

# ADELAIDE

# 2006

## A Social Atlas



Also includes Mount Gambier and Whyalla



# **Adelaide**

## **A Social Atlas**

**2006 Census of Population and Housing**

**Also includes Mount Gambier and Whyalla**

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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## PREFACE

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This Social Atlas is one of a series of publications that uses maps to highlight key characteristics of the population in Australia's capital cities and selected regional centres. The maps depict social, economic and housing characteristics based on data collected in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. This information provides some insight into the composition and structure of Australian society. The geographic distribution of the data highlights the diversity that exists within the nation's cities and regional centres. A separate atlas is available for each state and territory.

The topics in the atlas are categorised into broad themes covering Population, Cultural Diversity, Education, Labour Force, Income, Families and Households, and Dwellings. Main features are briefly summarised in the commentary that accompanies each map.

The Social Atlas series displays only a small selection of the wide variety of information available from the 2006 Census. This Social Atlas includes maps for Adelaide, Mount Gambier and Whyalla in South Australia.

The Census of Population and Housing provides a wealth of information about the Australian community and, in particular, provides detailed information about the Australian population for small geographic areas. This information cannot be readily obtained from any other source and is vital to supporting the planning, administration, policy development and evaluation activities of all levels of government, business, researchers and the general community.

On behalf of the ABS, I would like to thank the people of Australia for their participation, cooperation and support in ensuring a successful 2006 Census.

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

## ABBREVIATIONS

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ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
CD	collection district
LGA	local government area
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SD	statistical division
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
UC/L	Urban Centre/Locality

# INTRODUCTION

## INTRODUCTION

This Social Atlas is one of a series of atlases that provides a pictorial representation of data collected in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. A separate atlas is available for each state and territory. The atlases use coloured thematic maps to illustrate at a glance various demographic, social, economic and housing characteristics of the population in a region. Brief commentary accompanies each map to highlight the main features of the mapped characteristic. Commentary in italics refers to related map topics within the same atlas. Capital city comparisons throughout the commentary refer to the capital city areas as defined and mapped in each of the atlases.

In previous Census years, Social Atlases contained maps for capital city areas only. For the first time, the 2006 Social Atlas series also includes maps for up to two selected regional areas for each state and territory. However, readers can create maps similar to those contained in this atlas for other standard geographic areas, including regional and rural areas, by using *MapStats*, a mapping product available on the ABS website. In addition, *MapStats* also provides a range of other characteristics that can be mapped that are not included in this atlas. (For further details about *MapStats* see 'Other Census Products' on page 6).

## ABOUT THIS ATLAS

This Social Atlas contains maps illustrating selected characteristics of the population in the following regions:

- Adelaide
- Mount Gambier
- Whyalla.

### *Description of mapped regions*

#### ADELAIDE

For the purposes of this atlas, the mapped region for Adelaide stretches from the residential suburbs of Andrews Farm, Munno Para and Craigmore in the north to Sellicks Beach in the south and encompasses the coastal suburbs along Gulf St Vincent in the west to the foothills suburbs of the Adelaide hills in the east. Also included are the towns of Gawler, Crafers-Bridgewater, Hahndorf and Mount Barker. Unless otherwise stated, this mapped region has simply been referred to as Adelaide.

#### MOUNT GAMBIER

Mount Gambier, the second mapped region, is situated in the south-east of South Australia and is the commercial centre for this diverse, agricultural region and South Australia's second largest city.

#### WHYALLA

Whyalla, located on the western shores of the upper Spencer Gulf, is an industrial city based around iron ore mining and steel production. Whyalla is South Australia's third largest city.

Further details regarding the statistical boundaries used to define the three regions in this atlas are provided under 'Geographic Areas' on page 3.

### *Population mapped*

All data mapped in this atlas relate to the characteristics of the usual residents of each region at the time of the 2006 Census. Usual residence refers to the place where people usually lived or intended to live for a period of six months or more in 2006. As such, all

## INTRODUCTION *continued*

### *Population mapped continued*

visitors to the region (i.e. intrastate, interstate and overseas visitors) have been excluded. Population counts on this usual residence basis minimise the effects of seasonal fluctuations in population, especially in tourist areas. Note: The 2001 Social Atlas mapped the characteristics of people (excluding overseas visitors) on the basis of their location on Census Night rather than on the basis of their usual residence.

At the 2006 Census, the number of usual residents in the mapped region of Adelaide was 1,089,728 people, and for Mount Gambier and Whyalla, the populations were 23,493 and 21,123 persons respectively.

### *In this issue*

The first seven chapters of this atlas present maps showing selected characteristics of the Adelaide population, while Chapter 8 includes maps for Mount Gambier and Whyalla. Twenty-nine population characteristics or topics are mapped for Adelaide, while five topics are mapped for both Mount Gambier and Whyalla. Chapter 1 also includes a map showing the population distribution for South Australia.

At the end of each chapter, there are references to a range of products that inform readers of the wide variety of data available from the 2006 Census, including how to access the detailed statistics underlying the information presented in the maps. The final chapter, Chapter 9, contains reference maps to assist users in identifying areas of interest. Further details about these reference maps and Census products are also provided on pages 4 and 6 respectively.

## ABOUT THE CENSUS

The Census of Population and Housing, held every five years, is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the ABS. Its objective is to provide a snapshot of the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census Night, and the dwellings in which they live. The Census provides a wealth of information about the Australian community including detailed information about the population for small geographic areas and for small population groups. This information cannot be readily obtained from any other source and is vital in supporting the planning, administration, policy development and evaluation activities of all levels of government, business, researchers and the general community.

For example, population estimates based on Census data are used to allocate Commonwealth funds to state and local governments, and to determine the number of seats each state and territory has in the House of Representatives. Census data are also used to determine where services such as hospitals, aged care facilities, transport routes and schools are needed in the community, while private sector businesses use Census data to target particular demographic groups for their marketing and sales strategies.

The 2006 Census of Population and Housing aimed to count every person who spent Census Night, 8 August 2006, in Australia (with the exception of foreign diplomats and their families). This included people camping out, on vessels in or between Australian ports, on overnight transport, as well as those in private and non-private dwellings. All private dwellings were counted, whether occupied or unoccupied. For non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hospitals and prisons, only those that were occupied were included.

## INTRODUCTION *continued*

### MAP TOPICS

The maps in each Social Atlas are categorised under the broad themes of:

- Population
- Cultural Diversity
- Education
- Labour Force
- Income
- Families and Households
- Dwellings.

A common set of topics relating to these themes is mapped in each atlas for the capital city area to provide some consistency between atlases. Each capital city set of maps also contains some additional topics. In this atlas, 29 topics are mapped for Adelaide including the capital city-specific topics of: 'People living at a different address one year ago' and 'People aged 15–24 years neither employed nor in the education system'.

The five topics that have been mapped for Mount Gambier and Whyalla have been selected from the common set mapped for Adelaide.

### GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Topics in this atlas, for each of the three selected regions, are mapped by Census Collection Districts (CDs), the geographic area used for the collection of Census data and currently the smallest area used for the dissemination of detailed Census information. In urban areas there are on average 220 dwellings per CD. In rural areas the number of dwellings per CD reduces as population densities decrease. As can be seen in the maps, CDs vary in shape and size.

CDs are the basic building blocks for the aggregation of statistics to larger geographic areas, including Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs), Statistical Divisions (SDs), Local Government Areas (LGAs) and Urban Centres – Localities (UC/Ls). SLAs are geographic areas that consist of one or more whole CDs. They are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government, known as Local Government Councils, where these exist. Otherwise, they are also designed to cover unincorporated areas. The areas that Local Government Councils administer are known as LGAs and consist of one or more whole SLAs. SLAs aggregate to form SSDs which, in turn, aggregate to form SDs.

#### *Definition of mapped regions*

The three regions mapped in this atlas are based on the UC/L classification structure as defined in the 2006 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). The UC/L structure groups one or more contiguous CDs together to form defined areas, described as Urban Centres or Localities, according to population size and land use criteria. In broad terms, Urban Centres are population clusters of 1,000 or more people while Localities are population clusters of between 200 and 999 people. By definition, UC/Ls refer to the urban or 'built-up residential and industrial areas' of a region and in most cases differ to the other ASGC classifications such as SLAs, LGAs, SSDs and SDs which generally also encompass surrounding rural areas. For example, Adelaide UC/L refers to metropolitan Adelaide only and differs significantly in size to the Adelaide Statistical Division. UC/Ls are defined only in Census years.

For the purposes of this atlas, the mapped area for Adelaide comprises several UC/Ls. These, with 2006 Census usual resident counts shown in brackets, are:

## INTRODUCTION *continued*

### *Definition of mapped regions continued*

Adelaide (1,040,718), Silver Sands (668), Sellicks Beach (1,620), Gawler (20,004), Crafrers-Bridgewater (13,372), Hahndorf (1,805) and Mount Barker (11,541).

The mapped areas for both Mount Gambier and Whyalla are also based on the UC/L classification structure. However, in the case of Mount Gambier, the LGA of Mount Gambier covers the same area as the UC/L. The 2006 Census usual resident counts for Mount Gambier UC/L and Whyalla UC/L were 23,493 and 21,123 persons respectively.

Readers can create separate maps for each of these individual UC/Ls mentioned above by selecting the particular Urban Centre or Locality in *MapStats* (e.g. Adelaide UC/L, Gawler UC/L or Whyalla UC/L).

For further information regarding the UC/L classification, and other geographic classification structures referred to in this atlas, see *Statistical Geography Volume 1 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0) and *Statistical Geography: Volume 3 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Urban Centres/Localities, 2006* (cat. no. 2909.0).

### *Reference maps*

A set of reference maps, identifying selected locations, Statistical Local Areas and Postal Areas, is included in Chapter 9 of this atlas to assist users in locating areas of interest. These maps may be photocopied onto transparencies to produce overlays that can be placed over the CD-based maps to help identify particular areas.

The reference maps included in this atlas show:

- selected locations in South Australia
- selected locations noted in the text accompanying maps for Adelaide
- SLAs in relation to the mapped areas for Adelaide and Whyalla
- Postal Areas, based on CD boundaries, for Adelaide
- selected main roads for Mount Gambier
- Suburbs, based on CD boundaries, for Whyalla.

## INTERPRETING THE MAPS

The maps in this atlas express the number of persons, families, households or dwellings with a selected characteristic as a percentage of a particular population, e.g. 'Unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force', 'One-parent families with dependent children as a percentage of all families' and 'Dwellings being purchased as a percentage of all occupied private dwellings'. People who did not provide a response for an applicable question have been excluded from the population count in the calculation of the percentage. Therefore, the percentages reflect the proportion of persons, families, households or dwellings with a particular characteristic for the 'known' population.

For each map, five class intervals, each with a different colour shade, have been used to help interpret the distribution of the characteristic being mapped. The class intervals were calculated using the Dalenius-Hodges algorithm<sup>1</sup>. The aim of this clustering algorithm is to group CDs with similar values in the same class. Therefore, the number of CDs in each class will vary between topics, depending on the distribution of the population being mapped. Class intervals for a particular topic will also be different when mapped for the different cities and regional centres. Consequently, care should be taken when comparing the data across topics or different geographic areas.

<sup>1</sup> T. Dalenius & J. L. Hodges, Jr, 'Minimum variance stratification', *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, vol. 54, 1959, pp. 88–101.

## INTRODUCTION *continued*

### INTERPRETING THE MAPS *continued*

No distinction is made between residential, non-residential and farm land within a CD. The usual residents are assumed to be evenly spread across the entire CD, even when this includes parkland or industrial estates. Thus, an entire CD will be shaded even if only half of the CD contains dwellings.

Maps are orientated conventionally with north to the top of the page.

### *Confidentiality of data*

The underlying Census tables used to provide the data being mapped in this atlas may contain cells with very small population numbers. Consequently, all tables are subjected to confidentiality processes to avoid releasing information that may identify particular individuals, families, households or dwellings.

For the 2006 Census, a new confidentiality technique has been developed. The technique applies small adjustments to all cells in a table to prevent any identifiable data being exposed. These adjustments result in small introduced random errors, but do not impair the overall usefulness of the data. However, the adjustment process has a greater relative impact on small cells and can have a significant effect on percentages. As the data mapped in this atlas are based on percentages, care should be taken when analysing the characteristics of CDs with very small populations.

Further information regarding introduced random error can be found in *Census Dictionary, 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0). Other general information on data quality can also be found in the same publication in the chapter titled 'Managing Census Quality'.

### *Map legend*

Each map page contains a legend showing the colour and values for each class of the mapped data, for example:

Per cent	
	33.7 or more
	23.0 – 33.7
	16.3 – 23.0
	9.7 – 16.3
	Less than 9.7

For simplicity, the ranges are shown as '9.7–16.3', '16.3–23.0' and so on. These should be read as 'from 9.7 to less than 16.3' and 'from 16.3 to less than 23.0', etc. Individual values appear in one range only.

### *Map symbols*

The following symbols are used on the maps:

	CD boundaries
	Major roads
	Major airport
	Coastline/Water body

Topographic data are reproduced with permission of PSMA Australia.

### OTHER CENSUS PRODUCTS

While thematic maps provide a picture of the geographic distribution of population characteristics, other Census products available on the ABS website can be used to explore these and other characteristics in more detail. For example, the map on page 12 shows 'People aged 75 years and over'. However, users may wish to disaggregate this population group by sex and/or ethnicity.

Below are some of the products and tools that can assist users to access the wide range of Census data for a variety of geographic areas. Please note that these Census products are being progressively released from 2007 onwards and some may not be available when this atlas is released.

*MapStats*: Provides users with quick and easy access to thematically mapped Census statistics. Most topics presented in this atlas, as well as other characteristics, are available. (See page 16).

*QuickStats*: Provides summary Census tables relating to people, families and dwellings for the full range of geographic areas. (See page 22).

*CData Online*: Combines comprehensive information on Australian society, from the 2006 Census, with powerful web mapping application software. Users can select and combine geographic areas most suited to their needs. (See page 28).

*The Statistician's Report*: A national compendium publication containing key Census information relating to people, families and households. (See page 38).

*Census Tables*: Designed for users who are interested in either data on a particular geographic area, or data on a specific topic. (See page 42).

*SEIFA 2006*: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) are derived from multiple Census topics such as income, educational attainment and occupation. The indexes enable geographic areas to be ranked according to socio-economic characteristics. (See page 48).

*Information Consultancy*: Enables users to request tailored statistical reports, with tables, graphs, maps and/or commentary, specific to their needs. (See page 54).

*Community Profile Series*: Six separate profiles are available, aimed at providing key Census characteristics relating to persons, families and dwellings. Together, these Profiles cover most topics on the Census form and are excellent tools for researching, planning and analysing small and large geographic areas. (See page 62).

## Chapter One

# Population

Population distribution, South Australia

Population density

Population change

People aged 0–4 years

People aged 75 years and over

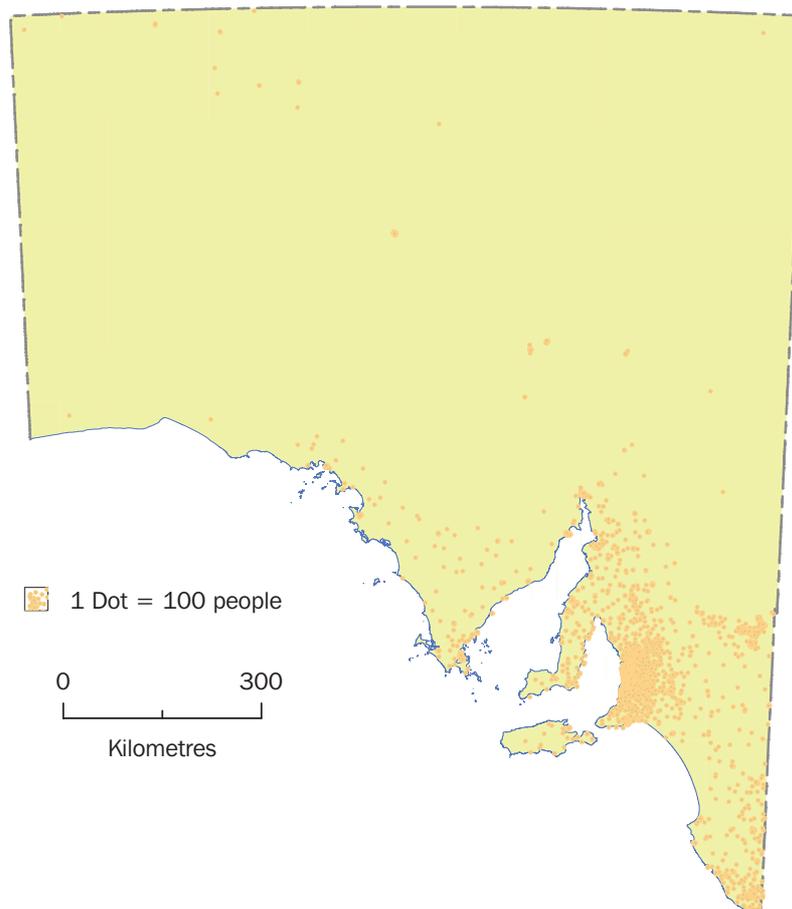
People who needed assistance

People living at a different address one year ago



## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

### South Australia



The state of South Australia covers an area of approximately 985,340 square kilometres or 12.8% of the total area of Australia. At the 2006 Census, the usual resident population was 1,514,340 people, which represented 7.6% of the nation's total population. The population density of South Australia was around 1.5 people per square kilometre. Of all Australian states and territories, South Australia had the 4th largest area and was ranked 5th in population.

Most (around 80%) of South Australia's population is located on the eastern side of Gulf St Vincent, in a band stretching along much of the coast and approximately 100 kilometres inland to the east. Centred around the capital, Adelaide, this area also encompasses the nearby Barossa Valley wine region to the north-east; numerous towns scattered throughout the Mount Lofty Ranges to the east; the large regional centre of Murray Bridge in the lower Murray Mallee region to the south-east; and the Fleurieu Peninsula to the south, which includes the towns of Victor Harbor, Port Elliott and Goolwa.

Although much smaller, several other major population centres, servicing their surrounding rural areas, are scattered around the state. These include Mount Gambier in the south-east; Barmera, Waikerie, Berri, Loxton and Renmark in the Riverland; the 'iron triangle', comprising Whyalla, Port Augusta and Port Pirie, at the head of Spencer Gulf in the north; and Port Lincoln at the southern end of the Eyre Peninsula in the west. Several small towns are located in the mid-north of the state, centred around the Clare Valley wine region, and across the length of Yorke Peninsula. The far north of South Australia is sparsely settled and includes several Indigenous communities in the far north west corner of the state. Roxby Downs is a growing mining town situated about 250 kilometres north of Port Augusta.

The remaining maps in this Social Atlas illustrate selected characteristics of the populations in Adelaide, Mount Gambier and Whyalla.

## POPULATION DENSITY

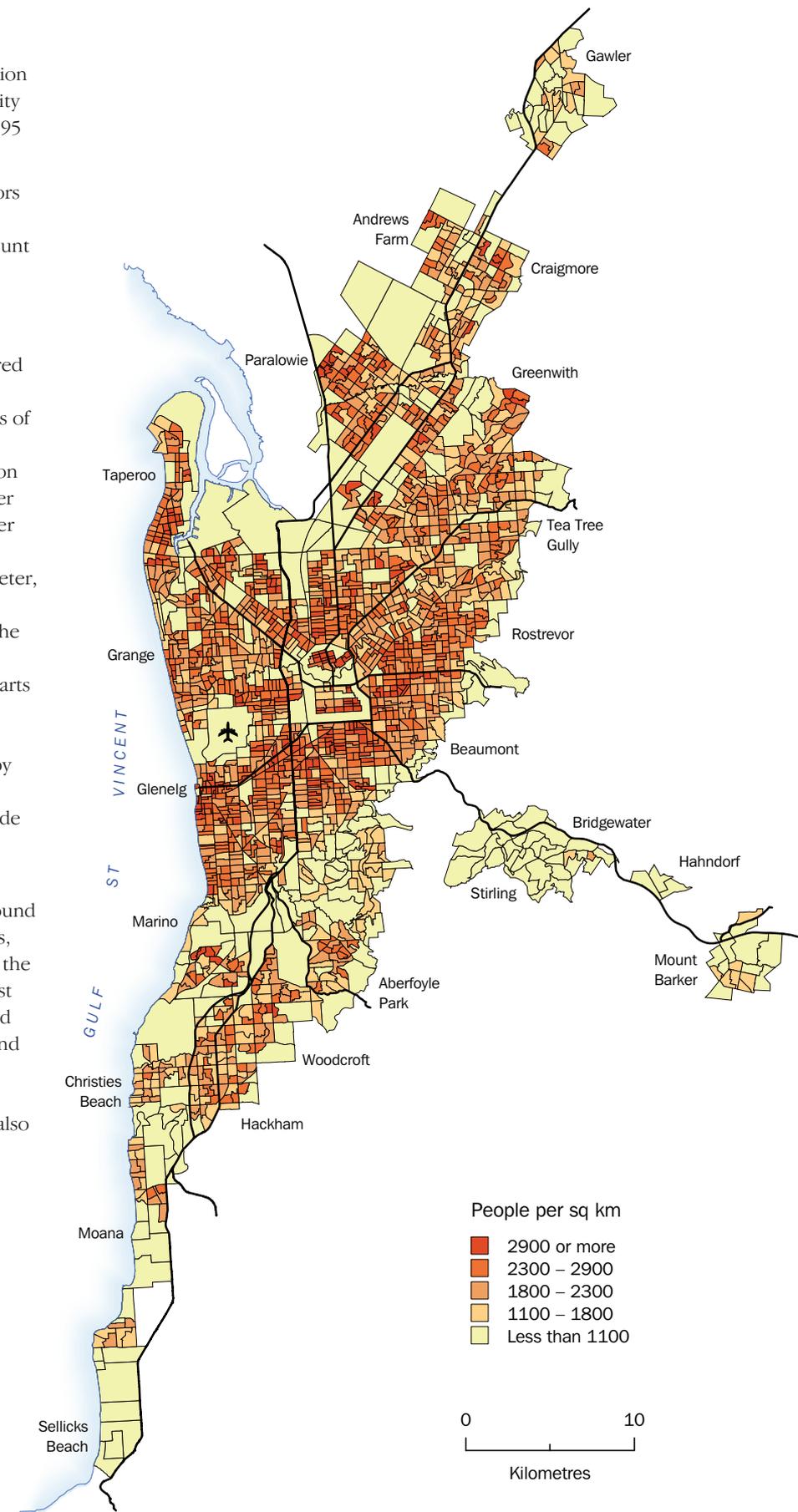
Number of people per square kilometre

At the 2006 Census, the usual resident population of Adelaide was 1,089,728 people, which was 72.0% of the population of South Australia. The population density for the area mapped in this atlas was 1,295 people per square kilometre.

Population density is influenced by factors such as housing density, the number of people living in a dwelling, and the amount of non-residential land in a suburb, for example, parks, factories, airports and sporting facilities.

The highest population densities occurred in the coastal suburbs of Glenelg and Glenelg South, and the near city suburbs of Everard Park, Parkside, Fullarton, Kensington and Evandale. The population density in each of these suburbs was over 3,000 people per square kilometre. Other high density areas included the north-western suburbs of Peterhead, Exeter, Glanville and Ferryden Park; and Westbourne Park and Clarence Park in the inner south. There were also high population densities in the residential parts of the Adelaide city centre and North Adelaide. Most of these more densely populated suburbs were characterised by high levels of medium and high density housing, particularly Glenelg and Adelaide which have several high rise apartment blocks.

The lowest population densities were found in the suburbs with large industrial areas, notably Port Adelaide and Gepps Cross; the hills suburbs of Upper Sturt, Crafers West and Heathfield; and the newly developed residential suburbs of Craighorn Farm and Munno Para West. Some of the outer suburbs and foothills suburbs, featuring large areas of vacant land and reserves, also had low population densities. These included Maslin Beach, Sellicks Beach, Darlington and Teringie.



# POPULATION CHANGE

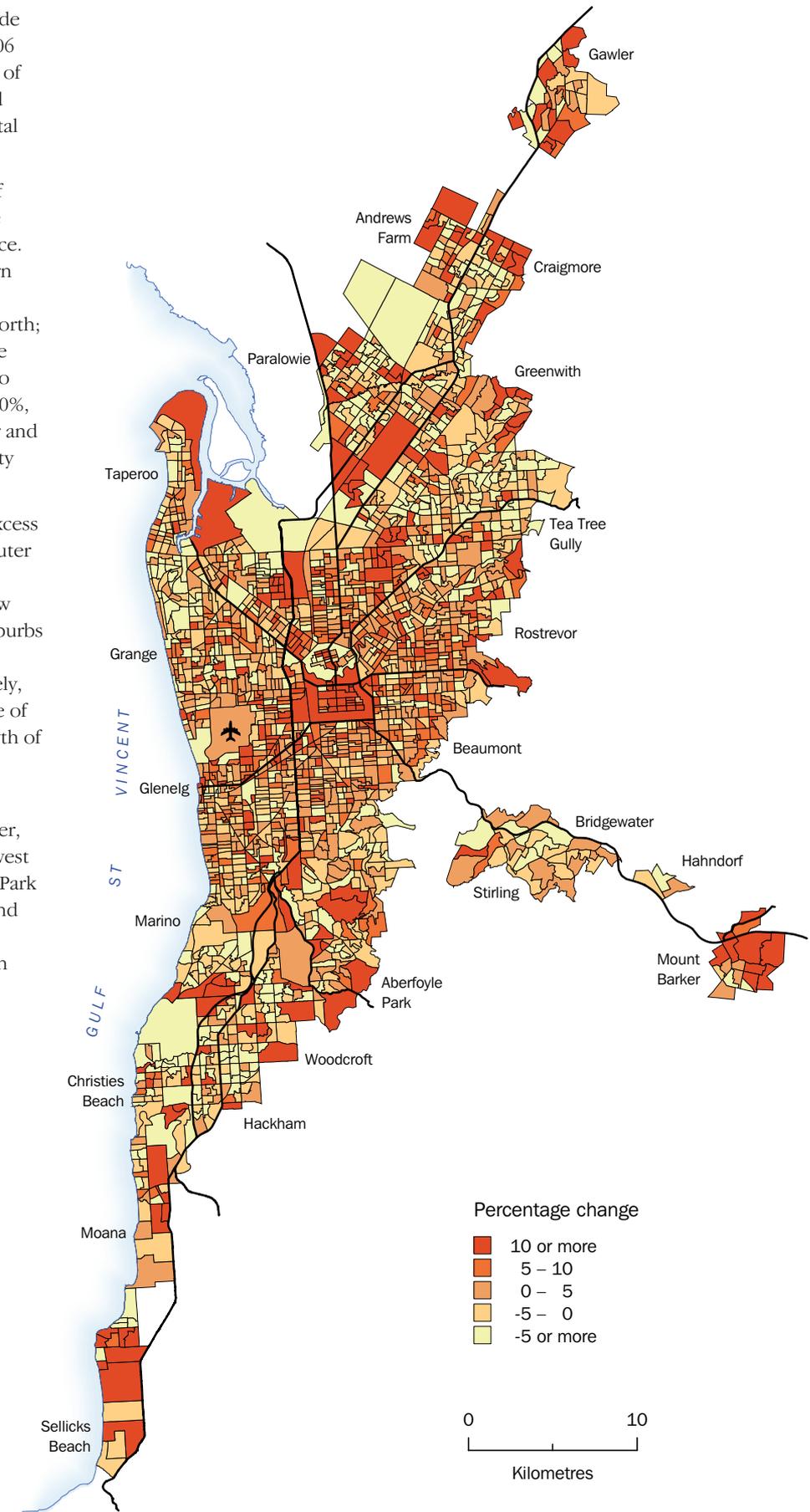
Percentage change in population between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses

The usual resident population of Adelaide grew by 3.3% between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses. This represented an increase of 35,140 people. Adelaide had the second lowest growth rate of all Australian capital cities, after Hobart (2.8%).

Large population increases (in excess of 50%) occurred in areas where extensive residential developments had taken place. These included the suburbs of Craigmare Farm in the south; Mawson Lakes, Northgate and Walkley Heights in the north; and Hewett and Munno Para West in the outer north. The suburb of Adelaide also had a population increase of just over 50%, due to the large increase in the number and availability of apartments in the inner city area.

Suburbs with population increases in excess of 30% included Evanston Park in the outer north; Ferryden Park in the north-west; Eastwood in the inner east; and Sheidow Park in the outer south. The seaside suburbs of Aldinga Beach and Seaford Rise had increases of 29.5% and 26.1% respectively, while Mount Barker, on the eastern side of the Mount Lofty Ranges, recorded growth of 25.0%.

Areas with the greatest population decreases were concentrated in the older, more developed suburbs to the north-west and north-east of the city centre. Angle Park and Mansfield Park in the north-west; and Smithfield Plains in the outer north, recorded falls in population greater than 10% from the 2001 Census.



## PEOPLE AGED 0-4 YEARS

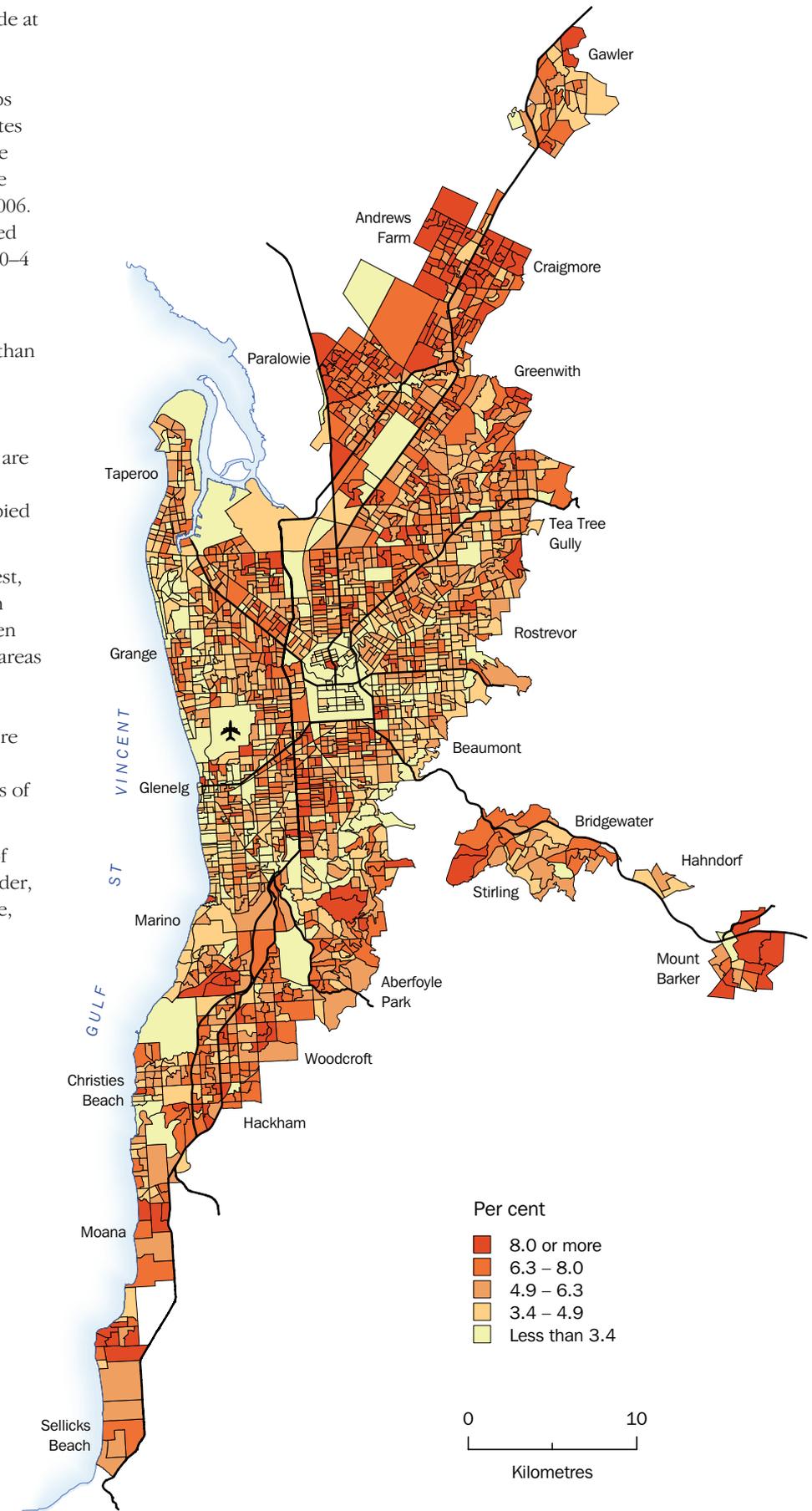
As a percentage of the total population

Of the 1,089,728 people living in Adelaide at the 2006 Census, 61,799 (5.7%) were children aged less than 5 years. This compares with 5.9% in 2001 and perhaps reflects a steadying of declining birth rates over recent years. Adelaide recorded the lowest proportion of children in this age group of all Australian capital cities in 2006. South Australia, as a whole, also recorded the lowest proportion of children aged 0-4 years (5.8%) of all Australian states and territories.

High proportions of children aged less than 5 years were found in the northern and outer northern suburbs, and the outer southern suburbs where residential development and land redevelopments are occurring. This suggests that these new residential areas are mostly being occupied by young families.

Hewett, Andrews Farm, Munno Para West, Burton and surrounding outer northern suburbs had high proportions of children aged 0-4 years, as did the redeveloped areas of Mawson Lakes, Walkley Heights and Northgate. The southern suburbs of Sheidow Park and Craighorn Farm, where there has been recent housing development, also had high proportions of children under 5 years of age.

There were relatively low proportions of young children in the city centre and older, established suburbs, such as Marryatville, Springfield and Glenelg.



## PEOPLE AGED 75 YEARS AND OVER

As a percentage of the total population

At the 2006 Census, 87,647 people usually resident in Adelaide were aged 75 years and over, which was 8.0% of the total Adelaide population. The proportion for this older age group increased from 7.4% in 2001, which is consistent with an ageing population and increased life expectancy across Australia. In 2006, Adelaide recorded the highest proportion of people aged 75 years and over of all Australian capital cities, and South Australia, as a whole, recorded the highest proportion for this age group of all the states and territories (7.8%).

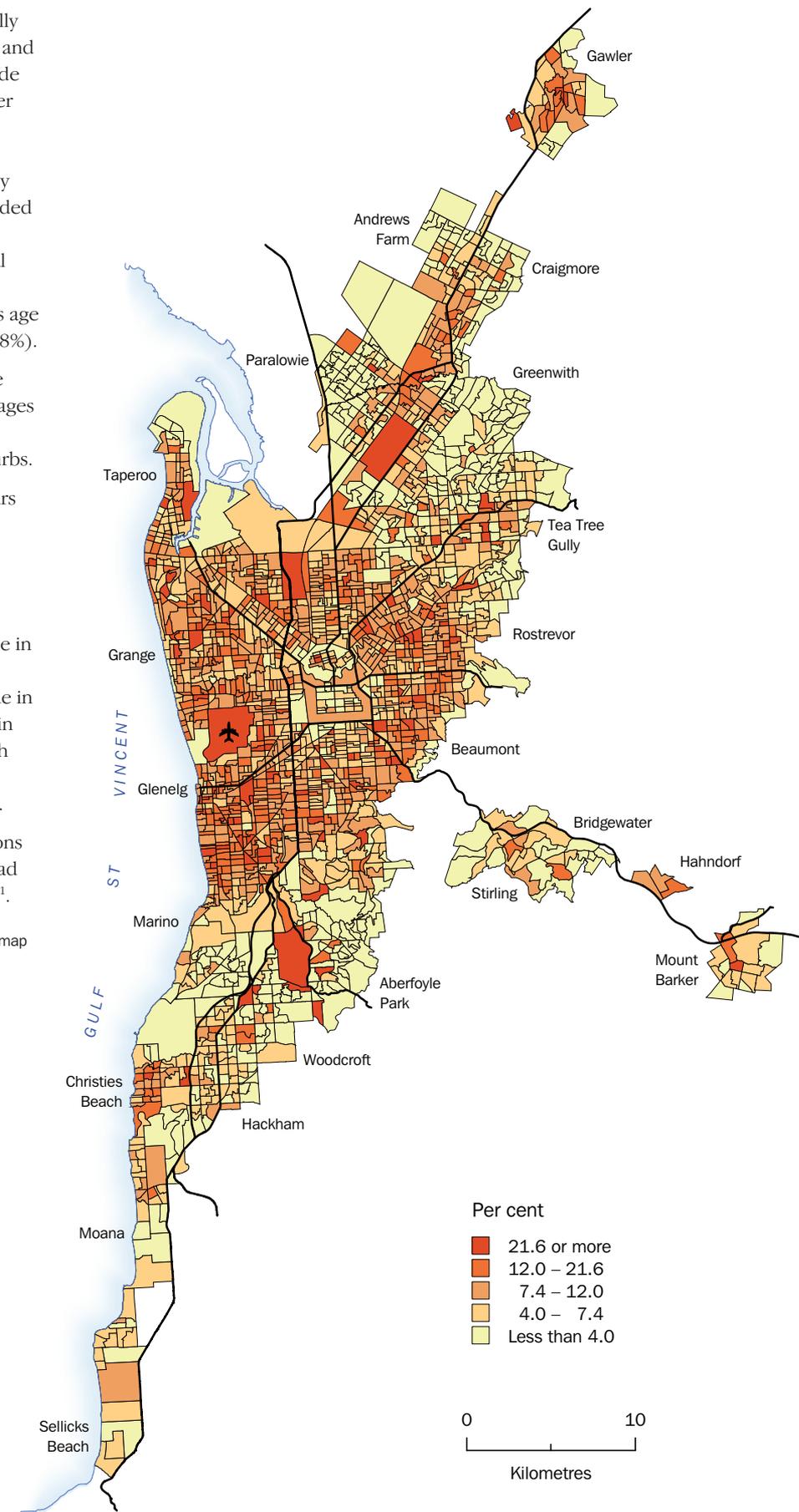
The presence of hospitals and aged care accommodation, such as retirement villages and nursing homes, can influence the distribution of older people across suburbs.

High proportions of people aged 75 years and over were generally found within 10 kilometres of the city centre. Fewer elderly people lived in the newer, outer northern and southern suburbs.

Suburbs with high proportions of people in this age group included Glynde, Myrtle Bank, Kings Park, Leabrook and Glenside in the east; Hove in the south; and Hillier in the north. The western suburbs of North Plympton and Hendon also had high proportions of people in this age group.

Generally, areas that had high proportions of people aged 75 years and over also had high proportions of *people living alone*<sup>1</sup>.

1 Text appearing in italics refers to other related map topics in this atlas.



## PEOPLE WHO NEEDED ASSISTANCE

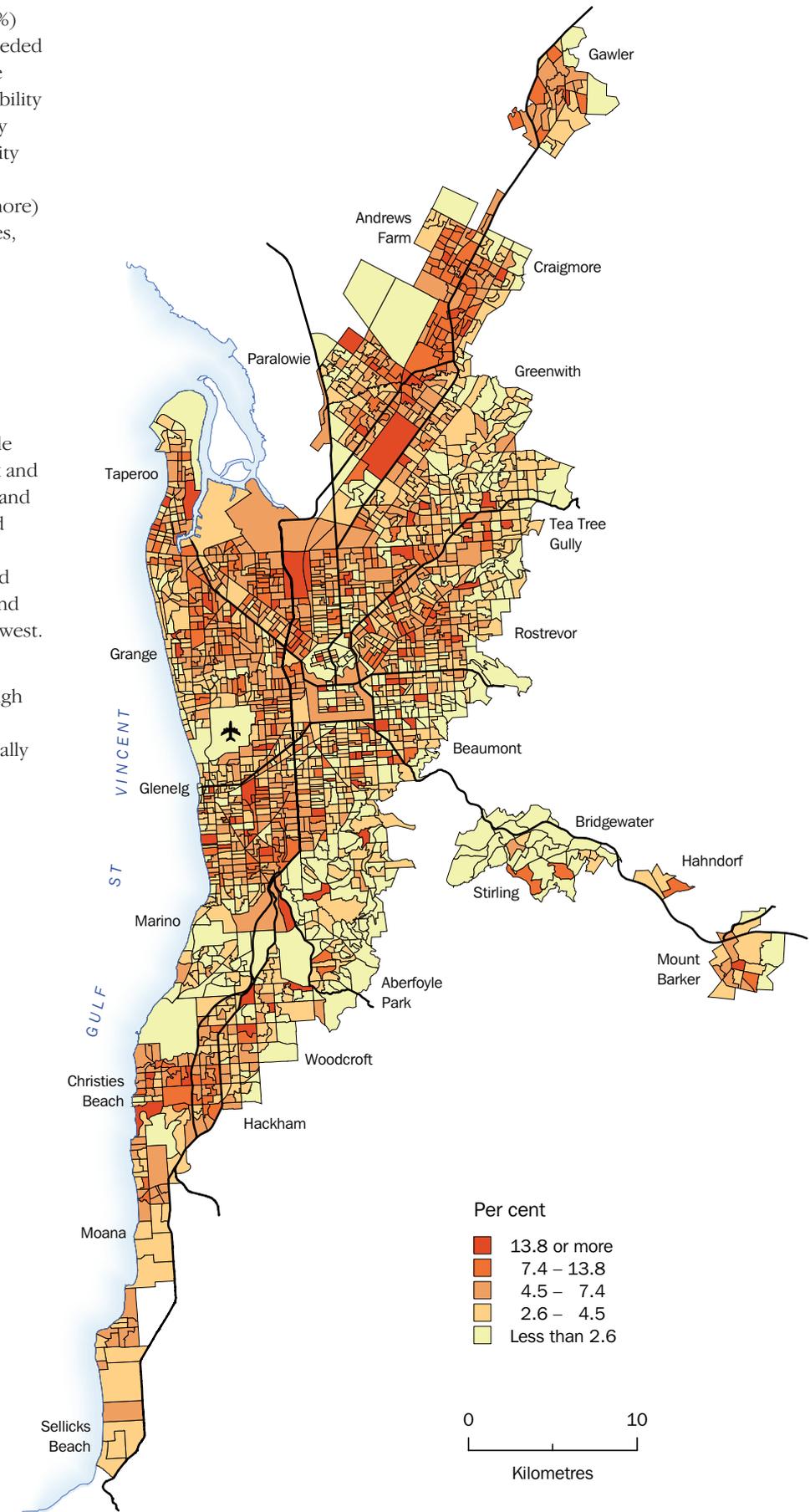
As a percentage of the total population

At the 2006 Census, 53,903 people (5.2%) living in Adelaide indicated that they needed help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication. The assistance may have been required because of a disability (lasting 6 months or more), long term health condition (lasting 6 months or more) or old age. Of the Australian capital cities, Adelaide recorded the second highest proportion, behind Hobart (5.5%), of people needing assistance.

The presence of care facilities affects an area's proportion of people needing assistance.

Suburbs with high proportions of people who needed assistance were Angle Park and Brompton in the north-west; Felixstow and Oakden in the north-east; Leabrook and Glenside in the east; North Plympton, Cowandilla and Hendon in the west; and Kings Park, Kingswood, Morphettville and North Brighton to the south and south-west.

Areas with high proportions of people needing assistance generally also had high proportions of *people living alone* and *people aged 75 years and over*, specifically in the suburbs of Kings Park, Glenside, Leabrook and North Plympton.



## PEOPLE LIVING AT A DIFFERENT ADDRESS ONE YEAR AGO

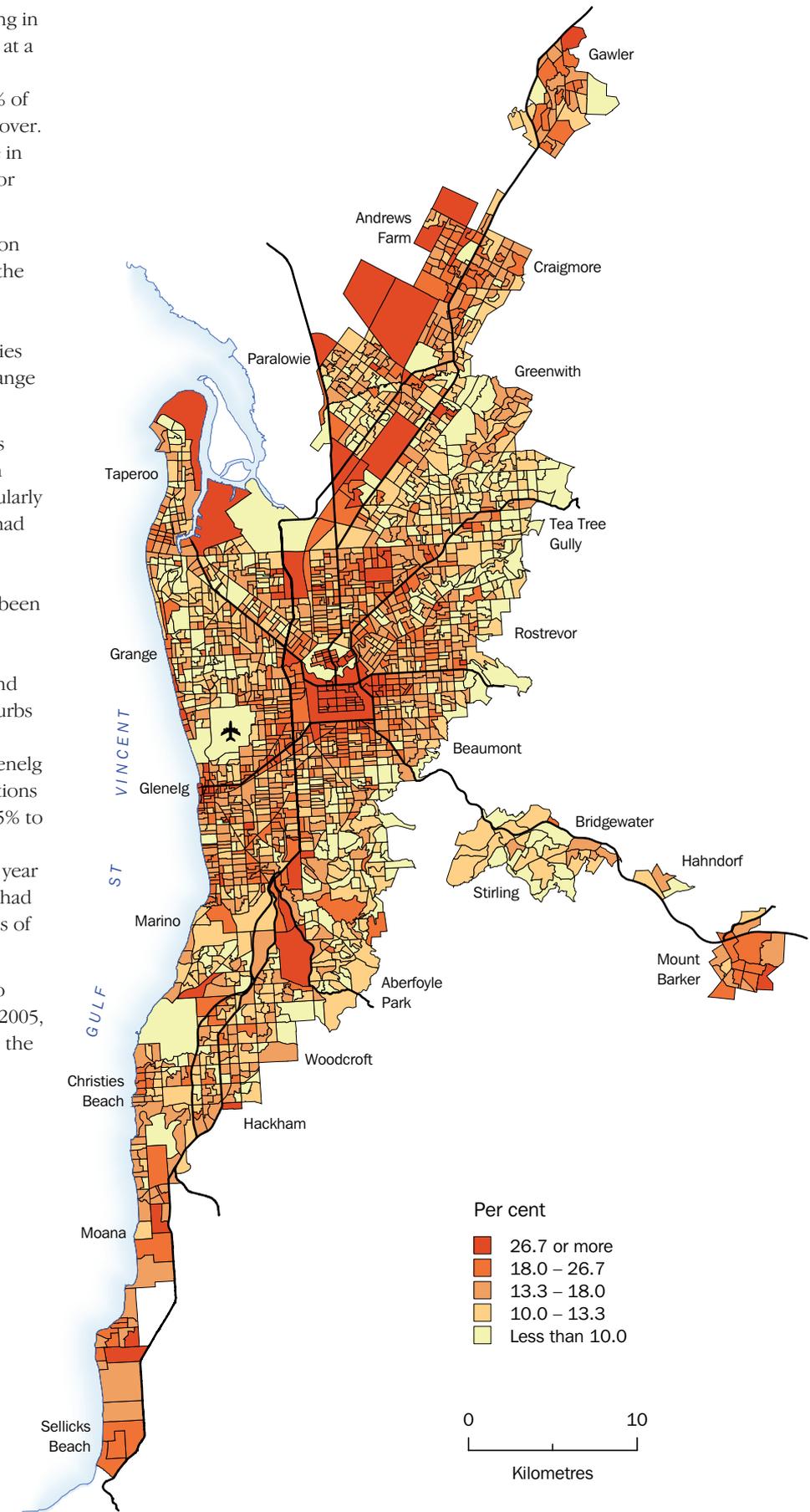
As a percentage of the total population aged one year and over

At the 2006 Census, 151,751 people living in Adelaide indicated that they were living at a different address one year ago (i.e. on 8 August, 2005). This represented 14.8% of the total population aged one year and over. These people may have lived elsewhere in Adelaide or the rest of South Australia, or interstate or overseas.

People who lived at a different address on 8 August, 2005 were more prevalent in the younger age groups with 80.0% under 45 years of age. The median age was 27 years. This suggests that young families and young people are most likely to change residence.

Generally, high proportions of residents who had moved were synonymous with areas of high population growth, particularly where recent residential development had occurred. These areas included the city centre, where more medium and high density dwellings (mostly rented) have been established; Munno Para West, Mawson Lakes, Northgate and Angle Park in the northern and north-western suburbs; and some of the surrounding inner city suburbs such as Hindmarsh, North Adelaide, Hackney, Kent Town and Eastwood. Glenelg and Bedford Park also had high proportions of residents who had moved. Around 25% to 40% of the populations in each of these suburbs lived at a different address one year ago. Relatively high numbers of people had also moved into Adelaide's satellite cities of Gawler and Mount Barker.

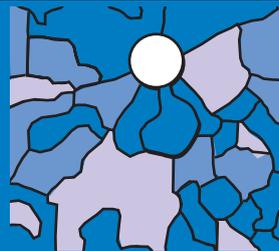
Generally, there were fewer people who lived at a different address on 8 August 2005, living in the suburbs along the foothills, the western suburbs and the outer north-eastern areas.





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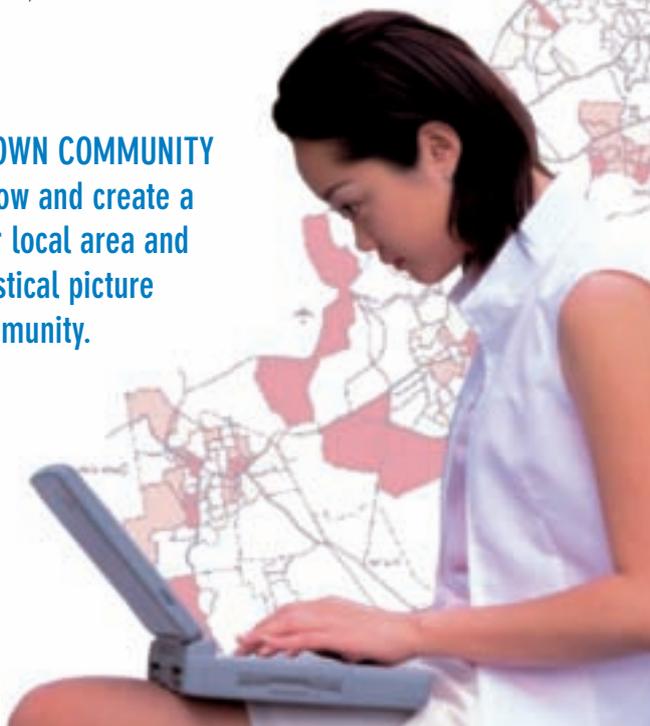
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## Chapter Two

# Cultural Diversity

Indigenous Australians

People born overseas

Recent arrivals

People not fluent in English



# INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS

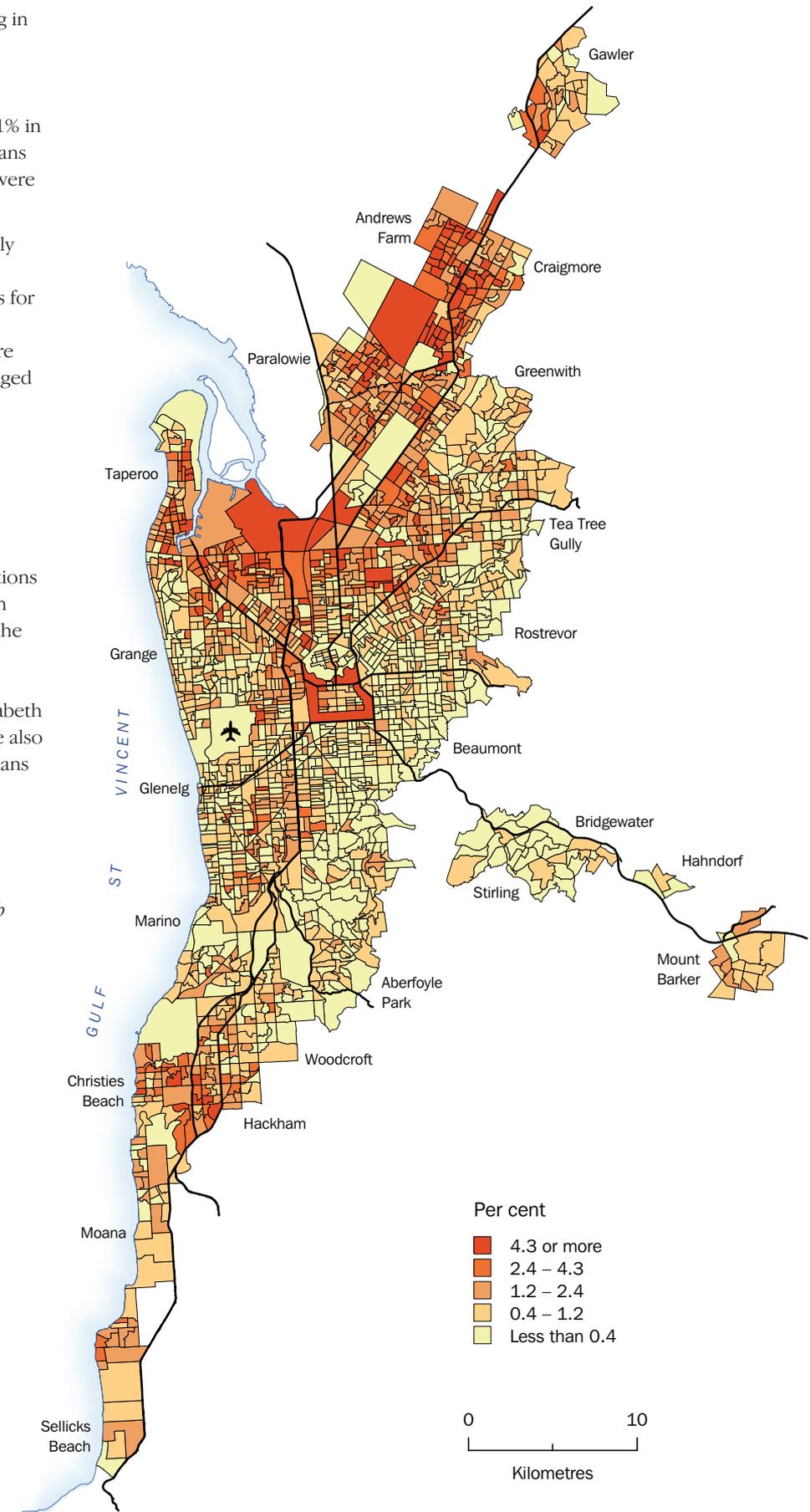
As a percentage of the total population

At the 2006 Census, 12,443 people living in Adelaide indicated that they were of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. This represented 1.2% of the Adelaide population, compared with 1.1% in 2001. Of the 25,556 Indigenous Australians usually living in South Australia, 48.7% were residents of Adelaide.

The Indigenous population was relatively young, with a median age of 20 years, compared with a median age of 38 years for the total population. Of the Indigenous Australians living in Adelaide, 37.5% were aged less than 15 years and 3.0% were aged 65 years and over. Corresponding proportions for the total Adelaide population were 17.8% and 15.3% respectively.

Indigenous Australians were more concentrated in Adelaide's northern suburbs. Areas with the highest proportions of Indigenous people were the northern suburbs of Greenacres and Northfield; the north-western suburbs of Athol Park, Osborne and Taperoo; and the outer northern suburbs of Davoren Park, Elizabeth South and Smithfield Plains. There were also high proportions of Indigenous Australians in parts of the outer southern suburbs surrounding Hackham.

Most areas with high proportions of Indigenous Australians also had high proportions of *one-parent families with dependent children, low income households and unemployed people.*



## PEOPLE BORN OVERSEAS

As a percentage of the total population

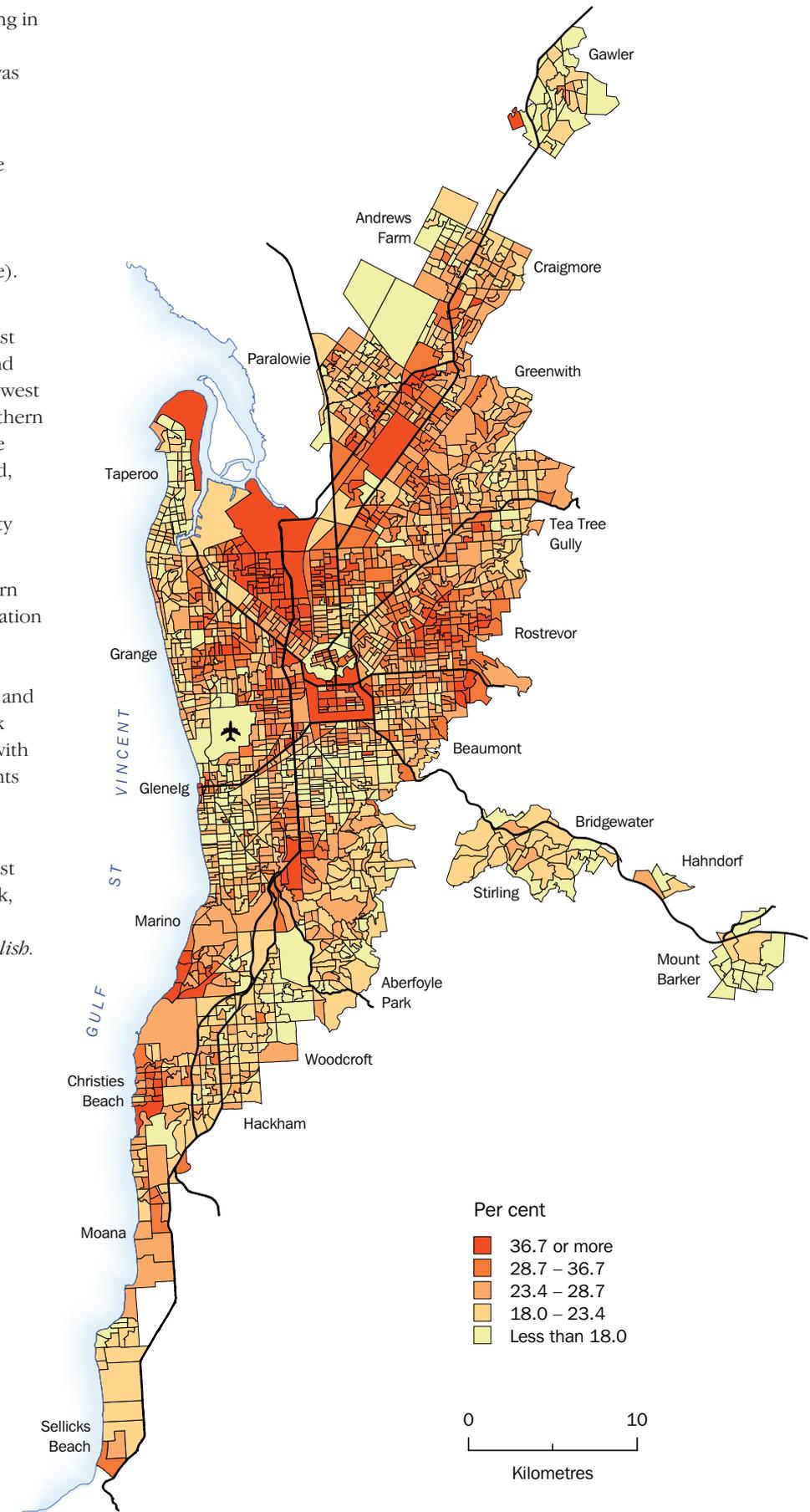
At the 2006 Census, 257,831 people living in Adelaide were born overseas. This was 25.1% of the Adelaide population and was slightly more than recorded at the 2001 Census (24.6%).

The most common birthplaces were the United Kingdom and Ireland (37.8% or 97,459 people); Southern and Eastern Europe (22.0% or 56,676 people); and South-East Asia (10.6% or 27,226 people).

The north-western suburbs had high proportions of people born in South-East Asia, while many people born in Italy and Greece lived in suburbs to the east and west of the city. The outer northern and southern suburbs had high proportions of people born in the United Kingdom and Ireland, and people born in South-East and North-East Asia were clustered in the city centre.

The highest proportions of overseas-born people (over 45% of the resident population of the suburb) were located in the north-western suburbs of Woodville Gardens, Athol Park and Croydon Park; and Bedford Park in the south. Bedford Park contains one of Adelaide's universities with many of the overseas-born being students who were *recent arrivals*.

All suburbs mentioned contained high proportions of people born in South-East Asia. With the exception of Bedford Park, these suburbs also all recorded high proportions of *people not fluent in English*.



## RECENT ARRIVALS

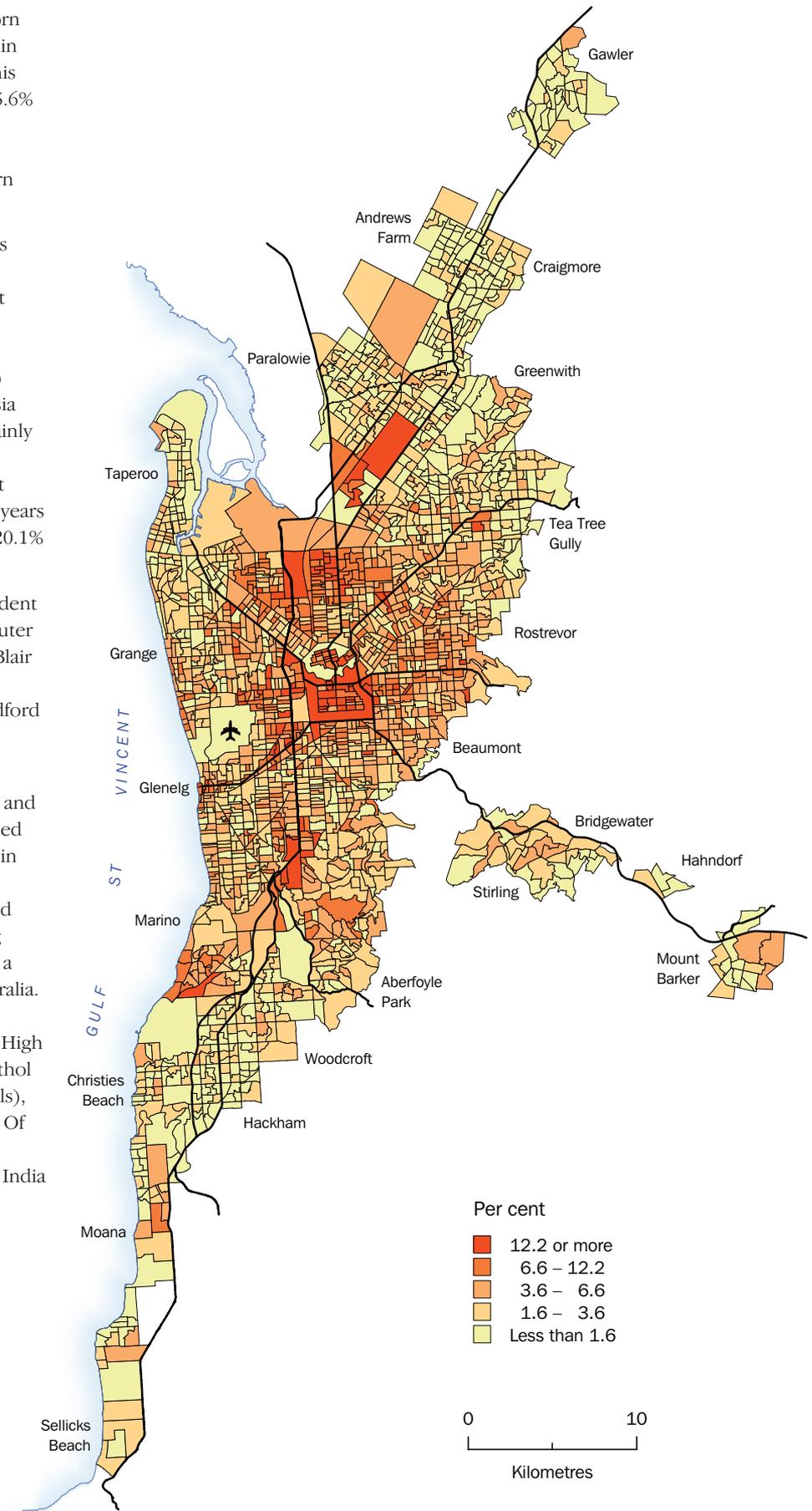
As a percentage of the total population

At the 2006 Census, 38,308 overseas-born usual residents in Adelaide had arrived in Australia on or after 1 January, 2001. This was 3.8% of the total population and 15.6% of all overseas-born people living in Adelaide. In 2001, 2.3% of the total population and 9.6% of all overseas-born people were recent arrivals.

The major birthplaces for recent arrivals were the United Kingdom and Ireland (18.4% of all recent arrivals); North-East Asia, mainly China (excluding Special Administrative Regions (SARs) of Hong Kong and Macau, and Taiwan Province) (18.3%); South-East Asia, mainly Malaysia (14.8%); Southern and Central Asia, mainly India (13.9%); and Sub-Saharan Africa, mainly South Africa (9.9%). Most recent arrivals (72.9%) were aged less than 35 years and university students accounted for 20.1% of all recent arrivals.

Some clustering of recent arrivals is evident around the city centre; the inner and outer northern suburbs around Kilburn and Blair Athol (inner) and Salisbury South and Mawson Lakes (outer); and around Bedford Park in the southern suburbs.

The suburbs around the city centre (Adelaide, North Adelaide, Kent Town) and Bedford Park to the south, that contained high proportions of recent arrivals, are in close proximity to tertiary institutions. Similarly, Mawson Lakes is based around technology related industries attracting highly skilled workers as well as having a campus of the University of South Australia. Blair Athol and Kilburn are part of a Settlement Program for recent arrivals. High proportions of recent arrivals in Blair Athol were from India (28.8% of recent arrivals), Afghanistan (14.6%) and Sudan (9.5%). Of recent arrivals in Kilburn, the highest percentages were from Sudan (16.4%), India (16.4%) and Afghanistan (15.2%).



## PEOPLE NOT FLUENT IN ENGLISH

People aged 5 years and over who did not speak English well or at all  
As a percentage of the total population aged 5 years and over

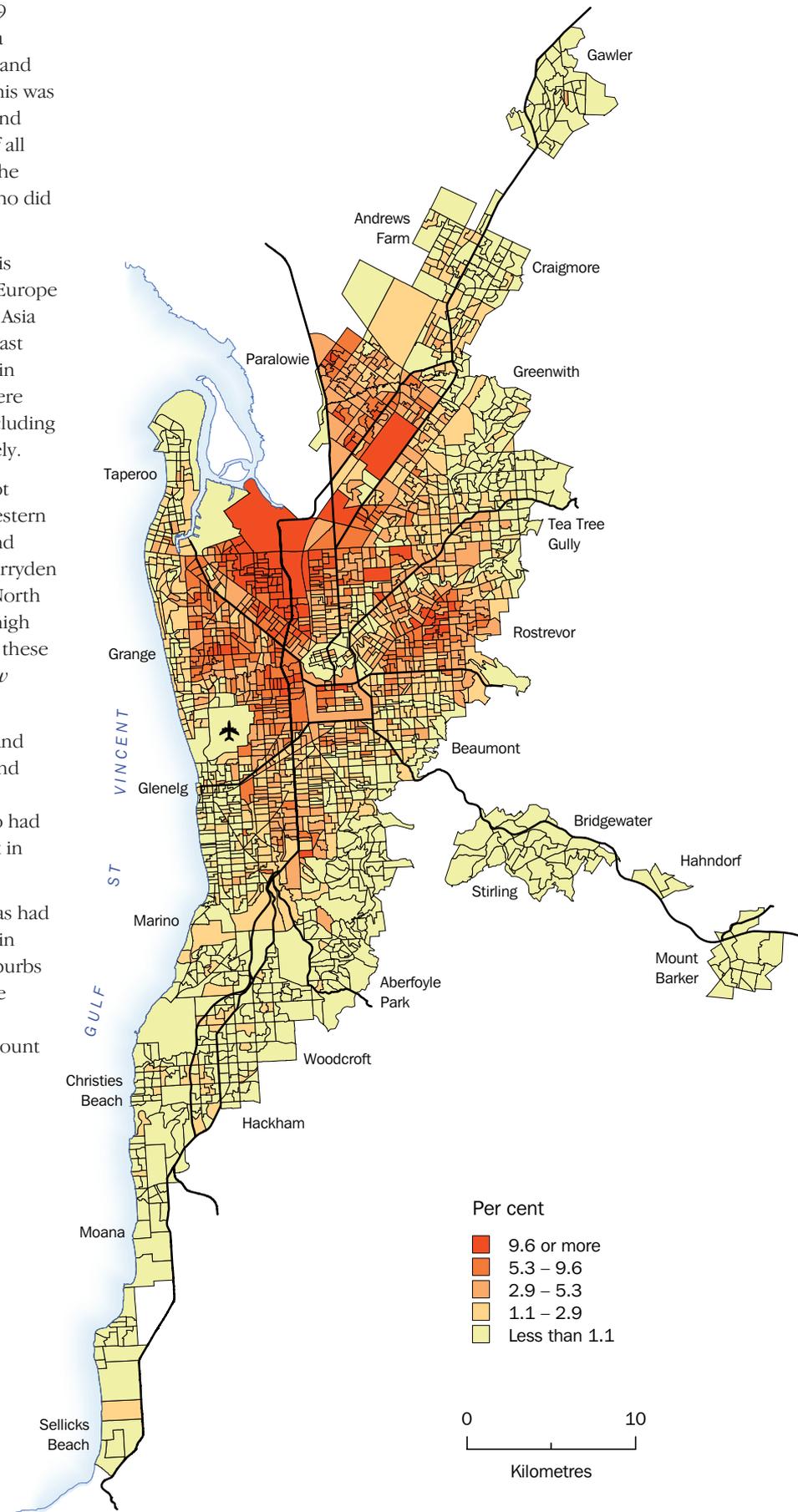
At the 2006 Census, there were 26,229 people living in Adelaide who spoke a language other than English at home and did not speak English well or at all. This was 2.7% of the population aged 5 years and over, compared with 2.6% in 2001. Of all capital city areas, Adelaide recorded the third highest percentage of people who did not speak English well or at all.

The major birthplaces of people in this category were Southern and Eastern Europe (44.5% or 11,682 people); South-East Asia (22.1% or 5,806 people); and North-East Asia (11.8% or 3,093 people). The main countries for each of these regions were Italy, Greece, Vietnam and China (excluding SARs and Taiwan Province) respectively.

The highest proportions of people not fluent in English were in the north-western suburbs, specifically the suburbs in and around Mansfield Park, Athol Park, Ferryden Park, Woodville Gardens, Woodville North and Croydon Park. As well as having high proportions of *people born overseas*, these areas also had high proportions of *low income households*.

The western suburbs of Torrensville and Thebarton, and some northern (around Parafield Gardens) and north-eastern suburbs (around Campbelltown), also had high proportions of people not fluent in English.

The outer south, hills and coastal areas had low proportions of people not fluent in English, as did the outer northern suburbs and the satellite towns included in the mapped area, namely Gawler, Crafrers-Bridgewater, Hahndorf and Mount Barker.



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136 52  
268 783

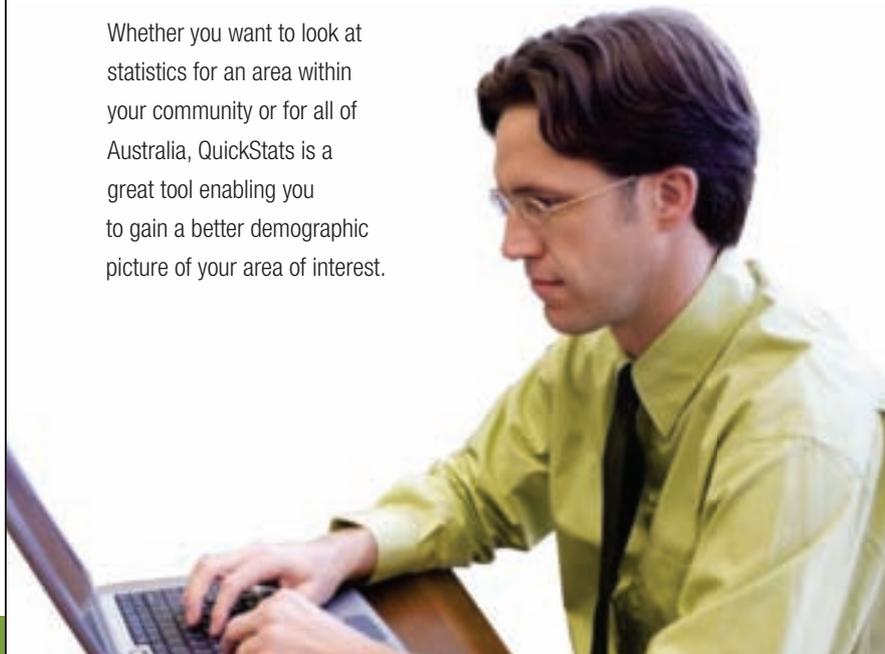
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## Chapter Three

# Education

People in the labour force with university qualifications

People in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications

Students who attended government schools



# PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH UNIVERSITY QUALIFICATIONS

As a percentage of the labour force

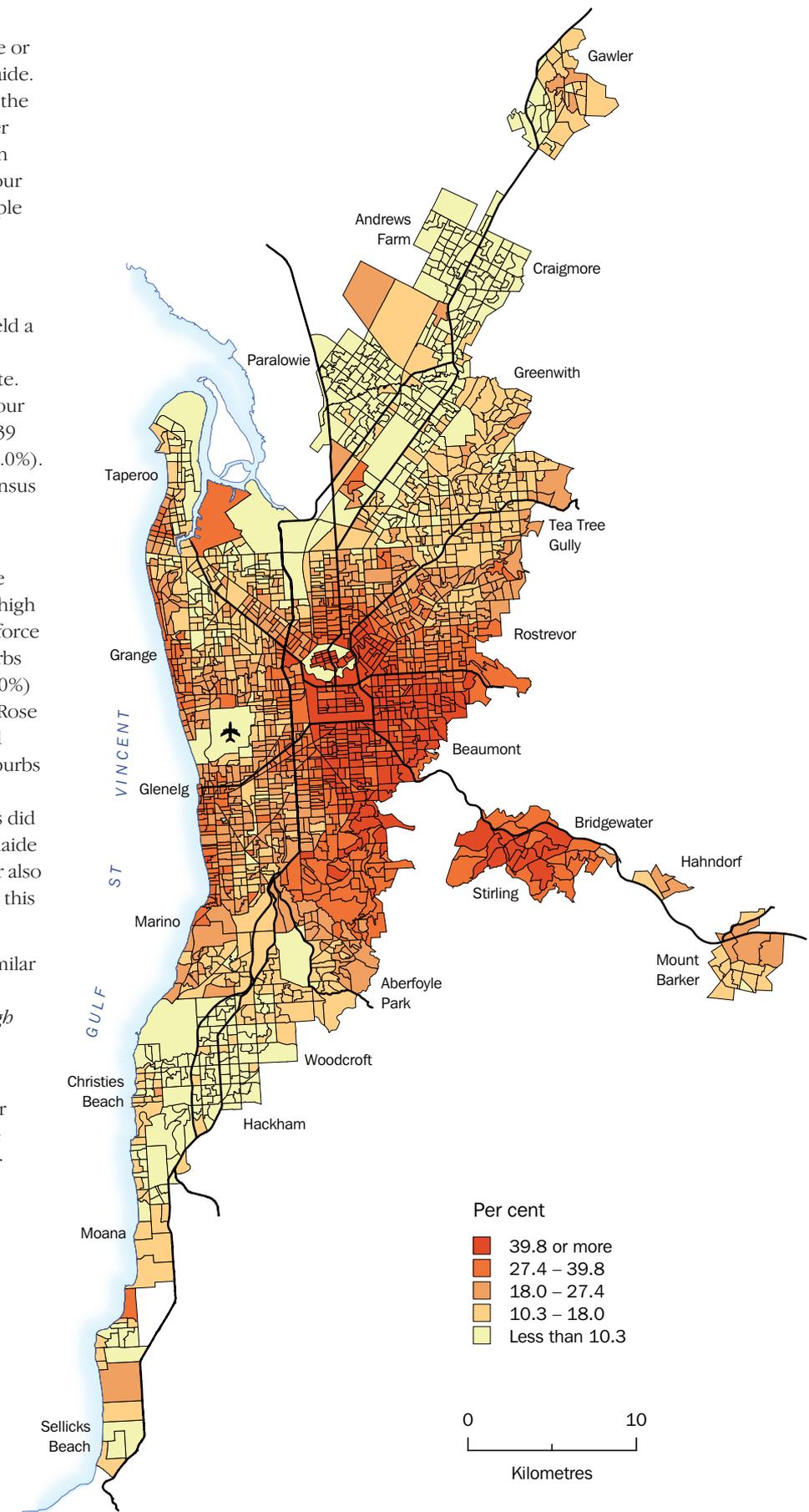
At the 2006 Census, there were 109,209 people in the labour force with a degree or higher non-school qualification in Adelaide. This represented 21.4% of all people in the Adelaide labour force, which was greater than in 2001 (17.9%). Along with Darwin and Palmerston (21.3%), Adelaide's labour force had the lowest proportion of people with university qualifications, of all Australian capital cities.

Of those with university qualifications, 74.6% held a Bachelor degree, 15.4% held a Postgraduate degree and 10.0% held a Graduate diploma or Graduate certificate. The median age of all people in the labour force with university qualifications was 39 years and just over half were female (52.0%). The unemployment rate at the 2006 Census for all people in this category was 2.9%.

The inner city and surrounding inner suburbs to the north and south, and the eastern and foothills suburbs recorded high concentrations of people in the labour force with university qualifications. The suburbs with the highest proportions (around 50%) were the near city suburbs of Dulwich, Rose Park, Toorak Gardens, College Park and North Adelaide. The inner southern suburbs also recorded high proportions, in particular, Unley Park and Hyde Park, as did a narrow strip along the coast. The Adelaide Hills area of Crafers-Stirling-Bridgewater also recorded high proportions of people in this category.

The distribution across Adelaide was similar to the distributions of *people who undertook unpaid voluntary work*, *high income households* and *dwellings with broadband Internet access*.

Low proportions of people in the labour force with university qualifications were evident in the outer northern and outer southern suburbs.



# PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH CERTIFICATE III QUALIFICATIONS

As a percentage of the labour force

At the 2006 Census, there were 78,699 people with Certificate III qualifications in the Adelaide labour force. This represented 15.8% of the labour force, up from 15.2% in 2001.

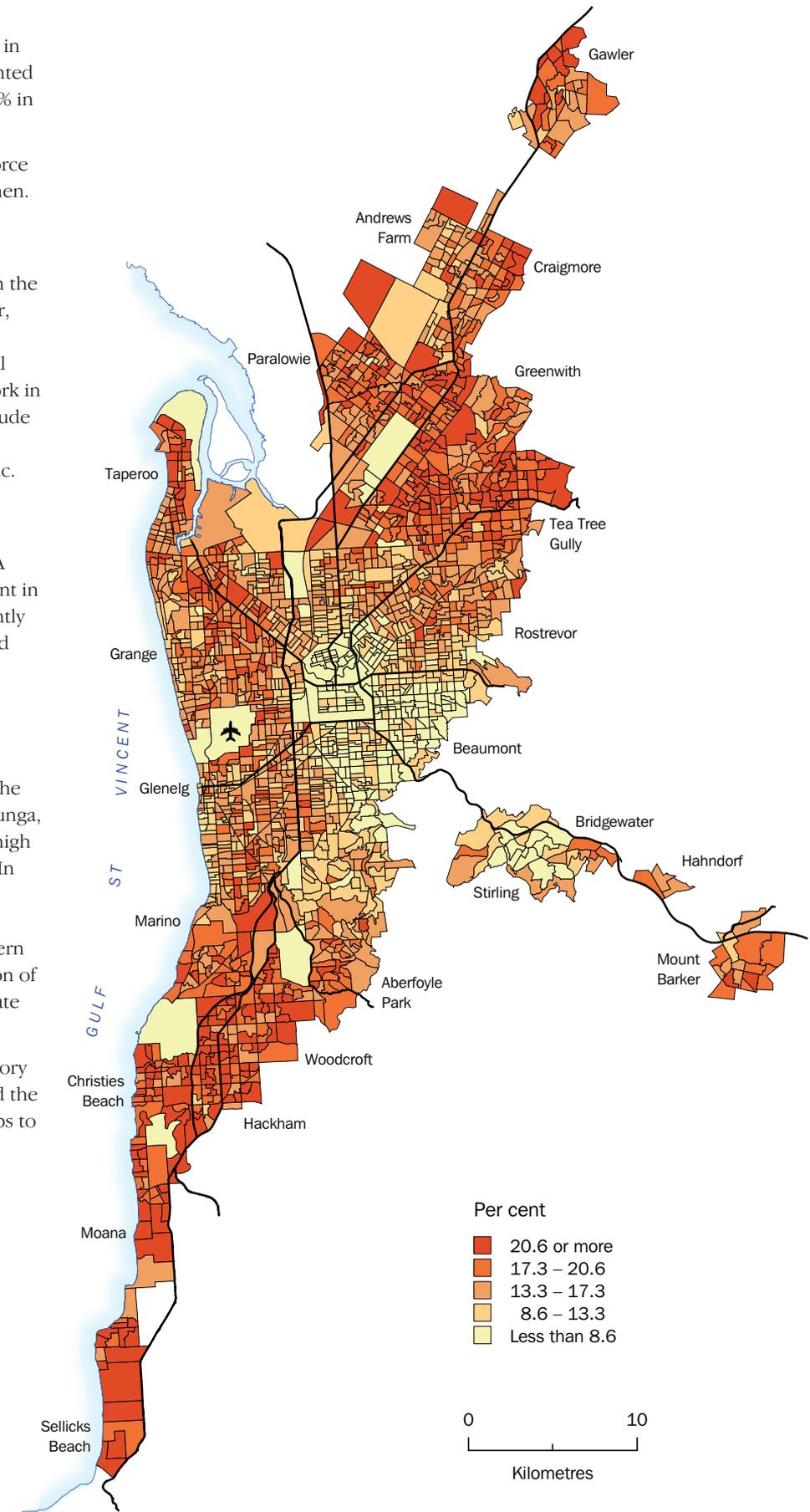
Just over 77% of people in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications were men. The unemployment rate in 2006, for all people in this category, was 3.5%.

A Certificate III qualification, awarded in the vocational education and training sector, provides a high degree of practical skill, together with the theoretical and factual knowledge required, for a person to work in a specific vocation. Some examples include working as a baker, child care worker, hairdresser, plumber or motor mechanic.

People with Certificate III qualifications were mostly concentrated in the outer southern and outer northern suburbs. A significant concentration was also evident in the western suburbs, although to a slightly lesser extent than in the outer north and outer south.

The outer southern suburbs such as Reynella, O'Sullivan Beach, Noarlunga Downs, Port Noarlunga South, Old Noarlunga and Onkaparinga Hills; and the far southern fringe suburbs of Port Willunga, Aldinga Beach and Sellicks Beach, had high proportions of people in this category. In the north-east, suburbs with high proportions included Ridgehaven and Surrey Downs. Largs North, in the western suburbs, also recorded a high proportion of people in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications.

Low proportions of people in this category were evident in the eastern suburbs and the inner city and surrounding inner suburbs to the south. In these areas, people in the labour force were more likely to have university qualifications.



# STUDENTS WHO ATTENDED GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

As a percentage of all school students aged 5 years and over

This map shows where students who attend government schools live. The locations of the government schools may differ from the areas in which the students live.

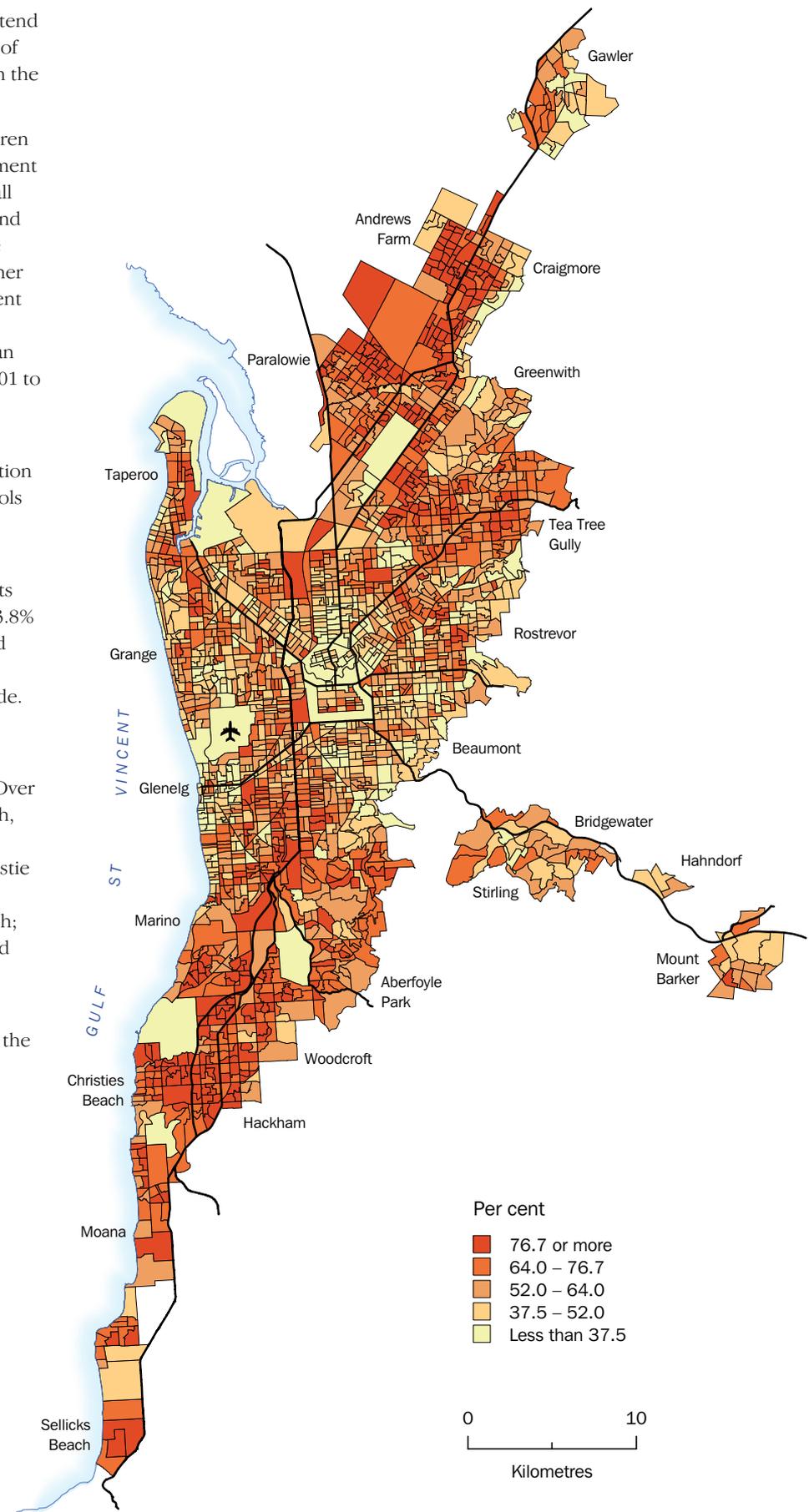
At the 2006 Census, 94,102 school children aged 5 years and over attended government schools in Adelaide. This was 60.0% of all school children aged 5 years and over and was a decrease from 63.9% in 2001. The remaining school children attended either private, catholic or other non-government schools. The decrease in attendance at government schools is consistent with an Australia-wide decline from 67.8% in 2001 to 65.3% in 2006.

In 2006, of all Australian capital cities, Adelaide had the second lowest proportion of students attending government schools (after Canberra-Queanbeyan, 59.6%).

Attendance at government schools was higher for infant/primary school students than for secondary students. In 2006, 63.8% of all infant/primary school students and 54.2% of all secondary school students attended government schools in Adelaide.

High proportions of students attending government schools lived in the outer northern and outer southern suburbs. Over 80% of students living in Elizabeth South, Davoren Park, Smithfield Plains and Salisbury North in the outer north; Christie Downs, O'Sullivan Beach, Hackham, Hackham West and Reynella in the south; and Taperoo in the north-west, attended government schools.

Less than 15% of students living in Medindie, College Park and Hackney in the inner suburbs; and Springfield in the foothills to the south-east, attended government schools.





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## Chapter Four

# Labour Force

Unemployed people

People aged 15–64 years not in the labour force

People aged 15–24 years neither employed nor in the education system

Technicians and trades workers

People who travelled to work by public transport

Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years

People who undertook unpaid voluntary work



## UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

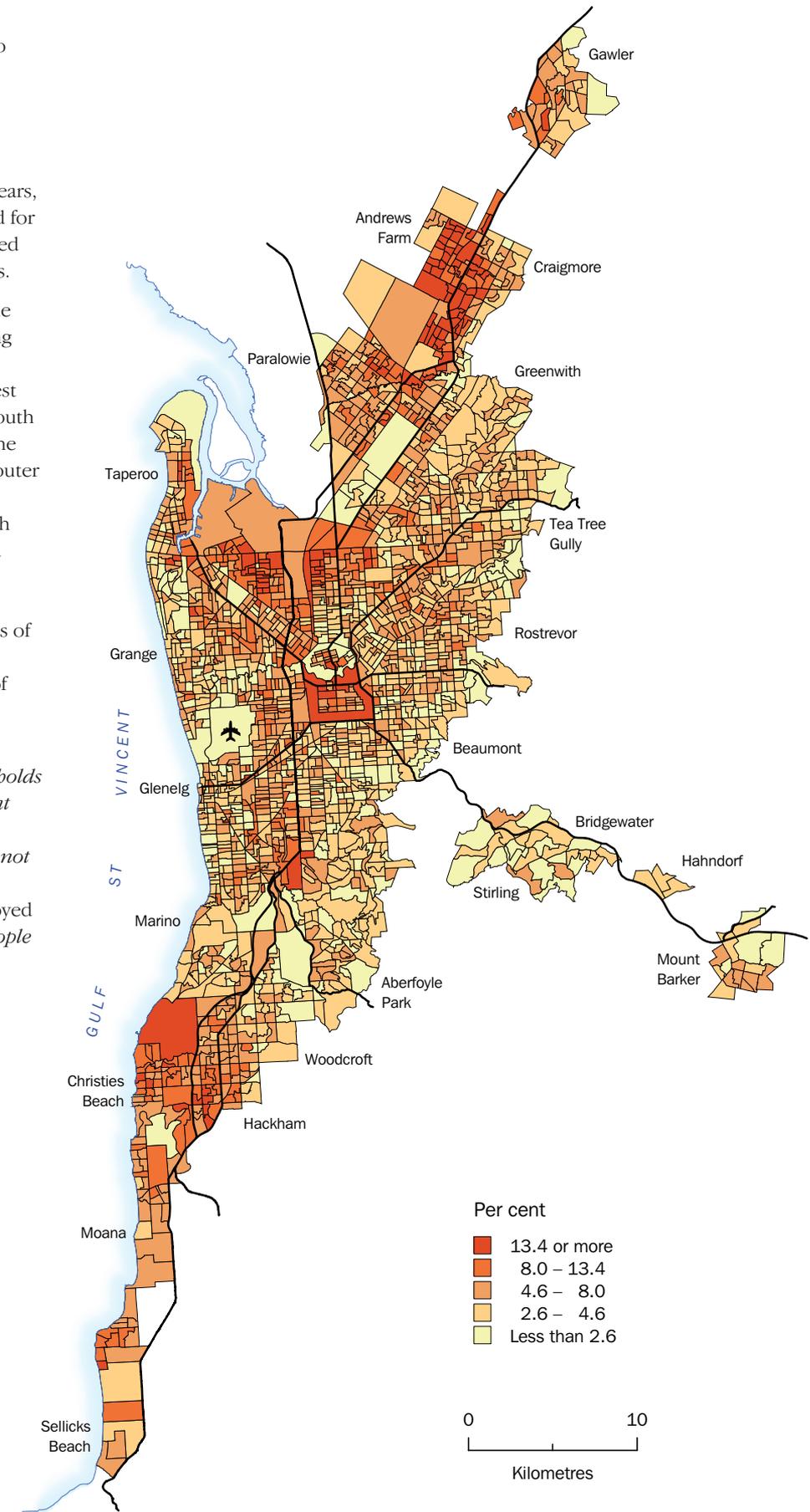
As a percentage of the labour force

At the 2006 Census, there were 27,907 people in the Adelaide labour force who were unemployed. This represented an unemployment rate of 5.3%, a decrease from 7.8% in 2001.

More than one-third (37.6%) of all unemployed people were aged 15–24 years, while those aged 55–64 years accounted for almost 8%. Almost 65% of all unemployed people had no non-school qualifications.

High proportions of unemployed people were particularly evident in the following three areas: the outer north around Elizabeth; the inner north and north-west around Mansfield Park; and the outer south around Christies Beach. Suburbs with the highest unemployment rates were the outer northern suburbs of Smithfield Plains, Elizabeth South, Davoren Park, Elizabeth Park and Munno Para; the northern and north-western suburbs of Athol Park, Mansfield Park, Woodville Gardens and Kilburn; and the outer southern suburbs of Hackham West, Noarlunga Downs and Christies Beach. The southern suburb of Bedford Park also had a high unemployment rate.

High proportions of *low income households* and *one-parent families with dependent children* were generally found in these areas, as were *people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force*. The north-western areas containing high levels of unemployed people also had high proportions of *people born overseas* and *people not fluent in English*.



## PEOPLE AGED 15–64 YEARS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

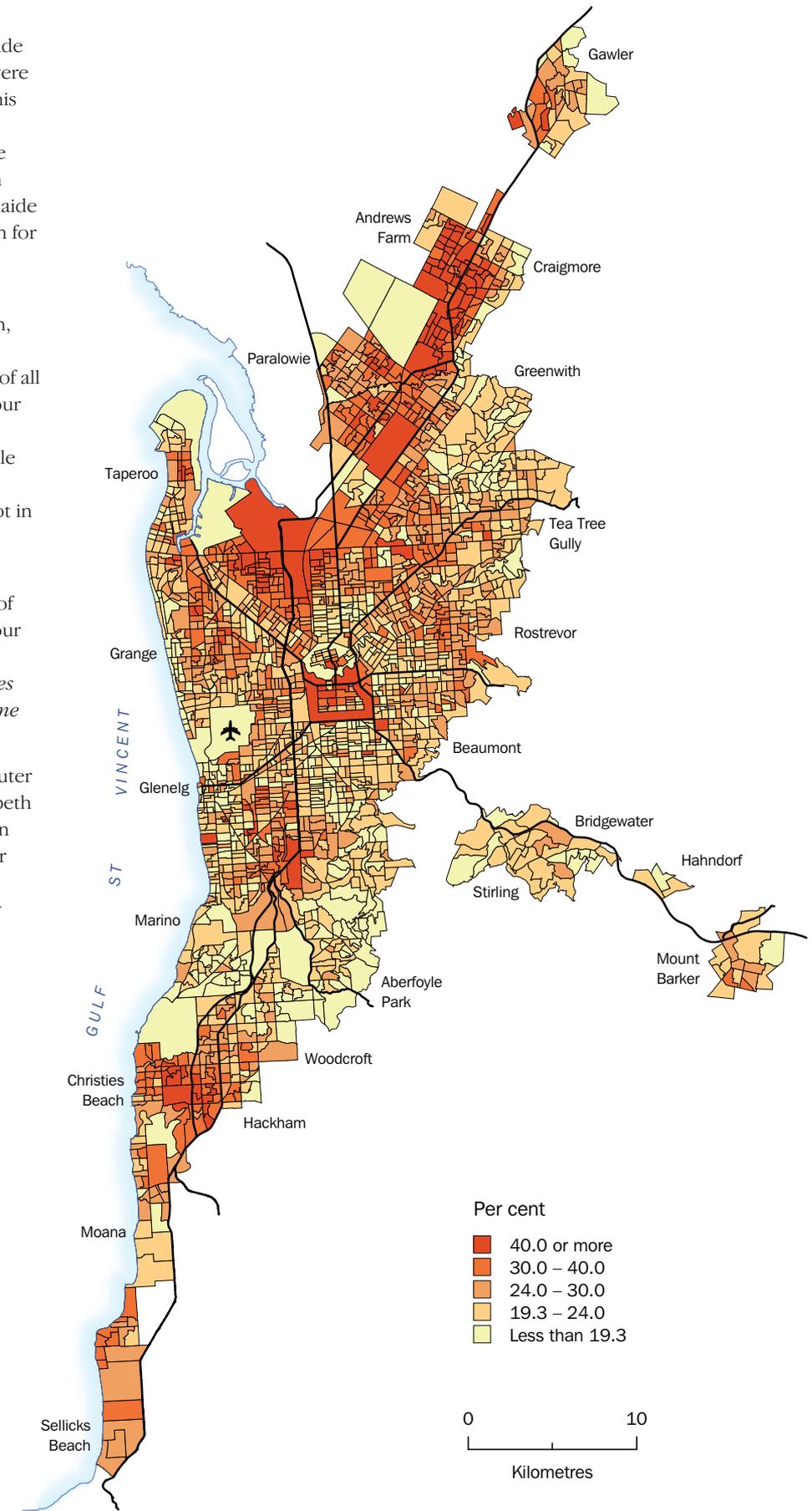
As a percentage of the population aged 15–64 years

At the 2006 Census, there were 178,333 people aged 15–64 years living in Adelaide who were not in the labour force (i.e. were neither employed nor unemployed). This represented 25.6% of the total Adelaide population aged 15–64 years, a decrease from the proportion in 2001 (28.1%). In 2006, of all Australian capital cities, Adelaide recorded the second highest proportion for this group, behind Hobart (26.5%).

Of people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force, just over 60% were women, and almost half of these (48.7%) were married. The most common age group of all people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force were those aged 55–64 years, accounting for 28.8%, followed by people aged 15–24 years (27.0%). The majority (81.6%) of 15–24 year olds who were not in the labour force were attending an educational institution.

Generally, areas with high proportions of people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force also had high proportions of *unemployed people, one-parent families with dependent children* and *low income households*.

High proportions were located in the outer northern suburbs extending from Elizabeth Vale to Smithfield Plains; in the northern and north-western suburbs, in particular Athol Park, Mansfield Park, Angle Park, Woodville Gardens, Kilburn and Dudley Park; and in the outer south around Hackham West and Christie Downs.



# PEOPLE AGED 15–24 YEARS NEITHER EMPLOYED NOR IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

As a percentage of the population aged 15–24 years

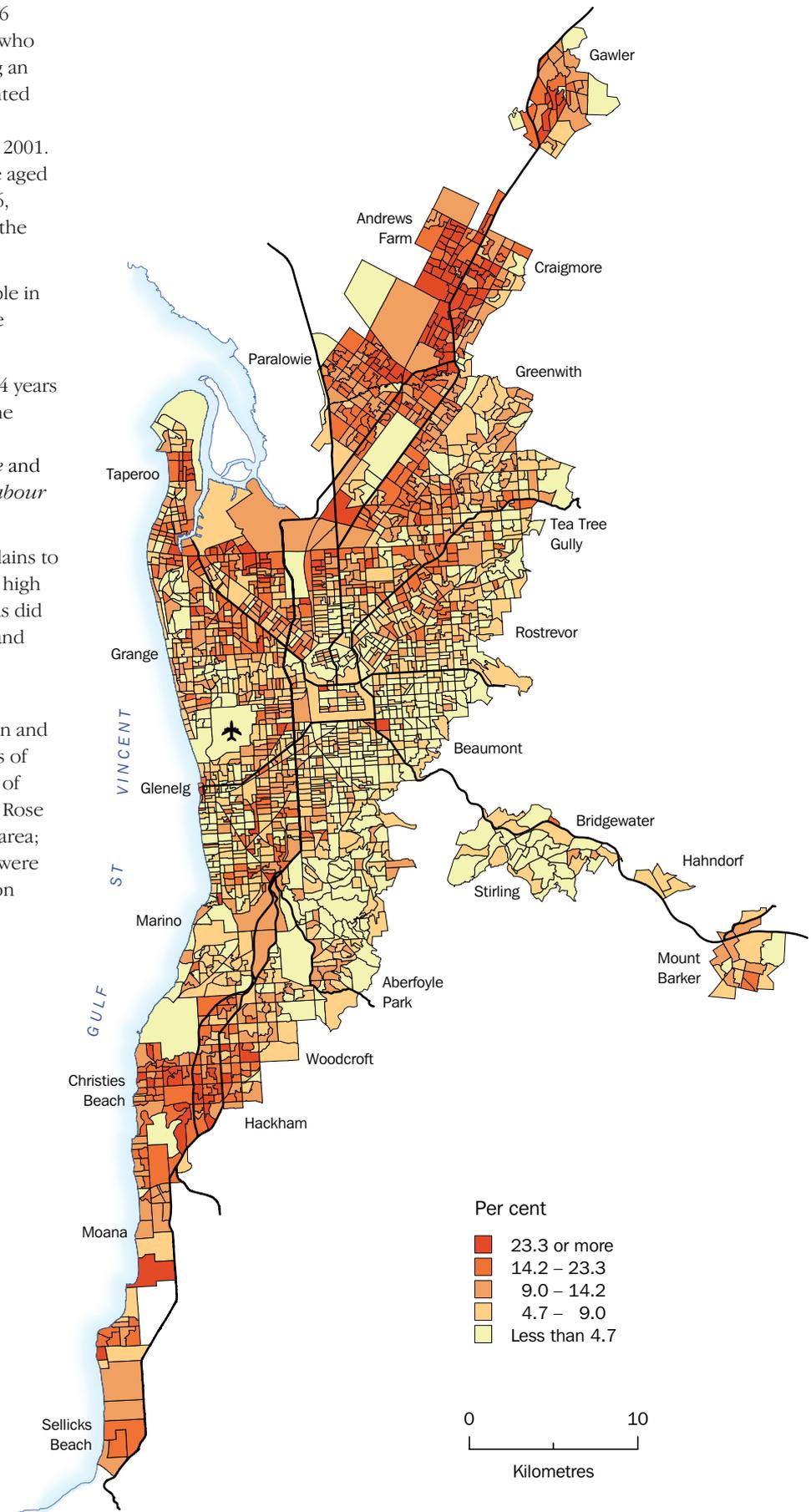
At the 2006 Census, there were 13,966 people aged 15–24 years in Adelaide who were neither employed nor attending an educational institution. This represented 9.9% of the total population aged 15–24 years, compared with 12.7% in 2001. In comparison, of the 185,098 people aged 15–24 years in South Australia in 2006, 10.7% were neither employed nor in the education system.

In Adelaide, just over half of the people in this category at the 2006 Census were female (52.2%).

The distribution of people aged 15–24 years who were neither employed nor in the education system was similar to the distribution of all *unemployed people* and *people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force*.

Suburbs stretching from Smithfield Plains to Elizabeth Vale in the outer north had high proportions (around 25% or more), as did Taperoo, Athol Park, Mansfield Park and Dudley Park in the north-west; and Hackham West in the outer south.

The inner city, eastern, inner southern and foothills suburbs had low proportions of people in this category. Less than 2% of 15–24 year olds in Joslin, Kent Town, Rose Park and Unley Park in the inner city area; and Glen Osmond in the south-east, were neither employed nor in the education system.



## TECHNICIANS AND TRADES WORKERS

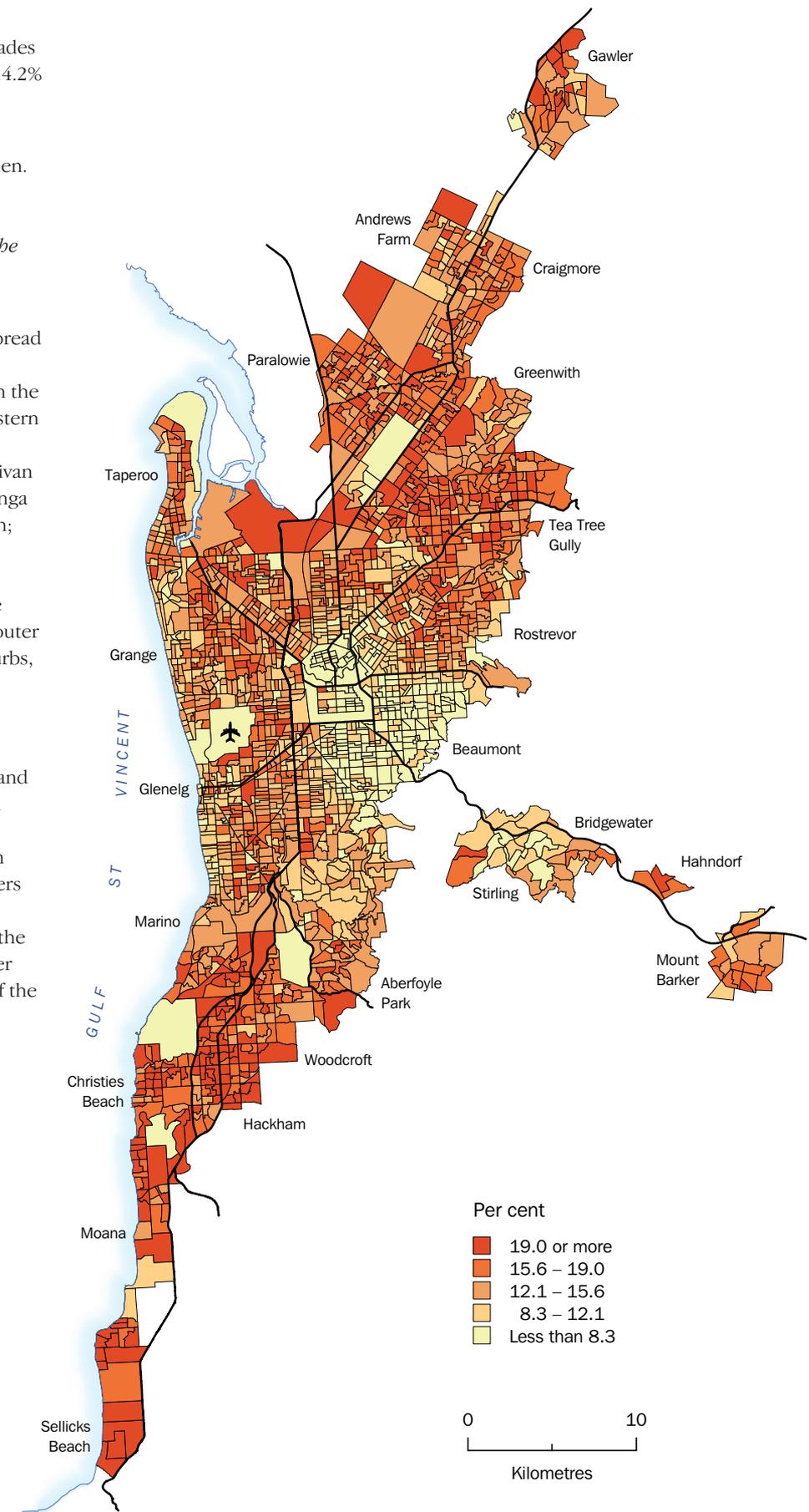
As a percentage of the employed population

At the 2006 Census, there were 70,514 people employed as Technicians and trades workers in Adelaide. This represented 14.2% of all employed people.

Almost 85% of people employed as Technicians and trades workers were men. The distribution of people in this occupation group across Adelaide was similar to the distribution of *people in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications*.

Technicians and trades workers were spread throughout most of Adelaide with particularly high concentrations living in the outer southern, outer northern and western suburbs. Suburbs with the highest proportions (over 20%) included O'Sullivan Beach, Christies Beach and Port Noarlunga South along the coast in the outer south; Onkaparinga Hills, Hackham and Old Noarlunga also in the outer south; and Sellicks Beach at the southern tip of the mapped area. Munno Para West in the outer north; and Hendon in the western suburbs, were other areas that recorded high proportions, with 21.4% and 22.6% respectively.

The eastern suburbs and the inner city and surrounding inner suburbs to the south recorded very low proportions of Technicians and trades workers living in these areas. Suburbs where these workers made up less than 5% of the employed resident populations were Leabrook in the east; St Georges and Urrbrae in the inner south-east; and Kings Park, just south of the city.



# PEOPLE WHO TRAVELLED TO WORK BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT

As a percentage of the employed population

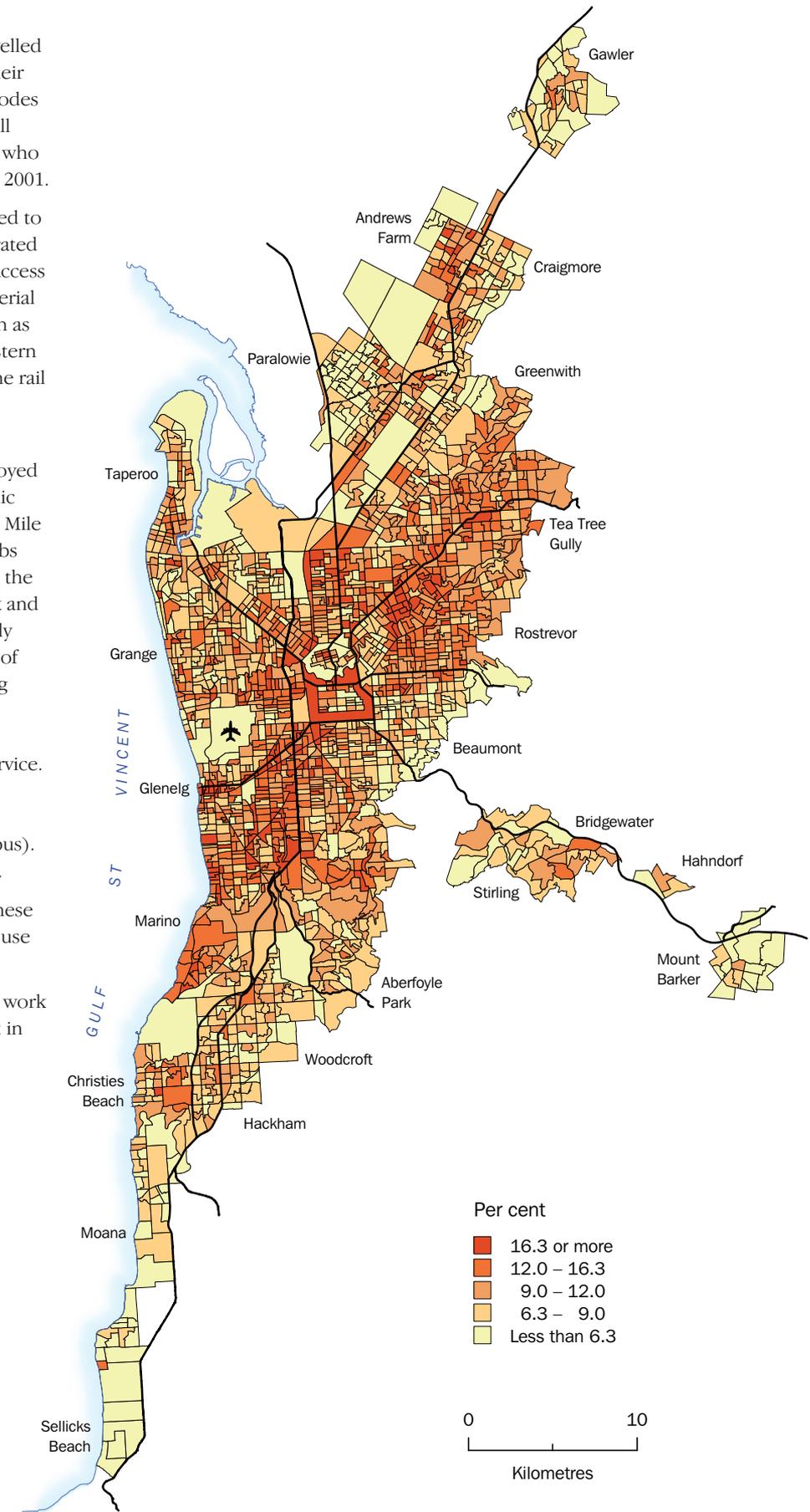
On Census Day, 8 August 2006, 42,239 employed people living in Adelaide travelled to work by public transport, either as their only mode or, as one of two or more modes of transport. This represented 9.7% of all employed people, compared with 8.7% who used public transport on Census Day in 2001.

High proportions of people who travelled to work by public transport were concentrated in areas near the city centre, with easy access to public transport, and along major arterial roads and bus, tram and train lines, such as the O-Bahn bus service to the north-eastern suburbs, the tram line to Glenelg and the rail network to the northern and southern suburbs.

Suburbs with high proportions of employed residents who travelled to work by public transport included Ovingham, Bowden, Mile End and Ashford in the inner city suburbs (mainly bus); Klemzig and Payneham in the north-eastern suburbs (bus); Ascot Park and Oaklands Park in the inner south (mainly train); and the southern coastal suburb of Seacliff (mainly train). Along the Glenelg tram route, relatively high numbers of employed residents in Black Forest, Glandore and Glenelg used the tram service. In the eastern suburbs, Kensington also recorded a high proportion of people travelling to work by public transport (bus).

It should be noted that while the use of public transport was relatively high in these areas, it was still not as prevalent as the use of motor vehicles.

Low proportions of people travelling to work by public transport were mostly evident in Adelaide's outer suburbs.



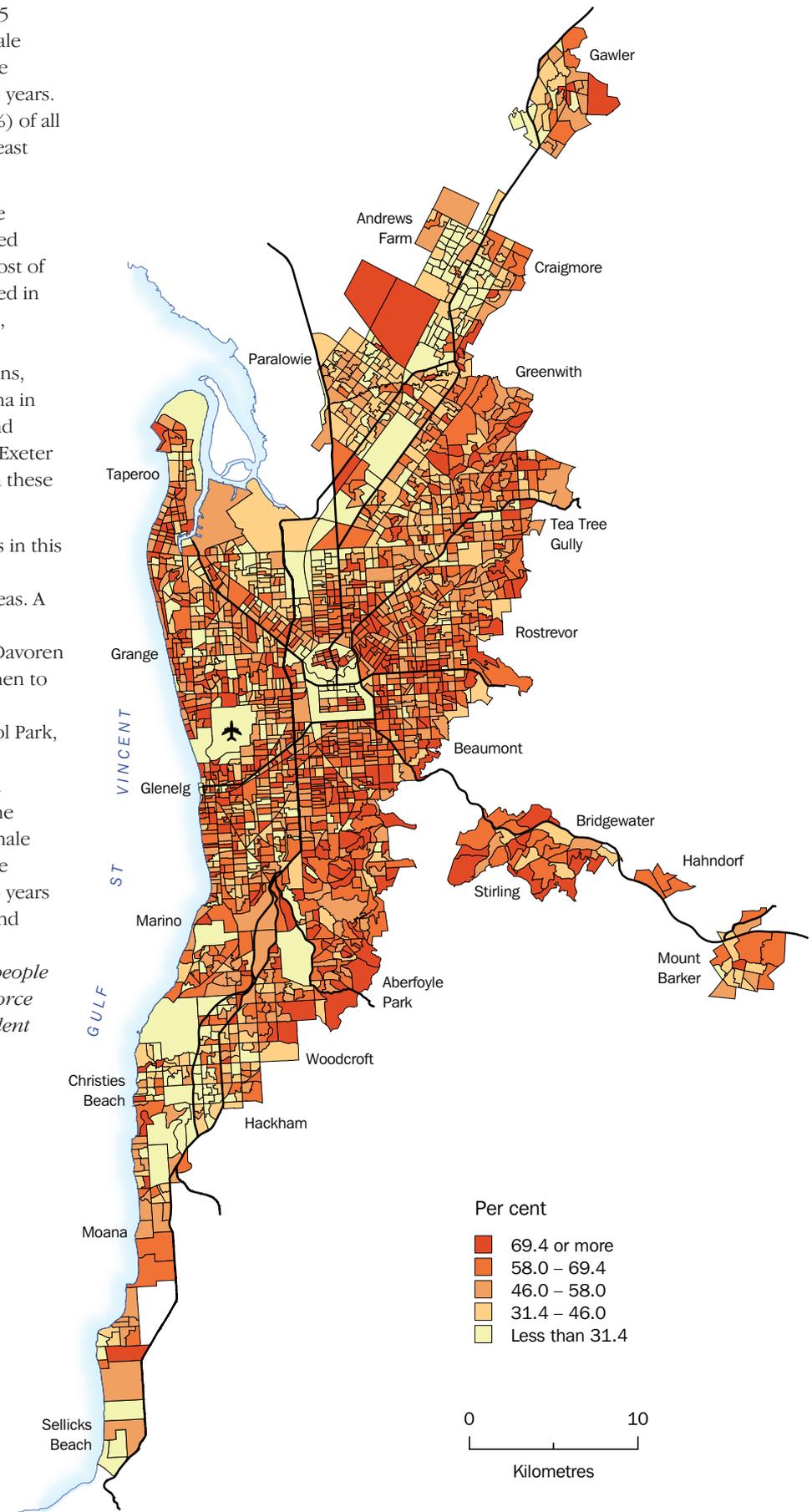
## FAMILIES WITH THE FEMALE PARENT IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND AT LEAST ONE CHILD AGED 0–4 YEARS

As a percentage of all families with a female parent and at least one child aged 0–4 years

At the 2006 Census, there were 23,395 families in Adelaide in which the female parent was in the labour force and the family had at least one child aged 0–4 years. This represented just over half (53.1%) of all families with a female parent and at least one child aged 0–4 years.

Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years were spread throughout most of Adelaide. High proportions were noted in the inner suburbs of Gilberton, Joslin, St Peters, Stepney and Eastwood; the eastern suburbs of Kensington Gardens, Kensington Park and Erindale; Auldana in the foothills; Unley Park, Netherby and Torrens Park in the inner south; and Exeter in the north-west. The proportions in these suburbs were over 70%.

Generally, low proportions of families in this category were in the outer northern, north-western and outer southern areas. A stretch of suburbs in the outer north reaching from Smithfield Plains and Davoren Park through to Elizabeth Park and then to Elizabeth South had relatively low proportions, as did Dudley Park, Athol Park, Woodville Gardens, Angle Park and Mansfield Park in the north-west; and Hackham West in the outer south. The proportions of families where the female parent was in the labour force and the family had at least one child aged 0–4 years in these areas ranged between 20% and 30%. These areas generally had high proportions of *unemployed people, people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force and one-parent families with dependent children*.



## PEOPLE WHO UNDERTOOK UNPAID VOLUNTARY WORK

As a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over

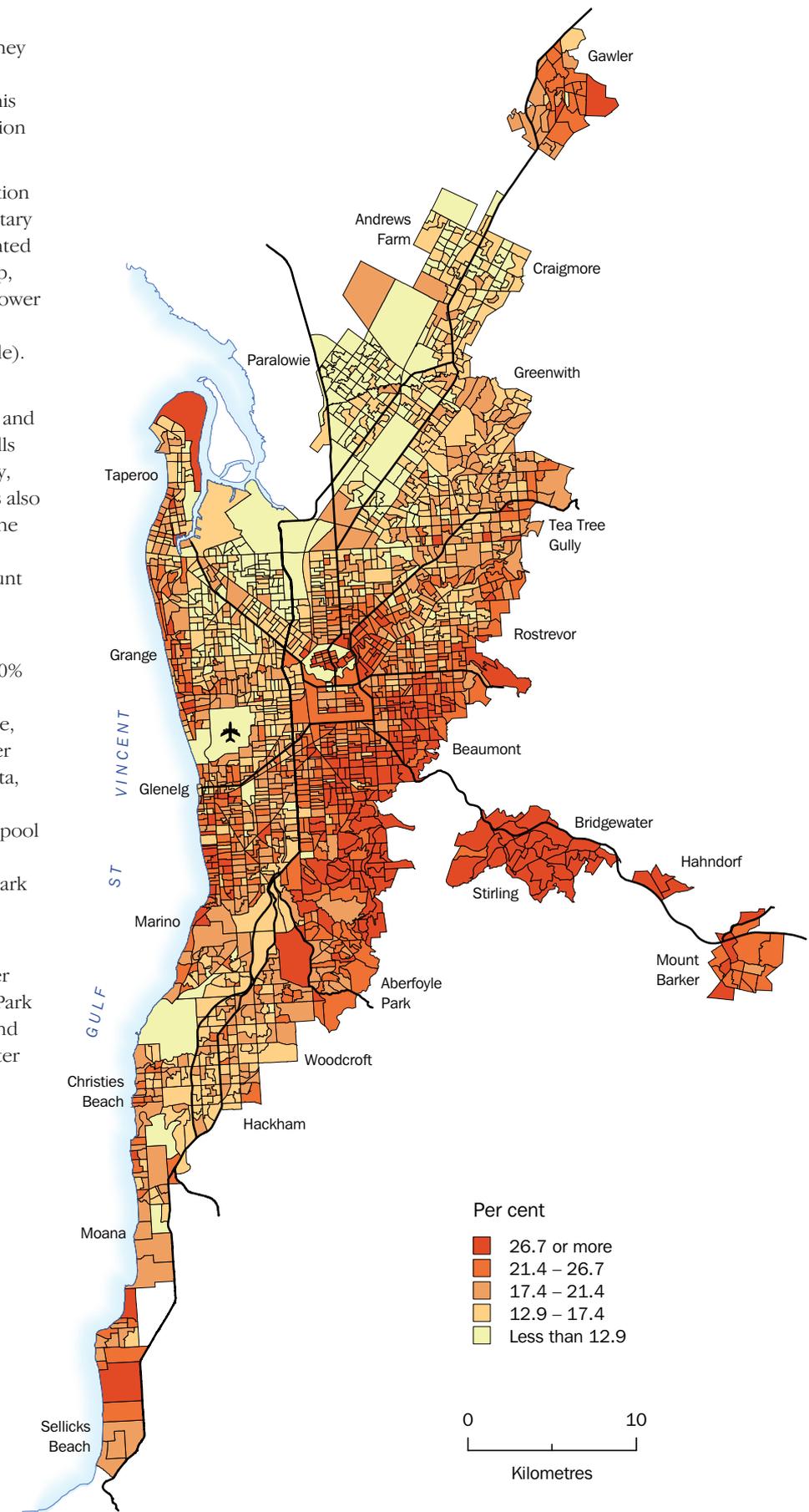
At the 2006 Census, there were 158,338 people in Adelaide who reported that they had undertaken some unpaid voluntary work in the previous twelve months. This was 19.2% of the total Adelaide population aged 15 years and over.

The age group with the highest proportion of people who undertook unpaid voluntary work were 45–54 year olds, who accounted for 19.3% of all volunteers. Of this group, 56.1% were women which was slightly lower than the proportion for all people who undertook voluntary work (57.1% female).

High percentages of volunteers were concentrated in the suburbs to the east and south-east, particularly along the foothills from around Athelstone to Happy Valley, and also along the coast. These suburbs also recorded higher household incomes. The outlying communities of Gawler, Crafers-Bridgewater, Hahndorf and Mount Barker also had high proportions of volunteers.

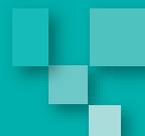
Suburbs where there were more than 30% of people who had undertaken unpaid voluntary work included Stirling, Aldgate, Crafers, Heathfield, Hahndorf and Upper Sturt in the Mount Lofty Ranges; Glenalta, Eden Hills and Hawthorndene in the foothills; Hawthorn, Marryatville, Heathpool and Urrbrae in the east and inner south-east; and Medindie and College Park in the inner suburbs.

There were relatively low proportions recorded in the north-western and outer northern suburbs, particularly in Athol Park and Mansfield Park in the north-west; and Burton and Munno Para West in the outer north (each with less than 10%).





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Chapter Five

# Income

Low income households

High income households



## LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Households with gross weekly income less than \$350  
As a percentage of all households

At the 2006 Census, 71,463 households in Adelaide were classified as low income households (i.e. received gross weekly income less than \$350). This represented 18.6% of all households.

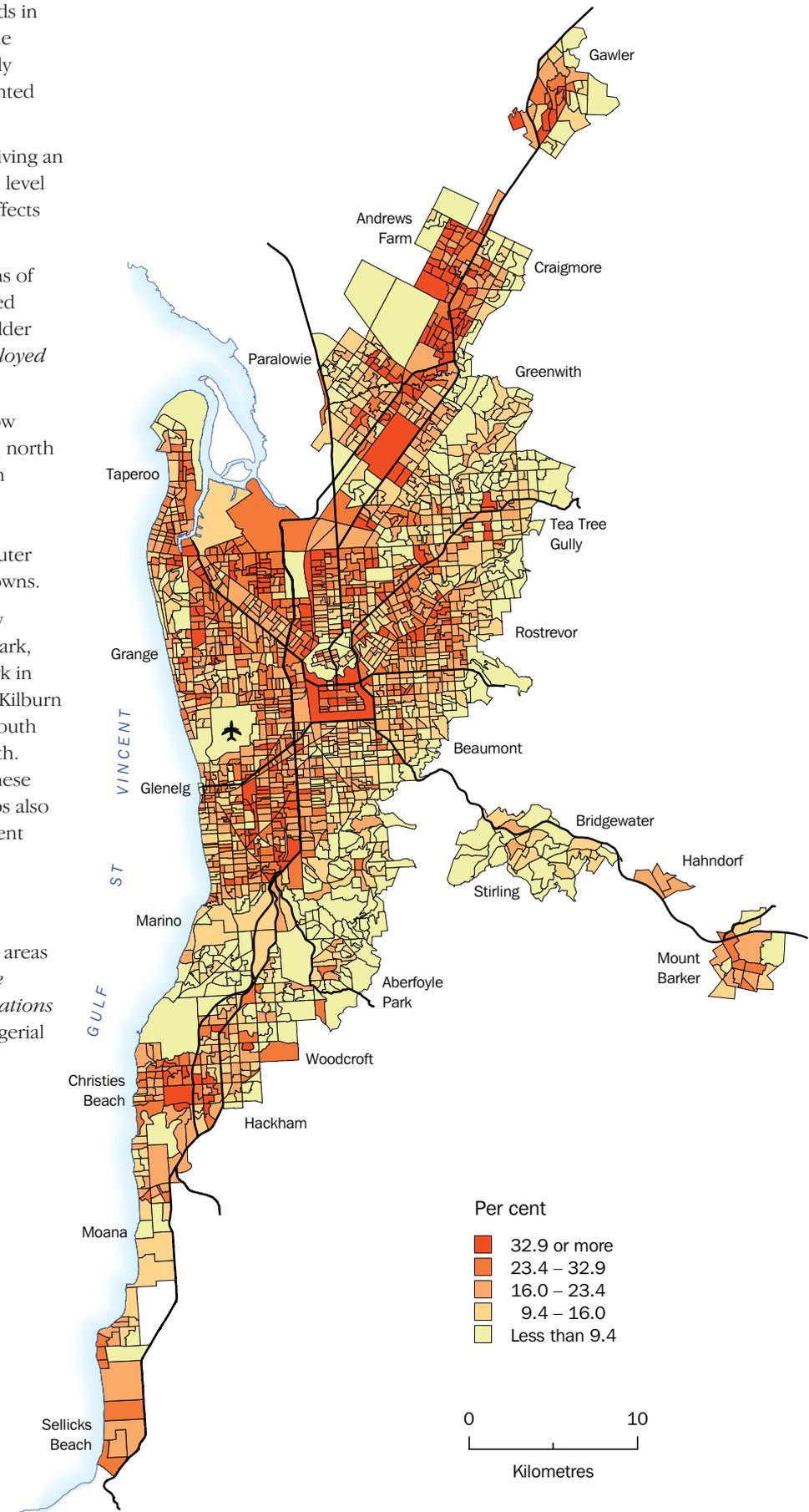
Note that the number of people receiving an income in a household, as well as the level of income each individual receives, affects household income.

Generally, areas with high proportions of low income households also contained higher than average proportions of older people, *rented dwellings* and *unemployed people*.

The areas with high proportions of low income households were in the west, north and outer north with particularly high concentrations in the north-western suburbs. A cluster of low income households was also evident in the outer southern suburbs around Christie Downs.

Suburbs with high proportions of low income households included Angle Park, Woodville Gardens and Mansfield Park in the north-west; Bowden in the west; Kilburn in the north; and Gawler, Elizabeth South and Elizabeth Grove in the outer north. More than a third of households in these areas had low incomes. These suburbs also generally had high levels of government housing.

There were very few low income households in the eastern suburbs, particularly along the foothills. These areas had high proportions of *people in the labour force with university qualifications* and people in professional and managerial occupations.



## HIGH INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Households with gross weekly income of \$1,700 or more  
As a percentage of all households

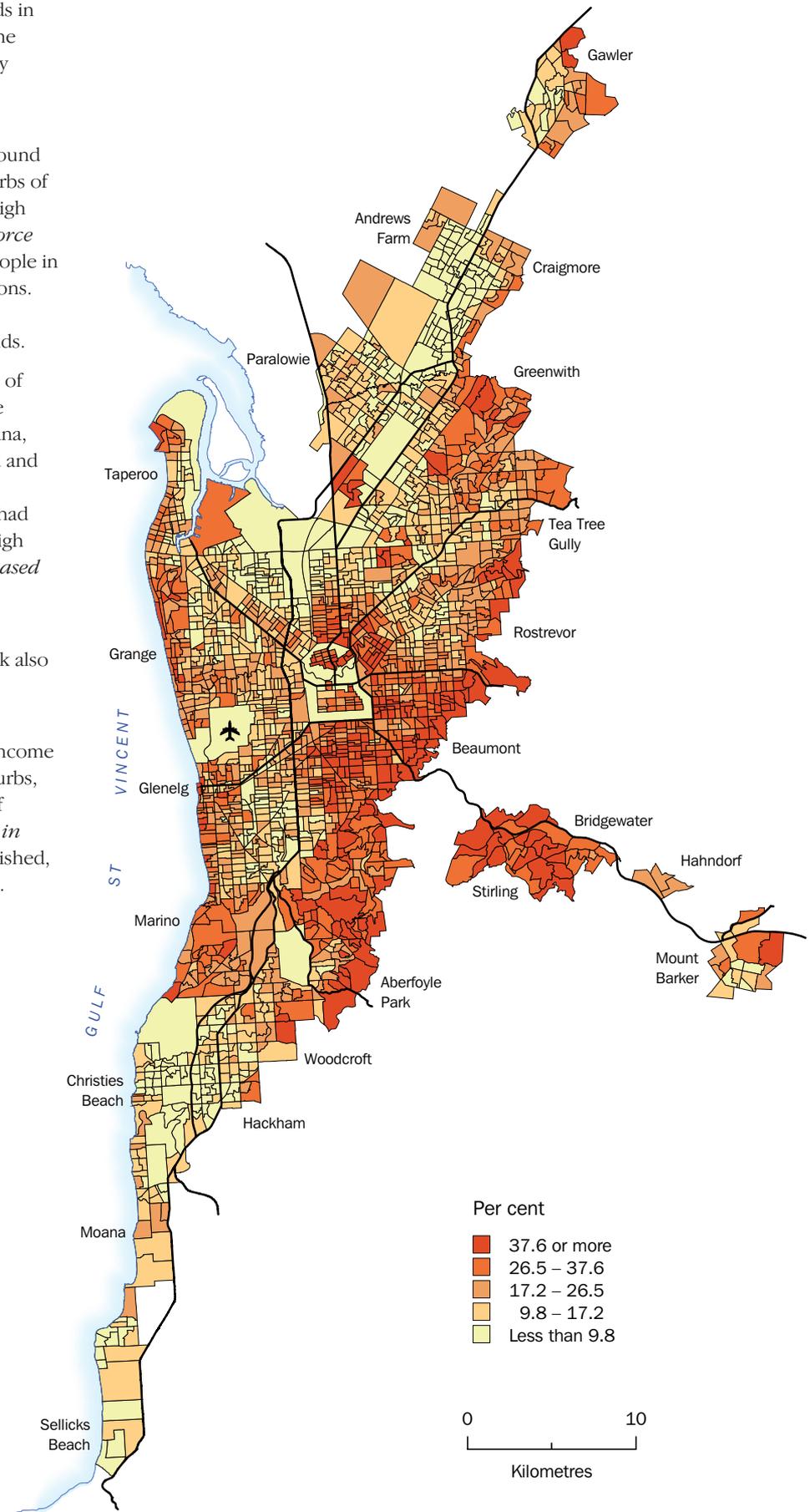
At the 2006 Census, 78,075 households in Adelaide were classified as high income households (i.e. received gross weekly income of \$1,700 or more). This represented 20.3% of all households.

Most high income households were found in the eastern, foothills and hills suburbs of Adelaide. These areas generally had high proportions of *people in the labour force with university qualifications* and people in professional and managerial occupations. Areas along the coast also had high proportions of high income households.

Suburbs with the highest proportions of high income households included the eastern and foothills suburbs of Auldana, Springfield, Stonyfell, Mount Osmond and Glen Osmond. Around 50% – 60% of households in each of these suburbs had high incomes. These areas also had high proportions of  *dwellings being purchased or fully owned*.

Nearer the city, the inner suburbs of Medindie, College Park and Unley Park also had high proportions of high income households.

There were low proportions of high income households in the north-western suburbs, where there were high proportions of *recent arrivals and people not fluent in English*, and in the older, more established, outer northern and southern suburbs. These areas also had high levels of government rented housing.



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## Chapter Six

# Families and Households

People living alone

One-parent families with dependent children

Couples with no dependent children



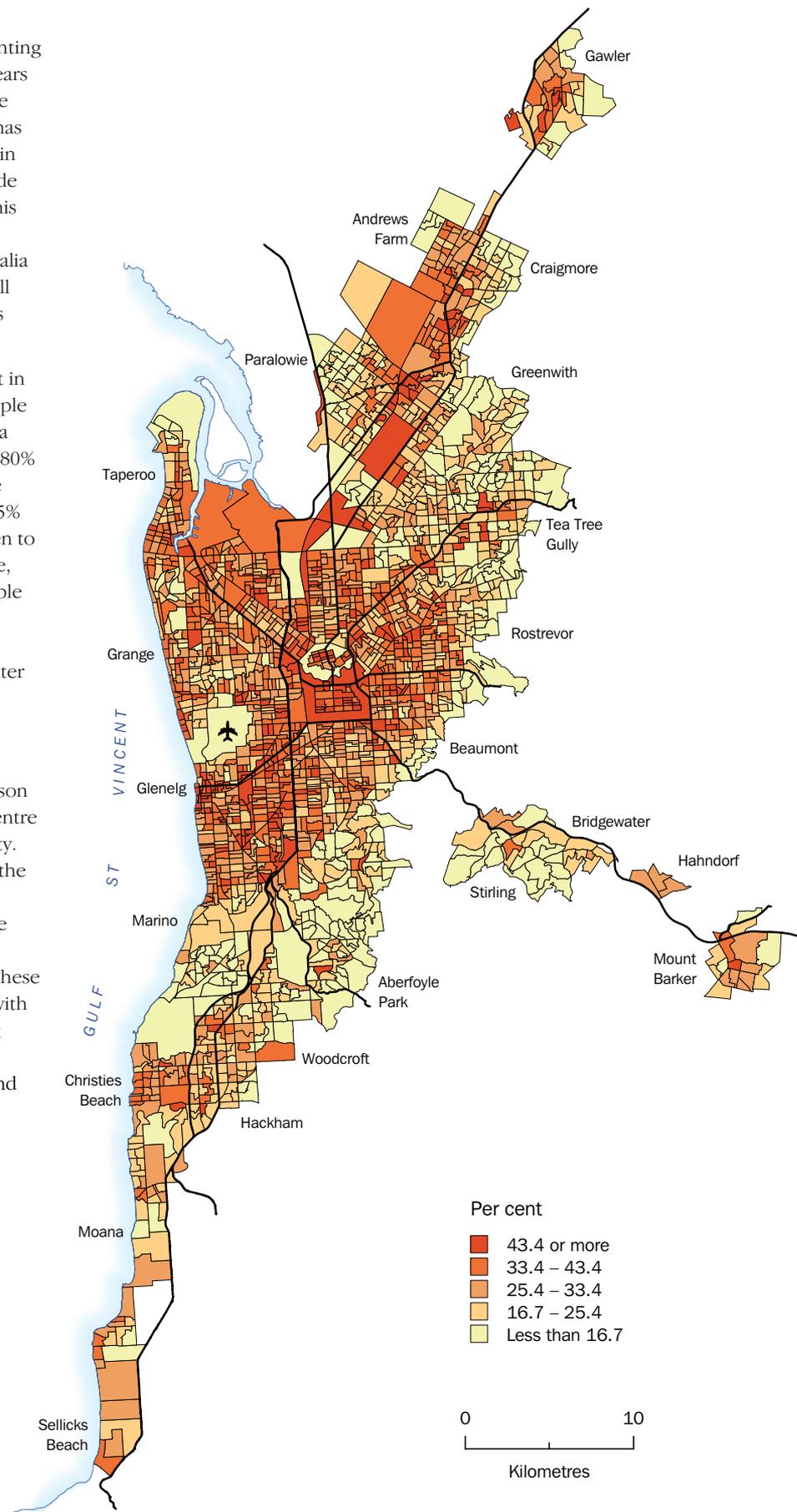
## PEOPLE LIVING ALONE

As a percentage of all households

At the 2006 Census, there were 120,575 people living alone in Adelaide, representing 13.5% of the total population aged 15 years and over or 28.3% of all households. The proportion of lone person households has increased from 26.5% of all households in 1996 and 28.2% in 2001. In 2006, Adelaide had the second highest proportion of this household type of all Australian capital cities, after Hobart (29.3%). South Australia had the highest proportion (27.7%) of all Australian states and territories, which is indicative of its older age profile.

People living alone were more prevalent in the older age groups, with 24.2% of people living alone aged 75 years and over and a further 29.8% aged 55–74 years. Almost 80% of the 75 years and over age group were widowed. Of all people living alone, 56.5% were women. The proportions of women to men were most notable for older people, with women representing 76.9% of people aged 75 years and over living alone and 69.6% for those aged 65–74 years. The proportion of men living alone was greater in the younger years, particularly in the 35–44 year age group with men representing 65.2%.

The greatest concentrations of lone person households were generally in the city centre or within a 10 kilometre radius of the city. The highest proportions were found in the inner eastern suburbs of Kensington, Glenside and Kent Town; Bowden in the inner west; and the coastal suburb of Glenelg. Around 50% of households in these suburbs had only one occupant. Areas with the highest proportions of people living alone also had high proportions of *low income households, rented dwellings and people aged 75 years and over.*



# ONE-PARENT FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

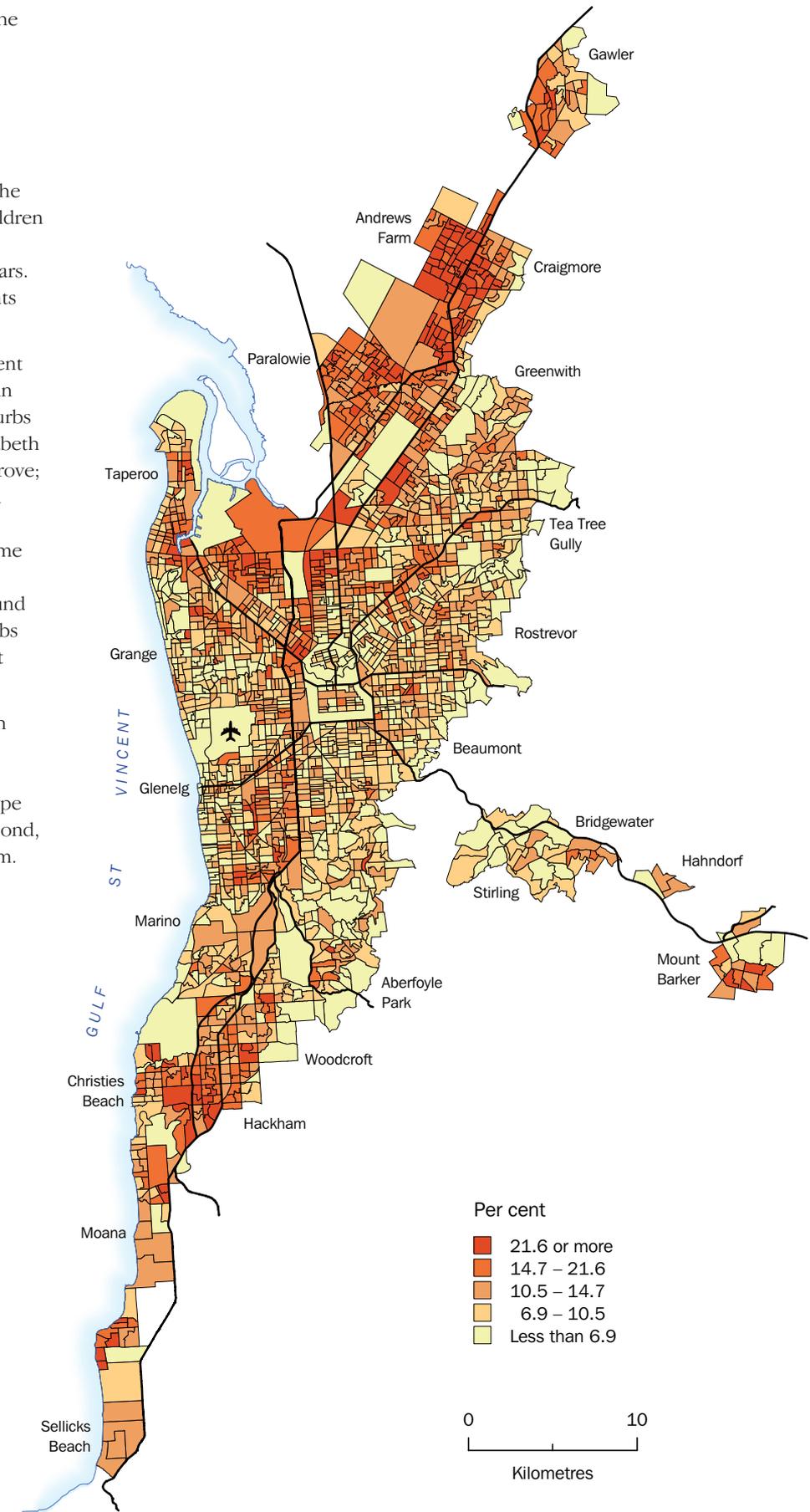
As a percentage of all families

At the 2006 Census, 33,930 (11.6%) of the 292,312 families in Adelaide were one-parent families with dependent children. In 2001, this family type represented 11.7% of all families and in 1996, 10.6%.

In 2006, the parent in most (85.1%) of the one-parent families with dependent children was female and almost 40% of all lone parents were in the age group 35–44 years. More than half (57.2%) of all lone parents were in the labour force.

Areas with high proportions of one-parent families with dependent children were in two clusters: in the outer northern suburbs of Smithfield Plains, Davoren Park, Elizabeth North, Elizabeth South and Elizabeth Grove; and the outer southern suburbs around Hackham West and Noarlunga Downs. There were also high proportions in some of the north-western suburbs such as Mansfield Park and Athol Park, and around Kilburn in the inner north. These suburbs generally had high levels of government housing and *unemployed people*.

There were few one-parent families with dependent children in the high income eastern, foothills and coastal suburbs. Suburbs with 5% or less of this family type included Hillier, Tennyson, Mount Osmond, Kings Park, Stonyfell and Craighorn Farm.



## COUPLES WITH NO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

As a percentage of all families

A couple without dependent children is a couple family with no dependent children usually resident in the family. These couples include families where the children have left home, who are retired, who have decided not to have children or who are yet to have children. Note: These couples may have non-dependent children still at home.

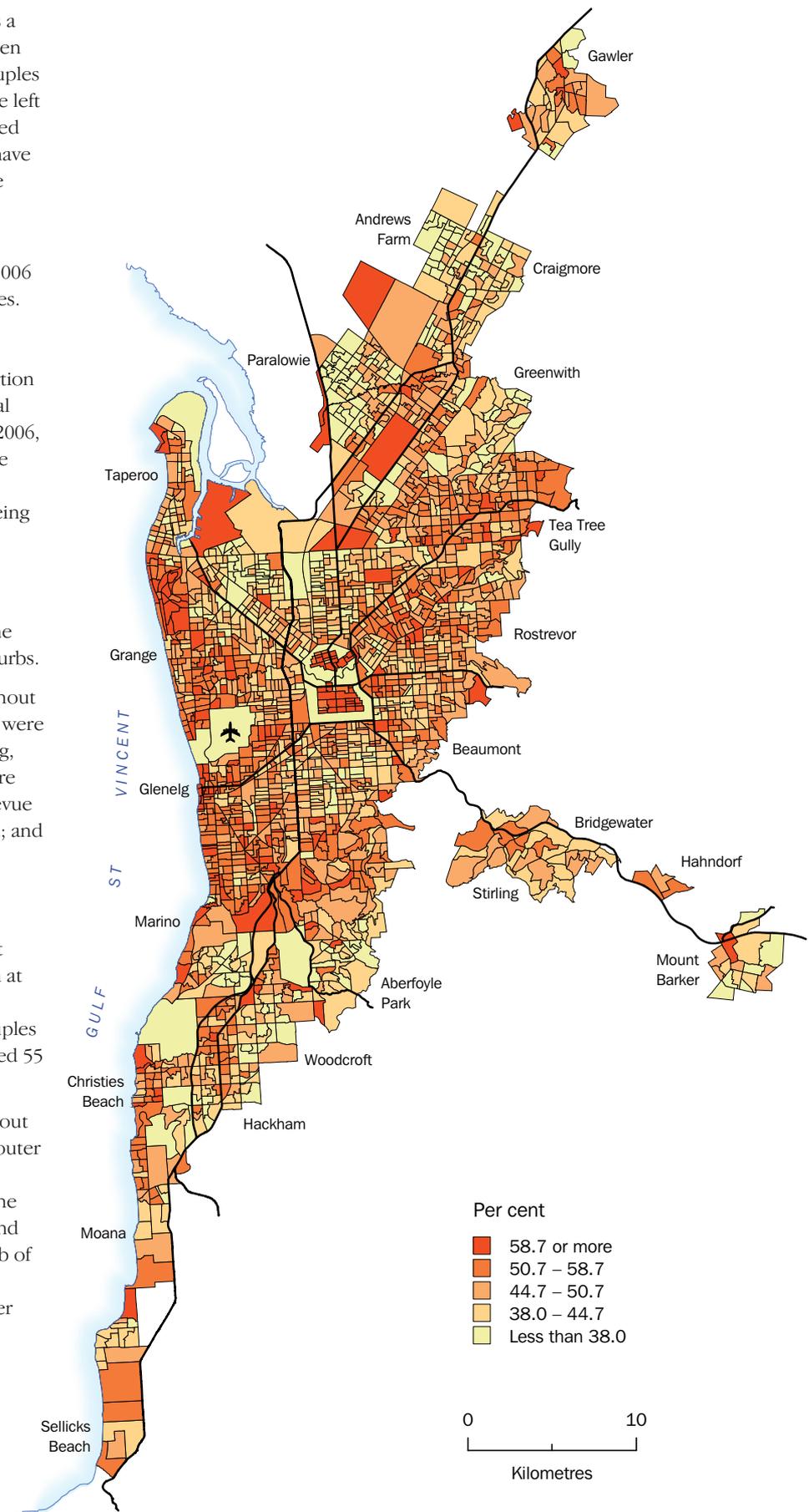
There were 136,907 couples with no dependent children in Adelaide at the 2006 Census, representing 46.8% of all families. This family type has increased since the 2001 Census when the proportion was 46.1%. Adelaide had the highest proportion of this family type of all Australian capital cities in each of these Census years. In 2006, South Australia, with 48.0%, also had the highest proportion of all states and territories, which is indicative of the ageing population in this state.

High proportions of couples with no dependent children were scattered throughout Adelaide, but less so in some outer northern and outer southern suburbs.

The highest proportions of couples without dependent children (greater than 60%) were located in the coastal suburbs of Glenelg, West Lakes and Tennyson; the city centre and North Adelaide; Pasadena and Bellevue Heights in the south; Netley in the west; and Hillier in the outer north. Glenside and Glynde in the east, also had high proportions (close to 60% each).

In the city centre, most couples without dependent children were younger, with at least one partner under 39 years of age, whereas in the other suburbs, most couples were older, with at least one partner aged 55 years or over.

The lowest proportions of couples without dependent children were found in the outer northern suburbs of Andrews Farm, Smithfield Plains, Burton and Hewett; the north-western suburbs of Pennington and Mansfield Park; and the northern suburb of Killburn. Suburbs with high levels of government housing generally had lower levels of this family type.





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## Chapter Seven

# Dwellings

Housing occupancy standard

Rented dwellings

Dwellings being purchased

Dwellings with broadband Internet access



# HOUSING OCCUPANCY STANDARD

Households that require additional bedrooms  
As a percentage of all households

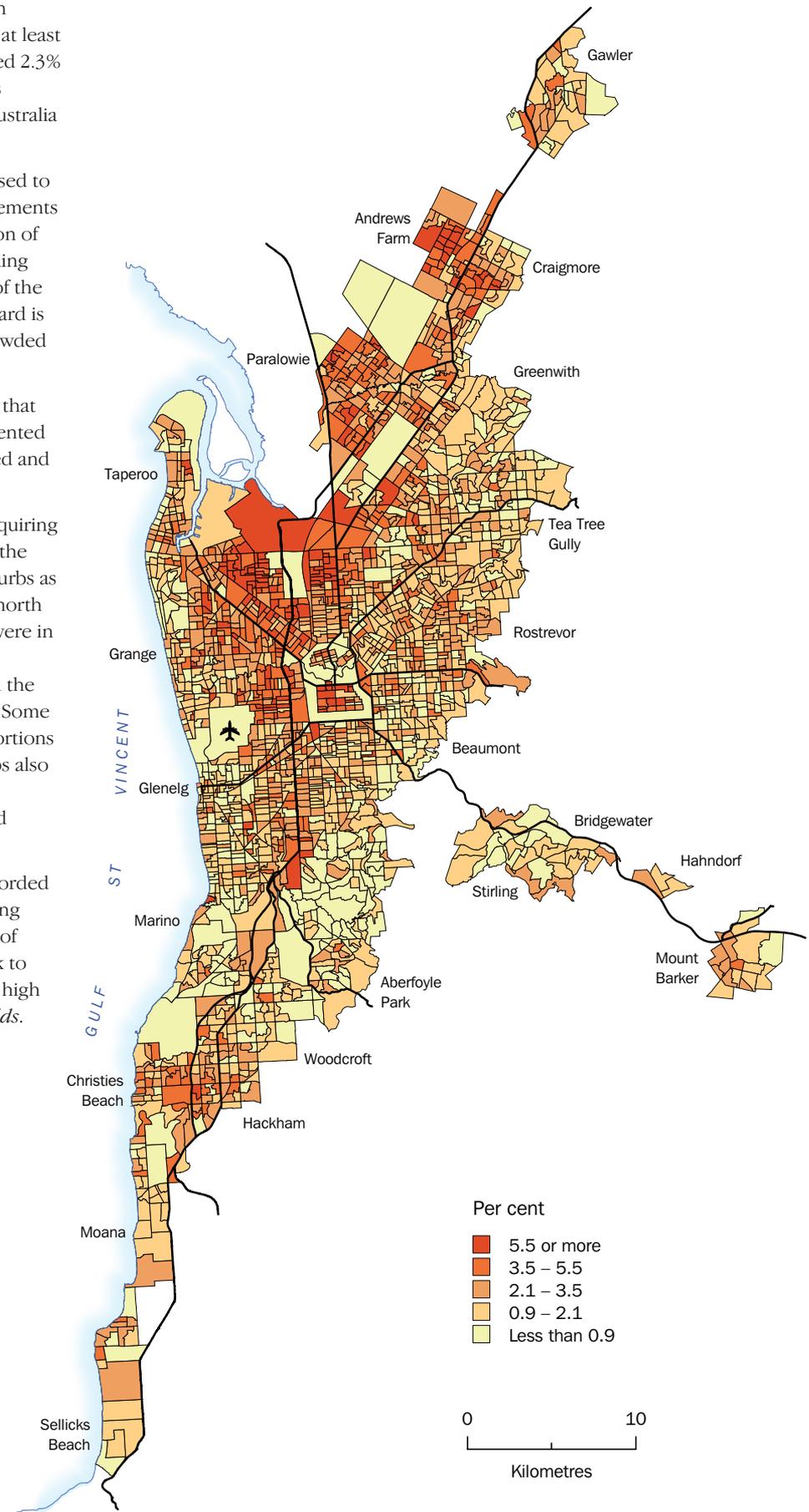
At the 2006 Census, 9,349 dwellings in Adelaide were determined to require at least one extra bedroom, which represented 2.3% of all occupied private dwellings. This proportion was the same for South Australia as a whole.

The housing occupancy standard is used to assess the minimum bedroom requirements of a household, based on a comparison of the number of bedrooms in the dwelling with the number and characteristics of the residents. Dwellings where this standard is not met are considered to be overcrowded or to have insufficient bedrooms.

Almost 50% of Adelaide's households that required additional bedrooms were rented compared with 32.0% being purchased and 17.7% that were fully owned.

Higher proportions of households requiring additional bedrooms were located in the inner western and north-western suburbs as well as in some suburbs in the outer north and south. The highest proportions were in Mansfield Park, Woodville Gardens, Woodville North and Croydon Park in the north-west; and Kilburn in the north. Some parts of Gawler also had higher proportions of this type of dwelling. These suburbs also had high proportions of *low income households, people born overseas and rented dwellings*.

The eastern and foothills suburbs recorded low proportions of households needing additional bedrooms, as did the strip of coastal suburbs from Semaphore Park to Seacliff. These suburbs also recorded high proportions of *high income households*.



## RENTED DWELLINGS

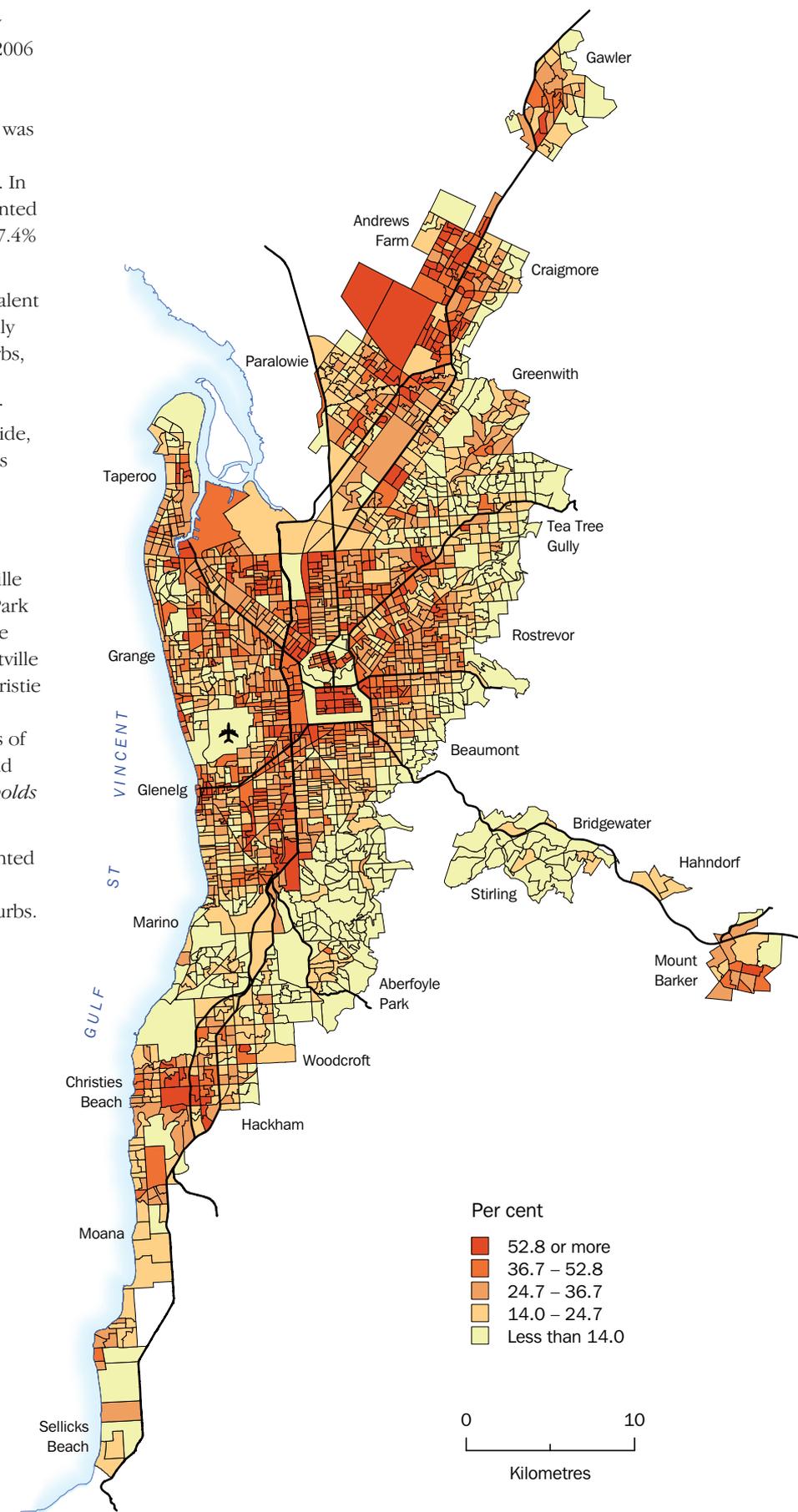
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

There were 115,032 dwellings rented by their usual residents in Adelaide at the 2006 Census. This was 27.9% of all occupied private dwellings. The proportion of dwellings rented from private landlords was 67.6% compared with 27.6% for those rented from the state housing authority. In 1996 and 2001, the proportions of all rented dwellings in Adelaide were 29.3% and 27.4% respectively.

Rented dwellings were particularly prevalent in the suburb of Adelaide (predominantly rented apartments) and the inner suburbs, and in clusters in the north-west, outer north and south. Suburbs where 60% or more dwellings were rented were Adelaide, Kent Town, Bowden, Woodville Gardens and Elizabeth South.

Suburbs with high proportions of government owned (SA Housing Trust) rented dwellings were Taperoo, Woodville Gardens, Ferryden Park and Mansfield Park in the north-west; Elizabeth Grove in the outer north; Mitchell Park and Morphetville in the south; and Noarlunga Downs, Christie Downs and Hackham West in the outer south. Most areas with high proportions of government owned rented dwellings had high proportions of *low income households* and *people living alone*.

High proportions of privately owned rented dwellings were mainly found in the beachside, inner and north-eastern suburbs.



## DWELLINGS BEING PURCHASED

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

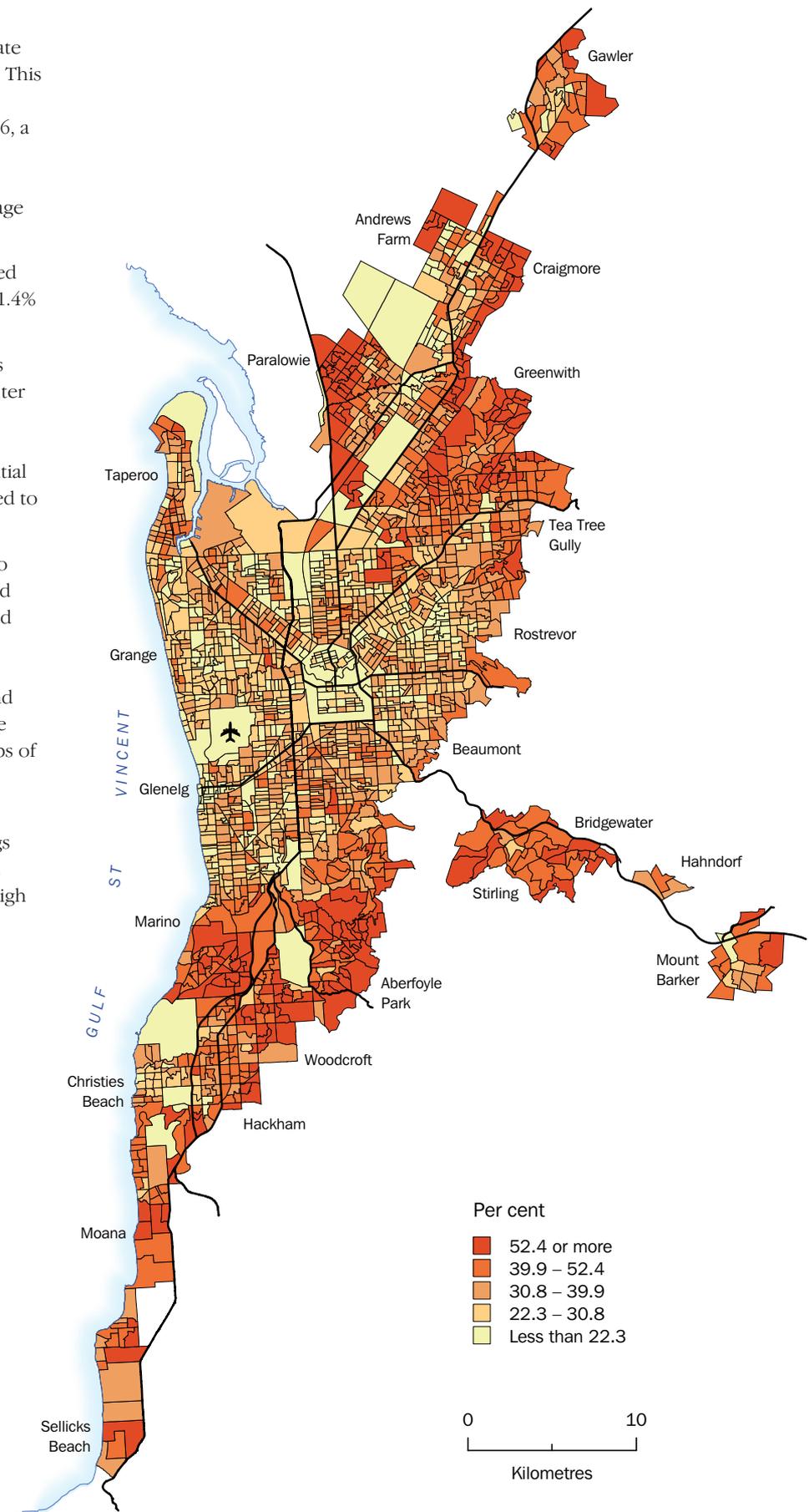
At the 2006 Census, there were 150,718 dwellings, or 36.5% of all occupied private dwellings, being purchased in Adelaide. This has risen since 2001 when 31.3% of dwellings were being purchased. In 2006, a further 141,435 dwellings (34.3% of all occupied private dwellings) were fully owned by the occupants (i.e. no mortgage was owed on the property).

Almost 90% of dwellings being purchased were separate houses compared with 51.4% of rented dwellings.

The highest concentrations of dwellings being purchased were located in the outer northern and north-eastern suburbs including Gawler; the outer southern suburbs; and in the hills, where substantial residential developments have continued to take place over the last decade.

Hewett (in the Town of Gawler), Munno Para West, Andrews Farm, Blakeview and surrounding outer northern suburbs had high proportions of dwellings being purchased, as did the newly developed suburbs of Mawson Lakes, Northgate and Walkley Heights. High percentages were also found in the outer southern suburbs of Sheidow Park, Craighburn Farm and Onkaparinga Hills.

There were low proportions of dwellings with mortgages in the more established inner suburbs and in areas containing high percentages of *low income households*.



## DWELLINGS WITH BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

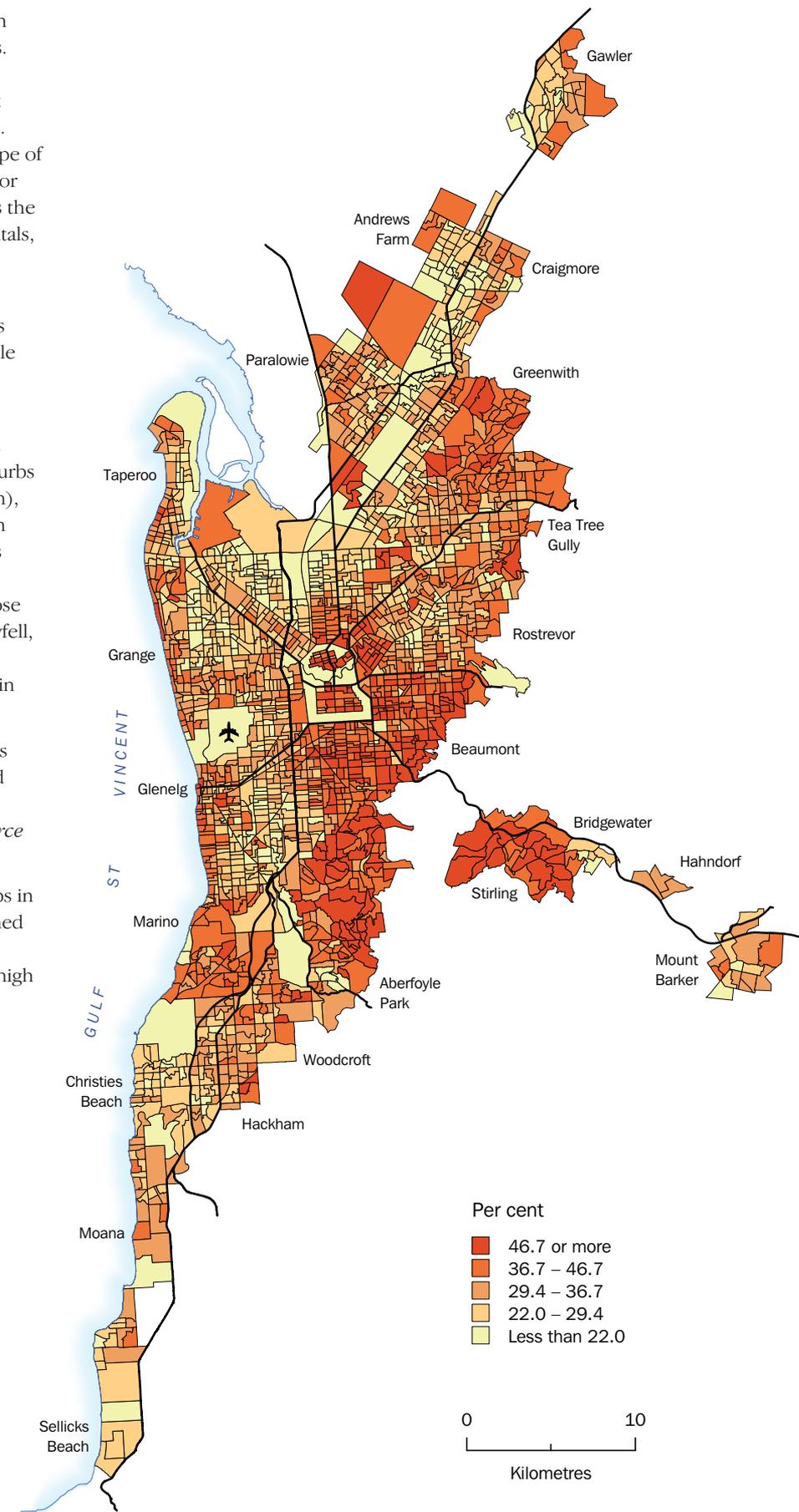
At the 2006 Census, 137,704 dwellings in Adelaide had broadband Internet access. This was 33.2% of all occupied private dwellings. Adelaide recorded the lowest proportion of all Australian capital cities. The proportion of dwellings with any type of Internet access (i.e. broadband, dial-up or other connection) was 59.7% which was the second lowest proportion of all the capitals, after Hobart (57.5%).

Of all occupied private dwellings with broadband access, 76.2% were dwellings owned outright or being purchased while 23.3% were being rented.

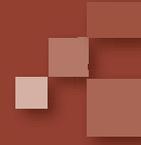
High proportions of dwellings with broadband Internet access were located around the city centre and its inner suburbs (particularly in the north, east and south), the foothills and the outer north-eastern suburbs. Suburbs with high proportions (over 50%) of dwellings in this category included Medindie, College Park and Rose Park in the inner eastern suburbs; Stonyfell, Mt Osmond, Urrbrae, Auldana and Springfield in the foothills; and Aldgate in the hills.

Areas with high proportions of dwellings with broadband Internet access also had higher proportions of *high income households* and *people in the labour force with university qualifications*.

Areas with low proportions were suburbs in the west, north-west and more established outer northern and southern suburbs. These areas were also characterised by high proportions of *low income households*.



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Chapter Eight

# Regional Centres

Mount Gambier

Whyalla



## MOUNT GAMBIER

### Population change

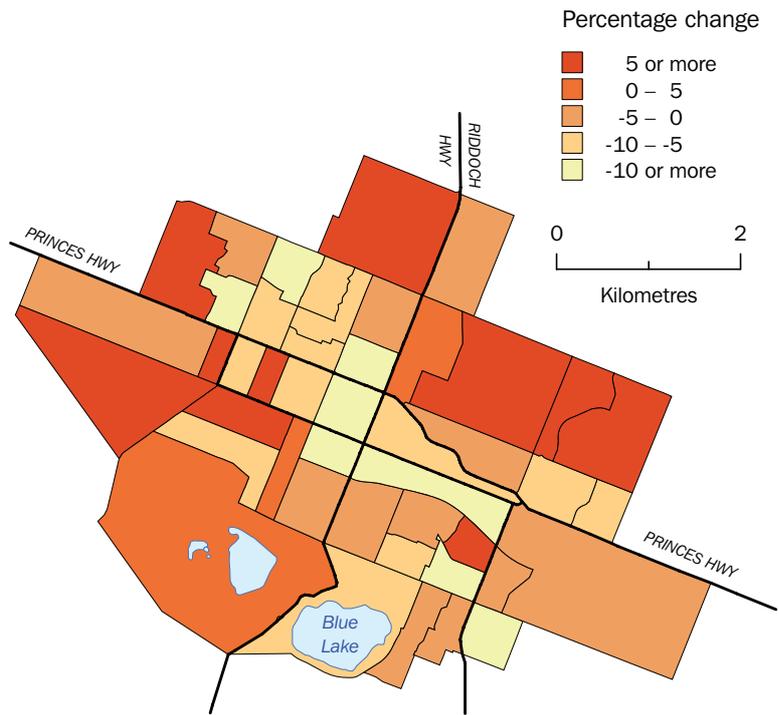
Percentage change in population between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses

At the 2006 Census, the usual resident population of Mount Gambier was 23,493 people, an increase of 2.8%, or 630 people, since 2001. Adelaide, in comparison, had population growth of 3.3%.

Of Mount Gambier's total population in 2006, 48.3% were males and 51.7% were females. Indigenous persons made up 1.6% of the population, compared with 1.2% for Adelaide and 1.7% for the state. Overseas-born persons made up 10.3% of Mount Gambier's residents.

Mount Gambier had a slightly younger age profile than the state as a whole with 27.9% of the usual residents aged 0–19 years and 18.7% aged 60 years and over. In comparison, the proportions for South Australia were 25.2% and 20.5% respectively. The median age of persons in Mount Gambier was 36 years compared with 39 years for South Australia.

Population growth in Mount Gambier occurred mainly in the outskirts of the city, particularly in the northern and north-eastern areas where there have been residential developments. Population decline occurred mainly in the city centre area.



### People aged 75 years and over

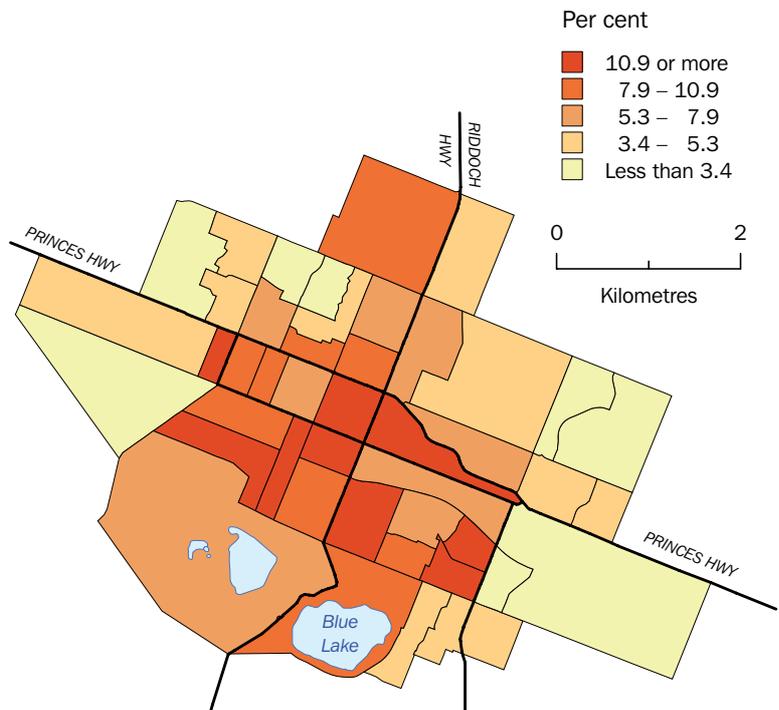
As a percentage of the total population

At the 2006 Census, 1,672 residents of Mount Gambier were aged 75 years and over. This was 7.1% of the total usual resident population. The proportion for this age group increased from 6.0% in 2001. The majority of people aged 75 years and over were women (60.7% or 1,015 women).

The presence of hospitals and aged care accommodation can affect the proportion of older people in areas.

Higher proportions of people aged 75 years and over were generally found close to the town centre. An area in the northern part of the city also contained a high proportion of people in this age group. This area contained the town's hospital.

Areas with the lowest proportions of people aged 75 years and over were found to the west and east of the city.



## MOUNT GAMBIER

### Unemployed people

As a percentage of the labour force

At the time of the 2006 Census, 811 usual residents of Mount Gambier were unemployed. This represented an unemployment rate of 7.0%, compared with 6.9% in 2001. In comparison, at the 2006 Census, Adelaide had an unemployment rate of 5.3% and South Australia 5.2%.

More than one-third (37.0%) of unemployed people in Mount Gambier were aged 15–24 years, while those aged 55–64 years accounted for 7.4%. The majority (53.6%) of unemployed people were men and more than three-quarters (76.1%) of all the unemployed had no non-school qualifications.

High proportions of unemployed people lived in the central parts of the city stretching from east to west, on both sides of the Princes/Jubilee Highway. Low proportions of unemployed people lived in the outskirts of the city, particularly to the north and north-east.



### People in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

At the 2006 Census, there were 2,111 people in the Mount Gambier labour force with Certificate III qualifications. This represented 19.3% of the labour force, an increase since 2001 (16.9%). In Adelaide, people with Certificate III qualifications represented 15.8% of the labour force in 2006.

The majority (78.0%) of people in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications were men and the most prominent age groups were those aged 25–34 years, accounting for 27.4%, followed by those aged 35–44 years (23.7%). While many people in the 15–24 year age group were still attaining various qualifications, 15.8% of people in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications were in this age group. Of those employed, most people with Certificate III qualifications worked in Manufacturing (24.7%), Construction (17.4%) and Retail trade (10.6%).

People in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications were living throughout Mount Gambier, particularly to the west of the Riddoch Highway.



# MOUNT GAMBIER

## People living alone

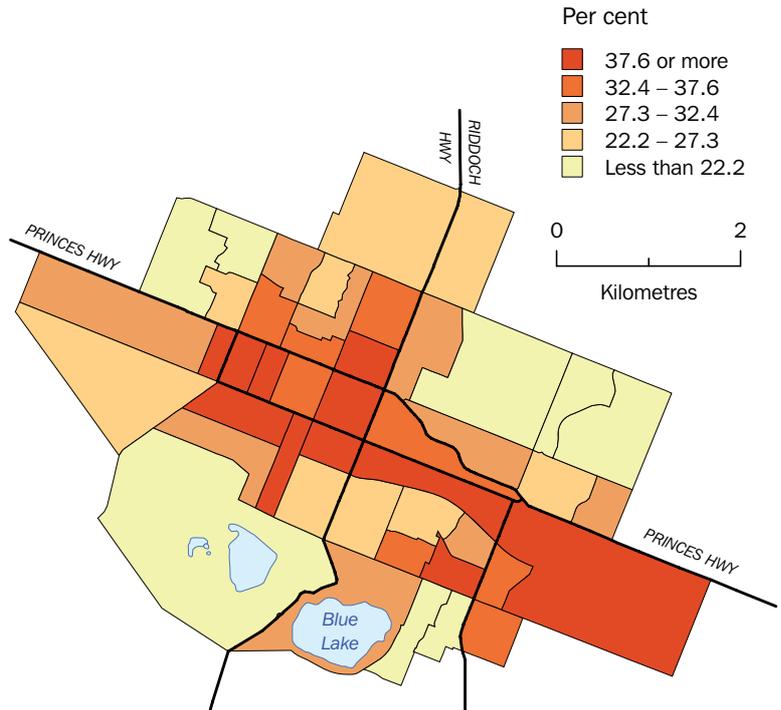
As a percentage of all households

At the 2006 Census, there were 2,700 people living alone in Mount Gambier, representing 14.6% of the total population aged 15 years and over or 29.1% of all households. The proportion of people living alone increased from 2001 when this group accounted for 14.2% of all people aged 15 years and over and 28.0% of all households.

Just under a quarter (22.0%) of people living alone were aged 75 years and over. The majority of this group were widowed (80.8%).

Of all people living alone, 55.7% were women. Women represented 76.3% of those aged 75 years and over who were living alone. Similar ratios were evident for those aged 65–74 years. However, in the younger age groups, this ratio was reversed, particularly for those aged 35–44 years, where 72.0% of this age group living alone were men.

The greatest concentrations of people living alone were located close to the town centre.



## WHYALLA

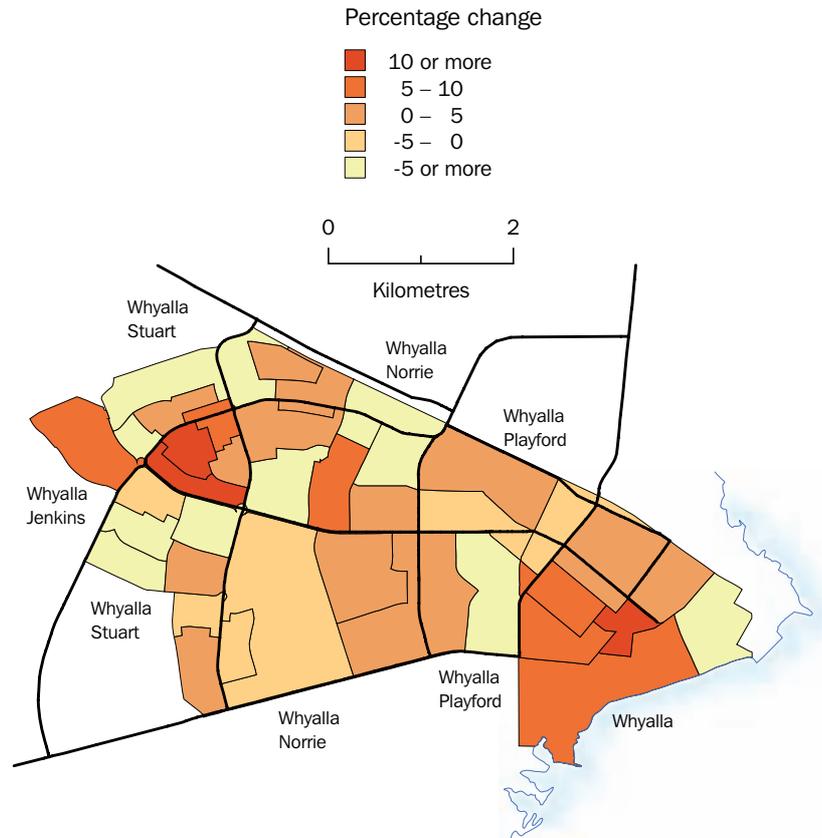
### Population change

Percentage change in population between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses

At the 2006 Census, there were 21,123 people usually resident in Whyalla, which has remained relatively steady since 2001. Of the total population in 2006, 50.6% were males and 49.4% were females. Indigenous persons made up 3.8% of the population in Whyalla, compared with 1.2% for Adelaide and 1.7% for the state. Overseas-born persons made up 21.9% of Whyalla's residents.

Whyalla had a slightly younger age profile than the state as a whole with 28.7% of the usual residents aged 0–19 years and 18.8% aged 60 years and over. In comparison, the proportions for South Australia were 25.2% and 20.5% respectively. The median age of persons in Whyalla was 37 years compared with 39 years for South Australia.

Of the five suburbs in Whyalla, two, Whyalla Jenkins and Whyalla, experienced population increases since 2001 of 7.2% and 5.0% respectively. The remaining three suburbs had small population declines.



### People aged 75 years and over

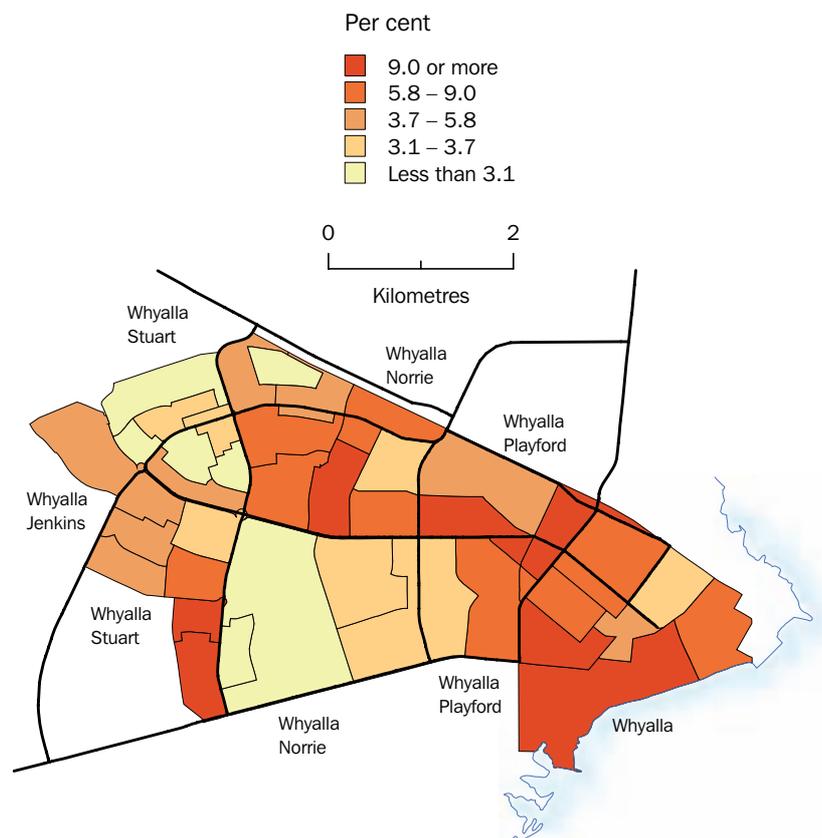
As a percentage of the total population

Of the 21,123 people who usually lived in Whyalla at the time of the 2006 Census, 1,220 were aged 75 years and over. This was 5.8% of the population, compared with 5.0% at the 2001 Census. In 2006, Whyalla had a much lower proportion in this age group, compared with Adelaide (8.0%) and South Australia as a whole (7.8%).

The older, more established areas had the greatest concentrations of people in this age group, with Whyalla town centre having the highest proportion (8.3%), followed by Whyalla Playford (7.5%). Whyalla Jenkins had the lowest proportion with 3.7%.

Of the population aged 75 years and over, 60.4% were women and over half (52.2%) were widowed. Around 36% of people in this age group lived in households in which they were the sole occupant.

Note: The presence of hospitals and aged care accommodation, such as retirement villages and nursing homes, can affect the proportion and distribution of older people across suburbs.



## WHYALLA

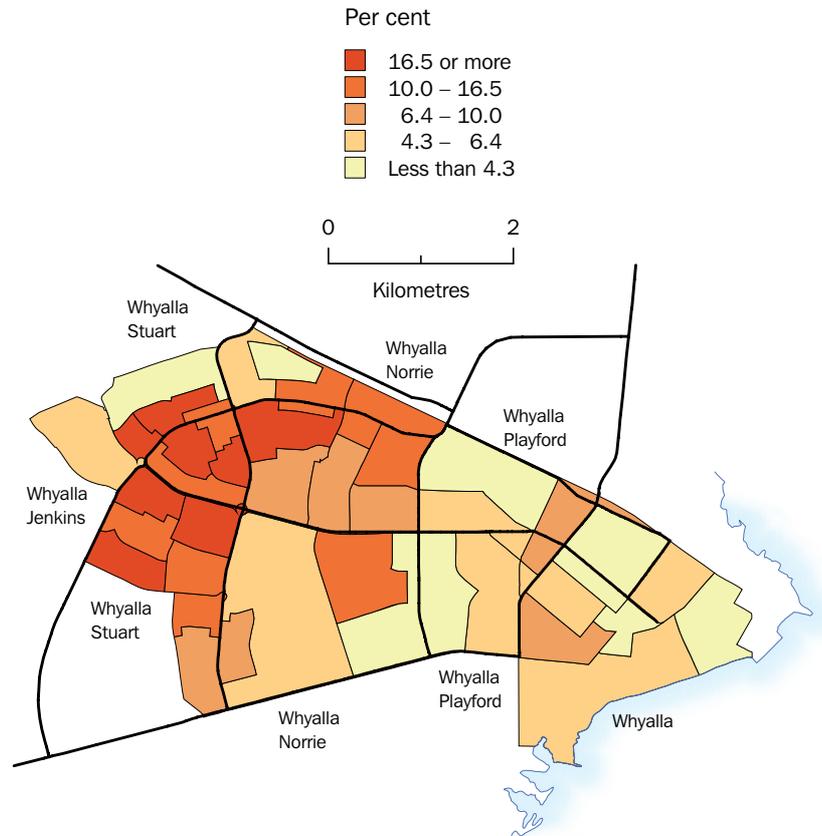
### Unemployed people

As a percentage of the labour force

At the time of the 2006 Census, 820 residents of Whyalla were unemployed. This represented an unemployment rate of 8.9%, a decrease since the 2001 Census (13.2%). In comparison, in 2006, Adelaide had an unemployment rate of 5.3%.

More than one-third (35.9%) of unemployed people in Whyalla were aged 15–24 years, while those aged 55–64 years accounted for 7.2%. The majority (59.6%) of unemployed people were male and 78.5% of all the unemployed had no non-school qualifications.

Whyalla Stuart had the highest unemployment rate (14.3%), followed by Whyalla Norrie (9.4%). The unemployment rates in Whyalla Jenkins, Whyalla Playford and Whyalla were all just below 5%.



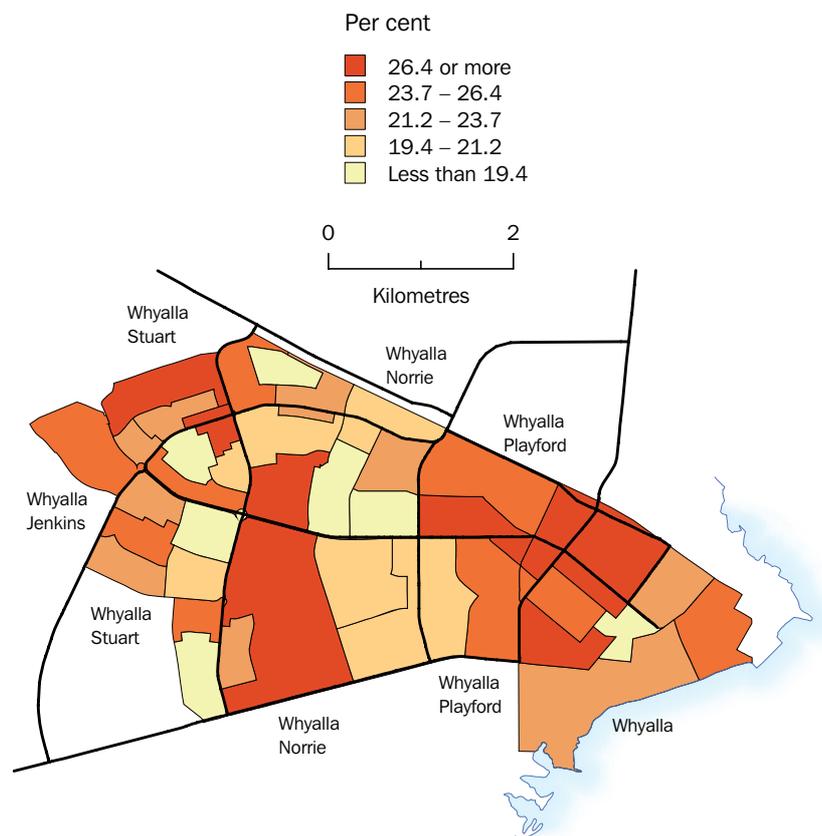
### People in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

At the 2006 Census, there were 2,006 people in the Whyalla labour force with Certificate III qualifications. This represented 23.2% of the labour force. The proportion has remained stable since 2001 (23.5%). In Adelaide, people with Certificate III qualifications represented 15.8% of the labour force in 2006.

The majority (85.1%) of people with Certificate III qualifications were male and the most prominent age groups were those aged 35–44 years, accounting for 30.3%, followed by those aged 45–54 years (24.4%). While many people in the 15–24 year age group were attaining various qualifications, 15.8% of people in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications were in this age group. Of those employed, most people with Certificate III qualifications worked in the Manufacturing industry (40.2%), followed by the Construction industry (10.7%).

People in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications lived throughout Whyalla, with all five suburbs recording relatively similar proportions (around 22% to 25%).



## WHYALLA

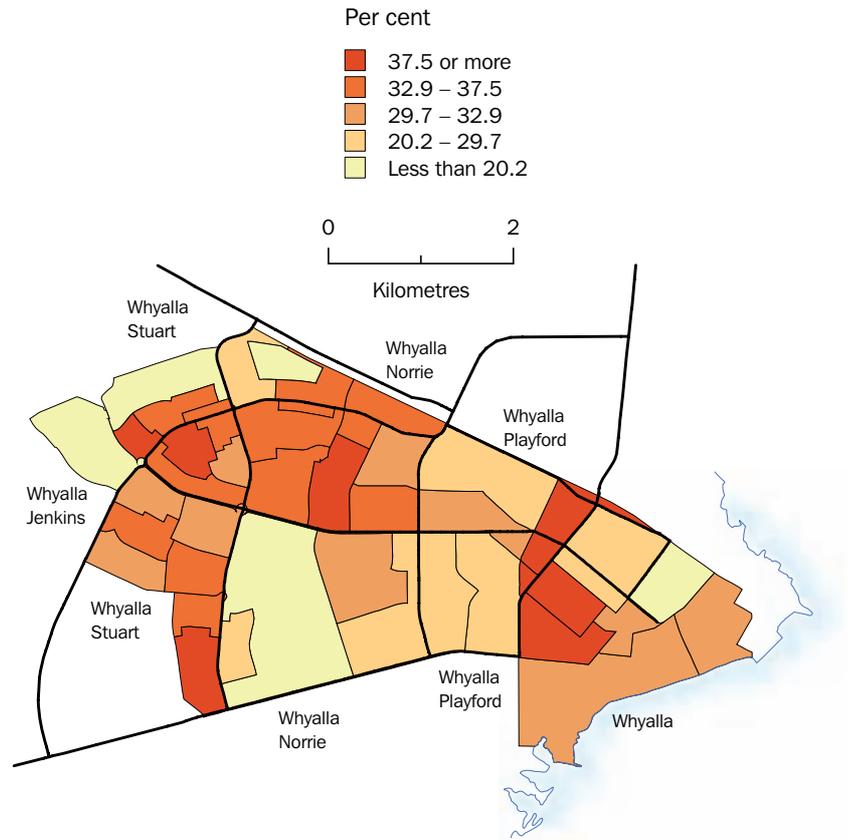
### People living alone

As a percentage of all households

At the 2006 Census, there were 2,687 people living alone in Whyalla, representing 16.2% of all people aged 15 years and over and 31.8% of all households. The proportion of lone person households decreased since 2001 (17.3% of all people aged 15 years and over and 32.3% of all households).

The 35–44 year age group had the highest proportion (17.7%) of people living alone. Almost 70% of this group had never been married. Of all people living alone 55.7% were men. Of those aged 35–44 years, men accounted for over 80%. Of all people living alone who were employed, most were Technicians and trades workers, accounting for 22.2%, followed by Professionals (17.4%) and Labourers (17.2%).

Of the five suburbs in Whyalla, all except Whyalla Jenkins had around 30% of households occupied by one person. The proportion for Whyalla Jenkins was 17.5%. Whyalla Stuart had the highest proportion of people living alone (34.3% of all households), followed by Whyalla (32.8%). Areas with high proportions of people living alone were in similar areas to *people aged 75 years and over*.



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**Time Series Profile**



**Place of Enumeration Profile**



**Expanded Community Profile**



**Indigenous Profile**



**Working Population Profile**

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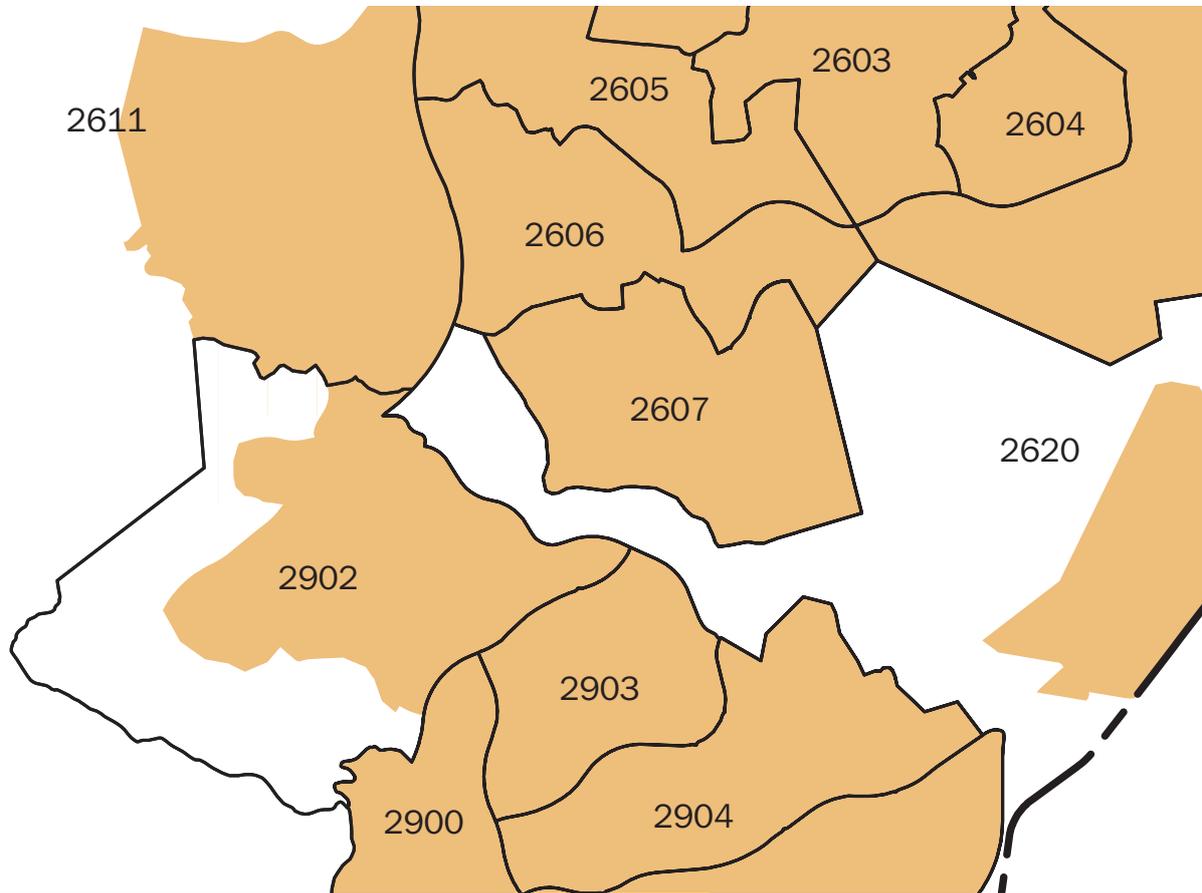
[www.abs.gov.au/census](http://www.abs.gov.au/census)

Chapter Nine

# Additional Information

Reference maps

Glossary



# REFERENCE MAPS

## South Australia Locations



# REFERENCE MAPS

## Adelaide Locations

This map shows selected locations which have been mentioned in the commentaries which accompany the maps in this atlas.

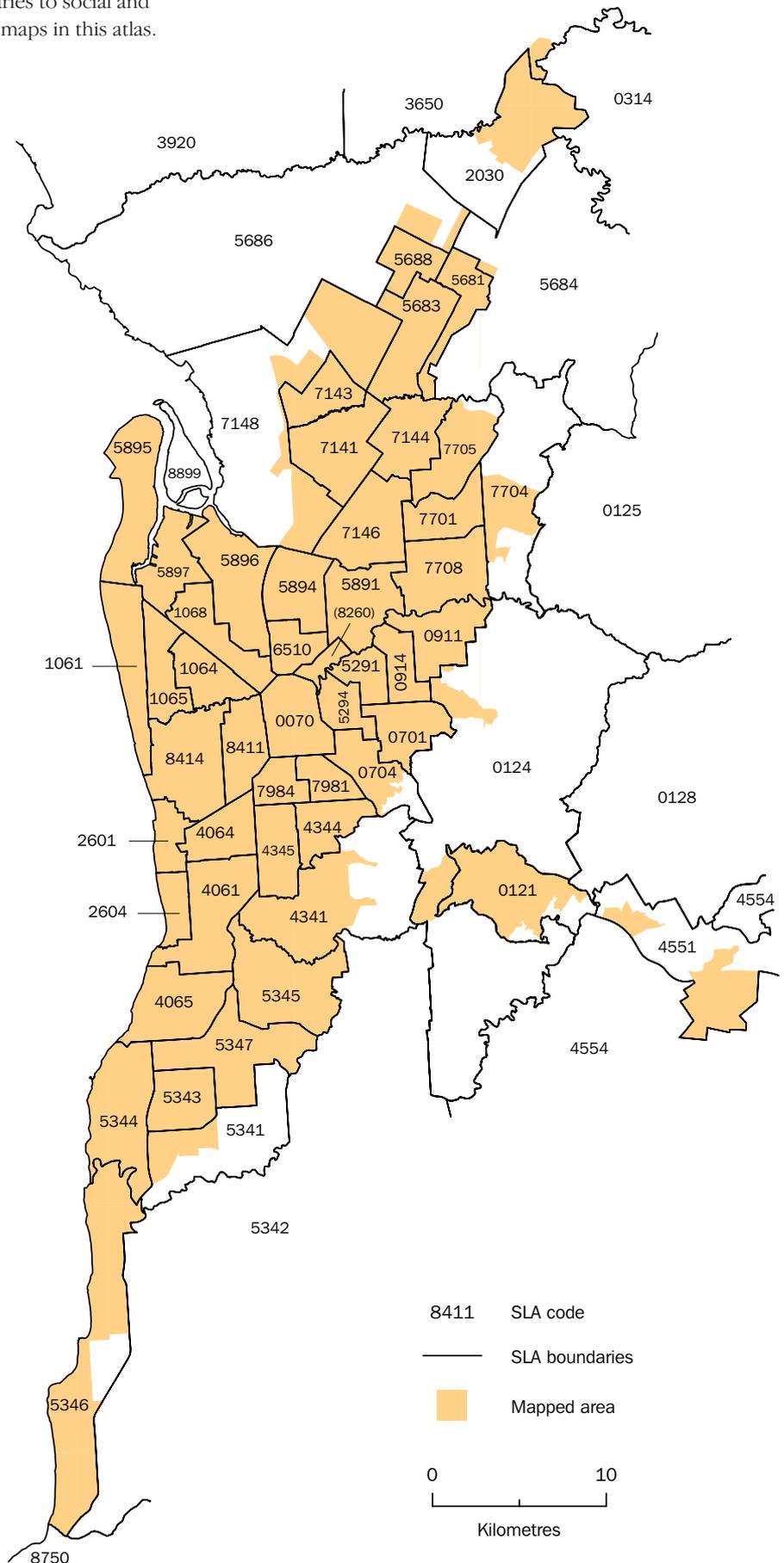


# REFERENCE MAPS

## Adelaide Statistical Local Areas

This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.

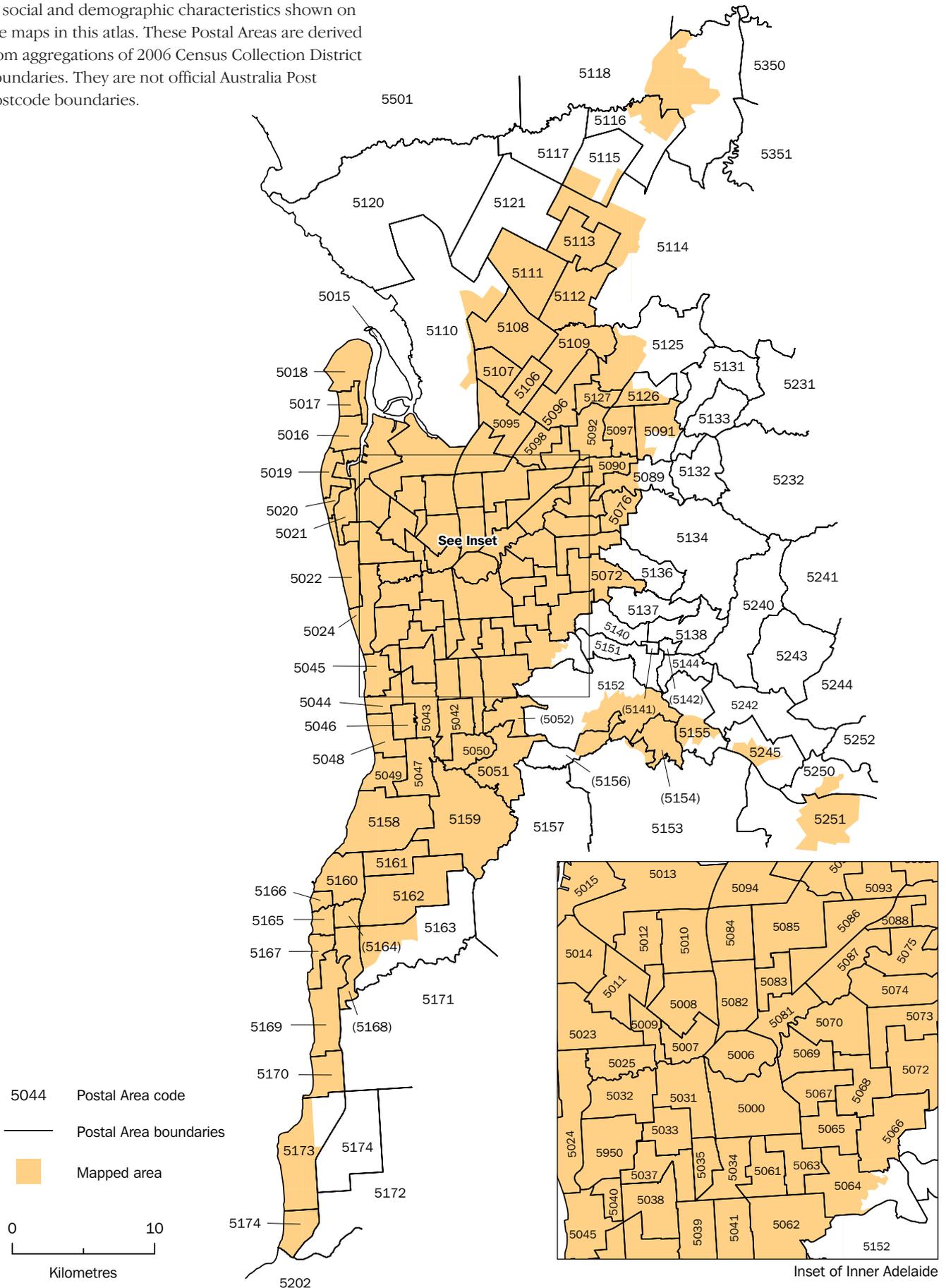
SLA Code	SLA Name
0070	Adelaide (C)
0121	Adelaide Hills (DC) - Central
0124	Adelaide Hills (DC) - Ranges
0125	Adelaide Hills (DC) - North
0128	Adelaide Hills (DC) Bal
0314	Barossa (DC) - Barossa
0701	Burnside (C) - North-East
0704	Burnside (C) - South-West
0911	Campbelltown (C) - East
0914	Campbelltown (C) - West
1061	Charles Sturt (C) - Coastal
1064	Charles Sturt (C) - Inner East
1065	Charles Sturt (C) - Inner West
1068	Charles Sturt (C) - North-East
2030	Gawler (T)
2601	Holdfast Bay (C) - North
2604	Holdfast Bay (C) - South
3650	Light (RegC)
3920	Mallala (DC)
4061	Marion (C) - Central
4064	Marion (C) - North
4065	Marion (C) - South
4341	Mitcham (C) - Hills
4344	Mitcham (C) - North-East
4345	Mitcham (C) - West
4551	Mount Barker (DC) - Central
4554	Mount Barker (DC) Bal
5291	Norw. Pham St Ptrs (C) - East
5294	Norw. Pham St Ptrs (C) - West
5341	Onkaparinga (C) - Hackham
5342	Onkaparinga (C) - Hills
5343	Onkaparinga (C) - Morphett
5344	Onkaparinga (C) - North Coast
5345	Onkaparinga (C) - Reservoir
5346	Onkaparinga (C) - South Coast
5347	Onkaparinga (C) - Woodcroft
5681	Playford (C) - East Central
5683	Playford (C) - Elizabeth
5684	Playford (C) - Hills
5686	Playford (C) - West
5688	Playford (C) - West Central
5891	Port Adel. Enfield (C) - East
5894	Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Inner
5895	Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Coast
5896	Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Park
5897	Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Port
6510	Prospect (C)
7141	Salisbury (C) - Central
7143	Salisbury (C) - Inner North
7144	Salisbury (C) - North-East
7146	Salisbury (C) - South-East
7148	Salisbury (C) Bal
7701	Tea Tree Gully (C) - Central
7704	Tea Tree Gully (C) - Hills
7705	Tea Tree Gully (C) - North
7708	Tea Tree Gully (C) - South
7981	Unley (C) - East
7984	Unley (C) - West
8260	Walkerville (M)
8411	West Torrens (C) - East
8414	West Torrens (C) - West
8750	Yankalilla (DC)
8899	Unincorp. Western



# REFERENCE MAPS

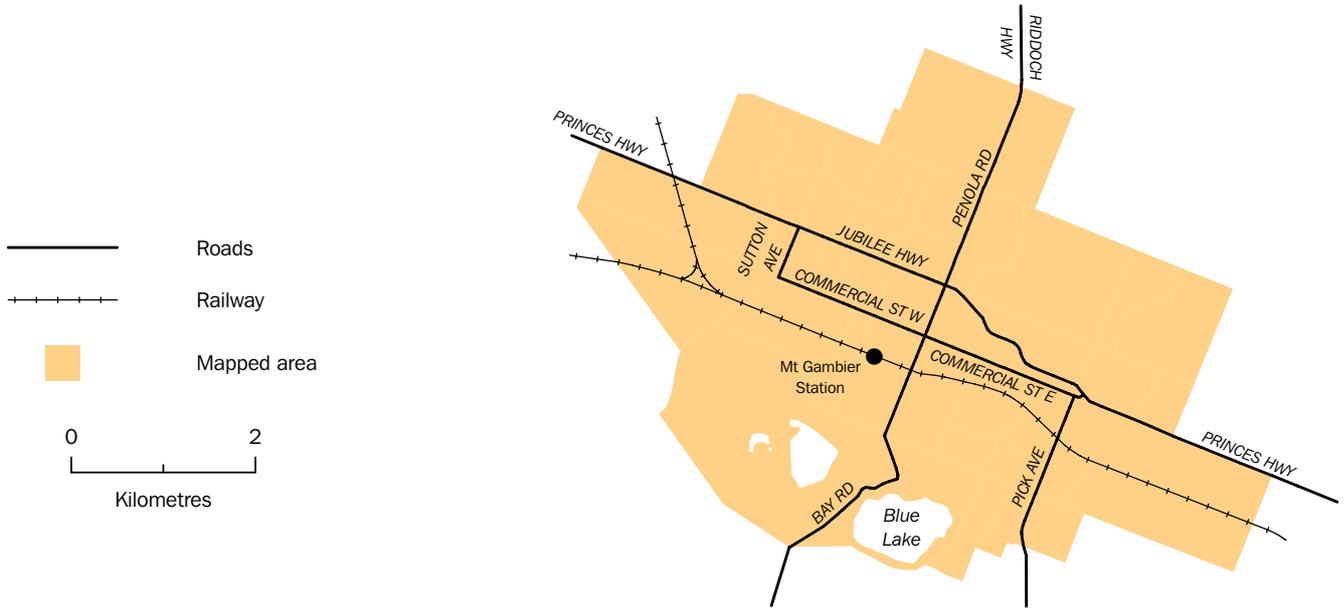
## Adelaide Postal Areas

This map can be used to relate Postal Area boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas. These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 2006 Census Collection District boundaries. They are not official Australia Post postcode boundaries.



# REFERENCE MAPS

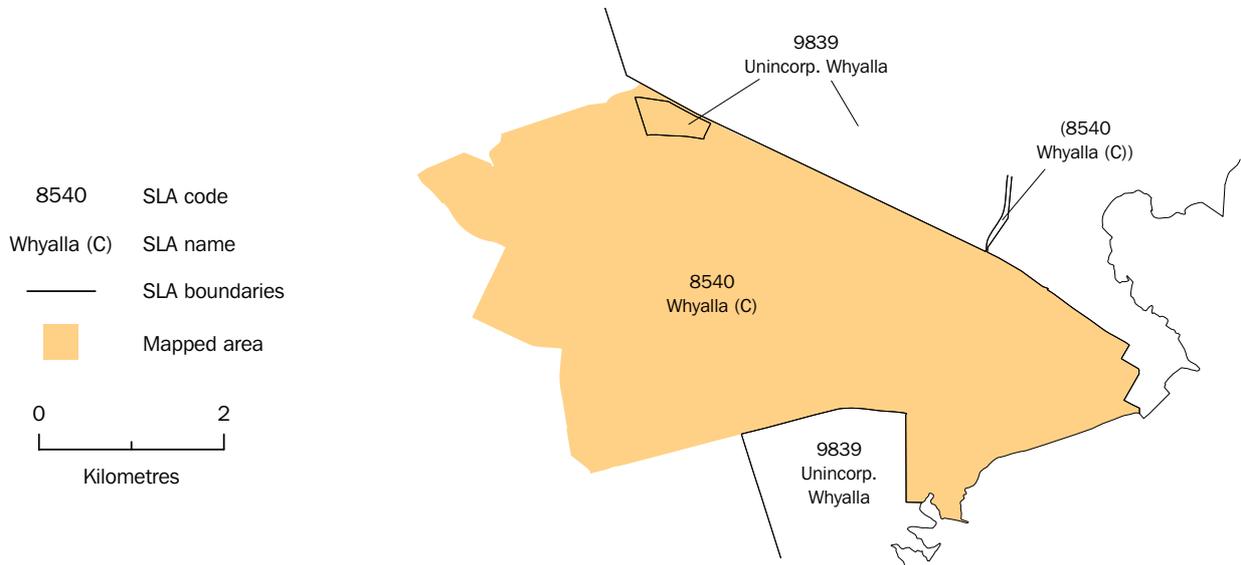
## Mount Gambier Main Roads



## REFERENCE MAPS

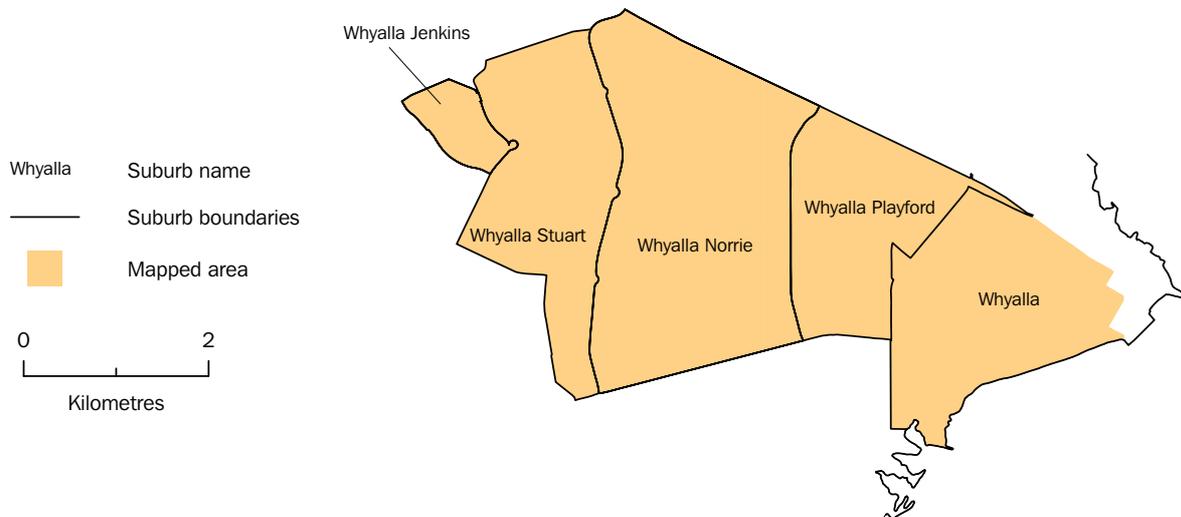
### Whyalla Statistical Local Areas

This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.



### Whyalla Suburbs

This map can be used to relate Suburb boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas. These Suburb boundaries are derived from aggregations of 2006 Census Collection District boundaries. They are not official Suburb boundaries.



## GLOSSARY

This Glossary contains information about some of the terms used in this atlas. More detailed information about these and other Census terms can be found in *Census Dictionary, 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0).

- Broadband Internet access** Includes ADSL, Cable, Wireless and Satellite Internet connection that can be accessed at an occupied private dwelling. Applicable to all occupied private dwellings including those occupied by visitors only and other not classifiable households.
- Certificate III qualification** A Certificate III qualification, awarded in the vocational education and training sector, provides a high degree of practical skill, together with the theoretical and factual knowledge required, for a person to work in a specific vocation. A Certificate III qualification recognises the achievement of specific national industry competency standards and is applicable across a wide variety of trades, industries and enterprises. Some examples of the employment options available as a result of a Certificate III qualification include working as a baker, beauty therapist, child care worker, electrician, hairdresser, homecare worker, motor mechanic, painter and decorator, pastry cook, plumber, signwriter, sound technician, tiler and woodmachinist. For more information, see *Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001* (cat. no. 1272.0).  
Note: the qualification refers to the highest non-school qualification completed by the person.
- Collection District** The geographic area used for the collection of data in the Census of Population and Housing. CDs are redefined for each Census and are current only at Census time.  
For the 2006 Census there were about 38,200 CDs covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. In urban areas CDs comprise, on average, around 220 dwellings, while in rural areas the number of dwellings per CD generally declines as population density decreases. CDs serve as the basic building block in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification and are used for the aggregation of statistics to larger geographic areas such as Statistical Local Areas, Local Government Areas and Statistical Divisions. For more information, see *Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0).
- Couple family** For Census purposes, a couple family comprises two people usually residing in the same household who share a social, economic and emotional bond and who are either married or in a de facto relationship. A couple family can be with or without children, and may or may not include other related individuals. See also Family.
- Dependent children** Individuals under 15 years of age or people, aged 15–24 years in a family, who are full-time students attending a secondary or tertiary institution. To be regarded as a dependent child, the person must not have an identified partner or child(ren) of their own usually resident in the household. Dependent children include adopted children, step children and foster children. See also Family, Non-dependent children.
- Dwelling** A structure that is intended to have people live in it and which is habitable on Census Night. Some examples of dwellings are houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats. Dwellings are classified as:
- occupied private dwellings (e.g. houses, flats, apartments)
  - unoccupied private dwellings
  - non-private dwellings (e.g. motels, hotels, prisons, hospitals).
- See also Non-private dwelling, Occupied private dwelling, Private dwelling.
- Dwelling being purchased** A private dwelling being purchased (i.e. mortgaged) and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes dwellings owned outright (i.e. no mortgage is owed on the property) and those occupied under a life tenure scheme, but includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Education system</b>	For the purpose of this Social Atlas, refers to people who were attending a Secondary school, a Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE), a University or other Tertiary institution.
<b>Employed people</b>	People aged 15 years or over who, during the week prior to Census Night, worked for payment or profit, had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent, were on strike or stood down temporarily, or worked as unpaid helpers in a family business.
<b>Family</b>	<p>Two or more people, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by separately identifying each couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Information on people temporarily absent from the household on Census Night is considered in family coding. Unrelated people living in the same household are not counted as family members (unless under 15 years of age).</p> <p>For the purposes of this atlas, all family topics include only those families where at least one usually resident family member was present in the household on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitor only and other not classifiable households).</p>
<b>Female parent</b>	<p>In the Census, data on different types of families are mainly derived from the relationship questions (Questions 5 and 53 on the Census household form), which ask for each person's relationship to Person 1, as listed on the form. For most households, identifying the family structure for the dwelling is quite straightforward. However, reporting relationships in respect of Person 1 only, can make it difficult to establish all the relationships which exist in a household, or to identify whether more than one family is living in the dwelling.</p> <p>ABS Census coding requires every child under 15 years of age in a household to have a parent. For the map <i>Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years</i>, the female parent may be the natural, adoptive, step or foster mother of the child, or a person who is assigned as the nominal parent. The nominal parent could be a guardian, aunt or grandmother. Where the family consists of a same-sex, female couple, the first female recorded on the Census form has been selected.</p> <p>Consequently, the child types, in relation to the reference person, included for this topic are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Natural, or adopted child (aged 0–4 years)</li><li>■ Step child (aged 0–4 years)</li><li>■ Foster child (aged 0–4 years)</li><li>■ Grandchild (aged 0–4 years)</li><li>■ Otherwise related child (aged 0–4 years)</li><li>■ Unrelated child (aged 0–4 years).</li></ul> <p>If the female parent and/or the child aged 0–4 years were temporarily absent from their usual residence on Census Night, then they have not been included, i.e. both the female parent and the child had to be present in the household on Census Night.</p>
<b>High income households</b>	<p>Defined as households with gross weekly income of \$1,700 or more.</p> <p>The high income threshold amount was determined by using the income ranges that approximately captured the highest quintile (i.e. the top 20%) of all households in South Australia when ranked according to household income. As Census income data are collected in ranges, the high income threshold amount is based on the range that is closest to incorporating the top 20% of households. For example, if 78.2% of households had an income of less than \$1,400 and 81.3% of households had an income of less than \$1,700, then the closest range that captured the highest quintile of households (i.e. \$1,700 or more) has been used. Note: The household income calculations include households with negative and nil incomes.</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>High income households</b> <i>continued</i>	<p>For the purposes of this atlas, only applicable for households where all usual residents aged 15 years and over were present on Census Night and all had stated their incomes.</p> <p>See also Household income and Income.</p>
<b>Household</b>	<p>Consists of one or more people, at least one of whom is aged 15 years or over, who usually reside in the same private dwelling.</p> <p>For the purposes of this atlas, all household topics include only households where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitors only and other not classifiable households).</p>
<b>Household income</b>	<p>The sum of the individual incomes of each usual resident present in the household on Census Night. If any resident aged 15 years or over was temporarily absent, or did not state their income, then household income has not been calculated for that household.</p> <p>See also Household and Income.</p>
<b>Housing occupancy standard</b>	<p>Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing suitability, which is formulated on a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling and the number of usual residents, their relationship to one another and their ages and sexes. It measures the bedroom requirements of a household by specifying that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ there should be no more than two people per bedroom</li><li>■ children less than five years of age of different sexes may reasonably share a bedroom</li><li>■ children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom</li><li>■ single household members aged 18 years and over should have a separate bedroom, as should parents or couples.</li></ul> <p>Households living in dwellings where this standard cannot be met are considered to be overcrowded or to have insufficient bedrooms.</p>
<b>Income</b>	<p>In the Census, people aged 15 years and over were asked to indicate the range in which their gross income from all sources lies (rather than their exact income). Gross income includes wages, salaries, overtime, business or farm income (less operating expenses), rents received, dividends, interest, superannuation, maintenance (child support), workers' compensation, and government pensions and allowances (including all payments for family assistance, labour market assistance, youth and student support, and support for the aged, carers and people with a disability).</p> <p>Note: Income excludes savings and other forms of accumulated wealth that, if available, some people (and households) may draw upon. However, for most people, income remains the main economic resource available to them.</p>
<b>Labour force</b>	<p>Comprises employed and unemployed people aged 15 years and over. See also Employed people, Unemployed people.</p>
<b>Low income households</b>	<p>Defined as households with gross weekly income less than \$350.</p> <p>The low income threshold amount was determined by using the income ranges that approximately captured the bottom quintile (i.e. the lowest 20%) of all households in South Australia when ranked according to household income. As Census income data are collected in ranges, the low income threshold amount is based on the range that is closest to incorporating the bottom 20% of households. For example, if 17.2% of households had an income of less than \$350 and 23.1% of households had an income of less than \$500, then the closest range that captured the bottom quintile of households (i.e. less than \$350) has been used. Note: The household income calculations include households with negative and nil incomes.</p> <p>For the purposes of this atlas, only applicable for households where all usual residents aged 15 years and over were present on Census Night and all had stated their incomes.</p> <p>See also Household income and Income.</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Medium or high density housing</b>	Comprises semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses, townhouses, villa units, home units, flats and apartments.
<b>Needed assistance</b>	People who needed help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability (lasting six months or more), long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age. The Census variable has been developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability.
<b>Non-dependent child/children</b>	A person aged 15 years or more, who is a natural, adopted, step, or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the same household, who is not a full-time student aged 15–24 years, and who has no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household. See also Dependent children, Family.
<b>Non-private dwelling</b>	An establishment that provides a communal or transitory type of accommodation, e.g. hotel, motel, prison, religious or charitable institution, defence establishment or hospital. Cared accommodation, where meals are provided, in retirement and aged care villages (i.e. not self-contained) is also included. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling.
<b>North-East Asia</b>	Consists of China (excluding Special Administrative Regions (SARs) and Taiwan Province), Hong Kong (SAR of China), Macau (SAR of China), Mongolia, Taiwan, Japan and North and South Korea.
<b>Not in the labour force</b>	Those people who, during the week prior to Census Night, were neither employed nor unemployed. This includes people who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, in gaol, trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and people whose only activity during the week prior to Census Night was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation. See also Employed people, Unemployed people.
<b>Occupied private dwelling</b>	<p>A private dwelling occupied by one or more people on Census Night. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling and Unoccupied private dwelling.</p> <p>For the purposes of this atlas, all topics relating to occupied private dwellings include only dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitors only and other not classifiable households). The only exception is the topic <i>Dwellings with broadband Internet access</i> which is applicable to all occupied private dwellings.</p>
<b>One-parent family with dependent children</b>	For the purpose of this atlas, a one-parent family with dependent children consists of a lone parent with at least one dependent child who is usually resident in the household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals, e.g. a sister of the lone parent. See also Dependent children, Family.
<b>Overseas-born</b>	Includes people who were born in a country other than Australia, were born at sea, or their country of birth was 'Inadequately described' or 'Not elsewhere classified'. Australia, as defined in the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)</i> (cat. no. 1269.0), includes the states and territories and the other territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory, but excludes Norfolk Island and the other Australian external territories (Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and the Coral Sea Territory).
<b>Private dwelling</b>	A private dwelling is normally a house, flat or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office, or rooms above a shop. Occupied dwellings in caravan/residential parks and manufactured home estates, and self-contained units in retirement villages, are treated as occupied private dwellings. See also Dwelling, Non-private dwelling.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

- Public transport** Types of public transport include bus, ferry, train and tram (which includes light rail). Taxis are excluded. In the Census, employed people were asked to indicate all methods of travel they used to get to work on 8 August, 2006. Data mapped in this atlas refers to people who travelled to work by public transport, either as their only mode, or as one of two or more modes, of transport.
- This topic is applicable to all employed persons excluding those who did not go to work on Census Day. Employed people who worked at home have been included in the denominator when calculating the percentage.
- Recent arrivals** Overseas-born people who arrived in Australia on, or after, 1 January 2001 (i.e. within the five years prior to the 2006 Census). See also Overseas-born.
- Rented dwellings** Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on Census Night.
- Dwellings rented from the following sources are included: Real estate agent; Government Housing Authority/Housing Department (Public Housing); Parent/Other relative not in dwelling; Other person not in dwelling; Residential park (including caravan parks and marinas); Employer–Government (including Defence Housing Authority); Employer–Private; or Housing co-operative, Community or Church group. Dwellings being occupied rent free are included, but those being purchased under a rent/buy scheme are excluded.
- The data shown in this atlas for rented dwellings includes only those dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night. Visitor only households and other not classifiable households have been excluded.
- South-East Asia** Consists of Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Viet Nam, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and East Timor.
- Southern and Central Asia** Consists of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Southern Asia) and Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan (Central Asia).
- Southern and Eastern Europe** Includes Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Serbia (South Eastern Europe), Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain (Southern Europe) and Hungary, Poland, Ukraine (Eastern Europe). A complete list of all countries included in this region can be found under the Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) classification in *Census Dictionary, 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0).
- Statistical Local Area** The SLA is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification defined area which consists of one or more Collection Districts. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They consist of a single Local Government Area, or parts thereof. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated areas.
- For more information, see *Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0).
- Sub-Saharan Africa** Includes Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe. A complete list of all countries included in this region can be found under the Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) classification in *Census Dictionary, 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0).

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Technicians and trades workers</b>	<p>People who perform a variety of skilled tasks, applying broad or in-depth technical, trade or industry specific knowledge, often in support of scientific, engineering, building and manufacturing activities. Most occupations in this group have a level of skill commensurate with the qualifications Associate Degree, Advanced Diploma or Diploma, or Certificate Levels III or IV. Examples include Civil, Electrical and Mechanical engineering draftspersons, Medical technicians, Motor mechanics, Carpenters, Plumbers, Electricians, Hairdressers, Chefs, Florists and Veterinary nurses etc.</p> <p>For more information, see <i>ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006</i> (cat. no. 1220.0).</p>
<b>Unemployed people</b>	<p>People aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to Census Night, did not have a job but were actively looking for work (either full-time or part-time) and were available to start.</p>
<b>Unpaid voluntary work</b>	<p>Help willingly given in the form of time, service or skills, to a club, organisation or association, in the 12 months prior to the Census. Unpaid voluntary work can include assisting at organised events and with sports organisations; helping with organised school events and activities; assisting in churches, hospitals, nursing homes and charities; and other kinds of volunteer work (e.g. emergency services, etc.). Applicable to people aged 15 years and over.</p>
<b>Urban Centre/Locality</b>	<p>Urban Centres – Localities are only defined in each Census year and are based on grouping together Collection Districts to form specific defined areas according to certain population size and land use criteria. These criteria are based on those developed by Dr. GJR Linge in 1965. In broad terms, an Urban Centre is a population cluster of 1,000 or more people, while a Locality is a population cluster of between 200 and 999 people. For statistical purposes, people living in Urban Centres are classified as being in an urban area, while those in Localities are classified as being in a rural area.</p> <p>For more information, see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0) and <i>Statistical Geography Volume 3 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Urban Centres/Localities, 2006</i> (cat. no. 2909.0).</p>
<b>Usual residence/residents</b>	<p>Refers to the place where people usually lived or intended to live for a period of six months or more in 2006. All visitors to the dwelling have been excluded.</p>





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