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# Census of Population and Housing Australia's Youth

2001



New  
Issue

# **Census of Population and Housing**

## **Australia's Youth**

**2001**

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**Australian Statistician**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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## ABBREVIATIONS .....

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
CD	Collection District
ERP	estimated resident population
GIS	geographic information system
LGA	local government area
n.f.d.	not further defined
NMESC	non-main English speaking countries
NPD	non-private dwelling
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SD	statistical division
SLA	statistical local area
Tas.	Tasmania
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

## INTRODUCTION .....

### STATISTICS PRESENTED IN THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents a range of social statistics produced from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing for Australia, its states and territories and their regions. In addition, selected 1991 and 1996 census data are included for comparison purposes.

Data in this publication mainly relate to persons aged between 15 and 24 years inclusive. The terms 'youth' and 'young people' are used interchangeably throughout this publication to describe this group. Data for other age groups are also provided for comparative purposes.

The statistics in this publication are mostly presented on the basis of where people were counted on Census Night ('as enumerated' counts). Counts of people based on where they usually live ('usual residence' counts) are used in the sections dealing with population movement.

### POPULATION MEASURES

Census counts should not be confused with the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) official population estimate, the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) which is used for electoral purposes and in assisting in the distribution of government funds to state and local governments. ERP is the definitive population estimate and is derived from the census counts. For example, ERP includes an estimate of Australians temporarily overseas. For a fuller description of population measures and the derivation of ERP, please see paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of the Explanatory Notes.

One of the important features of the census is that it describes the characteristics of Australia's population and housing for small geographic areas and small population groups. While not available in this publication, data at the smallest geographic level Collection District (CD) are available in a range of census products. For more information on these, please refer to Appendix — Census Products and Services. Concepts and definitions used in this publication are explained in the Glossary and more detailed information is available in the *Census Dictionary* (cat. no. 2901.0). The Explanatory Notes in this publication provide a discussion of the scope and coverage of the census, the different measures of population, and the limitations of census data.

### MORE INFORMATION ON ABS YOUTH STATISTICS

In conjunction with this publication the ABS has released an electronic table of regional indicators for youth, featuring selected key statistics from the publication and presented at the Statistical Division level for all states and territories. This table is available, for a fee, as a datacube product *Census of Population and Housing: Australia's Youth* (cat. no. 2059.0) from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

Information about ABS activities in the field of youth statistics is available from the Children and Youth Statistics theme page on the ABS web site. The theme page also has details of other ABS publications and articles relating to youth in Australia. To access the theme page, select Themes from the menu on the home page.

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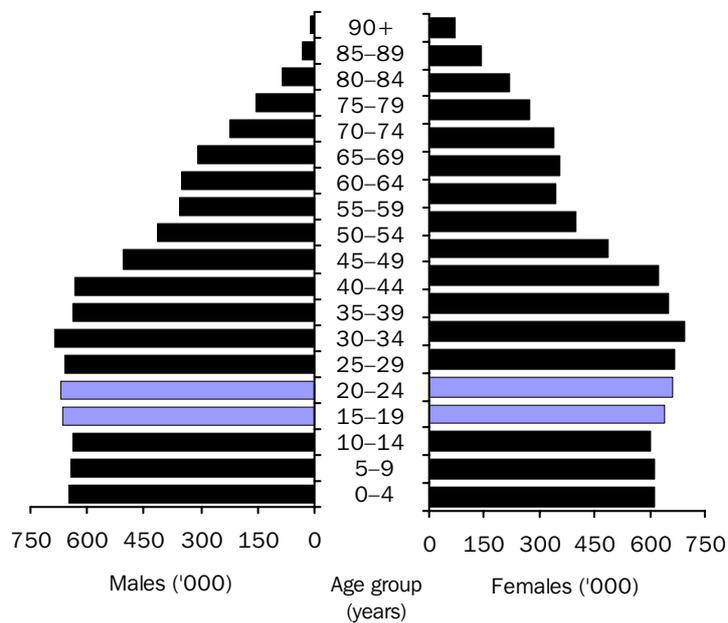


INTRODUCTION

The 2001 Census counted 2.6 million people aged 15–24 years in Australia (excluding overseas visitors). This equated to 14% of the total population, a similar proportion to five years ago and slightly lower than the 16% recorded in 1991. Compared with 1991, the number of people aged 15–19 years had increased by 1%, while the number aged 20–24 years had decreased by 7%. These differences are largely a reflection of fertility patterns in the 1970s and 1980s.

In 2001, there were more males than females in the youth population, with 103.6 young males for every 100 young females. This ratio was slightly higher than in 1991 (102.9) and 1996 (103.1). The greater number of males to females in the children and youth population is not a pattern that is reflected in the population as a whole, as greater life expectancy for females compared with males results in relatively more females in the older ages. The sex ratio for the total population was 97.5 males per 100 females.

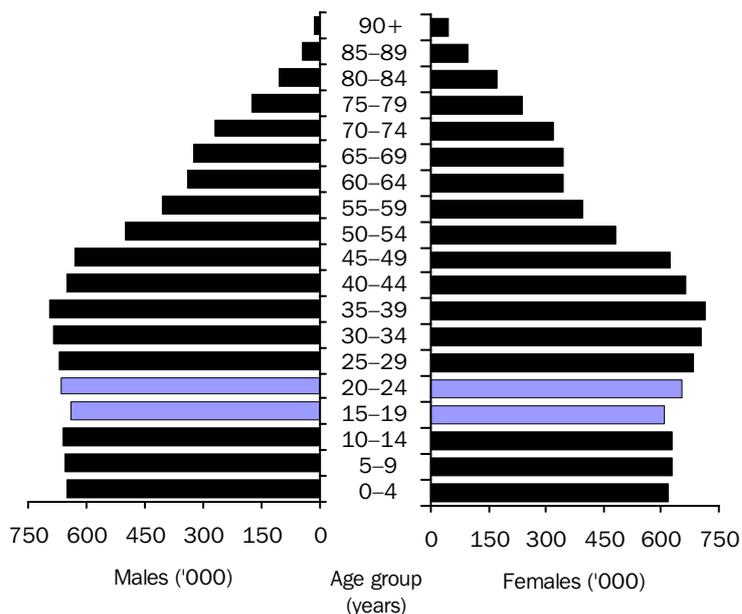
PROFILE OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION(a) — 1991



(a) Shaded region highlights the youth population in that year.  
 Source: ABS data available on request, 1991 Census of Population and Housing.

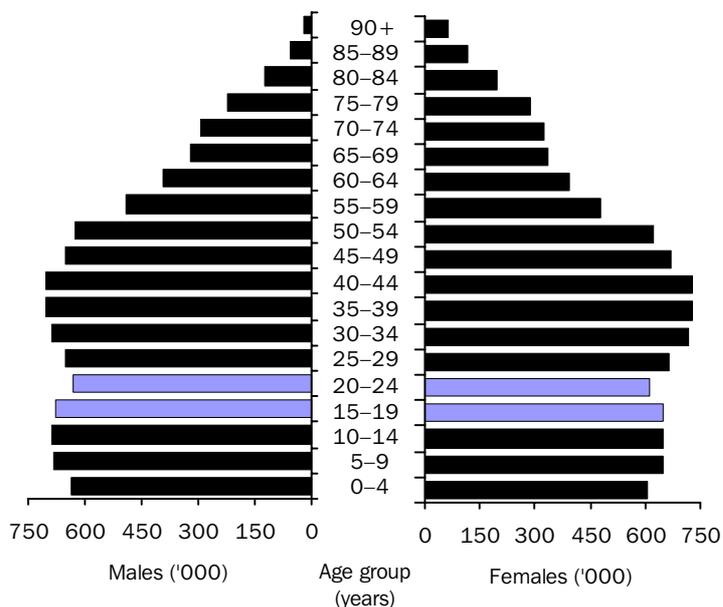
INTRODUCTION  
continued

PROFILE OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION(a) — 1996



(a) Shaded region highlights the youth population in that year.  
Source: ABS data available on request, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

PROFILE OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION(a) — 2001



(a) Shaded region highlights the youth population in that year.  
Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

In 2001, the distribution of young people across the states and territories was similar to that of the total population. One-third of Australia's youth were counted in New South Wales, one-quarter in Victoria and 19% in Queensland. In all states and territories, males outnumbered females in the 15-24 years age group.

## STATES AND TERRITORIES

*continued*

While the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory had the lowest shares of the youth population, they had the greatest proportions of people aged 15–24 years in their total population (16% and 15% respectively). New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania had the lowest proportions (each with 13%).

## REMOTENESS

The distribution of youth across cities, regional and remote Australia was similar to that of the total population. In the 2001 Census, 69% of all youth were counted in Major Cities of Australia, 19% in Inner Regional areas and less than one in ten (9%) in Outer Regional areas. In comparison 3% were in Remote and Very Remote areas (see Glossary for further information on Remoteness).

As youth move from their teenage years into their twenties they are more likely to be living in the larger towns and cities. Whilst 63% of 15-year-olds were counted in Major Cities in 2001, this compared to 72% for those aged 20–24 years, with the proportion increasing markedly at 18 and 19 years. A lower proportion of 20–24-year-olds was counted in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas, when compared with 15–17-year-olds.

POPULATION MOVEMENT:  
USUAL RESIDENCE FIVE  
YEARS AGO

In the 2001 census, half of all youth stated that they were living at a different residence in 2001 to that in 1996. Those aged 20–24 years were more likely (60%) to have moved residence than 18–19-year-olds (46%) and 15–17-year-olds (37%). In comparison, 40% of the population aged 25 years and over had a different address in 2001 than that in 1996.

Of those youth who had moved in the five years to 2001, the most common move was from another Statistical Local Area (SLA) within the same Statistical Division (SD) — 37% of all moves. Nearly one-fifth (18%) had moved from another SD within the same state/territory and 11% had moved interstate. Youth aged 18 years and over were more likely than younger youth to have moved from another SLA in the same SD, whereas youth aged 15–17 years were more likely to have moved from within the same SLA. Those aged 20–24 years had the highest proportion of interstate movers (12% of all movers aged 20–24 years) and those aged 18–19 years had the highest proportion moving from another SD within the same state/territory (22% of all movers aged 18–19 years).

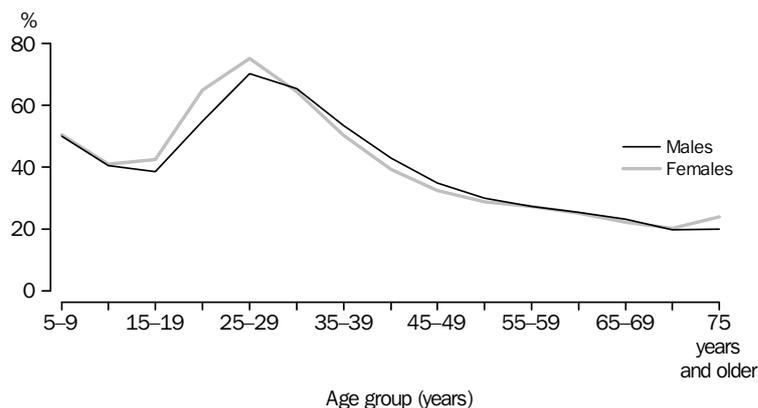
**FEATURE ARTICLE** YOUTH MIGRATION PATTERNS

**MOBILITY PROFILES BY AGE AND SEX**

Young people are typically one of the most mobile population groups, with around half moving residence between censuses since 1966. While 51% of young people moved residence in the five years to 1971, the proportion was 49% in 1981, 48% in 1991 and 50% in 2001. Further, the age profile of those who moved residence within Australia between censuses has remained relatively constant over the past 30 years and closely resembles that of those who move within other countries (Bell & Hugo 2000). Mobility rates increase from the mid-teens through the young adult years, peaking at 27 years of age, and falling sharply from that point, through to age 75 years (ABS 2003a).

When examining the population who move, there are differences in the age profile of males and females. In 2001, the mobility rate for females was higher than that for males from age five years to around 30–34 years, with the largest differences observed in the early twenties. Males had a greater propensity to move residence at ages 35–39 years to around 55–59 years of age, after which the rates tended to be fairly even up to 75 years and over.

**PERSONS WHO MOVED IN THE FIVE YEARS TO 2001**

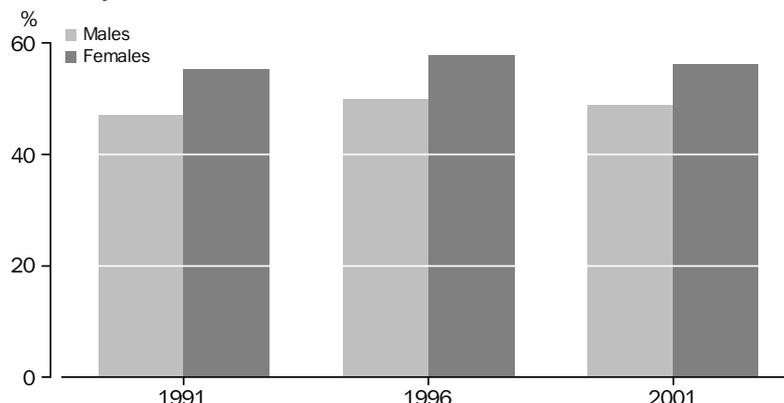


Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

The proportion of young females who changed residence was around seven percentage points higher than the corresponding proportion for males in the five years to 1991, 1996 and 2001.

MOBILITY PROFILES BY AGE AND SEX *continued*

PERSONS WHO MOVED IN THE FIVE YEARS TO CENSUS NIGHT: 15-24-year-olds

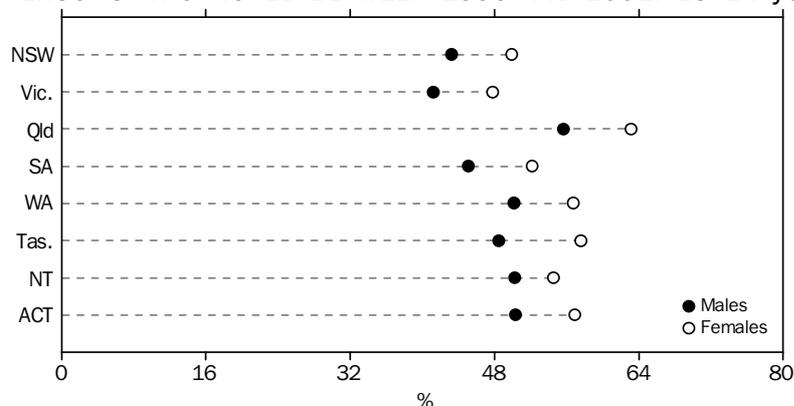


Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

MOBILITY BY STATE/TERRITORY

Mobility rates differed depending on the state/territory of usual residence of the young person. Young people usually resident in Queensland in 2001 had the highest mobility rate among all states/territories (59%), while the two largest states (New South Wales and Victoria) had mobility rates well below the national average (46% and 44% respectively). In all states/territories, a greater proportion of females than males had moved in the five years prior to the census.

PERSONS WHO MOVED BETWEEN 1996 AND 2001: 15-24-year-olds



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

DISTANCE OF MOVE

Most young people do not move out of their local region. In the five years to August 2001, 31% of those who had changed residence had moved within the same SLA and 68% had moved within the same SD. Around 11% of moves by young people were to an interstate location.

As well as differences in the propensity to move among youth in different states/territories, there were differences in the distance that young people moved. These differences, in part, reflect the geographic uniqueness of each state/territory. In all states/territories, except Northern Territory, young people who moved generally did so within the same SD. A change of state was the most common move made by young people counted in the Northern Territory.

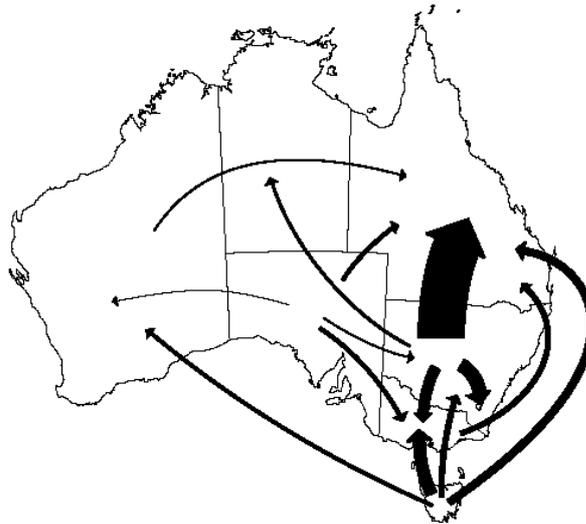
INTERSTATE MIGRATION

Census data over the past two decades highlight that the majority of movement for the total population has been northward, away from south-eastern Australia, with smaller gains in Western Australia. The same pattern has been observed among youth, although the drift away from the south-eastern part of the country has occurred to a lesser extent. Data from the 2001 census indicate some changes to this trend — although Queensland still recorded the largest net gain of youth between 1996 and 2001 (12,600), the second largest gain was observed in Victoria (3,900). All states and territories experienced a loss to Queensland, with the majority (70%) of its net gain coming from New South Wales. In Victoria, the largest net gain of young people was from Tasmania. The highest proportional gain was in the Australian Capital Territory.

New South Wales and Tasmania had the largest net losses of youth of all states and territories (12,200 and 5,700 persons respectively). Tasmania had the highest rate of net population loss of youth, with 9.6 out of every 100 youth leaving Tasmania in the five years to 2001.

For each state and territory, the net movement of 15–19-year-olds was in the same direction as the net movement of 20–24-year-olds, with the exception of the Northern Territory, which lost 820 persons aged 15–19 years but gained 1,460 persons aged 20–24 years.

MAIN NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS(a),  
Persons aged 15–24 years, 1996–2001



Scale: 1mm of thickness of line corresponds to 1,000 people.

(a) Excludes net flows of less than 250 people.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

MOVEMENT BY  
STATISTICAL DIVISION

Internal migration between SDs made a significant contribution to changes in the population distribution between 1996 and 2001. Among the total population, gains between 1996 and 2001 were mainly recorded in SDs along the eastern coastline of Australia and the south-west corner of Western Australia.

MOVEMENT BY  
STATISTICAL DIVISION  
*continued*

The picture of gains and losses among the youth population is different to that for the total population — all capital city SDs gained substantial numbers of young people in the five years to 2001, with the exception of Greater Hobart (net loss of 480 youth). In contrast, almost all non-capital city SDs lost youth. The exceptions were Moreton and Northern SDs in Queensland, Kimberley SD in Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory Balance.

MOVEMENT BETWEEN  
URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

The movement of young people out of rural areas and into urban locations is a long-standing demographic phenomenon in Australia (Hugo 2002). Most of this movement, over the last half of the 20th century, was to Capital Cities, with net inflows of young people fluctuating from 49,800 in the five years to census night in 1976, down to a low of 25,100 in 1986, and up to a high of 82,500 in 2001.

To examine migration patterns between urban and rural areas, Australia is divided into three types of areas. Capital Cities are Capital City SDs from each of the Australian states and territories. Large Population Centres are Statistical Districts (excluding the Canberra SD, which is included under Capital Cities), which are predominantly urban areas that contain population centres totalling 25,000 persons or more (e.g. Newcastle and Geraldton) and which are not located within a Capital City SD. The remainder of Australia is referred to as Country Areas.

There are large flows of young people between Capital Cities, Large Population Centres and Country Areas. In the five years to August 2001, the gross migration levels (numbers of arrivals plus departures) were broadly similar in each of these areas, despite the comparatively smaller numbers of young people in Country Areas. In contrast, net migration (arrivals minus departures) varies considerably between these areas. Over this period, almost three times as many young people left Country Areas than arrived in these areas (226 net departures per 1,000 young people). Nearly two-thirds of the net outflow of these young people was to Capital Cities.

In comparison, Large Population Centres had a net inflow of young people (9,000 net gain). This overall gain of young people comprised a relatively large net inflow of young people from Country Areas (35,100 net gain) that was offset to some degree by a net loss to Capital Cities (26,000 net loss). Between 1996 and 2001, there was a net loss of young people from each of the Large Population Centres (except Gold Coast-Tweed) to Capital Cities, while all of the Large Population Centres experienced a net gain of young people from Country Areas. Often, this influx of young people is sourced from nearby smaller towns and localities (ABS 2003a).

CHARACTERISTICS OF  
YOUTH WHO MOVE

When using census data to examine the characteristics of young people who move, the data refer to the individual only at the end of the transition period. The following analysis focusses on the characteristics of young people who moved in the year prior to the census, in order to reflect their current characteristics.

Regardless of their age, young people who were not living with their parents were more likely to have moved in the past year than those living with their parents, consistent with the movement of young people being associated with the transitions occurring in their lives. In 2001, the mobility rates for young people who were living in the parental home (i.e. as either dependent or non-dependent children) was 11%, compared with

CHARACTERISTICS OF  
YOUTH WHO MOVE *continued*

74% for those in group households, 53% for lone persons and 54% for partners in couples. Among those living as a partner in a couple at the time of the census, those in de facto couples were more likely to have moved in the last year (61%), than those who were in a registered marriage (42%). This is partly related to the growing trend for young people to cohabit before entering registered marriage (as those who were already cohabiting before marrying would be more likely to maintain the same address upon marrying) (ABS 2003a).

Young people who were in the labour force were more likely to have moved in the past year (30% of those who were employed and 39% of those who were unemployed) than those not in the labour force (23%). Mobility rates were also higher for 15–24-year-olds in non-school education (e.g. TAFE and university) compared with those in secondary school (30% and 12% respectively).

In 2001, 38% of 20–24-year-olds had moved in the past year compared with 20% of 15–19-year-olds. Because 20–24-year-olds were more likely to have left the parental home than 15–19-year-olds, they were more likely overall to have moved than their younger counterparts.

**1.1**

## CENSUS COUNTS(a), 1991, 1996 and 2001

Age group (years)	1991			1996			2001		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER (no.)									
0-4	646 777	612 373	1 259 151	648 887	616 019	1 264 906	638 117	605 852	1 243 969
5-9	642 274	610 972	1 253 246	657 191	626 122	1 283 313	683 798	648 128	1 331 926
10-14	638 128	603 490	1 241 618	660 540	629 173	1 289 713	686 007	650 573	1 336 580
15-24	1 339 513	1 300 645	2 640 158	1 306 124	1 266 021	2 572 145	1 305 895	1 260 451	2 566 346
15	122 982	116 740	239 722	130 655	123 635	254 290	137 336	129 993	267 329
16	130 472	124 216	254 688	127 911	121 142	249 053	136 985	131 439	268 424
17	133 963	127 240	261 203	126 772	120 884	247 656	135 497	129 454	264 951
18	137 116	131 883	268 999	126 441	120 841	247 282	134 698	128 888	263 586
19	142 780	138 429	281 209	127 615	123 792	251 407	132 807	128 167	260 974
15-19	667 313	638 508	1 305 821	639 394	610 294	1 249 688	677 323	647 941	1 325 264
20	145 763	143 138	288 901	127 481	124 020	251 501	131 241	127 454	258 695
21	138 667	135 888	274 555	130 978	128 427	259 405	127 370	123 104	250 474
22	132 276	130 972	263 248	131 793	129 213	261 006	123 691	120 775	244 466
23	129 806	127 352	257 158	135 793	133 924	269 717	123 385	120 260	243 645
24	125 688	124 787	250 475	140 685	140 143	280 828	122 885	120 917	243 802
20-24	672 200	662 137	1 334 337	666 730	655 727	1 322 457	628 572	612 510	1 241 082
25 and over	5 059 970	5 317 660	10 377 630	5 510 684	5 832 068	11 342 752	5 952 729	6 337 699	12 290 428
Total	8 326 663	8 445 140	16 771 803	8 783 426	8 969 403	17 752 829	9 266 546	9 502 703	18 769 249
Overseas visitors	37 014	43 439	80 453	65 798	73 796	139 594	95 475	107 626	203 101
Total(b)	8 363 677	8 488 579	16 852 256	8 849 224	9 043 199	17 892 423	9 362 021	9 610 329	18 972 350

## PROPORTION (%)

0-4	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.4	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.4	6.6
5-9	7.7	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.1
10-14	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.0	7.3	7.4	6.8	7.1
15-24	16.1	15.4	15.7	14.9	14.1	14.5	14.1	13.3	13.7
15	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
16	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
17	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
18	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
19	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
15-19	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.3	6.8	7.0	7.4	6.9	7.0
20	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
21	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
22	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
23	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
24	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
20-24	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.5	6.7	6.5	6.6
25 and over	60.8	63.0	61.9	62.7	65.0	63.9	64.2	66.7	65.5
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Population counts presented in this publication are based on census place of enumeration counts. For further information see Glossary.

(b) Includes Overseas visitors.

(c) Excludes Overseas visitors.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 1.2 CENSUS COUNTS(a), By states and territories

### STATES AND TERRITORIES

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Other (b)	Aust.
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Males</b>										
0-4	216 880	153 833	124 290	45 628	63 076	15 501	8 458	10 340	111	638 117
5-9	228 763	165 435	133 853	50 432	68 262	16 998	8 856	11 064	135	683 798
10-14	228 255	164 996	132 868	51 322	70 708	17 531	8 180	12 011	136	686 007
15-24	431 188	321 322	250 189	98 344	133 123	30 443	15 767	25 358	161	1 305 895
15	45 675	32 786	26 843	10 394	14 305	3 512	1 466	2 339	16	137 336
16	45 567	32 809	26 513	10 453	14 199	3 580	1 493	2 359	12	136 985
17	44 783	32 773	26 098	10 590	14 021	3 372	1 395	2 456	9	135 497
18	44 190	32 924	26 114	10 308	13 705	3 299	1 468	2 660	30	134 698
19	43 615	32 412	25 671	9 967	13 636	3 144	1 538	2 808	16	132 807
20	43 258	32 667	24 926	9 792	13 214	2 961	1 700	2 706	17	131 241
21	41 980	31 535	24 331	9 650	12 753	2 838	1 617	2 649	17	127 370
22	40 604	31 297	23 224	9 197	12 499	2 726	1 655	2 471	18	123 691
23	40 653	31 235	23 348	8 840	12 683	2 527	1 670	2 416	13	123 385
24	40 863	30 884	23 121	9 153	12 108	2 484	1 765	2 494	13	122 885
25 and over	2 011 633	1 457 920	1 130 434	472 792	578 118	142 706	64 922	93 293	911	5 952 729
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 116 719</b>	<b>2 263 506</b>	<b>1 771 634</b>	<b>718 518</b>	<b>913 287</b>	<b>223 179</b>	<b>106 183</b>	<b>152 066</b>	<b>1 454</b>	<b>9 266 546</b>
<b>Females</b>										
0-4	205 461	145 782	118 261	43 901	59 633	14 787	7 928	9 991	108	605 852
5-9	217 220	156 464	127 101	47 867	64 355	16 103	8 191	10 691	136	648 128
10-14	216 771	157 203	126 169	48 028	66 642	16 615	7 532	11 480	133	650 573
15-24	414 157	311 821	245 046	93 598	127 149	29 729	14 336	24 498	117	1 260 451
15	42 974	31 348	25 099	9 982	13 634	3 385	1 361	2 203	7	129 993
16	43 253	32 018	25 445	9 959	13 646	3 428	1 399	2 288	3	131 439
17	42 681	31 453	25 019	10 089	13 236	3 309	1 342	2 318	7	129 454
18	42 402	31 404	25 536	9 622	12 979	3 115	1 397	2 417	16	128 888
19	41 486	31 822	25 204	9 683	12 918	3 018	1 377	2 641	18	128 167
20	41 359	32 009	24 667	9 501	12 864	2 975	1 346	2 724	9	127 454
21	40 000	30 923	24 075	8 992	12 334	2 753	1 402	2 618	7	123 104
22	39 655	30 573	23 277	8 595	11 958	2 690	1 516	2 497	14	120 775
23	39 952	30 120	23 319	8 537	11 835	2 554	1 589	2 339	15	120 260
24	40 395	30 151	23 405	8 638	11 745	2 502	1 607	2 453	21	120 917
25 and over	2 140 840	1 577 321	1 197 428	507 000	600 942	154 428	58 559	100 458	723	6 337 699
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 194 449</b>	<b>2 348 591</b>	<b>1 814 005</b>	<b>740 394</b>	<b>918 721</b>	<b>231 662</b>	<b>96 546</b>	<b>157 118</b>	<b>1 217</b>	<b>9 502 703</b>
<b>Persons</b>										
0-4	422 341	299 615	242 551	89 529	122 709	30 288	16 386	20 331	219	1 243 969
5-9	445 983	321 899	260 954	98 299	132 617	33 101	17 047	21 755	271	1 331 926
10-14	445 026	322 199	259 037	99 350	137 350	34 146	15 712	23 491	269	1 336 580
15-24	845 345	633 143	495 235	191 942	260 272	60 172	30 103	49 856	278	2 566 346
15	88 649	64 134	51 942	20 376	27 939	6 897	2 827	4 542	23	267 329
16	88 820	64 827	51 958	20 412	27 845	7 008	2 892	4 647	15	268 424
17	87 464	64 226	51 117	20 679	27 257	6 681	2 737	4 774	16	264 951
18	86 592	64 328	51 650	19 930	26 684	6 414	2 865	5 077	46	263 586
19	85 101	64 234	50 875	19 650	26 554	6 162	2 915	5 449	34	260 974
20	84 617	64 676	49 593	19 293	26 078	5 936	3 046	5 430	26	258 695
21	81 980	62 458	48 406	18 642	25 087	5 591	3 019	5 267	24	250 474
22	80 259	61 870	46 501	17 792	24 457	5 416	3 171	4 968	32	244 466
23	80 605	61 355	46 667	17 377	24 518	5 081	3 259	4 755	28	243 645
24	81 258	61 035	46 526	17 791	23 853	4 986	3 372	4 947	34	243 802
25 and over	4 152 473	3 035 241	2 327 862	979 792	1 179 060	297 134	123 481	193 751	1 634	12 290 428
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 311 168</b>	<b>4 612 097</b>	<b>3 585 639</b>	<b>1 458 912</b>	<b>1 832 008</b>	<b>454 841</b>	<b>202 729</b>	<b>309 184</b>	<b>2 671</b>	<b>18 769 249</b>

(a) Population counts presented in this publication are based on census place of enumeration counts, excluding Overseas visitors. For further information see Glossary.

(b) Other includes Jervis Bay Territory, the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands and the Territory of Christmas Island.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**1.3****CENSUS COUNTS(a), By remoteness areas**

## REMOTENESS AREAS

Age group (years)	Major Cities	Inner Regional	Outer Regional	Remote	Very Remote	Total(b)
<b>Males</b>						
0-4	412 681	132 767	70 779	13 419	8 383	638 117
5-9	430 901	151 242	78 921	13 999	8 654	683 798
10-14	427 127	158 238	80 103	12 843	7 570	686 007
15-24	894 786	251 048	123 349	20 351	15 314	1 305 895
15	86 715	31 332	15 874	2 241	1 163	137 336
16	87 354	30 990	15 246	2 057	1 315	136 985
17	88 020	29 806	14 360	1 944	1 341	135 497
18	91 139	27 541	12 480	1 936	1 544	134 698
19	92 441	25 448	11 313	1 848	1 664	132 807
20	92 969	23 510	11 039	1 952	1 631	131 241
21	90 922	22 032	10 709	1 937	1 598	127 370
22	88 647	20 560	10 616	2 102	1 603	123 691
23	88 391	20 180	10 801	2 105	1 723	123 385
24	88 188	19 649	10 911	2 229	1 732	122 885
25 and over	3 893 412	1 214 949	649 384	117 766	71 663	5 952 729
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 058 907</b>	<b>1 908 244</b>	<b>1 002 536</b>	<b>178 378</b>	<b>111 584</b>	<b>9 266 546</b>
<b>Females</b>						
0-4	392 302	125 806	67 381	12 464	7 857	605 852
5-9	408 461	143 742	74 473	13 247	8 172	648 128
10-14	406 599	150 052	75 184	11 831	6 835	650 573
15-24	878 529	239 350	112 613	17 286	12 314	1 260 451
15	82 066	30 148	14 660	2 042	1 070	129 993
16	84 471	30 134	13 927	1 809	1 088	131 439
17	84 675	28 783	13 201	1 752	1 034	129 454
18	89 401	26 004	10 741	1 486	1 222	128 888
19	92 084	23 477	9 851	1 486	1 224	128 167
20	92 870	22 141	9 659	1 447	1 292	127 454
21	90 147	20 478	9 626	1 539	1 256	123 104
22	88 074	19 544	9 994	1 779	1 333	120 775
23	87 272	19 279	10 352	1 885	1 416	120 260
24	87 469	19 362	10 602	2 061	1 379	120 917
25 and over	4 228 534	1 305 499	646 308	101 477	54 358	6 337 699
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 314 425</b>	<b>1 964 449</b>	<b>975 959</b>	<b>156 305</b>	<b>89 536</b>	<b>9 502 703</b>
<b>Persons</b>						
0-4	804 983	258 573	138 160	25 883	16 240	1 243 969
5-9	839 362	294 984	153 394	27 246	16 826	1 331 926
10-14	833 726	308 290	155 287	24 674	14 405	1 336 580
15-24	1 773 315	490 398	235 962	37 637	27 628	2 566 346
15	168 781	61 480	30 534	4 283	2 233	267 329
16	171 825	61 124	29 173	3 866	2 403	268 424
17	172 695	58 589	27 561	3 696	2 375	264 951
18	180 540	53 545	23 221	3 422	2 766	263 586
19	184 525	48 925	21 164	3 334	2 888	260 974
20	185 839	45 651	20 698	3 399	2 923	258 695
21	181 069	42 510	20 335	3 476	2 854	250 474
22	176 721	40 104	20 610	3 881	2 936	244 466
23	175 663	39 459	21 153	3 990	3 139	243 645
24	175 657	39 011	21 513	4 290	3 111	243 802
25 and over	8 121 946	2 520 448	1 295 692	219 243	126 021	12 290 428
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 373 332</b>	<b>3 872 693</b>	<b>1 978 495</b>	<b>334 683</b>	<b>201 120</b>	<b>18 769 249</b>

(a) Population counts presented in this publication are based on census place of enumeration counts, excluding Overseas visitors. For further information see Glossary.

(b) Total includes Off-Shore Areas and Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**1.4** PERSONS WHO MOVED RESIDENCE BETWEEN 1996 AND 2001(a) .....

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				Total youth	25 years and over	Total
	5-14	15-17	18-19	20-24			
.....							
	PROPORTION (%)						
Persons who did not move	54.5	62.7	54.4	40.1	50.3	59.8	57.6
Persons who did move	45.5	37.3	45.6	59.9	49.7	40.2	42.4
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of move(b)							
Within same Statistical Local Area	37.8	38.0	31.3	27.7	30.9	31.5	32.4
Other Statistical Local Area, same Statistical Division	34.9	34.7	33.7	38.8	36.8	40.9	39.2
Other Statistical Division, within State	14.3	15.4	21.5	18.5	18.3	14.0	14.8
From interstate	11.0	9.9	11.2	12.2	11.5	11.3	11.3
<i>Total(c)</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	NUMBER (no.)						
<i>Total who moved(d)</i>	1 121 299	275 667	215 966	652 933	1 144 566	4 539 096	6 804 961

(a) Those whose usual residence on census night was different to that five years prior.

(b) Of those that moved between 1996 and 2001.

(c) Includes persons who moved but whose move was undefined.

(d) Excludes persons aged less than five years in 2001, those overseas in 1996, Overseas visitors in 2001, and those that did not state whether they moved.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 1.5 PERSONS WHO MOVED BETWEEN 1996 AND 2001(a), 15–24 year olds .....

	DISTANCE OF MOVE .....					
	Same SLA	Other SLA, same SD	Other SD, same state	Interstate	All movers	All movers(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	'000
New South Wales	41.3	31.0	16.6	8.9	100.0	348.3
Victoria	30.3	39.9	17.5	10.2	100.0	251.9
Queensland	20.3	39.9	22.9	14.0	100.0	265.2
South Australia	24.7	43.7	19.2	9.9	100.0	87.4
Western Australia	33.2	36.9	19.4	7.9	100.0	123.7
Tasmania	42.8	28.1	18.1	8.6	100.0	30.1
Northern Territory	13.0	30.2	7.0	43.7	100.0	13.5
Australian Capital Territory	7.4	45.6	0.1	45.1	100.0	24.2
<b>Australia(c)</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 144.6</b>

(a) Those whose usual residence on census night was different to that five years prior.

(b) Excludes persons aged less than five years in 2001, those overseas in 1996, Overseas visitors in 2001, and those that did not state whether they moved.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 1.6 NET MIGRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE, By statistical division — 1996–2001(a)—15–24-year-olds

	Intrastate	Interstate	Total	Rate(b)
	no.	no.	no.	%
NEW SOUTH WALES				
Sydney	13 459	4 300	17 759	3.5
Hunter	-11	-946	-957	-1.3
Illawarra	-431	-692	-1 123	-2.4
Richmond-Tweed	-224	-3 302	-3 526	-14.8
Mid-North Coast	-3 940	-2 887	-6 827	-23.9
Northern	-1 733	-1 790	-3 523	-15.6
North Western	-2 280	-559	-2 839	-20.9
Central West	-2 145	-1 182	-3 327	-15
South Eastern	-1 532	-1 643	-3 175	-15.3
Murrumbidgee	-471	-1 219	-1 690	-8.4
Murray	-516	-1 639	-2 155	-16.1
Far West	-176	-625	-801	-30.7
VICTORIA				
Melbourne	18 202	7 668	25 870	5.9
Barwon	-860	-322	-1 182	-3.8
Western District	-2 048	-466	-2 514	-22.1
Central Highlands	-299	-294	-593	-3.2
Wimmera	-1 406	-282	-1 688	-32.9
Mallee	-1 930	-300	-2 230	-21.9
Loddon	-1 784	-381	-2 165	-10.5
Goulburn	-3 443	-411	-3 854	-17.7
Ovens-Murray	-1 533	-365	-1 898	-17
East Gippsland	-2 293	-427	-2 720	-30.5
Gippsland	-2 606	-557	-3 163	-17
QUEENSLAND				
Brisbane	14 200	6 650	20 850	9.0
Moreton	-1 108	4 875	3 767	4.6
Wide Bay-Burnett	-5 431	-318	-5 749	-22.6
Darling Downs	-1 756	216	-1 540	-5.5
South West	-600	-6	-606	-19.6
Fitzroy	-1 582	-258	-1 840	-7.5
Central West	-335	19	-316	-19.5
Mackay	-2 198	11	-2 187	-12.7
Northern	1 455	983	2 438	8.7
Far North	-2 064	320	-1 744	-6.6
North West	-581	55	-526	-10.6
SOUTH AUSTRALIA				
Adelaide	7 612	-1 292	6 320	4.4
Outer Adelaide	-1 475	-316	-1 791	-14.7
Yorke and Lower North	-1 304	-116	-1 420	-35.8
Murray Lands	-1 218	-176	-1 394	-18.7
South East	-1 076	-295	-1 371	-18.5
Eyre	-691	-74	-765	-20.3
Northern	-1 848	-315	-2 163	-23.1

- (a) Those whose usual residence on census night was in a different Statistical Division to that five years prior. Excludes Overseas migration.
- (b) Percentage of the usually resident population, minus those who arrived in Australia from 1997 to 2001.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**1.6**

## NET MIGRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE, By statistical division — 1996–

2001(a)—15–24-year-olds *continued*

	Intrastate	Interstate	Total	Rate(b)
	no.	no.	no.	%
WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
Perth	7 444	325	7 769	4.2
South West	-1 685	-66	-1 751	-7.9
Lower Great Southern	-1 060	-93	-1 153	-19.6
Upper Great Southern	-840	-25	-865	-44.9
Midlands	-1 522	-35	-1 557	-29.9
South Eastern	-761	240	-521	-7.6
Central	-916	-63	-979	-14.1
Pilbara	-667	-62	-729	-14.9
Kimberley	7	76	83	1.7

## TASMANIA

Greater Hobart	1 839	-2 321	-482	-1.8
Southern	-789	-258	-1 047	-30.3
Northern	305	-1 450	-1 145	-6.9
Mersey-Lyell	-1 355	-1 634	-2 989	-24.1

## NORTHERN TERRITORY

Darwin	459	813	1 272	8.7
Northern Territory - Balance	-459	-175	-634	-4.6

## AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Canberra	6	3 096	3 102	6.5
Australian Capital Territory - Balance	-6	13	7	15.9

- (a) Those whose usual residence on census night was in a different Statistical Division to that five years prior. Excludes Overseas migration.
- (b) Percentage of the usually resident population, minus those who arrived in Australia from 1997 to 2001.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**1.7** MIGRATION FLOWS WITHIN AUSTRALIA(a), 1996–2001, 15–24-year-olds .....

	Arrivals from	Departures to	Net migration	Net migration rate(b)
	no.	no.	no.	'000
.....				
CAPITAL CITIES				
Large Population Centres	56 836	30 817	26 019	16.3
Country Areas	85 871	29 435	56 436	35.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>142 707</i>	<i>60 252</i>	<i>82 455</i>	<i>51.5</i>
.....				
LARGE POPULATION CENTRES				
Capital Cities	30 817	56 836	-26 019	-60.3
Country Areas	57 786	22 735	35 051	81.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>88 603</i>	<i>79 571</i>	<i>9 032</i>	<i>20.9</i>
.....				
COUNTRY AREAS				
Capital Cities	29 435	85 871	-56 436	-139.4
Large Population Centres	22 735	57 786	-35 051	-86.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>52 170</i>	<i>143 657</i>	<i>-91 487</i>	<i>-22.6</i>

(a) Excludes overseas migration and a small number of movements which could not be classified to a specific area.

(b) Net migration expressed as a rate per 1,000 of the 2001 usual resident population.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 1.8 MOBILITY RATES (a), By selected characteristics — 2001, 15–24-year-olds . . . . .

<i>Selected characteristics</i>	<i>People who moved</i>	
	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>
.....		
Selected living arrangements		
Child	10.8	156.8
Partner in couple	54.1	136.7
Lone parent	51.2	20.0
Group household member	74.4	135.8
Lone person	53.2	44.1
Labour force status		
Employed	30.3	409.4
Unemployed	38.9	82.0
Not in the labour force	22.8	180.8
Type of educational institution attending		
Secondary school	12.2	77.9
Technical or further educational institutions	28.7	61.4
University or other higher educational institutions	31.1	114.8
Not attending an educational institution	37.3	399.2
<b>All Youth</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>677.1</b>

(a) Proportion of group whose usual residence on census night was different to that one year prior. Excludes Overseas migration.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES

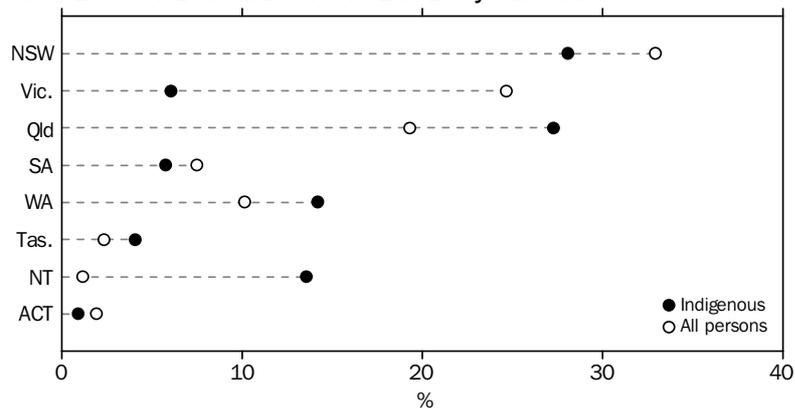
In the 2001 census, 75,200 (3%) 15–24-year-olds stated that they were of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. A similar proportion of young males and young females reported being of Indigenous origin.

Over a third of all young people in the Northern Territory were Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders (34%), the highest proportion recorded among all states/territories. Tasmania (5%) and Queensland and Western Australia (both 4%) were next in terms of proportions of young people who were Indigenous. Victoria had the lowest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth, with less than 1%.

In terms of distribution, the largest number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people were counted in New South Wales in 2001 (28% of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth in Australia), with 27% in Queensland.

When examining the distribution of Indigenous youth across Australia's regional and remote areas, there were marked differences when compared with the total youth population. Almost one-third (32%) of Indigenous young people were living in Major Cities, less than half the proportion for the total youth population (69%). Indigenous youth were more likely than all youth to be living in Regional areas (42% compared with 28%) and Remote areas (26% compared with 3%).

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION: 15–24-year-olds



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

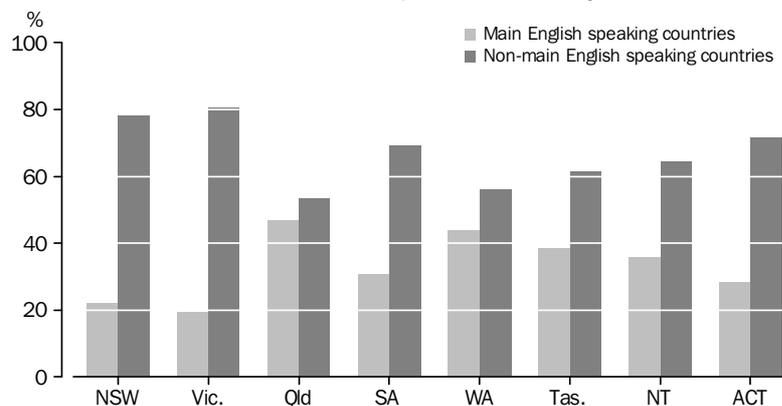
PERSONS BORN OVERSEAS

In 2001, 15% of 15–24-year-olds (or 390,300 persons) were born overseas. Of these overseas born youth, 29% were born in a main English speaking country (MESCC). In comparison, 22% of the total population were born overseas, with 39% of these born in main English speaking countries (see Glossary for further information on main English speaking and non-main English speaking countries).

PERSONS BORN  
OVERSEAS *continued*

In all states and territories, the majority of overseas born youth were born in non-main English speaking countries. Victoria recorded the highest proportion of youth from a non-main English speaking background (80% of all overseas born youth in Victoria), while Queensland had the smallest proportion (53%).

OVERSEAS BORN YOUTH, Birthplace: 15–24-year-olds



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Housing and Population.

Country of birth

The most common countries of birth of young people born overseas were New Zealand (12% of all overseas born youth), United Kingdom (10%), Viet Nam (6%), Hong Kong (5%), Malaysia (5%) and China (5%). In comparison, a greater proportion of the total overseas born population were from the United Kingdom (25%) and other European countries, such as Italy (5%) and Greece (3%), with a lower proportion from Asia.

In 2001, Tasmania had the lowest proportion of overseas born youth (5%) followed by the Northern Territory (7%) and South Australia (10%). Western Australia had the highest proportion of overseas born youth of any of the states and territories (19%). The proportions of overseas born persons of the total population of states and territories ranged from 10% in Tasmania, to 23% in both New South Wales and Victoria, and 27% in Western Australia.

New Zealand was the most common birthplace of overseas born youth in New South Wales, Queensland and the Northern Territory. For Victoria the most common birthplace for overseas born youth was Viet Nam, while for the remaining states/territories it was the United Kingdom.

Year of arrival

Of the 390,300 young persons counted in the 2001 census who were born overseas, 35% were recent migrants, arriving in Australia from 1996 to 2001. A further 16% of those youth born overseas arrived in Australia between 1991 and 1995, while 42% arrived prior to 1991. The birthplace composition of overseas born youth varied depending on their year of arrival in Australia. Young people who arrived in the ten years to 2001 were more likely to have been born in a non-main English speaking country (78%) than were those who arrived prior to 1991 (63%).

Among the youth population who arrived in Australia prior to 1991, the most common countries of birth were the United Kingdom (17%) and New Zealand (12%). Among non-main English speaking countries, Viet Nam (7%), the Philippines (6%) and Malaysia (4%) were the most common countries of birth. Those youth who arrived in

*Year of arrival continued*

Australia from 1991 to 1995 were less likely than those who arrived earlier to have been born in New Zealand (9%) and the United Kingdom (8%). Of those youth who had arrived in Australia from 1996 to 2001, 4% were born in the United Kingdom while 12% were born in New Zealand. The proportion of youth born in Asian countries has generally increased in recent decades, with Indonesia (8%) and China (7%) being the main source of Asian born youth arriving in the period 1996 to 2001.

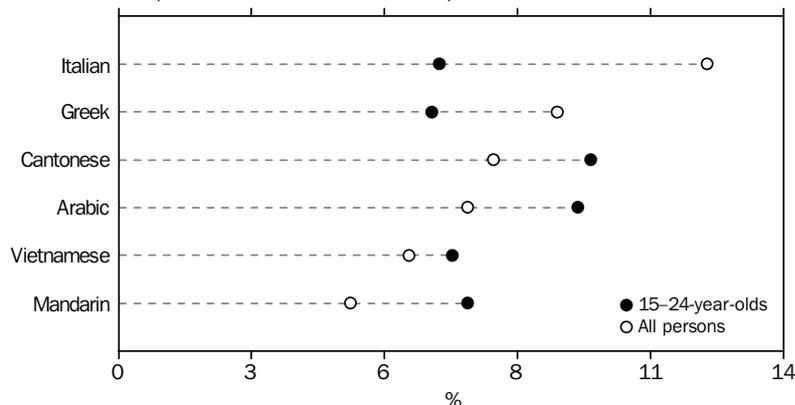
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

Australia's youth collectively speak in excess of 200 different languages. In 2001, nearly 16% (417,300) of young people indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home

The most commonly spoken languages (other than English) among youth were Cantonese and Arabic including Lebanese (both 10%), Mandarin, Vietnamese, Italian and Greek (all 7%). In comparison, 15% of the total population spoke languages other than English at home, with Italian (12%) and Greek (9%) being the most commonly spoken, followed by Cantonese (8%), Arabic including Lebanese (7%) and Vietnamese (6%).

Almost four-fifths (79%) of Indigenous youth spoke English at home, and 14% (10,200) spoke an Australian Indigenous language. This compared with 12% of the total Indigenous population.

LANGUAGE (OTHER THAN ENGLISH) SPOKEN AT HOME



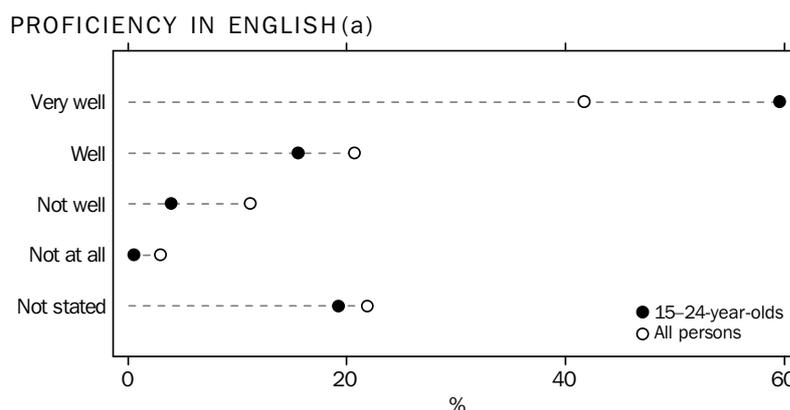
Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Housing and Population.

PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH

Of the 528,100 young persons who reported speaking a language other than English in the home, 60% indicated that they spoke English 'very well' and 16% spoke English 'well'. A small proportion indicated they spoke English 'not well' (4%), and 2,700 (1%) said they spoke English 'not at all'. A further 19% indicated that they spoke another language but did not indicate their proficiency in English. Young people who spoke a European language rated their proficiency in English more highly than did those who spoke an Asian or Aboriginal language.

In comparison, those in the total population who spoke a language other than English at home were less likely to report being proficient in English.

PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH  
*continued*



(a) Of all persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home.  
Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

Religious affiliation is defined as the religious beliefs and practices to which a person adheres or the religious group to which a person belongs (see Glossary for further information). In 2001, 68% of all young people reported a religious affiliation, 19% reported they had no religion and a further 10% did not state an affiliation with any religion. Christianity was the most commonly reported religion among youth (62% of all youth who reported an affiliation) and the population as a whole (91%). Small proportions of youth reported an affiliation with Buddhism and Islam (both 2%).

There were differences between the states and territories in the proportions of youth who reported they had no religion. While 27% of youth in South Australia and a quarter of those in Western Australia reported they had no religion, this was the case for 14% of youth in New South Wales.

About the same proportion of Indigenous youth (67%) reported an affiliation with a Christian religious denomination as all youth. A small proportion (1%) stated an affiliation with an Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religion (similar to the total Indigenous population) and 17% reported no religion.

More young females (70%) than young males (67%) reported a religious affiliation in 2001. This represents a decrease in the last ten years, from 76% of young females and 74% of young males in 1991.

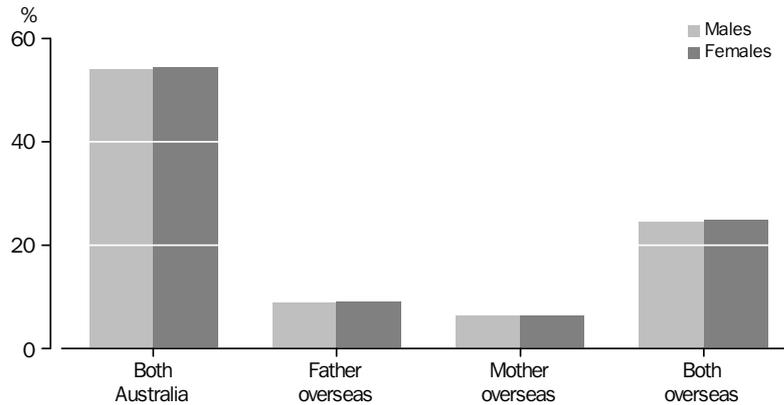
ANCESTRY

*Birthplace of parents*

Over half (54%) of all 15–24-year-olds had both parents born in Australia, with 70% having at least one parent born in Australia. A quarter of young people had both parents born overseas.

*Birthplace of parents  
continued*

**BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS: 15–24-year-olds**



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

*Cultural and ethnic  
background*

In the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, people were asked to report the ancestries they most closely identified with, as far back as three generations (see Glossary for further information on Ancestry). More than 160 separate ancestries were identified in the 2001 Census. The most common ancestries among the total youth population were Australian (40%) and English (31%). The next most common were Irish (10%), Chinese and Italian (both 4%). This pattern was similar to that in the total population, where the same three ancestries were identified as the most common.

Over half (52%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth reported Australian as their ancestry with a further 23% reporting Australian Aboriginal. The next most common were English (17%), Irish (6%) and Torres Strait Islander (2%).

For those youth with at least one parent born in Australia, Australian, English and Irish were the three most reported ancestries. Among young people who had both parents born overseas, 19% nominated English as their ancestry, 16% Chinese and 5% Italian.

**2.1**

## CENSUS COUNTS, Indigenous status .....

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total youth
	15-17	18-19	20-24	
MALES				
Aboriginal	12 041	6 959	14 482	33 482
Torres Strait Islander	868	480	1 127	2 475
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	568	317	649	1 534
<i>Total</i>	<i>13 477</i>	<i>7 756</i>	<i>16 258</i>	<i>37 491</i>
Not Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	381 234	249 403	586 270	1 216 907
Not stated	15 107	10 346	26 044	51 497
<i>Total</i>	<i>409 818</i>	<i>267 505</i>	<i>628 572</i>	<i>1 305 895</i>
FEMALES				
Aboriginal	11 908	6 949	14 950	33 807
Torres Strait Islander	739	526	1 101	2 366
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	588	313	655	1 556
<i>Total</i>	<i>13 235</i>	<i>7 788</i>	<i>16 706</i>	<i>37 729</i>
Not Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	364 344	240 620	574 245	1 179 209
Not stated	13 307	8 647	21 559	43 513
<i>Total</i>	<i>390 886</i>	<i>257 055</i>	<i>612 510</i>	<i>1 260 451</i>
PERSONS				
Aboriginal	23 949	13 908	29 432	67 289
Torres Strait Islander	1 607	1 006	2 228	4 841
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 156	630	1 304	3 090
<i>Total</i>	<i>26 712</i>	<i>15 544</i>	<i>32 964</i>	<i>75 220</i>
Not Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	745 578	490 023	1 160 515	2 396 116
Not stated	28 414	18 993	47 603	95 010
<b>Total youth</b>	<b>800 704</b>	<b>524 560</b>	<b>1 241 082</b>	<b>2 566 346</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 2.2 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER YOUTH, By states and territories . . . .

STATES AND TERRITORIES									
Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
MALES									
15–17	4 004	831	3 633	790	1 877	577	1 636	125	13 477
18–19	2 230	481	2 033	457	1 075	330	1 061	76	7 756
20–24	4 539	993	4 307	933	2 313	587	2 436	142	16 258
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 773</b>	<b>2 305</b>	<b>9 973</b>	<b>2 180</b>	<b>5 265</b>	<b>1 494</b>	<b>5 133</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>37 491</b>
FEMALES									
15–17	3 866	788	3 577	803	1 883	586	1 601	128	13 235
18–19	2 158	483	2 142	423	1 074	350	1 091	64	7 788
20–24	4 329	994	4 824	925	2 453	634	2 376	159	16 706
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 353</b>	<b>2 265</b>	<b>10 543</b>	<b>2 151</b>	<b>5 410</b>	<b>1 570</b>	<b>5 068</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>37 729</b>
PERSONS									
15–17	7 870	1 619	7 210	1 593	3 760	1 163	3 237	253	26 712
18–19	4 388	964	4 175	880	2 149	680	2 152	140	15 544
20–24	8 868	1 987	9 131	1 858	4 766	1 221	4 812	301	32 964
<b>Total youth</b>	<b>21 126</b>	<b>4 570</b>	<b>20 516</b>	<b>4 331</b>	<b>10 675</b>	<b>3 064</b>	<b>10 201</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>75 220</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 2.3 BIRTHPLACE, All persons

Country of birth	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				PROPORTION		
	15-17	18-19	20-24	Total youth	Total persons	Total youth	Total persons
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Australia	659 731	420 642	956 439	2 036 812	13 629 685	79.4	72.6
All overseas-born	93 050	75 331	221 910	390 271	4 105 444	15.2	21.9
Not stated	47 923	28 607	62 733	139 263	1 034 120	5.4	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>800 704</b>	<b>524 560</b>	<b>1 241 082</b>	<b>2 566 346</b>	<b>18 769 249</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Main English speaking countries							
New Zealand	11 319	7 699	27 038	46 056	355 765	11.8	8.7
United Kingdom	10 178	7 094	23 481	40 753	1 036 245	10.4	25.2
South Africa	3 724	2 358	5 483	11 565	79 425	3.0	1.9
United States of America	1 869	1 305	3 499	6 673	53 694	1.7	1.3
Ireland	789	572	2 391	3 752	50 235	1.0	1.2
Canada	802	622	1 980	3 404	27 289	0.9	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>28 681</b>	<b>19 650</b>	<b>63 872</b>	<b>112 203</b>	<b>1 602 653</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>39.0</b>
Non-main English speaking countries							
Viet Nam	3 352	3 613	15 078	22 043	154 831	5.6	3.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)(a)	3 978	4 226	11 055	19 259	67 122	4.9	1.5
Malaysia	3 098	3 469	11 612	18 179	78 858	4.7	1.8
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	5 551	5 383	6 621	17 555	142 780	4.5	3.3
Philippines	4 795	3 379	8 353	16 527	103 942	4.2	2.3
Indonesia	2 510	3 605	9 183	15 298	47 158	3.9	1.1
India	2 241	1 841	6 784	10 866	95 452	2.8	2.2
Singapore	1 325	1 194	5 601	8 120	33 485	2.1	0.7
Thailand	1 860	1 709	3 621	7 190	23 600	1.8	0.5
Poland	844	689	2 798	4 331	58 110	1.1	1.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 360	777	1 568	3 705	23 848	0.4	0.5
Germany	706	609	2 029	3 344	108 221	0.9	2.6
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	994	656	1 603	3 253	55 365	0.8	1.3
Afghanistan	743	657	1 711	3 111	11 296	0.8	0.2
Turkey	490	370	1 462	2 322	29 821	0.6	0.7
Pakistan	465	267	977	1 709	11 917	0.4	0.2
Italy	326	267	842	1 435	218 718	0.4	5.3
Greece	389	262	826	1 477	116 431	0.4	2.8
All other countries	29 342	22 688	66 314	118 344	1 121 837	29.9	24.2
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>64 369</b>	<b>55 661</b>	<b>158 038</b>	<b>278 068</b>	<b>2 502 792</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>61.0</b>

(a) Special Administrative Region.

(b) Includes inadequately described, at sea and not elsewhere classified.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 2.4 BIRTHPLACE, By states and territories, 15–24-year-olds .....

Country of birth	STATES AND TERRITORIES								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
Australia	647 430	495 331	409 830	165 012	198 053	54 540	25 550	40 850	2 036 812
All overseas-born	146 719	102 390	61 056	18 909	49 400	2 801	2 298	6 639	390 268
Not stated	51 196	35 422	24 349	8 021	12 819	2 830	2 253	2 367	139 263
<b>Total</b>	<b>845 345</b>	<b>633 143</b>	<b>495 235</b>	<b>191 942</b>	<b>260 272</b>	<b>60 171</b>	<b>30 101</b>	<b>49 856</b>	<b>2 566 346</b>
Main English speaking countries									
New Zealand	13 971	7 227	16 647	1 287	5 716	334	334	538	46 057
United Kingdom	9 795	7 750	7 064	3 334	11 287	452	280	787	40 753
South Africa	3 810	2 212	2 242	400	2 625	115	39	122	11 565
United States of America	2 340	1 434	1 254	423	717	103	103	299	6 673
Ireland	1 346	755	494	149	924	18	24	42	3 752
Canada	1 098	674	803	243	395	57	40	94	3 404
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 360</b>	<b>20 052</b>	<b>28 504</b>	<b>5 836</b>	<b>21 664</b>	<b>1 079</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>1 882</b>	<b>112 204</b>
Non-main English speaking countries									
Viet Nam	8 501	8 376	1 617	1 595	1 583	46	69	256	22 043
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	9 952	5 386	1 890	634	1 024	74	44	255	19 259
Malaysia	3 660	6 623	1 718	1 208	4 240	318	76	294	18 179
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	9 540	5 101	1 017	571	868	90	40	328	17 555
Philippines	8 741	3 653	2 176	622	769	90	252	224	16 527
Indonesia	5 723	5 379	799	258	2 867	15	149	106	15 296
India	4 544	4 127	798	317	784	50	30	215	10 865
Singapore	1 657	2 230	1 261	326	2 380	55	19	188	8 120
Thailand	2 590	2 117	825	646	665	63	84	200	7 190
Poland	1 224	1 383	403	571	584	33	15	118	4 331
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 040	1 300	482	357	448	22	9	47	3 705
Germany	934	795	720	235	494	55	28	83	3 344
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	1 190	1 070	374	197	330	19	—	72	3 252
Afghanistan	1 124	806	141	433	570	8	—	28	3 110
Turkey	944	1 173	73	35	83	—	—	12	2 320
Pakistan	886	506	96	34	115	—	8	63	1 708
Greece	480	628	79	116	45	20	86	23	1 477
Italy	502	485	151	86	169	7	8	27	1 435
All other countries	51 127	31 200	17 932	4 832	9 718	757	561	2 218	118 348
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>114 359</b>	<b>82 338</b>	<b>32 552</b>	<b>13 073</b>	<b>27 736</b>	<b>1 722</b>	<b>1 478</b>	<b>4 757</b>	<b>278 064</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Includes inadequately described, at sea and not elsewhere classified.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 2.5 OVERSEAS BORN YOUTH, By year of arrival, 15–24-year-olds .....

	YEAR OF ARRIVAL			Total(a)
	Prior to 1991	1991 to 1995	1996 to 2001	
.....				
Main English speaking countries				
New Zealand	20 313	5 506	16 841	46 056
United Kingdom	27 427	5 203	5 413	40 753
South Africa	5 752	1 542	3 841	11 565
United States of America	3 260	691	2 126	6 673
Ireland	2 362	152	949	3 752
Canada	1 852	360	955	3 404
<i>Total</i>	60 966	13 454	30 125	112 203
Non-main English speaking countries				
Viet Nam	11 923	4 850	4 011	22 043
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	6 595	4 326	7 357	19 259
Malaysia	6 786	1 799	8 677	18 179
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	1 580	4 526	10 287	17 555
Philippines	9 321	3 437	3 053	16 527
Indonesia	1 560	1 683	11 266	15 298
India	2 907	1 745	5 768	10 866
Singapore	2 017	573	5 070	8 120
Thailand	3 257	947	2 398	7 190
Poland	3 044	764	357	4 331
Bosnia and Herzegovina	179	1 358	2 074	3 705
Germany	2 061	291	719	3 344
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	961	819	1 333	3 253
Afghanistan	362	678	1 384	3 111
Turkey	1 017	322	816	2 322
Pakistan	483	241	900	1 709
Greece	926	133	184	1 477
Italy	785	130	233	1 435
Czech Republic	351	52	175	618
Malta	452	30	39	571
Spain	378	19	62	497
All other countries	48 142	20 532	41 999	118 344
<i>Total(b)</i>	103 906	49 154	107 886	278 068
<b>Total</b>	<b>164 872</b>	<b>62 608</b>	<b>138 011</b>	<b>390 271</b>

(a) Includes Year of arrival not stated.

(b) Includes inadequately described, at sea and not elsewhere classified.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 2.6 LANGUAGE SPOKEN, Persons who spoke a language other than English at home .

<i>Language spoken</i>	<i>AGE GROUP (YEARS)</i>			<i>Total youth</i>
	<i>15-17</i>	<i>18-19</i>	<i>20-24</i>	
Cantonese	10 000	8 702	22 748	41 450
Arabic (includes Lebanese)	12 285	8 145	19 891	40 321
Mandarin	7 198	7 160	16 275	30 633
Vietnamese	8 387	6 001	14 934	29 322
Italian	6 791	5 146	16 203	28 140
Greek	6 933	4 977	15 614	27 524
Spanish	3 978	3 052	7 959	14 989
Indonesian	2 592	3 262	7 823	13 677
Macedonian	2 856	2 094	5 994	10 944
Australian Indigenous Languages	3 364	2 190	4 833	10 387
Croatian	2 161	1 661	4 601	8 423
Serbian	2 184	1 495	3 496	7 175
Polish	2 123	1 518	3 191	6 832
Chinese other(a)	1 834	1 652	3 262	6 748
Japanese	1 369	899	2 903	5 171
French	1 186	887	2 535	4 608
German	1 360	892	2 330	4 582
Portuguese	1 016	734	2 157	3 907
Thai	790	657	2 256	3 703
Malay	493	448	1 236	2 177
All other languages(b)	32 638	22 759	61 146	116 543
Language spoken not stated	34 107	22 008	54 695	110 810
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>145 645</b>	<b>106 339</b>	<b>276 082</b>	<b>528 066</b>

(a) Comprises Chinese not further defined, Hakka, Teochew, Wu and Chinese languages not elsewhere classified.

(b) Includes sign languages not elsewhere classified, inadequately described, non-verbal so described; excludes English.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**2.7****PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH, Persons who spoke a language other than English at home, 15–24-year-olds**

Language spoken	SPEAKS ENGLISH				Proficiency not stated	Total
	Very well	Well	Not well	Not at all		
<b>Males</b>						
Cantonese	12 646	6 939	1 713	121	195	21 614
Mandarin	7 217	6 527	1 408	63	126	15 341
Italian	12 872	756	404	50	299	14 381
Vietnamese	9 878	3 628	831	100	136	14 573
Indonesian	2 675	3 601	252	7	61	6 596
Australian Indigenous Languages	1 630	2 714	735	44	152	5 275
Spanish	6 556	661	149	19	103	7 488
Croatian	3 987	232	50	—	82	4 351
Greek	13 123	645	251	44	189	14 252
Arabic (including Lebanese)	17 558	1 746	721	144	223	20 392
Japanese	962	639	492	71	42	2 206
Thai	615	792	283	10	17	1 717
Serbian	2 969	585	137	22	45	3 758
All other languages(a)	62 978	12 559	2 747	499	1 359	80 142
Language spoken not stated	4 470	441	137	99	55 854	61 001
<b>Total</b>	<b>160 136</b>	<b>42 465</b>	<b>10 310</b>	<b>1 293</b>	<b>58 883</b>	<b>273 087</b>
<b>Females</b>						
Cantonese	11 912	6 285	1 383	94	162	19 836
Mandarin	7 129	6 658	1 310	57	138	15 292
Italian	12 576	585	306	27	265	13 759
Vietnamese	9 655	3 499	1 207	254	134	14 749
Indonesian	2 743	4 007	260	8	63	7 081
Australian Indigenous Languages	1 895	2 479	598	30	110	5 112
Spanish	6 646	592	124	23	116	7 501
Croatian	3 774	199	42	3	52	4 070
Greek	12 443	471	179	21	158	13 272
Arabic (including Lebanese)	16 847	1 701	955	210	216	19 929
Japanese	1 185	1 052	632	50	46	2 965
Thai	743	891	326	11	15	1 986
Serbian	2 815	440	96	23	43	3 417
All other languages(a)	60 712	10 733	3 121	529	1 104	76 199
Language spoken not stated	3 464	314	106	70	45 855	49 809
<b>Total</b>	<b>154 539</b>	<b>39 906</b>	<b>10 645</b>	<b>1 410</b>	<b>48 477</b>	<b>254 977</b>
<b>Persons</b>						
Cantonese	24 558	13 224	3 096	215	357	41 450
Mandarin	14 346	13 185	2 718	120	264	30 633
Italian	25 448	1 341	710	77	564	28 140
Vietnamese	19 533	7 127	2 038	354	270	29 322
Indonesian	5 418	7 608	512	15	124	13 677
Australian Indigenous Languages	3 525	5 193	1 333	74	262	10 387
Spanish	13 202	1 253	273	42	219	14 989
Croatian	7 761	431	92	3	134	8 421
Greek	25 566	1 116	430	65	347	27 524
Arabic (including Lebanese)	34 405	3 447	1 676	354	439	40 321
Japanese	2 147	1 691	1 124	121	88	5 171
Thai	1 358	1 683	609	21	32	3 703
Serbian	5 784	1 025	233	45	88	7 175
All other languages(a)	123 690	23 292	5 868	1 028	2 463	156 341
Language spoken not stated	7 934	755	243	169	101 709	110 810
<b>Total</b>	<b>314 675</b>	<b>82 371</b>	<b>20 955</b>	<b>2 703</b>	<b>107 360</b>	<b>528 064</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes sign languages not elsewhere classified, inadequately described, non-verbal so described; excludes English.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 2.8 RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				%
	15-17	18-19	20-24	Total youth	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Buddhism	15 040	12 288	34 071	61 399	2.4
Christianity					
Catholic	228 681	143 829	323 738	696 248	27.1
Anglican	138 889	86 301	197 068	422 258	16.5
Uniting Church	52 020	30 386	62 516	144 922	5.6
Orthodox	18 684	12 669	33 801	65 154	2.5
Presbyterian & Reformed	15 916	10 368	24 980	51 264	2.0
Baptist	14 125	8 871	19 574	42 570	1.7
Other Christian	56 106	34 634	77 209	167 949	6.5
Islam	15 829	10 510	26 336	52 675	2.1
Hinduism	4 129	3 018	9 199	16 346	0.6
Judaism	3 437	1 985	4 786	10 208	0.4
Other religions	3 928	3 564	9 830	17 322	0.7
No religion(a)	137 862	100 242	253 182	491 286	19.1
Not stated	79 713	52 117	125 588	257 418	10.0
Total persons(b)	800 704	524 560	1 241 082	2 566 346	100.0

(a) Includes 'no religion not further defined', 'agnosticism', 'atheism', 'humanism', 'rationalism'.

(b) Includes 'inadequately described', 'religious belief not further defined'.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 2.9

## ANCESTRY

Ancestry	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total youth
	15-17	18-19	20-24	
Australian(a)	358 699	217 802	471 191	1 047 692
New Zealander	5 635	3 536	9 531	18 702
Maori	3 645	2 484	6 639	12 768
Other Oceanian	5 413	3 284	7 927	16 624
<i>Total Oceanian</i>	<i>373 392</i>	<i>227 106</i>	<i>495 288</i>	<i>1 095 786</i>
English	250 563	165 338	388 401	804 302
Irish	75 874	52 452	126 669	254 995
German	26 703	19 395	50 103	96 201
Scottish	15 739	11 688	32 714	60 141
Dutch	10 263	7 419	20 142	37 824
Other North-West European	10 694	7 607	21 863	40 164
<i>Total North-West European</i>	<i>389 836</i>	<i>263 899</i>	<i>639 892</i>	<i>1 293 627</i>
Italian	31 579	21 068	51 845	104 492
Greek	12 601	8 642	23 372	44 615
Polish	5 567	4 259	10 788	20 614
Maltese	5 521	3 853	10 597	19 971
Croatian	3 600	2 645	7 226	13 471
Serbian	4 059	2 668	6 634	13 361
Macedonian	3 314	2 448	6 681	12 443
Russian	2 208	1 576	3 890	7 674
Other Southern and Eastern European	12 905	9 002	23 755	45 662
<i>Total Southern and Eastern European</i>	<i>81 354</i>	<i>56 161</i>	<i>144 788</i>	<i>282 303</i>
Lebanese	9 540	6 330	15 363	31 233
Turkish	2 640	1 791	4 456	8 887
Other North African and Middle Eastern	7 473	4 744	11 471	23 688
<i>Total North African and Middle Eastern</i>	<i>19 653</i>	<i>12 865</i>	<i>31 290</i>	<i>63 808</i>
Vietnamese	8 001	5 703	13 626	27 330
Filipino	7 627	4 887	9 927	22 441
Indonesian	1 524	1 604	4 044	7 172
Other South-East Asian	5 321	4 002	9 825	19 148
<i>Total South-East Asian</i>	<i>22 473</i>	<i>16 196</i>	<i>37 422</i>	<i>76 091</i>
Chinese	28 594	25 411	60 583	114 588
Other North-East Asian	4 673	3 256	8 787	16 716
<i>Total North-East Asian</i>	<i>33 267</i>	<i>28 667</i>	<i>69 370</i>	<i>131 304</i>
Indian	7 100	5 149	14 788	27 037
Other Southern and Central Asian	6 460	4 383	11 751	22 594
<i>Total Southern and Central Asian</i>	<i>13 560</i>	<i>9 532</i>	<i>26 539</i>	<i>49 631</i>
People of the Americas	6 709	4 735	12 076	23 520
Sub-Saharan African	5 516	3 728	8 843	18 087
Not stated	57 908	36 636	88 288	182 832
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>800 704</b>	<b>524 560</b>	<b>141 082</b>	<b>2 566 346</b>

(a) Includes 20,184 responses to the ancestries of Australian Aboriginal, Australian South Sea Islander or Torres Strait Islander.

(b) Components do not sum to total as respondents could select more than one ancestry.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Individuals are likely to live in a greater number of household types over a lifetime than in the past. Traditionally, three main living arrangements were experienced across a lifetime: living with parents, living with a partner (for some of this period with children) and living alone in old age if that partner died. Increasingly, living arrangements across a lifetime may also include living alone or in a group household before forming a long-term partnership, or living as a lone parent or alone after divorce (ABS 2001a).

In 2001, 59% of all youth (1,518,200 persons) were living with parents either as dependent students or non-dependent children, with a further 31% of youth living outside the parental home. The household relationship of the remaining 10% of youth was not available.

YOUTH IN THE PARENTAL HOME

In the 2001 census persons aged 15–24 years living with parents were classified as either dependent students or non-dependent children (see Glossary for further information on Dependent student and Non-dependent children). Over one-third (34%) of youth were living in the parental home as dependent students. A further 25% were living with parents as non-dependent children. The proportion of youth living in the parental home decreased with age, from 86% of 15–17-year-olds to 40% of 20–24-year-olds. The proportion of young adults living in the parental home, particularly in the 20–24 years age group, has increased since the 1980s — attributable in part to a deferral of leaving home until completion of study, first marriage or achievement of financial independence (ABS 1994, 2000a). Young females, at each age, were less likely than young males to be living in the parental home, with the largest difference being in the 20–24 years age group (45% of males and 34% of females).

YOUTH LIVING OUTSIDE THE PARENTAL HOME

In 2001, 31% of all youth were living outside the parental home (this includes young people who were living in the same house as their parents but had formed a separate family unit). The proportion of youth living out of the parental home increased with age — 7% of all 15–17-year-olds, 24% of all 18–19-year-olds and 49% of all 20–24-year-olds had this living arrangement.

Youth living outside the parental home were most likely to be living with a partner (34% of all youth living outside the parental home) or living with non-family members in a group household (27%). Youth aged 15–17 years living outside the parental home were most likely to be living with a related individual (45%) or living as an unrelated individual in a family household (19%). For older youth (aged 18–19 years) living outside the parental home, 31% were living in a group household and 23% living with a related individual. Youth aged 20–24 years were most likely to be living as a partner in either a de facto or registered marriage (39%) or as a member of a group household (27%).

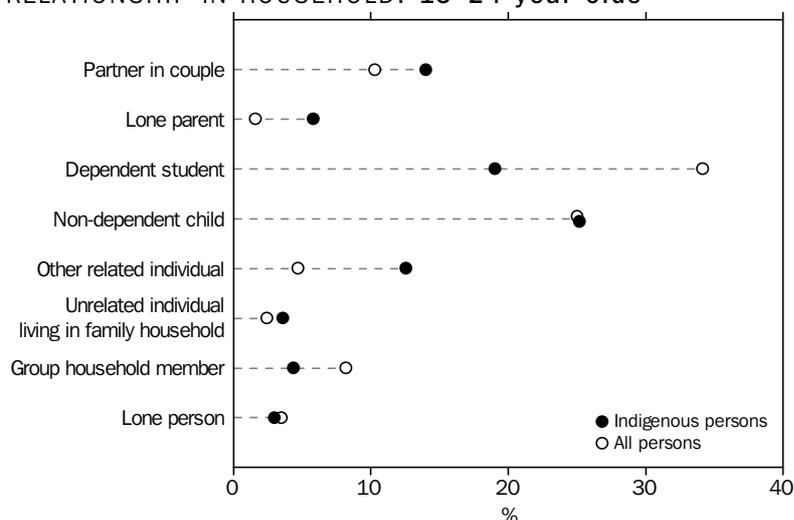
YOUTH LIVING OUTSIDE  
THE PARENTAL HOME  
*continued*

Young females living out of the parental home were more likely than males to be living with a partner in either a registered marriage (16% compared with 8%) or de facto partnership (23% compared with 18%), and as lone parents (10% compared with 1%). More young males than young females were living in group households (31% and 24%, respectively).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth were more likely to be living outside of the parental home than all youth (43% compared with 31%, respectively).

Overseas born youth from non-main English speaking countries were also more likely (40%) to be living outside of the parental home than all youth. Most of these were living in a group household (31%) or with other related individuals (23%).

RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD: 15–24-year-olds



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

A family is defined as 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 (see Glossary for further information on Family type). Over three-quarters of both the total youth population and Indigenous youth lived with at least one family member (76% and 77%, respectively). Overseas-born youth from non-main English speaking countries were less likely to be living with family members (72%).

Of all youth who were dependent students, 80% were living in a couple family, with the remainder living with one parent. Since the 1980s, lone parent families have increased as a proportion of all families, resulting from widowhood, divorce from registered marriages and the separation of de facto partnerships. Consequently the number of dependent students living with one parent has also increased (ABS 1997).

MARITAL STATUS

Recent trends indicate that men and women are marrying later in life (ABS 2000b, 2002a). In 2001, 10% of all youth were married, with the majority of these (63%) in de facto marriages (see Glossary for further information on Social marital status, De facto marriage, Registered Marriage and Not married). A higher proportion of young married females were in a registered marriage than married males (40% compared with 32%) —

## MARITAL STATUS

*continued*

this was true at every year of age from 15–24 years. Comparatively, 55% of persons aged between 25 and 34 years, and almost 70% of those aged 35–44 years, were married.

Indigenous youth were more likely to be married than the total youth population (14% compared with 10%).

Compared with the total youth population a similar proportion of overseas born youth from non-main English speaking countries were married (9%). However, they were more likely to be in a registered marriage (68%) than those in the total youth population (37%).

The majority of young people in a registered marriage or de facto marriage were living without children (58% and 74% respectively).

Nearly one-third (32%) of Indigenous youth in a registered marriage were living without children, and 41% of those living in de facto marriage were also living without children.

## TYPE OF DWELLING

The vast majority of youth (96%) reported occupying a private dwelling on the night of the 2001 Census. Of those in non-private dwellings, 34% lived in residential colleges and halls of residence, 15% in boarding schools, 13% were in hotels or motels on census night, 10% in staff quarters and 6% in prison, corrective and detention institutions for adults. There were 1,000 young persons identified as occupying hostels for the homeless, night shelters or refuges on the night of the 2001 Census. For further information on homelessness, see *Counting the Homeless, 2001* (cat. no. 2050.0).

Just over 4,000 Indigenous youth were counted in non-private dwellings in the 2001 census (equating to 5% of the total Indigenous youth population). The highest proportion of these were in prison, corrective and detention institutions for adults (30%), boarding schools (13%), and residential colleges and halls of residence (11%). The smaller proportion of Indigenous youth participating in education (34% compared with 53% of the total youth population) is likely to be contributing to their lower representation in residential colleges and halls of residence.

A small proportion (5%) of overseas born youth from non-main English speaking countries were counted in non-private dwellings. Nearly half (48%) were counted in residential colleges or halls of residence with 19% counted in boarding schools and 10% counted in prison, corrective and detention institutions for adults.

## TENURE TYPE

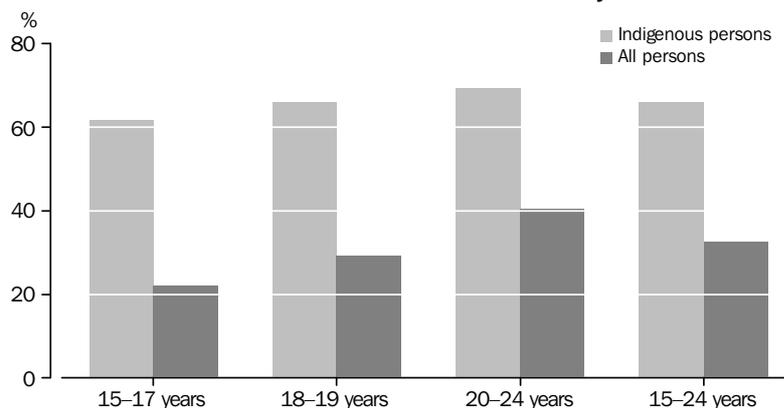
Young people most commonly lived in rented dwellings (32%). A further 29% lived in dwellings that were fully owned, and 28% in dwellings that were currently being purchased — with most of these dwellings likely to be owned or being purchased by the parent(s) of the young person. At older ages youth were more likely to live in rented dwellings (22% of 15–17-year-olds, 29% of 18–19-year-olds and 41% of 20–24-year-olds).

Indigenous youth were far more likely (66%) to be living in rented dwellings than all youth. The tenure type of Indigenous youth remained relatively stable with increasing age, in contrast to the youth population as a whole.

Youth from non-main English speaking backgrounds were also more likely than all youth to be living in rented dwellings (42% compared with 32%).

TENURE TYPE *continued*

PROPORTION IN RENTED DWELLINGS: 15–24-year-olds

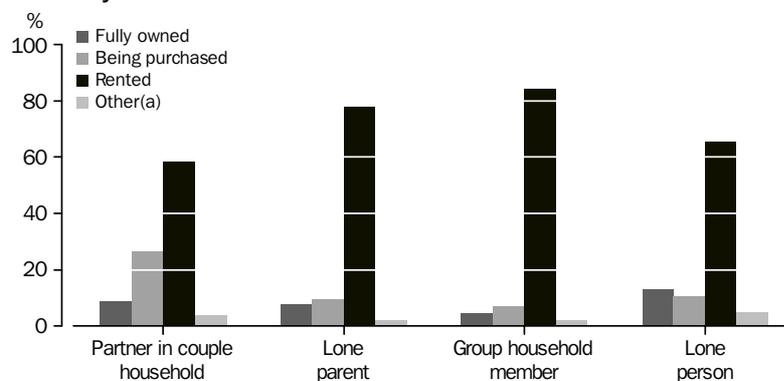


Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Relationship in Household

In 2001, most youth living outside of the parental home were renting, regardless of their living arrangements. Those living in a group household were the most likely to be renting (84%), followed by those in lone parent (78%) and lone person households (66%). Over half (58%) of youth residing with partners were renting, with a further 27% living in a house that was being purchased. Of youth living outside the family home, lone persons were the most likely to be living in a home that was fully owned (13%), followed by those living with a partner (9%) and lone parents (8%).

PERSONS LIVING OUTSIDE THE PARENTAL HOME, Tenure type: 15–24-year-olds



(a) Other includes Rent/Buy Scheme and Rent-free.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

### 3.1 FAMILY TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total youth
	15-17	18-19	20-24	
	no.	no.	no.	
<b>Youth in the parental home</b>				
Two parent family				
Non-dependent child	64 897	138 364	289 025	492 286
Dependent student	474 710	128 695	101 543	704 948
Total	539 607	267 059	390 568	1 197 234
One-parent family				
Non-dependent child	27 971	42 452	79 482	149 905
Dependent student	120 581	28 492	22 026	171 099
Total	148 552	70 944	101 508	321 004
<b>Total</b>	<b>688 159</b>	<b>338 003</b>	<b>492 076</b>	<b>1 518 238</b>
<b>Youth outside the parental home</b>				
Couple family without children				
Husband, wife in a registered marriage	683	2 461	53 503	56 647
Partner in de facto marriage	2 627	14 175	105 715	122 517
Other related individual	3 869	4 006	7 468	15 343
Total	7 179	20 642	166 686	194 507
Couple family with children				
Husband, wife in a registered marriage	244	1 389	39 458	41 091
Partner in de facto marriage	851	4 723	38 538	44 112
Other related individual	5 932	4 942	8 660	19 534
Total	7 027	11 054	86 656	104 737
One-parent family				
Lone parent	2 022	5 129	33 213	40 364
Other related individual	4 842	3 249	5 524	13 615
Total	6 864	8 378	38 737	53 979
Other family				
Other related individual	8 866	16 492	46 201	71 559
Non-family households				
Group household member	8 061	38 724	163 625	210 410
Lone person	4 814	14 204	70 306	89 324
Unrelated individual living in family household(a)	9 741	14 867	37 237	61 845
Total	22 616	67 795	271 168	361 579
<b>Total</b>	<b>52 552</b>	<b>124 361</b>	<b>609 448</b>	<b>786 361</b>
<b>All youth</b>				
Non-dependent child	92 868	180 816	368 507	642 191
Dependent student	595 291	157 187	123 569	876 047
Husband, wife in a registered marriage	927	3 850	92 961	97 738
Partner in de facto marriage	3 478	18 898	144 253	166 629
Lone parent	2 022	5 129	33 213	40 364
Other related individual	23 509	28 689	67 853	120 051
Group household member	8 061	38 724	163 625	210 410
Lone person	4 814	14 204	70 306	89 324
Unrelated individual living in family household	9 741	14 867	37 237	61 845
<b>Total excluding those not applicable</b>	<b>740 711</b>	<b>462 364</b>	<b>1 101 524</b>	<b>2 304 599</b>
Not applicable(b)	59 993	62 196	139 558	261 747
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>800 704</b>	<b>524 560</b>	<b>1 241 082</b>	<b>2 566 346</b>

(a) A person who lives in a family household, but is not related to any person in any of the families in the household, but who shares meals with a family. A boarder fits into this category.

(b) Not applicable includes those living in Non-private dwellings, Off-Shore Areas and Migratory and Visitors from within Australia.

(c) Includes Not applicable.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**3.2****MARITAL STATUS, Selected cultural groups**

## AGE GROUP (YEARS)

	15-17		18-19		20-24		Total youth	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%

## ALL YOUTH

**Males**

Registered marriage	327	0.1	836	0.3	28 122	4.5	29 285	2.2
De facto marriage	645	0.2	5 192	1.9	57 790	9.2	63 627	4.9
Not married	377 548	92.1	229 757	85.9	466 042	74.1	1 073 347	82.2
Not applicable(a)	31 298	7.6	31 720	11.9	76 618	12.2	139 636	10.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>409 818</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>267 505</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>628 572</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 305 895</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Females**

Registered marriage	600	0.2	3 014	1.2	64 839	10.6	68 453	5.4
De facto marriage	2 833	0.7	13 706	5.3	86 463	14.1	103 002	8.2
Not married	358 758	91.8	209 859	81.6	398 268	65.0	966 885	76.7
Not applicable(a)	28 695	7.3	30 476	11.9	62 940	10.3	122 111	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>390 886</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>257 055</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>612 510</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 260 451</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Persons**

Registered marriage	927	0.1	3 850	0.7	92 961	7.5	97 738	3.8
De facto marriage	3 478	0.4	18 898	3.6	144 253	11.6	166 629	6.5
Not married	736 306	92.0	439 616	83.8	864 310	69.6	2 040 232	79.5
Not applicable(a)	59 993	7.5	62 196	11.9	139 558	11.2	261 747	10.2

<b>Total</b>	<b>800 704</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>524 560</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 241 082</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 566 346</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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## ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER YOUTH

**Males**

Registered marriage	41	0.3	164	2.1	1 115	6.9	1 320	3.5
De facto marriage	86	0.6	422	5.4	2 343	14.4	2 851	7.6
Not married	11 828	87.8	6 147	79.3	10 207	62.8	28 182	75.2
Not applicable(a)	1 522	11.3	1 023	13.2	2 593	15.9	5 138	13.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 477</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7 756</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16 258</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37 491</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Females**

Registered marriage	149	1.1	319	4.1	1 709	10.2	2 177	5.8
De facto marriage	271	2.0	763	9.8	3 144	18.8	4 178	11.1
Not married	11 460	86.6	5 705	73.3	9 902	59.3	27 067	71.7
Not applicable(a)	1 355	10.2	1 001	12.9	1 951	11.7	4 307	11.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 235</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7 788</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16 706</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37 729</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Persons**

Registered marriage	190	0.7	483	3.1	2 824	8.6	3 497	4.6
De facto marriage	357	1.3	1 185	7.6	5 487	16.6	7 029	9.3
Not married	23 288	87.2	11 852	76.2	20 109	61.0	55 249	73.4
Not applicable(a)	2 877	10.8	2 024	13.0	4 544	13.8	9 445	12.6

<b>Total</b>	<b>26 712</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15 544</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32 964</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>75 220</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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(a) Includes persons in Non-Classifiable households, Non-private dwellings, Off-Shore Areas and Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 3.2 MARITAL STATUS, Selected cultural groups *continued*

## AGE GROUP (YEARS)

15-17		18-19		20-24		Total youth	
no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%

## OVERSEAS BORN YOUTH, NON-MAIN ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

**Males**

Registered marriage	52	0.2	173	0.6	4 144	5.2	4 369	3.1
De facto marriage	25	0.1	187	0.7	3 029	3.8	3 241	2.3
Not married	30 792	93.5	25 366	89.9	65 241	82.0	121 399	86.3
Not applicable(a)	2 052	6.2	2 495	8.8	7 142	9.0	11 689	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 921</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28 221</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79 556</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>140 698</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Females**

Registered marriage	112	0.4	798	2.9	12 457	15.9	13 367	9.7
De facto marriage	78	0.2	479	1.7	4 475	5.7	5 032	3.7
Not married	29 436	93.6	23 787	86.7	55 609	70.9	108 832	79.2
Not applicable(a)	1 822	5.8	2 376	8.7	5 941	7.6	10 139	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>31 448</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27 440</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>78 482</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>137 370</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Persons**

Registered marriage	164	0.3	971	1.7	16 601	10.5	17 736	6.4
De facto marriage	103	0.2	666	1.2	7 504	4.7	8 273	3.0
Not married	60 228	93.6	49 153	88.3	120 850	76.5	230 231	82.8
Not applicable(a)	3 874	6.0	4 871	8.8	13 083	8.3	21 828	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>64 369</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>55 661</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>158 038</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>278 068</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes persons in Non-Classifiable households, Non-private dwellings, Off-Shore Areas and Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

### 3.3 TYPE OF DWELLING, Selected cultural groups, 15–24-year-olds .....

Type of dwelling	All youth		Indigenous youth		Overseas born youth, NMESC(a)	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Occupied private dwelling	2 473 975	96.4	71 145	94.6	264 451	95.1
Non-private dwelling	90 967	3.5	4 031	5.4	13 540	4.9
Total(b)(c)	2 566 348	100.0	75 217	100.0	278 049	100.0
Type of non-private dwelling						
Hotel, motel	11 756	12.9	281	7.0	746	5.5
Nurses' quarters	357	0.4	5	0.1	46	0.3
Staff quarters	9 008	9.9	209	5.2	290	2.1
Boarding house, private hotel	3 560	3.9	288	7.1	850	6.3
Boarding school	13 839	15.2	531	13.2	2 592	19.1
Residential college, hall of residence	30 698	33.7	442	11.0	6 454	47.7
Public or private hospital (not psychiatric)	2 731	3.0	182	4.5	165	1.2
Psychiatric hospital or institution	516	0.6	30	0.7	41	0.3
Hotel for the disabled, Nursing home and Accommodation for the retired or aged (cared)	563	0.7	19	0.5	16	0.1
Hostel for the homeless, night shelter, refuge	1 037	1.1	182	4.5	83	0.6
Child-care institution, Other welfare institution	515	0.5	67	1.7	18	0.1
Prison, corrective and detention institutions for adults and Corrective institute for children	6 214	6.8	1 302	32.3	1 360	10.0
Convent, monastery, etc.	510	0.6	3	0.1	123	0.9
Total(c)	90 967	100.0	4 031	100.0	13 540	100.0

(a) Non-main English speaking countries.

(b) Includes Off-shore areas and Migratory.

(c) Includes persons in Other not classifiable dwellings.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

### 3.4 TENURE TYPE

Tenure type	AGE GROUP (YEARS)							
	15-17		18-19		20-24		Total youth	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
<b>ALL YOUTH (a)</b>								
Fully owned	253 585	31.7	161 059	30.7	327 219	26.4	741 863	28.9
Being purchased	296 041	37.0	149 169	28.4	276 645	22.3	721 855	28.1
Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme	7 054	0.9	4 437	0.9	11 101	0.9	22 592	0.9
Rented	176 393	22.0	154 032	29.4	503 055	40.5	833 480	32.5
Being occupied rent-free	7 012	0.9	5 604	1.1	17 348	1.4	29 964	1.2
Being occupied under a life tenure scheme	566	0.1	350	0.1	709	0.1	1 624	0.1
Other tenure type	6 663	0.8	4 198	0.8	11 474	0.9	22 335	0.9
Not stated	30 004	3.7	20 122	3.8	50 135	4.0	100 261	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>800 704</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>524 560</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 241 082</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 566 346</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>LIVING IN THE PARENTAL HOME (b)</b>								
Fully owned	236 435	34.4	136 974	40.5	247 590	50.3	620 999	40.9
Being purchased	282 457	41.0	128 690	38.1	155 368	31.6	566 515	37.3
Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme	6 320	0.9	2 999	0.9	4 033	0.8	13 352	0.9
Rented	141 360	20.5	59 342	17.6	71 088	14.4	271 790	17.9
Being occupied rent-free	5 584	0.8	2 234	0.7	2 634	0.5	10 452	0.7
Being occupied under a life tenure scheme	453	0.1	209	0.1	266	0.1	928	0.1
Other tenure type	5 587	0.8	2 586	0.8	3 968	0.8	12 141	0.8
Not stated	9 963	1.4	4 969	1.5	7 129	1.4	22 061	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>688 159</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>338 003</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>492 076</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 518 238</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>LIVING OUTSIDE THE PARENTAL HOME (c)</b>								
Fully owned	12 047	22.9	17 791	14.3	63 072	10.3	92 910	11.8
Being purchased	8 781	16.7	14 821	11.9	108 401	17.8	132 003	16.8
Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme	560	1.1	1 221	1.0	6 539	1.1	8 320	1.1
Rented	27 392	52.1	83 381	67.0	400 766	65.8	511 539	65.1
Being occupied rent-free	982	1.9	2 724	2.2	12 841	2.1	16 547	2.1
Being occupied under a life tenure scheme	85	0.2	103	0.1	358	0.1	546	0.1
Other tenure type	640	1.2	1 139	0.9	5 768	0.9	7 547	1.0
Not stated	2 064	3.9	3 181	2.6	11 703	1.9	16 948	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>52 551</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>124 361</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>609 448</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>786 360</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes Not applicable (those counted in Unoccupied private dwellings, Non-private dwellings, Off-Shore Areas and Migratory), and Visitors (from within Australia).

(b) Includes Dependent students and Non-dependent children.

(c) Includes Partners, Lone parents, Other related individuals, Unrelated individual living in family households, Group household members, Lone persons; excludes visitors (from within Australia) and not applicable.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

### 3.5 DWELLING STRUCTURE, Selected cultural groups, 15–24-year-olds .....

Type of dwelling	<u>All youth</u> .....		<u>Indigenous youth</u>		<u>Overseas born youth(a)</u> .....	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Separate house	1 983 785	77.3	59 197	78.7	161 555	58.1
Semidetached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.	184 777	7.2	4 363	5.8	28 641	10.3
Flat, unit or apartment	269 466	10.5	5 566	7.4	70 628	25.4
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	10 265	0.4	903	1.2	278	0.1
Improvised home, tent, sleepers out	2 566	0.1	451	0.6	—	—
House or flat attached to a shop, office etc.	10 265	0.4	150	0.2	1 390	0.5
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>2 566 346</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>75 219</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>278 064</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Born in non-main English speaking countries.

(b) Includes non-private dwellings, Off-Shore Areas and Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE

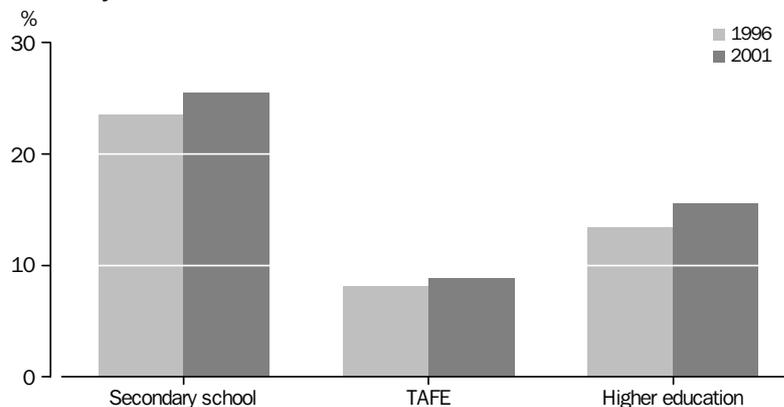
In 2001, 53% (or 1,357,700) of all young people (15–24-year-olds) were attending an educational institution on either a full-time or part-time basis. Nearly half (48%) of these were attending secondary school, 17% were attending Technical and Further Education Institutions (TAFE) and 30% were attending Higher education institutions.

Of those attending secondary school, 63% attended government schools, 21% attended Catholic secondary schools and 16% attended other non-government schools.

A similar number of males and female youth attended secondary school. Of the young people who attended TAFE, 58% were male, whilst more females (56%) than males attended Higher education institutions.

Youth participation in education increased between 1996 and 2001, across all education types. The largest increase was in Higher education, where participation was up by four percentage points since 1996 (13% to 17%). The proportion participating in secondary schooling increased from 24% in 1996 to 25% in 2001, and the TAFE sector from 8% to 9%.

ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, 1996 and 2001: 15–24-year-olds



Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing, 1996 and 2001.

States and territories

Three-fifths (61%) of all 15–24-year-olds in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) attended school or some other educational institution, the highest proportion of any state or territory. This was followed by Victoria (58%) and New South Wales (54%). The Northern Territory had the lowest proportion, with 30% of its youth population attending an educational institution.

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

In 2001, there were 75,200 young persons who identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) origin. Just over a third of these (34%) were attending an educational institution.

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

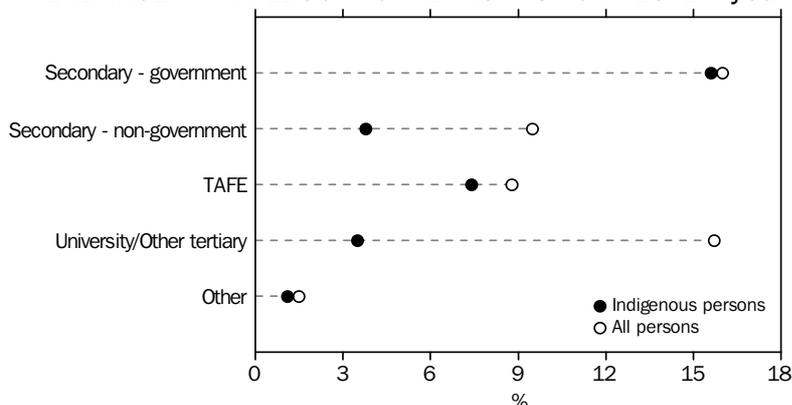
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Of those attending an education institution, 58% were attending secondary school, 22% were attending TAFE and 11% were attending a Higher Education institution. The majority (80%) of those attending secondary school were attending a government school.

While similar proportions of Indigenous males and females attended secondary school and TAFE, the majority of Indigenous Higher education students were female (65%).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth were under-represented at all levels of education compared with the total youth population. Just over half (51%) of Indigenous youth aged 15–17 years attended secondary school in 2001 compared with 75% of 15–17-year-olds in the total youth population. Similarly, there was a noticeable difference in the proportion of Indigenous youth attending Higher Education institutions (4%) compared with the proportion of all youth (16%), although the disparity was smaller when considering those attending TAFE (7% of Indigenous youth and 9% of all youth).

ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION: 15–24-year-olds



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Overseas born youth

In 2001, almost three-quarters (72%) of youth born in non-main English speaking countries attended an educational institution. Youth born in non-main English speaking countries were more likely to be participating in university education than the total youth population (34% compared with 28%). This difference may reflect the fact that overseas students attending Australian universities and other tertiary institutions form part of this group (see Glossary for further information on Overseas students).

There is a relatively large proportion of young persons of non-English speaking background in the older age groups (18–24 years) attending secondary schools. This, in part, may reflect the educational needs of young people who arrive in Australia with little or no English language skills.

Living arrangements

The majority (76%) of full-time students lived as dependent students in the parental home, highlighting the role that the parental household plays in supporting youth who are studying. Another 7% resided in group households, 4% lived with other family, while a small proportion lived as an unrelated individual in a family household, a partner in a couple or a lone person (2% each).

*Living arrangements  
continued*

Part-time students were less likely to be living in the parental home than full-time students (58% compared with 76%). While the majority of part-time students were living as non-dependent children in a parental home, a further 13% were living with partners, 9% were in group households, 5% in households with other family and 4% in lone person households.

In contrast, 46% of youth who were not attending an educational institution lived in the parental home. A further 19% were living with a partner, with one in ten living in a group household.

*Family income and  
attendance*

The proportions attending government secondary schools tended to decrease with increasing family income (see Glossary for further information on Family income). Over three-quarters (76%) of young people attending secondary school and living in families with weekly incomes of less than \$800 were attending government schools, compared with 59% of those young people living in families with weekly incomes of \$800 or more.

*Labour force status and  
educational attendance*

In 2001, 49% of young people attending an educational institution were also participating in the labour force, compared with 84% of those not attending an educational institution. The proportion of students aged 15–24 years in the labour force has increased since 1996 (from 44%), with the employment rate remaining stable at 88%. Most employed students were working on a part-time basis (69%).

Of those youth in educational institutions in 2001, those who were TAFE students were the most likely to be participating in the labour force (72%), compared with those in Higher education (64%) and those still undertaking secondary education (32%).

**HIGHEST YEAR OF  
SCHOOL COMPLETED**

Nearly one-fifth (19%) of the total youth population were still at school in August 2001. Of those who stated they had completed their schooling (including those who stated they did not go to school), 19% had completed their schooling to Year 10 and 59% had completed Year 12. Males were more likely than females to have completed school to Year 10 (22% of young males and 17% of young females), while females were more likely to have completed to Year 12 (64% of young females and 54% of young males).

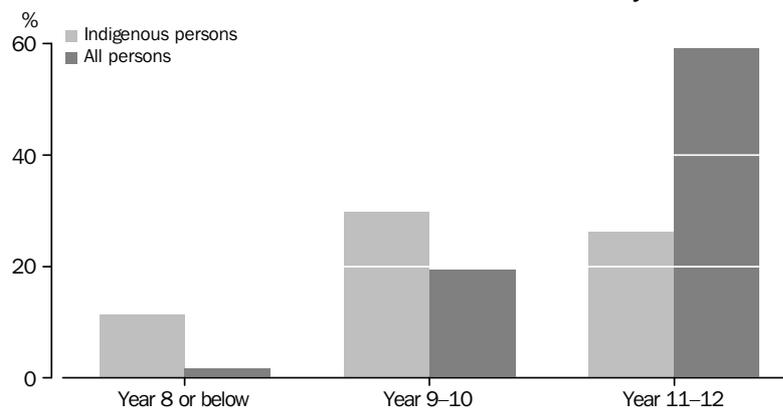
*Cultural background*

The education situation was noticeably different from the whole population for Indigenous youth. Indigenous youth were far less likely to have completed their schooling to Year 12 (24% of those who had left school) than all youth (59%). Indigenous youth were most likely to have completed to Year 10 (30%), while 11% had left school before or at the completion of Year 8 (compared with 2% of all youth).

Young people born overseas in non-main English speaking countries had higher completion rates to Year 12 than the total youth population, with 74% of those who had left school completing education to this level.

*Cultural background  
continued*

#### HIGHEST YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED: 15–24-year-olds



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

*Remoteness*

The proportions of young people who had completed secondary school to Year 12 were highest in the Major Cities (65%). The proportions for Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote areas were significantly less — 46%, 43% and 30% respectively. Additionally, the proportions of those completing to Year 8 or below were 1% in Major Cities, 2% in Outer Regional areas and 18% in Very Remote regions, where there is a high proportion of Indigenous persons.

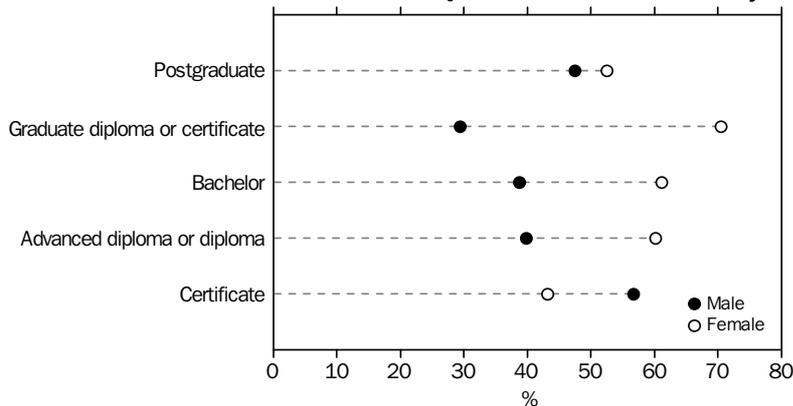
**NON-SCHOOL  
QUALIFICATION**

It should be noted that a significant number of young people did not answer or provide adequate information for questions in the 2001 census relating to their educational achievement. Among all youth, 10% did not state their level of non-school education or adequately describe their non-school qualifications.

Almost one-fifth (19%) of young people held a non-school qualification in 2001, compared with 39% of persons aged 25 years and over (see Glossary for further information on Non-school qualification). As could be expected, the proportion of persons with a non-school qualification increased with age, from 1% of 15–17-year-olds and 9% of 18–19-year-olds to 34% of 20–24-year-olds. Most of those in the younger age groups who held a non-school qualification had a certificate as their highest level qualification (92% of 15–17-year-olds and 87% of 18–19-year-olds with a non-school qualification). For 20–24-year-olds, 48% stated that their highest qualification was at certificate level and one-third (33%) at bachelor degree level.

NON-SCHOOL  
QUALIFICATION  
*continued*

LEVEL OF HIGHEST NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION: 15-24-year-olds



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Remoteness

Historically, Australians living in the larger population centres have been more likely to participate in non-school education than have those in more remote areas. The lower proportions of young people attending a non-school institution have been linked to a number of factors, including the movement of young people to larger population centres to obtain better access to non-school educational institutions and a greater range of jobs (particularly those that require higher education qualifications) (ABS 2003b). In addition, the lower rates of continuing participation in secondary schooling after the age of 15 years (16 years in Tasmania) in the more remote areas of Australia, and attitudinal factors, for example that higher education may be less relevant in these areas, are both considered to have an impact on non-school participation rates (ABS 2003b).

In 2001, youth in Very Remote parts of Australia were the least likely to hold a non-school qualification (14%), when compared with those in Major Cities (20%), Remote areas (19%) and Inner and Outer Regional Australia (both 17%). Of youth who had a non-school qualification, those in Major Cities were more likely to report having a bachelor degree as their highest level qualification (33%) than those in regional and remote Australia (18%). Youth outside of the Major Cities most commonly reported a certificate level (67%) as their highest qualification.

FIELD OF EDUCATION

It should be noted that a significant number of young people did not answer or provide adequate information for questions in the 2001 census relating to their educational achievement. Among all youth, 9% did not state or adequately describe their main field of study.

Of all young people who reported holding a non-school qualification, 18% had obtained them in the field of Management and Commerce, 11% had graduated in Engineering and Related technologies and 8% in Society and Culture.

Young women were predominant among those whose highest non-school qualification was in the field of Health (81% of all graduates), Education (83%) and Society and Culture (74%), whereas young males outnumbered young females among those whose highest non-school qualification was in Engineering (94% of all graduates), Architecture and building (92%) and Information technology (76%).

## 4.1 ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Type of Institution	AGE GROUP (YEARS)							
	15-17		18-19		20-24		Total youth	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
MALES								
Secondary								
Government	187 825	45.8	15 851	5.9	1 498	0.2	205 174	15.7
Non-government								
Catholic	63 870	15.6	4 586	1.7	226	—	68 682	5.3
Independent	47 903	11.7	4 315	1.6	352	0.1	52 570	4.0
Total secondary	299 598	73.1	24 752	9.3	2 076	0.3	326 426	25.0
TAFE	22 593	5.5	48 669	18.2	58 709	9.3	129 971	10.0
Higher education	3 787	0.9	56 519	21.1	116 562	18.5	176 868	13.5
Other institution	2 851	0.7	3 910	1.5	9 163	1.5	15 924	1.2
Type of institution not stated	13 117	3.2	3 307	1.2	3 353	0.5	19 777	1.5
Total attending an educational institution	341 946	83.4	137 157	51.3	189 863	30.2	668 966	51.2
Not attending an educational institution	54 892	13.4	120 135	44.9	410 636	65.3	585 663	44.8
Not stated(a)	12 980	3.2	10 213	3.8	28 073	4.5	51 266	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>409 818</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>267 505</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>628 572</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 305 895</b>	<b>100.0</b>
FEMALES								
Secondary								
Government	188 788	48.3	14 452	5.6	1 372	0.2	204 612	16.2
Non-government								
Catholic	65 794	16.8	4 096	1.6	210	—	70 100	5.6
Independent	49 098	12.6	3 876	1.5	245	—	53 219	4.2
Total secondary	303 680	77.7	22 424	8.7	1 827	0.3	327 931	26.0
TAFE	15 706	4.0	35 512	13.8	44 420	7.3	95 638	7.6
Higher education	5 268	1.3	78 293	30.5	141 180	23.1	224 741	17.8
Other institution	3 318	0.8	5 790	2.3	13 134	2.1	22 242	1.8
Type of institution not stated	12 178	3.1	2 955	1.1	3 004	0.5	18 137	1.4
Total attending an educational institution	340 150	87.0	144 974	56.4	203 565	33.2	688 689	54.6
Not attending an educational institution	39 534	10.1	103 754	40.4	387 053	63.2	530 341	42.1
Not stated(a)	11 202	2.9	8 327	3.2	21 892	3.6	41 421	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>390 886</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>257 055</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>612 510</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 260 451</b>	<b>100.0</b>
PERSONS								
Secondary								
Government	376 613	47.0	30 303	5.8	2 870	0.2	409 786	16.0
Non-government								
Catholic	129 664	16.2	8 682	1.7	436	—	138 782	5.4
Independent	97 001	12.1	8 191	1.6	597	0.1	105 789	4.1
Total secondary	603 278	75.3	47 176	9.0	3 903	0.3	654 357	25.5
TAFE	38 299	4.8	84 181	16.0	103 129	8.3	225 609	8.8
Higher Education	9 055	1.1	134 812	25.7	257 742	20.8	401 609	15.6
Other institution	6 169	0.8	9 700	1.8	22 297	1.8	38 166	1.5
Type of institution not stated	25 295	3.2	6 262	1.2	6 357	0.5	37 914	1.5
Total attending an educational institution	682 096	85.2	282 131	53.8	393 428	31.7	1 357 655	52.9
Not attending an educational institution	94 426	11.8	223 889	42.7	797 689	64.3	1 116 004	43.5
Not stated(a)	24 182	3.0	18 540	3.5	49 965	4.0	92 687	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>800 704</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>524 560</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 241 082</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 566 346</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Not stated includes all those who did not state whether or not they were attending an educational institution.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 4.2 ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, By states and territories .....

Age group (years)	STATES AND TERRITORIES								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
.....									
15-17									
Attending	227 300	172 330	127 886	52 494	66 522	17 288	5 534	12 710	682 099
Not attending	28 371	15 247	22 904	7 777	14 030	2 835	2 389	852	94 426
18-19									
Attending	97 033	80 529	45 625	19 826	25 335	5 622	1 423	6 720	282 143
Not attending	67 831	43 761	53 502	18 808	26 010	6 575	3 879	3 469	223 889
20-24									
Attending	135 768	111 497	62 810	26 984	36 276	7 109	2 140	10 815	393 420
Not attending	254 313	188 212	165 831	61 271	82 723	19 114	12 396	13 710	797 689
15-24									
Attending	460 101	364 356	236 321	99 304	128 133	30 019	9 097	30 245	1 357 662
Not attending	350 515	247 220	242 237	87 856	122 763	28 524	18 664	18 031	1 116 004
<b>Total youth(b)</b>	<b>845 345</b>	<b>633 141</b>	<b>495 237</b>	<b>191 940</b>	<b>260 269</b>	<b>60 176</b>	<b>30 106</b>	<b>49 853</b>	<b>2 566 346</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) Includes those persons who did not state whether they were attending an educational institution.

### 4.3 ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth

Type of institution	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total youth
	15-17	18-19	20-24	
MALES				
Secondary				
Government	5 264	332	65	5 661
Non-government				
Catholic	830	45	3	878
Independent	553	34	4	591
Total	6 647	411	72	7 130
TAFE	936	794	1 091	2 821
Higher education	40	293	590	923
Other institution	149	86	115	350
Type of institution not stated	619	103	107	829
Total attending an educational institution	8 391	1 686	1 973	12 050
Not attending an educational institution	4 768	5 789	13 234	23 791
Not stated(a)	318	279	1 047	1 644
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 477</b>	<b>7 756</b>	<b>16 255</b>	<b>37 488</b>
FEMALES				
Secondary				
Government	5 773	283	44	6 100
Non-government				
Catholic	832	25	3	860
Independent	490	42	10	542
Total	7 095	350	57	7 502
TAFE	943	775	986	2 704
Higher education	79	602	1 055	1 736
Other institution	163	127	207	497
Type of institution not stated	623	91	107	821
Total attending an educational institution	8 904	1 944	2 413	13 261
Not attending an educational institution	4 105	5 588	13 606	23 299
Not stated(a)	225	254	690	1 169
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 233</b>	<b>7 788</b>	<b>16 707</b>	<b>37 728</b>
PERSONS				
Secondary				
Government	11 037	615	109	11 761
Non-government				
Catholic	1 662	70	6	1 738
Independent	1 043	76	14	1 133
Total	13 742	761	129	14 632
TAFE	1 879	1 569	2 077	5 525
Higher education	120	895	1 645	2 659
Other institution	312	213	322	847
Type of institution not stated	1 242	194	214	1 650
Total attending an educational institution	17 295	3 630	4 386	25 311
Not attending an educational institution	8 873	11 377	26 840	47 090
Not stated(a)	543	533	1 737	2 813
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 710</b>	<b>15 544</b>	<b>32 962</b>	<b>75 216</b>

(a) Not stated includes all those who did not state whether or not they were attending an educational institution.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 4.4 ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, Overseas born youth, non-Main English speaking countries

Type of institution	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total youth
	15-17	18-19	20-24	
MALES				
Secondary				
Government	17 367	3 563	580	21 510
Non-government				
Catholic	5 209	795	68	6 072
Independent	4 356	1 135	156	5 647
Total	26 932	5 493	804	33 229
TAFE	1 115	5 097	9 458	15 670
Higher education	804	10 569	35 040	46 413
Other institution	433	854	2 418	3 705
Type of institution not stated	1 650	827	1 028	3 505
Total attending an educational institution	30 934	22 840	48 748	102 522
Not attending an educational institution	1 702	4 958	29 426	36 086
Not stated(a)	285	424	1 378	2 087
Total	32 921	28 221	79 556	140 698
FEMALES				
Secondary				
Government	16 758	3 235	569	20 562
Non-government				
Catholic	5 204	769	76	6 049
Independent	4 516	1 078	113	5 707
Total	26 478	5 082	758	32 318
TAFE	832	4 210	8 028	13 070
Higher education	870	12 218	33 806	46 894
Other institution	413	886	2 907	4 206
Type of institution not stated	1 475	679	918	3 072
Total attending an educational institution	30 066	23 075	46 417	99 558
Not attending an educational institution	1 219	4 192	31 426	36 837
Not stated(a)	161	173	639	973
Total	31 448	27 440	78 482	137 370
PERSONS				
Secondary				
Government	34 125	6 798	1 149	42 072
Non-government				
Catholic	10 413	1 564	144	12 121
Independent	8 872	2 213	269	11 354
Total	53 410	10 575	1 562	65 547
TAFE	1 947	9 307	17 486	28 740
Higher education	1 674	22 787	68 846	93 307
Other institution	846	1 740	5 325	7 911
Type of institution not stated	3 125	1 506	1 946	6 577
Total attending an educational institution	61 000	45 915	95 165	202 080
Not attending an educational institution	2 921	9 150	60 852	72 923
Not stated(a)	446	597	2 017	3 060
<b>Total</b>	<b>64 369</b>	<b>55 661</b>	<b>158 038</b>	<b>278 068</b>

(a) Not stated includes all those who did not state whether or not they were attending an educational institution.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 4.5 ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, By weekly family income, 15-24-year-olds

Type of institution	INCOME RANGE						
	Less than \$200	\$200-\$399	\$400-\$599	\$600-\$799	\$800-\$1199	\$1200-\$1499	\$1500 or more
Secondary							
Government	5 433	23 618	43 120	40 731	71 568	42 565	79 750
Non-government	2 929	6 246	12 528	14 204	31 592	22 911	79 045
Total secondary	8 362	29 864	55 648	54 935	103 160	65 476	158 795
TAFE	2 188	9 769	16 742	17 351	30 870	20 957	51 371
Higher education	6 414	11 607	18 988	19 610	38 414	28 051	99 783
Other institution	632	2 061	2 832	2 532	4 427	2 703	6 696
Type of institution not stated	728	2 336	3 514	3 109	4 825	2 537	5 136
Total attending an educational institution	18 324	55 637	97 724	97 537	181 696	119 724	321 781
Not attending an educational institution	8 831	51 484	72 987	86 949	161 670	104 814	227 193
Not stated(a)	167	591	809	797	1 352	811	2 025
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>27 322</b>	<b>107 712</b>	<b>171 520</b>	<b>185 283</b>	<b>344 718</b>	<b>225 349</b>	<b>550 999</b>

(a) Not stated includes all those who did not state whether or not they were attending an educational institution.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 4.5 ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, By weekly family income, 15–24-year-olds *continued*

Type of institution	Not stated(a)	Not applicable(b)	Median weekly family income \$	
			Total	
<b>Secondary</b>				
Government	82 909	20 092	409 786	1 026
Non-government	52 804	22 312	244 571	1 425
<i>Total secondary</i>	<i>135 713</i>	<i>42 404</i>	<i>654 357</i>	<i>1 146</i>
<b>TAFE</b>				
Higher education	39 266	139 476	401 609	1 375
Other institution	3 509	12 774	38 166	1 060
Type of institution not stated	11 040	4 689	37 914	916
<i>Total attending an educational institution</i>	<i>216 082</i>	<i>249 150</i>	<i>1 357 655</i>	<i>1 189</i>
<b>Not attending an educational institution</b>				
Not stated(c)	7 652	78 483	92 687	1 069
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>330 117</b>	<b>623 326</b>	<b>2 566 346</b>	<b>1 164</b>

(a) Includes Partial incomes stated and No incomes stated.

(b) Includes Non-family/Non-classifiable households, Unoccupied private dwellings, Non-private dwellings, Off-Shore Areas and Migratory.

(c) Not stated includes all those who did not state whether or not they were attending an educational institution.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 4.6 ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, By labour force status, 15–24-year-olds

Type of institution	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Total labour force	Not in the labour force	Not stated	Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total(a)	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total				
1996										
Secondary										
Government	1 230	83 264	92 765	1 692	10 629	12 321	105 086	284 857	614	390 557
Non-government	396	46 189	51 655	300	4 752	5 052	56 707	157 704	241	214 652
Total	1 626	129 453	144 420	1 992	15 381	17 373	161 793	442 561	855	605 209
TAFE	80 864	42 131	129 499	11 422	8 383	19 805	149 304	58 628	928	208 860
Higher education	31 850	131 505	173 670	5 069	19 137	24 206	197 876	146 984	283	345 143
Other institution	8 097	4 847	13 588	2 270	1 046	3 316	16 904	12 370	170	29 444
Type of institution not stated	2 874	6 585	10 687	999	1 004	2 003	12 690	29 109	201	42 000
Total attending an educational institution	125 311	314 521	471 864	21 752	44 951	66 703	538 567	689 652	2 437	1 230 656
Not attending an educational institution	653 227	191 407	889 497	168 258	18 211	186 469	1 075 966	174 702	13 756	1 264 424
Not stated(b)	7 204	2 739	11 240	2 519	387	2 906	14 146	5 768	57 151	77 065
Total persons	785 742	508 667	1 372 601	192 529	63 549	256 078	1 628 679	870 122	73 344	2 572 145
2001										
Secondary										
Government	1 306	101 816	114 723	1 650	17 186	18 836	133 962	275 420	404	409 786
Non-government	575	60 126	68 472	314	8 339	8 653	77 319	167 084	170	244 573
Total	1 881	161 942	183 195	1 964	25 525	27 489	211 281	442 504	574	654 359
TAFE	78 498	50 117	138 204	10 864	11 821	22 685	161 855	63 037	717	225 609
Higher education	36 126	175 087	228 277	3 662	26 448	30 110	259 037	142 357	215	401 609
Other institution	11 787	6 907	19 984	2 390	1 638	4 028	24 213	13 800	153	38 166
Type of institution not stated	6 133	7 900	9 772	639	1 220	1 859	11 631	26 081	202	37 914
Total attending an educational institution	134 425	401 953	581 846	19 517	66 652	86 169	668 015	687 779	1 861	1 357 655
Not attending an educational institution	560 991	186 777	803 585	119 886	16 200	136 086	939 671	166 352	9 981	1 116 004
Not stated(b)	966	1 123	6 810	1 180	268	1 448	8 258	9 013	75 416	92 687
Total persons	696 382	589 853	1 392 241	140 583	83 120	223 703	1 615 944	863 144	87 258	2 566 346

(a) Includes persons who did not indicate whether they were employed full or part-time.

(b) Not stated includes all those who did not state whether or not they were attending an educational institution.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 4.7 HIGHEST YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total youth
	15-17	18-19	20-24	
MALES				
Still at school	207 246	20 685	9 713	237 644
Did not go to school	619	633	1 841	3 093
Year 8 or below	7 890	3 587	8 976	20 453
Year 9 or equivalent	33 061	10 236	22 322	65 619
Year 10 or equivalent	70 273	43 674	105 025	218 972
Year 11 or equivalent	42 987	33 699	68 456	145 142
Year 12 or equivalent	22 097	141 370	376 623	540 090
Not stated	25 645	13 621	35 616	74 882
<b>Total</b>	<b>409 818</b>	<b>267 505</b>	<b>628 572</b>	<b>1 305 895</b>
FEMALES				
Still at school	211 882	21 046	11 054	243 982
Did not go to school	443	427	1 537	2 407
Year 8 or below	4 986	2 105	5 917	13 008
Year 9 or equivalent	26 064	6 364	15 818	48 246
Year 10 or equivalent	57 596	28 392	74 043	160 031
Year 11 or equivalent	41 993	24 561	50 307	116 861
Year 12 or equivalent	25 419	162 938	425 888	614 245
Not stated	22 503	11 222	27 946	61 671
<b>Total</b>	<b>390 886</b>	<b>257 055</b>	<b>612 510</b>	<b>1 260 451</b>
PERSONS				
Still at school	419 128	41 731	20 767	481 626
Did not go to school	1 062	1 060	3 378	5 500
Year 8 or below	12 876	5 692	14 893	33 461
Year 9 or equivalent	59 125	16 600	38 140	113 865
Year 10 or equivalent	127 869	72 066	179 068	379 003
Year 11 or equivalent	84 980	58 260	118 763	262 003
Year 12 or equivalent	47 516	304 308	802 511	1 154 335
Not stated	48 148	24 843	63 562	136 553
<b>Total</b>	<b>800 704</b>	<b>524 560</b>	<b>1 241 082</b>	<b>2 566 346</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**4.8**

## HIGHEST YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total youth
	15-17	18-19	20-24	
MALES				
Still at school	5 268	347	101	5 716
Did not go to school	133	88	174	395
Year 8 and below	1 138	839	1 808	3 785
Year 9 or equivalent	1 842	1 145	2 196	5 183
Year 10 or equivalent	2 608	1 986	4 266	8 860
Year 11 or equivalent	1 050	973	2 094	4 117
Year 12 or equivalent	482	1 902	4 376	6 760
Not stated	956	476	1 243	2 675
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 477</b>	<b>7 756</b>	<b>16 258</b>	<b>37 491</b>
FEMALES				
Still at school	5 594	327	124	6 045
Did not go to school	94	77	109	280
Year 8 and below	824	655	1 455	2 934
Year 9 or equivalent	1 602	897	2 044	4 543
Year 10 or equivalent	2 504	1 871	4 252	8 627
Year 11 or equivalent	1 195	1 075	2 281	4 551
Year 12 or equivalent	580	2 492	5 542	8 614
Not stated	842	394	899	2 135
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 235</b>	<b>7 788</b>	<b>16 706</b>	<b>37 729</b>
PERSONS				
Still at school	10 862	674	225	11 761
Did not go to school	227	165	283	675
Year 8 and below	1 962	1 494	3 263	6 719
Year 9 or equivalent	3 444	2 042	4 240	9 726
Year 10 or equivalent	5 112	3 857	8 518	17 487
Year 11 or equivalent	2 245	2 048	4 375	8 668
Year 12 or equivalent	1 062	4 394	9 918	15 374
Not stated	1 798	870	2 142	4 810
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 712</b>	<b>15 544</b>	<b>32 964</b>	<b>75 220</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 4.9 HIGHEST YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, Overseas born youth, non-main English speaking countries

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			<i>Total youth</i>
	15-17	18-19	20-24	
MALES				
Still at school	15 907	4 737	4 815	25 459
Did not go to school	111	206	789	1 106
Year 8 and below	592	243	908	1 743
Year 9 or equivalent	2 431	336	854	3 621
Year 10 or equivalent	5 175	1 799	4 511	11 485
Year 11 or equivalent	4 638	3 009	4 289	11 936
Year 12 or equivalent	2 692	16 782	59 650	79 124
Not stated	1 375	1 109	3 740	6 224
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 921</b>	<b>28 221</b>	<b>79 556</b>	<b>140 698</b>
FEMALES				
Still at school	16 212	4 951	5 093	26 256
Did not go to school	84	142	859	1 085
Year 8 and below	405	179	1 194	1 778
Year 9 or equivalent	2 089	224	942	3 255
Year 10 or equivalent	4 426	1 192	3 605	9 223
Year 11 or equivalent	4 296	2 450	3 318	10 064
Year 12 or equivalent	2 664	17 460	60 605	80 729
Not stated	1 272	842	2 866	4 980
<b>Total</b>	<b>31 448</b>	<b>27 440</b>	<b>78 482</b>	<b>137 370</b>
PERSONS				
Still at school	32 119	9 688	9 908	51 715
Did not go to school	195	348	1 648	2 191
Year 8 and below	997	422	2 102	3 521
Year 9 or equivalent	4 520	560	1 796	6 876
Year 10 or equivalent	9 601	2 991	8 116	20 708
Year 11 or equivalent	8 934	5 459	7 607	22 000
Year 12 or equivalent	5 356	34 242	120 255	159 853
Not stated	2 647	1 951	6 606	11 204
<b>Total</b>	<b>64 369</b>	<b>55 661</b>	<b>158 038</b>	<b>278 068</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**4.10****HIGHEST YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, By remoteness areas, 15–24-year-olds**

## RE MOTENESS AREAS

	<i>Major Cities</i>	<i>Inner Regional</i>	<i>Outer Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very Remote</i>	<i>Total youth(a)</i>
MALES						
Still at school	156 210	52 996	24 402	2 899	1 130	237 644
Did not go to school	2 177	360	275	62	218	3 092
Year 8 or below	10 499	4 856	2 422	575	2 096	20 453
Year 9 or equivalent	38 691	16 206	7 740	1 317	1 646	65 619
Year 10 or equivalent	130 390	53 243	27 268	4 714	3 193	218 972
Year 11 or equivalent	93 635	30 622	16 382	2 890	1 448	145 142
Year 12 or equivalent	413 451	79 790	37 218	5 906	3 191	540 090
Not stated	49 733	12 975	7 642	1 988	2 392	74 882
<b>Total</b>	<b>894 786</b>	<b>251 048</b>	<b>123 349</b>	<b>20 351</b>	<b>15 314</b>	<b>1 305 894</b>
FEMALES						
Still at school	160 437	55 026	24 345	2 929	1 235	243 982
Did not go to school	1 810	250	155	33	159	2 407
Year 8 or below	6 911	2 768	1 298	311	1 720	13 008
Year 9 or equivalent	28 545	11 955	5 511	950	1 283	48 247
Year 10 or equivalent	96 248	38 994	19 437	3 073	2 240	160 031
Year 11 or equivalent	74 708	25 480	13 283	2 243	1 109	116 861
Year 12 or equivalent	466 964	94 520	42 687	6 452	3 386	614 245
Not stated	42 906	10 357	5 897	1 295	1 182	61 671
<b>Total</b>	<b>878 529</b>	<b>239 350</b>	<b>112 613</b>	<b>17 286</b>	<b>12 314</b>	<b>1 260 454</b>
PERSONS						
Still at school	316 647	108 022	48 747	5 828	2 365	481 626
Did not go to school	3 987	610	430	95	377	5 499
Year 8 or below	17 410	7 624	3 720	886	3 816	33 461
Year 9 or equivalent	67 236	28 161	13 251	2 267	2 929	113 866
Year 10 or equivalent	226 638	92 237	46 705	7 787	5 433	379 003
Year 11 or equivalent	168 343	56 102	29 665	5 133	2 557	262 003
Year 12 or equivalent	880 415	174 310	79 905	12 358	6 577	1 154 335
Not stated	92 639	23 332	13 539	3 283	3 574	136 553
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 773 315</b>	<b>490 398</b>	<b>235 962</b>	<b>37 637</b>	<b>27 628</b>	<b>2 566 348</b>

(a) Total includes Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

### 4.11 HIGHEST YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, By weekly family income, 15–24-year-olds

Highest year of school completed	Less than \$200	\$200–\$399	\$400–\$599	\$600–\$799	\$800–\$1199	\$1200–\$1499	\$1500 or more	Not stated(a)
Still at school	6 834	23 261	43 170	42 253	78 650	49 259	111 129	89 064
Did not go to school	223	521	537	467	543	233	430	773
Year 8 or below	761	4 059	4 250	3 395	4 217	1 838	3 401	3 922
Year 9 or equivalent	1 814	10 797	12 699	10 905	15 952	8 445	17 629	15 071
Year 10 or equivalent	4 000	23 731	32 960	34 537	57 890	34 028	69 828	43 857
Year 11 or equivalent	2 708	13 361	20 258	22 063	39 740	24 850	52 807	31 319
Year 12 or equivalent	10 400	30 361	54 990	69 082	143 486	104 339	290 717	112 621
Not stated	582	1 621	2 656	2 581	4 240	2 357	5 058	33 490
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>27 322</b>	<b>107 712</b>	<b>171 520</b>	<b>185 283</b>	<b>344 718</b>	<b>225 349</b>	<b>550 999</b>	<b>330 117</b>

(a) Includes those for whom partial incomes were stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

### 4.11 HIGHEST YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, By weekly family income, 15–24-year-olds *continued*

Highest year of school completed	Not applicable(a)	Total	Median weekly family income \$
Still at school	38 006	481 626	1 113
Did not go to school	1 773	5 500	684
Year 8 or below	7 618	33 461	711
Year 9 or equivalent	20 553	113 865	873
Year 10 or equivalent	78 172	379 003	1 029
Year 11 or equivalent	54 897	262 003	1 096
Year 12 or equivalent	338 339	1 154 335	1 324
Not stated	83 968	136 553	998
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>623 326</b>	<b>2 566 346</b>	<b>1 164</b>

(a) Includes Non-family/Non-classifiable households, Unoccupied private dwellings, Non-private dwellings, Migratory and Off-shore CDs.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**4.12**

## LEVEL OF HIGHEST NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION, By age group (years) .....

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)		Total youth
	15-19	20-24	
.....			
MALES			
Postgraduate degree	91	1 412	1 503
Graduate diploma / Graduate Certificate level	50	1 199	1 249
Bachelor degree	528	54 747	55 275
Advanced diploma / Diploma level	2 216	27 258	29 474
Certificate III & IV level	18 319	101 768	120 087
Certificate I & II level	4 953	11 584	16 537
Certificate level, not further defined	2 616	6 219	8 835
Inadequately described	1 821	5 491	7 312
Total with a non-school qualification	30 594	209 678	240 272
Without a non-school qualification	576 407	367 623	944 030
Level of education not stated	70 322	51 271	121 593
<b>Total</b>	<b>677 323</b>	<b>628 572</b>	<b>1 305 895</b>
.....			
FEMALES			
Postgraduate degree	80	1 582	1 662
Graduate diploma / Graduate Certificate	65	2 926	2 991
Bachelor degree	573	86 618	87 191
Advanced diploma / Diploma	3 937	40 664	44 601
Certificate III & IV level	13 756	48 991	62 747
Certificate I & II level	8 983	24 581	33 564
Certificate level, not further defined	4 210	10 190	14 400
Inadequately described	2 219	7 332	9 551
Total with a non-school qualification	33 823	222 884	256 707
Without a non-school qualification	550 011	345 216	895 227
Level of education not stated	64 107	44 410	108 517
<b>Total</b>	<b>647 941</b>	<b>612 510</b>	<b>1 260 451</b>
.....			
PERSONS			
Postgraduate degree	171	2 994	3 165
Graduate diploma / Graduate Certificate	115	4 125	4 240
Bachelor degree	1 101	141 365	142 466
Advanced diploma / Diploma level	6 153	67 922	74 075
Certificate III & IV level	32 075	150 759	182 834
Certificate I & II level	13 936	36 165	50 101
Certificate level, not further defined	6 826	16 409	23 235
Inadequately described	4 040	12 823	16 863
Total with a non-school qualification	64 417	432 562	496 979
Without a non-school qualification	1 126 418	712 839	1 839 257
Level of education not stated	134 429	95 681	230 110
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 325 264</b>	<b>1 241 082</b>	<b>2 566 346</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 4.13 LEVEL OF HIGHEST NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION, By remoteness areas, 15-24-year-olds

### REMOTENESS AREAS

	<i>Major Cities</i>	<i>Inner Regional</i>	<i>Outer Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very Remote</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
Postgraduate degree level	2 916	144	86	12	6	3 164
Graduate diploma / Graduate certificate level	3 306	528	305	71	30	4 240
Bachelor degree level	118 192	14 301	7 521	1 519	847	142 466
Advanced diploma / Diploma level	60 805	8 686	3 535	631	368	74 075
Certificate III & IV level	116 754	39 937	20 472	3 603	1 786	182 834
Certificate I & II level	32 152	11 346	5 309	861	388	50 101
Certificate level, not further defined	16 652	4 173	1 895	324	174	23 235
Inadequately described	11 583	3 136	1 682	286	163	16 863
Total with a non-school qualification	362 360	82 251	40 805	7 307	3 762	496 978
Without a non-school qualification	1 255 174	365 675	172 719	25 597	19 413	1 839 257
Level of education not stated	155 781	42 472	22 438	4 733	4 453	230 110
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>1 773 315</b>	<b>490 398</b>	<b>235 962</b>	<b>37 637</b>	<b>27 628</b>	<b>2 566 345</b>

(a) Includes Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 4.14 LEVEL OF HIGHEST NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION, By field of study, 15–24-year-olds

	Postgraduate qualification	Graduate diploma/graduate certificate	Bachelor degree	Advanced diploma and diploma level	Certificate III & IV level	Certificate I & II level	Certificate level, not further defined	Not stated(a)	Total
MALES									
Natural and physical sciences	153	50	5 934	364	142	62	88	421	7 214
Information technology	357	209	6 572	5 936	3 919	1 897	1 149	2 073	22 112
Engineering and related technologies	150	37	6 936	4 717	54 574	2 701	1 320	3 872	74 307
Architecture and building	22	33	1 370	1 289	22 703	454	240	1 205	27 316
Agriculture, environmental and related studies	19	26	1 676	1 199	6 098	1 609	612	932	12 171
Health	85	54	3 694	443	512	152	150	528	5 618
Education	26	306	2 254	185	83	12	13	221	3 100
Management and commerce	442	207	14 328	8 406	4 995	4 796	2 358	3 186	38 718
Society and culture	166	208	7 169	1 766	1 414	1 240	770	1 817	14 550
Miscellaneous fields(b)	50	97	3 949	4 395	16 701	3 123	1 672	2 583	32 570
Field inadequately described(c)	33	22	1 393	774	8 946	491	463	112 067	124 189
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 503</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>55 275</b>	<b>29 474</b>	<b>120 087</b>	<b>16 537</b>	<b>8 835</b>	<b>128 905</b>	<b>361 865</b>
FEMALES									
Natural and physical sciences	167	85	8 562	630	201	86	83	393	10 207
Information technology	137	70	2 131	1 595	1 130	975	417	670	7 125
Engineering and related technologies	43	14	1 591	890	1 840	440	201	364	5 383
Architecture and building	17	41	1 051	699	404	45	82	116	2 455
Agriculture, environmental and related studies	26	33	2 068	933	1 561	1 034	344	368	6 367
Health	223	288	13 339	2 162	3 541	711	899	2 644	23 807
Education	128	1 209	11 181	1 285	415	41	73	802	15 134
Management and commerce	481	326	19 100	17 735	20 252	20 623	7 047	9 471	95 035
Society and culture	311	753	17 226	8 241	7 100	2 964	2 041	2 908	41 544
Miscellaneous fields(b)	97	147	8 353	9 619	23 465	6 076	2 753	4 105	54 615
Field inadequately described(c)	32	25	2 589	812	2 838	569	460	96 227	103 552
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 662</b>	<b>2 991</b>	<b>87 191</b>	<b>44 601</b>	<b>62 747</b>	<b>33 564</b>	<b>14 400</b>	<b>118 068</b>	<b>365 224</b>

(a) Includes Level and field not stated; Level only not stated.

(b) Includes Creative Arts; Food, hospitality and personal services; Mixed field programmes.

(c) Includes Field of study inadequately described and Field of study not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 4.14 LEVEL OF HIGHEST NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION, By field of study, 15–24-year-olds *continued*

	Postgraduate qualification	Graduate diploma/graduate certificate	Bachelor degree	Advanced diploma and diploma level	Certificate III & IV level	Certificate I & II level	Certificate level, not further defined	Not stated(a)	Total
PERSONS									
Natural and physical sciences	320	135	14 496	994	343	148	171	814	17 421
Information technology	494	279	8 703	7 531	5 049	2 872	1 566	2 743	29 237
Engineering and related technologies	193	51	8 527	5 607	56 414	3 141	1 521	4 236	79 690
Architecture and building	39	74	2 421	1 988	23 107	499	322	1 321	29 771
Agriculture, environmental and related studies	45	59	3 744	2 132	7 659	2 643	956	1 300	18 538
Health	308	342	17 033	2 605	4 053	863	1 049	3 172	29 425
Education	154	1 515	13 435	1 470	498	53	86	1 023	18 234
Management and commerce	923	533	33 428	26 141	25 247	25 419	9 405	12 657	133 753
Society and culture	477	961	24 395	10 007	8 514	4 204	2 811	4 725	56 094
Miscellaneous fields(b)	147	244	12 302	14 014	40 166	9 199	4 425	6 688	87 185
Field inadequately described(c)	65	47	3 982	1 586	11 784	1 060	923	208 294	227 741
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 165</b>	<b>4 240</b>	<b>142 466</b>	<b>74 075</b>	<b>182 834</b>	<b>50 101</b>	<b>23 235</b>	<b>246 973</b>	<b>727 089</b>

(a) Includes Level and field not stated; Level only not stated.

(b) Includes Creative Arts; Food, hospitality and personal services; Mixed field programmes.

(c) Includes Field of study inadequately described and Field of study not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

The employment arrangements and patterns of 15–24-year-olds are quite different from persons in older age groups. Many young people combine part-time work with full-time study, either at school or in further education. Young people, especially teenagers, are now less likely to be in the full-time labour force but more likely to be in part-time employment in their initial years in the workforce. As a result of such changes, the transition from compulsory schooling to the full-time workforce can now be a long process for many young people (ABS, 2003c).

*Labour Force Participation*

In 2001, based on responses to the census questions, there were 1.6 million young people aged 15–24 years in the labour force (that is, employed or unemployed), constituting just over 18% of the total Australian labour force of nearly 9 million persons aged 15 years and over. This represents a youth labour force participation rate of 63%, compared with 60% for the total population (see Glossary for further information on Labour force and Participation rate). There were 834,000 young males in the labour force, representing a participation rate of 64%, similar to the participation rate for young females (62%, or 781,900 females). In comparison, the participation rate among the total population was 68% for males and 53% for females.

As could be expected, the participation rate for young people increased with age, with 37% of those aged 15–17 years in the labour force, increasing to 69% of 18–19-year-olds and 77% of 20–24-year-olds. A greater proportion of females than males were participating in the labour force in the 15–17 years age group, whereas in the 20–24 years age group, 80% of males compared with 74% of females participated in the labour force.

Although the youth labour force participation rate was comparable in both 1996 and 2001 (63%), the actual numbers of young people participating in the labour force between 1996 and 2001 had decreased by 12,700 persons. This is a consequence of having fewer 15–24-year-olds in the population in 2001. In comparison, the total population participating in the labour force increased by 551,000 persons.

Youth participation in the labour force varied between the states and territories, with the Australian Capital Territory (68%), Queensland (66%) and Western Australia (65%) having the highest rates, and the Northern Territory (56%) and Tasmania (60%) the lowest.

Participation in the labour force also varied depending on cultural background. The labour force participation rate among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth (47%) was considerably lower than that of the total youth population (63%), and was slightly lower than that for the total Indigenous population (50%). Just over half (54%) of Indigenous males aged 15–24 years were in the labour force compared with 41% of Indigenous females of the same age. Almost a quarter (24%) of Indigenous youth were

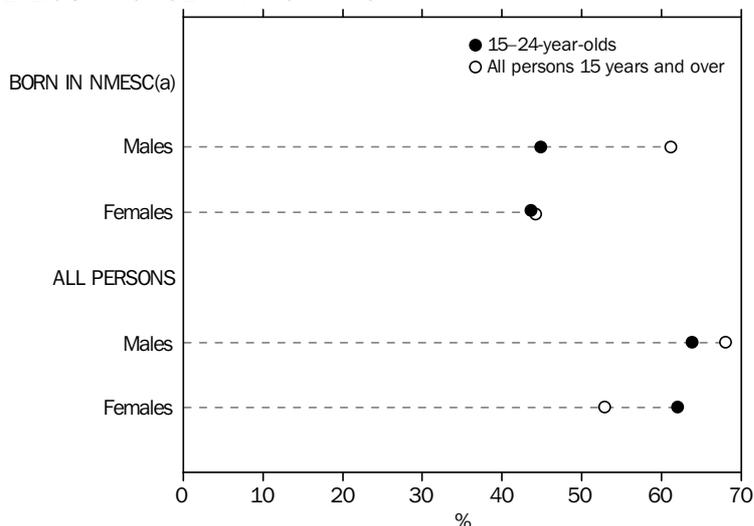
*Labour Force Participation continued*

neither in the labour force nor attending an education institution, compared with 6% of the total youth population.

Youth from non-main English speaking countries had a lower labour force participation rate (44%) than both the total youth population (63%) and all persons from non-main English speaking countries (52%). This is partly attributable to the fact that many overseas born young people are overseas students who have come to Australia specifically to study and may therefore not be involved in the Australian labour force (ABS, 2002b). A relatively small proportion (6%) of youth born in non-main English speaking countries were neither in the labour force nor attending an education institution.

Male participation in the labour force was consistently higher than female participation regardless of cultural background. For Indigenous young persons, 54% of males were in the labour force compared with 41% of females.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



(a) Non-Main English speaking country.  
Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

*Employment*

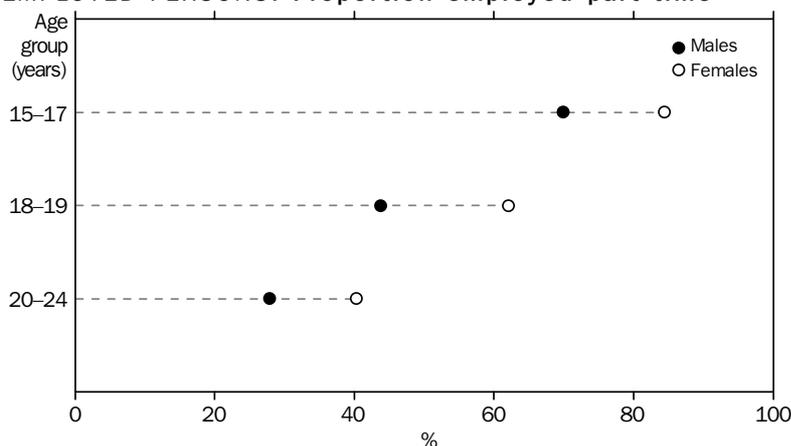
From 1996 to 2001, the employment to population ratio for young people increased by one percentage point (from 53% to 54%), and corresponded with the increase in the employment to population ratio of the total population (43% to 44%, over the same period).

Employment to population ratios for youth showed some variation between states and territories — from 48% in Tasmania, to 54% in both South Australia and Victoria, and 60% in the Australian Capital Territory.

Levels of involvement in the paid workforce vary through life cycle stages, initially increasing with age as young people move from education and training (often combined with part-time work) into full-time jobs. Half of all employed youth were in part-time employment, with 15–17-year-olds more likely to be employed in this capacity (84% of all employed 15–17-year-olds) than other young people. This is related to the fact that many of those in the younger age brackets are combining part-time work with study commitments (ABS 2003d). For younger students, working part-time may provide a

*Employment continued*

source of personal income and therefore a certain level of independence, as well as work experience which may enhance future employment opportunities. Full time students working part-time were commonly still at school or were continuing with study after completing compulsory schooling. Most employed persons aged 20–24 years were in full-time jobs (69%), similar to the total population (72%).

**EMPLOYED PERSONS: Proportion employed part-time**

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Youth were less likely to be working full-time in 2001 than in 1996, with the largest change taking place in the 18–19 years age group, where the proportion involved in full-time work decreased by seven percentage points over this five year period.

Of those in the labour force, young females were more often in employment (88%) than young males (85%). As with the total population, employed females in the youth population were more likely to be engaged in part-time work (54%) than males (38%).

*Unemployment*

At the 2001 census, the unemployment to population ratio for 15–24-year-olds was 9%, compared with 4% for the total population (aged 15 years and over). The likelihood of being unemployed is partly related to life cycle stage — levels of unemployment tend to be higher among youth, many of whom are entering the labour market for the first time (ABS, 2002c).

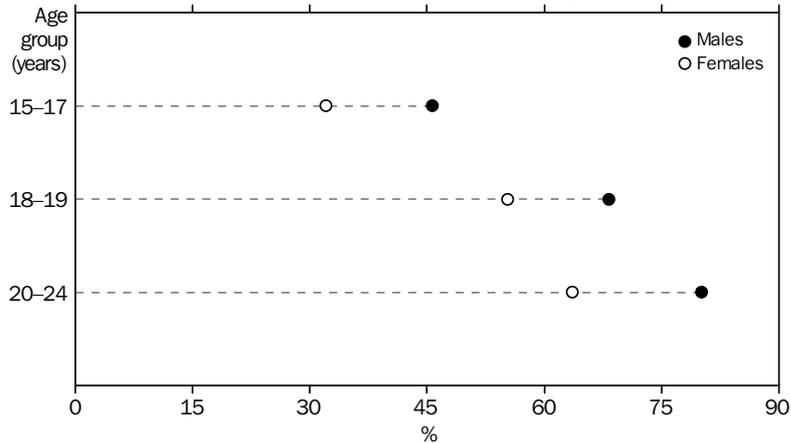
Youth aged 20–24 years were slightly more likely to be unemployed than those aged 15–19 years (unemployment to population ratio of 9% and 8% respectively), although both of these groups tend to remain unemployed for shorter periods than other age groups. This reflects the fact that young people are more likely to stay in the labour force for short term periods, with many looking for employment during breaks in education or holidays (ABS, 2003e).

The youth unemployment rate in 2001 was 14% (see Glossary for further information on Unemployment rate). The difference between the unemployment rate and the unemployment to population ratio was greater for youth than the total population. This can be explained by the lower labour force participation of young people than the population as a whole, with many young people studying full-time and preparing for future employment (ABS, 2002c).

*Unemployment continued*

Most unemployed 15–17-year-olds were looking for part-time work (61%), with the majority of these (88%) engaged in full-time study. Conversely, the majority of those aged 18–19 years and 20–24 years were looking for full-time work (62% and 73%). Consistent with the fact that young women were more likely to be working part-time, the proportion of unemployed young women looking for full-time work (54%) was lower than that for young men (70%).

**UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: Proportion looking for full-time work**



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**INDUSTRY**

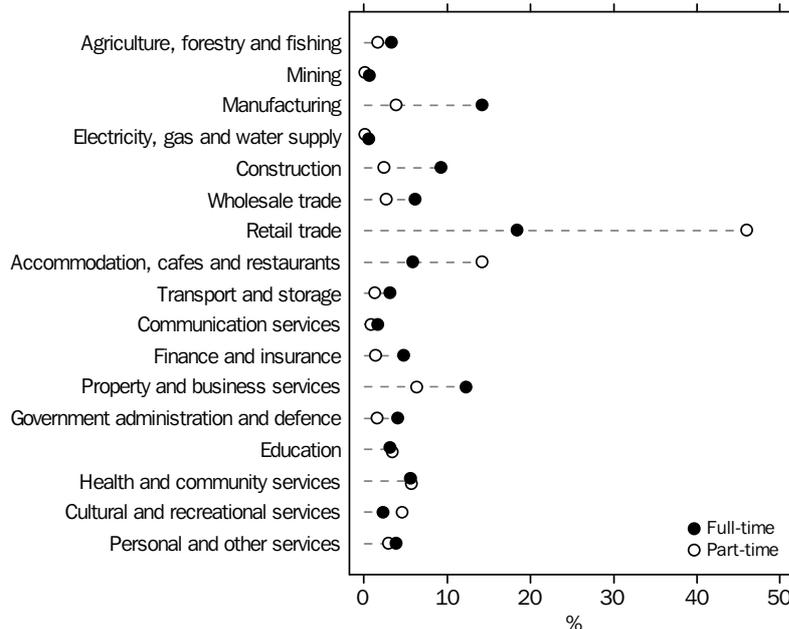
In 2001, the main industry of employment among 15–24-year-olds was Retail trade. There were 434,400 young people employed in this industry, making up 31% of all employed youth and 36% of all persons employed in Retail trade. Almost half (46%) of all young people working part-time worked in Retail trade, along with 18% of those working full-time.

Accommodation, cafes and restaurants was another key industry of employment for 15–24-year-olds, with 10% of all employed youth. This industry also had a high concentration of young people in its workforce (33%). The Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry accounted for 14% of youth working part-time, and 6% of youth working full-time. The third largest employer of young people was Property and business services (9% of employed young people).

Apart from Retail trade, most full-time jobs for young people were in Manufacturing (14%), Construction (9%), and Property and business services (12%).

INDUSTRY *continued*

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, Industry: 15–24-year-olds



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Young females accounted for most of the employed youth in Health and community services (83%) and Education (70%). In contrast, in Construction, Agriculture, forestry and fishing, and Manufacturing, males predominated (92%, 78% and 77% of employed youth respectively).

Between 1996 and 2001 there was a decline in the numbers of young people employed across several industry groups, in part reflecting the changing nature of the Australian job market to more service-oriented employment (ABS, 2003d). The service-oriented industries also tend to be those that students are most likely to work in part-time while studying. Manufacturing registered the largest decline (26,500 young people), followed by Finance and insurance (6,400 young people) and Wholesale trade (6,200 young people). Conversely, Retail trade recorded an increase in the number of employed young people, of 50,500 persons over this five-year period — this represents 30% of the total increase in Retail trade employment since 1996. Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (19,100 young people) and Property and business services (17,200 young people) also recorded an increase in the number of youth employed.

OCCUPATION

The most common occupational groups among employed young people were Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (24% of all employed youth), Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (20%), and Tradespersons and related workers (15%).

The occupations of young people varied with age and student status, with 20–24-year-olds — who are more likely to have completed their education — more likely to be employed in higher skilled groups than younger persons who might be working part-time while studying, and are not yet fully qualified. Young people working full-time were most likely to be employed as Tradespersons and related workers (24%), Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (20%), and Professionals (13%). Those young people working part-time were mostly employed as Elementary clerical, sales and

OCCUPATION *continued*

service workers (40%), Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (21%) and Labourers and related workers (14%).

The most common occupational groups for employed young males were Tradespersons and related workers (26%) and Labourers and related workers (17%). The majority of young females were employed in Elementary clerical, sales or service occupations (33%) and Intermediate clerical, sales or service occupations (30%).

**DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, Occupation:  
15-24-year-olds**



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Of those employed young people who went to work on 7 August 2001 (census day), 69% travelled to work in a car, with the majority (77% of all who travelled to work in a car) as a driver. Those aged 25 years and over were more likely to travel to work by car (74%) and almost always as the driver (90%). Walking to work was the next most popular method of travel to work for young people (6%), followed by the train and bus (both 5%). Nearly one-fifth of all employed young people (18%) did not go to work on this day, compared to 11% of the total population.

INCOME

This section provides information on the individual and household incomes of young people, based on the gross (before tax) weekly income of persons aged 15 years and over, as reported in the census (see Explanatory Notes and Glossary for information on Individual income and Household income). Data on individual income is an indicator of the earning capacity of young people, if they are employed. If they are not employed, individual incomes may reflect eligibility for Youth Allowance as an unemployed person or student, capacity of parents to provide support, and so on. Household income is a better indicator of the material living standards of youth, as it better accounts for living arrangements and the income sharing that can occur in households.

Income is closely related to age and involvement in the labour market. Incomes are generally highest among people of working age, although they tend to be lower for young people (many of whom may be students) and older people (who are less likely to be in the labour force).

INCOME *continued*

A significant number of people did not report their income in the 2001 census (10% of youth and 8% of all persons aged 15 years and over). Data reported in this section exclude persons who did not state their income.

*Individual income*

In 2001, the median weekly income of young people was \$179 (see Explanatory Notes and Glossary for information on medians). Just over half (53%) of all young people who reported their income had a weekly income of less than \$200 and 18% received \$500 or more a week. In comparison, the median weekly income of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young persons was \$166. The median weekly income for youth born overseas in non-main English speaking countries (\$117) was considerably less than that recorded for the total youth population (\$179).

The median income of young people increased with age, from \$16 per week for 15–17-year-olds, to \$162 among 18–19-year-olds and \$375 for those aged 20–24 years. Young men, regardless of cultural background, had higher median incomes than young women.

In 2001, the median weekly income for youth working full-time was \$496 and \$160 for those employed part-time. As could be expected, income levels were higher for 20–24-year-olds working full-time (\$548) when compared with 15–17-year-olds (\$254) and 18–19-year-olds (\$351) with the same labour force status. There was little difference in the median earnings of males (\$492) and females (\$503) who worked full-time.

Income among unemployed young people was generally lower than employed persons, and was most often in the range \$80–\$199 per week (44%). Most unemployed 15–17-year-olds (55%) had nil income, although in some cases their parents are likely to have received Youth Allowance on their behalf. For unemployed 18–19-year-olds, median income was \$92, increasing to \$157 for 20–24-year-olds.

Income levels were lower for students aged 15–24 years when compared to those young people not attending an educational institution. While the median weekly income for youth not attending an educational institution (\$377) was similar to that for part-time students (\$332), the figure for full-time students was considerably lower (\$53). The most commonly reported income range among part-time students was \$200–\$499 (49%). Of full-time students, 33% reported no income and another 46% reported income less than \$160 per week.

The income of young people varied between states and territories. The median weekly income of 15–24-year-olds ranged from a low of \$167 in Tasmania to a high of \$194 in the Northern Territory, in 2001. Income levels across states and territories tended to reflect the proportion of young people who were employed. For example, Tasmania had the lowest proportion of youth employed (48%) among all states and territories and the lowest income levels, while the Australian Capital Territory had the highest proportion of youth employed (60%) and one of the highest median weekly incomes (\$186).

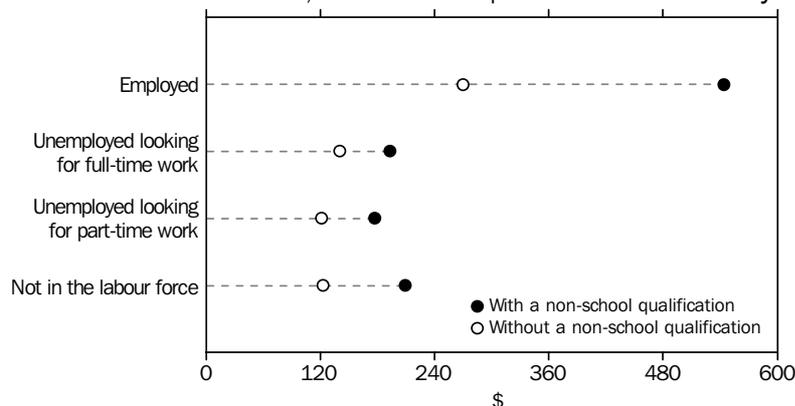
There are other factors which may impact on income levels, including differences in dependency status and sources of income, relative wage and salary rates, the mix of industries and occupations of employed persons and availability of full- and part-time jobs in each state and territory. For example, while only 50% of youth in the Northern Territory were employed, this group recorded a relatively high median weekly

*Individual income  
continued*

income(\$194) — this partly reflects a higher proportion of youth employed in industries such as Government administration and defence and Mining, in which young employees typically have relatively high average earnings.

Young people with a non-school qualification, and particularly those with higher level qualifications, generally had a higher level of median income than those without. Diploma level graduates aged 15–24 years had a median weekly income of \$420, while those with postgraduate level qualifications (\$505), bachelor degrees (\$584) and graduate diplomas (\$612) had the highest incomes. In comparison, youth who were without qualifications and were not students had a median income of \$312.

**MEDIAN INCOME LEVEL, Non-school qualification: 15–24-year-olds**



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

*Household income*

While income is usually received by individuals, it is normally shared between partners in a couple relationship and with dependent children. To a lesser degree, there may be sharing with other members of the household, particularly older children who only have limited incomes of their own. The sharing of income may be through a transfer of cash income, or it may be limited to the provision of free or cheap accommodation, access to motor vehicles, and the like. Even when there is no transfer of income among 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 a dwelling. The material standard of living of an individual is therefore likely to be better measured by considering the aggregate income of the household rather than only considering the income of the individual. This is especially the case for youth living in the parental home.

However, larger households normally require a greater level of income to maintain the same material standard of living as smaller households, and the needs of adults are normally greater than the needs of children. The household income measures shown below are therefore adjusted by equivalence factors to standardise the income estimates with respect to household size and composition while taking into account the economies of scale that arise from the sharing of dwellings. Note that the equivalised income estimate for any household, other than a lone person household, will not accord with the amounts that households actually received (see Explanatory Notes for a more detailed explanation of Equivalised household income).

*Household income  
continued*

In 2001, the median equivalised household income for all youth was \$528 per week. A young person's equivalised household income varied depending on their relationship in the household. The median equivalised household income was higher for youth living in the parental home (\$544 per week) than those living outside the parental home (\$497 per week). Youth who were non-dependent children had the highest median equivalised household income (\$596 per week) and youth who were lone parents had the lowest (\$261). These differences reflect differences in how many people in a household receive individual incomes, as well as differing earning capacities of those who are employed.

Younger youth had lower median equivalised weekly household income (\$454 for 15–17-year-olds, \$496 for 18–19-year-olds) when compared with older youth (\$585 for 20–24 years).

## 5.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, By attendance at an educational institution .....

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Total in the labour force	Not in the labour force	Total youth(a)
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part- time work	Total			
<b>Attending full-time</b>									
15-17	1 846	167 850	180 639	2 471	26 506	28 977	209 616	445 704	655 320
18-19	4 865	95 276	104 914	2 412	17 252	19 664	124 578	103 913	228 491
20-24	12 292	117 777	134 874	4 528	17 315	21 843	156 717	112 884	269 601
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 003</b>	<b>380 903</b>	<b>420 427</b>	<b>9 411</b>	<b>61 073</b>	<b>70 484</b>	<b>490 911</b>	<b>662 501</b>	<b>1 153 412</b>
<b>Attending part-time</b>									
15-17	9 997	4 107	14 817	1 569	1 134	2 703	17 520	6 018	23 993
18-19	28 954	11 817	42 535	2 446	1 571	4 017	46 552	5 492	52 379
20-24	72 399	26 322	101 653	5 891	2 686	8 577	110 230	11 214	121 943
<b>Total</b>	<b>111 350</b>	<b>42 246</b>	<b>159 005</b>	<b>9 906</b>	<b>5 391</b>	<b>15 297</b>	<b>174 302</b>	<b>22 724</b>	<b>198 315</b>
<b>Not attending</b>									
15-17	27 948	19 242	50 444	15 277	2 424	17 701	68 145	23 628	94 426
18-19	93 429	51 981	153 064	32 589	3 881	36 470	189 534	32 246	223 889
20-24	439 614	139 536	600 077	72 020	9 895	81 915	681 992	110 478	797 689
<b>Total</b>	<b>560 991</b>	<b>210 759</b>	<b>803 585</b>	<b>119 886</b>	<b>16 200</b>	<b>136 086</b>	<b>939 671</b>	<b>166 352</b>	<b>1 116 004</b>
<b>Total</b>									
15-17(b)	40 270	191 965	247 361	19 549	30 209	49 758	297 119	478 257	800 704
18-19(b)	128 519	159 853	302 865	37 833	22 823	60 656	363 521	143 581	524 560
20-24(b)	527 593	285 079	842 015	83 201	30 088	113 289	955 304	241 306	1 241 082
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>696 382</b>	<b>636 897</b>	<b>1 392 241</b>	<b>140 583</b>	<b>83 120</b>	<b>223 703</b>	<b>1 615 944</b>	<b>863 144</b>	<b>2 566 346</b>

(a) Includes those who did not state their labour force status.

(b) Includes those who did not state full or part-time student status and those who did not state full or part-time student status and whether they were attending an educational institution.

## 5.2 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, By age group (years)

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total youth no.	25 years and over no.	Total persons no.	Total youth %	25 years and over %
	15-17 no.	18-19 no.	20-24 no.					
MALES								
Employed								
Full-time	27 532	78 861	297 784	404 177	3 083 676	3 487 853	31.0	51.8
Part-time	76 083	62 779	107 533	246 395	505 670	752 065	18.9	8.5
Total employed(a)	115 584	154 255	437 132	706 971	3 839 812	4 546 783	54.1	64.5
Unemployed looking for								
Full-time work	12 004	22 687	54 137	88 828	233 159	321 987	6.8	3.9
Part-time work	14 249	10 553	13 448	38 250	33 730	71 980	2.9	0.6
Total unemployed	26 253	33 240	67 585	127 078	266 889	393 967	9.7	4.5
Not in the labour force	254 399	70 628	99 908	424 935	1 597 773	2 022 708	32.5	26.8
Not stated	13 582	9 382	23 947	46 911	248 255	295 166	3.6	4.2
Total	409 818	267 505	628 572	1 305 895	5 952 729	7 258 624	100.0	100.0
FEMALES								
Employed								
Full-time	12 738	49 658	229 809	292 205	1 580 635	1 872 840	23.2	24.9
Part-time	106 040	87 771	149 647	343 458	1 269 339	1 612 797	27.2	20.0
Total employed(a)	131 777	148 610	404 883	685 270	3 066 553	3 751 823	54.4	48.4
Unemployed looking for								
Full-time work	7 545	15 146	29 064	51 755	98 771	150 526	4.1	1.6
Part-time work	15 960	12 270	16 640	44 870	71 346	116 216	3.6	1.1
Total unemployed	23 505	27 416	45 704	96 625	170 117	266 742	7.7	2.7
Not in the labour force	223 858	72 953	141 398	438 209	2 804 509	3 242 718	34.8	44.3
Not stated	11 746	8 076	20 525	40 347	296 520	336 867	3.2	4.7
Total	390 886	257 055	612 510	1 260 451	6 337 699	7 598 150	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes those for whom full-time or part-time status was not stated and those who were employed but did not work in the week preceding the census.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

### 5.3 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples .....

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total youth	25 years and over	Total persons	Total youth	25 years and over
	15-17	18-19	20-24					
MALES								
Employed								
Full-time	777	1 545	4 302	6 624	25 466	32 090	17.7	31.0
Part-time	1 490	1 473	2 951	5 914	11 163	17 077	15.8	13.6
Total employed(a)	2 608	3 411	8 077	14 096	40 654	54 750	37.6	49.6
Unemployed looking for								
Full-time work	873	1 309	2 739	4 921	8 156	13 077	13.1	9.9
Part-time work	448	228	375	1 051	1 167	2 218	2.8	1.4
Total unemployed	1 321	1 537	3 114	5 972	9 323	15 295	15.9	11.4
Not in the labour force	9 075	2 561	4 601	16 237	29 292	45 529	43.3	35.7
Not stated	473	247	466	1 186	2 768	3 954	3.2	3.4
Total	13 477	7 756	16 258	37 491	82 037	119 528	100.0	100.0
FEMALES								
Employed								
Full-time	377	1 078	2 893	4 348	15 606	19 954	11.5	17.0
Part-time	1 817	1 446	2 674	5 937	15 148	21 085	15.7	16.5
Total employed(a)	2 545	2 791	6 143	11 479	34 164	45 643	30.4	37.2
Unemployed looking for								
Full-time work	587	836	1 336	2 759	3 711	6 470	7.3	4.0
Part-time work	500	301	539	1 340	1 939	3 279	3.6	2.1
Total unemployed	1 087	1 137	1 875	4 099	5 650	9 749	10.9	6.2
Not in the labour force	9 230	3 634	8 216	21 080	48 813	69 893	55.9	53.2
Not stated	373	226	472	1 071	3 189	4 260	2.8	3.5
Total	13 235	7 788	16 706	37 729	91 816	129 545	100.0	100.0

(a) Total employed includes those for whom full-time or part-time status was not stated, and those who were employed but did not work in the week preceding the census.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**5.4****LABOUR FORCE STATUS, Persons born overseas in non-main English speaking countries**

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total youth	25 years and over	Total persons	Total youth	25 years and over
	15-17	18-19	20-24					
	no.	no.	no.					
MALES								
Employed								
Full-time	504	2 305	19 695	22 504	461 104	483 608	16.0	45.1
Part-time	2 788	4 737	14 407	21 932	89 957	111 889	15.6	8.8
Total employed(a)	3 836	7 940	37 524	49 300	592 433	641 733	35.0	58.0
Unemployed looking for								
Full-time work	359	1 235	5 085	6 679	46 826	53 505	4.7	4.6
Part-time work	1 103	1 911	4 110	7 124	8 799	15 923	5.1	0.9
Total unemployed	1 462	3 146	9 195	13 803	55 625	69 428	9.8	5.4
Not in the labour force	27 436	16 897	32 222	76 555	356 150	432 705	54.4	34.9
Not stated	187	238	615	1 040	17 582	18 622	0.7	1.7
Total	32 921	28 221	79 556	140 698	1 021 790	1 162 488	100.0	100.0
FEMALES								
Employed								
Full-time	312	1 572	16 979	18 863	246 811	265 674	13.7	22.9
Part-time	3 857	5 801	15 620	25 278	155 254	180 532	18.4	14.4
Total employed(a)	4 758	8 233	35 371	48 362	435 700	484 062	35.2	40.4
Unemployed looking for								
Full-time work	169	785	3 528	4 482	24 896	29 378	3.3	2.3
Part-time work	1 123	1 951	3 966	7 040	16 178	23 218	5.1	1.5
Total unemployed	1 292	2 736	7 494	11 522	41 074	52 596	8.4	3.8
Not in the labour force	25 245	16 300	35 009	76 554	577 676	654 230	55.7	53.6
Not stated	153	171	608	932	23 521	24 453	0.7	2.2
Total	31 448	27 440	78 482	137 370	1 077 971	1 215 341	100.0	100.0

(a) Total employed includes those for whom full-time or part-time status was not stated, and those who were employed but did not work in the week preceding 7 August 2001.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**5.5**

## INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT(a), By employment status

Industry	EMPLOYED			PROPORTION
	Part-time	Full-time	Total(b)	Employed part-time
	no.	no.	no.	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	10 331	23 056	34 566	29.9
Mining	712	4 742	5 566	12.8
Manufacturing	24 552	98 850	126 850	19.4
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	664	3 696	4 426	15.0
Construction	14 912	64 500	82 043	18.2
Wholesale Trade	16 640	42 930	61 117	27.2
Retail Trade	292 753	128 177	434 388	67.4
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	90 076	40 442	134 699	66.9
Transport and Storage	8 129	21 526	30 588	26.6
Communication Services	4 933	11 121	16 498	29.9
Finance and Insurance	8 465	33 077	42 326	20.0
Property and Business Services	39 982	85 166	128 026	31.2
Government Administration and Defence	9 789	28 097	38 813	25.2
Education	21 473	21 501	44 007	48.8
Health and Community Services	36 059	38 986	77 011	46.8
Cultural and Recreational Services	29 001	15 582	45 877	63.2
Personal and Other Services	18 869	26 476	46 723	40.4
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>636 897</b>	<b>696 380</b>	<b>1 392 242</b>	<b>45.7</b>

(a) Industry categories based on the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)* (cat. no. 1292.0).

(b) Total employed includes those for whom full-time and part-time status was not stated.

(c) Includes employed persons who did not state their industry and those employed in non-classifiable economic units.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 5.6 INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT (a)

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total youth no.	25 years and over no.	Total persons no.	Total youth %	25 years and over %
	15-17	18-19	20-24					
	no.	no.	no.					
MALES								
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4 118	6 300	16 510	26 928	203 682	230 610	3.8	5.3
Mining	175	612	3 434	4 221	60 726	64 947	0.6	1.6
Manufacturing	10 150	20 789	67 281	98 220	643 163	741 383	13.9	16.7
Electricity, Gas and Water	132	547	2 289	2 968	45 717	48 685	0.4	1.2
Construction	7 278	17 653	50 571	75 502	409 025	484 527	10.7	10.7
Wholesale Trade	3 941	8 030	28 177	40 148	255 864	296 012	5.7	6.7
Retail Trade	60 617	49 001	85 017	194 635	380 839	575 474	27.5	9.9
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	8 521	14 513	33 952	56 986	123 191	180 177	8.1	3.2
Transport and Storage	1 175	2 796	13 664	17 635	247 250	264 885	2.5	6.4
Communication Services	328	1 424	7 550	9 302	88 673	97 975	1.3	2.3
Finance and Insurance	266	1 633	12 396	14 295	122 179	136 474	2.0	3.2
Property and Business Services	4 684	9 080	44 180	57 944	436 432	494 376	8.2	11.4
Government Administration and Defence	1 067	4 424	16 442	21 933	181 901	203 834	3.1	4.7
Education	789	2 209	10 345	13 343	173 177	186 520	1.9	4.5
Health and Community Services	1 033	2 105	9 588	12 726	160 753	173 479	1.8	4.2
Cultural and Recreational Services	3 996	5 085	13 851	22 932	82 545	105 477	3.2	2.1
Personal and Other Services	2 056	3 092	10 262	15 410	143 339	158 749	3.2	3.7
Not stated	4 619	4 057	8 773	17 449	58 609	76 058	2.5	1.5
<i>All industries(b)</i>	<i>115 584</i>	<i>154 255</i>	<i>437 132</i>	<i>706 971</i>	<i>3 839 812</i>	<i>4 546 783</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
FEMALES								
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1 056	1 731	4 851	7 638	92 534	100 172	1.1	3.0
Mining	32	171	1 140	1 343	8 888	10 231	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing	2 111	4 866	21 653	28 630	240 166	268 796	4.2	7.8
Electricity, Gas and Water	40	171	1 249	1 460	10 547	12 007	0.2	0.3
Construction	493	1 308	4 740	6 541	67 514	74 055	1.0	2.2
Wholesale Trade	2 040	4 162	14 767	20 969	120 153	141 122	3.1	3.9
Retail Trade	86 379	61 835	91 539	239 753	396 105	635 858	35.0	12.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	13 544	21 279	42 890	77 713	152 699	230 412	11.3	5.0
Transport and Storage	567	1 959	10 426	12 952	78 037	90 989	1.9	2.5
Communication Services	234	1 031	5 931	7 196	43 309	50 505	1.1	1.4
Finance and Insurance	648	4 034	23 350	28 032	147 890	175 922	4.1	4.8
Property and Business Services	3 919	12 549	53 614	70 082	355 873	425 955	10.2	11.6
Government Administration and Defence	670	2 508	13 702	16 880	149 141	166 021	2.5	4.9
Education	1 476	3 825	25 363	30 664	378 214	408 878	4.5	12.3
Health and Community Services	4 068	11 128	49 089	64 285	568 407	632 692	9.4	18.5
Cultural and Recreational Services	4 112	5 114	13 718	22 944	74 035	96 979	3.3	2.4
Personal and Other Services	5 311	7 082	18 920	31 313	110 596	141 909	4.6	3.6
Not stated	4 607	3 173	6 006	13 786	54 769	68 555	2.0	1.8
<i>All industries(b)</i>	<i>131 777</i>	<i>148 610</i>	<i>404 883</i>	<i>685 270</i>	<i>3 066 553</i>	<i>3 751 823</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) Industry categories based on the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)* (cat. no. 1292.0).

(b) Includes those employed in non-classifiable economic units.  
Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 5.7 INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT (a)—1996–2001

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total youth	25 years and over	Total persons	Total youth	25 years and over
	15–17	18–19	20–24					
	no.	no.	no.					
1996								
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5 153	7 518	23 040	35 711	288 619	324 330	2.6	4.6
Mining	321	1 367	7 782	9 470	76 791	86 261	0.7	1.2
Manufacturing	15 092	28 907	109 373	153 372	811 664	965 036	11.2	13.0
Electricity, Gas and Water	154	713	4 050	4 917	53 782	58 699	0.4	0.9
Construction	6 883	15 943	54 967	77 793	406 291	484 084	5.7	6.5
Wholesale Trade	4 937	11 871	50 467	67 275	379 270	446 545	4.9	6.1
Retail Trade	124 740	94 544	164 634	383 918	652 730	1 036 648	28.0	10.4
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	15 014	27 922	72 631	115 567	239 720	355 287	8.4	3.8
Transport and Storage	1 591	5 104	28 239	34 934	297 144	332 078	2.5	4.7
Communication Services	329	1 753	13 856	15 938	134 250	150 188	1.2	2.1
Finance and Insurance	865	6 117	41 752	48 734	247 722	296 456	3.6	4.0
Property and Business Services	7 373	17 721	85 721	110 815	639 380	750 195	8.1	10.2
Government Administration and Defence	1 660	7 216	35 784	44 660	328 767	373 427	3.3	5.2
Education	2 298	5 458	36 463	44 219	495 844	540 063	3.2	7.9
Health and Community Services	4 651	11 796	67 375	83 822	641 356	725 178	6.1	10.2
Cultural and Recreational Services	5 774	7 900	27 445	41 119	137 936	179 055	3.0	2.2
Personal and Other Services	6 069	9 304	34 250	49 623	228 285	277 908	3.6	3.6
Not stated	10 154	7 154	16 171	33 479	118 260	151 739	2.4	1.9
<i>All industries</i> (b)	215 164	272 010	885 427	1 372 601	6 263 718	7 636 319	100.0	100.0
2001								
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5 174	8 031	21 361	34 566	296 216	330 782	2.5	4.3
Mining	207	783	4 574	5 564	69 614	75 178	0.4	1.0
Manufacturing	12 261	25 655	88 934	126 850	883 329	1 010 179	9.1	12.8
Electricity, Gas and Water	172	718	3 538	4 428	56 264	60 692	0.3	0.8
Construction	7 771	18 961	55 311	82 043	476 539	558 582	5.9	6.9
Wholesale Trade	5 981	12 192	42 944	61 117	376 017	437 134	4.4	5.4
Retail Trade	146 996	110 836	176 556	434 388	776 944	1 211 332	31.2	11.2
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	22 065	35 792	76 842	134 699	275 890	410 589	9.7	4.0
Transport and Storage	1 742	4 755	24 090	30 587	325 287	355 874	2.2	4.7
Communication Services	562	2 455	13 481	16 498	131 982	148 480	1.2	1.9
Finance and Insurance	914	5 667	35 746	42 327	270 069	312 396	3.0	3.9
Property and Business Services	8 603	21 629	97 794	128 026	792 305	920 331	9.2	11.5
Government Administration and Defence	1 737	6 932	30 144	38 813	331 042	369 855	2.8	4.8
Education	2 265	6 034	35 708	44 007	551 391	595 398	3.2	8.0
Health and Community Services	5 101	13 233	58 677	77 011	729 160	806 171	5.5	10.6
Cultural and Recreational Services	8 108	10 199	27 569	45 876	156 580	202 456	3.3	2.3
Personal and Other Services	7 367	10 174	29 182	46 723	253 935	300 658	3.4	3.7
Not stated	9 226	7 230	14 779	31 235	113 378	144 613	2.2	1.6
<i>All industries</i> (b)	247 361	302 865	842 015	1 392 241	6 906 365	8 298 606	100.0	100.0

(a) Industry categories based on the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)* (cat. no. 1292.0).

(b) Includes those employed in non-classifiable economic units.  
Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 5.8 STUDENT STATUS, Hours worked by occupation(a)

Occupation	EMPLOYED			Total employed	PROPORTION
	Part-time	Full-time	Not stated		Employed part-time
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Attending full-time education</b>					
Managers and Administrators	1 479	969	89	2 537	58.3
Professionals	17 032	3 330	540	20 902	81.5
Associate Professionals	14 402	2 097	534	17 033	84.6
Tradespersons and Related Workers	6 505	3 616	394	10 515	61.9
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	3 519	452	81	4 052	86.8
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	74 405	3 770	2 638	80 813	92.1
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	23 928	614	779	25 321	94.5
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	185 695	2 725	6 764	195 184	95.1
Labourers and Related Workers	49 851	1 158	1 942	52 951	94.1
<i>Total(b)</i>	<b>380 903</b>	<b>19 003</b>	<b>20 521</b>	<b>420 427</b>	<b>90.6</b>
<b>Attending part-time education</b>					
Managers and Administrators	445	2 697	63	3 205	13.9
Professionals	3 954	16 052	367	20 373	19.4
Associate Professionals	2 840	11 733	306	14 879	19.1
Tradespersons and Related Workers	5 664	47 679	1 866	55 209	10.3
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	826	3 653	96	4 575	18.1
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	11 183	17 885	783	29 851	37.5
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	1 954	2 057	119	4 130	47.3
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	11 001	5 461	615	17 077	64.4
Labourers and Related Workers	3 918	3 391	280	7 589	51.6
<i>Total(b)</i>	<b>42 246</b>	<b>111 350</b>	<b>5 409</b>	<b>159 005</b>	<b>26.6</b>
<b>Not attending</b>					
Managers and Administrators	2 382	17 679	568	20 629	11.5
Professionals	14 083	69 648	1 666	85 397	16.5
Associate Professionals	11 091	57 662	1 647	70 400	15.8
Tradespersons and Related Workers	18 443	116 209	4 929	139 581	13.2
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	3 498	19 852	508	23 858	14.7
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	47 923	114 640	4 600	167 163	28.7
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	15 749	44 422	2 399	62 570	25.2
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	57 021	56 775	4 021	117 817	48.4
Labourers and Related Workers	37 733	59 010	4 351	101 094	37.3
<i>Total(b)</i>	<b>210 759</b>	<b>560 991</b>	<b>31 835</b>	<b>803 585</b>	<b>26.2</b>
<b>Total</b>					
Managers and Administrators	4 331	21 482	734	26 547	16.3
Professionals	35 218	89 496	2 625	127 339	27.7
Associate Professionals	28 459	71 890	2 536	102 885	27.7
Tradespersons and Related Workers	30 843	169 165	7 392	207 400	14.9
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	7 888	24 076	695	32 659	24.2
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	134 081	137 126	8 153	279 360	48.0
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	41 807	47 442	3 360	92 609	45.1
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	254 735	65 448	11 527	331 710	76.8
Labourers and Related Workers	92 019	64 022	6 695	162 736	56.5
<b>Total(b)(c)</b>	<b>636 897</b>	<b>696 382</b>	<b>58 961</b>	<b>1 392 240</b>	<b>45.7</b>

(a) Occupation groups are based on the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations* (cat. no. 1220.0).

(b) Includes occupation not stated and inadequately described.

(c) Includes full-time/part-time status not stated and/or those who did not state whether or not they were attending an educational institution.

## 5.9 EMPLOYED PERSONS, Occupation(a)

Major occupation group	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total youth	25 years and over	Total persons	PROPORTION	
	15-17	18-19	20-24				Total youth	25 years and over
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
MALES								
Managers and Administrators	914	2 432	14 569	17 905	532 740	550 655	2.5	13.9
Professionals	1 340	4 696	49 128	55 164	663 453	718 617	7.8	17.3
Associate Professionals	3 524	7 383	40 292	51 199	494 960	546 159	7.2	12.9
Tradespersons and Related Workers	19 843	45 132	116 195	181 170	725 517	906 687	25.6	18.9
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	153	572	3 464	4 189	30 963	35 152	0.6	0.8
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	4 876	15 261	52 665	72 802	317 213	390 015	10.3	8.3
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	13 117	17 453	48 862	79 432	498 825	578 257	11.2	13.0
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	33 862	28 148	45 260	107 270	163 796	271 066	15.2	4.3
Labourers and Related Workers	33 671	29 530	58 071	121 272	331 843	453 115	17.2	8.6
Not stated	3 736	2 821	5 652	12 209	39 710	51 919	1.7	1.0
All employed males(b)	115 584	154 255	437 132	706 971	3 839 812	2 711 841	100.0	100.0
FEMALES								
Managers and Administrators	223	851	7 558	8 632	205 536	214 168	1.3	6.7
Professionals	1 473	4 521	66 181	72 175	723 304	795 479	10.5	23.6
Associate Professionals	2 830	7 247	41 609	51 686	377 808	429 494	7.5	12.3
Tradespersons and Related Workers	3 864	6 683	15 683	26 230	85 986	112 216	3.8	2.8
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	1 002	4 756	22 713	28 471	246 345	274 816	4.2	8.0
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	19 357	48 382	138 819	206 558	770 128	976 686	30.1	25.1
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	3 058	2 965	7 154	13 177	79 387	92 564	1.9	2.6
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	84 158	60 680	79 602	224 440	296 872	521 312	32.8	9.7
Labourers and Related Workers	11 689	9 913	19 862	41 464	222 878	264 342	6.1	7.3
Not stated	3 749	2 077	3 642	9 468	37 442	46 910	1.4	1.2
All employed females(b)	131 777	148 610	404 883	685 270	3 066 553	3 751 823	100.0	100.0

(a) Occupation groups are based on the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (cat. no. 1220.0).

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) Includes those whose occupation was inadequately described.

**5.10****JOURNEY TO WORK, Method of travel(a)**

Method of travel	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total youth	25 years and over	Total
	15-17	18-19	20-24			
Train	3 991	11 011	41 966	56 968	208 134	265 102
Bus	10 431	12 002	31 048	53 481	154 813	208 294
Ferry/tram	504	1 371	6 978	8 853	32 104	40 957
Taxi	307	552	2 025	2 884	18 263	21 147
Car						
As driver	25 612	130 473	454 169	610 254	4 206 345	4 816 599
As passenger	73 011	37 790	67 394	178 195	335 038	513 233
Motorbike/motor scooter	599	1 037	4 793	6 429	41 693	48 122
Bicycle	5 318	3 147	8 961	17 426	60 784	78 210
Walked	16 024	16 274	38 699	70 997	245 639	316 636
Worked at home	2 865	3 194	9 727	15 786	422 729	438 515
Did not go to work	85 830	60 071	107 179	253 080	675 147	928 227
Other	10 111	17 263	52 585	79 959	391 476	471 435
Not stated	12 758	8 680	16 491	37 929	114 200	152 129
<b>Total</b>	<b>247 361</b>	<b>302 865</b>	<b>842 015</b>	<b>1 392 241</b>	<b>6 906 365</b>	<b>8 298 606</b>

(a) Persons who used multiple methods of transport are included in Other.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 5.11 INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME

Individual weekly income	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total youth	25 years and over	Total	PROPORTION	
	15-17	18-19	20-24				Total youth	25 years and over
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
MALES								
Negative income	9 236	2 190	2 864	14 290	29 911	44 201	1.2	0.5
Nil income	155 802	35 469	33 957	225 228	109 110	334 338	19.2	2.0
\$1-\$39	42 127	8 835	4 909	55 871	18 066	73 937	4.8	0.3
\$40-\$79	56 285	17 453	10 083	83 821	26 223	110 044	7.1	0.5
\$80-\$119	25 792	30 121	24 508	80 421	57 495	137 916	6.9	1.0
\$120-\$159	15 517	23 045	37 662	76 224	232 135	308 359	6.5	4.2
\$160-\$199	10 277	19 108	46 783	76 168	530 604	606 772	6.5	9.6
\$200-\$299	18 688	39 884	58 687	117 259	567 996	685 255	10.0	10.2
\$300-\$399	6 665	33 185	65 853	105 703	396 245	501 948	9.0	7.1
\$400-\$499	2 655	19 297	85 475	107 427	457 158	564 585	9.2	8.2
\$500-\$599	1 154	8 711	75 387	85 252	535 830	621 082	7.3	9.7
\$600-\$699	491	3 813	50 153	54 457	444 286	498 743	4.6	8.0
\$700-\$799	295	1 826	35 185	37 306	405 171	442 477	3.2	7.3
\$800-\$999	272	1 171	30 418	31 861	590 085	621 946	2.7	10.6
\$1,000-\$1,499	189	638	15 919	16 746	701 095	717 841	1.4	12.6
\$1,500 or more	341	493	4 349	5 183	449 614	454 797	0.4	8.1
Total who reported an income	345 786	245 239	582 192	1 173 217	5 551 024	6 724 241	100.0	100.0
Not stated	64 032	22 266	46 380	132 678	401 705	534 383	..	..
Total	409 818	267 505	628 572	1 305 895	5 952 729	7 258 624	..	..
Median income (\$) (a)	8	171	407	186	565	498	..	..
FEMALES								
Negative income	7 777	1 630	2 173	11 580	33 169	44 749	1.0	0.6
Nil income	132 585	29 179	33 178	194 942	319 742	514 684	17.0	5.5
\$1-\$39	45 007	8 664	5 817	59 488	82 247	141 735	5.2	1.4
\$40-\$79	68 441	19 925	14 258	102 624	141 143	243 767	9.0	2.4
\$80-\$119	32 438	33 883	28 565	94 886	185 858	280 744	8.3	3.2
\$120-\$159	18 196	28 578	38 865	85 639	338 890	424 529	7.5	5.8
\$160-\$199	9 692	23 434	45 537	78 663	680 931	759 594	6.9	11.6
\$200-\$299	12 498	40 543	77 057	130 098	1 052 513	1 182 611	11.4	18.0
\$300-\$399	3 813	30 194	82 885	116 892	659 742	776 634	10.2	11.3
\$400-\$499	1 164	13 044	79 570	93 778	552 134	645 912	8.2	9.4
\$500-\$599	509	5 602	69 610	75 721	452 664	528 385	6.6	7.7
\$600-\$699	249	1 894	45 414	47 557	334 530	382 087	4.2	5.7
\$700-\$799	135	640	27 891	28 666	266 195	294 861	2.5	4.5
\$800-\$999	141	332	16 504	16 977	340 916	357 893	1.5	5.8
\$1,000-\$1,499	96	218	5 667	5 981	295 284	301 265	0.5	5.0
\$1,500 or more	255	290	1 399	1 944	114 915	116 859	0.2	2.0
Total who reported an income	332 996	238 050	574 390	1 145 436	5 850 873	6 996 309	100.0	100.0
Not stated	57 890	19 005	38 120	115 015	486 826	601 841	..	..
Total	390 886	257 055	612 510	1 260 451	6 337 699	7 598 150	..	..
Median income (\$) (a)	23	155	350	172	314	291	..	..

.. not applicable

(a) Includes negative/nil incomes, excludes those whose incomes were not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 5.11 INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME *continued*

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total youth	25 years and over	Total	PROPORTION	
	15-17	18-19	20-24				Total youth	25 years and over
<i>Individual weekly income</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
PERSONS								
Negative income	17 013	3 820	5 037	25 870	63 080	88 950	1.1	0.6
Nil income	288 387	64 648	67 135	420 170	428 852	849 022	18.1	3.8
\$1-\$39	87 134	17 499	10 726	115 359	100 313	215 672	5.0	0.9
\$40-\$79	124 726	37 378	24 341	186 445	167 366	353 811	8.0	1.5
\$80-\$119	58 230	64 004	53 073	175 307	243 353	418 660	7.6	2.1
\$120-\$159	33 713	51 623	76 527	161 863	571 025	732 888	7.0	5.0
\$160-\$199	19 969	42 542	92 320	154 831	1 211 535	1 366 366	6.7	10.6
\$200-\$299	31 186	80 427	135 744	247 357	1 620 509	1 867 866	10.7	14.2
\$300-\$399	10 478	63 379	148 738	222 595	1 055 987	1 278 582	9.6	9.3
\$400-\$499	3 819	32 341	165 045	201 205	1 009 292	1 210 497	8.7	8.9
\$500-\$599	1 663	14 313	144 997	160 973	988 494	1 149 467	6.9	8.7
\$600-\$699	740	5 707	95 567	102 014	778 816	880 830	4.4	6.8
\$700-\$799	430	2 466	63 076	65 972	671 366	737 338	2.8	5.9
\$800-\$999	413	1 503	46 922	48 838	931 001	979 839	2.1	8.2
\$1,000-\$1,499	285	856	21 586	22 727	996 379	1 019 106	1.0	8.7
\$1,500 or more	596	783	5 748	7 127	564 529	571 656	0.3	5.0
Total who reported an income	678 782	483 289	1 156 582	2 318 653	11 401 897	13 720 550	100.0	100.0
Not stated	121 922	41 271	84 500	247 693	888 531	1 136 224	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>800 704</b>	<b>524 560</b>	<b>1 241 082</b>	<b>2 566 346</b>	<b>12 290 428</b>	<b>14 856 774</b>	..	..
Median income (\$) (a)	16	162	375	179	423	375	..	..

.. not applicable

(a) Includes negative/nil incomes, excludes those whose incomes were not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 5.12 INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples ...

Individual weekly income	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total	25 years	Total	Total	25 years
	15-17	18-19	20-24	15-24 years	and over		youth	and over
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
MALES								
Negative income	442.0	75	72	589	428	1 017	1.8	0.6
Nil income	4 512	623	480	5 615	1 505	7 120	17.0	2.0
\$1-\$39	588	91	66	745	405	1 150	2.3	0.5
\$40-\$79	1 740	374	160	2 274	474	2 748	6.9	0.6
\$80-\$119	1 030	944	695	2 669	1 698	4 367	8.1	2.3
\$120-\$159	1 042	1 297	2 164	4 503	7 694	12 197	13.7	10.3
\$160-\$199	878	1 348	3 732	5 958	17 817	23 775	18.1	23.9
\$200-\$299	622	938	1 652	3 212	9 883	13 095	9.7	13.3
\$300-\$399	235	689	1 576	2 500	6 225	8 725	7.6	8.4
\$400-\$499	88	353	1 406	1 847	5 810	7 657	5.6	7.8
\$500-\$599	38	167	1 085	1 290	5 853	7 143	3.9	7.9
\$600-\$699	13	60	565	638	4 327	4 965	1.9	5.8
\$700-\$799	11	43	384	438	3 340	3 778	1.3	4.5
\$800-\$999	7	26	288	321	4 027	4 348	1.0	5.4
\$1,000-\$1,499	11	13	166	190	3 548	3 738	0.6	4.8
\$1,500 or more	41	25	112	178	1 433	1 611	0.5	1.9
Total who reported an income	11 298	7 066	14 603	32 967	74 467	107 434	100.0	100.0
Not stated	2 179	690	1 655	4 524	7 570	12 094	..	..
Total	13 477	7 756	16 258	37 491	82 037	119 528	..	..
Median income (\$) (a)	42	164	198	161	272	210	..	..
FEMALES								
Negative income	387	45	57	489	395	884	1.5	0.5
Nil income	4 040	468	377	4 885	2 402	7 287	14.5	2.9
\$1-\$39	659	93	93	845	647	1 492	2.5	0.8
\$40-\$79	1 853	320	242	2 415	1 218	3 633	7.2	1.5
\$80-\$119	1 140	816	620	2 576	2 424	5 000	7.6	2.9
\$120-\$159	1 246	1 167	1 595	4 008	7 366	11 374	11.9	8.8
\$160-\$199	849	1 287	2 950	5 086	16 537	21 623	15.1	19.7
\$200-\$299	678	1 424	2 977	5 079	15 609	20 688	15.1	18.6
\$300-\$399	254	953	2 917	4 124	12 575	16 699	12.2	15.0
\$400-\$499	57	290	1 476	1 823	8 026	9 849	5.4	9.6
\$500-\$599	29	136	882	1 047	5 417	6 464	3.1	6.5
\$600-\$699	15	55	534	604	3 696	4 300	1.8	4.4
\$700-\$799	3	26	307	336	2 525	2 861	1.0	3.0
\$800-\$999	3	16	155	174	2 636	2 810	0.5	3.1
\$1,000-\$1,499	4	9	58	71	1 690	1 761	0.2	2.0
\$1,500 or more	32	26	94	152	700	852	0.5	0.8
Total who reported an income	11 249	7 131	15 334	33 714	83 863	117 577	100.0	100.0
Not stated	1 987	657	1 372	4 016	7 953	11 969	..	..
Total	13 236	7 788	16 706	37 730	91 816	129 546	..	..
Median income (\$) (a)	51	180	258	173	269	236	..	..

.. not applicable

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(a) Includes negative/nil incomes, excludes those whose incomes were not stated.

## 5.12 INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

*continued*

Individual weekly income	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total		Total	Total	
	15-17	18-19	20-24	15-24 years	25 years and over		youth	25 years and over
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
PERSONS								
Negative income	829	120	129	1 078	823	1 901	1.6	0.5
Nil income	8 552	1 091	857	10 500	3 907	14 407	15.7	2.5
\$1-\$39	1 247	184	159	1 590	1 052	2 642	2.4	0.7
\$40-\$79	3 593	694	402	4 689	1 692	6 381	7.0	1.1
\$80-\$119	2 170	1 760	1 315	5 245	4 122	9 367	7.9	2.6
\$120-\$159	2 288	2 464	3 759	8 511	15 060	23 571	12.8	9.5
\$160-\$199	1 727	2 635	6 682	11 044	34 354	45 398	16.6	21.7
\$200-\$299	1 300	2 362	4 629	8 291	25 492	33 783	12.4	16.1
\$300-\$399	489	1 642	4 493	6 624	18 800	25 424	9.9	11.9
\$400-\$499	145	643	2 882	3 670	13 836	17 506	5.5	8.7
\$500-\$599	67	303	1 967	2 337	11 270	13 607	3.5	7.1
\$600-\$699	28	115	1 099	1 242	8 023	9 265	1.9	5.1
\$700-\$799	14	69	691	774	5 865	6 639	1.2	3.7
\$800-\$999	10	42	443	495	6 663	7 158	0.7	4.2
\$1,000-\$1,499	15	22	224	261	5 238	5 499	0.4	3.3
\$1,500 or more	73	51	206	330	2 133	2 463	0.5	1.3
Total who reported an income	22 547	14 197	29 937	66 681	158 330	225 011	100.0	100.0
Not stated	4 166	1 347	3 027	8 540	15 523	24 063	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 713</b>	<b>15 544</b>	<b>32 964</b>	<b>75 221</b>	<b>173 853</b>	<b>249 074</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
Median income (\$) (a)	47	172	236	166	271	226	..	..

.. not applicable

(a) Includes negative/nil incomes, excludes those whose incomes were not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 5.13 INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME, Persons born overseas in non-main English speaking countries

Individual weekly income	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total youth	25 years and over	Total	Total youth	25 years and over
	15-17	18-19	20-24					
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
MALES								
Negative income	730	479	842	2 051	5 559	7 610	1.6	0.6
Nil income	14 558	7 944	13 209	35 711	35 074	70 785	27.9	3.6
\$1-\$39	2 365	1 023	1 093	4 481	3 751	8 232	3.5	0.4
\$40-\$79	4 981	2 186	2 347	9 514	6 210	15 724	7.4	0.6
\$80-\$119	2 076	4 230	5 585	11 891	14 141	26 032	9.3	1.5
\$120-\$159	1 303	1 948	5 334	8 585	65 148	73 733	6.7	6.7
\$160-\$199	509	1 636	6 235	8 380	133 932	142 312	6.6	13.7
\$200-\$299	556	2 332	8 530	11 418	100 688	112 106	8.9	10.3
\$300-\$399	250	1 563	7 325	9 138	77 262	86 400	7.2	7.9
\$400-\$499	154	1 017	7 020	8 191	84 175	92 366	6.4	8.6
\$500-\$599	109	565	6 106	6 780	89 104	95 884	5.3	9.1
\$600-\$699	37	242	3 718	3 997	70 168	74 165	3.1	7.2
\$700-\$799	28	108	2 679	2 815	61 281	64 096	2.2	6.3
\$800-\$999	48	109	2 408	2 565	80 681	83 246	2.0	8.3
\$1,000-\$1,499	29	97	1 491	1 617	89 926	91 543	1.3	9.2
\$1,500 or more	37	111	493	641	57 006	57 647	0.5	5.9
Total who reported an income	27 770	25 590	74 415	127 775	974 106	1 101 881	100.0	100.0
Not stated	5 151	2 631	5 141	12 923	47 684	60 607	..	..
Total	32 921	28 221	79 556	140 698	1 021 790	1 162 488	..	..
Median income (\$) (a)	—	91	230	121	453	409	..	..
FEMALES								
Negative income	572	396	870	1 838	7 205	9 043	1.5	0.7
Nil income	13 205	7 471	14 302	34 978	95 740	130 718	27.8	9.4
\$1-\$39	2 391	1 124	1 265	4 780	13 456	18 236	3.8	1.3
\$40-\$79	5 242	2 420	2 716	10 378	21 080	31 458	8.2	2.1
\$80-\$119	2 310	4 348	5 818	12 476	31 245	43 721	9.9	3.1
\$120-\$159	1 265	2 190	5 566	9 021	83 696	92 717	7.2	8.2
\$160-\$199	504	1 789	6 102	8 395	161 980	170 375	6.7	16.0
\$200-\$299	498	2 324	8 767	11 589	160 912	172 501	9.2	15.9
\$300-\$399	234	1 478	7 650	9 362	103 316	112 678	7.4	10.2
\$400-\$499	155	829	6 388	7 372	87 676	95 048	5.9	8.6
\$500-\$599	76	441	5 616	6 133	68 020	74 153	4.9	6.7
\$600-\$699	31	154	3 735	3 920	47 853	51 773	3.1	4.7
\$700-\$799	15	89	2 268	2 372	36 865	39 237	1.9	3.6
\$800-\$999	25	57	1 861	1 943	43 538	45 481	1.5	4.3
\$1,000-\$1,499	21	67	870	958	36 306	37 264	0.8	3.6
\$1,500 or more	23	75	275	373	15 956	16 329	0.3	1.6
Total who reported an income	26 567	25 252	74 069	125 888	1 014 844	1 140 732	100.0	100.0
Not stated	4 881	2 188	4 413	11 482	63 127	74 609	..	..
Total	31 448	27 440	78 482	137 370	1 077 971	1 215 341	..	..
Median income (\$) (a)	—	91	204	114	257	243	..	..

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes negative/nil incomes, excludes those whose incomes were not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**5.13****INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME, Persons born overseas in non-main English speaking countries *continued***

<i>Individual weekly income</i>	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			<i>Total youth</i>	<i>25 years and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total youth</i>	<i>25 years and over</i>
	15-17	18-19	20-24					
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
<b>PERSONS</b>								
Negative income	1 302	875	1 712	3 889	12 764	16 653	1.5	0.6
Nil income	27 763	15 415	27 511	70 689	130 814	201 503	27.9	6.6
\$1-\$39	4 756	2 147	2 358	9 261	17 207	26 468	3.7	0.9
\$40-\$79	10 223	4 606	5 063	19 892	27 290	47 182	7.8	1.4
\$80-\$119	4 386	8 578	11 403	24 367	45 386	69 753	9.6	2.3
\$120-\$159	2 568	4 138	10 900	17 606	148 844	166 450	6.9	7.5
\$160-\$199	1 013	3 425	12 337	16 775	295 912	312 687	6.6	14.9
\$200-\$299	1 054	4 656	17 297	23 007	261 600	284 607	9.1	13.2
\$300-\$399	484	3 041	14 975	18 500	180 578	199 078	7.3	9.1
\$400-\$499	309	1 846	13 408	15 563	171 851	187 414	6.1	8.6
\$500-\$599	185	1 006	11 722	12 913	157 124	170 037	5.1	7.9
\$600-\$699	68	396	7 453	7 917	118 021	125 938	3.1	5.9
\$700-\$799	43	197	4 947	5 187	98 146	103 333	2.0	4.9
\$800-\$999	73	166	4 269	4 508	124 219	128 727	1.8	6.2
\$1,000-\$1,499	50	164	2 361	2 575	126 232	128 807	1.0	6.3
\$1,500 or more	60	186	768	1 014	72 962	73 976	0.4	3.7
Total who reported an income	54 337	50 842	148 484	253 663	1 988 950	2 242 613	100.0	100.0
Not stated	10 032	4 819	9 554	24 405	110 811	135 216	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>64 369</b>	<b>55 661</b>	<b>158 038</b>	<b>278 068</b>	<b>2 099 761</b>	<b>2 377 829</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
Median income (\$) (a)	—	91	217	117	330	298	..	..

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes negative/nil incomes, excludes those whose incomes were not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 5.14 INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME, By labour force status, 15–24-year-olds .....

## WEEKLY INCOME

Labour force status	Nil income	\$1–\$159	\$160–\$299	\$300–\$499	\$500–\$999	\$1000 or more	Not stated	Total(a)	Median income(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$
MALES									
Employed									
Full-time	1 138	6 317	54 049	142 346	174 750	17 462	7 677	404 177	492
Part-time	2 999	114 893	64 869	40 857	14 783	1 530	6 025	246 395	163
Total employed	5 654	134 795	128 507	196 356	200 994	20 272	19 255	706 971	377
Unemployed looking for									
Full-time work	17 873	34 999	23 465	4 462	2 021	268	4 519	88 828	133
Part-time work	14 767	13 627	5 322	1 021	378	78	2 325	38 250	37
Total unemployed	32 640	48 626	28 787	5 483	2 399	346	6 844	127 078	116
Total labour force	38 294	183 421	157 294	201 839	203 393	20 618	26 099	834 049	322
Not in labour force	186 519	112 289	35 422	10 847	5 215	1 252	62 244	424 935	—
Not stated	415	627	711	444	268	59	44 335	46 911	177
<b>Total</b>	<b>225 228</b>	<b>296 337</b>	<b>193 427</b>	<b>213 130</b>	<b>208 876</b>	<b>21 929</b>	<b>132 678</b>	<b>1 305 895</b>	<b>186</b>
FEMALES									
Employed									
Full-time	694	4 194	30 155	106 707	139 994	5 494	4 805	292 205	503
Part-time	3 061	165 865	94 446	56 172	14 910	745	7 858	343 458	157
Total employed	5 056	187 659	133 701	172 269	162 427	6 635	16 795	685 270	308
Unemployed looking for									
Full-time work	10 311	20 189	13 453	3 739	917	118	2 375	51 755	134
Part-time work	15 482	15 726	7 020	2 991	391	87	2 430	44 870	64
Total unemployed	25 793	35 915	20 473	6 730	1 308	205	4 805	96 625	111
Total labour force	30 849	223 574	154 174	178 999	163 735	6 840	21 600	781 895	269
Not in labour force	163 741	118 579	53 958	31 291	5 036	1 056	55 143	438 209	33
Not stated	352	484	629	380	150	29	38 272	40 347	177
<b>Total</b>	<b>194 942</b>	<b>342 637</b>	<b>208 761</b>	<b>210 670</b>	<b>168 921</b>	<b>7 925</b>	<b>115 015</b>	<b>1 260 451</b>	<b>172</b>
PERSONS									
Employed									
Full-time	1 832	10 511	84 204	249 053	314 744	22 956	12 482	696 382	496
Part-time	6 060	280 758	159 315	97 029	29 693	2 275	13 883	589 853	160
Total employed	10 710	322 454	262 208	368 625	363 421	26 907	36 050	1 392 241	344
Unemployed looking for									
Full-time work	28 184	55 188	36 918	8 201	2 938	386	6 894	140 583	134
Part-time work	30 249	29 353	12 342	4 012	769	165	4 755	83 120	52
Total unemployed	58 433	84 541	49 260	12 213	3 707	551	11 649	223 703	114
Total labour force	69 143	406 995	311 468	380 838	367 128	27 458	47 699	1 615 944	295
Not in labour force	350 260	230 868	89 380	42 138	10 251	2 308	117 387	863 144	3
Not stated	767	1 111	1 340	824	418	88	82 607	87 258	177
<b>Total</b>	<b>420 170</b>	<b>638 974</b>	<b>402 188</b>	<b>423 800</b>	<b>377 797</b>	<b>29 854</b>	<b>247 693</b>	<b>2 566 346</b>	<b>179</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(a) Includes persons with negative incomes.

(b) Includes negative/nil income, excludes those whose incomes were not stated. Medians are based on a greater range of income groupings than is presented in this table.

## 5.15 INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME, By student status, 15–24-year-olds .....

## WEEKLY INCOME

Student status	Nil income	\$1–\$159	\$160–\$299	\$300–\$499	\$500–\$999	\$1000 or more	Not stated	Total(a)	Median income(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$
MALES									
Full-time student	183 270	213 499	59 946	22 405	7 474	1 145	58 268	556 295	43
Part-time student	5 222	12 035	28 722	33 541	23 302	2 462	3 727	109 452	332
Not stated	1 265	1 862	2 012	2 013	1 283	138	45 780	54 485	219
Not attending	35 471	68 941	102 747	155 171	176 817	18 184	24 903	585 663	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>225 228</b>	<b>296 337</b>	<b>193 427</b>	<b>213 130</b>	<b>208 876</b>	<b>21 929</b>	<b>132 678</b>	<b>1 305 895</b>	<b>186</b>
FEMALES									
Full-time student	161 470	260 556	78 268	25 519	6 425	911	55 072	597 117	61
Part-time student	4 797	13 281	20 402	23 261	22 753	1 202	2 811	88 863	332
Not stated	979	1 812	1 618	1 356	820	54	37 369	44 130	186
Not attending	27 696	66 988	108 473	160 534	138 923	5 758	19 763	530 341	358
<b>Total</b>	<b>194 942</b>	<b>342 637</b>	<b>208 761</b>	<b>210 670</b>	<b>168 921</b>	<b>7 925</b>	<b>115 015</b>	<b>1 260 451</b>	<b>172</b>
PERSONS									
Full-time student	344 740	474 055	138 214	47 924	13 899	2 056	113 340	1 153 412	53
Part-time student	10 019	25 316	49 124	56 802	46 055	3 664	6 538	198 315	332
Not stated	2 244	3 674	3 630	3 369	2 103	192	83 149	98 615	199
Not attending	63 167	135 929	211 220	315 705	315 740	23 942	44 666	1 116 004	377
<b>Total</b>	<b>420 170</b>	<b>638 974</b>	<b>402 188</b>	<b>423 800</b>	<b>377 797</b>	<b>29 854</b>	<b>247 693</b>	<b>2 566 346</b>	<b>179</b>

(a) Includes persons with negative incomes.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) Includes negative/nil incomes, excludes those whose incomes were not stated. Medians are based on a greater range of income groupings than is presented in this table.

**5.16**

## INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME, By states and territories .....

## STATES AND TERRITORIES

<i>Individual income (weekly)</i>	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
15-19-YEAR-OLDS									
Nil income	122 056	88 187	62 489	27 092	35 043	8 338	3 166	6 638	353 035
\$1-\$159	148 322	120 085	94 111	37 906	47 799	12 544	4 151	9 365	474 307
\$160-\$299	52 870	36 304	40 089	14 068	19 943	5 190	2 558	3 086	174 124
\$300-\$499	37 305	22 274	22 862	8 570	13 066	2 575	1 293	2 030	110 017
\$500-\$999	10 420	5 477	5 046	1 730	2 861	439	649	608	27 236
\$1000 or more	921	584	464	138	299	53	38	22	2 519
Not stated	57 787	43 369	28 814	9 992	15 022	3 595	2 130	2 466	163 193
<b>Total</b>	<b>436 626</b>	<b>321 749</b>	<b>257 542</b>	<b>101 047</b>	<b>136 279</b>	<b>33 162</b>	<b>14 236</b>	<b>24 489</b>	<b>1 325 268</b>
Median income (\$) (b)	60	56	76	67	71	73	109	63	65
20-24-YEAR-OLDS									
Nil income	25 605	17 720	10 633	3 723	6 776	895	493	1 281	67 135
\$1-\$159	49 649	43 523	30 625	13 193	18 235	4 455	1 589	3 378	164 667
\$160-\$299	66 814	57 519	46 956	18 196	23 438	6 507	3 821	4 792	228 064
\$300-\$499	97 664	77 577	66 712	25 155	30 555	7 486	2 832	5 774	313 783
\$500-\$999	124 696	86 229	62 392	24 693	33 218	5 950	5 074	8 261	350 562
\$1000 or more	11 576	5 894	4 146	1 166	3 279	289	383	595	27 334
Not stated	30 827	21 593	15 415	4 490	7 993	1 338	1 616	1 217	84 500
<b>Total</b>	<b>408 719</b>	<b>311 394</b>	<b>237 693</b>	<b>90 895</b>	<b>123 993</b>	<b>27 010</b>	<b>15 867</b>	<b>25 367</b>	<b>1 241 082</b>
Median income (\$) (b)	397	367	368	367	362	323	395	391	375
TOTAL YOUTH									
Nil income	147 661	105 907	73 122	30 815	41 819	9 233	3 659	7 919	420 170
\$1-\$159	197 971	163 608	124 736	51 099	66 034	16 999	5 740	12 743	638 974
\$160-\$299	119 684	93 823	87 045	32 264	43 381	11 697	6 379	7 878	402 188
\$300-\$499	134 969	99 851	89 574	33 725	43 621	10 061	4 125	7 804	423 800
\$500-\$999	135 116	91 706	67 438	26 423	36 079	6 389	5 723	8 869	377 798
\$1000 or more	12 497	6 478	4 610	1 304	3 578	342	421	617	29 853
Not stated	88 614	64 962	44 229	14 482	23 015	4 933	3 746	3 683	247 693
<b>Total</b>	<b>845 345</b>	<b>633 143</b>	<b>495 235</b>	<b>191 942</b>	<b>260 272</b>	<b>60 172</b>	<b>30 103</b>	<b>49 856</b>	<b>2 566 350</b>
Median income (\$) (b)	181	169	187	175	179	167	194	186	179

(a) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) Includes negative/nil incomes, excludes those whose incomes were not stated.

**5.17****INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME, By level of highest non-school qualification, 15–24-year-olds**

## WEEKLY INCOME

	<i>Nil income</i>	<i>\$1–\$159</i>	<i>\$160–\$299</i>	<i>\$300–\$499</i>	<i>\$500–\$999</i>	<i>\$1000 or more</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Median income(a)</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$
MALES									
Postgraduate degree level	184	132	189	224	529	186	42	1 503	484
Graduate diploma and graduate certificate level	80	90	189	164	604	91	29	1 250	579
Bachelor degree level	3 085	4 285	6 408	7 526	27 995	4 787	1 000	55 275	601
Advanced diploma and diploma level	2 394	3 505	4 827	6 065	10 536	1 251	745	29 474	424
Certificate level, n.f.d.	638	1 446	1 583	2 336	2 369	178	239	8 835	355
Certificate III and IV level	3 145	6 907	13 344	33 217	53 380	5 979	3 729	120 087	506
Certificate I and II level	1 019	2 709	3 403	4 447	4 283	309	318	16 537	345
Level of education not stated	11 113	13 522	7 300	8 232	7 004	741	72 649	121 593	144
Not applicable	203 023	262 724	155 000	149 202	100 033	8 057	53 639	944 030	139
<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>225 228</i>	<i>296 337</i>	<i>193 427</i>	<i>213 130</i>	<i>208 876</i>	<i>21 929</i>	<i>132 678</i>	<i>1 305 895</i>	<i>186</i>

## FEMALES

Postgraduate degree level	216	128	190	226	714	115	61	1 662	519
Graduate diploma and graduate certificate level	123	171	264	450	1 847	93	37	2 991	620
Bachelor degree level	3 968	6 472	9 593	13 423	48 834	3 356	1 349	87 191	577
Advanced diploma and diploma level	2 925	4 982	6 931	13 048	14 997	507	1 046	44 601	419
Certificate level, n.f.d.	784	2 114	2 871	4 901	3 225	86	361	14 400	348
Certificate III and IV level	2 597	7 499	11 865	22 635	16 014	392	1 554	62 747	378
Certificate I and II level	1 545	4 933	6 944	10 801	8 428	206	619	33 564	353
Level of education not stated	9 389	14 371	7 476	8 839	7 916	300	62 137	118 068	143
Not applicable	172 900	300 734	160 894	133 138	66 946	2 790	47 851	895 227	126
<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>194 942</i>	<i>342 637</i>	<i>208 761</i>	<i>210 670</i>	<i>168 921</i>	<i>7 925</i>	<i>115 015</i>	<i>1 260 451</i>	<i>172</i>

(a) Includes negative/nil incomes, excludes those whose incomes were not stated. Medians are based on a greater range of income groupings than is presented in this table.

(b) Includes persons whose level of education was inadequately described.  
Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 5.17 INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME, By level of highest non-school qualification, 15–24-year-olds *continued*

## WEEKLY INCOME

	<i>Nil income</i>	<i>\$1–\$159</i>	<i>\$160–\$299</i>	<i>\$300–\$499</i>	<i>\$500–\$999</i>	<i>\$1000 or more</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Median income(a)</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$
PERSONS									
Postgraduate degree level	400	260	379	450	1 243	301	103	3 165	505
Graduate diploma and graduate certificate level	203	261	453	614	2 451	184	66	4 241	612
Bachelor degree level	7 053	10 757	16 001	20 949	76 829	8 143	2 349	142 466	584
Advanced diploma and diploma level	5 319	8 487	11 758	19 113	25 533	1 758	1 791	74 075	420
Certificate level, n.f.d.	1 422	3 560	4 454	7 237	5 594	264	600	23 235	350
Certificate III and IV level	5 742	14 406	25 209	55 852	69 394	6 371	5 283	182 834	459
Certificate I and II level	2 564	7 642	10 347	15 248	12 711	515	937	50 101	351
Level of education not stated	20 502	27 893	14 776	17 071	12 500	1 041	134 453	230 110	144
No qualifications	375 923	563 458	315 894	282 340	166 979	10 847	101 490	1 839 257	132
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>420 170</b>	<b>638 974</b>	<b>402 188</b>	<b>423 800</b>	<b>377 797</b>	<b>29 854</b>	<b>247 693</b>	<b>2 566 347</b>	<b>179</b>

(a) Includes negative/nil incomes, excludes those whose incomes were not stated. Medians are based on a greater range of income groupings than is presented in this table.

(b) Includes persons whose level of education was inadequately described. Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 5.18 EQUIVALISED WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Relationship in household	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total youth	25 years and over	Total population aged 15 years and over
	15-17	18-19	20-24			
MEDIAN (\$) (a)						
Youth in the parental home						
Dependent student	470	547	609	502	..	502
Non-dependent child	447	553	660	596	568	584
Total	466	550	648	544	568	550
Youth outside the parental home						
Partner in couple	312	403	590	568	544	545
Lone parent	230	253	263	261	348	340
Other related individual	298	382	511	434	505	482
Unrelated individual living in family household(b)	367	456	581	514	554	537
Group household member	326	381	578	532	676	610
Lone person	199	245	460	408	358	361
Total	298	370	542	497	513	511
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>517</b>

MEAN (\$)						
Youth in the parental home						
Dependent student	526	600	662	560	..	560
Non-dependent child	499	599	709	649	640	645
Total	523	599	698	599	640	609
Youth outside the parental home						
Partner in couple	385	463	644	625	643	643
Lone parent	252	297	321	315	434	428
Other related individual	367	438	557	495	596	564
Unrelated individual living in family household(b)	426	508	632	573	642	614
Group household member	388	431	627	583	762	699
Lone person	244	294	479	438	507	503
Total	366	425	592	552	612	608
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>608</b>

.. not applicable

(a) Excludes households with negative/nil incomes and those where household income was only partially stated (not all individual incomes were stated).

(b) A person who lives in a family household, but is not related to any person in any of the families in the household, but who shares meals with a family. A boarder fits into this category.

(c) Total excludes those living in Non-private dwellings, Non-classifiable households, Off-Shore Areas and Migratory and visitors from within Australia.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

INTRODUCTION

For many Australians, computers and the Internet are increasingly an integral part of daily recreational, work, and study activities, in addition to being used as a medium for communicating and making financial transactions. In the six years to 2000, household ownership of computers doubled, while household Internet use increased almost ninefold in the four years to 2000 (ABS 1999a, 2000c).

The 2001 Census of Population and Housing was the first census to collect information on the use of computers and the Internet. Questions regarding these technologies relate to the week preceding the census, and the data presented below pertain to people's use of computers at home and use of the Internet at home, work and elsewhere.

COMPUTER USE AT HOME

In 2001, 1,502,700 young people aged 15–24 years had used a computer at home in the week preceding the census (see Glossary for further information on computer use). This figure equates to almost three in five young people (59%), the highest proportion of any age group. This may be attributable to the greater exposure of young people to this technology and greater opportunities for acquiring computing skills. A similar proportion of young males and females had used a computer at home (58% and 59% respectively).

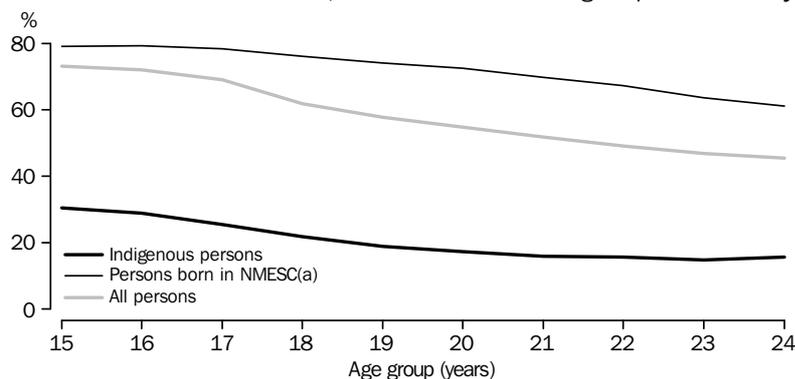
Among the youth population, 15–17-year-olds were the most likely to have used a computer at home (72%), when compared with 18–19-year-olds (60%) and the 20–24 years age group (50%). Participation in education, living arrangements (in particular, whether a young person is living in the family home) and financial means are some of the factors affecting computer ownership, access and use. Although young people access computers at places other than home, the 2001 Census did not collect information on use outside the home.

*Cultural background*

At every age group, Indigenous persons were far less likely than the total population to have used a computer at home. Among the Indigenous population, 15–24-year-olds were the most likely of any age group to have used a computer at home (21%).

*Cultural background  
continued*

**HOME COMPUTER USERS, Selected cultural groups: 15–24-year-olds**



(a) Non-main English speaking countries.

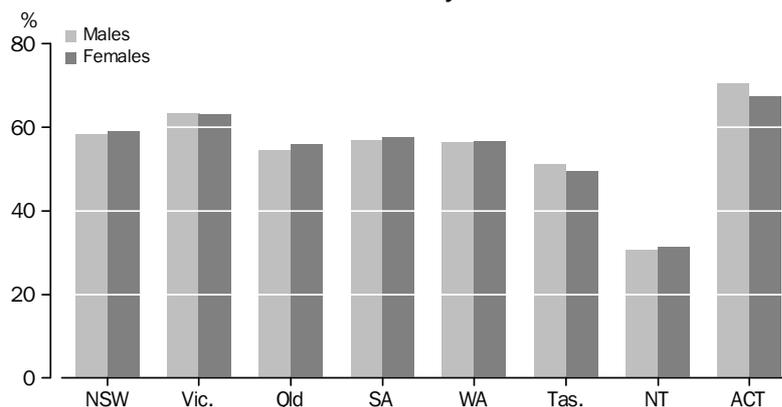
Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Almost three-quarters (71%) of overseas born young people from non-main English speaking countries had used a computer at home, higher than the proportion reported for all young people. This may, in part, reflect that overseas students form part of this group. Males from non-main English speaking countries were more likely than females to have used a computer at home, particularly in the 20–24 years age group (69% of males and 65% of females).

*States and territories*

In all states/territories young people were the most likely age group to have used a computer at home, except the Northern Territory, where more 35–44-year-olds used a computer at home than any other age group. Computer use at home among young people was highest in the Australian Capital Territory (69%) and Victoria (63%), with the lowest proportion recorded in the Northern Territory (31%). These patterns of usage across the states and territories reflect the pattern of use for the population as a whole.

**HOME COMPUTER USERS: 15–24-year-olds**



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

*Remoteness*

Young people in more remote areas were less likely to have used a computer at home. While 63% of youth in Major Cities reported accessing a computer at home, the proportion decreased to 51% in regional areas and 26% in remote areas.

**Student status**

More than four in five (81%) full-time students aged 15–24 years used a computer at home in the week preceding the 2001 census, with part-time students less likely to have done so (59%). In contrast, 40% of young people who were not attending an educational institution had used a computer at home.

**Schooling and non-school qualifications**

Young people who were still at school had a greater propensity to use a computer at home (80%) than those who had completed their schooling (56%), in 2001. Of those young people who were not at school, computer use at home was generally more likely for those who had completed a higher level of schooling — while 65% of youth who had completed Year 12 used a computer at home, the proportion was only 26% among youth who had completed Year 8 or below.

Young people who had completed a postgraduate diploma, graduate diploma or bachelor degree were the most likely to have reported using a computer at home (77%, 70% and 72%, respectively). Those who had completed a certificate were the least likely to use a computer at home (44%) of all youth with a non-school qualification.

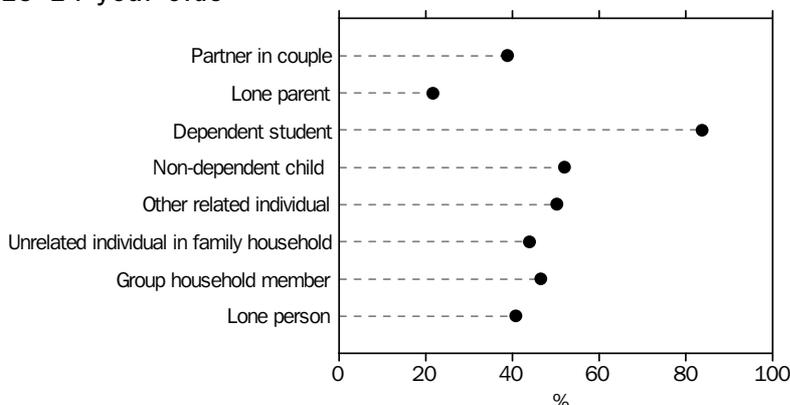
Regardless of level of education, Indigenous persons were less likely to have used a computer than the total population.

**Relationship in household**

Computer use was higher for young people living in a family household (63%) than those in non-family households (45%). Of those in family households, dependent students were more likely to have used a computer at home (84%) than non-dependent children (52%). Youth who were lone parents (22%) were the least likely to use a computer at home, with a higher proportion of male lone parents reporting home computer use (36%) than female lone parents (20%).

Affordability may be a factor in rates of computer usage at home among young people, with youth who are able to share the costs of a home computer with others (or have it provided by others) more likely to report using a computer. This is consistent with the fact that people in higher income quintiles are most likely to use the Internet or a computer (ABS 2003f).

**HOME COMPUTER USERS, Relationship in Household : 15–24-year-olds**



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

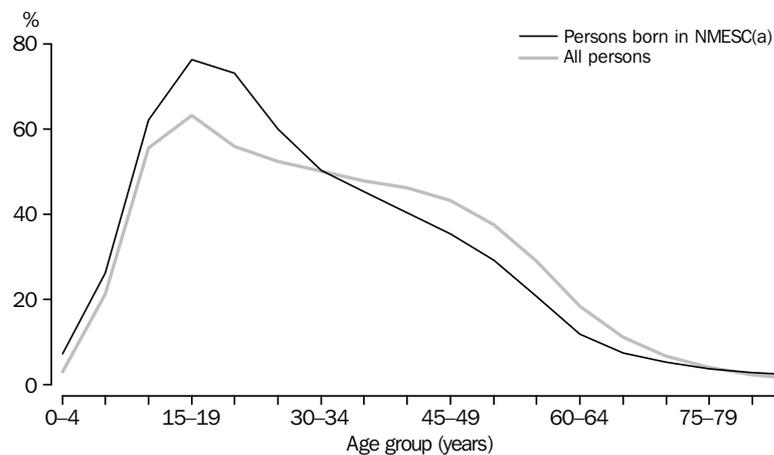
## INTERNET ACCESS

In the week preceding the 2001 census, 37% of the Australian population accessed the Internet (see Glossary for further information on Internet access). This proportion was 60% among 15–24-year-olds, the highest proportion of any age group. Young females were more likely to have accessed the Internet than young males (62% compared with 58%). Conversely, at older age groups men were more likely to use the Internet than women.

Among young people, 15–17-year-olds were the most likely to access the Internet (66%), with lower levels of access by 18–19-year-olds (59%) and 20–24-year-olds (56%).

Another survey undertaken by the ABS, *Household Use of Information Technology, Australia* (cat. no. 8146.0) (ABS 2000c) indicates that email or chat sites, general browsing and finding information for study were the most popular home Internet activities in 2000 for youth.

## INTERNET USERS



(a) Non-main English speaking countries.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## Cultural background

At nearly every age group, a lower proportion of Indigenous persons had accessed the Internet than the total population. Less than one-quarter (23%) of Indigenous youth reported accessing the Internet, considerably lower than the proportion for all youth (60%). Indigenous females aged 15–24 years were more likely to access the Internet than males of the same age (26% compared with 21%).

The profile of Internet use by age was similar for overseas born persons from non-main English speaking countries and the total population, although youth born in non-main English speaking countries were more likely to access the Internet (75%) than the total population of young people (60%).

## States and territories

The proportion of 15–24-year-olds who accessed the Internet varied across states and territories, with the Australian Capital Territory recording the highest proportion (73%) and the Northern Territory the lowest (36%). In all states and territories, the proportion of young females who had accessed the Internet was higher than the proportion for young males.

**Remoteness**

Computer and Internet use is lower in remote areas than in Major Cities. In 2001, 65% of youth in Major Cities accessed the Internet, compared with 29% in remote areas. Young people in Major Cities were more likely to access the Internet at home (76%) than those living in remote areas (56%), whereas work was more frequently reported as the place of use among those living in remote areas (27% compared with 20% in Major Cities).

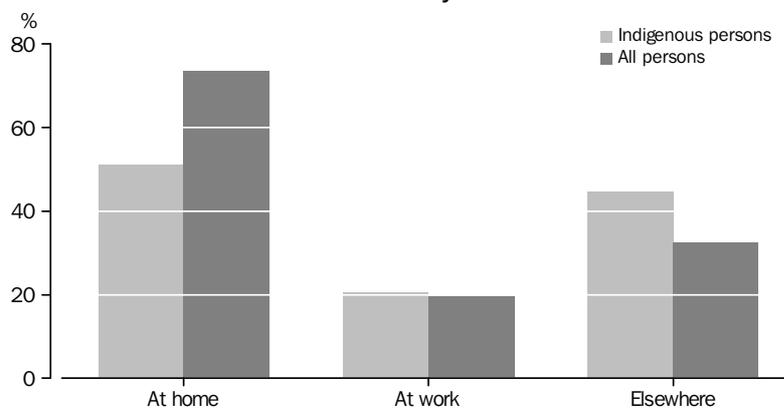
**Place of use**

Young people most commonly reported accessing the Internet at home (73% of young people who accessed the Internet), with 51% accessing the Internet at home only. Work was the place of use for 20% of youth who accessed the Internet. Around 32% of Internet users stated a place of use as somewhere other than home or work, such as an educational institution, the house of a friend, neighbour or relative, an Internet cafe or local library. Nearly a quarter (23%) of young people used the Internet at multiple places — for example, 8% used the Internet at home and at work.

Both males and females most commonly reported accessing the Internet at home, although the proportion was higher among males (77%) than females (70%). In contrast, more females stated that they used the Internet at work than males (22% compared with 17%).

As a proportion of all who reported accessing the Internet, Indigenous youth were less likely than all youth to access the Internet at home (37% compared with 51%) and more likely to access it at a place other than home or work (35% compared with 17%).

**PLACE OF INTERNET USE: 15–24-year-olds**



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**Student status**

Full-time students were more likely than others to have used the Internet — 80% of full-time students aged 15–24 years had accessed the Internet compared with 61% of part-time students. Of those not attending educational institutions, 43% had accessed this technology.

**Highest level of schooling**

Most young people who were still at school or had completed year 12 reported accessing the Internet in the week preceding the 2001 Census (75% and 71% respectively). In comparison, 41% of youth who had a lower level of attainment (left school before completing Year 12) had accessed the Internet.

INTERNET ACCESS AND  
COMPUTER USE

Nearly three-quarters (74%) of youth that had used a computer at home had also used the Internet at home. This suggests that the majority of young people using computers at home are using them, at least in part, to access the Internet. In addition, only 24% of young people who did not use a computer at home had accessed the Internet at any location, indicating that access to a computer at home is a strong determinant of Internet use.

**6.1** COMPUTER USE AT HOME(a), Selected cultural groups .....

	<u>15-17</u>		<u>18-19</u>		<u>20-24</u>		<u>Total youth</u>	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
.....								
ALL YOUTH								
Males								
Did not use a computer at home	105 069	25.6	98 579	36.9	287 567	45.7	491 215	37.6
Used a computer at home	290 288	70.8	158 551	59.3	313 168	49.8	762 007	58.4
Not stated	14 461	3.5	10 375	3.9	27 837	4.4	52 673	4.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>409 818</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>267 505</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>628 572</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1 305 895</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females								
Did not use a computer at home	95 837	24.5	92 910	36.1	287 578	47.0	476 325	37.8
Used a computer at home	282 182	72.2	155 527	60.5	303 027	49.5	740 736	58.8
Not stated	12 867	3.3	8 618	3.4	21 905	3.6	43 390	3.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>390 886</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>257 055</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>612 510</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1 260 451</i>	<i>100.0</i>
.....								
ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER YOUTH								
Males								
Did not use a computer at home	9 442	70.1	5 952	76.7	12 747	78.4	28 141	75.1
Used a computer at home	3 711	27.5	1 546	19.9	2 504	15.4	7 761	20.7
Not stated	324	2.4	258	3.3	1 007	6.2	1 589	4.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>13 477</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>7 756</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>16 258</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>37 491</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females								
Did not use a computer at home	9 121	68.9	5 912	75.9	13 316	79.7	28 349	75.1
Used a computer at home	3 868	29.2	1 645	21.1	2 752	16.5	8 265	21.9
Not stated	246	1.9	231	3.0	638	3.8	1 115	3.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>13 235</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>7 788</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>16 706</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>37 729</i>	<i>100.0</i>
.....								
OVERSEAS BORN YOUTH, NON-MAIN ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES								
Males								
Did not use a computer at home	6 293	19.1	6 315	22.4	23 118	29.1	35 726	25.4
Used a computer at home	26 253	79.7	21 431	75.9	55 095	69.3	102 779	73.0
Not stated	375	1.1	475	1.7	1 343	1.7	2 193	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>32 921</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>28 221</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>79 556</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>140 698</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females								
Did not use a computer at home	6 575	20.9	6 836	24.9	27 145	34.6	40 556	29.5
Used a computer at home	24 559	78.1	20 357	74.2	50 706	64.6	95 622	69.6
Not stated	314	1.0	247	0.9	631	0.8	1 192	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>31 448</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>27 440</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>78 482</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>137 370</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) In the week preceding the census.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 6.2 COMPUTER USE AT HOME (a), By states and territories, 15–24-year-olds

	<i>Did not use a computer at home</i>		<i>Used a computer at home</i>		<i>Not stated</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
NSW								
Males	159 690	37.0	251 887	58.4	19 611	4.6	431 188	100.0
Females	153 216	37.0	244 958	59.2	15 983	3.9	414 157	100.0
<i>Total</i>	312 906	37.0	496 845	58.8	35 594	4.2	845 345	100.0
Vic.								
Males	105 029	32.7	204 029	63.5	12 264	3.8	321 322	100.0
Females	104 609	33.6	196 809	63.1	10 403	3.3	311 821	100.0
<i>Total</i>	209 638	33.1	400 838	63.3	22 667	3.6	633 143	100.0
Qld								
Males	104 380	41.7	136 756	54.7	9 053	3.6	250 189	100.0
Females	99 271	40.5	137 381	56.1	8 394	3.4	245 046	100.0
<i>Total</i>	203 651	41.1	274 137	55.4	17 447	3.5	495 235	100.0
SA								
Males	39 587	40.3	55 951	56.9	2 806	2.9	98 344	100.0
Females	37 624	40.2	53 832	57.5	2 142	2.3	93 598	100.0
<i>Total</i>	77 211	40.2	109 783	57.2	4 948	2.6	191 942	100.0
WA								
Males	52 440	39.4	75 027	56.4	5 656	4.3	133 123	100.0
Females	51 169	40.2	71 974	56.6	4 006	3.2	127 149	100.0
<i>Total</i>	103 609	39.8	147 001	56.5	9 662	3.7	260 272	100.0
Tas.								
Males	13 903	45.7	15 593	51.2	947	3.1	30 443	100.0
Females	14 342	48.2	14 710	49.5	677	2.3	29 729	100.0
<i>Total</i>	28 245	46.9	30 303	50.4	1 624	2.7	60 172	100.0
NT								
Males	9 508	60.3	4 818	30.6	1 441	9.1	15 767	100.0
Females	8 828	61.6	4 494	31.4	1 014	7.1	14 336	100.0
<i>Total</i>	18 336	60.9	9 312	30.9	2 455	8.2	30 103	100.0
ACT								
Males	6 582	26.0	17 884	70.5	892	3.5	25 358	100.0
Females	7 206	29.4	16 523	67.5	769	3.1	24 498	100.0
<i>Total</i>	13 788	27.7	34 407	69.0	1 661	3.3	49 856	100.0
Other territories								
Males	96	59.6	62	38.5	3	1.9	161	100.0
Females	60	52.2	55	47.8	—	—	115	100.0
<i>Total</i>	156	56.5	117	42.4	3	1.1	276	100.0
<b>Total Australia (b)</b>	<b>967 540</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>1 502 743</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>96 064</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2 566 344</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) In the week preceding the census.

(b) Including Other Territories.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**6.3** YOUTH WHO USED A COMPUTER AT HOME(a), By remoteness areas .....

Remoteness areas	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total youth
	15-17	18-19	20-24	
	%	%	%	%
Major cities	75.0	65.6	55.1	63.0
Inner regional	69.3	52.0	39.8	53.3
Outer regional	62.9	41.6	32.1	45.3
Remote Australia	50.8	30.1	25.6	34.3
Very remote Australia	18.0	10.2	13.7	14.1
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>58.6</b>

(a) In the week preceding the census.

(b) Includes Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**6.4** YOUTH WHO USED A COMPUTER AT HOME(a), By student status .....

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)							
	15-17		18-19		20-24		Total youth	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
<b>Males</b>								
Full-time student	261 100	80.2	89 259	85.4	106 438	84.3	456 797	82.1
Part-time student	7 560	50.5	17 657	55.3	38 613	61.7	63 830	58.3
Not Attending	20 310	37.0	50 682	42.2	166 119	40.5	237 111	40.5
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>290 288</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>158 551</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>313 168</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>762 007</b>	<b>58.4</b>
<b>Females</b>								
Full-time student	262 263	79.5	101 710	82.0	115 242	80.4	479 215	80.3
Part-time student	4 616	51.2	12 270	60.0	37 274	62.7	54 160	60.9
Not Attending	14 140	35.8	40 804	39.3	149 010	38.5	203 954	38.5
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>282 182</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>155 527</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>303 027</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>740 736</b>	<b>58.8</b>
<b>Persons</b>								
Full-time student	523 363	79.9	190 969	83.6	221 680	82.2	936 012	81.2
Part-time student	12 176	50.8	29 927	57.1	75 887	62.2	117 990	59.5
Not Attending	34 450	36.5	91 486	40.9	315 129	39.5	441 065	39.5
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>572 470</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>314 078</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>616 195</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>1 502 743</b>	<b>58.6</b>

(a) In the week preceding the census.

(b) Includes both institution and full/part-time status not stated and institution stated, full/part-time status not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing

## 6.5 YOUTH WHO USED A COMPUTER AT HOME(a), By relationship in household .....

## AGE GROUP (YEARS)

	15-17		18-19		20-24		Total youth	
	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.

## MALES

Partner in couple	23.9	232	28.3	1 704	39.1	33 588	38.2	35 524
Lone parent	51.5	284	45.5	231	29.8	612	36.2	1 127
Dependent student	81.5	241 958	88.7	65 965	90.5	54 225	84.0	362 148
Non-dependent child	44.1	25 395	51.4	55 801	51.4	114 692	50.4	195 888
Other related individual	45.6	5 576	49.6	7 505	48.5	18 170	48.2	31 251
Unrelated individual living in family household	44.2	1 928	43.9	3 106	42.5	8 754	43.1	13 788
Group household member	32.5	1 147	46.8	8 002	49.2	42 071	48.3	51 220
Lone person	34.9	854	41.6	2 930	41.7	15 722	41.3	19 506
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>290 288</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>158 551</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>313 168</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>762 007</b>

## FEMALES

Partner in couple	20.8	715	28.6	4 789	40.9	61 851	39.3	67 355
Lone parent	32.2	474	17.9	825	20.2	6 302	20.4	7 601
Dependent student	81.2	242 412	87.4	72 383	89.2	56 796	83.5	371 591
Non-dependent child	46.4	16 357	55.1	39 841	56.6	82 380	54.7	138 578
Other related individual	49.4	5 580	54.4	7 375	53.0	16 127	52.6	29 082
Unrelated individual living in family household	43.6	2 347	46.0	3 584	44.9	7 462	44.9	13 393
Group household member	29.5	1 340	43.9	9 496	46.2	36 150	45.0	46 986
Lone person	32.2	761	40.4	2 890	40.6	13 258	40.1	16 909
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>282 182</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>155 527</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>303 027</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>740 736</b>

## PERSONS

Partner in couple	21.5	947	28.5	6 493	40.2	95 439	38.9	102 879
Lone parent	37.5	758	20.6	1 056	20.8	6 914	21.6	8 728
Dependent student	81.4	484 370	88.0	138 348	89.8	111 021	83.8	733 739
Non-dependent child	45.0	41 752	52.9	95 642	53.5	197 072	52.1	334 466
Other related individual	47.5	11 156	51.9	14 880	50.5	34 297	50.3	60 333
Unrelated individual living in family household	43.9	4 275	45.0	6 690	43.5	16 216	44.0	27 181
Group household member	30.9	2 487	45.2	17 498	47.8	78 221	46.7	98 206
Lone person	33.5	1 615	41.0	5 820	41.2	28 980	40.8	36 415
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>572 470</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>314 078</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>616 195</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>1 502 743</b>

(a) In the week preceeding the census.

(b) Includes Not applicable, comprising persons in other not classifiable households, persons in non-private dwellings and persons in Migratory or Off-shore CDs.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 6.6 INTERNET ACCESS AND PLACE OF USE, Selected cultural groups .....

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)							
	15-17		18-19		20-24		Total youth	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%

### ALL YOUTH

<b>Males</b>								
Accessed the Internet(a)	267 459	65.3	150 896	56.4	333 047	53.0	751 402	57.5
Did not access the Internet	124 717	30.4	104 656	39.1	264 874	42.1	494 247	37.8
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>409 818</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>267 505</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>628 572</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 305 895</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Accessed the Internet from								
Home only	165 312	61.8	89 842	59.5	152 803	45.9	407 957	54.3
Work only	1 925	0.7	4 850	3.2	36 924	11.1	43 699	5.8
Elsewhere only	46 885	17.5	22 853	15.1	51 643	15.5	121 381	16.2
More than one location	53 337	19.9	33 351	22.1	91 677	27.5	178 365	23.7
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>267 459</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>150 896</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>333 047</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>751 402</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Females</b>								
Accessed the Internet(a)	261 887	67.0	159 243	61.9	360 998	58.9	782 128	62.1
Did not access the Internet	113 206	29.0	87 904	34.2	227 632	37.2	428 742	34.0
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>390 886</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>257 055</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>612 510</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 260 451</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Accessed the Internet from								
Home only	156 259	59.7	82 458	51.8	136 109	37.7	374 826	47.9
Work only	2 669	1.0	11 014	6.9	72 159	20.0	85 842	11.0
Elsewhere only	51 750	19.8	30 854	19.4	61 264	17.0	143 868	18.4
More than one location	51 209	19.6	34 917	21.9	91 466	25.3	177 592	22.7
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>261 887</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>159 243</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>360 998</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>782 128</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER YOUTH

<b>Males</b>								
Accessed the Internet(a)	3 701	27.5	1 466	18.9	2 864	17.6	8 031	21.4
Did not access the Internet	9 157	67.9	5 891	76.0	12 159	74.8	27 207	72.6
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>13 477</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7 756</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16 258</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37 491</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Accessed the Internet from								
Home only	1 523	41.2	690	47.1	1 103	38.5	3 316	41.3
Work only	75	2.0	150	10.2	504	17.6	729	9.1
Elsewhere only	1 578	42.6	443	30.2	761	26.6	2 782	34.6
More than one location	525	14.2	183	12.5	496	17.3	1 204	15.0
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>3 701</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 466</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 864</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8 031</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Females</b>								
Accessed the Internet(a)	4 052	30.6	1 880	24.1	3 695	22.1	9 627	25.5
Did not access the Internet	8 660	65.4	5 538	71.1	12 114	72.5	26 312	69.7
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>13 235</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7 788</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16 706</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37 729</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Accessed the Internet from								
Home only	1 587	39.2	654	34.8	1 050	28.4	3 291	34.2
Work only	154	3.8	353	18.8	1 099	29.7	1 606	16.7
Elsewhere only	1 836	45.3	602	32.0	906	24.5	3 344	34.7
More than one location	475	11.7	271	14.4	640	17.3	1 386	14.4
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>4 052</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 880</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 695</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9 627</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Accessed the Internet, from any location.

(b) Includes persons who did not state whether they accessed the Internet.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 6.6 INTERNET ACCESS AND PLACE OF USE, Selected cultural groups *continued* .....

AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
.....								
<u>15-17</u>		<u>18-19</u>		<u>20-24</u>		<u>Total youth</u>		
no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	

### OVERSEAS BORN YOUTH, NON-MAIN ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

<b>Males</b>								
Accessed the Internet(a)	24 941	75.8	21 544	76.3	58 905	74.0	105 390	74.9
Did not access the Internet	7 449	22.6	6 126	21.7	19 091	24.0	32 666	23.2
<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>32 921</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>28 221</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>79 556</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>140 698</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Accessed the Internet from								
Home only	17 089	68.5	12 855	59.7	28 495	48.4	58 439	55.5
Work only	168	0.7	400	1.9	3 313	5.6	3 881	3.7
Elsewhere only	3 663	14.7	3 882	18.0	11 499	19.5	19 044	18.1
More than one location	4 021	16.1	4 407	20.5	15 598	26.5	24 026	22.8
<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>24 941</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>21 544</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>58 905</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>105 390</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Females</b>								
Accessed the Internet(a)	23 844	75.8	21 360	77.8	56 833	72.4	102 037	74.3
Did not access the Internet	7 144	22.7	5 765	21.0	20 818	26.5	33 727	24.6
<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>31 448</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>27 440</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>78 482</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>137 370</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Accessed the Internet from								
Home only	15 268	64.0	11 865	55.5	25 341	44.6	52 474	51.4
Work only	147	0.6	477	2.2	5 241	9.2	5 865	5.7
Elsewhere only	4 321	18.1	4 658	21.8	12 296	21.6	21 275	20.9
More than one location	4 108	17.2	4 360	20.4	13 955	24.6	22 423	22.0
<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>23 844</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>21 360</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>56 833</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>102 037</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) Accessed the Internet, from any location.

(b) Includes persons who did not state whether they accessed the Internet.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 6.7 INTERNET ACCESS, By states and territories, 15–24-year-olds .....

	<i>Did not access the internet</i>		<i>Accessed the internet</i>		<i>Not stated</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
NSW								
Males	161 399	37.4	247 689	57.4	22 100	5.1	431 188	100.0
Females	139 086	33.6	257 132	62.1	17 939	4.3	414 157	100.0
<i>Total</i>	300 485	35.5	504 821	59.7	40 039	4.7	845 345	100.0
Vic.								
Males	107 618	33.5	199 645	62.1	14 059	4.4	321 322	100.0
Females	94 888	30.4	205 107	65.8	11 826	3.8	311 821	100.0
<i>Total</i>	202 506	32.0	404 752	63.9	25 885	4.1	633 143	100.0
Qld								
Males	104 796	41.9	134 787	53.9	10 606	4.2	250 189	100.0
Females	89 638	36.6	145 666	59.4	9 742	4.0	245 046	100.0
<i>Total</i>	194 434	39.3	280 453	56.6	20 348	4.1	495 235	100.0
SA								
Males	40 014	40.7	54 822	55.7	3 508	3.6	98 344	100.0
Females	34 090	36.4	56 811	60.7	2 697	2.9	93 598	100.0
<i>Total</i>	74 104	38.6	111 633	58.2	6 205	3.2	191 942	100.0
WA								
Males	52 073	39.1	74 738	56.1	6 312	4.7	133 123	100.0
Females	45 698	35.9	76 814	60.4	4 637	3.6	127 149	100.0
<i>Total</i>	97 771	37.6	151 552	58.2	10 949	4.2	260 272	100.0
Tas.								
Males	13 013	42.7	16 255	53.4	1 175	3.9	30 443	100.0
Females	12 080	40.6	16 808	56.5	841	2.8	29 729	100.0
<i>Total</i>	25 093	41.7	33 063	54.9	2 016	3.4	60 172	100.0
NT								
Males	9 070	57.5	5 214	33.1	1 483	9.4	15 767	100.0
Females	7 725	53.9	5 556	38.8	1 055	7.4	14 336	100.0
<i>Total</i>	16 795	55.8	10 770	35.8	2 538	8.4	30 103	100.0
ACT								
Males	6 199	24.4	18 160	71.6	999	3.9	25 358	100.0
Females	5 485	22.4	18 171	74.2	842	3.4	24 498	100.0
<i>Total</i>	11 684	23.4	36 331	72.9	1 841	3.7	49 856	100.0
Other territories								
Males	65	40.4	92	57.1	4	2.5	161	100.0
Females	52	44.1	63	53.4	3	2.5	118	100.0
<i>Total</i>	117	41.9	155	55.6	7	2.5	279	100.0
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>922 989</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>1 533 530</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>109 828</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2 566 347</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 6.8 YOUTH WHO ACCESSED THE INTERNET, By student status, Selected cultural groups

Student status	AGE GROUP (YEARS)							
	15-17		18-19		20-24		Total youth	
	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.
<b>All Youth</b>								
Full-time student	74.6	488 846	84.7	193 429	88.8	239 375	79.9	921 650
Part-time student	43.5	10 429	53.7	28 101	68.1	83 030	61.3	121 560
Not attending an educational institution	29.5	27 854	38.9	87 058	46.2	368 112	43.3	483 024
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>529 346</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>310 139</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>694 045</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>1 533 530</b>
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Youth</b>								
Full-time student	41.4	6 671	53.0	1 380	54.7	1 442	44.5	9 493
Part-time student	24.4	252	34.5	344	44.3	750	36.2	1 346
Not attending an educational institution	8.7	771	14.0	1 594	16.1	4 317	14.2	6 682
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>7 753</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>3 346</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>6 559</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>17 658</b>
<b>Overseas Born youth, Non-Main English Speaking Countries</b>								
Full-time student	78.8	47 242	86.8	37 300	90.9	74 029	86.0	158 571
Part-time student	54.1	405	64.0	1 729	73.4	9 674	71.0	11 808
Not attending an educational institution	30.3	885	39.8	3 643	51.5	31 347	49.2	35 875
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>48 785</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>42 904</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>115 738</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>207 427</b>

(a) Includes persons who did not state both educational institution and full/part-time status, and persons who stated an educational institution, but not full/part-time status.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 6.9 YOUTH WHO ACCESSED THE INTERNET, By highest year of school completed, Selected cultural groups, 15–24-year-olds

Highest level of schooling completed	Total youth		Indigenous youth		Overseas born youth, NMESC(a)	
	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.
MALES						
Still at school	13.7	178 689	6.1	2 294	14.5	20 434
Did not go to school	—	567	0.1	28	0.2	228
Year 8 or below	0.3	4 434	0.4	140	0.3	483
Year 9 or equivalent	1.8	23 593	1.3	470	1.4	2 008
Year 10 or equivalent	6.0	78 146	3.6	1 333	4.3	6 048
Year 11 or equivalent	5.3	69 548	2.5	955	5.4	7 572
Year 12 or equivalent	29.2	381 504	6.9	2 574	46.4	65 310
Not stated	1.1	14 921	0.6	237	2.4	3 307
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>751 402</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>8 031</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>105 390</b>
FEMALES						
Still at school	14.5	182 144	6.7	2 545	15.2	20 903
Did not go to school	—	339	—	8	0.1	163
Year 8 or below	0.2	2 948	0.2	87	0.3	390
Year 9 or equivalent	1.5	19 112	1.3	493	1.2	1 674
Year 10 or equivalent	5.1	64 462	3.9	1 471	3.6	4 966
Year 11 or equivalent	4.8	60 148	2.9	1 100	4.7	6 437
Year 12 or equivalent	34.9	439 859	9.8	3 710	47.0	64 629
Not stated	1.0	13 116	0.6	213	2.1	2 875
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>782 128</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>9 627</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>102 037</b>
PERSONS						
Still at school	14.1	360 833	6.4	4 839	14.9	41 337
Did not go to school	—	906	—	36	0.1	391
Year 8 or below	0.3	7 382	0.3	227	0.3	873
Year 9 or equivalent	1.7	42 705	1.3	963	1.3	3 682
Year 10 or equivalent	5.6	142 608	3.7	2 804	4.0	11 014
Year 11 or equivalent	5.1	129 696	2.7	2 055	5.0	14 009
Year 12 or equivalent	32.0	821 363	8.4	6 284	46.7	129 939
Not stated	1.1	28 037	0.6	450	2.2	6 182
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>1 533 530</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>17 658</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>207 427</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Non-main English speaking countries.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## 6.10 COMPUTER USE AT HOME, By internet access, Selected cultural groups, 15–24-year-olds

<i>Accessed the Internet</i>	<i>Used a computer at home</i>		<i>Did not use a computer at home</i>		<i>Total youth</i>	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
<b>All youth</b>						
Accessed the Internet						
At home(a)	1 107 556	73.7	16 457	1.7	1 126 995	43.9
Other	187 250	12.5	217 679	22.5	406 535	15.8
Total accessed the Internet	1 294 806	86.2	234 136	24.2	1 533 530	59.8
Did not access the Internet	196 747	13.1	721 867	74.6	922 989	36.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 502 743</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>967 540</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 566 346</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth</b>						
Accessed the Internet						
At home(a)	8 689	54.2	275	0.5	9 012	12.0
Other	2 657	16.6	5 940	10.5	8 646	11.5
Total accessed the Internet	11 346	70.8	6 215	11.0	17 658	23.5
Did not access the Internet	4 475	27.9	48 733	86.3	53 519	71.2
<i>Total</i>	16 026	100.0	56 490	100.0	75 220	100.0
<b>Overseas born youth, Non-main English speaking countries</b>						
Accessed the Internet						
At home(a)	153 477	77.4	2 399	3.1	156 344	56.2
Other	27 841	14.0	23 043	30.2	51 083	18.4
Total accessed the Internet	181 318	91.4	25 442	33.4	207 427	74.6
Did not access the Internet	16 000	8.1	50 085	65.7	66 393	23.9
<i>Total</i>	198 401	100.0	76 282	100.0	278 068	100.0

(a) Includes those who used a computer in more than one location.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing

## EXPLANATORY NOTES .....

### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

**1** This publication presents detailed information on young people (aged 15–24 years) in Australia, using data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Some information from the 1996 and 1991 censuses is included for comparative purposes.

### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

**2** The 2001 Census of Population and Housing was held on 7 August 2001. Australia's first national census was held in 1911 and since 1961 a census has been taken every five years, a frequency which is specified in the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*. The objective of the census is to count the number of people in Australia on census night, identifying their key characteristics and those of the dwellings in which they live.

**3** The census aims to count every person who spent census night in Australia. This includes Australian residents in Antarctica and people in the territories of Jervis Bay, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island. The other Australian External Territories, Norfolk Island and minor islands such as Heard and McDonald Islands, are outside the scope of the Australian census. The only people in Australia on census night who are excluded from the census are foreign diplomats and their families.

**4** The census includes people on vessels in or between Australian ports, on board long distance trains, buses or aircraft and on oil or gas rigs off the Australian coast. People entering Australia before midnight on census night are counted while people leaving an Australian port for an overseas destination before midnight on census night are not. Visitors to Australia are included regardless of how long they have been in the country or how long they plan to stay. However, for people who intend to be in Australia less than one year, only basic demographic data are available. The census includes homeless people and people camping out.

**5** All occupied dwellings are counted in the census with the exception of diplomatic dwellings. Unoccupied private dwellings are also counted with the exception of unoccupied dwellings in caravan parks, marinas and manufactured home estates, and units in accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care). Unoccupied residences of owners, managers or caretakers of such establishments are counted.

**6** Details about the 2001 census content, collection operations, confidentiality and privacy protection, processing and evaluation activities are contained in *2001 Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content* (cat. no. 2008.0).

### ABS POPULATION ESTIMATES

**7** This publication contains population counts based on a 'place of enumeration' basis. 'Place of enumeration' means where the person was counted on census night, which may not have been where they usually lived. The census can provide person counts based on 'place of usual residence' for Collection Districts (CDs) and aggregations of CDs.

**8** The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official ABS estimate of the Australian population. The ERP is based on results of the Census of Population and Housing. It is compiled as at 30 June of each census year and updated quarterly between censuses. The intercensal estimates of the resident population are revised following the next census.

**9** The ERP is derived from census usual residence counts, by making the following three important adjustments:

## ABS POPULATION ESTIMATES

*continued*

- An adjustment for census net underenumeration (or undercount). The level of underenumeration is derived from the Post Enumeration Survey which is conducted soon after the census, and from estimates based on demographic analysis.
- The inclusion of an estimated number of Australian residents who are temporarily overseas on census night and are therefore not covered by the Australian Census. The number of such people is estimated from statistics on overseas arrivals and departures.
- The third adjustment occurs because the census does not fall on 30 June. For example, the 2001 census was held on 7 August. Back dating of population estimates from 7 August to 30 June is accomplished using data from birth and death registrations, overseas arrivals and departures, and estimates of interstate migration, for the period 1 July to 7 August.

**10** ABS population estimates are published in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), produced quarterly, and in *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0) produced annually. ERPs for SLAs are published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand* (cat. no. 3218.0).

**11** The ABS also provides projections (based on different assumptions as to future fertility, mortality and migration) of the resident population of Australia, states and territories. These projections are published every two years in *Population Projections, Australia* (cat. no. 3222.0).

## DATA LIMITATIONS

**12** Census data are subject to a number of inaccuracies resulting from errors by respondents or mistakes in collection or processing. Whilst many of these are corrected by careful processing procedures, some still remain. The effect of the remaining errors is generally slight, although it may be more important for small groups in the population. The main kinds of error to keep in mind are:

- *Partial non-response*: In some cases where an answer is not provided to a question an answer is imputed (often from other information on the form). In other cases a 'Not stated' code is allocated.
- *Processing error*: While such errors can occur in any processing system, quality management is used continuously to improve the quality of processed data, and to identify and correct data of unacceptable quality.
- *Random adjustment*: Table cells containing small values are randomly adjusted or suppressed to avoid releasing information about particular individuals, families, or households. The effects of these adjustments are statistically insignificant.
- *Respondent error*: Because processing procedures cannot detect or repair all errors made by people in completing the forms, some remain in final data.
- *Undercount*: Although the census aims to count each person, there are some people who are missed and others who are counted more than once. The data in this publication are not adjusted for the net undercount.

**13** Further information on data quality is provided progressively in Census Update and in 2001 Census Papers.

DATA LIMITATIONS OF  
INDIGENOUS STATISTICS

**14** For further information on the quality of Indigenous census data see the following publications: *Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 4713.0); and the forthcoming *Occasional Paper: Population Measurement Issues, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001* (cat. no. 4708.0).

## OVERSEAS VISITORS

**15** For the 2001 census overseas visitors are defined as any person who stated they would be in Australia for less than 12 months. In this publication, overseas visitors do not contribute to any tables, except for table 1.1 in the Population Characteristics chapter.

## LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

**16** The labour force statistics collected from the census are valuable in providing data for small groups of the population. They are not to be confused with the statistics from the monthly Labour Force Survey, which are only available at state, territory, capital city and regional level.

**17** Census figures differ from the survey figures because of differences in scope, questionnaire design and collection procedures. For more information refer to Census Working Paper 99/2 — 1996 Census: Labour Force Statistics and the 2001 Census Fact Sheet — Labour Force Status.

**18** Official monthly labour force statistics are published in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), produced monthly.

## CALCULATION OF PROPORTIONS

**19** Unless otherwise stated, when calculating the proportion of the population with a particular characteristic, 'Not stated' responses are included in the denominator.

## CALCULATION OF MEDIANS

**20** A median is the middle value in a series of numbers. For example, in a series of seven numbers, the median value would be the fourth number in the series. In a series of eight numbers, the median value would be the average of the fourth and fifth number in the series. Unlike averages (means), which are calculated by summing all the values in a series and then dividing that aggregate by the number of observations in the series, medians are not usually skewed by extreme observations.

**21** The categories 'Not stated' and 'Not applicable' are not included in the calculation of medians.

**22** If a median falls into a category that has a text only label, then a value of 0 is used for that category. For this publication this is only relevant to the calculation of median personal income, as the income classification includes categories 'Nil income' and 'Negative income'.

## EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD INCOME

**23** Equivalence scales are used to adjust the actual incomes of households in a way that enables the analysis of the relative wellbeing of people living in 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 all the people in the two households are to enjoy the same material standard of living. Adopting a per capita analysis would address one aspect of household size difference, but would address neither compositional difference (i.e. the number of adults compared with the number of children) nor the economies derived from living together.

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

**25** The equivalence scale used in this publication was developed for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and is referred to as the 'modified OECD' equivalence scale. It is widely accepted among Australian analysts of income distribution.

**26** This scale allocates 1.0 point for the first adult (aged 15 years or older) in a household; 0.5 for each additional adult; and 0.3 for each child. Equivalised household income is derived by dividing total household income by the sum of the equivalence points allocated to household members. For example, if a household received combined gross income of \$2,100 per week and comprised two adults and two children (combined household equivalence points of 2.1), the equivalised gross household income for each household member would be calculated as \$1,000 per week.

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EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD  
INCOME *continued*

**27** For more information on the use of equivalence scales, see *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2000–01* (cat. no. 6523.0).

CENSUS PRODUCTS AND  
SERVICES

**28** There is a wide range of products and services developed from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. For more detailed information on the 2001 Census range of products and services, please refer to the *Directory of Census Statistics* (cat. no. 2910.0), or call our Client Services Officers in your state or territory (refer to the telephone numbers listed on the back page of this publication). Information is also available on the ABS web site, at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

## INTRODUCTION

A wide range of products and services are available from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Brief descriptions of these are included below. For more detailed information on the 2001 census range of products and services, please refer to the *Directory of Census Statistics 2001* (cat. no. 2910.0).

Census products fall into two broad types: reference products and data products. Most of the reference products from the 2001 census are available free of charge from the ABS web site.

CENSUS REFERENCE  
PRODUCTS*2001 Census Dictionary*

The 2001 *Census Dictionary* (cat. no. 2901.0) is a comprehensive reference guide to the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. The Dictionary includes a complete listing of 2001 census classifications. It describes new topics introduced for 2001 and highlights classification changes that have occurred since the 1996 census. The Dictionary also explains the concepts relevant to census collection, processing and output of data.

*How Australia Takes a Census*

*How Australia Takes a Census* (cat. no. 2903.0) provides information about the history of the census, the planning process and the way in which the census is conducted.

*Geographic Classifications  
and Codes*

*Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001 Census Edition* (cat. no. 1216.0) provides information about the names and codes of the standard geographic areas used in the 2001 census. *Statistical Geography: Volume 2 — Census Geographic Areas Australia 2001 Census Edition* (cat. no. 2905.0) and *Statistical Geography: Volume 3 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Urban Centres/Localities: 2001 Census Edition* (cat. no. 2909.0) provide information on additional geographic areas.

*2001 Census Statistical Local  
Area Maps*

These reference maps show the Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) from the 2001 census. Each map shows the boundary of an SLA and the CD boundaries contained within.

*Digital Boundaries*

Census boundaries are made available electronically as Digital Boundaries. They include all of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Urban Centres and Localities, and census-specific areas.

*Census Snapshots*

Census Snapshots are a new product designed to provide a summary overview for selected geographic areas and are available from the ABS web site, free of charge. Census Snapshots contain subsets of Community Profile data, including person counts, age and birthplace, presented in a narrative form for easy access by a wide audience. A 1901 census Snapshot for Australia is also available to celebrate the Centenary of Federation.

*CLIB2001*

CLIB2001 is an electronic product provided free of charge to public libraries through the ABS Library Extension Program. The product contains a large volume of tabulated data and software that allows access, display and printing of the data. For 2001 this product will be available as both a CD-ROM and (limited access) Internet-based product. CLIB2001 comprises the complete 2001 Census Community Profile Series and Classification Counts.

## CENSUS DATA PRODUCTS

*Estimated Resident Population*

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official ABS population estimate. It is based on census usual residence counts, and is updated quarterly using births, deaths and migration data.

Two publications containing ERP data, based on 2001 census figures are:

- *Australian Demographic Statistics — 2001 Census Edition* (cat. no. 3101.0)
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia — 2001 Census Edition* (cat. no. 3218.0).

*Selected Characteristics*

The Census of Population and Housing suite of publications contains data and commentary on various person and dwelling characteristics from the 2001 census at selected geographic levels. There are three series of publications in the suite with the following subtitles:

- *Selected Social and Housing Characteristics, Australia 2001* (cat. no. 2015.0)
- *Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas 2001* (cat. nos 2015.1–8)
- *Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities, Australia 2001* (cat. no. 2016.0)
- *Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities 2001* (cat. nos 2016.1–7)
- *Selected Education and Labour Force Characteristics, Australia 2001* (cat. no. 2017.0)
- *Selected Education and Labour Force Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas 2001* (cat. nos 2017.1–8).

*Community Profile Series*

The Community Profile Series provides detailed and comprehensive census characteristics of people, families and dwellings for small areas. This series is available for all standard census geographic areas, and is available in hardcopy and electronic formats.

The series comprises six Community Profiles:

- Census of Population and Housing: *Basic Community Profile* (cat. no. 2001.0) contains 33 tables of detailed data covering dwelling, household and family topics. This profile is available for all standard census geographic areas, Commonwealth and State Electoral Divisions, Postal Areas, and Suburbs, for the states/territories and Australia;
- Census of Population and Housing: *Indigenous Profile* (cat. no. 2002.0) contains 29 tables of key Census characteristics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, for all ASGC areas from Statistical Local Area (SLA) level to whole of Australia, as well as Indigenous Areas and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) regions;
- Census of Population and Housing: *Time Series Community Profile* (cat. no. 2003.0) contains 22 tables comparing data from the 1991, 1996 and 2001 Censuses where the classifications are comparable. Data is presented on 2001 geographic boundaries;
- Census of Population and Housing: *Usual Residents Profile* (cat. no. 2004.0) contains 28 tables of data for persons usually resident in the selected area. This is the only community profile based on place of usual residence;
- Census of Population and Housing: *Expanded Community Profile* (cat. no. 2005.0) contains 49 tables available for SLAs and larger areas, comprising more detailed versions of some of the Basic Community Profile tables, plus additional tables; and
- Census of Population and Housing: *Working Population Profile* (cat. no. 2006.0) contains 19 tables of labour force and related data on the characteristics of employed people.

*Classification Counts*

*Classification Counts* (cat. nos 2022.0–8) provide frequency counts for 2001 census variables in complete classificatory detail, for every state/territory and Capital City Statistical Division, cross-classified by sex where applicable.

**CDATA 2001**

*CDATA 2001* is a CD-ROM product which contains a large volume of tabulated census data, digital boundaries and base map data, with software to produce tables, maps and graphs of the data. The product is available at the Australia and state/territory levels.

There are two *CDATA 2001* products available, offering different levels of functionality:

*CDATA 2001 — Full geographic information system (GIS)*: This version is aimed at the expert GIS user who requires detailed spatial data analysis using Structured Query Language, geocoding and importation of 'client own' data.

*CDATA 2001 — Quickbuild*: This version has been designed for GIS users with more basic spatial analysis requirements. It allows users to produce data reports, graphs and/or maps. The product is aimed at inexperienced or intermediate GIS users. *CDATA 2001 — Quickbuild* users will also have the option to upgrade to *CDATA 2001 — Full GIS* if so desired.

**Social Atlas Series**

*The Social Atlas* (cat. nos 2030.0–8) publications feature colour maps of the key social, demographic and economic characteristics of each capital city.

**Australia in Profile — A Regional Analysis**

*Australia in Profile — A Regional Analysis* (cat. no. 2032.0) provides commentary and data on a number of key social indicators from the 2001 census, with the focus on regional distributions and comparisons.

**CONSULTANCY SERVICES**

The following census specific services are available:

- *Customised Profiles Service* provides community profile data tailored to your needs, on a variety of media.
- *Customised Table Service* provides detailed cross-classified tables tailored to your needs on a variety of media.
- *Customised Geographic Data Reports Service* provides tabular geographic data which relate specifically to the census Geographic Areas and their characteristics (e.g. area).
- *Customised Mapping Service* provides both Customised Thematic Maps and Customised Reference Maps on request.

## GLOSSARY .....

<b>General descriptions</b>	General descriptions of terms and concepts used in this publication are provided below. Tables are also footnoted where applicable for additional clarity. Detailed definitions of classifications and concepts are available in the <i>Census Dictionary, 2001</i> (cat. no. 2901.0).
<b>Ancestry</b>	<p>Ancestry describes the ethnic or cultural heritage of a person, that is, the ethnic or cultural groups to which a person's forebears are or were attached. In practice, ancestry is the ethnic or cultural groups which the person identifies as being his or her ancestry. Ancestry therefore involves a measure of self-identification of ethnic or cultural group affiliation or nationality, as well as of descent from one or more particular groups.</p> <p>A person's ancestry, when used in conjunction with the person's birthplace and their parent's birthplace, provides a good indication of the ethnic background of first and second generation Australians. This is particularly useful for identifying distinct ethnic or cultural group (e.g. Maoris or Kurds), which cannot be identified using country of birth alone.</p> <p>In the 2001 Census, people were asked to consider and nominate the ancestries they most closely identified with, going back as far as three generations. The first two responses were retained for output purposes, and have been used in this publication. All responses have been coded according to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCEG), 2000</i> (cat. no. 1249.0).</p>
<b>Computer use</b>	<p>Personal computer use as measured by the 2001 Census of Population and Housing includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ computers used at home for private and business purposes</li><li>■ portable computers (e.g. laptops and notebook computers)</li><li>■ personal organisers, etc. which can be plugged into larger computers</li><li>■ dedicated word processors.</li></ul> <p>It excludes dedicated gaming machines.</p>
<b>Country of birth</b>	Country of birth as defined in the <i>Standard Australian Classification for Countries (SACC)</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).
<b>Couple family</b>	A couple family is based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household. The family may or may not include any number of dependents, non-dependents and other related individuals.
<b>De facto marriage</b>	A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. A de facto marriage exists when the relationship between two people (of the opposite or same sex, who live together in the same household) is reported as: de facto, partner, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, boyfriend or girlfriend.
<b>Dependent child</b>	Dependent children are either children under the age of 15 years, or dependent students. To be regarded as a child, the person must be a natural, adopted, step, or foster son or daughter of a couple or lone parent, usually resident in the same household, and can have no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.

<b>Dependent student</b>	A dependent student is defined as a natural, adopted, step, or foster child who is 15–24 years of age and who attends a secondary or tertiary educational institution as a full-time student and who has no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the same household.
<b>Dwelling</b>	A dwelling is a structure which is intended to have people live in it, and which is habitable on census night. This can be a house, a block of flats, or other dwelling (such as caravan, humpy or houseboat). For the purposes of the Census of Population and Housing, dwellings are classified into private and non-private dwellings. Each of these dwelling types is further divided into occupied and unoccupied dwelling categories.
<b>Dwelling structure</b>	<p>The census collects information on the structure of private dwellings, and classifies this information as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Separate House</i> — This is a house which stands alone in its own grounds separated from other dwellings by at least half a metre. Also included in this category are occupied accommodation units in manufactured home estates which are identified as separate houses.</li> <li>■ <i>Semidetached, row, terrace house, townhouse etc.</i> — These dwellings have their own private grounds and no other dwellings above or below them.</li> <li>■ <i>Flat, Unit or Apartment</i> — This category includes all blocks of flats, units or apartments. These dwellings do not have their own private grounds and usually share a common entrance foyer or stairwell. This category also includes flats attached to houses such as granny flats, and houses converted into two or more flats.</li> <li>■ <i>Caravan, Cabin, Houseboat</i> — This category includes all occupied caravans, cabins and houseboats regardless of location. It also includes occupied campervans, mobile houses and small boats.</li> <li>■ <i>Improvised Home, Tent, Sleepers Out</i> — This category includes sheds, tents, humpies and other improvised dwellings, occupied on Census Night. It includes caravans occupied on Census Night and located in roadside parking areas. It also includes people sleeping on park benches or in other 'rough' accommodation (the traditional definition of homeless people).</li> <li>■ <i>House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.</i> — A house or flat attached to a shop, office, factory or any other non-residential structure is included in this category.</li> </ul>
<b>Educational institution</b>	Any institution whose primary role is education. Included are schools, higher education establishments, colleges of technical and further education, public and private colleges, etc. Excluded are institutions whose primary role is not education, for example, hospitals.
<b>Employed</b>	<p>Employed persons were those aged 15 years and over who during the week prior to Census Night:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ worked for payment or profit, or as an unpaid helper in a family business</li> <li>■ had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent</li> <li>■ were on strike or stood down temporarily.</li> </ul>
<b>Employment rate</b>	The employment rate is the number of employed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
<b>Employment to population ratio</b>	For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.
<b>English language proficiency</b>	A self-reported measure of a person's proficiency in spoken English. Responses to this question are subjective. For example, one respondent may consider that a response of 'Well' is appropriate if they can communicate well enough to do the shopping while another respondent may consider such a response appropriate only for people who can hold a social conversation. Proficiency in English is just an indicator of a person's ability to speak English and not a definite measure of their ability.

<b>Estimated resident population (ERP)</b>	The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months. For a fuller description of population measures and the derivation of ERP, please see paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes.
<b>Family</b>	A family is defined by the ABS as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage, adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis for a family is formed by identifying the presence of either a couple relationship, lone-parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.
<b>Family household</b>	A family household is defined by the ABS as a household which contains one or more families. A family household may also contain non-family members, such as unrelated persons or visitors.
<b>Family income</b>	The sum of the personal incomes of each family member aged 15 years and over who was present in the household on Census Night. Persons who were temporarily absent on Census Night, or had nil or negative income, or did not state their income, do not contribute to family income. Family income only applies to classifiable families in occupied private dwellings.
<b>Family type</b>	Families are classified in terms of the relationships that exist between a single family reference person and each other member of that family. The Family type variable distinguishes between different types of families based on the presence or absence of couple relationships, parent-child relationships, child dependency relationships or other blood relationships, in that order of preference.
<b>Field of study</b>	Field of study is defined as the subject matter of an educational activity. It is categorised according to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), Field of Education Classification.
<b>Full-time workers</b>	Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
<b>Group household</b>	A group household is a household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years or over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households.
<b>Higher education</b>	Education which takes place in all institutions offering higher education courses. Higher education courses do not include TAFE courses which may be conducted in higher education institutions.
<b>Household</b>	A household is defined as a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person.
<b>Household income (gross)</b>	<p>The sum of the personal incomes of each resident aged 15 years and over who was present in the household on Census Night. Persons who were temporarily absent on Census Night, or had nil or negative income, or did not state their income, do not contribute to household income.</p> <p>Individual incomes are collected in ranges by the census. To enable these range values to be summed, information from the Survey of Income and Housing Costs (this survey is used because it collects income as individual values) is used to estimate the median income within each bracket collected by the census. The relevant median value for each household member is then summed to produce the household income figure.</p>

<b>Individual income (gross)</b>	The usual gross weekly income of persons aged 15 years or over. Gross weekly income is income before tax, superannuation, health insurance, or other deductions are made, and includes family payments, pensions, unemployment benefits, student allowances, maintenance (child support), superannuation, wages, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest received, business or farm income (less operating expenses) and workers' compensation received. See also Household income (gross) and Median individual income (gross).
<b>Individual weekly income</b>	The gross income (including pensions and allowances) that the person usually receives each week.
<b>Indigenous</b>	Persons who identify themselves as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
<b>Industry (of employment)</b>	A person's industry of employment, as classified by the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993</i> (cat. no. 1292.0).
<b>Internal migration</b>	Internal migration is the movement of people from one defined area to another within a country.
<b>Internet use</b>	Includes Internet connections in private and business applications; Internet connection through a computer or television set top box, games machine, mobile phone, or other means; and Internet at other locations including libraries, Internet cafes, shops, educational institutions, or at a neighbour's or friend's place of residence, etc.
<b>Labour force</b>	The labour force consists of people aged 15 years and over who are employed, or those who do not have a job but are actively looking for work and are available to start work during the week prior to Census Night.
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>	The labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over.
<b>Labour force status</b>	Labour force status identifies whether a person aged 15 years or over is employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.
<b>Language spoken at home</b>	Data for this variable are coded using the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), 1997</i> (cat. no. 1267.0). Only one language is coded for each person despite the fact that people may speak more than one language at home.
<b>Living arrangements</b>	Living arrangements refers to whether a person lives alone, with other family members or with other unrelated individuals; whether a person lives in a private or non-private dwelling.
<b>Local Government Area</b>	The LGA is a geographical area under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council. For further information, refer to <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2002</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
<b>Lone parent</b>	A person who has no spouse or partner usually present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.
<b>Lone person household</b>	A person who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials in living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household is classified as a lone person household. He/she may live in a dwelling on his/her own, or share a dwelling with another individual or family.
<b>Main English speaking countries</b>	The list of main English speaking countries provided here is not an attempt to classify countries on the basis of whether or not English is the predominant or official language of each country. It is a list of the main countries from which Australia receives, or has received, significant numbers of overseas settlers who are likely to speak English. The list therefore includes South Africa. Although large numbers of South Africans do not speak English as their first language, those who migrate to Australia are likely to speak English. The list does not include country units which are statistically insignificant in the Australian context, although they are English speaking countries.

<b>Main English speaking countries</b> <i>continued</i>	The set of main English speaking countries other than Australia used by the ABS consists of: Canada, Republic of Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland) and United States of America. In this publication, Australia is excluded from the analyses of main English speaking countries.
<b>Mean income</b>	The total income received by a group of units divided by the number of units in the group.
<b>Median individual income (gross)</b>	The estimated mid-point of the distribution of individual gross incomes for a given income range. As individual income data are collected in ranges from the Census, a uniform distribution of responses within each range is assumed, in order to calculate the median value. For more information on the calculation of medians, see paragraphs 20, 21 and 22 of the Explanatory Notes. See also Individual income (gross).
<b>Method of travel to work</b>	Method or means of travel to work on census day used by a person aged 15 years and over who was employed during the week before census. Up to three methods can be recorded.
<b>Mobility rate</b>	For any group, the number of people who changed their usual residence in a specified period expressed as a percentage of the population in that group. The census defines usual residence at a point in time and, therefore, mobility rates do not account for multiple moves or moves occurring between periods.
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their usual place of residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory. This difference may be either positive or negative.
<b>Net interstate migration flows</b>	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their usual place of residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory. This difference may be either positive or negative.
<b>Net migration</b>	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given defined geographic area and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that defined geographic area during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
<b>Non-dependent children</b>	A natural, step, adopted or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, who is aged over 15 years, is not a full-time student aged 15–24 years, and who has no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.
<b>Non-main English speaking countries</b>	All countries other than Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Republic of Ireland, South Africa, United Kingdom ((England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland), and United States of America.
<b>Non-private dwelling</b>	Non-private dwellings (NPDs) are residential dwellings with accommodation which are not included in the Census of Population and Housing list of private dwelling categories. NPDs are classified according to their function. They include hotels, motels, guest houses, jails, religious and charitable institutions, military establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings. Where this type of accommodation includes self-contained units (as provided by hotels, motels, homes for the elderly and guest houses), the units are enumerated as part of the NPD. Accommodation for the retired or aged (care) which is accommodation where meals are provided are included in this category.
<b>Non-school qualification: Field of study</b>	<p>This variable describes the field of study of the highest completed non-school qualification.</p> <p>The full classification for levels of education and fields of study, together with an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, can be found in the publication <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)</i> (cat. no. 1272.0).</p>

<b>Non-school qualification: Level of education</b>	<p>This variable describes the level of education of the highest completed non-school qualification (e.g. trade certificate, bachelor degree, diploma, higher degree).</p> <p>The full classification for levels of education, together with an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, can be found in the publication <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)</i> (cat. no. 1272.0).</p>
<b>Not in the labour force</b>	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not in the categories employed or unemployed as defined.
<b>Not married</b>	The term not married, as used in the Social Marital Status classification, refers to a person who is not living with another person in either a registered marriage or a de facto marriage. This includes persons who live alone, with other family members, and those in shared accommodation.
<b>Occupation</b>	A set of jobs with similar sets of tasks, classified according to the <i>ASCO — Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1996</i> (cat. no. 1220.0). The classification has five levels of hierarchy: major group, sub-major group, minor group, unit group and occupation. Occupation is collected in the census for all employed people aged 15 years and over.
<b>One-parent family</b>	A one-parent family consists of a lone parent with at least one child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the family household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals.
<b>Other dwelling</b>	This includes caravans; cabins; houseboats; sheds, tents, humpies and other improvised homes; house or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.
<b>Overseas born</b>	Overseas born people are those who stated that they were born in a country other than Australia, those born at sea, and those whose responses were classed as 'Inadequately described' or 'Not elsewhere classified'.
<b>Overseas students</b>	Many overseas students expect to be normally resident in Australia for a period in excess of one year and would therefore be counted as part of the normally resident population and not counted as overseas visitors.
<b>Overseas visitors</b>	Those people who indicated they would be usually resident in Australia for less than one year. For the purpose of this publication, these persons have been excluded from all analyses.
<b>Participation rate</b>	The proportion of the population who reported that they were taking part in a particular activity. For example, where a table shows a disaggregation by age, the 35–44 year participation rate reflects the number of persons aged 35–44 years participating in the activity as a proportion of all persons aged 35–44 years.
<b>Part-time workers</b>	Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work in the reference week.
<b>Personal computer</b>	Includes computers used at home for private and business purposes; portable computers; personal organisers; computers brought home from the workplace; and dedicated word processors. Games machines are not included.
<b>Population</b>	The population on Census Night is on a 'Place of enumeration' basis. The usually resident population is on a 'Place of usual residence' basis. Place of enumeration means where the person was counted on Census Night. Most population counts presented in this publication are on a place of enumeration basis.
<b>Private dwelling</b>	A private dwelling in the census is defined as a house, flat, part of a house, or even a room; but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above shops or offices; an occupied caravan in a caravan park or occupied boat in a marina, a houseboat, a tent if it is standing on its own block of land, or an improvised dwelling such as a humpy or park bench. A caravan situated on a residential allotment is also classed as a private dwelling.

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<b>Private dwelling</b> <i>continued</i>	Manufactured home estates and self-care units for the retired or aged are also treated as private dwellings.
<b>Proficiency in spoken English</b>	For each person who speaks a language other than English at home this variable classifies their proficiency in spoken English. Responses to the question on Proficiency in English are subjective and is just an indicator of a person's ability to speak English and not a definitive measure of his/her ability. For these reasons, census data on the levels of proficiency in English of people who speak a language other than English at home should be interpreted with care. Nevertheless, it is a useful indicator for the planning and provision of multilingual services and the ethnicity of the population.
<b>Registered marriage</b>	A registered marriage exists where two people live together as husband and wife and the marriage is formalised through registration. A response of husband/wife to the relationship question results in a person being classified as 'Married in a registered marriage', regardless of that person's response to the question about present marital status.
<b>Relationship in household</b>	The relationship of each person residing within the same household. All persons aged under 15 years are classified as a child under 15 years and considered dependent. To be classified as a dependent student (15–24 years) or a non-dependent child the person must be a biological, step, adopted or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household; AND have no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household. Furthermore, if such a person is aged 15–24 years and studying full time they are classified as a dependent student, otherwise they are classified as a non-dependent child.
<b>Religious affiliation</b>	Religious affiliation is defined as the religious beliefs and practices to which a person adheres or the religious group to which a person belongs. In practice, religious affiliation is self-assessed and measures the religion to which a person declares they have an affiliation. It also identifies people who consider they do not belong to any religious group. Answering a question about religious affiliation is optional in ABS censuses and surveys. For further information see <i>Standards for Statistics on Cultural and Language Diversity</i> (cat. no. 1289.0) and <i>Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG)</i> (cat. no. 1266.0).
<b>Remoteness</b>	<p>This classification is designed to compare, on the one hand, the major cities, and at the other extreme, very remote areas. This structure is based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) which utilises road distance to various size service centres as a measure of physical remoteness. Within a state or territory, each remoteness area represents an aggregation of non-contiguous geographical areas which share common characteristics of remoteness. The defined areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Major Cities of Australia</li> <li>■ Inner Regional Australia</li> <li>■ Outer Regional Australia</li> <li>■ Remote Australia</li> <li>■ Very Remote Australia</li> <li>■ Migratory: composed of off-shore, shipping and migratory collection districts (figures for these areas are not shown separately in this publication).</li> </ul> <p>For further information, refer to <i>Statistical Geography Vol 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001</i> (cat. no. 1216.0) and <i>ABS Views on Remoteness</i> (cat. no. 1244.0).</p>
<b>Sex ratio</b>	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for the total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and denominator of the ratio.

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<b>Social Marital Status</b>	<p>The relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married.</p> <p>Where information about same-sex couples is volunteered, the individuals are classified as partners in a de facto marriage.</p> <p>The term 'Not married', as used in this classification, refers to a person who is not living with another person in either a registered or de facto marriage. This includes persons who lives alone, or with other family members, and those in shared accommodation.</p>
<b>Statistical District</b>	<p>Statistical Districts are areas which bound a large predominantly urban area outside the capital city SDs. They consist of one or more urban centres in close proximity to each other, with a total population of 25,000 or more. For further information refer to <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2002</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
<b>Statistical Division</b>	<p>The SD is a large, general purpose, regional type geographic area. SDs represent relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic links between the inhabitants and between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. For further information, refer to <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2002</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
<b>Statistical Local Area</b>	<p>The SLA is a geographical area which consists of one or more CDs. SLAs are LGAs, or parts thereof. For further information, refer to <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2002</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
<b>Tenure type</b>	<p>Tenure type describes whether a household is purchasing, rents or owns, the dwelling in which it was enumerated on Census Night, or whether the household occupies it under another arrangement. Tenure type is derived from the responses to a series of questions about ownership, payment to purchase and rental agreements and applies to occupied private dwellings only.</p>
<b>Unemployed</b>	<p>Unemployed persons were those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks prior to the census</li> <li>■ were available for work in the week prior to the census.</li> </ul>
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<p>For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that same group.</p>
<b>Unemployment to population ratio</b>	<p>For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.</p>
<b>Unrelated individual living in a family household</b>	<p>A person who lives in a family household, but who is not related to any person in any of the families in the household, but who shares meals with a family. A boarder fits into this category.</p>
<b>Usual residence</b>	<p>Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year.</p>
<b>Visitors to a household</b>	<p>Characteristics of individual visitors to a household are available at the household of enumeration. Visitors may be also be identified according to their CD of usual residence but cannot be placed back to their dwelling of usual residence.</p>



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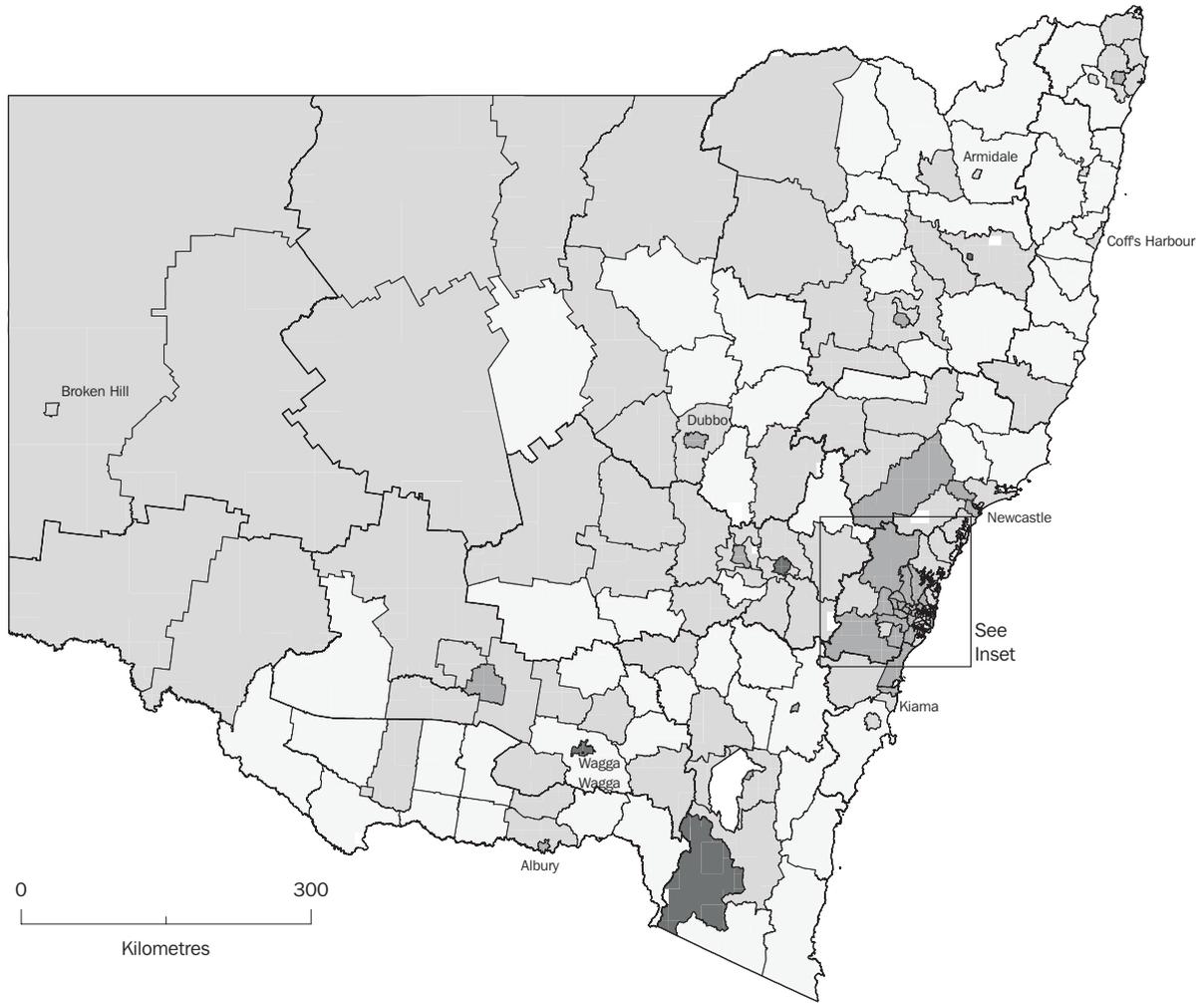
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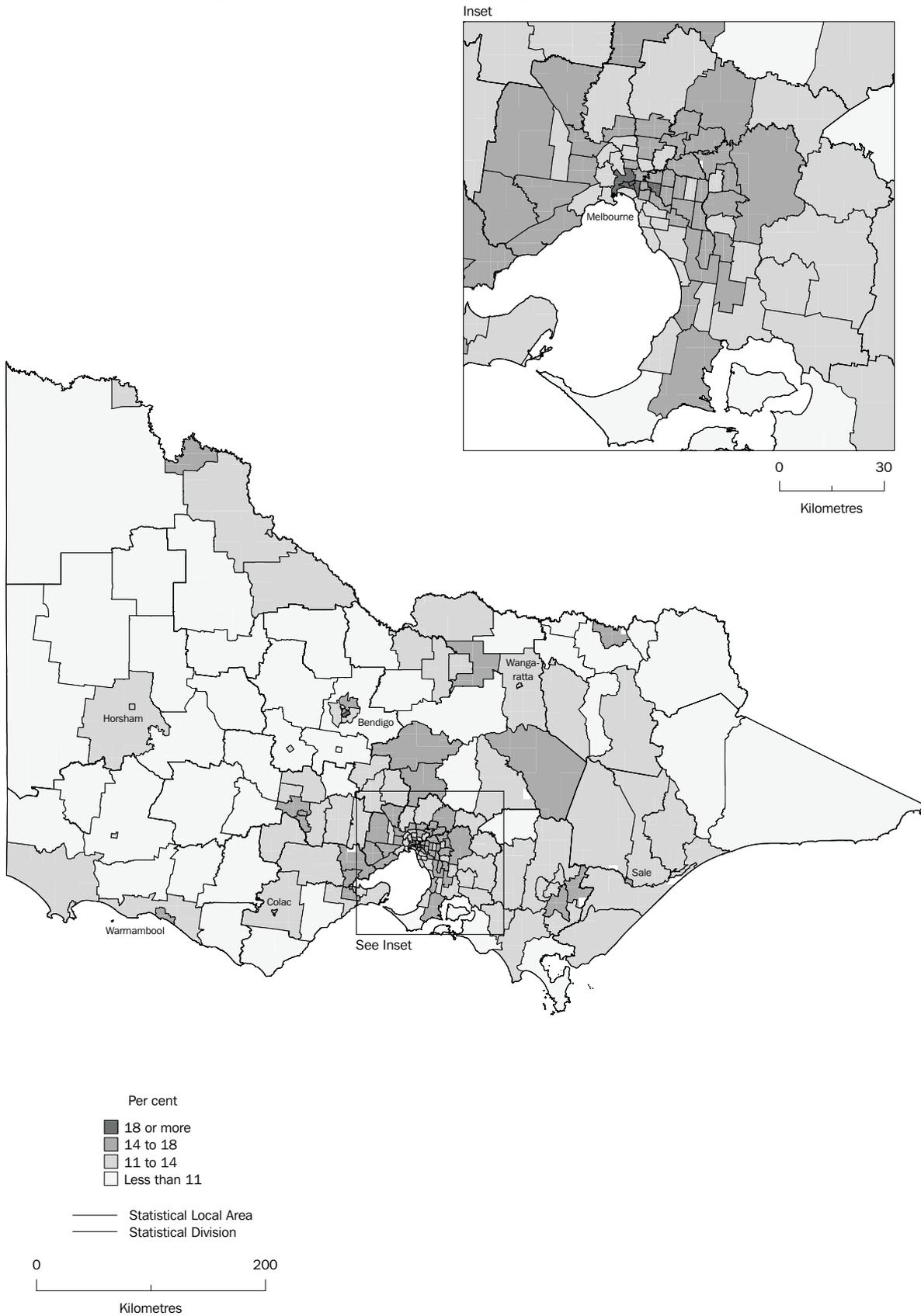
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PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 15-24 YEARS BY SLA — NEW SOUTH WALES



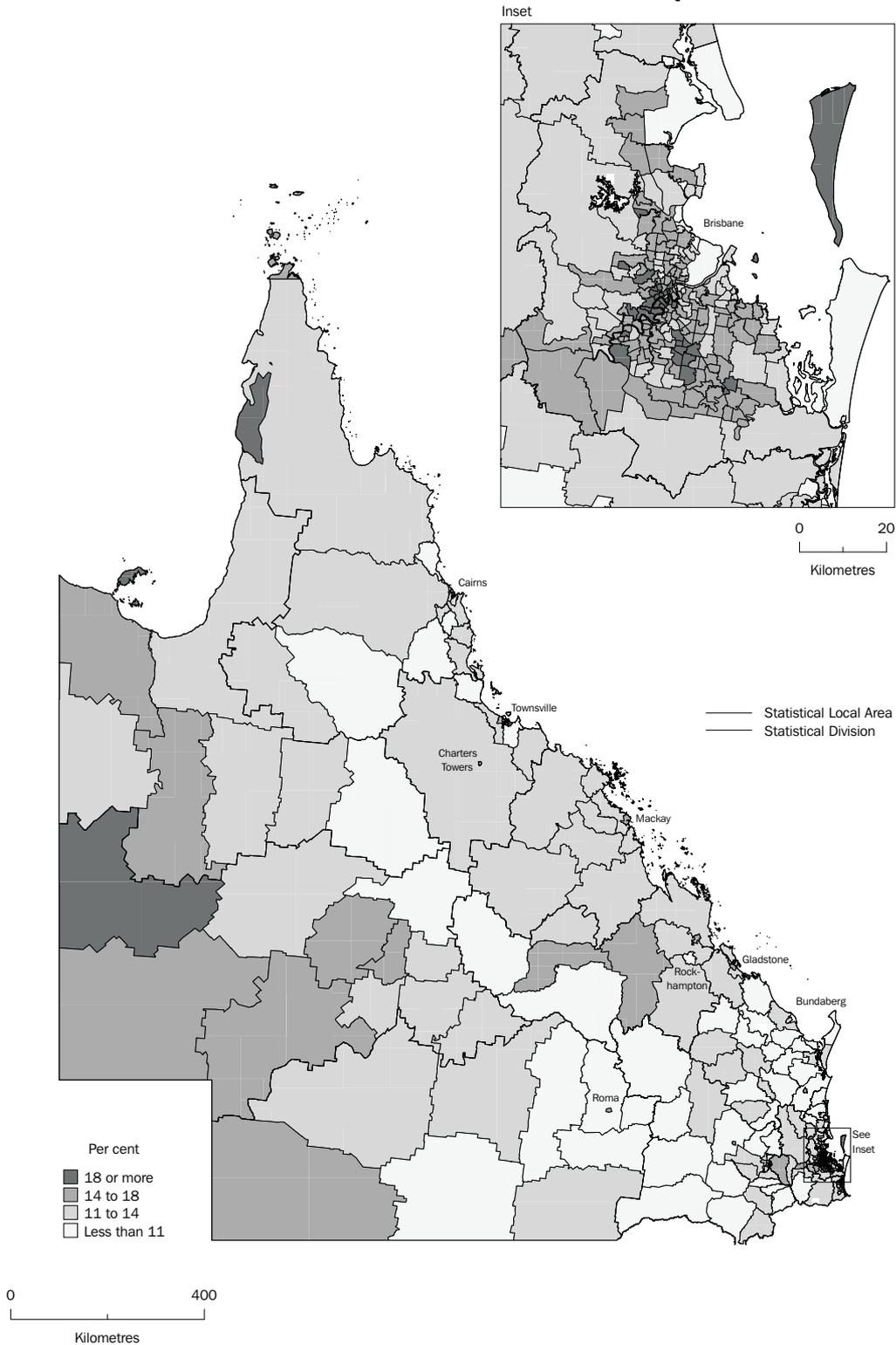
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PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 15-24 YEARS BY SLA — VICTORIA



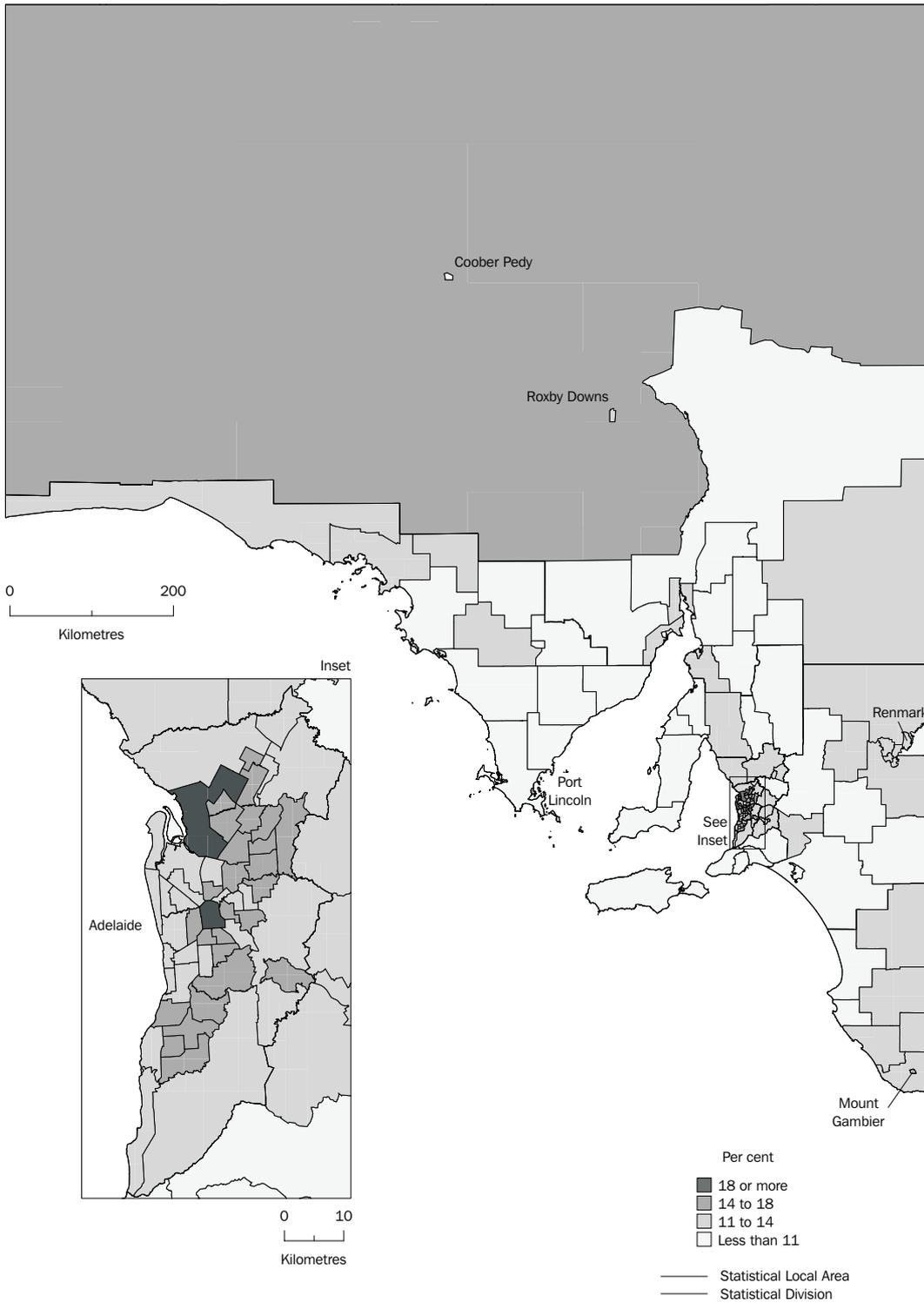
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PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 15-24 YEARS BY SLA — QUEENSLAND



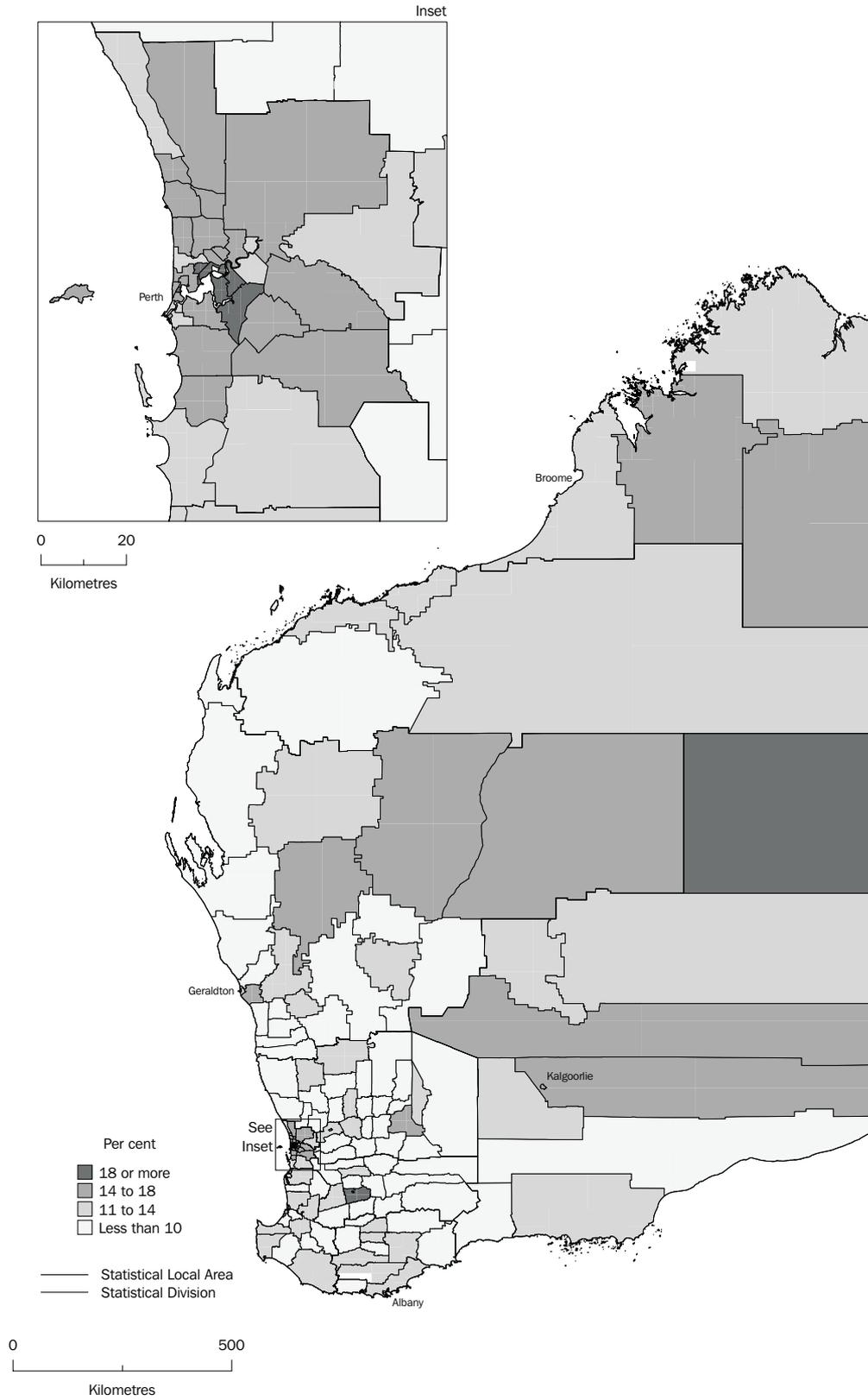
Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 15–24 YEARS BY SLA — SOUTH AUSTRALIA



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 15-24 YEARS BY SLA — WESTERN AUSTRALIA



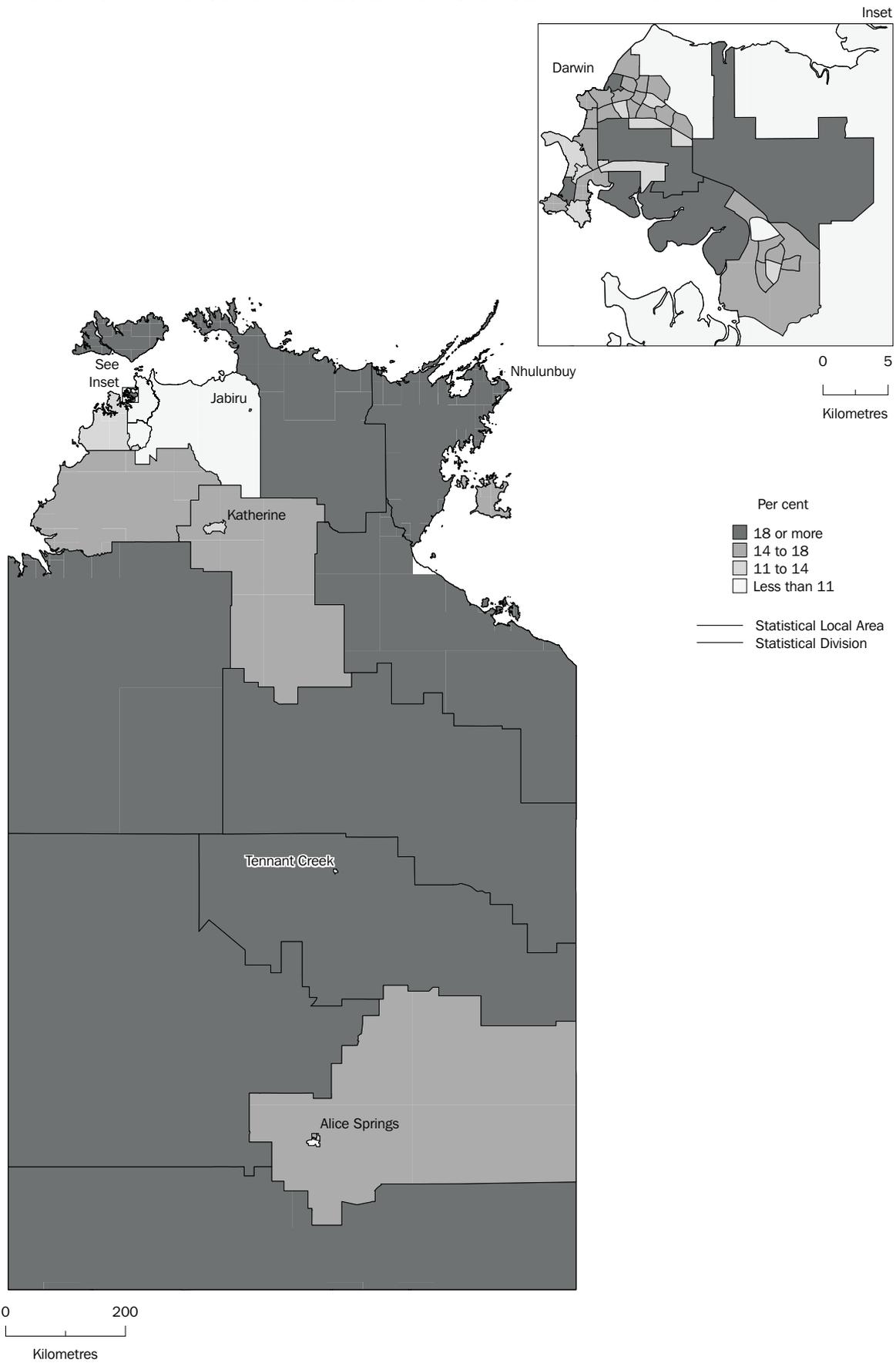
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PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 15-24 YEARS BY SLA — TASMANIA



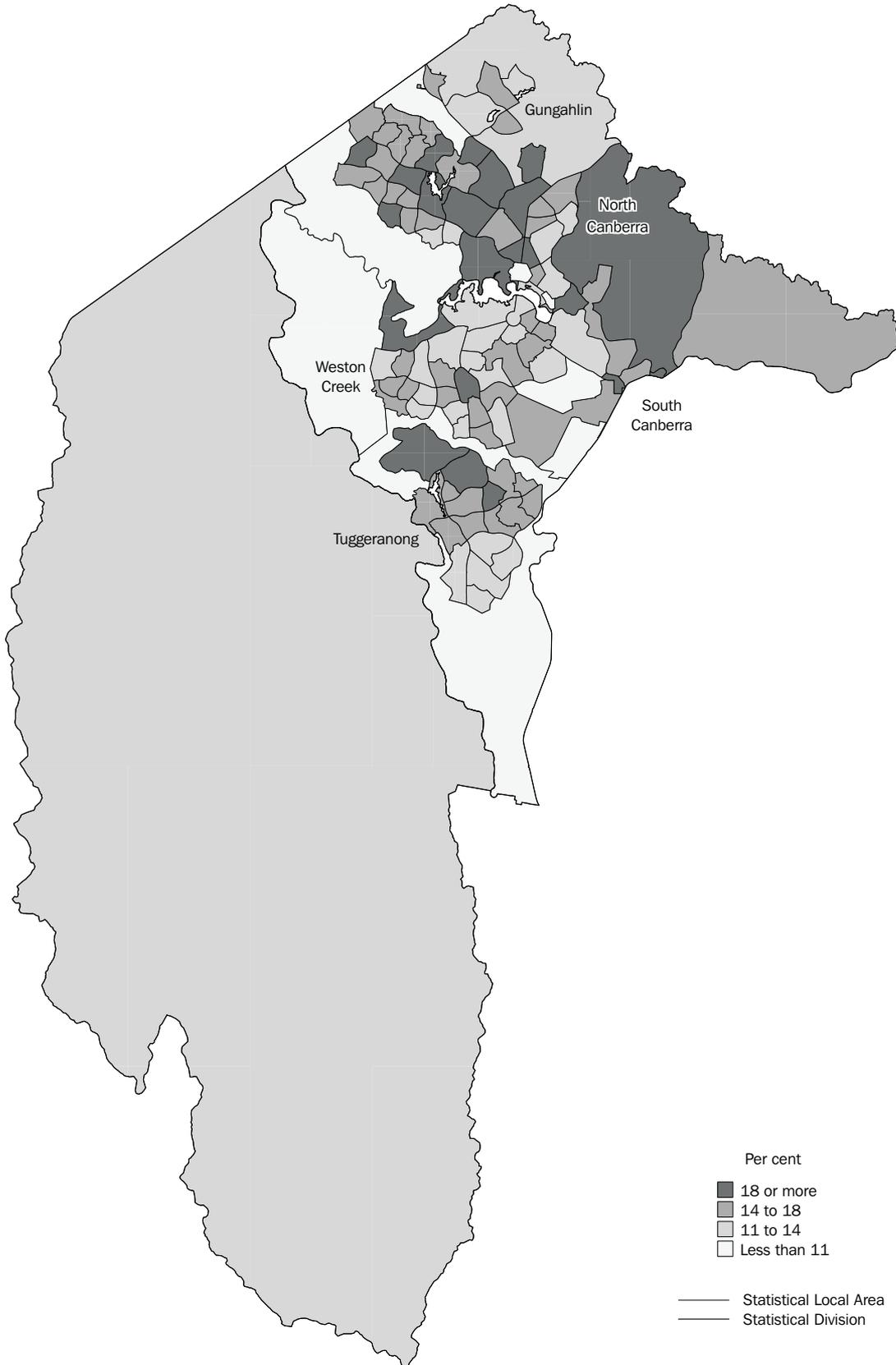
Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 15–24 YEARS BY SLA — NORTHERN TERRITORY



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

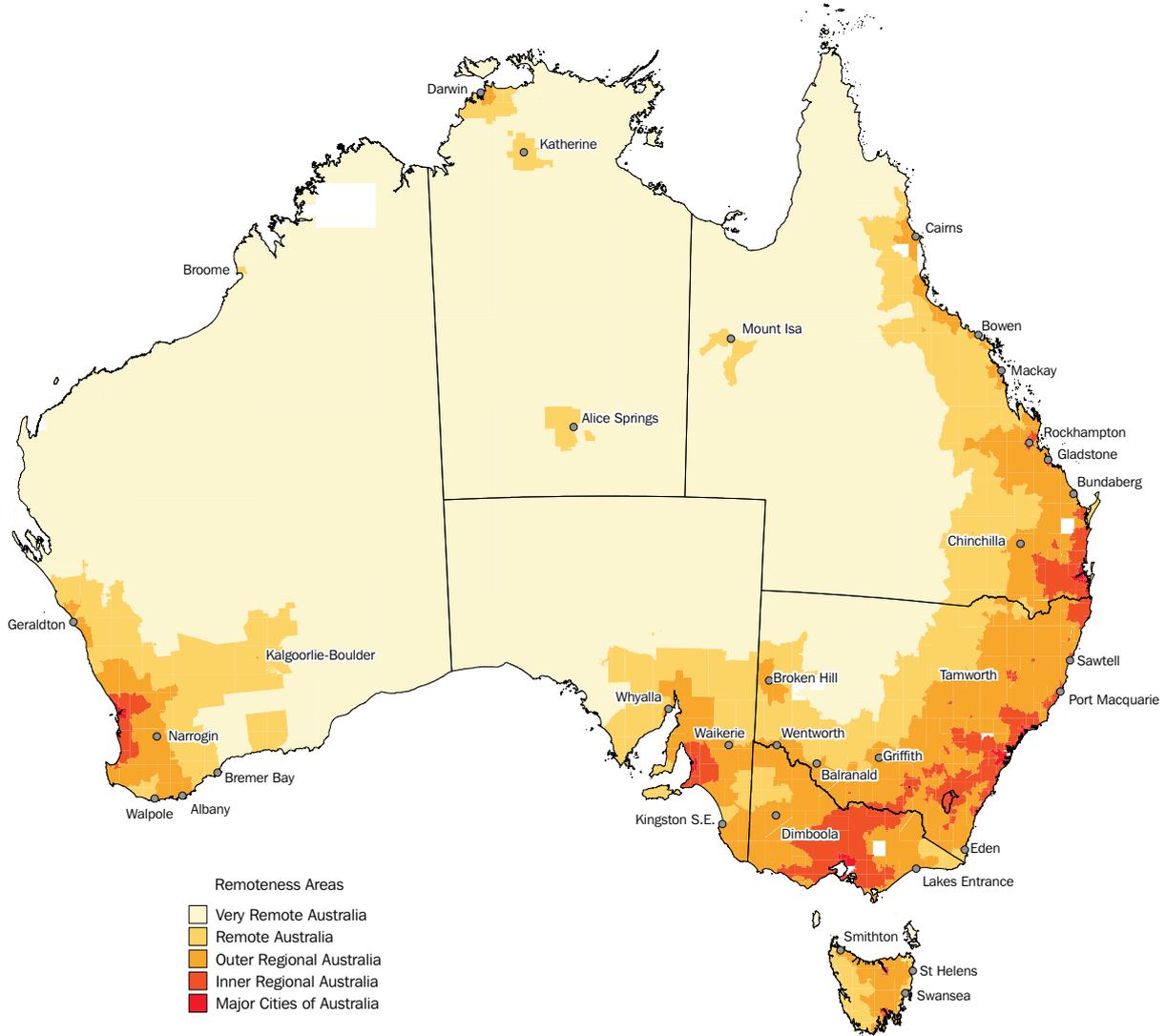
PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 15-24 YEARS BY SLA — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY



0 10  
 Kilometres

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION 2001, REMOTENESS AREAS (RAs)



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

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