poor health were less likely (33%) to have moved in the previous 5 years (table 15).

Overall, the most common main reason for moving was housing related (52% of movers), followed by family reasons (26%). When reporting all reasons for the latest move, the common types of housing reasons were wanting a bigger/better home (19% of movers) and purchasing own home (15%). Other reasons reported by people who have moved included lifestyle change, migration to and within Australia, and issues with their previous neighbourhood (table 35).

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Australian's use of computers and the internet increased substantially between 2002 and 2006. In 2002, just over half (55%) of respondents reported using a computer at home in the 12 months prior to interview. In 2006 over two-thirds (69%) had done so, with accessing the internet at home increasing from 43% to 60%. While males remain more likely to use computers and access the internet than females, the increases in computer and internet use over this timeframe were greater for females. In particular, the proportion of females accessing the internet increased from 39% in 2002 to 58% in 2006, while use by males increased from 47% to 61% (table 1).

8 INTERNET ACCESS, By age and sex



Main reasons for internet usage also shifted between survey cycles, with education and study purposes no longer the most common reasons for access. In 2006, more people reported using the internet for work-related reasons, accessing government information and lodging government forms, such as tax returns, electronically. The internet was also

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

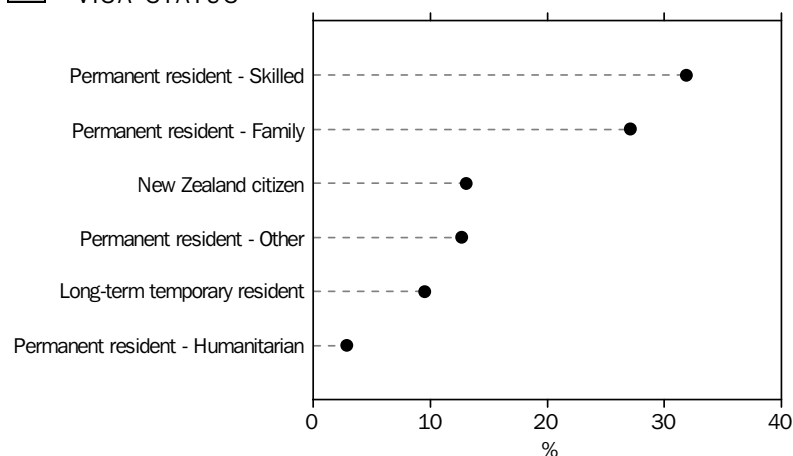
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY *continued*

more likely to be used for personal or private reasons, with 40% of all people reporting their main reason for using the internet at home was for personal or private reasons in the 12 months prior to interview.

VISA STATUS

A visa, or travel authority, represents permission or authority granted by Australia for foreign nationals to travel to Australia. In 2006, the GSS collected information relating to the visa status of respondents who were born overseas, who arrived in 1985 or later and were long-term or permanent residents of Australia at the time of interview. This group represented 1,949,000 persons aged 18 years and over. Of this group, 75% had entered Australia under permanent resident visas, another 13% were New Zealand citizens and 10% had entered as long-term temporary residents (table 37 and graph 9).

9 VISA STATUS



Of all people born overseas, arriving in 1985 or later for long-term or permanent settlement, and still resident in Australia in 2006, slightly less than a third (30%) were from main English-speaking countries. Those born in other countries and reported to be proficient in spoken English accounted for 57% of Australian residents born overseas. The majority of Australian residents born overseas (72%) were employed either full or part-time, although employment was most common among skilled permanent residents (81%) and least common for Humanitarian permanent residents (57%) (table 37).

FINANCIAL STRESS AND INCOME

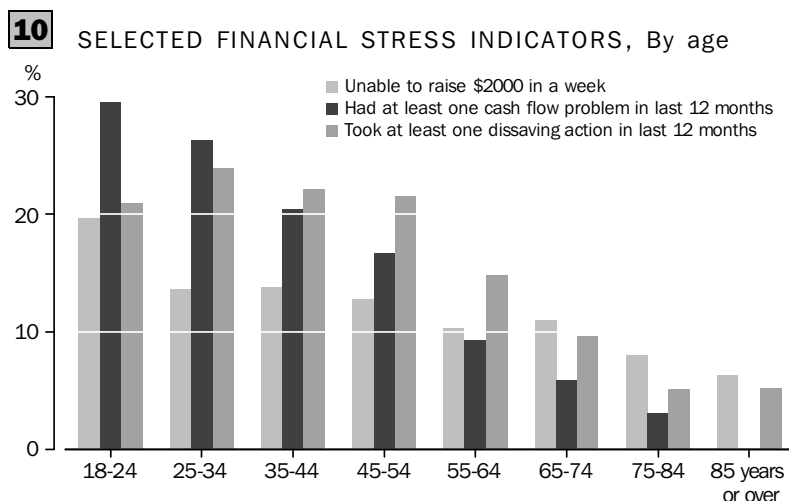
The financial stress indicators and income data collected in the GSS can provide insights into the economic wellbeing of various groups in the Australian community. Some of the financial stress questions required objective answers, but the interpretation of the responses as indicators of financial stress are subjective. Other questions are inherently subjective in nature. While some of the indicators (such as seeking assistance from welfare/community organisations) appear to be more severe than others, such as 'could not pay electricity, gas or telephone bills on time' it is difficult to rank or weight them in order to derive a single measure of intensity of financial stress.

Compared to 2002, fewer people reported having one or more cash flow problems in the 12 months prior to interview (18% in 2006 compared to 20% in 2002). Fewer people reported that they were unable to pay bills on time, such as electricity, gas or telephone, that they had to pawn something to raise cash, or that they sought financial help from

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

FINANCIAL STRESS AND INCOME *continued*

family or friends. Overall, a similar proportion of all people in 2002 and 2006 reported taking one or more dissaving actions in the last 12 months (tables 38 and 39). There was also a pattern of general decline in financial stress, as measured by these indicators, as age increased (graph 10).



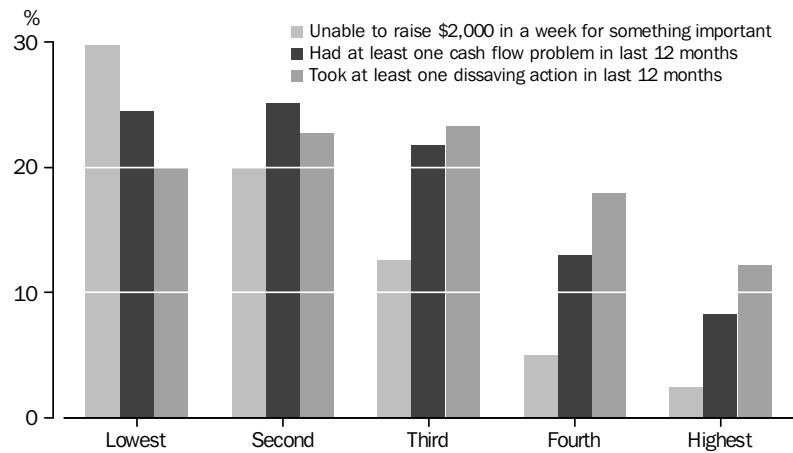
Differing household composition was associated with different levels of financial stress. For example, of the 623,000 adults in lone parent households with dependent children, 38% reported that they could not raise \$2,000 in an emergency, compared with 11% of the 4,574,000 adults in couple households with dependent children; 48% of adults in lone parent households had at least one cash flow problem (19% for adults in couple households with dependent children); and 34% of adults in lone parent households took at least one dissaving action (23% for those in couple households with dependent children) (table 38).

The reporting of financial stress does not necessarily imply that a household has low income. Some people in high income households reported financial stressors. Nevertheless, comparing the income characteristics of those experiencing financial stress shows that those in the lowest income quintile (the bottom 20% of people ranked by equivalised household income) were less likely than other people to be able to raise money quickly for something important, more likely to have experienced cash flow problems in the last 12 months, and more likely than people in the top income quintile to have taken a dissaving action in the past 12 months (table 39 and graph 11).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

FINANCIAL STRESS AND INCOME *continued*

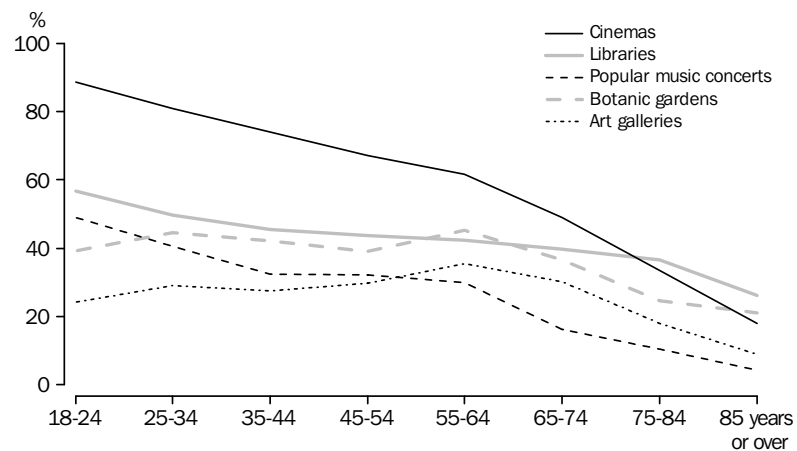
11 SELECTED FINANCIAL STRESS INDICATORS, By equivalised household gross weekly income



CULTURE AND LEISURE

In 2006, the number of people aged 18 years and over who attended cultural venues and events in the 12 months prior to interview was approximately 13,563,000 or 89% of total persons of this age. While the total proportion of people attending cultural venues and events has not changed since 2002, the types of cultural venues and events attended have experienced some changes in popularity. The most popular cultural and leisure activities enjoyed by people in 2006 were: going to the movies (69% of persons when reporting all activities enjoyed over a 12 month period); visiting libraries (46% of persons); visiting zoological parks and aquariums (41%); and visiting botanic gardens (40%). The largest increases in attendance from 2002 and 2006 were to classical and popular music concerts, and live performances such as theatre, dance, musicals and opera. There were also some increases in visits to art galleries, libraries and museums (table 40).

12 TYPES OF CULTURAL AND LEISURE VENUES ATTENDED IN LAST 12 MONTHS, By age



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

CULTURE AND LEISURE

continued

Attendance at sporting events in the 12 months prior to interview also increased, from 48% in 2002 to 52% in 2006. Attending sporting events was more commonly reported by males (60%) than females (45%) and was most popular among young persons (70% of 18 to 24 year olds). Participation in sport or recreational physical activity in 2006 was 62% of all persons aged 18 years and over, which was a similar level to that reported in 2002. However, there has been a slight fall in male participation (from 67% to 64%) over the period. Participation in sport or recreational physical activity remained closely related to age, highest among those aged 18 to 24 years (71%) and declining with age to about one-quarter of people aged 85 years and over (tables 31 and 40).

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	2002			2006		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
PROPORTION (%)						
Family and community support						
Had contact with family or friends living outside the household in last week	94.9	(a)96.0	(a)95.4	95.3	(a)97.3	(a)96.3
Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household	93.3	93.3	93.3	92.5	93.3	92.9
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	93.3	94.7	94.0	92.5	94.2	93.3
Has all of the above	85.8	87.7	86.7	85.2	88.7	87.0
Person and/or partner has children living outside the household(b)	14.7	12.4	13.5	13.8	11.9	12.8
Person and/or partner provides support to children living outside the household(b)	10.1	7.8	8.9	9.9	7.7	8.8
Person and/or partner provides support to other relatives living outside the household(c)	(a)26.6	(a)27.2	(a)26.9	(a)31.3	(a)31.9	(a)31.6
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(d)	33.7	(a)35.1	34.4	32.8	(a)38.0	35.4
Crime and safety						
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	(a)10.9	7.2	(a)9.0	(a)13.5	8.2	(a)10.8
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months	(a)11.7	(a)11.2	(a)11.5	(a)9.2	(a)9.5	(a)9.4
Personal stressors						
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months(e)	55.7	(a)59.0	(a)57.4	57.1	(a)61.6	(a)59.4
Health and disability						
Self-assessed health status						
Excellent/Very good	58.6	59.8	(a)59.2	57.3	57.9	(a)57.6
Good	25.4	24.4	(a)24.9	27.3	25.9	(a)26.6
Fair/Poor	16.0	15.8	15.9	15.4	16.2	15.8
Disability or long-term health condition						
Has core activity restriction	11.9	13.1	12.5	12.2	14.1	13.1
Has a schooling/employment restriction only(f)	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.5
Has no specific restriction	23.1	20.7	21.9	21.9	20.1	21.0
Has no disability or long-term health condition	59.8	60.8	60.3	60.3	60.4	60.4
Has good or better self-assessed health and no disability or long-term health condition	57.8	58.8	58.3	58.5	58.4	58.4
Transport						
Has access to motor vehicles to drive	89.7	80.4	85.0	90.2	82.2	86.1
Difficulty with transport(g)						
Can easily get to the places needed	86.8	81.9	84.3	85.2	83.0	84.1
Cannot, or often has difficulty, getting to the places needed	2.8	4.6	3.7	3.6	5.0	4.3
Information technology						
Used a computer at home in last 12 months	(a)57.5	(a)53.2	(a)55.3	(a)68.9	(a)68.0	(a)68.5
Accessed the Internet at home in last 12 months	(a)46.5	(a)39.4	(a)42.9	(a)61.1	(a)58.1	(a)59.6
Other personal characteristics						
Country of birth and proficiency in spoken English						
Born in Australia	71.0	73.7	72.4	70.8	72.9	71.9
Born in main English-speaking countries	11.2	10.2	10.7	11.4	9.5	10.4
Born in other country						
Proficient in spoken English	14.8	12.4	13.6	15.1	14.0	14.6
Not proficient in spoken English	2.9	3.7	3.3	2.7	3.6	3.1
Marital status						
Married in a registered marriage	56.3	53.2	54.7	55.3	53.2	54.3
Married in a de facto marriage	9.8	9.4	9.6	10.3	9.7	10.0
Not married	33.9	37.5	35.7	34.4	37.0	35.7

(a) Difference between 2002 and 2006 is statistically significant.

(b) Children are those aged 0–24 years.

(c) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0–24 years.

(d) Data are not comparable to Table 2. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(e) Stressors referred to are listed in the Glossary under 'Personal Stressors'.

(f) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18–64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18–20 years only.

(g) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, By age—All persons

	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years or over	All persons
PROPORTION (%)									
Family and community support									
Had face to face contact with family or friends living outside the household									
Every day(a)	30.4	20.4	19.4	14.5	19.2	19.1	17.6	25.0	20.0
In the last week	83.2	81.9	79.8	74.3	78.8	80.0	76.8	82.1	79.3
Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household	93.1	95.1	92.7	92.0	92.5	92.9	90.5	90.3	92.9
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	95.3	95.9	94.5	91.9	91.6	90.0	91.8	92.2	93.3
Person has own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	*0.9	5.0	8.2	5.5	*0.6	np	np	—	3.7
Person provides support to own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	*0.5	4.4	7.6	5.0	*0.4	—	—	—	3.3
Person has own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	—	np	7.5	25.5	11.4	*1.2	np	—	8.0
Person provides support to own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	—	np	4.4	14.9	6.2	**0.5	np	—	4.5
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(b)	21.1	26.6	27.6	31.7	36.2	27.0	22.9	*12.9	28.1
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(c)	29.6	30.6	42.7	39.3	32.4	32.6	22.4	14.2	34.1
Crime and safety									
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(d)(e)									
Very safe/Safe	82.1	85.5	87.8	88.2	85.6	85.9	82.5	82.1	85.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	10.3	6.0	5.5	5.7	7.1	6.3	8.9	*5.3	6.7
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark (d)									
Very safe/Safe	52.5	54.2	53.1	52.3	47.8	33.6	17.4	9.9	47.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	23.1	18.6	18.8	17.7	16.5	15.5	12.7	*8.7	17.9
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	24.3	13.7	10.9	9.2	6.2	3.9	np	np	10.8
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months	16.6	10.3	9.7	9.5	6.0	4.5	6.6	**2.6	9.4
Personal stressors									
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	60.1	59.8	63.0	63.1	60.3	45.9	52.9	54.7	59.4
Health and disability									
Self-assessed health status									
Excellent/Very good	68.9	72.1	64.6	57.0	48.2	38.2	29.8	21.9	57.6
Good	24.6	20.4	25.8	26.9	27.9	35.1	32.1	37.3	26.6
Fair/Poor	6.5	7.6	9.6	16.1	23.8	26.6	38.2	40.8	15.8
Disability or long-term health condition									
Has core activity restriction	4.3	5.9	8.7	11.6	17.7	19.9	39.8	59.9	13.1
Has a schooling/employment restriction only(f)	6.6	4.3	6.7	7.6	8.0	—	—	—	5.5
Has no specific restriction	13.0	13.0	16.6	19.9	24.9	42.7	35.9	28.1	21.0
Has no disability or long-term health condition	76.0	76.7	68.1	60.8	49.4	37.5	24.3	11.9	60.4
Has good or better self-assessed health and no disability or long-term health condition	73.4	74.7	66.2	59.2	47.3	36.1	22.1	*8.8	58.4
Transport									
Has access to motor vehicles to drive	78.1	88.7	92.3	91.4	90.5	82.0	67.8	32.0	86.1
Difficulty with transport(d)									
Can easily get to the places needed	77.3	84.1	88.5	86.2	86.2	84.6	75.5	65.1	84.1
Cannot, or often has difficulty getting to the places needed	4.0	3.5	2.7	4.5	3.7	4.4	9.9	*16.7	4.3
Access to services									
Has difficulty accessing service providers	23.0	24.9	23.7	23.0	19.2	18.1	20.3	29.8	22.4
Housing mobility									
Has moved in last 5 years	51.6	74.8	51.1	32.8	25.6	19.4	16.6	14.9	42.9

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Persons who have daily contact automatically have weekly contact.

(b) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0–24 years.

(c) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(d) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

(e) This data item is not comparable to the data item in 2002. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(f) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18–64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18–20 years only.

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years or over	All persons
PROPORTION (%) <i>cont.</i>									
Information technology									
Used computer at home in last 12 months	82.1	81.4	80.6	75.3	60.1	40.1	18.2	**6.1	68.5
Accessed the Internet at home in last 12 months	70.2	71.3	72.5	67.5	51.4	30.0	13.7	**2.8	59.6
Other personal characteristics									
Country of birth and proficiency in spoken English									
Born in Australia	81.5	76.0	71.5	71.0	66.3	63.9	68.3	72.2	71.9
Born in main English-speaking countries	5.0	7.4	11.2	10.2	13.3	14.6	14.4	17.0	10.4
Born in other country									
Proficient in spoken English	12.5	15.6	14.5	15.7	15.9	14.7	11.6	*5.3	14.6
Not proficient in spoken English	*1.0	*1.0	2.9	3.2	4.5	6.7	5.7	*5.4	3.1
Visa category for those born overseas and arrived since 1985									
New Zealand citizen	2.8	2.1	2.4	1.5	*0.7	*0.6	**0.7	—	1.7
Temporary resident	*3.5	2.8	*0.9	*0.4	np	np	—	—	1.2
Permanent resident	10.3	12.9	14.3	9.7	4.8	*3.7	*2.7	*2.9	9.5
Marital status									
Married in a registered marriage	5.5	43.2	63.4	68.4	72.2	70.1	56.8	26.3	54.3
Married in a de facto marriage	13.7	19.8	12.4	7.0	4.5	*2.5	**1.0	—	10.0
Not married	80.7	37.0	24.2	24.6	23.3	27.3	42.2	73.7	35.7
Labour force status									
Employed									
Full-time	49.5	63.5	58.5	60.5	39.2	6.7	**0.5	—	46.8
Part-time	27.9	18.0	22.0	20.4	19.3	9.4	np	np	18.7
Unemployed									
Not in the labour force	7.5	3.7	3.6	2.5	*1.9	**0.2	—	—	3.1
Retired from work	—	—	—	9.8	34.5	81.1	94.3	91.2	21.2
Other	15.1	14.8	15.9	6.8	5.1	*2.7	*3.3	*6.3	10.2
Time that government support has been main source of income in last 2 years(a)									
No time	71.7	77.0	79.2	83.1	72.6	37.2	22.8	19.3	69.5
Less than 3 months	4.6	1.9	2.1	*0.8	*0.7	*0.8	np	np	1.7
3-11 months	9.6	5.3	3.0	2.5	2.3	*0.9	np	np	3.7
12-23 months	5.6	4.9	3.2	1.8	3.3	3.8	*3.1	**0.4	3.6
24 months	8.3	10.5	12.0	11.6	20.9	57.1	73.4	80.0	21.2
Highest year of school completed(b)									
Year 12	67.9	69.3	50.2	42.7	32.7	22.7	14.6	*12.7	46.9
Year 11	10.9	9.5	13.9	11.1	9.1	7.1	6.5	*4.7	10.3
Year 10	15.5	15.8	27.4	33.2	31.5	26.3	22.4	21.7	25.0
Year 9 or below	5.7	5.3	8.1	12.7	25.8	42.9	55.2	58.7	17.4
Level of highest non-school qualification(b)									
Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate and above	np	7.4	7.3	8.1	6.5	2.8	*1.7	np	5.7
Bachelor Degree	10.2	24.2	18.2	14.5	12.7	7.4	4.3	*6.0	14.8
Advanced Diploma/Diploma	5.8	10.5	8.9	9.5	8.3	7.2	3.9	**4.4	8.3
Certificate III/IV	16.6	17.1	17.1	18.3	13.9	16.0	11.6	*6.8	16.2
Certificate I/II	5.1	6.1	6.3	6.2	7.4	7.3	8.6	*4.8	6.4
No non-school qualification	58.1	31.1	40.0	41.1	49.5	58.3	67.5	74.7	46.1
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NUMBER ('000)

Number of persons aged 18 years or over	1 940	2 809	2 988	2 800	2 239	1 395	917	218	15 307
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* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution	np	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated							
** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use	(a)	Information for some persons was not known or was not adequately reported. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.							
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)	(b)	Not all categories are shown for this data item.							

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years or over	All males
PROPORTION (%)									
Family and community support									
Had face to face contact with family or friends living outside the household									
Every day(a)	27.6	21.9	17.4	12.7	18.0	18.7	15.7	*25.9	18.9
In the last week	80.1	81.4	78.1	71.8	75.6	77.3	71.9	83.1	77.1
Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household	92.7	95.8	92.0	90.4	92.5	92.3	89.8	89.4	92.5
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	94.2	95.7	94.4	89.9	90.0	89.0	91.6	93.2	92.5
Person has own children aged 0-17 years living outside the household	**1.0	7.9	12.8	8.9	*1.0	—	—	—	5.9
Person provides support to own children aged 0-17 years living outside the household	*0.7	6.9	11.9	8.2	*0.7	—	—	—	5.3
Person has own children aged 18-24 years living outside the household	—	np	6.0	24.1	13.7	*2.3	np	—	7.8
Person provides support to own children aged 18-24 years living outside the household	—	np	3.3	14.0	7.4	**1.1	np	—	4.4
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(b)	20.6	24.7	25.6	28.9	34.1	26.6	25.3	*23.5	26.7
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(c)	29.7	28.3	37.1	39.4	27.2	29.9	21.8	*25.7	31.8
Crime and safety									
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(d) (e)									
Very safe/Safe	94.6	95.0	94.0	93.7	93.7	92.5	87.4	87.0	93.6
Very unsafe/Unsafe	*2.4	np	*1.9	*3.2	*1.9	*3.0	5.9	np	2.4
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark(d)									
Very safe/Safe	76.5	73.9	72.5	71.4	67.8	50.5	28.8	22.6	67.5
Very unsafe/Unsafe	8.1	7.5	9.1	9.6	9.3	11.4	11.6	*9.6	9.1
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	31.0	16.6	12.3	11.5	8.3	5.4	np	np	13.5
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months	15.3	9.7	9.6	9.3	6.7	np	7.4	np	9.2
Personal stressors									
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	58.7	58.7	60.8	59.5	57.2	42.0	50.7	57.3	57.1
Health and disability									
Self-assessed health status									
Excellent/Very good	70.0	69.4	63.0	57.4	49.0	36.3	28.2	*24.4	57.3
Good	24.0	22.7	27.9	27.0	27.4	34.8	34.4	*37.5	27.3
Fair/Poor	6.1	7.9	9.1	15.6	23.6	28.9	37.4	38.1	15.4
Disability or long-term health condition									
Has core activity restriction	*4.4	6.1	7.7	10.6	16.5	19.7	40.4	54.9	12.2
Has a schooling/employment restriction only(f)	*6.6	4.7	6.5	7.4	8.0	—	—	—	5.6
Has no specific restriction	10.5	14.1	18.1	21.6	26.4	44.9	37.9	38.3	21.9
Has no disability or long-term health condition	78.5	75.0	67.6	60.5	49.1	35.5	21.7	*6.8	60.3
Has good or better self-assessed health and no disability or long-term health condition	75.9	72.7	66.4	58.9	46.8	34.5	20.3	*6.0	58.5
Transport									
Has access to motor vehicles to drive	82.3	89.8	93.4	93.1	93.1	92.5	83.2	63.7	90.2
Difficulty with transport(d)									
Can easily get to the places needed	77.2	84.4	88.3	86.7	86.8	87.7	85.3	65.4	85.2
Cannot, or often has difficulty getting to the places needed	*3.2	2.8	3.1	4.1	3.7	*2.8	*5.3	*14.7	3.6
Access to services									
Has difficulty accessing service providers	19.1	20.1	21.0	22.2	18.6	18.1	17.0	36.1	20.1
Housing mobility									
Has moved in last 5 years	44.6	74.1	53.5	34.5	24.3	21.6	20.8	*13.6	43.3

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Persons who have daily contact automatically have weekly contact.

(b) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0-24 years.

(c) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(d) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

(e) This data item is not comparable to the data item in 2002. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(f) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18-64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18-20 years only.

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years or over	All males
PROPORTION (%) <i>cont.</i>									
Information technology									
Used computer at home in last 12 months	79.4	81.1	78.6	74.8	60.5	43.4	24.0	*9.4	68.9
Accessed the Internet at home in last 12 months	69.5	72.0	70.8	68.2	53.5	34.2	20.7	**7.6	61.1
Other personal characteristics									
Country of birth and proficiency in spoken English									
Born in Australia	81.7	75.1	72.2	70.1	63.8	59.2	67.4	63.2	70.8
Born in main English-speaking countries	6.7	8.5	12.3	10.9	13.8	14.8	15.8	*23.4	11.4
Born in other country									
Proficient in spoken English	11.0	15.7	13.3	16.0	18.3	18.9	12.9	*9.9	15.1
Not proficient in spoken English	np	np	2.2	3.0	*4.1	*7.0	*3.8	*3.6	2.7
Visa category for those born overseas and arrived since 1985									
New Zealand citizen	*3.6	*2.3	2.5	*1.7	*0.8	np	np	—	1.9
Temporary resident	*3.1	*3.2	*1.3	**0.5	np	np	—	—	1.4
Permanent resident	9.4	14.0	13.2	10.6	*5.6	*5.0	*3.5	—	9.8
Marital status									
Married in a registered marriage	3.5	39.3	61.1	69.5	75.9	77.5	76.1	41.3	55.3
Married in a de facto marriage	11.1	18.9	14.9	8.1	4.1	*3.6	np	np	10.3
Not married	85.3	41.9	24.0	22.4	20.1	19.0	23.3	58.7	34.4
Labour force status									
Employed									
Full-time	59.0	81.5	81.9	81.6	54.6	11.0	**0.8	—	63.1
Part-time	21.8	9.2	7.1	6.0	14.2	11.0	np	np	10.3
Unemployed	8.5	*3.8	*3.8	*2.1	*2.1	np	np	—	3.3
Not in the labour force									
Retired from work	—	—	—	6.2	25.1	77.3	95.6	95.9	18.0
Other	10.8	5.6	7.1	4.2	4.1	*0.6	np	np	5.4
Time that government support has been main source of income in last 2 years(a)									
No time	77.5	85.4	87.2	86.9	78.5	43.5	28.7	*30.1	76.5
Less than 3 months	*3.5	*1.7	*1.9	*0.5	*0.9	*1.3	np	np	1.5
3-11 months	8.3	4.6	3.4	*2.4	2.8	*1.2	—	—	3.6
12-23 months	*4.2	2.9	*1.7	*2.1	*2.5	*3.4	*2.5	—	2.6
24 months	6.5	5.4	5.4	8.0	15.3	50.6	68.5	69.9	15.7
Highest year of school completed(b)									
Year 12	63.2	65.5	47.2	43.8	36.0	26.8	19.3	*25.2	46.8
Year 11	12.4	10.0	13.2	11.9	8.3	np	*7.6	np	10.4
Year 10	17.4	19.4	30.4	31.6	27.7	26.3	22.5	*18.7	25.5
Year 9 or below	*7.1	5.1	8.9	12.5	27.2	39.7	50.6	53.4	16.8
Level of highest non-school qualification(b)									
Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate and above	*1.2	7.8	7.2	9.3	6.7	np	*2.4	np	6.1
Bachelor Degree	7.5	22.5	16.8	15.3	14.1	8.3	*6.1	*14.6	14.6
Advanced Diploma/Diploma	*5.8	8.1	7.7	9.3	8.0	6.2	np	np	7.6
Certificate III/IV	16.0	21.6	25.8	26.0	22.0	28.2	22.9	*17.5	23.2
Certificate I/II	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.6	5.4	*4.8	7.3	**2.9	4.7
No non-school qualification	62.3	32.6	36.5	34.0	42.3	48.9	52.6	47.5	41.7
All males aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NUMBER ('000)

Number of males aged 18 years or over	991	1 405	1 482	1 387	1 119	681	410	79	7 553
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* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution	np	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated							
** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use	(a)	Information for some persons was not known or was not adequately reported. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.							
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)	(b)	Not all categories are shown for this data item.							

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, By age—Females

	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years or over	All females
PROPORTION (%)									
Family and community support									
Had face to face contact with family or friends living outside the household									
Every day(a)	33.3	18.9	21.3	16.2	20.4	19.4	19.2	24.4	21.0
In the last week	86.5	82.3	81.4	76.7	82.0	82.5	80.7	81.5	81.5
Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household	93.6	94.4	93.3	93.4	92.6	93.5	91.1	90.8	93.3
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	96.4	96.0	94.5	93.9	93.2	91.0	91.9	91.6	94.2
Person has own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	**0.8	*2.1	3.8	2.2	np	np	—	—	1.6
Person provides support to own children aged 0–17 living outside the household	np	*1.9	3.3	*1.8	np	—	—	—	1.4
Person has own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	—	np	9.1	27.0	9.2	np	np	—	8.1
Person provides support to own children aged 18–24 living outside the household	—	—	5.5	15.7	5.0	—	—	—	4.6
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(b)	21.7	28.5	29.6	34.5	38.3	27.3	20.9	*6.9	29.4
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(c)	29.5	32.8	48.2	39.3	37.6	35.1	22.9	*7.8	36.4
Crime and safety									
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(d)(e)									
Very safe/Safe	69.0	75.9	81.7	82.8	77.6	79.6	78.4	79.3	78.3
Very unsafe/Unsafe	18.5	10.8	9.0	8.1	12.2	9.5	11.4	*7.5	10.9
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark (d)									
Very safe/Safe	27.4	34.4	33.9	33.6	27.8	17.4	8.1	**2.7	28.5
Very unsafe/Unsafe	38.7	29.6	28.4	25.6	23.7	19.5	13.6	*8.2	26.5
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	17.2	10.8	9.6	7.0	4.0	*2.5	np	np	8.2
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months	18.0	10.9	9.7	9.7	5.3	4.4	*6.0	**3.6	9.5
Personal stressors									
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	61.5	61.0	65.2	66.6	63.5	49.6	54.7	53.2	61.6
Health and disability									
Self assessed health status									
Excellent/Very good	67.8	74.7	66.0	56.5	47.5	40.1	31.0	20.5	57.9
Good	25.2	18.0	23.7	26.9	28.4	35.4	30.3	37.2	25.9
Fair/Poor	7.0	7.2	10.2	16.6	24.1	24.5	38.8	42.3	16.2
Disability or long-term health condition									
Has core activity restriction	*4.3	5.8	9.7	12.7	18.9	20.1	39.4	62.8	14.1
Has a schooling/employment restriction only(f)	6.6	3.9	6.8	7.9	8.0	—	—	—	5.4
Has no specific restriction	15.7	11.9	15.0	18.3	23.3	40.5	34.2	22.4	20.1
Has no disability or long-term health condition	73.5	78.4	68.5	61.1	49.8	39.4	26.4	*14.9	60.4
Has good or better self-assessed health and no disability or long-term health condition	70.8	76.7	66.1	59.5	47.9	37.6	23.6	*10.4	58.4
Transport									
Has access to motor vehicles to drive	73.7	87.6	91.2	89.8	87.9	71.9	55.3	*14.2	82.2
Difficulty with transport(d)									
Can easily get to the places needed	77.4	83.8	88.7	85.7	85.7	81.6	67.6	65.0	83.0
Cannot, or often has difficulty getting to the places needed	*4.9	4.1	2.4	4.9	3.7	*5.9	13.6	*17.9	5.0
Access to services									
Has difficulty accessing service providers	27.1	29.7	26.3	23.9	19.9	18.1	23.1	26.3	24.7
Housing mobility									
Has moved in last 5 years	58.8	75.5	48.8	31.1	26.9	17.2	13.2	*15.6	42.6
* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution	(b) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0–24 years.								
** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use	(c) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for more information.								
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)	(d) Not all categories are shown for this data item.								
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated	(e) This data item is not comparable to the data item in 2002. See Explanatory Notes for more information.								
(a) Persons who have daily contact automatically have weekly contact.	(f) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18–64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18–20 years only.								

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years or over	All females
PROPORTION (%) <i>cont.</i>									
Information technology									
Used computer at home in last 12 months	85.0	81.6	82.6	75.7	59.7	36.9	13.5	**4.2	68.0
Accessed the Internet at home in last 12 months	70.9	70.6	74.1	66.7	49.3	26.1	np	np	58.1
Other personal characteristics									
Country of birth and proficiency in spoken English									
Born in Australia	81.4	76.9	70.8	71.9	68.8	68.4	68.9	77.3	72.9
Born in main English-speaking countries	*3.1	6.2	10.0	9.4	12.8	14.5	13.2	*13.5	9.5
Born in other country									
Proficient in spoken English	14.1	15.4	15.7	15.3	13.6	10.6	10.5	**2.7	14.0
Not proficient in spoken English	**1.4	*1.4	3.6	*3.3	*4.8	6.5	7.3	*6.5	3.6
Visa category for those born overseas and arrived since 1985									
New Zealand citizen	*1.9	*1.8	2.3	*1.4	*0.6	**0.7	**1.1	—	1.5
Temporary resident	*4.0	2.4	*0.4	**0.2	—	—	—	—	1.0
Permanent resident	11.3	11.8	15.4	8.8	*4.1	*2.5	*2.1	*4.5	9.2
Marital status									
Married in a registered marriage	7.7	47.1	65.7	67.5	68.5	63.2	41.2	*17.8	53.2
Married in a de facto marriage	16.5	20.7	9.9	5.9	5.0	*1.5	np	np	9.7
Not married	75.9	32.2	24.4	26.7	26.5	35.3	57.5	82.2	37.0
Labour force status									
Employed									
Full-time	39.7	45.6	35.5	39.8	23.9	*2.5	np	np	31.0
Part-time	34.3	26.7	36.6	34.6	24.5	7.9	np	np	26.9
Unemployed									
Not in the labour force	6.5	3.6	3.3	3.0	*1.7	np	np	—	2.9
Retired from work	—	—	—	13.3	44.0	84.6	93.2	88.6	24.3
Other	19.5	24.1	24.5	9.3	6.0	*4.7	*5.3	*8.4	15.0
Time that government support has been main source of income in last 2 years(a)									
No time	65.7	68.6	71.4	79.3	66.8	31.2	17.9	*13.2	62.7
Less than 3 months	5.8	2.1	2.4	*1.0	**0.6	**0.4	np	np	1.9
3 to 11 months	10.9	6.0	2.7	*2.6	1.9	*0.6	np	np	3.8
12 to 23 months	7.0	6.9	4.7	*1.4	*4.2	*4.2	*3.5	**0.6	4.5
24 months	10.1	15.5	18.5	15.2	26.5	63.3	77.4	85.7	26.7
Highest year of school completed(b)									
Year 12	72.8	73.2	53.1	41.7	29.4	18.8	10.8	*5.7	46.9
Year 11	9.3	9.1	14.5	10.3	10.0	8.5	5.7	*5.8	10.2
Year 10	13.5	12.2	24.6	34.7	35.3	26.3	22.4	23.5	24.4
Year 9 or below	4.3	5.5	7.3	12.9	24.3	45.9	58.9	61.7	18.0
Level of highest non-school qualification(b)									
Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate and above	*0.8	6.9	7.4	7.0	6.3	*2.9	**1.1	—	5.3
Bachelor Degree	13.1	25.9	19.7	13.8	11.4	6.6	*2.9	**1.1	15.1
Advanced Diploma/Diploma	*5.8	12.8	10.1	9.7	8.6	8.2	*3.1	**2.1	9.0
Certificate III/IV	17.2	12.7	8.5	10.7	5.8	4.4	*2.5	**0.8	9.4
Certificate I/II	6.0	8.1	8.1	7.8	9.4	9.7	9.6	**5.9	8.2
No non-school qualification	53.7	29.6	43.5	48.1	56.8	67.3	79.6	90.0	50.4
All females aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NUMBER ('000)

Number of females aged 18 years or over	949	1 404	1 506	1 414	1 120	714	507	140	7 754
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* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Information for some persons was not known or was not adequately reported. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	All persons
PROPORTION (%)									
Household income									
Principal source of household income(b)									
Employee income	62.0	65.0	62.3	58.2	65.4	56.5	74.0	72.9	63.0
Unincorporated business income	6.0	5.4	6.6	5.8	7.7	4.9	5.5	3.5	6.0
Government cash pensions and allowances	20.2	17.8	20.2	25.6	16.6	30.3	12.5	8.7	19.6
Other sources of household income	11.9	11.8	10.9	10.5	10.2	8.2	8.1	14.8	11.3
Housing									
Tenure and landlord type									
Owner without a mortgage	36.9	37.1	32.8	36.4	35.1	41.5	15.0	35.3	35.9
Owner with a mortgage	32.6	39.3	36.2	37.2	38.4	34.2	39.5	39.4	36.1
Renter with state or territory housing authority	4.8	2.5	2.8	7.0	3.1	4.6	7.4	5.9	3.9
Renter with private landlord	22.2	16.9	23.7	15.5	18.2	15.7	24.6	17.1	20.1
All other tenure types(c)	3.5	4.2	4.5	3.9	5.1	4.1	13.5	*2.4	4.1
Equity in dwelling(b)(d)									
Less than \$100,000	3.9	7.4	7.0	9.2	2.9	8.7	9.6	4.6	5.9
\$100,000 – \$199,999	6.8	13.3	12.1	16.0	8.0	22.1	13.3	8.6	10.7
\$200,000 – \$299,999	9.1	16.3	13.8	16.8	13.8	21.3	12.4	12.4	13.2
\$300,000 – \$399,999	11.2	13.2	13.0	12.1	14.5	10.7	7.6	16.5	12.5
\$400,000 or more	33.1	20.8	19.0	12.9	30.0	10.1	8.4	26.3	24.6
Amount owing on mortgage(b)(d)									
Less than \$50,000	4.3	6.1	3.9	7.4	5.3	8.6	2.6	5.8	5.1
\$50,000 – \$99,999	4.3	7.1	6.4	6.8	7.0	10.3	7.0	6.1	6.1
\$100,000 – \$149,999	4.0	7.0	7.5	7.2	7.9	7.4	8.6	5.9	6.2
\$150,000 or more	17.8	16.3	16.1	12.2	17.1	6.9	20.5	18.1	16.3
Weekly mortgage payments(b)									
Less than \$50	*1.1	*0.8	*1.0	*0.8	*1.0	1.6	**0.2	2.0	1.0
\$50 – \$99	1.3	2.1	2.1	3.5	2.4	4.4	*0.7	1.4	2.0
\$100 – \$149	2.2	4.0	2.4	4.5	3.5	5.9	2.2	2.2	3.1
\$150 – \$199	2.4	4.4	3.7	5.4	4.7	5.0	3.4	3.2	3.7
\$200 – \$299	6.6	10.5	9.5	9.0	10.3	9.3	12.3	8.7	8.8
\$300 – \$399	5.0	5.7	6.3	5.1	7.2	4.4	9.5	7.9	5.7
\$400 or more	11.8	9.1	8.4	5.6	7.3	2.4	9.4	9.9	9.3
Weekly rent payments									
Less than \$50	*0.2	*0.1	**0.5	*0.6	*0.4	0.8	*2.5	*0.4	0.3
\$50 – \$99	3.6	1.9	*2.1	4.5	2.1	4.2	5.0	1.9	2.8
\$100 – \$149	3.7	4.0	3.1	4.6	4.4	6.4	7.1	1.8	3.8
\$150 – \$199	3.5	5.5	5.9	6.5	6.9	5.8	5.6	*2.3	5.1
\$200 – \$299	9.9	6.2	12.1	6.6	7.2	4.0	14.9	9.1	8.8
\$300 – \$399	3.6	1.8	3.6	*1.0	*1.2	*0.7	4.5	5.3	2.7
\$400 or more	3.5	*1.0	*1.2	*0.3	**0.6	**0.1	*1.1	2.9	1.8
Selected assets									
Type of selected assets(b)									
Over \$1,000 in cash or deposited in financial institutions	69.0	63.8	69.8	65.4	72.0	66.0	67.2	74.4	67.9
Own incorporated business	9.5	9.5	9.0	6.9	8.9	4.0	6.4	7.2	9.0
Shares, stocks and bonds	34.6	32.5	27.4	26.3	34.4	20.4	24.8	45.7	31.8
Investment property	21.2	22.0	20.0	18.3	24.3	15.9	26.6	26.0	21.2
None of these investments	21.7	24.0	20.7	26.4	19.5	27.2	24.6	16.1	22.3
Consumer debt									
Value of consumer debt(b)									
No consumer debt	60.6	60.4	55.5	59.0	55.5	61.2	48.3	57.9	58.8
Less than \$5,000	13.8	13.3	16.7	16.9	12.9	17.5	12.5	14.7	14.5
\$5,000 – \$9,999	7.7	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.7	7.6	9.0	8.6	8.3
\$10,000 – \$49,999	13.6	13.9	14.2	11.9	16.7	11.1	20.8	14.9	14.0
\$50,000 or more	2.3	2.7	3.4	2.1	3.3	1.2	2.4	1.9	2.6

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Refers mainly to urban areas only. See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Information for some persons was not known or was not adequately reported. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes 'other renter' and 'other tenure types'.

(d) Includes a small number of households who were participants in rent/buy or shared equity schemes.

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	All persons
PROPORTION (%) <i>cont.</i>									
Financial stress(b)									
Unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important	14.0	13.9	11.6	14.5	10.0	12.9	16.8	8.3	13.1
Had at least one cash flow problem in last 12 months	17.6	16.4	20.5	16.6	17.2	15.6	22.7	16.1	17.7
Took at least one dissaving action in last 12 months	17.8	18.5	20.6	16.5	20.5	17.5	22.1	18.2	18.7
Experienced all of the above financial stressors	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.3	2.5	3.7
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD INCOME (c)									
Equivalent gross household income quintiles (%)									
Lowest quintile	21.3	19.2	18.1	23.6	14.9	25.4	15.0	9.1	19.6
Second quintile	18.0	17.3	20.3	20.4	18.2	22.6	11.8	10.2	18.4
Third quintile	17.6	20.8	20.6	18.6	18.8	18.5	16.4	16.2	19.2
Fourth quintile	19.5	21.3	21.1	20.6	22.0	19.3	27.4	22.4	20.7
Highest quintile	23.6	21.4	20.0	16.8	26.1	14.2	29.3	42.1	22.1
All persons aged 18 years or over who stated their income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean income (\$)									
Mean equivalised gross household income per week	827	830	786	694	827	636	903	1 042	807
Number of persons ('000)									
Number of persons aged 18 years or over who stated their income	4 321	3 236	2 528	1 026	1 247	329	93	195	12 974
SELECTED HOUSING COSTS (\$)									
Mean mortgage payments per week	366	301	304	251	289	209	325	319	314
Median mortgage payments per week	310	253	276	210	250	184	299	300	275
Mean rent payments per week	220	186	206	152	171	135	185	243	198
Median rent payments per week	200	178	200	150	165	125	180	258	184
NUMBER PER HOUSEHOLD (NO.)									
Mean number of persons in household	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5
Mean number of employed persons in household	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.3
NUMBER ('000)									
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	5 124	3 848	2 956	1 171	1 490	363	110	245	15 307
<p>(a) Refers mainly to urban areas only. See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes.</p> <p>(b) Information for some persons was not known or was not adequately reported. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.</p> <p>(c) Excludes persons where household income was not known or was not adequately reported. See Appendix 4 for information on income equalisation and quintile measures.</p>									

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, By state and territory

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	All persons
PROPORTION (%)									
Family and community support									
Had contact with family or friends living outside the household									
Had face to face contact every day	21.3	19.6	17.0	23.7	17.7	23.5	26.8	22.4	20.0
Had other forms of contact every day	41.8	41.2	34.8	43.1	41.1	36.9	38.2	43.1	40.2
Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household	92.8	91.7	93.6	95.1	92.6	93.4	91.1	95.8	92.9
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	92.8	93.8	93.1	92.5	94.4	94.4	92.0	95.4	93.3
Person has own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	3.3	3.3	5.0	3.5	3.5	4.4	7.2	3.0	3.7
Person provides support to own children 0–17 living outside the household	3.1	2.8	4.7	2.9	3.0	3.5	6.3	2.8	3.3
Person has own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	6.9	7.3	9.7	7.6	9.1	10.6	12.0	9.0	8.0
Person provides support to own children 18–24 living outside the household	3.8	3.9	5.7	4.4	5.6	6.2	7.6	5.7	4.5
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(b)	27.6	29.7	27.9	24.7	30.1	20.9	28.4	28.4	28.1
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(c)	32.7	32.7	37.8	31.4	36.3	36.0	35.8	38.4	34.1
Crime and safety									
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(d)(e)									
Very safe/Safe	85.0	86.4	88.7	84.0	82.2	87.2	84.9	87.4	85.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	7.2	5.9	5.4	8.8	8.5	5.4	7.3	5.1	6.7
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark(d)									
Very safe/Safe	46.7	50.9	47.6	44.3	45.5	51.1	42.2	49.2	47.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	17.4	16.8	17.3	21.8	20.9	14.3	30.0	18.6	17.9
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	9.3	9.7	13.5	11.4	12.8	9.8	18.2	9.9	10.8
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months	7.8	6.5	11.8	10.5	14.8	10.1	21.0	12.8	9.4
Personal stressors									
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	57.0	57.5	64.4	58.2	62.8	59.1	63.8	62.1	59.4
Health and disability									
Self-assessed health status									
Excellent/Very good	56.9	59.8	53.9	56.9	61.8	57.3	56.7	62.6	57.6
Good	27.3	25.6	29.5	24.2	23.0	23.3	27.9	26.5	26.6
Fair/Poor	15.7	14.6	16.6	18.9	15.2	19.4	15.5	11.0	15.8
Disability or long-term health condition									
Has core activity restriction	13.1	12.2	15.0	12.2	12.7	15.0	13.2	10.2	13.1
Has a schooling/employment restriction only(f)	5.3	5.7	6.0	6.4	4.3	4.2	5.3	5.3	5.5
Has no specific restriction	19.4	20.4	23.4	22.1	23.1	20.6	19.8	18.6	21.0
Has no disability or long-term health condition	62.3	61.7	55.6	59.3	59.9	60.1	61.7	65.9	60.4
Has good or better self-assessed health and no disability or long-term health condition	60.0	60.5	53.8	56.5	57.8	57.8	58.3	64.0	58.4
Transport									
Has access to motor vehicles to drive	81.8	88.1	88.3	85.7	91.1	86.2	87.6	91.5	86.1
Difficulty with transport(d)									
Can easily get to the places needed	79.8	85.5	85.6	86.8	87.8	88.1	83.8	90.4	84.1
Cannot, or often has difficulty getting to the places needed	5.6	3.3	4.2	3.9	3.3	2.6	4.5	2.2	4.3
Has difficulty accessing service providers	21.5	20.0	26.7	20.0	24.9	22.2	38.7	17.9	22.4
Has moved in last 5 years	39.4	38.8	53.9	38.9	47.3	39.6	61.3	39.8	42.9
Information technology									
Used computer at home in last 12 months	67.7	68.1	70.0	63.0	72.9	61.4	67.4	81.5	68.5
Accessed the Internet at home in last 12 months	60.1	57.7	60.6	54.3	64.7	51.7	57.5	74.2	59.6
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

AGE (YEARS)

Mean age of persons aged 18 years or over	46	46	45	47	45	47	41	44	46
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NUMBER ('000)

Number of persons aged 18 years or over	5 124	3 848	2 956	1 171	1 490	363	110	245	15 307
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(a) Refers mainly to urban areas only. See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0–24 years.

(c) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for details.

(d) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

(e) This data item is not comparable to the data item in 2002. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(f) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18–64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18–20 years only.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, By remoteness areas

	Major cities	Inner regional	Other areas(a)	All persons
PROPORTION (%)				
Family and community support				
Had contact with family or friends living outside the household				
Had face to face contact every day	18.5	22.0	25.4	20.0
Had other forms of contact every day	42.5	35.6	35.3	40.2
Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household	92.6	93.9	92.4	92.9
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	93.1	94.2	93.1	93.3
Person has own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	3.5	3.7	5.1	3.7
Person provides support to own children 0–17 living outside the household	3.2	3.2	4.2	3.3
Person has own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	6.2	11.1	12.9	8.0
Person provides support to own children 18–24 living outside the household	3.4	6.3	7.9	4.5
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(b)	29.2	26.1	25.2	28.1
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(c)	31.7	39.1	39.4	34.1
Crime and safety				
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(d)(e)				
Very safe/Safe	84.2	89.6	88.6	85.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	7.6	4.8	5.2	6.7
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark(d)				
Very safe/Safe	45.2	51.3	56.8	47.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	19.7	14.5	14.1	17.9
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	10.3	11.3	12.6	10.8
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months	9.1	8.6	12.3	9.4
Personal stressors				
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	59.0	60.1	60.3	59.4
Health and disability				
Self-assessed health status				
Excellent/Very good	58.1	58.7	52.5	57.6
Good	26.2	26.3	29.3	26.6
Fair/Poor	15.7	15.0	18.2	15.8
Disability or long-term health condition				
Has core activity restriction	12.6	13.4	16.0	13.1
Has a schooling/employment restriction only(f)	5.3	5.4	6.8	5.5
Has no specific restriction	20.4	22.3	22.1	21.0
Has no disability or long-term health condition	61.7	58.9	55.0	60.4
Has good or better self-assessed health and no disability or long-term health condition	59.7	57.3	53.0	58.4
Transport				
Has access to motor vehicles to drive	84.0	90.7	90.6	86.1
Difficulty with transport(d)				
Can easily get to the places needed	83.1	87.6	82.9	84.1
Cannot, or often has difficulty getting to the places needed	4.2	3.7	5.9	4.3
Has difficulty accessing service providers	18.1	27.9	38.8	22.4
Has moved in last 5 years	41.1	45.5	49.1	42.9
Information technology				
Used computer at home in last 12 months	69.9	67.5	61.6	68.5
Accessed the Internet at home in last 12 months	61.7	57.5	50.7	59.6
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

AGE (YEARS)

Mean age of persons aged 18 years or over	45	47	46	46
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NUMBER ('000)

Number of persons aged 18 years or over	10 345	3 315	1 647	15 307
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- (a) Excludes very remote areas. See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0–24 years.
- (c) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for details.
- (d) Not all categories are shown for this data item.
- (e) This data item is not comparable to the data item in 2002. See Explanatory Notes for more information.
- (f) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18–64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18–20 years only.

	COUPLE ONLY, ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS		ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (a)		LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS	
	Person aged under 35	Person aged 65 or over	Couple family	One parent family	Person aged under 35	Person aged 65 or over
PROPORTION (%)						
Family and community support						
Had face to face contact with family or friends living outside the household every day	14.7	18.3	20.1	26.8	30.7	23.6
Had other forms of contact with family or friends living outside the household every day	44.3	33.8	38.5	52.0	60.0	36.4
Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household	96.7	94.6	94.8	91.5	95.3	92.6
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	97.2	92.3	94.7	92.5	95.3	94.1
Person has own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	*2.8	—	2.7	8.1	9.1	np
Person provides support to own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	*2.4	—	2.3	7.2	7.9	—
Person has own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	—	*0.9	7.2	13.4	—	*0.8
Person provides support to own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	—	**0.5	4.2	7.8	—	np
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(b)	28.7	26.6	28.1	21.7	23.4	22.4
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(c)	28.7	30.6	45.4	38.5	28.8	25.7
Crime and safety						
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(d)(e)						
Very safe/Safe	81.7	84.4	87.9	79.1	83.8	85.9
Very unsafe/Unsafe	8.5	6.9	5.7	9.7	6.0	7.5
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark(d)						
Very safe/Safe	52.8	30.3	53.7	36.4	62.2	19.0
Very unsafe/Unsafe	21.4	13.7	18.4	32.5	18.2	14.5
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	11.7	2.9	9.5	25.2	24.5	*2.4
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months	11.5	4.5	9.3	17.2	15.7	7.3
Personal stressors						
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	61.8	50.1	58.7	74.0	61.1	47.3
Health and disability						
Self-assessed health status						
Excellent/Very good	75.5	36.9	69.5	58.5	66.2	33.0
Good	17.0	33.7	22.8	26.5	22.1	32.7
Fair/Poor	7.5	29.3	7.7	15.0	11.7	34.3
Disability or long-term health condition						
Has core activity restriction	5.3	27.0	7.1	11.0	6.1	34.4
Has a schooling/employment restriction only(f)	*4.3	—	4.8	9.5	7.4	—
Has no specific restriction	13.4	39.9	15.8	15.1	13.6	37.4
Has no disability or long-term health condition	76.9	33.1	72.3	64.3	72.8	28.1
Has good or better self-assessed health and no disability or long-term health condition	75.0	31.1	71.0	60.4	70.4	26.1
Transport						
Has access to motor vehicles to drive	93.5	82.6	94.2	79.4	79.2	59.4
Difficulty with transport(d)						
Can easily get to the places needed	88.0	84.4	88.4	77.1	82.9	73.8
Cannot, or often has difficulty getting to the places needed	*2.0	4.5	2.0	8.1	*3.8	11.0
Access to services						
Has difficulty accessing service providers	20.3	19.0	23.0	33.7	26.1	22.1
<p>* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution</p> <p>** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use</p> <p>— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)</p> <p>np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated</p> <p>(a) Households may also contain non-dependent children but do not contain other persons. Selected person may be a child 18 years or over.</p> <p>(b) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0–24 years.</p> <p>(c) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for more information.</p> <p>(d) Not all categories are shown for this data item.</p> <p>(e) This data item is not comparable to the data item in 2002. See Explanatory Notes for more information.</p> <p>(f) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18–64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18–20 years only.</p>						

	COUPLE ONLY, ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS		ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN(a)		LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS	
	<i>Person aged under 35</i>	<i>Person aged 65 or over</i>	<i>Couple family</i>	<i>One parent family</i>	<i>Person aged under 35</i>	<i>Person aged 65 or over</i>
	PROPORTION (%) <i>cont.</i>					
Housing mobility						
Has moved in last 5 years	88.4	18.1	42.5	56.0	86.2	18.6
Information technology						
Used computer at home in last 12 months	83.7	34.9	86.2	71.4	64.6	22.0
Accessed the Internet at home in last 12 months	73.3	27.4	80.0	58.1	49.6	14.0
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	AGE (YEARS)					
Mean age of persons aged 18 years or over	28	73	38	36	28	76
	NUMBER ('000)					
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	905	1 385	4 574	623	289	697

(a) Households may also contain non-dependent children but do not contain other persons. Selected person may be a child 18 years or over.

	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile	All persons
PROPORTION (%)						
Family and community support						
Had contact with family or friends living outside the household						
Had face to face contact every day	19.5	21.3	23.2	18.3	18.1	20.0
Had other forms of contact every day	35.6	36.7	41.1	42.4	43.3	40.2
Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household	88.3	91.2	94.5	95.2	96.0	92.9
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	88.6	92.0	95.1	95.3	96.8	93.3
Person has own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	3.9	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.7
Person provides support to own children 0–17 living outside the household	3.1	2.4	2.7	3.8	4.2	3.3
Person has own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	6.3	5.8	6.7	8.5	9.4	8.0
Person provides support to own children 18–24 living outside the household	3.1	3.0	3.8	5.0	5.9	4.5
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(b)	21.2	26.8	29.3	28.3	33.2	28.1
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(c)	24.9	33.8	35.4	35.5	38.7	34.1
Crime and safety						
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(d)(e)						
Very safe/Safe	79.7	81.3	88.6	87.5	90.8	85.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	10.7	8.9	5.0	5.4	4.5	6.7
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark(d)						
Very safe/Safe	31.0	39.3	51.4	52.6	62.4	47.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	18.9	20.8	18.2	18.5	15.3	17.9
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	11.4	9.5	11.0	9.6	12.4	10.8
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months	11.0	9.7	8.6	7.7	9.2	9.4
Personal stressors						
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	61.2	59.5	59.0	58.5	61.3	59.4
Health and disability						
Self-assessed health status						
Excellent/Very good	35.6	49.1	60.9	66.1	71.1	57.6
Good	29.9	31.8	26.6	24.2	22.2	26.6
Fair/Poor	34.5	19.1	12.5	9.7	6.7	15.8
Disability or long-term health condition						
Has core activity restriction	26.4	17.9	10.1	8.3	5.6	13.1
Has a schooling/employment restriction only(f)	10.0	6.2	4.1	3.8	3.7	5.5
Has no specific restriction	27.2	22.8	20.6	19.0	17.2	21.0
Has no disability or long-term health condition	36.5	53.0	65.2	68.9	73.5	60.4
Has good or better self-assessed health and no disability or long-term health condition	33.8	50.9	63.4	67.4	71.7	58.4
Transport						
Has access to motor vehicles to drive	69.9	80.3	89.8	93.7	94.9	86.1
Difficulty with transport(d)						
Can easily get to the places needed	71.8	79.1	85.2	90.3	90.5	84.1
Cannot, or often has difficulty getting to the places needed	9.9	5.6	3.3	2.2	*1.3	4.3
Has difficulty accessing service providers	28.0	26.8	21.6	19.7	17.4	22.4
Has moved in last 5 years	37.2	41.4	43.1	43.8	50.5	42.9
Information technology						
Used computer at home in last 12 months	40.1	58.4	75.2	79.3	84.9	68.5
Accessed the Internet at home in last 12 months	29.3	48.0	66.3	70.3	79.1	59.6
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

AGE (YEARS)

Mean age of persons aged 18 years or over	56	48	42	42	42	46
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NUMBER ('000)

Number of persons aged 18 years or over	2 540	2 391	2 490	2 682	2 871	15 307
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* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Persons where household income was not known or was not adequately reported are included in the 'All Persons' column only. See Appendix 4 for information on income equivalisation and quintile measures.

(b) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0–24 years.

(c) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for details.

(d) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

(e) This data item is not comparable to the data item in 2002. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(f) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18–64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18–20 years only.

	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED	NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE		All persons
	Full-time	Part-time	Unemployed	Retired from work	Other	
PROPORTION (%)						
Family and community support						
Had face to face contact with family or friends living outside the household every day	19.0	23.9	23.4	17.6	21.2	20.0
Had other forms of contact with family or friends living outside the household every day	40.2	47.3	47.6	32.3	41.5	40.2
Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household	95.2	93.7	86.9	91.1	86.4	92.9
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	95.1	95.6	87.1	90.7	88.3	93.3
Person has own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	5.0	3.5	5.2	0.6	4.6	3.7
Person provides support to own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	4.6	3.1	4.5	*0.3	3.6	3.3
Person has own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	9.7	8.6	9.7	3.7	7.0	8.0
Person provides support to own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	5.7	4.7	*5.2	1.8	4.4	4.5
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(a)	30.2	29.7	20.7	25.7	22.3	28.1
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(b)	33.8	43.8	26.4	28.9	31.4	34.1
Crime and safety						
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(c)(d)						
Very safe/Safe	90.8	85.3	78.9	82.0	74.3	85.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	3.8	6.5	9.9	8.8	15.1	6.7
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark(c)						
Very safe/Safe	63.1	41.4	47.0	26.2	34.2	47.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	13.9	23.8	20.7	16.5	27.8	17.9
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	12.8	9.6	18.4	4.3	14.6	10.8
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months	8.9	11.0	16.5	5.6	13.8	9.4
Personal stressors						
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	57.7	63.6	72.5	54.8	65.1	59.4
Health and disability						
Self-assessed health status						
Excellent/Very good	68.0	64.3	54.8	31.5	52.5	57.6
Good	24.7	26.0	27.0	31.6	25.4	26.6
Fair/Poor	7.3	9.6	18.2	36.8	22.1	15.8
Disability or long-term health condition						
Has core activity restriction	5.3	8.2	7.9	33.5	17.1	13.1
Has a schooling/employment restriction only(e)	3.6	6.5	13.4	4.7	11.7	5.5
Has no specific restriction	19.0	16.8	13.3	32.6	15.9	21.0
Has no disability or long-term health condition	72.1	68.5	65.4	29.2	55.2	60.4
Has good or better self-assessed health and no disability or long-term health condition	70.1	66.6	61.2	27.7	53.0	58.4
Transport						
Has access to motor vehicles to drive	94.1	90.9	63.9	74.9	71.0	86.1
Difficulty with transport(c)						
Can easily get to the places needed	89.8	87.1	62.0	78.8	69.8	84.1
Cannot, or often has difficulty getting to the places needed	2.0	1.9	*9.8	8.2	9.3	4.3
Access to services						
Has difficulty accessing service providers	20.1	22.9	26.4	22.3	31.5	22.4

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0–24 years.

(b) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(c) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

(d) This data item is not comparable to the data item in 2002. See Explanatory Notes for details.

(e) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18–64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18–20 years only.

	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED	NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE		All persons
	Full-time	Part-time	Unemployed	Retired from work	Other	
PROPORTION (%) <i>cont.</i>						
Housing mobility						
Has moved in last 5 years	48.9	40.3	62.0	22.3	57.7	42.9
Information technology						
Used computer at home in last 12 months	79.8	80.1	69.2	35.2	63.9	68.5
Accessed the Internet at home in last 12 months	70.9	70.7	58.9	27.2	55.0	59.6
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGE (YEARS)						
Mean age of persons aged 18 years or over	40	41	35	69	38	46
NUMBER ('000)						
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	7 164	2 862	473	3 241	1 568	15 307

	Owner without a mortgage	Owner with a mortgage	Renter with state or territory housing authority	Renter with private landlord	All other tenure types (a)	All persons
PROPORTION (%)						
Family and community support						
Had contact with family or friends living outside the household						
Had face to face contact every day	19.0	19.6	21.9	20.6	27.4	20.0
Had other forms of contact every day	37.1	40.6	40.6	44.8	41.4	40.2
Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household	93.4	94.8	84.0	90.7	90.8	92.9
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	92.9	94.7	82.6	93.8	93.1	93.3
Person has own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	1.3	3.5	9.1	7.2	5.5	3.7
Person provides support to own children 0–17 living outside the household	1.0	3.1	7.7	6.5	5.1	3.3
Person has own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	6.3	10.2	11.1	6.6	6.8	8.0
Person provides support to own children 18–24 living outside the household	3.6	6.0	5.5	3.5	*3.5	4.5
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(b)	28.6	30.7	19.9	24.6	24.7	28.1
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(c)	32.6	38.7	24.6	30.5	34.3	34.1
Crime and safety						
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(d)(e)						
Very safe/Safe	85.8	88.4	71.0	84.1	85.9	85.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	6.5	5.3	16.8	8.4	3.8	6.7
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark(d)						
Very safe/Safe	41.4	54.0	23.7	51.9	51.4	47.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	15.6	17.4	32.3	20.9	15.3	17.9
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	5.8	10.8	17.9	17.8	13.8	10.8
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months	6.8	7.9	18.4	14.6	9.8	9.4
Personal stressors						
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	55.2	60.4	67.8	63.9	57.4	59.4
Health and disability						
Self-assessed health status						
Excellent/Very good	50.8	66.8	26.5	59.7	54.8	57.6
Good	28.2	23.9	28.2	27.3	30.2	26.6
Fair/Poor	20.9	9.3	45.4	13.0	15.0	15.8
Disability or long-term health condition						
Has core activity restriction	18.3	7.7	31.4	9.6	15.0	13.1
Has a schooling/employment restriction only(f)	4.6	4.7	14.4	6.6	6.9	5.5
Has no specific restriction	26.2	17.9	22.9	16.3	24.4	21.0
Has no disability or long-term health condition	50.9	69.8	31.3	67.5	53.7	60.4
Has good or better self-assessed health and no disability or long-term health condition	48.9	68.3	27.4	65.1	51.6	58.4
Transport						
Has access to motor vehicles to drive	86.5	94.3	51.3	78.4	82.2	86.1
Difficulty with transport(d)						
Can easily get to the places needed	85.6	88.6	63.8	78.4	77.3	84.1
Cannot, or often has difficulty getting to the places needed	4.4	2.6	12.8	5.1	*6.3	4.3
Has difficulty accessing service providers	19.4	21.7	29.8	26.1	30.3	22.4
Has moved in last 5 years	18.1	43.4	37.5	83.5	63.0	42.9
Information technology						
Used computer at home in last 12 months	56.4	82.3	38.4	71.0	68.2	68.5
Accessed the Internet at home in last 12 months	48.2	74.9	25.5	59.7	56.7	59.6
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

AGE (YEARS)

Mean age of persons aged 18 years or over	57	40	50	35	43	46
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NUMBER ('000)

Number of persons aged 18 years or over	5 490	5 526	590	3 070	631	15 307
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* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Includes 'other renter' and 'other tenure types'.

(b) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0–24 years.

(c) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for details.

(d) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

(e) This data item is not comparable to the data item in 2002. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(f) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18–64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18–20 years only.

	BORN IN OTHER COUNTRY				
	Born in Australia	Born in main English-speaking countries	Proficient in spoken English	Not proficient in spoken English	All persons
PROPORTION (%)					
Family and community support					
Had face to face contact with family or friends living outside the household every day	20.6	17.2	19.0	19.5	20.0
Had other forms of contact with family or friends living outside the household every day	41.0	34.6	41.2	34.9	40.2
Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household	94.1	94.2	88.7	79.2	92.9
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	94.8	94.6	88.8	76.1	93.3
Person has own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	4.2	3.8	*2.0	**1.3	3.7
Person provides support to own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	3.7	3.5	*1.7	**1.2	3.3
Person has own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	8.1	10.3	5.7	6.5	8.0
Person provides support to own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	4.7	5.7	3.2	*2.9	4.5
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(a)	27.2	27.2	33.7	24.3	28.1
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(b)	36.2	34.1	28.6	13.4	34.1
Crime and safety					
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(c) (d)					
Very safe/Safe	87.3	86.5	81.7	68.6	85.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	5.9	5.6	9.3	17.6	6.7
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark(c)					
Very safe/Safe	48.8	52.3	43.1	29.8	47.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	17.7	15.9	20.5	18.7	17.9
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	12.3	9.0	5.8	*5.2	10.8
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months	10.1	7.7	7.5	6.5	9.4
Personal stressors					
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	61.7	60.0	49.4	49.7	59.4
Health and disability					
Self-assessed health status					
Excellent/Very good	58.7	58.6	57.5	30.5	57.6
Good	26.6	25.8	25.6	33.4	26.6
Fair/Poor	14.7	15.6	16.9	36.1	15.8
Disability or long-term health condition					
Has core activity restriction	13.0	13.1	11.0	25.9	13.1
Has a schooling/employment restriction only(e)	5.6	5.3	4.7	7.9	5.5
Has no specific restriction	21.1	22.8	19.6	19.4	21.0
Has no disability or long-term health condition	60.3	58.8	64.8	46.7	60.4
Has good or better self-assessed health and no disability or long-term health condition	58.5	56.5	62.3	45.3	58.4
Transport					
Has access to motor vehicles to drive	88.0	88.2	82.2	55.8	86.1
Difficulty with transport(c)					
Can easily get to the places needed	85.6	85.6	80.0	62.2	84.1
Cannot, or often has difficulty getting to the places needed	4.0	4.0	4.5	11.0	4.3

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0–24 years.

(b) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for details.

(c) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

(d) This data item is not comparable to the data item in 2002. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(e) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18–64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18–20 years only.

	BORN IN OTHER COUNTRY				
	Born in Australia	Born in main English-speaking countries	Proficient in spoken English	Not proficient in spoken English	All persons
.....					
PROPORTION (%) <i>cont.</i>					
Access to services					
Has difficulty accessing service providers	23.6	21.3	17.6	22.4	22.4
Housing mobility					
Has moved in last 5 years	42.6	48.3	43.0	33.1	42.9
Information technology					
Used computer at home in last 12 months	69.7	70.4	70.1	25.5	68.5
Accessed the Internet at home in last 12 months	60.2	64.1	61.8	21.5	59.6
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
.....					
AGE (YEARS)					
Mean age of persons aged 18 years or over	45	51	46	56	46
.....					
NUMBER ('000)					
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	11 002	1 593	2 230	482	15 307
.....					

	<i>Has core activity restriction</i>	<i>Has a schooling/employment restriction only(a)</i>	<i>Has no specific restriction</i>	<i>Has no disability or long-term health condition</i>	<i>All persons aged 18–64 years</i>
PROPORTION (%)					
Family and community support					
Had contact with family or friends living outside the household					
Had face to face contact every day	16.2	17.8	20.4	20.9	20.2
Had other forms of contact every day	35.9	38.9	39.3	43.5	41.8
Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household	90.8	87.9	92.6	94.1	93.1
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	91.6	87.8	93.9	94.7	93.8
Person has own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	5.8	8.1	4.4	3.9	4.5
Person provides support to own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	5.0	6.5	4.1	3.5	4.0
Person has own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	12.5	13.1	11.1	8.1	9.4
Person provides support to own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	6.9	6.5	6.9	4.6	5.4
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(b)	34.3	27.9	32.8	27.1	28.8
Has undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(c)	36.1	34.4	35.1	35.6	35.5
Crime and safety					
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(d)(e)					
Very safe/Safe	78.4	77.1	85.2	88.4	86.1
Very unsafe/Unsafe	10.7	12.9	7.4	5.2	6.6
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark(d)					
Very safe/Safe	40.8	41.7	51.4	55.0	52.1
Very unsafe/Unsafe	23.3	24.0	18.8	17.5	18.7
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	18.3	18.8	15.1	10.1	12.4
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months	13.0	15.9	11.7	8.8	10.2
Personal stressors					
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	79.2	75.4	67.8	55.7	61.4
Health					
Self-assessed health status					
Excellent/Very good	24.9	26.5	47.1	75.4	62.3
Good	28.5	26.1	35.6	21.7	25.0
Fair/Poor	46.6	47.3	17.3	3.0	12.6
Transport					
Has access to motor vehicles to drive	80.5	77.1	90.3	90.9	88.9
Difficulty with transport(d)					
Can easily get to the places needed	68.4	72.6	86.2	88.3	84.9
Cannot, or often has difficulty getting to the places needed	11.7	8.9	3.0	2.1	3.6
Has difficulty accessing service providers	38.8	32.7	24.6	19.2	22.9
Has moved in last 5 years	43.0	47.0	46.2	49.1	47.9
Information technology					
Used computer at home in last 12 months	65.8	63.2	75.3	79.3	76.2
Accessed the Internet at home in last 12 months	55.5	55.8	64.1	70.7	67.1
All persons aged 18–64 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

AGE (YEARS)

Mean age of persons aged 18–64 years	46	42	43	38	40
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NUMBER ('000)

Number of persons aged 18–64 years	1 235	842	2 228	8 473	12 777
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(a) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18–64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18–20 years only.

(b) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0–24 years.

(c) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for details.

(d) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

(e) This data item is not comparable to the data item in 2002. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

	<i>Has core activity restriction</i>	<i>Has no specific restriction</i>	<i>Has no disability or long-term health condition</i>	<i>All persons aged 65 years or over</i>
.....				
PROPORTION (%)				
Family and community support				
Had face to face contact with family or friends living outside the household every day	16.2	19.4	21.4	19.1
Had other forms of contact with family or friends living outside the household every day	30.7	29.8	37.6	32.4
Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household	90.4	91.0	94.3	91.8
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	89.1	89.5	94.3	90.8
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(a)	24.2	26.7	21.2	24.3
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(b)	19.5	30.0	31.7	27.3
Crime and safety				
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(c)(d)				
Very safe/Safe	79.8	84.7	88.4	84.3
Very unsafe/Unsafe	9.8	7.1	4.6	7.2
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark(c)				
Very safe/Safe	14.7	27.1	34.9	25.7
Very unsafe/Unsafe	13.4	13.3	15.1	13.9
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	*2.5	4.0	*1.5	2.8
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months	6.3	5.5	3.5	5.1
Personal stressors				
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	60.4	46.4	41.5	49.2
Health				
Self-assessed health status				
Excellent/Very good	12.6	30.6	59.0	33.8
Good	27.6	38.7	35.1	34.2
Fair/Poor	59.8	30.7	5.9	32.0
Transport				
Has access to motor vehicles to drive	56.9	75.5	84.4	72.5
Difficulty with transport(c)				
Can easily get to the places needed	61.7	84.2	91.8	79.6
Cannot, or often has difficulty getting to the places needed	16.6	5.0	*1.5	7.5
Access to services				
Has difficulty accessing service providers	33.7	16.5	10.4	19.9
Housing mobility				
Has moved in last 5 years	17.9	18.6	17.1	18.0
Information technology				
Used computer at home in last 12 months	20.5	28.8	38.5	29.2
Accessed the Internet at home in last 12 months	15.2	21.4	28.9	21.8
All persons aged 65 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
.....				
AGE (YEARS)				
Mean age of persons aged 65 years or over	77	74	72	74
.....				
NUMBER ('000)				
Number of persons aged 65 years or over	773	985	771	2 530
.....				
* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution	(b) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for more information.			
(a) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0–24 years.	(c) Not all categories are shown for this data item.			
	(d) This data item is not comparable to the data item in 2002. See Explanatory Notes for more information.			

	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	All persons
PROPORTION (%)						
Family and community support						
Had face to face contact with family or friends living outside the household every day	23.1	19.8	19.8	15.3	17.6	20.0
Had other forms of contact with family or friends living outside the household every day	47.4	39.7	37.9	35.0	33.5	40.2
Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household	94.0	95.3	92.4	87.2	86.3	92.9
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	94.6	95.7	92.6	88.6	84.8	93.3
Person has own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7
Person provides support to own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.3	*2.5	3.3
Person has own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	7.0	7.8	8.4	8.1	11.1	8.0
Person provides support to own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	3.8	4.8	4.9	4.5	*4.2	4.5
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(a)	26.8	29.4	29.7	26.2	19.7	28.1
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(b)	36.5	39.3	31.3	25.9	20.1	34.1
Crime and safety						
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(c)(d)						
Very safe/Safe	89.9	88.3	85.0	77.0	73.4	85.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	4.4	4.9	7.2	12.4	15.7	6.7
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark(c)						
Very safe/Safe	56.0	51.3	45.1	34.4	27.4	47.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	15.8	17.1	19.2	20.4	22.0	17.9
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	9.2	9.5	12.9	11.8	13.8	10.8
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months	8.6	8.6	10.0	10.7	11.7	9.4
Personal stressors						
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	51.3	58.8	61.0	66.4	78.2	59.4
Health and disability						
Disability or long-term health condition						
Has core activity restriction	2.5	6.0	13.9	33.5	65.4	13.1
Has a schooling/employment restriction only(e)	*1.6	3.2	5.4	17.4	14.2	5.5
Has no specific restriction	10.0	18.9	28.9	32.9	17.5	21.0
Has no disability or long-term health condition	85.9	71.9	51.8	16.3	*2.9	60.4
Has good or better self-assessed health and no disability or long-term health condition	85.9	71.9	51.8	—	—	58.4
Transport						
Has access to motor vehicles to drive	91.3	91.3	83.1	74.2	68.3	86.1
Difficulty with transport(c)						
Can easily get to the places needed	90.0	88.6	82.5	71.2	60.3	84.1
Cannot, or often has difficulty getting to the places needed	2.1	2.2	4.1	10.1	17.5	4.3
Access to services						
Has difficulty accessing service providers	15.6	20.4	23.7	31.9	41.4	22.4
Housing mobility						
Has moved in last 5 years	47.0	45.3	41.1	35.9	32.7	42.9
Information technology						
Used computer at home in last 12 months	80.3	75.3	62.3	50.3	37.7	68.5
Accessed the Internet at home in last 12 months	71.6	66.7	53.5	39.8	29.7	59.6
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

AGE (YEARS)

Mean age of persons aged 18 years or over	40	43	48	55	58	46
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NUMBER ('000)

Number of persons aged 18 years or over	3 563	5 257	4 065	1 714	708	15 307
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* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0–24 years.

(b) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(c) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

(d) This data item is not comparable to the data item in 2002. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(e) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18–64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18–20 years only.

	JOBLESS HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 15(b)		HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 15 AND WITH ONE OR MORE ADULTS EMPLOYED		All persons in one family households
	Couple family	One parent family	Couple family	One parent family	
PROPORTION (%)					
Family and community support					
Had face to face contact with family or friends living outside the household every day	*10.5	26.7	21.7	25.1	19.8
Had other forms of contact with family or friends living outside the household every day	29.5	49.6	38.3	54.7	39.8
Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household	83.9	90.7	95.8	95.2	93.8
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	89.0	89.2	95.5	95.6	94.1
Person has own children living outside the household(c)	*17.1	26.1	6.7	10.0	11.0
Person provides support to own children living outside the household(c)	*12.9	18.4	4.7	8.6	7.5
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(d)	*17.6	20.4	29.4	24.2	28.6
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(e)	19.6	33.0	48.2	48.3	35.3
Crime and safety					
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(f)(g)					
Very safe/Safe	78.0	72.5	87.9	80.3	86.2
Very unsafe/Unsafe	*9.6	17.1	5.4	*7.8	6.6
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark(f)					
Very safe/Safe	42.6	27.5	53.1	41.0	47.5
Very unsafe/Unsafe	*20.2	36.0	18.5	30.4	17.9
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	*11.2	42.4	8.7	18.6	9.6
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months	*15.8	22.7	9.1	13.1	8.7
Personal stressors					
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	65.0	83.5	58.7	71.7	58.9
Health and disability					
Self-assessed health status					
Excellent/Very good	46.3	45.2	71.1	67.2	58.3
Good	26.7	31.4	22.5	23.2	26.2
Fair/Poor	27.0	23.4	6.4	9.6	15.5
Disability or long-term health condition					
Has core activity restriction	26.4	15.9	6.1	7.9	12.9
Has a schooling/employment restriction only(h)	**5.6	14.3	4.1	6.5	5.3
Has no specific restriction	*16.4	17.9	16.2	15.2	21.5
Has no disability or long-term health condition	51.7	51.9	73.6	70.4	60.2
Has good or better self-assessed health and no disability or long-term health condition	50.0	45.1	72.1	67.4	58.4
Transport					
Has access to motor vehicles to drive	73.7	69.1	95.7	87.5	88.2
Difficulty with transport(f)					
Can easily get to the places needed	62.7	64.6	89.6	85.6	85.8
Cannot, or often has difficulty getting to the places needed	*10.2	9.3	1.7	*5.6	3.7
Access to services					
Has difficulty accessing service providers	44.8	43.9	23.2	31.2	22.2

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) For a definition of 'Family', see Glossary.

(b) A 'jobless household' is a household where there are no persons aged 15 years or over who are currently employed.

(c) Children are those aged 0–24 years.

(d) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0–24 years.

(e) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(f) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

(g) This data item is not comparable to the data item in 2002. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(h) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18–64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18–20 years only.

	JOBLESS HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 15(b)		HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 15 AND WITH ONE OR MORE ADULTS EMPLOYED		All persons in one family households
	Couple family	One parent family	Couple family	One parent family	
.....					
PROPORTION (%) <i>cont.</i>					
Housing mobility					
Has moved in last 5 years	65.1	68.9	48.7	59.4	40.0
Information technology					
Used computer at home in last 12 months	62.5	53.7	85.9	77.4	68.9
Accessed the Internet at home in last 12 months	48.1	34.5	79.1	65.0	60.4
All persons aged 18 years or over in one family households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
.....					
AGE (YEARS)					
Mean age of persons aged 18 years or over in one family households	37	34	38	37	47
.....					
NUMBER ('000)					
Number of persons aged 18 years or over in one family households	138	179	3 473	256	12 804

(a) For a definition of 'Family', see Glossary.

(b) A 'jobless household' is a household where there are no persons aged 15 years or over who are currently employed.

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Other areas(a)</i>	<i>All persons</i>
.....				
PROPORTION (%)				
Household income				
Principal source of household income(b)				
Employee income	65.9	56.8	57.2	63.0
Unincorporated business income	4.9	8.1	9.1	6.0
Government cash pensions and allowances	17.9	22.4	25.2	19.6
Other sources of household income	11.3	12.7	8.5	11.3
Housing				
Tenure and landlord type				
Owner without a mortgage	34.5	39.5	37.4	35.9
Owner with a mortgage	36.5	36.4	32.6	36.1
Renter with state or territory housing authority	4.3	2.8	3.2	3.9
Renter with private landlord	21.5	16.8	17.7	20.1
All other tenure types(c)	3.2	4.4	9.2	4.1
Equity in dwelling(b)(d)				
Less than \$100,000	5.1	5.5	11.4	5.9
\$100,000 – \$199,999	8.7	13.5	18.1	10.7
\$200,000 – \$299,999	11.5	17.4	15.9	13.2
\$300,000 – \$399,999	12.9	12.3	10.4	12.5
\$400,000 or more	28.3	20.9	8.9	24.6
Amount owing on mortgage(b)(d)				
Less than \$50,000	4.9	5.2	6.2	5.1
\$50,000 – \$99,999	5.4	7.6	7.2	6.1
\$100,000 – \$149,999	5.7	7.8	6.2	6.2
\$150,000 or more	18.3	13.3	10.3	16.3
Consumer debt				
Value of consumer debt(b)				
No consumer debt	58.7	60.6	56.1	58.8
Less than \$5,000	14.6	14.0	14.4	14.5
\$5,000 – \$9,999	8.4	8.5	7.8	8.3
\$10,000– \$49,999	14.3	13.3	13.6	14.0
\$50,000 or more	2.5	2.4	4.0	2.6
Financial stress(b)				
Unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important	13.7	11.2	13.3	13.1
Had at least one cash flow problem in last 12 months	17.7	16.7	19.7	17.7
Took at least one dissaving action in last 12 months	19.6	16.4	17.9	18.7
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
.....				
EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD INCOME (e)				
Equivalised gross household income quintiles (%)				
Lowest quintile	18.3	21.0	24.3	19.6
Second quintile	16.6	22.5	21.7	18.4
Third quintile	19.3	19.1	18.6	19.2
Fourth quintile	21.1	21.2	16.8	20.7
Highest quintile	24.6	16.2	18.6	22.1
All persons aged 18 years or over who stated their income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
.....				

(a) Excludes very remote areas. See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Information for some persons was not known or was not adequately reported. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes 'other renters' and 'other tenure types'.

(d) Includes a small number of households who were participants in rent/buy or shared equity schemes.

(e) Excludes persons where household income was not known or was not adequately reported. See Appendix 4 of information on income equalisation and quintile measures.

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Other areas(a)</i>	<i>All persons</i>
.....				
EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD INCOME (b) <i>cont.</i>				
Mean income (\$)				
Mean equivalised gross household income per week	858	674	768	807
Number ('000)				
Number of persons aged 18 years or over who stated their income	8 742	2 823	1 409	12 974
.....				
SELECTED HOUSING COSTS (\$)				
Mean mortgage payments per week	337	271	253	314
Median mortgage payments per week	299	230	219	275
Mean rent payments per week	213	163	158	198
Median rent payments per week	200	155	138	184
.....				
NUMBER ('000)				
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	10 345	3 315	1 647	15 307
.....				

(a) Excludes very remote areas. See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Excludes persons where household income was not known or was not adequately reported. See Appendix 4 of information on income equivalisation and quintile measures.

	COUPLE ONLY, ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS		ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (a)		LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS	
	Person aged under 35	Person aged 65 or over	Couple family	One parent family	Person aged under 35	Person aged 65 or over
.....						
PROPORTION (%)						
Household income						
Principal source of household income(b)						
Employee income	92.3	8.3	81.5	45.9	72.5	2.5
Unincorporated business income	*3.6	2.7	8.4	*2.9	*2.7	*1.2
Government cash pensions and allowances	*1.7	60.7	6.2	42.8	14.1	67.0
Other sources of household income	*2.4	28.3	3.9	8.4	10.7	29.3
Housing						
Tenure and landlord type						
Owner without a mortgage	*2.5	85.4	21.7	13.9	*2.3	71.4
Owner with a mortgage	50.2	5.1	58.0	26.4	24.0	*2.3
Renter with state or territory housing authority	*1.3	*3.5	1.4	14.3	*3.8	9.9
Renter with private landlord	40.5	3.8	15.0	40.6	60.8	8.5
All other tenure types(c)	5.5	*2.2	3.9	4.7	9.2	*7.9
Equity in dwelling(b)(d)						
Less than \$100,000	18.4	*1.5	7.4	4.2	10.3	2.6
\$100,000 – \$199,999	16.8	8.8	13.4	8.8	8.2	9.1
\$200,000 – \$299,999	6.6	18.0	14.7	8.9	*3.2	18.4
\$300,000 – \$399,999	*3.2	21.0	12.3	5.6	*1.9	15.6
\$400,000 or more	*3.8	36.7	27.3	9.6	**1.4	20.0
Amount owing on mortgage(b)(d)						
Less than \$50,000	*2.4	2.1	6.1	3.9	**1.2	*1.9
\$50,000 – \$99,999	*2.8	*1.0	10.1	6.4	*3.4	**0.1
\$100,000 – \$149,999	7.6	*0.8	9.9	6.3	4.5	np
\$150,000 or more	35.0	*0.6	29.0	6.8	13.9	np
Consumer debt						
Value of consumer debt(b)						
No consumer debt	43.9	90.4	49.0	51.9	52.6	93.0
Less than \$5,000	15.4	5.6	17.6	23.2	22.1	4.7
\$5,000 – \$9,999	12.3	*1.8	9.5	10.1	*6.3	*1.4
\$10,000 – \$49,999	22.4	*1.9	18.1	10.9	15.3	*0.5
\$50,000 or more	5.2	**0.4	3.9	*2.3	*2.1	np
Financial stress(b)						
Unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important	8.6	7.1	11.4	37.7	22.9	12.7
Had at least one cash flow problem in last 12 months	17.8	*3.0	18.8	46.8	41.7	6.0
Took at least one dissaving action in last 12 months	15.6	6.9	22.6	33.6	32.3	8.4
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Households may also contain non-dependent children but do not contain other persons. Selected person may be a child 18 years or over.

(b) Information for some persons was not known or was not adequately reported. See Paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes 'other renter' and 'other tenure types'.

(d) Includes a small number of households who were participants in rent/buy or shared equity schemes.

	COUPLE ONLY, ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS		ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (a)	LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS		
	<i>Person aged under 35</i>	<i>Person aged 65 or over</i>	<i>Couple family</i>	<i>One parent family</i>	<i>Person aged under 35</i>	<i>Person aged 65 or over</i>
EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD INCOME (b)						
Equivalised gross household income quintiles (%)						
Lowest quintile	*2.3	46.0	9.8	43.0	21.2	68.2
Second quintile	8.4	30.3	19.7	27.7	6.8	18.4
Third quintile	11.9	10.7	26.6	15.0	19.8	5.6
Fourth quintile	27.8	8.6	23.4	10.0	27.6	4.7
Highest quintile	49.5	4.4	20.6	*4.4	24.6	3.1
All persons aged 18 years or over who stated their income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean income (\$)						
Mean equivalised gross household income per week	1 236	591	868	450	857	390
Number ('000)						
Number of persons aged 18 years or over who stated their income	815	1 219	3 910	574	276	612
NUMBER ('000)						
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	905	1 385	4 574	623	289	697

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Households may also contain non-dependent children but do not contain other persons. Selected person may be a child 18 years or over.

(b) Excludes persons where household income was not known or was not adequately reported. See Appendix 4 for information on income equivalisation and quintile measures.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD TO WHICH THE SELECTED PERSON BELONGS, By
equivalised gross household income quintiles(a)

	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile	All persons
PROPORTION (%)						
Household income						
Principal source of household income(b)						
Employee income	10.2	51.6	78.8	85.5	88.0	63.0
Unincorporated business income	3.4	6.2	5.7	6.4	5.8	6.0
Government cash pensions and allowances	74.9	29.7	4.8	*1.2	**0.1	19.6
Other sources of household income	11.5	12.6	10.7	7.0	6.1	11.3
Housing						
Tenure and landlord type						
Owner without a mortgage	49.9	40.5	30.0	28.3	29.4	35.9
Owner with a mortgage	13.0	28.0	41.3	48.8	47.8	36.1
Renter with state or territory housing authority	14.2	4.6	1.7	**0.9	*0.3	3.9
Renter with private landlord	17.3	23.4	23.0	17.5	19.6	20.1
All other tenure types(c)	5.6	3.4	4.1	4.4	2.9	4.1
Equity in dwelling(b)(d)						
Less than \$100,000	3.8	5.9	7.8	7.9	6.1	5.9
\$100,000 – \$199,999	9.4	12.1	13.3	12.4	10.4	10.7
\$200,000 – \$299,999	15.3	15.2	14.1	14.8	10.3	13.2
\$300,000 – \$399,999	12.9	13.7	13.4	14.0	11.3	12.5
\$400,000 or over	17.1	18.0	21.1	26.2	37.8	24.6
Amount owing on mortgage(b)(d)						
Less than \$50,000	3.0	4.3	6.2	7.0	5.9	5.1
\$50,000 – \$99,999	4.2	6.5	8.0	8.3	5.8	6.1
\$100,000 – \$149,999	1.9	6.2	7.6	10.2	7.0	6.2
\$150,000 or over	3.2	10.2	18.8	22.6	28.4	16.3
Consumer debt						
Value of consumer debt(b)						
No consumer debt	77.1	61.7	51.3	49.2	51.4	58.8
Less than \$5,000	12.1	16.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.5
\$5,000 – \$9,999	5.1	9.4	9.7	11.8	7.7	8.3
\$10,000 – \$49,999	4.3	9.9	18.7	18.2	18.1	14.0
\$50,000 or more	*0.8	*1.4	*1.4	3.5	5.4	2.6
Financial stress(b)						
Unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important	29.7	19.9	12.6	5.0	2.5	13.1
Had at least one cash flow problem in last 12 months	24.5	25.1	21.8	13.0	8.3	17.7
Took at least one dissaving action in last 12 months	20.0	22.7	23.2	17.9	12.2	18.7
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

INCOME (\$)

Mean equivalised gross household income per week	231	414	636	908	1 893	807
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NUMBER ('000)

Number of persons aged 18 years or over	2 540	2 391	2 490	2 682	2 871	15 307
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* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Persons where household income was not known or was not adequately reported are included in the 'All Persons' column only. See Appendix 4 for information on income equalisation and quintile measures.

(b) Information for some persons was not known or was not adequately reported. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes 'other renters' and 'other landlord types'.

(d) Includes a small number of households who were participants in rent/buy or shared equity schemes.

	Owner without a mortgage	Owner with a mortgage	Renter with state or territory housing authority	Renter with private landlord	All other tenure types (a)	All persons
PROPORTION (%)						
Household income						
Principal source of household income(b)						
Employee income	43.2	82.2	21.3	72.9	57.8	63.0
Unincorporated business income	6.4	8.0	**0.7	3.3	4.7	6.0
Government cash pensions and allowances	29.8	4.6	73.3	16.8	26.3	19.6
Other sources of household income	20.6	5.3	4.6	7.0	11.3	11.3
Housing						
Equity in dwelling(b)(c)						
Less than \$100,000	1.6	14.4	—	—	*2.2	5.9
\$100,000 – \$199,999	7.4	22.1	—	—	*2.4	10.7
\$200,000 – \$299,999	17.4	18.9	—	—	*3.3	13.2
\$300,000 – \$399,999	21.2	13.4	—	—	np	12.5
\$400,000 or more	46.6	21.6	—	—	**2.5	24.6
Amount owing on mortgage(b)(c)						
Less than \$50,000	—	14.0	—	—	*2.0	5.1
\$50,000 – \$99,999	—	16.6	—	—	**1.5	6.1
\$100,000 – \$149,999	—	16.9	—	—	*2.2	6.2
\$150,000 or more	—	44.6	—	—	*5.0	16.3
Consumer debt						
Value of consumer debt(b)						
No consumer debt	77.2	47.0	70.3	45.4	56.9	58.8
Less than \$5,000	8.6	18.8	15.3	17.8	11.1	14.5
\$5,000 – \$9,999	4.6	10.0	*8.8	12.0	8.2	8.3
\$10,000 – \$49,999	6.2	18.7	4.7	20.6	17.0	14.0
\$50,000 or more	np	3.9	np	1.9	3.9	2.6
Financial stress(b)						
Unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important	6.1	9.2	53.5	23.7	18.8	13.1
Had at least one cash flow problem in last 12 months	6.0	16.5	43.6	35.4	20.2	17.7
Took at least one dissaving action in last 12 months	10.3	21.5	22.4	28.5	16.7	18.7
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD INCOME (d)

Equivalent household income (%) (d)						
Lowest quintile	7.0	27.6	66.0	16.9	26.8	19.6
Second quintile	14.2	21.1	20.2	21.5	15.6	18.4
Third quintile	21.8	16.3	7.5	21.9	19.4	19.2
Fourth quintile	27.8	16.6	*4.6	18.1	22.6	20.7
Highest quintile	29.2	18.4	*1.6	21.6	15.6	22.1
All persons aged 18 years or over who stated their income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean income (\$)						
Mean equivalised gross household income per week	992	739	312	780	745	807
Number ('000)						
Number of persons aged 18 years or over who stated their income	4 709	4 585	547	2 606	527	12 974

NUMBER ('000)

Number of persons aged 18 years or over	5 490	5 526	590	3 070	631	15 307
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- * estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
- ** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
- (a) Includes 'other renter' and 'other tenure types'.
- (b) Information for some persons was not known or was not adequately reported. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Includes a small number of households who were participants in rent/buy or shared equity schemes.
- (d) Excludes persons where household income was not known or was not adequately reported. See Appendix 4 for information on income equivalisation and quintile measures.

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years or over	All persons
PROPORTION (%)									
Household income									
Principal source of household income(a)									
Employee income	77.6	83.5	75.8	72.3	52.4	15.7	8.5	*13.8	63.0
Unincorporated business income	5.2	3.9	8.0	8.6	7.5	3.2	*2.2	1.7	6.0
Government cash pensions and allowances	9.0	9.1	11.0	11.0	21.2	53.0	64.3	62.7	19.6
Other sources of household income	8.2	3.6	5.2	8.0	19.0	28.1	25.1	21.8	11.3
Tenure and landlord type									
Owner without a mortgage	21.9	11.6	16.0	31.4	60.8	80.7	80.1	74.1	35.9
Owner with a mortgage	31.1	45.3	55.0	47.3	23.9	5.4	5.9	*7.4	36.1
Renter with state or territory housing authority	3.1	2.1	3.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	6.3	*6.8	3.9
Renter with private landlord	38.1	36.7	20.2	13.6	8.2	6.4	4.0	*2.4	20.1
All other tenure types(b)	5.8	4.3	5.0	3.3	2.6	*2.9	*3.7	*9.2	4.1
Equity in dwelling(a)(c)									
Less than \$100,000	5.9	11.5	8.0	3.6	3.0	*1.7	*2.7	**1.1	5.9
\$100,000 – \$199,999	6.4	14.5	12.9	12.1	7.6	8.3	8.4	9.1	10.7
\$200,000 – \$299,999	8.3	9.9	14.6	14.6	13.0	16.6	20.0	*15.6	13.2
\$300,000 – \$399,999	8.5	6.1	10.4	14.1	17.7	18.0	20.4	15.5	12.5
\$400,000 or more	20.1	10.8	19.6	28.7	38.5	35.5	27.9	32.3	24.6
Amount owing on mortgage(a)(c)									
Less than \$50,000	5.1	2.6	5.1	9.3	6.5	2.0	*1.5	**5.6	5.1
\$50,000 – \$99,999	4.9	5.5	9.0	9.6	5.6	*1.0	np	np	6.1
\$100,000 – \$149,999	5.4	8.0	9.0	8.9	3.8	np	**1.0	np	6.2
\$150,000 or more	12.8	26.8	28.5	16.4	6.4	np	*2.6	np	16.3
Consumer debt									
Value of consumer debt(a)									
No consumer debt	46.1	45.4	51.0	52.5	71.2	86.1	92.0	93.8	58.8
Less than \$5,000	16.4	17.7	17.3	16.4	12.2	7.8	3.9	**2.8	14.5
\$5,000 – \$9,999	11.9	10.3	9.4	9.9	6.3	3.3	np	np	8.3
\$10,000 – \$49,999	21.0	20.4	17.0	15.8	7.3	*2.0	*1.4	**3.2	14.0
\$50,000 or more	*1.9	4.0	3.2	3.7	*1.7	*0.8	np	np	2.6
Financial stress(a)									
Unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important	19.6	13.6	13.8	12.8	10.3	11.0	8.0	*6.3	13.1
Had at least one cash flow problem in last 12 months	29.5	26.3	20.4	16.7	9.3	5.9	np	np	17.7
Took at least one dissaving action in last 12 months	21.0	23.9	22.1	21.5	14.8	9.6	5.1	**5.2	18.7
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD INCOME (d)

Equivalised gross household income (%)									
Lowest quintile	12.4	9.3	12.9	13.7	22.9	44.1	51.8	55.4	19.6
Second quintile	17.9	15.7	18.9	14.7	15.2	28.6	27.6	26.1	18.4
Third quintile	25.6	21.0	22.5	18.6	16.7	12.6	9.9	*6.7	19.2
Fourth quintile	24.4	23.7	23.2	24.0	20.7	8.9	6.7	*8.0	20.7
Highest quintile	19.7	30.3	22.6	29.0	24.5	5.8	*4.0	**3.8	22.1
All persons aged 18 years or over who stated their income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean income (\$)									
Mean equivalised gross household income per week	781	983	837	933	824	567	416	480	807
Number of persons ('000)									
Number of persons aged 18 years or over who stated their income	1 643	2 424	2 586	2 287	1 861	1 199	790	184	12 974

NUMBER ('000)

Number of persons aged 18 years or over	1 940	2 809	2 988	2 800	2 239	1 395	917	218	15 307
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* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Information for some persons was not known or was not adequately reported. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes 'other renters' and 'other tenure types'.

(c) Includes a small number of households who were participants in rent/buy or shared equity schemes.

(d) Excludes persons where household income was not known or was not adequately reported. See Appendix 4 for information on income equalisation and quintile measures.

	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED	NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE		
	Full-time	Part-time	Unemployed	Retired from work	Other	All persons
PROPORTION (%)						
Household income						
Principal source of household income(a)						
Employee income	86.2	72.6	49.1	14.3	44.1	63.0
Unincorporated business income	7.5	9.7	**1.3	1.3	3.7	6.0
Government cash pension and allowances	1.6	9.0	38.2	57.5	37.7	19.6
Other sources of household income	4.6	8.7	11.3	26.9	14.5	11.3
Housing						
Landlord and tenure type						
Owner without a mortgage	22.4	34.1	19.0	75.1	24.7	35.9
Owner with a mortgage	49.7	39.2	25.0	8.1	29.8	36.1
Renter with state or territory housing authority	1.1	2.2	10.0	7.7	9.7	3.9
Renter with private landlord	22.9	19.9	41.4	6.1	30.0	20.1
All other tenure types(b)	4.0	4.6	*4.6	3.0	5.8	4.1
Equity in dwelling(a)(c)						
Less than \$100,000	8.1	5.6	*2.1	2.1	5.0	5.9
\$100,000 – \$199,999	12.9	9.0	9.2	8.7	8.8	10.7
\$200,000 – \$299,999	12.9	13.0	7.3	16.0	11.2	13.2
\$300,000 – \$399,999	11.2	12.0	*5.9	18.8	7.8	12.5
\$400,000 or more	22.4	29.1	*11.7	31.3	16.4	24.6
Amount owing on mortgage(a)(c)						
Less than \$50,000	6.2	5.9	*3.8	2.7	4.3	5.1
\$50,000 – \$99,999	7.6	7.6	*2.0	2.1	5.9	6.1
\$100,000 – \$149,999	8.7	7.2	*2.8	*0.7	5.1	6.2
\$150,000 or more	24.2	16.4	10.3	*1.9	12.2	16.3
Consumer debt						
Value of consumer debt(a)						
No consumer debt	48.1	54.8	50.3	85.6	62.3	58.8
Less than \$5,000	16.3	16.2	21.3	7.2	16.0	14.5
\$5,000 – \$9,999	10.1	10.1	*9.1	3.4	7.1	8.3
\$10,000 – \$49,999	19.5	14.5	15.2	2.7	10.6	14.0
\$50,000 or more	4.0	2.6	*1.3	*0.6	*1.3	2.6
Financial stress(a)						
Unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important	7.5	13.7	38.3	13.1	30.0	13.1
Had at least one cash flow problem in last 12 months	16.5	19.3	43.7	7.9	32.6	17.7
Took at least one dissaving action in last 12 months	19.3	20.3	33.3	10.5	25.5	18.7
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Information for some persons was not known or was not adequately reported. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes 'other renters' and 'other tenure types'.

(c) Includes a small number of households who were participants in rent/buy or shared equity schemes.

	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED	NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE		
	Full-time	Part-time	Unemployed	Retired from work	Other	All persons
EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD INCOME (a)						
Equivalised gross household income quintiles (%)						
Lowest quintile	2.8	11.6	44.0	48.2	42.2	19.6
Second quintile	10.7	22.2	26.1	26.5	27.8	18.4
Third quintile	21.4	24.3	21.6	11.8	15.1	19.2
Fourth quintile	29.5	22.7	*5.0	7.9	8.3	20.7
Highest quintile	35.6	19.2	**3.4	5.6	6.6	22.1
All persons aged 18 years or over who stated their income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean income (\$)						
Mean equivalised gross household income per week	1 101	812	380	482	464	807
Number of persons ('000)						
Number of persons aged 18 years or over who stated their income	6 089	2 328	392	2 798	1 367	12 974
NUMBER ('000)						
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	7 164	2 862	473	3 241	1 568	15 307

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Excludes persons where household income was not known or was not adequately reported. See Appendix 4 for information on income equalisation and quintile measures.

	JOBLESS HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 15 (b)		HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 15 AND WITH ONE OR MORE ADULTS EMPLOYED		
	Couple family	One parent family	Couple family	One parent family	All persons in one family households
PROPORTION (%)					
Household income					
Principal source of household income(c)					
Employee income	—	—	85.0	65.5	62.0
Unincorporated business income	—	—	8.6	*4.8	6.3
Government cash pensions and allowances	84.7	88.0	3.9	24.0	20.3
Other sources of household income	*15.3	12.0	2.5	5.7	11.4
Time that government support has been main source of income in last 2 years(c)					
No time	16.1	*4.1	83.0	55.5	69.9
Less than 24 months	*23.2	23.1	8.5	24.5	8.3
24 months	60.5	72.2	7.8	20.0	21.5
Housing					
Tenure and landlord type					
Owner without a mortgage	*19.6	*8.0	16.1	8.6	37.1
Owner with a mortgage	*24.3	*8.8	62.6	34.2	36.8
Renter with state or territory housing authority	*20.9	24.8	*0.8	7.5	4.0
Renter with private landlord	28.2	51.4	16.2	45.6	18.1
All other tenure types(d)	**6.9	*6.9	4.3	*4.0	4.0
Consumer debt					
Value of consumer debt(c)					
No consumer debt	64.6	56.4	47.5	50.0	59.6
Less than \$5,000	20.1	24.4	17.2	27.0	14.5
\$5,000 or more	15.2	18.4	33.3	20.2	24.3
Financial stress(c)					
Unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important	53.4	56.5	10.6	31.6	12.8
Had at least one cash flow problem in last 12 months	47.8	66.7	18.7	37.9	16.9
Took at least one dissaving action in last 12 months	37.6	35.0	22.2	33.7	18.5
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD INCOME (e)					
Equivalised gross household income quintiles (%)					
Lowest quintile	93.0	82.2	7.2	26.0	20.3
Second quintile	*4.8	17.1	22.4	36.5	18.2
Top three quintiles	**2.2	**0.7	70.4	37.5	61.5
All persons aged 18 years or over who stated their income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean income (\$)					
Mean equivalised gross household income per week	227	256	880	576	804
Number of persons ('000)					
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	121	171	3 027	240	12 265
NUMBER ('000)					
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	138	179	3 473	256	12 804
Number of children under 15 years of age	131	326	2 842	349	—
<p>* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution</p> <p>** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use</p> <p>— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)</p> <p>(a) For a definition of 'Family', see Glossary.</p> <p>(b) A 'jobless household' is a household where there are no persons aged 15 years or over who are currently employed.</p> <p>(c) Information for some persons was not known or was not adequately reported. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.</p> <p>(d) Includes 'other renters' and 'other tenure types'.</p> <p>(e) Excludes persons where household income was not known or was not adequately reported. See Appendix 4 for information on income equalisation and quintile measures.</p>					

	<i>One family households with couple and dependent children</i>	<i>All other couple, one family households(c)</i>	<i>One family households with one parent and dependent children</i>	<i>Lone person households</i>	<i>All persons with own children living outside the household(d)</i>
PROPORTION SUPPORTING CHILDREN AGED 0-17 YEARS (%)					
Child support payments	49.9	63.6	36.0	71.4	60.7
Money to help pay rent and/or other housing costs	16.8	*12.5	*15.2	12.0	14.1
Provide or pay for food	29.7	45.0	30.2	33.1	32.4
Provide or pay for clothing	42.0	48.2	32.7	45.0	46.0
Pay for educational costs or textbooks	42.8	34.3	*20.5	31.7	32.0
Give them pocket money or an allowance	36.2	38.6	33.5	46.7	38.7
Buy or give them money to buy big cost items	24.7	*28.3	*14.4	20.1	21.9
Give them money to pay bills or meet debt	25.5	17.3	**15.2	16.7	18.1
Let them borrow your car	**3.0	**1.9	**11.2	*4.3	4.6
Drive them places	30.3	57.9	37.0	44.3	41.1
Other support	**4.7	**8.2	*6.0	*4.9	5.0
No support provided	*14.7	*9.2	*10.5	*7.4	11.1
All persons with own children aged 0-17 living outside the household	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	<i>One family households with couple and dependent children</i>	<i>All other couple, one family households(c)</i>	<i>One family households with one parent and dependent children</i>	<i>Lone person households</i>	<i>All persons with own children living outside the household(d)</i>
PROPORTION SUPPORTING CHILDREN AGED 18-24 YEARS (%)					
Child support payments	*4.7	**1.3	np	*3.6	*2.4
Money to help pay rent and/or other housing costs	18.6	26.2	*9.9	26.0	21.2
Provide or pay for food	19.8	19.4	26.0	14.6	19.3
Provide or pay for clothing	13.9	16.4	*16.9	14.6	14.4
Pay for educational costs or textbooks	19.2	15.2	*14.5	13.6	15.1
Give them pocket money or an allowance	15.2	8.9	*13.3	15.2	11.6
Buy or give them money to buy big cost items	23.7	20.0	*6.7	17.4	18.2
Give them money to pay bills or meet debt	26.8	32.5	25.5	33.6	29.8
Let them borrow your car	19.2	17.0	*20.3	11.7	15.9
Drive them places	15.8	20.5	26.7	18.8	18.8
Other support	*5.6	*3.0	**3.9	*3.0	3.5
No support provided	40.9	42.0	41.9	40.8	43.0
All persons with own children aged 18-24 living outside the household	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	<i>One family households with couple and dependent children</i>	<i>All other couple, one family households(c)</i>	<i>One family households with one parent and dependent children</i>	<i>Lone person households</i>	<i>All persons with own children living outside the household(d)</i>
PROPORTION SUPPORTING CHILDREN AGED 0-24 YEARS (%)					
Child support payments	17.0	13.9	15.2	39.9	21.9
Money to help pay rent and/or other housing costs	18.8	23.9	12.7	19.0	19.3
Provide or pay for food	23.4	25.0	29.8	23.9	24.1
Provide or pay for clothing	22.4	22.4	24.4	30.1	25.0
Pay for educational costs or textbooks	26.6	19.3	*17.8	23.5	21.2
Give them pocket money or an allowance	21.8	14.0	23.6	30.4	20.4
Buy or give them money to buy big cost items	25.0	21.7	*10.8	18.4	19.7
Give them money to pay bills or meet debt	26.7	30.3	24.0	25.6	26.5
Let them borrow your car	15.4	14.5	*18.4	8.7	13.0
Drive them places	20.3	27.8	32.6	32.6	26.5
Other support	*5.6	*4.3	*4.8	4.4	4.2
No support provided	*4.2	*2.0	*4.4	*4.0	3.8
All persons with own children aged 0-24 living outside the household	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NUMBER ('000)

	<i>One family households with couple and dependent children</i>	<i>All other couple, one family households(c)</i>	<i>One family households with one parent and dependent children</i>	<i>Lone person households</i>	<i>All persons with own children living outside the household(d)</i>
Number of persons with own children living outside the household, where children are aged:					
0-17 years	122	124	50	153	570
18-24 years	328	493	84	162	1 218
0-24 years	432	583	118	280	1 668

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np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Categories of support are not mutually exclusive.

(b) Support provided by the selected person to their own children.

(c) Includes 'couple only households'.

(d) Includes persons not included in any of the previous columns.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, By age and sex

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years or over	Males	Females	All persons
PROPORTION (%)											
Community trust											
Most people can be trusted(a)											
Strongly agree/Agree	53.0	50.8	52.5	57.0	53.3	57.6	59.4	54.9	53.2	54.9	54.1
Disagree/Strongly disagree	29.6	31.0	32.6	28.1	31.7	28.3	26.5	31.4	31.0	29.4	30.2
Trusts Doctor(a)											
Strongly agree/Agree	85.2	85.7	87.2	88.9	90.3	92.0	95.5	93.6	86.7	90.1	88.5
Disagree/Strongly disagree	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.8	3.9	3.4	*1.9	**1.7	4.6	3.3	4.0
Trusts hospital to do right thing(a)											
Strongly agree/Agree	73.0	68.7	67.6	64.1	65.1	70.3	78.6	78.4	68.1	69.0	68.5
Disagree/Strongly disagree	12.2	14.1	16.1	20.7	19.2	15.2	10.6	*12.9	15.4	16.7	16.1
Trusts local police(a)											
Strongly agree/Agree	73.0	77.1	77.9	76.1	76.3	73.9	74.3	76.1	73.7	78.2	76.0
Disagree/Strongly disagree	12.8	8.8	8.2	9.3	7.4	8.2	3.7	**2.1	10.6	6.7	8.6
Trusts other police(a)											
Strongly agree/Agree	65.2	68.4	69.0	65.1	64.2	62.1	59.4	66.7	64.2	67.2	65.8
Disagree/Strongly disagree	11.5	9.8	9.3	10.2	8.7	8.3	6.1	**0.8	11.6	7.2	9.3
Crime and safety											
Feelings of safety at home alone during the day(a)											
Very safe/Safe	94.1	96.3	96.1	94.9	94.1	94.4	92.8	89.3	96.6	93.3	94.9
Very unsafe/Unsafe	*2.2	1.3	*1.2	1.5	2.5	2.4	*3.0	**1.4	1.0	2.7	1.8
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(a)											
Very safe/Safe	82.1	85.5	87.8	88.2	85.6	85.9	82.5	82.1	93.6	78.3	85.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	10.3	6.0	5.5	5.7	7.1	6.3	8.9	*5.3	2.4	10.9	6.7
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark(a)											
Very safe/Safe	52.5	54.2	53.1	52.3	47.8	33.6	17.4	9.9	67.5	28.5	47.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	23.1	18.6	18.8	17.7	16.5	15.5	12.7	*8.7	9.1	26.5	17.9
Family and community support											
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household											
	95.3	95.9	94.5	91.9	91.6	90.0	91.8	92.2	92.5	94.2	93.3
Sources of support in times of crisis(b)											
Friend	80.2	74.8	72.4	67.8	61.7	50.5	39.7	26.2	66.7	66.8	66.8
Neighbour	20.7	24.1	34.2	36.3	40.8	41.2	39.4	28.5	32.2	33.5	32.8
Family member	80.5	85.5	80.0	76.1	76.9	77.4	79.6	83.3	78.4	81.0	79.7
Work colleague	29.7	29.9	26.5	25.9	16.0	3.4	**0.4	—	23.7	20.0	21.8
Community, charity or religious organisation	12.7	9.1	13.5	13.2	13.3	14.1	12.6	12.0	11.2	13.8	12.5
Local council or other government services	3.6	4.4	5.6	6.1	5.4	6.1	4.5	*6.4	5.1	5.2	5.2
Health, legal or financial professional	6.3	8.8	9.6	11.6	11.1	6.6	7.0	*6.6	8.6	9.6	9.1
Other sources	*1.3	*0.9	1.0	*1.0	*0.7	**0.4	**0.2	**0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(c)											
	21.1	26.6	27.6	31.7	36.2	27.0	22.9	*12.9	26.7	29.4	28.1
Types of support provided to other relatives living outside the household(b)											
Money to help pay housing costs	*3.2	5.5	5.4	6.2	8.0	4.8	4.0	**1.0	5.8	5.1	5.4
Provide or pay for food	*2.8	3.6	5.1	6.2	8.6	3.5	2.9	**0.9	4.5	5.3	4.9
Provide or pay for clothing	*1.2	2.6	3.1	4.4	5.5	4.0	*2.6	**0.6	3.0	3.7	3.4
Pay for educational costs or textbooks	*0.7	1.7	2.0	2.3	3.5	2.8	3.1	—	1.9	2.4	2.2
Give them spending money	2.7	5.0	5.4	5.5	6.5	5.9	6.1	*5.8	5.1	5.4	5.2
Buy or give them money to buy big cost items	**0.5	2.6	2.9	3.7	7.0	4.0	3.4	**1.1	3.6	3.2	3.4
Give them money to pay bills or meet debt	3.4	5.9	7.2	8.7	11.7	6.7	6.7	**0.7	6.9	7.5	7.2
Let them borrow car	4.3	7.2	5.8	5.7	7.7	8.1	5.9	*4.2	6.6	6.1	6.3
Drive them places	13.9	15.3	15.4	17.5	15.5	11.1	7.1	**0.7	13.0	15.9	14.5
Other support	*1.0	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.4	*3.3	*1.4	**1.2	2.2	1.9	2.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
 ** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
 (a) Not all categories are shown for this data item.
 (b) Categories are not mutually exclusive.
 (c) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0-24 years.

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years or over	Males	Females	All persons
PROPORTION (%) <i>cont.</i>											
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(a)	29.6	30.6	42.7	39.3	32.4	32.6	22.4	14.2	31.8	36.4	34.1
Cared for a person with either a disability, illness or old age in last 4 weeks	10.7	10.6	19.4	28.4	30.8	21.1	21.3	20.7	17.2	23.3	20.3
Provided unpaid assistance to persons living outside the household in last 4 weeks	46.1	48.7	53.4	51.5	55.7	48.1	28.7	16.5	44.5	53.6	49.1
Unpaid assistance provided to(b)											
Relative in another household	21.0	29.6	29.8	34.0	42.1	35.2	17.2	*6.7	26.9	34.2	30.6
Friend	26.7	21.1	22.5	17.5	12.8	12.7	9.7	*8.4	16.0	21.1	18.6
Neighbour	*1.1	3.5	4.4	5.0	5.4	5.7	5.3	*2.2	4.0	4.4	4.2
Work colleague	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.6	2.7	**0.1	**0.4	—	2.8	3.1	3.0
Other person	4.0	3.0	5.3	3.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	**0.8	3.0	3.8	3.4
Type of unpaid assistance provided(b)											
Domestic work, home maintenance or gardening	18.5	18.2	18.6	20.4	16.7	13.6	7.1	*3.1	19.8	14.7	17.2
Providing transport or running errands	19.4	20.4	23.6	25.1	19.6	17.4	11.3	*6.5	18.5	22.7	20.6
Helping with child care	8.0	12.1	12.4	10.3	20.0	21.5	7.5	**1.3	8.3	17.4	12.9
Teaching, coaching or giving practical advice	9.5	9.2	11.7	9.9	6.3	3.9	*2.1	**0.5	7.7	9.1	8.4
Giving emotional support	18.0	22.2	27.4	28.5	27.0	19.0	12.5	*7.7	17.1	29.7	23.5
Other helping activity	2.3	3.1	4.7	4.8	5.7	2.4	2.2	**1.2	4.1	3.7	3.9
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NUMBER ('000)											
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	1 940	2 809	2 988	2 800	2 239	1 395	917	218	7 553	7 754	15 307

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

	Major cities	Inner regional	Other areas (a)	Born in Australia	Born in main English-speaking countries	Born in other country	All persons
PORPORTION (%)							
Community trust							
Most people can be trusted(b)							
Strongly agree/Agree	53.2	56.3	55.4	56.0	55.4	45.8	54.1
Disagree/Strongly disagree	30.4	28.9	31.6	29.6	28.6	33.3	30.2
Trusts doctor(b)							
Strongly agree/Agree	88.7	89.0	85.6	89.2	88.6	85.4	88.5
Disagree/Strongly disagree	3.9	3.6	5.0	3.8	3.2	5.2	4.0
Trusts hospital to do right thing(b)							
Strongly agree/Agree	69.0	68.5	65.5	68.8	67.7	68.1	68.5
Disagree/Strongly disagree	15.7	16.6	17.4	16.4	16.0	14.7	16.1
Trusts local police(b)							
Strongly agree/Agree	75.2	77.7	77.2	77.3	71.2	73.1	76.0
Disagree/Strongly disagree	8.4	8.7	10.0	8.6	11.1	7.4	8.6
Trusts other police(b)							
Strongly agree/Agree	66.4	65.7	61.7	66.8	60.0	65.0	65.8
Disagree/Strongly disagree	9.0	9.4	11.4	9.2	11.5	8.7	9.3
Crime and safety							
Feelings of safety at home alone during the day(b)							
Very safe/Safe	93.9	97.4	96.1	95.8	94.5	91.5	94.9
Very unsafe/Unsafe	2.3	*0.8	*0.8	1.5	1.7	3.3	1.8
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(b)							
Very safe/Safe	84.2	89.6	88.6	87.3	86.5	79.4	85.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	7.6	4.8	5.2	5.9	5.6	10.8	6.7
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark(b)							
Very safe/Safe	45.2	51.3	56.8	48.8	52.3	40.7	47.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	19.7	14.5	14.1	17.7	15.9	20.2	17.9
Family and community support							
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	93.1	94.2	93.1	94.8	94.6	86.5	93.3
Sources of support in times of crisis(c)							
Friend	66.0	68.8	67.9	69.1	67.9	56.7	66.8
Neighbour	30.4	38.2	37.4	34.8	35.0	23.8	32.8
Family member	79.5	81.3	77.5	84.3	73.3	64.7	79.7
Work colleague	20.6	23.6	26.1	24.3	20.9	12.2	21.8
Community, charity or religious organisation	12.2	13.5	12.1	13.0	10.8	11.3	12.5
Local council or other government services	4.8	5.6	6.8	5.4	5.2	4.1	5.2
Health, legal or financial professional	8.6	9.8	11.3	10.1	8.5	5.8	9.1
Other sources	0.8	*1.0	*0.8	0.8	*0.7	*1.0	0.9

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(b) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

(c) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

(a) Excludes very remote areas. See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

	Major cities	Inner regional	Other areas(a)	Born in Australia	Born in main English-speaking countries	Born in other country	All persons
PORPORTION (%) <i>cont.</i>							
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(b)	29.2	26.1	25.2	27.2	27.2	32.0	28.1
Type of support provided to other relatives living outside the household(c)							
Money to help pay housing costs	5.8	4.3	5.3	4.6	5.5	9.0	5.4
Provide or pay for food	5.4	3.4	5.2	4.6	3.7	7.0	4.9
Provide or pay for clothing	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	4.9	3.4
Pay for educational costs or textbooks	2.3	1.6	2.2	1.9	*1.1	3.7	2.2
Let them borrow car	6.0	6.8	7.6	6.6	5.8	5.5	6.3
Drive them places	15.3	13.1	12.2	15.4	12.0	12.2	14.5
Give them spending money	6.0	3.4	4.4	4.5	5.9	7.8	5.2
Give them money to pay bills or meet debt	7.6	6.3	6.9	6.9	8.1	8.1	7.2
Buy or give them money to buy big cost items	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.3	4.4	3.4
Other support	1.9	2.6	*1.6	1.9	2.0	2.7	2.0
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(d)	31.7	39.1	39.4	36.2	34.1	25.9	34.1
Cared for person with either a disability, illness or old age in last 4 weeks	19.9	20.8	22.0	21.3	18.1	17.3	20.3
Provided unpaid assistance to persons living outside the household in last 4 weeks	48.2	51.2	50.7	51.3	50.2	39.8	49.1
Unpaid assistance provided to(c)							
Relative in another household	30.7	31.1	29.0	32.5	28.1	24.5	30.6
Friend	18.3	19.0	19.4	19.0	20.4	15.5	18.6
Neighbour	3.9	4.5	5.7	4.4	5.4	2.7	4.2
Work colleague	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.1	4.1	2.0	3.0
Other person	3.2	3.7	4.5	3.8	3.0	2.2	3.4
Type of unpaid assistance provided(c)							
Domestic work, home maintenance or gardening	16.4	18.4	20.1	18.7	15.4	12.3	17.2
Providing transport or running errands	20.3	21.3	21.0	22.1	21.0	14.4	20.6
Helping with child care	12.6	13.6	13.2	13.5	14.3	9.5	12.9
Teaching, coaching or giving practical advice	8.7	7.9	7.8	9.2	7.6	5.7	8.4
Giving emotional support	23.8	22.3	23.9	24.6	25.3	17.8	23.5
Other helping activity	3.6	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.5	3.8	3.9
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NUMBER ('000)							
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	10 345	3 315	1 647	11 002	1 593	2 712	15 307

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Excludes very remote areas. See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Other relatives excludes own or partner's children aged 0–24 years.

(c) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

(d) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile	All persons
PROPORTION (%)						
Community trust						
Most people can be trusted(b)						
Strongly agree/Agree	48.9	47.7	55.1	57.6	62.4	54.1
Disagree/Strongly disagree	34.7	34.3	29.7	27.3	24.0	30.2
Trusts doctor(b)						
Strongly agree/Agree	87.4	88.4	89.0	89.4	91.0	88.5
Disagree/Strongly disagree	4.6	4.6	2.9	3.8	3.2	4.0
Trusts hospital to do right thing(b)						
Strongly agree/Agree	67.9	67.1	70.0	70.4	71.6	68.5
Disagree/Strongly disagree	18.4	17.3	14.6	13.7	14.3	16.1
Trusts local police(b)						
Strongly agree/Agree	69.6	73.1	78.8	78.4	82.2	76.0
Disagree/Strongly disagree	10.4	10.0	7.5	7.4	7.8	8.6
Trusts other police(b)						
Strongly agree/Agree	58.1	63.1	68.1	71.2	72.8	65.8
Disagree/Strongly disagree	11.1	10.2	7.8	8.1	8.3	9.3
Crime and safety						
Feelings of safety at home alone during the day(b)						
Very safe/Safe	91.9	94.1	96.0	95.2	97.5	94.9
Very unsafe/Unsafe	3.5	2.5	*1.2	*1.6	*0.7	1.8
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(b)						
Very safe/Safe	79.7	81.3	88.6	87.5	90.8	85.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	10.7	8.9	5.0	5.4	4.5	6.7
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark(b)						
Very safe/Safe	31.0	39.3	51.4	52.6	62.4	47.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	18.9	20.8	18.2	18.5	15.3	17.9
Family and community support						
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	88.6	92.0	95.1	95.3	96.8	93.3
Sources of support in times of crisis(c)						
Friend	50.1	62.5	69.6	72.9	77.2	66.8
Neighbour	32.3	32.6	34.2	32.5	33.8	32.8
Family member	72.0	78.0	82.3	83.1	85.2	79.7
Work colleague	4.2	14.7	25.4	29.7	33.3	21.8
Community, charity or religious organisation	11.9	14.3	13.3	11.8	11.6	12.5
Local council or other government services	4.7	5.6	5.5	4.4	6.1	5.2
Health, legal or financial professional	6.0	9.0	8.1	8.9	13.6	9.1
Other sources	*0.6	*1.0	*1.0	*0.8	*1.0	0.9
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(d)	21.2	26.8	29.3	28.3	33.2	28.1
Types of support provided by person to other relatives living outside the household(c)						
Money to help pay housing costs	3.6	3.5	6.2	4.8	8.7	5.4
Provide or pay for food	4.3	3.5	5.8	4.7	6.2	4.9
Provide or pay for clothing	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	4.3	3.4
Pay for educational costs or textbooks	1.7	2.0	2.7	1.7	2.5	2.2
Give them spending money	3.4	5.7	4.8	4.0	7.3	5.2
Buy or give them money to buy big cost items	*1.7	2.1	3.1	3.3	5.6	3.4
Give them money to pay bills or meet debt	5.8	7.1	6.4	6.8	9.8	7.2
Let them borrow car	4.9	7.0	7.2	6.0	6.6	6.3
Drive them places	10.2	12.7	16.7	15.8	16.5	14.5
Other support	1.8	2.0	*1.9	2.0	2.4	2.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Persons where household income was not known or was not adequately reported are included in the 'All Persons' column only. See Appendix 4 for information on income equivalisation and quintile measures.

(b) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

(c) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

(d) Other relatives excludes own or partner's children aged 0-24 years.

	<i>Lowest quintile</i>	<i>Second quintile</i>	<i>Third quintile</i>	<i>Fourth quintile</i>	<i>Highest quintile</i>	<i>All persons</i>
.....						
PROPORTION (%) <i>cont.</i>						
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(b)	24.9	33.8	35.4	35.5	38.7	34.1
Cared for person with either a disability, illness or old age in last 4 weeks	22.3	20.2	19.2	18.7	19.7	20.3
Provided unpaid assistance to persons living outside the household in last 4 weeks	41.7	47.8	48.2	53.3	55.6	49.1
Unpaid assistance provided to(c)						
Relative in another household	25.3	30.0	30.6	31.9	35.9	30.6
Friend	14.3	17.9	18.5	21.0	19.7	18.6
Neighbour	6.6	4.7	3.3	3.6	3.4	4.2
Work colleague	*0.7	2.4	2.9	3.9	4.8	3.0
Other person	3.4	3.7	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.4
Type of unpaid assistance provided(c)						
Domestic work, home maintenance or gardening	12.9	16.1	18.6	18.8	19.8	17.2
Providing transport or running errands	15.9	19.2	19.4	23.4	23.9	20.6
Helping with child care	12.6	13.8	12.8	12.6	12.9	12.9
Teaching, coaching or giving practical advice	5.4	7.8	7.5	9.0	11.4	8.4
Giving emotional support	19.1	23.6	21.3	23.3	29.2	23.5
Other helping activity	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.5	3.9
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
.....						
NUMBER ('000)						
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	2 540	2 391	2 490	2 682	2 871	15 307
.....						

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

- (a) Persons where household income was not known or was not adequately reported are included in the 'All Persons' column only. See Appendix 4 for information on income equivalisation and quintile measures.
- (b) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for more information.
- (c) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

	<i>Has core activity restriction</i>	<i>Has a schooling/employment restriction only(a)</i>	<i>Has no specific restriction</i>	<i>Has no disability or long-term health condition</i>	<i>All persons</i>
PROPORTION (%)					
Community trust					
Most people can be trusted(b)					
Strongly agree/Agree	47.7	41.9	54.2	56.6	54.1
Disagree/Strongly disagree	37.5	39.8	31.0	27.4	30.2
Trusts doctor(b)					
Strongly agree/Agree	89.4	87.3	89.4	88.0	88.5
Disagree/Strongly disagree	4.7	5.5	4.3	3.5	4.0
Trusts hospital to do right thing(b)					
Strongly agree/Agree	63.4	61.3	68.2	70.4	68.5
Disagree/Strongly disagree	21.7	25.5	17.5	13.5	16.1
Trusts local police(b)					
Strongly agree/Agree	69.5	68.5	74.8	78.4	76.0
Disagree/Strongly disagree	11.7	13.9	8.4	7.5	8.6
Trusts other police(b)					
Strongly agree/Agree	57.6	58.4	63.5	69.0	65.8
Disagree/Strongly disagree	11.9	15.6	10.2	7.9	9.3
Crime and safety					
Feelings of safety at home alone during the day(b)					
Very safe/Safe	90.9	89.0	94.0	96.7	94.9
Very unsafe/Unsafe	3.5	*4.0	2.3	1.1	1.8
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(b)					
Very safe/Safe	78.9	77.1	85.0	88.4	85.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	10.4	12.9	7.3	5.2	6.7
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark (b)					
Very safe/Safe	30.7	41.7	43.9	53.3	47.8
Very unsafe/Unsafe	19.5	24.0	17.1	17.3	17.9
Family and community support					
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	90.7	87.8	92.5	94.7	93.3
Sources of support in times of crisis(c)					
Friend	53.6	64.6	61.5	71.7	66.8
Neighbour	37.0	31.1	35.1	31.3	32.8
Family member	76.7	67.8	78.5	81.9	79.7
Work colleague	11.4	16.2	18.2	25.9	21.8
Community, charity or religious organisation	14.4	15.6	11.7	12.0	12.5
Local council or other government services	6.6	6.7	5.4	4.7	5.2
Health, legal or financial professional	10.5	13.8	8.9	8.5	9.1
Other sources	*0.8	**1.2	0.5	1.0	0.9

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
 ** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18–64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18–20 years only.
 (b) Not all categories are shown for this data item.
 (c) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

	<i>Has core activity restriction</i>	<i>Has a schooling/employment restriction only(a)</i>	<i>Has no specific restriction</i>	<i>Has no disability or long-term health condition</i>	<i>All persons</i>
PROPORTION (%) <i>cont.</i>					
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(b)	30.4	27.9	30.9	26.6	28.1
Types of support provided to other relatives living outside the household(c)					
Money to help pay housing costs	5.6	6.2	5.6	5.3	5.4
Provide or pay for food	6.7	*4.4	5.3	4.5	4.9
Provide or pay for clothing	4.2	*2.5	3.8	3.1	3.4
Pay for educational costs or textbooks	2.7	*1.8	3.1	1.7	2.2
Give them spending money	5.6	*2.3	6.1	5.1	5.2
Buy or give them money to buy big cost items	4.0	*2.9	4.3	3.0	3.4
Give them money to pay bills or meet debt	8.2	6.4	8.2	6.8	7.2
Let them borrow car	8.3	4.5	7.6	5.6	6.3
Drive them places	14.2	14.9	14.5	14.5	14.5
Other support	3.4	*3.3	2.2	1.5	2.0
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(d)	29.7	34.4	33.5	35.3	34.1
Cared for person with either a disability, illness or old age in last 4 weeks	28.4	24.7	22.9	17.2	20.3
Provided unpaid assistance to persons living outside the household in last 4 weeks	48.6	52.3	51.2	48.2	49.1
Unpaid assistance provided to(c)					
Relative in another household	31.3	28.2	33.3	29.8	30.6
Friend	17.7	22.3	18.0	18.6	18.6
Neighbour	5.5	5.2	5.0	3.5	4.2
Work colleague	2.6	*4.2	2.5	3.1	3.0
Other person	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.4
Type of unpaid assistance provided(c)					
Domestic work, home maintenance or gardening	16.3	18.5	18.0	17.0	17.2
Providing transport or running errands	19.1	22.1	21.9	20.3	20.6
Helping with child care	14.0	9.3	14.6	12.4	12.9
Teaching, coaching or giving practical advice	7.8	10.3	6.7	9.0	8.4
Giving emotional support	25.7	33.7	24.6	21.6	23.5
Other helping activity	5.1	*5.4	4.1	3.4	3.9
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NUMBER ('000)					
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	2 008	842	3 213	9 244	15 307

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18–64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18–20 years only.

(b) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0CE24 years.

(c) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

(d) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years or over	All persons
PROPORTION (%)									
Has actively participated in groups in the last 12 months(a)									
Social groups	66.6	58.7	64.6	63.2	63.9	65.9	56.7	42.9	62.7
Community support groups	30.3	35.0	42.0	35.5	28.3	28.6	22.3	17.4	33.3
Civic and political groups	11.1	19.9	18.8	23.8	22.7	15.4	12.1	*4.6	18.6
Types of groups participated in, in last 12 months(a)									
Sport or physical recreation group	43.8	37.9	41.2	34.7	26.5	24.9	17.3	*7.5	34.2
Arts or heritage group	6.9	7.3	9.0	10.6	11.4	9.9	8.2	**0.1	9.0
Religious or spiritual group or organisation	17.4	14.5	20.8	21.1	20.1	24.3	24.6	*23.6	19.7
Adult education, other recreation or special interest group	9.5	9.7	13.9	15.4	15.9	12.6	13.2	*8.2	12.9
Social clubs providing restaurants or bars	21.1	18.7	18.4	20.4	22.7	20.8	18.1	18.8	20.0
Craft or practical hobby group	4.5	5.7	8.3	9.3	12.7	12.8	8.5	*5.0	8.5
Ethnic / multicultural club	3.4	3.2	4.1	4.1	4.9	5.7	*4.1	**0.5	4.0
Service clubs	3.1	3.8	3.9	6.2	9.0	9.0	9.9	*9.6	5.8
Welfare organisations	4.8	6.0	5.1	6.7	8.5	9.8	8.0	*6.8	6.6
Education and training	12.7	13.2	24.5	16.5	6.7	4.1	*2.0	—	13.3
Parenting / children / youth	8.5	13.7	15.3	8.0	2.9	*3.3	*1.7	**0.3	8.9
Health promotion and support	4.5	7.0	6.9	8.2	7.4	6.0	4.0	**2.5	6.6
Emergency Services	2.8	3.7	3.8	4.5	2.5	2.7	**0.2	**1.0	3.2
International aid and development	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.6	3.8	3.0	*0.9	**1.4	4.1
Trade union, professional / technical association	3.3	8.4	8.4	12.6	7.8	2.2	*1.0	—	7.3
Civic group or organisation	*1.2	2.4	3.4	4.6	3.5	4.2	*2.5	**0.7	3.1
Environmental or animal welfare group	3.8	6.6	4.9	6.2	6.0	3.6	*0.8	—	5.0
Human and civil rights groups	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.5	*2.2	*1.8	**1.3	2.2
Body corporate or tenants' association	*1.3	3.7	3.9	4.9	7.2	4.8	6.2	*3.5	4.4
Political party	**0.9	*0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7	*2.4	*2.0	—	1.3
Consumer organisation	**0.3	*1.1	1.1	1.1	*1.1	*1.4	**0.4	—	1.0
Participated in organised activity as child	94.5	93.2	90.3	90.2	87.8	82.7	77.0	77.3	89.3
Type of civic activity participated in, in last 12 months									
Community consultation / public meeting	2.7	6.6	8.1	9.5	11.3	9.8	5.1	**3.5	7.8
Contacted local councillor / territory government member	4.7	10.8	15.6	17.2	20.1	15.1	10.7	*3.7	13.8
Contacted member of parliament	*2.1	4.3	6.3	7.7	7.4	7.7	5.0	**3.1	5.8
Signed petition	19.1	22.7	24.1	26.4	26.4	19.1	12.1	*6.7	22.5
Attended protest march / meeting / rally	4.1	5.9	6.0	6.6	5.7	2.8	*1.5	—	5.2
Wrote letter to the editor of a newspaper	*1.8	3.2	3.7	3.7	5.6	2.9	*2.3	**1.2	3.5
Participated in a political campaign	*1.2	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.2	*0.9	*1.1	—	2.0
Boycotted or deliberately bought products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	17.0	26.2	27.0	29.6	27.2	22.4	13.9	*4.9	24.6
Has participated in a community event in last 6 months	70.0	66.7	70.9	65.9	62.4	56.4	45.6	28.7	64.4
Has worked to provide service or activity in local area	15.1	20.1	25.0	31.1	28.1	28.9	20.9	20.6	24.5
Feels able to have a say within community on important issues									
All / Most of the time	25.8	25.6	28.5	30.9	32.3	32.1	32.4	20.4	29.1
Some of the time	22.9	28.4	26.9	24.0	24.1	21.4	19.0	19.8	24.6
Little / None of the time	51.2	46.0	44.6	45.1	43.7	46.6	48.5	59.8	46.3
Personally knows someone in an organisation to ask for information	68.0	70.7	73.8	75.4	72.7	68.0	67.9	55.6	71.5
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NUMBER ('000)

Number of persons aged 18 years or over	1 940	2 809	2 988	2 800	2 239	1 395	917	218	15 307
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* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years or over	All persons
PROPORTION (%)									
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months	29.6	30.6	42.7	39.3	32.4	32.6	22.4	14.2	34.1
Type of voluntary work organisation(a)									
Arts/heritage	*0.8	*1.4	1.6	1.2	2.2	*1.6	np	np	1.4
Business/professional/union	*1.0	*0.6	*0.4	*1.2	*0.9	*0.8	np	np	0.7
Welfare/community	6.0	6.5	5.8	7.6	10.6	12.5	9.3	*5.9	7.8
Education and training	5.1	9.0	21.7	11.8	3.9	2.8	*0.9	—	9.6
Parenting, children and youth	2.5	1.8	3.4	2.8	*1.0	**0.7	**0.5	—	2.1
Emergency services	*0.9	*1.4	1.5	*1.6	*0.9	*1.2	np	np	1.2
Sport and physical recreation	11.0	10.1	17.7	15.3	7.6	6.6	np	np	11.4
Other	13.1	10.3	10.7	13.9	16.5	17.0	12.1	*9.7	13.0
Type of voluntary work activity(a)									
Administration/clerical/recruitment/information management	6.2	9.5	13.1	13.4	13.0	12.0	6.5	**2.0	11.0
Befriending/supportive listening/counselling/mentoring	8.1	7.9	8.8	11.0	10.0	10.9	6.5	*2.8	9.1
Fundraising/sales	14.9	16.7	26.1	23.4	17.4	17.3	11.8	**5.0	19.2
Preparing/serving food	9.5	11.9	18.2	16.5	12.9	11.8	np	np	13.4
Transporting people/goods	5.6	8.6	12.0	12.9	11.1	9.3	4.9	**2.4	9.8
Management/committee work/coordination	5.4	8.4	12.9	12.5	11.2	10.3	6.0	*2.0	10.0
Teaching/instruction/providing information	13.2	12.2	16.2	14.3	11.0	8.5	4.2	—	12.3
Other	20.8	19.2	26.8	25.1	20.0	16.4	11.2	*8.9	21.2
Total hours worked in last 12 months									
Less than 20 hours	9.6	9.4	11.6	8.3	6.6	6.1	4.3	**2.8	8.6
20-49 hours	5.8	7.9	9.8	7.8	6.0	5.0	2.3	**5.1	7.1
50-99 hours	5.3	4.1	7.2	7.8	5.3	4.8	np	np	5.7
100 hours or more	8.9	9.1	14.0	15.5	14.5	16.7	12.3	*5.9	12.8
Parents participated in voluntary work									
Yes	59.8	57.0	57.3	56.1	49.3	36.7	29.9	35.4	52.3
No/don't know	40.2	43.0	42.7	43.9	50.7	63.3	70.1	64.6	47.7
Has donated money in last 12 months	61.7	75.6	78.7	82.6	81.1	78.7	77.6	72.1	76.9
Type of organisation donated to(a)									
Arts/heritage organisations	*0.6	*1.6	2.1	2.7	4.2	*2.5	np	np	2.2
Universities	3.1	*0.6	*0.5	*1.0	*1.3	*0.8	*0.3	—	1.0
Research organisations	11.8	16.4	18.4	21.4	20.5	21.9	19.4	14.5	18.4
Schools	9.8	16.4	31.3	26.7	14.9	14.2	10.3	*5.6	19.4
Hospitals/health	26.1	28.2	30.9	34.7	35.3	37.0	39.7	27.0	32.2
Community/welfare	46.5	58.5	62.4	68.4	67.0	63.3	61.9	56.8	61.4
Other	*1.4	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.5	*2.4	*1.2	**3.8	2.2
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NUMBER ('000)									
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	1 940	2 809	2 988	2 800	2 239	1 395	917	218	15 307

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— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years or over	Males	Females	All persons
PROPORTION (%)											
Types of social activity in last 3 months											
Visited or was visited by friends	95.1	95.1	93.5	92.7	91.9	88.4	85.5	80.7	91.8	93.1	92.5
Went out with or met group of friends - outdoor activities	87.5	84.5	80.1	78.1	72.1	63.3	53.9	40.7	77.2	76.1	76.7
Went out with or met group of friends - indoor activities	84.2	80.1	75.7	73.2	66.1	65.2	57.1	48.4	72.3	74.2	73.3
Spent time in Internet social activity	36.5	29.0	21.0	16.5	14.1	8.9	4.7	**1.1	21.5	19.0	20.2
Other informal social activities	46.8	46.6	45.7	43.1	40.3	31.4	25.3	16.5	41.0	42.6	41.8
Had face to face contact with family or friends living outside the household in last week	83.2	81.9	79.8	74.3	78.8	80.0	76.8	82.1	77.1	81.5	79.3
Had other forms of contact with family or friends living outside the household in last 3 months(a)											
At least once a day	62.5	47.5	37.1	32.6	34.3	33.4	31.7	29.3	36.2	44.1	40.2
At least once a week but not once a day	34.6	48.5	55.7	57.6	56.7	57.1	59.5	58.8	54.7	50.6	52.6
At least once a month but not once a week	*1.6	3.0	5.2	6.7	5.6	6.1	5.3	*7.9	5.8	3.9	4.8
At least once a quarter but not once a month	**0.1	**0.3	*0.5	*0.8	*1.1	*1.8	**0.3	**1.6	0.8	0.5	0.7
Type of contact with family or friends living outside the household in last 3 months(b)(c)											
Mobile phone/SMS	95.0	93.3	84.2	78.7	72.8	52.4	30.7	*8.1	77.8	77.0	77.4
Internet such as email or chat rooms	61.7	63.8	52.8	47.5	38.9	23.6	11.7	**3.4	45.7	48.5	47.1
Fixed telephone	79.4	86.2	92.1	94.0	94.4	96.1	95.9	95.7	88.2	93.2	90.7
Mail (including cards) or fax	20.6	29.6	28.5	32.8	36.0	40.3	33.5	33.6	24.8	37.1	31.0
Has family members living outside the household can confide in(a)											
1 or 2 family members	35.5	36.1	37.8	34.7	36.8	35.9	39.8	44.4	36.8	36.3	36.5
3 or more family members	49.9	54.8	49.8	49.8	52.2	54.6	53.2	43.9	48.9	54.3	51.6
Has friends living outside the household can confide in(a)											
1 or 2 friends	29.0	32.3	36.2	34.2	35.9	33.2	38.8	37.4	32.2	35.9	34.1
3 or more friends	64.5	58.0	52.1	52.3	48.6	47.6	36.1	34.7	52.2	53.1	52.7
Characteristics of friends(b)(c)											
All or most friends are of similar age	74.4	65.6	62.5	61.8	68.4	66.8	65.3	48.0	64.3	67.1	65.7
All or most friends are of similar educational background	64.4	58.3	54.6	55.8	57.9	57.8	49.6	48.1	55.5	58.7	57.1
All or most friends are of similar ethnic background	68.2	70.0	70.2	72.8	74.8	79.2	78.4	81.1	70.6	74.4	72.5
Feels able to have a say among family and friends on important issues all or most of the time	85.0	86.2	84.0	80.9	83.8	82.2	81.4	77.5	83.0	84.0	83.5
Personally knows someone in an organisation to contact for information	68.0	70.7	73.8	75.4	72.7	68.0	67.9	55.6	71.6	71.4	71.5

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** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

(b) Refers to all friends, not only the ones the selected person can confide in.

(c) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years or over	Males	Females	All persons
PROPORTION (%) <i>cont.</i>											
Has participated in sport or recreational physical activity in last 12 months	70.6	68.2	65.3	64.4	58.9	52.5	41.0	25.4	63.6	60.9	62.2
Has attended a sporting event in last 12 months	70.2	62.7	57.0	53.3	46.5	30.0	19.0	*11.3	59.8	44.6	52.1
Has attended at least one cultural and leisure venue or event in last 12 months	96.9	94.8	91.7	88.5	87.6	78.6	66.9	58.9	87.1	90.1	88.6
Types of venues or events attended(a)											
Art galleries	24.4	29.0	27.5	29.8	35.6	30.3	17.9	*8.9	24.3	32.5	28.4
Libraries	56.8	49.6	45.4	43.6	42.4	39.8	36.7	26.1	38.9	52.0	45.6
Classical music concerts	8.3	11.1	9.0	13.8	19.1	15.0	11.8	*8.3	10.7	14.0	12.4
Popular music concerts	49.0	40.5	32.5	32.2	30.0	16.3	10.5	*4.4	33.0	31.9	32.4
Theatre performances	23.7	21.6	22.8	22.7	25.9	20.1	10.2	**6.5	18.3	25.4	21.9
Dance performances	15.8	16.3	18.4	18.5	14.6	12.2	8.1	*5.3	12.0	19.5	15.8
Musicals and operas	19.3	21.8	22.1	27.7	27.2	23.7	17.5	*12.3	19.2	27.1	23.2
Other performing arts	21.4	27.5	25.2	23.0	19.6	16.5	12.9	*5.8	20.1	24.1	22.1
Museums	24.7	29.5	31.4	28.3	31.7	23.2	14.6	*8.5	25.3	29.9	27.6
Cinemas	88.6	80.9	74.0	67.2	61.5	49.1	33.5	18.1	66.7	70.4	68.6
Zoological parks and aquariums	42.4	53.6	52.1	38.4	33.5	30.6	13.9	*6.7	39.8	42.2	41.0
Botanic gardens	39.3	44.5	42.1	39.1	45.2	36.7	24.7	21.2	38.2	42.3	40.3
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NUMBER ('000)											
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	1 940	2 809	2 988	2 800	2 239	1 395	917	218	7 553	7 754	15 307

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(a) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

BORN IN OTHER COUNTRY

	Born in Australia	Born in main English-speaking countries	Proficient in spoken English	Not proficient in spoken English	All persons
PROPORTION (%)					
Types of social activity in last 3 months					
Visited or was visited by friends	93.7	92.5	88.7	81.9	92.5
Went out with or met group of friends - outdoor activities	79.0	77.4	71.7	43.5	76.7
Went out with or met group of friends - indoor activities	75.7	74.1	66.8	45.0	73.3
Spent time in Internet social activity	20.4	21.5	21.9	*5.3	20.2
Other informal social activities	44.0	45.7	34.1	14.0	41.8
Had face to face contact with family or friends living outside the household in last week	80.8	78.2	74.9	68.7	79.3
Had other forms of contact with family or friends living outside the household in last 3 months(a)					
At least once a day	41.0	34.6	41.2	34.9	40.2
At least once a week but not once a day	52.7	57.3	50.4	46.0	52.6
At least once a month but not once a week	4.4	5.2	6.1	*7.4	4.8
At least once a quarter but not once a month	0.4	*1.1	*1.0	*4.1	0.7
Type of contact with family or friends living outside the household in last 3 months(b)(c)					
Mobile phone/SMS	79.6	76.3	75.2	41.3	77.4
Internet such as email or chat rooms	47.2	53.8	49.3	13.1	47.1
Fixed telephone	91.2	92.7	87.5	87.7	90.7
Mail (including cards) or fax	32.4	37.1	24.0	*12.2	31.0
Has family members living outside household can confide in(a)					
1 or 2 family members	35.5	35.7	41.0	42.7	36.5
3 or more family members	54.3	53.9	41.3	31.5	51.6
Has friends living outside household can confide in(a)					
1 or 2 friends	33.1	33.9	39.1	34.1	34.1
3 or more friends	56.0	52.6	41.8	27.4	52.7
Characteristics of friends(b)(c)					
All or most friends are of similar age	66.3	66.0	63.8	58.6	65.7
All or most friends are of similar educational background	59.2	56.3	50.4	44.5	57.1
All or most friends are of similar ethnic background	78.7	66.7	45.7	74.5	72.5
Feels able to have a say with family and friends on important issues all or most of the time	84.9	87.0	77.6	67.4	83.5
Personally knows someone in an organisation to ask for information	73.7	72.0	65.1	47.8	71.5
Has participated in sport or recreational physical activity in last 12 months	63.9	65.4	56.6	37.9	62.2
Has attended a sporting event in last 12 months	57.4	52.4	34.1	14.4	52.1
Has attended at least one cultural and leisure venue or event in last 12 months	89.4	92.0	88.5	59.1	88.6
Types of venues or events attended(c)					
Art galleries	28.6	35.4	26.0	13.5	28.4
Libraries	44.9	53.7	46.5	29.6	45.6
Classical music concerts	11.3	13.1	17.2	12.8	12.4
Popular music concerts	34.9	34.8	23.5	9.8	32.4
Theatre performances	23.2	23.6	17.9	*4.9	21.9
Dance performances	15.5	16.6	18.2	*8.5	15.8
Musicals and operas	24.1	23.5	21.3	8.8	23.2
Other performing arts	23.0	22.1	20.5	9.6	22.1
Museums	27.9	32.7	25.6	14.7	27.6
Cinemas	71.1	70.2	64.1	25.4	68.6
Zoological parks and aquariums	41.0	45.3	41.0	27.3	41.0
Botanic gardens	39.8	43.9	42.1	30.3	40.3
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NUMBER ('000)

Number of persons aged 18 years or over	11 002	1 593	2 230	482	15 307
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(a) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

(b) Refers to all friends, not only the ones the selected person can confide in.

(c) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

PERSONAL STRESSORS(a), By age

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years or over	All persons
PROPORTION (%)									
Types of personal stressors experienced in last 12 months(b)									
Serious illness	14.5	20.8	22.6	25.9	27.0	22.1	27.4	24.1	22.8
Serious accident	7.6	5.3	5.3	6.2	3.8	2.2	4.7	**2.4	5.2
Mental illness	9.2	12.2	13.5	11.9	10.2	5.0	5.3	*7.2	10.6
Serious disability	3.6	4.6	6.7	6.9	9.8	6.6	10.8	*7.9	6.7
Death of family member or close friend	21.8	21.1	22.0	21.4	21.8	18.2	17.4	25.0	21.1
Divorce or separation	11.5	12.9	16.1	12.1	9.5	6.0	3.6	**3.2	11.4
Not able to get a job	20.8	17.2	12.9	15.3	9.6	3.3	np	np	13.0
Involuntary loss of job	7.5	6.5	6.2	7.2	4.0	*1.8	np	np	5.5
Alcohol or drug related problems	14.5	9.9	8.9	9.7	6.8	3.8	np	np	8.6
Gambling problem	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.7	*1.9	*1.0	np	np	3.2
Abuse or violent crime	4.7	3.6	4.3	4.5	1.8	*1.0	np	np	3.3
Witness to violence	5.7	3.3	3.2	3.6	1.0	*0.5	np	np	2.9
Trouble with the police	8.4	4.9	4.4	4.1	1.8	*0.9	np	np	3.9
Other stressors	**0.4	*0.4	*0.6	*0.8	*0.5	**0.4	np	np	0.6
No stressors	39.9	40.1	37.0	36.9	39.7	54.1	47.1	45.3	40.6
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	NUMBER ('000)								
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	1 940	2 809	2 988	2 800	2 239	1 395	917	218	15 307

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Personal stressors are events or circumstances that the selected person considered to have been a problem. These may have happened to either themselves or someone close to them.

(b) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

PERSONAL STRESSORS(a), By self-assessed health status

	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	All persons
PROPORTION (%)						
Types of personal stressors experienced in last 12 months						
Serious illness	17.8	20.0	22.2	33.2	47.0	22.8
Serious accident	4.2	5.5	4.8	6.2	7.0	5.2
Mental illness	7.6	9.5	11.1	15.8	18.1	10.6
Serious disability	4.0	5.1	6.6	11.3	20.8	6.7
Death of family member or close friend	17.7	20.8	22.6	23.0	27.2	21.1
Divorce or separation	11.7	11.9	10.8	10.9	10.7	11.4
Not able to get a job	11.2	12.8	14.0	14.4	13.5	13.0
Involuntary loss of job	5.2	5.5	6.0	4.9	5.8	5.5
Alcohol or drug related problems	6.6	7.7	10.7	10.3	9.2	8.6
Gambling problem	2.5	2.7	4.0	3.5	*4.1	3.2
Abuse or violent crime	2.2	3.0	3.7	4.9	5.7	3.3
Witness to violence	2.0	2.5	3.1	4.6	4.2	2.9
Trouble with the police	2.7	3.4	5.5	4.8	*3.2	3.9
Other stressors	*0.3	*0.5	*0.9	**0.4	**0.5	0.6
No stressors	48.7	41.1	39.0	33.6	21.8	40.6
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NUMBER ('000)						
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	3 563	5 257	4 065	1 714	708	15 307
* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution	(a) Personal stressors are events or circumstances that the selected person considered to have been a problem. These may have happened to either themselves or someone close to them.					
** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use						

	OWNER			RENTER			All persons who have moved in the last 5 years(a)
	Without a mortgage	With a mortgage	All owners who have moved in the last 5 years	State or territory housing authority	Private landlord	All renters who have moved in the last 5 years(b)	

PROPORTION (%)

All reasons for last move(c)							
Housing reasons							
Wanted bigger or better home	14.2	25.3	22.0	10.9	17.0	16.5	19.2
Wanted smaller home/downsizing	18.3	1.7	6.6	**2.1	1.9	2.3	4.5
Purchased own dwelling	10.3	34.8	27.6	np	np	np	14.6
Other housing reasons(d)	10.2	7.0	7.9	48.7	23.4	25.1	16.0
Employment reasons(e)	5.3	8.1	7.3	*4.1	15.4	15.5	11.7
Accessibility reasons(f)	6.4	2.2	3.5	*5.4	6.3	6.3	4.7
Family reasons							
Be close to family or friends	12.0	4.3	6.6	*10.6	5.6	6.0	6.3
Get married/live with partner	*4.8	8.6	7.4	**1.5	7.8	6.9	7.2
Other family reasons(g)	12.5	9.7	10.5	18.2	18.6	18.4	14.2
Other reasons(h)	13.5	5.8	8.1	*4.2	9.5	9.1	8.5
Main reason for last move							
Housing reasons	49.7	65.5	60.9	59.9	40.9	42.2	51.7
Employment reasons	5.0	6.9	6.3	*4.1	14.2	14.2	10.6
Accessibility reasons	4.4	1.7	2.5	*4.1	5.6	5.4	3.8
Family reasons	27.2	20.5	22.5	28.2	30.1	29.2	25.6
Other reasons	13.8	5.4	7.8	*3.7	9.2	9.0	8.3
All persons aged 18 years or over who have moved in the last 5 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NUMBER ('000)

Number of persons aged 18 years or over who have moved in the last 5 years	996	2 397	3 393	221	2 563	2 998	6 574
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- * estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
- ** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use
- np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
- (a) Includes other tenure types such as life tenant, participant of rent/buy scheme, and rent-free.
- (b) Includes renting from relatives in same dwelling, other landlord types, and landlord type not known or not stated.

- (c) Categories are not mutually exclusive.
- (d) Includes notice given by landlord, allocated housing and renovations/re-building.
- (e) Includes gained/lost job, job transfer and to improve job prospects.
- (f) Includes moves to be near facilities such as education and/or medical.
- (g) Includes family conflict, relationship broke down, to be independent.
- (h) Includes responses such as lifestyle change, neighbourhood reasons, migration to Australia, interstate moves, returned from living overseas, had been travelling and don't know.

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years or over	Males	Females	All persons
PROPORTION (%)											
Difficulty accessing service providers(a)											
Transport/Distance	8	5.4	5.7	7.1	6.5	6.7	9.9	16.2	5.9	7.7	6.8
Cost of service	7.7	6.6	6.7	5.5	3.9	5.1	*4.1	**1.5	5.1	6.5	5.8
Disability restricts access to services	**0.5	*1.0	*1.0	1.5	2.4	*1.5	5.7	*13.3	1.5	2.0	1.7
No services in area	5.0	4.8	4.4	6.1	4.3	4.0	3.5	**2.6	4.4	5.0	4.7
Inadequate services in area where resides	7.8	12.6	11.4	11.6	8.7	8.3	6.9	*4.4	8.9	11.4	10.2
Lack of support networks	*2.5	2.9	3.8	2.7	1.9	*0.9	*1.4	**1.3	2.4	2.7	2.6
Couldn't trust them	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.8	1.7	*0.8	**4.9	2.7	3.2	3.0
Other	*0.8	*0.8	1.0	*0.4	*0.7	**0.6	**0.2	**0.6	*0.6	0.7	0.7
No access problems	74.3	72.5	74.5	74.8	78.8	80.4	76.9	67.9	77.6	73.2	75.4
Have not accessed any service providers	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.0	*1.4	*2.7	**2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2
Type of service found hard to access(a)											
Government	14.9	15.5	14.2	14.8	12.3	13.1	11.8	18.7	13.1	15.3	14.2
Private	13.4	14.3	15.2	14.7	11.4	10.5	14.1	16.8	12.6	14.7	13.7
Non-profit organisation	*1.1	*1.3	1.2	1.5	*1.4	*1.3	*1.3	**1.3	1.1	1.5	1.3
Difficulty communicating with service providers	22.8	23.2	25.9	25.6	26.2	24.0	22.2	31.4	22.7	26.6	24.7
Service found hard to communicate with(a)											
Government	14.2	14.6	17.6	19.0	19.4	16.7	15.9	15.7	15.0	18.8	16.9
Private	11.3	13.3	14.2	14.8	13.9	13.6	13.3	21.3	13.6	13.8	13.7
Non-profit organisation	*1.7	1.7	2.4	2.5	*2.0	*3.2	3.7	**5.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NUMBER ('000)											
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	1 940	2 809	2 988	2 800	2 239	1 395	917	218	7 553	7 754	15 307

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

	New Zealand citizen	TEMPORARY RESIDENT	PERMANENT RESIDENT			All persons born outside Australia and arriving in 1985 or later(a)
		Long-term	Skilled	Family	Humanitarian	
PROPORTION (%)						
State or territory of usual residence						
New South Wales	24.2	39.7	50.1	43.7	*30.2	40.0
Victoria	*11.4	24.0	23.3	29.5	*27.9	24.6
Queensland	43.6	*18.6	10.6	11.0	**12.2	17.2
South Australia	**1.3	*6.6	*3.2	5.3	*19.7	4.6
Western Australia	17.3	*7.9	10.8	7.9	**5.3	10.9
Tasmania	*0.5	**0.9	*0.7	*0.7	**1.1	0.8
Northern Territory(b)	*0.7	*0.5	0.4	0.5	*1.3	0.5
Australian Capital Territory	*1.0	*1.7	1.0	1.3	*2.3	1.3
Capital city/Balance of state						
Capital city	68.7	84.6	89.3	92.1	95.6	86.0
Balance of state	31.3	*15.4	10.7	7.9	**4.4	14.0
Country of birth and proficiency in spoken English						
Born in main English-speaking countries	83.2	*15.5	27.7	14.9	—	29.6
Born in other country						
Proficient in spoken English	11.5	66.4	65.1	62.5	80.4	57.2
Not proficient in spoken English	*5.4	*18.1	7.3	22.6	*19.6	13.2
Labour force status						
Employed						
Full-time	64.9	39.6	66.4	42.7	*34.7	52.8
Part-time	12.3	*29.2	14.5	20.5	*22.7	18.7
Unemployed						
Not in the labour force	*6.6	**5.1	*4.2	*4.0	**11.7	6.1
Retired from work	*8.2	np	*5.5	*9.8	**3.2	6.0
Other	8.0	25.6	9.4	23.0	*27.7	16.5
Household composition						
Couple only, one family households						
Selected person aged under 35 years	*8.7	*12.0	6.1	*6.8	np	8.3
Selected person aged 65 years or over	**3.5	np	*3.0	*2.0	np	2.1
One family households with dependent children(c)						
Couple family	39.0	30.4	53.7	42.8	*47.5	44.3
One parent family	6.6	*1.2	*2.6	7.7	**5.4	4.9
Lone person households						
Selected person aged under 35 years	*2.8	*4.5	*1.9	*1.4	**2.9	2.1
Selected person aged 65 years or over	**1.0	—	**0.4	*2.0	—	0.9
Tenure and landlord types						
Owner without a mortgage	9.0	*7.6	17.5	22.8	**6.0	17.1
Owner with a mortgage	29.6	*20.3	46.1	44.6	*37.3	39.8
Renter with state or territory housing authority	**4.5	np	*2.3	*3.8	*8.2	2.8
Renter with private landlord	52.2	63.6	31.0	22.9	34.4	35.3
All other tenure types(d)	*4.6	*8.4	**3.1	*6.0	**14.0	5.0
All persons aged 18 years or over and born outside Australia, arriving in 1985 or later	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution (a) Includes persons with other permanent resident visa categories and persons where visa status was not determined.

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use (b) Refers mainly to urban areas only. See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells) (c) Households may also contain non-dependent children but do not contain any other persons. Selected person may be a child 18 years or over.

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated (d) Includes 'other renter' and 'other tenure types'.

	New Zealand citizen	TEMPORARY RESIDENT	PERMANENT RESIDENT			All persons born outside Australia and arriving in 1985 or later (a)
		Long-term	Skilled	Family	Humanitarian	
EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD INCOME (b)						
Equivalised gross household income quintiles (%)						
Lowest quintile	14.0	22.1	13.7	20.0	36.5	17.9
Second quintile	17.1	*13.5	13.9	24.4	*17.5	17.6
Third quintile	15.7	27.1	20.8	17.0	**17.5	20.9
Fourth quintile	21.5	*19.0	23.0	17.3	*22.7	20.1
Highest quintile	31.6	18.2	28.7	21.4	**5.8	23.5
All persons aged 18 years or over who stated their income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NUMBER ('000)						
Number of persons aged 18 years or over and born outside Australia, arriving in 1985 or later	256	186	621	528	56	1 949
* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution		(a)	Includes persons with other permanent resident visa categories and persons where visa status was not determined.			
** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use		(b)	Excludes persons where household income was not known or was not adequately reported. See Appendix 4 for information on income equivalisation and quintile measures.			

	COUPLE ONLY, ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS		ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (a)		LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS	
	Person aged under 35	Person aged 65 or over	Couple family	One parent family	Person aged under 35	Person aged 65 or over
.....						
PROPORTION (%)						
Unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important(b)	8.6	7.1	11.4	37.7	22.9	12.7
Number of different types of cash flow problems reported in last 12 months(b)						
None	82.1	96.8	80.6	52.4	58.3	94.0
One	7.7	*2.2	8.1	17.4	15.6	3.8
Two	4.3	**0.3	4.2	9.4	9.2	*1.3
Three or more	5.9	np	6.5	20.0	16.9	*0.9
Types of cash flow problems in last 12 months(c)						
Unable to pay electricity, gas, or telephone bills on time	9.5	*2.0	12.4	33.9	25.6	*3.5
Unable to pay mortgage or rent payments on time	*4.6	np	5.6	14.2	10.0	np
Unable to pay for car registration or insurance on time	4.7	**0.4	6.6	12.6	9.7	*0.9
Unable to make minimum payment on credit card	*5.2	np	5.9	8.2	8.8	**0.5
Pawned or sold something because cash was needed	2.7	—	1.2	7.2	7.1	**0.4
Was unable to heat home	**0.4	np	*0.9	4.4	*2.4	**1.3
Went without meals	1.2	—	1.2	6.1	10.4	**0.3
Sought financial help from friends or family	8.0	*1.2	7.0	21.7	24.0	*1.7
Sought assistance from welfare or community organisations	*1.6	np	1.6	10.5	6.6	*0.5
Frequency in experiencing difficulty in paying bills						
Once in the last 12 months	*1.6	np	1.9	*2.3	*5.7	*1.4
Twice in the last 12 months	*4.4	*1.0	3.6	7.9	4.7	**0.6
3 to 5 times in the last 12 months	4.1	**0.7	4.9	12.8	8.6	*1.2
6 to 9 times in the last 12 months	*2.1	np	1.9	*4.9	4.8	**0.2
10 to 19 times in the last 12 months	**1.2	np	2.4	4.5	*4.7	**0.2
20 times or more in the last 12 months	**1.1	—	1.4	4.9	*3.0	np
Number of different types of dissaving actions taken in last 12 months(b)						
None	84.3	92.5	77.1	65.9	67.1	91.0
One	10.1	5.5	13.9	22.4	19.5	7.4
Two	4.4	*1.0	5.6	7.6	8.9	**0.9
Three or more	*1.2	np	3.1	*3.5	3.9	np
Types of dissaving actions taken in last 12 months(c)						
Reduced home loan repayments	*1.5	np	3.1	*2.8	**0.4	np
Drew on accumulated savings or term deposits	6.0	5.1	9.0	11.0	11.6	5.1
Increased the balance owing on credit cards by \$1,000 or more	5.2	*1.3	8.5	8.4	8.4	**1.2
Entered into a loan agreement with family or friends	2.9	np	4.6	10.4	13.2	*0.5
Took out a personal loan	*2.6	*0.4	4.1	8.0	5.3	**1.0
Sold household goods or jewellery	*0.6	np	1.1	4.3	5.5	np
Sold shares, stocks or bonds	*2.0	*1.0	2.0	**0.9	*2.0	*1.0
Sold other assets	*1.4	np	1.9	*2.3	*1.3	**0.4
Other action taken	**0.4	—	1.5	*2.3	*2.7	np
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NUMBER ('000)

Number of persons aged 18 years or over	905	1 385	4 574	623	289	697
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* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution	(a)	Households may also contain non-dependent children but do not contain any other persons. Selected person may be a child 18 years or over.
** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use	(b)	Information for some persons was not known or was not adequately reported. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)	(c)	Categories are not mutually exclusive.
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated		

	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile	All persons
PROPORTION (%)						
Unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important(b)	29.7	19.9	12.6	5.0	2.5	13.1
Number of different types of cash flow problems in last 12 months(b)						
None	75.3	74.5	77.2	86.5	91.5	81.8
One	9.5	9.7	9.8	6.6	4.4	7.8
Two	5.4	5.9	5.2	3.5	2.3	4.1
Three or more	9.6	9.6	6.7	2.9	1.5	5.7
Types of cash flow problems in last 12 months(c)						
Unable to pay electricity, gas, or telephone bills on time	16.8	16.2	13.9	6.8	4.0	10.9
Unable to pay mortgage or rent payments on time	6.1	7.1	6.1	2.5	1.6	4.5
Unable to pay for car registration or insurance on time	5.7	8.0	7.2	3.0	2.3	5.0
Unable to make minimum payment on credit card	4.2	7.6	5.9	3.6	2.5	4.5
Pawned or sold something because cash was needed	4.0	2.6	2.0	*1.2	*0.5	2.0
Was unable to heat home	2.3	*1.5	*1.2	*0.4	**0.1	1.1
Went without meals	4.2	2.8	2.5	*0.7	*0.6	2.0
Sought financial help from friends or family	10.3	9.9	8.1	6.4	3.1	7.2
Sought assistance from welfare or community organisations	5.5	3.4	2.0	*0.5	*0.4	2.2
Frequency in experiencing difficulty in paying bills						
Once in the last 12 months	1.8	2.7	2.3	2.0	*1.0	1.8
Twice in the last 12 months	3.0	4.5	4.1	2.1	2.2	3.0
3 to 5 times in the last 12 months	6.8	7.4	5.5	3.3	2.0	4.7
6 to 9 times in the last 12 months	2.8	2.4	2.4	*1.3	*0.7	1.8
10 to 19 times in the last 12 months	2.5	2.2	2.2	*0.9	*0.6	1.6
20 times or more in the last 12 months	2.0	2.4	*1.8	*0.7	*0.2	1.3
Number of different types of dissaving actions taken in last 12 months(b)						
None	79.4	76.5	76.4	81.7	87.3	80.7
One	14.1	14.7	15.0	10.5	7.9	12.1
Two	4.5	5.6	5.0	5.4	3.1	4.5
Three or more	1.4	2.4	3.1	2.0	*1.2	2.1
Types of dissaving actions taken in last 12 months(c)						
Reduced home loan repayments	*1.0	3.4	2.8	1.8	*0.9	1.9
Drew on accumulated savings or term deposits	8.2	9.2	9.4	7.1	5.3	7.6
Increased the balance owing on credit cards by \$1,000 or more	4.4	6.1	7.4	7.7	5.2	6.1
Entered into a loan agreement with family or friends	4.2	4.6	5.5	3.7	2.4	3.9
Took out a personal loan	4.0	4.4	4.1	3.3	1.5	3.4
Sold household goods or jewellery	2.8	1.6	1.6	*0.6	*0.5	1.3
Sold shares, stocks or bonds	0.7	1.8	*2.4	*1.8	*1.5	1.6
Sold other assets	1.4	1.6	*1.5	*1.0	*0.6	1.4
Other action taken	1.6	1.5	1.0	*1.1	*0.4	1.1
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NUMBER ('000)						
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	2 540	2 391	2 490	2 682	2 871	15 307

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Persons where household income was not known or was not adequately reported are included in the 'All persons' column only. See Appendix 4 for information on income equivalisation and quintile measures.

(b) Information for some persons was not known or was not adequately reported. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

	2002			2006		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
PROPORTION (%)						
Participation in cultural and leisure activities						
Has attended at least one cultural and leisure venue or event in last 12 months	86.5	89.9	88.2	87.1	90.1	88.6
Types of venues or events attended(a)						
Art galleries(b)	22.0	27.7	24.9	24.3	32.5	28.4
Libraries(b)	34.5	49.6	42.1	38.9	52.0	45.6
Classical music concerts(b)	7.7	10.2	9.0	10.7	14.0	12.4
Popular music concerts(b)	26.6	26.2	26.4	33.0	31.9	32.4
Theatre performances(b)	15.3	20.6	18.0	18.3	25.4	21.9
Dance performances(b)	8.4	13.4	10.9	12.0	19.5	15.8
Musicals and operas(b)	15.1	22.1	18.7	19.2	27.1	23.2
Other performing arts	19.2	(b)21.5	(b)20.4	20.1	(b)24.1	(b)22.1
Museums	24.6	(b)25.4	(b)25.0	25.3	(b)29.9	27.6
Cinemas	68.2	71.6	69.9	66.7	70.4	68.6
Zoological parks and aquariums	38.3	41.8	40.0	39.8	42.2	41.0
Botanic gardens	40.0	43.2	41.6	38.2	42.3	40.3
Participation in sporting activities						
Has attended at least one sporting event in last 12 months (b)	56.0	40.7	48.2	59.8	44.6	52.1
Has participated in sport or recreational physical activity in last 12 months	(b)67.0	61.1	64.0	(b)63.6	60.9	62.2
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NUMBER ('000)						
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	7 177	7 327	14 503	7 553	7 754	15 307

(a) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

(b) Difference between 2002 and 2006 is statistically significant.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents summary results on a range of social dimensions for people aged 18 years and over, compiled from the 2006 General Social Survey (GSS). The survey collected information about personal and household characteristics for people aged 18 years and over resident in private dwellings, throughout non-remote areas of Australia, from March to July 2006.

2 The 2006 GSS collected data on a range of social dimensions from the same individual to enable analysis of the interrelationships in social circumstances and outcomes, including the exploration of multiple advantage and disadvantage experienced by that individual. The 2006 GSS is the second in the series, with the first GSS conducted in 2002. It is planned to repeat the survey at regular intervals (currently four-yearly). Each cycle of the GSS collects comparable information for the core dimensions to allow for analysis of changes over time. A flexible component is also included to collect additional information on emerging or important topics of social concern. The flexible component of the 2006 GSS included topics relating to social capital, voluntary work and category of visa held by Australian immigrants.

DIMENSIONS INCLUDED IN THE 2006 GSS

3 The 2006 GSS collected information about:

- demographic characteristics
- health and disability
- housing
- education
- employment
- income
- financial stress
- assets and liabilities
- information technology
- transport
- family and community involvement
- crime and feelings of safety
- attendance at culture and leisure venues
- sports attendance and participation
- social networks and social participation
- voluntary work
- visa category

4 A full list of the data items from the 2006 GSS is contained in the *General Social Survey: User Guide* (cat. no. 4159.0.55.002) available on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>.

SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

5 Only people who were usual residents of private dwellings in Australia were covered by the survey. Private dwellings are houses, flats, home units and any other structures used as private places of residence at the time of the survey. People usually resident in non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals and short-stay caravan parks were not included in the survey. Usual residents are those who usually live in a particular dwelling and regard it as their own or main home. Visitors to private dwellings are not included in the interview for that dwelling. However, if they are a usual resident of another dwelling that is in the scope of the survey they have a chance of being selected in the survey or, if not selected, they will be represented by similar persons who are selected in the survey. At 30 June 2006, there were 376,000 people aged 18 years and over living in non-private dwellings throughout Australia. The exclusion of these people (2% of the population) is unlikely to impact on the estimates included in this publication.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

continued

6 The GSS was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, except for very remote parts of Australia. Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory have very remote areas. With the exception of the Northern Territory, the population living in very remote areas represents only a small proportion of the total population (approximately 2%). For this, and other practical reasons, no adjustment was made to state population benchmarks (population benchmarks are discussed below) when deriving survey results. This exclusion is unlikely to impact on national estimates, and will only have a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced for individual states and territories, except the Northern Territory where the excluded population accounts for over 20% of persons.

7 Only persons aged 18 years and over were included in the survey. The Australian population at 30 June 2006, after the exclusion of people living in non-private dwellings and very remote areas of Australia, was 20,051,650, of which 15,307,000 were aged 18 years and over.

8 The following non-residents were excluded from resident population estimates used to benchmark the survey results, and were not interviewed:

- diplomatic personnel of overseas governments
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia
- persons whose usual place of residence was outside Australia.

SAMPLE DESIGN

9 The GSS was designed to provide reliable estimates at the national level and for each state and territory. The sample was therefore spread across the states and territories in order to produce estimates that have a relative standard error (RSE) of no greater than 10% for characteristics that are relatively common in the national population, say that at least 10% of the population would possess.

10 Dwellings included in the survey in each state and territory were selected at random using a multi-stage area sample. This sample included only private dwellings from the geographic areas covered by the survey. The initial sample for the survey consisted of approximately 17,700 private dwellings. This number was reduced to approximately 15,500 dwellings due to the loss of households which had no residents in scope for the survey and where dwellings proved to be vacant, under construction or derelict. Of the eligible dwellings, 86.5% responded fully (or adequately) which yielded a total sample from the survey of 13,375 dwellings.

11 Some survey respondents provided most of the required information, but were unable or unwilling to provide a response to certain data items. The records for these persons were retained in the sample and the missing values were recorded as 'don't know or not stated'. No attempt was made to deduce or impute for these missing values. Approximately 2,100 respondents (16%) did not provide one or more required answers but were deemed to have responded adequately. Details of missing values for data items are presented in paragraph 31.

DATA COLLECTION

12 ABS interviewers conducted personal interviews at selected dwellings during the period March to July 2006. Interviews were conducted using a Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI) questionnaire. CAI involves the use of a notebook computer to record, store, manipulate and transmit the data collected during interviews.

13 Much of the detail obtained from the GSS was provided by one person aged 18 years or over, randomly selected from each participating household. The random selection of this person was made once basic information had been obtained about all household members. Some financial and housing items collected in the GSS required the selected person to answer on behalf of other members of the household. In some

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DATA COLLECTION *continued*

cases, particularly where household information was not known by the selected person, a spokesperson for the household was nominated to provide household information.

14 A copy of the 2006 GSS interview questions is available in the *General Social Survey: User Guide* (cat. no. 4159.0.55.002) available on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>.

WEIGHTING, BENCHMARKING AND ESTIMATION

Weighting

15 Weighting is the process of adjusting results from a sample survey to infer results for the total in-scope population. To do this, a 'weight' is allocated to each sample unit i.e. a person or a household. The weight is a value which indicates how many population units are represented by the sample unit.

16 The first step in calculating weights for each person or household is to assign an initial weight, which is equal to the inverse of the probability of being selected in the survey. For example, if the probability of a person being selected in the survey was 1 in 600, then the person would have an initial weight of 600 (that is, they represent 600 people).

Benchmarking

17 The initial weights were then calibrated to align with independent estimates of the population of interest, referred to as 'benchmarks'. Weights calibrated against population benchmarks ensure that the survey estimates conform to the independently estimated distribution of the population rather than to the distribution within the sample itself. Calibration to population benchmarks helps to compensate for over- or under-enumeration of particular categories of persons which may occur due to either the random nature of sampling or non-response.

18 The 2006 GSS was benchmarked to the estimated resident population aged 18 years and over (ERP) living in private dwellings in each state and territory, excluding the ERP living in very remote areas of Australia, at 30 June 2006. The ERP estimates for 2006 were based on results from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Therefore the GSS estimates do not (and are not intended to) match estimates for the total Australian resident population (which include persons and households living in non-private dwellings, such as hotels and boarding houses, and in very remote parts of Australia) obtained from other sources.

Estimation

19 Survey estimates of counts of persons are obtained by summing the weights of persons or households with the characteristic of interest. Estimates for means, such as mean age of persons, are obtained by summing the weights of persons in each category (e.g. individual ages), multiplying by the value for each category, aggregating the results across categories, then dividing by the sum of the weights for all persons.

20 The majority of estimates shown in this publication are based on benchmarked person weights. The estimates of mean incomes, mortgages and rents contained in tables 5 and 17–23 are based on benchmarked household weights. Means for the number of persons and the number of employed persons in table 5 also have benchmarked household weights.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

21 All sample surveys are subject to error which can be broadly categorised as either sampling error or non-sampling error. Sampling error occurs because only a small proportion of the total population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably measured as it is calculated based on the scientific methods used to design surveys. Non-sampling errors occur when survey processes work less effectively than intended. For example, some persons selected for the survey may not respond (non-response); some survey questions may not be clearly understood by the respondent; and occasionally errors can be made in processing data from the survey.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Sampling error

22 Sampling error is the difference between the published estimates, derived from a sample of persons, and the value that would have been produced if all persons in scope of the survey had been included. For more information refer to the 'Technical notes'. Sampling error is measured for this survey by relative standard errors (RSEs). In this publication estimates with RSEs of 25% to 50% are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.4) to indicate that the estimate should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs over 50% are indicated by a double asterisk (e.g. **0.6) and should be considered unreliable for most purposes.

Non-sampling error

23 One of the main sources of non-sampling error is non-response by persons selected in the survey. Non-response can affect the reliability of results and can introduce bias. The magnitude of any bias depends upon the level of non-response and the extent of the difference between the characteristics of those people who responded to the survey and those who did not.

24 To reduce the level and impact of non-response, the following methods were adopted in this survey:

- face-to-face interviews with respondents
- the use of interviewers who could speak languages other than English where necessary
- follow-up of respondents if there was initially no response, ensuring the weighted file is representative of the population by aligning the estimates with population benchmarks.

25 Of the dwellings selected in the 2006 GSS, 13.5% did not respond fully or adequately. As the non-response to the GSS was low, the impact of non-response bias is considered to be negligible.

26 Every effort was made to minimise other non-sampling error by careful design and testing of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and extensive editing and quality control procedures at all stages of data processing.

27 An advantage of the CAI technology used in conducting interviews for this survey is that it potentially reduces non-sampling errors by enabling edits to be applied as the data are being collected. The interviewer is alerted immediately if information entered into the computer is either outside the permitted range for that question, or contradictory to information previously recorded during the interview. These edits allow the interviewer to query respondents and resolve issues during the interview. CAI sequencing of questions is also automated such that respondents are asked only relevant questions and only in the appropriate sequence, eliminating interviewer sequencing errors.

SEASONAL EFFECTS

28 The estimates in this publication are based on information collected from March to July 2006, and due to seasonal effects they may not be fully representative of other time periods in the year. For example, the GSS asked standard ABS questions on labour force status to determine whether a person was employed. Employment is subject to seasonal variation through the year. Therefore, the GSS results for employment could have differed if the GSS had been conducted over the whole year or in a different part of the year.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

29 Care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. All interviews were conducted by trained ABS officers. Extensive reference material was developed for use in the field enumeration and intensive training was provided to interviewers in both classroom and on-the-job environments. There remain, however, other factors which may have affected the reliability of results, and for which no specific adjustments can be made. The following factors should be considered when interpreting these estimates:

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

continued

- Information recorded in this survey is essentially 'as reported' by respondents, and hence may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies. Responses may be affected by imperfect recall or individual interpretation of survey questions.
- Some respondents may have provided responses that they felt were expected, rather than those that accurately reflected their own situation. Every effort has been made to minimise such bias through the development and use of culturally appropriate survey methodology.

30 Further information on the interpretation of results is contained in the *General Social Survey: User Guide* (cat. no. 4159.0.55.002) available on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>.

31 For a number of GSS data items, some respondents were unwilling or unable to provide the required information. No imputation was undertaken for this missing information. Where responses for a particular data item were missing for a person or household they were recorded in a 'not known or not stated' category for that data item. These 'not known or not stated' categories are not shown in the publication tables. However, the person or household has been included in the total for most data items. The exception is the equivalised gross household income data item where it was more appropriate to calculate percentages excluding the missing values. Below is a table showing the number and proportion of missing values for key GSS data items.

GSS DATA ITEMS WITH A 'NOT KNOWN OR NOT STATED' CATEGORY

<i>Data item</i>	<i>Estimated number of persons ('000)</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Landlord type	11.6	0.1
Weekly mortgage payments	454.7	3.0
Weekly rent payments	68.8	0.4
Personal gross weekly income	1 324.6	8.7
Equivalised household gross weekly income	2 332.9	15.2
Principal source of personal income	1 912.6	12.5
Principal source of household income(a)	604.9	4.0
Whether government support has been main source of income in last 2 years	14.1	0.1
Time spent on government support as main source of income in last 2 years	40.5	0.3
Type(s) of cash flow problem(s) (and Number of different types of cash flow problems in last 12 months)	72.4	0.5
Types of dissaving actions taken in last 12 months (and Number of different types of dissaving actions taken in the last 12 months)	89.7	0.6
Value of dwelling	452.7	3.0
Equity in dwelling	810.0	5.3
Type(s) of selected assets	256.6	1.7
Type of consumer debt	260.9	1.7
Type(s) of personal stressors experienced in last 12 months	2.6	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Also see paragraph 32

32 For persons or households reporting nil or negative total income, the principal source of income has been classified as 'undefined'. An estimated 490,000 persons (3%) live in households where the principal source of income was 'undefined'.

CLASSIFICATIONS

33 Occupation data are dual classified according to the ASCO – *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1997* (cat. no. 1220.0.30.001) - and the newly released ANZSCO – *Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006* (cat. no. 1220.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CLASSIFICATIONS *continued*

34 Country of birth data are classified according to the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 1998* (cat. no. 1269.0).

35 Area data (Capital city, Balance of state/territory; Remoteness areas) are classified according to the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

COMPARABILITY WITH 2002 GSS

36 Selected summary results from the 2002 GSS are presented in this publication to allow comparisons over time to be made. The statistical significance of data changes between 2002 and 2006 has been investigated and results that are statistically significant are indicated in tables 1 and 40. While the scope, survey design, content, data collection and weighting procedures were largely the same in both collections, there were some differences that are noted below.

37 The GSS is designed to collect information for a core set of topics in each cycle, to allow analysis of changes over time, and a flexible component to collect additional information. Approximately 80% of the content of the 2002 GSS was repeated in the 2006 GSS. The differences in content between the surveys were in the flexible component of the GSS. The flexible component of the 2002 GSS included topics on household use of information technology, attendance at selected culture/leisure venues, sports attendance, and participation in sport and recreational physical activities. Summary indicators for these topics were also collected in the 2006 GSS to allow comparisons over time.

38 The flexible component of the 2006 GSS included more detailed indicators of family and community involvement (i.e. indicators of social network structure, types, qualities and transactions including those related to voluntary work) which along with closely related items from the 2002 GSS is sometimes referred to as being the 'social capital' component of the survey. The flexible component also included items related to topics of residential mobility, visa category, access to service providers and reasons did not undertake study or training. Some of this data may be included in the next cycle of the GSS, however in less detail.

39 The sample sizes differed between the 2006 and 2002 GSS. In 2006, the number of fully or adequately responding households achieved in the survey was 13,375 compared to approximately 15,500 for the 2002 cycle. The 2006 cycle had a smaller initial sample size (17,700 possible dwellings) compared to the 2002 initial sample size (19,500 possible dwellings). There was a reduction in achieved proportions of the initial sample sizes. This is due to higher sample loss in the 2006 cycle, because there were more households with no residents in scope for the survey or where dwellings proved to be vacant, under construction or derelict, and a higher rate of survey non-response from eligible households. These differences in the sample size for 2006 and 2002 should be considered when comparing results.

40 There was a change in question design for the 'Feelings of safety' questions. The order of the response categories was changed for 2006 so 'Very safe' was the first possible response - 'Very unsafe' was the first possible response in 2002. This methodological change has had an impact on the data, with more people reporting they feel safer in 2006. Because of the change, the 2002 and 2006 results for 'Feelings of safety at home alone after dark' are not presented in table 1.

41 The voluntary work data collected in 2006, and presented in tables 2 to 16 and table 30, excludes those persons who were compelled to do voluntary work because of employment or study commitments, for example, work for the dole. However, the voluntary work data presented in table 1 for 2002 and 2006 does not exclude these populations and therefore indicates a higher rate of voluntary involvement. For further information on voluntary work, and for comparisons over time, refer to the publication *Voluntary Work, Australia* (cat. no. 4441.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COMPARABILITY WITH 2002 GSS *continued*

42 A full list of the data items from the 2006 GSS is contained in the *General Social Survey: User Guide* (cat. no. 4159.0.55.002) available on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>. The data item list will contain information on the changes in content between the 2002 and 2006 collections. For published results from the 2002 GSS, refer to *General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 4159.0) available on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>.

Appendix 3: Comparison of Data from GSS and Other ABS Sources

43 This presents comparisons between a number of key GSS data items and similar data items from other ABS sources. Where possible results from other surveys have been adjusted to the scope and coverage of the GSS (or vice versa).

GSS PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

44 Below is information describing the range of data to be made available from the 2006 General Social Survey, both in published form and on request. Products available on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au> are indicated accordingly.

General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2006 datacubes

45 An electronic version of the tables released in this publication, in spreadsheet format, are available on the ABS web site (cat. no. 4159.0). The spreadsheet presents the proportions and related RSEs for each publication table, however the population estimate is also presented for tables 1 and 2. [The population estimates and RSEs for tables 1 and 2 are also presented in Appendices 1 and 2 of this publication.]

General Social Survey: User Guide

46 The GSS User Guide is released in conjunction with this summary results publication. It provides detailed information about the survey content, methodology and data interpretation. It also contains the list of GSS data items, survey questions and prompt cards. The User Guide will be available free-of-charge on the ABS web site in June 2007 (cat. no. 4159.0.55.002).

State/territory tabulations

47 Versions of the tables from this publication compiled separately for each state and territory will be available on the ABS web site in June 2007. These tables will be customised depending on the size of the sampling error. They will be released in spreadsheet format as *General Social Survey: New South Wales* (cat. no. 4159.1.55.001) to *General Social Survey: Northern Territory* (cat. no. 4159.8.55.001).

Microdata

48 For users who wish to undertake more detailed analysis of the survey data, microdata from the 2006 GSS will be released in the form of two confidentialised unit record files (CURFs), the basic CURF (*General Social Survey: Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File*, cat. no. 4159.0.30.001) and the expanded CURF (*General Social Survey: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File*, cat. no. 4159.0.30.002). The expanded CURF will contain more detail than the basic CURF and will only be available via the Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL), which is a secure Internet-based data query service. The basic CURF will be available via CD ROM or RADL. Technical information describing the content and use of the basic and expanded GSS CURFs will be available within the GSS User Guide.

49 Up-to-date information on the ABS RADL service, including information on pricing, 'Applications & Undertakings', and a training manual outlining obligations and responsibilities when accessing ABS microdata, is available on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>. Those wishing to access the 2006 GSS microdata should contact the ABS, referring to the contact details noted at the front of this publication.

50 The GSS basic and expanded CURFs and Technical Manual are expected to be available in June 2007. Those wishing to access GSS microdata should contact the ABS, referring to the contact details noted at the front of this publication.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Data available on request

51 Special tabulations of GSS data are available on request and for a fee. Subject to confidentiality and sampling variability constraints, tabulations can be produced from the survey incorporating data items, populations and geographic areas selected to meet individual requirements. These can be provided in printed or electronic form. Please refer to the contact details noted at the front of this publication.

Publication of supplementary topics

52 Detailed results from the Voluntary Work supplementary topic included in the GSS will be released separately in the publication *Voluntary Work, Australia* (cat. no. 4441.0).

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

53 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>. ABS publications which may be of interest are:

- *Australian Labour Market Statistics, January 2007* (cat. no. 6105.0)
- *Aspects of Social Capital, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4911.0).
- *Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 2015.0)
- *Australia's Children, 1999* (cat. no. 4119.0)
- *Crime and Safety, Australia, April 2005* (cat. no. 4509.0)
- *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2003* (cat. no. 4430.0)
- *Education and Training Experience, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 6278.0)
- *Education and Training Indicators, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 4230.0)
- *Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia, April to June 2000* (cat. no. 6361.0)
- *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 2003–04* (cat. no. 6530.0)
- *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2003–04* (cat. no. 6523.0)
- *Information Paper: Measuring Social Capital, an Australian Framework and Indicators* (cat. no. 1378.0)
- *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia, November 2004* (cat. no. 6250.0)
- *Migration, Australia, 2004–05* (cat. no. 3412.0)
- *National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2004–05* (cat. no. 4364.0)
- *Older People, Australia: A Social Report, 1999* (cat. no. 4109.0)
- *Voluntary Work, Australia, 2000* (cat. no. 4441.0)

APPENDIX 1 POPULATION ESTIMATES

A1 PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, 2002 and 2006

	2002			2006		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)						
Family and community support						
Had contact with family or friends living outside the household in last week	6 810	(a) 7 032	(a) 13 842	7 196	(a) 7 543	(a) 14 740
Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household	6 698	6 837	13 535	6 985	7 233	14 218
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	6 696	6 940	13 636	6 985	7 301	14 286
Has all of the above	6 155	6 423	12 578	6 438	6 880	13 317
Person and/or partner has children living outside the household(b)	1 057	907	1 964	1 039	921	1 961
Person and/or partner provides support to children living outside the household(b)	728	569	1 296	751	598	1 349
Person and/or partner provides support to other relatives living outside the household(c)	(a) 1 909	(a) 1 992	(a) 3 901	(a) 2 364	(a) 2 474	(a) 4 838
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(d)	2 415	(a) 2 574	4 989	2 475	(a) 2 946	5 421
Crime and safety						
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	(a) 784	529	(a) 1 312	(a) 1 016	634	(a) 1 650
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months	(a) 842	(a) 820	(a) 1 662	(a) 698	(a) 734	(a) 1 432
Personal stressors						
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months(e)	3 996	(a) 4 326	(a) 8 322	4 311	(a) 4 780	(a) 9 091
Health and disability						
Self-assessed health status						
Excellent/Very good	4 206	4 381	(a) 8 587	4 329	4 491	(a) 8 820
Good	1 825	1 788	(a) 3 613	2 059	2 007	(a) 4 065
Fair/Poor	1 146	1 158	2 304	1 166	1 256	2 422
Disability or long-term health condition						
Has core activity restriction	853	962	1 814	918	1 090	2 008
Has a schooling/employment restriction only(f)	379	389	768	421	421	842
Has no specific restriction	1 656	1 520	3 176	1 657	1 556	3 213
Has no disability or long-term health condition	4 289	4 456	8 745	4 558	4 686	9 244
Has good or better self-assessed health and no disability or long-term health condition	4 145	4 311	8 456	4 420	4 525	8 945
Transport						
Has access to motor vehicles to drive	6 439	5 888	12 327	6 816	6 371	13 187
Difficulty with transport(g)						
Can easily get to the places needed	6 227	6 003	12 230	6 432	6 435	12 867
Cannot, or often has difficulty, getting to the places needed	198	339	536	269	386	655
Information technology						
Used a computer at home in last 12 months	(a) 4 128	(a) 3 895	(a) 8 022	(a) 5 208	(a) 5 273	(a) 10 481
Accessed the Internet at home in last 12 months	(a) 3 337	(a) 2 890	(a) 6 227	(a) 4 619	(a) 4 504	(a) 9 122

(a) Difference between 2002 and 2006 is statistically significant.

(b) Children are those aged 0–24 years.

(c) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0–24 years.

(d) Data are not comparable to Table 2. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(e) Stressors referred to are listed in the Glossary under 'Personal Stressors'.

(f) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18–64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18–20 years only.

(g) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

APPENDIX 1 POPULATION ESTIMATES *continued*

A1 PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, 2002 and 2006 *continued*

	2002			2006		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000) <i>cont.</i>						
Other personal characteristics						
Country of birth and proficiency in spoken English						
Born in Australia	5 098	5 403	10 501	5 349	5 653	11 002
Born in main English-speaking countries	807	748	1 555	860	734	1 593
Born in other country						
Proficient in spoken English	1 062	906	1 968	1 143	1 087	2 230
Not proficient in spoken English	210	270	480	202	280	482
Marital status						
Married in a registered marriage	4 041	3 897	7 938	4 176	4 129	8 305
Married in a de facto marriage	704	686	1 390	781	753	1 534
Not married	2 431	2 745	5 176	2 596	2 872	5 468
Labour force status						
Employed						
Full-time	4 415	2 178	6 593	4 763	2 400	7 164
Part-time	752	1 944	2 697	778	2 084	2 862
Unemployed						
Not in the labour force	309	260	(a)568	247	226	(a)473
Retired from work	1 248	1 807	3 056	1 361	1 881	3 241
Other	453	1 138	1 590	404	1 163	1 568
Time that government support has been main source of income in last 2 years(b)						
No time	5 352	(a)4 451	(a)9 803	5 782	(a)4 862	(a)10 644
Less than 3 months	(a)175	(a)203	(a)378	(a)113	(a)145	(a)258
3–11 months	290	314	604	271	295	566
12–23 months	210	383	593	197	351	548
24 months	1 149	1 962	3 111	1 182	2 069	3 251
Highest year of school completed(c)						
Year 12	3 175	(a)3 094	(a)6 269	3 537	(a)3 637	(a)7 173
Year 11	720	809	1 529	789	790	1 579
Year 10	1 820	1 854	3 674	1 929	1 891	3 820
Year 9 or below	(a)1 451	(a)1 546	(a)2 997	(a)1 272	(a)1 395	(a)2 668
Highest level of non-school qualification(c)						
Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate and above	(a)343	328	(a)671	(a)463	411	(a)875
Bachelor Degree	(a)863	(a)897	(a)1 760	(a)1 101	(a)1 170	(a)2 271
Advanced Diploma/Diploma	486	654	1 139	575	698	1 273
Certificate III/IV	1 750	(a)529	2 278	1 750	(a)732	2 482
Certificate I/II	386	(a)775	(a)1 160	353	(a)633	(a)987
No non-school qualification	(a)3 230	(a)4 016	(a)7 246	(a)3 148	(a)3 907	(a)7 055
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	7 177	7 327	14 503	7 553	7 754	15 307

(a) Difference between 2002 and 2006 is statistically significant.

(b) Information for some persons was not known or was not adequately reported. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

APPENDIX 1 POPULATION ESTIMATES *continued*

A2 PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, By age—All persons

	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years or over	All persons
NUMBER ('000)									
Family and community support									
Had face to face contact with family or friends living outside the household									
Every day(a)	589	573	579	405	429	266	162	55	3 058
In the last week	1 615	2 299	2 383	2 080	1 765	1 115	704	179	12 140
Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household	1 807	2 672	2 770	2 575	2 072	1 296	830	197	14 218
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	1 848	2 693	2 823	2 573	2 051	1 256	841	201	14 286
Person has own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	*17	140	247	154	*13	np	np	—	570
Person provides support to own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	*9	124	227	139	*9	—	—	—	507
Person has own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	—	np	226	715	256	*17	np	—	1 218
Person provides support to own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	—	np	132	416	138	**7	np	—	695
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(b)	410	747	826	889	811	376	210	*28	4 296
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(c)	574	859	1 275	1 102	726	454	205	31	5 227
Crime and safety									
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(d)(e)									
Very safe/Safe	1 592	2 401	2 624	2 470	1 918	1 198	756	179	13 138
Very unsafe/Unsafe	199	169	163	158	158	88	82	*12	1 029
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark (d)									
Very safe/Safe	1 018	1 522	1 586	1 465	1 071	469	159	22	7 310
Very unsafe/Unsafe	448	522	562	496	369	217	116	*19	2 747
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	471	385	327	259	138	55	np	np	1 650
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months	323	290	289	266	135	63	61	**6	1 432
Personal stressors									
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	1 166	1 681	1 882	1 766	1 351	640	485	120	9 091
Health and disability									
Self-assessed health status									
Excellent/Very good	1 337	2 025	1 929	1 595	1 080	534	273	48	8 820
Good	477	572	771	754	625	490	294	82	4 065
Fair/Poor	126	213	288	451	534	372	350	89	2 422
Disability or long-term health condition									
Has core activity restriction	84	167	261	326	397	277	365	131	2 008
Has a schooling/employment restriction only(f)	128	122	199	214	179	—	—	—	842
Has no specific restriction	253	366	495	558	557	595	329	61	3 213
Has no disability or long-term health condition	1 475	2 155	2 034	1 702	1 107	523	223	26	9 244
Has good or better self-assessed health and no disability or long-term health condition	1 425	2 098	1 979	1 658	1 060	504	203	*19	8 945

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Persons who have daily contact automatically have weekly contact.

(b) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0–24 years.

(c) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(d) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

(e) This data item is not comparable to the data item in 2002. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(f) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18–64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18–20 years only.

APPENDIX 1 POPULATION ESTIMATES *continued*

A2 PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, By age—All persons *continued*

	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years or over	All persons
NUMBER ('000) <i>cont.</i>									
Transport									
Has access to motor vehicles to drive	1 516	2 492	2 759	2 560	2 026	1 144	621	70	13 187
Difficulty with transport(a)									
Can easily get to the places needed	1 500	2 364	2 645	2 414	1 931	1 180	692	142	12 867
Cannot, or often has difficulty getting to the places needed	78	97	82	126	84	62	91	*37	655
Access to services									
Has difficulty accessing service providers	447	699	707	645	431	253	187	65	3 434
Housing mobility									
Has moved in last 5 years	1 000	2 101	1 527	917	573	270	152	33	6 574
Information technology									
Used computer at home in last 12 months	1 593	2 286	2 410	2 108	1 345	559	167	**13	10 481
Accessed the Internet at home in last 12 months	1 362	2 004	2 166	1 889	1 151	419	126	**6	9 122
Other personal characteristics									
Country of birth and proficiency in spoken English									
Born in Australia	1 582	2 136	2 136	1 989	1 485	892	626	158	11 002
Born in main English-speaking countries	96	207	334	285	298	204	132	37	1 593
Born in other country									
Proficient in spoken English	243	437	432	439	357	205	107	*12	2 230
Not proficient in spoken English	*20	*29	86	88	100	94	53	*12	482
Visa category for those born overseas and arrived since 1985									
New Zealand citizen	54	58	71	43	*15	*9	**7	—	256
Temporary resident	*68	78	*26	*10	np	np	—	—	186
Permanent resident	200	362	428	272	108	*52	*25	*6	1 453
Marital status									
Married in a registered marriage	107	1 213	1 895	1 917	1 616	979	520	57	8 305
Married in a de facto marriage	267	556	370	196	101	*35	**9	—	1 534
Not married	1 566	1 040	723	688	522	381	387	161	5 468
Labour force status									
Employed									
Full-time	961	1 785	1 749	1 693	878	93	**5	—	7 164
Part-time	541	504	657	572	433	131	np	np	2 862
Unemployed	146	104	107	71	*42	**2	—	—	473
Not in the labour force									
Retired from work	—	—	—	274	773	1 131	865	199	3 241
Other	292	416	475	189	114	*38	*30	*14	1 568
Time that government support has been main source of income in last 2 years(b)									
No time	1 391	2 163	2 367	2 327	1 627	519	209	42	10 644
Less than 3 months	89	53	63	*22	*16	*12	np	np	258
3–11 months	186	149	91	71	52	*13	np	np	566
12–23 months	108	138	96	50	74	53	*28	**1	548
24 months	160	294	359	326	468	796	673	175	3 251
Highest year of school completed(a)									
Year 12	1 317	1 948	1 501	1 197	733	317	134	*28	7 173
Year 11	211	268	415	311	205	99	60	*10	1 579
Year 10	301	445	820	930	705	367	206	48	3 820
Year 9 or below	111	149	243	355	577	598	506	128	2 668

- * estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
- ** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
- (a) Not all categories are shown for this data item.
- (b) Information for some persons was not known or was not adequately reported. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

APPENDIX 1 POPULATION ESTIMATES *continued*

A2 PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, By age—All persons *continued*

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years or over	All persons
NUMBER ('000) <i>cont.</i>									
Other personal characteristics <i>cont.</i>									
Level of highest non-school qualification(a)									
Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate and above	np	207	218	227	146	39	*15	np	875
Bachelor Degree	199	679	545	407	285	103	40	*13	2 271
Advanced Diploma/Diploma	112	295	267	267	186	101	36	**10	1 273
Certificate III/IV	322	481	510	512	311	224	107	*15	2 482
Certificate I/II	99	171	188	173	165	102	79	*11	987
No non-school qualification	1 128	874	1 197	1 152	1 110	813	619	163	7 055
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	1 940	2 809	2 988	2 800	2 239	1 395	917	218	15 307

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use (a) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

APPENDIX 2 RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

A3 PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, 2002 and 2006

	2002			2006		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR (%)						
Family and community support						
Had contact with family or friends living outside the household in last week	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2
Has all of the above	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4
Person and/or partner has children living outside the household(a)	4.4	3.7	2.8	4.4	3.5	3.2
Person and/or partner provides support to children living outside the household(a)	4.5	5.1	3.2	5.2	5.0	4.1
Person and/or partner provides support to other relatives living outside the household(b)	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.7
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(c)	2.1	2.7	1.4	2.1	2.8	2.0
Crime and safety						
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	4.3	4.7	3.7	4.8	6.0	3.9
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months	4.4	4.1	3.1	7.9	5.9	4.9
Personal stressors						
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months(d)	1.3	(e)1.4	(e)1.0	1.6	(e)1.5	(e)1.3
Health and disability						
Self-assessed health status						
Excellent/Very good	1.6	1.1	(e)1.0	1.1	1.5	(e)0.9
Good	2.6	2.8	1.9	2.9	3.2	2.3
Fair/Poor	3.5	2.8	1.9	3.9	3.8	3.3
Disability or long-term health condition						
Has core activity restriction	4.6	2.9	2.4	4.6	4.2	3.4
Has a schooling/employment restriction only(f)	6.6	6.1	4.2	6.4	7.9	5.6
Has no specific restriction	2.4	3.5	2.2	3.8	3.2	2.6
Has no disability or long-term health condition	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.0
Has good or better self-assessed health and no disability or long-term health condition	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.1
Transport						
Has access to motor vehicles to drive	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.5
Difficulty with transport(g)						
Can easily get to the places needed	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.8
Cannot, or often has difficulty, getting to the places needed	10.9	7.1	6.4	8.9	6.8	6.1
Information technology						
Used a computer at home in last 12 months	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7
Accessed the Internet at home in last 12 months	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.0

(a) Children are those aged 0–24 years.

(b) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0–24 years.

(c) Data are not comparable to Table 2. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(d) Stressors referred to are listed in the Glossary under 'Personal Stressors'.

(e) Difference between 2002 and 2006 is statistically significant.

(f) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18–64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18–20 years only.

(g) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

APPENDIX 2 RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

A3 PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, 2002 and 2006 *continued*

	2002			2006		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR (%) <i>cont.</i>						
Other personal characteristics						
Country of birth and proficiency in spoken English						
Born in Australia	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.9
Born in main English-speaking countries	3.1	3.1	2.3	4.1	4.2	3.0
Born in other country						
Proficient in spoken English	3.6	4.4	2.6	5.3	4.7	3.4
Not proficient in spoken English	10.5	8.4	6.7	10.9	10.0	7.5
Marital status						
Married in a registered marriage	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.9
Married in a de facto marriage	4.8	4.7	3.4	5.8	6.1	4.5
Not married	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.3
Labour force status						
Employed						
Full-time	1.3	2.6	1.1	1.3	2.9	1.4
Part-time	4.7	3.0	2.5	5.4	3.1	2.8
Unemployed						
Not in the labour force	10.5	8.1	6.4	11.6	9.0	7.6
Retired from work	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.4	1.5	1.5
Other	7.1	3.5	3.3	6.4	4.3	3.8
Time that government support has been main source of income in last 2 years(a)						
No time	0.9	(b)1.0	(b)0.8	1.0	(b)1.2	(b)0.9
Less than 3 months	11.2	7.9	7.7	16.8	10.7	9.0
3–11 months	8.4	7.0	5.3	9.1	8.0	6.3
12–23 months	9.1	7.0	5.8	14.0	8.0	7.2
24 months	3.6	2.4	2.2	4.1	2.6	2.4
Highest year of school completed(c)						
Year 12	2.1	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.4	1.2
Year 11	4.8	4.2	3.4	5.4	5.4	4.6
Year 10	3.3	2.2	2.0	2.6	3.1	2.1
Year 9 or below	2.8	2.5	1.9	4.1	3.2	2.7
Highest level of non-school qualification(c)						
Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate and above	7.6	7.2	6.1	7.9	6.8	5.2
Bachelor Degree	5.4	3.9	3.1	4.9	4.0	3.4
Advanced Diploma/Diploma	6.4	4.0	2.9	7.8	4.8	4.6
Certificate III/IV	3.2	4.4	2.7	3.3	5.0	3.0
Certificate I/II	7.3	4.1	3.4	6.3	6.4	4.3
No non-school qualification	2.0	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.3
All persons aged 18 years or over	—	—	—	—	—	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Information for some persons was not known or was not adequately reported. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Difference between 2002 and 2006 is statistically significant.

(c) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

APPENDIX 2 RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

A4 PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, By age—All persons

	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years or over	All persons
RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR									
Family and community support									
Had face to face contact with family or friends living outside the household									
Every day(a)	6.8	5.6	4.9	6.5	6.3	9.9	9.1	17.8	2.9
In the last week	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.6	5.6	0.8
Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.7	3.3	0.3
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	2.8	0.2
Person has own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	39.1	15.0	7.4	8.1	29.7	np	np	—	5.7
Person provides support to own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household	47.0	16.8	7.6	9.3	33.9	—	—	—	6.3
Person has own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	—	np	9.5	4.5	8.5	31.6	np	—	3.9
Person provides support to own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household	—	np	11.9	6.8	12.1	50.3	np	—	4.9
Person provides support to other relatives living outside the household(b)	8.9	4.6	4.1	3.6	5.6	5.8	8.0	28.1	1.9
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months(c)	5.7	5.6	3.0	3.5	4.0	5.9	8.6	22.7	2.0
Crime and safety									
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(d)(e)									
Very safe/Safe	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.0	4.1	0.6
Very unsafe/Unsafe	12.5	9.6	10.1	12.1	12.6	12.3	13.7	36.4	3.7
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark (d)									
Very safe/Safe	3.1	2.9	2.2	3.0	3.6	5.4	10.0	24.8	1.3
Very unsafe/Unsafe	7.2	6.6	5.1	6.2	7.5	8.8	10.8	34.2	3.1
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	8.1	8.0	6.4	10.5	11.0	16.7	np	np	3.9
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months	10.0	6.7	6.7	7.5	13.5	17.0	12.0	51.9	4.9
Personal stressors									
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	3.5	2.6	2.1	2.1	3.2	4.6	4.2	11.3	1.3
Health and disability									
Self-assessed health status									
Excellent/Very good	2.7	1.9	2.5	2.3	3.3	4.1	6.9	16.6	0.9
Good	8.0	5.9	5.6	4.7	5.3	5.0	7.8	11.4	2.3
Fair/Poor	14.6	9.7	10.1	7.4	5.2	7.6	5.2	12.0	3.3
Disability or long-term health condition									
Has core activity restriction	20.4	14.0	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.0	6.0	7.3	3.4
Has a schooling/employment restriction only(f)	15.1	13.2	10.7	12.3	10.8	—	—	—	5.6
Has no specific restriction	12.5	7.7	5.4	6.6	5.6	4.3	7.5	14.9	2.6
Has no disability or long-term health condition	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.8	4.4	8.7	24.6	1.0
Has good or better self-assessed health and no disability or long-term health condition	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.1	4.6	9.1	29.0	1.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Persons who have daily contact automatically have weekly contact.

(b) 'Other relatives' excludes own or partner's children aged 0–24 years.

(c) Data are not comparable to Table 1. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(d) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

(e) This data item is not comparable to the data item in 2002. See Explanatory Notes for more information.

(f) Employment restrictions relate to persons aged 18–64 years only, and schooling restrictions relate to persons aged 18–20 years only.

APPENDIX 2 RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

A4 PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, By age—All persons *continued*

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years or over	All persons
RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR <i>cont.</i>									
Transport									
Has access to motor vehicles to drive	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.2	3.3	13.2	0.5
Difficulty with transport(a)									
Can easily get to the places needed	2.8	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.7	3.0	7.9	0.8
Cannot, or often has difficulty getting to the places needed	20.1	11.8	17.5	14.2	13.3	19.0	13.8	29.3	6.1
Access to services									
Has difficulty accessing service providers	8.9	5.2	3.5	5.2	5.6	8.0	9.3	14.8	2.5
Housing mobility									
Has moved in last 5 years	4.1	2.2	2.0	4.5	6.0	9.8	10.4	24.1	1.8
Information technology									
Used computer at home in last 12 months	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.6	2.9	4.3	11.1	51.2	0.7
Accessed the Internet at home in last 12 months	2.6	2.2	1.3	2.2	3.3	6.8	11.9	50.9	1.0
Other personal characteristics									
Country of birth and proficiency in spoken English									
Born in Australia	1.6	2.0	1.3	2.2	2.0	2.6	4.0	4.2	0.9
Born in main English-speaking countries	16.0	9.0	6.1	8.4	7.5	7.6	9.4	18.4	3.0
Born in other country									
Proficient in spoken English	9.3	7.5	5.7	6.1	7.8	11.0	12.1	36.9	3.4
Not proficient in spoken English	37.8	28.7	17.5	21.7	18.3	19.4	21.0	39.8	7.5
Visa category for those born overseas and arrived since 1985									
New Zealand citizen	23.6	20.9	13.6	20.7	29.8	48.1	73.5	—	10.0
Temporary resident	28.9	21.0	27.7	46.6	np	np	—	—	15.5
Permanent resident	13.2	9.6	6.4	13.3	17.9	27.9	29.7	46.6	5.1
Marital status									
Married in a registered marriage	12.9	4.5	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.7	4.0	19.4	0.9
Married in a de facto marriage	8.9	6.5	6.9	11.2	13.7	27.0	60.4	—	4.5
Not married	1.7	4.6	4.3	4.8	6.1	4.2	5.1	6.9	1.3
Labour force status									
Employed									
Full-time	4.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	3.0	12.2	54.8	—	1.4
Part-time	7.5	7.7	2.9	4.9	6.2	12.3	np	np	2.8
Unemployed	14.4	17.2	17.0	16.7	26.0	61.6	—	—	7.6
Not in the labour force									
Retired from work	—	—	—	7.7	4.7	1.9	1.0	2.5	1.5
Other	11.2	7.3	5.3	11.4	16.5	28.2	26.1	26.9	3.8
Time that government support has been main source of income in last 2 years(b)									
No time	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.7	4.7	7.7	24.9	0.9
Less than 3 months	16.5	18.3	22.2	29.2	30.8	41.2	np	np	9.0
3-11 months	12.8	11.6	14.2	17.8	16.0	35.6	np	np	6.3
12-23 months	15.9	10.1	13.8	20.3	21.5	22.0	35.5	75.8	7.2
24 months	13.4	7.5	5.8	6.4	5.8	3.6	2.4	5.9	2.4
Highest year of school completed(a)									
Year 12	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.8	5.1	6.5	10.6	25.7	1.2
Year 11	13.0	7.6	6.6	6.4	11.5	15.1	16.8	32.2	4.6
Year 10	10.8	5.9	2.8	3.0	4.4	7.2	8.0	16.0	2.1
Year 9 or below	17.7	11.5	9.4	6.8	7.0	5.1	4.2	9.1	2.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

(b) Information for some persons was not known or was not adequately reported. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

APPENDIX 2 RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

A4 PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, By age—All persons *continued*

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years or over	All persons
RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR <i>cont.</i>									
Other personal characteristics <i>cont.</i>									
Level of highest non-school qualification(a)									
Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate and above	np	13.6	9.5	10.8	10.4	22.0	33.2	np	5.2
Bachelor Degree	12.2	5.3	6.2	6.8	11.5	15.3	23.1	42.9	3.4
Advanced Diploma/Diploma	23.0	7.6	7.8	9.2	11.4	16.3	19.9	57.1	4.6
Certificate III/IV	9.1	6.1	4.8	6.7	6.8	8.5	11.3	26.0	3.0
Certificate I/II	17.4	9.5	11.9	9.5	11.3	12.8	16.2	42.7	4.3
No non-school qualification	3.6	4.6	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.6	5.6	1.3
All persons aged 18 years or over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Not all categories are shown for this data item.

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

APPENDIX 3 DATA COMPARISON

COMPARISON OF DATA FROM GSS AND OTHER ABS SOURCES

1 The GSS collected data across a range of topics, many of which have been included in previous ABS surveys. Where possible question modules from existing surveys were used in the GSS questionnaire. This practice ensured that GSS data is highly comparable with that of other surveys that users of the data may wish to compare with. However, due to the number of topics included in the GSS and in order not to overload survey respondents, it was not always possible to adopt the full question modules used in other surveys. For example, personal income was collected via 11 questions in the GSS, while the Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) used more than 40 questions to fully collect personal income data. Many of the additional questions in other surveys simply provide more detailed breakdowns of the data collected. However, in some cases the reduced question modules used in the GSS have resulted in small differences in the definition or scope of data items. Wherever possible standard ABS 'shortened' question modules have been used. These shortened question modules have been designed to maximise comparability with the full question modules and their use also ensures comparability with other surveys where the shortened modules have been used. Users should refer to the Glossary of this publication for the definitions of GSS items and to the *General Social Survey: User Guide* (cat. no. 4159.0.55.002) for the survey questions.

2 There are other reasons why results from the GSS may differ from other ABS surveys collecting information on the same topic. The GSS is a sample survey and its results are subject to sampling error. GSS results may differ from other sample surveys, which are also subject to sampling error. Users should take account of the RSEs on GSS estimates and those of other survey estimates where comparisons are made. Differences may also exist in the scope and/or coverage of the GSS compared to other surveys.

3 Furthermore, the GSS was collected over the period March to July 2006. Differences in GSS data, when compared to the estimates of other surveys, may result from different reference periods reflecting seasonal variations, non-seasonal events that may have impacted on one period but not another, or because of underlying trends in the phenomena being measured.

4 Finally, differences can occur as a result of using different collection methodologies. This is often evident in comparisons of similar data items reported from different ABS collections where, after taking account of definition and scope differences and sampling error, residual differences remain. These differences often have to do with the mode of the collections, such as whether data is collected by an interviewer or self-enumerated by the respondent, whether the data is collected from the person themselves or from a proxy respondent, and the level of experience of interviewers undertaking the data collection. Differences may also result from the context in which questions are asked, i.e. where in the interview the questions are asked and the nature of questions that are asked beforehand. Because of the nature of such differences between statistical collections, the impacts on data are difficult to quantify. As a result, every effort is made to minimise such differences.

5 The following table, Comparison of Data from GSS and Other ABS Sources, presents comparisons between a number of key GSS data items and similar data items from other ABS sources. As can be seen from the table, GSS data is broadly consistent with other ABS sources. However, there are a number of notable inconsistencies, which are commented on below. Further information about these GSS items and comparisons with other sources can be obtained from the ABS, referring to the contact details noted at the front of this publication.

LABOUR FORCE

6 GSS includes persons aged 18 years or over, living in private dwellings across Australia but excluding persons living in very remote areas. In comparison, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) includes persons living in both private dwellings and non-private dwellings (institutions, hotels, etc.) in all areas of Australia. It is expected that the higher

APPENDIX 3 DATA COMPARISON *continued*

LABOUR FORCE *continued*

proportion of LFS respondents who reported being not in the labour force (34.5%) compared to the GSS (31.4%) can be attributed to these scope-related differences.

CRIME

7 The 2006 GSS collected two crime related data items: feelings of safety and victimisation. Respondents were asked whether in the last 12 months they had been a victim of physical or threatened violence or had experienced a break-in or attempted break-in. Respondents were also asked about how safe they felt in their home alone both during the day and after dark and walking alone after dark.

8 The rates of victimisation both for physical violence and break-in recorded by the 2006 GSS were substantially higher than those reported in the 2005 National Crime and Safety Survey (NCSS). The GSS also reported a somewhat different pattern of feelings of safety compared to the NCSS, most notably with a higher proportion of people reporting safe or very safe at home during the day and after dark. The NCSS used a considerably longer question module than the GSS. However, it has not been possible to determine the extent to which the differences between the NCSS and GSS methodologies may have contributed to the different results.

9 However, it is expected that the different ordering of the response categories for feelings of safety questions may have contributed to the data differences. For example, the first response category in the NCSS was 'very unsafe', whereas the first response category in the GSS was 'very safe'. This is known as 'response order effect', where the options presented first may be selected because they make an initial impact on respondents, or because respondents do not hear or read the remaining options.

VOLUNTEERING

10 The voluntary work data collected in 2006, and presented in tables 2 to 16 and table 30, excludes those persons who were required to do unpaid community work for specified reasons (see Voluntary work in Glossary), resulting in a participation rate of 34%. However, the results can be presented in a form that is comparable to previous Voluntary Work Surveys, in 1995 (when Work for the Dole was not a mainstream issue) and in 2000 (when Work for the Dole involvements were excluded). On this basis, the volunteer rate has increased from 24% in 1995, to 32% in 2000 and 34% in 2006.

11 The voluntary work data presented in table 1 for 2002 and 2006 does not exclude work for the dole or any of these other reasons people are required to do community work and therefore indicates a higher rate of voluntary involvement. This comparison shows an increase between the 2002 and 2006 GSS from 34.4% to 35.4%. For further information on voluntary work, and for comparisons over time, please refer to the publication *Voluntary Work, Australia* (cat. no. 4441.0).

SPORTS AND CULTURAL ATTENDANCE

12 In comparison to the 2005–06 Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS), for people who reported having attended a sporting event in the last 12 months, the GSS records an attendance rate eight percentage points higher than the MPHS. Similarly, the GSS also shows a greater proportion of people who have attended selected cultural venues and events in the last 12 months. Furthermore, the proportion of people attending each selected cultural venue or event is also greater in the GSS, in particular for libraries and popular music concerts. The 2005–06 MPHS was collected as a supplement to the monthly LFS from July 2005 to June 2006. It is likely that the differences may be related to methodological differences, including the different age scope of the surveys (MPHS enumerated persons aged 15 years or over, while the GSS enumerated only persons aged 18 years or over), context effects, as well as different collection methodologies (face-to-face interview in the GSS versus telephone interview in the MPHS). However, it has not been possible to determine the extent to which the differences between the MPHS and GSS methodologies may have contributed to the different results.

APPENDIX 3 DATA COMPARISON *continued*

A5 COMPARISON OF DATA FROM GSS AND OTHER ABS SOURCES (a)

<i>Other ABS source/Data item</i>		<i>Source of comparable statistics</i>	2006 GSS
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY, 2004-05			
Self-assessed health status(b)			
Excellent/very good	%	56.4	57.6
Good	%	27.8	26.6
Fair/poor	%	15.8	15.8
SURVEY OF DISABILITY, AGEING AND CARERS, 2003			
Whether has disability or long-term health condition(b)(c)			
Has disability or long term health condition	%	40.0	39.6
Has no disability or long term health condition	%	60.0	60.4
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, MARCH - JULY 2006			
Labour force status(b)(d)(e)			
Employed full-time	%	45.6	46.8
Employed part-time	%	17.0	18.7
Unemployed	%	2.9	3.1
Not in labour force	%	34.5	31.4
SURVEY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING, 2005			
Level of highest educational attainment(b)			
Postgraduate degree	%	3.3	3.5
Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate	%	3.8	2.2
Bachelor Degree	%	12.3	14.8
Advanced Diploma/Diploma	%	8.8	8.3
Certificates III/IV	%	16.9	16.2
Certificates I/II	%	1.6	1.3
Certificate not further defined	%	0.1	0.1
Year 12	%	16.8	17.3
Year 11	%	6.1	6.0
Year 10 or below	%	29.1	28.7
Level not determined	%	0.8	1.0
Main field of highest educational attainment(b)			
Natural and physical sciences	%	1.8	2.0
Information technology	%	1.6	1.7
Engineering and related technologies	%	10.0	10.5
Architecture and building	%	3.2	2.9
Agriculture, environmental and related studies	%	1.0	1.2
Health	%	4.9	5.0
Education	%	4.4	4.1
Management and commerce	%	9.8	9.0
Society and culture	%	5.8	6.2
Creative arts	%	2.0	2.0
Food, hospitality and personal services	%	2.6	2.3
Mixed field programmes	%	52.0	52.1
Field not determined	%	0.5	0.6
Highest year of school completed(b)			
Year 12	%	45.6	46.9
Year 11	%	10.3	10.3
Year 10	%	25.5	25.0
Year 9	%	8.2	8.6
Year 8 or below	%	10.1	8.8
Never attended school	%	0.4	0.4
Full-time/part-time study(b)			
Full-time study	%	5.7	4.9
Part-time study	%	7.1	6.8
Not studying	%	87.2	88.3

- (a) Percentages shown relate to the total population of persons unless otherwise indicated.
- (b) Data from other source has been restricted to persons 18 years or over to align with GSS data.
- (c) Data from other source has been restricted to persons living in private dwellings to align with GSS data.
- (d) Data from other source includes persons living in sparsely settled areas.
- (e) Data from other source includes persons not living in private dwellings.

APPENDIX 3 DATA COMPARISON *continued*

A5 COMPARISON OF DATA FROM GSS AND OTHER ABS SOURCES (a) *continued*

<i>Other ABS source/Data item</i>		<i>Source of comparable statistics</i>	2006 GSS
SURVEY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING, 2005 <i>cont.</i>			
Disability or long term health condition status^{(b)(c)(d)}			
Profound or severe core activity limitation	%	5.1	5.7
Moderate core activity limitation	%	3.2	5.5
Mild or no core activity limitation ^(e)	%	25.6	28.4
No disability and no long term health condition	%	66.1	60.4
Disability type^{(b)(c)(d)(f)}			
Sight, hearing, speech	%	11.3	13.8
Physical	%	24.9	26.3
Intellectual	%	2.5	2.4
Psychological	%	4.7	5.2
Type not specified	%	11.8	20.2
Has no disability or long-term health condition	%	66.1	60.4
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 2004			
Ability to raise \$2000 in an emergency^(b)			
Could raise \$2000 within a week	%	85.7	86.9
Could not raise \$2000 within a week	%	14.3	13.1
Number of bedrooms^{(b)(g)}			
Bedsitter/One bedroom	%	4.9	3.0
Two bedrooms	%	19.2	15.4
Three bedrooms	%	48.8	47.1
Four bedrooms	%	23.0	27.8
Five or more bedrooms	%	4.0	6.7
Dwelling structure^(b)			
Separate house	%	79.9	78.1
Single storey semi-detached, row or terrace house or townhouse	%	5.3	6.9
Two or more storey semi-detached, row or terrace house or townhouse	%	3.2	3.9
Flat or apartment in a 1 or 2 storey block	%	5.9	5.0
Flat or apartment in a 3 storey block	%	3.1	3.0
Flat or apartment in a 4 or more storey block	%	1.9	2.5
Flat attached to a house	%	0.3	0.2
Other dwelling: Caravan, cabin, houseboat	%	0.2	0.3
Other dwelling: Improvised home, tent, sleepers out	%	0.1	—
House or flat attached to shop or office	%	0.2	0.1
SURVEY OF INCOME AND HOUSING, 2003–04			
Tenure type^(b)			
Owner without a mortgage	%	34.9	35.9
Owner with a mortgage	%	35.1	36.1
Renter	%	27.6	23.9
Other tenure types	%	2.4	4.1
Landlord type^{(b)(f)}			
Not applicable	%	72.4	74.0
Private landlord	%	21.2	20.1
State housing authority	%	4.9	4.2
Other landlord type	%	1.5	1.7
Total renters	%	27.6	26.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Percentages shown relate to the total population of persons unless otherwise indicated.

(b) Data from other source has been restricted to persons 18 years or over to align with GSS data.

(c) The SET is considered to be a good source for comparing disability/long-term health conditions data items, as both the SET and GSS used the same shortened disability/long-term health conditions module.

(d) GSS data has been collapsed to align with data from other source.

(e) GSS data includes 'employment and schooling restriction only'.

(f) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

(g) Data from other source has been collapsed to align with GSS data.

APPENDIX 3 DATA COMPARISON *continued*

A5 COMPARISON OF DATA FROM GSS AND OTHER ABS SOURCES (a) *continued*

<i>Other ABS source/Data item</i>		<i>Source of comparable statistics</i>	2006 GSS
NATIONAL CRIME AND SAFETY SURVEY, 2005			
Feelings of safety at home alone during day(b)(c)			
Safe or very safe	%	82.4	94.9
Neither safe nor unsafe	%	9.1	2.7
Unsafe or very unsafe	%	4.0	1.8
Never home alone during the day	%	4.5	0.5
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark(b)(c)			
Safe or very safe	%	72.3	85.8
Neither safe nor unsafe	%	15.2	6.3
Unsafe or very unsafe	%	8.3	6.7
Never home alone during the day	%	4.2	1.1
Victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months(b)(c)			
Victim of actual or attempted break in	%	5.4	9.4
Not a victim of actual or attempted break-in	%	94.6	90.6
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months(b)(c)			
Victim of physical or threatened violence	%	4.8	10.8
Not a victim of physical or threatened violence	%	95.2	89.2
HOUSEHOLD USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, 2005–06			
Frequency of Internet access at home in last 12 months(b)(c)(d)			
Everyday	%	42.0	43.1
At least weekly	%	46.0	42.9
At least monthly	%	10.0	9.9
At least yearly	%	2.0	4.1
SURVEY OF VOLUNTARY WORK, 2000			
Voluntary work in last 12 months(e)			
Volunteer rate	%	31.8	34.1
Number of volunteers who did voluntary work in the last 12 months(e)			
Male volunteers of all volunteers	%	47.3	46.0
Female volunteers of all volunteers	%	52.7	54.0
Length of time since first volunteered(e)			
Less than 1 year	%	8.1	7.5
1 – 5 years	%	28.5	22.7
6 – 10 years	%	14.9	13.5
More than 10 years	%	48.4	56.4
Current reasons for being a volunteer(e)(f)(g)			
Personal/family involvement	%	31.3	38.1
Personal satisfaction	%	42.7	45.0
Social contact	%	17.9	22.5
Religious beliefs	%	11.9	15.1
To be active	%	10.8	16.0
To learn new skills	%	6.7	9.8
To do something worthwhile	%	29.5	37.1
Help others/community	%	47.0	58.1
Gain work experience	%	3.9	5.1
Use skills/experience	%	12.7	16.5
Other	%	12.5	10.1

- (a) Percentages shown relate to the total population of persons unless otherwise indicated.
- (b) Data from other source includes persons aged 15–17 years and therefore does not align exactly with GSS data.
- (c) GSS data has been collapsed to align with data from other source.
- (d) Percentages shown relate to the population of persons who had access and used the Internet in the last 12 months.
- (e) GSS data has been subset to exclude those persons who were required to do voluntary work because of employment or study commitments, in order to align with data from other source.
- (f) Categories are not mutually exclusive.
- (g) Percentages shown relate to the population of persons who volunteered in the last 12 months.

APPENDIX 3 DATA COMPARISON *continued*

A5 COMPARISON OF DATA FROM GSS AND OTHER ABS SOURCES (a) *continued*

<i>Other ABS source/Data item</i>		<i>Source of comparable statistics</i>	2006 GSS
ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED CULTURAL VENUES AND EVENTS, 2005-06			
Whether has attended any selected cultural venues or events in last 12 months(b)			
Has attended selected culture and leisure activities in last 12 months	%	84.1	88.6
Has not attended any selected culture and leisure activities in last 12 months	%	15.9	11.4
Which cultural venues and events were attended in last 12 months(b)(c)			
Art galleries	%	22.7	28.4
Museums	%	22.4	27.6
Zoological parks and aquariums	%	35.3	41.0
Botanic gardens	%	34.4	40.3
Libraries	%	33.4	45.6
Classical music concerts	%	9.6	12.4
Popular music concerts	%	24.9	32.4
Theatre performances	%	16.6	21.9
Dance performances	%	9.7	15.8
Musicals and operas	%	16.2	23.2
Other performing arts	%	16.4	22.1
Cinemas	%	63.7	68.6
PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, 2005-06			
Whether has participated in sport or recreational physical activity in last 12 months(b)			
Participated in sport or recreational physical activity	%	65.4	62.2
Did not participate in sport or recreational physical activity	%	34.6	37.8
SPORTS ATTENDANCE, 2005-06			
Whether has attended any sporting events in last 12 months(b)			
Has attended sporting events	%	43.8	52.1
Has not attended any sporting events	%	56.2	47.9
CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS, 2004			
Persons born overseas(b)			
Persons born overseas, year of arrival 1985 or later	%	12.0	12.7
Current visa category(b)			
New Zealand citizen	%	14.6	13.1
Long-term temporary resident	%	10.3	9.5
Permanent resident - Skilled	%	26.2	31.9
Permanent resident - Family	%	30.9	27.1
Permanent resident - Humanitarian	%	4.6	2.9
Permanent resident - Other	%	11.4	12.7
Status not determined	%	2.1	2.8

(a) Percentages shown relate to the total population of persons unless otherwise indicated.

(b) Data from other source has been restricted to persons 18 years or over to align with GSS data.

(c) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

APPENDIX 4 EQUIVALISED GROSS HOUSEHOLD INCOME QUINTILES

INTRODUCTION

1 The economic wellbeing of individuals reflects their command over economic resources. The amount of income to which they have access is an important component of these resources. While income is usually received by individuals, it is normally shared between partners in a couple relationship and with any dependent children. To a lesser degree, there may be sharing with other members of the household. Even when there is no transfer of income between members of a household, nor provision of free or cheap accommodation, members are still likely to benefit from the economies of scale that arise from the sharing of dwellings. Therefore the income measures shown in this publication relate to household income.

2 Gross household income can be used as an indicator of whether a person has a relatively high or low level of economic wellbeing. However, larger households normally require a greater level of income to maintain the same standard of living as smaller households, and the needs of adults are normally greater than the needs of children. Equivalised income estimates are estimates which have been adjusted by equivalence factors which standardise the income estimates with respect to household size and composition. Therefore estimates of equivalised gross household income are used in this publication as a more relevant indicator of relative economic wellbeing than non-equivalised income. Equivalised income is described in more detail in the next section of this Appendix.

3 In order to enable the comparison of groups of the population classified by their relative level of income, each person in the survey is allocated to an income quintile. More detail is provided in the last section of this note.

EQUIVALISED INCOME EQUIVALENCE SCALES

4 Equivalence scales have been devised to make adjustments to the actual incomes of households in a way that enables analysis of the relative wellbeing of households of different size and composition. For example, it would be expected that a household comprising two people would normally need more income than a lone person household if the two households are to enjoy the same standard of living.

5 One way of adjusting for this difference in household size might be simply to divide the income of the household by the number of people within the household so that all income is presented on a per capita basis. However, such an adjustment assumes that all individuals have the same resource needs if they are to enjoy the same standard of living and that there are no economies derived from living together.

6 Various calibrations, or scales, have been devised to make adjustments to the actual incomes of households in a way that recognises differences in the needs of individuals within those households and the economies that flow from sharing resources. The scales differ in their detail and complexity but commonly recognise that the extra level of resources required by larger groups of people living together is not directly proportional to the number of people in the group. They also typically recognise that children have fewer needs than adults.

7 When household income is adjusted according to an equivalence scale, the equivalised income can be viewed as an indicator of economic resources available to a standardised household. For a lone person household it is equal to household income. For a household comprising more than one person, it is an indicator of the household income that would need to be received by a lone person household to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing as the household in question.

8 Alternatively, equivalised household income can be viewed as an indicator of economic resources available to each individual in a household. The latter view underpins the calculation of income distribution measures based on numbers of people, rather than numbers of households.

APPENDIX 4 EQUIVALISED GROSS HOUSEHOLD INCOME QUINTILES

continued

CHOICE OF SCALE

9 While there has been considerable research by statistical and other agencies trying to estimate appropriate values for equivalence scales, no single standard has emerged. In theory, there are many factors which might be taken into account when devising equivalence scales, such as recognising that people in the labour force are likely to face transport and other costs that do not contribute to their standard of living. It might also be desirable to reflect the different needs of children at different ages, and the different cost levels faced by people living in different geographic areas. On the other hand, the tastes and preferences of people vary widely, resulting in markedly different expenditure patterns between households with similar income levels and similar composition. Furthermore, it is likely that equivalence scales that appropriately adjust incomes of low income households are not as appropriate for higher income households, and vice versa. This is because the proportion of total income spent on housing tends to fall as incomes rise, and cheaper per capita housing is a major source of economies of scale that flow from people living together.

10 It is therefore difficult to define, estimate and use equivalence scales which take all relevant factors into account. As a result, analysts tend to use simple equivalence scales which are chosen subjectively but are nevertheless consistent with the quantitative research that has been undertaken. A major advantage of simpler scales is that they are more transparent to the user, that is, it is easier to evaluate the assumptions being made in the equivalising process.

11 In this publication, the 'modified OECD' equivalence scale is used. It has been used in more recent research work undertaken for the OECD and has wide acceptance among Australian analysts of income distribution.

DERIVATION OF EQUIVALISED INCOME

12 Equivalised income is derived by calculating an equivalence factor according to the chosen equivalence scale, and then dividing income by the factor.

13 The equivalence factor derived using the 'modified OECD' equivalence scale is built up by allocating points to each person in a household. Taking the first adult in the household as having a weight of 1 point, each additional person who is 15 years or older is allocated 0.5 points, and each child under the age of 15 years is allocated 0.3 points. Equivalised household income is derived by dividing total household income by a factor equal to the sum of the equivalence points allocated to the household members. The equivalised income of a lone person household is the same as its unequivalised income. The equivalised income of a household comprising more than one person lies between the total value and the per capita value of its unequivalised income.

14 When unequivalised income is negative, such as when losses incurred in a household's unincorporated business or other investments are greater than any positive income from any other sources, equivalised income has been set to zero.

15 The following table shows the relationship between gross household income and equivalised gross household income for various household compositions shown elsewhere in this publication.

APPENDIX 4 EQUIVALISED GROSS HOUSEHOLD INCOME QUINTILES

continued

DERIVATION OF EQUIVALISED
INCOME *continued*

A6 IMPACT OF EQUIVALISING GROSS HOUSEHOLD INCOME

	<i>Mean gross household income per week</i>	<i>Mean equivalised gross household income per week</i>	MEAN NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD		
			<i>Aged 0 to 14 years</i>	<i>Aged 15 years or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$	\$	no.	no.	no.
Couple only, one family households	1 239	856	—	2.0	2.0
One family households with dependent children					
Couple family	1 950	867	1.4	2.7	4.1
One parent family	810	471	1.2	1.8	3.0
Lone person households	524	524	—	1.0	1.0
Other households	1 631	927	0.2	2.5	2.7
All households	1 553	850	0.5	2.4	2.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

16 For lone person households, gross household income and equivalised gross household income are the same as each other. This is because the equivalising factor for such households is 1.0. For all other types of household composition however, equivalised gross household income is lower than gross household income, since income is adjusted for household size and composition.

INCOME QUINTILES

17 When persons (or any other units) are ranked from the lowest to the highest on the basis of some characteristic such as their household income, they can then be divided into equal sized groups. When the population is divided into five equally sized groups, the groups are called quintiles. The quintiles can be described in terms of the highest level of the characteristic that falls within each of the first four quintiles, that is, their upper boundaries.

18 Equivalised gross household income quintiles are used in this publication to compare groups of the population according to their relative income levels. The population used for this purpose includes all people living in private dwellings, including children and other persons under the age of 18 years. The upper boundaries set for each quintile for this population are shown in the table below. However, as the scope of this publication is restricted to only those persons 18 years of age and over living in private dwellings, the distribution of this smaller population across the quintiles is not necessarily the same as it is for all people living in private dwellings. The differences in these distributions are illustrated in the table below.

19 It should also be noted that household income is not known for about 15% of persons in the survey. These persons and their households are excluded from the calculation of equivalised gross household income and from the analysis of the population by income quintile. See the Data Interpretation section in the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

APPENDIX 4 EQUIVALISED GROSS HOUSEHOLD INCOME QUINTILES

continued

INCOME QUINTILES *continued*

A7 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACROSS EQUIVALISED GROSS HOUSEHOLD INCOME QUINTILES

		QUINTILE					Total(a)
		Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile	
Equivalised gross household income per week at upper boundary of quintiles	\$	319	524	750	1 096	—	—
Persons from 0 years of age							
Number	'000	3 486	3 474	3 502	3 453	3 467	17 381
Proportion	%	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0
Persons 18 years and over							
Number	'000	2 540	2 391	2 490	2 682	2 871	12 974
Proportion	%	19.6	18.4	19.2	20.7	22.1	100.0
Households							
Number	'000	1 708	1 242	1 195	1 317	1 424	6 886
Proportion	%	24.8	18.0	17.4	19.1	20.7	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Total for whom household income is known. See Data Interpretation section in the Explanatory Notes.

TECHNICAL NOTE DATA QUALITY

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

1 Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample of persons, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from those that would have been produced had all persons been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of persons was included. There are about two chances in three that the sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all persons had been surveyed, and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two SEs.

2 Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate:

$$RSE\% = \left(\frac{SE}{estimate} \right) \times 100$$

3 Space does not allow for the separate indication of the SEs and/or RSEs of all the estimates in this publication. However, RSEs for all these estimates are available free-of-charge on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>, released in spreadsheet format as an attachment to this publication, General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4159.0). As a guide, the population estimates for tables 1 and 2 are presented at Appendix 1 and the RSEs for tables 1 and 2 are presented at Appendix 2.

4 In the tables in this publication, only estimates (numbers, percentages, means and medians) with RSEs less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with larger RSEs have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.4) to indicate they are subject to high SEs and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50% are preceded by a double asterisk (e.g. **2.1) to indicate that they are considered too unreliable for general use.

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATES

5 Published estimates may also be used to calculate the difference between two survey estimates. Such an estimate is subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their SEs and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

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

6 While the above formula will be exact only for differences between separate and uncorrelated (unrelated) characteristics of subpopulations, it is expected that it will provide a reasonable approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

SIGNIFICANCE TESTING

7 The statistical significance test for any of the comparisons between estimates was performed to determine whether it is likely that there is a difference between the corresponding population characteristics. The standard error of the difference between two corresponding estimates (x and y) can be calculated using the formula in paragraph 5. This standard error is then used to calculate the following test statistics:

$$\frac{|x-y|}{SE(x-y)}$$

8 If the value of this test statistic is greater than 1.96 then we may say there is good evidence of a real difference in the two populations with respect to that characteristic. Otherwise, it cannot be stated with confidence that there is a real difference between the populations.

SIGNIFICANCE TESTING
continued

9 The selected tables in this publication that show the results of significance testing are annotated to indicate whether or not the estimates which have been compared are significantly different from each other with respect to the test statistic. In all other tables which do not show the results of significance testing, users should take account of RSEs when comparing estimates for different populations.

10 The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the SE, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and recording by interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling error, and they occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or sample. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

CALCULATING STANDARD
ERRORS FOR PROPORTIONS
AND PERCENTAGES

11 Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. For proportions where the denominator is an estimate of the number of persons in a group and the numerator is the number of persons in a sub-group of the denominator group, the formula to approximate the RSE is given by:

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

GLOSSARY

Ability to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important	A person's perception of whether they or other members of the household could obtain \$2,000 for something important within a week.
Access to motor vehicle(s) to drive	Access that a person has to any motor vehicle to drive. Such motor vehicles include vehicle(s) which they wholly or jointly own, vehicle(s) belonging to another member of the household, and company or government vehicle(s) which they have access to for personal use.
Age	The age of a person on their last birthday.
Attendance rate	For any group, this is calculated by expressing the number of persons who attended a venue or event at least once in the last 12 months as a percentage of the population aged 18 years or over in the same group.
Child	A person of any age who is a natural, adopted, step, or foster son or daughter of a couple or lone parent, usually resident in the same household, and who does not have a child or partner of his/her own usually resident in the household.
Consumer debt	Debt or liabilities usually associated with the purchase of consumables, such as clothing, electrical goods or cars, incurred by way of credit or store card which are not completely paid off, car or personal loans, interest free purchases and hire purchase agreements. Investment loans, lines of credit, overdue bills for telephone/electricity etc., outstanding fines or Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) debts are excluded.
Contact with family or friends living outside the household	Refers to face to face contact, or other types of contact such as telephone, mail and email, which a person has had with family or friends who do not live with them.
Couple	Two people in a registered or de facto marriage, who usually live in the same household.
Dependent child/ren/Dependents	All persons aged under 15 years; and people aged 15–24 years who are full-time students, have a parent in the household and do not have a partner or child of their own in the household.
Disability or long-term health condition	<p>A disability or long-term health condition exists if a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder, had lasted, or was likely to last for at least six months, and which restricted everyday activities.</p> <p>It is classified by whether or not a person has a specific limitation or restriction. Specific limitation or restriction is further classified by whether the limitation or restriction is a limitation in core activities or a schooling/employment restriction only.</p> <p>There are four levels of core activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate, and mild) which are based on whether a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any of the core activities (self care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in these activities.</p> <p>The four levels are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ profound – always needs help/supervision with core activities■ severe – does not always need help with core activities■ moderate – has difficulty with core activities■ mild – uses aids to assist with core activities. <p>Persons are classified as having only a schooling/employment restriction if they have no core activity limitation and are aged 18 to 20 years and have difficulties with education, or are less than 65 years and have difficulties with employment.</p>
Donations	A voluntary transfer of funds made in the preceding 12 months by a person, on an individual not a business basis. The donor should not have received any benefit in return. Excludes purchases of goods and raffle tickets but includes door-knocks and sponsoring walkathons etc.
Equity in dwelling	Calculated as the value of the dwelling less the amount owing on mortgages or secured loans against the dwelling.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Equivalised gross household income	Gross household income adjusted using an equivalence scale. For a lone person household it is equal to gross household income. For a household comprising more than one person, it is an indicator of the gross household income that would need to be received by a lone person household to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing as the household in question. For further information see Appendix 4: Equivalised gross household income quintiles.
Equivalised gross household income quintiles	These are groupings of 20% of the total population when ranked in ascending order according to equivalised gross household income. The population used for this purpose includes all people living in private dwellings, including children and other persons under the age of 18 years. As the scope of this publication is restricted to only those persons aged 18 years and over, the distribution of this smaller population across the quintiles is not necessarily the same as it is for persons of all ages, i.e. the percentage of persons aged 18 years and over in each of these quintiles may be larger or smaller than 20%. For further information see Appendix 4: Equivalised gross household income quintiles.
Family	Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.
Feelings of safety	How safe a person feels in various circumstances (i.e. when home alone during the day, when home alone after dark or when walking alone through their local area after dark) was reported on a five point scale, from very safe to very unsafe. If the respondent indicated that they were never home alone or never walked alone after dark this response was recorded.
Financial stress	Three measures aimed at identifying households that may have been constrained in their activities because of shortage of money. The measures are the ability to raise 'emergency money', whether had cash flow problems and whether had taken dissaving actions. One person in the household was asked to provide these assessments of the household's financial situation.
Gross income	Regular and recurring cash receipts including monies received from wages and salaries, government pensions and allowances, and other regular receipts such as superannuation, workers' compensation, child support, scholarships, profit or loss from own unincorporated business or partnership and property income. Gross income is the sum of the income from all these sources before income tax or the Medicare levy are deducted.
Government support	Cash support from the government in the form of pensions, benefits or allowances.
Highest year of school completed	The highest level of primary or secondary education which a person has completed, irrespective of the type of institution or location where that education was undertaken.
Household	One or more persons usually resident in the same private dwelling.
Household composition	This publication presents information for a selection of household composition categories which are based on various family and household compositions, and sometimes, the age of the selected person (the survey respondent). Categories presented are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ couple only, one family household – a household consisting of a couple with no other related or unrelated persons usually resident■ couple family with dependent children – a household consisting of a couple and at least one dependent child usually resident in the household. Related non-dependent children may also be present in the household. Households which also have other related or unrelated residents are not included

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Household composition**
continued
- other couple, one family households – all couple households not included in the two previous categories. It includes for example, households consisting of a couple and non-dependent children
 - one parent family with dependent child/ren – a household consisting of a lone parent and at least one dependent child usually resident in the household. Non-dependent children may also be present in the household. Households which also have other related or unrelated usual residents are not included
 - lone person household – a household consisting of a person living alone
 - other households – comprises all other households, including multi-family households, and households consisting of unrelated adults.
- Household tenure type**
- The nature of a household's legal right to occupy the dwelling in which they usually reside. In this publication, households are grouped into one of four broad tenure categories:
- owner without a mortgage – the dwelling is owned by a resident of the household and there are no outstanding mortgages or loans secured against the dwelling
 - owner with a mortgage – a household where an outstanding mortgage or loan amount secured against the dwelling, for the purposes of housing, is greater than zero
 - renter – a household who pays rent to reside in the dwelling. In this publication, renters are further classified into one of three broad types according to whom rent is paid:
 - state or territory housing authority
 - private landlord – a real estate agent, parent or other relative not in the same household, or another person not in the same household
 - other renter – a parent or other relative in the same household, the owner/manager of a caravan park, an employer (including a government authority), a housing cooperative, community or church group, or any other landlord not included elsewhere
 - other tenure – includes households which are participants of a life tenure scheme, participants in a rent/buy (or shared equity) scheme, living rent-free, or are in a tenure arrangement not included elsewhere (e.g. house-sitting, payment in kind for a specific service).
- Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage**
- One of five of the Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFAs) compiled by the ABS following each population census. Each of the indexes summarise different aspects of the socio-economic status of the people living in those areas; the index of relative socio-economic disadvantage includes attributes such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations. The index refers to population of the area (the Census Collector's District) in which a person lives, not to the socio-economic situation of the particular individual. The index used in this publication was compiled following the 2001 Census. For further information about the SEIFAs see *Information Paper: Census of Population and Housing — Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas, Australia* (cat. no. 2039.0).
- Informal social activities**
- Refers to recreational activities undertaken with others which have not been organised by an organisation or group with a formal structure. The most common examples are where family and/or friends come together to enjoy themselves.
- Jobless households**
- A jobless household is one in which no usual resident of the household aged 15 years or over is currently employed.
- Labour force status**
- Refers to the situation of respondents in relation to the labour force at the time of the survey. Categories are:

GLOSSARY *continued*

Labour force status <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ employed – had a job or business, or undertook work without pay in a family business in the week prior to the survey, including being absent from a job or business they had<ul style="list-style-type: none">full-time – persons who usually work 35 hours or more per weekpart-time – persons who usually work at least one hour, but less than 35 hours, per week■ unemployed – not employed and actively looked for work in the four weeks prior to the survey and available to start work in the week prior to the survey not in the labour force<ul style="list-style-type: none">retired from work – persons over the age of 45 years who were no longer working and did not intend to work in the futureother – other persons who were neither employed nor unemployed. Such persons may have never worked and never intend to work, persons keeping house (unpaid), voluntarily inactive and permanently unable to work.
Main English-speaking countries	Refers to the main countries from which Australia receives, or has received, significant numbers of overseas settlers who are likely to speak English. These countries comprise the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, the United States of America and South Africa.
Marital status	The marital status of couples within households. This item includes Married in a registered marriage, Married in a de facto marriage, and Not married.
Mean	The sum of values divided by the number of values.
Mortgage	A mortgage is a loan which is secured against a dwelling.
Non-dependent child/ren	All persons aged 15 years or over (except those aged 15–24 years who are full-time students) who have a parent in the household and do not have a partner or child of their own in the household.
Non-school qualifications	Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the Post graduate degree level, Master degree level, Graduate diploma and Graduate certificate level, Bachelor degree level, Advanced diploma and Diploma level, and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.
Organisation or group	An organisation or group is any body with a formal structure. It may be as large as a national charity or as small as a local book club. Purely ad hoc, informal and temporary gatherings of people do not constitute an organisation.
Organised sport or physical recreational activities	Those sport and physical recreational activities which were organised by a club, association or other organisation. The organisation did not need to be a sporting body; for example, it may have been a work social club, church group or gymnasium.
Participants in sport and physical recreational activities	Participants comprise those people who physically undertook a sport or physical recreational activity in the last 12 months, as well as people involved in 'non-playing roles', such as coaches, officials, umpires and administrators.
Participation rate	For any group, the number of persons who participated in the activity or event at least once in the specified reference period (usually the last 12 months), expressed as a percentage of the population of that group.
Personal stressors	Any of the following events or circumstances which the person considers have been a problem for themselves or someone close to them in the last 12 months: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ serious illness■ serious accident■ mental illness■ serious disability■ death of family member or close friend■ divorce or separation

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Personal stressors *continued***
- not able to get a job
 - involuntary loss of job
 - alcohol or drug related problems
 - gambling problem
 - abuse or violent crime
 - witness to violence
 - trouble with the police

- Principal source of household income**
- The source of income from which the most positive income for the household is received. If total income is nil or negative the principal source is undefined. The household's principal source of income comes from:
- employee income – cash income received as an employee, i.e. person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages or salary, or is paid a retainer fee by his/her employer and works on a commission basis, or works for an employer for tips, piece-rates or payment in kind; or, is a person who operates his or her own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees
 - unincorporated business income – the profit or loss from own unincorporated enterprise in the previous financial year. Profit or loss consists of the value of the gross output of the enterprise after the deduction of operating expenses (including depreciation). Losses occur when operating expenses are greater than gross receipts and are treated as negative income
 - government cash pensions and allowances – regular payments from government to persons under social security and related government programs. Included are pensions and allowances received by aged, disabled, unemployed and sick persons, families and children, veterans or their survivors, and study allowances for students
 - other sources of household income – income received from sources such as superannuation and annuity funds, property, interest or dividends, child support, and workers' compensation.

- Proficiency in spoken English**
- A self assessment by persons who speak a language other than English at home, of whether they speak English very well, well, not well, or not at all.

- Remoteness areas**
- Broad geographical regions which share common characteristics of remoteness based on the Remoteness Structure of the ABS's *Australian Standard Geographical Classification* (ASGC). In this publication the categories Major Cities of Australia, and Inner Regional Australia from the Remoteness Structure are presented along with a residual category labelled 'Other areas'. As the GSS did not cover very remote areas of Australia, 'Other Areas', encompasses most of Outer Regional Australia, part of Remote Australia, and only a small proportion of Very Remote Australia.

- Rent**
- A payment made periodically by a tenant to an owner or landlord in return for lodgement.

- Selected assets**
- Any of the following type of assets:
- over \$1,000 in cash or deposited in financial institutions
 - own incorporated business
 - shares, stocks and bonds
 - investment property (i.e. land and buildings other than the dwelling in which the household resides).

- Selected person**
- In the GSS only one adult (aged 18 years or over) in each dwelling was selected for the survey. This person was randomly chosen after all usual residents of the household were listed.

- Self-assessed health status**
- The selected person's general assessment of their own health, against a five point scale from excellent through to poor.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Small favours	Assistance which a person may seek from other people in their day to day lives. Examples of small favours include looking after pets or watering the garden, collecting mail or checking the house, minding a child for a brief period, helping with moving or lifting objects, and borrowing equipment.
Social attachment	'Social attachment' refers to the nature and strength of relationships that people have with each other. It includes the more intimate relationships with family and friends as well as people's associations with individuals and organisations in the wider community.
Support in time of crisis	Refers to whether there is someone outside the person's household that could be asked for support in a time of crisis. Support could be in the form of emotional, physical or financial help. Potential sources of support could be family members, friends, neighbours, work colleagues and various community, government and professional organisations.
Support for children living outside the household	Support provided by a person (or where specified by a person and their partner) to their child(ren) (under the age of 25 years) who do not live with them. Support may be provided to the other parent/carer for the child(ren), or to the child themselves. Types of support may be financial, such as child support payments, paying for educational costs, or providing pocket money or an allowance, or non-financial, such as driving them places, letting them borrow the car, or providing food or clothing.
Support for other relatives living outside the household	Any of the following types of support provided to relatives, such as elderly parents, children aged 25 years or over, or grandchildren who live outside the household: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ give money to pay rent and/or other housing costs■ give money to pay bills or meet debt■ provide or pay for food■ provide or pay for clothing■ let them borrow the car■ drive them places■ pay for educational costs or textbooks■ provide pocket money or an allowance■ buy or give them money to buy big cost items such as a car, computer, sound system etc.
Transport difficulties	The person's assessment of how difficult it is for them to travel to places they may need to go to in normal circumstances. Four options were provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ can easily get to the places needed■ sometimes have difficulty getting to the places needed■ often have difficulty getting to the places needed■ can't get to the places needed. If they indicated that they never go out or are housebound this response was recorded. Difficulties which may have been taken into account are traffic problems, parking and distances, as well as those difficulties not directly related to transport such as poor health or lack of finances.
Trust	To ascertain peoples feelings of trust in others, and in some major institutions, they were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with the following statements, giving a rating on a 5-point scale: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ That most people can be trusted?■ That your doctor can be trusted?■ That hospitals can be trusted to do the right thing by you?■ That police in your local areas can be trusted?■ That police outside your local area can be trusted? The response categories in the five point scale were: 'strongly agree', 'somewhat agree', 'neither agree nor disagree', 'somewhat disagree', and 'strongly disagree'.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Trust <i>continued</i>	The phrase 'most people' is based on the respondent's interpretation – there is no specific definition. The idea is whether persons can go about their affairs confidently, expecting that people will generally deal fairly with them and act in the ways normally expected in our society.
Victim of actual or attempted break-in	A person who had experienced a break-in or attempted break-in at any place they had lived in the last 12 months. Break-ins to homes, garages or sheds are included. However, break-ins to cars or gardens are excluded.
Victim of physical or threatened violence	A person who in the last 12 months had physical force or violence used against them or threatened in person to be used against them. It includes violence or threats made by persons known to the person.
Voluntary work	<p>The provision of unpaid help willingly undertaken in the form of time, service or skills, to an organisation or group, excluding work done overseas. Examples of groups shown to respondents were: an organised sporting group/team; a youth group, such as guides, scouts, a choir; a charity organisation or cause; student government; a religious organisation, school or preschool; or some other kind of volunteer work. Organisations, groups or associations were classified from their names to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Arts/Heritage■ Business/Professional/Union■ Community/Welfare■ Education and Training■ Emergency Services■ Environment/Animal Welfare■ International aid/development■ Health■ Law/Justice/Political■ Parenting, children and youth■ Religious■ Sport and physical recreation■ Other recreation or interest <p>For the 2006 voluntary work collection, in consultation with the peak body for volunteer organisations, the 'willingly' part of the definition was refined by the exclusion of an involvement with an organisation that, while recognised as unpaid community work, was not strictly voluntary or would not normally be seen as voluntary work: the Work for the Dole Program or Community Work under Mutual Obligation; work experience/part of an unpaid work trial; work under a Community Service Order; a student placement; or emergency work during an industrial dispute.</p>

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2415900001060
ISBN 9780642483041

RRP \$38.00