

3. Demography and socioeconomic status

This section provides a brief overview of key demographic and socioeconomic indicators.

Males and females are almost equally represented in the South Australian population (Table 3.1). There are, however, notable variations between age groups, with males comprising higher proportions

of the population at younger ages, and females doing so at older ages. The differentials in favour of women are increasingly marked with age, to the extent that there is only one man for every two women aged 85 years and over, reflecting men's likelihood to die earlier.

Table 3.1: Population by age and sex, South Australia, 2006

Age group (years)	Males		Females		RR M:F ¹
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	
0 to 14	146,890	19.0	140,493	17.7	1.07
15 to 24	109,217	14.1	103,958	13.1	1.08
25 to 34	101,043	13.0	98,518	12.4	1.05
35 to 44	113,473	14.7	113,234	14.3	1.03
45 to 54	110,310	14.2	112,809	14.2	1.00
55 to 64	89,538	11.6	92,523	11.7	0.99
65 to 74	56,307	7.3	61,275	7.7	0.95
75 to 84	37,784	4.9	50,223	6.3	0.78
85+	9,800	1.3	20,809	2.6	0.50
Total - Number	774,362	100.0	793,842	100.0	1.00
Per cent	..	49.4	..	50.6	0.98

¹ RR M:F is the ratio of the percentage for males to that for females

Source: ABS Estimated Resident Population, 2006.

This fact is not surprising, given that the life expectancy (at birth) of males (78.6 years in 2006) is estimated to be some five years lower than that for females (83.6 years in 2006) (Table 3.2). As life expectancy is based on historical patterns, it is useful to look at the proportion of deaths that

occur before a particular age. For example, in 2006, only 43.5% of all male deaths occurred before 75 years of age; for females, the proportion was even lower, at 27.1%. These statistics emphasise the extent to which many in the population are living longer.

Table 3.2: Life expectancy, South Australia, 2004-2006

Age (years)	Males	Females	RR M:F ¹
0 (at birth)	78.6	83.6	0.94
65	18.3	21.6	0.85
70	14.5	17.4	0.83
75	11.2	13.5	0.83

¹ RR M:F is the ratio of the percentage for males to that for females

Source: ABS Life Tables, South Australia, 2004-2006, (ABS Cat. No. 3302.4.55.001).

The above data are reinforced by the population projections for South Australia which, while indicating a growth of 7.6% over the 15 years to 2001, project a growth at ages 65 years and over of 48.9% (Table 3.3). Of note are the growth rates for males which are projected to be greater than

those for females: 8.4% for males of all ages, compared with 6.9% for females; and 54.7% for men at ages 65 years and over, compared with 44.3% for women. The result is a narrowing of the differential in the male to female proportions of the population at the oldest ages.

Table 3.3: Population projections by age and sex, South Australia, 2021

Age group (years)	Males		Females		RR M:F ¹
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	
0 to 14	140,857	16.8	133,571	15.7	1.07
15 to 24	101,743	12.1	97,408	11.5	1.06
25 to 34	115,367	13.7	109,501	12.9	1.07
35 to 44	107,060	12.8	103,003	12.1	1.05
45 to 54	104,350	12.4	103,062	12.1	1.02
55 to 64	109,167	13.0	111,494	13.1	0.99
65 to 74	92,073	11.0	98,599	11.6	0.94
75 to 84	50,080	6.0	59,712	7.0	0.85
85+	18,548	2.2	32,634	3.8	0.57
Total - Number	839,245	100.0	848,984	100.0	1.00
Per cent	..	49.7	..	50.3	0.99

¹ RR M:F is the ratio of the percentage for males to that for females

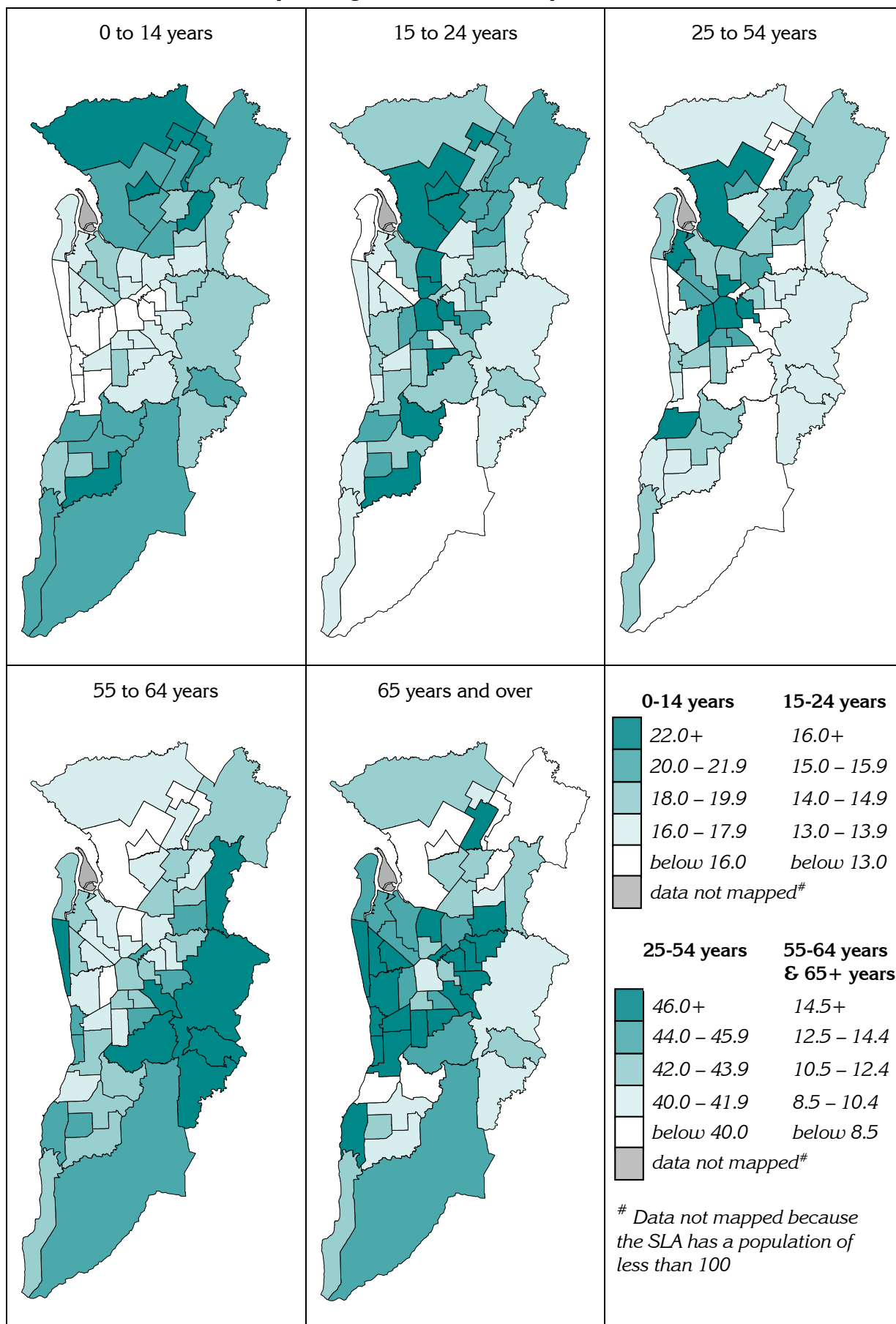
Source: Planning SA - Population Projections 2001 to 2021.

Map 3.1 shows the distribution of the Estimated Resident Population by broad age group across Metropolitan Adelaide. Perhaps one of the clearest distinctions can be made by comparing the distribution of the 0 to 14 year and the 65 years and over age groups, with strong concentrations of the latter group in the middle suburbs around the city centre. The distribution of the 15 to 24 year old population makes an unusual north-south pattern; and for the 55 to 64 year age group, the

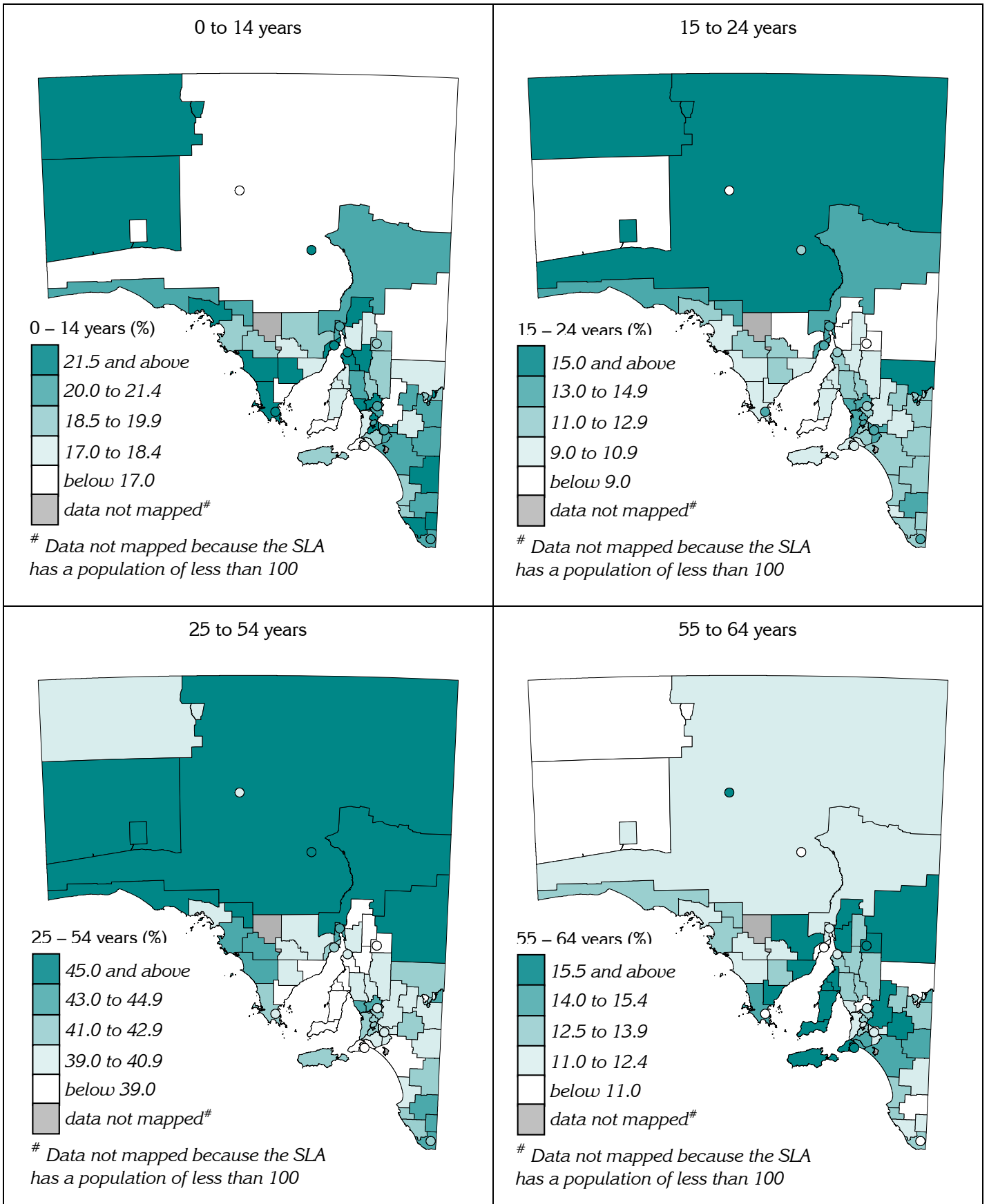
highest proportions are to be found to the east and south-east of the city centre.

In country South Australia (Map 3.2), the youngest age group is more predominant in country towns (marked with a circle), in particular, those farthest from Metropolitan Adelaide, other than Coober Pedy. The oldest age group is more predominant in the less remote parts of the State and in towns closer to Adelaide: this is particularly noticeable for areas with relatively large Aboriginal populations, none of which are mapped in the highest ranges.

Map 3.1: Age distribution, Metropolitan Adelaide, 2006

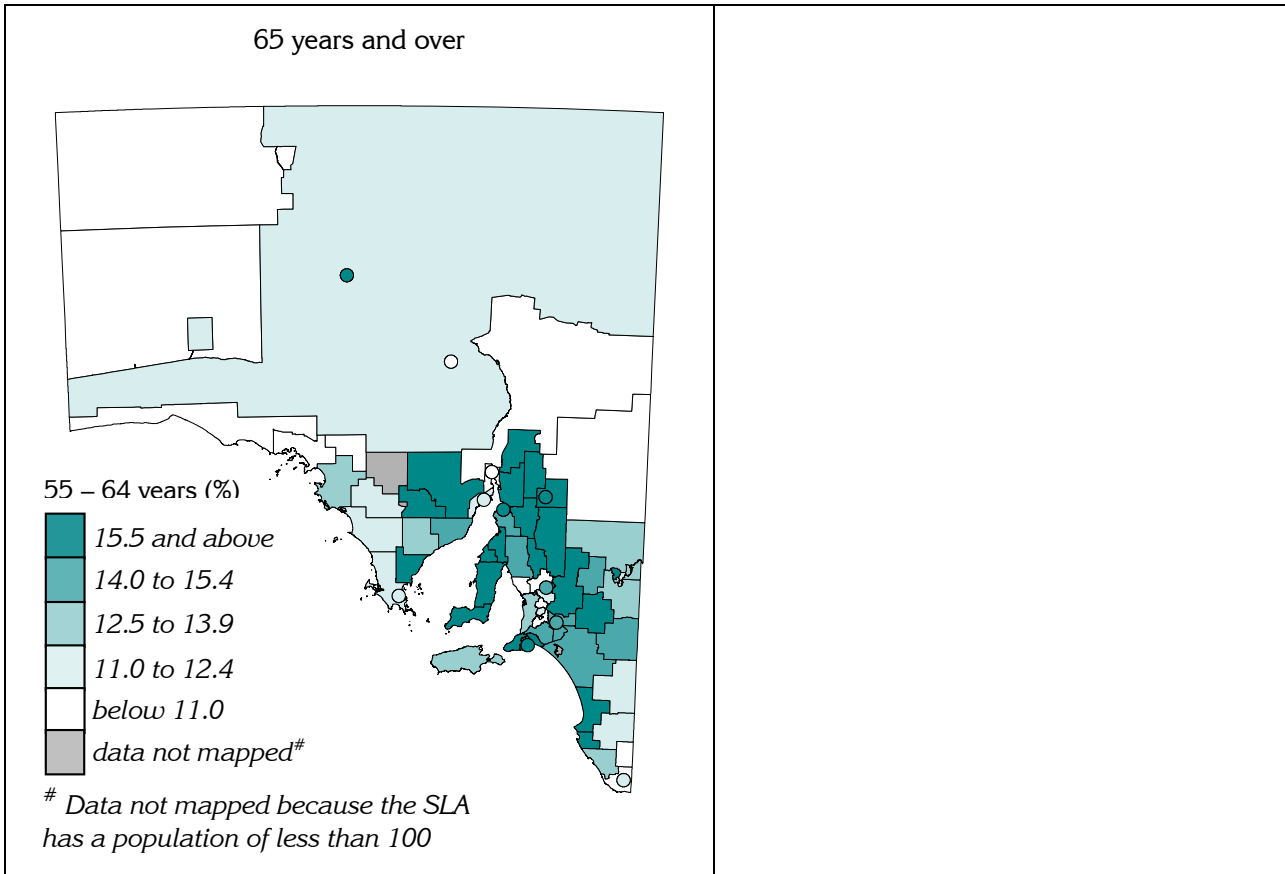


Map 3.2: Age distribution, South Australia, 2006



Source: Compiled in PHIDU from ABS Estimated Resident Population, 2006.

Map 3.2: Age distribution, South Australia, 2006 ...cont



Source: Compiled in PHIDU from ABS Estimated Resident Population, 2006.

Some data on the social determinants of health, discussed in Chapter 1, are presented in the following table.

When viewed at the State level, males and females comprised similar proportions of the population who were Aboriginal, other Australian-born, or were born in predominantly non-English speaking countries.

Males participating in secondary school education at age 16 had a 6% lower participation rate than females, with 76.1% of males at this age attending school full-time, compared with 81.0% of females (a rate ratio of 0.94).

Men were far less likely than women to be lone parents (77% fewer male than female lone parent

households, a rate ratio of 0.23), and somewhat less likely to be living alone (13% fewer male lone person households, a rate ratio of 0.87).

The unemployment rate for men was 12% above that for women (a rate ratio of 1.12), and for young men (those aged 15 to 24 years) it was 20% higher. Notably, for both males and females, youth unemployment rates were around twice those for the total population. Unemployment rates for Aboriginal people were around three times those of the total population, and Aboriginal men had an unemployment rate 15% above that for Aboriginal women.

Labour force participation by men was 22% higher than for women.

Table 3.4: Selected indicators of demography and socioeconomic status, by sex, South Australia, 2006

Variable	Males		Females		RR M:F ¹
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	
Birthplace & Indigenous status					
Australian-born population (total)	550,985	73.9	569,095	74.0	1.00
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	12,448	1.7	13,109	1.7	0.98
People born in predominantly non-English speaking countries	79,101	10.6	83,164	10.8	0.98
Education					
Full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16 years	7,965	75.9	8,057	81.2	0.93
Relationship in household					
Persons in registered marriage	276,329	40.1	280,697	39.2	1.02
Partners in de facto marriage	48,467	7.0	49,811	7.0	1.01
Lone parent households	11,903	1.7	53,702	7.5	0.23
Lone person households	74,634	10.8	89,169	12.4	0.87
Labour force					
Unemployed: Total	21,552	5.5	16,627	4.9	1.12
Unemployed young people (15-24 yrs): Total	7,555	11.5	5,964	9.6	1.20
Unemployed: Aboriginal population ²	697	17.0	550	14.8	1.15
Labour force participation (15 years and over)	391,015	65.0	337,058	53.3	1.22

¹ RR M:F is the ratio of the percentage for males to that for females

² Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders receiving benefits under the Community Development Employment (CDEP) Scheme are shown as employed in this table

Source: Australian Bureaus of Statistics 2006 Population Census Basic Community Profile, other than for full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16 (unpublished).

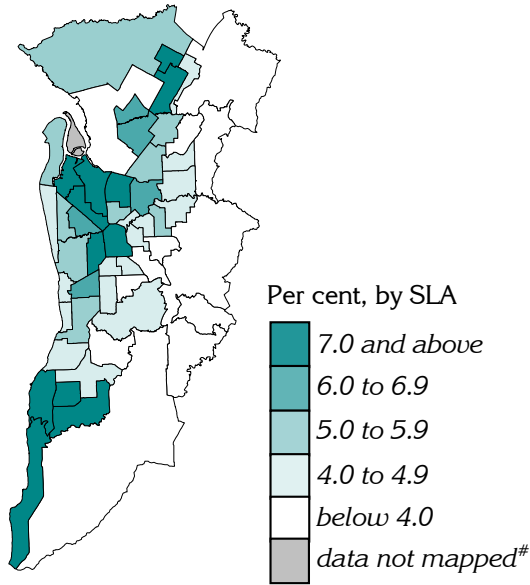
The distribution across the population for three of these indicators, those for participation in full-time education at 16 years of age and unemployment (for all ages and for young people) is further described below, as they are important indicators of men's wellbeing.

Map 3.3 shows the geographic distribution of unemployment of males in Metropolitan Adelaide. Males throughout a number of eastern, north-eastern and south-eastern Statistical Local Areas (SLAs – see Glossary for details), as well as Salisbury Balance, had the lowest unemployment rates, below 1.5%. The highest rates were found in SLAs of Adelaide and to the north-west and north,

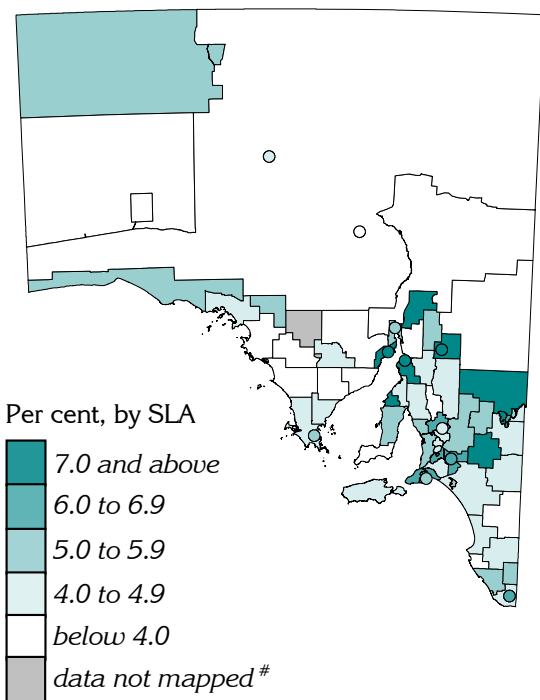
and in the outer north and outer south.

High levels of male unemployment in country South Australia were highly clustered around the larger towns, and in the Riverland (Map 3.4). SLAs with low rates were found in a small number of SLAs in the South East, Mallee, Mid North and Fleurieu Peninsula, as well as across the Northern & Far Western Health Region. These low rates are likely to be attributable to the categorisation, by the ABS, of people receiving unemployment benefits through the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme – generally regarded as the Aboriginal 'work for the dole' scheme, as being employed.

Map 3.3: Unemployment, males, Metropolitan Adelaide, 2006

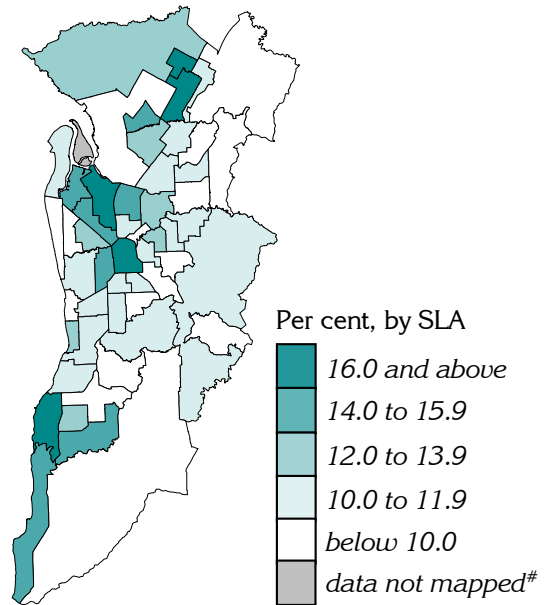


Map 3.4: Unemployment, males, country South Australia, 2006



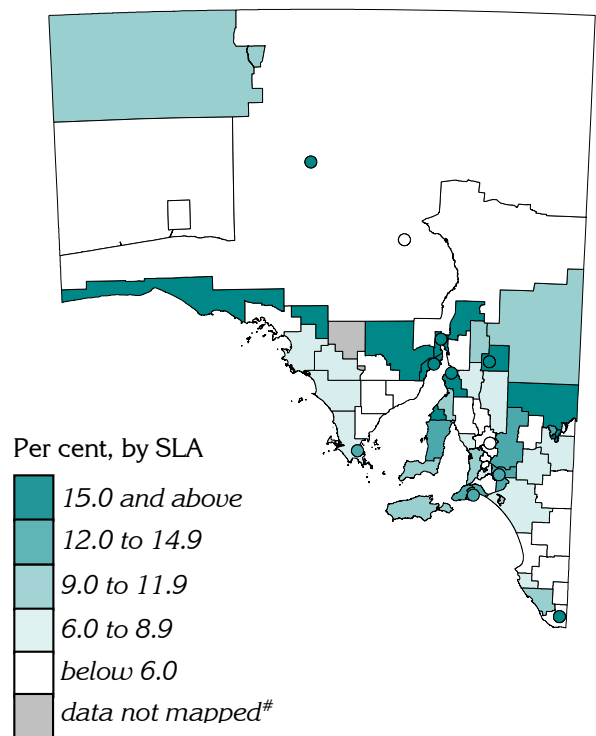
The distribution of unemployed young males in Metropolitan Adelaide is almost the same as that for males of all ages, other than that rates are, on average, twice as high (Map 3.5).

Map 3.5: Unemployment, males 15-24 years, Metropolitan Adelaide, 2006



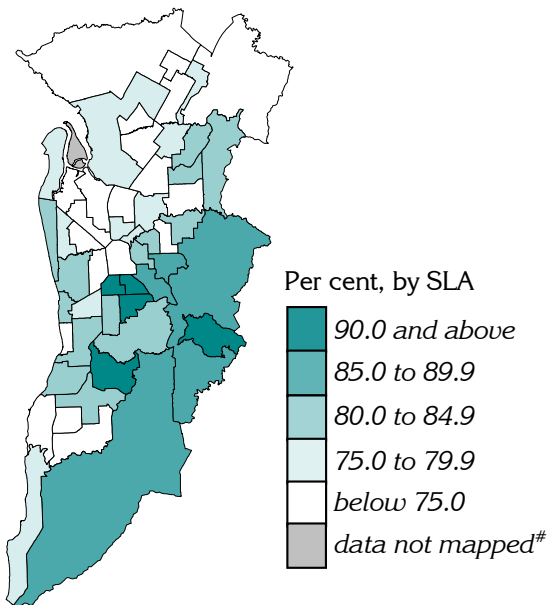
Youth unemployment in country SA (Map 3.6) shows unemployment rates being highest in a majority of the towns, as well as in SLAs covering parts of the West Coast, upper Spencer Gulf and the Riverland. Lower rates in the far northern and western SLAs could be attributed to the data excluding people CDEP.

Map 3.6: Unemployment, males 15-24 years, country South Australia, 2006



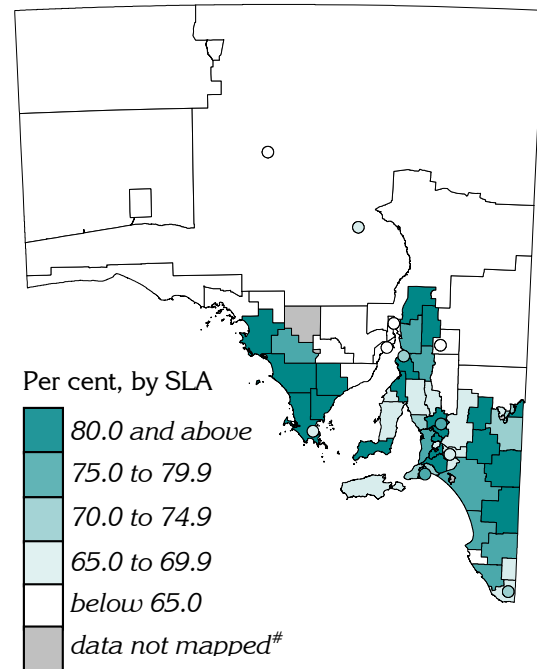
Map 3.7 shows the distribution of males aged 16 participating in full time secondary school education. The lowest participation rates were in SLAs throughout the north, north-western and south-western parts of Metropolitan Adelaide, with the highest rates recorded in SLAs to the east and south-east of the city. When comparing selected SLAs for this variable against the youth unemployment rate, areas with high unemployment also had lower school participation rates and vice versa.

Map 3.7: Full time participation in secondary school education at age 16, males, Metropolitan Adelaide, 2006



For country SA (Map 3.8), there is a very clear pattern of school participation, with many of the SLAs in the southern part of the State having the highest participation rates, and areas in the far northern and western parts of the State recording the lowest rates.

Map 3.8: Full time participation in secondary school education at age 16, males, country South Australia, 2006



Both male and female rates in the lowest SES areas were around twice those in the highest SES areas (Figure 3.1). The differentials among the young unemployed were around 50% (Figure 3.2).

Unemployment varies across the remoteness classes, although is generally lowest in the most remote areas for both males and females, overall and at ages 15 to 24 years (Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.4, respectively). The relatively low unemployment rates in the Remote and Very Remote areas are likely to be a result of the treatment of people receiving unemployment benefits through the CDEP: in these data, ABS count CDEP recipients as employed.

Participation of 16 year olds in full-time secondary education declines with increasing socioeconomic disadvantage, with a larger decline for males than for females – 24% lower in the lowest SES areas for males and 16% lower for females (Figure 3.5).

Participation also declines by remoteness, with a male participation rate in the most remote areas almost half that of the Major Cities areas (44% lower, a rate ratio of 0.56). For females, there was also a markedly lower participation rate in the most remote areas, at 31% below that of the Major Cities areas: a rate ratio of 0.69) (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.1: Unemployment by sex and socioeconomic status, 2006

Rate ratio: Male 2.02, Female 2.08

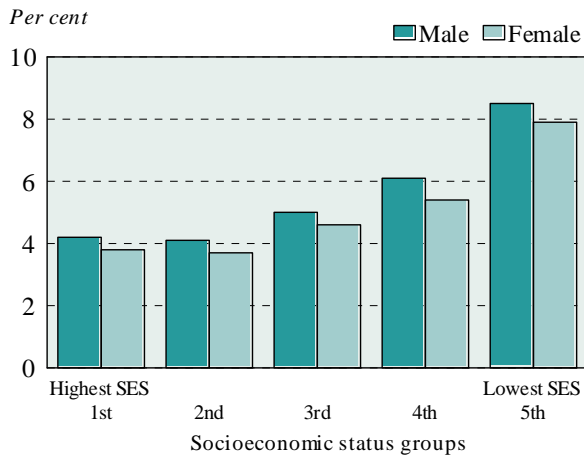


Figure 3.2: Unemployment of 15 to 24 year olds, by sex and socioeconomic status, 2006

Rate ratio: Male 1.50, Female 1.57

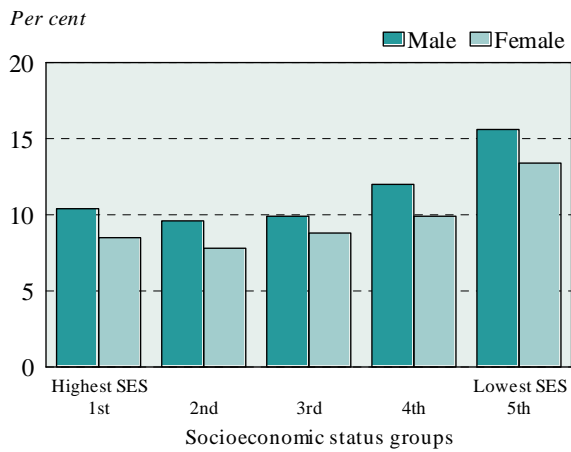


Figure 3.3: Unemployment by sex and remoteness, 2006

Rate ratio: Male 0.96, Female 0.80

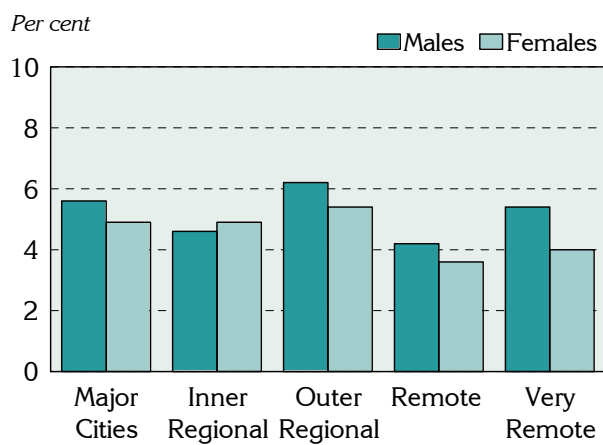


Figure 3.4: Unemployment, of 15 to 24 year olds, by sex and remoteness, 2006

Rate ratio: Male 0.43, Female 0.30

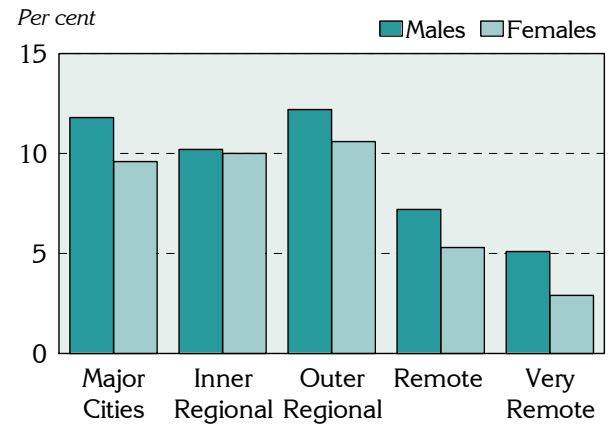


Figure 3.5: Full time participation in secondary school education at age 16, by sex and socioeconomic status, 2006

Rate ratio: Male 0.76, Female 0.84

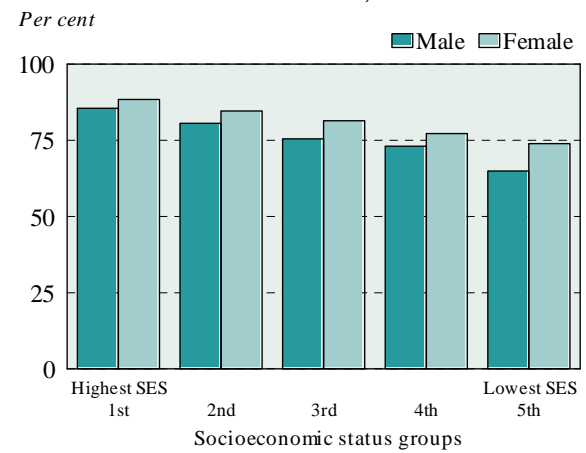
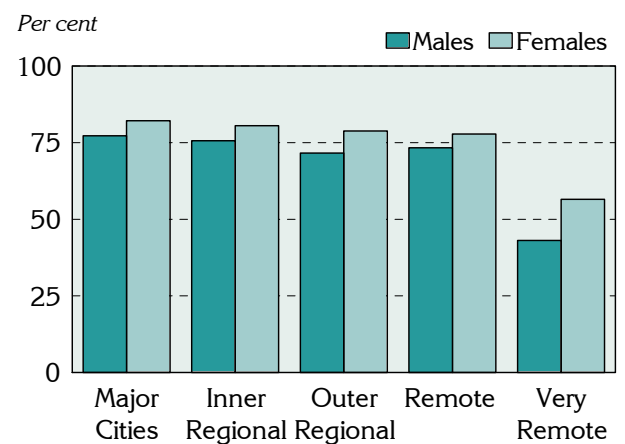


Figure 3.6: Full time participation in secondary school education at age 16, by sex and remoteness, 2006

Rate ratio: Male 0.56, Female 0.69

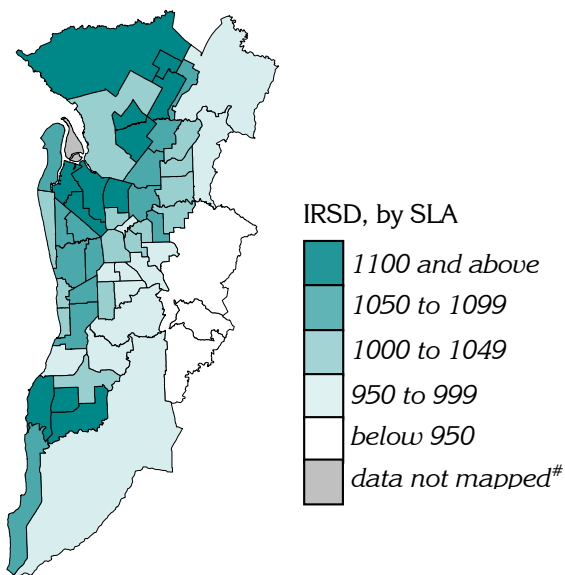


The ABS Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD – see Glossary for details) is a summary measure of socioeconomic disadvantage for the population living in geographic areas (47). It is used throughout this atlas as a reference against which to describe patterns of socioeconomic disadvantage evident in men’s use of health services, and health status.

Map 3.9 shows the distribution of the socioeconomically disadvantaged population living in SLAs in Metropolitan Adelaide, and Map 4.5 shows these data for country South Australia.

The lowest IRSD scores (that is, scores indicating the highest levels of disadvantage) were found in SLAs in three groups – in the north-west, the outer north and the outer south. Areas with populations of least socioeconomic disadvantage included a number of SLAs adjacent to the SLA of the City of Adelaide (referred to throughout this report as the SLA of Adelaide) to the north, east and south; a band of SLAs further out, to the south-east, east and north-east; and a small number of beach-side SLAs.

Map 3.9: Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, Metropolitan Adelaide, 2006



In country South Australia (Map 3.10), the areas of greatest socioeconomic disadvantage comprised a number of the larger towns and areas with higher proportions of Aboriginal people in the far north, the far west, the Riverland and the southern Fleurieu Peninsula.

Map 3.10: Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, country South Australia, 2006

