PROJECT FOUR

AUSTRALIA: 1977-1980

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PROJECT FOUR

Introduction: Projects two and three have provided a demographic analysis of variations in the Labor vote from 1966 to 1977, using the 1971 Census data and the 1968 boundaries.

In 1976 a national census was taken which for the first time included questions dealing with income. In 1977 there was a redistribution of electorates and a national election, followed by another national election in 1980.

It was resolved to analyse the 1977 and 1980 election results using the 1976 census data which had been allocated by the Bureau of Statistics on to the 1977 electoral boundaries.

The analysis would be similar to that provided in projects one, two and three, and additional attention would be paid to income data to determine the relationship, if any, between income and the Labor vote.

The writer was also requested to stress implications of the current research for Labor's campaign in 1983.

Attention would therefore focus on possible continued long-term shifts in allegiance of groups such as miners, farmers and working women and also on the more eratic behaviour of what have been termed elsewhere "long-run volatile groups".

Methodology: The general methodology employed in project four was similar to that used in all previous projects. The units of analysis were the 1977 national boundaries. The demographic data was provided by the 1976 census based in the 1977 boundaries, and the political data consisted of the 1977 preferred vote, the 1977-80 swing and the 1980 preferred vote for all 1977 electorates.

The Income Data: The income data used in the project produced some unexpected results. To shorten later explanations I will discuss here in some detail the method of selection of income variables and pay particular attention to the reliability of the data. The remaining demographic variables were very similar to those chosen in project two, so these will be described in less detail.

The 1976 census for the first time posed questions on income for individuals, families and households. In this project only data dealing with individual and family income was used.

In project two I discussed problems associated with tax minimisation. In summary it was argued that many husbands who had been claiming for tax purposes that their wives were partners in a family business or part-time secretarial employees, may have filled out their census returns according to this nominal relationship through fear of examination of census records by the taxation department. This tax-effect was thought to have seriously "distorted" two demographic variables dealing with female farmers and female part-time employees. ("Distorted" to the extent that both variables seemed to be surrogate measures of tax-dodgers-an arguably anti-Labor group).

Prior to the 1976 census many champions of the free-enterprise system with a strong vested interest in the minimisation of real information about incomes waged a sustained propaganda campaign against the income questions in the census. They publicly argued that persons should refuse to complete survey questions dealing with income.

This campaign produced only a moderately high 7.5 percent "not stated" response to the individual income question, upon which the household and family income tables were based.

It appears however that the propaganda may have succeeded in creating other distortions in the income data, especially understatement of income.

Sources of error:

Census night also marks the end of the financial year, a period when many Australian income earners are involved in their annual income tax calculations.

I would argue that most Australians see no real difference between the Department of Taxation and the Bureau of Statistics. Both are large bureaucratic Federal Government departments seeking information and/or money and I would expect few Australians to know of or believe Bureau of Statistics guarantees of confidentiality of individual census income data.

In addition, the census question 31 on individual income asked in the first instance for weekly income , a figure associated in most wage earners' minds with weekly take-home pay and the weekly household budget. Census forms would also normally be completed in the presence of the spouse - a person perhaps not always aware of overtime, tips and gratuities.

The Bureau also invited understatement from farmers and businessmen by asking for "business or farm income (less expenses of operation)" in Income question 31.

Anyone with a passing knowledge of the attitudes of Australian farmers and businessmen to the "fiscal fiend" knows that farmers and businessmen in this country would certainly take up this invitation to use their 1976 census form as a useful home practical for their annual tax return. (The 1976 Census form and table contents are included as an addendum to the Methodology section of this project).

* * *

In a document relating to topic evaluation and proposed questions prepared for the 1981 census, the bureau referred to its post-1976 census sample check of responses to income-related questions. In this document, and another document relating to a source of income survey, the bureau came to a number of conclusions about voluntary income data. These are as follows (my summary):

1. "Most" of the 7.5 non-response persons in 1976 referred to earlier were in fact low-income earners. They did not consider

their income-social security transfer payments or income from investments - to be "real" income. They therefore gave a "not stated" response to the census question, feeling that this was the best answer.

2. A "significant percentage" of persons reported their net after-tax income instead of their gross or taxable income, as was requested. As Labor economists have often argued, many wage and salary earners think only in terms of weekly after-tax income.

3. A "number of people" particularly those aged 50 and over consistently failed to consider "unearned income" (from interest on bank or building society deposits, or dividends from shares and investments) as "income" in the accepted economic sense. Many of these would have been included in the first "not stated" group referred to above; but many would also have been high-income earners acquiring capital for interest-earning after retirement.

In a number of personal inquiries to Bureau officers I was able to gain some additional information the Bureau evidently was reluctant to include in published documents. When combined with the published comments, this facilitates some interesting conclusions about the validity of the national census information on incomes. These conclusions are as follows:

* The great majority of the 7.5 percent of "not stateds" (75 percent) had incomes of less than $3000 in 1976. This 5.6 percent consisted overwhelmingly of housewives on no income or low-income pensioners. The remaining 1.9 percent (25 percent of 7.5 percent) were persons earning more than $3000 who had simply refused to answer the census question.

* In terms of the quality of the responses to the individual income census question, the bureau's post-1976 check found that more than half of the 15.6 percent of persons who stated that they earned "no income" in 1976 had in fact earned income, some from pension payments, some from part-time employment and some from capital investments. As the sample base for this question was all persons aged 15 and over, many other persons in the "no income" group would of course have been high school and tertiary students.

* In the 1976 census those persons in employment consistently gave net (after-tax) income figures rather than the requested gross income figures for their salary ranges. The bureau's estimate was that this produced stated income figures "about one to two groups below the real figure". This would have represented an understatement in most cases of about $2000 as most income groups were split into income ranges of $1000 and $3000. However, the bureau could not be specific about this degree of understatement because they found in their post-census check that many respondents then exaggerated their gross incomes to impress the census interviewers. This sort of exaggeration or overstatement is a fact of life for attitudinal testing which in a one-to-one interview situation tends to produce a result which the interviewee considers to be socially-acceptable or socially-desirable.

I then sought to relate the stated income figures for all persons aged 15 and over to the workforce figures for persons aged 15 and over. These figures are contained in tables 16 and 21 respectively in the national census summary included at the end of this methodology section.

This analysis was then compared to general known community income levels in 1976, including incomes paid to pensioners both married and single, part-time workers, employees paid

either the metal workers or the shop assistants' award, the 1976 census median wage for employed persons and the annual equivalent of average weekly earnings.

This analysis led me to the conclusion that the degree of income understatement was closer to $2200, than the $1800 to $2000 range suggested by the Bureau. This $2200 figure was in fact very close to the tax that would have been paid by an individual taxpayer in 1976 on average weekly earnings.

In general terms then I considered that the use of income data from the census was justified, despite limitations on its accuracy. The preliminary research also indicated that acceptable income figures could be obtained on the individual level if the income data was split into two groups: below $3000; and above $3000. Through direct comparisons of numbers in the workforce and numbers in the various income ranges, it was felt that most persons earning less than $3000 would have been persons not in full-time employment, and the majority of persons earning more than $3000 would have been persons in full-time employment. The higher the income range the fewer would be the persons in that range not actually in employment. Few (retired) persons in receipt of unearned income would for example be gaining an annual income in excess of about $6000 a year in 1976, and the figure would be negligible for incomes in excess of say $10,000 (see Figure 41).

It was also resolved to assume that the stated annual before-tax incomes for 1976 were in fact after-tax incomes for that time. This would provide the basis for a reasonable comparison of the behaviour of individual income earners in post-1976 elections. The incomes for individual groups in Australia vary very slowly over time in respect to the incomes of other groups and in respect to the average weekly earnings.

Therefore the relative position on the income-distribution curve for any net income group in 1981 would tend to be very similar to the relative position occupied by that group at the time of the 1976 census. In fact, deviation from an industry

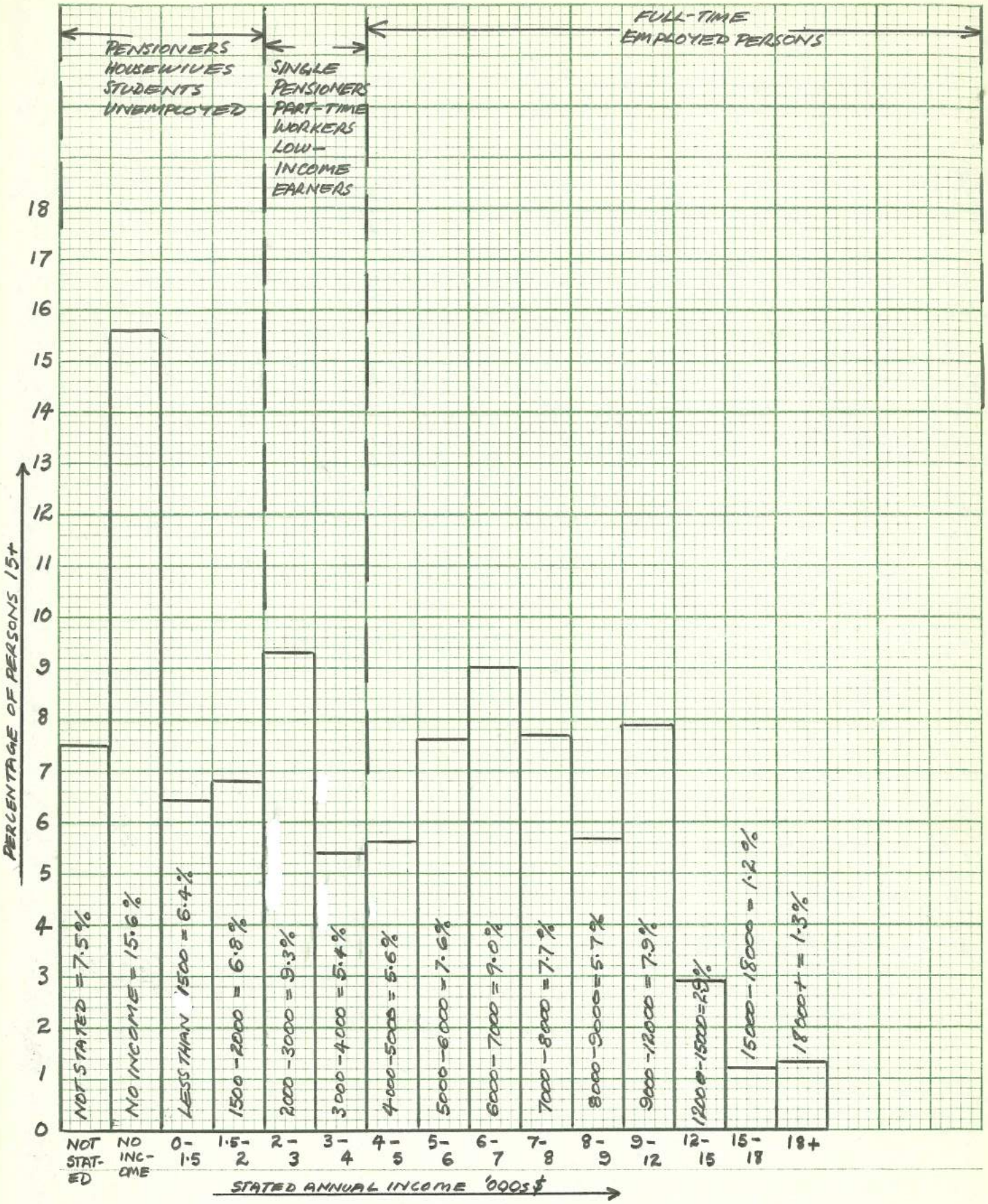

FIGURE 4.1

FIGURE SHOWS STATED INCOME RANGES AND FREQUENCY OF DISTRIBUTION FOR PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS PLUS. HEADINGS AT HEAD OF FIGURE GIVE APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS OF VARIOUS MAJOR INCOME GROUPS IN MID-1976.

group's historical income position relative to other groups is often in itself used as a justification for union wage claims based on "relativities".

In figure 4.2 I provide the income histogram for income ranges above $3000 annual income, expressed as a percentage of all income earners 15 years and over earning more than $3000 a year. Using this mechanism the "grey" area of incomes under $3000 is dealt with as a variable in its own right, rather than as part of the general income distribution. For figure 4.2 I have also "averaged out" using value-judgements about the distribution of incomes in excess of $9000, so that uniform ranges of $1000 are used. (Of course the total percentages of persons in the $3000 income ranges above $9000 has not been altered in this exercise).

Figure 4.2 clearly shows the bias in the Labour market against women, with females over-represented in the income groups up to $7000 per annum and under-represented in all higher income groups. Female wages in mid-1976 were 65 percent of male wages.

I have also positioned on figure 4.2 the mid-1976 after-tax earnings of two relatively low-income groups, Shop Assistants and Metal Workers (assuming no dependent spouses) and the after-tax annual income figure for seasonally-adjusted average weekly earnings. The relative incomes of low-income earners, middle-income earners and high-income earners in the various occupation groups would have altered very little since mid-1976. For the two awards listed for example, the metal workers (Fitter Rate) has improved marginally over the shop assistants (Queensland Southern Division Retail Store Award) but both are still on about 70 percent of average weekly earnings, the same position held in mid-1976.

Figure 4.3 shows the histogram of figure 2 reproduced in graph form for males, females and families. There is a slight upward distortion of the lower end of the family income distribution

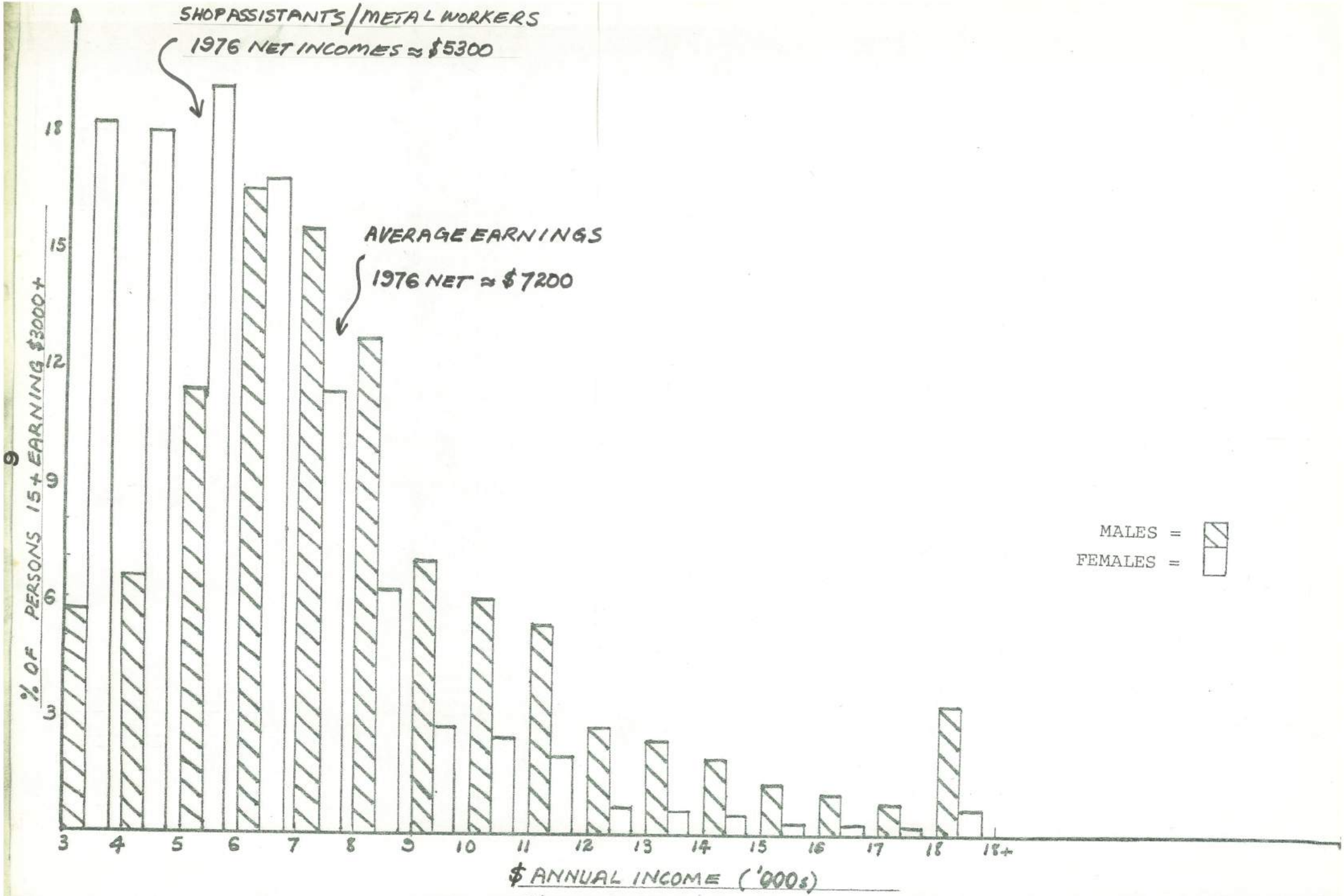
SHOP ASSISTANTS / METAL WORKERS
1976 NET INCOMES ≈ $5300
AVERAGE EARNINGS
1976 NET ≈ $7200
% OF PERSONS 15+ EARNING $3000+
3
6
9
12
15
18
MALES =
FEMALES =
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
18+
$ ANNUAL INCOME ('000s)

Figure 4·2

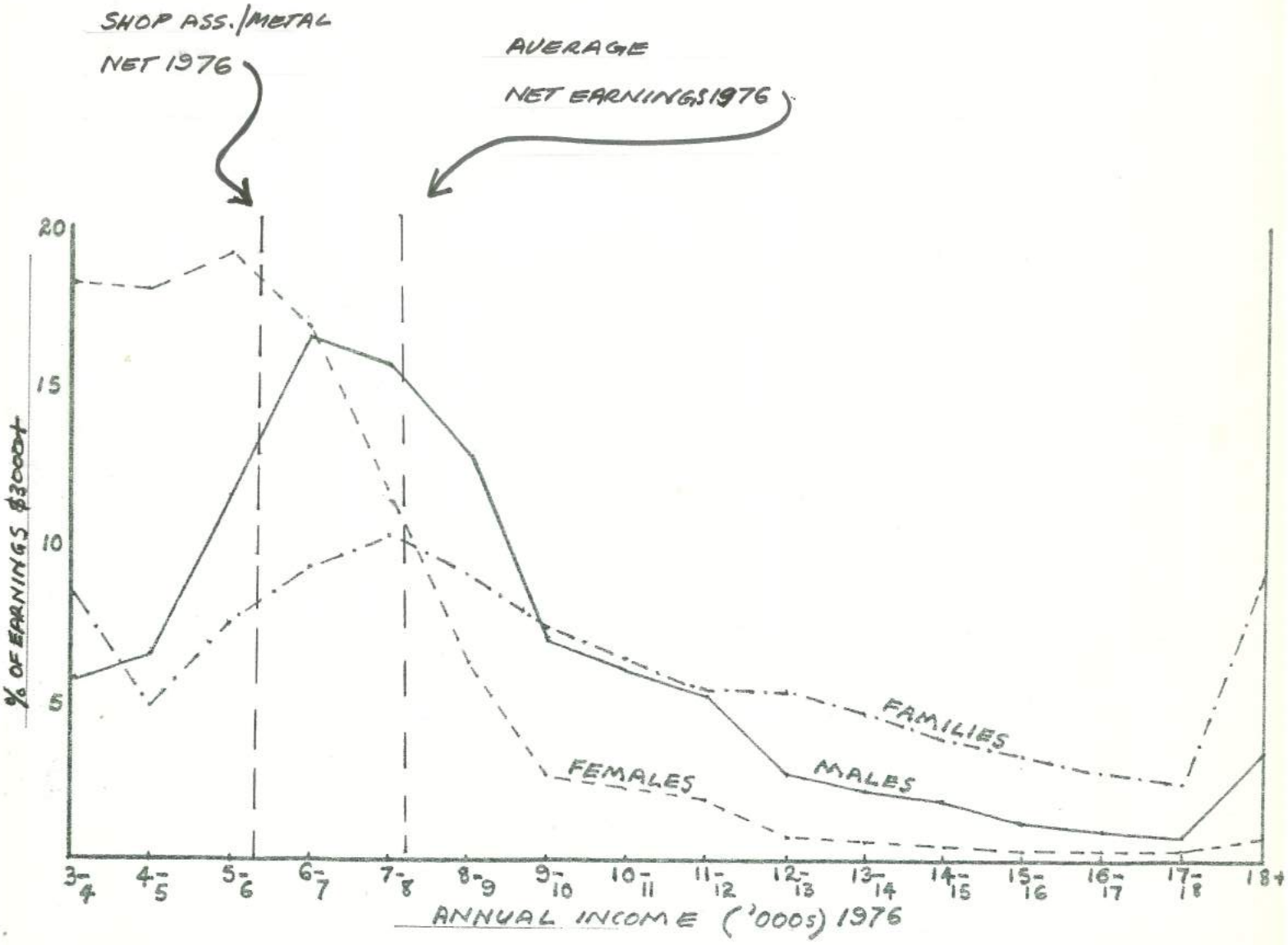
SHOP ASS./METAL
NET 1976
AVERAGE
NET EARNINGS 1976
20
15
10
5
% OF EARNINGS $3000+
FAMILIES
MALES
FEMALES
3-4
4-5
5-6
6-7
7-8
8-9
9-10
10-11
11-12
12-13
13-14
14-15
15-16
16-17
17-18
18+
ANNUAL INCOME ('000s) 1976

Figure 4.3

caused by the number of married pensioners who in fact earned a little more than the $3000 lower limit in 1976.

I conclude this section by stating that the methods of analysis used to try and untangle the census income figures appear to have produced a reasonable approximation to reality, both in 1976, and(because of the stability of the income-distribution curve) in 1981 as well. Using a number of techniques I have tried to refine the raw data shown in figure 1 to separate persons in the workforce (those earning $3000 and above) from other persons not in the workforce (those earning less than $3000).

Even so I should point out that many nominally-low income persons shown at the lower end of the income distribution curve in figure 3 (especially farmers) would in reality be earning far higher real disposable incomes.

I should also point out that the income data makes no use of wealth measurement. For example, anyone owning a debt-free house in Australia today enjoys an effective real disposable income of between $60 and $100 a week more than other persons still in the early stages of housing mortgage repayments.

* * *

The demographic variables used in the present project are listed below. A detailed explanation, where necessary, follows this list and a complete set of the Bureau's table contents, the 1976 questionnaire, and the 1976 national results are provided as an addendum to the methodology section.

NO.	VARIABLE
1	18-19 Males as % Males 18+
2	20-24 "
3	25-29 "
4	30-34 "
5	35-39 "
6	40-44 "
7	45-49 "
8	50-54 "
9	55-59 "
10	60-64 "
11	65-69 "
12	70-74 "
13	75+ "
14	18-19 Females as % Females 18+
15	20-24 "
16	25-29 "
17	30-34 "
18	35-39 "
19	40-44 "
20	45-49 "
21	50-54 "
22	55-59 "
23	60-64 "
24	65-69 "
25	70-74 "
26	75+ "
27	0-Professional (Doctors, Teachers etc.) % Employed Males
28	1-Administrative as % Employed Males
29	2-Clerical "
30	3-Sales "
31	4-Farmers "
32	5-Miners "
33	6-Transport "
34	7/8-Craftsmen "
35	9-Service "
36	10-Army "
37	11-Other "

NO.	VARIABLE
38	0-Professional as % Employed Females
39	1-Administrative "
40	2-Clerical "
41	3-Sales "
42	4-Farmers "
43	5-Miners "
44	6-Transport "
45	7/8-Craftswomen "
46	9-Service "
47	10-Army "
48	11-Other "
49	Employer/Self-Employed % Workforce
50	Never Married Females as % Female Workers
51	Now Married Females as % Female Workers
52	Separated, Divorced, Widowed Females as % Female Workers
53	Australian Govt. Public Servants as % Workforce
54	State Public Servants as % Workforce
55	35 Hours a Week (or less) as % Workforce
56	$3000 or Less as % Males 15+
57	$3000-$4000 as % Males 15+ Earning $3000 +
58	$4000-$5000 "
59	$5000-$6000 "
60	$6000-$7000 "
61	$7000-$8000 "
62	$8000-$9000 "
63	$9000-$12000 "
64	$12000-$15000 "
65	$15000-$18000 "
66	$18000 + "
67	$3000 or Less as % Females 15+
68	$3000-$4000 as % Females 15+ Earning $3000 +
69	$4000-$5000 "
70	$5000-$6000 "
71	$6000-$7000 "
72	$7000-$8000 "
73	$8000-$9000 "
74	$9000-$12000 "

NO.	VARIABLE
75	$12000-$15000 as % Females 15+ Earning $3000 +
76	$15000-$18000 "
77	$18000 +
78	Degree & Grad. Diplopates as % 15+
79	Diploma "
80	Technicians Certificate "
81	Trade Certificate "
82	No Qualifications "
83	House-Owners as % Dwellings
84	House-Purchasers as % Dwellings
85	House-Tenants Govt. as % Dwellings
86	House-Tenants Private as % Dwellings
87	0-$99 Monthly Mortgage
88	$100-$149 Monthly Mortgage
89	$150-$199 "
90	$200 + "
91	$0-$29 Weekly Rent
92	$3000 or Less as % Total Families
93	$3000-$4000 as % Families Earning $3000 +
94	$4000-$5000 "
95	$5000-$6000 "
96	$6000-$7000 "
97	$7000-$8000 "
98	$8000-$9000 "
99	$9000-$12000 "
100	$12000-$15000 "
101	$15000-$18000 "
102	$18000 +
103	Aged Pensioners as % 15+
104	Widows Pensioners as % 15+
105	War/Repat. "
106	Superannuants "
107	Unemployment Benefits as % 15+
108	Total Pensions "

NO.	VARIABLE
109	Head Only Family Type as % Families
110	Head + Spouse Family Type as % Families
111	Head + Spouse + Kids Family Type as % Families
112	No Kids as % Never Married Women
113	One Child as % Never Married Women
114	Two Children "
115	Three Children "
116	Four + Children "
117	Persons Aged 0-4 as % Population
118	0-5 Year Olds Minded as % 0-5 years
119	No Cars (% of Homes)
120	One Car "
121	Two Cars "
122	Three + Cars "
123	Public Transport Users as % Employed Population
124	% Not in Usual Residence - 76
125	" " " - 75
126	" " " - 71
127	Overseas Born as % Population
128	Australian Born as % Population
129	Handicapped as % Population
130	% Total Population Born in U.K.
131	" " " Austria, Germany, Holland
132	" " " Communist Europe
133	" " " Southern Europe
134	" " " Asia
135	% Total Population Catholic
136	" " Church of England
137	" " Religion not stated
138	" " Uniting + Lutheran

When preparing the list of demographic variables for project four I first considered the results from projects one, two and three, and resolved to save time by cutting back on earlier lists where the data was found to be of marginal value. Variables 1 to 48, the age and occupation variables used here, differ slightly from those used in project two, in that the denominator is the sub-total for the table rather than the total population (by sex).

Variables 49 to 55 deal with the general characteristics of the workforce. Variables 50 to 52 concern the relationship between female marital status and the workforce.

Income variables 57 to 77 have been discussed in detail in the earlier section of the methodology.

Variables 78 to 82 summarise the qualifications of persons aged 15 and over. In general terms for project four I tried to relate the variables wherever possible to persons 18 and over, or where this was not possible, to persons 15 and over in the table sub-total. I felt this to be a superior approach to that used in project two when the total population by sex was almost always used as the denominator.

Variables 83 to 86 concern housing variables relating to ownership and tenancy. I felt that the housing variables used in project two were far too detailed to facilitate the sort of general impressions which are of most use for practical campaign planning. In any event this detailed data was not available in the 1976 census. Variables 83 and 84 enabled me to split the "home owners" variable previously used into debt-free home owners and home purchasers. This was considered to be a useful addition to the demographic data source.

Variables 87 to 90 were concerned with mortgage repayments, again a new source of data in the 1976 census. Variable 91 provided a rough index of persons paying rents below the median 1976 levels.

Variables 92 to 102 deal with family income data. This sums the individual income data for the head of household and spouse only.

Variables 103 to 108 list the major categories of social security and superannuation recipients.

Family type is described in variables 109 to 111, while variables 112 to 116 deal with the number of children of "ever-married women" - normally part of a family unit.

Variables 117 and 118 relate to the demand for and the provision of child-minding facilities.

Variables 119 to 122 concern car ownership, while variable 123 lists the percentage of the workforce which uses public transport to get to and from work.

Variables 124 to 126 measure mobility in the short, medium and longer-term. Persons not in their usual residence in 1976 (V 124) would include holiday-makers, while V 125 would include persons who had moved house between June 30, 1975 and June 30, 1976; and V 126 would include persons who had moved house between June 30, 1971 and June 30, 1976.

Variables 127, 128 and 130 to 134 measure ethnicity and the reader will note that I have summarised the overly-long list of countries used in project two into major regions. (The southern Europe group includes Greeks, Italians, Maltese and Cypriots). I have also deleted the period-of-residence variables. While those persons of 5-9 years' residence were shown to be a long-term volatile group, this was found to be mainly a function of the average age of new migrants: persons in the 5-9 years' group tended to be sub-set of the larger volatile age group 25-40.

Variable 129 measures handicapped physical or mental persons, many of whom would be beneficiaries of social security payments. The final variables 135 to 138 are summaries of the major religious groups used in project two. It was found in earlier projects that individual religious groups were of little political significance once other factors such as occupation and ethnicity were taken into consideration and the religions included in each of the present summaries tended to demonstrate similar patterns of volatility and vote.

The Political Variables. The political variables used for project four were the 1977 2PP vote (variable 139), the 1980 2PP vote (V140), and the 1977-80 2PP swing (V141).

The Units of Analysis. These were the 124 seats created at the 1977 redistribution, plus the six states. The eleventh seat created in Western Australia in 1979 could not be used in the project, as the 1976 census results were broken down into the 1977 boundaries. Because of this, the W.A. 1980 results were broken down into the national results which would have been obtained if the 1977 W.A. boundaries had still been in existence.

Method of Analysis. Correlations were obtained for all demographic variables and the three political variables. The strongest correlations were manually selected and used as the basis of a step-wise multiple linear regression analysis, similar to that employed in projects one, two and three. In addition, a complete intercorrelation matrix for all 142 political and demographic variables was also produced. Also, scattergrams for some of the significant pearson correlations used in the multiple regression analysis were plotted by computer program.

The Results. The results were presented in two sections. The first section dealt with the 1977 vote and the 1977-80 swing and the results included pearson correlation tables, bar chart figures, multiple regression tables, residual tables and maps.

The second section dealt with the 1980 2PP Labor vote and this section also included pearson correlation tables, bar chart figures, multiple regression tables, residuals, tables and maps.

The intercorrelation matrix and the scattergram were used in the discussion where necessary.

ADDENDUM TO METHODOLOGY

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

AND DWELLINGS - AUSTRALIA

1976 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

ABS 1976 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

1.GEOGRAPHIC INDICATIVE

AUSTRALIA

2.SUMMARY OF POPULATION AND DWELLINGS

POPULATION	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
NUMBER	6774955	6773512	13548467	100.0
USUAL RESIDENTS(SAME DWG)	6408784	6451561	12860344	94.9
OVERSEAS BORN	1421139	1297699	2718838	20.1
VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA	27080	20946	48026	0.4
HANDICAPPED	340187	305515	645703	4.8
RECEIVING PENSIONS,ETC	896746	1257689	2148435	15.9
RET FUND CONTRIBUTORS	1530559	375668	1906227	14.1
NO. WITH LIFE INSURED	2953992	1485995	4439988	32.8
NO. HAD TAKEN A HOLIDAY	3149615	3233514	6383129	47.1
AUST,CWLTH CITIZENS,18YR+	4275144	4401613	8676756	64.0
RACIAL ORIGIN				
EUROPEAN	6022792	6014376	12037168	88.8
ABORIG,T/ST ISLANDER	81155	79760	160915	1.2
OTHER	108337	101150	209486	1.5
NOT STATED	562673	578230	1140902	8.4
TOTAL POPULATION	6774956	6773515	13548471	100.0
LICENSED TO DRIVE/RIDE				
CAR AND MOTOR CYCLE	706627	104178	810805	6.0
CAR ONLY	3117163	2476301	5593464	41.3
MOTOR CYCLE ONLY	44623	21912	66535	0.5
LABOUR FORCE				
EMPLOYED	3717696	2070547	5788153	42.7
UNEMPLOYED	157716	109125	266841	2.0
NOT IN LABOUR FORCE	2899623	4593834	7493457	55.3
TOTAL POPULATION	6774945	6773506	13548451	100.0
PERSONS IN				
PRIVATE DWELLINGS	6434014	6502879	12936893	95.5
NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS	325464	266960	592424	4.4
DWGS ON RURAL HOLDINGS	510098	454715	964813	7.1
ABORIG,TSI DWELLINGS	91742	89234	180976	1.3
CAMPERS OUT,MIGRATORY	15477	3673	19150	0.1

DWELLINGS	NUMBER	PROP %
PRIVATE,OCCUPIED DWGS	4140521	90.1
PRIVATE,UNOCCUPIED DWGS	431210	9.4
NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS	21543	0.5
TOTAL DWELLINGS	4593264	100.0
PTE DWGS,BUILT AFTER 6/71	705446	15.4
DWGS ON RURAL HOLDINGS	269990	5.9
ABORIG,TSI DWELLINGS	38464	0.8

3.MARITAL STATUS

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
NEVER MARRIED,UNDR 15 YRS	1890483	1799958	3690341	27.2
NEVER MARRIED,15 YRS+	1422068	1048460	2470528	18.2
NOW MARRIED	3127484	3111796	6239281	46.1
PERMANENTLY SEPARATED	111321	136752	247773	1.8
DIVORCED	96429	124117	220546	1.6
WIDOWED	127472	552533	680005	5.0
TOTAL POPULATION	6774957	6773516	13548474	100.0

4.USUAL MAJOR ACTIVITY

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
CHILD NOT AT SCHOOL	629319	600507	1229826	9.1
CHILD AT SCHOOL	1261165	1199351	2460515	18.2
USUALLY WORKING	3716042	1953998	5670040	41.9
NOT USUALLY WORKING-				
FULL TIME STUDENT	288629	295587	584216	4.3
OTHER,NEI	670795	2436792	3107587	22.9
NOT STATED	209008	287282	496290	3.7
TOTAL POPULATION	6774957	6773517	13548474	100.0

5.USUAL RESIDENCE - 1976

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
SAME DWELLING	6408784	6451561	12860344	94.9
OTHER DWG-SAME LGA	36266	39300	75567	0.6
OTHER LGA-SAME STATE	138695	128100	266795	2.0
OTHER STATE	59154	52093	111247	0.8
OVERSEAS	19118	14387	33505	0.2
NOT STATED	112831	88073	200904	1.5
TOTAL POPULATION	6774957	6773514	13548471	100.0
- 1975				
SAME DWELLING	5194626	5243290	10438116	81.2
OTHER DWG-SAME LGA	327679	328477	656157	5.1
OTHER LGA-SAME STATE	546945	542476	1089421	8.4
OTHER STATE	114662	106113	220775	1.7
OVERSEAS	71307	75461	146768	1.1
NOT STATED	53502	54338	107840	0.8
NOT APPLICABLE(UNDER 1YR)	105867	101410	207277	1.6
TOTAL POP - AT HOME,1976	6408787	6451565	12860352	100.0
- 1971				
SAME DWELLING	3298574	3340198	6638772	51.6
OTHER DWG-SAME LGA	645862	650262	1296124	10.1
OTHER LGA-SAME STATE	1302472	1340190	2642663	20.5
OTHER STATE	307177	296176	603353	4.7
OVERSEAS	262873	260414	523286	4.1
NOT STATED	2300	2068	4368	0.0
NOT APPLICABLE(UNDR 5YRS)	589528	562257	1151786	9.0
TOTAL POP - AT HOME,1976	6408787	6451565	12860352	100.0

6.AGE LAST BIRTHDAY

COMPLETED YEARS	TOTAL POPULATION MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %	AUSTRALIAN BORN POPULATION MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %	OVERSEAS BORN POPULATION MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
0	111886	107230	219116	1.6	111027	106302	217329	2.0	860	928	1788	0.1
1	115797	110577	226334	1.7	113680	108467	222155	2.1	2069	2111	4180	0.2
2	122764	115507	238271	1.8	119204	112177	231381	2.1	3561	3330	6891	0.3
3	126890	122313	249203	1.8	122128	117589	239718	2.2	4762	4724	9486	0.3
4	134485	129190	263674	1.9	128377	123634	251982	2.3	6107	5585	11693	0.4
5-9	640131	610458	1250589	9.2	589797	562871	1152668	10.6	50335	47589	97923	3.6
10-14	638573	604586	1243159	9.2	559416	530280	1089696	10.1	79158	74306	153465	5.6
15	132312	124479	256792	1.9	115189	109044	224234	2.1	17124	15435	32559	1.2
16	126872	120918	247790	1.8	109729	105079	214807	2.0	17143	15839	32982	1.2
17	124835	119797	244632	1.8	107886	104036	211922	2.0	16949	15760	32713	1.2
18	119955	116914	236859	1.7	103436	100485	203921	1.9	16519	16430	32949	1.2
19	116964	113529	230493	1.7	99991	96632	196623	1.8	16974	16897	33871	1.2
20-24	559078	552515	1111593	8.2	460494	450728	911213	8.4	98585	101796	200381	7.4
25-29	572037	562730	1134767	8.4	417624	415372	832996	7.7	154384	147359	301743	11.1
30-34	480626	461803	942229	7.0	335830	333698	669528	6.2	144797	127905	272702	10.0
35-39	417357	399059	816367	6.0	276267	277352	553638	5.1	141021	121708	262729	9.7
40-44	373134	353020	726154	5.4	246469	249878	496347	4.6	126665	103144	229808	8.5
45-49	346619	321518	668128	5.7	272023	276496	548519	5.1	124587	95024	219611	8.1
50-54	376501	367277	743778	5.5	262563	272943	535505	4.9	113939	94335	208274	7.7
55-59	309000	314860	623860	4.6	227686	245499	473185	4.4	81315	69360	150675	5.5
60-64	272256	293809	566745	4.2	209611	233809	439220	4.1	66645	59880	126525	4.7
65-69	210755	238382	449138	3.3	153751	183223	336973	3.1	57005	55162	112166	4.1
70-74	143613	181892	325505	2.4	102459	140119	242577	2.2	41155	41775	82929	3.1
75+	152659	281682	434340	3.2	113169	228356	333525	3.1	39489	61327	100816	3.7
TOTAL POPULATION	6774970	6773526	13548496	100.0	5353831	5475830	10829661	100.0	1421147	1297708	2718855	100.0

7.USE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

	TOTAL POPULATION MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %	AUSTRALIAN BORN POPULATION MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %	OVERSEAS BORN POPULATION MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
ENGLISH ONLY	5096978	5165397	10262375	83.2	4319727	4467359	8787086	90.9	777251	718040	1495291	55.7
ENGLISH,1 OTHER LANGUAGE	626092	571105	1197197	9.7	180707	154205	334912	3.8	445386	386900	832286	31.0
ENGLISH,2+ OTHR LANGUAGES	85272	67325	152597	1.2	11384	12251	23615	0.2	73908	55074	128983	4.8
NO ENGLISH	78872	96500	175372	1.4	9679	9724	19403	0.2	69134	86777	155971	5.8
NOT STATED	275963	268373	544335	4.4	237917	234141	472058	4.9	38045	34232	72278	2.7
TOTAL POPULATION 5 YRS+	6163177	6168700	12331876	100.0	4759394	4907680	9667074	100.0	1403784	1281024	2684808	100.0

8.BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN BORN POPULATION

	BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER: AUSTRALIA MALES	FEMALES	UK AND EIRE MALES	FEMALES	OTHER EUROPE MALES	FEMALES	ASIA MALES	FEMALES	OTHER COUNTRIES MALES	FEMALES	NOT STATED MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL MALES	FEMALES
BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER														
AUSTRALIA	3980456	4063481	164245	169539	33452	32479	7977	7939	24132	24773	28862	16171	4239125	4330382
UK AND EIRE	266136	291771	166886	181078	7067	7343	2250	2187	6133	6746	1412	1188	445884	490313
OTHER EUROPE	101746	102118	13392	13833	254473	246806	3509	3211	4152	4113	1844	1672	379162	366253
ASIA	14376	15035	2258	2237	2688	2569	23213	22601	690	861	163	181	44188	43485
OTHER COUNTRIES	34981	36480	4836	5093	2824	2558	671	716	10778	10340	169	120	54260	55307
NOT STATED	17183	31014	1529	1684	1531	1944	180	197	212	214	166711	152423	187346	187477
TOTAL AUSTRALIAN BORN	4415475	4556899	353145	373463	301956	298500	37791	36851	46237	47348	199151	171957	5353825	5475827

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9. BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS OF THE OVERSEAS BORN POPULATION

BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER	BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER: AUSTRALIA MALES	AUSTRALIA FEMALES	UK AND EIRE MALES	UK AND EIRE FEMALES	OTHER EUROPE MALES	OTHER EUROPE FEMALES	ASIA MALES	ASIA FEMALES	OTHER COUNTRIES MALES	OTHER COUNTRIES FEMALES	NOT STATED MALES	NOT STATED FEMALES	TOTAL MALES	TOTAL FEMALES
AUSTRALIA	16761	16892	6214	7366	921	1118	992	1044	3851	4143	111	98	29051	30662
UK AND EIRE	9973	8565	534839	511397	6422	5968	4295	4853	8457	8078	4410	1985	568395	540845
OTHER EUROPE	2949	1726	5644	5488	562970	481175	2846	2740	4354	4141	12420	3399	591182	498660
ASIA	942	814	2851	2593	2084	1881	101332	93125	1686	1605	921	361	109812	100379
OTHER COUNTRIES	5077	4634	5994	5841	2955	2550	1221	1134	78493	75712	832	270	94572	90141
NOT STATED	138	104	1327	3030	1729	10230	351	912	322	819	24269	21846	28136	37022
TOTAL OVERSEAS BORN	36141	32815	556867	535706	577078	502922	111036	103808	97161	94498	42964	27959	1421146	1297707

10. BIRTHPLACE, CITIZENSHIP AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE

BIRTHPLACE	TOTAL MALES	TOTAL FEMALES	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP: AUSTRALIA MALES	AUSTRALIA FEMALES	OTHER COUNTRIES MALES	OTHER COUNTRIES FEMALES	NOT STATED MALES	NOT STATED FEMALES	PERIOD OF RESIDENCE: UNDER 5 YEARS MALES	UNDER 5 YEARS FEMALES	5 YRS AND OVER MALES	5 YRS AND OVER FEMALES	NOT STATED MALES	NOT STATED FEMALES
AUSTRALIA														
NEW SOUTH WALES	1769006	1808296	1760008	1808296										
VICTORIA	1274819	1305346	1274819	1305346										
QUEENSLAND	739556	749794	739556	749794										
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	432628	442578	432628	442578										
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	351420	351759	351420	351759										
TASMANIA	168312	195718	168312	195718										
NORTHERN TERRITORY	22161	21802	22161	21802										
AUST CAP TERRITORY	26972	26823	26972	26823										
AUSTRALIA, UNDEFINED	557945	574504	557945	574504										
TOTAL AUSTRALIAN BORN	5353820	5475819	5353820	5475819										
OVERSEAS														
NEW ZEALAND	45057	44736	12472	13721	31251	29436	1333	1579	14368	13914	17716	16856	12974	13967
UK AND EIRE	571037	546568	162387	161136	398339	372056	10311	13374	74489	70649	312424	291591	184125	184328
CANADA	7345	7143	1985	1848	5269	5206	91	89	2614	2655	2941	2755	1789	1733
USA	17137	14379	2999	2093	13967	12180	171	106	8688	7779	5320	4184	3128	2421
AUSTRIA	12564	10696	8400	7544	4043	3071	121	80	610	633	7198	5848	4756	4216
GERMANY	53820	53741	36850	38779	16376	14471	594	491	3143	3058	30868	29316	19810	21365
NETHERLANDS	50207	41905	36642	29961	13137	11579	428	364	1718	1683	29968	24324	18522	15898
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	9316	8184	8080	7284	1087	839	149	65	312	344	5408	3426	3595	2414
HUNGARY	15595	11650	14081	10962	1323	962	192	126	485	472	8116	5684	6995	5294
POLAND	31802	24250	28250	21999	3197	2594	405	257	804	1010	16786	12533	14212	10707
USSR	6465	8067	5329	6973	840	843	297	251	415	406	3266	4131	2784	3531
YUGOSLAVIA	79186	64406	39716	29553	37368	33124	2101	1729	7208	7967	39348	29432	32631	26987
GREECE	78666	74242	53549	46345	23642	26335	1477	1563	4596	4775	38189	34995	35882	34472
ITALY	152887	127269	94673	73324	55840	51642	2374	2303	4744	4489	81748	67258	66395	55521
MALTA	30438	25452	8383	6978	21166	17707	888	767	2077	1915	16216	13209	12144	10329
CYPRUS	11268	10362	5010	4197	6083	6028	175	137	2498	2545	4318	3754	4453	4063
TURKEY, LEBANON	28420	24361	13922	10440	13885	13261	613	660	5944	6160	10505	7702	11971	10498
EGYPT	15451	14672	12472	11220	2638	3238	142	213	1485	1620	8384	7564	5582	5438
OTHER EUROPE	68517	59905	41227	32663	25337	21624	1953	1417	8279	7771	35285	27937	24952	20198
OTHER ASIA	85417	63600	49836	48069	33950	31439	1631	1292	27012	26301	33885	31079	24520	23420
OTHER AMERICA	17267	17444	3915	3856	12944	13099	426	489	9055	9269	4281	4149	3950	4007
OTHER AFRICA	23269	20120	11260	11169	8665	8604	344	326	5083	5137	9215	8962	5971	6001
OTHER OCEANIA	12819	13219	9277	9820	2851	2677	691	722	4444	4387	2964	3109	5411	5723
AT SEA	181	141	133	96	31	31	17	14	6	4	57	56	118	86
TOTAL OVERSEAS BORN	1421154	1297711	660850	587033	733379	682243	26924	28435	130078	184978	724406	639987	506671	472749
TOTAL POPULATION	6774974	6773530	6014670	6062851										

11. PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS BORN OVERSEAS

RESIDENTS PERIOD	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
UNDER 1 YEAR	26321	28153	54473	2.0
1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS	33901	35064	68965	2.6
2 AND UNDER 3 YEARS	37759	36476	74234	2.8
3 AND UNDER 4 YEARS	32461	31701	64162	2.4
4 AND UNDER 5 YEARS	37560	35816	73376	2.7
5 AND UNDER 10 YEARS	205798	185938	391736	14.7
10 AND UNDER 15 YEARS	132534	122902	255436	9.6
15 AND UNDER 25	211899	185676	397575	14.9
25 YEARS AND OVER	171737	144089	315826	11.8
NOT STATED	534097	470943	975040	36.5
TOTAL RESIDENTS	1394065	1276757	2670822	100.0
VISITORS	27080	20946	48026	1.8
TOTAL OVERSEAS BORN	1421145	1297704	2718848	100.0

12. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
BAPTIST	81937	92215	174152	1.3
CATHOLIC, ROMAN CATHOLIC	1725484	1757370	3482854	25.7
CHURCH OF ENGLAND	1828611	1923618	3752229	27.7
LUTHERAN	94706	96844	191550	1.4
METHODIST	469192	514058	983242	7.3
PRESBYTERIAN	431482	468471	899954	6.6
OTHER CHRISTIAN	564712	596184	1160896	8.6
TOTAL CHRISTIAN	5196324	5448552	10644876	78.6
HEBREW	26414	27327	53741	0.4
MUSLIM	24974	20233	45206	0.3
OTHER NON-CHRISTIAN	16706	13717	30423	0.2
TOTAL NON-CHRISTIAN	67794	61277	129071	1.0
NOT CLASSIFIABLE	28589	22683	51272	0.4
NO RELIGIOUS DENOM	651021	479281	1130301	8.3
NOT STATED	831234	761728	1592962	11.8
TOTAL POPULATION	6774982	6773520	13548482	100.0

13. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION CURRENTLY ATTENDING

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
SCHOOL				
PRIMARY	642438	615014	1257453	55.5
SECONDARY	407064	382756	789820	34.9
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY	104450	92274	196724	8.7
OTHER	11953	8586	20539	0.9
TOTAL GOVT SCHOOLS	916211	850103	1766320	78.1
TOTAL NON-GOVT SCHOOLS	247691	248523	496214	21.9
TOTAL ALL SCHOOLS	1163903	1098631	2264534	100.0
OTHER INSTITUTIONS				
UNIVERSITY AND CAE	160227	111132	271359	50.3
OTHER	164991	103358	268349	49.7
TOTAL	325217	214491	539708	100.0
NOT ATTENDING	4308075	4452555	8752630	64.6
NOT STATED	983762	1007840	1991602	14.7
TOTAL POPULATION	6774957	6773517	13548473	100.0

14. AGE LEFT SCHOOL

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
12 YEARS OLD OR YOUNGER	142081	144388	286468	2.1
13 YEARS OF AGE	166905	153052	319957	2.4
14 YEARS OF AGE	973948	1039029	2012977	14.9
15 YEARS OF AGE	1097831	1260914	2358745	17.4
16 YEARS OF AGE	806315	859937	1666252	12.3
17 YEARS OF AGE	497399	490972	988371	7.3
18 YEARS OF AGE	308573	216187	524760	3.9
19 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER	141716	84904	226620	1.5
NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL	40584	52202	98785	0.7
STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL	1475850	1394083	2869934	21.2
NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL	855699	624708	1280407	9.5
AGE 0-4 YEARS	611781	584816	1196597	8.8
AGE 5-14 YEARS	43918	39894	83812	0.6
NOT STATED	462064	473143	935207	6.9
TOTAL POPULATION	6774962	6773520	13548482	100.0

15. QUALIFICATIONS-HIGHEST LEVEL OBTAINED

LEVEL	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
DOCTORAL, MASTERS DEGREE	27617	6704	34321	0.3
GRADUATE DIPLOMA	20726	20305	41031	0.4
BACHELOR DEGREE	138095	56545	194640	2.0
DIPLOMA	155443	169374	324818	3.3
TECHNICIANS CERTIFICATE	190287	238840	429126	4.4
TRADE CERTIFICATE	829278	130140	959418	9.7
LEVEL NOT APPLICABLE	33529	116544	150073	1.5
NO QUALIFICATIONS	2897491	3615676	6513167	66.1
NOT STATED	592313	619531	1211543	12.3
TOTAL POPULATION 15 YRS+	4864477	4973660	9838137	100.0

16. INCOME - ANNUAL PERSONAL

AMOUNT	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
NONE	362514	1177484	1539997	15.6
LESS THAN $1500	111324	519168	630491	6.4
$ 1501 - $ 2000	255581	411668	667248	6.8
OVER $ 2000 - $ 3000	324206	611495	915703	9.3
OVER $ 3000 - $ 4000	209696	323287	532983	5.4
OVER $ 4000 - $ 5000	234572	320322	554894	5.6
OVER $ 5000 - $ 6000	411780	340196	751976	7.6
OVER $ 6000 - $ 7000	589226	298098	887324	9.0
OVER $ 7000 - $ 8000	554760	201290	756050	7.7
OVER $ 8000 - $ 9000	454879	110530	565408	5.7
OVER $ 9000 - $12000	653200	128072	781272	7.9
OVER $12000 - $15000	251857	32621	284478	2.9
OVER $15000 - $18000	107752	10191	117943	1.2
OVER $18000	119838	11958	131653	1.3
NOT STATED	263248	477285	740533	7.5
TOTAL POPULATION 15 YRS+	4864481	4973665	9838146	100.0

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17. DURATION OF PRESENT MARRIAGE

	FEMALES
UNDER 1 YEAR	94365
1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS	80917
2 AND UNDER 3 YEARS	102751
3 AND UNDER 4 YEARS	103195
4 AND UNDER 5 YEARS	103300
5 AND UNDER 10 YEARS	485417
10 AND UNDER 25 YEARS	1041118
25 YEARS OR MORE	958006
NOT STATED	142732
TOTAL NOW MARRIED WOMEN	3111801

18. TOTAL ISSUE

NO. OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN WITH	FEMALES
NO CHILDREN	451326
1 CHILD	569736
2 CHILDREN	1067355
3 CHILDREN	748492
4 CHILDREN	413794
5 CHILDREN	193940
6 CHILDREN	99680
7 CHILDREN	50275
8 OR MORE CHILDREN	64763
NUMBER NOT STATED	265841
TOTAL EVER MARRIED WOMEN	3925203

19. CHILDMINDING FACILITIES USED, TYPE AND NUMBER

FACILITIES USED	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
CHILDCARE CENTRE	66101	61450	127551	8.7
AT HOME, NOT BY PARENTS	20724	19496	40220	2.7
AT ANOTHERS HOME	38745	38528	77273	5.3
ELSEWHERE	12142	11225	23367	1.6
USING 1 FACILITY ONLY	127881	121020	248902	17.0
USING 2 FACILITIES	4270	4285	8555	0.6
USING 3+ FACILITIES	414	354	769	0.1
TOTAL CHILDREN MINDED	132566	125660	258226	17.6
NOT MINDED	580615	555491	1136106	77.6
NOT STATED	34959	34901	69861	4.8
TOTAL CHILDREN 0-5 YRS	748140	716052	1464192	100.0

20. PENSIONS OR SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS RECEIVED

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
AGE	356259	731259	1087518	11.0
WIDOWS PENSION (EXCL. WAR)	905	175125	176031	1.8
WAR, REPAT SERVICE PENSION	239799	203736	443537	4.5
SUPERANNUATION ANNUITY	165797	81390	247186	2.5
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT	103384	59401	162795	1.7
OTHER PENSION, BENEFIT	147032	125470	272502	2.8
TOTAL RECEIVING PENSION	893740	1257689	2148435	21.8
NOT RECEIVING PENSION	3786536	3530150	7316686	74.2
NOT STATED	205191	185818	391008	4.0
TOTAL POPULATION 15 YRS+	4884473	4973657	9858129	100.0

25. OCCUPATION - EMPLOYED POPULATION

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
0. PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL				
TEACHERS	90276	126118	216396	3.7
MED. DENT, NRSES, MED TECH	38434	124390	162824	2.8
OTHER	244228	60168	304397	5.3
TOTAL MAJOR GROUP 0	372938	310675	683613	11.8
1. ADMIN. EXEC, ETC, TOTAL	325191	56139	381329	6.6
2. CLERICAL WORKERS, TOTAL	311871	643009	954880	16.5
3. SALES WORKERS, TOTAL	220522	228286	448809	7.8
4. FARMERS, FISHERMEN, ETC				
FRMR, FRM WKR, WOOL CLSR	287659	126132	413791	7.1
HUNTERS TIMBER WORKERS	9556	164	9721	0.2
FISHERMAN	6790	536	7327	0.1
TOTAL MAJOR GROUP 4	304005	126833	430838	7.4
5. MINERS, QUARRYMEN, TOTAL	31415	258	31673	0.5
6. TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION				
SHIPPING, AIR TRANSPORT	12359	89	12448	0.2
RAIL TRANSPORT	36799	707	37506	0.6
ROAD TRANSPORT	173367	8415	181782	3.1
OTHER TPT, COMMUNICATION	35565	31017	66582	1.2
TOTAL MAJOR GROUP 6	258089	40227	298316	5.2
7/8. PROD PROC WORKERS, LABOURERS				
TEXTILES, LEATHER	34136	72492	106630	1.8
METAL, ELECTRICAL	604413	41506	645919	11.2
WOOD TECH, BUILDING	280425	4049	284474	4.9
OTHER PROD PROC WORKERS	165869	74234	239303	4.1
LABOURERS	216161	15488	231648	4.0
OTHER	206982	13697	220679	3.8
TOTAL MAJOR GROUP 7/8	1507184	221464	1728648	29.9
9. SERVICE, SPORT, RECREATION				
FIRE, POLICE, ETC	49443	1915	51357	0.9
DOMESTIC SVCE WORKERS	23932	116718	140650	2.4
OTHER	98059	162690	260750	4.5
TOTAL MAJOR GROUP 9	171434	281322	452755	7.8
10. ARMED FORCES, TOTAL	57913	3302	61215	1.1
11. OTHER, NEI, N/S, TOTAL	157050	159038	316088	5.5
TOTAL EMPLOYED POPULATION	3717612	2070553	5788165	100.0

26. INDUSTRY - EMPLOYED POPULATION

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
A. AGRICULTURE, ETC				
AGRICULTURE, AG SERVICES	257465	128053	385518	6.7
FORESTRY, TIMBER	9702	739	10441	0.2
FISHING, HUNTING	7449	1097	8546	0.1
UNDEFINED	53	20	73	0.0
TOTAL DIVISION A	274669	129910	404579	7.0

21. OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
EMPLOYED				
EMPLOYER, SELF-EMPLOYED	561276	240680	801956	5.9
WAGE, SALARY EARNER	3139222	1762194	4901416	36.2
HELPER UNPAID	17109	67675	84784	0.6
TOTAL EMPLOYED	3717607	2070548	5788155	42.7
UNEMPLOYED	157716	109125	266841	2.0
TOTAL IN THE LABOUR FORCE	3875323	2179673	6054996	44.7
NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE (15 YRS OF AGE OR MORE)	1009141	2793978	3803119	28.1
UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE	1890483	1799856	3690341	27.2
TOTAL POPULATION	6774947	6773509	13548456	100.0

22. AGE OF THE LABOUR FORCE

AGE GROUP	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
15-19	347537	299501	647038	10.7
20-24	499699	358900	858799	14.2
25-29	545716	281175	826891	13.7
30-34	463124	230221	693345	11.5
35-39	401499	228121	629620	10.4
40-44	356618	206992	563610	9.3
45-49	374661	205212	580073	9.6
50-54	345930	169581	515510	8.5
55-59	268622	110709	379331	6.3
60-64	186210	53314	239524	4.0
65-69	52605	21669	74274	1.2
70+	32711	14281	46992	0.8
TOTAL IN THE LABOUR FORCE	3875331	2179676	6055007	100.0

23. MARITAL STATUS OF THE LABOUR FORCE

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
NEVER MARRIED	1033476	613448	1646926	26.7
NOW MARRIED	2663307	1363234	4026542	66.5
PERMANENTLY SEPARATED	89290	65732	155022	2.6
DIVORCED	77732	66187	143919	2.4
WIDOWED	41516	71074	112590	1.9
TOTAL IN THE LABOUR FORCE	3875324	2179675	6054999	100.0

24. INDUSTRY SECTOR - EMPLOYED POPULATION

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT	317556	119530	437055	7.6
STATE GOVERNMENT	536802	348161	884963	15.3
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	83541	17670	101211	1.7
NON GOVERNMENT	2779690	1585180	4364870	75.4
TOTAL EMPLOYED POPULATION	3717588	2070918	5788093	100.0

26. INDUSTRY (CONTD)

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
B. MINING				
METAL	29525	2710	32235	0.6
COAL	22325	469	22793	0.4
OIL, NATURAL GAS	800	49	850	0.0
OTHER AND UNDEFINED	14723	2087	16810	0.3
TOTAL DIVISION B	67373	5315	72688	1.3
C. MANUFACTURING				
FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO	136772	47273	184045	3.2
TEXTILES, CLOTHING	42672	76967	119639	2.1
WOOD, FURNITURE	67161	11350	78511	1.4
METAL PRODS, MACHINERY	389996	82165	472161	8.2
OTHER AND UNDEFINED	211166	73014	284180	4.9
TOTAL DIVISION C	847764	290767	1138531	19.7
D. ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER				
ELECTRICITY, GAS	64937	5885	70822	1.2
WATER, SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE	30144	2020	32164	0.6
UNDEFINED	21	2	23	0.0
TOTAL DIVISION D	95102	7907	103009	1.8
E. CONSTRUCTION TOTAL	391244	38438	429682	7.4
F. WHOLESALE, RETAIL TRADE				
WHOLESALE AND UNDEFINED	246000	95709	341709	5.9
RETAIL	376566	326198	702764	12.1
TOTAL DIVISION F	622564	421907	1044471	18.0
G. TRANSPORT AND STORAGE				
ROAD TRANSPORT	105736	18864	124599	2.2
RAIL TRANSPORT	69271	4969	74241	1.3
WATER TRANSPORT	28156	2079	30235	0.5
AIR TRANSPORT	24918	6375	31293	0.5
STORAGE, OTHR TPT, UNDEF	20102	6566	26668	0.5
TOTAL DIVISION G	248182	40873	289055	5.0
H. COMMUNICATIONS, TOTAL	83167	27527	110694	1.9
I. FINANCE, ETC, TOTAL	230937	186925	417861	7.2
J. PUB ADMIN, DEFENCE, TOTAL	235527	88812	324340	5.6
K. COMMUNITY SERVICES				
HEALTH	76839	242326	319165	5.5
EDUCATION	128192	197364	325556	5.6
OTHER AND UNDEFINED	87804	47100	134904	2.3
L. ENT, RECR, HOTEL, RESTAURANTS				
ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION	33958	27085	61043	1.1
RESTAURNTS, HOTELS, CLUBS	69779	91237	161016	2.8
OTHER AND UNDEFINED	19603	40463	60066	1.0
TOTAL DIVISION L	123338	158784	282122	4.9
M. OTHER, NEI, N/S, TOTAL	204913	186600	391513	6.8
TOTAL EMPLOYED POPULATION	3717615	2070554	5788169	100.0

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27. HOURS USUALLY WORKED PER WEEK - EMPLOYED POPULATION

HOURS	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
LESS THAN 15 HOURS	57997	173468	231465	4.0
15-19 HOURS	13443	80899	94338	1.6
20-29 HOURS	34686	174812	209497	3.6
30-34 HOURS	47582	112916	160498	2.8
35 HOURS	130376	117932	248307	4.3
36-39 HOURS	262247	163394	425641	7.4
40 HOURS	1692916	804010	2696928	46.6
41-48 HOURS	356761	71270	428031	7.4
49 HOURS OR MORE	690105	156793	846898	14.6
NOT STATED	231590	215061	446652	7.7
TOTAL EMPLOYED POPULATION	3717612	2070553	5788165	100.0

28. NUMBER OF JOBS USUALLY WORKING IN - EMPLOYED POPULATION

NUMBER OF JOBS	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
ONE JOB	3618923	2030332	5649255	97.6
TWO OR MORE JOBS	98684	40215	138900	2.4
TOTAL EMPLOYED POPULATION	3717607	2070547	5788155	100.0

29. MODE OF TRAVEL TO WORK - EMPLOYED POPULATION

MODE OF TRAVEL	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	PROP %
TRAIN	230403	157596	387997	6.7
BUS	205637	234992	440798	7.6
FERRY OR TRAM	44698	46558	91455	1.6
TAXI	18794	17928	36722	0.6
CAR - AS DRIVER	2266403	722343	2988746	51.6
CAR - AS PASSENGER	287277	341842	629119	10.9
MOTOR BIKE, MOTOR SCOOTER	75876	5131	81001	1.4
BICYCLE	46682	9648	56330	1.0
WALKED ONLY	239575	187051	426626	7.4
WORKED AT HOME	205694	215988	421682	7.3
NOT STATED	204652	214351	419203	7.2

30. FAMILY TYPE BY SEX OF HEAD OF FAMILY

FAMILY TYPE	MALE HEAD	FEMALE HEAD	TOTAL FAMILIES	PROP %
HEAD ONLY	364197	475842	840039	19.8
HEAD, CHILDREN ONLY	23325	137321	160646	3.8
HEAD, SPOUSE ONLY	922846	28599	951445	22.4
HEAD, SPOUSE, CHILDREN	1215543	17370	1232913	29.0
HEAD, OTHER ADULTS ONLY	64663	136078	200681	4.7
HEAD, OTHR ADLTS, CHILDREN	13260	47821	61081	1.4
HEAD, SPOUSE, OTHER ADULTS	373030	6511	379541	8.9
HEAD, SPOUSE, OTHER ADULTS, CHILDREN	413247	5168	418415	9.9
COMMUNE	869	231	1111	0.0
TOTAL FAMS IN PTE DWGS	3390931	854941	4245872	100.0

34. TYPE OF OCCUPIED PTE DWELLINGS AND NO OF PERSONS

TYPE OF DWELLING	NO DWGS	PROP %	PERSONS	PROP %
SELF CONTAINED	4054656	97.9	12717833	98.3
NON-SELF CONTAINED	48401	1.2	109719	0.8
IMPROVISED	16903	0.4	53699	0.4
MOBILE	19520	0.5	50117	0.4
OTHER	1041	0.0	5526	0.0
TOTAL OCCUPIED PTE DWGS	4140521	100.0	12936893	100.0

35. DWELLING UNITS IN EACH OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLING TYPE

NO OF UNITS	NO OF DWELLINGS SEP HOUSE	OTHER	TOTAL
1	3141617	45282	3186899
2	0	209235	209235
3	0	49711	49711
4	0	73715	73715
5	0	34638	34638
6-8	0	124352	124352
9-16	0	140183	140183
17-32	0	65261	65261
33 OR MORE	0	47729	47729
NOT STATED	0	208598	208598
TOTAL OCCUPIED PTE DWGS	3141617	998904	4140521

36. MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS IN EACH OCCUPIED PTE DWELLING TYPE

MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS	NO OF DWELLINGS SEP HOUSE	OTHER	TOTAL
BRICK, BRICK VENEER	1434023	652428	2086451
STONE	63449	21095	84544
CONCRETE, CEMENT BLOCK	95051	62301	157352
TIMBER, WEATHERBOARD	970919	106687	1077606
METAL	47035	22264	69299
FIBRO, ASBESTOS	515657	53966	569623
OTHER	5249	2207	7456
NOT STATED	10234	77956	88190
TOTAL OCCUPIED PTE DWGS	3141617	998904	4140521

37. TOTAL NO OF ROOMS IN EACH OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLING TYPE

NO OF ROOMS	NO OF DWELLINGS SEP HOUSE	OTHER	TOTAL
1	1998	16812	18810
2	9518	62618	72136
3	36872	158249	195121
4	256533	342339	598872
5	1034167	194690	1228857
6	954956	38631	1953587
7	483526	30841	511369
8 OR MORE	343288	22579	365867
NOT STATED	13757	82145	95902
TOTAL OCCUPIED PTE DWGS	3141617	998904	4140521

31. FAMILY INCOME - ANNUAL AND WEEKLY

ANNUAL AMOUNT	NO OF FAMILIES	PROP %	WEEKLY AMOUNT
NONE	84875	2.0	NONE
LESS THAN $1500	46760	1.1	LESS THAN $29
$ 1500 - $ 2000	107206	2.5	$ 29 - $ 39
OVER $ 2000 - $ 3000	326637	7.7	OVER $ 39 - $ 58
OVER $ 3000 - $ 4000	273847	6.5	OVER $ 58 - $ 77
OVER $ 4000 - $ 5000	163032	3.8	OVER $ 77 - $ 96
OVER $ 5000 - $ 6000	244150	5.8	OVER $ 96 - $115
OVER $ 6000 - $ 7000	299752	7.1	OVER $115 - $135
OVER $ 7000 - $ 8000	331168	7.8	OVER $135 - $154
OVER $ 8000 - $ 9000	294853	6.9	OVER $154 - $173
OVER $ 9000 - $12000	628559	14.8	OVER $173 - $231
OVER $12000 - $15000	449865	10.6	OVER $231 - $288
OVER $15000 - $18000	288465	6.8	OVER $288 - $346
OVER $18000	299740	7.1	OVER $346
NOT STATED	408882	9.6	NOT STATED
TOTAL FAMS IN PTE DWGS (EXCLUDING COMMUNES)	4244761	100.0	TOTAL

32. NO OF FAMILIES IN HOUSEHOLD BY NO OF PERSONS IN FAMILY

NO. OF PERSONS IN FAMILY	NO. OF FAMILIES	FAMILIES IN HOUSEHOLD ONE	TWO	THREE OR FOUR
1	840071	808211	31122	738
2	1183552	1090390	89235	3927
3	706379	662442	41932	1805
4	785027	761439	22678	910
5	440117	430640	9191	286
6	186025	182315	3547	163
7	65080	63751	1165	84
8 OR MORE	39701	38555	1024	122
TOTAL FAMS IN PTE DWGS	4245872	4037343	199894	8035

33. HOUSEHOLD INCOME - ANNUAL AND WEEKLY

ANNUAL AMOUNT	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	PROP %	WEEKLY AMOUNT
NONE	55310	1.3	NONE
LESS THAN $1500	30167	0.7	LESS THAN $29
$ 1500 - $ 2000	74439	1.8	$ 29 - $ 39
OVER $ 2000 - $ 3000	218841	5.3	OVER $ 39 - $ 58
OVER $ 3000 - $ 4000	201272	4.9	OVER $ 58 - $ 77
OVER $ 4000 - $ 5000	119605	2.9	OVER $ 77 - $ 96
OVER $ 5000 - $ 6000	201033	4.9	OVER $ 96 - $115
OVER $ 6000 - $ 7000	238564	5.8	OVER $115 - $135
OVER $ 7000 - $ 8000	250934	6.1	OVER $135 - $154
OVER $ 8000 - $ 9000	246664	6.0	OVER $154 - $173
OVER $ 9000 - $12000	618761	14.9	OVER $173 - $231
OVER $12000 - $15000	501189	12.1	OVER $231 - $288
OVER $15000 - $18000	372267	9.0	OVER $288 - $346
OVER $18000	569582	13.8	OVER $346
NOT STATED	433232	10.5	NOT STATED
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS (EXCLUDING PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSES)	4139460	100.0	TOTAL

38. NO OF BEDROOMS IN EACH OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLING TYPE

NO OF BEDROOMS	NO OF DWELLINGS SEP HOUSE	OTHER	TOTAL
NONE	3153	18355	21508
1	51266	221929	273195
2	556612	435255	991867
3	1896666	193261	2089927
4	511574	36576	548150
5	85436	7229	92665
6 OR MORE	23153	4154	27307
NOT STATED	13757	82145	95902
TOTAL OCCUPIED PTE DWGS	3141617	998334	4140521

39. USE OF FACILITIES IN OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

FACILITY SHARED	NO OF DWELLINGS	PROP %
BATHROOM ONLY	26423	0.7
KITCHEN ONLY	24330	0.6
BATHROOM AND KITCHEN	13447	0.3
SOLE USE-BATHROOM, KITCHEN	3782983	91.4
ALL OTHER	291338	7.0
TOTAL OCCUPIED PTE DWGS	4140521	100.0

40. SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY IN OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

WATER SUPPLY	NO OF DWELLINGS	PROP %
PIPED FROM MAINS	3707194	89.5
PIPED FROM TANK	235114	5.7
PIPED FROM OTHER SOURCE	78313	1.9
NO PIPED WATER SUPPLY	16302	0.4
NOT STATED	101598	2.5
TOTAL OCCUPIED PTE DWGS	4140521	100.0

41. METHOD OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL FROM OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

METHOD	NO OF DWELLINGS	PROP %
FLUSH TOILET-SEWER	2930188	70.8
FLUSH TOILET-SEPTIC TANK	889049	21.5
SANITARY PAN	111380	2.7
OTHER	62388	1.5
NOT STATED	147517	3.6
TOTAL OCCUPIED PTE DWGS	4140521	100.0

42. MOTOR VEHICLES PARKED AT OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

NO. OF MOTOR VEHICLES	NO OF DWELLINGS	PROP %
NONE	652105	15.7
1	1932250	46.7
2	1076699	26.0
3 OR MORE	328970	7.9
NOT STATED	150497	3.6
TOTAL OCCUPIED PTE DWGS	4140521	100.0

ABS 1976 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
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43.POWER OR FUEL USED IN OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

POWER OR FUEL USED	NO OF DWELLINGS COOKING	LIGHTING	HEATING	BATH HTR
COAL,COKE OR BRIQUETTES	14096		93088	68754
WOOD	206260		339123	223424
ELECTRICITY	2431662	3931412	1505402	2557237
GAS	1372763	9027	627328	937951
OIL,KEROSENE	14533	7856	1014911	61339
SOLAR ENERGY	253		2104	23047
OTHER	704	2461	29087	7550
NO FUEL STATED	1150	1620	126129	32612
NOT STATED	99060	188109	353357	227801
TOTAL OCCUPIED PTE DWGS	4140521	4140521	4140521	4140521

44.NATURE OF OCCUPANCY-NO OF OCCUPIED PTE DWGS,NO OF PERSONS

NATURE OF OCCUPANCY	NO DWGS	PROP %	PERSONS	PROP %
OWNER	1306293	31.5	3622178	28.0
PURCHASER	1437770	34.7	5304625	41.0
OWNER/PURCHASER UNDEFINED	17434	0.4	47047	0.4
TENANT -HOUSING AUTHORITY	204627	4.9	715462	5.5
TENANT -OTHER	839673	20.3	2314256	17.9
OTHER,NEI	232477	5.6	601966	4.3
NOT STATED	102047	2.5	251760	1.9
TOTAL OCCUPIED PTE DWGS	4140521	100.0	12936895	100.0

45.WEEKLY RENT-NO OF OCCUPIED RENTED PTE DWGS,NO OF PERSONS

AMOUNT PER WEEK	NO DWGS	PROP %	PERSONS	PROP %
LESS THAN $10	63159	6.0	210135	6.9
$10 - $19	195526	18.7	606171	20.0
$20 - $29	248439	23.8	736185	24.3
$30 - $39	233921	22.4	624999	20.6
$40 - $49	136029	13.0	394363	13.0
$50 - $59	47719	4.6	149620	4.9
$60 - $69	18371	1.8	60306	2.0
$70 - $79	7337	0.7	24619	0.8
$80 - $89	3833	0.4	13271	0.4
$90 AND OVER	6485	0.6	22467	0.7
NOT STATED	63666	6.1	166895	5.5
TOTAL RENTED OCC PTE DWGS	1044503	100.0	3029724	100.0

46.SOURCES OF MORTGAGES,OCC PTE DWELLINGS BEING PURCHASED

SOURCE OF MORTGAGE	NO OF MORTGAGES 1 MRTGE	2+ MRTGE	ALL MRTGS	PROP %
TRADING BANK	242709	35566	278275	17.6
SAVINGS BANK	400547	24472	433019	27.3
BUILDING SOCIETY	323072	10089	333161	21.0
HOUSING COMMISSION	100325	5776	107101	6.8
OTHER,NEI	352031	65693	417724	26.4
NOT STATED	11086	4599	15685	1.0
TOTAL NUMBER OF MORTGAGES	1437770	147195	1584965	100.0

47.MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS BY NUMBER OF MORTGAGES

AMOUNT PER MONTH	NO OF DWELLINGS 1 MRTGE	2+ MRTGE	ALL MRTGS	PROP %
LESS THAN $25	89960	18186	87146	6.1
$ 25 - $ 49	259259	43087	239676	16.7
$ 50 - $ 74	218917	22798	200429	13.9
$ 75 - $ 99	157205	17419	150711	10.5
$100 - $124	163274	19132	177442	12.3
$125 - $149	103916	7544	106408	7.4
$150 - $174	98530	6810	101606	7.1
$175 - $199	56495	2346	61516	4.3
$200 - $224	66636	3424	72751	5.1
$225 - $249	27678	1119	32582	2.3
$250 - $274	25527	1236	29752	2.1
$275 - $299	11249	484	15050	1.0
$300 - $324	14986	947	18131	1.3
$325 - $349	4490	332	6929	0.5
$350 - $374	4699	391	6662	0.5
$375 AND OVER	19136	1756	26762	1.9
NOT STATED	94391	19209	104164	7.2
PTE DWGS WITH 2+ MRTGES		145408		
TOTAL OCC MRTGED PTE DWGS	1437770		1437770	100.0

48.STRUCTURE OF BUILDING - ALL PRIVATE DWELLINGS

STRUCTURE	NO.DWGS	PROP %
SEPARATE HOUSE	3564407	78.0
FLATS OR HOME UNITS,ETC,		
UP TO 3 STOREYS HIGH	806443	17.6
ABOVE 3 STOREYS HIGH	76613	1.7
IMPROVISED DWELLING	12634	0.3
MOBILE DWELLING	20906	0.5
NOT STATED	90816	2.0
TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLINGS	4571721	100.0

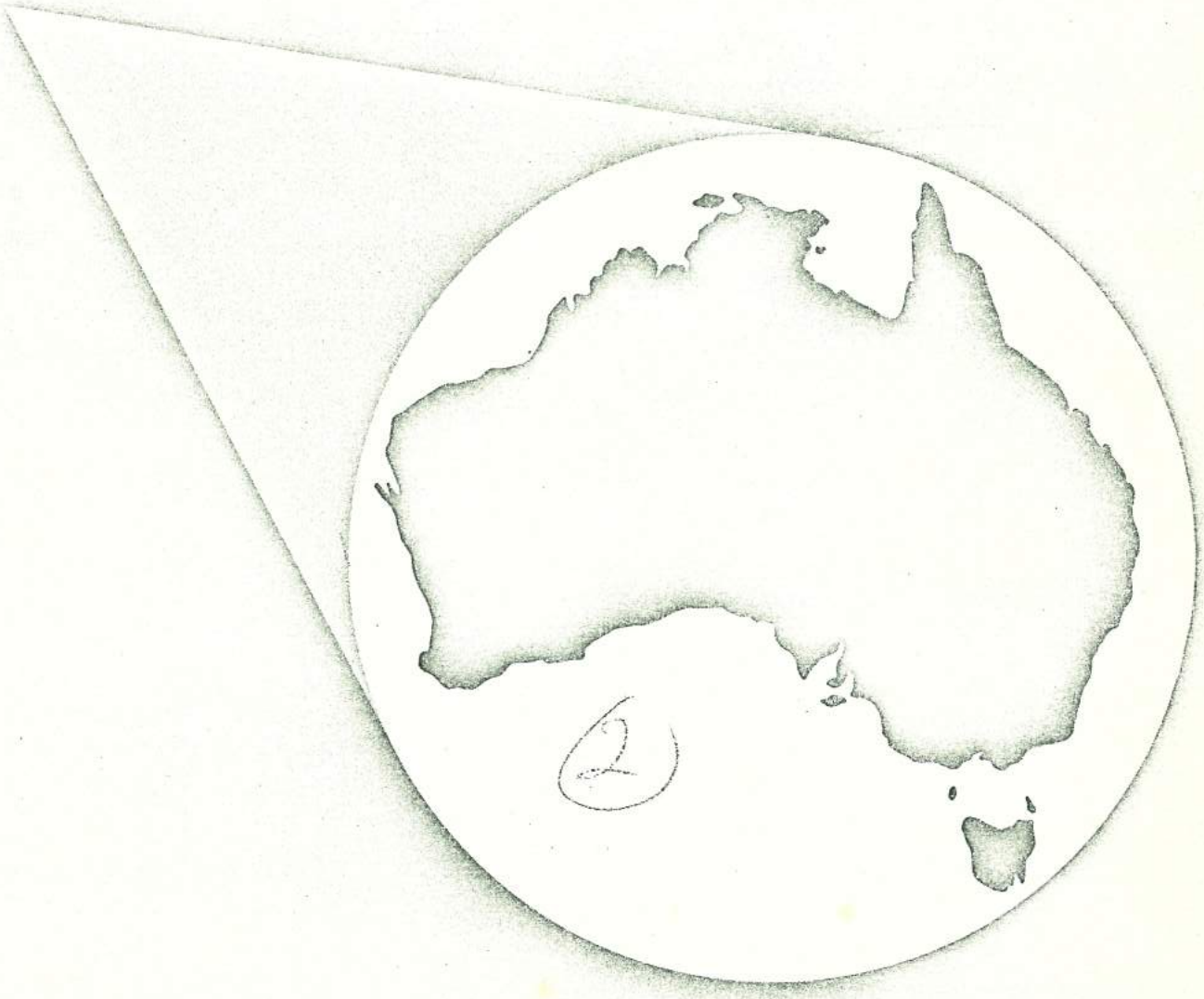
49.REASON PRIVATE DWELLING UNOCCUPIED

REASON	NO.DWGS	PROP %
FOR SALE	29050	6.7
TO LET,NOT HOLIDAY HOME	44699	10.4
NEW,AWAITING OCCUPANCY	24618	5.7
VACANT FOR REPAIR,ETC	18154	4.2
HOLIDAY HOME	101166	23.5
CONDEMNED FOR DEMOLITION	11490	2.7
RESIDENT TEMPRLY ABSENT	129769	30.1
OTHER,NEI	48409	11.5
NOT STATED	26865	6.2
TOTAL UNOCCUPIED PTE DWGS	431200	100.0

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Characteristics of the Population and Dwellings in Commonwealth Electoral Divisions

1976 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING



Australia

APPENDIX A

TABLE CONTENT

Most of the tables are self-explanatory. The following notes are designed to explain specific elements of some tables.

TABLE 2

(a) USUAL RESIDENTS (SAME DWG) – Refers to the people who were usual residents of the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census night.

(b) HANDICAPPED – Refers to the number of people who stated they were handicapped by a serious long-term illness of physical or mental condition.

(c) ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER DWELLINGS – dwellings where the head or spouse of the household is an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

TABLE 5

This table is divided into 3 parts

(a) 1976 – shows the usual residence of persons at 30 June 1976.

(b) 1975 – shows the usual residence at 30 June 1975 of persons who, in 1976, were enumerated at their usual residence.

(c) 1971 – shows the usual residence at 30 June 1971 of persons who, in 1976, were enumerated at their usual residence.

TABLE 13

(a) The category PRIMARY AND SECONDARY refers to schools which provide both primary and secondary levels of education; it is not the sum of the two previous lines.

(b) The SCHOOLS – OTHER category refers to special schools, overseas schools, etc.

(c) CAE is the abbreviation for Colleges of Advanced Education.

(d) The OTHER INSTITUTIONS – OTHER category includes technical colleges, teaching hospitals, business and coaching colleges, overseas institutions, etc.

(e) The NOT ATTENDING category includes pre-schools, and creches but only where the child was over 5 years of age and it was stated that they were attending school.

TABLE 15

The category LEVEL NOT APPLICABLE refers to qualifications which were inadequately described or which were not classified by level.

TABLE 18

EVER MARRIED WOMEN includes women who are now married, permanently separated, divorced or widowed.

TABLE 19

(a) The question on childminding permitted more than one answer to be recorded, consequently some children were counted more than once in terms of individual facilities used.

(b) The first 4 lines of the table relate to use of individual facilities and children can be counted more than once in these figures. The percentage figures are calculated in relation to total children 0-5 years, but do not add with the remaining percentages in the column to equal 100 percent.

(c) TOTAL CHILDREN MINDED is the sum of the 3 previous lines.

(d) TOTAL CHILDREN 0-5 years is the sum of the 3 previous lines.

TABLE 26

The detailed classification of industry is shown in Information Paper 9(ii) (Catalogue No. 2113.0). The classification used in this table is as follows:

TABLE 26 CLASS	SUBDIVISION
A Agriculture, etc.	
Agriculture, Ag Services	01, 02
Forestry, Timber	03
Fishing, Hunting	04
Undefined	00
B Mining	
Metal	11
Coal	12
Oil, Natural Gas	13
Other and Undefined	10, 14–16
C Manufacturing	
Food, Drink, Tobacco	21-22
Textiles, Clothing	23, 24
Wood, Furniture	25
Metal Prods, Machinery	29-33
Other and Undefined	20, 26-28, 34
D Electricity, Gas, Water	
Electricity, Gas	36
Water, Sewage, Drainage	37
Undefined	35
E Construction, Total	Division E
F Wholesale, Retail Trade	
Wholesale and Undefined	45, 46-47
Retail	48
G Transport and Storage	
Road Transport	51
Rail Transport	52
Water Transport	53
Air Transport	54
Storage, Other Tpt, Undef	50, 55
H Communications, Total	Division H
I Finance, etc. Total	Division I
J Pub Admin, Defence, Total	Division J
K Community Services	
Health	81 (except Class 8130)
Education	82
Other and Undefined	80, Class 8130, 83, 84
L Ent. Recr, Hotel, Restaurants	
Entertainment, Recreation	91
Restaurants, Hotels, Clubs	92
Other and Undefined	90, 93, 94
M Other, Nei, N/S, Total	99

TABLE 39

The ALL OTHER category includes sole use of one facility where use of the other facility is not stated (or there is no other facility), and where use of both facilities is not stated.

TABLE 43

The first (coal, coke or briquettes), second (wood) and sixth (solar energy) power or fuel categories were not accepted for lighting.

TABLE 44

(a) The category OWNER/PURCHASER UNDEFINED refers to dwellings which were identified as being owned or purchased, but for which it was not possible to make the distinction between owner and purchaser.

(b) The category. OTHER, NEI includes dwellings which were not owned, being purchased or rented by the householder.

TABLE 46

(a) Information in the column headed 2+ MRTGE can include a dwelling more than once, for dwellings which had 3 or more mortgages. Xhe column headed ALL MRTGS is therefore affected to the same degree.

(b) The category OTHER, NEI includes mortgages whose source was life assurance companies, employers, finance companies, State or Australian Governments and Defence or War Service Homes.

TABLE 48

Information contained in this table is as stated by the Census collector, based on external observation, and is not comparable with information in previous dwelling tables.

TABLE 49

Information contained in this table is as reported by the Census collector.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TABLES

ABORIG	Aboriginal
AD	Administration
ADLTS	Adults
AG	Agricultural
AUST	Australian
CAE	College of Advanced Education
CWLTH	Commonwealth
DENOM	Denomination
DENT	Dental
DWG	Dwelling
ENT	Entertainment
EXCL	Excluding
EXEC	Executive
FAMS	Families
FRM WKR	Farm worker
FRMR	Farmer
GOVT	Government
LGA	Local Government Area
MED	Medical
MED TECH	Medical technicians
MRTGE	Mortgage

APPENDIX C

POPULATION

1. Write this person's name.

First *or* given name.....

Surname.....

- For unnamed baby, write "Baby" and surname.

2. Sex:

- Tick the appropriate box.

Male ☐ *or* Female ☐

3. Write this person's age in years and completed months.

- If age is less than 1 year write "O" years and number of completed months.

..... years ..... months

4. Relationship:

- If this person is living in a private dwelling show whether he/she is related to the head of the household or Person 1 as shown on the Householder's Schedule, e.g. husband, wife, defacto spouse, mother, son, daughter, son-in-law, brother, sister, grandson, grand-daughter, uncle, nephew.
- If not related to the head of the household or Person 1 write whether boarder, visitor, co-tenant, etc.
- If living in a non private dwelling write whether hotel guest, patient, prisoner, employee, etc.

.....

5. What is this person's marital status?

- Tick one box only.

Never married..... ☐ 1

Married..... ☐ 2

Married but permanently separated..... ☐ 3

Divorced..... ☐ 4

Widowed..... ☐ 5

Note: ● "Usual residence" is that address at which a person has lived for the last 6 months or intends to live for any period of 6 months or more.
● In question 6 any person who **now** has no usual residence should tick box 1 and go to question 7.
● In questions 7 and 8 any person who did not have a usual residence on 30 June 1975 or 1971 should give the address at which they were **then** living.

6. Where does this person usually live?

This address ☐ 1 → Go to question 7
Elsewhere ☐ 2

State full address of usual residence.

- If usual residence is overseas write only name of country of usual residence and then go to Question 7.....

Number and street.....

Suburb, town or locality.....

Name of local council.....

State..... Postcode.....

7. Where was this person's usual residence one year ago (i.e. at 30 June 1975)?

Same as in question 6 ☐ 1 → Go to question 8
Elsewhere ☐ 2

State full address of usual residence one year ago.

- If overseas write "O" instead of address; if this person is less than 1 year old, write "N/A".....

Number and street.....

Suburb, town or locality.....

Name of local council.....

State..... Postcode.....

8. Where was this person's usual residence five years ago (i.e. at 30 June 1971)?

Same as in question 6 ☐ 1 → Go to question 9
Same as in question 7 ☐ 2 → Go to question 9
Elsewhere ☐ 3

State full address of usual residence five years ago.

- If overseas write "O" instead of address; if this person is less than 5 years old, write "N/A".....

Number and street.....

Suburb, town or locality.....

Name of local council.....

State..... Postcode.....

9. Write the country of birth of this person's father and mother.

Father.....

Mother.....

10. Where was this person born?

- If born in Australia write the State or Territory and go to question 13.
- If born overseas write the country and go to question 11.

Born in .....

11. Write the country of citizenship of this person.

- If naturalised, registered or granted Australian citizenship write "Australia".
- Other persons (whether of British nationality or not) should write their country of citizenship.

Citizen of .....

12. Is this person a resident of or visitor to Australia?

Resident ☐ → Give date of **first** arrival in Australia as a resident Month ..... Year .....
or
Visitor ☐ → Give date of arrival in Australia **on this visit** Month ..... Year .....

13. What is this person's religious denomination?

- If no religion write "None".

Religion .....

14. Has this person been away from home ON A HOLIDAY for a week or more since 30 June 1975?

Yes ☐
or
No ☐

15. Is this person handicapped by a SERIOUS long-term illness or physical or mental condition?

- If yes, tick appropriate boxes to show types of handicap.
- If not handicapped tick box 8.
- If no illnesses or conditions tick box 8.

In his or her education..... ☐ 1
In getting or holding a job ..... ☐ 2
In getting about alone ..... ☐ 3
In doing housework ..... ☐ 4
In sporting or recreational activities..... ☐ 5
In acts of daily living, e.g. dressing, bathing ..... ☐ 6
In other ways ..... ☐ 7
Not handicapped ..... ☐ 8

16. Is this person's life insured with a life assurance company?

Yes ☐
or
No ☐

If this person is under 6 years old, answer question 17.

17. Is this child minded by someone other than his/her parent(s) for some part of each working day?

- Tick boxes which apply.

Yes—at child-care centre (including child-minding centres, pre-schools, day care centres, creches, day nurseries, play groups) ☐ 1
Yes—at home (not by child's parents) ☐ 2
Yes—at another's home ☐ 3
Yes—elsewhere ☐ 4
No ☐ 5

18. What is this person's racial origin?

- If of mixed origin, indicate the one to which this person considers himself/herself to belong.
- Tick **one** box only.

European origin ☐ 1
Aboriginal origin ☐ 2
Torres Strait Islander origin ☐ 3
Other origin ☐ 4

State one only.....

IF THIS PERSON IS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE NO MORE QUESTIONS

ANSWER QUESTIONS 19 AND 20 IF THIS PERSON IS 5 YEARS OF AGE OR MORE

19. For this person tick boxes to show ALL languages regularly used.

- Include all languages regularly used whether at home, at work, at school, when shopping, etc.
- Remember: This person may use more than one language—tick each language used regularly.
- If an aboriginal tribal language is used, tick box 5 and write name of language.

English ☐ 1
Italian ☐ 2
Greek ☐ 3
German ☐ 4
Other ☐ 5

Please list.....

20. Attendance at any educational institution:

- Tick appropriate box.
- Include if a school pupil, full-time, part-time or external student.
- An educational institution may be an infants, primary or secondary school, correspondence school, university, college of advanced education, technical college, etc.
- Tick box 3 if person not attending.

Is this person—

Still attending school? ☐ 1
Attending any other educational institution? ☐ 2
Not attending? ☐ 3

Name of educational institution

.....

Address .....

State.....

IF THIS PERSON IS UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE NO MORE QUESTIONS

ANSWER THE REMAINING QUESTIONS IF THIS PERSON IS 15 YEARS OF AGE OR MORE.

21. Write the age at which this person left school.

- If this person did not go to school, tick box 1.
- If this person is still at school, tick box 2.

Age left school.....Years
Did not go to school ☐ 1
Still at school ☐ 2

22. Has this person obtained a trade or other qualification since leaving school?

- If still at school, tick box 3.

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Still at school

State details of highest qualification:

Qualification name.....
Awarding institution.....
Field of study.....
Year obtained.....

23. Is this person licensed to ride a motor bike or motor scooter?

Yes ☐
or
No ☐

24. Is this person licensed to drive a motor vehicle (other than motor bike or motor scooter)?

Yes ☐
or
No ☐

25. Which of these payments are received?

- For this person, tick *all* boxes which apply.
- If no payments received, tick box 10.
- Do not count refunds from private or government medical funds.

Superannuation or annuity ☐ 1
War widow's pension ☐ 2
Other war pension ☐ 3
Repatriation service pension ☐ 4
Age pension ☐ 5
Invalid pension ☐ 6
Widow's pension or Supporting mother's benefit ☐ 7
Unemployment benefit ☐ 8
Sickness or Special benefit ☐ 9
None of these ☐ 10

26. Does this person pay into a retirement benefit scheme such as superannuation, provident fund or annuity?

Yes ☐
or
No ☐

- Tick "yes" *also* if payments are made by employer.

27. Does this person usually work for wages, salary, payment or profit in a job, business, profession, or on a farm?

Yes ☐
or
No ☐

28. If this person is a woman who has EVER been married, write the number of babies she has had from ALL her marriages.

- Include children she has adopted.
- Do not count still-births.
- If none, write "None".
- If never married write "N/A" and go to question 31.

Now living.....
Not now living.....
Total.....

29. If this person is a woman who is NOW married, write the length of her present marriage.

- If less than one year write "0".
- If not now married write "N/A" and go to question 31.

Number of years.....

30. If this person is a woman who is NOW married, write the number of babies she has had from her PRESENT marriage.

- Include children she has adopted.
- Do not count still-births.
- If none write "None".

Now living.....
Not now living.....
Total.....

DWELLINGS

1. Tick the box which best describes this dwelling.

- Tick one box only.
- "Self-contained" means able to be completely closed off and with own cooking and bathing facilities.

1 ☐ A self-contained dwelling (e.g. separate house, semi-detached house, terrace house, self-contained flat, home unit, villa unit, town house)
2 ☐ A non self-contained dwelling (e.g. non self-contained flat, bedsitting room, non self-contained part of a detached house)
3 ☐ An improvised dwelling (e.g. shed, garage, humpy) occupied on a permanent or semi-permanent basis
4 ☐ A mobile dwelling (e.g. caravan, houseboat, tent)
5 ☐ None of these. Please describe .....

2. Is this dwelling joined to one or more other dwellings?

☐ Yes
or
☐ No → Go to question 3

How many dwelling units are there in the whole building?

2 units ..... ☐ 1
3 units ..... ☐ 2
4 units ..... ☐ 3
5 units ..... ☐ 4
6-8 units ..... ☐ 5
9-16 units ..... ☐ 6
17-32 units ..... ☐ 7
33 or more units ..... ☐ 8

3. Was this dwelling built after 30 June 1971?

Yes ☐ *or* No ☐

4. What is the material of the outer walls of this building?

- Tick one box only. If more than one, indicate main material.

Brick, brick veneer ..... ☐ 1
Stone ..... ☐ 2
Concrete, concrete block ..... ☐ 3
Timber ..... ☐ 4
Metal ..... ☐ 5
Fibro, asbestos ..... ☐ 6
Other ..... ☐ 7
Please describe .....

5. What is the main source of water supply within this dwelling?

- Tick one box only.

Piped from mains ..... ☐ 1
Piped from rain water tank ..... ☐ 2
Piped from other source ..... ☐ 3
No piped water within this dwelling ..... ☐ 4

6. What is the method of sewage disposal for this dwelling?

Flush toilet connected to public sewer ..... ☐ 1
Flush toilet connected to individual system, e.g. septic tank ..... ☐ 2
Sanitary pan collection ..... ☐ 3
Other ..... ☐ 4

7. What fuel or power do you mostly use for the following household purposes?

- Tick one box in each of the four columns.

	Cooking	Lighting	Living room heating	Bathroom water heating	
Coal, coke or briquettes	☐	☐	☐	☐	1
Wood	☐	☐	☐	☐	2
Electricity	☐	☐	☐	☐	3
Gas — i) mains	☐	☐	☐	☐	4
ii) bottled or L.P.	☐	☐	☐	☐	5
Oil (including kerosene)	☐	☐	☐	☐	6
Solar energy	☐	☐	☐	☐	7
Other fuel	☐	☐	☐	☐	8
No fuel used	☐	☐	☐	☐	9

8. How many registered motor vehicles owned or used by members of this household were garaged or parked at or near this dwelling for the night of 30 June 1976?

- Exclude motor bikes, motor scooters, tractors.
- Include company vehicles kept at home.

None ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 or more ☐

9. Is this dwelling situated on a holding of a hectare (2½ acres) or more which is used mainly for agricultural or pastoral purposes?

- That is for any type of crop growing, animal or poultry farming.

Yes ☐ *or* No ☐

10. How many rooms are there in this dwelling?

- Write the number of each type of room.
- Count each room once only.
- Except for kitchens and bathrooms, a room shared with another household should be counted only by the principal householder.
- Do not count toilets, pantries, laundries, storerooms, halls or corridors.

Type of Room:	Number
Bedroom(s)	
Permanently enclosed sleepout(s)	
Bedsitting room	
Combined lounge/dining room	
Dining room	
Lounge	
Kitchen — used only by this household	
Kitchen — shared with another household	
Bathroom — used only by this household	
Bathroom — shared with another household	
Family room	
Study	
Business office	
Other rooms	

11. Do you or any usual member of this household pay rent for this dwelling?

- If instalment payments are made under purchase contracts, mortgage agreements, etc., do not regard as rented; such payments should be shown in question 12.

☐ Yes
or
☐ No → Go to question 12

To whom is the rent paid?

South Australian Housing Trust ..... ☐ 1
Employer ..... ☐ 2
Other ..... ☐ 3

What is the weekly rent?

- *Include* the weekly equivalent of any rates payable separately by this household, e.g. sanitation, garbage, water rates (other than excess water).

$ c

Is this dwelling rented furnished or unfurnished?

Furnished ☐
Unfurnished ☐ → No more questions

12. Is this dwelling owned (or being purchased) by you or any usual member of this household?

☐ Yes
or
☐ No → No more questions

Is there a mortgage (or contract of sale) on this dwelling?

☐ Yes — one only
☐ Yes — more than one
☐ No → No more questions

Who holds the mortgages (or contracts of sale) on this dwelling?

	First mortgage (tick one box only)	Second and other mortgages (tick boxes which apply)	
Trading bank	☐	☐	1
Savings bank	☐	☐	2
Building society	☐	☐	3
Life assurance company	☐	☐	4
Solicitor's trust fund	☐	☐	5
Employer	☐	☐	6
Finance company	☐	☐	7
South Australian Housing Trust	☐	☐	8
Local government body	☐	☐	9
State or Australian government	☐	☐	10
Defence or war service homes	☐	☐	11
Private lender or other source	☐	☐	12

What monthly payment (or average monthly payment) is made on —

(i) The first mortgage (or contract of sale)? ..... $.....
(ii) The second and other mortgages (or contracts of sale)? ..... $.....

V 139 - 1977 2PP ALP VOTE
V 141 - 1977-80 2PP SWING

Discussion: Any comparison of results between the current project four and the two earlier national projects involves the prior acknowledgement of a number of major differences in the data. The differences include the new electoral boundaries introduced in 1977, the new 1976 census data and some major differences in the nature of the demographic variables.

This would lead us to expect perhaps a few surprises when we compare pearson correlation table 4.1 with earlier equivalent tables for 1975 or the 1966-75 mean from project two (tables 2.52 and 2.3).

The surprises however don't occur. We can see in table 4.1 the same collection of pro-Labor groups led by male and female craftsmen, transport workers, European migrants, one-car families and Catholics, and the same collection of anti-Labor groups led by the employers and self-employed, diplomates, farmers administrative workers and the Australian-born.

The class-based nature of the pre-1977 national Labor vote therefore remained intact. Differences in table 4.1 from similar tables in project two result from the summarisation of a number of variables dealing with occupational status, age of the workforce (eliminated altogether), religion and ethnicity, and also from the inclusion for the first time of income data. We can see in the top portion of table 4.1 males earning $7000 to $9000 and females earning $5000 to $7000. We would expect from our knowledge of the female workforce canvassed in project two that these males and females would be employed in similar jobs (female wages in 1976 were about 75 percent of male wages, making the $7000 to $9000 male income groups roughly comparable with the $5000 to $7000 female income groups).

In the lower portion of table 4.1 we see high-income females earning $9000 to $12000 per annum.

PEARSON R TABLE

Political Variable - V139 - 1977

A.L.P. 2 PP

PEARSON R	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES
+.77	V 34 MALES - CRAFTSMEN
+.70	V 61 MALES - INCOME - $7,000 TO $8,000
+.69	V 62 MALES - INCOME - $8,000 TO $9,000
+.66	V 45 FEMALES - CRAFTSMEN
+.62	V 70 FEMALES - INCOME - $5,000 TO $6,000
+.54	V132 EASTERN-EUROPEAN BORN
+.53	V104 WIDOWS' PENSIONS
+.51	V133 SOUTHERN-EUROPEAN BORN
+.50	V 33 MALES - TRANSPORT
+.49	V 71 FEMALES - INCOME - $6,000 TO $7,000
+.48	V120 ONE CAR
+.48	V135 CATHOLIC
+.47	V127 O'SEAS BORN
-.47	V128 AUSTRALIAN BORN
-.49	V 42 FEMALES - FARMERS
-.50	V121 TWO CARS
-.51	V 39 FEMALES - ADMINISTRATIVE
-.52	V 74 FEMALES - INCOME - $9,000 TO $12,000
-.54	V 28 MALES - ADMINISTRATIVE
-.58	V122 THREE CARS
-.61	V 79 DIPLOMAS
-.65	V 49 EMPLOYER/SELF-EMPLOYED

TABLE 4.1

This income evidence indicates that lower to medium income earners in 1977 voted Labor and upper-income females voted anti-Labor, not an altogether surprising result.

* * *

Table 4.2 lists the groups which swung towards and against the Labor Party in 1977-80. The first major point of interest about Table 4.2 is the low absolute values of the correlations compared to previous elections. The largest correlation on table 4.2 is +.21; in previous swing tables the largest correlations were in the .50 to .60 range.

The 1977-80 campaign therefore elicited general attitudinal responses, rather than specific demographic responses from the electorate. The national swing to Labor was large, but lacked a firm basis in any of the major long-run volatile groups, or indeed any major demographic group.

A continuation of this trend in 1980-83 could produce a large majority of the national preferred vote - but a minority of the Lower House seats. This problem will be dealt with in some detail later in the report.

At this stage I will discuss the groups on Table 4.2 "fleshing out" each demographic variable where necessary with information from the raw data sheet and the correlation matrix.

In this manner we can perhaps come to some conclusions about the electorate's responses to Labor and non-Labor policy initiatives leading up to the 1980 result.

Heading the pro-Labor swing were home buyers paying 1976 mortgage instalments of $100-$149 (about $150 to $220 a month on today's prices). Lower down the table was the larger group of all home-buyers. Home buyers are persons keenly attuned to fluctuations in the housing interest rate. Home buyers servicing a $26000 mortgage (in the first year of repayment) have their effective weekly disposable income reduced by $5 for every one percent increase in housing interest rates. Tight

PEARSON R TABLE

Political Variable - V141 - 1977-80

A.L.P. 2PP SWING

PEARSON R	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES
+.21	V 88 $100 - $149 MONTHLY MORTGAGE
+.16	V 45 FEMALES - CRAFTSMEN
+.16	V133 SOUTHERN-EUROPEAN BORN
+.15	V135 CATHOLIC
+.15	V137 NO RELIGION
+.14	V121 TWO CARS
+.13	V 84 HOME BUYERS
+.13	V 1 MALES - 18 TO 19 YEARS
+.12	V 47 FEMALES - ARMED SERVICES
+.12	V 99 FAMILY INCOME - $9,000 TO $12,000
-.12	V109 FAMILY - HEAD ONLY
-.12	V119 NO CARS
-.13	V138 UNITING AND LUTHERAN
-.13	V 32 MALES - MINERS
-.13	V 38 FEMALES - PROFESSIONALS
-.13	V 92 FAMILY INCOME - $3,000 OR LESS
-.13	V 52 FEMALES - EX-MARRIED - WORKFORCE
-.14	V136 CHURCH OF ENGLAND
-.15	V 86 HOUSE - TENANTS - PRIVATE
-.16	V 55 35 HOURS OR LESS WORK PER WEEK
-.17	V115 THREE CHILDREN
-.17	V 90 $200 OR MORE MONTHLY MORTGAGE
-.18	V124 NOT IN HOME '76
-.19	V 80 TECHNICIANS CERTIFICATE

TABLE 4.2

PEARSON R TABLE

Political Variable - V141 - 1977-80

A.L.P. 2PP SWING

PEARSON R	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES
+.21	V 88 $100 - $149 MONTHLY MORTGAGE
+.16	V 45 FEMALES - CRAFTSMEN
+.16	V133 SOUTHERN-EUROPEAN BORN
+.15	V135 CATHOLIC
+.15	V137 NO RELIGION
+.14	V121 TWO CARS
+.13	V 84 HOME BUYERS
+.13	V 1 MALES - 18 TO 19 YEARS
+.12	V 47 FEMALES - ARMED SERVICES
+.12	V 99 FAMILY INCOME - $9,000 TO $12,000
-.12	V109 FAMILY - HEAD ONLY
-.12	V119 NO CARS
-.13	V138 UNITING AND LUTHERAN
-.13	V 32 MALES - MINERS
-.13	V 38 FEMALES - PROFESSIONALS
-.13	V 92 FAMILY INCOME - $3,000 OR LESS
-.13	V 52 FEMALES - EX-MARRIED - WORKFORCE
-.14	V136 CHURCH OF ENGLAND
-.15	V 86 HOUSE - TENANTS - PRIVATE
-.16	V 55 35 HOURS OR LESS WORK PER WEEK
-.17	V115 THREE CHILDREN
-.17	V 90 $200 OR MORE MONTHLY MORTGAGE
-.18	V124 NOT IN HOME '76
-.19	V 80 TECHNICIANS CERTIFICATE

TABLE 4.2

monetary policies would be strongly opposed by this group especially by the sub-group of young married one-income home-buyers who generally operate on very finely-balanced weekly budgets (speaking in part from current personal experience).

* * *

Let us take a closer look now at those persons who in 1976 were paying $100 to $149 a month mortgage payments. We can do this in the current project by the simple mechanism of the correlation matrix which provides the correlations between this group (V88) and all demographic groups.

Listed below in table 4.5 are all of these correlations larger in absolute terms than .25.

Positive Correlations > +.25	Negative Correlations < -.25
+.31 Males 25-29 +.31 Males 30-34 +.25 Males 35-39 +.27 Females 20-24 +.34 Females 25-29 +.29 Females 30-34	-.32 Males 45-49 -.52 Males 50-54 -.40 Males 55-59 -.31 Females 45-49 -.49 Females 50-54 -.29 Females 55-59 -.30 Females 75+
+.41 Males - Miners +.31 Females - Miners +.32 Females - Transport +.41 Females - Service +.34 Females - Other	-.31 Males - Clerical -.25 Males - Sales
+.29 Females $18000 +	-.25 Part-Time Workers -.34 Females - $7000-$8000
+.40 $150-$199 monthly mortgage +.31 Head & Spouse & Kids +.42 Children aged 0-4 +.30 - mobility - 76 +.47 - mobility - 75 +.59 - mobility - 71	-.40 Less than $99 monthly mortgage -.34 Use of Public Transport -.27 Australian Democrat Voters 1980.

TABLE 4.5

(Correlations With $100-$149 Monthly Mortgage Payments (1976))

Table 4.5 tells us that persons paying $100-$149 monthly mortgages in 1976 lived in areas which were dominated by young married couples with pre-school children living in a home which had been occupied in the five years prior to 1976. In terms of occupation and income, there was a strong bias towards the blue-collar occupation groups (for females especially) and a strong bias against upper-white collar and middle-white collar groups, while income ranges were clustered at the lower and upper ranges for women and the low-to-medium income ranges for men. These couples also lived in areas where mortgage payments frequently rose into the $150-$199 range, but they were segregated from the older, lower-income groups paying less than $100 monthly mortgages. The correlation matrix also reveals quite a strong class-mortgage alignment, with upper-white collar workers in 1976 paying $200 plus, middle-white collar workers paying $150-$199 (and to a less extent $200 plus), and blue collar workers paying less than $149.

In some respects variable 88 ($100-$149 monthly mortgage) is similar to the 1973-75 South Australian swinging voter group discussed in project one, especially in relation V88's age, position on the family child-rearing cycle and mobility (called "short-term residents" in project one).

In the South Australian project one however there appeared to be little class-swing interraction and the first four lines in table 4.2 in the current project clearly show a pro-blue-collar and anti-white-collar bias.

I will now move down the upper portion of table 4.2 from line one and briefly deal with each correlation.

Line 2 - females craftsmen. This adds to the information above about V88. The female craftsmen group is negatively correlated with V88. The reasons therefore for the pro-Labor swing from female craftsmen are not linked with the positive correlation

between V88 and the 1977-80 pro-Labor swing.

Rather the swing towards Labor from female craftsmen in 1977-80 can more usefully be considered a continuation of the movement to Labor from working women which began in 1969 (see Table 3.4 in project three). This movement began as a drift and accelerated to a swing in 1975-77. This swing evidently continued on to 1977-80, but at a slower rate.

Lines 3 and 4 - Southern Europeans and Catholics. These two groups are strongly correlated with the groups in the top two lines and add little or no extra explaining power to Table 4.2.

Lines 5 and 6 - Homes with two cars and persons with no religion. These are reasonably affluent urban groups - considered by ad-men to be "up-market".

Line 7 - males 18-19. This group appeared at long last to be starting to catch up with the much higher levels of pro-Labor support given by females aged 18-19.

Line 8 - females armed services. This is a very small group including only 0.2 percent of national female workforce. Even in seats containing army bases the figure for female members of the services is quite small: Brisbane 0.5 percent, Herbert 0.6 percent, Oxley 0.6 percent. The variable is therefore of little national significance, however it is interesting from the statistical point of view to see this variable reappear on list of pro-Labor 1977-80 swings, as it was one of the five long-run national volatile groups between 1966-75 listed in Table 4.2.

Line 9 - family income $9000 - $12000. In one-income families this was a high figure for 1976; in two-income families the figure was about average. It now represents an annual income of about $14000 - $19000 (after tax).

* * *

Now we can check the groups which swung against Labor between 1977-80, by reading upwards from the bottom line in lower table 4.2. These groups and their major characteristics are as follows:

Line 1 - technicians' certificate. This variable is strongly correlated with upper and middle white collar workers and includes such persons as nurses, geologists, surveyors, draftsmen, stenographers, book-keepers and typists - and other occupation groups which involve education to certificate standard.

Line 2 - Persons not at home in 1976. These were persons who on census night were not at their usual residence. This drew in three broad groups - older holiday-makers; young transient "other" workers such as fruit pickers and young unemployed people away from home looking for jobs; and young employed males and females in their early twenties living in flats probably in most cases in their "home" city. Because of the demand for tourist facilities associated with the first group of holiday-makers this variable was strongly correlated with service workers (cleaners, waiters and so on). Other evidence including that presented above in Table 4.5, indicates that the last of these three groups swung towards Labor in 1977-80 and the first two swung away from Labor; the net effect was for total group to record a swing away from Labor.

Line 3 - $200 or more monthly mortgage. These are rich professional and administrative upper-white-collar workers.

Line 4 - Ever-married women with three children. In 1976 this variable measured (overwhelmingly) women who were then married and living with their husbands and three children. The correlation matrix shows these women were strongly represented among the group of married women workers, they tended to be employed either in the city as sales workers (shop assistants, shop owners, sales clerks) or in the country as partners in the family farm. Incomes earnt for this group

were low - genuinely low in the case of shop assistants and sales clerks - and probably artificially low in the case of farmers and shop-owners.

Family incomes however for the group were quite high, monthly mortgage commitments were low (less than $99 a month) and the family home on census night tended to have either two or three cars parked in and around the family garage. The women tended to be aged between 35 and 50. In terms of disposable family income, liabilities and assets, this group would be financially quite comfortable in 1976. They obviously considered themselves to be quite comfortable with a non-Labor Government.

Line 5 - 35 hours or less work per week. I calculated this variable in an attempt to isolate genuine part-time workers. The exercise was reasonably successful and three clear groups emerged. The largest of these were separated or divorced women with one or two children, who obviously worked part-time to supplement but not replace supporting mothers' benefits. The second group was smaller and consisted of superannuants working part-time in white collar jobs. The third group consisted of upper-white collar workers with extremely high incomes who it seems, in 1976 worked less than 35 hours a week in 1976 as a matter of routine.

The remaining lines in the lower portion of table 4.2 are reasonably self-explanatory: Private housing tenants are the young 20-24 year olds and the older retired persons; the Church of England group has been called by British psephologists "The Tory Party at Prayer", a not-altogether inaccurate label for Australia; ex-married female workers ties in with separated/ divorced component of the part-time workers; persons with family incomes of $3000 or less in 1976 were farmers and single pensioners; female professionals are an upper-white collar group; male miners continued to be a declining group for Labor in the late seventies; the Uniting and Lutheran Church followers

are primarily an anti-Labor white collar and farming rural group; persons with no cars comprise a poor,old inner-city group; family - head only consists of single persons living alone.

The only extra point I would add before summarising table 4.2 would relate to the anti-Labor swing from male miners. The results from projects two and three when combined with the present project four show that Labor has lost support from this significant rural group at every election since 1966, except 1975 (see Table 3.5 in project three). Between 1966 and 1975 this group in national aggregate terms has been transformed by this anti-Labor drift from a strong pro-Labor group in 1966 to a neutral group in 1980 which nationally supports neither Labor nor non-Labor. This is the trend that has knocked the stuffing out of Labor's vote in such country seats as MacArthur, Paterson, Darling (now Riverina), Dawson, Kennedy, Leichhardt, Kalgoorlie, Braddon and the Northern Territory during the sixties and seventies. Mining seats in urban areas have generally compensated for this loss of support from miners by other long-run favorable drifts from clerical workers and blue-collar working women. Any serious long-run strategy for 1983 which involves a restoration of Labor's fortunes in marginal rural seats such as those above therefore must include an effort to win back support from Labor from male miners.

In summary, Table 4.2 shows Labor in 1977-80 won increased support from two major demographic groupings: Firstly, from young blue-collar married couples with pre-school children earning medium family incomes and living in newly-settled medium-cost housing areas. Second, Labor continued to gain from the Leftwards drift of blue-collar working women. Labor lost support in 1977-80 from white collar workers, the rich, the elderly, Protestants, male miners, farmers and low-income single persons living alone.

* * * * *

Figure 4.4 shows the age-vote alignments in 1977 (upper portion) and the age-swing links in 1977-80 (lower portion). (The scale used for this age figure in the current project measures correlations from -1.00 to +1.00 rather than the -0.50 to + 0.50 scale for age figures used in project two. In a visual comparison of figure 4.4 and the age figures in project two the more recent correlations appear to be smaller because of this alteration).

Figure 4.2 is significantly different in some respects from earlier comparable figures. First, let us consider what it has in common with earlier age figures.

For persons 55 and over, Labor's 1977 vote appeared to be similar to that recorded for all elections 1966-75 in project two figures 2.1, 2.12, 2.21, 2.30, 2.39 and 2.48). The pattern here was for Labor's support to decline progressively through the 55-59 year olds and the 60-64 year olds, and reach a stable negative correlation of about -.30 for all persons aged 65 and over, with older females being less hostile to Labor than males in comparable groups.

Now we will consider the differences in figure 4.4, starting with the 18-19 year olds and working through to the 50-54 year olds. Here we can see Labor in 1977 enjoyed almost double the support from 18-19 year old males and females than it had obtained in Government in 1972 and 1974 (figures 2.30 and 2.39). The higher margin of support for Labor among young female voters was also maintained in 1977.

For the 20-24 year olds, Labor's 1977 vote was again considerably higher than recorded during the previous "peak" elections of 1972 and 1974. The advantage was not quite as marked as that recorded for 18-19 year olds, but it was still about 50 percent above 1972 and 1974 levels.

For the 25-29 year olds, the pro-Labor alignment of 1977 was virtually identical to that shown in the elections of 1972 and 1974 (and 1975).

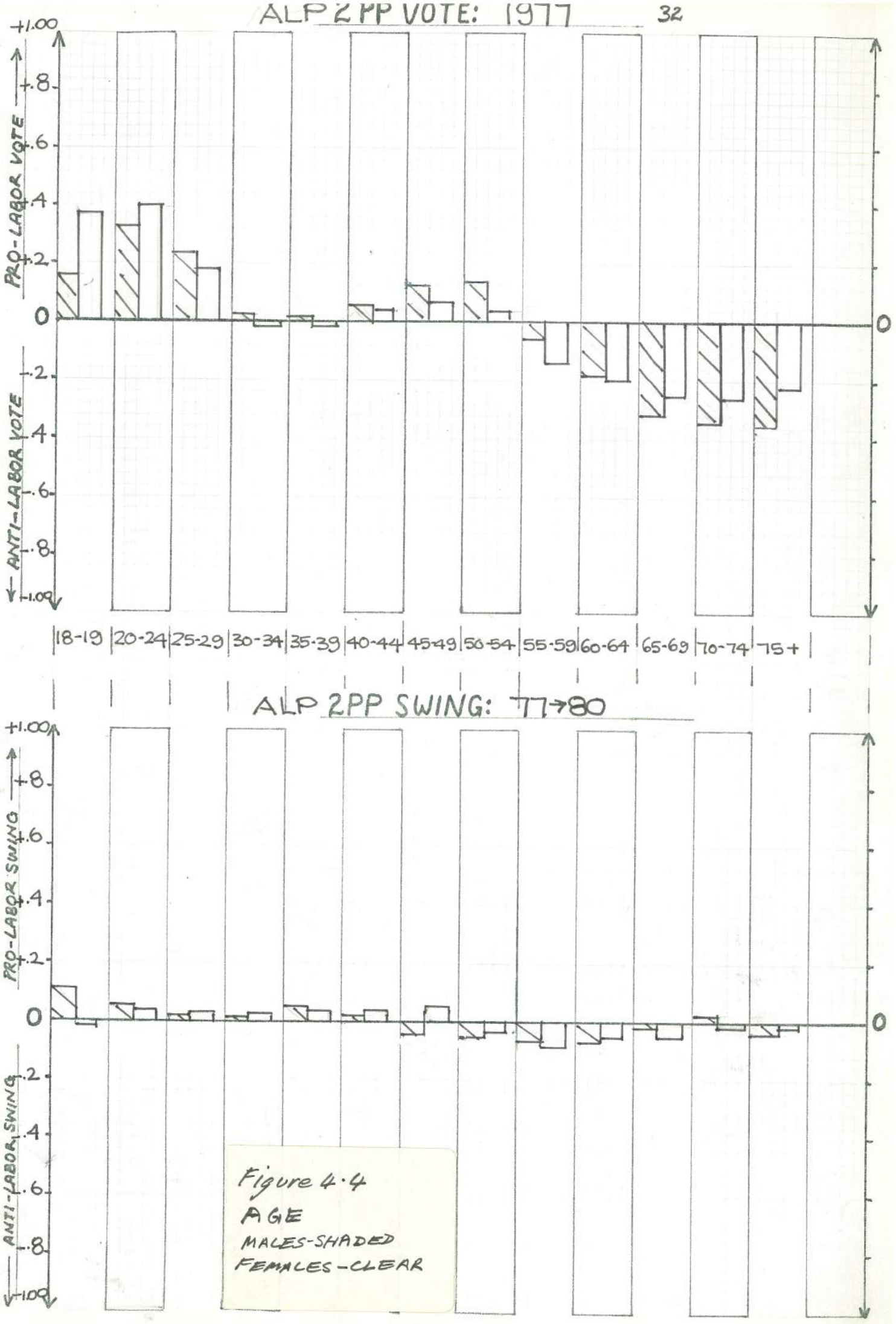


Figure 4.4
AGE
MALES-SHADED
FEMALES-CLEAR

The trouble for Labor in 1977 started with the 30-39 year olds the key long-run volatile age groups Labor lost heavily in the 1974-75 and 1975-77 swings. Here we can see from upper figure 4.4 that Labor's support in 1977 had been reduced to neutral levels by these two swings.

The older groups aged 40-49 years also supported Labor in 1977 to a markedly-lower degree than they had in 1972 and 1974.

The more stable 50-54 year olds had in fact moved marginally towards Labor in the 1974-75 and 1975-77 swings and this improvement is seen in figure 4.4 as a small positive (rather than the previous small negative) correlation between the 1977 Labor vote and this age group.

When we examine lower figure 4.4 we can clearly see why Labor in 1980 failed to regain the electorates now comparable with the outer-urban marginal seats of the late sixties and early seventies. These seats are dominated by the 25-40 year old volatile voters and Labor's 1977-80 swing failed to regain the support among these groups that it had enjoyed in the early seventies. In fact the extremely uniform swing to Labor across age groups in 1977-80 meant that Labor in 1980 tended to gain the middle-ranging suburban seats containing very young voters and middle-aged voters. As discussed above, Labor's relative position among these voters had been improved by the 1974-75 and 1975-77 swings and the uniform swing across age groups in 1977-80 pushed many of these mid-suburban seats into the marginal Labor category. Thus, Labor in 1980 won seats such as St. George, Henty and Lilley, rather than Diamond Valley, Casey, or Kingston, despite the fact that all of these were Labor seats in 1974. If Labor wants to win back the outer-urban marginals held in 1972 and 1974 then the party first has to regain its 1972 and 1974 levels of support from 30-44 year old voters.

Upper figure 4.5 confirms the continued dominance of occupational class in 1977 as the major determinant of the Labor vote, the Liberal vote and the Country Party vote.

In broad terms this class-vote figure for 1977 is similar to all comparable figures from 1966 onwards. Moving from left to right we see the anti-Labor (pro-Liberal) Professional and Administrative workers, joined by their class allies the male sales workers; then we have the bastion of support for the Country Party in the male and female farming group; and finally the class base of the Labor party in the blue collar transport, craftsmen and service sectors.

This is a simple - almost simplistic - picture which yields a good deal more information on closer examination.

Again, moving from left to right, we can see (if we compare the 1977 class-vote figure with all the other class-vote figures in project two) that both male and female professional and administrative workers were a good deal more anti-Labor in 1977 than they had been in 1966. Also, in 1966, the female upper-white collar workers had been much less anti-Labor than their male peers. Not so in 1977, when the female (clear) bar had fallen down to lie almost level with the male (shaded) bar. Part of this trend could be explained by the fact that the workforce, rather than the total population (by sex) was used as the denominator in project four, providing a more sharply-defined upper-white collar group than that used in project two. This increased clarity of definition would have been more pronounced for women than for men because of the lower workforce participation rates of women. However part of this decline in support for the Labor Party would have to be attributed to a greater class-polarisation of two long-run stable anti-Labor groups.

We can also see a distinct difference in the class-alignment in 1977 of clerical workers, both male and female. This group is quite large, containing about 16.5 percent of the national

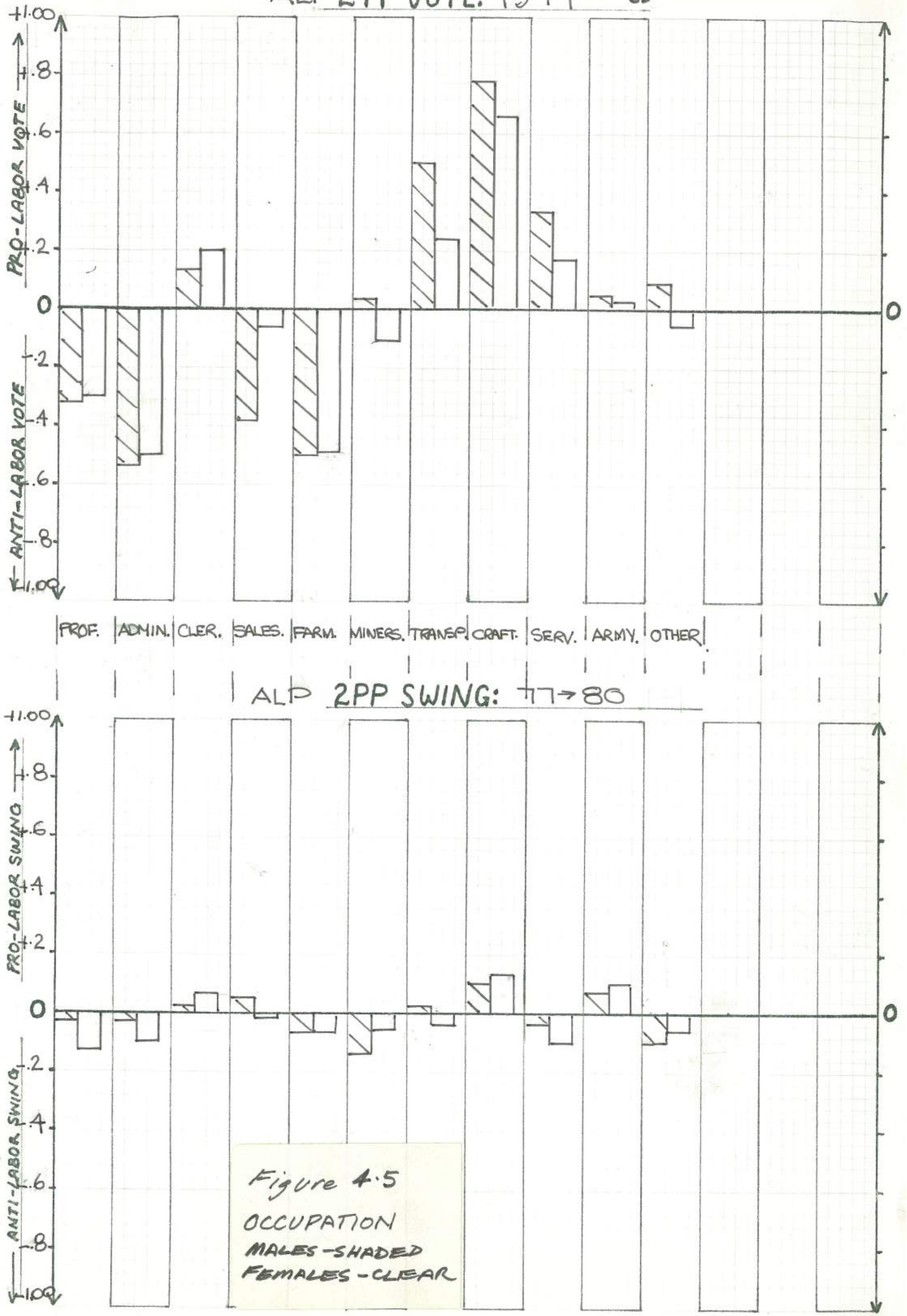


Figure 4.5
OCCUPATION
MALES - SHADED
FEMALES - CLEAR

workforce in both sexes. The female clerical workers in particular are a very significant group, containing about one in three of all female workers and contributing more than 11 percent of the total male and female workforce.

A check of the preceding occupation-vote figures shows that this group was committed to none of the major parties in 1966. Then at three successive elections - 1969, 1972 and 1974 - male and female clerks swung to the Left. This swing was partly reversed in 1975, but brought back up to 1974 levels by a large disproportionate swing in 1977.

Because of the large size of this major middle-white collar group, its moderate level of pro-Labor alignment in 1977 probably put it into second place behind craftsmen as a total source of votes for Labor candidates. The higher level of pro-Labor alignment among female clerks would be especially important here.

Between 1966 and 1977 male and female sales workers appear to have swung markedly from election to election - albeit to a lesser degree than clerical workers. However in 1977, Labor's lack of support from sales workers of both sexes was almost identical to that of 1966. The drift to Labor between 1966 and 1977 from clerical middle-white-collar workers was therefore obviously not joined by sales middle-white-collar workers.

The sales workers comprise a moderately-sized group, about eight percent of the workforce. Members include insurance and real estate salesmen, auctioneers, valuers, commercial travellers, manufacturers' agents, proprietors and shopkeepers, salesmen, shop assistants and related workers. Many persons in these categories would be employers/self-employed in their own right. It appears that the remainder also felt a remarkably durable class-allegiance to capital during 1966-77.

Why should female sales workers be less hostile to Labor than their male counterparts? Many male sales workers would be employed on commission, providing an umbilical link to their employers' vested interest in the exploitation of Labor. Many female sales workers however would be employed as salaried employees. Evidence will be presented later that female sales workers certainly were on qualitatively-different lower income scales than their male counterparts in 1976.

This lower income for female sales workers and the different employment status would appear to explain the bulk of the lower anti-Labor vote from female, rather than male, sales workers.

I continue this more detailed discussion of individual occupation groups by examining the major rural groups: farmers, and miners.

First, what sort of persons are we talking about? I list here the individual occupations for these two groups provided in the methodology of project two:

Farmers: Farmers and farm managers, farm workers including farm foremen, wool classers, hunters and trappers, fishermen and related workers, timber-getters and other forestry workers.

Miners: Miners, mineral prospectors and Quarrymen, well drillers, oil, water and related workers, mineral treaters.

Across Australia, miners and farmers make up about eight percent of the male and female workforce. In the more marginal rural seats lost by Labor in the sixties and seventies, these two groups normally account for one in five or one in four workers. In the safe country party seats, the ratio rises to about one in three.

If we take a few minutes to go back over the previous occupation-vote figures for all elections between 1966 and 1977 (checking the lower portion of the figures for swings) we can clearly see that Labor lost support from these two rural groups at every election except 1975. (Labor had lost so much support from these two groups before then that some swing back was arguably unavoidable). A simple comparison of the 1966 and 1977 figures to summarise these long-term trends, shows that Labor's support from farmers had slumped about ten points on the correlational scale. However, among miners, the trend was even more significant, representing a fall of about 30 points for male miners (female miners are a tiny and insignificant group).

The male miners during sixties and seventies were effectively transformed from a blue-collar pro-Labor group to a rural, non-aligned group. It seems that Labor paid dearly for its "Cities Strategy" between 1966 and 1974, with the decline in non-urban support starting even before Labor won office.

To come to some reasonable conclusions about this long-term drift in Labor's support from rural groups, we first have to concede that part of the decline would be due to a statistical mirage. Capital has been replacing blue-collar rural Labor for many years with farmers' sons now driving harvesters and machinery that has effectively displaced thousands of unskilled blue-collar rural workers. To the extent that the farmer variable measures this decline in absolute numbers of pro-Labor unskilled workers, the computer would interpret this trend as a decline in support from those blue-collar workers actually present at the 1971 census in project two. However this certainly cannot be said of figure 4.5 in the current project where we are examining the relationship between the 1976 census and the 1977 elections.

It appears that for the farmer variable then, Labor has been losing support from land-owning farmers or boat-owning fishermen

or losing support from these persons' employees (or both). The first would involve rural class polarisation; the second would involve class depolarisation. I suspect a little of both actually occurred, with the second trend facilitated by a decline in the ratio of rural employees to employers.

For the miners, the picture is a little less clear. A plausible explanation could be summarised as follows for the period between 1966 and 1977: a greater percentage of the mining workforce was progressively drawn from the families of farmers; real incomes for miners (especially strip miners) increased out of all proportion to other blue-collar workers in the cities; the Labor party was seen more as a pro-environmentalist anti-development party; the Labor party when in Government was painted as anti-rural party, diverting Government spending from the country to the outer-urban areas; miners became more aware (partly through the internal media machines of the big mining companies) of their common vested interests with farmers in the exploitation of Australia's resources via a depressed exchange rate, high mining company profits (for such perks as subsidised housing) and a minimisation of tariff protection for city-based industries. With continued high levels of union membership and militancy (fostered by increased capitalisation) to look after industrial interests, the above trends would have produced a long-run decline in Labor's vote from miners.

The above case was one outlined to me by a trade union official whose union covers most of Queensland's miners, although the language he used to describe Labor's actions when in Government was a good deal blunter than my own wording. Whatever the explanation for these trends against Labor among both farmers and miners, the facts are simply that the trend is real; the trend has been going on for a long time; and the trend will be very difficult to delay or reverse.

Labor should be acutely aware of this problem when it assesses its chances of regaining seats such as Riverina or Leichhardt in 1983.

For the major blue-collar groups: transport workers and craftsmen, Labor's 1977 levels of support were remarkably similar to all previous elections dating back to 1966. The correlation for male transport workers was marginally down on the 1966 level, while the correlation for male craftsmen was marginally up on the 1966 figure. Labor's support from females in both of these groups in 1977 however was a considerable improvement on the 1966 levels, representing a compensation for the loss of support for Labor among upper-white collar females.

These two blue-collar groups contained more than one out of every three Australian workersin 1977, and Labor can be seen therefore to have gained considerable electoral support in the longer term from the above blue-collar trend (mainly among female craftsmen).

The service workers are a curious group. Lumped in with policemen, firemen and nightwatchmen, the statistician has included cooks, cleaners, barmaids, beauticians, athletes, photographers and undertakers. Many of these workers (comprising about eight percent of the national workforce) would be members of the Miscellaneous Workers Union.

Labor's support in 1977 from male service workers (4.6 percent of the male workforce) was up marginally on the 1966 level. However, among the larger female group of service workers (13.6 percent of the female workforce) Labor's 1977 support was down quite markedly in 1977, compared to 1966. It seems that Labor in 1977 still had not recovered from the large anti-Labor swing by female service workers in 1972 (see lower figure 2.23), when male service workers swung in the reverse direction. Along with female sales workers, female service workers comprise the bulk of the female low-income occupational groups (see

table 4.3 presented later in this section) and Labor lost heavily among both groups in the 1972 swing that put Labor into Government.

Why a female cook, cleaner or beautician (or mortician) would be any less likely to vote Labor in 1977 than she had been in 1966 is quite frankly beyond my comprehension. Perhaps the explanation lies elsewhere - in the nature of the growth among this rapidly-expanding sector of the workforce.

The alignment of members of the armed forces in 1977 remained at its neutral 1966 levels.

Labor's support dropped markedly among "other" workers between 1966 and 1977. This could be due to the anti-census propaganda campaign which would have swelled the 1976 numbers of "inadequately-described or not stated" progress-party-type tories. The evidence doesn't allow any other possible interpretations as, by definition, we don't know who those "others" actually were in 1976.

In lower figure 4.5 we can see the occupation-based swings in 1977-80.

Here we see the non-specific swing in 1977-80 shown clearly by the low absolute correlations across all occupational groups.

While the swings were minor, they did show a continuation of the trends discussed above: greater general polarisation along class lines, especially among females, a continued rise in Labor's support from clerical workers and a continued decline in Labor support from miners, farmers and service workers.

* * * *

Now we come to the income data on figure 4.6 and figure 4.7.

In upper 4.6 we see what seems to be an extraordinary result. For both males and females upper figure 4.6 shows a negative relationship between low-income earners and the Labor vote, rising to quite a high pro-Labor peak for the middle-income earners and finally falling back down to a negative relationship for higher income earners.

The income-vote correlations for females also differ markedly from those for males. For the females, the correlations trace out a curve which is similar in shape to that for males except that it peaks earlier at a slightly lower level and through the upper-income ranges it actually rises marginally.

To illustrate the nature of the male and female income-vote relationships, and show how these two combine to affect the family income-vote pattern, I first include here figure 4.13. This figure in its lower portion contains the income-distribution curve of figure 4.3 seen earlier in the methodology.

In its upper corresponding portion it contains the 1980 correlations for the ALP vote and the different male, female and family income groups, starting with the $3000 to $4000

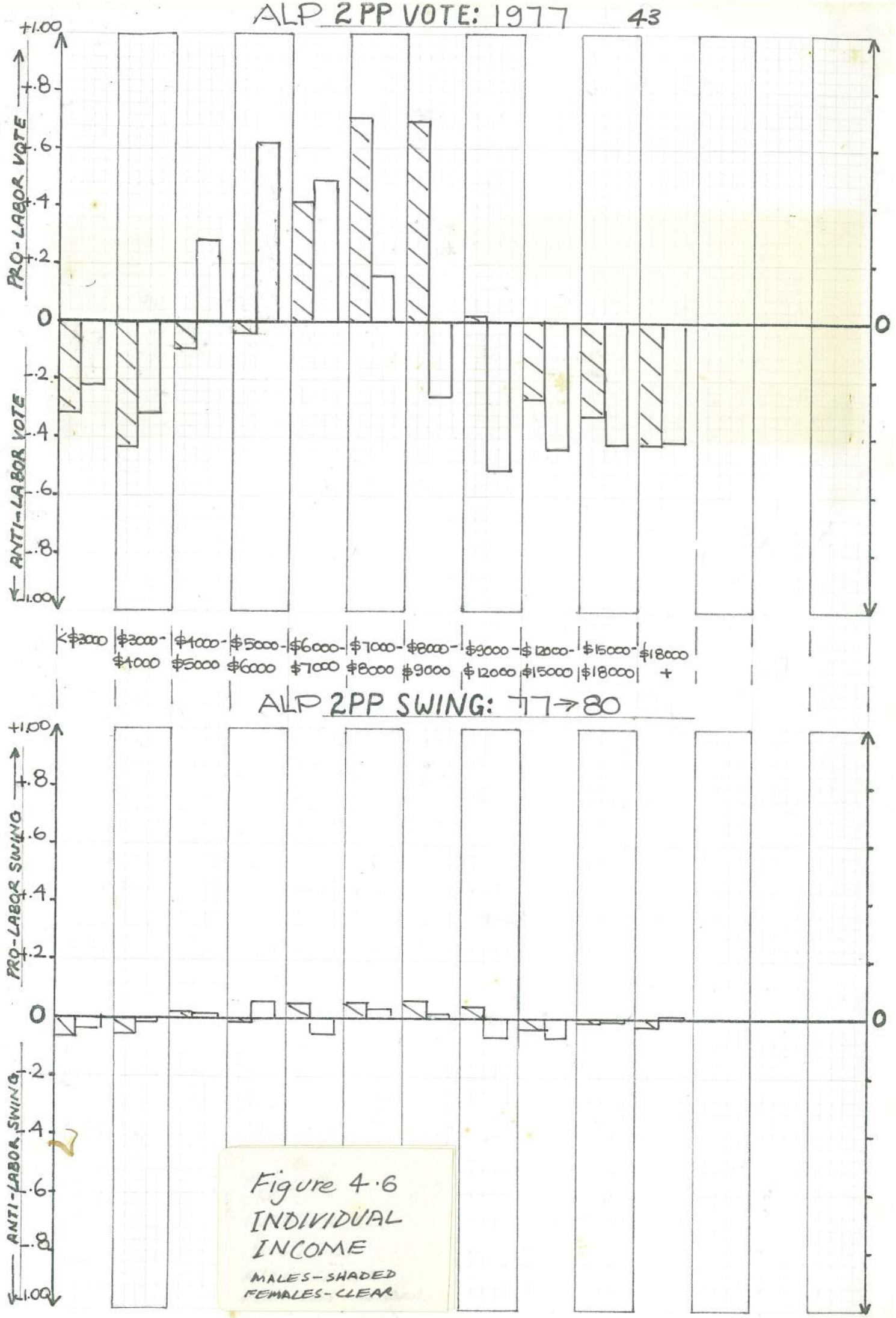


Figure 4.6
INDIVIDUAL INCOME
MALES-SHADED
FEMALES-CLEAR

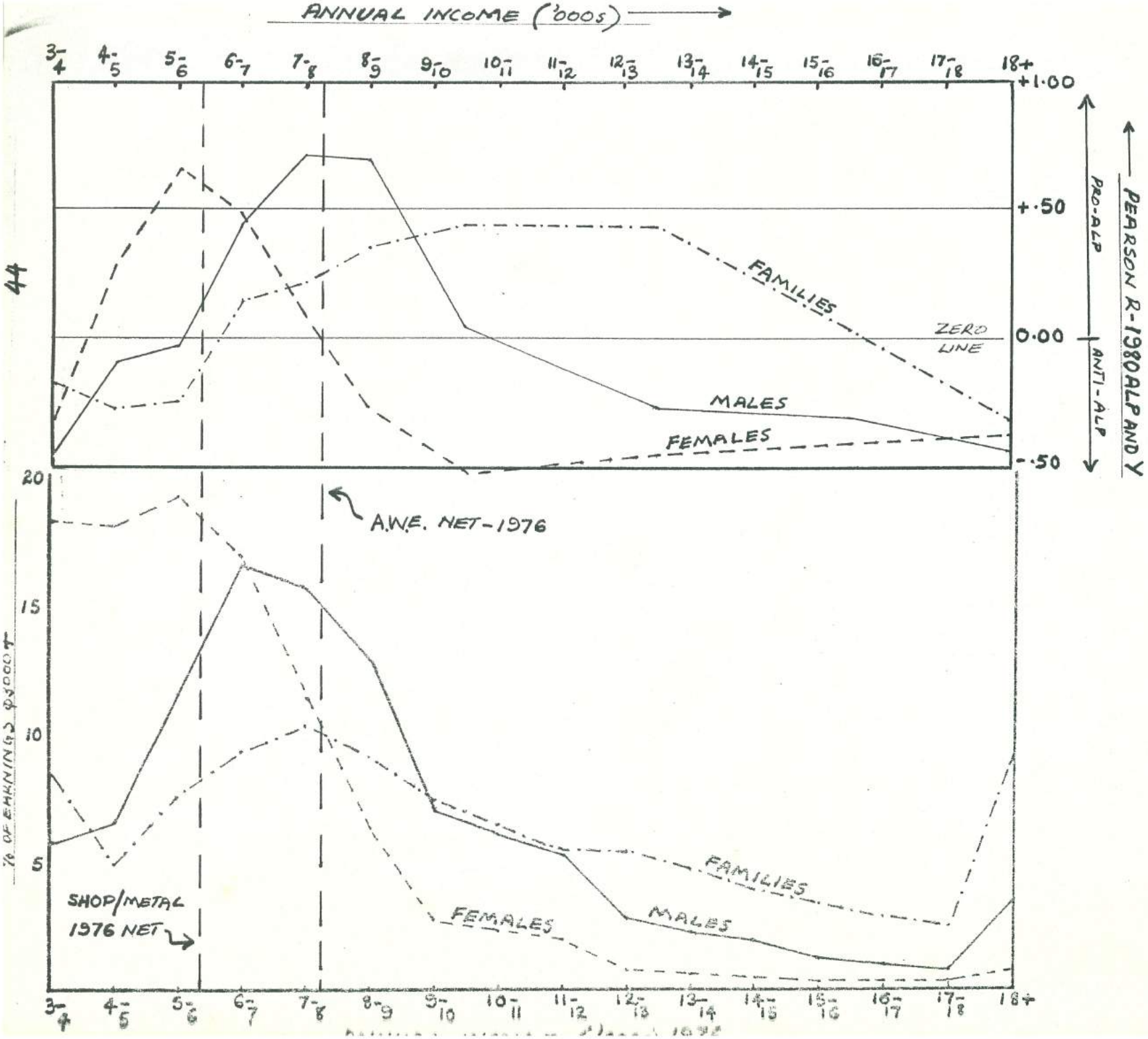

ANNUAL INCOME ('000s)
3-4
4-5
5-6
6-7
7-8
8-9
9-10
10-11
11-12
12-13
13-14
14-15
15-16
16-17
17-18
18+
+1.00
+·50
0·00
-·50
PRO-ALP
ANTI-ALP
PEARSON R-1980 ALP AND Y
FAMILIES
ZERO LINE
MALES
FEMALES
20
15
10
5
% OF EARNINGS $3000+
A.W.E. NET-1976
SHOP/METAL 1976 NET
FAMILIES
MALES
FEMALES

FIGURE 4.13

income group. I have used the 1980 correlations here as they were more recent and as the reader can see from the lower portions of figures 4.6 and 4.7, there were only minor income-related swings in 1977-80. The 1977 equivalent of figure 4.13 would therefore be almost identical to the 1980 figure.

The upper portion of figure 4.13 clearly shows the pro-ALP income groups above the zero line and the anti-ALP groups below the zero line. These correlations are related to the income-distribution curve through a similar horizontal income scale and the link-up points provided by the 1976 after-tax Shop Assistants/ Metal Workers annual wage and the after-tax 1978 annual wage earned by persons on average weekly earnings.

Henceforth in the discussion the following descriptions will apply to the various annual income levels for both individuals and families.

INCOME	DESCRIPTION
1. Below $4000	Very low
2. $4000-$5000 and $5000-$6000	Low
3. $6000-$7000, $7000-$8000 and $8000-$9000	Medium
4. $9000-$12000	High
5. Above $12000	Very High

We can now discuss the nature of the income-vote relationships in upper figure 4.6 and upper figure 4.7 through the framework provided by figure 4.13.

I will first try to explain why the female income-vote curve lags behind the male-vote curve. A check of Bureau of Statistics data for the year 1976 shows that the ratio of female to male wages was then .66. If we multiply the various income points on the male income-vote curve by this ratio, we can see that male curve moves leftwards to roughly correspond with the female curve. For example, the male income curve peaks

between the annual incomes of $7000 to $9000. If we multiply the mid-point $8000 by .66 we get $5280, a figure which corresponds to the high-point of the female income-vote curve. While this calculation makes sense of the sex-differences in the income-vote curves, it also clearly implies that the job, rather than the income derived from that job, is the major determinant of income-voting behaviour. A female professional worker would appear to behave in a similar political fashion to her professional male colleagues, despite the fact that her income would perhaps be comparable to that of a male blue-collar worker. This is consistent with the generally low sex differences in the occupation-vote results shown in figure 4.5 and in earlier projects.

This result is also analogous to some of the age-vote patterns where females often lag behind males five years their senior, because many females would tend to be in the same family groups through marriage as the slightly-older males.

Now we must set out to answer the next obvious question: Why are the income-vote curves for all groups bell-shaped, rather than sloping downwards towards the right; or more simply, why do low-income earners vote against the ALP?

To begin to answer these questions, I provide below table 4.3. Table 4.3 is a correlation matrix showing the correlations between male (upper segment) and female (lower segment) occupation and income groups. Correlations have been multiplied by 100 to remove the decimal points.

In Table 4.3 we can see that the male and female upper-white collar workers tend to earn high or very high incomes, with females typically lagging one income range behind males. There is also a pronounced "hiccup" in the $4000-$5000 low-income range for males in this upper-white-collar group. Persons earning more than $5000 in 1976 moved into the 35 cents

in the dollar tax range for incomes less than $5000. It seems that many male professional and administrative workers were able to find convenient refuge from the "fiscal fiend" in this lower tax bracket. This could explain part of the general anti-Labor vote among this artificially-low income group.

OCCUPATION	INCOME RANGE (In Thousands)										
	Very Low		Low		Medium			High		Very High	
	<$3	$3-$4	$4-$5	$5-$6	$6-$7	$7-$8	$8-$9	$9-$12	$12-$15	$15-$18	$18+
Prof.	-27	-47	+19	-71	-75	-61	-19	+53	+81	+82	+87
	-27	-23	-53	-71	-20	+26	+62	+78	+67	+51	+21
Admin.	-19	-31	+19	-61	-73	-63	-29	+47	+75	+71	+83
	-19	-12	-44	-59	-15	+22	+43	+57	+48	+39	+35
Clerical	-56	-70	+07	-72	-47	-14	+22	+57	+62	+64	+50
	-54	-72	-50	-15	+59	+78	+45	+18	+19	-01	-20
Sales	-09	-21	+14	-46	-40	-25	-08	+40	+42	+32	+42
	+65	+56	+21	-06	-01	-44	-46	-22	-19	-19	+02
Farmers	+60	+83	-03	+69	+18	-30	-60	-57	-38	-28	-23
	+56	+67	+24	-10	-59	-65	-26	+02	+03	-17	+30
Miners	+10	+17	-04	+15	-04	-09	-04	-04	-02	-06	-14
	+11	+13	-12	-07	-04	-18	+03	+08	+08	+16	+20
Transport	+10	+17	-16	+44	+72	+75	+38	-36	-69	-73	-73
	-06	-08	-01	+17	+40	-05	-14	-20	-15	-05	00
Craft	-19	-23	-16	+12	+62	+88	+73	-06	-52	-62	-68
	-36	-42	+43	+80	+29	+34	-17	-63	-63	-59	-48
Service	-12	-32	00	-14	+13	+24	+19	+05	+01	00	+05
	+41	+53	+33	+09	+08	-66	-56	-25	-17	-04	+04
Army	-20	-17	-06	-19	-16	-03	+19	+18	+16	+18	+03
	-16	-22	-25	-01	+09	+19	+17	+16	+29	+09	-03
Other	+01	-02	+02	+20	+17	+01	-17	-23	-08	-03	+06
	+02	+25	+03	-02	-20	-33	-11	+04	+07	+15	+29

CORRELATION MATRIX Male / Female

MALE OCCUPATION X MALE INCOME / FEMALE OCCUPATION X FEMALE INCOME (X100)

TABLE 4.3

Moving down the occupation groups we can see that many male clerical workers were also so impoverished that they also found refuge in the low-tax $4000 to $5000 income range. The artificial nature of the "hiccup" here is even more pronounced with negative correlations of .70 for the income ranges on either side of the $4000-$5000 bracket. In most respects however, the male clerical workers' income distribution shown in Table 4.3 is very similar to that for professional and administrative workers, except that it is about one range on the "down-market" side.

For female clerical workers, Table 4.3 shows a typical bell-shaped distribution. This absence of female clerks (including cashiers and typists) from the very high and the very low income ranges would be consistent with the higher support for the ALP among female, rather than male clerical workers shown in figure 4.5.

The male sales workers have a similar high income distribution to male clerks and upper-white collar workers - with the low income "hiccup". Again this is consistent with the anti-Labor occupation-vote relationship shown in figure 4.5.

Female sales workers provide the first evidence of a major low-income group which could be voting against the ALP. Many females in this group obviously worked either part-time or for below-award salaries (or both) as the correlation matrix shows a strong bias towards the low-income groups below the shop/metal award rate - after tax - for 1976 (see the shop/metal line in figure 4.13). In fact the strongest correlation between female sales workers and any income range is the positive correlation of .65 with the below $3000 income level.

If we consider the evidence in Table 4.3 together with the occupation-vote evidence of figure 4.5, we can see that female sales workers were in fact a mildly anti-Labor low-income group in 1977. This behaviour was in marked contrast to the pro-

Labor voting alignment of female clerks in 1977 and the female clerks were earning significantly higher incomes!

Farmers - both male and female - provide the second and third major anti-Labor low-income groups in 1977. I have argued elsewhere that farmers are a low-income group in name only. A wide range of tax-minimisation options are available to farmers - including income-averaging, investment allowances and depreciation allowances. On any income measure male farmers consistently return the lowest nominal incomes - and yet they manage to own three or more cars (correlation = +.81), support large families of four or more children (correlation = +.80) and own their own homes (correlation = +.50). An additional check of the 1973-74 income-distribution survey (the latest for which complete break-downs are provided) showed that male farmers comprised 9.4 percent of the then total male full-time earned income workforce and yet made up more than one-third of the group earning (then) annual incomes of less than $2500 (about $4200 in 1976). This confirms the validity of the correlations shown in Table 4.3.

Farmers then explain a large proportion of the anti-Labor vote from low-income earners in 1977. But I should also point out here that not all persons in the "farmers" group are farmers in the accepted sense. The farmers group included farm workers including farm foremen, wool classers, hunters and trappers, fishermen and related workers, timber getters and other forestry workers. Because of manner in which the data has been aggregated by the Bureau of Statistics I am unable to make any definitive comments about the behaviour of the components of this anti-Labor, low-income group. However many of the tax rorts referred to above are only available to the "true" farmer sub-group. If we take a closer look at the income-occupation correlations for the male and female farmers, we can see that the trends are not uniform. This lack of uniformity provides some possible insights into the behaviour of the sub-groups within the major farming group.

Many salaried timber-getters, forestry workers and farm labourers would have to be in the low $5000-$6000 income range. The corresponding correlation of +.69 in Table 4.3 supports this argument. I therefore find it reasonable to conclude that in 1977 the major depressing factor so far detected on Labor's vote among low-income earners would be provided by the "true" farmer sub-group of the total occupation group called "Farmers".

Male miners in 1976 were a group with no strong links to any income range. There was a slight bias towards the very low income range, and a slight bias against the pro-Labor medium-income range. Female miners are so small a group that they can be ignored. The strongly pro-Labor groups of male and female transport workers and craftsmen were strongly clustered in the pro-Labor low-to-medium income ranges. Male service workers also tended to earn medium incomes in 1976. I conclude from this evidence that miners, male and female craftsmen and transport workers and male service workers did not in 1977 contribute to the anti-Labor vote by low-income earners.

Female service workers were shown in Table 4.3 to be strongly clustered in the very low and low income ranges. These low-income persons in this large female occupation group (13.6 percent of the female workforce in 1976) could include cooks, cleaners, maids, cleaners and housekeepers. However female service workers were moderately pro-Labor in 1977 as shown by figure 4.5, so we cannot infer that low-income female service workers contributed to Labor's poor vote among low-income earners. If anything, the contribution of the female service workers would tend to favour a downward-sloping income-vote curve.

I don't believe any reliable conclusions can be drawn from the occupation-income correlations in Table 4.3 for the Army or Other groups.

We can summarise the information presented so far in the discussion as suggesting that Labor's negative vote among very low and low income earners in the workforce appears to

have been due in part to low-income female sales workers and to artificially-low reported incomes from "true" farmers and male upper-white-collar and middle-white-collar workers. I use the cautionary "in part" because we have not as yet considered the evidence from recipients of unearned income. Earlier age-vote evidence presented in figure 4.4 suggests that aged pensioners for example could have contributed a large share of the anti-Labor vote among very low income earners in 1977. We will discuss this later in conjunction with figure 4.9.

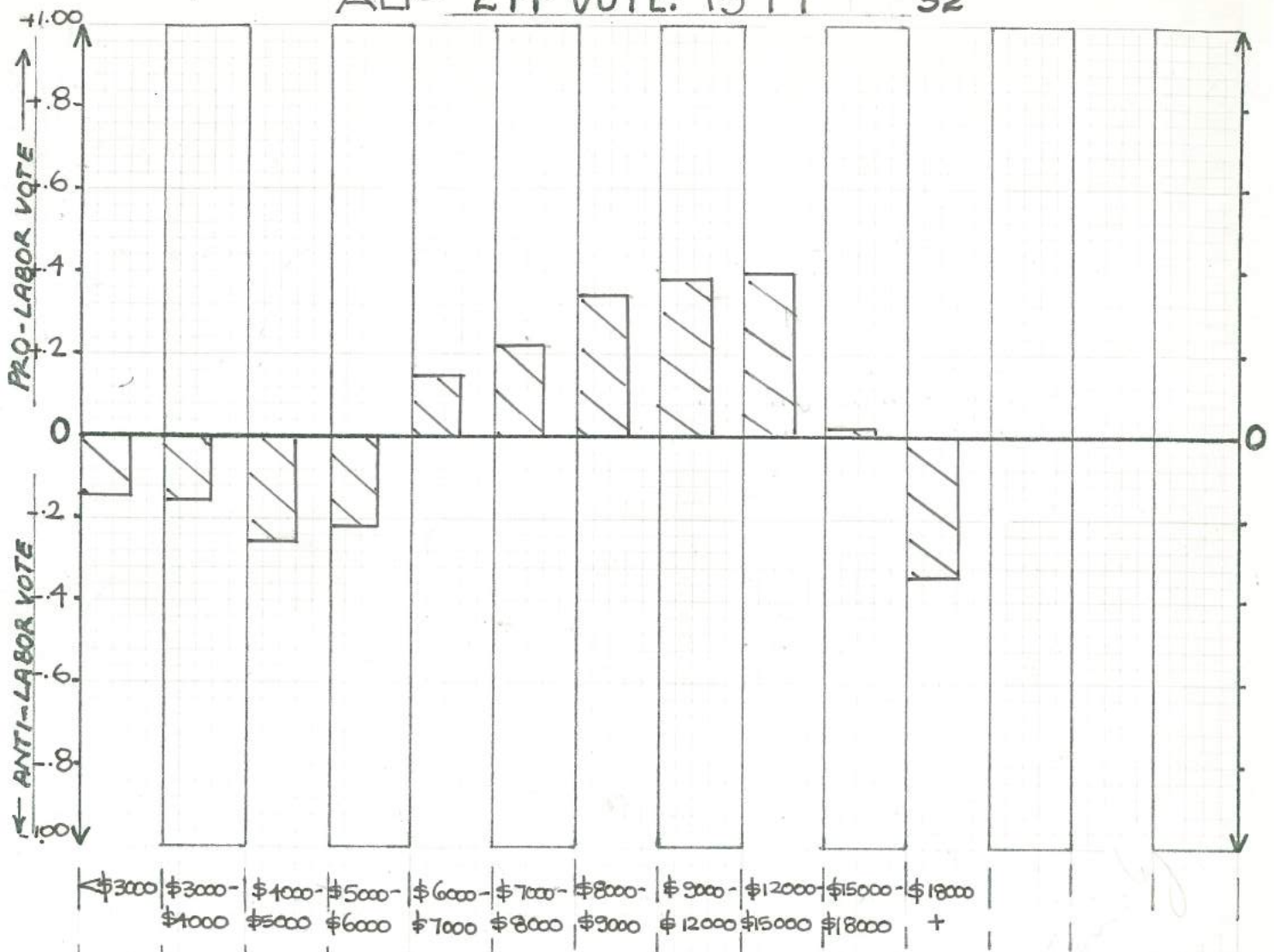
* * *

In lower figure 4.6 we can see only non-significant income-related swings for or against the ALP in 1977-80. We can therefore conclude that Labor's 1980 campaign drew no measurable response from income earners of any level.

* * *

Upper figure 4.7 shows the political significance for the Labor vote of the family income unit as opposed to individual income units. To put upper figure 4.7 in perspective I suggest the reader return to the comparable figure 4.13 referred to earlier.

I found the result here for family income to be quite extra-ordinary. As mentioned earlier I expected the influence of pensioners, especially aged pensioners, and housewives to have reduced Labor's share of the vote from families earning up to $4000 per annum (pensioner couples just sneaked into this range in 1976). But I expected this only to "flatten out" the anticipated pro-Labor vote of low-income earners and produce a somewhat irregular downward-sloping curve, with a high Labor vote for low- income earners falling off to a large anti-Labor vote for high-income earners. Persistent cross-checking of occupation vote correlations with known income data from the Bureau's 1973/74 Income Distribution survey (the latest for which detailed break-downs are available) also confirmed the general U-shaped nature of the income-vote curve.



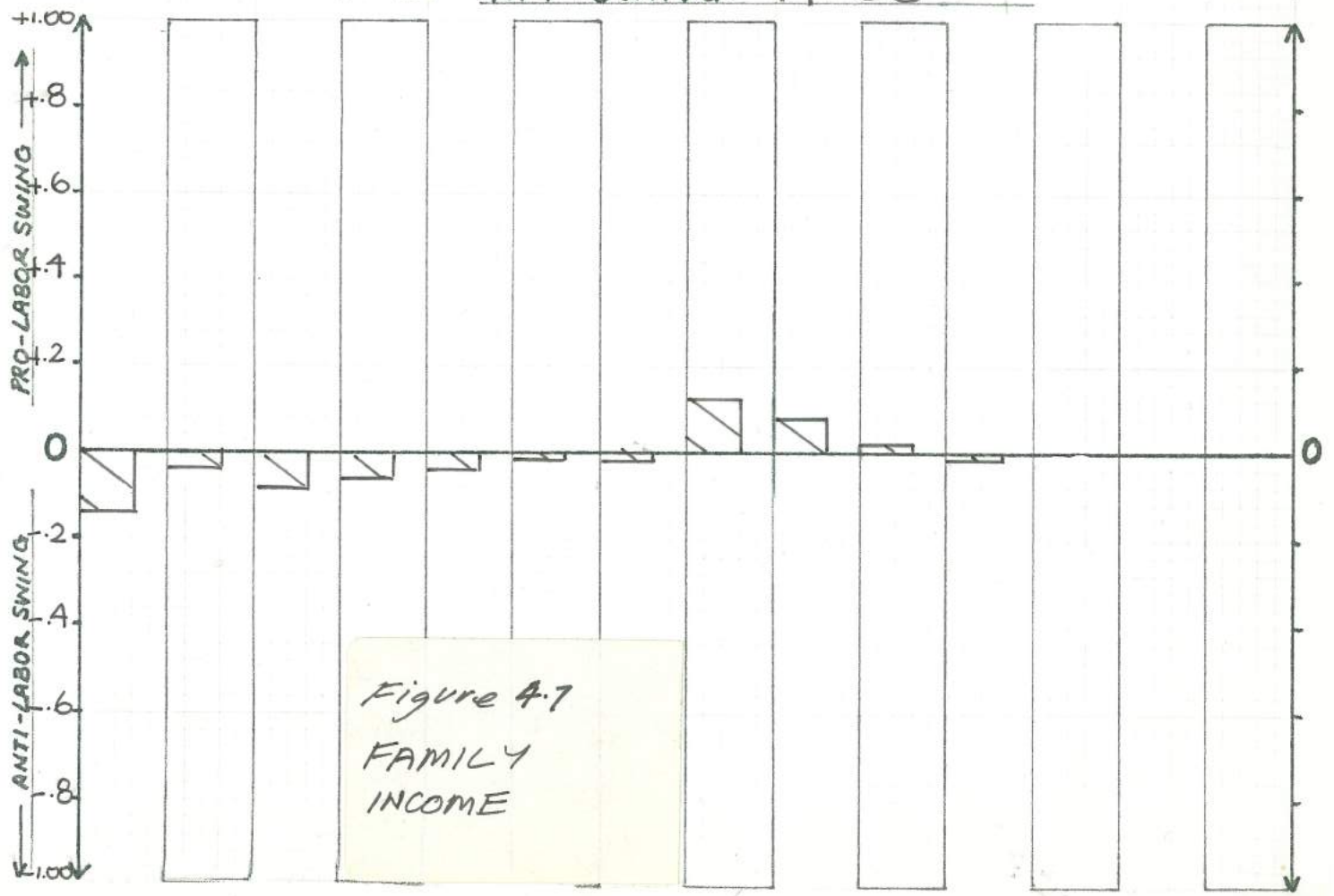


Figure 4.7
FAMILY INCOME

We can see from figure 4.7 and figure 4.13 two distinct differences between the family income-vote curve and the individual income-vote curve.

Firstly, the correlations are weaker: low-income families are less anti-ALP than low-income individuals, the pro-ALP peak is much lower. High income families however are just as strongly anti-ALP as high-income individuals.

Secondly, the whole curve has been pushed to the right of the income range, so that very low and low income families earning less than $6000 are anti-Labor, while Labor's vote actually peaks among the very high $12000-$15000 income range, before falling off finally to a negative relationship for families in the ultra-high (1976) range of $18000 plus. In fact the reader can see from upper figure 4.7 that the only negative correlations for the Labor vote and families are returned by the very low and low income families and those families in the top,open-ended income range.

To shed some light on the relationships between individual income groups and family income groups I provide below table 4.4 from the correlation matrix, showing the cross-correlations between the male and female occupation groups. It is not drawing too long a bow to infer from a strong positive correlation between two occupation groups in this table that this correlation would reflect the degree of occupational intermarriage.

Table 4.4 shows that high-income male professional, administrative, clerical and sales workers tend to be married to high and medium income female professional, administrative and clerical workers. The low-income female sales workers however tend to be weakly aligned with neutral-income miners and the medium income transport workers.

Low-income male farmers tend overwhelmingly (correlation = +.99) to be married to low-income female farmers and to a much lesser extent low-income female service workers.

MALES / FEMALES	38 Prof.	39 Admin.	40 Cler.	41 Sales	42 Farmers	43 Miners	44 Transp.	45 Craft.	46 Service	47 Army	48 Other
Prof.	+.85	+.60	+.57	-.21	-.46	-.17	-.34	-.25	-.40	+.04	-.36
Admin.	+.62	+.80	+.51	-.05	-.32	-.18	-.39	-.28	-.49	-.02	-.32
Clerical	+.41	+.19	+.88	-.29	-.70	-.26	-.05	+.11	-.43	+.12	-.49
Sales	+.40	+.61	+.56	+.13	-.40	-.37	-.32	-.09	-.42	-.14	-.46
Farmers	-.25	-.20	-.81	+.05	+.99	+.29	+.10	-.49	+.22	-.10	+.35
Miners	-.10	-.12	-.39	+.23	+.29	+.52	+.25	-.27	+.43	-.04	+.33
Transport	-.67	-.51	-.21	+.22	+.04	+.06	+.43	+.34	+.44	-.13	+.19
Craft	-.56	-.56	+.02	+.18	-.35	-.12	+.13	+.75	+.22	-.11	-.06
Service	+.15	+.21	+.40	-.29	-.57	-.22	+.13	+.25	+.01	+.06	+.10
Army	-.01	-.02	+.16	+.01	-.10	-.00	+.01	-.07	+.01	+.84	-.03
Other	+.07	+.21	-.15	-.32	-.09	+.26	+.18	-.01	+.15	+.10	+.75

CORRELATION MATRIX

MALE AND FEMALE OCCUPATIONS

TABLE 4.4

The medium-income blue-collar male transport workers and craftsmen tend to be married to their low to medium income female equivalents. How do these results from Table 4.4 explain why the family income curve correlation generally are much weaker than those for individual incomes; and how do they explain why the whole curve has been shifted to the right relative to the individual incomes?

Firstly, there is a fair degree of class intermarriage between male and female craftsmen, sales, clerical and service workers. This random blending of individual incomes would have a diluting effect on the sharp individual income curve. The strong class/ marriage links between the high income male and female upper-white

collar workers on the other hand would maintain the sharpness of the anti-Labor vote among the very high family income groups.

Secondly, the concentration of some low-income anti-ALP groups would have been enhanced by marriages between low-income male and female farmers, and to a lesser extent by the marriage of low-income female sales and service workers with low income male miners and farmers (read up Table 4.4 from the female sales and service groups). These trends would have tended to extend the anti-ALP family income coalition up to the $6000 mark.

The strong inter-occupational marriage links between the male and female medium-income blue-collar groups (craftsmen and transport workers) would have tended to increase the family incomes for these groups (and hence the pro-ALP vote) up into the ranges between $6000 and $15000 per annum.

The evidence in favour of the above conclusions is however much weaker than provided in other portions of the current project. In spite of this the above explanations would appear reasonable and they are certainly consistent with the evidence.

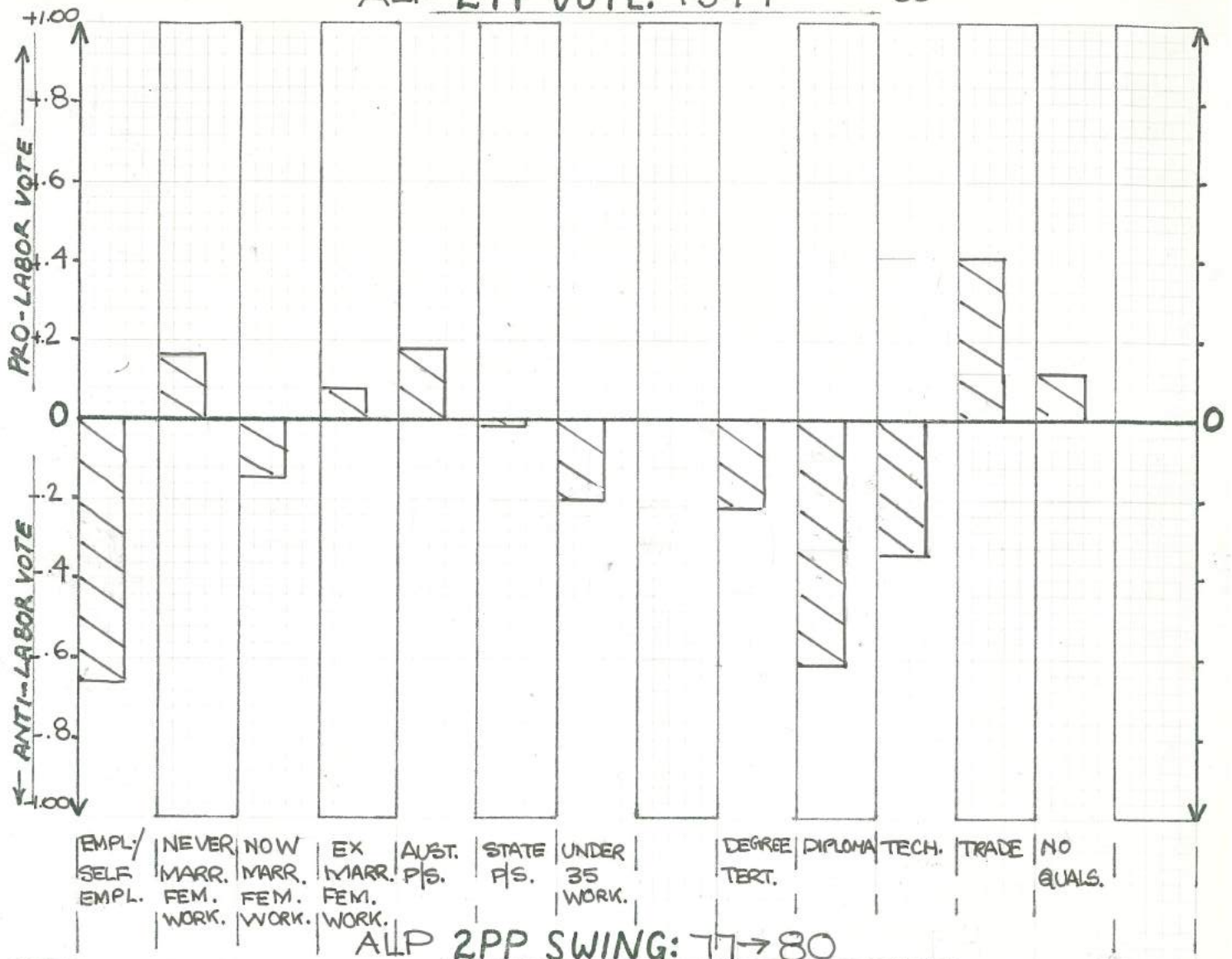
* * *

The lower portion of figure 4.7 shows a weak polarisation of 1977 family income-vote links took place in the 1977-80 swing, with Labor losing support from the very low income family groups and gaining support from high-income family groups.

In 1977-80 Labor appeared to gain no additional support from (one-income) families in the medium $6000 to $9000 ranges.

* * *

Upper figure 4.8 shows the electoral alignments of a number of workforce and qualifications variables in 1977. The first variable from the left includes all employers and self-employed persons.



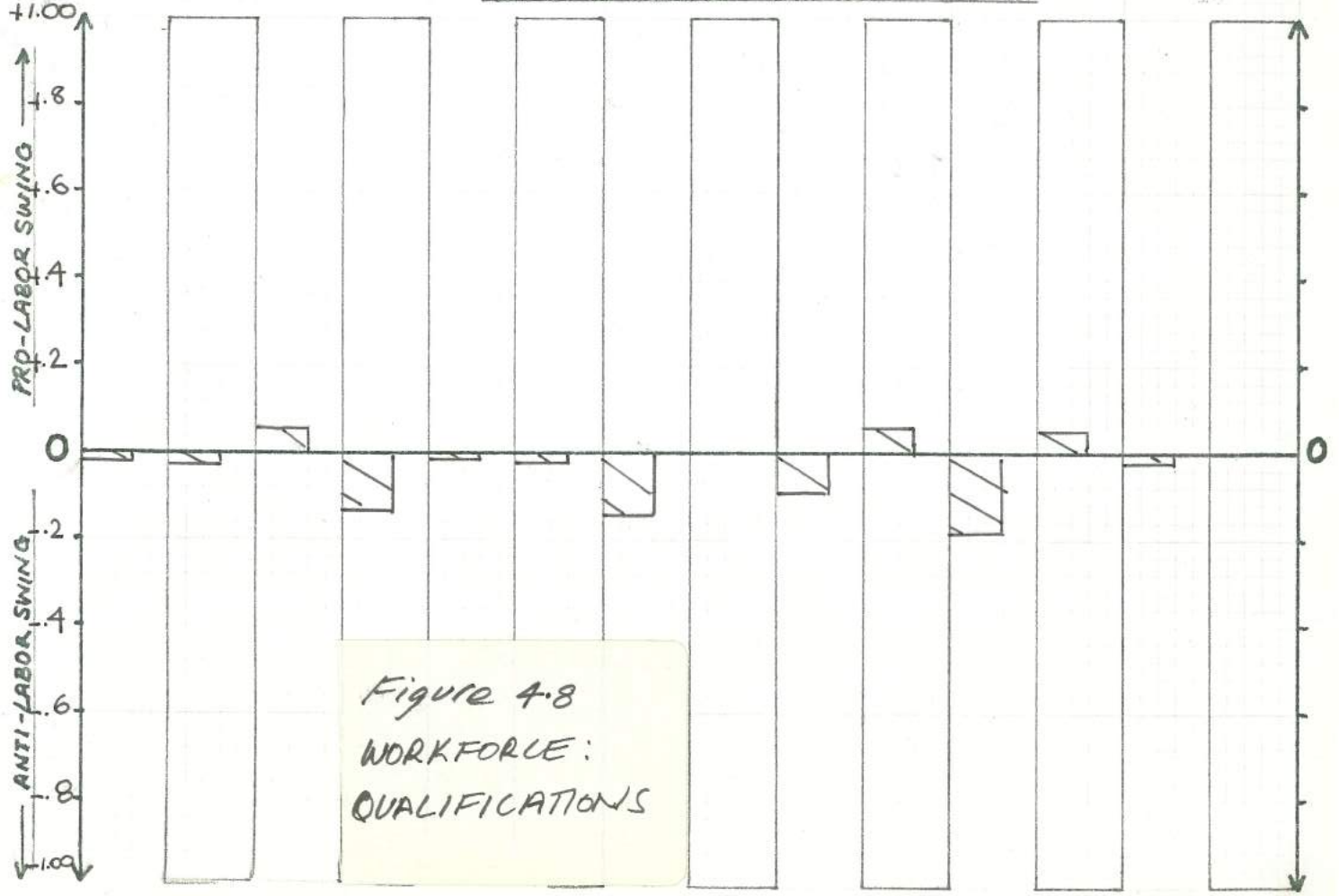


Figure 4.8
WORKFORCE:
QUALIFICATIONS

This variable is a summary of the male and female employer and self-employed variables whose alignments between 1966-75 were shown in project two on the right hand side of the figures entitled Major Activity: Qualifications : Occupational Status.

The qualifications variables on the right-hand side of the current figure 4.8 provide a sex-free summary for 1977 of the centred qualifications section of the Major Activity: Qualifications: Occupational Status figure referred to above.

The other variables presented on figure 4.8 deal with the marital status of the female workforce, federal and state public servants and persons in 1976 working less than 35 hours a week. These were all presented for the first time in the current project.

In upper figure 4.8 we can see the employer/self-employed group negatively correlated with the 1977 ALP vote, with a simple pearson correlation of -.66. The anti-Labor position adopted by this large (13.2 percent of the national workforce) group in 1977 represented a noticeable decline on the average of the four comparable groups in 1966 (see figure 2.15). A study of bar-chart figures for the occupational status trends shows Labor lost support marginally from employers/self-employed in the swing of 1969-72, suffered a major loss of support in the class-polarisation swing of 1972-74, regained much of this lost support in the depolar-ising swing of 1974-75, but lost again among employers in the swing of 1975-77. Because this group tends to be concentrated in the safer non-Labor seats minor erratic fluctuations in its alignment usually pass unnoticed by electoral observers.

The next three variables on upper figure 4.8 cover the marital status of the female workforce. In 1976 there were a little over two million women in the workforce. Of these a little over a quarter had never married (never-married female workers); a little under two-thirds were then married (now-married female workers) and about one in ten were separated, divorced or widowed (ex-married female workers).

Upper figure 4.8 shows that the smaller never-married and ex-married groups were moderately pro-Labor, whereas the larger group of working wives was moderately anti-Labor. Marriage then is clearly not an institution which works in Labor's favour amongst working women.

Does this information enable us to come to any conclusions about Labor's vote amongst all women, compared to men? The answer to this is a conditional "no", but the results in project two and three certainly indicate that Labor's vote improved among working women during 1966-80, especially the latter portion of this period. If we examine the group of all women aged 18 and over, we see that there were about 4.6 million women in this category in 1976. About 45 percent of these were in the workforce, about 40 percent were housewives under 65 not in the full-time workforce, and about 15 percent were women aged 65 and over not in the workforce, students and the unemployed.

The evidence from project three indicates that the first group of female workers were more pro-Labor than male workers (this was the case from all elections after 1969 - see the major activity figures). The second group of housewives were strongly anti-Labor (see the same major activity figures) and there was no equivalent group of househusbands.

The third group older non-working women, students and the unemployed were definitely more pro-Labor than men. This was confirmed in the current project by the comparable bar-graphs in figure 4.4 for persons aged 65 and over - the bulk of this third group.

The evidence also clearly showed in projects two and three a strong drift to Labor from the first group of all working women up to 1977, and a smaller drift away from Labor from the second group of non-working housewives.

If we put aside this sectorial analysis and look simply at all males and females across age groups, we see strong confirming evidence for this drift to Labor from women between 1966 and 1977. I refer the reader here to the age-vote figures in project two and the current project four.

A check of the 1966 figure 2.12 shows that Labor then enjoyed less support from women than men across all age groups except the under 24s and the over 70 group.

A comparison of the 1966 figure 2.12 with the 1977 figure 4.4 however, shows that Labor in 1977 continued to enjoy more support from the under 24 year old females (the reader should remember the scale was doubled for the 1977 figure and the sex-vote gaps for the under 24s in figure 4.4 are in fact almost identical with those for the earlier figure 2.12). Labor in 1977 also enjoyed much more support in 1977 from females 65 and over than was the case in 1966.

Furthermore, the 1966 excess of support for Labor by males aged 30-44 years was shown to have been eliminated almost completely in 1977.

In fact the surplus votes for Labor among the younger and older women in 1977 would appear to indicate, if anything, that Labor then recieved a higher percentage of the vote from women, than from men. C ertainly, there is scanty evidence to indicate the opposite was true.

It is difficult to find attitudinal survey evidence to substantiate this correlational data. In other words, most current attitudinal surveys continue to report a higher percentage of men voting Labor than women. Why is this so? There seem to be two main reasons. Firstly, despite many good intentions, attitudinal surveys usually rely on part-time interviewers who work during the day and at night. During the day (even on weekends) the tendency is to find at home anti-Labor housewives.

During the night interviews, the interviewers normally compensate for this by getting their "quota" of (working pro-Labor) men. Thus, despite the fact that there are often the right proportions of men and women in attitudinal surveys and despite the undoubted integrity of most Australian market researchers and the good will of their interviewers, the women in their samples tend to be anti-Labor housewives and the men tend to be pro-Labor workers.

The second reason why market research tends to overstate the male vote and understate the female vote in more recent times has been due to formation of the Australian Democrats in mid-1977. This group tended to win females from the ALP (whose votes we tended to get back as second preferences) and win males from the non-Labor parties (whose votes would have tended to return to the Liberal/Country parties as second preferences).

Because the market research companies produce the sex-vote breakdowns in first-preference, rather than Two-Party-Preferred figures, the real Labor 2PP vote among women interviewees tends to be understated. To substantiate these arguments I include here four draft pages of a chapter by Canberra academic Dr M. Simms to be published later this year in a book entitled <u>The Politics of the Second Electorate: Women and Public Participation</u>.

This extract makes no mention of the first source of non-sampling error I mentioned above and acceptance of this argument would push the regression line in the article's figure 1 downwards parallel to the original line.

I conclude this little diversion with the following summary: In the late sixties a greater percentage of men than women voted Labor. The correlational evidence and some recent attitudinal evidence indicates that this situation was corrected during the seventies by a drift to the Labor party (from working women and older women).