



OLDER PERSONS
PLANNING OFFICE
GOVERNMENT OF VICTORIA

OLDER PEOPLE IN VICTORIA



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OLDER PEOPLE IN VICTORIA

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Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

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AGPS VICTORIA

FOREWORD

It is my pleasure, as Minister for the Aged in Victoria, to introduce this special ABS publication.

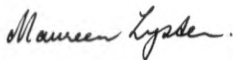
The ageing of the Australian population is now a widely recognized social phenomenon. A number of changes in the demographic patterns have caused it - particularly the passage of the post war "baby boom" generation through the population, and the increase in longevity brought about by health and medical technology. More Victorians are living longer, and there are higher numbers of people entering middle and older age.

Even more striking is the rise in the number of people who can expect to reach their eighties and nineties. The number of those aged 80-plus is expected to double in the next 25 years.

I believe that Australian society can only benefit from this maturing of the population. But we need to be able to plan ahead - and we need the factual data to make this possible.

As with any other group in our society, older people have come from many different countries, carry vastly different life and cultural experiences, have very different views about retirement and ageing, and vary widely in their income, housing and health.

This publication, prepared by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, in conjunction with Victoria's Older Persons Planning Office, is a useful consolidation of data from the 1986 Census. It is the most comprehensive profile of older Victorians available and as such it should prove invaluable to individuals and organisations interested in the future of our State.



MAUREEN LYSTER
MINISTER FOR THE AGED

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

..	not applicable
-	nil or rounded to zero
n.a.	not available
p	preliminary

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PREFACE

This publication presents an overview of the social, demographic and economic characteristics of older people in Victoria, as revealed by Australia's eleventh national Census of Population and Housing taken on 30 June 1986. Data collected in the Census and from other statistical sources have been used to establish a profile of older people in Victoria in order to assist in understanding the nature of the older population and to facilitate planning for their good health, welfare and security.

For the purpose of this report, older people are defined as being 60 or more years of age on Census night. To assist in gauging the circumstances of older people, information has been provided for the 55 to 59 age group (the 'future older people') together with comparisons with the general population. Information from previous Censuses and population projections have been included to provide time comparisons.

Contributions from the Victorian Government's Older Persons Planning Office with advice concerning the content of the report and sharing the publishing costs are gratefully acknowledged.

This report was produced in the Social Development Section of the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, with the main contributors being Beth Crisp, Neil McLean, Wendy Stackpole and Robert Destradi.

The assistance of other organisations who provided data and advice on early drafts of the publication are also gratefully acknowledged.

R. A. Crockett
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

November 1989

OLDER PEOPLE IN VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986 : SUMMARY INDICATORS (a)

Summary characteristics	Age group				Total aged 60 or over	Men aged 60 years or over	Total population ('000)
	60-64	65-74	75-79	80 or over			
Number of older people, 1986 -						per cent	
Victoria	178.0	254.0	83.2	84.1	599.3	43.4	4,019.5
Australia	699.4	1,021.0	317.7	308.0	2,346.1	44.1	15,602.2
Projected number of older people, 2021 -							
Victoria	351.4	556.3	173.1	213.6	1,294.4	45.5	5,323.5
Australia	1,419.3	2,273.4	714.8	862.5	5,269.8	45.5	21,846.6
Birthplace of older people -							
Australia	115.0	178.4	58.3	60.0	411.7	41.5	3,032.5
Europe	51.6	59.0	19.2	17.6	147.4	48.8	659.5
Asia	4.8	5.9	1.6	1.2	13.5	44.4	155.7
Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders	0.2		0.3		0.5	43.5	12.6
Marital status -							
Never married	10.9	16.8	6.7	8.1	42.5	44.2	899.5(b)
Married	131.5	161.3	40.0	23.6	356.5	55.4	1,799.3
Separated/divorced	12.8	13.5	2.8	1.7	30.8	46.3	197.3
Widowed	22.8	62.3	33.7	50.7	169.5	17.6	202.8
Number with post-school qualifications	42.6		75.8		118.4	62.3	902.6(b)
Labour force status :							
Men -							
Employed	38.7	14.3	2.0	1.0	56.0	..	1,043.3
Unemployed	3.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	3.6	..	71.7
Women -							
Employed	13.2	6.5	0.8	0.5	21.0	..	691.9
Unemployed	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	..	58.4
Median income (full \$ values)	6,211	4,843	4,708	4,984	5,154	..	16,275
Religious affiliation -							
Christian	137.5	198.3	65.9	67.3	469.0	42.0	2,766.2
Other religions	3.4	5.1	1.8	1.5	11.7	45.3	105.2
No religion or non theistic	12.2	14.6	4.1	3.2	34.1	56.4	559.0
Type of accommodation :							
Private dwellings -							
Occupant owned/being purchased	148.0	203.3	61.2	49.4	461.9	45.0	2,979.2
Rented from government	5.5	9.8	3.5	2.8	21.6	35.7	176.1
Rented from private landlord	11.2	16.1	5.5	4.8	37.6	41.1	545.9
Non-private dwellings (c) -							
Hotel/motel or boarding house	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.8	4.3	57.7	26.8
Hospital	1.3	3.0	1.8	3.6	9.7	42.0	21.5
Nursing home	0.6	2.7	2.9	11.3	17.5	24.0	18.6
Home for aged	0.5	2.1	2.0	5.9	10.6	25.7	11.5
Other	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	2.2	42.5	31.1
Caravans	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	2.7	n.a.	17.7
Number receiving Commonwealth -							
Social Security pensions	61.3	168.4	70.7	73.2	373.6	33.4	535.1
Veterans Affairs pensions	32.6	46.1	9.0		87.7	n.a.	97.5

(a) All figures are for 1986 Census unless otherwise indicated. Some of the components will not add to the total populations as not all categories have been shown. (b) Excludes people who were under 15 years of age. (c) Excludes people in non-private dwellings who were owner/manager and family or employee and family.

CHAPTER 1

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF THE OLDER POPULATION

Population trends

Between Federation in 1901 and 1986, the population of Victoria increased three and one-third times, from 1.2 million to 4.0 million. The composition of the population also changed significantly during that time.

In 1986, there were 600,000 older people (i.e. those aged 60 years or over) and they accounted for 15 per cent of the population, almost double the 8 per cent who were aged 60 or over in 1901. Most of this increase occurred between 1921 and 1947. From 1947 to 1976 the proportion of the population who were older people remained around the 12 to 13 per cent mark. With increasing life expectancy during this period, it might have been expected that the proportion of the population who were older people would have increased rather than remain constant.

One reason for this figure remaining constant between 1947 and 1976 was the large influx of migrants (mostly of early adult age) who arrived in the country between the Second World War and the late nineteen sixties. Another reason was the 'baby boom' which occurred after the Second World War. However, by 1986 these post-war migrants were now growing older, and the arrival of new migrants had generally slowed. (Historical statistics for natural increase and net migration are published in the *Victorian Year Book 1989* (1301.2) on pages 205 to 208.)

TABLE 1.1 CENSUS COUNTS^(a) BY SEX, VICTORIA, 1901 - 1986

Year	Older people			Number of men per 100 women	All people (number)	Older people as a proportion of all people(%)
	Men (number)	Women (number)	Total (number)			
1901	51,801	43,541	95,342	119	1,201,341	7.9
1911	47,301	48,672	95,973	97	1,315,551	7.3
1921	60,904	65,841	126,745	93	1,531,280	8.3
1933	97,316	110,065	207,381	88	1,820,261	11.4
1947	121,010	148,153	269,163	82	2,054,701	13.1
1954	140,058	178,564	318,622	78	2,452,341	13.0
1961	158,645	208,723	367,368	76	2,930,113	12.5
1966	172,809	227,162	399,971	76	3,219,526	12.4
1971	186,390	244,745	431,135	76	3,502,351	12.3
1976	205,225	270,547	475,772	76	3,646,973	13.0
1981	226,482	299,548	526,030	76	3,832,443	13.7
1986	260,258	339,073	599,332	77	4,019,478	14.9

(a) Excludes the full-blood Aboriginal population before 1971.

Sources: 1901 to 1976: ABS, Census publications published after these Censuses; 1981: ABS, Census of Population and Housing (Condensed Format); 1986: ABS, Census of Population and Housing (CSC 03)

The ABS produces a number of population projection series based on combinations of various assumptions about mortality, fertility, overseas migration and interstate migration (for details see *Projections of the Population of Australia States and Territories, 1987 to 2031* (3222.0)). This chapter presents Series D which assumes low levels of fertility and migration.

Using the assumptions based on Series D, it is projected that the proportion of the population which is aged 60 or over could increase from 15 per cent in 1986 to up to 29 per cent in 2031. These projections have major implications for government spending on pensions, and health and welfare services. The projected increase of older people will also affect consumption patterns of various types of commercial goods and services, and would have many other implications for society.

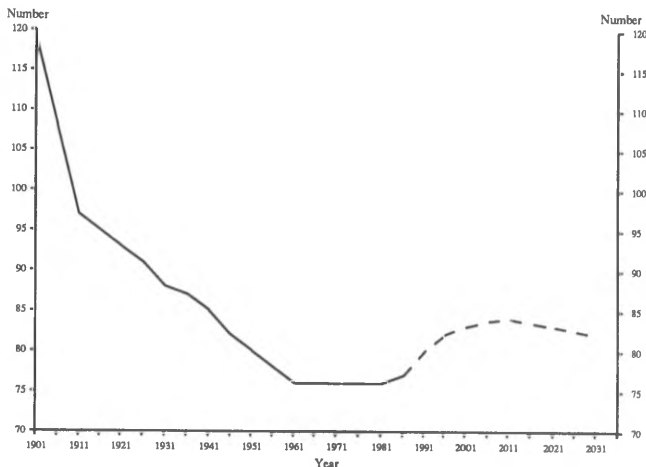
TABLE 1.2 POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY SEX, VICTORIA, 1991 - 2031

Year	Older people			Number of men per 100 women	All people (number)	Older people as a proportion of all people(%)
	Men (number)	Women (number)	Total (number)			
1991	312,300	390,900	703,100	80	4,435,900	15.9
1996	338,400	415,000	753,300	82	4,691,700	16.1
2001	365,600	441,900	807,400	83	4,867,500	16.6
2011	465,700	553,800	1,019,300	84	5,136,300	19.8
2021	588,700	705,700	1,294,400	83	5,323,500	24.3
2031	702,700	861,800	1,564,200	82	5,410,300	28.9

Source: ABS, Projections for the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1987 to 2031, Series D (3222.0)

The imbalance between the sexes will also remain an important issue in the coming decades. In every Census taken in Victoria this century, with the exception of 1901, there have been more older women than older men. For each Census from 1961 to 1986, there have been only 76 or 77 older men for every 100 older women. Although this gap is expected to decrease slightly in the years 1991 to 2031, the number of men per 100 women is still not expected to exceed 84 during that period.

CHART 1.3 OLDER PEOPLE: NUMBER OF MEN PER 100 WOMEN, VICTORIA, CENSUSES 1901-1986, AND PROJECTIONS 1991-2031



Age distribution of older people

Between 1976 and 1986, the population of Victoria increased by 373,000. Increases in the number of people occurred in all age groups over this period except for the 0 to 4 and 5 to 14 age groups which each fell by between 7 and 8 per cent, and the 45 to 54 years age group which decreased by just over 3 per cent. Among older people, the largest increase between 1976 and 1986 occurred in the 85 or over age group which grew by 57 per cent.

Older people also increased as a proportion of the population. In 1976 they accounted for 13 per cent of the population. Ten years later, the number of older people had increased by 124,000 to 15 per cent of the population. The total increase in older people between the two censuses was 26 per cent, compared with 10 per cent increase in the total population.

In both 1976 and 1986, the number of men exceeded the number of women in all but one of the age groups under 60 years. However, women outnumbered men in each age group over 60 years. The imbalance between the sexes became greater with increasing age. The sex gap was biggest in the 85 or over age group where there were 261 women to every 100 men in 1976 and 281 women per 100 men in 1986.

TABLE 1.4 POPULATION BY AGE BY SEX, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1976 AND 30 JUNE 1986

Age group (years)	Population (number)		Percentage of population		Percentage change 1976 - 1986
	1976	1986	1976	1986	
MEN					
0 - 4	162,808	150,830	9.0	7.6	-7.4
5 - 14	347,624	320,714	19.2	16.1	-7.7
15 - 24	316,702	348,467	17.5	17.5	-10.0
25 - 34	277,217	323,765	15.3	16.3	+16.8
35 - 44	213,070	285,984	11.7	14.4	+34.2
45 - 54	210,238	203,942	11.6	10.2	-3.0
55 - 59	81,899	97,508	4.5	4.9	+19.1
60 - 64	70,992	86,328	3.9	4.3	+21.6
65 - 69	55,162	63,319	3.0	3.2	+14.8
70 - 74	38,238	50,645	2.1	2.5	+32.4
75 - 79	23,133	33,540	1.3	1.7	+45.0
80 - 84	11,543	17,275	0.6	0.9	+49.7
85 or over	6,156	9,152	0.3	0.5	+48.7
Total	1,814,783	1,991,469	100.0	100.0	+9.7
WOMEN					
0 - 4	155,203	144,321	8.5	7.1	-7.0
5 - 14	332,033	304,721	18.1	15.0	-8.2
15 - 24	308,137	338,739	16.8	16.7	+9.9
25 - 34	275,489	327,735	15.0	16.2	+19.0
35 - 44	204,355	283,571	11.2	14.0	+38.8
45 - 54	202,420	195,611	11.0	9.6	-3.4
55 - 59	83,009	94,238	4.5	4.6	+13.5
60 - 64	77,292	91,653	4.2	4.5	+18.6
65 - 69	63,741	73,826	3.5	3.6	+15.8
70 - 74	50,308	66,251	2.7	3.3	+31.7
75 - 79	38,616	49,649	2.1	2.4	+28.6
80 - 84	24,508	31,939	1.3	1.6	+30.3
85 or over	16,081	25,755	0.9	1.3	+60.2
Total	1,832,191	2,028,009	100.0	100.0	+10.7
PEOPLE					
0 - 4	318,011	295,151	8.7	7.3	-7.2
5 - 14	679,657	625,435	18.6	15.6	-8.0
15 - 24	625,839	687,206	17.2	17.1	+9.8
25 - 34	552,706	651,500	15.2	16.2	+17.9
35 - 44	417,424	559,555	11.4	14.2	+36.4
45 - 54	412,658	399,553	11.3	9.9	-3.2
55 - 59	164,909	191,746	4.5	4.8	+16.3
60 - 64	148,284	177,981	4.1	4.4	+20.0
65 - 69	118,902	137,145	3.3	3.4	+15.3
70 - 74	88,546	116,896	2.4	2.9	+32.0
75 - 79	61,749	83,189	1.7	2.1	+34.7
80 - 84	36,051	49,214	1.0	1.2	+36.5
85 or over	22,238	34,907	0.6	0.9	+57.0
Total	3,646,973	4,019,478	100.0	100.0	+10.2

Sources: 1976: ABS, Catalogue No. 2410.0

1986: ABS, Census of Population and Housing (CSD 07)

CHART 1.4 ALL PEOPLE: AGE BY SEX, VICTORIA,
30 JUNE 1976 AND 30 JUNE 1986

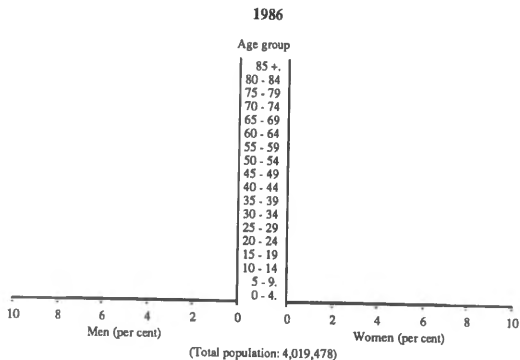
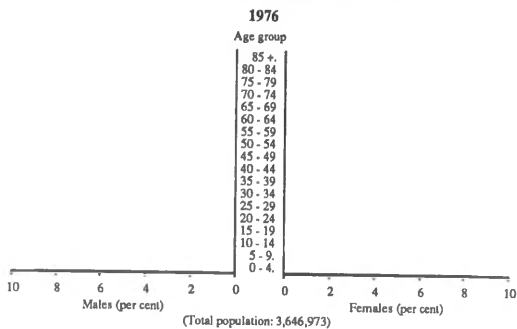
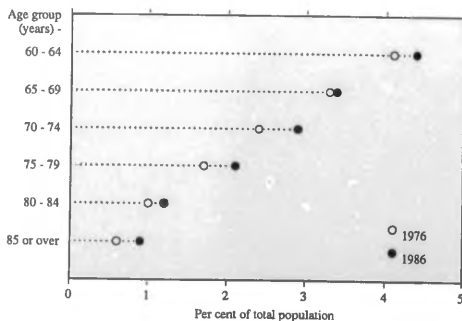


CHART 1.5 PROPORTION OF OLDER PEOPLE BY AGE,
VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1976 AND 30 JUNE 1986



Older people have not only increased in absolute numbers and as a proportion of the total population (trends that are expected to continue), but their age distribution is also shifting to the older end of the scale.

In 1901, 62 per cent of Victoria's older population were aged 60 to 69 years, but by 1986 the proportion of older people in this age group had decreased to 53 per cent. In both years, approximately 30 per cent of older people were 60 to 64 years old; however, the proportion of older people in each age group over 65 years has changed over this period. The most dramatic change has occurred in the 65 to 69 age group, which decreased its share of the older population from 31 per cent of older people in 1901 to 23 per cent in 1986. In contrast, age groups over 70 years increased their share of the older population. For example, whereas less than 2 per cent of older people in 1901 were aged 85 or over, by 1986 almost 6 per cent (34,900) were in this age group. Furthermore, it is projected that almost 8 per cent of older people, or 101,700, will be aged 85 or over in 2021.

TABLE 1.5 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE AGED 55 YEARS OR OVER, VICTORIA, 1901 - 2021

Age group (years)	1901			1947			1986			2021		
	- number -						- per cent -					
55 - 59	30,508	111,149	191,746	377,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
60 or over -												
60 - 64	29,271	88,668	177,981	351,400	30.7	32.9	29.7	27.1				
65 - 69	29,923	68,062	137,145	298,500	31.4	25.3	22.9	23.1				
70 - 74	20,141	49,130	116,896	257,800	21.1	18.3	19.5	19.9				
75 - 79	9,964	34,850	83,189	173,100	10.5	12.9	13.9	13.4				
80 - 84	4,518	19,414	49,214	111,900	4.7	7.2	8.2	8.6				
85 or over	1,525	9,039	34,907	101,700	1.6	3.4	5.8	7.9				
Total 60 or over	95,342	269,163	599,332	1,294,400	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				

Sources: 1901 and 1947: ABS, Census publications published after these Censuses

1986: ABS, Census of Population and Housing (CSC03)

2021: ABS, Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1987 to 2031, Series D (3222.0)

Marital status

In 1986, over three-quarters of older men were married, compared with less than half of older women. However, older women were far more likely to be widowed than older men (41 per cent compared with 12 per cent). These observations reflect the greater longevity of women and their tendency to marry men older than themselves.

Among the very old (those aged 85 or over), men were as likely to be married as widowed (45 per cent), whereas women were almost eight times as likely to be widowed as married (77 per cent compared with 10 per cent).

CHART 1.6 PEOPLE AGED 55 YEARS OR OVER: PERCENTAGE WIDOWED BY AGE BY SEX, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

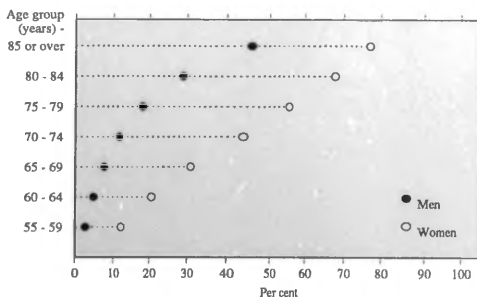


TABLE 1.6 PEOPLE AGED 55 YEARS OR OVER: AGE BY MARITAL STATUS BY SEX, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Age group (years)	Marital status					Total
	Never married	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	
MEN						
			- per cent -			number
55 - 59	7.9	81.8	2.4	5.3	2.5	97,507
60 or over -						
60 - 64	7.4	81.1	2.2	4.7	4.6	86,329
65 - 69	7.2	79.5	2.2	3.8	7.4	63,318
70 - 74	7.1	76.3	1.9	3.0	11.7	50,644
75 - 79	7.0	71.0	1.6	2.2	18.2	33,541
80 - 84	7.3	60.8	1.4	1.6	28.9	17,275
85 or over	7.5	44.6	1.4	1.2	45.4	9,151
Total 60 or over	7.2	75.8	2.0	3.5	11.5	260,258
WOMEN						
			- per cent -			number
55 - 59	4.3	74.7	2.7	6.1	12.2	94,238
60 or over -						
60 - 64	4.9	67.2	2.3	5.1	20.5	91,653
65 - 69	5.7	57.4	2.0	4.0	30.9	73,827
70 - 74	6.8	45.3	1.4	2.9	43.6	66,251
75 - 79	8.7	32.7	1.0	2.1	55.6	49,649
80 - 84	10.2	20.0	0.6	1.5	67.7	31,939
85 or over	11.4	10.1	0.4	0.9	77.2	25,754
Total 60 or over	7.0	46.9	1.5	3.3	41.2	339,073

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (CX0001)

Living offspring

As people age they tend to require increasing assistance with their day-to-day activities. There are many ways in which older people can receive such help. Formal assistance can be provided by government and non-government bodies, or can be paid for by older people themselves. Some receive help with household tasks from visiting family members, while others may live with their children. Older people can also provide considerable assistance to their own offspring, especially in the area of child care.

Although many older women have living children, it should not be assumed that those children will be able to assist their parents with household or daily living tasks. For a number of reasons these children may not be in a position to provide their parents with the regular assistance they may require, for example, because of geographical distance or economic circumstances.

In the 1986 Census women were asked how many living offspring they had. Almost three-quarters of women aged 60 or over reported having at least one living offspring. Although as people grow older they generally need more support from their children, the data showed that women in older age groups were less likely to report having one or more living children. In 1986, 80 per cent of women aged 60 to 64 stated they had one or more living children, compared with only 66 per cent of women aged 75 or over. This may be attributable in part to the increase, with age, in the proportion of women who did not answer this question (from 9 per cent of 60 to 64 year olds to 16 per cent of women aged 75 or over). Another factor that may have contributed is that the child-bearing years for women aged 75 or over would have been during the years of the Depression and World War II when there was serious disruption to family life.

TABLE 1.7 WOMEN: MARITAL STATUS AND AGE BY NUMBER OF LIVING OFFSPRING, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

	Number of living offspring							Total	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		Not stated
WOMEN AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER									
- number -									
Marital status -									
Never married	15,907	356	137	80	53	20	40	7,125	23,718
Married	14,510	21,905	41,710	30,141	16,886	8,182	8,746	17,055	159,135
Separated	429	816	1,197	900	547	348	440	570	5,247
Divorced	1,379	2,213	2,831	1,838	1,002	447	452	1,145	11,307
Widowed	15,418	24,495	33,597	22,695	12,758	6,730	8,308	15,664	139,665
Age group (years) -									
60 - 64	9,840	10,918	23,122	17,898	10,426	5,350	5,811	8,287	91,652
65 - 69	9,316	10,175	18,185	13,014	7,459	3,730	4,209	7,738	73,826
70 - 74	9,657	10,145	15,853	10,546	5,833	2,727	3,310	8,180	66,251
75 or over	18,830	18,547	22,312	14,196	7,528	3,920	4,656	17,354	107,343
Total	47,643	49,785	79,472	55,654	31,246	15,727	17,986	41,559	339,072
- per cent -									
Marital status -									
Never married	33.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	17.1	7.0
Married	30.5	44.0	52.5	54.2	54.0	52.0	48.6	41.0	46.9
Separated	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.5
Divorced	2.9	4.4	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.3
Widowed	32.4	49.2	42.3	40.8	40.8	42.8	46.2	37.7	41.2
Age group (years) -									
60 - 64	20.7	21.9	29.1	32.2	33.4	34.0	32.3	19.9	27.0
65 - 69	19.6	20.4	22.9	23.4	23.9	23.7	23.4	18.6	21.8
70 - 74	20.3	20.4	19.9	18.9	18.7	17.3	18.4	19.7	19.5
75 or over	39.5	37.3	28.1	25.5	24.1	24.9	25.9	41.8	31.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALL WOMEN AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER									
Total	445,149	175,977	356,478	235,280	109,084	42,859	39,596	174,537	1,578,960

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (CX0029)

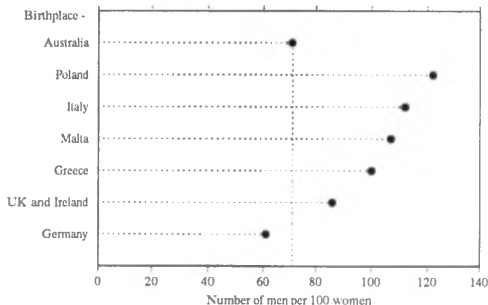
Birthplace

In 1986, of all people in Victoria aged 60 years or over, 29 per cent were born overseas, compared with 22 per cent of people aged less than 60 years. This reflects, in part, the considerable migration intakes of the period after the Second World War.

Another factor which also reflects the migration patterns of that period is the level of imbalance of the sexes. Of the 170,000 older people born overseas, there were 93 men for every 100 women. This contrasts sharply with the equivalent rate for the Australian-born population where there were only 71 men for every 100 women. In fact, men from a number of European countries far outnumbered women (see Chart 1.7).

Nearly a quarter of European-born people in Victoria were 60 or over. The lowest proportion of older people of European birth was found amongst those from Yugoslavia (10 per cent), Greece (11 per cent) and Malta (12 per cent). There was a very high proportion of older people amongst those from some European countries. In 1986, 57 per cent of all people from the USSR, and almost half of all people born in Poland, were 60 years or over.

CHART 1.7 OLDER PEOPLE: SELECTED BIRTHPLACES BY NUMBER OF MEN PER 100 WOMEN, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986



If the migration patterns are allowed to continue then the pattern for people from the USSR and Poland will change over the next 20 years. The present high proportion of older people from these two countries will not continue as they are not being replaced by recent immigrants from the two European countries.

In 1986, almost nine in every ten overseas-born older people in Victoria had been resident in Australia for 10 or more years. Almost all European-born older people had been resident in Australia 10 or more years, a reflection of the intensive European migration program of the fifties and sixties. As can be expected the 64,000 older people from the United Kingdom and Ireland make up the largest group of older people born overseas (37 per cent) followed by people from Italy (25,000) and Poland (12,000).

Recent migration trends have seen Asia emerge as an important intake area for Australia's immigrants.

Asian-born people resident in Australia are generally more recent arrivals and much younger in age. The majority of Vietnamese-born people arrived in Australia during the mid-seventies, and only 3 per cent of older Vietnamese in 1986 had been resident in Australia for 10 or more years. Of all people born in Hong Kong, Macau, Malaysia, Brunei, the Philippines or Vietnam, about half had been resident in Australia less than 5 years. Proportionally there were very few older people now resident in Australia who were born in these countries.

People born in China were an exception to the trend for Asian countries with 27 per cent of people born in that country, and now resident in Australia, being 60 years or over.

TABLE 1.8 OLDER PEOPLE: BIRTHPLACE BY SEX, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

	Older people		Older people as a proportion of all people of the same birthplace	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	- number -		- per cent -	
Oceania -				
Australia	170,962	240,781	11.5	15.6
New Zealand	1,305	1,765	7.7	10.4
Other Oceania	141	225	4.2	6.3
Total Oceania	172,413	242,771	11.4	15.5
Europe -				
Austria	799	960	21.6	30.4
Germany(a)	2,402	3,923	14.5	22.9
Greece	3,743	3,735	10.9	11.2
Hungary	1,466	1,405	31.7	35.9
Italy	13,087	11,650	22.6	22.7
Malta	1,702	1,596	11.8	12.6
Netherlands	3,141	3,055	20.0	20.0
Poland	6,349	5,201	50.2	43.4
Yugoslavia	3,056	3,022	9.7	10.9
UK and Ireland	29,379	34,162	23.4	27.4
USSR	4,193	4,395	56.3	57.1
Other Europe	2,637	2,306	17.9	18.1
Total Europe	71,956	75,424	21.2	23.5
Asia -				
China	989	1,346	23.2	31.0
Cyprus	765	586	14.4	11.2
Hong Kong and Macau	87	106	2.7	3.3
India	953	1,256	13.1	17.2
Lebanon	383	379	6.4	7.1
Malaysia and Brunei	148	221	2.0	3.0
Philippines	143	309	5.9	6.3
Sri Lanka	765	1,066	12.9	17.5
Turkey	381	494	5.9	8.2
Vietnam	381	453	2.5	3.7
Other Asia	976	1,281	6.5	8.5
Total Asia	5,977	7,488	7.6	9.7
Africa -				
South Africa	385	617	9.2	13.8
Egypt	1,108	1,308	19.1	23.4
Mauritius	271	397	9.0	12.8
Other Africa	317	332	8.8	10.6
Total Africa	2,074	2,663	12.5	16.3
America -				
USA	484	364	10.9	8.7
Canada	207	255	11.1	12.7
South America	209	351	3.7	5.9
Other America	32	56	3.3	5.9
Total America	938	1,016	7.2	7.7
Total overseas-born	82,384	88,577	17.6	19.8
Not stated	6,903	9,718	19.0	27.5
Total	260,258	339,073	13.1	16.7

(a) Germany includes the German Democratic Republic and German Federal Republic.

Sources: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (CX0001 and CX0040)

TABLE 1.9 PEOPLE BORN OVERSEAS(a): BIRTHPLACE BY PERIOD OF RESIDENCE,
VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Birthplaces	Period of residence						Total (b)	
	Less than 5 years		5 to 9 years		10 years or over			
	Older people	All people	Older people	All people	Older people	All people	Older people	All people
	- number -							
Oceania -								
New Zealand	263	10,233	127	9,503	2,461	13,295	3,070	34,002
Other Oceania	69	2,008	14	1,268	233	3,279	366	6,935
Total Oceania	332	12,241	141	10,771	2,694	16,574	3,436	40,937
Europe -								
Austria	17	234	13	181	1,679	6,258	1,759	6,860
Germany	112	2,019	79	1,268	5,979	29,511	6,325	33,668
Greece	304	1,543	199	1,604	6,651	62,062	7,478	67,795
Hungary	34	425	22	382	2,736	7,516	2,871	8,528
Italy	251	1,182	287	1,861	23,466	102,458	24,737	109,198
Malta	37	833	35	1,265	3,140	24,049	3,298	26,994
Netherlands	52	1,034	21	1,275	5,996	26,347	6,196	29,347
Poland	244	3,882	145	2,456	10,842	17,707	11,550	24,637
Yugoslavia	260	2,846	249	3,131	5,374	51,613	6,078	59,301
UK and Ireland	2,012	17,483	1,674	19,456	57,408	207,167	63,541	250,555
USSR	114	452	400	2,324	7,868	12,028	8,588	15,166
Other Europe	159	4,625	100	2,836	4,536	19,312	4,943	27,502
Total Europe	3,596	36,558	3,224	38,039	135,675	566,028	147,364	659,551
Asia -								
China	761	3,049	513	1,556	982	3,756	2,335	8,610
Cyprus	57	646	122	1,179	1,138	8,489	1,351	10,534
Hong Kong and Macau	62	2,949	28	1,258	99	2,067	193	6,367
India	301	2,943	166	1,472	1,684	9,855	2,209	14,524
Lebanon	108	1,548	146	2,459	467	6,831	762	11,308
Malaysia and Brunei	122	6,619	93	3,525	144	4,304	369	14,660
Philippines	263	3,495	106	2,373	66	1,274	452	7,295
Sri Lanka	279	3,153	112	917	1,388	7,726	1,831	12,023
Turkey	100	1,499	126	2,066	615	8,536	875	12,456
Vietnam	434	12,391	358	14,325	23	603	834	27,896
Other Asia	437	12,190	348	7,273	1,415	10,055	2,257	30,086
Total Asia	2,924	50,482	2,118	38,403	8,021	63,496	13,468	155,759
Africa -								
South Africa	141	2,432	112	2,913	706	3,198	1,002	8,691
Egypt	49	635	46	407	2,264	10,107	2,416	11,404
Mauritius	63	1,045	40	529	551	4,396	668	6,124
Other Africa	59	1,333	22	898	503	4,302	649	6,707
Total Africa	312	5,445	220	4,747	4,024	22,003	4,735	32,926
America -								
USA	136	3,064	29	1,138	651	4,250	848	8,629
Canada	29	920	12	617	403	2,256	465	3,865
South America	158	2,362	164	3,086	222	6,056	560	11,722
Other America	16	1,307	6	111	51	461	85	1,913
Total America	339	7,653	211	4,952	1,327	13,023	1,958	26,129
Total overseas-born	7,503	112,379	5,914	96,912	151,741	681,124	170,961	915,302

(a) Excludes people who did not state their birthplace. (b) Includes people who did not state their period of residence.
Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (CX0040)

Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders

Of the 4 million people counted in Victoria on Census night 1986, 0.3 per cent, or approximately 12,600, identified themselves as Aboriginals or Torres Strait Islanders. Of these, 85 per cent or 10,700 identified themselves as Aboriginal.

For all people in Victoria in 1986, 30 per cent were aged 45 or over, and 15 per cent were aged 60 or over. However, for Aboriginals, only 10 per cent were aged 45 or over, and 3 per cent were aged 60 or over. Although greater than for Aboriginals, the proportions of Torres Strait Islanders aged 45 or over (15 per cent) and 60 or over (7 per cent) were still only half the proportions for all people in Victoria in these age groups. These differences reflect the stark discrepancy between the life span of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and the rest of the population.

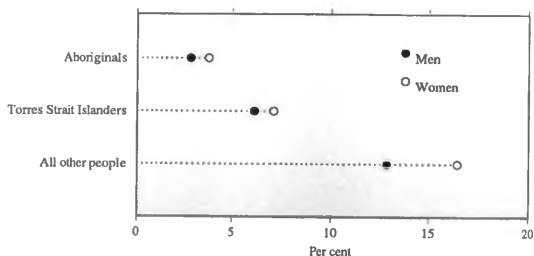
TABLE 1.10 ALL PEOPLE: WHETHER ABORIGINAL OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER BY SEX, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

	Number of people aged -		All people	People aged	People aged 60
	45-59 years	60 years or over		45-59 years as a proportion of all people(%)	years or over as a proportion of all people(%)
MEN					
Aboriginals	299	152	5,252	5.7	2.9
Torres Strait Islanders	73	57	940	7.8	6.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>6,193</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>3.4</i>
All other people	295,766	250,798	1,944,974	15.2	12.9
Total (a)	301,451	260,258	1,991,469	15.1	13.1
WOMEN					
Aboriginals	401	210	5,488	7.3	3.8
Torres Strait Islanders	88	65	931	9.5	7.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>486</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>6,420</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>
All other people	284,333	324,110	1,979,092	14.4	16.4
Total (a)	289,848	339,073	2,028,009	14.3	16.7

(a) Includes not stated.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (CX0009)

CHART 1.8 ABORIGINALS AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS: PROPORTION THAT ARE OLDER PEOPLE, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986



Religion

The Census question on religion is optional. The proportion of older people who chose not to answer this question was similar to that of the total population (14 per cent). However, fewer older people reported having 'no religion' than the total population (6 per cent and 14 per cent, respectively).

Christian religious affiliation accounted for about two-thirds of all people in Victoria in 1986 and three-quarters of older people in Victoria. More than a quarter of all people in Victoria stated they were Catholic, a greater number than stated any other religious affiliation. However, for older people there were slightly more Anglicans (26 per cent) than Catholics (23 per cent).

TABLE 1.11 ALL PEOPLE: RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION BY SEX, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Religious affiliation	Older people		All people		Older people as a proportion of all people	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	- number -				- per cent -	
Christian -						
Anglican	63,888	89,572	337,742	377,671	18.9	23.7
Baptist	2,986	4,734	18,398	21,387	16.2	22.1
Catholic	61,249	78,305	540,861	563,183	11.3	13.9
Lutheran	2,919	3,965	17,648	19,261	16.5	20.6
Orthodox	7,289	7,052	90,202	87,364	8.1	8.1
Presbyterian and Reformed Churches	16,056	22,156	64,640	73,359	24.8	30.2
Uniting Church	23,425	36,256	128,402	151,859	18.2	23.9
Other Christian	19,220	29,917	128,150	146,076	15.0	20.5
Total Christian	197,033	271,958	1,326,038	1,440,155	14.9	18.9
Other religions -						
Buddhist	495	821	12,201	11,065	4.1	7.4
Hindu	89	98	2,777	2,337	3.2	4.2
Jewish	3,856	4,666	15,713	16,673	24.5	28.0
Muslim	654	544	20,144	17,821	3.2	3.1
Other	215	277	3,360	3,106	6.4	8.9
Non-theistic	115	83	633	382	18.2	21.7
Inadequately described or not stated	38,717	45,832	301,918	287,214	12.8	16.0
No religion	19,086	14,791	308,684	249,255	6.2	5.9
Total	260,258	339,073	1,991,469	2,028,009	13.1	16.7

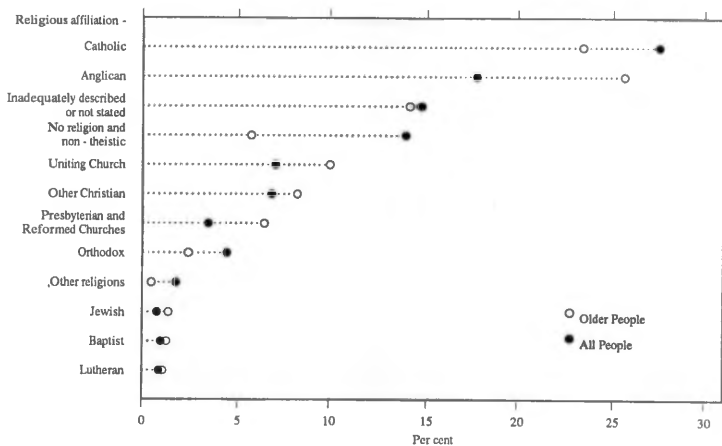
Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (CX0003)

Older people accounted for 15 per cent of Victoria's population, however, they accounted for slightly more claiming Christian affiliation. There were two main exceptions to this trend. Firstly, of the 1,104,000 people reporting Catholic affiliation, about 13 per cent were older people. Secondly, about 8 per cent of the 178,000 people identifying with Orthodox religions were aged 60 or over.

About one-quarter of people whose religious affiliation was Judaism were older people. However, all other non-Christian groups included proportionally less older people than the Christian groups. For example, of Victoria's 38,000 Muslims, just over 3 per cent were older people.

These differences can be connected, in part, with the patterns of migration described earlier and, in part, with differences between older people and the rest of the population.

CHART 1.9 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION,
VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986



CHAPTER 2

INCOME, LABOUR FORCE AND EDUCATION

Transition from work to retirement, and the subsequent reduction in income which many experience, tends to occur between the ages of 55 and 65 years.

Income and income support

For men, the sixty-fifth birthday is both the traditional age of retirement, and also the age at which they become eligible for the age pension. However, many men take up options of early retirement, leading to a decrease in income between the ages of 55 and 64 years. According to a Labour Force Special Supplementary Survey conducted in November 1986, of the 208,000 men who had retired and were aged 55 years or over, over 60 per cent did so before reaching the age of 65 years.

At June 1986, the median annual income for men aged 55 to 59 years in Victoria was approximately \$15,600. This decreased to \$10,900 for men aged 60 to 64, and to \$5,400 for men aged 65 or over.

For women, the median annual income hardly varied between the 55 to 59, 60 to 64 and 65 or over age groups (from \$4,300 to \$4,500). This is partly due to the fact that only one third of women aged 55 to 59 were in the labour force and that they become eligible for the age pension at age 60. This also means that while almost 20 per cent of women aged 55 to 59 years had no income, only 4 per cent of women aged 65 or over were not in receipt of an income.

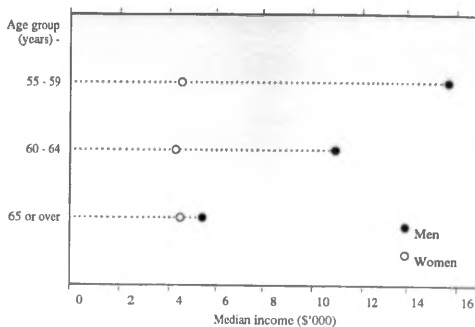
**TABLE 2.1 PEOPLE AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER: ANNUAL INCOME BY AGE BY SEX,
VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986**

Annual income (\$)	All people aged 15 years			All people aged 15 years			
	Age group (years)			Age group (years)			
	55-59	60-64	65 or over	55-59	60-64	65 or over	or over
MEN							
	- number -			- per cent -			
No income	2,315	2,119	4,423	94,982	2.4	2.5	6.2
1 - 6,000	13,674	23,986	84,214	232,008	14.3	27.8	48.4
6,001 - 9,000	6,590	10,174	29,285	104,482	6.9	11.8	16.8
9,001 - 12,000	7,453	7,269	13,640	114,238	7.8	8.4	7.8
12,001 - 18,000	25,196	17,899	15,016	330,113	26.3	20.7	8.6
18,001 - 26,000	20,764	12,412	8,295	305,285	21.7	14.4	4.8
26,001 - 40,000	11,754	5,573	4,019	181,724	12.3	6.5	2.3
40,001 or over	4,704	2,404	1,844	53,431	4.9	2.8	1.1
Not stated	5,060	4,492	13,204	103,662	5.3	5.2	7.6
Total	95,710	86,328	173,938	1,519,925	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Median income (a) (\$)</i>	<i>15,643</i>	<i>10,916</i>	<i>5,412</i>	<i>15,816</i>
WOMEN							
	- number -			- per cent -			
No income	18,772	9,920	10,352	257,866	19.9	10.8	4.2
1 - 6,000	32,497	45,746	134,901	452,917	34.5	49.9	54.5
6,001 - 9,000	10,345	12,524	43,097	180,148	11.0	13.7	17.4
9,001 - 12,000	6,877	6,067	16,433	146,443	7.3	6.6	6.6
12,001 - 18,000	10,342	5,969	10,343	229,369	11.0	6.5	4.2
18,001 - 26,000	5,203	2,932	4,411	123,889	5.5	3.2	1.8
26,001 - 40,000	2,125	1,340	2,074	40,362	2.3	1.5	0.8
40,001 or over	450	402	832	5,990	0.5	0.4	0.3
Not stated	7,624	6,753	25,005	141,983	8.1	7.4	10.1
Total	94,235	91,653	247,448	1,578,967	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Median income (a) (\$)</i>	<i>4,530</i>	<i>4,268</i>	<i>4,486</i>	<i>6,128</i>

(a) Median income of people who stated their income.

Sources: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (CX0028 and CSC23)

CHART 2.1 PEOPLE AGED 55 YEARS OR OVER: MEDIAN INCOME BY AGE AND SEX, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986



Over sixty per cent of older people were in receipt of income support from a Commonwealth Social Security pension. Two-thirds of these payments were made to women, a reflection of their greater longevity and probably of their more restricted earnings from paid work, investments or superannuation.

As a respective proportion of all Social Security pension types, more women were on an age pension than men (97 per cent compared with 87 per cent). This reflects the fact that men are not eligible to receive the age pension until 65 years, whereas women are eligible at 60 years. In the 60 to 64 age group, almost all men receiving a Social Security pension were on an invalid pension, 93 per cent were aged 60 to 64 years.

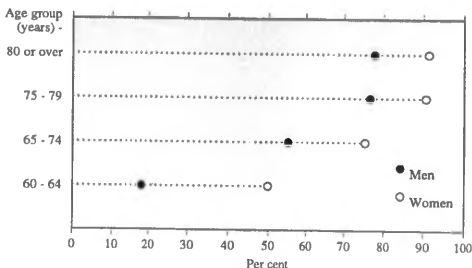
In addition to the 374,000 Department of Social Security pension recipients who were aged 60 years or over, a further 87,700 people received a service pension from the Department of Veterans Affairs. Of these, 37 per cent were aged 60 to 64 years, reflecting the early age of eligibility for service pensions (60 for men, 55 for women).

TABLE 2.2 OLDER PEOPLE IN RECEIPT OF COMMONWEALTH SOCIAL SECURITY PENSION: TYPE OF PENSION RECEIVED BY AGE BY SEX, VICTORIA, JUNE 1986

Type of pension	Age group (years)				Total
	60-64	65-74	75-79	80 or over	
MEN					
Age	-	61,849	25,591	20,499	107,939
Invalid	15,402	1,032	84	32	16,550
Other	194	26	1	-	221
Total	15,596	62,907	25,676	20,531	124,710
WOMEN					
Age	43,319	102,427	44,106	51,876	241,728
Invalid	169	127	12	15	323
Wives	807	397	54	8	1,266
Widows	1,384	2,555	817	773	5,529
Other	49	24	-	6	79
Total	45,728	105,530	44,989	52,678	248,925

Source: Department of Social Security

CHART 2.2 OLDER PEOPLE: PERCENTAGE RECEIVING COMMONWEALTH SOCIAL SECURITY PENSION BY AGE BY SEX, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986



Labour force status

A person's income is usually related to their labour force status. For people 55 years or over, those who employed others had the highest median income, followed by those who were wage and salary earners.

In 1986, over 187,000 people aged 55 years or over in Victoria were in the labour force (including those who were unemployed). Median income decreased with age from just over \$10,000 for people aged 55 to 59 years, to under \$5,000 for those aged 65 or over. However, the median income for people not in the labour force increased with age. The median income for those aged 55 to 59 and not in the labour force was approximately \$3,100, but increased to \$4,600 for people aged 65 or over. This is likely to be due to the greater proportion of people aged 65 or over who were eligible for the age pension.

The trend of recent years towards early retirement is evident when comparing rates of participation in the labour force between 1976 and 1986, particularly for men. One should also take into account the fact that superannuation benefits at age 55 became available in 1982.

Although not eligible for the age pension until aged 65, only about three-quarters of men aged 55 to 59 were participants in the labour force in 1986, compared with nearly 90 per cent in 1976. The proportion of men aged 60 to 64 years who were in the labour force decreased even more dramatically from almost three-quarters to just under half, during the decade to 1986.

The composition of those who remained employed altered with increasing age. Employers and self-employed accounted for increasing proportions of employed people in each age group over 55 years. In 1986, less than one-quarter of employed people aged 55 to 59 years were self-employed or employers of others compared with more than half of employed people aged 65 or over.

Fewer men remain in the labour force after reaching pensionable age. In 1986, some 10 per cent of men aged 65 or over were in the labour force; however, this has decreased from almost 20 per cent since 1976.

There were also decreases in the participation rates for women, although these decreases were not as dramatic due to the already low participation rates of women in the labour force. In 1986, the number of older women in the labour force (22,000) was about one-third the number of older men in the labour force, in spite of the fact that the number of older men in the population was about three-quarters the number of older women in the population (339,000).

TABLE 2.3 PEOPLE AGED 55 YEARS OR OVER: ANNUAL INCOME BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY AGE, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Annual income (\$)	People in the labour force							Total in the labour force	People not in the labour force	Total people (a)
	Employed people					Unemployed people				
	Wage or salary earner	Self employed	Employer	Unpaid helper	Total employed					
AGED 55 - 59 YEARS										
No income	345	527	124	286	1,282	742	2,024	18,717	21,087	
1 - 6,000	3,311	2,583	418	284	6,596	2,463	9,059	36,222	46,171	
6,001 - 9,000	3,382	2,158	485	84	6,109	1,110	7,219	9,455	16,935	
9,001 - 12,000	5,867	2,359	836	57	9,119	663	9,782	4,372	14,330	
12,001 - 18,000	25,771	3,706	1,687	60	31,224	203	31,427	3,821	35,538	
18,001 - 26,000	20,177	2,187	1,575	32	23,971	71	24,042	1,789	25,967	
26,001 - 40,000	11,074	960	1,056	25	13,115	20	13,135	694	13,879	
40,001 or over	3,664	331	855	4	4,854	3	4,857	277	5,154	
Total (a)	75,995	15,713	7,541	934	100,183	5,538	105,721	81,206	191,745	
<i>Per cent men</i>	71.0	71.9	74.6	15.8	70.9	75.4	71.2	24.9	50.9	
<i>Per cent women</i>	29.0	28.1	25.4	84.2	29.1	24.6	28.8	75.1	49.1	
<i>Median income (b) (\$)</i>	17,563	11,720	17,887	2,747	16,811	4,729	16,333	3,141	10,059	
AGED 60 - 64 YEARS										
No income	165	287	56	178	686	267	953	11,032	12,039	
1 - 6,000	1,697	1,926	321	285	4,229	1,758	5,987	63,291	69,732	
6,001 - 9,000	1,738	1,600	325	85	3,748	737	4,485	18,049	22,698	
9,001 - 12,000	2,878	1,603	416	68	4,965	323	5,288	7,930	13,336	
12,001 - 18,000	13,094	2,174	933	63	16,264	103	16,367	7,324	23,868	
18,001 - 26,000	9,642	1,326	856	37	11,861	33	11,894	3,357	15,344	
26,001 - 40,000	4,268	640	694	21	5,623	10	5,633	1,260	6,913	
40,001 or over	1,573	241	585	8	2,407	2	2,409	381	2,806	
Total (a)	36,280	10,340	4,439	808	51,867	3,372	55,239	119,724	177,981	
<i>Per cent men</i>	76.3	72.8	74.4	24.3	74.6	89.3	75.5	35.5	48.5	
<i>Per cent women</i>	23.7	27.2	25.6	75.7	25.4	10.7	24.5	64.5	51.5	
<i>Median income (b) (\$)</i>	17,064	11,033	18,394	4,106	16,156	4,609	15,592	4,294	6,212	
AGED 65 YEARS OR OVER										
No income	123	229	57	128	537	131	668	14,055	14,775	
1 - 6,000	1,280	2,175	287	499	4,241	546	4,787	214,136	219,115	
6,001 - 9,000	1,290	1,610	274	154	3,328	172	3,500	68,816	72,382	
9,001 - 12,000	1,219	1,448	357	103	3,127	72	3,199	26,835	30,073	
12,001 - 18,000	2,863	1,740	705	67	5,375	51	5,426	19,891	25,359	
18,001 - 26,000	1,917	1,078	643	49	3,687	16	3,703	8,970	12,704	
26,001 - 40,000	1,057	570	551	25	2,203	4	2,207	3,876	6,093	
40,001 or over	476	301	493	13	1,283	4	1,287	1,377	2,676	
Total (a)	10,702	9,717	3,616	1,128	25,163	1,101	26,264	389,440	421,386	
<i>Per cent men</i>	65.4	73.0	75.7	40.5	68.7	57.6	68.2	39.4	41.3	
<i>Per cent women</i>	34.6	27.0	24.3	59.5	31.3	42.4	31.8	60.6	58.7	
<i>Median income (b) (\$)</i>	14,518	10,165	18,051	4,702	12,736	4,034	12,239	4,622	4,843	

(a) Includes people who did not state their income and/or their labour force status. (b) Median income of people who stated their income.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (CX0028)

TABLE 2.4 PEOPLE AGED 55 YEARS OR OVER: AGE BY PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY SEX, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1976 AND 30 JUNE 1986

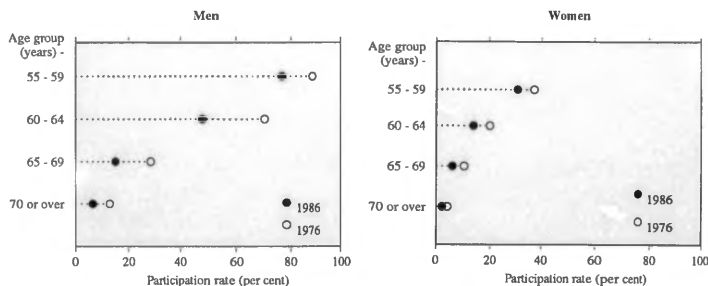
Age group (years)	In the labour force		Total		Participation rate (a)	
	1976	1986	1976	1986	1976	1986
MEN						
	- number -				- per cent -	
55 - 59	72,433	75,244	81,899	97,510	88.4	77.2
60 or over -						
60 - 64	51,092	41,705	70,992	86,328	72.0	48.3
65 - 69	15,664	10,184	55,162	63,336	28.4	16.1
70 or over	9,933	7,739	79,070	110,602	12.6	7.0
Total 60 or over	76,689	59,628	205,224	260,266	37.4	22.9
WOMEN						
	- number -				- per cent -	
55 - 59	30,925	30,497	83,009	94,235	37.3	32.4
60 or over -						
60 - 64	15,460	13,534	77,292	91,653	20.0	14.8
65 - 69	6,369	4,687	63,741	73,829	10.0	6.3
70 or over	4,515	3,654	129,513	173,619	3.5	2.1
Total 60 or over	26,344	21,875	270,546	339,101	9.7	6.5

(a) Participation rate is the number in the labour force as a percentage of the civilian population.

Sources: 1976 : ABS, Census of Population and Housing (Table 14)

1986 : ABS, Census of Population and Housing (CX0028)

CHART 2.3 PEOPLE AGED 55 YEARS OR OVER: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1976 AND 30 JUNE 1986



Employed people

Although older people can be found in all the major occupations, there are some differences in concentration between the age groups. For older women, the main occupations were slightly different from those for all women 15 or over. Among older women, managers/administrators, clerks, labourers/related workers, and salespersons/personal services workers were the main occupations whereas for all women 15 or over managerial/administrative occupations were less common with professional occupations featuring more prominently.

Older men were employed over the full range of occupation groups, but they were far more likely to be employed as managers or administrators, and less likely to be employed as tradespersons, than were employed men aged 15 years or over.

Employed women aged 60 or over were also far more likely to be employed as managers or administrators than employed women aged 15 or over. Older employed women were less likely to be employed as clerks than all employed women. Older women were also less likely to be employed as salespersons or personal services workers than all employed women aged 15 or over.

With increasing age, some shifts occurred in the distribution of occupation. Among older men, the percentage employed as managers/administrators increased from 20 per cent for those aged 60 to 64 years to 41 per cent for those aged 65 years or over. The proportion employed in professional occupations also increased, although to a lesser extent than for managerial/administrative occupations. In contrast, there was a decrease in the proportion employed in physically demanding occupations such as tradespersons, plant/machine operators/drivers, and labourers/related workers.

Among older women, the proportion employed as managers/administrators increased from 20 per cent for those aged 60 to 64 years to 30 per cent for those aged 65 years or over. In contrast, the proportion employed as clerks declined from 27 per cent to 20 per cent. The proportion employed as labourers/related workers also declined, although to a lesser extent.

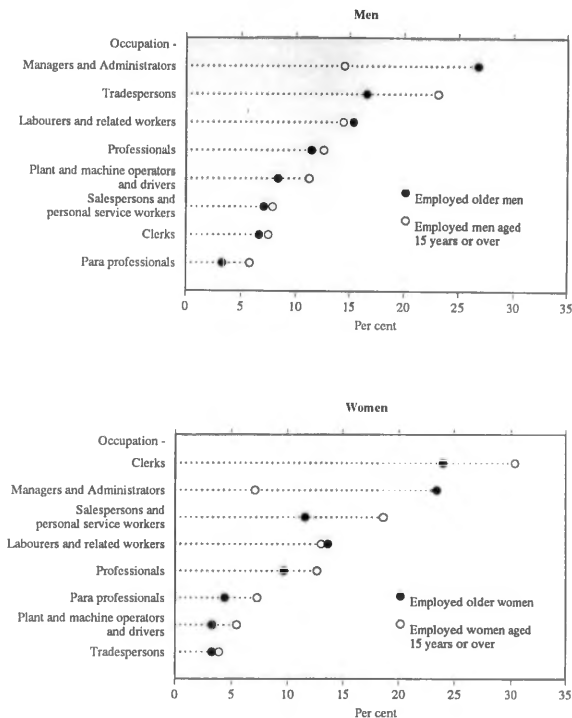
TABLE 2.5 EMPLOYED PEOPLE AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER: OCCUPATION BY AGE BY SEX, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Occupation	Age group (years)			All people aged 15 years or over	Age group (years)			All people aged 15 years or over	
	55-59	60-64	65 or over	55-59	60-64	65 or over	55-59	60-64	65 or over
MEN									
	- number -				- per cent -				
Managers and administrators	13,145	7,888	7,094	151,647	18.5	20.4	40.9	14.5	
Professionals	7,005	3,890	2,498	129,983	9.9	10.0	14.4	12.5	
Para professionals	3,515	1,601	255	60,409	4.9	4.1	1.5	5.8	
Tradespersons	14,033	7,529	1,839	242,008	19.8	19.4	10.6	23.2	
Clerks	4,853	2,820	943	77,838	6.8	7.3	5.4	7.5	
Salespersons and personal services workers	4,687	2,513	1,440	82,302	6.6	6.5	8.3	7.9	
Plant and machine operators and drivers	8,867	3,982	718	117,308	12.5	10.3	4.1	11.2	
Labourers and related workers	12,413	7,012	1,646	150,700	17.5	18.1	9.5	14.4	
Total (a)	71,030	38,721	17,349	1,043,343	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
WOMEN									
	- number -				- per cent -				
Managers and administrators	4,042	2,591	2,343	48,888	13.9	19.7	29.9	7.1	
Professionals	2,843	1,253	724	86,517	9.8	9.5	9.2	12.5	
Para professionals	1,763	673	230	48,939	6.1	5.1	2.9	7.1	
Tradespersons	1,127	423	252	26,048	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.8	
Clerks	7,762	3,499	1,590	210,831	26.6	26.6	20.3	30.5	
Salespersons and personal services workers	3,619	1,518	844	127,075	12.4	11.5	10.8	18.4	
Plant and machine operators and drivers	1,438	477	204	36,906	4.9	3.6	2.6	5.3	
Labourers and related workers	5,325	1,979	830	88,340	18.3	15.0	10.6	12.8	
Total (a)	29,140	13,178	7,841	692,002	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

(a) Includes people who did not state their occupation and also people whose occupation was inadequately described or not classifiable.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (CX0048)

CHART 2.4 EMPLOYED PEOPLE AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER: OCCUPATION BY SEX, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986



Instead of retiring, or as part of the retirement process, some people remain employed but reduce the number of hours they work. In 1986, 86 per cent of all employed men aged 15 years or over, and 84 per cent of employed men aged 55 to 59 worked full-time (35 hours or more). However, only 57 per cent of employed men aged 65 or over worked full-time.

Women were not only less likely to be employed than men, but also those who were employed tended to work fewer hours per week than men. Sixty per cent of all employed women aged 15 years or over worked full-time, compared with 54 per cent of employed women aged 55 to 59, and 43 per cent of those aged 65 or over.

TABLE 2.6 EMPLOYED PEOPLE AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER: NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED BY AGE BY SEX, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Number of hours worked in reference week	All people aged 15 years				All people aged 15 years			
	Age group (years)			or over	Age group (years)			or over
	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 or over		55 - 59	60 - 64	65 or over	
MEN								
	- number -				- per cent -			
None	3,037	1,879	623	29,395	4.3	4.9	3.6	2.8
1 - 15	1,834	1,898	2,568	35,843	2.6	4.9	14.8	3.4
16 - 24	1,573	1,383	1,540	19,162	2.2	3.6	8.9	1.8
25 - 34	2,592	1,833	1,492	33,193	3.6	4.7	8.6	3.2
35 - 39	21,966	11,240	2,104	293,526	30.9	29.0	12.2	28.1
40 or over	38,052	19,110	7,809	604,462	53.6	49.4	45.1	57.9
Total (a)	71,054	38,693	17,310	1,043,330	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WOMEN								
	- number -				- per cent -			
None	1,293	575	370	22,613	4.4	4.4	4.7	3.3
1 - 15	4,116	2,328	1,729	98,132	14.1	17.7	22.0	14.2
16 - 24	3,710	1,583	851	73,210	12.7	12.0	10.8	10.6
25 - 34	3,116	1,364	769	61,349	10.7	10.4	9.8	8.9
35 - 39	7,081	2,548	915	189,728	24.3	19.4	11.6	27.4
40 or over	8,629	4,070	2,459	225,308	29.6	30.9	31.3	32.6
Total (a)	29,133	13,165	7,860	691,937	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes people who did not state the number of hours they worked.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (CX0046)

CHART 2.5 EMPLOYED OLDER PEOPLE: NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED BY AGE BY SEX, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

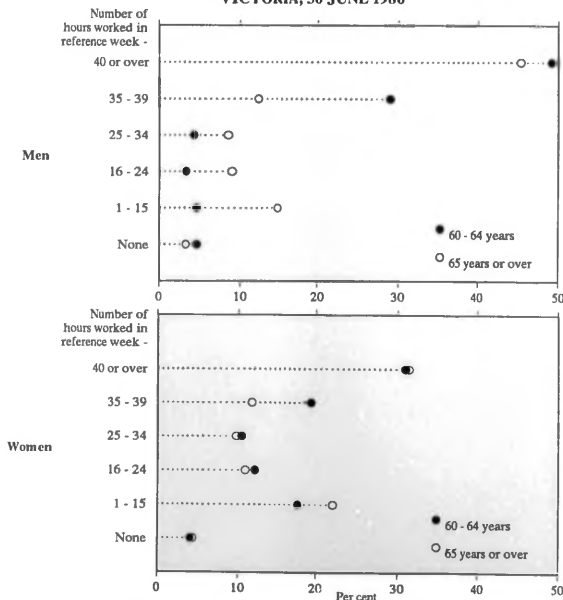


TABLE 2.7 EMPLOYED PEOPLE AGED 55 YEARS OR OVER: OCCUPATION BY HIGHEST POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION BY AGE, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Occupation	Level of post-school qualification							Total with post-school qualifications	No post-school qualifications	Total (a)
	Higher degree	Graduate diploma	Bachelor degree	Diploma	Trade and other certificate	Inadequately described and not classifiable				
AGED 55 - 59 YEARS										
Managers and administrators	144	120	670	1,209	2,814	701	5,658	10,412	17,176	
Professionals	647	500	2,140	2,896	1,362	349	7,894	1,518	9,883	
Para professionals	13	21	74	245	2,767	283	3,403	1,538	5,273	
Tradespersons	10	12	28	110	7,370	885	8,415	5,496	15,168	
Clerks	22	20	188	406	1,670	756	3,062	8,618	12,633	
Salespersons and personal services workers	9	14	89	252	1,341	362	2,067	5,645	8,312	
Plant and machine operators and drivers	2	-	4	51	1,035	423	1,515	7,874	10,292	
Labourers and related workers	4	4	22	84	1,679	552	2,345	13,856	17,754	
Total employed (b)	861	701	3,265	5,339	20,587	4,535	35,288	57,222	100,206	
<i>Employed people as a proportion of all people of same age (per cent)</i>	87.7	85.3	82.0	74.6	69.1	56.5	69.5	46.9	52.3	
AGED 60 - 64 YEARS										
Managers and administrators	63	41	349	582	1,513	449	2,997	6,712	10,498	
Professionals	379	246	1,305	1,290	700	184	4,104	802	5,162	
Para professionals	2	10	51	107	1,186	126	1,482	610	2,273	
Tradespersons	-	8	19	48	3,789	504	4,368	2,830	7,956	
Clerks	8	14	126	224	888	385	1,645	4,090	6,306	
Salespersons and personal services workers	8	12	45	140	625	203	1,033	2,607	4,002	
Plant and machine operators and drivers	2	2	4	20	522	178	728	3,341	4,460	
Labourers and related workers	-	2	13	50	871	301	1,237	6,895	8,983	
Total employed (b)	472	346	1,955	2,518	10,424	2,470	18,185	29,210	51,907	
<i>Employed people as a proportion of all people of same age (per cent)</i>	66.5	59.9	59.2	45.1	41.9	32.8	42.7	25.6	29.2	
AGED 65 YEARS OR OVER										
Managers and administrators	63	33	181	324	854	378	1,833	6,770	9,445	
Professionals	230	169	880	817	300	124	2,520	468	3,198	
Para professionals	2	6	6	36	235	23	308	122	477	
Tradespersons	-	-	6	15	837	157	1,015	827	2,075	
Clerks	19	8	75	156	335	169	762	1,541	2,567	
Salespersons and personal services workers	4	8	40	102	329	131	614	1,442	2,283	
Plant and machine operators and drivers	-	-	4	8	102	31	145	636	906	
Labourers and related workers	2	-	16	24	247	129	418	1,779	2,465	
Total employed (b)	326	230	1,239	1,554	3,398	1,237	7,984	14,649	25,137	
<i>Employed people as a proportion of all people of same age (per cent)</i>	27.4	22.0	24.8	13.8	8.3	7.5	10.5	5.5	6.0	

(a) Includes people who did not state their educational qualification. (b) Includes people who described their occupation inadequately or who did not state their occupation.

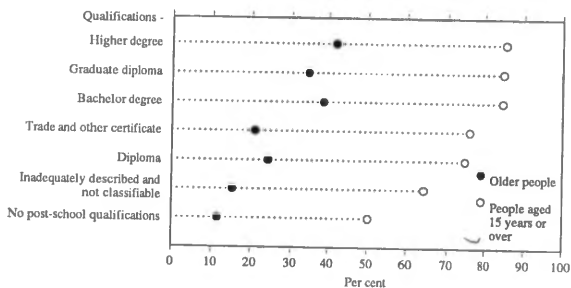
Sources: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (CX0015 and CX0022)

Education

Those people with a graduate diploma or a bachelor or higher degree were the most likely to remain employed as they grew older. This is closely related to occupation, as 71 per cent of people aged 65 or over who had a higher degree were employed as professionals, with a further 19 per cent employed as managers or administrators.

In contrast, people who stated they had gained no qualification since leaving school were least likely to be employed and least likely to remain employed as they reached pensionable age. One half of the 55 to 59 year olds who reported having no post-school qualifications were employed. This contrasts with only 6 per cent of those aged 65 years or over who reported having no post-school qualifications. However, among employed people with no post-school qualifications the proportion who were managers or administrators increased from 18 per cent of those aged 55 to 59 years to 46 per cent of those aged 65 or over, mainly due to the greater propensity of managers and administrators to remain in the workforce, compared to other occupations.

CHART 2.6 PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHO WERE EMPLOYED BY HIGHEST POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986



In 1986, 118,000 older people in Victoria reported having a post-school qualification. The proportion of older people with a post-school qualification (20 per cent) was much lower than for the total population aged 15 or over (29 per cent) as fewer opportunities existed for tertiary education 40 or more years ago. The proportion of older men with a post-school qualification was more than double that for older women (28 per cent of older men, 13 per cent of older women), in spite of older women outnumbering older men 13 to 10.

TABLE 2.8 PEOPLE AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER: HIGHEST POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION BY SEX, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Level of qualification	Older people		All people aged 15 years or over	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	- per cent -			
Post-school qualifications -				
Higher degree	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.3
Graduate diploma	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.7
Bachelor degree	2.3	0.7	4.9	3.2
Diploma	3.6	2.2	3.7	3.9
Trade and other certificate	17.0	6.3	21.3	10.2
Inadequately described and not classifiable	4.5	3.6	4.6	4.0
<i>Total with post-school qualifications</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>22.5</i>
No post-school qualifications	56.6	68.4	54.0	65.9
Not stated	15.0	18.5	10.0	11.6
Total (per cent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(number)	260,258	339,073	1,519,924	1,578,966

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (CX0015)

CHAPTER 3

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, INCIDENCE OF DISABILITY, AND LOCATION

Housing and household composition

- Living arrangements

Approximately nine in every ten older people were living in private dwellings. However, with increasing age, dependency on non-private accommodation also increased. Of the 44,000 older people living in non-private dwellings as at 30 June 1986, 50 per cent were aged 80 years or more.

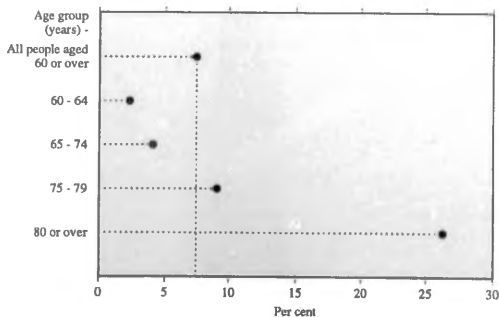
**TABLE 3.1 OLDER PEOPLE: TYPE OF DWELLING BY AGE OF PERSON, VICTORIA,
30 JUNE 1986**

Types of dwelling	Age group (years)				Total	Per cent in dwellings of same type
	60 - 64	65 - 74	75 - 79	80 or over		
Private dwelling	172,672	242,274	75,365	61,866	552,177	92.1
Caravans, etc. in caravan parks	1,067	1,252	209	127	2,655	0.4
Non-private dwelling (a) -						
Hotel/motel	698	824	200	278	2,000	0.3
Boarding house	604	864	329	529	2,326	0.4
Hospital (not psychiatric)	930	2,454	1,521	3,284	8,189	1.4
Psychiatric hospital or institution	321	577	296	319	1,513	0.3
Nursing home	550	2,706	2,871	11,325	17,452	2.9
Home for aged people	468	2,132	2,034	5,929	10,563	1.8
Hostel for homeless people	50	44	17	50	161	-
Other	525	818	316	383	2,042	0.3
Total non-private dwellings	4,143	10,423	7,583	22,097	44,246	7.4
Total (b)	177,981	254,041	83,189	84,121	599,332	100.0

(a) Does not include owner/manager and family or employee and family. (b) Includes people in non-private dwellings who were owner/manager and family or employee and family.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (unpublished data)

CHART 3.1 OLDER PEOPLE: PROPORTION LIVING IN NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY AGE, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986



Many older people remain resident in houses that were purchased when they were much younger, either before they had children, or when their children were still living at home. As a consequence of their children growing up and leaving home, many older people find themselves living only with their spouse or alone in quite large dwellings. One measure of dwelling size is the number of bedrooms. Of the 400,000 Victorian households in private dwellings that contained older people in 1986, 55 per cent of these households were living in three or more bedroom dwellings. Of these 218,000 households, almost half comprised one older person living alone or two older people with no other residents.

TABLE 3.2 HOUSEHOLDS WITH OLDER PEOPLE IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS: NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS BY NUMBER OF OLDER PEOPLE, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Number of people in household	Number of bedrooms						Not stated	Not applicable (a)	Total
	0 or 1	2	3	4	5	6 or more			
ALL PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER									
1	21,540	59,840	39,461	3,566	345	104	7,357	996	133,209
2	4,789	46,397	56,604	5,754	507	112	2,210	588	116,961
3	22	784	1,691	354	36	10	39	3	2,939
4	-	61	137	51	7	2	5	3	266
5 or more	-	2	9	6	-	-	-	-	17
Total	26,351	107,084	97,902	9,731	895	228	9,611	1,590	253,392
ONE PERSON AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER IN HOUSEHOLD WITH OTHER(S) AGED LESS THAN 60 YEARS									
2	1,509	18,741	29,854	3,976	392	105	894	303	55,774
3	135	4,384	14,895	3,182	362	76	272	42	23,348
4	62	1,361	8,816	2,969	408	63	126	19	13,824
5	22	603	5,789	3,486	473	70	83	7	10,533
6	15	215	2,532	2,002	556	84	49	6	5,459
7 or more'	5	95	1,319	1,170	427	162	34	2	3,214
Total	1,748	25,399	63,205	16,785	2,618	560	1,458	379	112,152
TWO OR MORE PEOPLE AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER IN HOUSEHOLD WITH OTHER(S) AGED LESS THAN 60 YEARS									
3	96	4,545	11,984	2,210	247	50	164	26	19,322
4	29	807	3,960	1,225	167	48	103	6	6,345
5	15	250	1,547	709	112	40	51	5	2,729
6	7	102	1,085	731	124	27	28	-	2,104
7 or more	7	53	626	652	212	52	21	3	1,626
Total	154	5,757	19,202	5,527	862	217	367	40	32,126

(a) Includes households in boats, tents standing on their own block of land, caravans situated on a residential allotment, etc.
Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (unpublished data)

Among those in private dwellings, home ownership was the most common form of tenure: over 70 per cent lived in a dwelling which they or their relatives owned outright, and a further 12 per cent lived in a dwelling that was still being paid off.

A further 11 per cent of older people lived in rented dwellings. Of these, about 20,000 were tenants of the Ministry of Housing, and nearly 38,000 were tenants of private landlords.

Among private households containing older people, three out of every four were living in a family household. Only 5 per cent of older people lived as an 'ancestor' in a family household (for example, with their adult children and grandchildren). Older people living alone accounted for 23 per cent.

The proportion of older people living in lone person households or as an ancestor in a family household increased with increasing age. The majority of these people were women (three-quarters of older people living alone and four-fifths of older people living as an ancestor in a family household).

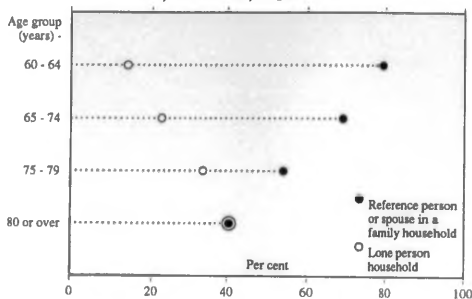
TABLE 3.3 OLDER PEOPLE IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS: RELATIONSHIP IN FAMILY BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY BY AGE, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Relationship in family	Nature of occupancy (number)						Total(a)	Per cent of total
	Owned	Being purchased	Rented			Other		
			Ministry of Housing	Other Government agency	Private landlord or not stated			
AGED 60 - 64 YEARS								
Family household -								
Reference person or spouse	96,765	25,265	2,931	414	6,203	3,744	137,071	79.4
Ancestor	1,189	1,622	164	29	481	101	3,621	2.1
Other family member	2,381	455	115	6	228	157	3,399	2.0
Non-family member	451	227	40	4	148	76	925	0.5
Group household member	2,026	433	93	22	775	180	3,704	2.1
Lone person household	14,575	2,650	1,593	73	3,381	856	23,952	13.9
Total	117,388	30,656	4,937	544	11,216	5,080	172,670	100.0
Per cent of total	68.0	17.8	2.9	0.3	6.5	2.9	100.0	-
AGED 65 - 74 YEARS								
Family household -								
Reference person or spouse	126,935	19,193	4,483	279	7,845	5,095	166,438	68.7
Ancestor	3,844	4,082	323	62	814	304	9,493	3.9
Other family member	3,556	591	153	15	321	224	4,948	2.0
Non-family member	645	266	49	6	148	70	1,211	0.5
Group household member	3,438	414	131	21	881	328	5,451	2.2
Lone person household	36,861	3,483	4,165	145	6,121	2,214	54,732	22.6
Total	175,273	28,033	9,310	532	16,126	8,231	242,273	100.0
Per cent of total	72.3	11.6	3.8	0.2	6.7	3.4	100.0	-
AGED 75 - 79 YEARS								
Family household -								
Reference person or spouse	32,383	2,606	1,187	67	2,140	1,679	40,881	54.2
Ancestor	2,775	1,768	111	21	278	163	5,154	6.8
Other family member	1,410	222	33	5	120	102	1,938	2.6
Non-family member	255	90	21	3	48	18	449	0.6
Group household member	1,064	96	37	4	236	111	1,627	2.2
Lone person household	17,666	822	1,959	63	2,686	1,259	25,318	33.6
Total	55,551	5,603	3,344	168	5,507	3,334	75,365	100.0
Per cent of total	73.7	7.4	4.4	0.2	7.3	4.4	100.0	-
AGED 80 YEARS OR OVER								
Family household -								
Reference person or spouse	19,763	1,255	681	50	1,432	1,133	24,915	40.3
Ancestor	5,234	1,946	143	16	334	256	8,002	12.9
Other family member	1,440	218	30	6	87	108	1,938	3.1
Non-family member	226	76	10	6	36	18	412	0.7
Group household member	995	49	39	3	198	106	1,507	2.4
Lone person household	17,781	461	1,708	90	2,698	1,405	25,089	40.6
Total	45,436	4,009	2,607	172	4,787	3,025	61,867	100.0
Per cent of total	73.4	6.5	4.2	0.3	7.7	4.9	100.0	-
ALL PEOPLE AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER								
Family household -								
Reference person or spouse	275,846	48,319	9,282	810	17,620	11,651	369,305	66.9
Ancestor	13,042	9,418	741	128	1,907	824	26,270	4.8
Other family member	8,787	1,486	331	32	756	591	12,223	2.2
Non-family member	1,577	659	120	19	380	142	2,997	0.5
Group household member	7,523	992	300	50	2,090	725	12,289	2.2
Lone person household	86,883	7,4	9,425	371	14,886	5,734	129,091	23.4
Total	393,648	68,301	20,198	1,416	37,636	19,670	552,175	100.0
Per cent of total	71.3	12.4	3.7	0.3	6.8	3.6	100.0	-

(a) Includes people who did not state the nature of their occupancy.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (unpublished data)

CHART 3.2 OLDER PEOPLE IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS: RELATIONSHIP IN FAMILY BY AGE, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986



Approximately 7 per cent of older people lived in non-private dwellings. Of these 44,000 people, 39 per cent were in nursing homes and 24 per cent in homes for the aged (which includes hostels and special accommodation houses in Victoria).

The number of older people recorded as being in hospital on Census night should be interpreted in the context of average 'lengths-of-stay' in hospital, which are fairly short.

The older age groups tend to dominate in nursing homes and homes for the aged: of all people in nursing homes, 65 per cent were aged 80 years or more. In addition, three-quarters of the nursing home population was female.

However, a higher proportion of older men in non-private dwellings were in hospital than older women (23 per cent compared with 16 per cent).

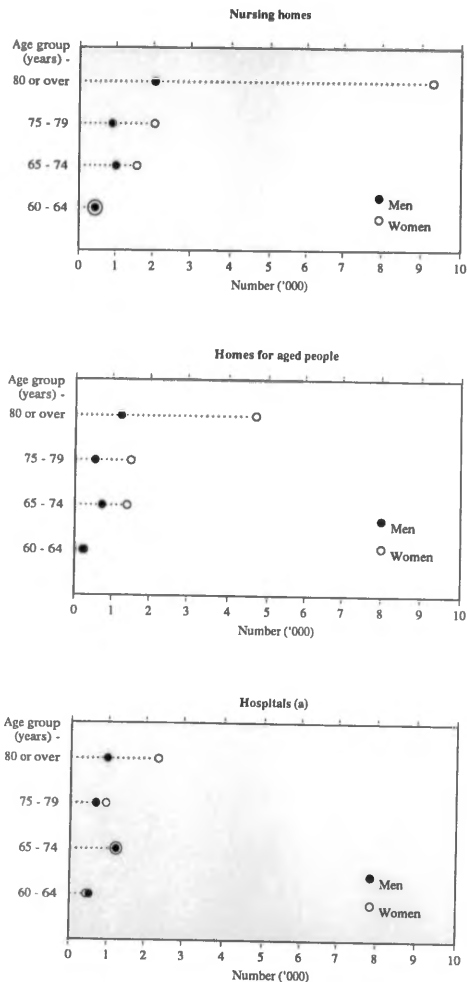
TABLE 3.4 OLDER PEOPLE IN NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS: TYPE OF NON-PRIVATE DWELLING BY AGE BY SEX, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986 (a)

Type of non-private dwelling	Age group (years)				Total	Per cent in non-private dwellings
	60 - 64	65 - 74	75 - 79	80 or over		
MEN						
Hotel/motel	456	497	94	90	1,137	7.9
Boarding house	450	571	174	160	1,355	9.4
Hospital (not psychiatric)	504	1,228	622	974	3,328	23.1
Psychiatric hospital or institution	168	326	136	119	749	5.2
Nursing home	265	1,054	839	2,030	4,188	29.1
Home for aged people	213	726	531	1,242	2,712	18.8
Hostel for homeless people	44	44	16	47	151	1.0
Other	262	320	114	95	791	5.5
Total	2,361	4,768	2,526	4,761	14,416	100.0
WOMEN						
Hotel/motel	242	326	107	186	861	2.9
Boarding house	154	290	155	368	967	3.2
Hospital (not psychiatric)	425	1,227	898	2,311	4,861	16.3
Psychiatric hospital or institution	153	249	158	200	760	2.5
Nursing home	284	1,651	2,033	9,297	13,265	44.5
Home for aged people	254	1,404	1,501	4,686	7,845	26.3
Hostel for homeless people	6	3	1	2	12	0.0
Other	266	503	204	288	1,261	4.2
Total	1,784	5,655	5,058	17,339	29,836	100.0

(a) Does not include owner/manager and family or employee and family.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (unpublished data)

CHART 3.3 OLDER PEOPLE IN NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS: SELECTED TYPE OF NON-PRIVATE DWELLING BY AGE BY SEX, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986



(a) Does not include people in psychiatric hospitals.

- Ability to speak English

Language can be a barrier impeding access to community services. Of the 90,000 older people from non-English speaking backgrounds and living in private dwellings, many may experience great difficulties in utilising facilities, particularly if these are staffed mainly by people who speak English only (e.g. public hospitals, nursing homes, senior citizens centres, Meals on Wheels, home help, etc.). Proficiency in English was more prevalent among those living alone or in group households than among those living in family households. About two-thirds of older people living alone or in group households and using a non-English language at home reported that they could speak English well or very well and only 5 per cent reported they could not speak English at all. In contrast, older people in private dwellings who spoke a non-English language at home and who were parents or grandparents of the reference person in a household were least likely to speak English well or very well (23 per cent did so) and most likely not to speak English at all (47 per cent). This may indicate a dependence on other family members who are able to interpret for them.

TABLE 3.5 OLDER PEOPLE IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS WHO SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME: RELATIONSHIP IN FAMILY BY PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH BY AGE, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Relationship in family	Speaks English (number) -				Total	Speaks English (per cent) -				Total
	Well or very well	Not well	Not at all	Not stated		Well or very well	Not well	Not at all	Not stated	
AGED 60 - 64 YEARS										
Family household -										
Reference person or spouse	19,113	8,374	1,640	214	29,341	65.1	28.5	5.6	0.7	100.0
Ancestor	449	447	465	9	1,370	32.8	32.6	33.9	0.7	100.0
Other family member	282	144	99	6	531	53.1	27.1	18.6	1.1	100.0
Non-family member	100	42	41	6	189	52.9	22.2	21.7	3.2	100.0
Group household member	391	114	12	17	534	73.2	21.3	2.2	3.2	100.0
Lone person household	2,521	727	74	70	3,392	74.3	21.4	2.2	2.1	100.0
Total	22,856	9,848	2,330	323	35,357	64.6	27.9	6.6	0.9	100.0
AGED 65 - 74 YEARS										
Family household -										
Reference person or spouse	15,551	8,321	2,445	355	26,672	58.3	31.2	9.2	1.3	100.0
Ancestor	845	1,020	1,469	18	3,352	25.2	30.4	43.8	0.5	100.0
Other family member	312	173	125	20	630	49.5	27.5	19.8	3.2	100.0
Non-family member	103	41	54	5	203	50.7	20.2	26.6	2.5	100.0
Group household member	443	158	24	20	645	68.7	24.5	3.7	3.1	100.0
Lone person household	3,579	1,392	243	228	5,442	65.8	25.6	4.5	4.2	100.0
Total	20,833	11,101	4,362	640	36,944	56.4	30.0	11.8	1.7	100.0
AGED 75 - 79 YEARS										
Family household -										
Reference person or spouse	2,634	1,988	1,023	113	5,758	45.7	34.5	17.8	2.0	100.0
Ancestor	347	527	960	17	1,851	18.7	28.5	51.9	0.9	100.0
Other family member	91	72	62	7	232	39.2	31.0	26.7	3.0	100.0
Non-family member	37	13	33	-	83	44.6	15.7	39.8	-	100.0
Group household member	83	46	13	8	150	55.3	30.7	8.7	5.3	100.0
Lone person household	1,185	633	164	107	2,089	56.7	30.3	7.9	5.1	100.0
Total	4,377	3,279	2,254	253	10,163	43.1	32.3	22.2	2.5	100.0
AGED 80 YEARS OR OVER										
Family household -										
Reference person or spouse	1,194	869	604	80	2,747	43.5	31.6	22.0	2.9	100.0
Ancestor	368	562	1,242	14	2,186	16.8	25.7	56.8	0.6	100.0
Other family member	58	63	69	6	196	29.6	32.1	35.2	3.1	100.0
Non-family member	21	19	29	-	69	30.4	27.5	42.0	-	100.0
Group household member	60	45	15	5	125	48.0	36.0	12.0	4.0	100.0
Lone person household	837	374	134	116	1,461	57.3	25.6	9.2	7.9	100.0
Total	2,538	1,927	2,093	222	6,784	37.4	28.4	30.9	3.3	100.0

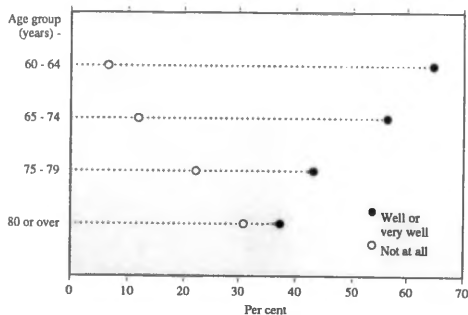
TABLE 3.5 OLDER PEOPLE IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS WHO SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME: RELATIONSHIP IN FAMILY BY PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH BY AGE, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986 - continued

Relationship in family	Speaks English (number) -				Total	Speaks English (per cent) -				Total
	Well or very well	Not well	Not at all	Not stated		Well or very well	Not well	Not at all	Not stated	
ALL PEOPLE AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER										
Family household -										
Reference person or spouse	38,492	19,552	5,712	762	64,518	59.7	30.3	8.9	1.2	100.0
Ancestor	2,009	2,556	4,136	58	8,759	22.9	29.2	47.2	0.7	100.0
Other family member	743	452	355	39	1,589	46.8	28.4	22.3	2.5	100.0
Non-family member	261	115	157	11	544	48.0	21.1	28.9	2.0	100.0
Group household member	977	363	64	50	1,454	67.2	25.0	4.4	3.4	100.0
Lone person household	8,122	3,126	615	521	12,384	65.6	25.2	5.0	4.2	100.0
Total	50,604	26,155	11,039	1,438	89,248	56.7	29.3	12.4	1.6	100.0

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (unpublished data)

For people from non-English speaking backgrounds, a higher proficiency in English was more common among those aged 60 to 64 years than among those in older age groups. Almost two-thirds of people aged 60 to 64 from non-English speaking backgrounds could speak English well or very well, but this declined to just over one-third of people aged 80 or over.

CHART 3.4 OLDER PEOPLE IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS(a): PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH BY AGE, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986



(a) Who speak a language other than English at home.

English proficiency varied considerably according to which other language was spoken at home. Amongst the ten main other languages used, older people speaking German or Polish at home stated the highest proficiency in English (90 per cent and 72 per cent, respectively, reported they could speak English well or very well), while those speaking Chinese or Vietnamese stated the lowest English proficiency (20 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively, spoke English well or very well). The low English proficiency figure can in part be explained by the fact that many Chinese and Vietnamese language users arrived in Australia more recently.

TABLE 3.6 OLDER PEOPLE WHO SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME:
PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME BY AGE, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Proficiency in English	Language spoken at home										Total(a)
	Arabic	Chinese	Croatian	German	Greek	Italian	Macedonian	Maltese	Polish	Vietnamese	
AGED 60 - 64 YEARS											
Speaks English -											
Well or very well	44.8	24.2	47.4	95.4	45.5	52.4	31.3	71.6	79.1	17.4	58.3
Not well	32.1	31.6	40.3	3.6	45.7	41.4	53.7	24.3	17.7	43.4	25.1
Not at all	22.5	44.3	10.7	0.4	8.6	5.9	15.3	3.7	2.7	37.4	5.9
Not stated	0.4	-	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.9
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(number)	529	1,022	382	3,116	3,820	10,163	706	1,275	3,184	235	39,696
AGED 65 - 69 YEARS											
Speaks English -											
Well or very well	34.0	22.6	38.3	92.8	36.8	43.8	22.4	70.5	75.2	16.8	50.3
Not well	37.0	27.2	42.1	5.6	46.6	46.9	52.5	25.0	22.0	36.2	23.7
Not at all	28.3	49.6	19.7	0.6	16.1	8.9	25.1	4.5	2.4	47.7	7.9
Not stated	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.4
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(number)	300	805	183	1,829	1,921	5,375	303	865	1,888	149	25,473
AGED 70 YEARS OR OVER											
Speaks English -											
Well or very well	30.6	15.7	20.4	81.3	25.9	26.0	18.2	51.4	60.0	13.9	31.8
Not well	27.5	21.3	35.5	15.2	35.2	45.4	41.1	36.2	33.3	24.7	21.5
Not at all	41.5	62.6	41.3	2.7	38.4	28.2	40.1	12.2	5.8	60.2	13.9
Not stated	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.2	2.1
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(number)	448	1,213	363	3,067	3,141	9,642	669	1,050	2,403	166	50,668
ALL PEOPLE AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER											
Speaks English -											
Well or very well	37.3	20.4	35.0	89.5	36.7	40.5	24.5	64.7	72.0	16.2	45.0
Not well	31.6	26.3	38.8	8.5	42.2	44.1	48.5	28.4	23.8	35.8	23.2
Not at all	30.5	53.0	24.5	1.4	20.8	15.1	26.9	6.7	3.7	47.1	9.9
Not stated	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.5
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(number)	1,277	3,040	928	8,012	8,882	25,180	1,678	3,190	7,475	550	115,837

(a) Includes all other languages and language not stated.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (CX0011)

ABS surveys conducted in 1981 and 1988 provide data on the extent of disability and handicap amongst older people. For both points in time, the incidence of disability or handicap among older people was about three times greater than among the whole population. (It should be noted that disability can refer to relatively minor difficulties such as needing to wear glasses, which is generally an age-related phenomenon. Full definitions of disability and handicap are included in the Glossary at the back of this publication.) Preliminary data from the 1988 survey suggest that about 52 per cent of older men and 46 per cent of older women reported some degree of disability. This compared with about 16 per cent of all men and women.

The incidence of severe handicaps among the population appears to have increased between 1981 and 1988, both for older people and for the population as a whole. Some 19 per cent of older women and 13 per cent of older men reported a severe handicap in 1988, compared with about 16 per cent of older women and 9 per cent of older men in 1981. The increase was smaller for the population as a whole: about 5 per cent of all women and 4 per cent of all men reported having a severe handicap in 1988, compared with about 4 per cent of all women and 3 per cent of all men in 1981. However, caution is needed in interpreting the variations between these two surveys.

TABLE 3.7 ALL PEOPLE: AGE BY WHETHER DISABLED OR ALSO HANDICAPPED, BY SEVERITY OF TOTAL HANDICAP, VICTORIA, 1981 AND 1988^p

Age group (years) and year	Handicapped			Total (a) disabled (b)	Total not disabled	All people
	Severe	Moderate	Mild			
MEN						
- per cent -						
1981 -						('000)
55 - 59	3.0	5.1	5.8	20.9	32.4	98.8
60 or over -						
60 - 64	4.6	8.2	7.9	26.9	36.7	75.5
65 - 74	7.4	6.3	11.3	25.1	38.2	106.1
75 - 79	14.2	9.2	8.6	31.9	51.9	24.2
80 or over	19.9	7.7	8.7	36.3	48.2	51.8
Total 60 or over	8.5	7.4	9.6	27.6	40.2	59.8
All people	2.6	1.9	2.2	8.5	14.1	85.9
1988 ^p -						
55 - 59	6.0	8.6	8.0	26.9	29.6	99.4
60 or over -						
60 - 64	6.7	9.3	12.0	36.5	43.2	94.0
65 - 74	12.5	15.3	15.0	42.7	51.6	128.1
75 - 79	10.4	17.2	18.6	46.2	54.9	45.2
80 or over	33.4	18.9	18.0	70.2	76.8	23.3
Total 60 or over	12.5	14.0	14.8	44.0	51.9	48.1
All people	3.6	3.7	4.2	13.6	16.3	83.7
WOMEN						
- per cent -						
1981 -						('000)
55 - 59	5.3	3.4	3.7	14.9	22.6	98.8
60 or over -						
60 - 64	7.3	1.8	5.6	16.8	23.1	80.5
65 - 74	9.1	4.0	8.3	21.4	31.0	131.3
75 - 79	17.8	8.6	8.4	34.8	43.7	56.3
80 or over	51.8	5.5	7.0	64.2	68.5	31.5
Total 60 or over	16.2	4.3	7.4	28.5	36.3	63.7
All people	4.1	1.5	2.2	9.1	13.4	86.6
1988 ^p -						
55 - 59	8.0	7.7	8.0	24.6	27.7	96.1
60 or over -						
60 - 64	8.7	8.1	6.0	25.7	27.8	98.0
65 - 74	11.2	11.8	12.8	35.7	41.9	154.5
75 - 79	25.8	13.4	15.8	55.0	58.2	41.7
80 or over	49.9	12.1	12.4	74.3	75.9	24.1
Total 60 or over	19.3	11.1	11.4	42.5	46.4	53.6
All people	5.3	3.6	3.7	14.0	16.0	84.0

(a) Includes handicapped people when the severity of the handicap could not be determined. (b) Includes people who are handicapped.

Sources: ABS, 1988 Survey of Disabled and Aged Persons, preliminary (4118.0)

ABS, 1981 Survey of Handicapped Persons, final (4343.0)

See Technical Note for discussion on comparison of census and survey data.

The incidence of disability among older people increased considerably with age. In 1988, the incidence of disability rose from less than half of 60 to 64 year old men to three-quarters of men aged 80 or over. The increase was more dramatic for women, with the incidence rising from over one-quarter of 60 to 64 year old women to three-quarters of women aged 80 or over.

Only a minority of older people with a disability were resident in health establishments (7 per cent of men and 15 per cent of women). Of older men who had reported a disability, 16 per cent were living alone. The equivalent figure for women was 37 per cent. In the 80 or over age group, 18 per cent of men and 44 per cent of women who reported a disability were living alone. Most disabled older people lived in households where other people were present.

TABLE 3.8 DISABLED PEOPLE: AGE BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT BY SEX, VICTORIA, 1988^p

Age group (years)	Households			Health establishments	All disabled people
	Lives alone	Lives with other people	Total		
MEN					
55 - 59	13.0	84.1	97.1	*2.9	(⁰ 000) 29.5
60 or over -		- per cent -			
60 - 64	18.6	78.7	97.3	2.7	40.7
65 - 74	13.6	82.1	95.8	4.2	66.1
75 - 79	15.4	72.3	87.7	12.3	20.7
80 or over	17.9	64.6	82.6	17.4	23.1
Total 60 or over	15.9	77.2	93.1	6.9	150.6
All people	11.6	84.2	95.8	4.2	342.2
WOMEN					
55 - 59	11.5	87.1	98.6	*	(⁰ 000) 26.7
60 or over -					
60 - 64	25.4	72.5	97.9	*2.1	27.2
65 - 74	33.0	61.9	95.0	5.0	64.8
75 - 79	41.3	47.0	88.3	11.7	32.0
80 or over	44.4	18.4	62.8	37.2	48.1
Total 60 or over	36.5	48.7	85.2	14.8	172.0
All people	21.3	70.3	91.6	8.4	342.4

* Estimates preceded by an * indicate a relative standard error for that estimate of between 30% and 50%. Estimates replaced by an * indicate a relative standard error for that estimate of more than 50%. See Technical note for further explanation.

Source: ABS, 1988 Survey of Disabled and Aged Persons, preliminary (unpublished data)

Geographical distribution of older people

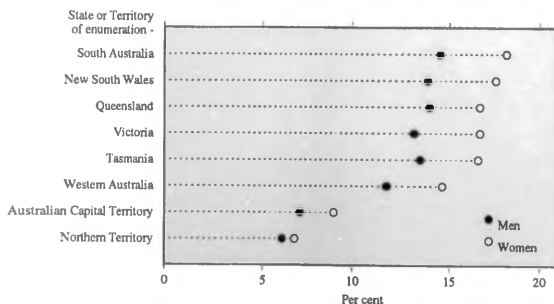
In 1986, 13 per cent of men in Victoria were 60 years or over, which was similar to the national figure. For older women the Victorian and Australian figures were identical. The Northern Territory had the lowest proportion of older people (6 per cent of men and 7 per cent of women), and South Australia had the highest (15 per cent of men and 18 per cent of women).

TABLE 3.9 PEOPLE AGED 55 YEARS OR OVER: AGE BY STATE OR TERRITORY OF ENUMERATION, AND AUSTRALIA, BY SEX, 30 JUNE 1986

Age group (years)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MEN									
55 - 59	134,035	97,508	59,228	33,854	31,368	10,243	2,703	4,426	373,365
60 or over -									
60 - 64	123,221	86,328	57,590	31,476	27,395	9,384	2,161	3,587	341,142
65 - 69	94,798	63,319	46,537	24,097	19,964	7,228	1,410	2,241	259,594
70 - 74	73,630	50,645	35,743	19,429	16,534	5,890	811	1,526	204,208
75 - 79	45,889	33,540	22,572	12,129	10,979	3,750	388	871	130,118
80 - 84	22,362	17,275	11,301	6,063	5,780	1,878	139	416	65,214
85 or over	11,405	9,152	6,104	3,403	2,866	975	82	206	34,193
Total 60 or over	371,305	260,258	179,847	96,597	83,518	29,105	4,991	8,847	1,034,469
<i>Per cent of population who were aged 60 years or over</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>13.3</i>
WOMEN									
55 - 59	131,084	94,238	58,637	33,000	29,600	9,798	2,189	4,060	362,606
60 or over -									
60 - 64	130,636	91,653	59,323	33,324	27,731	9,764	2,017	3,788	358,236
65 - 69	109,919	73,826	51,417	28,026	22,659	8,350	1,345	2,643	298,185
70 - 74	94,103	66,251	43,064	24,609	20,735	7,314	827	2,085	258,988
75 - 79	68,042	49,649	29,812	17,895	15,095	5,319	440	1,350	187,602
80 - 84	41,579	31,939	18,028	10,981	9,380	3,193	206	763	116,069
85 or over	33,144	25,755	14,445	9,118	6,802	2,555	132	598	92,549
Total 60 or over	477,423	339,073	216,089	123,953	102,402	36,495	4,967	11,227	1,311,629
<i>Per cent of population who were aged 60 years or over</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>16.7</i>

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (CSC07)

CHART 3.5 PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHO WERE AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER BY STATE OR TERRITORY OF ENUMERATION, 30 JUNE 1986



Older people, like people in younger age groups, tended to live in the urban areas of Victoria. Although older people were distributed across the various urban and rural sections of Victoria in much the same proportions as the total population, they were not distributed evenly within either the Melbourne Statistical Division or the Rest of Victoria. Also, Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with the greatest proportions of people aged 60 or over, were not necessarily the same SLAs with the highest proportions of people aged 80 or over.

TABLE 3.10 ALL PEOPLE: SECTION OF STATE, BY SEX, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Section of state	Older people		All people		Older people		All people	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	- number -				- per cent -			
Major urban	177,990	239,322	1,363,405	1,407,912	68.4	70.6	68.5	69.4
Other urban	51,509	69,866	365,397	377,963	19.8	20.6	18.3	18.6
Locality	6,131	7,362	35,074	35,087	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.7
Rural balance	24,443	22,355	224,691	206,170	9.4	6.6	11.3	10.2
Total (a)	260,259	339,073	1,991,469	2,028,009	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes migratory and offshore.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (CSC03)

Certain towns and localities, especially coastal resorts, have long been popular places for older people to move to at or near retirement age. In 1986, about one-third of residents in the Borough of Queenscliffe and the Shires of Phillip Island and Flinders were aged 60 or over. The presence of retirement villages or nursing homes may also attract a higher than average proportion of older people in some SLAs.

Not surprisingly, people aged 80 or over were not found in great numbers in the newer estates on the outskirts of the metropolitan area. Apart from the bayside municipalities of Flinders, Brighton and Sandringham, the SLAs in the Melbourne Statistical Division with the highest proportions of people aged 80 or over were all in areas of older residential development in the inner eastern and inner south-eastern suburbs.

TABLE 3.11 STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST CONCENTRATIONS OF OLDER PEOPLE, MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, 30 JUNE 1986

Largest number of older people			Highest percentage of older people		
Statistical Local Area	Number	Per cent	Statistical Local Area	Number	Per cent
AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER					
Camberwell (C)	19,810	23.6	Flinders (S)	10,691	32.3
Moorabbin (C)	19,624	20.6	Caulfield (C)	16,872	24.9
Caulfield (C)	16,872	24.9	Brighton (C)	8,238	24.8
Preston (C)	14,726	18.3	Camberwell (C)	19,810	23.6
Nunawading (C)	13,677	14.6	Sandringham (C)	7,091	23.3
Waverley (C)	13,569	11.0	Kew (C)	6,329	22.5
Frankston (C)	12,210	14.6	Mordialloc (C)	5,955	22.2
Heidelberg (C)	11,867	19.2	Box Hill (C)	9,932	21.7
Essendon (C)	11,317	21.0	Williamstown (C)	4,979	21.4
Coburg (C)	11,084	21.0	Essendon (C)	11,317	21.0
AGED 80 YEARS OR OVER					
Camberwell (C)	3,761	4.5	Kew (C)	1,491	5.3
Caulfield (C)	3,143	4.6	Brighton (C)	1,648	5.0
Moorabbin (C)	2,346	2.5	Caulfield (C)	3,143	4.6
Nunawading (C)	1,981	2.1	Camberwell (C)	3,761	4.5
Preston (C)	1,867	2.3	Hawthorn (C)	1,295	4.4
Melbourne (C) - remainder(a)	1,787	3.1	Malvern (C)	1,686	4.0
Frankston (C)	1,750	2.1	Flinders (S)	1,191	3.6
Essendon (C)	1,742	3.2	Sandringham (C)	1,093	3.6
Malvern (C)	1,686	4.0	Prahran (C)	1,547	3.6
Brighton (C)	1,648	5.0	St. Kilda (C)	1,520	3.3

(a) Includes the City of Melbourne other than the Central Business District.

Source: ABS, CDATA86

This same trend was also evident in urban areas outside the Melbourne Statistical Division. The Cities of Ballaarat, Bendigo, Geelong and Geelong West are all areas of long established residential development within larger areas of urban growth.

However, high proportions of older people in certain areas cannot always be attributed to people growing old in homes they have long occupied, or even to the special appeal of some areas for retired people. For example, younger people may have moved away to large urban areas for reasons of employment or education.

Some municipalities including the Cities of Camberwell, Caulfield, Geelong and Geelong West had populations with both high proportions and high numbers of older people. However, SLAs with high proportions of older people were not necessarily the same SLAs that had the largest numbers of older people. Although Waverley included 13,600 people aged 60 or over at 30 June 1986, they accounted for only 11 per cent of Waverley's population. Waverley's high number of older people is more a reflection of its large population (123,000 people) - the largest of any SLA in Victoria.

TABLE 3.12 STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST CONCENTRATIONS OF OLDER PEOPLE, REST OF VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Largest number of older people			Highest percentage of older people		
Statistical Local Area	Number	Per cent	Statistical Local Area	Number	Per cent
AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER					
Ballaarat (C)	7,829	22.5	Queenscliffe (B)	1,092	33.8
Corio (S)	6,626	12.5	Phillip Island (S)	1,248	30.4
Bendigo (C)	6,298	20.5	Castlemaine (C)	1,770	26.8
South Barwon (C)	5,959	15.7	Port Fairy (B)	652	26.0
Bellarine (S)	5,546	15.7	Geelong West (C)	3,416	24.8
Warmambool (C)	3,860	17.0	St. Arnaud (T)	650	24.1
Shepparton (C)	3,693	14.9	Euroa (S)	1,016	23.8
Mildura (C)	3,502	19.1	Dunmunkle (S)	674	23.4
Geelong West (C)	3,416	24.8	Geelong (C)	3,141	23.4
Geelong (C)	3,141	23.4	Warracknabeal (S)	869	23.1
AGED 80 YEARS OR OVER					
Ballaarat (C)	1,544	4.4	Queenscliffe (B)	218	6.8
Bendigo (C)	1,311	4.3	Castlemaine (C)	347	5.3
Corio (S)	749	1.4	Dunmunkle (S)	138	4.8
South Barwon (C)	749	2.0	St. Arnaud (T)	128	4.8
Warmambool (C)	625	2.8	Ballaarat (C)	1,544	4.4
Shepparton (C)	609	2.5	Bendigo (C)	1,311	4.3
Geelong West (C)	573	4.2	Kerang (B)	169	4.2
Mildura (C)	547	3.0	Warracknabeal (S)	156	4.2
Wangaratta (C)	534	3.2	Geelong West (C)	573	4.2
Geelong (C)	511	3.8	Camperdown (T)	141	4.1

Source: ABS, CDATA86

Internal migration data from the Census reflect only the net effect of multiple movements within a given period (see Glossary). Almost two out of every five people in Victoria reported living in a different dwelling on 30 June 1986 from the one they had occupied 5 years previously. This contrasts with one in five older people during the same period. There was little difference in internal migration patterns among the age groups from 60 to 64 years to 75 to 79 years. People aged 80 or over were more likely to have moved in the five years prior to Census night than people aged 60 to 79 years possibly out of necessity as they became less able to look after themselves or their home and garden; however, they were still far less likely to have moved than was the total population.

TABLE 3.13 PEOPLE AGED 5 YEARS OR OVER (a): AGE BY INTERNAL MIGRATION 1981 - 1986, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Age group (years)	Usual residence 1986 -					Total
	Same as in 1981	Living elsewhere in 1981 -			Not stated	
		Within same SLA	Within same State	In another State		
	- number -					
Older people -						
60 - 64	136,317	10,054	23,575	4,832	3,205	177,982
65 - 69	106,149	7,502	16,820	3,833	2,842	137,144
70 - 74	92,117	6,273	12,874	2,721	2,913	116,897
75 - 79	64,815	4,840	8,952	1,814	2,768	83,189
80 or over	58,616	6,813	11,764	1,530	5,397	84,122
Total	458,014	35,482	73,985	14,730	17,125	599,334
<i>All people</i>	<i>2,150,420</i>	<i>375,150</i>	<i>848,879</i>	<i>256,220</i>	<i>93,657</i>	<i>3,724,325</i>
	- per cent -					
Older people -						
60 - 64	76.6	5.6	13.2	2.7	1.8	100.0
65 - 69	77.4	5.5	12.3	2.8	2.1	100.0
70 - 74	78.8	5.4	11.0	2.3	2.5	100.0
75 - 79	77.9	5.8	10.8	2.2	3.3	100.0
80 or over	69.7	8.1	14.0	1.8	6.4	100.0
Total	76.4	5.9	12.3	2.5	2.9	100.0
<i>All people</i>	<i>57.7</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) Excludes people whose usual residence was overseas in 1981.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (unpublished data)

While there was little difference in internal migration among the age groups of older people, differing marital status caused significant variation. Married older people were least likely to have moved house, with 18 per cent living in a different dwelling in 1986 from the one they had occupied in 1981. In contrast, 35 per cent of older people who were separated but not divorced, and 33 per cent of older people who were divorced, had moved during this period.

Almost 30 per cent of older people who reported they had moved between 1981 and 1986 moved within the same Statistical Local Area, and 60 per cent moved to a different SLA within the same State. Only 12 per cent of all older people who had moved between 1981 and 1986 had lived in a different State in 1981.

TABLE 3.14 OLDER PEOPLE (a): MARITAL STATUS BY INTERNAL MIGRATION 1981 - 1986, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Marital status	Usual residence 1986 -					Total
	Same as in 1981	Living elsewhere in 1981 -			Not stated	
		Within same SLA	Within same State	In another State		
	- number -					
Never married	31,003	2,974	5,407	836	2,299	42,521
Married	285,780	16,605	39,007	8,284	6,808	356,488
Separated	6,284	1,052	2,251	345	476	10,410
Divorced	13,016	1,880	4,082	671	766	20,414
Widowed	121,926	12,970	23,233	4,590	6,778	169,502
Total	458,014	35,482	73,985	14,730	17,125	599,334
	- per cent -					
Never married	72.9	7.0	12.7	2.0	5.4	100.0
Married	80.2	4.7	10.9	2.3	1.9	100.0
Separated	60.4	10.1	21.6	3.3	4.6	100.0
Divorced	63.8	9.2	20.0	3.3	3.8	100.0
Widowed	71.9	7.7	13.7	2.7	4.0	100.0
Total	76.4	5.9	12.3	2.5	2.9	100.0

(a) Excludes people whose usual residence was overseas in 1981.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986 (unpublished data)

More detailed definitions than those contained in this glossary are published in *The 1986 Census Dictionary* (2174.0) and *Disabled and Aged Persons, Australia, 1988* (4118.0).

Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander. People were asked to indicate whether they were of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or Other origin.

Age. The person's age at last birthday. Where a respondent failed to state an age, it was imputed using other information on the census form and specially constructed random age tables. Data on the incidence of age not stated is available from the ABS.

Bedrooms, number of. This refers to the number of bedrooms in an occupied private dwelling. It does not apply to caravans etc. in caravan parks, to unoccupied private dwellings or to non-private dwellings.

Country of birth. The place of birth of an individual. If birthplace was not stated, an attempt was made to impute it from other answers or from responses for other family members. If birthplace could not be imputed, a code for 'not stated' was given.

Disabled person. This is a person who had one or more of the following disabilities or impairments which had lasted or were likely to last for 6 months or more:

- (a) loss of sight (even when wearing glasses or contact lenses),
- (b) loss of hearing,
- (c) speech difficulties in native language,
- (d) blackouts, fits, or loss of consciousness,
- (e) slowness of learning or understanding,
- (f) incomplete use of arms or fingers,
- (g) incomplete use of feet or legs,
- (h) long term treatment for nerves or an emotional condition,
- (i) restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work,
- (j) disfigurement or deformity,
- (k) need for help or supervision because of a mental disability, and
- (l) long term treatment or medication (but was still restricted in some way by the condition being treated).

Dwelling, type of. This consists of three main categories:

private dwellings - are normally houses, flats, parts of houses, or even rooms, but can also be houses above shops or offices, boats, or tents if they are standing on their own blocks of land. A caravan situated on a residential

allotment is also classed as a private dwelling.

non-private dwellings - are hospitals, homes for the aged, hotels, motels, guest houses, gaols, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments, and other dwellings which have communal eating facilities.

caravans - This category of dwelling is separate from private dwellings and non-private dwellings. Caravans include occupied caravans, tents, cabins, campervans, etc. in caravan parks and occupied boats in marinas.

Family, relationship in. This describes the family or household situation of each person in a private dwelling, or caravan, etc. in a caravan park.

Handicapped person. This is a disabled person aged 5 years of over who was further identified as being limited to some degree in his/her ability to perform certain tasks in relation to one or more of the following five areas:

- (a) self care - difficulties in showering, bathing, dressing, eating;
- (b) mobility - difficulties in using public transport, moving around inside or outside the home/health establishment, walking 200 metres, walking up and down stairs;
- (c) verbal communication - difficulties understanding or being understood by others in the person's native language;
- (d) schooling - unable to attend school, attended a special school or special classes in an ordinary school or had difficulty at school because of disabling conditions. This information was collected only for people aged 5 to 14 years and those aged 15 to 20 years still attending school; and
- (e) employment - permanently unable to work, restricted in type of work could do, often needed time off work, restricted in number of hours could work, would require an employer to make special arrangements, or limited prospects of obtaining / keeping / changing jobs. This information was collected for people in households aged 21 to 64 years and those aged 15 to 20 years not attending school. It was not collected for people in health establishments.

Disabled people aged under 5 years were all regarded as being handicapped, but were not classified by area of handicap.

Hours worked. Employed people were asked how many hours they worked in their main job during the week before Census night.

Income, annual. Individuals aged 15 years or over were asked to state their usual gross weekly income, which is the income before tax and other deductions are made. For tabulation purposes the results were converted to annual equivalents. Gross income includes family allowance, pensions, benefits, wages, salary, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest, business or farm income (less operation expenses), superannuation, and workers' compensation received. People were asked to indicate the range into which their income fell, rather than state their exact income.

Income, median. Median income is the amount which divides the income distribution into two groups, one half of the population having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below it.

Internal migration. This gives some indication of the extent to which people have 'moved house' between one date (eg. 30 June 1981) and another (eg. 30 June 1986). However, it reflects only the net effects of any multiple moves within the period. For example, a person whose usual place of residence in 1981 was in a Victorian rural area, who moved to Adelaide in 1983, and then Melbourne in 1985, would be recorded simply as having moved from the Victorian country to Melbourne between 1981 and 1986. Also, a person who moved away from a 1981 place of usual residence to live elsewhere, but then returned before 1986 to the earlier address as a usual resident, would be recorded as not having moved.

Labour force status. People aged 15 years and over were classified as either being 'in the labour force' or 'not in the labour force'. Those who were 'in the labour force' were further classified as being employed or unemployed.

Employed people were those who:

- worked for payment or profit, or as an unpaid helper in a family business, during the week prior to Census night; or
- had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; or
- were on strike or stood down temporarily.

Unemployed people were those who did not have a job but had actively looked for work at any time during the four weeks prior to Census night. People not in the labour force were those aged 15 years or over who were neither employed nor unemployed.

A number of differences between the 1976 and 1986 Censuses should be noted:

- if labour force questions were unanswered and labour force status was not able to be derived from other questions on the Census form:

- . in 1976 a response was randomly allocated whereas
 - . in 1986 no random allocation was made, rather a new category was introduced called 'not stated';
- unpaid helpers in a family business who worked less than 15 hours in the week prior to Census night
 - . in 1976 were classed as not in the labour force, but
 - . in 1986 were included in the labour force; and
 - people who reported an occupation of 'housewife', 'full-time student' or 'pensioner'
 - . in 1976 were included in the employed labour force in the category 'inadequately described', but
 - . in 1986 were classed as 'not in the labour force'.

Language spoken at home. People aged 5 years or over were asked if they used a language other than English at home, and if so, how well they spoke English. They were also asked to name the language.

Life expectancy. The expected average number of years of life remaining to people who had reached a specific age.

Marital status. People aged 15 years and over were asked to indicate whether they were never married, married, separated, divorced or widowed.

Nature of occupancy. For households in private dwellings, nature of occupancy indicates whether households owned the dwelling in which they were enumerated, or whether they were purchasing or renting it. For those who were renting the dwelling, the type of landlord was also recorded. Nature of occupancy was not coded for caravans etc, in caravan parks or for non-private dwellings.

Occupation. Occupation was classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) for all employed people aged 15 years or over.

Offspring, living. Women were asked how many babies they had ever had excluding still births, and, of these, how many were still living.

Older people. These are people who were aged 60 years or over on Census night or at the time of the survey.

Participation rate. This is the number of people in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years or over.

Pension type. The following pension types were considered:

- . the Department of Social Security - age pension, invalid pension, wife's and widow's pensions, carer's pension, supporting parents benefit, sheltered employment allowance and rehabilitation allowance; and
- . the Department of Veterans Affairs service pension.

Population projections. Population estimates are projected according to certain assumptions about future demographic trends (i.e. mortality, fertility, overseas migration and interstate migration). The projection results are not intended as predictions or forecasts; rather, they are illustrations of growth and change in the population which would occur if the demographic assumptions prevail over the projection period. The ABS publishes four series of population projections, based on different sets of assumptions about demographic trends. Details of these assumptions are published in *Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1987 to 2031*, (3222.0).

Qualifications. People aged 15 years or over were asked whether they had obtained a qualification since leaving school, and if so, the qualification name, field of study, and name of awarding institution. Qualifications were coded according to the Index of Qualifications.

Reference person. A family reference person is a person on the household form around whom a family can be constructed.

Religious affiliation. Response to the question on religious affiliation is optional. Several changes were made to the religion classification for the 1986 Census:

- (a) virtually all denominations coded to 'Armenian Apostolic' in the 1981 Census were coded to the new category 'Oriental Christian' in 1986;
- (b) the 1981 categories 'Catholic - Roman' and 'Catholic - Not Roman' were combined to form the 1986 category 'Catholic';
- (c) all denominations coded to 'Methodist' in the 1981 Census were coded to 'Uniting Church' in 1986;
- (d) the category 'Hindu' was introduced; and
- (e) a new category 'Non-theistic' was introduced. This category includes such responses as humanist, materialist, rationalist and secularist.

Section of State. Within a State or Territory, each section of State represents either an aggregation of geographic areas of a particular urban type, or the rural balance. The sections of State are as follows:

- (a) major urban - all urban centres with a population of 100,000 and over;
- (b) other urban - all urban centres with a population of 1,000 to 99,999, and known holiday resorts of less population if they contain 250 or more dwellings, of which at least 100 are occupied on Census night;
- (c) locality - all population clusters of 200 to 999 people;
- (d) rural balance - the rural remainder of the State or Territory; and
- (e) off-shore and migratory - people who were enumerated on off-shore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like, aboard ship in Australian waters, or on an overnight journey by train or bus. This category is included in Table 3.10 as part of the total as it is very small.

Severity of handicap. Three levels of severity (severe, moderate and mild) were determined for each of three areas of handicap: self-care, mobility and verbal communication. For each area of handicap, the levels of severity were as follows:

- (a) severe - personal help or supervision required or the person is unable to perform one or more of the tasks;
- (b) moderate - no personal help or supervision required, but the person has difficulty in performing one or more of the tasks;
- (c) mild - no personal help or supervision required and no difficulty in performing any of the tasks, but the person uses an aid, or has difficulty walking 200 metres or up and down stairs.

The highest level of severity in any one of the areas of self-care, mobility and verbal communication determines the severity of total handicap for handicapped people.

Severity of handicap was not determined for people with only an employment or schooling limitation, nor was it determined for children aged less than 5 years.

State or Territory of enumeration. People were counted where they were on Census night, which may not have been where they usually lived. State or Territory of enumeration refers to the State or Territory in which people were counted on Census night.

Statistical Local Area (SLA). This is an area defined in the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) which consists of one or more Collection Districts and is based on legal Local Government Areas.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Introduced random error

1. Most of the data in this report are derived from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. One of the advantages of a census is that it allows data to be presented in detailed cross-classified tables. However, the more detailed a table is the greater is the risk that an individual in one of the table's cells will become identifiable. To prevent this from happening (in order to preserve confidentiality), a technique of unbiased random adjustment is applied to the Census data. The adjustments, known as *introduced random error*, are only small, so the information value of the tables as a whole is not, for most purposes, impaired. Because of these adjustments, totals in some cross-classified tables may be slightly different from the sum of their components.

Survey of disabled and aged persons*Estimation procedure*

2. The estimates derived from the 1988 Survey of Disabled and Aged Persons are based on the results of two independent surveys. The results of the surveys are calculated using a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by area of State, age and sex, rather than to area of State, age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

Reliability of the estimates

3. The survey estimates are subject to two types of error: sampling error and non-sampling error.

Sampling error

4. Since the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings and a sample of health establishments they are subject to sampling variability: that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings and all health establishments had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error* which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings or of health establishments was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings and health establishments had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure is the *relative standard error*, which expresses the standard error as a percentage of the estimate.

5. Standard errors for estimates relating to people in households are given in Table A. For estimates

relating to people in health establishments the standard errors are given in Table B. These figures will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate, but they will provide an indication of its magnitude. An example of the calculation and use of standard errors is as follows:

From Table 3.15 it can be seen that there are about 327,800 disabled men in households (95.8% of 342,200). Table A shows that the standard error of this estimate is about 7,000 (using interpolation). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall within the range 320,800 to 334,800 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range 313,800 to 341,800.

6. The standard error of an estimate which is the sum of estimates from the household and health establishment surveys is approximately equal to the standard error of the household estimate. This is because health establishment standard errors are small compared with household standard errors.

An example using the sum of estimates from the two surveys is as follows:

From Table 3.14 it can be seen that in 1988 there were about 75,500 severely handicapped men in both households and health establishments (3.6% of 2,096,000). From Table A the standard error for an estimate of 75,500 is approximately 4,100.

Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings and health establishments had been included in the survey will fall within the range 71,400 to 79,600 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range 67,300 to 83,700.

7. Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and denominator. The formula to be used to give an approximate relative standard error (RSE) of proportions and percentages in this publication is outlined in the publication titled *Disabled and Aged Persons, Australia, 1988 (Preliminary)* (4118.0). Calculation of the differences between the two surveys and the implication of the calculated difference according to sampling error are also discussed in this publication.

Non-sampling error

8. The imprecision due to sampling variability,

which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with other errors which can occur in both samples and complete enumerations. These errors are usually referred to as non-sampling errors. Three major sources of non-sampling error are:

- (a) inability to obtain comprehensive data from all people included in the sample. These errors arise because of differences which exist between the characteristics of respondents and non-respondents;
- (b) errors in reporting on the part of both respondents and interviewers. These reporting errors may arise through inappropriate wording of questions, misunderstanding of what

data are required, inability or unwillingness to provide accurate information and mistakes in answers to questions; and

- (c) errors arising during processing of the survey data. These processing errors may arise through mistakes in coding and data recording.
9. Non-sampling errors are difficult to measure in any collection. However, every effort was made to minimise these errors. In particular, the effect of the reporting and processing errors described above was minimised by careful questionnaire design, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and extensive editing and quality control checking at all stages of data processing.

TABLE A. STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES, VICTORIA - HOUSEHOLDS

<i>Size of estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>
100	170
200	260
300	320
400	370
500	420
600	460
800	540
1,000	600
1,300	690
1,500	740
1,800	810
2,000	850
2,500	950
3,000	1,050
3,500	1,100
4,000	1,200
4,500	1,250
5,000	1,300
6,000	1,450
10,000	1,800
20,000	2,450
50,000	3,500
100,000	4,600
200,000	5,900
300,000	6,800
500,000	8,000
1,000,000	10,000
2,000,000	12,200
5,000,000	15,600

TABLE B. STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES, VICTORIA - HEALTH ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Size of estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>
100	53
200	80
300	100
400	110
500	130
600	140
800	160
1,000	180
1,500	210
2,000	240
2,500	260
3,000	280
3,500	290
4,000	310
5,000	330
6,000	350
8,000	380
10,000	400
15,000	440
20,000	470
25,000	490
50,000	550
75,000	570
100,000	590
150,000	600
200,000	610

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