

ABS Submission: Inquiry Into the Cost of Living Pressures on Older Australians

Data sources and contacts

The information provided below describes a range of data that are likely to be relevant to this Inquiry, provides links to the relevant information currently available on the ABS website, and the contacts in the ABS that would be able to provide further information, if needed, for the Inquiry.

For further information on the available prices information that might further support the work of the Inquiry, or if you have any questions about the information shown below or accessed from our website, please contact:

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For further information on the available relevant expenditure information, or on the living standards of older Australians and their ability to participate in the community, including their role in caring for their grandchildren and social isolation, that might further support the work of the Inquiry, or if you have any questions about the information shown below or accessed from our website, please contact:

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1 Impact of recent movements in the price of essentials

For the terms of reference for the Inquiry regarding the cost of living pressures on older Australians, both pensioners and self-funded retirees, and the impact of recent movements in the price of essentials, such as petrol and food, the ABS has a range of information that may be useful.

In addition to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the ABS produces an annual series, *Analytical Living Cost Indexes for Selected Australian Household Types* (ABS cat. no. 6463.0). The four household types for which these indexes have been constructed are:

- Employee households
- Age pensioner households
- Other government transfer recipient households
- Self-funded retiree households.

The most recent release for the analytical series was on 24 November 2006, covering the period from the June quarter 1998 up to and including the June quarter 2006. The next release is scheduled for 29 August 2007, covering the period up to and including the June quarter 2007.

In summary, over the four quarters from June 2005 to June 2006, living costs for Age pensioner households rose 5.0%. For Self-funded retiree households, the rise was 4.6%. The CPI rose by 4.0% over the same period. Over the eight year period covered by the indexes, changes in living costs for each household type have tracked quite closely to the CPI. Self-funded retirees experienced an increase of 26.9% compared to the 27.4% increase in the CPI. The living costs of Age pensioner households showed an increase of 29.2%.

More information on these indexes is described below, together with details about movements in the CPI in automotive fuel and food. For more information about the CPI and these analytical living cost indexes, please contact Lee Taylor on (02) 6252 6377, or the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>.

Link to latest issue of ABS cat. no. 6401.0 - *Consumer Price Index, Australia* :
<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/mf/6401.0>

Link to latest issue of ABS cat. no. 6463.0 - *Analytical Living Cost Indexes for Selected Australian Household Types* :
<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/mf/6463.0>

Analytical Living Cost Indexes

Households have been categorised to the four groups, for purposes of constructing the analytical living cost indexes, based on principal source of household income, derived from the 2003-04 Household Expenditure Survey (HES). These household groups account for just over 90% of Australian households.

These analytical indexes have been designed to answer the question:

'By how much would after tax money incomes need to change to allow households to purchase the same quantity of consumer goods and services that they purchased in the base period?'

The indexes represent the conceptually preferred measures for assessing the impact of changes in prices on the disposable incomes of households. In other words, these indexes are particularly suited for assessing whether the disposable incomes of households have kept pace with price changes. The Australian CPI, on the other hand, is designed to measure price inflation for the household sector as a whole and, as such, is not the conceptually ideal measure for assessing the impact of price changes on the disposable incomes of households.

The main difference compared to the CPI is that the living cost indexes include interest charges but do not include house purchases. Insurance (other than health insurance) is also treated differently in the living cost indexes. The weight for insurance in the CPI relates to the net value of the service provided by the

insurance company (in simple terms, the amount of premiums paid by households less the amounts reimbursed by way of claims). In the living cost indexes, the weight relates to the gross value of insurance premiums paid by households.

A further difference is that the regional weights for the CPI are based on the HES distributions in the capital cities, whereas the weights in the analytical living cost indexes are based on the HES distributions for the state or territory. This produces more reliable weights for some of the smaller expenditure categories in the analytical series.

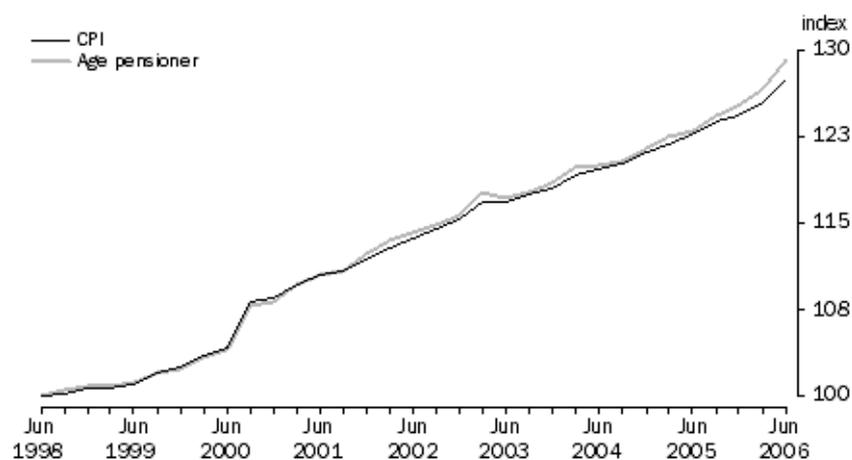
With the exception of interest charges, all price measurements used in the analytical living cost indexes are taken from the CPI. CPI price movements for lower level commodity categories are applied to the expenditure patterns of the four household types. Not all CPI items are used in each of the indexes. For example, child care prices are not applied for Age pensioner and Self-funded retiree households. In other cases only selected types of prices in each category are used. For example, only concession prices are selected for some health items for Age pensioner and Other government transfer recipient households.

Results relating to cost of living for older Australians

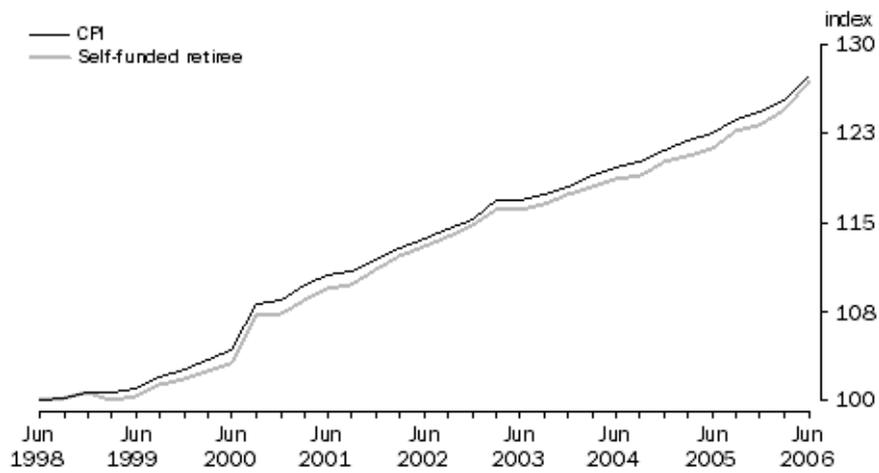
As mentioned above, over the four quarters from June 2005 to June 2006, living costs for Age pensioner households rose 5.0%. For Self-funded retiree households, the rise was 4.6%. The CPI rose by 4.0% over the same period. Over the eight year period covered by the indexes, changes in living costs for each household type have tracked quite closely to the CPI. Self-funded retirees experienced an increase of 26.9% compared to the 27.4% increase in the CPI. The living costs of Age pensioner households showed an increase of 29.2%.

The following tables and charts have been extracted from cat. no. 6463.0, Analytical Living Cost Indexes for Selected Australian Household Types: Update to June 2006, available free of charge on the ABS website (www.abs.gov.au).

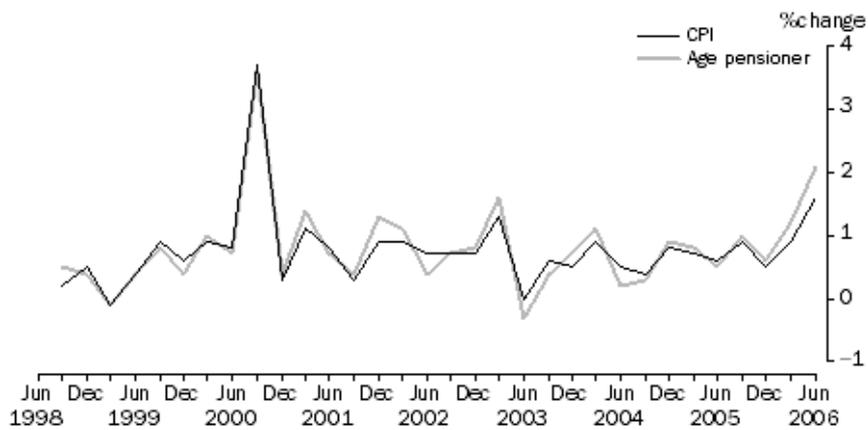
GRAPH 2: INDEX NUMBERS FOR AGE PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS
June quarter 1998 = 100.0



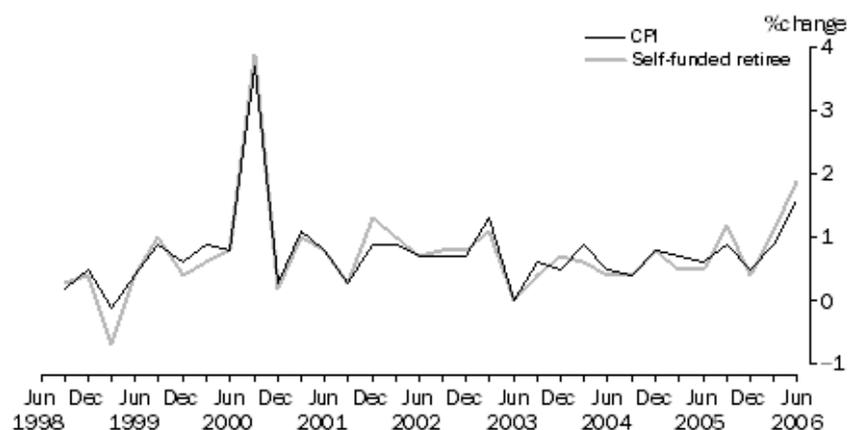
**GRAPH 4: INDEX NUMBERS FOR SELF-FUNDED RETIREE HOUSEHOLDS
June quarter 1998 = 100.0**



GRAPH 6: AGE PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS, PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)



GRAPH 8: SELF-FUNDED RETIREE HOUSEHOLDS, PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)



Changes over the last 12 months in the price indexes at the equivalent of the CPI commodity group level are presented in Table 3. Differences in the price experiences of household types at the group level reflect differences in expenditure weights at the lower levels and different treatments of housing, interest charges and insurance compared to the CPI.

**TABLE 3: CHANGE IN LIVING COST INDEXES BY COMMODITY GROUP
JUNE QUARTER 2005 TO JUNE QUARTER 2006**

Commodity group	Household type				CPI
	Employee	Age pensioner	Other government transfer recipient	Self-funded retiree	
PERCENTAGE CHANGE					
Food	7.9	10.4	8.7	10.0	8.3
Alcohol and tobacco	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.6
Clothing and footwear	-1.8	-1.5	-1.8	-1.5	-1.7
Housing(a)	3.6	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.5
Household contents and services	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.4
Health	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6
Transportation	7.9	9.7	10.9	8.2	7.7
Communication	-0.4	-1.1	-1.3	-0.6	-0.9
Recreation	1.5	2.2	1.0	2.4	1.5
Education	5.9	5.8	5.6	6.3	5.8
Financial and insurance services(b)	5.9	3.0	5.0	3.2	2.2
Total	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.0

(a) House purchases are included in the CPI but excluded from the population subgroup indexes.

(b) Includes interest charges and general insurance. Interest charges are

excluded from the CPI and general insurance is calculated on a different basis.

RESULTS FOR COMMODITY GROUP

At the group level the largest price movements recorded for each household type were for Food and Transportation. This is consistent with the impacts of fruit and automotive fuel prices respectively on those groups in the CPI. Fruit prices rose 64% in the year to June 2006 and this was mainly attributable to an annual increase of approximately 330% in the price of bananas due to shortages created by Cyclone Larry in March 2006. For a discussion of the impact of bananas on the CPI see the June and September Quarter 2006 issues of *Consumer Price Index, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 6401.0). Automotive fuel prices rose by approximately 25% over the same period.

The higher increase in the Food index for Age pensioners and Self-funded retiree households reflects higher relative expenditure on a certain food items, particularly fruit, which had relatively higher price increases through the year and less relative expenditure on eating out, which had a relatively smaller increase.

In the Housing group, all household types had price increases above the CPI. There is a conceptual difference in these series compared to the CPI in that House purchase is not included (see the explanatory notes for more information). House purchase increased by 3.6% in the CPI. Utilities and Property rates, which have a greater weight in the analytical series compared to the CPI, rose by 5%.

Differences across the selected households groups for Household contents and services can be largely explained by child care costs. Child care fees increased 12.4% through the year to June quarter 2006. While employee households have significant expenditure on child care, there is relatively less expenditure by Other government transfer recipient households and negligible expenditure among Age pensioner and Self-funded retiree households.

The slightly higher increases in Health costs experienced by the household groups other than Employee households can be attributed to higher increases in concession PBS prices compared to non-concession PBS costs.

The increase in the Transportation index for Age pensioners and Other government transfer recipient households reflects higher relative expenditure on automotive fuel and less relative expenditure on new motor vehicles, which decreased by 0.9% through the year.

The larger increase in the Recreation index for Age pensioner and Self-funded retiree households is due to their lower relative expenditure on audio, visual and computing equipment, which decreased 4.7% over the year, and higher relative expenditure on domestic holiday travel and accommodation, which increased 6.9% over the year.

The Financial and insurance services commodity group in the CPI includes financial institution fees, charges and service margins and insurance calculated net of claims. The CPI recorded an increase of 2.2% for this group through the year. The CPI does not include interest charges on mortgages or on consumer credit which are included in the analytical indexes. Relatively large increases in

interest charges on home loans (reflecting both rising house prices and increasing mortgage interest rates) resulted in all the selected household groups having significantly higher price increases for this group compared to the CPI. The largest increase for this group was recorded by Employee households, with a rise of 5.9%, followed by Other government transfer recipient households with 5%. As Age pensioners and Self-funded retiree households have relatively less expenditure on interest charges, they experienced more moderate overall increases in prices for this commodity group.

In the long term changes in living costs as shown by these analytical series have been broadly similar across the selected household types. They have also been broadly consistent with the CPI. Analysis for the year to June 2006 shows annual percentage changes for all household types to be above the CPI. These differences have come about for a number of reasons. The different treatment of housing has contributed to higher increases for Age pensioner and Self-funded retiree households. Different weighting patterns for food items have contributed to price rises exceeding the CPI for Age pensioners and Self-funded retiree households, much of which can be attributed to fruit prices. Similarly, higher relative expenditure on fuel has led to price rises above the CPI for Age pensioner households. Prices for some concession items, such as PBS costs, have also increased compared to their non-concession counterparts impacting on Age pensioner households.

Current CPI results for Automotive fuel and Food

Automotive fuel and Food are two commodities that have been recently mentioned in the media in relation to the discussion of living costs. The following table shows percentage changes for these items as at the March quarter 2007.

	Food	Automotive Fuel	CPI
Percentage change over one quarter	-2.3%	1.4%	0.1%
Percentage change over two quarters	-1.8%	-11.2%	-0.1%
Percentage change over one year	4.6%	-2.3%	2.4%
Percentage change over five years	17.8%	43.4%	13.9%
Percentage change over ten years	41.3%	61.3%	29.1%

Selected commentary from March quarter 2007 Consumer Price Index MARCH QTR KEY FIGURES

Dec Qtr 2006 to Mar Qtr 2007 **Mar Qtr 2006 to Mar Qtr 2007**

Weighted average of eight capital cities % change % change

Food	-2.3	4.6
Alcohol and tobacco	0.9	3.1
Clothing and footwear	-0.4	0.2
Housing	1	3.5
Household contents and services	-0.9	1.4
Health	3.5	4.4
Transportation	0.7	0.5
Communication	0.2	1.4
Recreation	-0.7	1.1
Education	5	4.2
Financial and insurance services	-0.2	1.8
All groups	0.1	2.4
All groups excluding Housing and Financial and insurance services	-0.1	2.3

THE ALL GROUPS CPI

- Rose 0.1% in the March quarter 2007, a slight increase from the fall of 0.1% in the December quarter.
- Rose 2.4% through the year to March quarter 2007.

OVERVIEW OF CPI MOVEMENTS

The most significant price rises this quarter were for pharmaceuticals (+12.8%), house purchase (+1.0%), secondary education fees (+7.1%) and rents (+1.4%).

The most significant offsetting price decreases were fruit (-33.8%), with banana prices returning to the levels of the March quarter 2006, furniture (-3.3%), overseas holiday travel and accommodation (-2.2%) and audio, visual and computing equipment (-2.4%).

FOOD (-2.3%)

The fall in food prices was mainly due to fruit (-33.8%), with minor contributions from breakfast cereals (-5.0%), lamb and mutton (-3.1%) and beef and veal (-1.0%). These falls were partially offset by rises in all other food items, ranging from tea, coffee and food drinks (+0.1%) to take away and fast foods (+1.6%).

The fall in fruit prices was again largely due to the lower quarterly average price of bananas. Banana prices rose 406% over the June and September quarters 2006, fell 19% in the December quarter 2006 and a further 73% in the March quarter 2007. Banana prices are now at levels similar to those of the March quarter 2006. Prices of most other fruit also fell throughout the quarter, with a small number of offsetting price rises, notably in apples (+4.8%) and citrus fruit (+3.6%).

Over the twelve months to the March quarter 2007, food prices rose 4.6%, mainly due to increases in fruit (+14.9%) and take away and fast foods (+4.0%). The only significant offsetting annual fall was in beef and veal (-2.3%).

TRANSPORTATION (+0.7%)

The main contributor to the 0.7% increase in transportation costs this quarter was a small rise in the price of automotive fuel (+1.4%). All other categories in transportation also rose, with motor vehicle parts and accessories (+1.2%) and other motoring charges (+1.2%) being the most significant.

Automotive fuel prices fell in October (-6.3%) and November (-1.9%), rose in December (+2.8%), fell in January (-3.0%) then rose in February (+1.1%) and March (+7.6%). The automotive fuel expenditure class contributed 0.09 index points to the increase in the All Groups CPI in the March quarter 2007 and -0.14 index points to the through the year change.

2 Expenditures incurred on household utilities

With regard to the Inquiry's Terms of Reference that pertain to expenditures incurred on running household utilities, such as gas and electricity, and on the dental care and living standards more generally, the ABS collects detailed household expenditure information (currently every six years). The Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) is designed to collect information, from people living in private dwellings, on the goods and services that their households spend their money on, and to determine how the spending patterns of private households vary according to characteristics such as geographic area, the size and composition of the household, occupation and income level.

The HIES provides estimates of average weekly household expenditure on durable and non-durable goods and services used for private purposes. It excludes expenditure for business and other investment purposes. The HES measures net or 'out-of-pocket' private expenditure. Data are only available at the household level, not for individual persons.

The latest available estimates relate to 2003-04. Some data on households where the age of the reference person is 65 or over are available in Tables 19 and 20 of *Household Expenditure Survey, Summary of Results, Australia, 2003-04* (ABS cat. no. 6530.0).

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<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/ProductsbyCatalogue/45244540252D2FDDCA25710800769AD8?OpenDocument>>

Earlier estimates are available for 1984, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1998-99.

Recent Household Expenditure Surveys have surveyed about 7,000 households Australia wide. The sample size is sufficient to produce reliable estimates for broad expenditure aggregates, but detailed expenditure estimates for specific population groupings can suffer from high sampling error.

Age groups available

As expenditure is only available at the household level, any age groupings are usually formed based on the age of the household reference person. The reference person for each household is chosen by applying the selection criteria below, in the order listed, until a single appropriate reference person is identified:

- one of the partners in a registered or de facto marriage, with dependent children
- one of the partners in a registered or de facto marriage, without dependent children
- a lone parent with dependent children
- the person with the highest income
- the eldest person.

Age groupings based on the age of the reference person can be formed according to user requirements, usually with a maximum age cut-off of 80+ or 85+. Five to ten year age groups tend to provide reasonably reliable estimates (with acceptable standard errors), but this is dependent on the other items that household expenditure is to be cross classified with.

Identification of age pensioners and self funded retirees

HIES does not specifically identify age pensioners or self funded retirees. However HIES data items such as age of household reference person, labour force status of household reference person, and source of household income (such as age pension) can be used to define these population groupings. The living cost indexes for 'Age pensioner' and 'Self funded retiree' households produced in *Analytical Living Cost Indexes for Selected Australian Household Type* (ABS cat. no. 6463.0) are compiled using HES data which identifies these groups as follows:

Age pensioner households are defined as households where the income from age pension plus service pension is greater than that from:

- wage and salary
- own unincorporated business income
- other Australian government pensions and allowances
- superannuation and investment income; or
- other income.

Self funded retiree households are defined as households where the reference person is aged 55 or over and not in the labour force, and the household income from superannuation and investment income is greater than that from:

- wage and salary
- own unincorporated business income
- age pension and service pension
- other Australian government pensions and allowances; or
- other income.

Expenditures on petrol, food, household utilities, dental and other health care

The following link to the HES classification provides a list of all of the available expenditure items. For petrol, see items beginning with 100103, for food, see items beginning with 03, for household utilities, see items beginning with 02, and for dental and other health care, see items beginning with 09.

HES classification:<

[http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/0/2CD2236E7529B530CA25718D00099608/\\$File/65030_hec_2003-04.xls](http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/0/2CD2236E7529B530CA25718D00099608/$File/65030_hec_2003-04.xls)>

Income and wealth data

Any analysis of the costs of living for older Australians may wish to consider the economic resources available to support the standard of living of these households. The 2003-04 HES was integrated with the Survey of Income and Housing, with information on wealth also collected for the first time to improve the analysis of household economic resources. Households in which older Australians are living can be compared with other households in terms of expenditure levels and patterns, as well as in terms of their wealth.

Household income and wealth data can be provided for any specified group. Household income data available includes gross income, disposable income (net income after income tax and the Medicare levy is deducted from gross income) and equivalised disposable income (standardised to take into account variations in household size and composition). Household wealth data available include assets, liabilities and net worth (assets less liabilities).

Household income information by age of reference person is available in Table 13 of *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2003-04, Detailed Tables* (ABS cat. no. 6523.0.55.001).

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<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/productsbyCatalogue/70EDF5013856B8B8CA2570BB000AF194?OpenDocument>>

Household wealth information by age of reference person is available in Tables 20 and 21 of *Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia, 2003-04* (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

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<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/ProductsbyCatalogue/ABDECB2B70579A67CA25715C001A3C71?OpenDocument>>

Household income and wealth data were again collected by the ABS in 2005-06, with the income publication (6523.0) due to be released in August and the wealth publication due to be released in October 2007.

Further Links:

Summary Income publication, *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2003-04* (ABS cat. no. 6523.0)

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<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/PrimaryMainFeatures/6523.0?OpenDocument>>

Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing, Australia: User Guide, 2003-04 (ABS cat. no. 6503.0).

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<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/productsbyCatalogue/C571EA00F941140ECA2571880005BEE2?OpenDocument>>

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items , 2003-04 (ABS cat no. 6535.0.55.001)

<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/6535.0.55.001>>

Government Benefits, Taxes and Household Income, Australia, 2003-04 (ABS cat. no. 6537.0)

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<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/productsbyCatalogue/B9B3916F5652BF79CA256AA80081F81F?OpenDocument>>

3 Living standards, participation, caring and social isolation

In addition to the living standards perspective of older Australians that is provided through analysis of their incomes, expenditures and wealth (discussed above in relation to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey results), information on the living standards of older Australians and their ability to participate in the community, including their role in caring for their grandchildren and social isolation, that might further support the work of the Inquiry are available from the ABS General Social Survey (GSS).

General Social Survey, Summary Results, Australia, 2006 (ABS Cat. No. 4159.0)

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<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/ProductsbyCatalogue/C6BF68E57D3A308CA256E21007686F8?OpenDocument>>

General Social Survey, User Guide, Australia, 2006 (ABS Cat. No. 4159.0.55.002)

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<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4159.0.55.0022006?OpenDocument>>

The 2006 GSS is a multi-dimensional social survey designed to enable analysis of the interrelationships in social circumstances and outcomes across many aspects of life for people living in private dwellings.

The age scope for the 2006 GSS is 18 years and over, which provides for the analysis of data for older Australians, and the survey sample was designed to produce reliable estimates at the national, state and territory levels. Summary indicators have been published at the national level for older Australians (up to 85 years and over), see *General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 4159.0). Summary data will also be available later in July 2007 at state and territory levels for older Australians (up to 75 years and over in some tables) (ABS cat. nos. 4159.1.55.001 to 4159.8.55.001).

The GSS collected a wide range of information on people's health, family relationships, social and community involvement, education, employment, income and financial stress, assets and liabilities, housing and mobility, crime and safety, transport, attendance at culture and leisure venues, and sports attendance and participation. The 2006 GSS also collected detailed data on social capital networks (qualities, structure, transactions and type) and voluntary work undertaken in the previous 12 months. Social capital and voluntary work data items available include: support for children and other relatives; levels of trust in people and institutions; diversity of people's social networks; active involvement in social and community groups; frequency and type of contact with family and friends; provision of unpaid assistance; linking relationships to people in organisations of influence; type and frequency of voluntary work; reasons for volunteering; expenses related to voluntary work; and financial donations made to organisations.

In particular, the living standards of older Australians can be viewed not only in terms of the income and wealth measures included in the GSS, but also in terms of the 'financial stress' indicators that they report (see tables 38 and 39 in 4159.0). These indicators include:

- capacity to raise \$2,000 in a week for something important
- number and type of cash flow problems experienced in the last year
- frequency in experiencing difficulty paying bills

- number and types of dis-saving actions.

In terms of older Australian's participation in society, table 31 in 4159.0 shows, by broad age group, the types of social activities undertaken, the nature and frequency of contact with family and friends living elsewhere, participation in sport or recreational physical activity, and attendance at cultural or sporting events.

With regard to social isolation, in addition to participation data items noted in the previous paragraph, the GSS also provides (in table 25) information on a range of aspects of community involvement by age, including sources of support outside their household in a time of crisis, types of support provided to relatives living elsewhere, and a range of caring and other volunteering activities undertaken. Other relevant information available includes the ability to ask for small favours, the ability to have a say on matters important to them, educational achievement and barriers to education, labour force status and employment characteristics, whether their workplace has arrangements they can use to meet family or community responsibilities, access to transport and difficulty getting to places, and any other problems with accessing or communicating with service providers.

4 Caring for grandchildren

Regarding caring for grandchildren, while the 2006 GSS does identify the support provided by older Australians to relatives other than their children, grandchildren are not separately identified.

The 2006 Census data identify older Australians looking after children under 15 years of age (other than their own), which could be analysed on a presumption that in many cases these children would be either the grandchildren or other young relatives of the older Australians. An example at the whole of Australia level is attached separately.

Further Census table results are available from the ABS web site on a customised basis, for different topics and locations, please use this link:

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<http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/ABSNavigation/prenav/ProductSelect?newproducttype=Census+Tables&btnSelectProduct=Select+Location+or+Topic+%3E&collection=Census&period=2006&areacode=&geography=&method=&productlabel=&producttype=&topic=&navmapdisplayed=true&javascript=true&breadcrumb=P&topholder=0&leftholder=0¤taction=201&action=601&textversion=false>

Several other ABS surveys identify grandparents providing care to their grandchildren - in particular the National Childcare Survey. However, the focus of these surveys is on the families and children using the childcare, and do not provide any characteristics of the grandparents who are providing the care. The latest published data are in respect of 2005 in *Child Care, Australia, Jun 2005* (ABS cat. no. 4402.0). <

<http://abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/allprimarymainfeatures/03D307053D1CECA5CA2571730011452E?opendocument>>

The Time Use Survey also identifies the care given to children by their grandparents, again from the perspective of the child receiving the care. But the caring activities of older Australians for children (regardless of relationship or location of care) are also captured. While the results of the 2006 Time Use Survey will be released in late 2007, the latest published data are in respect of

1997 in *How Australians Use their Time, 1997* (ABS cat. no. 4153.0).

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<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/ProductsbyCatalogue/DE84427EFEB3834BCA2568A9001393BD?OpenDocument>>