

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S BABY BOOMERS: A PROFILE

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) MON 10 NOV 2003

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Glenn Hamlyn on Adelaide (08) 8237 7422.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents data relating to the current characteristics of South Australian 'baby boomers', that is, people born between 1946 and 1965. It brings together a wide range of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data from different collections.

DATA ISSUES

Data in this publication relate to different reference periods as they have been compiled from a wide range of sources. The ages selected to represent the baby boomer cohort presented in the text, tables and graphs vary depending on the reference periods of the data sources. Information on age rather than date of birth is frequently collected from respondents of surveys; therefore, data on the baby boomer cohort are approximate estimates based on available age groups. The table below provides a ready reference for identifying the age group of interest; however, if a survey reference period was early in a calendar year, the age grouping from the previous year was selected.

AGE OF BABY BOOMERS DURING SURVEY REFERENCE PERIODS

Year of survey	APPROXIMATE AGE IF BORN IN.....	
	1965 years	1946 years
1997	32	51
1998	33	52
1999	34	53
2000	35	54
2001	36	55
2002	37	56
2003	38	57

In graphs throughout this report, footnotes are used to indicate the cohorts that are within the baby boomer generation.

ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of component items and totals. Published percentages have been calculated prior to rounding of the figures; therefore, discrepancies may exist between these percentages and those that could be calculated from the rounded figures.

P R E F A C E

The baby boomer generation, and the impact this group will have on social, economic and welfare policy over the next few years, are areas receiving close attention. South Australia is generally recognised as having an ageing population. At 30 June 2001, baby boomers represented 29% of the South Australian population. Projections suggest there will be a 40% increase in the next ten years in the number of people aged 56–65 years as baby boomers move into and through this age group. *South Australia's Baby Boomers: A Profile* draws together relevant data from the ABS to provide information to assist debate and encourage informed decision-making and policy formulation in this important area.

The ABS refers to baby boomers as those people born in the period 1946–1965 inclusive. This publication concentrates on the characteristics of people born in this twenty-year period, and draws comparisons with people born up to ten years earlier, in an attempt to provide pointers to future change as the baby boomer generation continues to age.

South Australia's Baby Boomers: A Profile focuses on a broad range of issues and is arranged into seven chapters:

- Demography
- Cultural diversity
- Family
- Housing
- Education and work
- Health
- Community life.

This publication follows the approach established in *Western Australia's Baby Boomers: A Profile of Persons Born 1946–1965* (cat. no. 4149.5).

The ABS collects and disseminates a wide range of data from which information related to baby boomers can be extracted. It was only possible to include a selection of data in this publication; however, additional data may be available on request, including finer level detail for data presented in this profile. The data presented in this publication have been sourced from a wide variety of statistical collections. Care should be taken when analysing the data as time periods, definitions, scope, coverage and methodologies will differ. Some concepts and definitions are covered in the Glossary; however, more detailed information can be obtained from the relevant source publications.

For further information about ABS statistics and services, please refer to the information page of this publication.

Ian Crettenden
Regional Director
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
BMI	Body Mass Index
C	City
CD	Collection District
DC	District Council
LGA	Local Government Area
ml	millilitre
n.f.d.	not further defined
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
no.	number
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SD	Statistical Division
SLA	Statistical Local Area
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
\$	dollar
%	per cent
'000	thousands

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

WHO ARE THE BABY BOOMERS?

There is some contention amongst researchers as to the start and end points of the 'baby boom'. Different time periods are used because countries have differed in their fertility and immigration patterns; in addition, researchers within the same country may disagree on a definition.

In Australia, the 'boom' is regarded as having occurred from the end of World War II until some time in the mid-1960s. While there is a degree of subjectivity in selecting a period of time to label the 'baby boom', the ABS (after consultation with leading Australian demographers) refers to 'baby boomers' as Australian residents who were born in the period 1946–1965 inclusive. (This includes people born overseas during this period who have since migrated to Australia.)

BABY BOOMERS TODAY

Since the baby boomer age cohort spans a period of 20 years, there are likely to be people within the cohort with significantly different characteristics, because they are at different points in the life cycle. The younger baby boomers are more likely to be in their child rearing years, whereas the older baby boomers are more likely to be nearing retirement and children may have left their home. Analyses in this report have been divided into five-year or ten-year cohorts, depending on the reliability of available data.

Where possible, comparisons have been made with persons born up to ten years prior to the baby boomers (in 1936–1945). As a large proportion of this group of people are likely to have entered the retirement phase of their life cycle, their current characteristics may be some indication of the baby boomers' future way of life over the next decade.

AGEING OF THE POPULATION

The ageing population generally, and more specifically the baby boomer generation, will have a great impact on society in coming years. The South Australian population has the highest median age (37.6 years at 30 June 2001) of all states and territories and the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over (15% at 30 June 2001) (refer *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, cat. no. 3201.0).

In every year since 1975, total fertility rates in South Australia have been below the rate of 2.1 babies per woman, which is the rate required for replacement of the population. These low fertility rates are resulting in smaller proportions of younger people in the population than older people. This is known as structural ageing as it affects the structure of the population distribution. In addition, increases in life expectancy are resulting in a greater number of people living to an older age. This is known as numerical ageing as it affects the actual size of the population. The combination of structural and numerical ageing in Australia has led to the ageing of the population.¹ The ageing of the population is compounded by the number of baby boomers. There were an estimated 441,000 in South Australia at 30 June 2001. Baby boomers will start turning 65 years of age in 2011.

This report has been produced as a result of state government concerns about the effects on the workforce of the earlier-born baby boomers retiring over the next decade. In addition, the report focuses on the baby boomers as they age over the next ten years and the possible impacts they may have on demands for goods and services in housing, health, transport and other sectors. This report does not discuss ageing of the population in general; however, some reports produced by the ABS that have a more direct focus on ageing are listed in the related publications section at the end of this report.

Much of the analysis in this report focuses on the characteristics of baby boomers, presented in five or ten-year cohorts using the latest data available. Comparisons are made with persons born up to ten years earlier, that is, in 1936–1945. While baby boomers may not follow the behaviours of the previous cohort as they age over the next ten years, comment is made throughout this report that their numbers may have an impact on demand for services and goods. Projections suggest that there will be 58,000 (40%) more persons aged 55.5 years to 65.5 years and 12,000 (6%) more persons aged 45.5 years to 55.5 years in 2011 than in 2001.

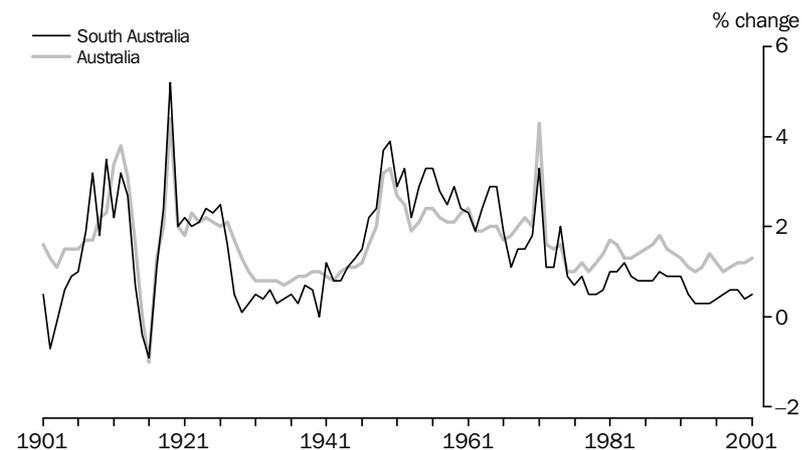
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Australian population has undergone enormous change over the course of the last century. The demographic make-up of Australian society has been shaped by historical events (such as the Great Depression and two World Wars) and reflects the impact of various socioeconomic circumstances (such as changes in industry, labour market conditions, immigration policies, cultural diversity, social attitudes and living standards). These and other factors influence fertility, mortality and migration and the resultant structure of the population. In turn, the characteristics of the current population will affect the future population make-up, society and economy.

The post World War II 'baby boom' is perhaps the most influential and recognisable demographic trend in Australia over the last century. The post-war period was characterised by high marriage rates, high fertility (as a result of women delaying childbirth during the Depression and war years) and improved economic conditions. It was also a period of high population growth through overseas migration. In 1945, the Australian government introduced an initiative to increase the population by 1.0% per year through immigration. This resulted in Australia having record levels of net overseas migration in 1949 and 1950.² Many of these migrants in turn formed families and had children in the years after arrival, contributing further to the baby boom. The combination of high fertility and high levels of immigration resulted in a significant number of persons being born during the post-war period.

Graph 1.1 shows that South Australia's population growth followed a similar pattern to Australia's growth throughout the 20th century. After the Depression, South Australia's annual population growth peaked at 3.9% in 1951. Apart from 1961, South Australia's annual population growth rates were higher than Australia's during the baby boom years of 1945–1965. However, as this graph shows, the decline in population growth after the baby boom was more marked in South Australia than in Australia overall.

1.1 RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH

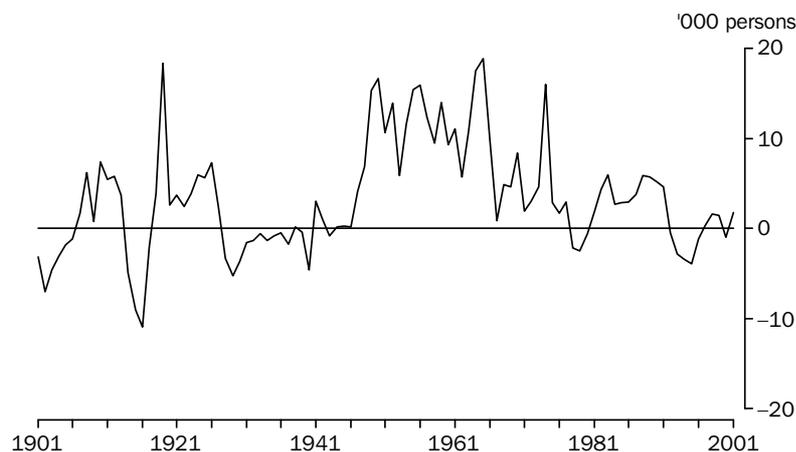


Note: Soldiers serving overseas in World War I were not counted as being in the population.

Source: *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001), table 5.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND *continued*

Graph 1.2 shows the influence of migration on South Australia's population growth. During the baby boom (from 1946–1965), South Australia received a net 226,000 persons through interstate and overseas migration. Migration peaked in 1965 with a net 18,900 persons moving to reside in South Australia.

1.2 NET INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS MIGRATION, South Australia

Note: During World War I, troops leaving Australia were regarded as emigrants while those returning were regarded as immigrants.

Source: *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001), table 63.

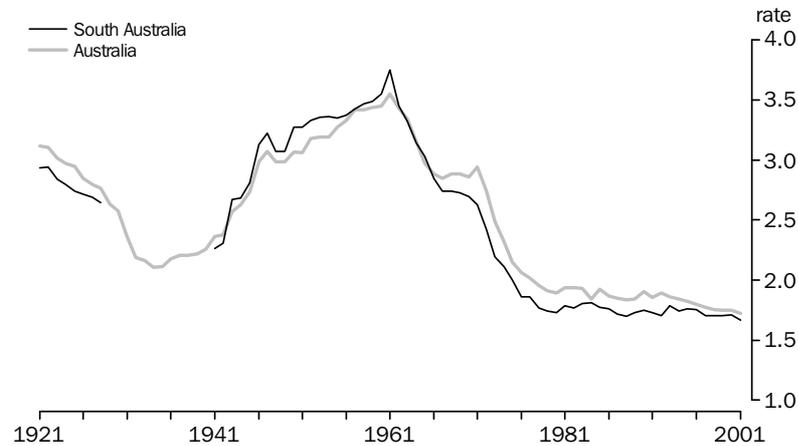
Fertility

The high fertility rates experienced in Australia after World War II continued into the early 1960s, reaching a peak of 3.5 babies per Australian woman in 1961—that is, in 1961 the average Australian woman could expect to give birth to 3.5 babies in her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates. A fertility rate of 3.0 and above for the total population was a characteristic of the baby boom period. The fertility rate dropped through the mid-1960s with the introduction of effective contraception and wider availability of abortion, and settled at around 2.9 babies per woman over the period 1966–1971. In the late 1960s, legislation was passed which supported the changing attitudes towards the role of women in society. This included new laws in 1966 allowing married women to work in the public sector, and in 1969 it was ruled that women should receive equal pay to men for equal work. This, together with increasing availability of part-time work, and other changing attitudes and practices, resulted in a steady increase in the participation of women in education and employment, while fertility rates continued to decline.

The current low level of fertility in Australia is a result of increasing proportions of women remaining childless and couples restricting their family size. Childbearing is occurring at later ages than in the past, reducing opportunities to have children and limiting the likelihood of larger families.³

Fertility continued

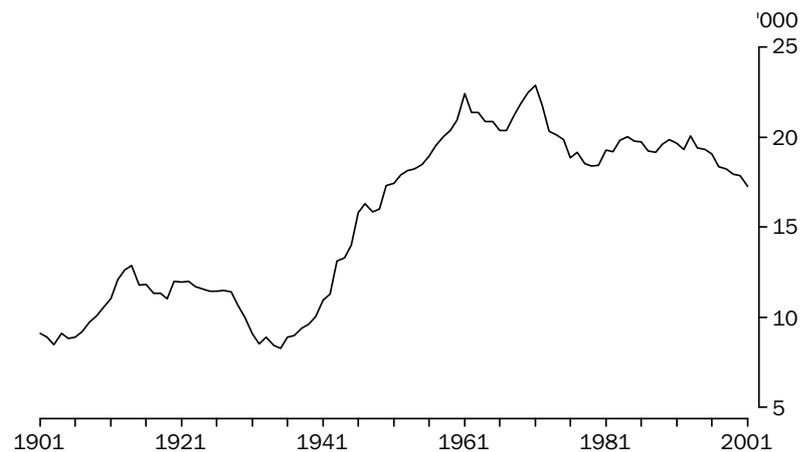
Graph 1.3 shows that South Australian fertility rates largely follow the pattern observed for Australia, although they are consistently higher over the boom period and lower since. The South Australian fertility rate reached 3.8 babies per woman in 1961.

1.3 TOTAL FERTILITY RATES

Note: South Australian total fertility rates unavailable from 1929–1940.

Source: *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001) tables 39 and 40, and data available on request.

Graph 1.4 shows that the number of registered births in South Australia during the baby boom years increased from 15,800 births in 1946 to a peak of 22,400 births in 1961, before falling to 20,900 in 1965. In total, 378,300 births were registered during this period. Even though the total fertility rates for 1970 and 1971 were below 3.0 babies per woman, there were more women of childbearing ages resulting in more births registered in these years than in 1961 (22,500 in 1970 and 22,900 in 1971).

1.4 BIRTHS, South Australia

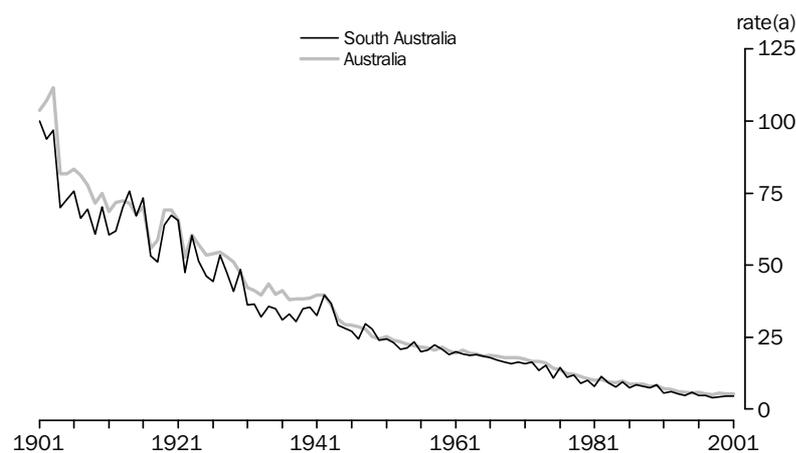
Source: *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001), table 36.

Mortality

Life expectancy in Australia increased substantially during the 20th century. In the period 1901–1910, average life expectancy at birth in South Australia was 57 years for males and 60 years for females. Life expectancies at birth had increased to 69 years for males and 76 years for females by 1971 and continued to increase to 77 years for males and 83 years for females in 2001. Improvements in life expectancy throughout the century reflect a generally consistent decline in mortality rates. Factors contributing to the decline in mortality rates include a rise in living standards; improved nutrition levels; better health education, sanitation and public health measures; and advances in medical technology and treatment.

In the first half of the century, the greatest gains in reducing mortality rates were made in reducing the death rates of young children and young women of childbearing age. Graph 1.5 shows that infant mortality rates of South Australia's children under one year of age fell from 100 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1901 to 27 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1946. Infant mortality rates have fallen gradually in the second half of the century to as low as four deaths per 1,000 live births in the late 1990s. The combination of low death rates and high fertility rates during the middle of the century contributed to the baby boom.

1.5 INFANT MORTALITY RATES



(a) Deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Source: *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001), table 46.

ENDNOTES

¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics, 'Regional population ageing', *Australian Social Trends, 2002*, cat. no. 4102.0, ABS, Canberra, pp. 7–11.

² Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian Demographic Trends, 1997*, cat. no. 3102.0, ABS, Canberra, p. 3.

³ Australian Bureau of Statistics, 'Fertility futures', *Australian Social Trends, 2002*, cat. no. 4102.0, ABS, Canberra, pp. 12–16.

CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHY

INTRODUCTION

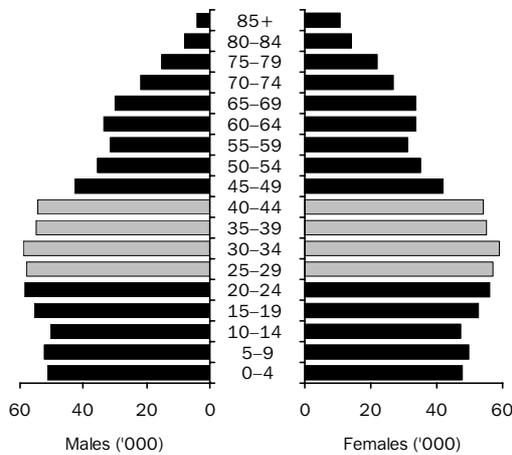
This Chapter discusses the structure and distribution of the South Australian population, with a particular emphasis on the size and characteristics of the baby boomer group. It highlights some demographic features and demonstrates the impact of the baby boomer generation on the composition of the future population of South Australia.

POPULATION STRUCTURE AND DISTRIBUTION

The effect of the baby boomers on the age and sex distribution of South Australia's estimated resident population in 1991 and 2001 is highlighted in the population pyramids presented below (graphs 2.1 and 2.2). Baby boomers have been defined as persons born in 1946–1965; however, for ease of presentation, graphs 2.1 and 2.2 highlight persons born from 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1966.

At 30 June 1991, baby boomers were aged between 25.5 years and 45.5 years and there were 450,000 of them. They represented 31% of the South Australian population. This cohort was larger than the cohort born over the following 20 years (30% of the population). The cohort born in the 20-year period before the baby boomer generation represented 20% of the population.

2.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—30 June 1991

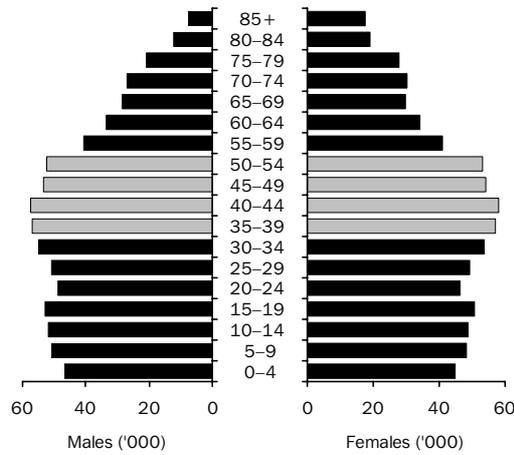


Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001), table 28.

Ten years later, at 30 June 2001, when baby boomers were aged between 35.5 years and 55.5 years, there were 441,000 of them and they represented 29% of the South Australian population (graph 2.2). The cohort born in the 20-year period following the baby boom comprised 27% of the population while the cohort born up to 20 years earlier than the baby boomers comprised 17% of the population.

POPULATION STRUCTURE AND DISTRIBUTION *continued*

2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—30 June 2001



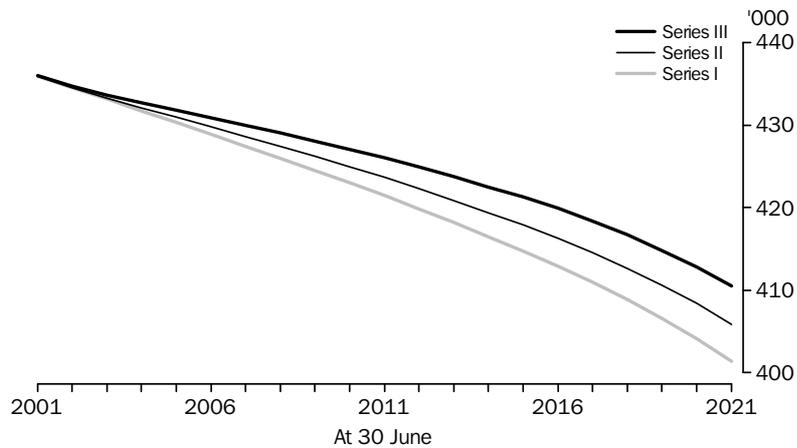
Source: *Population Estimates by Age and Sex, South Australia* (cat. no. 3235.4.55.001).

Population projections

According to the latest ABS population projection series, South Australia’s population is projected to grow from 1.51 million persons in 2001 to 1.55–1.56 million in 2011 and 1.56–1.59 million in 2021. When these projections were prepared in 2000, the baby boomer generation was projected to number 436,000 persons and fall to 421,000–426,000 in 2011 and 401,000–411,000 in 2021 (see graph 2.3).

To simplify the following analysis, the medium series, Series II, has been selected. Series II assumptions include an annual net overseas migration gain of 3,200 persons into South Australia, an annual net internal migration loss declining to 2,500 persons by 2004 and a total fertility rate declining to 1.55 births per woman by 2008, and then remaining constant. Life expectancy was assumed to increase at a diminishing rate, and age-sex specific death rates were assumed to gradually decline.

2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BABY BOOMERS

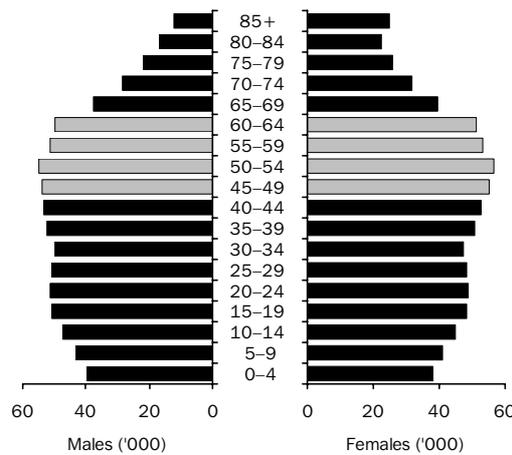


Source: *Population Projections, Australia, 1999 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

Population projections *continued*

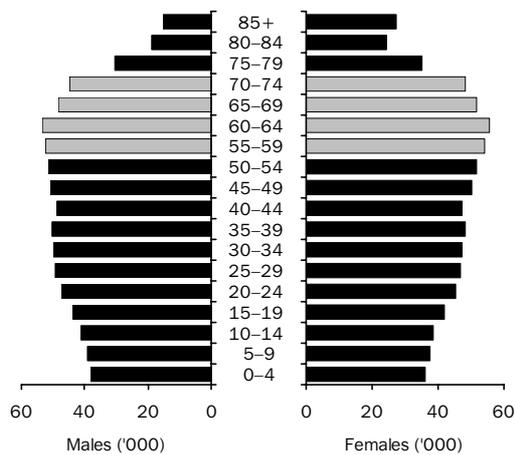
Graphs 2.4 and 2.5 show that baby boomers will approach the retirement and older age brackets in the next two decades. Consistent with graphs 2.1 and 2.2, the pyramids highlight persons born from 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1966. At 30 June 2011, baby boomers will be between 45.5 years and 65.5 years of age. At that time, they will represent a much higher proportion of the population than persons in the earlier-born 20-year cohort when they were the same ages (in 1991). Baby boomers are projected to represent 27% of the population in 2011, whereas the earlier-born 20-year cohort represented 20% of the 1991 population.

2.4 POPULATION PROJECTIONS, Series II—30 June 2011



Source: *Population Projections, Australia, 1999 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

2.5 POPULATION PROJECTIONS, Series II—30 June 2021



Source: *Population Projections, Australia, 1999 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

Ten years further into the future, at 30 June 2021, baby boomers will be between 55.5 years and 75.5 years of age, and projected to represent 26% of the population. This proportion is higher than that for the earlier-born cohort when they were in the mid-1950s to mid-1970s in 2001 (17% of the 2001 population).

Population projections *continued*

In summary, graphs 2.1, 2.2, 2.4 and 2.5 show the impact of the baby boomers on the population over time as they progress into older age groups. The baby boomers represented 31% of the South Australian population in 1991, and as the baby boomers age, this proportion is projected to fall to 26% of the population in 2021. In addition, the graphs show the extent to which the population of South Australia has been ageing, that is, the trend toward a greater proportion of the population in older age groups relative to younger age groups. The larger numbers of the baby boomer cohort, combined with the ageing of the population, may have significant impacts on infrastructure and services related to the lifestyles, wellbeing and care of older people.

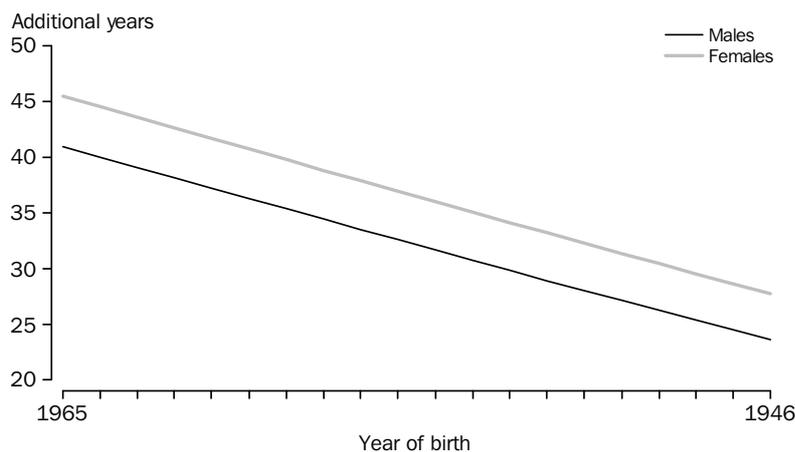
Sex ratio and deaths

The sex ratio (the number of males per 100 females) among the baby boomer cohort was 101 in 1991 and fell to 99 in 2001. This can partially be explained by the greater number of deaths of male baby boomers compared with female baby boomers (see graph 7.7 in Chapter 7, Health). The sex ratio is projected to continue to fall, to 97 males per 100 females in 2011 and to 95 in 2021, as life expectancies of males are likely to continue to be lower than females.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

South Australian male baby boomers born in 1965 will have their 38th birthdays in 2003 and, as shown in graph 2.6, could expect to live a further 41.0 years (to 79 years) if they experience the age-specific death rates for 1999–2001 for the rest of their lives. By comparison, women born in 1965 could expect to live a further 45.5 years (to 83.5 years). For persons at the other end of the baby boomer cohort, i.e. those born in 1946 who will have their 57th birthdays in 2003, expectation of life is a further 23.6 years for men (to 80.6 years) and 27.7 years (to 84.7 years) for women.

2.6 EXPECTATION OF ADDITIONAL YEARS OF LIFE—2003



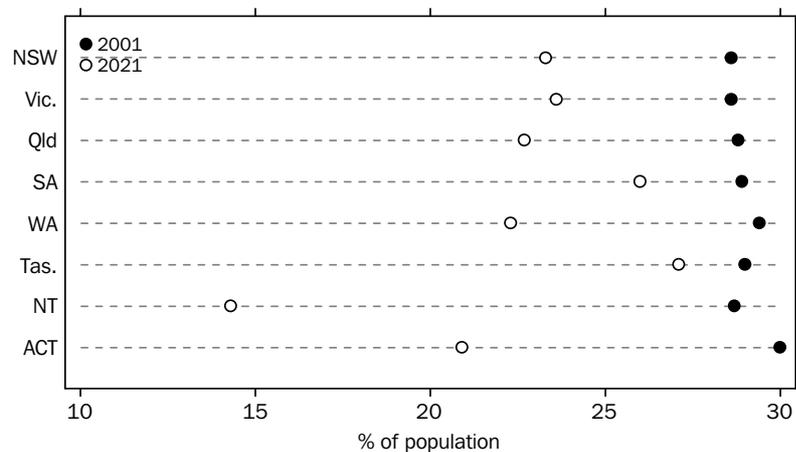
Source: ABS data available on request, *Demography, South Australia* (cat. no. 3311.4).

REGIONAL COMPARISONS

State and territory

Graph 2.7 shows that the populations of the states and territories of Australia had similar proportions of baby boomers at 30 June 2001—ranging from nearly 29% to 30%. However, according to Series II of ABS population projections, these proportions are projected to show large differences over the next two decades. At 30 June 2011, baby boomers are projected to comprise 27% of the South Australian population and 28% of the Tasmanian population compared with 26% for the other states.

By 30 June 2021, baby boomers are projected to represent over one-quarter of the South Australian and Tasmania populations (26% and 27% respectively). In comparison, the proportion for Australia as a whole is projected to be 23%. Baby boomers are projected to comprise a low 14% of the Northern Territory, partly due to lower life expectancies and higher fertility rates.

2.7 PROJECTED PROPORTION OF BABY BOOMERS, Series II

Source: *Population Projections, Australia, 1999 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

Within South Australia

Some regions of South Australia have high proportions of young people and other regions have high proportions of older people; however, baby boomers make up relatively similar proportions of regional populations. The Adelaide Statistical Division had 73% of the South Australian estimated resident population and 73% of the baby boomer cohort in 2001. At the Statistical Local Area (SLA) level and excluding the unincorporated areas, the proportions of baby boomers ranged from 24% in the Playford (C) - Elizabeth SLA and Victor Harbor (DC) to 36% in the Adelaide Hills (DC) - Ranges SLA and the Playford (C) - Hills SLA.

The distribution of baby boomers in future years is a key demographic issue and an area of interest for state government planning and policy agencies.

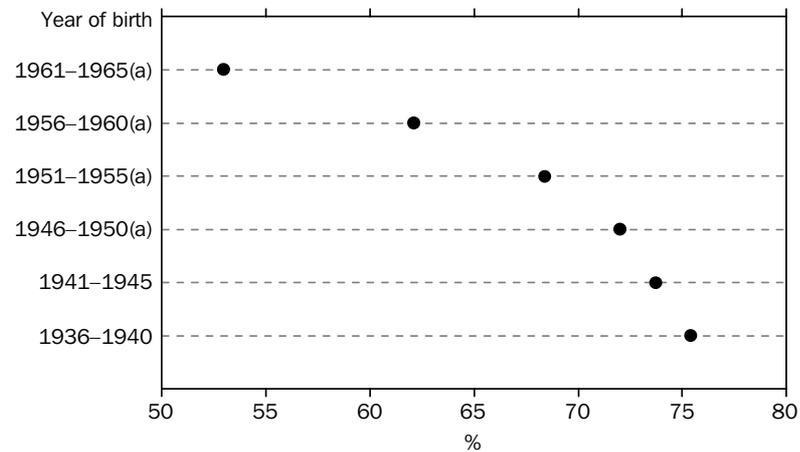
MIGRATION

Population movement, or migration, can impact on the level of growth, structure and distribution of regional populations. The reasons people move change as they age. Personal characteristics, and individual, family and household circumstances impact on the opportunity people have to move, as does a person’s inclination toward mobility. Lifestyle preferences appear to play a larger part in determining the inter-regional movement flows of older persons and observations over time support the notion that older persons more regularly migrate toward coastal areas. The catalyst for baby boomers and younger age groups to move is more likely to be a significant event, such as marriage or change in employment.¹ Increasingly for baby boomers, that catalyst will be retirement from the labour force.

In 2001, 64% of baby boomers reported that they usually resided at the same address as they did five years earlier. In comparison, 58% of the total South Australian population were living at the same address as they did five years earlier. Graph 2.8 shows that within the baby boomer group, the proportion who had not moved rose from 53% for the baby boomer cohort born in 1961–1965 to 72% for those born in 1946–1950. People born up to ten years prior to the baby boomers were even less likely to have moved in the previous five years.

In the five years from 1996–2001, 9% of baby boomers residing in South Australia had moved within the same SLA, 14% had moved from another SLA in the same Statistical Division (SD), 5% from another South Australian SD, 4% from interstate and 2% from overseas (refer table A2.1 in the Appendix).

2.8 SOUTH AUSTRALIANS WHO DID NOT MOVE RESIDENCE BETWEEN 1996 AND 2001

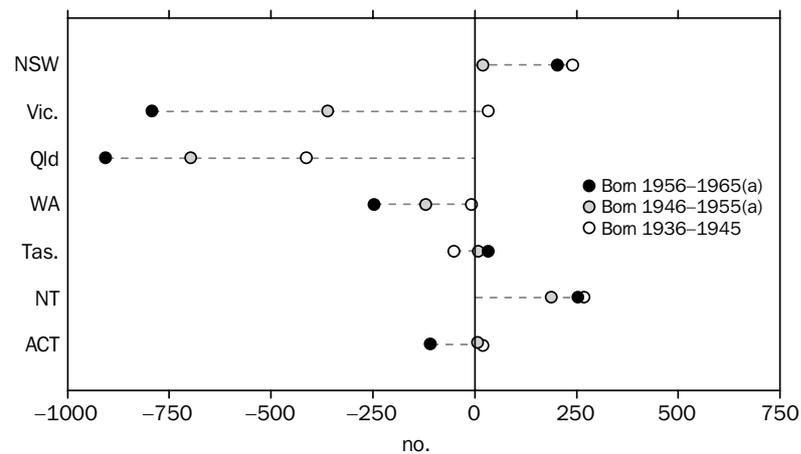


(a) Baby boomers.

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

MIGRATION *continued*

In 2001, more baby boomers reported that they had left South Australia to live in other states and territories of Australia since 1996 than had come into South Australia from interstate. There was a net loss of 1,600 baby boomers born in 1956–1965 and 1,000 baby boomers born in 1946–1955, compared with a net interstate gain of just under 100 persons born in 1936–1945. Graph 2.9 shows that the largest net outflow of baby boomers was to Queensland, followed by Victoria. The largest inflows were from New South Wales and Northern Territory.

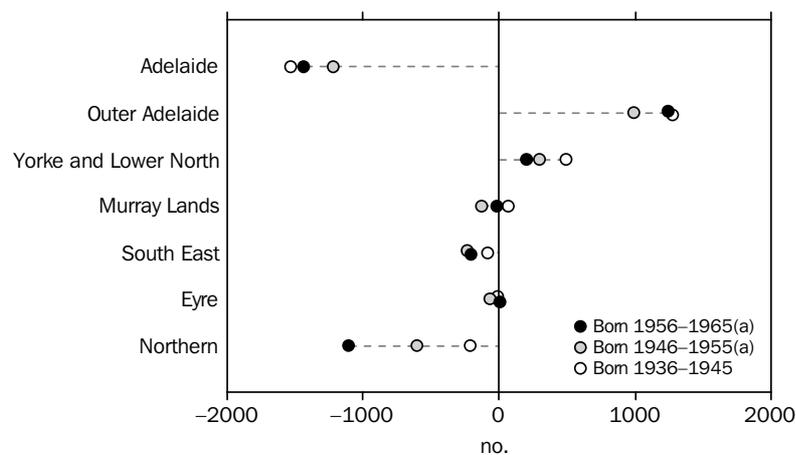
2.9 NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION INTO SOUTH AUSTRALIA FROM 1996 TO 2001

(a) Baby boomers.

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

Graph 2.10 shows the net migration of baby boomers, and of persons born up to ten years prior to them, into South Australian SDs between 1996 and 2001. Excluded are persons who emigrated to or immigrated from overseas. The Outer Adelaide SD gained 2,200 baby boomers from internal migration in this period, with most (71%) of the gain coming from the Adelaide SD. Yorke and Lower North SD was the only other South Australian SD to have a net gain of baby boomers. Adelaide SD had the largest net loss of baby boomers (2,700), mainly to interstate, followed by Northern SD (1,700).

Comparing figures for baby boomers with those for persons born prior to them may provide an indication of the expected movements of baby boomers as they age and enter retirement. In the five years to 2001, the Outer Adelaide SD and Yorke and Lower North SD had the largest net inflows of persons born in 1936–1945 (1,300 and 500 persons respectively), similar to the baby boomer group. The majority of these persons came from the Adelaide SD. The Adelaide SD had a net loss of persons born in 1936–1945 in the five years to 2001; however, in contrast to the baby boomer group, they were mainly to the rest of South Australia rather than to interstate (refer to table A2.2 in the Appendix). Therefore, the net inflows of baby boomers into Outer Adelaide SD and Yorke and Lower North SD may continue over the next decade.

MIGRATION *continued***2.10** NET INTERNAL MIGRATION FROM 1996 TO 2001, By Statistical Division

(a) Baby boomers.

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

CONCLUSION

This Chapter discussed the structure and distribution of the South Australian population, with a particular focus on the baby boomer cohort. Issues considered included population projections, life expectancy, regional comparisons and migration within the state and interstate.

- In June 2001, baby boomers represented 29% of the South Australian population. A decade later in June 2011, they are projected to represent 27% of the population.
- The ratio of male baby boomers to 100 female baby boomers is projected to fall from 99 to 97 from June 2001 to June 2011.
- ABS projections suggest that when baby boomers born in 1945-1956 are aged between 55.5 years and 65.5 years in June 2011, there will be 58,000 more of them than persons born in 1936-1945 when they were aged between 55.5 years and 65.5 years in June 2001.
- In 2001, 64% of baby boomers usually resided at the same address as they did five years earlier, compared with 58% of the total population.
- In the five years to 2001, the Outer Adelaide and Yorke and Lower North SDs recorded the largest net inflows of baby boomers, with the majority of persons coming from Adelaide.
- In 2001, more baby boomers had left South Australia to live in other states and territories since 1996 than had come into South Australia from interstate. The largest net outflow was to Queensland, followed by Victoria.

ENDNOTES

¹ Bell, M and Hugo, GJ 2000, *Internal Migration in Australia, 1991 to 1996: Overview and the Overseas-Born*, Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, Canberra.

INTRODUCTION

The twentieth century saw Australia transformed from an overwhelmingly Anglo-Celtic population, in which over 95% of people had been born in Australia, the United Kingdom or Ireland, to one of the world’s most multicultural societies by 2001. As well as having a massive impact on the growth of the national population, international migration has transformed the composition of the population to one with many varying religious and cultural beliefs and practices.¹

The White Australia Policy was introduced in 1901 and aimed at ensuring that immigrants to Australia were of European origin and predominantly Anglo-Celtic. This policy was the most important factor in determining the ethnic mix of migrants in the first part of the century. After World War II, however, non-Anglo-Celtic migrants arrived in significant numbers from Western, Southern and Eastern European countries such as Italy, Germany, Poland, Croatia, The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Netherlands. The White Australia Policy was abolished in 1972. In more recent times migrants from Asia have settled in Australia, with the majority being from Malaysia, India, Singapore, Viet Nam and Indonesia.²

Early South Australian settlement was largely British free settlers, unlike New South Wales, where early migration was convict-based. The mid-nineteenth century saw an influx of German migrants, who settled mainly in the Adelaide Hills and Barossa Valley.

South Australia’s post-war migration history differs from Australia’s somewhat, in that South Australia received more than its share (relative to population size) of total Australian migrants in the years 1947–1971, and less than its share in subsequent years. The result is that South Australia’s population contains a higher proportion of those ethnic groups that formed the majority of migrants in the earlier years (such as British, Italian, Greek and German) and a lower proportion of people from countries that predominated in more recent migration (such as Malaysia, the Philippines and Hong Kong).³

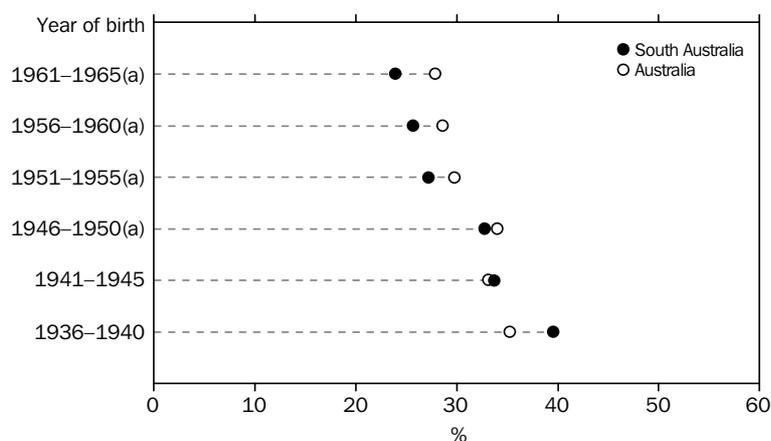
This Chapter discusses the current ethnic makeup of South Australian baby boomers, and the related characteristics of language and religion. Data presented are from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, and are based on persons usually resident in South Australia.

PERSONS BORN OVERSEAS

In 2001, 27% of baby boomers in South Australia were born overseas, compared with 31% for Australia. Graph 3.1 shows that the proportion of people born overseas is greater among those born in earlier years, peaking at 40% of South Australians born before the baby boomers in 1936–1940 and declining to 24% of those born in 1961–1965.

People born in the main English-speaking countries made up 55% of South Australia’s baby boomers born overseas. The baby boomer cohort has smaller proportions of people born in non-English speaking countries than the cohort born immediately before them. While 20% of those born in 1936–1940 were born in a non-English speaking country, this declines to 9% of those born in 1961–1965 (refer table A3.1 in the Appendix).

3.1 POPULATION BORN OVERSEAS—2001



(a) Baby boomers.

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

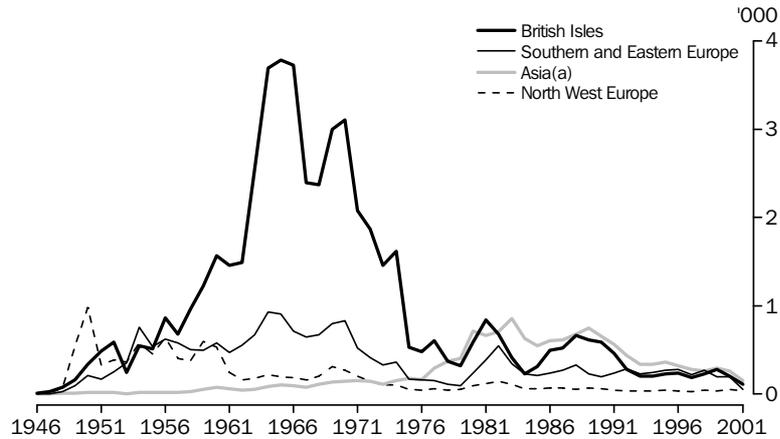
The most common countries of birth for overseas-born baby boomers were the United Kingdom (47%), Italy (7%), Germany (4%), and Viet Nam (4%). Earlier-born baby boomers were more likely than those born later to have been born in Italy (10% of those born overseas in 1946–1950, dropping to 3% of those born in 1961–1965), and less likely to have been born in Viet Nam (2% of those born overseas in 1946–1950, rising to 5% of those born 1961–1965) (refer table A3.2 in the Appendix).

YEAR OF ARRIVAL

Graph 3.2 shows that overseas-born baby boomers currently resident in South Australia most commonly arrived in Australia in the 1960s. Of those baby boomers who immigrated during the period from 1960–1969, 69% had been born in the British Isles. However 21% of those who immigrated in the ten years to 2001 were born in Britain. In comparison, Asian-born people comprised 2% of South Australian baby boomers who immigrated between 1960 and 1969, and 29% of those who arrived between 1992 and 2001. Asia was the most common birthplace of those South Australian baby boomers who arrived after 1982.

YEAR OF ARRIVAL *continued*

3.2 YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, By birthplace, Baby boomers—2001



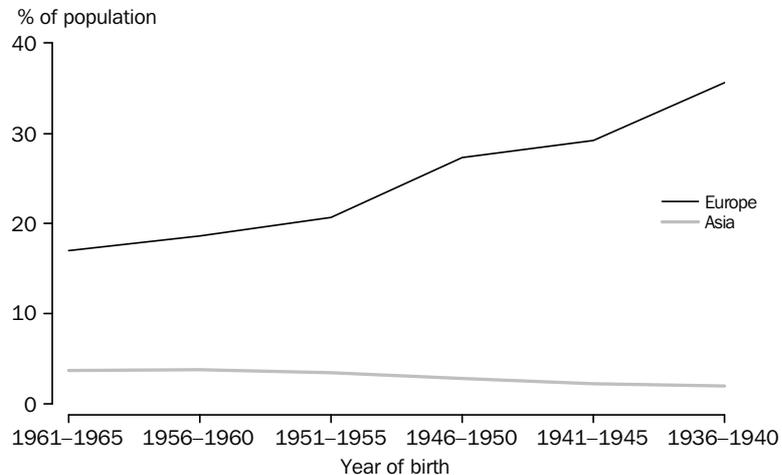
(a) Includes South-East, North-East and Southern and Central Asia.

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

Different patterns of migration to Australia have resulted in some overseas born populations having an older age profile.⁴ The Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs states that “most people immigrate during the ‘prime age’ years of their lives”.⁵ It follows that people from countries that supplied large numbers of immigrants in recent times (for example from some Asian countries) were more likely to be aged between 15 years and 44 years while those from countries with a long history of immigration such as the United Kingdom, Italy and other European countries were more likely to be aged 45 years and over.⁶

While people born in Asia have formed the highest percentage of migrants in the past 20 years, total migrant numbers were lower during this period than in the 1950s to 1970s. Those from Asian birthplaces therefore form a lower proportion of the total South Australian population than those from European backgrounds. As shown in graph 3.3, people from Asian birthplaces form a particularly low proportion of the baby boomer and earlier-born cohorts compared with those from European birthplaces. As a result, they have a younger age profile.

3.3 EUROPEAN AND ASIAN-BORN RESIDENTS(a)—2001



(a) Baby boomers are years 1946–1965.

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

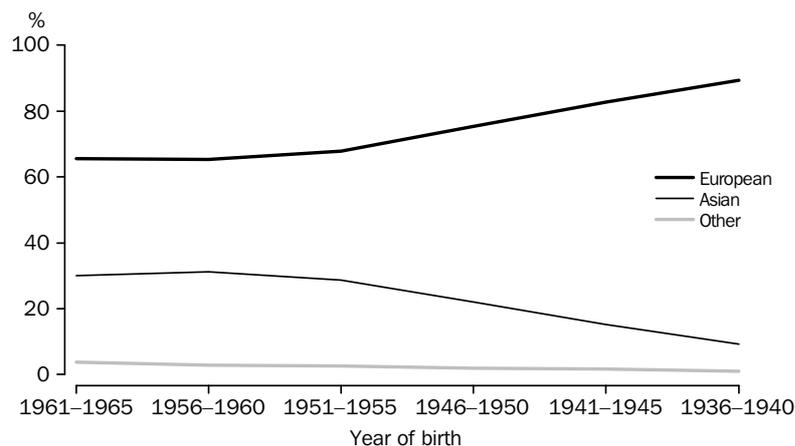
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

The Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs notes that “those people who speak a language other than English at home present to Australia both a challenge and a resource: the challenge is to ensure that their communication skills in English are adequate to participate in the social and economic life of the Australian community; the resource is the repository of multilingual skills they offer to Australian society and the economy”.⁷

English is the language spoken at home by 86% of South Australia’s baby boomers, compared with 83% of those born in the ten years previous. Of the 50,100 baby boomers who stated in the 2001 census that they spoke a language other than English at home, 68% indicated that they spoke a European language, including 23% who spoke Italian and 15% who spoke Greek. Asian languages were spoken by 28%, including 8% who spoke Chinese languages, and 8% who spoke Vietnamese (refer table A3.3 in the Appendix).

Graph 3.4 shows that the tendency to speak a European language was greater among earlier-born cohorts, while the tendency to speak an Asian language was less, reflecting migration patterns discussed above.

3.4 LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME(a)(b)—2001



(a) Persons who speak a language other than English at home.

(b) Baby boomers are years 1946-1965.

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

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

Proficiency in spoken English is essential to function effectively at work, in everyday life and to better enable people to meet the demands of a changing society. Despite a growth in availability of interpreter services, a lack of ability in spoken English is potentially a barrier to awareness and gaining access to government programs and services, and participating fully in Australian society. Poor English language skills can limit people in the choice of employment available to them as well as access to educational or training courses. The impact of this is that some non-English speaking people may have limited financial resources available to them.⁸

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY *continued*

The number of people who speak Southern and Eastern European languages at home and do not speak English well is generally lower in baby boomer birth cohorts than in those cohorts born earlier. The total number of people who do not speak English well is also generally lower. However, baby boomer cohorts have greater numbers of people who do not speak English well and speak a Southern or South-East Asian language at home. Should these people's English skills not improve, this points to a decrease in demand for specialist language services for older European-born people, but an increase in demand for these services for older Asian-born people (refer table A3.4 in the Appendix).

In 2001, of the 50,100 baby boomers who spoke a language other than English at home, 85% spoke English 'Very well' or 'Well'. There was some variation in English proficiency, depending on the language spoken at home. English was spoken 'Very well' or 'Well' by 91% of those baby boomers who also spoke European languages at home, but only by 69% of those baby boomers who also spoke Asian languages at home.

INDIGENOUS POPULATION

Although the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population did not experience a baby boom between 1946 and 1965, those born during this period contribute to the size of the baby boomer cohort. In 2001, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people represented 1.6% of the total population of South Australia and 1.1% of the baby boomer population.

The Indigenous population has a significantly different age distribution from the non-Indigenous population, resulting from higher rates of mortality and fertility. A greater proportion of the Indigenous than the non-Indigenous population is in later-born cohorts. While baby boomers represented 29% of the total South Australian population, among Indigenous people they represented only 20% (refer table A3.5 in the Appendix).

Indigenous people have a shorter life expectancy, and experience the onset of chronic disease earlier than non-Indigenous people. The result of this is that a greater proportion of Indigenous people suffer ill health and require aged care services at a younger age than non-Indigenous people.⁹

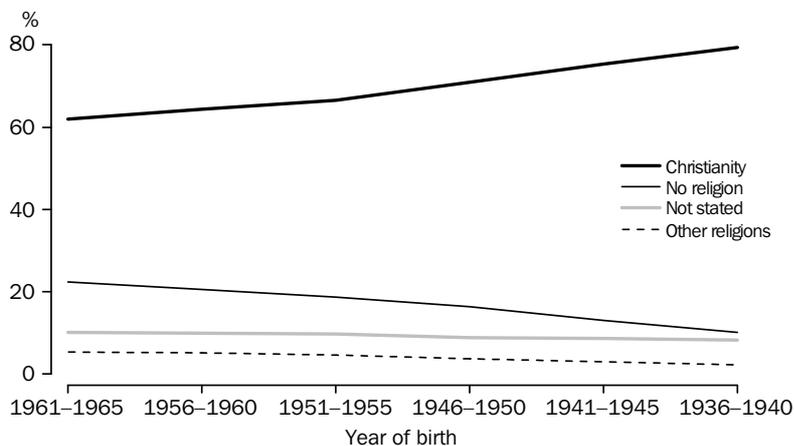
RELIGION

At the beginning of the 20th century Australia was predominantly a Christian nation, with 98% of the population in 1901 being affiliated with a Christian religion. With the change in migrant patterns over the 20th century, in particular with an increased proportion of migrants from Asia and the Middle East, there has been an increase in non-Christian religions in Australia. Accordingly, the proportion of people affiliating with Christianity has decreased over this period, with increases in people identifying with other religions, and also an increased proportion who claim no religious affiliation.¹⁰

RELIGION *continued*

Graph 3.5 shows that baby boomers are less likely than those born before them to be affiliated with a Christian religion, and more likely to state that they have no religion. Baby boomers are slightly more likely than those born earlier to identify with a non-Christian religion.

3.5 RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION(a)—2001



(a) Baby boomers are years 1946–1965.

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

In the 2001 census, Christian religious affiliation was reported by 66% of baby boomers, while 20% stated that they had no religion, and a further 10% did not respond to the question. The most common non-Christian religions were Buddhism (1.5% of baby boomers) and Islam (0.4% of baby boomers) (refer to table A3.6 in the Appendix).

CONCLUSION

This Chapter examined the birthplaces, languages, English proficiency, Indigenous status and religion of baby boomers.

Compared with those born in the ten years before them, baby boomers:

- are less likely to have been born overseas
- are less likely to have been born in Europe, but slightly more likely to have been born in Asia
- are slightly less likely to speak a language other than English at home, less likely to speak a European language, but more likely to speak an Asian language
- if they speak a language other than English at home, are more likely to also speak English well
- are less likely to be Christian, and more likely to have no religion.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Hugo, Graeme 2001 'A century of population change in Australia' in ABS, *Year Book Australia, 2001*, cat. no. 1301.0, ABS, Canberra, p. 178.
- ² Hugo, Graeme 2001 'A century of population change in Australia' in ABS, *Year Book Australia, 2001*, cat. no. 1301.0, ABS, Canberra, pp. 178–182.
- ³ Geodemographic Research Group 1998, *Recent Trends in the Ageing of South Australia's Population*, Geodemographic Research Group, Adelaide, pp. 7–8.
- ⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Older People, New South Wales, 2000*, (cat. no. 4108.1), ABS, Canberra, p. 6.
- ⁵ Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs 2000, *English Proficiency 1996 Census: Statistical Report No. 30*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, p. 2.
- ⁶ Ibid, p. 2.
- ⁷ Ibid, p. 2.
- ⁸ Ibid, p. 1.
- ⁹ Australian Bureau of Statistics, *The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 2001*, cat. no. 4704.0, ABS, Canberra, pp. 41–43.
- ¹⁰ Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Year Book Australia, 2001*, cat. no. 1301.0, ABS, Canberra, pp. 162–3.

CHAPTER 4

FAMILY

INTRODUCTION

Families are a vital part of society, forming the basic unit of home life for most Australian people. Among other things, families provide people with an important source of support and companionship. Family composition and structure is in a constant state of change—couples with children continue to be the most prevalent family type, but this is slowly decreasing, reflecting changes in the patterns of marriage and partnering and subsequent differences in family formation.¹ These changes in turn impact on the demand for various family and community resources, and are important considerations in policy and program development and service delivery.

This Chapter describes the marital status of baby boomers and the types of families or households they live with. It also examines their roles in caring informally for other people.

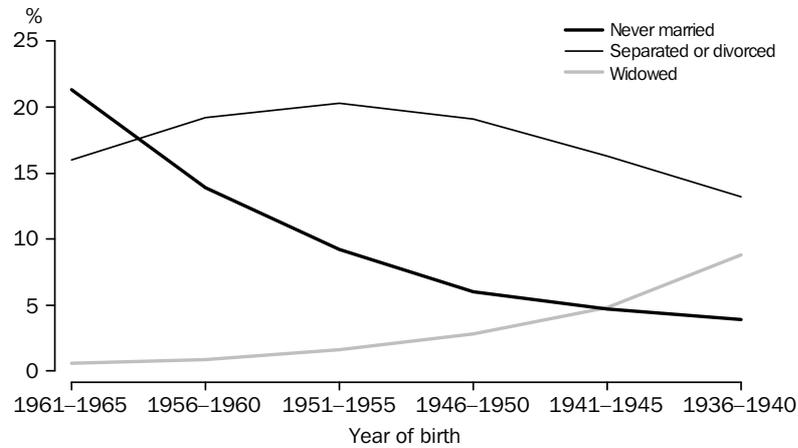
MARITAL STATUS

Social and economic events occurring in the latter half of the 20th century triggered a shift in attitudes towards family formation. Some of these events, which included greater participation of women in the labour force and greater control over conception, resulted in men and women delaying marriage and having children later in life. This has been further compounded by the changing attitudes of young adults, as they reach the milestones that usually precede parenthood (leaving the parental home, gaining economic independence, marrying or forming long-term de facto relationships) later than was the case for their parents. Young adults are now more likely to enter into de facto marriages prior to deciding whether to formally marry.²

Registered marital status

In 2001, people in registered marriages accounted for half (52%) of the South Australian population aged 15 years and over (refer table A4.1 in the Appendix). Two-thirds (67%) of baby boomers were married. The proportions of the baby boomer population that were married ranged from 62% for baby boomers born in 1961–1965 to 72% for baby boomers born in 1946–1950. A slightly higher proportion of persons born in the decade prior to the baby boomers were married (74% for persons born in 1941–1945 and persons born in 1946–1950).

Graph 4.1 shows the marital status in 2001 of baby boomers and persons born up to ten years earlier, other than those who were still married. The proportion of persons never married ranged from 21% for baby boomers born in 1961–1965 to 4% for persons born in 1936–1940. Trends in increasing age at first marriage and in formation of de facto relationships are also factors.

Registered marital status *continued***4.1** MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS NOT MARRIED(a)—2001

(a) Baby boomers are years 1946–1965.

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

In 2001, 1.4% of baby boomers were widowed. Graph 4.1 shows that the proportion of persons widowed increases from the later-born to earlier-born cohorts. It is possible that the number of baby boomers who are widowed will at least double over the next ten years; however, this increase will be influenced by factors such as life expectancies of partners, and marriage and remarriage rates. Nearly one-fifth (19%) of baby boomers reported in 2001 that they were divorced or separated. This has important policy implications due to the economic and social affects resulting from the splitting of family assets and savings, and the changed family and social support structure.

De facto marriages

For the purposes of the census, a de facto marriage exists when the relationship between two people (of the opposite or same sex, who live together in the same household) is reported as: de facto, partner, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, boyfriend or girlfriend (refer to Glossary for a full definition). De facto marriages have always existed, but remained largely unrecognised in family policy, legal and government systems until the early 1990s. Since World War II, there has been a move away from registered marriages in favour of de facto marriages, especially prior to formally marrying.³

De facto marriages *continued*

4.2 PERSONS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN DE FACTO MARRIAGES(a)—2001



(a) Baby boomers are years 1946-1965.

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

People who have never married or are separated, divorced or widowed may be in de facto marriages. On census night 2001, 7% of baby boomers who were at home in private dwellings were in de facto marriages. Graph 4.2 shows that in 2001 the proportions of persons in de facto marriages were higher for the later-born baby boomers and that males within these cohorts were more likely to be in de facto marriages than females.

FAMILY TYPES

Of persons counted in the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, 94% of the population who usually reside in South Australia were at home in private dwellings, 2% were at home in non-private dwellings, and 5% were not at home on census night.

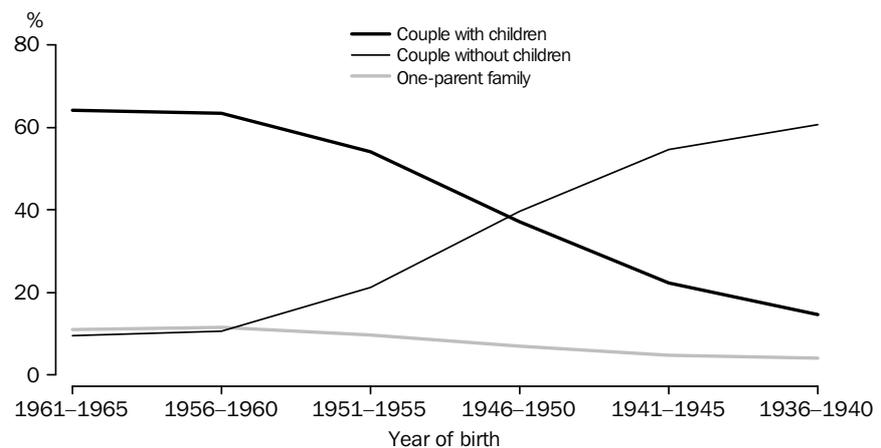
Of persons at home in private dwellings, 84% lived in family households. Of the baby boomer population at home in private dwellings, 85% lived in a family household.

Couple families

There were 304,900 baby boomers living in couple families with or without children (refer table A4.2 in the Appendix). These baby boomers represented 75% of the baby boomer population. A minority of these baby boomers would have been the children of elderly parents in the family type of couple families with children. The proportions of baby boomers in couple families ranged from 74% for baby boomers born in 1961-1965 to 77% for baby boomers born in 1946-1950. The proportions were similar to those for persons born in the decade prior to the baby boomers (77% of persons born in 1941-1945 and 75% of persons born in 1936-1940).

Couple families *continued*

Slightly more baby boomers born in 1946–1950 were living in couple families without children (40%) than in couple families with children (37%). These baby boomers were more likely to be ‘empty-nesters’, that is, to have had children who were old enough to have moved out of their parental homes. Conversely, the later-born cohorts of baby boomers were much more likely to be living in couple families with children than without children (see graph 4.3). Half (50%) of baby boomers born in 1961–1965 were in couple families with at least one child under 15 years of age, compared with 5% of baby boomers born in 1946–1950.

4.3 TYPES OF FAMILIES OF PERSONS AT HOME IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS(a)—2001

(a) Baby boomers are years 1946–1965.

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

Current marriage and fertility trends indicate that couples are marrying later and choosing to delay childbirth. A continuation of these trends is likely to impact on the age at which baby boomers become ‘empty-nesters’ which, in turn, may impact on their patterns of work and social interaction, and retirement intentions. In retirement, those baby boomers who have remained childless are more likely to require assistance from government funded programs or privately purchased services than those who have the support of their children.

One-parent families

On census night in 2001, 40,400 baby boomers were in one-parent families, and they represented 10% of the baby boomer population at home in private dwellings. Persons born in the decade prior to the baby boomers had lower proportions living in one-parent families (5% of those born in 1941–1945 and 4% of those born in 1936–1940). The proportion of lone-parent baby boomers with at least one child aged under 15 years ranged from 7% of baby boomers born in 1961–1965 to 1% of baby boomers born in 1946–1950.

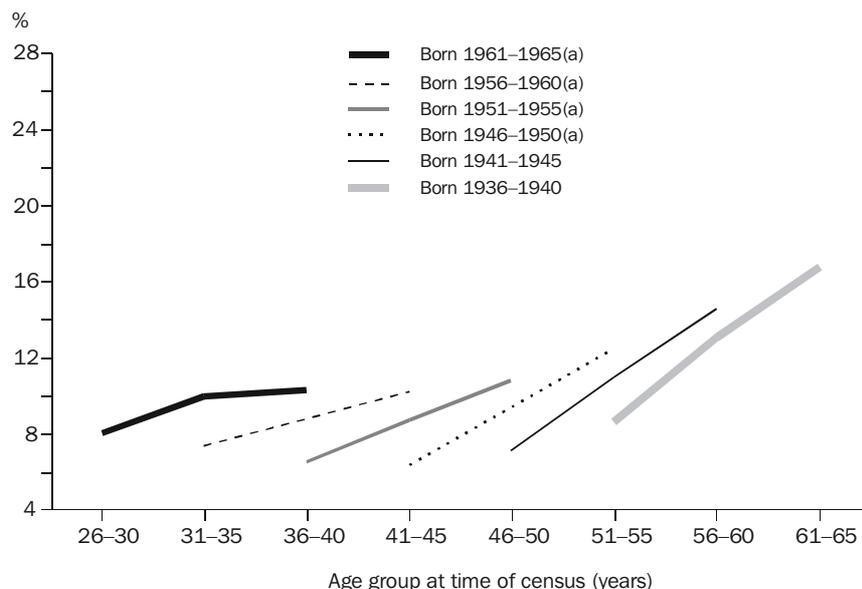
LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS

Lone person households have become more common in recent decades, and reflect social changes, such as increases in the number of divorced and widowed people. The total number of South Australians in lone person households has increased from 110,500 to 155,300 between 1991 and 2001 (refer table A4.3 in the Appendix). This represents an increase in the proportion of persons living in lone person households from 8% to 11% of all persons over this period. Over the decade, there has also been an increase in baby boomers living in lone person households—from 29,600 (7% of baby boomers) to 44,500 (11% of baby boomers).

Graph 4.4 shows that the proportion of baby boomers living alone at home increased for each of the cohorts as they aged from 1991 to 2001. For example, baby boomers born in 1961–1965 were aged 26–30 years in 1991 and 8% of those who were at home on census night lived alone. These baby boomers were aged 31–35 years in 1996 and aged 36–40 years in 2001 and 10% of those who were at home during the censuses for both 1996 and 2001 were living alone.

As adults age, there is an increased likelihood of living alone, through the death of a partner or through separation due to illness, disability or incompatibility and relationship breakdown. Persons born in the decade prior to the baby boomers and who were at home on census night 2001 were more likely to be living alone than baby boomers—15% of persons born in 1941–1945 and 17% of persons born in 1936–1940 were living alone. Graph 4.4 shows that these proportions have doubled since 1991 when 7% of persons born in 1941–1945 and 9% of persons born in 1936–1940 were living alone. The extent of older baby boomers living alone over the next decade will be influenced by increases in life expectancies, divorce and marriage rates, greater incidence of home-based care and the provision of community-based assistance programs (which may be helping people to live in their homes to later ages).

4.4 PERSONS LIVING ALONE



(a) Baby boomers.

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

GROUP HOUSEHOLDS

In 2001, there were 7,700 baby boomers living in group households in South Australia, representing 2% of all baby boomers. In 1991, 4% of baby boomers were living in group households. Of persons born in the decade prior to the baby boomers, 2% were living in a group household in 2001.

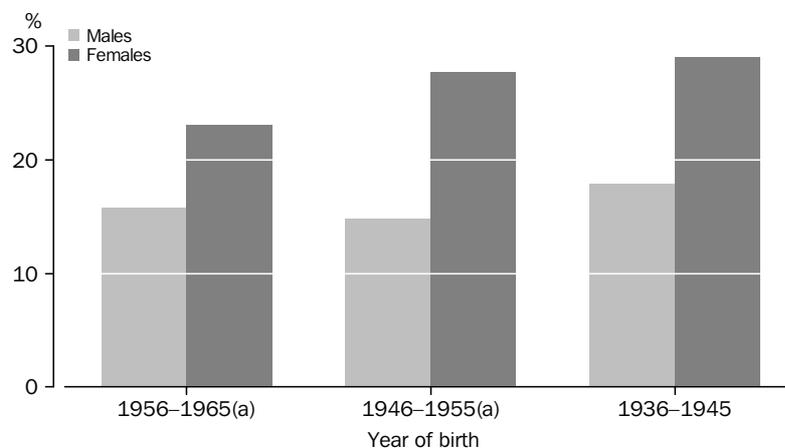
CARING

Caring, in its broadest sense, encompasses many of the daily interactions that maintain and enhance human relationships. People can provide care to others in any role they play, whether it is as a parent, child, neighbour or care professional. In most instances, the vital role of caring is provided by family members or friends, and as such, is a role which most people will play at some point in their lifetime. The assistance provided by friends and family members make it possible for people who are frail, aged or have disabilities to live at home and to access community services. Caring for others contributes to the cohesion of families and communities, and the extent to which it occurs in a society is a measure of community strength and social solidarity.⁴

The 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers identified 216,900 carers in South Australia of whom 89,600 (41%) were baby boomers (refer table A4.4 in the Appendix). A carer was defined as any person who provided informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to persons with disabilities or long-term conditions, or persons who were elderly. The survey did not include persons who were caring for a child, unless the child had a disability or long-term condition. Baby boomers born in 1956–1965 were less likely to be in a caring role (19%) than baby boomers born in 1946–1955 (21%) and persons born in 1936–1945 (23%). Later-born people are less likely to have older partners and parents to care for, as the likelihood of disability and related functional impairment increases with age.⁵

A quarter (25%) of female baby boomers were carers, compared with 15% of male baby boomers. Graph 4.5 shows that for persons born in 1936–1945 these proportions were 29% for females and 18% for males.

4.5 CARERS—1998



(a) Baby boomers.

Source: ABS data available on request, Disability, Ageing and Carers Survey, 1998.

CARING *continued*

Of the 89,600 baby boomer carers, 19,500 (22%) were primary carers. A higher proportion of carers born in 1936–1945 were primary carers (30%). Among those in a carer role, female baby boomers were three times more likely to be a primary carer than male baby boomers (30% compared with 9%). Of carers born in 1936–1945, there was a smaller difference between the sexes with 32% of female carers and 27% of male carers being primary carers.

Care recipients and living arrangements

A carer may provide assistance within or outside his or her own home, and to more than one person. In 1998, 72% of baby boomers who were primary carers and 66% of baby boomers who were other carers provided assistance to someone residing in their own home. These proportions are similar to carers born in 1936–1945, where 70% of primary carers and 66% of other carers had the recipient of care living with them. Carers who live with the person they provide care for are more likely to experience more disruption to their daily lives than those who live in a different household. Disruptions may extend beyond limiting the pursuit of employment and educational opportunities, and may include regular tasks, such as completing housework and arranging to go out during the day.

CONCLUSION

This section examined the families of the baby boomer generation compared with other South Australians. Compared with persons born up to ten years earlier (in 1936–1945), baby boomers are more likely to:

- have never married
- be divorced or separated
- live in couple or one-parent families with children.

Conversely, baby boomers are less likely to be informally caring for persons who are elderly or have disabilities or long-term conditions than persons born up to ten years earlier.

ENDNOTES

¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 1996 to 2021*, cat. no. 3236.0, ABS, Canberra.

² Australian Bureau of Statistics, 'Older mothers', *Australian Social Trends, 2001*, cat. no. 4102.0, ABS, Canberra, pp. 55–58.

³ Australian Bureau of Statistics, 'Trends in de facto partnering', *Australian Social Trends, 1997*, cat. no. 4102.0, ABS, Canberra, pp. 38–40.

⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Caring in the Community, Australia, 1998*, cat. no. 4436.0, ABS, Canberra.

⁵ Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Older People Australia: A Social Report, 1999*, cat. no. 4109.0, ABS, Canberra.

CHAPTER 5

HOUSING

INTRODUCTION

The type of housing people live in is strongly related to their progression through different life cycle stages. In general, people rent in early adulthood, purchase a home during their relationship formation and child-raising years, and own a home in older age.¹ Family size and income are additional factors that determine the types of dwellings in which people live. Older people and single people tend to live in smaller homes, often for maintenance, security or financial reasons.

The actual number of dwellings in Australia has been increasing at a greater rate than the increase in the population. This has also been the case in South Australia. Between 1991 and 2001 the South Australian population increased by 4% while the number of private dwellings increased by 13%. These changes can partially be attributed to changes in living arrangements. There are now more one-parent families in South Australia and there are also more people living alone, either as a result of choice, divorce, separation or widowhood.²

This Chapter examines the type of private and non-private dwellings in which baby boomers live. In addition, data are presented on the tenure, number of bedrooms and condition of their private dwellings. Data in this section do not cover the small percentage of baby boomers who do not have a dwelling, that is, who are homeless.

DWELLING TYPE

Most (96%) South Australian baby boomers were counted at home on the night of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, and of those, 99% were living in private dwellings. Of those living in private dwellings, 357,300 (87%) were in separate houses, 29,400 (7%) in semidetached, row, terrace or townhouses and 15,600 (4%) in flats, units or apartments (refer to table A5.1 in the Appendix, and Glossary for definition of terms).

Graph 5.1 shows that the proportion of persons (born between the years 1936 and 1965) living in separate houses in 2001 peaked at 88% for the baby boomer cohort born in 1956–1960 and then declined to 84% for those born before the baby boomers in 1936–1940.

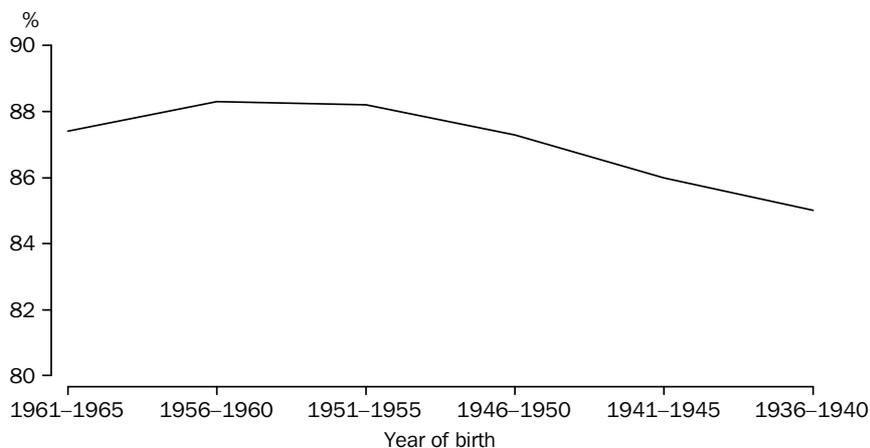
Changes in the type of accommodation are likely to be a reflection of people's stage in their life cycle. As a high proportion of baby boomers are in their child-rearing years, they are more likely to live in separate houses. The downward slope of the graph reflects a tendency for older cohorts to move out of separate housing. It appears the oldest members of the baby boomer generation (those born in 1946–1950) are beginning to move out of separate houses into other dwelling types, possibly reflecting smaller family sizes, maintenance and affordability issues and lifestyle choices.

DWELLING TYPE *continued*

The size of the baby boomer group means that any movements towards different dwelling types will have greater impact on housing markets than other birth cohorts. For example, when the baby boomers born in 1946–1950 were 51–55 years of age (in 2001), 81,000 lived in separate houses; this is 18,000 greater than the number of persons born five years earlier when they were 51–55 years of age (at the time of the 1996 census) living in separate houses.

Whether baby boomers will move from separate dwellings into other types of dwellings in the future to the same degree as persons born earlier will be influenced by factors such as health, security and lifestyle decisions.

5.1 PERSONS IN SEPARATE HOUSES(a)—2001



(a) Baby boomers are years 1946–1965.

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

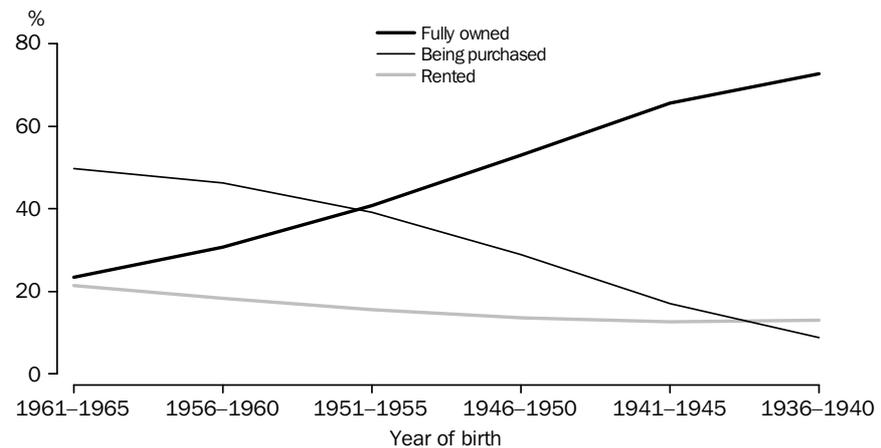
Tenure

The tenure that people have over their homes plays an important role in their long-term financial security, their costs of living, and the flexibility to modify their dwellings to meet emerging needs. The following section examines the tenure type of dwellings that baby boomers were living in on census night in 2001. Persons in fully owned homes did not necessarily own them; for example, those that were living rent-free in homes owned by other residents (such as partners or parents) would have been recorded as living in fully owned homes. The same applies to people in homes that were being purchased and other tenures.

In 2001, there were 319,200 baby boomers (78%) at home on census night who were living in a private dwelling that was either fully owned or being purchased by an occupant (refer table A5.2 in the Appendix). Graph 5.2 shows that earlier-born baby boomers were more likely to have been in homes that were fully owned than later-born baby boomers with proportions ranging from 53% for those born in 1946–1950 to 23% for those born in 1961–1965. The reverse applies to those who were in dwellings that were being purchased—29% for those born in 1946–1950 and 50% for those born in 1961–1965. This is consistent with the likelihood that earlier-born baby boomers have been in the workforce longer and have been paying their mortgages for longer periods of time.

Tenure *continued*

The two five-year cohorts born immediately prior to the baby boomer generation have fewer numbers who fully owned their home, but the proportion of people who fully owned their home in these cohorts is considerably higher than those in the baby boomer generation (66% of those born in 1941–1945 and 73% of those born in 1936–1940), compared with 53% of the earliest-born baby boomer cohort (born in 1946–1950).

5.2 PERSONS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS(a), By tenure type—2001

(a) Baby boomers are years 1946–1965.

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

In 2001, a higher proportion of later-born baby boomers rented compared with earlier-born baby boomers (from 21% for those born in 1961–1965 declining to 14% for those born in 1946–1950). The proportion of baby boomers living in Housing Trust houses was similar across the five-year cohorts but accommodation in private rental housing declined as they aged.

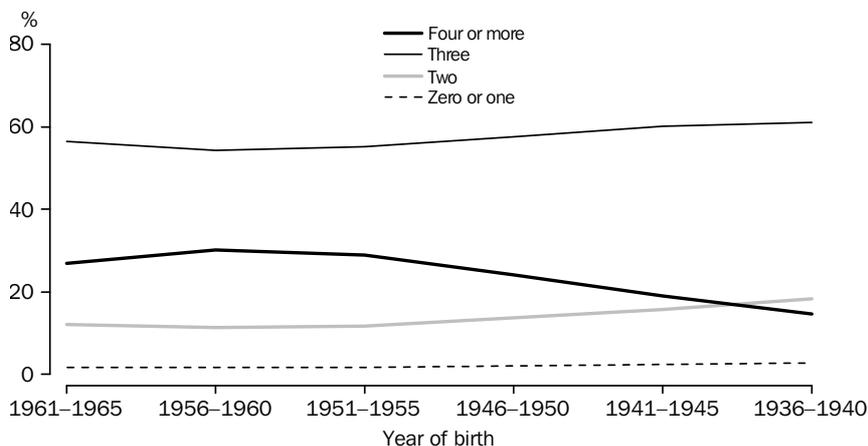
Number of bedrooms

Numbers of bedrooms in dwellings are collected in the Censuses of Population and Housing. While this information does not take into account the size of the bedrooms or the other rooms in the dwelling, it is the only indicator of dwelling size from the censuses. The size of a dwelling is strongly related to the type of dwelling, with 2001 census data showing that most (81%) occupied separate houses in South Australia had three or four bedrooms, most (85%) occupied semidetached dwellings had two or three bedrooms, and most (86%) occupied flats, units or apartments had two or fewer bedrooms.

The majority (55%) of people who were at home on the 2001 census night in South Australia lived in private dwellings with three bedrooms and 24% lived in dwellings with four or more bedrooms (refer table A5.3 in the Appendix). A similar proportion of baby boomers lived in three bedroom dwellings (56%); however, a greater proportion lived in four or more bedroom (28%) dwellings. This may be indicative of the need for larger homes as couples expand their families, different lifestyle expectations and housing affordability at different ages and the type of dwellings.

Number of bedrooms *continued*

Graph 5.3 shows that the proportions of persons (born between the years 1936 and 1965) living in four or more bedroom dwellings in 2001 peaked at 30% for the baby boomer cohort born in 1956–1960 and then declined to 15% for those born before the baby boomers in 1936–1940.

5.3 PERSONS BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS(a)—2001

(a) Baby boomers are years 1946–1965.

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

QUALITY OF HOUSING

The housing conditions in which people live are important indicators of their overall standard of living. Two key attributes for a dwelling to be considered appropriate for a household are that it is in reasonable condition, and that it has enough space for all members of the household.³

Data relating to housing conditions and utilisation were obtained from the 1999 Australian Housing Survey. This survey collected information from persons in private dwellings, and included topics on the characteristics, affordability and adequacy of dwellings, and the demographics, tenure and housing costs of persons and households.

Data in this section have been categorised based on the age of the reference person. This reference person was selected on the basis of (in order of precedence):

- highest tenure type, ranked from owner without a mortgage, owner with a mortgage, renter, and other tenure
- highest income
- highest age.

Note that baby boomers may be occupants of households where the reference persons were not baby boomers.

Housing conditions

Of South Australian households where the reference persons were baby boomers, 55,500 (22%) reported major structural problems in the dwellings they occupied (refer table A5.4 in the Appendix). Of baby boomers who rented their dwellings, 32% reported major structural problems, compared with 18% of those who owned or were purchasing their dwellings. Lower proportions of persons born prior to the baby boomer generation in 1936–1945 reported major structural problems—12% of owners and 14% of renters.

The proportion of households reporting a need for repairs to the outside of their dwelling decreased as the age of the reference person increased (59% for later-born baby boomers, 55% for earlier-born baby boomers and 48% for persons born in 1936–1945). Only a small proportion (4%) of baby boomer and all households described their need for outside repairs as being essential or urgent (refer table A5.5 in the Appendix).

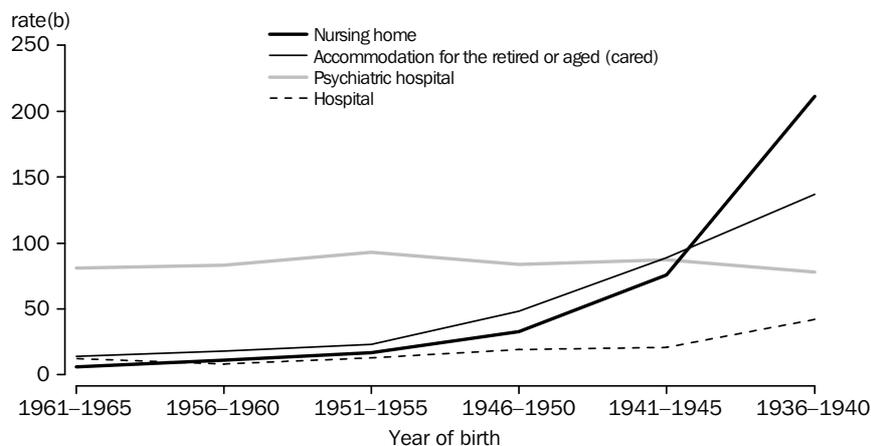
The proportion of households reporting a need for repairs to the inside of their dwelling showed a similar pattern, with 58% of later-born baby boomers, 55% of earlier-born baby boomers and 44% of persons born in 1936–1945 reporting some level of need (refer table A5.6 in the Appendix). Once again, the proportion of households reporting that their need was essential or urgent was small (5% of baby boomer and all households).

A lesser need for repairs to the dwellings of older (earlier-born) persons may be influenced by a number of factors, such as the type of dwelling they live in, a greater willingness to accept faults with the dwelling, and their ability to afford repairs.

NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS

Of the 409,700 South Australian baby boomers who were at home on census night in 2001, only 2,900 baby boomers (0.7%) were living in non-private dwellings (refer table A5.7 in the Appendix). Over half of these were in hostels for the disabled (660) or prison, corrective and detention institutions for adults (540) or psychiatric hospitals and institutions (350).

While the number of baby boomers who currently require specialised health services or accommodation is small, this is likely to increase as they age. Graph 5.4 shows that earlier-born persons had higher rates of accommodation in some types of specialised health or aged accommodation. For example, nursing home accommodation increased from six per 100,000 baby boomers born in 1961–1965 to 211 persons per 100,000 persons born in 1936–1940 (prior to the baby boomer generation).

NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS *continued***5.4 PERSONS LIVING IN HEALTH AND AGED ACCOMMODATION(a)—2001**

(a) Baby boomers are years 1946–1965.

(b) Persons per 100,000.

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

The extent to which baby boomers will require hospital and residential aged care services as they age will depend on a variety of factors, such as their health status and level of family support. In addition, the size of the baby boomer generation may have an impact on the number of beds needed in the future.

CONCLUSION

This section examined the type of housing in which the baby boomer generation lives compared with other South Australians. Compared with persons born up to ten years earlier (in 1936–1945), baby boomers are more likely to:

- live in separate houses
- still be paying off a mortgage
- have three or more bedrooms.

Private dwellings with baby boomers as the reference person are less likely to:

- have major structural problems
- be perceived to be in need of exterior or interior repairs.

Persons born earlier are more likely to live in hospitals, nursing homes and cared accommodation for the retired or aged. Demand for this type of accommodation rises with age, and it is older age groups, rather than the baby boomer generation, which are likely to exert the greatest demand for this type of accommodation over the next ten years.

Further analytical techniques such as cohort analyses may provide further insight into changing housing patterns of the baby boomer generation over time, compared with earlier generations.

ENDNOTES

¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics, 'Housing experience through life-cycle stages', *Australian Social Trends, 2001*, cat. no. 4102.0, ABS, Canberra, pp. 177–181.

² Australian Bureau of Statistics, 'Smaller households, larger dwellings', *Australian Social Trends, 1998*, cat. no. 4102.0, ABS, Canberra, pp. 157–159.

³ Australian Bureau of Statistics, 'Household amenities', *Australian Social Trends, 2001*, cat. no. 4102.0, ABS, Canberra, pp. 182–185.

CHAPTER 6

EDUCATION AND WORK

INTRODUCTION

In the Demography Chapter (Chapter 2) it was shown that the first baby boomers are reaching retirement and by 30 June 2011, when baby boomers will be aged between 45.5 years and 65.5 years of age, they will represent 27% of the population. As this large group begins to retire there will be significant impacts on the structure of the labour force and the extent and nature of participation in the labour force. As the labour force ages, the mix between full-time and part-time employment may be affected, and employers will face challenges as they lose skilled and experienced staff. It is likely there will be stresses on various occupation and industries, particularly where older workers form a large component of the work force.

Current data on retirement intentions highlight that many employed people intend to retire in their late 50s or early 60s. The population aged 65 years and over is projected to increase from 15% of the total South Australian population in 2001 to 22% in 2021, raising concerns about society's ability to support such a large number of people post-retirement. In 2001, the ratio of working age people (those aged 15–64 years) to those aged 65 years and over in South Australia was 4.5. This is predicted to drop to 3.9 by 2011 and 2.9 by 2021.¹

This Chapter describes the educational and work characteristics of baby boomers today, and examines some of the future intentions of this group with respect to study and labour force participation, including retirement intentions. Data on current income are also presented.

EDUCATION

Formal education has generally been considered important in providing people with necessary skills and knowledge before they enter the workforce. In recent years, however, the concept of education has changed, recognising that gaining knowledge and skills is a life-long process. The concept of life-long learning recognises that people are continuing to further their education at older ages, and that once people do enter the workforce, they need to continually update their skills and add to their knowledge base. It also recognises that learning occurs outside the workplace and after people have left the workforce, and that many people undertake educational courses or attend training purely for personal interest.

Due to their greater health and longevity, baby boomers may be more active in their retirement years than preceding generations, and may be more strongly involved in educational activities, particularly courses not leading to attainment of a formal qualification, undertaken for interest. This may influence the level of educational infrastructure needed in the future.

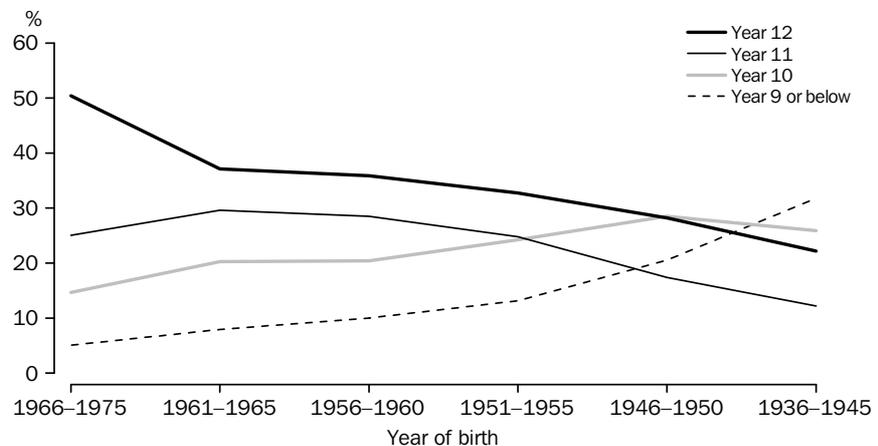
This section includes a comparison of the educational qualifications of baby boomers and the generation born after them.

Schooling completed

In 2001, 34% of baby boomers had completed Year 12, a further 25% had completed Year 11 and 6% of South Australians had not completed any year of schooling higher than Year 8. Levels of school completed varied greatly between baby boomer birth cohorts, with Year 12 completion rates ranging from 28% among those born in 1946–1950, to 37% among those born in 1961–1965. Completion of the higher levels of schooling tended to be higher among later-born cohorts, and baby boomers had generally completed more schooling than those born before them.

As graph 6.1 shows, baby boomers were more likely than those born in the ten years before them to have completed Year 11 or 12. However, those born in the ten years after the baby boomers were markedly more likely to have completed Year 12 (refer table A6.1 in the Appendix).

6.1 PERSONS BY HIGHEST YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED(a)—2001



(a) Baby boomers are years 1946–1965.

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

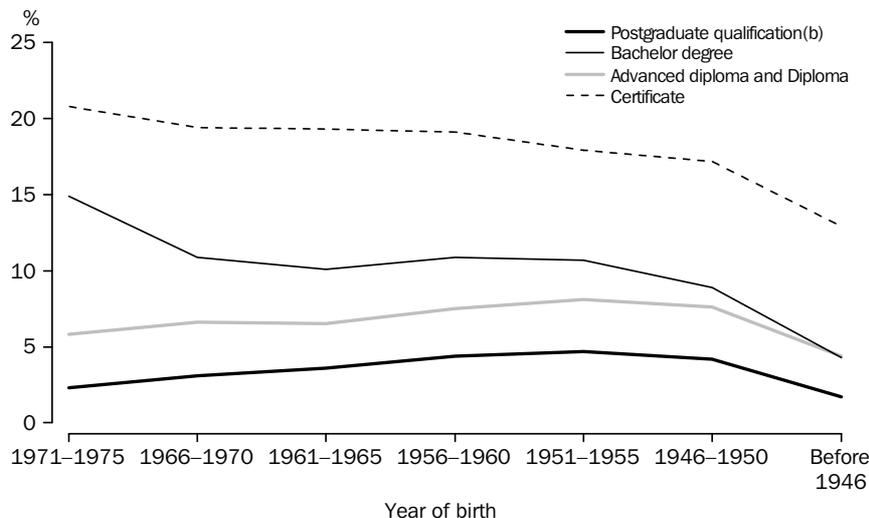
Non-school qualifications

As is the case with levels of schooling, the proportions of people with non-school qualifications tend to be higher among those born later. Non-school qualifications were held by 48% of baby boomers, compared with 39% of those born before them, and 49% of those born in the ten years after them. These data represent completed qualifications only, and do not include those qualifications not yet attained. Particularly among the later-born cohorts, a non-school qualification may be still to be completed.

Graph 6.2 shows that the types of qualifications held vary across birth cohorts. Postgraduate degrees, graduate diplomas and graduate certificates are more likely to be held by baby boomers born between 1951 and 1960 than by people born later. Bachelor degrees are the highest qualification held by 15% of those born in 1971–1975, compared with 10% of baby boomers (refer table A6.2 in the Appendix).

Non-school qualifications *continued*

6.2 PERSONS BY HIGHEST NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION(a)—2001



(a) Baby boomers are years 1946–1965.

(b) Postgraduate degree, Graduate diploma and Graduate certificate.

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

Field of study

In response to changing occupational structures and labour market demands, the fields in which people undertake non-school study have changed over time. As those born earlier generally acquired their qualification earlier, the changing popularity of various fields over time has resulted in different birth cohorts having different distributions of the fields of study. For example, in 2001 13% of baby boomers had a qualification in Management and Commerce, while this field of study accounted for 17% of the qualifications held by those born between 1971 and 1975. Among baby boomers, 11% of qualifications were in Education, while only 6% of those born in 1971–1975 had qualifications in this field. Similarly, the percentage of people holding qualifications in Health was lower among those born later. This may be because later-born people were still studying for their qualifications, but if the current position were maintained, it could point to a future problem, as an ageing population would be expected to need more qualified health care workers.

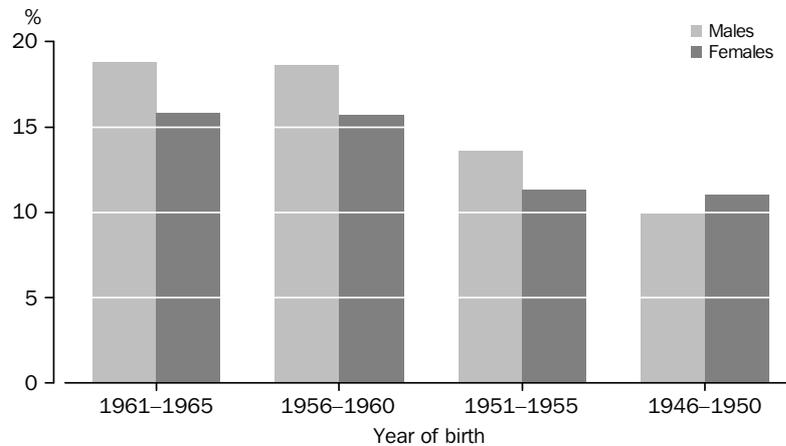
The most common fields of study among qualified baby boomers were Engineering and related technologies (22%), Management and commerce (13%), and Health (13%) (refer table A6.3 in the Appendix).

Future study intentions

Data from the 2001 Survey of Education and Training support the concept of learning as a life-long process. Graph 6.3 shows that many baby boomers are still gaining educational qualifications, even in the middle and later years of their working lives. Of all baby boomers, 15% stated that they were definitely intending to enrol to study for a qualification in the following three years. Later-born baby boomers, particularly males, were most likely to be intending to study.

Future study intentions *continued*

6.3 INTENTIONS TO STUDY FOR A QUALIFICATION IN THE NEXT THREE YEARS, Baby boomers—2001



Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Education and Training, 2001.

LABOUR FORCE

Data presented in this section are an annual average of monthly data obtained from the ABS Labour Force Survey and are based on the standard age groups produced from the survey. While baby boomers would have been aged between 37 years and 56 years in 2002, they are approximated in this analysis by those aged between 35 years and 54 years.

In 2002 there were 741,500 people in the labour force in South Australia. Of these, 346,300 (47%) were baby boomers. This is down from the proportion in 1992, when 51% of the labour force were baby boomers. As the baby boomers continue to age and make the transition to retirement, this proportion will decline at a faster rate.

In 2002, 55% of baby boomers worked full-time and 21% part-time. The proportion working part-time was 34% among baby boomer females, compared with 7% among males.

Among baby boomers born in 1948–1957, 79% were in the labour force, compared with 49% of those born in the ten years before the baby boomers (then aged between 55 years and 64 years) were in the labour force (refer table A6.4 in the Appendix).

This provides some indication of the pattern of the baby boomers who might be expected to leave the labour force in the next ten years.

Status in employment

Graph 6.4 shows that among later-born employed persons, the proportion of employees is higher and the proportion of own account workers (people who are self-employed with no employees) is lower than among earlier-born persons. In 2002, 79% of baby boomers were employees, 14% own account workers and 6% employers (refer table A6.5 in the Appendix). The higher proportion of own account workers among earlier-born people is in part a reflection of the tendency of self-employed people to retire later, and is also a result of those who 'retire' from their previous positions as employees and then begin their own businesses.

Status in employment

The past decade has seen some change in baby boomers' employment status patterns. In 1992, 83% of baby boomers were employees, 12% were own account workers and 4% were employers.

6.4 STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, Employed persons(a)—2002



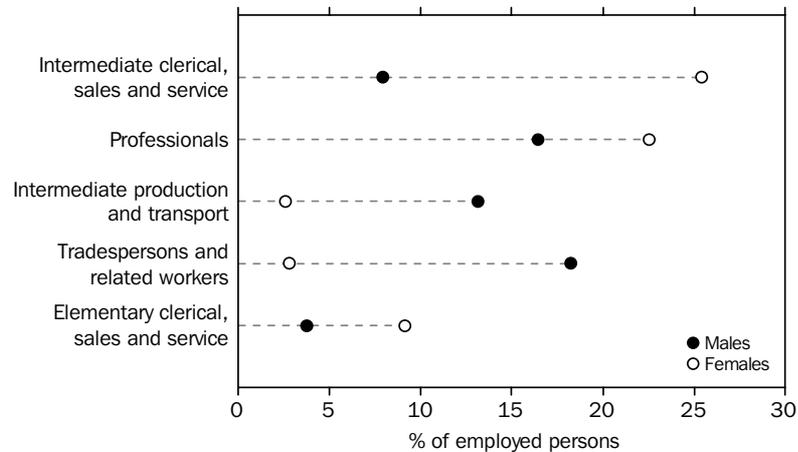
(a) Baby boomers are years 1946-1965.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, 2002.

Occupation

In 2001, Managers, Administrators and Professionals comprised 31% of employed baby boomers, 33% of employed persons born in the ten years before them, and 43% of employed persons born before 1936. In comparison, 25% of employed persons born in 1966-1975 were working in these occupations. This is a reflection of the fact that it is generally those with greater experience who are employed in these occupations, and the earlier-born cohorts have on average been in the workforce for longer.

Most commonly, baby boomers were employed as Professionals (19%), Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (16%) and Associate professionals (13%). Graph 6.5 shows that some difference between the sexes was evident; male baby boomers were more likely than females to be Tradespersons and related workers (18% of males compared with 3% of females), and much less likely to be employed as Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (8% of males compared with 25% of females). Refer table A6.6 in the Appendix.

Occupation *continued***6.5** SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, Baby boomers—2001

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

Industry

Table A6.7 in the Appendix shows that the industries in which people are employed vary little by age. Generally, baby boomers are distributed among the industries in the same way as those born before and after. One notable exception is the Retail trade industry, which employs 11% of baby boomers compared with 20% of persons born after 1965. Education employs 9% of baby boomers compared with 4% of those born after 1965, and Health and community services employs 14% of baby boomers and 9% of those born later. This reflects the previous finding that later-born people are less likely than baby boomers to hold qualifications in Education or Health.

The most common industries of employment of baby boomers were Manufacturing (15%), Health and community services (14%) and Retail trade (11%). Male and female baby boomers differed in the industries in which they were employed. The most common industries for males were Manufacturing, which employed 20%, and Property and business services, Construction and Retail trade, each of which employed 9%. Health and community services employed 24% of female baby boomers, Education 13% and Retail trade 12%.

Income

A number of factors influence a person's income, including their participation in the labour force, whether they are employed on a part-time or full-time basis, their general employment experience (including the occupation and industry in which they are employed), their age and qualifications. A person's earning capacity generally increases with age, but declines sharply after 60 years of age.² Family commitments can affect a person's labour force involvement, through both opportunity to work and time spent at work. This can change over time, particularly for women who may move in and out of the labour force or change from full-time to part-time work to care for children. Household structure can also be a strong factor in determining a person's access to income. Couple households have a much greater average household income than people living alone, most of whom are in the youngest (teens to 20s) or oldest age groups.

Income continued

Data in this section were obtained from the 2000–01 Survey of Income and Housing Costs and are based on household income. Data have been categorised by the age of a representative person in the household, known as the reference person. Households referred to here as ‘baby boomer households’ are those in which the reference person was a baby boomer. Care needs to be taken when interpreting these results since they do not take into account differences in household size and composition.

In 2000–01, the median gross income of baby boomer households was \$868 per week. This was higher than the median for households where the reference person was born in 1966–1986 (\$813), and higher than the median for households with a reference person born in 1936–1945 (\$502). The percentage of baby boomer households with an income of less than \$500 per week was 23%, compared with 49% of those with a reference person born in 1936–1945. At the other end of the scale, 23% of baby boomer households had an income over \$1,500 per week, compared with 9% of those with a reference person born in 1936–1945 (refer table A6.8 in the Appendix). This is consistent with the changes in income earning ability across an individual’s lifetime, as people in the workforce generally start out with lower-paid jobs, move into better-paid, more senior positions as they age, and upon retirement are reliant on superannuation or government benefits for their income.

The distribution of income across different groups within a population can be shown through the use of income quintiles. Income quintiles are formed by ranking all units within a population by income and then dividing them into five groups, each containing 20% of the population. Table A6.9 in the Appendix presents data based on income quintiles generated from data for the total South Australian population.

The distribution of income among households varies greatly according to the age of the reference person. In 2000–01, 31% of baby boomer households were in the highest income quintile, while 12% were in the lowest quintile. In comparison, only 12% of those households where the reference person was born in the ten years before the baby boomers in 1936–1945 were in the top quintile, and 19% were in the lowest (refer table A6.9 in the Appendix).

RETIREMENT

Retirement from the paid workforce is a significant event in many peoples lives. Retirement, however, may be rapid departure from paid work or alternatively a gradual process where working hours are progressively reduced. For many, retirement marks the beginning of new social interactions, as people leave the workplace and forge friendships through new interests and hobbies. Economically, it can mean living on a reduced and different source of income, such as superannuation, savings or a government pension. For some, it can also mean a change in the physical environment in which they live, either through moving house or travel.

While retirement from the labour force is generally thought of as a transition that occurs in later life, some people retire much sooner. For example, many women leave the labour force when they have children, or to care for a relative. Furthermore, the transition from full-time work does not necessarily correspond to a complete absence from the labour force, with some people taking up part-time or casual work.

RETIREMENT *continued*

Data presented in this section have been obtained from the 1997 Retirement and Retirement Intentions Survey. This survey only included persons aged 45 years and over, so data for all baby boomers (who would have been aged between 32 years and 51 years in 1997) could not be obtained. As a result, data are presented for those aged 45 years and over and, where appropriate, comparisons are made between this small cohort of baby boomers born between 1946 and 1952, and the cohorts born earlier. As several years have elapsed since these data were collected, many of those who were intending to retire in 1997 may have since retired, and there would be a new group of people intending to retire. As such, these data should be interpreted with caution.

In 1997 there were 515,200 persons aged 45 years and over in South Australia, of whom 56% had retired from full-time work. Of the 289,700 persons who had retired from full-time work, 14% remained in the labour force, either working part-time or looking for part-time work.

Of all those who had retired from full-time work, 59% were female. However among baby boomers, 78% of those who had retired from full-time work were female, reflecting the fact that women tend to leave full-time work earlier in life than men, often to care for children or other relatives (refer table A6.10 in the Appendix).

Retirement intentions

In the 1997 Retirement and Retirement Intentions survey, 172,000 South Australians aged 45 years and over stated that they intended to retire. At the time, 34% of these people were unable to say when they would retire. Table A6.11 in the Appendix contains data on retirement intentions. However, given the length of time which has elapsed since this survey, and changes in employment patterns over time, results may not be applicable today.

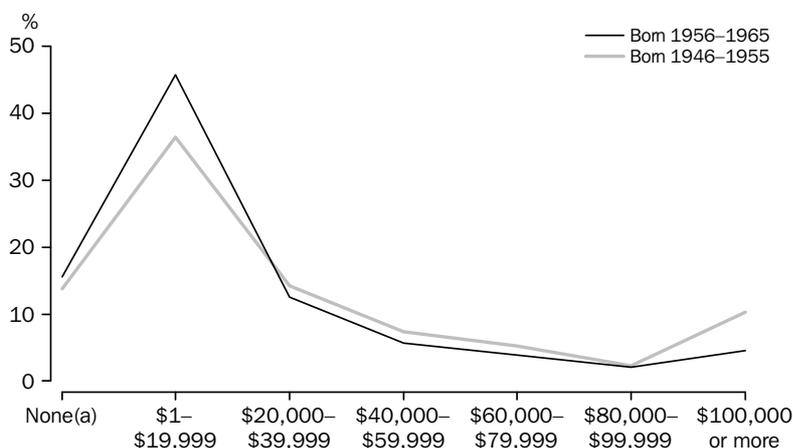
Trends in other developed countries may provide an indication of possible patterns in retirement in Australia. In the US, the median age at which workers aged 50 years and over exited the labour force fell five years for males and six years for females over the fifty-year period 1950–2000. The age at which retirees first accessed social security benefits followed a similar pattern.³ If a similar pattern is observed in Australia, the duration of retirement will increase, placing increased demands on the social security system.

SUPERANNUATION

The data in this section come from the 2000 Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation. These data cannot provide a comparison between the superannuation of those yet to retire and those who have already retired. Therefore, they cannot be used to ascertain whether the baby boomers will be better off in retirement than those retiring before them. Further, this survey did not take into account the other sources of retirement income people may have, such as assets and investments. It cannot be assumed that a person with low superannuation savings will have a low income in retirement. These data should be interpreted with caution.

SUPERANNUATION *continued*

As shown in graph 6.6, over half (56%) of baby boomers not yet retired had less than \$20,000 in superannuation. Those born in 1946–1955, who were closer to retirement age, tended to have more superannuation than later-born baby boomers. However, even among this group 50% had less than \$20,000.

6.6 TOTAL SUPERANNUATION BALANCE, Pre-retired baby boomers—2000

(a) Includes persons who did not have a superannuation account and those who had an account from which they were already receiving a pension or annuity.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, 2000.

Table A6.12 in the Appendix shows that male baby boomers tend to have more superannuation savings than females. Less than half (46%) of males have a balance of less than \$20,000 in superannuation, while two-thirds (67%) of females have less than \$20,000. Among males, 14% have a balance of \$80,000 or more, while only 4% of females have an equivalent balance. This may reflect the observation, made above, that females on average spend less of their working lives in full-time employment than males, and are therefore likely to contribute to superannuation funds at a lower rate.

CONCLUSION

The data presented above give indications of the educational qualifications and activities, the employment status, income and retirement intentions of baby boomers. However, there are some factors influencing these, which cannot be considered here. For example, it has been shown that a proportion of baby boomers intend to study for a qualification in the next three years. However, these data give no indication of those who intend to undertake non-formal education for their interest.

- Those born in the ten years after the baby boomers are more likely to have completed the later years of secondary education, and slightly more likely to have a tertiary qualification. The fields in which baby boomers are likely to hold qualifications differ from those of the people born later.
- Baby boomers are continuing to gain qualifications, with 15% stating that they intended to enrol in a course of study within three years. This does not take into account educational activities not leading to a qualification, which baby boomers may be likely to undertake out of interest as they approach retirement age.

CONCLUSION *continued*

- Three-quarters of baby boomers were employed, with one-fifth working part-time. Only half of those born in the ten years before the baby boomers were in the labour force, compared with 79% of earlier-born baby boomers, suggesting that some earlier-born baby boomers will be retiring in the next ten years.
- Those born in the ten years before the baby boomers are more likely to be own account workers or employers.
- Baby boomer households are most likely to be in the top two income quintiles. If baby boomers follow the pattern of those born in the ten years before them, their income is likely to drop as they leave the labour force.

ENDNOTES

¹ ABS, *Population Projections, Australia, 1999 to 2101*, cat. no. 3222.0, ABS, Canberra.

² ABS, 'Income distribution and life cycle', *Australian Social Trends, 1998* cat. no. 4102.0, ABS, Canberra, pp. 130–3.

³ Gendell, M 2002 'Boomers' retirement wave likely to begin in just 6 years', *Population Today*, Vol. 30:3, pp. 1–2.

INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organisation defines health as ‘a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity’.¹ However, the health of individuals and groups of individuals is reflected, and more often measured, in terms of ill health and mortality. Illness and disease represent a major expense to society through lost productivity and the costs of treatment. For the individual, they impact on their ability to work, pursue leisure activities and participate fully in society.

The ageing of the population is expected to lead to changing demands on the health care system in South Australia. As the baby boomer cohort begins to reach older age groups, there will be a greater number of people living into old age with disability, raising issues as to how their quality of life can be supported.

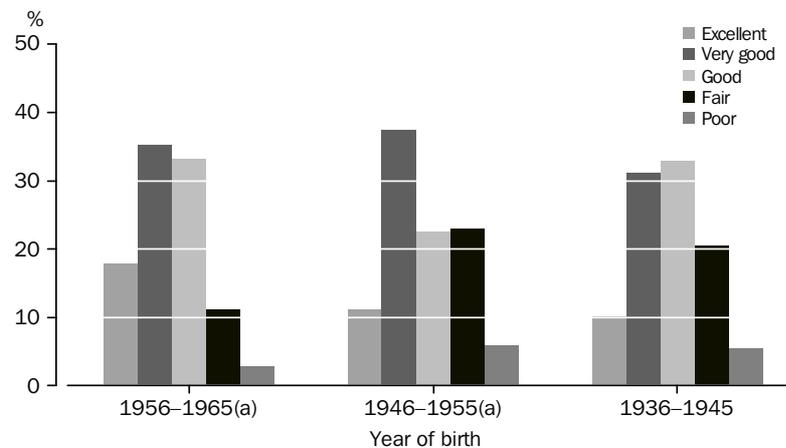
This Chapter examines baby boomers’ health status, health risk factors and health related actions using data sourced from the 2001 National Health Survey. (The National Health Survey collected data from a sample of private dwellings across Australia, and consequently excluded persons in hospitals, nursing homes and other non-private dwellings.) In addition, data on causes of death are presented.

SELF-ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS

People’s perception of their own general health status is considered a good measure of their current physical and mental health, and can be a predictor of mortality for those aged 65 years and over.²

Results from the 2001 National Health Survey show that 86% of baby boomers born in 1956–1965 and 71% of baby boomers born in 1946–1955 considered themselves to have good, very good or excellent health (refer table A7.1 in the Appendix). The proportion for the earlier-born baby boomer cohort was similar to the proportion of persons born in 1936–1945 (prior to the baby boomers) who were in good to excellent health (74%). The proportion of female baby boomers who reported good to excellent health (78%) was similar to male baby boomers (80%).

Although most baby boomers reported their health as being good to excellent, more than 85% of those born in 1956–1965 and 97% of those born in 1946–1955 reported having a long-term health condition. Problems most commonly reported by South Australians aged 15 years and over were short-sightedness, back pain and back problems, long-sightedness, and hayfever and allergic rhinitis.

SELF-ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS *continued***7.1 SELF-ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS—2001**

(a) Baby boomers.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

HEALTH RISK FACTORS

A large number of lifestyle and environmental factors are recognised as risk factors to good health. Some of the biomedical and behavioural risk factors include cigarette smoking, excessive alcohol consumption, poor diet, limited exercise and being overweight. Smoking has been associated with several types of cancer, coronary heart disease and chronic lung disease. Excessive intake of alcohol has been associated with liver disease, high blood pressure, cancers and injuries from accidents and violence. Lack of exercise and excess fat consumption have been associated with obesity, coronary heart disease and type 2 diabetes. Inadequate physical activity is also associated with bone fractures and falls.³

Smoking

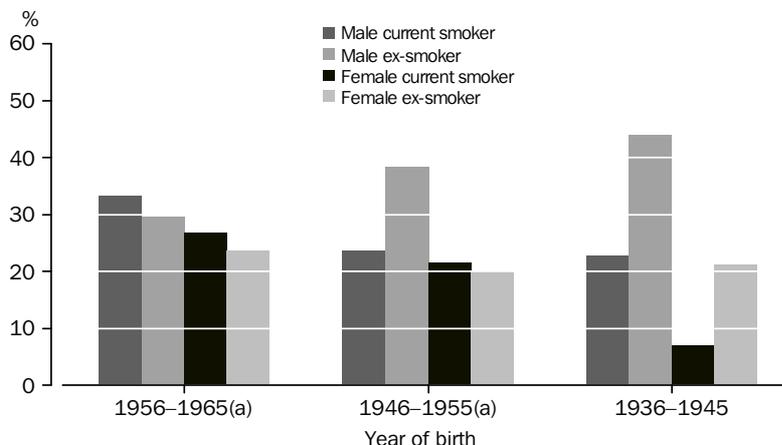
Data from the 2001 National Health Survey show that 199,100 baby boomers had never smoked regularly (refer table A7.2 in the Appendix). Persons who have never smoked are more likely to be female and older. The proportions of females who had never smoked were 50% of female baby boomers born in 1956–1965, 58% of female baby boomers born in 1946–1955 and 72% for females born in 1936–1945. In contrast, only around one-third of males in each of these birth cohorts had never smoked.

There were 115,000 baby boomers who were current smokers and 120,800 who were ex-smokers in 2001. Graph 7.2 shows that similar proportions of male and female baby boomers were current smokers. In contrast, males born in 1936–1945 were approximately three times more likely to be a current smoker than females born in the same period.

Of the 235,800 baby boomers that had ever smoked, 51% had given up. Of male baby boomers born in 1946–1955 who had ever smoked, 62% had given up smoking compared with just under half of those persons who had ever smoked in the later-born male and both female baby boomer cohorts.

Smoking *continued*

7.2 SMOKER STATUS—2001



(a) Baby boomers.

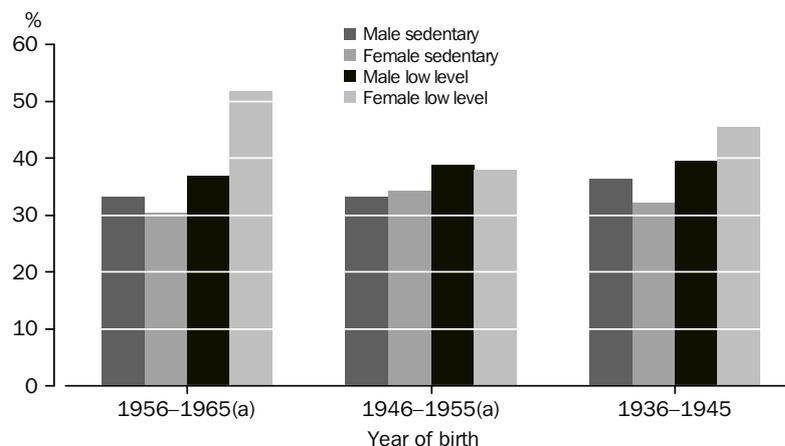
Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

Alcohol consumption

In 2001, there were 28,900 male and 22,500 female baby boomers who had risky or high risk levels of alcohol consumption, representing 13% and 10% of all male and female baby boomers respectively (refer table A7.3 in the Appendix). These proportions are not significantly different from those for South Australian adults across all ages (14% for males and 8% for females).

Exercise levels

Graph 7.3 shows that approximately one-third of baby boomers in each sex and 10-year birth group reported sedentary exercise levels during the two-week period before the National Health Survey in 2001. In addition, one-third of persons born in 1936–1945 were sedentary (also refer table A7.4 in the Appendix). The proportion of baby boomers who were undertaking low levels of exercise was higher among females than males (45% and 38% respectively); and therefore, a lower proportion of females were undertaking moderate to high levels of exercise (23% compared with 29%). Chapter 8, Community Life, has details on the types of sports and physical activities undertaken by baby boomers.

Exercise levels *continued***7.3 EXERCISE LEVELS—2001**

(a) Baby boomers.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

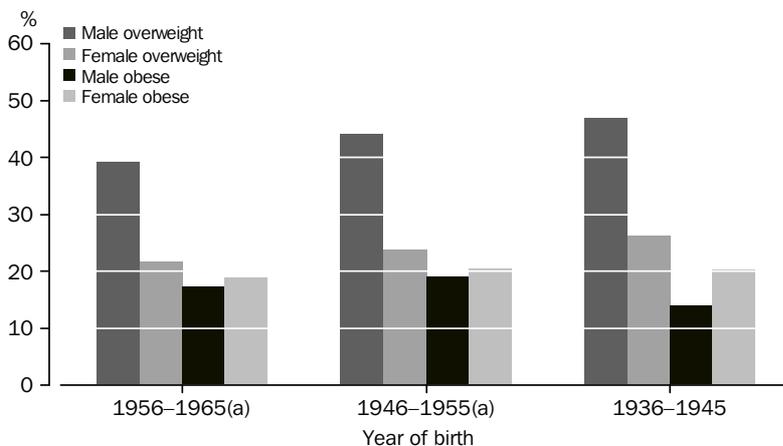
Body mass index

There were an estimated 139,500 overweight and a further 82,300 obese baby boomers in 2001, based on self-reported height and weight data collected in the National Health Survey. They represented 32% and 19% respectively of South Australian baby boomers, that is just over half of all baby boomers were at least overweight. A further 14% (10% of males and 17% of females) declined to provide their height and/or weight information (refer table A7.5 in the Appendix).

Even though a higher proportion of male baby boomers reported exercising at moderate to high levels than female baby boomers, a higher proportion of male baby boomers was overweight or obese (60% of males compared with 42% of females). These proportions were not significantly lower than the proportions of persons born in 1936–1945 who were overweight or obese (61% of males and 47% of females). From examining the 2001 data, it might appear that there may be only a slight increase in the proportion of baby boomers who will be overweight or obese over the next decade. However, since 1989–90, the proportion of adult Australians who were overweight or obese increased by 23% (allowing for changing age structures in the population). If South Australian baby boomers follow this trend over the next decade, the proportion who are obese or overweight, based on the body mass index would be significant.

Body mass index *continued*

7.4 BODY MASS INDEX—2001



(a) Baby boomers.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

HEALTH RELATED ACTIONS

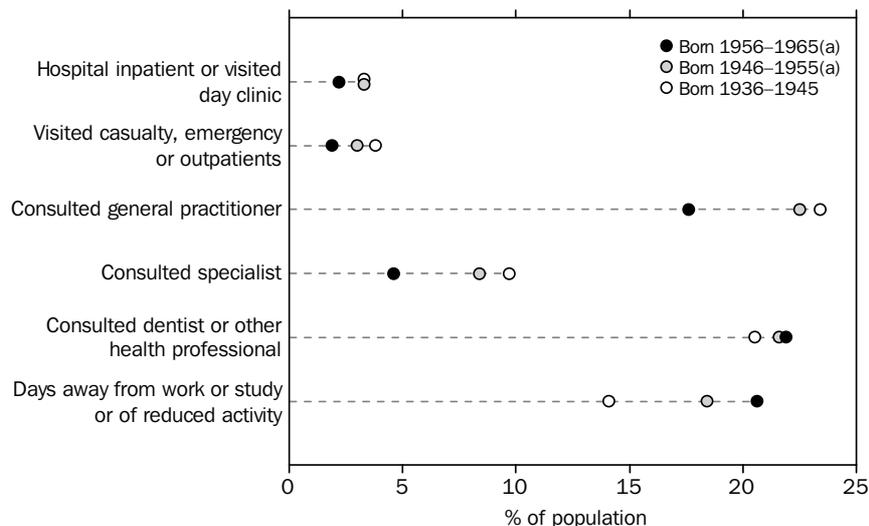
Most people spend some time attending to their health, whether it is preventative or ongoing care, or actions related to a specific health problem. A range of health actions can be taken, including consulting doctors or other health professionals, taking medications or taking time off work. Health actions can also be taken for preventative reasons such as regular dental check-ups.

Results from the 2001 National Health Survey indicate that 188,700 baby boomers (43%) had taken at least one health related action in a two-week period during February to November 2001 (refer table A7.6 in the Appendix). Female baby boomers were more likely to have taken a health related action (49%) than males (38%). Similar proportions of persons born in 1936-1945 took a health related action—45% of females and 40% of males.

The most common health related actions taken by baby boomers were consulting a dentist or other health professional about their own health (22%), consulting a general practitioner (20%) and taking days off work or study or having days of reduced activity (20%). Baby boomers born in 1956-1965 were less likely to have consulted doctors for their own health in the two weeks before the survey than earlier-born baby boomers and persons born in 1936-1945 (see graph 7.5).

HEALTH RELATED ACTIONS *continued*

7.5 HEALTH RELATED ACTIONS—2001



(a) Baby boomers.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

Women's health

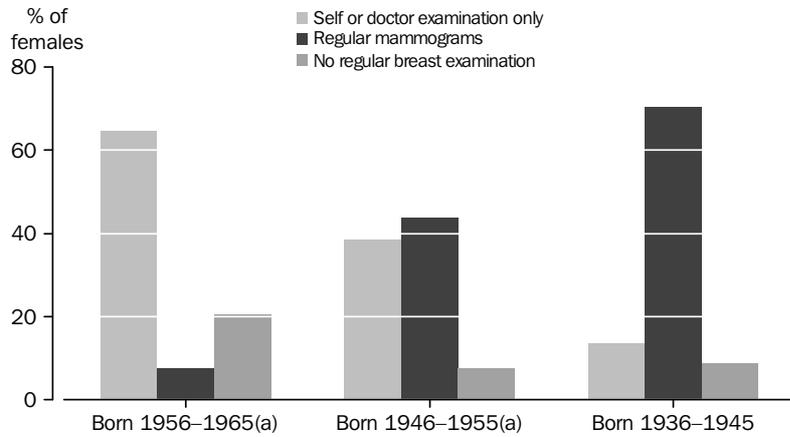
Breast cancer is one of the leading causes of death among female baby boomers. There is evidence that population-based screening and effective treatment can reduce mortality from breast cancer. BreastScreen Australia provides mammographic screening that is primarily targeted at women aged 50–69 years, although the service is also available to women aged 40–49 years and 70 years and over.⁴

Results from the 2001 National Health Survey show that 72% of female baby boomers born in 1956–1965 reported that they have regular breast examinations (refer table A7.7 in the Appendix). Earlier-born baby boomers and women born in 1936–1945 were more likely to have regular breast examinations, with 82% and 84% respectively reporting that they have at least one type of regular breast examination. These figures may be underestimates, given that nearly 9% of female baby boomers did not provide any information on their breast screening practices.

At the time of the survey, about half of the female baby boomers born in 1946–1955 would have reached the targeted age for breast screening. Graph 7.6 shows that mammograms were regularly used by 8% of later-born and 44% of earlier-born female baby boomers, and 70% of women born in 1936–1945. A further 20% of both cohorts of baby boomers and 10% of women born in 1936–1945 had irregular mammograms or only one mammogram. It is likely that demand for mammogram services will increase over the next decade as more baby boomers reach the targeted ages for breast screening.

Women's health *continued*

7.6 REGULAR BREAST EXAMINATIONS OF WOMEN—2001



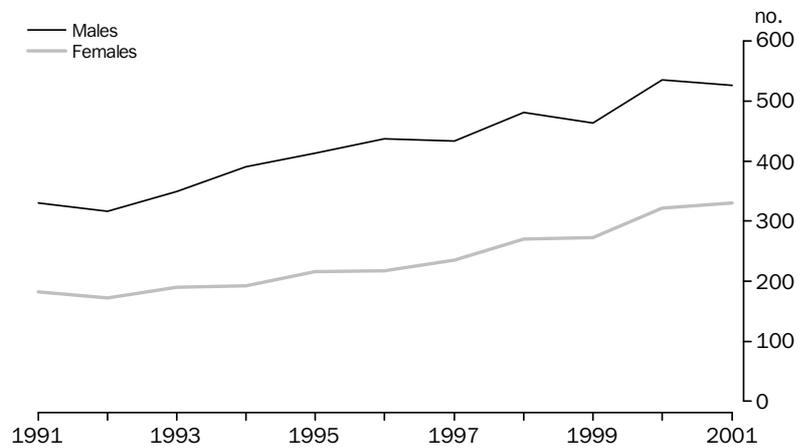
(a) Baby boomers.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

DEATHS

There were 11,900 registered deaths of persons usually resident in South Australia in 2001. Of these, 3% were baby boomers born in 1956–1965 and 4% were baby boomers born in 1946–1955. Graph 7.7 shows that deaths of male baby boomers have outnumbered female baby boomers for each year over the previous decade.

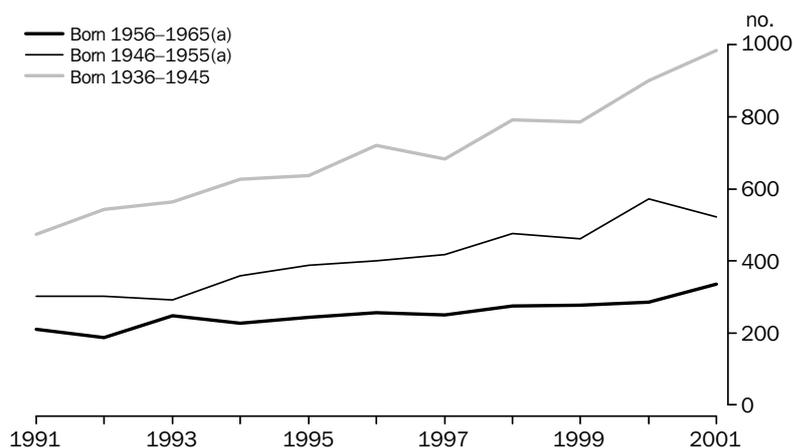
7.7 DEATHS OF BABY BOOMERS, By sex



Source: ABS data available on request, *Demography, South Australia* (cat. no. 3311.4).

DEATHS *continued*

Graph 7.8 shows the number of deaths over the previous decade for the two ten-year baby boomer cohorts and for the cohort of persons born up to ten years prior to the baby boomers. The slope in the graph for the latter group may give an indication of the level of increase in deaths that might occur within the earlier-born baby boomer cohort over the next decade.

7.8 DEATHS

(a) Baby boomers.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Demography, South Australia* (cat. no. 3311.4).

Causes of death

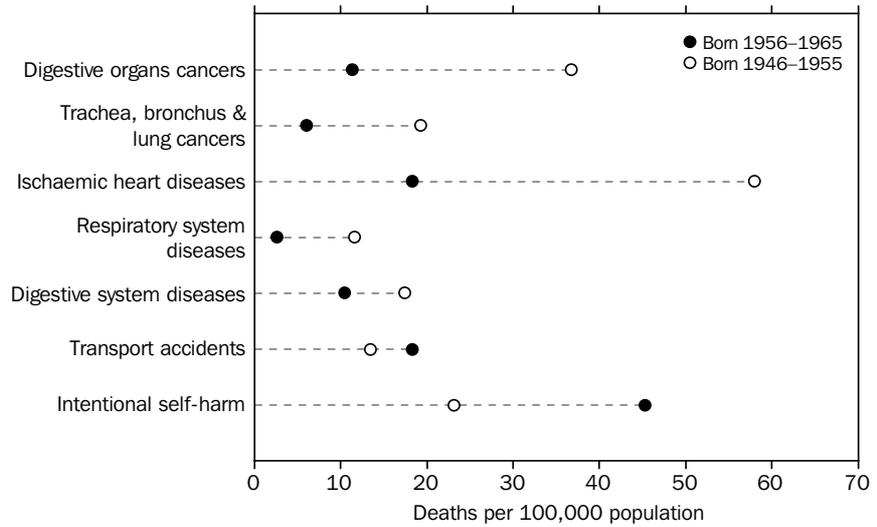
In 2001, the leading underlying cause of death for both male and female baby boomers born in 1946–1955 was Malignant neoplasms (cancer) causing 104 and 122 deaths respectively (refer table A7.8 in the Appendix). Cancer was the cause of 33% of male deaths and 61% of female deaths in this birth cohort. The main types of cancers affecting these male baby boomers were Cancers of the digestive organs (38 deaths), and Trachea, bronchus and lung cancers (20 deaths). For earlier-born female baby boomers, the leading causes of death were Breast cancers (31 deaths) and Cancers of the digestive organs (26 deaths). There was also a high number of deaths among earlier-born male baby boomers due to Ischaemic heart diseases (60 deaths).

While cancers were the most common cause of death for later-born female baby boomers (51 deaths, or 40% of deaths), Intentional self-harm was the most common cause among later-born male baby boomers (52 deaths or 25% of deaths).

Among persons born in 1936–1945, the most common causes of death for both males and females were Cancers (49% of male deaths and 56% of female deaths), and Ischaemic heart diseases (19% of male deaths and 9% of female deaths).

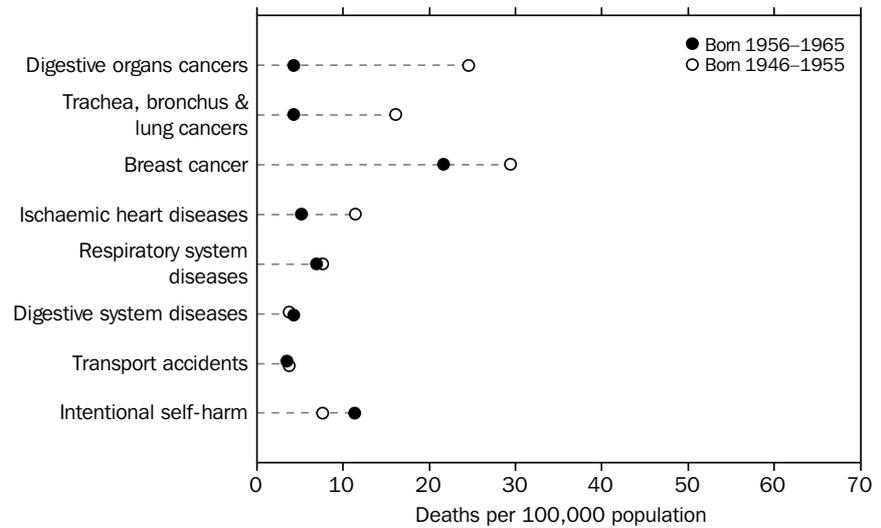
Causes of death *continued*

7.9 CAUSES OF DEATH, Male baby boomers—2001



Source: ABS data available on request, *Demography, South Australia* (cat. no. 3311.4).

7.10 CAUSES OF DEATH, Female baby boomers—2001



Source: ABS data available on request, *Demography, South Australia* (cat. no. 3311.4).

CONCLUSION

This Chapter examined the health and health related behaviours of the baby boomer generation in South Australia. Compared with persons born up to ten years earlier (in 1936–1945), a higher proportion of baby boomers:

- consider themselves to be in good to excellent health
- currently smoke.

Similar proportions of baby boomers and persons born up to ten years earlier (in 1936–1945):

- consume alcohol at risky or high risk levels
- are sedentary
- are overweight or obese
- take health related actions (such as consulting doctors).

Finally, compared with persons born up to ten years earlier (in 1936–1945), lower proportions of baby boomers:

- have long-term health conditions
- have regular breast examinations (women).

Differences between the cohorts in having ever smoked are most likely generational; however, other differences including giving up smoking and having long-term conditions, may be related to age. Cohort analysis may provide more information on possible generational differences.

ENDNOTES

¹ World Health Organisation (WHO), 1946, *Constitution of the WHO*, Reprinted in: Basic documents, 41st edition, 1996, WHO, Geneva and cited in Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Measuring Wellbeing: Frameworks for Australian Social Statistics, 2001*, cat. no. 4160.0, ABS, Canberra, p. 85.

² McCallum, J et al. 'Self-rated health and survival: a seven year follow up of Australian elderly', *American Journal of Public Health*, vol. 84, 1994, pp. 1,100–1,105 cited in Australian Bureau of Statistics, 'Health of older people', *Australian Social Trends, 1999*, cat. no. 4102.0, ABS, Canberra, pp. 57–61.

³ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2002, *Australia's Health 2002*, Australia's Health No. 8, AIHW Cat. No. AUS-25, Canberra, AIHW, p. 120; available at <<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications/index.cfm>>.

⁴ Ibid, p. 324.

INTRODUCTION

The ways in which people interact within their community provide an indication of the overall social wellbeing, health and happiness of the community. This Chapter considers various aspects of community life, including how people participate in their community, their access to the community and their levels of safety in the community. As baby boomers reach retirement age, the way they are involved in, or are affected by, these aspects of community life can be expected to change. The number of baby boomers reaching retirement is likely to have a substantial impact on community infrastructure requirements.

USE OF TIME

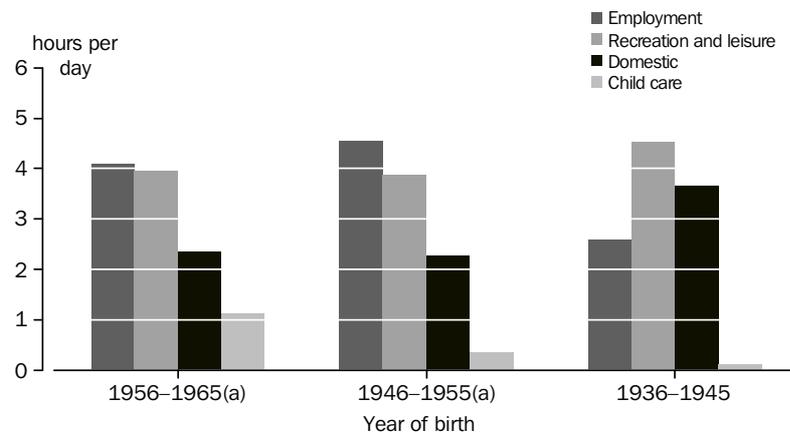
The 1997 ABS Time Use Survey measured the amount of time that people spent on various activities. People frequently undertake more than one activity at the same time; however, the data reported in this analysis relate only to the main activity undertaken at any time by respondents. Note that data from this survey are now six years old, which means that 60% of persons in a ten-year cohort (determined by their age at the time of the survey) are now in an older age group.

The Time Use Survey found that South Australian baby boomers spent, on average, 10 hours 40 minutes per day on personal care activities (mainly sleeping, eating and drinking), 4 hours 17 minutes per day on employment related activities, 3 hours 55 minutes per day on recreation and leisure activities, and 2 hours 19 minutes per day on domestic activities (refer table A8.1 in the Appendix).

As people progress through their life cycle, the amount of time they spend on various activities changes. In 1997, the time spent on employment related activities by baby boomers was 66% higher (102 minutes more) than persons born in 1936–1945 (155 minutes per day). Graph 8.1 shows that baby boomers also spent more time than the earlier-born cohort on child care activities.

As the baby boomers age, time previously spent on employment related and child care activities may become available for other activities. Compared with baby boomers, persons born up to ten years earlier spent an additional 80 minutes on domestic activities and 37 minutes on recreation and leisure activities in 1997. They also spent some extra time on personal care activities and social and community interaction.

Sex differences were apparent, but for some activities were wider for the baby boomer generation than they were for those born ten years earlier. For instance, male baby boomers on average spent an extra 127 minutes on employment related activities than female baby boomers; in comparison, male persons born earlier spent an extra 34 minutes on these activities. Females spent more time on domestic activities and the gap between the sexes was larger for baby boomers (82 minutes) than for the earlier-born cohort (64 minutes).

USE OF TIME *continued***8.1** TIME SPENT ON SELECTED MAIN ACTIVITIES—1997

(a) Baby boomers.

Source: ABS data available on request, Time Use Survey, 1997.

RECREATION AND LEISURE

There is great variety in the types of recreation and leisure activities that people can undertake. They range from physical activities, such as participating in an organised sport, through to more sedate activities, such as reading and watching television.

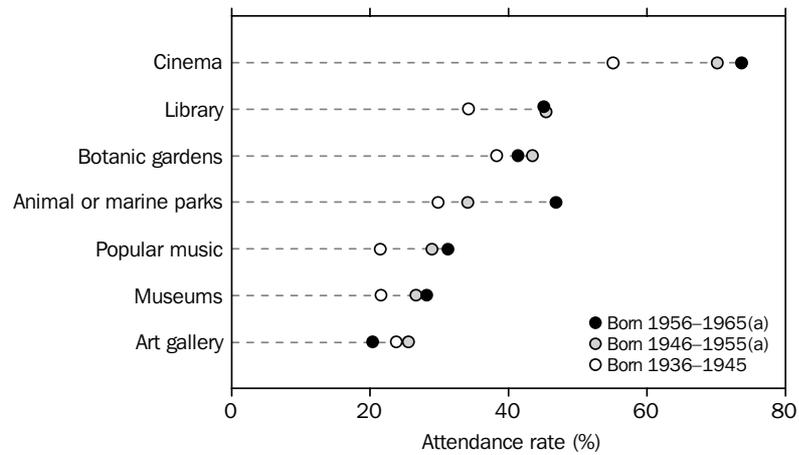
According to the Time Use Survey, the main recreation and leisure activity undertaken by South Australian baby boomers in 1997 was watching television, accounting for an average of 1 hour 42 minutes per day. Talking (including talking on the telephone) accounted for a further 42 minutes per day, reading for 27 minutes per day, and sport and outdoor activities for 14 minutes per day. Persons born in 1936–1945 spent 2 hours 14 minutes per day watching television, that is, 32 minutes more per day than baby boomers.

Cultural activities

In 1997, Australians spent on average five minutes per day visiting entertainment and cultural venues. The 1999 Survey of Attendance at Cultural Venues provides information on people's attendance at selected cultural activities, as well as their use of public access facilities. This survey showed that people are far more likely to attend the cinema than any other cultural venues or activities, with 67% of South Australians aged 15 years and over and 72% of baby boomers having attended the cinema at least once in the 12 months to April 1999 (refer table A8.2 in the Appendix). Attendance at cinemas was lower for persons born up to ten years earlier (55%). Less than half (45%) of baby boomers visited a library over the year, 42% a botanic garden and 41% an animal or marine park. Despite having more time for recreational and leisure activities (determined from the Time Use Survey), graph 8.2 shows that attendance by persons born in 1936–1945 was lower for these cultural activities.

Cultural activities *continued*

8.2 ATTENDANCE AT CULTURAL VENUES—12 months ending April 1999



(a) Baby boomers.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Attendance at Selected Culture/Leisure Venues, April 1999.

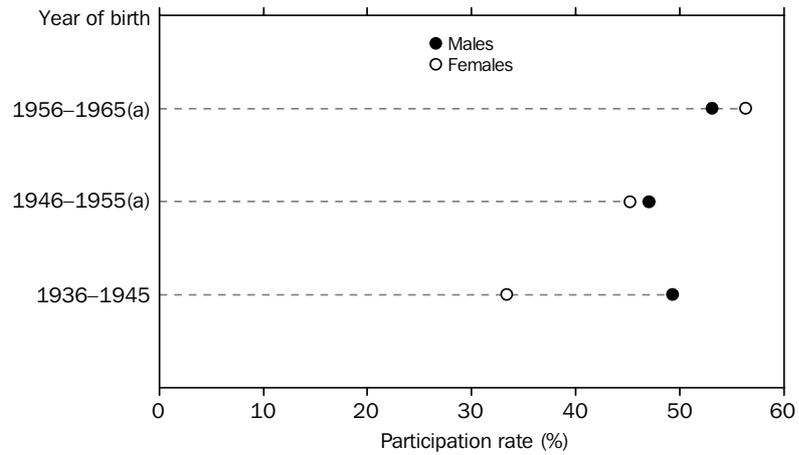
Physical activity

Aside from participation in cultural activities, the extent to which baby boomers may be involved in more active pursuits will also impact on their social and community interaction, as well as providing well-documented health benefits. Physical inactivity is recognised as a key health issue that contributes to the burden of disease, morbidity and mortality in Australia.¹ As people age, they are more likely to be in need of health services, and the continuation of regular physical activity is of particular importance. Participation in physical activity by older people has benefits in relation to prevention of falls, musculoskeletal health, continence, mental health and arthritis.²

As mentioned earlier in this Chapter, baby boomers spent on average 14 minutes per day on sport and outdoor activities in 1997. The 1999–2000 Survey of Participation in Sport and Physical Activities provides further information on Australians aged 18 years and over undertaking sport and physical activities. Graph 8.3 shows that the proportion of women who participated in a sport or physical activity at least once over a 12-month period prior to interview during 1999–2000 (participation rate) was higher for the later-born baby boomers (56%) than the earlier-born baby boomers (45%) and females born in 1936–1945 (33%). Male participation rates showed little variation for each cohort (from 47% to 53%); however, the number of participants ranged from 59,000 male baby boomers born in 1956–1965 to 47,400 earlier-born male baby boomers to 33,400 men born up to ten years prior to the baby boomers. For the same birth-year groups of females, the numbers fell from 64,000 to 46,300 to 23,400 participants.

Physical activity *continued*

8.3 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES—1999–2000

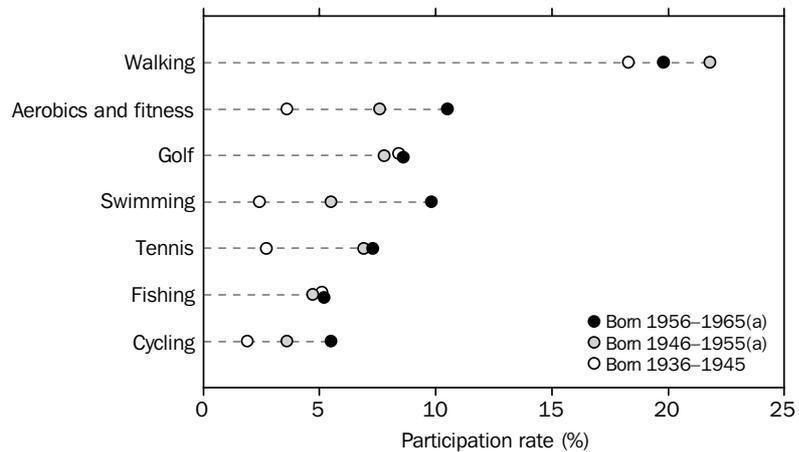


(a) Baby boomers.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, 1999–2000.

Walking (including bushwalking and power walking) was the most popular physical activity, reported as being undertaken by 17% of adult South Australians and 21% of baby boomers (refer table A8.3 in the Appendix). Graph 8.4 shows that participation rates did not differ greatly between baby boomers and persons born in 1936–1945 for walking, golf and fishing. However, from the later-born baby boomers to persons born in 1936–1945, participation rates showed a decline for aerobics and fitness activities, swimming, tennis and cycling.

8.4 PARTICIPATION IN MAIN SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES—1999–2000



(a) Baby boomers.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, 1999–2000.

VOLUNTARY WORK

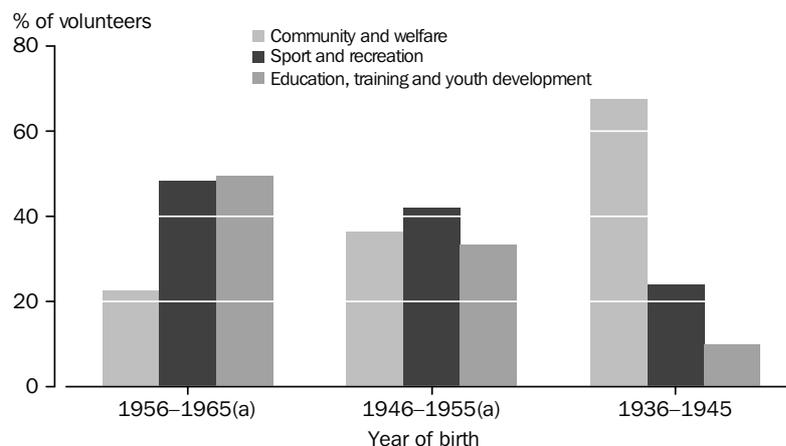
As part of the cultural, leisure, sporting and recreational activities in which people are involved, many take on roles as volunteers. Volunteers provide a valuable service to the community, and the work they do is often considered to be an important part of their personal participation in their community. The roles of volunteers are varied, and include fundraising, counselling, coaching and administration work.

The latest ABS Survey of Voluntary Work defined volunteers as persons who, in the 12 months prior to interview during 2000, willingly gave unpaid help, in the form of time, service or skills, through an organisation or group. The survey estimated that there were 419,300 volunteers aged 18 years and over in South Australia, of whom 178,800 (42%) were baby boomers. Baby boomers contributed 30.4 million hours of voluntary work in a year, which comprised 38% of the 80.4 million hours contributed by adult South Australians.

The proportion of persons who were volunteers (volunteer rate) in the baby boomer cohort was 42%, which was similar to the volunteer rate (41%) for the cohort of persons born prior to the baby boomers in 1936–1945 (refer table A8.4 in the Appendix). However, volunteers in the latter cohort contributed on average twice as many hours over a 12-month period—353 hours per volunteer compared with 170 hours per baby boomer volunteer.

Graph 8.5 shows that there were marked differences in the types of organisations where the volunteering was undertaken. Involvement by volunteers from the earlier-born baby boomers to the cohort born up to ten years prior to the baby boomers declined for sport and recreation organisations (from 48% to 24%) and education, training, and youth development organisations (from 49% to 10%). This may be due to later-born people being more involved in sporting and recreational activities, and may also relate to people's involvement in activities undertaken by their children. Volunteering with community and welfare organisations, on the other hand, was higher for the earlier-born cohorts (also refer table A8.5 in the Appendix).

8.5 VOLUNTEERS, Type of organisation—2000



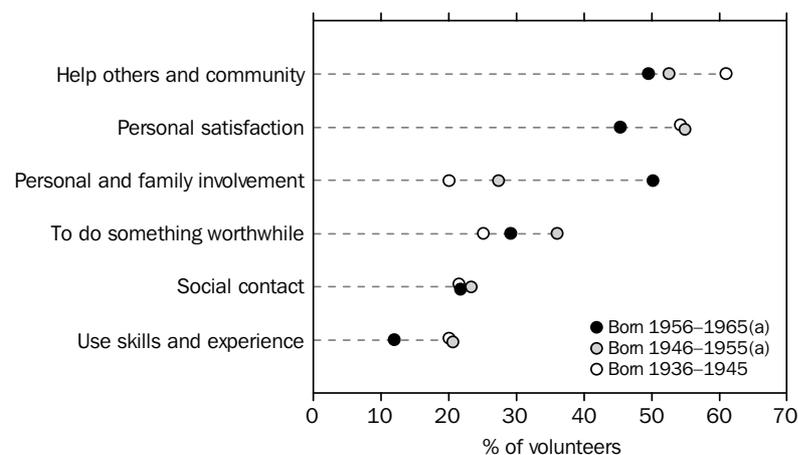
(a) Baby boomers.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Voluntary Work, 2000.

VOLUNTARY WORK *continued*

Graph 8.6 shows that, for South Australian baby boomers, the most common reasons for volunteering were to help others and the community (51%), for personal satisfaction (49%) and for personal and family involvement (40%). Other, less common reasons included: to do something worthwhile, for social contact, and to use skills and experience (refer table A8.6 in the Appendix).

Half (50%) of the volunteers born in 1956–1965 (later-born baby boomers) reported that they volunteered for personal and family involvement reasons. This may be related to the fact that many people in this cohort have dependent children and may be involved in volunteering as part of their child raising activities. In comparison, 27% of volunteers born in 1946–1955 (earlier-born baby boomers) reported these reasons for volunteering.

8.6 REASONS FOR VOLUNTEERING—2000

(a) Baby boomers.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Voluntary Work, 2000.

TRANSPORT

The availability of transport can greatly affect the independence and social participation of all people in a community, especially older people. The National Strategy for an Ageing Australia identifies transport as being important to the community in that it enables ‘access to services, family, friends, and it supports greater social interaction’.³ The type of transport used by a community varies according to whether people live in urban or rural areas, and in many cases will depend upon the range, frequency and location of public transport services, as well as financial issues such as car affordability.

Australians are highly dependent on cars. This is exacerbated by urban sprawl, large distances between major population centres, and the limited availability of public transport services in some areas.⁴ The majority (90%) of South Australians, who were at home in private dwellings on the 2001 census night, were in homes where at least one resident owned or had the use of at least one registered motor vehicle (including motor bikes). Not all of these people, such as those without drivers’ licences, were able to drive or ride the motor vehicles themselves. Slightly higher proportions of baby boomers (93%) and persons born in 1936–1945 (92%) were in homes where at least one resident owned or had the use of at least one registered motor vehicle.

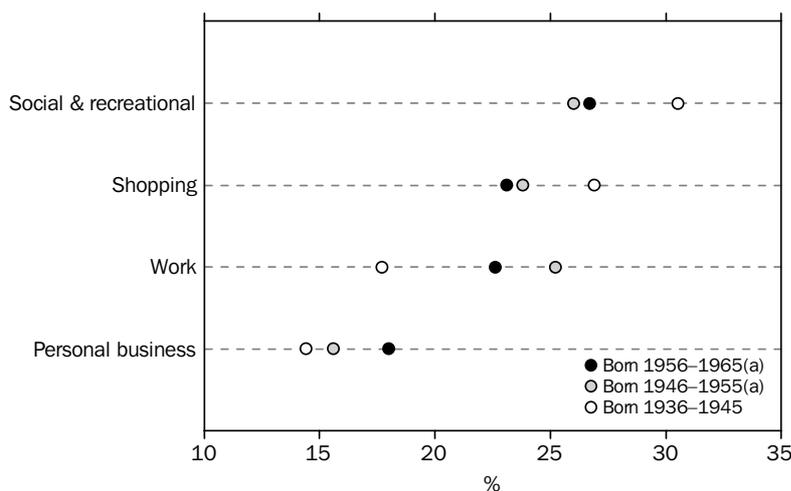
TRANSPORT *continued*

Of the remaining South Australians at home in private dwellings, half were in dwellings which had no motor vehicles. These people may consider other forms of transport (public transport, bicycles, etc.) adequate for their needs or their health and high motor vehicle costs may restrict their access to motor vehicles. (The other half were in dwellings where the question on motor vehicles in the census form was incompletely answered.)

Metropolitan travel

The 1999 Metropolitan Adelaide Household Travel Survey recorded travel by residents of the metropolitan area by various means of transport. Data from this survey show that baby boomers made 36% of the trips taken on an average day. The most common reason for travel among baby boomers was social and recreational (26%), followed by work (24%) and shopping (23%) (refer table A8.7 in the Appendix). Graph 8.7 shows that people born up to ten years before the baby boomers were less likely to travel to work (18%) and more likely to travel for social and recreational reasons (31%). Generally, however, they had similar reasons for travel to the baby boomers.

8.7 SELECTED TRIP PURPOSES, Seven-day average—1999



(a) Baby boomers.

Source: Transport SA, Metropolitan Adelaide Household Travel Survey, 1999.

Baby boomers were more likely than any other age group to drive a car as their mode of travel (refer table A8.8 in the Appendix). Driving a car accounted for 74% of trips taken by baby boomers, compared with 56% of trips for all ages combined. People born in the ten years before the baby boomers made a smaller percentage of their trips as car drivers (66%). Overall, however, the travel modes of people in this cohort were not very different from the modes used by baby boomers. A greater difference was observable between those born up to ten years before the baby boomers, and those born more than ten years before (before 1936). This earliest-born cohort are less likely than either the cohort born immediately after them or the baby boomers to travel as drivers of cars, and more likely to travel as car passengers, by walking or on public transport. If the baby boomers' travel patterns change as they age to resemble the patterns of those born before them, these data suggest that it may be more than ten years before the travel modes of baby boomers undergo any noticeable change.

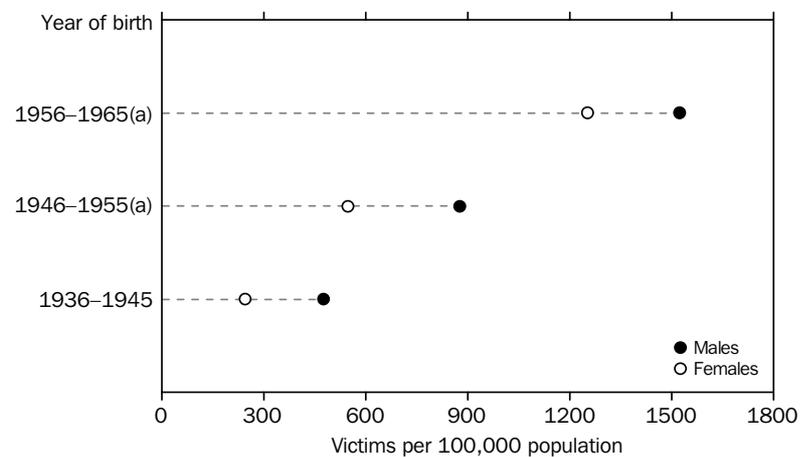
SAFETY IN THE COMMUNITY

Statistics show that older people are generally safer from crime than younger people; however, they are more vulnerable to serious injury due to increased frailty. Fear of crime has the potential to impact on people's lifestyles and involvement within the community by restricting activities and reducing confidence.⁵

Victims of crime

Data on the number of victims of crime and victimisation rates based on information recorded by the police are available in the ABS publication *Recorded Crime, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 4510.0). The data concern alleged offences which may have been reported by a victim, witness or other person, or they may have been detected by police; however, the statistics do not provide a total picture of crime, as not all crime comes to the attention of the police. Victims here refer to individual persons and not to premises, organisations or motor vehicles. In this section, baby boomers are approximated to be persons aged 35–54 years in 2001.

Assault is the most common of individual personal crimes. Of the 16,300 assaults (excluding sexual assault) reported in South Australia in 2001, 4,600 were to baby boomers (refer table A8.9 in the Appendix). The number of assault victims per population (victimisation rate) has generally been on the increase—from around 900 victims in 1995 to 1,100 victims per 100,000 South Australians. In 2001, victimisation rates for assault ranged from 1,400 victims per 100,000 baby boomers born in 1956–1965 to 400 victims per 100,000 persons born prior to the baby boomers in 1936–1945. Graph 8.8 shows that victimisation rates were higher for males.

8.8 VICTIMS, Assault (excluding sexual assault)—2001

(a) Baby boomers.

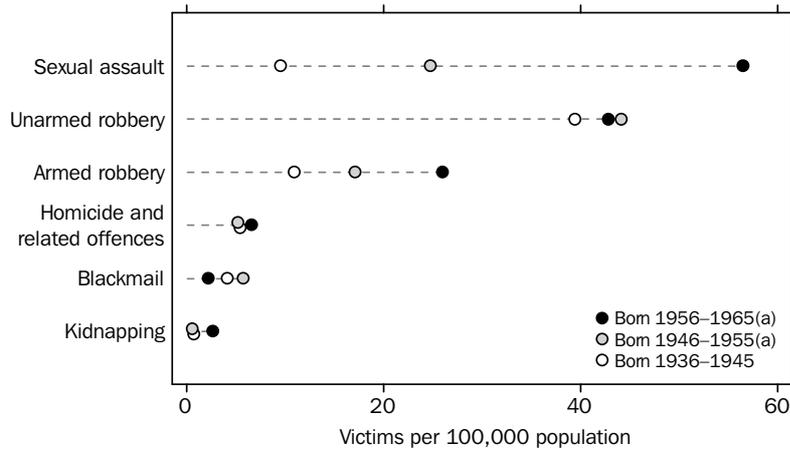
Source: *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0).

From 1995 to 2001, there were no clear trends in victimisation rates for other personal crimes to South Australians in total. In 2001, baby boomers were more likely to be victims of crime than persons born in 1936–1945 (see graph 8.9). From these data, it appears that as baby boomers age over the next decade, their chances of being victims of reported crime may lessen.

More recent data are available from *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 4510.0).

Victims of crime *continued*

8.9 VICTIMS OF SELECTED PERSONAL CRIMES RECORDED BY POLICE—2001



(a) Baby boomers.

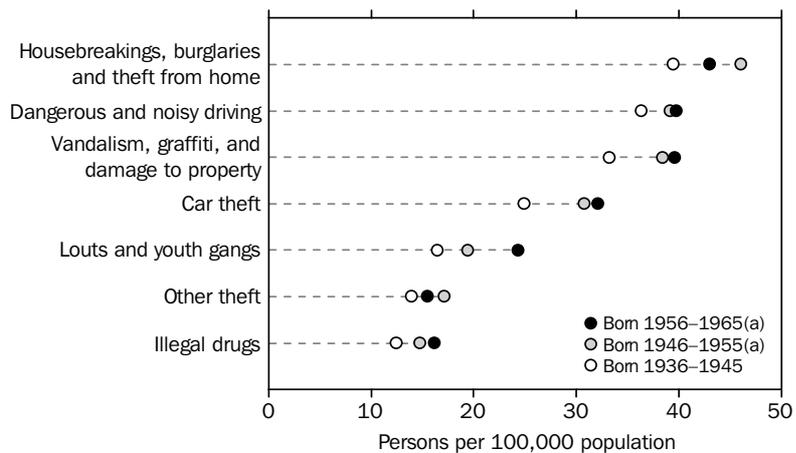
Source: *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0).

Perceptions of crime problems

An ABS Crime and Safety Survey showed that, in October 2000, a higher proportion of baby boomers (62%) perceived that there were crime or public nuisance problems in their neighbourhoods than persons born in 1936-1945 (58%) and the total South Australian population (57%).

The neighbourhood problems that were the most common concerns amongst the baby boomers were: housebreaking/burglaries (44%); dangerous and noisy driving (39%); vandalism, graffiti, damage to property (39%) and car theft (31%). These four neighbourhood problems were also the most common concerns amongst persons born in 1936-1945 and the total South Australian population (see graph 8.10 and table A8.10 in the Appendix).

8.10 PERSONS, Perceptions of crime or public nuisance problems—October 2000



(a) Baby boomers.

Source: ABS data available on request, SA Crime and Safety Survey, October 2000.

More recent data are available from a more recent survey, *Crime and Safety, Australia, April 2002* (cat. no. 4509.0) published in June 2003.

CONCLUSION

This Chapter examined some measures of the interactions the baby boomer generation has with its community compared with other South Australians. Compared with persons born up to ten years earlier (in 1936–1945), a higher proportion of baby boomers:

- spend more time on employment and child care activities
- attend cultural venues
- participate in sports and physical activities
- are victims of crime
- perceive that there are crime or nuisance problems in their neighbourhood.

Similar proportions of baby boomers and persons born up to ten years earlier (in 1936–1945):

- do voluntary work
- have access to a motor vehicle at home.

Further analysis will be possible with data from a new ABS survey, the 2002 General Social Survey, when they become available. Topics covered in this survey include transport, crime and indicators of family and community involvement.

ENDNOTES

¹ Bauman A, Bellew B, Vita P, Brown W and Owen N 2002, *Getting Australia Active: towards better practice for the promotion of physical activity* (Summary), National Public Health Partnership, Melbourne.

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³ Andrews KJ 2001, *National Strategy for an Ageing Australia: an older Australia, challenges and opportunities for all*, Canberra, Department of Health and Aged Care.

⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, 2000*, cat. no. 4602.0, ABS, Canberra.

⁵ Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Older People Australia: A Social Report, 1999* cat. no. 4109.0, ABS, Canberra.

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A2.1 PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE COMPARED WITH THE 1996 CENSUS, Usual residents of South Australia—2001

YEAR OF BIRTH.....

Baby boomers.....

	1966– 1996	1961– 1965	1956– 1960	1951– 1955	1946– 1950	Total	1941– 1945	1936– 1940	Before 1936	Total persons
AGE GROUP (years)										
Age at time of census	5–35	36–40	41–45	46–50	51–55	36–55	56–60	61–65	66 & over	5 & over
PERSONS ('000)										
Same address	276.4	59.9	68.9	71.3	71.0	271.1	55.8	48.1	154.5	805.7
Different address										
Same SLA	75.2	12.7	10.2	7.8	6.4	37.0	4.7	3.8	12.3	133.0
Other SLA same SD	134.5	20.8	16.1	13.0	10.9	60.8	7.0	5.2	16.5	224.0
Other SD in SA	44.7	6.2	5.6	4.6	4.3	20.6	3.4	2.7	5.5	76.9
Interstate	32.5	5.7	4.3	3.2	2.6	15.8	1.9	1.3	2.6	54.1
Overseas	19.2	3.3	2.1	1.4	0.9	7.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	29.2
Total(a)	313.4	49.7	39.0	30.4	25.6	144.7	18.1	13.9	38.9	529.0
Total(b)	610.7	113.0	110.9	104.2	98.7	426.8	75.6	63.7	203.6	1 380.4
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (%)										
Same address	45.3	53.0	62.1	68.4	72.0	63.5	73.7	75.4	75.9	58.4
Different address										
Same SLA	12.3	11.2	9.2	7.4	6.5	8.7	6.2	5.9	6.0	9.6
Other SLA same SD	22.0	18.4	14.5	12.4	11.1	14.2	9.3	8.2	8.1	16.2
Other SD in SA	7.3	5.5	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.3	2.7	5.6
Interstate	5.3	5.1	3.9	3.0	2.6	3.7	2.5	2.1	1.3	3.9
Overseas	3.1	2.9	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	2.1
Total(a)	51.3	44.0	35.2	29.2	25.9	33.9	23.9	21.7	19.1	38.3
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes moves from migratory and off-shore areas and undefined moves.

(b) Includes not stated.

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

A2.2 NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS SINCE THE 1996 CENSUS—2001

SOURCE OF GAIN/
DESTINATION OF LOSS.....

<i>Statistical Division</i>	<i>Adelaide SD</i>	<i>Rest of SA(a)</i>	<i>Interstate</i>	<i>Net migration</i>
.....				
BABY BOOMERS BORN 1956–1965 AND AGED 36–45 YEARS (no.)				
Adelaide	..	-68	-1 368	-1 436
Outer Adelaide	895	251	94	1 240
Yorke and Lower North	77	70	52	199
Murray Lands	-17	3	-3	-17
South East	-160	-3	-43	-206
Eyre	-30	28	5	3
Northern	-601	-299	-205	-1 105
Undefined	-96	-50	-92	-238
Total	68	-68	-1 560	-1 560
.....				
BABY BOOMERS BORN 1946–1955 AND AGED 46–55 YEARS (no.)				
Adelaide	..	-330	-890	-1 220
Outer Adelaide	688	205	97	990
Yorke and Lower North	179	64	53	296
Murray Lands	20	-37	-114	-131
South East	-157	-20	-58	-235
Eyre	-64	-41	39	-66
Northern	-361	-175	-70	-606
Undefined	25	4	-17	12
Total	330	-330	-960	-960
.....				
PERSONS BORN 1936–1945 AND AGED 56–65 YEARS (no.)				
Adelaide	..	-1 186	-346	-1 532
Outer Adelaide	954	148	170	1 272
Yorke and Lower North	296	63	131	490
Murray Lands	69	-18	16	67
South East	-57	-46	18	-85
Eyre	-11	-34	32	-13
Northern	-103	-131	22	-212
Undefined	38	18	48	104
Total	1 186	-1 186	91	91

.. not applicable

(a) Includes moves from migratory and off-shore areas and undefined moves.

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

A3.1 BIRTHPLACE, Usual residents of South Australia—2001

		YEAR OF BIRTH.....									
		<i>Baby boomers.....</i>									
		After 1965	1961–1965	1956–1960	1951–1955	1946–1950	Total	1941–1945	1936–1940	Before 1936	Total persons
		AGE GROUP (years)									
Age at time of census		35 & under	36–40	41–45	46–50	51–55	36–55	56–60	61–65	66 & over	All ages
		PERSONS ('000)									
Australia		603.5	82.8	79.4	72.7	63.3	298.2	47.5	36.0	122.3	1 107.4
Overseas											
English-speaking(a)		25.7	16.6	16.5	14.6	15.9	63.6	13.2	12.4	33.1	148.0
Non-English-speaking		36.1	10.3	11.9	13.7	16.4	52.3	12.2	12.8	36.8	150.2
Total		61.8	26.9	28.4	28.3	32.3	115.9	25.4	25.1	69.9	298.1
Total(b)		700.3	113.0	110.9	104.2	98.7	426.8	75.6	63.7	203.6	1 470.1
		PERCENTAGE (%)									
Australia		86.2	73.3	71.5	69.8	64.2	69.9	62.8	56.5	60.0	75.3
Overseas											
English-speaking(a)		3.7	14.7	14.9	14.0	16.1	14.9	17.4	19.4	16.3	10.1
Non-English-speaking		5.1	9.1	10.7	13.2	16.6	12.3	16.2	20.1	18.1	10.2
Total		8.8	23.8	25.6	27.2	32.7	27.2	33.6	39.5	34.3	20.3
Total(b)		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America.

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

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

A3.2 BIRTHPLACE BY REGION, Usual residents of South Australia—2001

	YEAR OF BIRTH.....									
	<i>Baby boomers.....</i>					Total	1941–	1936–	Before	<i>Total persons</i>
	After 1965	1961–	1956–	1951–	1946–		1945	1940	1936	
	AGE GROUP (years)									
Age at time of census	35 & under	36–40	41–45	46–50	51–55	36–55	56–60	61–65	66 & over	All ages
	PERSONS (no.)									
Oceania and Antarctica	609 298	84 338	80 810	74 012	64 355	303 515	48 093	36 460	123 010	1 120 376
Australia (incl. External Territories)	603 543	82 772	79 360	72 701	63 338	298 171	47 485	35 993	122 250	1 107 442
North West Europe	20 232	15 785	16 172	15 485	19 530	66 972	15 222	14 090	39 800	156 316
Germany	1 039	553	694	1 069	2 693	5 009	1 376	1 187	4 216	12 827
Netherlands	415	259	610	1 142	1 628	3 639	1 109	782	2 472	8 417
United Kingdom	17 053	14 258	14 153	12 433	14 007	54 851	11 891	11 365	30 826	125 986
Southern and Eastern Europe	7 450	3 381	4 540	6 124	7 423	21 468	6 862	8 591	24 548	68 919
Italy	771	850	1 309	2 201	3 238	7 598	2 739	3 728	10 211	25 047
Greece	508	459	725	1 113	1 468	3 765	1 537	1 900	3 994	11 704
Poland	1 293	380	691	741	572	2 384	353	383	2 541	6 954
North Africa and the Middle East	2 751	693	616	568	534	2 411	434	335	845	6 776
South-East Asia	12 808	2 868	3 039	2 575	1 850	10 332	977	682	1 385	26 184
Philippines	1 923	613	649	499	347	2 108	184	114	184	4 513
Viet Nam	4 829	1 321	1 414	1 081	628	4 444	333	249	617	10 472
North-East Asia	4 020	673	675	610	497	2 455	295	246	706	7 722
Southern and Central Asia	3 101	617	531	433	415	1 996	415	330	900	6 742
Americas	3 215	754	770	702	639	2 865	405	247	581	7 313
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 423	601	580	495	367	2 043	208	160	388	5 222
Total overseas-born	61 755	26 938	28 373	28 303	32 272	115 886	25 426	25 148	69 913	298 128
Total(a)	700 322	112 965	110 942	104 222	98 656	426 785	75 643	63 715	203 592	1 470 057
	PERCENTAGE OF OVERSEAS-BORN (%)									
Oceania and Antarctica	9.3	5.8	5.1	4.6	3.2	4.6	2.4	1.9	1.1	4.3
North West Europe	32.8	58.6	57.0	54.7	60.5	57.8	59.9	56.0	56.9	52.4
Southern and Eastern Europe	12.1	12.6	16.0	21.6	23.0	18.5	27.0	34.2	35.1	23.1
North Africa and the Middle East	4.5	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.3
South-East Asia	20.7	10.6	10.7	9.1	5.7	8.9	3.8	2.7	2.0	8.8
North-East Asia	6.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	2.6
Southern and Central Asia	5.0	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.3
Americas	5.2	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.5	1.6	1.0	0.8	2.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.9	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.8
Total overseas-born	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes not stated and inadequately described.

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

A3.3 LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME, Usual residents of South Australia—2001

YEAR OF BIRTH.....										
<i>Baby boomers.....</i>										
	1966– 1996	1961– 1965	1956– 1960	1951– 1955	1946– 1950	Total	1941– 1945	1936– 1940	Before 1936	Total persons
AGE GROUP (years)										
Age at time of census	5–35	36–40	41–45	46–50	51–55	36–55	56–60	61–65	66 & over	5 & over
PERSONS ('000)										
English only	524.7	95.8	94.9	90.0	85.1	365.8	64.3	51.1	162.0	1 167.9
Languages other than English										
Arabic (incl. Lebanese)	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	4.2
Australian Indigenous languages	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.5
Chinese languages	6.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	3.8	0.4	0.3	0.8	11.4
Croatian	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	3.9
German	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.1	0.7	0.9	3.6	8.7
Greek	10.4	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.7	7.5	1.8	2.2	4.6	26.4
Italian	11.3	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.9	11.6	2.8	3.8	10.2	39.7
Netherlandic	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.6	3.7
Polish	2.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.8	0.3	0.3	2.0	7.7
Serbian	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	3.9
Spanish	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	3.1
Tagalog (Filipino)	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.0
Vietnamese	6.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	11.7
Other	15.9	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.2	10.7	1.6	1.6	5.5	35.4
Total	65.4	14.1	13.1	11.6	11.3	50.1	9.4	10.6	30.7	166.1
Not stated	20.7	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.2	10.9	2.0	2.0	10.9	46.5
Total	610.7	113.0	110.9	104.2	98.7	426.8	75.6	63.7	203.6	1 380.4
PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS SPEAKING A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME (%)										
Languages other than English										
Arabic (incl. Lebanese)	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.5	1.7	1.1	0.8	2.5
Australian Indigenous languages	3.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	2.1
Chinese languages	9.4	6.8	8.0	8.4	7.2	7.6	4.7	2.6	2.5	6.9
Croatian	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.3	3.6	4.0	2.0	2.3
German	2.1	3.3	4.1	4.4	5.0	4.1	7.2	8.3	11.9	5.2
Greek	15.9	17.2	14.6	12.1	15.3	14.9	19.4	20.5	14.9	15.9
Italian	17.3	24.2	21.9	20.8	25.4	23.1	29.3	35.8	33.4	23.9
Netherlandic	0.6	1.2	1.5	2.4	3.6	2.1	3.8	3.0	5.1	2.2
Polish	3.3	3.5	5.5	7.7	6.5	5.7	3.4	2.8	6.6	4.6
Serbian	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.3	2.3
Spanish	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.8
Tagalog (Filipino)	2.0	3.0	3.3	2.4	1.9	2.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.8
Vietnamese	10.6	7.9	9.2	7.7	4.8	7.5	2.8	2.0	1.8	7.1
Other	24.4	22.1	21.3	22.5	19.5	21.4	17.5	15.2	17.8	21.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

A3.4 LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME, Persons aged five years and over who do not speak English well(a)—2001

	YEAR OF BIRTH.....									
	<i>Baby boomers.....</i>					Total	1941–	1936–	Before	<i>Total</i>
	1966–	1961–	1956–	1951–	1946–		1945	1940	1936	
	1996	1965	1960	1955	1950					
	AGE GROUP (years)									
Age at time of census	5–35	36–40	41–45	46–50	51–55	36–55	56–60	61–65	66 & over	5 & over
	PERSONS (no.)									
Northern European	60	10	9	10	13	42	17	22	306	447
Southern European	659	161	214	303	561	1 239	931	1 664	6 712	11 205
Eastern European	417	258	349	400	341	1 348	386	468	2 014	4 633
South-West Asian and North African	594	123	99	103	74	399	90	62	184	1 329
Southern Asian	86	25	28	12	18	83	9	13	53	244
South-East Asian	1 616	711	783	686	447	2 627	265	225	631	5 364
Eastern Asian	952	261	336	311	244	1 152	178	150	593	3 025
Australian Indigenous	465	27	34	33	25	119	27	29	85	725
Other	117	13	14	8	8	43	8	3	13	184
Not stated, non-verbal, inadequately described	228	32	31	36	25	124	27	20	120	519
Total	5 194	1 621	1 897	1 902	1 756	7 176	1 938	2 656	10 711	27 675

(a) Those who stated that they spoke a language other than English at home, and spoke English 'not well' or 'not at all'.

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

A3.5 INDIGENOUS STATUS, Usual residents of South Australia—2001

YEAR OF BIRTH.....		<i>Baby boomers.....</i>								
	After 1965	1961– 1965	1956– 1960	1951– 1955	1946– 1950	Total	1941– 1945	1936– 1940	Before 1936	Total persons
AGE GROUP (years)										
Age at time of census	35 & under	36–40	41–45	46–50	51–55	36–55	56–60	61–65	66 & over	All ages
PERSONS ('000)										
Indigenous	17.3	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	4.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	23.4
Non-Indigenous	663.3	108.8	107.2	100.9	95.9	412.8	73.2	61.3	191.1	1 401.6
Not stated	19.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1	9.4	1.9	2.0	11.9	45.0
Total	700.3	113.0	110.9	104.2	98.7	426.8	75.6	63.7	203.6	1 470.1
PERCENTAGE (%)										
Indigenous	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.6
Non-Indigenous	94.7	96.3	96.6	96.8	97.2	96.7	96.8	96.3	93.9	95.3
Not stated	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.5	3.2	5.9	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

A3.6 RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, Usual residents of South Australia—2001

YEAR OF BIRTH.....										
<i>Baby boomers.....</i>										
	1961– 1965	1956– 1960	1951– 1955	1946– 1950	Total	1941– 1945	1936– 1940	Before 1936	<i>Total persons</i>	
AGE GROUP (years)										
Age at time of census	35 & under	36–40	41–45	46–50	51–55	36–55	56–60	61–65	66 & over	All ages
PERSONS ('000)										
Christianity	387.1	70.0	71.4	69.5	70.1	281.0	56.9	50.5	167.4	942.9
No religion	187.4	25.3	22.7	19.6	16.1	83.7	9.9	6.4	15.7	303.1
Not stated	82.0	11.5	11.1	10.3	8.8	41.7	6.6	5.3	17.0	152.5
Buddhism	11.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.2	6.4	0.7	0.4	0.9	19.4
Islam	5.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.4
Hinduism	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5
Religious belief n.f.d., inadequately described	21.6	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.6	8.5	0.9	0.6	1.6	33.3
Other religions	4.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.7	8.9
Total	700.3	113.0	110.9	104.2	98.7	426.8	75.6	63.7	203.6	1 470.1
PERCENTAGE (%)										
Christianity	55.3	62.0	64.4	66.6	71.0	65.8	75.3	79.3	82.2	64.1
No religion	26.8	22.4	20.5	18.8	16.3	19.6	13.0	10.1	7.7	20.6
Not stated	11.7	10.2	10.0	9.8	8.9	9.8	8.7	8.3	8.4	10.4
Buddhism	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.3
Islam	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5
Hinduism	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.2
Religious belief n.f.d., inadequately described	3.1	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	2.3
Other religions	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

A4.1 MARITAL STATUS, Usual residents of South Australia at home in private dwellings—2001

Year of birth	Age at time of census (years)	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Married	Total
PERSONS ('000)							
1966–1986	15–35	286.0	0.6	10.1	8.5	107.5	412.7
Baby boomers							
1961–1965	36–40	24.0	0.7	11.8	6.3	70.2	113.0
1956–1960	41–45	15.4	1.0	14.8	6.5	73.1	110.9
1951–1955	46–50	9.6	1.7	15.4	5.7	71.9	104.2
1946–1950	51–55	5.9	2.8	14.5	4.4	71.1	98.7
Total	36–55	54.9	6.1	56.5	22.9	286.3	426.8
1941–1945	56–60	3.6	3.6	9.5	2.8	56.1	75.6
1936–1940	61–65	2.5	5.6	6.5	1.9	47.2	63.7
Before 1936	66 & over	8.5	67.0	11.3	3.3	113.4	203.6
Total persons	15 & over	355.4	83.0	94.0	39.4	610.7	1 182.4
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (%)							
1966–1986	15–35	69.3	0.1	2.5	2.1	26.1	100.0
Baby boomers							
1961–1965	36–40	21.3	0.6	10.4	5.5	62.2	100.0
1956–1960	41–45	13.9	0.9	13.3	5.9	65.9	100.0
1951–1955	46–50	9.2	1.6	14.8	5.5	68.9	100.0
1946–1950	51–55	6.0	2.8	14.6	4.5	72.1	100.0
Total	36–55	12.9	1.4	13.2	5.4	67.1	100.0
1941–1945	56–60	4.7	4.8	12.6	3.7	74.2	100.0
1936–1940	61–65	3.9	8.8	10.2	3.0	74.1	100.0
Before 1936	66 & over	4.2	32.9	5.6	1.6	55.7	100.0
Total persons	15 & over	30.1	7.0	7.9	3.3	51.6	100.0

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

A4.2 FAMILY TYPE, Usual residents of South Australia at home in private dwellings—2001

YEAR OF BIRTH.....

Baby boomers.....

	After 1965	1961–1965	1956–1960	1951–1955	1946–1950	Total	1941–1945	1936–1940	Before 1936	Total persons
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AGE GROUP (years)

Age at time of census	35 & under	36–40	41–45	46–50	51–55	36–55	56–60	61–65	66 & over	All ages
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PERSONS ('000)

Couple family with children	415.6	69.2	67.4	53.7	34.7	225.0	15.7	8.6	12.4	677.4
Couple family without children	58.1	10.4	11.4	21.1	37.0	79.8	38.6	35.7	92.9	305.1
One-parent family	106.6	12.0	12.2	9.7	6.6	40.4	3.4	2.4	7.9	160.8
Other family	8.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	2.2	0.4	0.3	1.8	13.4
Non-family or non-classifiable	76.0	15.7	14.7	14.3	14.6	59.3	12.5	11.7	62.1	221.6
Total	664.9	108.0	106.2	99.4	93.3	406.8	70.6	58.8	177.2	1 378.3

PERCENTAGE (%)

Couple family with children	62.5	64.1	63.4	54.1	37.2	55.3	22.3	14.6	7.0	49.1
Couple family without children	8.7	9.6	10.7	21.2	39.7	19.6	54.7	60.8	52.4	22.1
One-parent family	16.0	11.1	11.5	9.8	7.1	9.9	4.8	4.1	4.5	11.7
Other family	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0
Non-family or non-classifiable	11.4	14.5	13.8	14.4	15.6	14.6	17.7	19.9	35.1	16.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

A4.3 LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS, Usual residents of South Australia at home in private dwellings

YEAR OF BIRTH.....										
<i>Baby boomers.....</i>										
	After 1965	1961–1965	1956–1960	1951–1955	1946–1950	Total	1941–1945	1936–1940	Before 1936	Total persons
1991 CENSUS										
Age at time of census (years)	25 & under	26–30	31–35	36–40	41–45	26–45	46–50	51–55	56 & over	All ages
Lone person households										
Number of persons ('000)	9.7	8.6	8.0	6.8	6.3	29.6	5.4	5.5	60.3	110.5
Percentage of persons (%)	1.9	8.1	7.4	6.6	6.4	7.1	7.2	8.7	23.4	8.4
Persons at home in private dwellings ('000)	504.8	106.1	108.0	102.9	98.3	415.2	75.0	63.1	257.8	1 315.8
1996 CENSUS										
Age at time of census (years)	30 & under	31–35	36–40	41–45	46–50	31–50	51–55	56–60	61 & over	All ages
Lone person households										
Number of persons ('000)	22.9	10.6	9.5	8.8	9.0	37.8	7.9	8.0	62.3	139.0
Percentage of persons (%)	3.9	10.0	8.8	8.7	9.4	9.2	11.0	13.1	28.6	10.3
Persons at home in private dwellings ('000)	584.8	106.1	107.5	100.7	95.9	410.2	72.2	60.8	218.0	1 346.0
2001 CENSUS										
Age at time of census (years)	35 & under	36–40	41–45	46–50	51–55	36–55	56–60	61–65	66 & over	All ages
Lone person households										
Number of persons ('000)	33.0	11.2	10.9	10.7	11.7	44.5	10.3	9.9	57.5	155.3
Percentage of persons (%)	5.0	10.4	10.3	10.8	12.5	10.9	14.6	16.8	32.5	11.3
Persons at home in private dwellings ('000)	664.9	108.0	106.2	99.4	93.3	406.8	70.6	58.8	177.2	1 378.3

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

A4.4 CARER STATUS, Persons living in households—March to May 1998

	YEAR OF BIRTH.....						
	<i>Baby boomers.....</i>			Total	1936–	Before	<i>Total persons</i>
	1966– 1983	1956– 1965	1946– 1955		1945	1936	
	AGE GROUP (years)						
Age at time of survey	15–31	32–41	42–51	32–51	52–61	62 & over	15 & over
	PERSONS ('000)						
Males							
Carer							
Primary carer	*0.3	*1.7	**1.1	*2.9	*3.5	4.7	11.4
Not a primary carer	20.8	16.0	14.5	30.5	9.7	20.8	81.8
Total	21.1	17.7	15.7	33.4	13.2	25.4	93.1
Not a carer	310.0	94.3	90.1	184.4	60.5	81.4	636.4
Total	331.2	112.1	105.7	217.8	73.7	106.8	729.5
Females							
Carer							
Primary carer	*2.4	7.6	9.0	16.6	6.8	4.5	30.4
Not a primary carer	22.9	18.6	21.0	39.6	14.5	16.3	93.3
Total	25.3	26.3	30.0	56.2	21.4	20.8	123.8
Not a carer	290.2	87.4	77.8	165.1	52.3	108.1	615.8
Total	315.5	113.6	107.8	221.4	73.7	128.9	739.5
Persons							
Carer							
Primary carer	*2.8	9.4	10.1	19.5	10.3	9.2	41.8
Not a primary carer	43.7	34.6	35.5	70.1	24.2	37.1	175.1
Total	46.4	44.0	45.6	89.6	34.6	46.3	216.9
Not a carer	600.3	181.7	167.9	349.6	112.8	189.5	1 252.2
Total	646.7	225.7	213.5	439.2	147.4	235.7	1 469.1

** estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (relative standard error greater than 50%)

* estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50%

Source: ABS data available on request, Disability, Ageing and Carers Survey, 1998.

A4.4 CARER STATUS, Persons living in households—March to May 1998 *continued*

	YEAR OF BIRTH.....						
	<i>Baby boomers.....</i>						
	1966– 1983	1956– 1965	1946– 1955	Total	1936– 1945	<i>Before 1936</i>	<i>Total persons</i>
PERCENTAGE (%)							
Males							
Carer							
Primary carer	**0.1	*1.5	**1.1	*1.3	*4.8	4.4	1.6
Not a primary carer	6.3	14.3	13.7	14.0	13.2	19.4	11.2
Total	6.4	15.8	14.8	15.3	17.9	23.8	12.8
Not a carer	93.6	84.2	85.2	84.7	82.1	76.2	87.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females							
Carer							
Primary carer	*0.8	6.7	8.4	7.5	9.3	3.5	4.1
Not a primary carer	7.2	16.4	19.5	17.9	19.7	12.6	12.6
Total	8.0	23.1	27.8	25.4	29.0	16.2	16.7
Not a carer	92.0	76.9	72.2	74.6	71.0	83.8	83.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons							
Carer							
Primary carer	*0.4	4.2	4.7	4.4	7.0	3.9	2.8
Not a primary carer	6.8	15.3	16.6	16.0	16.4	15.7	11.9
Total	7.2	19.5	21.4	20.4	23.5	19.6	14.8
Not a carer	92.8	80.5	78.6	79.6	76.5	80.4	85.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

** estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (relative standard error greater than 50%)

* estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50%

Source: ABS data available on request, Disability, Ageing and Carers Survey, 1998.

A5.1 STRUCTURE OF PRIVATE DWELLING, Persons at home on census night—2001

PRIVATE DWELLINGS.....							
<i>Year of birth</i>	<i>Age at time of census (years)</i>	<i>Separate house</i>	<i>Semi-detached</i>	<i>Flat, unit or apartment</i>	<i>Other dwelling</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>	<i>Total at home(b)</i>
PERSONS ('000)							
After 1965	35 & under	571.2	56.3	31.3	3.4	664.9	671.7
Baby boomers							
1961–1965	36–40	94.4	8.2	4.3	0.7	108.0	108.8
1956–1960	41–45	93.8	7.3	3.9	0.7	106.2	107.0
1951–1955	46–50	87.6	7.0	3.7	0.7	99.4	100.0
1946–1950	51–55	81.4	6.9	3.7	0.8	93.3	93.9
Total	36–55	357.3	29.4	15.6	2.9	406.8	409.7
1941–1945	56–60	61.0	5.6	3.0	0.7	70.6	71.1
1936–1940	61–65	49.7	5.4	2.8	0.5	58.8	59.3
Before 1936	66 & over	131.8	24.9	17.8	0.9	177.2	191.8
Total persons	All ages	1 171.1	121.7	70.5	8.4	1 378.3	1 403.6
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (%)							
After 1965	35 & under	85.0	8.4	4.7	0.5	99.0	100.0
Baby boomers							
1961–1965	36–40	86.7	7.5	3.9	0.6	99.2	100.0
1956–1960	41–45	87.7	6.9	3.7	0.7	99.3	100.0
1951–1955	46–50	87.6	7.0	3.7	0.7	99.3	100.0
1946–1950	51–55	86.7	7.4	4.0	0.9	99.3	100.0
Total	36–55	87.2	7.2	3.8	0.7	99.3	100.0
1941–1945	56–60	85.8	7.9	4.2	0.9	99.3	100.0
1936–1940	61–65	83.9	9.1	4.8	0.8	99.1	100.0
Before 1936	66 & over	68.7	13.0	9.3	0.5	92.4	100.0
Total persons	All ages	83.4	8.7	5.0	0.6	98.2	100.0

(a) Includes not stated.

(b) Includes persons in non-private dwellings.

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

A5.2 TENURE TYPE OF PRIVATE DWELLING, Persons at home on census night—2001

RENTED.....									
Year of birth	Age at time of census (years)	Fully owned	Being purchased	Private landlord and real estate agent	SA Housing Trust	Total(a)	Other tenure type	Total in private dwellings(a)	Total at home(b)
PERSONS ('000)									
After 1965	35 & under	146.2	298.6	129.8	40.6	189.4	13.2	664.9	671.7
Baby boomers									
1961–1965	36–40	25.6	54.2	14.7	6.2	23.3	2.0	108.0	108.8
1956–1960	41–45	32.9	49.4	11.7	5.9	19.6	1.6	106.2	107.0
1951–1955	46–50	40.9	39.1	8.6	5.3	15.6	1.4	99.4	100.0
1946–1950	51–55	49.9	27.3	6.6	4.9	12.8	1.3	93.3	93.9
Total	36–55	149.3	170.0	41.6	22.2	71.4	6.3	406.8	409.7
1941–1945	56–60	46.7	12.1	3.9	4.2	8.9	1.0	70.6	71.1
1936–1940	61–65	43.2	5.2	2.7	4.3	7.7	1.0	58.8	59.3
Before 1936	66 & over	128.8	7.2	6.0	16.0	26.1	8.0	177.2	191.8
Total persons	All ages	514.2	493.1	184.1	87.3	303.5	29.4	1 378.3	1 403.6
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (%)									
After 1965	35 & under	21.8	44.5	19.3	6.0	28.2	2.0	99.0	100.0
Baby boomers									
1961–1965	36–40	23.5	49.8	13.6	5.7	21.5	1.9	99.2	100.0
1956–1960	41–45	30.8	46.2	10.9	5.5	18.4	1.5	99.3	100.0
1951–1955	46–50	40.9	39.1	8.6	5.3	15.6	1.4	99.3	100.0
1946–1950	51–55	53.1	29.0	7.0	5.2	13.6	1.3	99.3	100.0
Total	36–55	36.4	41.5	10.2	5.4	17.4	1.5	99.3	100.0
1941–1945	56–60	65.7	17.0	5.5	5.9	12.6	1.4	99.3	100.0
1936–1940	61–65	72.8	8.8	4.6	7.3	13.0	1.7	99.1	100.0
Before 1936	66 & over	67.1	3.7	3.1	8.3	13.6	4.2	92.4	100.0
Total persons	All ages	36.6	35.1	13.1	6.2	21.6	2.1	98.2	100.0

(a) Includes not stated.

(b) Includes persons in non-private dwellings.

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

A5.3 BEDROOMS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS, Persons at home on census night—2001

NUMBER OF BEDROOMS.....

Year of birth	Age at time of census (years)	Zero or one	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Total in private dwellings(a)	Total at home(b)
PERSONS ('000)								
After 1965	35 & under	8.1	74.9	376.3	160.9	31.5	664.9	671.7
Baby boomers								
1961–1965	36–40	1.8	13.3	61.5	25.3	4.1	108.0	108.8
1956–1960	41–45	1.8	12.1	58.2	27.4	4.9	106.2	107.0
1951–1955	46–50	1.7	11.8	55.2	24.7	4.2	99.4	100.0
1946–1950	51–55	2.0	13.0	54.1	19.4	3.3	93.3	93.9
Total	36–55	7.3	50.1	228.9	96.7	16.5	406.8	409.7
1941–1945	56–60	1.7	11.2	42.8	11.7	1.9	70.6	71.1
1936–1940	61–65	1.7	10.9	36.1	7.6	1.1	58.8	59.3
Before 1936	66 & over	12.1	53.7	90.0	13.5	2.5	177.2	191.8
Total persons	All ages	31.0	200.8	774.2	290.4	53.4	1 378.3	1 403.6
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (%)								
After 1965	35 & under	1.2	11.1	56.0	24.0	4.7	99.0	100.0
Baby boomers								
1961–1965	36–40	1.7	12.2	56.5	23.2	3.7	99.2	100.0
1956–1960	41–45	1.7	11.3	54.4	25.6	4.6	99.3	100.0
1951–1955	46–50	1.7	11.8	55.2	24.7	4.2	99.3	100.0
1946–1950	51–55	2.1	13.8	57.6	20.6	3.6	99.3	100.0
Total	36–55	1.8	12.2	55.9	23.6	4.0	99.3	100.0
1941–1945	56–60	2.4	15.8	60.2	16.4	2.6	99.3	100.0
1936–1940	61–65	2.9	18.4	61.0	12.9	1.9	99.1	100.0
Before 1936	66 & over	6.3	28.0	46.9	7.1	1.3	92.4	100.0
Total persons	All ages	2.2	14.3	55.2	20.7	3.8	98.2	100.0

(a) Includes not stated.

(b) Includes persons in non-private dwellings.

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

A5.4 PRIVATE DWELLINGS WITH MAJOR STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS, Tenure type and year of birth of reference person—1999

Year of birth of reference person	Age at time of survey (years)	Owner.....		Renter.....		Total(a).....	
		'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
1966–1984	15–33	8.8	17.4	23.0	34.3	33.2	26.8
Baby boomers							
1956–1965	34–43	16.0	17.4	11.8	33.2	29.9	22.8
1946–1955	44–53	18.6	19.3	6.7	29.0	25.6	21.2
Total	34–53	34.6	18.4	18.4	31.5	55.5	22.0
1936–1945	54–63	8.5	12.0	1.7	14.1	11.1	13.0
Before 1936	64 & over	16.3	14.3	3.9	12.3	20.3	13.2
Total households	15 & over	68.3	16.1	47.1	27.7	120.1	19.5

(a) Includes other and not known tenure type.

Source: ABS data available on request, Australian Housing Survey, 1999.

A5.5 NEED FOR EXTERIOR REPAIRS, Private dwellings by year of birth of reference person—1999

<i>Year of birth of reference person</i>	<i>Age at time of survey (years)</i>	<i>No need</i>	<i>Desirable but low need</i>	<i>Moderate need</i>	<i>Essential or urgent need</i>	<i>Total</i>
HOUSEHOLDS ('000)						
1966–1984	15–33	54.6	46.1	17.6	5.9	124.1
Baby boomers						
1956–1965	34–43	54.3	48.9	20.9	6.7	130.8
1946–1955	44–53	55.0	41.8	20.1	*4.2	121.1
Total	34–53	109.2	90.7	41.0	11.0	251.8
1936–1945	54–63	44.6	28.5	8.8	*3.7	85.5
Before 1936	64 & over	92.7	37.3	18.4	5.1	153.6
Total households	15 & over	301.1	202.5	85.7	25.6	614.9
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS (%)						
1966–1984	15–33	44.0	37.1	14.2	4.7	100.0
Baby boomers						
1956–1965	34–43	41.5	37.4	16.0	5.2	100.0
1946–1955	44–53	45.4	34.5	16.6	*3.5	100.0
Total	34–53	43.4	36.0	16.3	4.4	100.0
1936–1945	54–63	52.1	33.3	10.3	*4.3	100.0
Before 1936	64 & over	60.4	24.3	12.0	3.3	100.0
Total households	15 & over	49.0	32.9	13.9	4.2	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50%

Source: ABS data available on request, Australian Housing Survey, 1999.

A5.6 NEED FOR INTERIOR REPAIRS, Private dwellings by year of birth of reference person—1999

<i>Year of birth of reference person</i>	<i>Age at time of survey (years)</i>	<i>No need</i>	<i>Desirable but low need</i>	<i>Moderate need</i>	<i>Essential or urgent need</i>	<i>Total</i>
HOUSEHOLDS ('000)						
1966–1984	15–33	52.2	43.3	19.0	9.5	124.1
Baby boomers						
1956–1965	34–43	55.1	46.9	19.7	9.0	130.8
1946–1955	44–53	55.0	42.1	19.9	*4.0	121.1
Total	34–53	110.1	89.1	39.6	13.0	251.8
1936–1945	54–63	47.6	26.5	8.0	*3.3	85.5
Before 1936	64 & over	98.9	37.3	13.6	*3.7	153.6
Total households	15 & over	308.9	196.2	80.3	29.6	614.9
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS (%)						
1966–1984	15–33	42.1	34.9	15.3	7.7	100.0
Baby boomers						
1956–1965	34–43	42.1	35.9	15.1	6.9	100.0
1946–1955	44–53	45.4	34.8	16.5	*3.3	100.0
Total	34–53	43.7	35.4	15.7	5.2	100.0
1936–1945	54–63	55.8	31.1	9.3	*3.9	100.0
Before 1936	64 & over	64.4	24.3	8.9	*2.4	100.0
Total households	15 & over	50.2	31.9	13.1	4.8	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50%

Source: ABS data available on request, Australian Housing Survey, 1999.

A5.7 SELECTED NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS, Persons at home on census night—2001

YEAR OF BIRTH.....										
<i>Baby boomers.....</i>										
	After 1965	1961– 1965	1956– 1960	1951– 1955	1946– 1950	Total	1941– 1945	1936– 1940	Before 1936	Total persons
AGE GROUP (years)										
Age at time of census	35 & under	36–40	41–45	46–50	51–55	36–55	56–60	61–65	66 & over	All ages
PERSONS (no.)										
Non-private dwellings										
Hotel, motel	262	62	60	61	59	242	43	32	88	667
Staff quarters	421	67	58	37	27	189	19	4	8	641
Boarding house, private hotel	304	67	53	69	55	244	46	47	77	718
Hospital (not psychiatric)	99	13	9	13	18	53	15	25	619	811
Psychiatric hospital or institution	119	88	89	93	79	349	62	46	175	751
Hostel for the disabled	317	172	180	159	150	661	110	59	353	1 500
Nursing home	19	7	12	17	31	67	54	125	6 719	6 984
Accommodation for the retired or aged (cared)	27	15	19	23	45	102	63	81	6 130	6 403
Prison, corrective and detention institution for adults	1 896	247	164	74	52	537	27	22	7	2 489
Other	3 326	112	104	103	91	410	83	58	426	4 303
Total	6 790	850	748	649	607	2 854	522	499	14 602	25 267
Total persons at home(a)	671 689	108 816	106 973	100 025	93 886	409 700	71 091	59 307	191 831	1 403 618
PERSONS PER 100,000 POPULATION AT HOME										
Non-private dwellings										
Hotel, motel	39	57	56	61	63	59	60	54	46	48
Staff quarters	63	62	54	37	29	46	27	7	4	46
Boarding house, private hotel	45	62	50	69	59	60	65	79	40	51
Hospital (not psychiatric)	15	12	8	13	19	13	21	42	323	58
Psychiatric hospital or institution	18	81	83	93	84	85	87	78	91	54
Hostel for the disabled	47	158	168	159	160	161	155	99	184	107
Nursing home	3	6	11	17	33	16	76	211	3 503	498
Accommodation for the retired or aged (cared)	4	14	18	23	48	25	89	137	3 196	456
Prison, corrective and detention institution for adults	282	227	153	74	55	131	38	37	4	177
Other	495	103	97	103	97	100	117	98	222	307
Total	1 011	781	699	649	647	697	734	841	7 612	1 800
Total persons at home(a)	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000

(a) Includes persons in private dwellings.

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

A6.1 HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL COMPLETED—2001

YEAR OF BIRTH.....

Baby boomers.....

	1976– 1986	1966– 1975	1961– 1965	1956– 1960	1951– 1955	1946– 1950	Total	1936– 1945	<i>Before 1936</i>	<i>Total persons</i>
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AGE GROUP (years)

Age at time of census	15–25	26–35	36–40	41–45	46–50	51–55	36–55	56–65	66 & over	15 & over
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PERSONS ('000)

Year 12 or equivalent	91.5	101.9	42.0	39.8	34.2	27.9	143.9	30.9	31.4	399.5
Year 11 or equivalent	34.3	50.7	33.4	31.6	25.8	17.2	108.0	17.1	14.6	224.8
Year 10 or equivalent	25.9	29.8	22.9	22.7	25.3	28.2	99.0	36.2	33.0	224.0
Year 9 or equivalent	9.2	7.3	6.4	7.3	7.5	8.2	29.4	15.6	21.8	83.3
Year 8 or below	2.4	3.0	2.6	3.8	6.2	12.1	24.7	28.9	65.6	124.6
Did not go to school	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.8	1.8	3.9	9.6
Not stated	8.2	8.2	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.2	18.5	8.8	33.1	76.8
Total(a)	210.4	202.3	113.0	110.9	104.2	98.7	426.8	139.4	203.6	1 182.4

PERCENTAGE (%)

Year 12 or equivalent	43.5	50.4	37.2	35.9	32.8	28.3	33.7	22.2	15.4	33.8
Year 11 or equivalent	16.3	25.1	29.6	28.5	24.8	17.5	25.3	12.3	7.2	19.0
Year 10 or equivalent	12.3	14.7	20.3	20.5	24.3	28.5	23.2	26.0	16.2	18.9
Year 9 or equivalent	4.4	3.6	5.7	6.6	7.2	8.3	6.9	11.2	10.7	7.0
Year 8 or below	1.1	1.5	2.3	3.4	6.0	12.3	5.8	20.7	32.2	10.5
Did not go to school	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.8
Not stated	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	6.3	16.2	6.5
Total(a)	100.0									

(a) Includes persons who are still at school.

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

A6.2 LEVEL OF HIGHEST COMPLETED NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION—2001

	YEAR OF BIRTH.....									
	<i>Baby boomers.....</i>							Total	<i>Before 1946</i>	<i>Total persons</i>
	1976–1986	1971–1975	1966–1970	1961–1965	1956–1960	1951–1955	1946–1950			
	AGE GROUP (years)									
Age at time of census	15–25	26–30	31–35	36–40	41–45	46–50	51–55	36–55	56 & over	15 & over
	PERSONS (no.)									
Postgraduate degree	0.2	1.0	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	9.0	3.6	15.3
Graduate diploma and Graduate certificate	0.3	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.5	1.9	8.9	2.3	14.5
Bachelor degree	12.6	14.8	11.3	11.4	12.1	11.1	8.8	43.3	14.6	96.6
Advanced diploma and Diploma	4.6	5.7	6.8	7.3	8.4	8.5	7.5	31.7	15.2	64.0
Certificate	23.6	20.6	20.1	21.8	21.2	18.7	16.9	78.6	44.2	187.0
Not stated(a)	17.0	7.4	7.6	8.4	8.5	7.8	7.7	32.4	53.4	117.8
Not applicable	152.1	47.9	54.5	60.0	56.0	53.3	53.6	222.9	209.6	687.1
Total	210.4	98.7	103.6	113.0	110.9	104.2	98.7	426.8	343.0	1 182.4
	PERCENTAGE (%)									
Postgraduate degree	0.1	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.3
Graduate diploma and Graduate certificate	0.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.1	0.7	1.2
Bachelor degree	6.0	14.9	10.9	10.1	10.9	10.7	8.9	10.2	4.3	8.2
Advanced diploma and Diploma	2.2	5.8	6.6	6.5	7.5	8.1	7.6	7.4	4.4	5.4
Certificate	11.2	20.8	19.4	19.3	19.1	17.9	17.2	18.4	12.9	15.8
Not stated(a)	8.1	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.6	15.6	10.0
Not applicable	72.3	48.6	52.6	53.1	50.5	51.2	54.4	52.2	61.1	58.1
Total	27.7	51.4	47.4	46.9	49.5	48.8	45.6	47.8	38.9	41.9

(a) Persons who stated they had a qualification, but did not state the level.

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

A6.3 FIELD OF STUDY OF HIGHEST COMPLETED NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION—2001

	YEAR OF BIRTH.....								Before 1946	Total persons
	<i>Baby boomers.....</i>									
	1976– 1986	1971– 1975	1966– 1970	1961– 1965	1956– 1960	1951– 1955	1946– 1950	Total		
	AGE GROUP (years)									
Age at time of census	15–25	26–30	31–35	36–40	41–45	46–50	51–55	36–55	56 & over	15 & over
	PERSONS ('000)									
Natural and physical sciences	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	6.5	2.4	14.1
Information technology	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	3.4	0.3	8.5
Engineering and related technologies	7.4	10.0	10.5	12.1	11.4	10.7	10.4	44.7	29.1	101.7
Architecture and building	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.6	11.2	7.7	25.9
Agriculture, environmental and related studies	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	4.5	1.5	11.3
Health	3.3	4.9	5.5	6.8	8.3	6.7	4.9	26.7	11.1	51.5
Education	1.5	2.9	3.1	3.6	5.8	6.7	5.6	21.8	9.5	38.7
Management and commerce	10.6	8.6	7.3	7.4	7.0	6.6	5.9	26.9	11.8	65.4
Society and culture	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.1	4.4	19.5	7.0	40.6
Creative arts	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	4.5	2.1	12.4
Food, hospitality and personal services	5.3	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.4	2.0	1.9	9.2	3.4	25.5
Not applicable	152.1	47.9	54.5	60.0	56.0	53.3	53.6	222.9	209.6	687.1
Total(a)	210.4	98.7	103.6	113.0	110.9	104.2	98.7	426.8	343.0	1 182.4
	PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS WITH A NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION (%)									
Natural and physical sciences	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.2	1.8	2.9
Information technology	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.7	0.2	1.7
Engineering and related technologies	12.8	19.8	21.3	22.9	20.7	21.1	23.2	21.9	21.8	20.5
Architecture and building	3.4	4.8	5.4	5.3	5.9	5.0	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.2
Agriculture, environmental and related studies	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.1	2.3
Health	5.6	9.7	11.2	12.9	15.1	13.1	10.9	13.1	8.3	10.4
Education	2.6	5.6	6.3	6.9	10.6	13.2	12.5	10.7	7.1	7.8
Management and commerce	18.3	17.0	14.9	13.9	12.7	13.0	13.1	13.2	8.9	13.2
Society and culture	8.4	9.6	8.8	9.0	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.6	5.2	8.2
Creative arts	3.9	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.5
Food, hospitality and personal services	9.1	7.9	7.2	5.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.5	2.6	5.1
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes mixed field programmes, field of study inadequately described and not stated.

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

A6.4 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, Persons aged 15 years and over—2002

	YEAR OF BIRTH.....							
	1978– 1987	1968– 1977	1958– 1967	1948– 1957	1948– 1967	1938– 1947	Before 1938	Total persons
	<i>Baby boomers.....</i>							
	AGE GROUP (years)							
Age at time of survey	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	35–54	55–64	65 & over	15 & over
	PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN POPULATION (%)							
Employed								
Full-time	32.6	56.1	54.7	56.1	55.4	31.6	1.9	39.0
Part-time	29.7	18.3	22.2	19.0	20.7	15.2	2.5	17.8
Total	62.3	74.5	76.9	75.2	76.0	46.7	4.4	56.8
Unemployed								
Looking for full-time work	6.0	4.7	3.2	3.0	3.1	1.5	—	3.1
Looking for part-time work	3.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	—	0.9
Total	9.1	5.5	3.8	3.4	3.6	1.9	—	4.0
Labour force	71.4	80.0	80.7	78.5	79.6	48.7	4.5	60.8
Not in labour force	28.6	20.0	19.3	21.5	20.4	51.3	95.5	39.2
Civilian population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployment rate(a)	12.8	6.9	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.0	1.1	6.6
Participation rate(b)	71.4	80.0	80.7	78.5	79.6	48.7	4.5	60.8
	PERSONS ('000)							
Total labour force	144.5	165.3	180.6	165.7	346.3	75.6	9.9	741.5
Total civilian population	202.2	206.6	223.9	211.0	434.9	155.3	221.6	1 220.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Figures expressed as a percentage of total labour force.

(b) Figures expressed as a percentage of the total civilian population.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, 2002.

A6.5 STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, Employed persons aged 15 years and over—2002

	YEAR OF BIRTH.....							
	1978– 1987	1968– 1977	1958– 1967	1948– 1957	1948– 1967	1938– 1947	Before 1938	Total persons
	<i>Baby boomers.....</i>							
	AGE GROUP (years)							
Age at time of survey	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	35–54	55–64	65 & over	15 & over
	PERSONS ('000)							
Employee	112.2	136.7	135.8	91.6	227.4	33.6	3.4	513.2
Employer	0.6	5.1	9.2	6.8	16.0	3.0	1.3	26.1
Own account worker	5.2	18.6	23.5	17.4	41.0	11.0	3.7	79.5
Contributing family worker	2.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	2.1	0.6	0.7	7.4
Total	121.0	161.5	169.8	116.6	286.4	48.2	9.0	626.1
	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS (%)							
Employee	92.7	84.7	80.0	78.5	79.4	69.6	37.3	82.0
Employer	0.5	3.2	5.4	5.8	5.6	6.3	14.2	4.2
Own account worker	4.3	11.5	13.9	14.9	14.3	22.8	40.9	12.7
Contributing family worker	2.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	7.6	1.2

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, 2002.

A6.6 OCCUPATION, Persons aged 15 years and over—2001

YEAR OF BIRTH.....										
<i>Baby boomers.....</i>										
	1976– 1986	1966– 1975	1961– 1965	1956– 1960	1951– 1955	1946– 1950	Total	1936– 1945	Before 1936	Total persons
AGE GROUP (years)										
Age at time of census	15–25	26–35	36–40	41–45	46–50	51–55	36–55	56–65	66 & over	15 & over
PERSONS ('000)										
Managers and administrators	2.7	10.7	8.4	9.0	9.4	8.9	35.7	8.7	2.9	60.7
Professionals	10.6	25.9	14.3	16.9	16.4	12.8	60.4	9.4	1.4	107.7
Associate professionals	8.8	17.6	10.3	11.0	10.2	8.5	40.0	6.3	0.9	73.7
Tradespersons and related workers	16.1	20.3	10.3	9.4	8.0	7.0	34.8	6.4	0.8	78.4
Advanced clerical and service workers	2.2	4.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.6	11.3	2.2	0.3	20.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	22.9	24.4	13.5	13.9	12.6	10.2	50.3	7.0	0.8	105.3
Intermediate production and transport workers	9.5	12.7	7.7	7.0	5.9	5.3	25.9	4.6	0.4	53.2
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	24.8	10.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.2	19.7	3.4	0.6	58.8
Labourers and related workers	16.8	14.6	8.3	8.0	7.2	6.3	29.8	5.5	0.8	67.6
Not applicable(a)	93.8	58.6	30.5	26.3	25.2	31.6	113.5	84.4	193.5	543.8
Total(b)	210.4	202.3	113.0	110.9	104.2	98.7	426.8	139.4	203.6	1 182.4
PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS (%)										
Managers and administrators	2.3	7.4	10.2	10.7	11.9	13.2	11.4	15.8	28.7	9.5
Professionals	9.1	18.0	17.3	19.9	20.7	19.1	19.3	17.0	14.1	16.9
Associate professionals	7.6	12.3	12.4	13.0	12.9	12.7	12.8	11.5	8.8	11.5
Tradespersons and related workers	13.8	14.1	12.5	11.1	10.1	10.4	11.1	11.7	7.6	12.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	1.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	19.6	17.0	16.4	16.4	16.0	15.2	16.1	12.7	8.0	16.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	8.2	8.8	9.4	8.3	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.4	4.3	8.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	21.3	7.2	6.5	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.5	9.2
Labourers and related workers	14.5	10.2	10.1	9.5	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.9	8.2	10.6
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Persons unemployed, not in the labour force or with labour force status not stated.

(b) Includes persons employed but with occupation not stated or inadequately described.

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

A6.7 INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, Persons aged 15 years and over—2001

YEAR OF BIRTH.....										
<i>Baby boomers.....</i>										
	1976– 1986	1966– 1975	1961– 1965	1956– 1960	1951– 1955	1946– 1950	Total	1936– 1945	Before 1936	Total persons
AGE GROUP (years)										
Age at time of census	15–25	26–35	36–40	41–45	46–50	51–55	36–55	56–65	66 & over	15 & over
PERSONS ('000)										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.7	6.9	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	17.4	5.7	2.6	37.3
Manufacturing	14.7	24.9	13.8	12.4	10.8	9.1	46.0	7.4	0.9	93.7
Construction	5.5	8.6	5.2	5.0	4.3	3.9	18.3	3.8	0.4	36.6
Wholesale trade	5.3	7.8	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.2	15.4	2.8	0.4	31.8
Retail trade	34.7	18.5	9.4	9.0	8.0	7.0	33.3	5.7	0.9	93.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	10.9	6.2	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.1	9.9	1.7	0.3	28.9
Transport and storage	2.5	5.6	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	13.2	2.5	0.3	24.1
Finance and insurance	3.0	6.1	2.7	2.7	2.4	1.8	9.6	1.1	0.2	20.0
Property and business services	9.0	14.3	7.8	7.9	7.8	6.6	30.1	5.4	0.9	59.7
Government administration and defence	3.1	6.2	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.3	15.0	2.3	0.2	26.8
Education	3.7	7.6	5.3	7.7	8.7	6.8	28.6	4.8	0.4	45.1
Health and community services	7.7	15.0	10.3	12.5	11.2	9.0	42.9	6.3	0.8	72.8
Personal and other services	4.0	5.9	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.6	12.4	1.9	0.3	24.6
Other(a)	5.5	7.9	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.3	16.3	2.3	0.3	32.3
Not applicable	93.8	58.6	30.5	26.3	25.2	31.6	113.5	84.4	193.5	543.8
Total(b)	210.4	202.3	113.0	110.9	104.2	98.7	426.8	139.4	203.6	1 182.4
PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS (%)										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.0	4.8	5.4	5.1	5.5	6.4	5.6	10.3	25.8	5.8
Manufacturing	12.6	17.3	16.7	14.6	13.6	13.5	14.7	13.4	8.5	14.7
Construction	4.7	6.0	6.3	5.9	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.9	4.3	5.7
Wholesale trade	4.6	5.4	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	3.9	5.0
Retail trade	29.7	12.9	11.3	10.6	10.1	10.5	10.6	10.3	8.5	14.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	9.3	4.3	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.8	4.5
Transport and storage	2.1	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.6	2.9	3.8
Finance and insurance	2.6	4.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.0	2.0	3.1
Property and business services	7.7	9.9	9.4	9.3	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.8	9.3	9.3
Government administration and defence	2.7	4.3	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.1	2.1	4.2
Education	3.2	5.3	6.4	9.1	11.1	10.2	9.1	8.7	4.1	7.1
Health and community services	6.6	10.5	12.4	14.8	14.2	13.4	13.7	11.4	7.7	11.4
Personal and other services	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.9
Other(a)	4.7	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.2	4.2	3.4	5.1
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Comprises Mining, Electricity, gas and water supply, Communication services and Cultural and recreational services.

(b) Includes persons employed but with industry of employment not stated or non-classifiable.

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

A6.8 GROSS WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME—2000–01

YEAR OF BIRTH.....							
<i>Baby boomers.....</i>							
	1966– 1986	1956– 1965	1946– 1955	Total	1936– 1945	Before 1936	Total persons
AGE GROUP (years)							
Age at time of survey	15–35	36–45	46–55	36–55	56–65	66 & over	15 & over
HOUSEHOLDS ('000)							
Less than \$0	**2.3	**2.2	**2.0	*4.1	—	—	*6.4
\$0 to less than \$500	34.2	29.9	23.5	53.5	34.9	104.2	226.8
\$500 to less than \$1,000	49.4	51.3	37.9	89.2	19.4	26.5	184.4
\$1,000 to less than \$1,500	37.2	24.6	23.9	48.6	10.7	*5.0	101.4
\$1,500 or more	26.2	23.4	34.6	58.1	*6.3	**1.1	91.7
Total	149.2	131.5	121.9	253.4	71.3	136.8	610.7
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS (%)							
Less than \$0	**1.5	**1.7	**1.6	*1.6	—	—	*1.1
\$0 to less than \$500	22.9	22.8	19.3	21.1	49.0	76.2	37.1
\$500 to less than \$1,000	33.1	39.0	31.1	35.2	27.2	19.3	30.2
\$1,000 to less than \$1,500	24.9	18.7	19.6	19.2	15.0	*3.7	16.6
\$1,500 or more	17.5	17.8	28.4	22.9	*8.9	**0.8	15.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DOLLARS (\$)							
Median gross weekly income	813	792	960	868	502	333	665

** estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (relative standard error greater than 50%)

* estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50%

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing Costs, 2000–01.

A6.9 GROSS WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME QUINTILES—2000–01

YEAR OF BIRTH.....								
<i>Baby boomers.....</i>								
	1966– 1986	1956– 1965	1946– 1955	Total	1936– 1945	Before 1936	Total persons	Upper boundary of quintile group
AGE GROUP (years)								
Age at time of survey	15–35	36–45	46–55	36–55	56–65	66 & over	15 & over	..
HOUSEHOLDS								
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$
Lowest	19.9	13.0	16.4	29.5	13.5	59.0	121.8	300
Second	21.5	20.7	*9.1	29.7	23.3	46.8	121.4	512
Third	33.4	33.8	24.0	57.7	12.1	19.9	123.0	828
Fourth	39.8	30.4	28.5	58.9	13.7	*8.8	121.1	1 306
Highest	34.6	33.6	44.0	77.6	8.7	**2.4	123.4	..
Total	149.2	131.5	121.9	253.4	71.3	136.8	610.7	..
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	\$
Lowest	13.3	9.9	13.5	11.6	19.0	43.1	20.0	300
Second	14.4	15.7	*7.4	11.7	32.7	34.2	19.9	512
Third	22.4	25.7	19.7	22.8	16.9	14.5	20.1	828
Fourth	26.7	23.1	23.3	23.2	19.2	*6.4	19.8	1 306
Highest	23.2	25.6	36.1	30.6	12.2	**1.8	20.2	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..

* estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50%

** estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (relative standard error greater than 50%)

.. not applicable

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing Costs, 2000–01.

A6.10 PERSONS RETIRED FROM FULL-TIME WORK, Aged 45 years and over—1997

	YEAR OF BIRTH.....					
	1946– 1952(a)	1941– 1945	1936– 1940	1931– 1935	Before 1931	Total persons
	AGE GROUP (years)					
Age at time of survey	45–51	52–56	57–61	62–66	67 & over	45 & over
	PERSONS ('000)					
Sex						
Males	7.8	8.7	12.2	23.4	67.0	119.1
Females	28.0	21.5	23.8	24.0	73.2	170.6
Labour force status						
In the labour force	19.1	9.2	6.9	3.8	*2.9	41.8
Not in the labour force	16.8	21.0	29.1	43.6	137.3	247.8
Total	35.8	30.2	36.0	47.4	140.2	289.7
	PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS RETIRED FROM FULL-TIME WORK (%)					
Sex						
Males	21.8	28.7	33.8	49.4	47.8	41.1
Females	78.2	71.3	66.2	50.6	52.2	58.9
Labour force status						
In the labour force	53.2	30.4	19.1	8.0	*2.1	14.4
Not in the labour force	46.8	69.6	80.9	92.0	97.9	85.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50%

(a) Baby boomers.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions, 1997.

A6.11 AGE INTENDS TO RETIRE FROM FULL-TIME WORK, Persons aged 45 years and over—1997

	YEAR OF BIRTH.....			
	1946– 1952(a)	1941– 1945	Before 1941	Total persons
	AGE GROUP (years)			
Age at time of survey	45–51	52–56	57 & over	45 & over
	PERSONS ('000)			
Age intends to retire from full-time work				
45–51 years	*1.8	*1.8
52–56 years	18.9	3.4	..	22.3
57–61 years	23.2	11.6	4.1	38.9
62–66 years	22.7	12.3	10.7	45.8
67 years and over	*0.9	*1.1	*2.4	4.4
Did not know	33.1	14.0	11.7	58.8
Total	100.6	42.4	29.0	172.0
PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS INTENDING TO RETIRE FROM FULL-TIME WORK (%)				
Age intends to retire from full-time work				
45–51 years	*1.8	*1.1
52–56 years	18.8	8.0	..	13.0
57–61 years	23.0	27.4	14.2	22.6
62–66 years	22.6	29.1	37.0	26.6
67 years and over	*0.9	*2.6	*8.4	2.6
Did not know	32.9	33.0	40.3	34.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

.. not applicable

* estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50%

(a) Baby boomers.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions, 1997.

A6.12 TOTAL SUPERANNUATION BALANCE, Pre-retired baby boomers—2000

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
PERSONS ('000)			
No superannuation(a)	20.9	35.9	56.8
Less than \$20,000	71.8	87.8	159.6
\$20,000–\$39,999	27.5	23.7	51.2
\$40,000–\$59,999	16.8	8.0	24.8
\$60,000–\$79,999	12.3	*5.0	17.3
\$80,000–\$99,999	5.5	3.0	8.4
\$100,000 or more	23.4	4.1	27.5
Not known	22.6	16.2	38.7
Total	200.8	183.5	384.3
PERCENTAGE (%)			
No superannuation(a)	10.4	19.5	14.8
Less than \$20,000	35.8	47.8	41.5
\$20,000–\$39,999	13.7	12.9	13.3
\$40,000–\$59,999	8.4	4.4	6.5
\$60,000–\$79,999	6.1	*2.7	4.5
\$80,000–\$99,999	2.7	1.6	2.2
\$100,000 or more	11.7	2.2	7.2
Not known	11.3	8.8	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50%

(a) Includes persons who did not have a superannuation account and those who had an account from which they were already receiving a pension or annuity.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, 2000.

A7.1 SELF-ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS—2001

YEAR OF BIRTH.....							
<i>Baby boomers.....</i>							
	1966– 1986	1956– 1965	1946– 1955	Total	1936– 1945	<i>Before 1936</i>	<i>Total persons</i>
AGE GROUP (years)							
Age at time of survey	15–35	36–45	46–55	36–55	56–65	66 & over	15 & over
PERSONS ('000)							
Excellent	92.7	40.1	23.4	63.5	14.1	16.4	186.8
Very good	159.3	79.6	78.2	157.8	43.5	39.7	400.2
Good	121.7	74.9	47.3	122.2	45.7	63.1	352.7
Fair	39.7	25.0	47.8	72.8	28.5	47.6	188.5
Poor	*8.3	*6.2	12.3	18.6	*7.7	20.9	55.4
Total	421.6	225.9	209.0	434.9	139.5	187.7	1 183.7
PERCENTAGE (%)							
Excellent	22.0	17.8	11.2	14.6	10.1	8.7	15.8
Very good	37.8	35.2	37.4	36.3	31.2	21.2	33.8
Good	28.9	33.2	22.6	28.1	32.8	33.6	29.8
Fair	9.4	11.1	22.9	16.7	20.5	25.3	15.9
Poor	*2.0	*2.8	5.9	4.3	*5.5	11.1	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50%

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

A7.2 SMOKER STATUS—2001

YEAR OF BIRTH.....							
<i>Baby boomers.....</i>							
	1966– 1983	1956– 1965	1946– 1955	Total	1936– 1945	Before 1936	Total persons
AGE GROUP (years)							
Age at time of survey	18–35	36–45	46–55	36–55	56–65	66 & over	18 & over
PERSONS ('000)							
Males							
Current smoker	63.6	37.7	24.2	61.9	15.9	10.1	151.4
Ex-smoker	26.7	33.5	39.2	72.8	30.9	53.0	183.4
Never smoked	87.7	41.9	39.0	80.9	23.1	19.4	211.2
Total	178.1	113.1	102.4	215.6	70.0	82.4	546.0
Females							
Current smoker	51.9	30.2	22.9	53.2	*4.9	*9.1	119.1
Ex-smoker	33.2	26.6	21.4	48.0	14.7	28.1	124.0
Never smoked	95.3	55.9	62.2	118.2	49.9	68.1	331.5
Total	180.4	112.8	106.6	219.3	69.6	105.2	574.6
Persons							
Current smoker	115.5	67.9	47.1	115.0	20.9	19.1	270.5
Ex-smoker	59.9	60.1	60.6	120.8	45.6	81.1	307.4
Never smoked	183.1	97.8	101.3	199.1	73.1	87.5	542.7
Total	358.5	225.9	209.0	434.9	139.5	187.7	1 120.6
PERCENTAGE (%)							
Males							
Current smoker	35.7	33.3	23.6	28.7	22.8	12.2	27.7
Ex-smoker	15.0	29.6	38.3	33.8	44.1	64.3	33.6
Never smoked	49.3	37.0	38.1	37.5	33.1	23.5	38.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females							
Current smoker	28.8	26.8	21.5	24.2	*7.1	*8.6	20.7
Ex-smoker	18.4	23.6	20.1	21.9	21.2	26.7	21.6
Never smoked	52.8	49.6	58.4	53.9	71.7	64.7	57.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons							
Current smoker	32.2	30.1	22.5	26.4	15.0	10.2	24.1
Ex-smoker	16.7	26.6	29.0	27.8	32.7	43.2	27.4
Never smoked	51.1	43.3	48.5	45.8	52.4	46.6	48.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50%

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

A7.3 ALCOHOL RISK—2001

	YEAR OF BIRTH.....						
	<i>Baby boomers.....</i>			Total	1936–	Before	<i>Total persons</i>
	1966– 1983	1956– 1965	1946– 1955		1945	1936	
	AGE GROUP (years)						
Age at time of survey	18–35	36–45	46–55	36–55	56–65	66 & over	18 & over
	PERSONS ('000)						
Males							
Low risk(a)	99.5	75.7	57.5	133.1	39.1	44.3	316.1
Risky/high risk(a)	27.6	12.8	16.1	28.9	11.3	*7.7	75.6
Did not consume alcohol in previous week	50.9	24.7	28.9	53.5	19.5	30.4	154.4
Total(b)	178.1	113.1	102.4	215.6	70.0	82.4	546.0
Females							
Low risk(a)	77.8	55.8	44.3	100.1	24.4	37.5	239.9
Risky/high risk(a)	13.1	8.5	14.0	22.5	*3.6	*6.9	46.0
Did not consume alcohol in previous week	89.5	48.5	48.2	96.7	41.5	60.9	288.7
Total(b)	180.4	112.8	106.6	219.3	69.6	105.2	574.6
Persons							
Low risk(a)	177.4	131.4	101.8	233.3	63.5	81.8	555.9
Risky/high risk(a)	40.7	21.3	30.0	51.3	15.0	14.6	121.6
Did not consume alcohol in previous week	140.4	73.1	77.1	150.3	61.1	91.3	443.1
Total(b)	358.5	225.9	209.0	434.9	139.5	187.7	1 120.6
	PERCENTAGE (%)						
Males							
Low risk(a)	55.9	66.9	56.1	61.8	55.9	53.7	57.9
Risky/high risk(a)	15.5	11.3	15.7	13.4	16.2	*9.3	13.8
Did not consume alcohol in previous week	28.6	21.8	28.2	24.8	27.9	36.9	28.3
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females							
Low risk(a)	43.1	49.5	41.6	45.7	35.1	35.6	41.7
Risky/high risk(a)	7.2	7.5	13.1	10.2	*5.2	*6.5	8.0
Did not consume alcohol in previous week	49.6	43.0	45.3	44.1	59.7	57.9	50.2
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons							
Low risk(a)	49.5	58.2	48.7	53.6	45.5	43.6	49.6
Risky/high risk(a)	11.4	9.4	14.4	11.8	10.7	7.8	10.9
Did not consume alcohol in previous week	39.2	32.4	36.9	34.6	43.8	48.7	39.5
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50%

(a) Refer to Glossary.

(b) Includes not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

A7.4 EXERCISE LEVEL—2001

YEAR OF BIRTH.....

Baby boomers.....

	1966– 1983	1956– 1965	1946– 1955	Total	1936– 1945	Before 1936	Total persons
AGE GROUP (years)							
Age at time of survey	18–35	36–45	46–55	36–55	56–65	66 & over	18 & over
PERSONS ('000)							
Males							
Sedentary	48.7	37.7	34.1	71.9	25.5	37.0	183.2
Low	72.4	41.8	39.7	81.5	27.7	26.4	208.1
Moderate to high	91.1	33.6	28.6	62.2	16.7	18.9	188.9
Total	212.3	113.1	102.4	215.6	70.0	82.4	580.2
Females							
Sedentary	55.9	34.4	36.6	71.0	22.4	48.9	198.2
Low	100.0	58.5	40.4	98.9	31.7	36.6	267.2
Moderate to high	53.4	19.9	29.6	49.5	15.5	19.7	138.1
Total	209.4	112.8	106.6	219.3	69.6	105.2	603.5
Persons							
Sedentary	104.7	72.1	70.7	142.8	47.9	86.0	381.4
Low	172.5	100.3	80.1	180.4	59.4	63.0	475.3
Moderate to high	144.5	53.5	58.2	111.7	32.2	38.7	327.0
Total	421.6	225.9	209.0	434.9	139.5	187.7	1 183.7
PERCENTAGE (%)							
Males							
Sedentary	23.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	36.5	44.9	31.6
Low	34.1	37.0	38.8	37.8	39.6	32.1	35.9
Moderate to high	42.9	29.7	27.9	28.9	23.9	23.0	32.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females							
Sedentary	26.7	30.5	34.3	32.4	32.2	46.5	32.8
Low	47.8	51.9	37.9	45.1	45.5	34.8	44.3
Moderate to high	25.5	17.6	27.8	22.6	22.3	18.8	22.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons							
Sedentary	24.8	31.9	33.8	32.8	34.3	45.8	32.2
Low	40.9	44.4	38.3	41.5	42.6	33.6	40.2
Moderate to high	34.3	23.7	27.9	25.7	23.1	20.6	27.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

A7.5 BODY MASS INDEX GROUP—2001

	YEAR OF BIRTH.....						
	<i>Baby boomers.....</i>			Total	1936–	<i>Before</i>	<i>Total</i>
	1966–	1956–	1946–		1945	1936	
	1983	1965	1955				
	AGE GROUP (years)						
Age at time of survey	18–35	36–45	46–55	36–55	56–65	66 & over	18 & over
	PERSONS ('000)						
Males							
Underweight	*5.3	np	np	*2.3	np	np	*7.9
Normal range							
BMI 18.5 to less than 20.0	16.4	np	np	*3.7	np	np	22.5
BMI 20.0 to less than 25.0	91.9	33.2	26.2	59.4	22.5	29.3	203.0
Overweight	56.5	44.5	45.3	89.8	32.8	31.9	211.0
Obese	17.0	19.6	19.5	39.1	9.8	10.4	76.2
Not known	25.2	11.9	9.5	21.4	*3.6	9.5	59.6
Total	212.3	113.1	102.4	215.6	70.0	82.4	580.2
Females							
Underweight	15.1	np	np	**1.8	np	np	24.1
Normal range							
BMI 18.5 to less than 20.0	16.1	np	np	*9.0	np	np	31.6
BMI 20.0 to less than 25.0	86.8	40.4	37.0	77.4	23.1	35.9	223.3
Overweight	34.2	24.4	25.3	49.7	18.3	27.8	130.0
Obese	23.5	21.4	21.9	43.2	14.2	12.3	93.2
Not known	33.5	18.9	19.3	38.2	9.6	19.9	101.2
Total	209.4	112.8	106.6	219.3	69.6	105.2	603.5
Persons							
Underweight	20.4	np	np	*4.0	np	np	31.9
Normal range							
BMI 18.5 to less than 20.0	32.5	np	np	12.7	np	np	54.1
BMI 20.0 to less than 25.0	178.7	73.6	63.2	136.8	45.6	65.2	426.4
Overweight	90.7	68.9	70.6	139.5	51.1	59.7	341.0
Obese	40.5	41.0	41.3	82.3	24.0	22.7	169.5
Not known	58.7	30.8	28.7	59.5	13.2	29.4	160.8
Total	421.6	225.9	209.0	434.9	139.5	187.7	1 183.7

* estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50%

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

BMI Body Mass Index

** estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (relative standard error greater than 50%)

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

A7.5 BODY MASS INDEX GROUP—2001 *continued*

	YEAR OF BIRTH.....						
	<i>Baby boomers.....</i>			Total	1936–	<i>Before</i>	<i>Total</i>
	1966–	1956–	1946–		1945	1936	
	1983	1965	1955				
	PERCENTAGE (%)						
Males							
Underweight	*2.5	np	np	*1.0	np	np	*1.4
Normal range							
BMI 18.5 to less than 20.0	7.7	np	np	*1.7	np	np	3.9
BMI 20.0 to less than 25.0	43.3	29.3	25.6	27.5	32.2	35.5	35.0
Overweight	26.6	39.3	44.2	41.7	46.9	38.7	36.4
Obese	8.0	17.3	19.0	18.1	14.0	12.6	13.1
Not known	11.9	10.5	9.2	9.9	*5.1	11.5	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females							
Underweight	7.2	np	np	**0.8	np	np	4.0
Normal range							
BMI 18.5 to less than 20.0	7.7	np	np	*4.1	np	np	5.2
BMI 20.0 to less than 25.0	41.5	35.8	34.8	35.3	33.3	34.1	37.0
Overweight	16.4	21.7	23.7	22.7	26.3	26.4	21.5
Obese	11.2	18.9	20.5	19.7	20.3	11.7	15.4
Not known	16.0	16.8	18.1	17.4	13.9	18.9	16.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons							
Underweight	4.8	np	np	*0.9	np	np	2.7
Normal range							
BMI 18.5 to less than 20.0	7.7	np	np	2.9	np	np	4.6
BMI 20.0 to less than 25.0	42.4	32.6	30.3	31.5	32.7	34.7	36.0
Overweight	21.5	30.5	33.8	32.1	36.6	31.8	28.8
Obese	9.6	18.1	19.8	18.9	17.2	12.1	14.3
Not known	13.9	13.6	13.7	13.7	9.5	15.6	13.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50%

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

BMI Body Mass Index

** estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (relative standard error greater than 50%)

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

A7.6 ACTIONS TAKEN FOR HEALTH—2001

	YEAR OF BIRTH.....						
	<i>Baby boomers.....</i>			Total	1936–	Before	<i>Total persons</i>
	1966– 1983	1956– 1965	1946– 1955		1945	1936	
	AGE GROUP (years)						
Age at time of survey	18–35	36–45	46–55	36–55	56–65	66 & over	18 & over
	PERSONS ('000)						
Hospital inpatient or visited day clinic	10.6	*5.0	*6.8	11.8	*4.7	*9.1	36.1
Visited casualty, emergency or outpatients	25.4	*4.3	*6.3	10.6	*5.4	11.4	52.8
Consultation with							
General practitioner	111.9	39.7	47.0	86.7	32.7	75.5	306.7
Specialist	32.4	10.4	17.5	27.9	13.6	15.9	89.7
Dentist and other health professionals	112.2	49.5	45.2	94.8	28.7	36.1	271.7
Had days away from work or study/other days of reduced activity	131.4	46.5	38.4	84.9	19.7	22.2	258.3
Total who took an action(a)	277.0	92.6	96.1	188.7	59.2	112.1	637.1
Took no action(b)	434.6	133.3	112.9	246.2	80.3	75.5	836.6
Total	711.6	225.9	209.0	434.9	139.5	187.7	1 473.7
	PERCENTAGE (%)						
Hospital inpatient or visited day clinic	1.5	*2.2	*3.3	2.7	*3.3	*4.8	2.5
Visited casualty, emergency or outpatients	3.6	*1.9	*3.0	2.4	*3.8	6.1	3.6
Consultation with							
General practitioner	15.7	17.6	22.5	19.9	23.4	40.2	20.8
Specialist	4.5	4.6	8.4	6.4	9.7	8.5	6.1
Dentist and other health professionals	15.8	21.9	21.6	21.8	20.5	19.2	18.4
Had days away from work or study/other days of reduced activity	18.5	20.6	18.4	19.5	14.1	11.8	17.5
Total who took an action(a)	38.9	41.0	46.0	43.4	42.4	59.8	43.2
Took no action(b)	61.1	59.0	54.0	56.6	57.6	40.2	56.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50%

(a) Persons may have reported more than one type of action and therefore components may not add to totals.

(b) Took none of the actions covered in this survey.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

A7.7 BREAST EXAMINATIONS, Women aged 18 years and over—2001

	YEAR OF BIRTH.....						
	<i>Baby boomers.....</i>						
	1966– 1983	1956– 1965	1946– 1955	Total	1936– 1945	Before 1936	Total persons
	AGE GROUP (years)						
Age at time of survey	18–35	36–45	46–55	36–55	56–65	66 & over	18 & over
	FEMALES ('000)						
Regular mammograms (with or without other types of examinations)	1.3	8.6	46.7	55.3	48.9	35.0	140.5
Regular self/doctor examinations only	96.0	73.0	40.9	113.9	9.3	27.9	247.1
Does not have regular breast examinations	70.2	23.2	8.1	31.3	6.1	28.6	136.1
Not stated	13.0	8.0	10.9	18.9	5.3	13.7	50.9
Total	180.4	112.8	106.6	219.3	69.6	105.2	574.6
	PERCENTAGE (%)						
Regular mammograms (with or without other types of examinations)	0.7	7.6	43.8	25.2	70.3	33.3	24.5
Regular self/doctor examinations only	53.2	64.8	38.4	51.9	13.4	26.6	43.0
Does not have regular breast examinations	38.9	20.5	7.6	14.3	8.7	27.1	23.7
Not stated	7.2	7.1	10.2	8.6	7.7	13.0	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

A7.8 SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH—2001

	YEAR OF BIRTH.....					
	1956–1965(a).....		1946–1955(a).....		1936–1945.....	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	AGE GROUP (years)					
Age at time of registration of death	36–45	36–45	46–55	46–55	56–65	56–65
	DEATHS (no.)					
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	46	51	104	122	298	206
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	13	5	38	26	103	55
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	7	5	20	17	62	30
Breast (C50)	—	25	—	31	—	46
Female genital organs (C51–C58)	..	5	..	18	..	24
Male genital organs (C60–C63)	3	..	3	..	20	..
Lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	6	3	12	12	29	13
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	29	18	90	24	178	74
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	21	6	60	12	114	33
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	—	4	9	6	22	24
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	3	8	12	8	30	28
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	—	5	6	6	20	22
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	12	5	18	4	35	18
Diseases of liver (K70–K77)	10	3	15	—	20	11
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	91	30	57	19	31	10
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	21	4	14	4	9	6
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	52	13	24	8	8	3
All causes	206	129	320	201	613	371
	DEATH RATE (deaths per 100,000 population)					
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	40.1	44.2	100.5	115.6	417.2	284.2
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	11.3	4.3	36.7	24.6	144.2	75.9
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	6.1	4.3	19.3	16.1	86.8	41.4
Breast (C50)	—	21.7	—	29.4	—	63.5
Female genital organs (C51–C58)	..	4.3	..	17.1	..	33.1
Male genital organs (C60–C63)	2.6	..	2.9	..	28.0	..
Lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	5.2	2.6	11.6	11.4	40.6	17.9
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	25.3	15.6	86.9	22.7	249.2	102.1
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	18.3	5.2	58.0	11.4	159.6	45.5
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	—	3.5	8.7	5.7	30.8	33.1
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	2.6	6.9	11.6	7.6	42.0	38.6
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	—	4.3	5.8	5.7	28.0	30.4
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	10.5	4.3	17.4	3.8	49.0	24.8
Diseases of liver (K70–K77)	8.7	2.6	14.5	—	28.0	15.2
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	79.4	26.0	55.1	18.0	43.4	13.8
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	18.3	3.5	13.5	3.8	12.6	8.3
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	45.3	11.3	23.2	7.6	11.2	4.1
All causes	179.6	111.8	309.1	190.5	858.2	511.9

Note: Cell values of less than three have been randomly allocated a value of zero or three to assist in the preservation of confidentiality of information.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

.. not applicable

(a) Baby boomers.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Demography, South Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 3311.4).

A8.1 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON MAIN ACTIVITIES, Purpose of activity—1997

	YEAR OF BIRTH.....						
	<i>Baby boomers.....</i>			Total	1936–	Before	<i>Total persons</i>
	1966– 1982	1956– 1965	1946– 1955		1945	1936	
	AGE GROUP (years)						
Age at time of survey	15–35	32–41	42–51	32–51	52–61	62 & over	15 & over
	MINUTES PER DAY						
Personal care	679	635	645	640	663	689	666
Employment related	190	245	273	257	155	**6	169
Domestic	83	141	137	139	219	211	145
Child care	42	67	22	47	*7	**1	31
Purchasing goods and services	43	41	47	43	43	55	46
Voluntary work and care	13	32	34	33	30	35	26
Social and community interaction	50	32	42	37	49	48	45
Recreation and leisure	261	237	233	235	272	394	282
Total(a)	1 440	1 440	1 440	1 440	1 440	1 440	1 440

** estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (relative standard error greater than 50%)

* estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50%

(a) Includes education related activities and undescribed time.

Source: ABS data available on request, Time Use Survey, 1997.

A8.2 ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED CULTURAL VENUES AND ACTIVITIES—April 1999

	YEAR OF BIRTH.....						
	<i>Baby boomers.....</i>						
	1966– 1983	1956– 1965	1946– 1955	Total	1936– 1945	<i>Before</i> 1936	<i>Total</i> <i>persons</i>
AGE GROUP (years)							
Age at time of survey	15–32	33–42	43–52	33–52	53–62	63 & over	15 & over
PERSONS ('000)							
Art gallery	79.0	45.9	53.7	99.6	35.3	42.6	256.5
Museums	80.0	63.4	56.1	119.6	32.0	30.8	262.4
Animal or marine parks	156.2	105.3	71.9	177.2	44.2	48.0	425.6
Botanic gardens	135.4	93.0	91.4	184.4	56.8	79.7	456.4
Library	155.1	101.2	95.8	197.0	50.8	89.6	492.5
Popular music	148.6	70.4	61.0	131.3	31.9	21.2	333.0
Classical music	26.1	18.2	25.6	43.8	20.0	18.8	108.6
Theatre	70.5	37.0	43.8	80.8	23.1	21.9	196.3
Dance	36.0	24.4	23.9	48.4	15.2	14.5	114.1
Opera or musical	52.6	24.1	38.1	62.2	21.9	25.0	161.7
Other performing arts	58.2	43.9	27.5	71.4	20.1	25.9	175.6
Cinema	310.9	165.3	147.9	313.1	81.6	92.9	798.5
All selected venues and activities(a)	347.4	200.7	185.8	386.5	117.7	169.4	1 021.0
ATTENDANCE RATE (%)							
Art gallery	21.0	20.4	25.5	22.9	23.8	18.0	21.4
Museums	21.3	28.2	26.6	27.5	21.6	13.0	21.9
Animal or marine parks	41.6	46.9	34.1	40.7	29.8	20.3	35.6
Botanic gardens	36.0	41.4	43.4	42.4	38.3	33.7	38.2
Library	41.3	45.1	45.4	45.2	34.2	37.9	41.2
Popular music	39.6	31.3	28.9	30.2	21.5	9.0	27.9
Classical music	6.9	8.1	12.1	10.0	13.5	7.9	9.1
Theatre	18.8	16.5	20.8	18.6	15.6	9.3	16.4
Dance	9.6	10.9	11.3	11.1	10.3	6.1	9.5
Opera or musical	14.0	10.7	18.1	14.3	14.8	10.6	13.5
Other performing arts	15.5	19.5	13.0	16.4	13.6	10.9	14.7
Cinema	82.8	73.6	70.1	71.9	55.1	39.3	66.8
All selected venues and activities(a)	92.5	89.4	88.1	88.8	79.4	71.6	85.4

(a) Totals do not equal the sums of components because a person can attend more than one venue or activity.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Attendance at Selected Culture/Leisure Venues, April 1999.

A8.3 PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES—1999–2000

YEAR OF BIRTH.....							
<i>Baby boomers.....</i>							
	1966– 1982	1956– 1965	1946– 1955	Total	1936– 1945	Before 1936	Total persons
AGE GROUP (years)							
Age at time of survey	18–34	35–44	45–54	35–54	55–64	65 & over	18 & over
PERSONS ('000)							
Walking	53.4	44.6	44.4	88.9	25.2	20.3	187.9
Aerobics and fitness	52.7	23.6	15.4	39.0	*4.9	*4.2	100.7
Golf	21.5	19.4	15.9	35.2	11.6	*7.0	75.3
Swimming	45.7	22.1	*11.1	33.2	*3.3	*5.9	88.2
Tennis	38.7	16.3	14.0	30.3	*3.7	**1.3	74.0
Fishing	18.2	11.8	*9.5	21.3	*7.1	*2.3	48.9
Cycling	21.0	12.4	*7.2	19.6	*2.6	**1.8	45.0
All sports and physical activities(a)(b)	224.5	123.0	93.7	216.6	56.8	50.1	548.0
PARTICIPATION RATE (%)							
Walking	15.8	19.8	21.8	20.8	18.3	10.6	17.2
Aerobics and fitness	15.6	10.5	7.6	9.1	*3.6	*2.2	9.2
Golf	6.4	8.6	7.8	8.2	8.4	*3.7	6.9
Swimming	13.5	9.8	*5.5	7.8	*2.4	*3.1	8.1
Tennis	11.4	7.3	6.9	7.1	*2.7	**0.7	6.8
Fishing	5.4	5.2	*4.7	5.0	*5.1	*1.2	4.5
Cycling	6.2	5.5	*3.6	4.6	*1.9	**0.9	4.1
All sports and physical activities(a)(b)	66.4	54.7	46.1	50.6	41.2	26.3	50.1

* estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50%

** estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (relative standard error greater than 50%)

(a) Includes other sports and physical activities.

(b) Totals do not equal the sums of components because a person can participate in more than one sport or physical activity.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, 1999–2000.

A8.4 VOLUNTEERS AND HOURS WORKED—2000

Year of birth	Age at time of survey (years)	ANNUAL HOURS OF VOLUNTARY WORK.....				
		Volunteers '000	Volunteer rate %	Total hours million	Average per volunteer no.	Average per population no.
1966–1982	18–34	116.7	34.3	13.7	117.8	40.4
Baby boomers						
1956–1965	35–44	102.5	45.6	16.1	157.5	71.9
1946–1955	45–54	76.3	37.2	14.3	187.0	69.6
Total	35–54	178.8	41.6	30.4	170.1	70.8
1936–1945	55–64	56.1	40.9	19.8	352.8	144.3
Before 1936	65 & over	67.7	34.6	16.4	242.1	83.8
Total persons	18 & over	419.3	38.0	80.4	191.6	72.8

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Voluntary Work, 2000.

A8.5 VOLUNTEERS, Type of organisation—2000

YEAR OF BIRTH.....							
<i>Baby boomers.....</i>							
	1966– 1982	1956– 1965	1946– 1955	Total	1936– 1945	<i>Before 1936</i>	<i>Total persons</i>
AGE GROUP (years)							
Age at time of survey	18–34	35–44	45–54	35–54	55–64	65 & over	18 & over
VOLUNTEERS ('000)							
Community and welfare	29.8	23.0	27.9	50.9	37.9	42.9	161.6
Sport and recreation	53.2	49.6	32.1	81.7	13.4	14.9	163.3
Education, training and youth development	25.2	50.7	25.6	76.3	5.6	0.3	107.4
Religious	18.7	20.3	12.7	33.0	17.5	25.8	94.9
Health	13.2	6.4	3.2	9.5	5.3	5.4	33.6
Other	21.9	18.2	22.1	40.3	11.2	16.9	90.3
Total(a)	116.7	102.5	76.3	178.8	56.1	67.7	419.3
PERCENTAGE OF VOLUNTEERS (%)							
Community and welfare	25.6	22.5	36.5	28.5	67.5	63.3	38.5
Sport and recreation	45.6	48.4	42.1	45.7	23.9	22.0	38.9
Education, training and youth development	21.6	49.4	33.6	42.7	9.9	0.5	25.6
Religious	16.0	19.8	16.6	18.4	31.1	38.1	22.6
Health	11.3	6.2	4.2	5.3	9.5	8.0	8.0
Other	18.8	17.7	29.0	22.5	20.0	24.9	21.5
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) The total does not equal the sum of the components because volunteers may work at more than one type of organisation.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Voluntary Work, 2000.

A8.6 VOLUNTEERS, Most common reasons for being a volunteer—2000

YEAR OF BIRTH.....							
<i>Baby boomers.....</i>							
	1966– 1982	1956– 1965	1946– 1955	Total	1936– 1945	Before 1936	Total persons
AGE GROUP (years)							
Age at time of survey	18–34	35–44	45–54	35–54	55–64	64 & over	18 & over
VOLUNTEERS ('000)							
Personal and family involvement	47.3	51.5	20.9	72.3	*11.3	*8.3	139.2
Personal satisfaction	51.1	46.5	41.9	88.4	30.5	36.3	206.2
Social contact	25.8	22.4	*17.9	40.2	*12.0	22.3	100.4
Religious belief	*10.7	*16.7	*8.0	24.7	*7.8	*10.7	54.0
To do something worthwhile	25.0	30.0	27.4	57.4	*14.1	21.0	117.5
Help others and the community	47.7	50.7	40.2	90.9	34.2	33.8	206.7
Use skills and experience	19.8	*12.3	*15.8	28.1	*11.3	*6.9	66.1
PERCENTAGE OF VOLUNTEERS (%)							
Personal and family involvement	40.6	50.2	27.4	40.5	*20.1	*12.2	33.2
Personal satisfaction	43.7	45.4	54.9	49.5	54.3	53.5	49.2
Social contact	22.1	21.8	*23.4	22.5	*21.5	33.0	23.9
Religious belief	*9.2	*16.3	*10.5	13.8	*13.9	*15.8	12.9
To do something worthwhile	21.4	29.2	36.0	32.1	*25.2	31.1	28.0
Help others and the community	40.9	49.5	52.6	50.8	61.0	50.0	49.3
Use skills and experience	16.9	*12.0	*20.7	15.7	*20.1	*10.2	15.8

* estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50%

(a) Totals do not equal the sums of components because a volunteer may give more than one reason for volunteering.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Voluntary Work, 2000.

A8.7 TRIP PURPOSE, Adelaide Statistical Division residents, Seven-day average—1999

YEAR OF BIRTH.....								
<i>Baby boomers.....</i>								
	After 1984	1966– 1984	1956– 1965	1946– 1955	Total	1936– 1945	Before 1936	All persons(a)
AGE GROUP (years)								
Age at time of survey	14 & under	15–33	34–43	44–53	34–53	54–63	64 & over	All ages
TRIPS (no.)								
Work	1 135	196 181	149 033	144 153	293 186	66 090	6 731	563 971
Education	138 857	64 945	5 417	2 164	7 580	1 038	1 299	213 841
Shopping	30 293	163 896	152 230	136 181	288 411	100 311	152 056	735 939
Social and recreational	171 867	305 676	175 909	148 357	324 266	113 610	158 785	1 075 688
Personal business	165 817	105 059	118 847	88 894	207 741	53 695	75 115	608 153
Employer's business	42	30 698	42 134	39 152	81 286	25 805	2 162	139 992
Social welfare	394	2 759	1 088	1 047	2 135	903	995	7 185
Medical	5 017	10 374	8 771	7 647	16 417	7 516	16 988	56 434
Child care	21 798	468	423	579	1 001	271	104	23 642
Other/unknown	2 039	5 325	4 855	3 083	7 937	3 450	3 864	22 616
Total	537 259	885 382	658 705	571 255	1 229 960	372 688	418 099	3 447 461
PERCENTAGE (%)								
Work	0.2	22.2	22.6	25.2	23.8	17.7	1.6	16.4
Education	25.8	7.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	6.2
Shopping	5.6	18.5	23.1	23.8	23.4	26.9	36.4	21.3
Social and recreational	32.0	34.5	26.7	26.0	26.4	30.5	38.0	31.2
Personal business	30.9	11.9	18.0	15.6	16.9	14.4	18.0	17.6
Employer's business	0.0	3.5	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.9	0.5	4.1
Social welfare	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Medical	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	4.1	1.6
Child care	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7
Other/unknown	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes age unknown.

Source: Transport SA, Metropolitan Adelaide Household Travel Survey, 1999.

A8.8 MODE OF TRIP, Adelaide Statistical Division residents, Seven-day average—1999

YEAR OF BIRTH.....								
<i>Baby boomers.....</i>								
	After 1984	1966– 1984	1956– 1965	1946– 1955	Total	1936– 1945	Before 1936	All persons(a)
AGE GROUP (years)								
Age at time of survey	14 & under	15–33	34–43	44–53	34–53	54–63	64 & over	All ages
TRIPS (no.)								
Car driver	..	537 233	494 561	421 055	915 616	245 083	212 190	1 911 817
Car passenger	422 949	176 485	67 376	65 170	132 546	56 783	81 345	871 359
Public transport	17 566	46 512	16 660	13 013	29 673	8 217	25 659	127 817
Bicycle	15 402	11 863	4 556	4 217	8 773	1 708	2 414	40 205
Walk/wheelchair	78 186	89 323	59 638	50 601	110 239	46 331	89 820	414 747
Taxi	1 414	5 944	2 502	1 522	4 024	1 861	4 478	17 767
Other modes(b)	1 741	18 021	13 411	15 677	29 089	12 706	2 192	63 749
Total	537 259	885 382	658 705	571 255	1 229 960	372 688	418 099	3 447 461
PERCENTAGE (%)								
Car driver	..	60.7	75.1	73.7	74.4	65.8	50.8	55.5
Car passenger	78.7	19.9	10.2	11.4	10.8	15.2	19.5	25.3
Public transport	3.3	5.3	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2	6.1	3.7
Bicycle	2.9	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.2
Walk/wheelchair	14.6	10.1	9.1	8.9	9.0	12.4	21.5	12.0
Taxi	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.5
Other modes(b)	0.3	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.4	3.4	0.5	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

.. not applicable

(a) Includes age unknown.

(b) Includes motorcycle, truck and unknown.

Source: Transport SA, Metropolitan Adelaide Household Travel Survey, 1999.

A8.9 INDIVIDUAL PERSON VICTIMS OF RECORDED CRIME, Offence category—2001

YEAR OF BIRTH.....							
<i>Baby boomers.....</i>							
	After 1965	1956– 1965	1946– 1955	Total	1936– 1945	Before 1936	Total persons
AGE GROUP (years)							
Age at time of recording of crime	0–36	36–45	46–55	36–55	56–65	66 & over	All ages
VICTIMS (no.)							
Homicide and related offences							
Murder	12	7	2	9	3	5	29
Attempted murder	11	5	6	11	2	—	24
Manslaughter	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Driving causing death	8	2	3	5	3	3	19
Total	31	15	11	26	8	8	73
Assault	10 848	3 145	1 500	4 645	531	253	16 288
Sexual assault	1 377	128	52	180	14	5	1 578
Kidnapping	28	6	1	7	1	—	36
Robbery							
Armed robbery	346	59	36	95	16	8	466
Unarmed robbery	711	97	93	190	58	75	1 034
Total	1 057	156	129	285	74	83	1 500
Blackmail	24	5	12	17	6	2	49
VICTIMS PER 100,000 POPULATION							
Homicide and related offences							
Murder	1.7	3.1	0.9	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.9
Attempted murder	1.6	2.2	2.8	2.5	1.4	—	1.6
Manslaughter	—	0.4	—	0.2	—	—	0.1
Driving causing death	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.3
Total	4.4	6.6	5.2	5.9	5.4	3.7	4.9
Assault	1 552.4	1 388.3	711.1	1 061.8	360.3	115.6	1 084.1
Sexual assault	197.1	56.5	24.7	41.1	9.5	2.3	105.0
Kidnapping	4.0	2.6	0.5	1.6	0.7	—	2.4
Robbery							
Armed robbery	49.5	26.0	17.1	21.7	10.9	3.7	31.0
Unarmed robbery	101.8	42.8	44.1	43.4	39.4	34.3	68.8
Total	151.3	68.9	61.2	65.1	50.2	37.9	99.8
Blackmail	3.4	2.2	5.7	3.9	4.1	0.9	3.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 4510.0), ABS data available on request.

A8.10 PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME OR PUBLIC NUISANCE PROBLEMS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD—October 2000

	YEAR OF BIRTH.....						
	<i>Baby boomers.....</i>			Total	1936–	Before	<i>Total persons</i>
	1966– 1982	1956– 1965	1946– 1955		1945	1936	
	AGE GROUP (years)						
Age at time of survey	15–34	35–44	45–54	35–54	55–64	65 & over	All ages
	PERSONS ('000)						
Perceived problem(s)							
Housebreakings, burglaries and theft from home	144.5	95.8	94.5	190.3	55.5	57.5	447.7
Car theft	108.7	71.5	62.9	134.4	35.0	39.2	317.3
Other theft	62.9	34.6	35.1	69.6	19.5	21.5	173.6
Louts and youth gangs	95.0	54.1	39.8	93.9	23.1	28.4	240.5
Prowlers and loiterers	43.7	24.1	19.6	43.7	9.3	11.3	108.0
Drunkenness	55.9	27.0	23.0	49.9	11.6	15.3	132.7
Vandalism, graffiti, and damage to property	135.3	88.2	78.8	167.0	46.7	57.1	406.2
Dangerous and noisy driving	141.2	88.5	80.3	168.9	51.0	54.3	415.4
Illegal drugs	59.3	35.9	30.2	66.0	17.5	14.0	156.8
Sexual assault	14.8	6.5	4.5	10.9	1.2	3.3	30.2
Other assault	27.8	12.3	9.1	21.4	4.6	3.2	57.0
Problems with neighbours and domestic problems	34.5	20.6	16.9	37.5	8.3	6.7	86.9
Other	5.1	3.1	3.6	6.8	2.3	2.4	16.6
No perceived problems	176.8	86.6	77.3	163.9	59.4	103.6	503.7
Total(a)	401.5	222.9	205.3	428.2	140.7	198.8	1 169.2
	PERCENTAGE (%)						
Perceived problem(s)							
Housebreakings, burglaries and theft from home	36.0	43.0	46.0	44.4	39.4	28.9	38.3
Car theft	27.1	32.1	30.7	31.4	24.9	19.7	27.1
Other theft	15.7	15.5	17.1	16.3	13.9	10.8	14.8
Louts and youth gangs	23.7	24.3	19.4	21.9	16.4	14.3	20.6
Prowlers and loiterers	10.9	10.8	9.6	10.2	6.6	5.7	9.2
Drunkenness	13.9	12.1	11.2	11.7	8.2	7.7	11.4
Vandalism, graffiti, and damage to property	33.7	39.6	38.4	39.0	33.2	28.7	34.7
Dangerous and noisy driving	35.2	39.7	39.1	39.4	36.3	27.3	35.5
Illegal drugs	14.8	16.1	14.7	15.4	12.4	7.1	13.4
Sexual assault	3.7	2.9	2.2	2.6	0.9	1.7	2.6
Other assault	6.9	5.5	4.4	5.0	3.3	1.6	4.9
Problems with neighbours and domestic problems	8.6	9.2	8.2	8.8	5.9	3.4	7.4
Other	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4
No perceived problems	44.0	38.8	37.7	38.3	42.2	52.1	43.1
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) The total does not equal the sum of the components because a person could nominate more than one problem.

Source: ABS data available on request, SA Crime and Safety Survey, October 2000.

GLOSSARY

- Alcohol risk level** Based on the respondent's estimated average daily alcohol consumption in the seven days prior to the National Health Survey interview. Risk levels are based on the National Health and Medical Research Council risk levels for harm in the long term, and assume the level of alcohol consumption is typical. The average daily consumption of alcohol associated with the risk levels is:
- Males
- Low risk: 50 ml or less
 - Risky: more than 50 ml, up to 75 ml
 - High risk: more than 75 ml.
- Females
- Low risk: 25 ml or less
 - Risky: more than 25 ml, up to 50 ml
 - High risk: more than 50 ml.
- Baby boomer** Australian residents who were born between 1946 and 1965 inclusive. This includes people born overseas during this period who have since migrated to Australia.
- Baby boomer household** For the purposes of this report, a baby boomer household is any household where the reference person was born between 1946 and 1965 inclusive.
- Body Mass Index** BMI is calculated from self-reported height and weight information, using the formula: weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in metres. To produce a measure of the prevalence of overweight or obesity in adults, BMI values are grouped as follows:
- Underweight: Less than 18.5
 - Normal range: 18.5 to less than 20.0
 - Normal range: 20.0 to less than 25.0
 - Overweight: 25.0 to less than 30.0
 - Obese: 30.0 and greater.
- Carer** A person of any age who provides any normal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to persons with disabilities or long-term conditions, or persons who are elderly (that is, aged 60 years and over). The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months. Assistance to a person in a different household relates to everyday types of activities, without specific information on the activities. Where the care recipient lives in the same household, the assistance is for one or more of the following activities: communication; housework; health care; meal preparation; mobility; paperwork; property maintenance; self care; and/or transport.

Collection District	The census Collection District (CD) is the smallest geographic area defined by the ABS. For the 2001 census there were an average of about 225 dwellings in each CD, although in rural areas the number of dwellings per CD declines as population densities decrease.
Community/welfare organisations	Organisations and institutions providing human and social services to the general community and specific target population groups. Included are organisations whose work is for the wider social benefit of the general community without the provision of direct services, such as Apex and Rotary. Other organisations cover those giving material assistance, personal care and advice, such as Lifeline, the Smith Family, Brotherhood of St. Lawrence, Legacy, Royal Blind Societies, Wesley Mission, Meals on Wheels. Further examples include ethnic welfare groups, marriage guidance, information and referral services, community transport, neighbourhood centres, accommodation referral and advice, homes and shelters.
Couple family	A couple family is based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household. The family may or may not include any number of dependents, non-dependents and other related individuals.
Crude death rate	The crude death rate is the number of deaths registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.
De facto marriage	The ABS uses the concept of 'social marital status' to measure the incidence of de facto marriages. Within the social marital status classification, a marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. A de facto marriage exists when the relationship between two people (of the opposite or same sex, who live together in the same household) is reported as: de facto, partner, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, boyfriend, or girlfriend.
Divorce	Decree absolute of dissolution of marriage.
Dwelling	A dwelling is a building or structure in which people live. This can be a house, a block of flats, or other dwelling (such as caravan, humpy or park bench). For the purposes of the Census of Population and Housing, dwellings are classified into private and non-private dwellings. Each of these dwelling types is further divided into occupied and unoccupied dwelling categories.
Education/training/youth development organisations	Organisations and activities administering, providing, promoting, conducting, supporting and servicing education, training and youth development.

Employed	<p>For data obtained from the Labour Force Survey, employed persons were those aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or ■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or ■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or ◆ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or ◆ on strike or locked out; or ◆ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or ■ were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
English language proficiency	<p>A self-reported measure of a person's proficiency in spoken English. Responses to this question are subjective. For example, one respondent may consider that a response of 'Well' is appropriate if they can communicate well enough to do the shopping while another respondent may consider such a response appropriate only for people who can hold a social conversation. Proficiency in English is an indicator of a person's ability to speak English, but not a definite measure of their ability.</p>
English-speaking countries	<p>Countries have been defined as predominantly English-speaking on the basis of whether Australia has received significant numbers of migrants from them who are likely to speak English. This includes Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.</p>
Estimated resident population	<p>The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.</p>
Exercise level	<p>Based on frequency, intensity and duration of exercise in the two weeks prior to the National Health Survey interview. From these components, an exercise score was derived using factors to represent the intensity of the exercise. Scores were grouped for output as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Sedentary</i>: less than 100 (includes no exercise) ■ <i>Low</i>: 100 to less than 1,600 ■ <i>Moderate</i>: 1,600 to 3,200, or more than 3,200 but less than two hours of vigorous exercise ■ <i>High</i>: more than 3,200 and two hours or more of vigorous exercise.
Families	<p>A family is defined by the ABS as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage, adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household.</p>

Family household	A family household is defined by the ABS as a household that contains one or more families. A family household may also contain non-family members, such as unrelated persons or visitors.
Flat, unit or apartment	All dwellings in blocks of flats, units or apartments. These dwellings do not have their own private grounds and usually share a common entrance foyer or stairwell. This category also includes flats attached to houses such as granny flats, and houses converted into two or more flats.
Full-time workers	Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
Gross income	Regular and recurring cash receipts including monies received from wages and salaries, government pensions and allowances, and other regular receipts such as superannuation, workers' compensation, child support, scholarships, profit or loss from own business or partnership and property income. Gross income is the sum of all income from these sources before income tax or the Medicare levy are deducted.
Group household	A group household is a household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years or over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households.
Industry	A person's industry of employment, as classified by the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC), 1993</i> (cat. no. 1292.0).
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.
Labour force participation rate	The labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over.
Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.
Language spoken at home	Data for this variable are coded using the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), 1997</i> (cat. no. 1267.0). Only one language is coded for each person despite the fact that people may speak more than one language at home.
Life expectancy	Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his/her lifetime.
Local Government Area	The Local Government Area (LGA) is a geographical area under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council. For further information, refer to <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2002</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Lone parent family	A person who has no spouse or partner usually present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.

Lone person household	A person who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials in living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. He/she may live in a dwelling on his/her own, or share a dwelling with another individual or family.
Marriage	Refers to registered marriages only. Under the <i>Marriage Act 1961</i> (Cwlth), a marriage may be celebrated by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by a district registrar or by other persons authorised by the Attorney-General.
Median value	For any distribution the median value is that value which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Where the value for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation.
Net migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given defined geographic area and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that defined geographic area during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Non-private dwelling	Non-private dwellings are residential dwellings with accommodation, which are not included in the Census of Population and Housing list of private dwelling categories. Non-private dwellings are classified according to their function. They include hotels, motels, guest houses, jails, religious and charitable institutions, military establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings. Where this type of accommodation includes self-contained units (as provided by hotels, motels, homes for the elderly and guest houses), the units are enumerated as part of the non-private dwellings. Complexes such as retirement villages, which have a combination of self-contained units, hostel and/or nursing home accommodation, are enumerated as non-private dwellings.
Non-school qualification	A non-school qualification is one awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education.
Not in the labour force	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed.
Occupation	A set of jobs with similar sets of tasks, classified according to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition, 1997</i> (cat. no. 1220.0).
Other dwelling	This includes caravans; cabins; houseboats; sheds, tents, humpies and other improvised homes; house or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.
Own account worker	A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees (this category was formerly entitled self-employed).
Participation rate	The proportion of the population who reported that they were taking part in a particular activity. For example, where a table shows a disaggregation by age, the participation rate for a specific age group reflects the number of persons in that age group participating in the activity as a proportion of all persons in that age group.

Part-time workers	Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work in the reference week.
Population projections	Calculated using a combination of assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration, to arrive at the possible size, structure and distribution of Australia's population in the future.
Pre-retired	Includes persons who were currently working, and those who intended to work in the future whether or not they were currently looking for work.
Private dwelling	A private dwelling in the census is defined as a house, flat, part of a house, or even a room; but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above shops or offices; an occupied caravan in a caravan park or occupied boat in a marina, a houseboat, a tent if it is standing on its own block of land, or an improvised dwelling such as a humpy or park bench. A caravan situated on a residential allotment is also classed as a private dwelling.
Relative standard error	The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error of an estimate expressed as a percentage of the estimate. The standard error is a measure of the variability of estimates that occurs as a result of sampling, that is, the error that occurs by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, not the entire population.
Retirement from full-time work	Persons who had a full-time job at some time and who had ceased full-time labour force activity (i.e. were not working full-time, were not looking for full-time work and did not intend to work full-time at any time in the future). Unpaid voluntary work was not considered full-time work.
Retirement from the labour force	Persons who had retired from work or looking for work of more than 10 hours per week, and did not intend to work at any time in the future. These persons are considered fully retired. Persons that have never worked more than 10 hours per week were also treated as fully retired.
Semidetached, row or terrace house, townhouse	These dwellings have their own private grounds and no other dwelling above or below them.
Separate house	This is a house which stands alone in its own grounds separated from other dwellings by at least half a metre. A separate house may have a flat attached to it, such as a granny flat or converted garage (the flat is categorised under Flat, unit or apartment).
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females and is defined for the total population, at birth, at death and among specific age groups.
Sport and recreation organisations	Organisations in general and specialised fields of sport, recreation and leisure; sports clubs and facilities; indoor and outdoor recreational facilities; racing and gambling organisations; social, leisure and hobby clubs; zoological, botanical, recreational parks and gardens; theme and amusement parks. Included are hobby and general interest groups such as bird watchers' groups, book clubs, embroiderers' guilds, gardening clubs, etc.
Statistical Division	Statistical Divisions represent relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic links between the inhabitants and between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. For further information, refer to <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2002</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).

Statistical Local Area	The Statistical Local Area (SLA) is a geographical area that consists of one or more CDs. SLAs are based on the boundaries of Local Government Areas (LGAs), with an LGA comprised of one or more SLAs. Where there is no incorporated local government, SLAs are defined to cover all unincorporated areas. For further information, refer to <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2002</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Total fertility rate	The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.
Unemployed	For data obtained from the Labour Force Survey, unemployed persons were those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week, and;■ were available for work in the reference week; or■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that same group.
Volunteer	A volunteer is someone who willingly gave unpaid help, in the form of time, service or skills, through an organisation or group in the 12 months prior to the survey. People who did voluntary work overseas, or whose only voluntary work was for the Sydney 2000 Olympic or Paralympic Games were excluded.

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