

# A D E L A I D E



... A Social Atlas



**2001 Census of  
Population and Housing**

**Adelaide**  
**... A Social Atlas**

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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## INQUIRIES

- For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.
- For further information about these statistics, contact Richard Mason on Adelaide 08 8237 7663.

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# Introduction

## ABOUT THIS ATLAS

This Social Atlas is one of a series of atlases of Australian capital cities. It contains maps illustrating a range of social, demographic and economic characteristics of the population of Adelaide using data collected in the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. A commentary accompanying each map briefly analyses these characteristics and highlights the main features. Commentary appearing in italics refers to other map topics contained in this atlas.

The region mapped in this atlas comprises the Urban Centres of Adelaide, Crafers-Bridgewater and Gawler. In the commentaries, this region has been referred to simply as Adelaide.

The number of people counted in the Urban Centre of Adelaide on Census Night, 7 August 2001, excluding overseas visitors, was 995,955, Crafers-Bridgewater 13,130 and Gawler 16,779. The total census count of the mapped area, excluding overseas visitors, was 1,025,864.

## ABOUT THE CENSUS

The 2001 Census of Population and Housing aimed at counting every person who spent Census Night, 7 August 2001, in Australia. This included people in private dwellings, non-private dwellings, camping out, on vessels in or between Australian ports, and on overnight transport. All people, including visitors and tourists, were counted where they actually spent Census Night, which may not have been where they usually lived.

All private dwellings were counted, whether occupied or unoccupied. Occupied non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hospitals and prisons, were also included.

## MAP TOPICS

A set of core topics has been selected from the characteristics of the population to enable comparability between atlases. In addition, some city-specific topics have been included in this atlas because of their particular relevance to Adelaide. These are: People aged 75 years or older; People born overseas; People born in South-East Asia; Managers, administrators and professionals; Elementary skilled workers; People who worked 15 hours or less per week; and Dwellings being purchased. Unless stated otherwise, maps in this atlas exclude overseas visitors to Australia.

## STATISTICAL BOUNDARIES

Topics are mapped by Collection Districts (CDs), which are the smallest geographic areas used for collection and dissemination of census data. In towns and cities there are usually between 200 to 300 dwellings in each CD and where possible they have easily identified boundaries, such as streets and waterways.

CDs are the basic building blocks for the aggregation of statistics to larger areas, such as Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and Local Government Areas (LGAs). As can be seen from the maps, CDs vary in shape and size.

LGAs are geographic areas under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council. In Adelaide, LGAs comprise between two and seven SLAs, with the exception of Adelaide (C), Gawler (M), Light (DC) and Walkerville (M), where the SLA is the same as the LGA. LGAs used in the Census were those appearing in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0), effective 1 July 2001.

## INTERPRETING THE MAPS

Each topic is mapped using different colours to represent different proportions of the mapped characteristic. With the exception of two topics, 'Population density' and 'Average household size', the maps express the various characteristics as a percentage of the relevant population; e.g., unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force. 'Population density' shows the number of people per square kilometre, while 'Average household size' shows the average number of people per occupied private dwelling.

## MAP SYMBOLS

Maps are oriented conventionally with north to the top of the page, and each map is accompanied by a legend showing the colour and values for each class of the mapped data. CDs containing less than 50 people have been left unshaded.

The maps show major roads, selected coastline and CD boundaries. The following symbols are used on the maps:

	CD boundary
	Coastline
	Major roads

Topographic data are reproduced with permission of PSMA Australia.

## MAP LEGEND

The map legend identifies the colours used to shade each class on a map e.g.

Per cent	
	30 or more
	22 – 30
	15 – 22
	9 – 15
	Less than 9

For simplicity, the ranges are shown as '15–22', '22–30' and so on. These should be read as, for example, 'from 15 to less than 22'. Individual values will appear in one range only.

## CLASS INTERVAL SELECTION

Selecting appropriate class intervals for each map is a key aspect of representing statistical data. For each map, five classes have been used so that the reader is able to distinguish each class clearly. Class intervals which reflect the distribution of the data 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.

## NON-RESIDENTIAL AND FARM LAND

No distinction has been drawn between residential land and non-residential and farm land within a CD. The census data are assumed to be homogeneous, or evenly spread, across the entire CD, even across large parklands and industrial estates, etc.

---

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

## REFERENCE MAPS

Reference maps are also included with this atlas showing:

- SLAs in relation to the mapped area (p. 41);
- Postal Areas based on CD boundaries (p. 42); and
- selected locations noted in the text accompanying the maps (p. 43).

These may be photocopied to produce overlays to be placed on the CD-based maps.

## COMPARABILITY WITH 1996 ATLAS

### Birthplace

For the 2001 Census, birthplace was classified to the new *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (cat. no. 1269.0). In the 1996 Census, the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)* was used. This change in classification has had no impact on the data aggregated for inclusion in this atlas.

### Qualifications

For the 2001 Census, qualifications data were coded to the new *Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)* (cat. no. 1272.0) which replaced the *ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ)* used for the 1996 Census. The new classification includes non-school qualifications such as Certificate Level qualifications which may be attained while the person is still attending school.

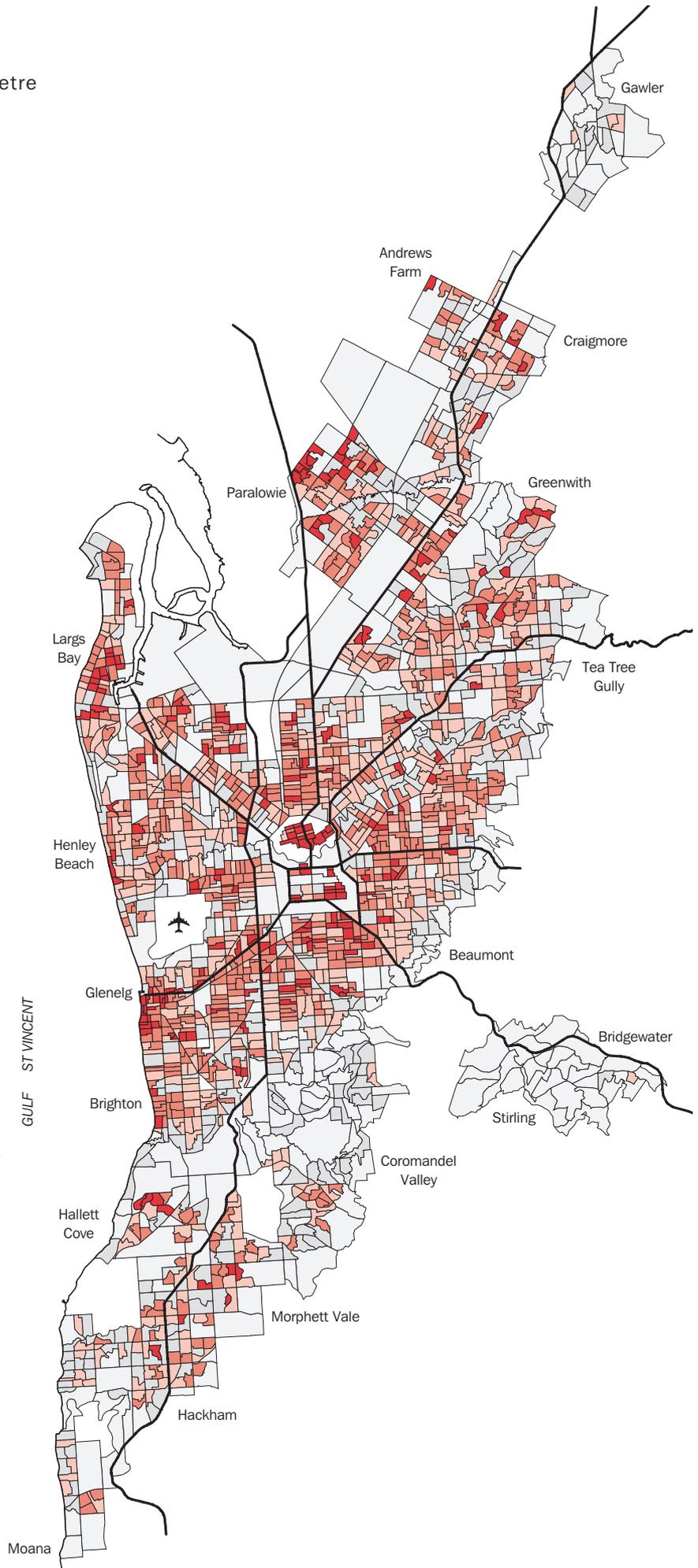
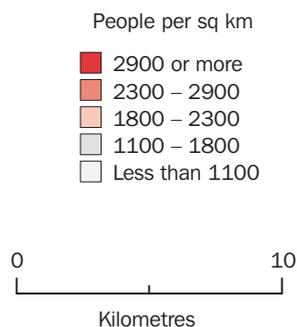


# Population density

Number of people per square kilometre

- At the 2001 Census 1,025,864 people were counted in Adelaide, excluding overseas visitors. This was 70.3% of the population of South Australia. The overall population density for the area mapped in this atlas was 1,312 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 beachside suburbs of Glenelg South and Glenelg which had a high proportion of *people aged 75 years or older*<sup>1</sup> and *privately-owned rented dwellings*. High population densities were also found in the near-city suburbs of Parkside, Fullarton, Evandale, Kensington, Kurralta Park and Everard Park; the north-western suburbs of Peterhead, Mansfield Park, Glanville and Exeter; and in Westbourne Park in the south. There were also high population densities in the residential parts of the city centre and North Adelaide.
- The lowest population densities were found in the industrial areas of Port Adelaide and Wingfield, the hills suburbs of Mount Osmond, Upper Sturt and Crafrers West, the outer southern suburb of Onkaparinga Hills, and in the recently redeveloped residential areas of Northgate and Mawson Lakes.

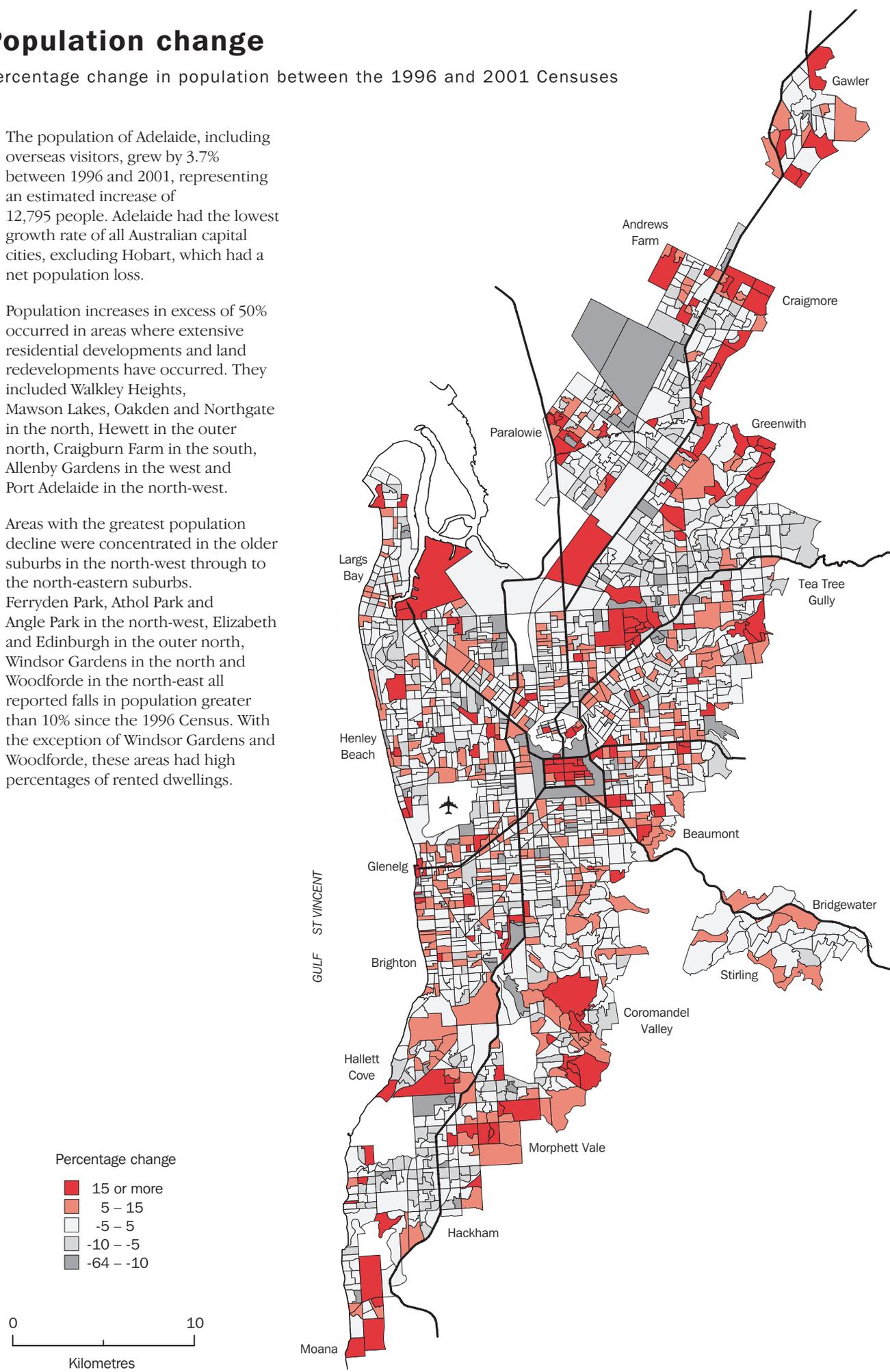
<sup>1</sup> Text appearing in italics refers to other map topics contained in this atlas.



# Population change

Percentage change in population between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses

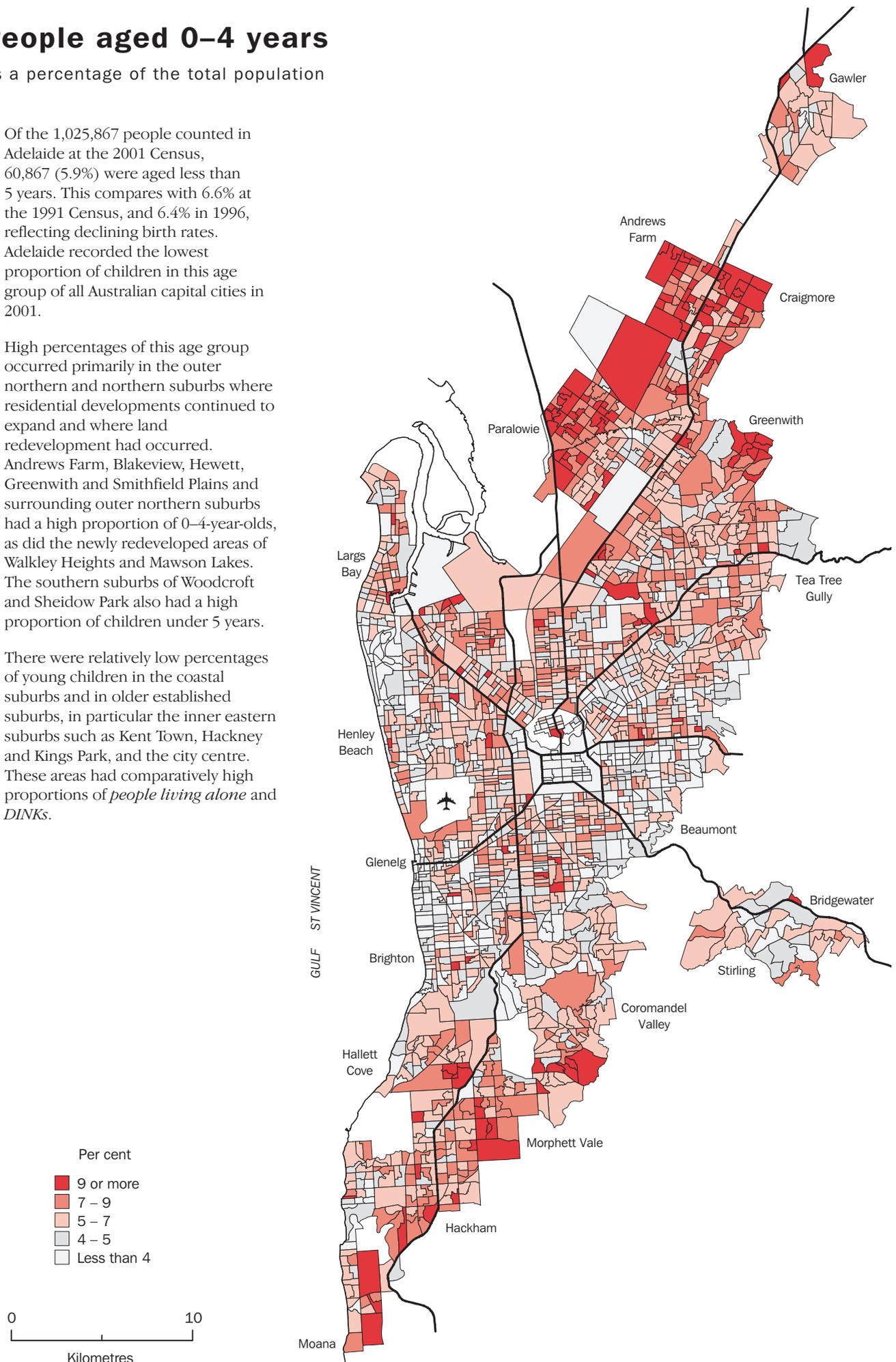
- The population of Adelaide, including overseas visitors, grew by 3.7% between 1996 and 2001, representing an estimated increase of 12,795 people. Adelaide had the lowest growth rate of all Australian capital cities, excluding Hobart, which had a net population loss.
- Population increases in excess of 50% occurred in areas where extensive residential developments and land redevelopments have occurred. They included Walkley Heights, Mawson Lakes, Oakden and Northgate in the north, Hewett in the outer north, Craighorn Farm in the south, Allenby Gardens in the west and Port Adelaide in the north-west.
- Areas with the greatest population decline were concentrated in the older suburbs in the north-west through to the north-eastern suburbs. Ferryden Park, Athol Park and Angle Park in the north-west, Elizabeth and Edinburgh in the outer north, Windsor Gardens in the north and Woodforde in the north-east all reported falls in population greater than 10% since the 1996 Census. With the exception of Windsor Gardens and Woodforde, these areas had high percentages of rented dwellings.



# People aged 0–4 years

As a percentage of the total population

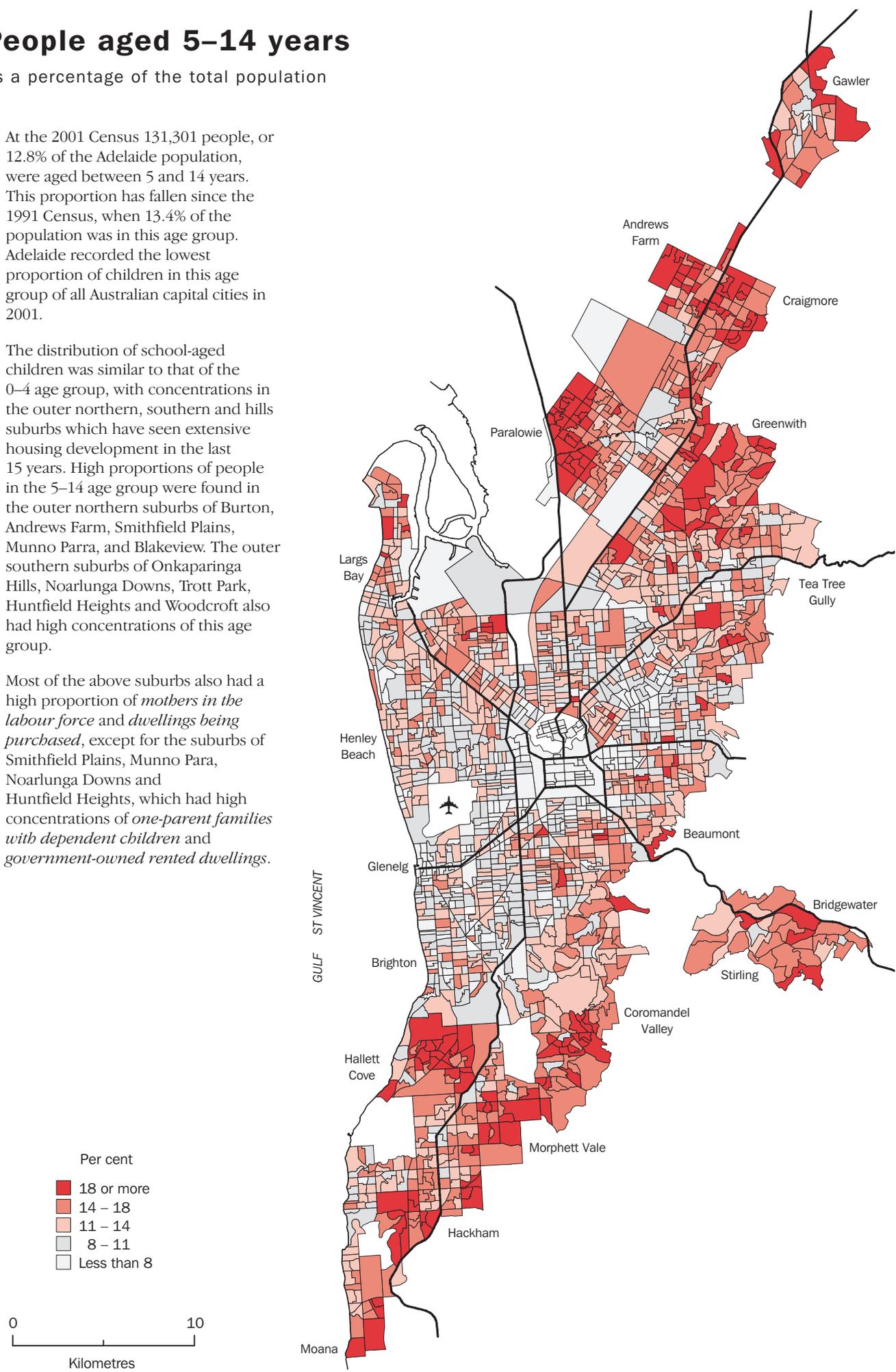
- Of the 1,025,867 people counted in Adelaide at the 2001 Census, 60,867 (5.9%) were aged less than 5 years. This compares with 6.6% at the 1991 Census, and 6.4% in 1996, reflecting declining birth rates. Adelaide recorded the lowest proportion of children in this age group of all Australian capital cities in 2001.
- High percentages of this age group occurred primarily in the outer northern and northern suburbs where residential developments continued to expand and where land redevelopment had occurred. Andrews Farm, Blakeview, Hewett, Greenwith and Smithfield Plains and surrounding outer northern suburbs had a high proportion of 0–4-year-olds, as did the newly redeveloped areas of Walkley Heights and Mawson Lakes. The southern suburbs of Woodcroft and Sheidow Park also had a high proportion of children under 5 years.
- There were relatively low percentages of young children in the coastal suburbs and in older established suburbs, in particular the inner eastern suburbs such as Kent Town, Hackney and Kings Park, and the city centre. These areas had comparatively high proportions of *people living alone* and *DINKs*.



# People aged 5–14 years

As a percentage of the total population

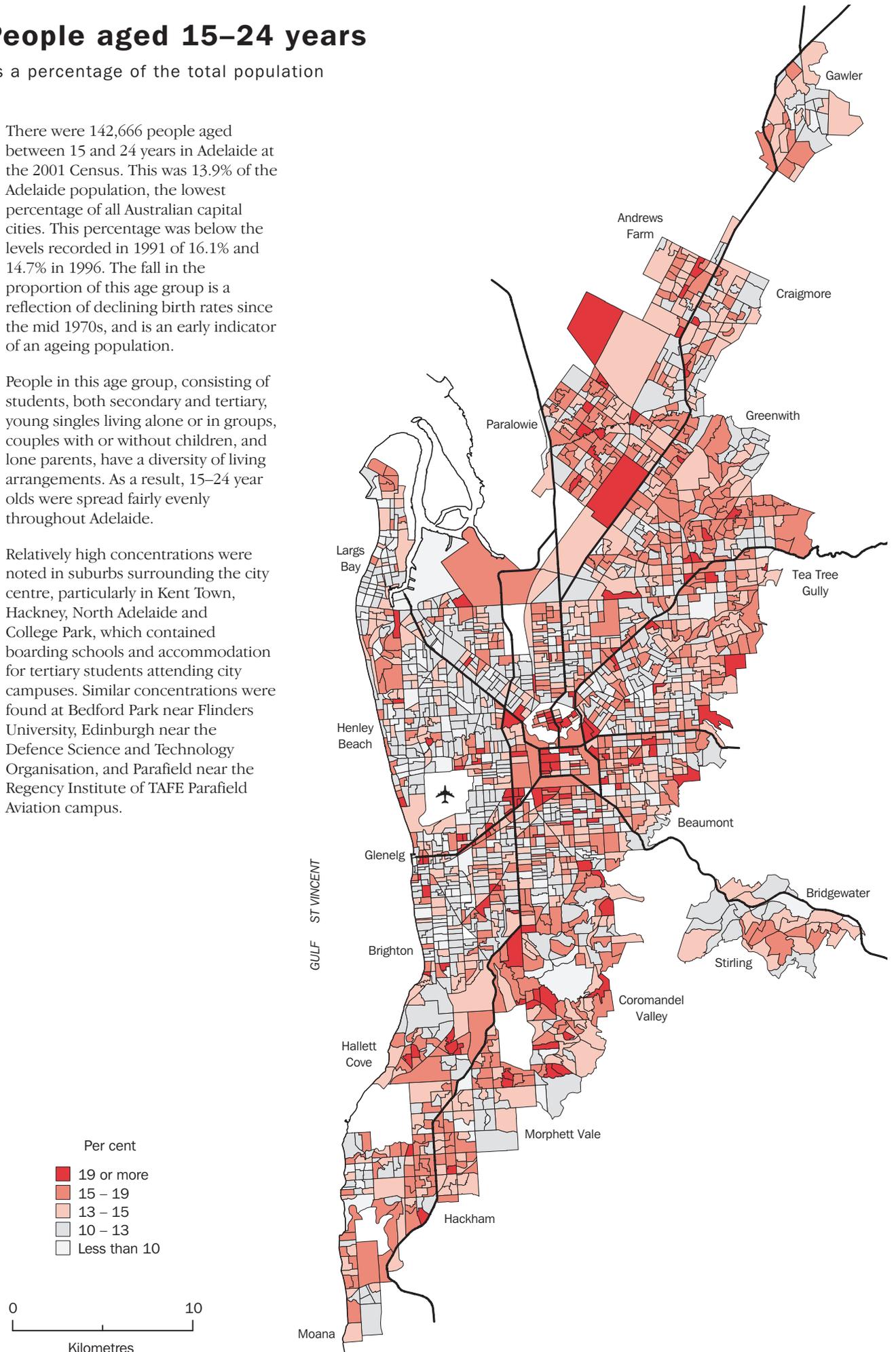
- At the 2001 Census 131,301 people, or 12.8% of the Adelaide population, were aged between 5 and 14 years. This proportion has fallen since the 1991 Census, when 13.4% of the population was in this age group. Adelaide recorded the lowest proportion of children in this age group of all Australian capital cities in 2001.
- The distribution of school-aged children was similar to that of the 0–4 age group, with concentrations in the outer northern, southern and hills suburbs which have seen extensive housing development in the last 15 years. High proportions of people in the 5–14 age group were found in the outer northern suburbs of Burton, Andrews Farm, Smithfield Plains, Munno Parra, and Blakeview. The outer southern suburbs of Onkaparinga Hills, Noarlunga Downs, Trott Park, Huntfield Heights and Woodcroft also had high concentrations of this age group.
- Most of the above suburbs also had a high proportion of *mothers in the labour force* and *dwellings being purchased*, except for the suburbs of Smithfield Plains, Munno Para, Noarlunga Downs and Huntfield Heights, which had high concentrations of *one-parent families with dependent children* and *government-owned rented dwellings*.



# People aged 15–24 years

As a percentage of the total population

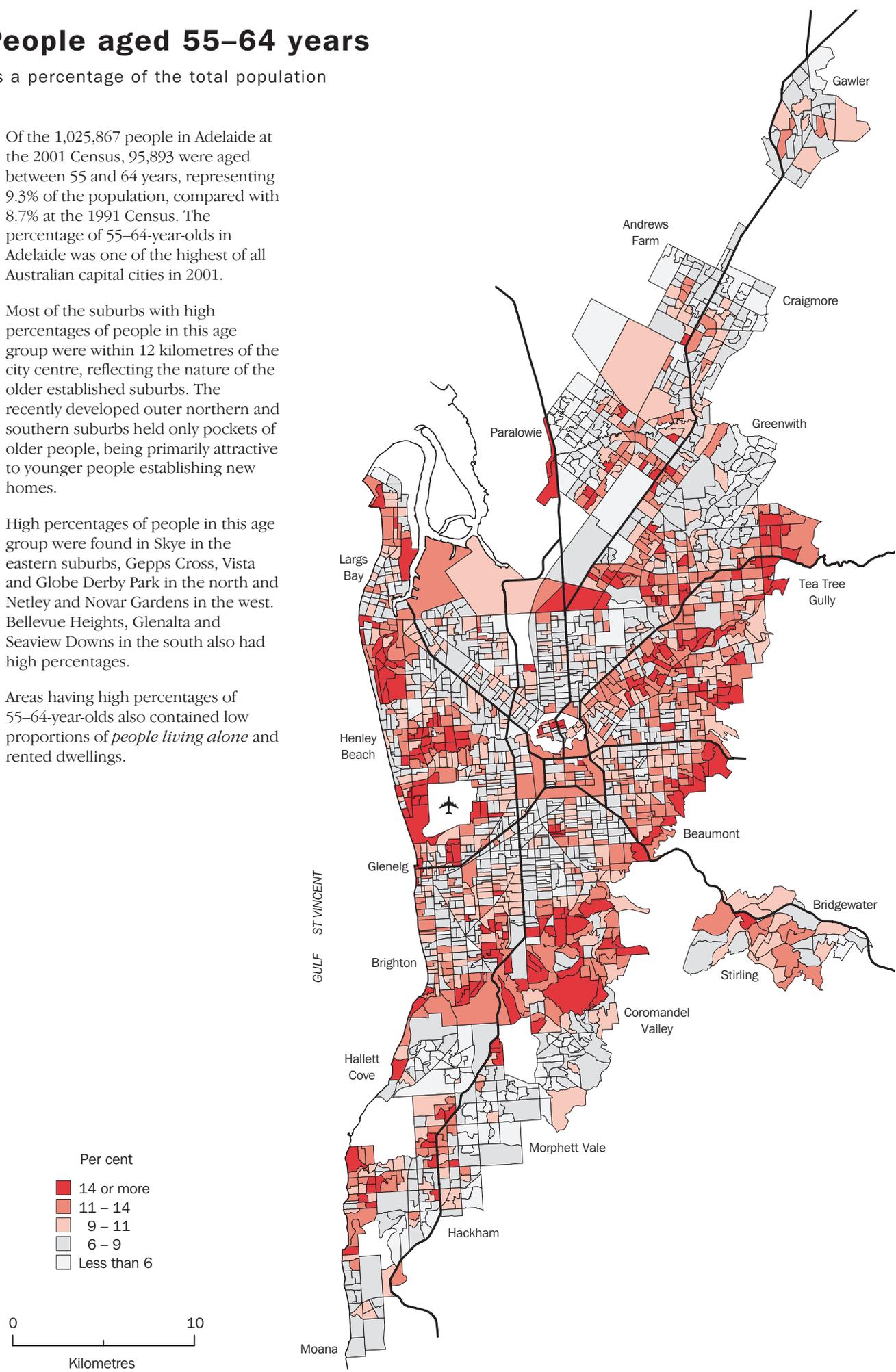
- There were 142,666 people aged between 15 and 24 years in Adelaide at the 2001 Census. This was 13.9% of the Adelaide population, the lowest percentage of all Australian capital cities. This percentage was below the levels recorded in 1991 of 16.1% and 14.7% in 1996. The fall in the proportion of this age group is a reflection of declining birth rates since the mid 1970s, and is an early indicator of an ageing population.
- People in this age group, consisting of students, both secondary and tertiary, young singles living alone or in groups, couples with or without children, and lone parents, have a diversity of living arrangements. As a result, 15–24 year olds were spread fairly evenly throughout Adelaide.
- Relatively high concentrations were noted in suburbs surrounding the city centre, particularly in Kent Town, Hackney, North Adelaide and College Park, which contained boarding schools and accommodation for tertiary students attending city campuses. Similar concentrations were found at Bedford Park near Flinders University, Edinburgh near the Defence Science and Technology Organisation, and Parafield near the Regency Institute of TAFE Parafield Aviation campus.



# People aged 55–64 years

As a percentage of the total population

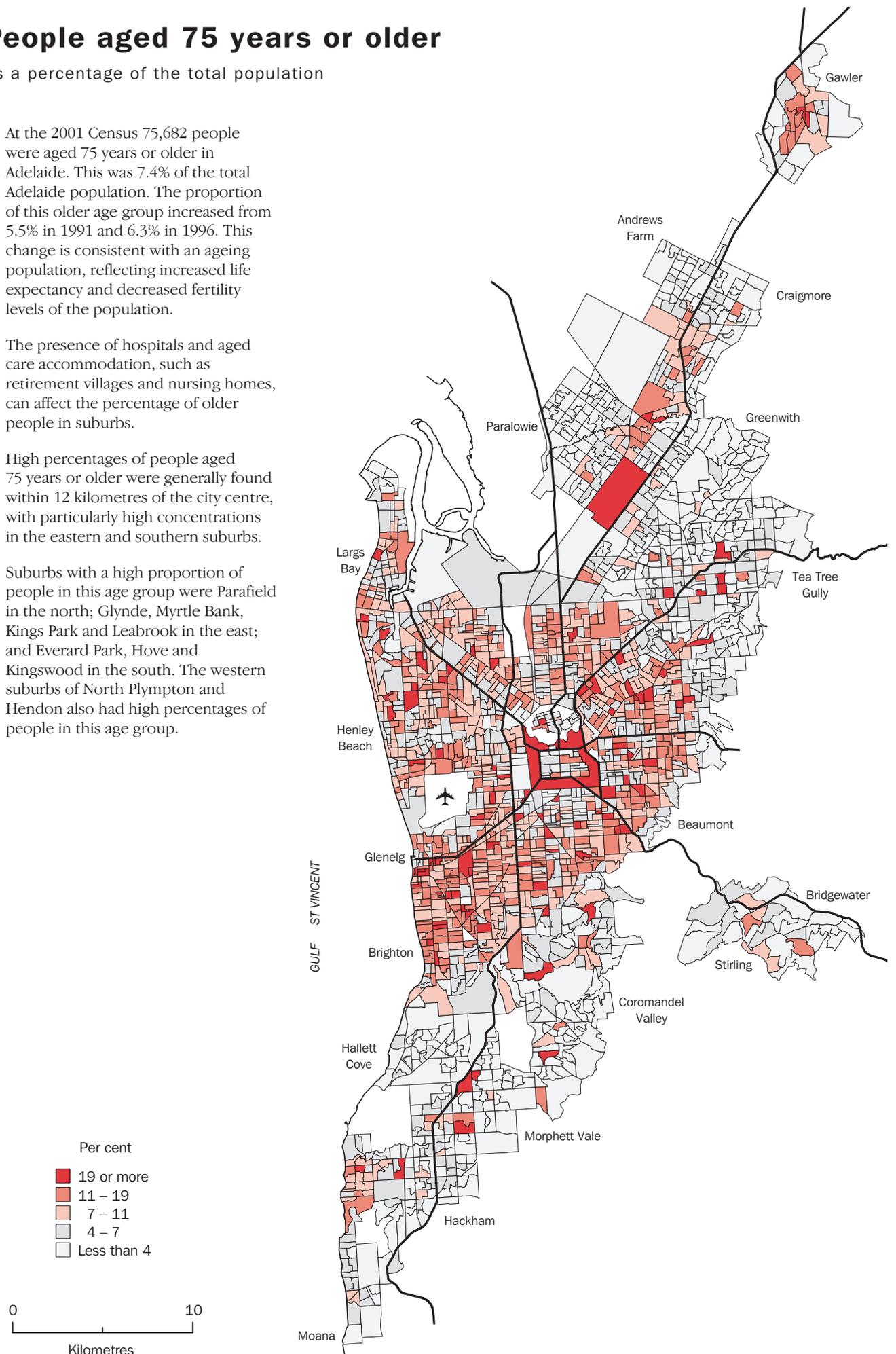
- Of the 1,025,867 people in Adelaide at the 2001 Census, 95,893 were aged between 55 and 64 years, representing 9.3% of the population, compared with 8.7% at the 1991 Census. The percentage of 55–64-year-olds in Adelaide was one of the highest of all Australian capital cities in 2001.
- Most of the suburbs with high percentages of people in this age group were within 12 kilometres of the city centre, reflecting the nature of the older established suburbs. The recently developed outer northern and southern suburbs held only pockets of older people, being primarily attractive to younger people establishing new homes.
- High percentages of people in this age group were found in Skye in the eastern suburbs, Gepps Cross, Vista and Globe Derby Park in the north and Netley and Novar Gardens in the west. Bellevue Heights, Glenalta and Seaview Downs in the south also had high percentages.
- Areas having high percentages of 55–64-year-olds also contained low proportions of *people living alone* and rented dwellings.



# People aged 75 years or older

As a percentage of the total population

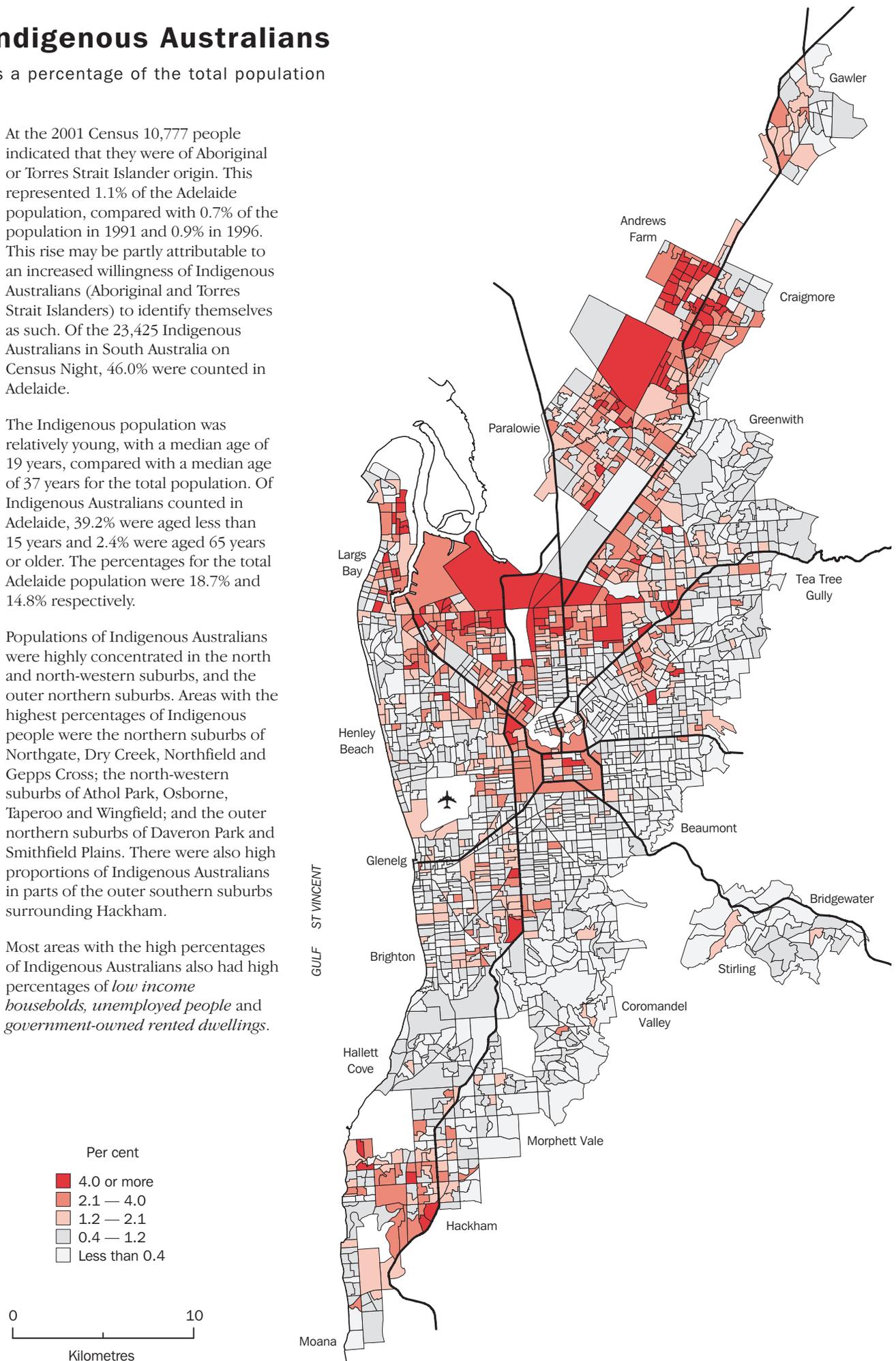
- At the 2001 Census 75,682 people were aged 75 years or older in Adelaide. This was 7.4% of the total Adelaide population. The proportion of this older age group increased from 5.5% in 1991 and 6.3% in 1996. This change is consistent with an ageing population, reflecting increased life expectancy and decreased fertility levels of the population.
- The presence of hospitals and aged care accommodation, such as retirement villages and nursing homes, can affect the percentage of older people in suburbs.
- High percentages of people aged 75 years or older were generally found within 12 kilometres of the city centre, with particularly high concentrations in the eastern and southern suburbs.
- Suburbs with a high proportion of people in this age group were Parafield in the north; Glynde, Myrtle Bank, Kings Park and Leabrook in the east; and Everard Park, Hove and Kingswood in the south. The western suburbs of North Plympton and Hendon also had high percentages of people in this age group.



# Indigenous Australians

As a percentage of the total population

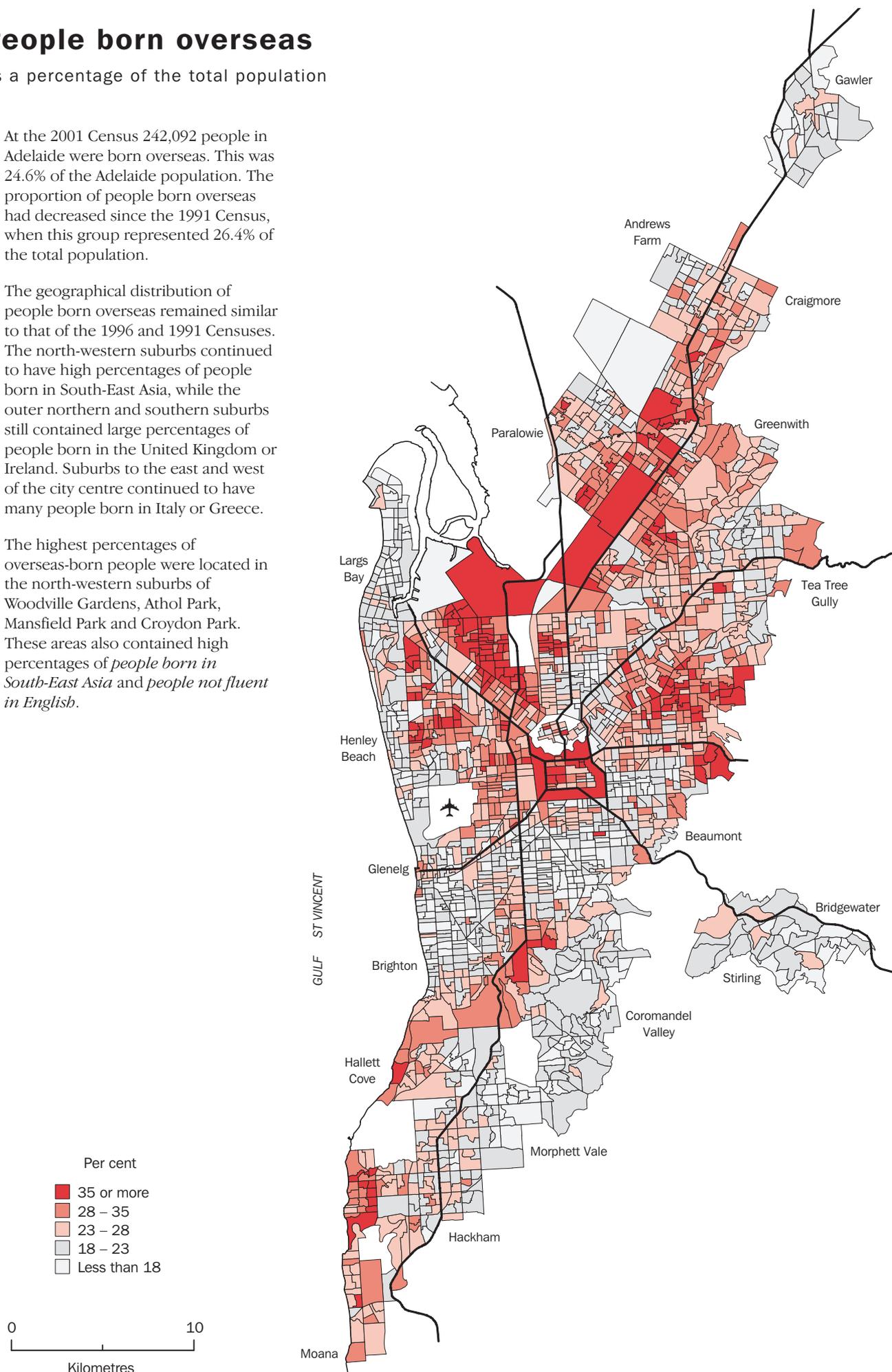
- At the 2001 Census 10,777 people indicated that they were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. This represented 1.1% of the Adelaide population, compared with 0.7% of the population in 1991 and 0.9% in 1996. This rise may be partly attributable to an increased willingness of Indigenous Australians (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders) to identify themselves as such. Of the 23,425 Indigenous Australians in South Australia on Census Night, 46.0% were counted in Adelaide.
- The Indigenous population was relatively young, with a median age of 19 years, compared with a median age of 37 years for the total population. Of Indigenous Australians counted in Adelaide, 39.2% were aged less than 15 years and 2.4% were aged 65 years or older. The percentages for the total Adelaide population were 18.7% and 14.8% respectively.
- Populations of Indigenous Australians were highly concentrated in the north and north-western suburbs, and the outer northern suburbs. Areas with the highest percentages of Indigenous people were the northern suburbs of Northgate, Dry Creek, Northfield and Gepps Cross; the north-western suburbs of Athol Park, Osborne, Taperoo and Wingfield; and the outer northern suburbs of Daveron Park and Smithfield Plains. There were also high proportions of Indigenous Australians in parts of the outer southern suburbs surrounding Hackham.
- Most areas with the high percentages of Indigenous Australians also had high percentages of *low income households, unemployed people and government-owned rented dwellings*.



# People born overseas

As a percentage of the total population

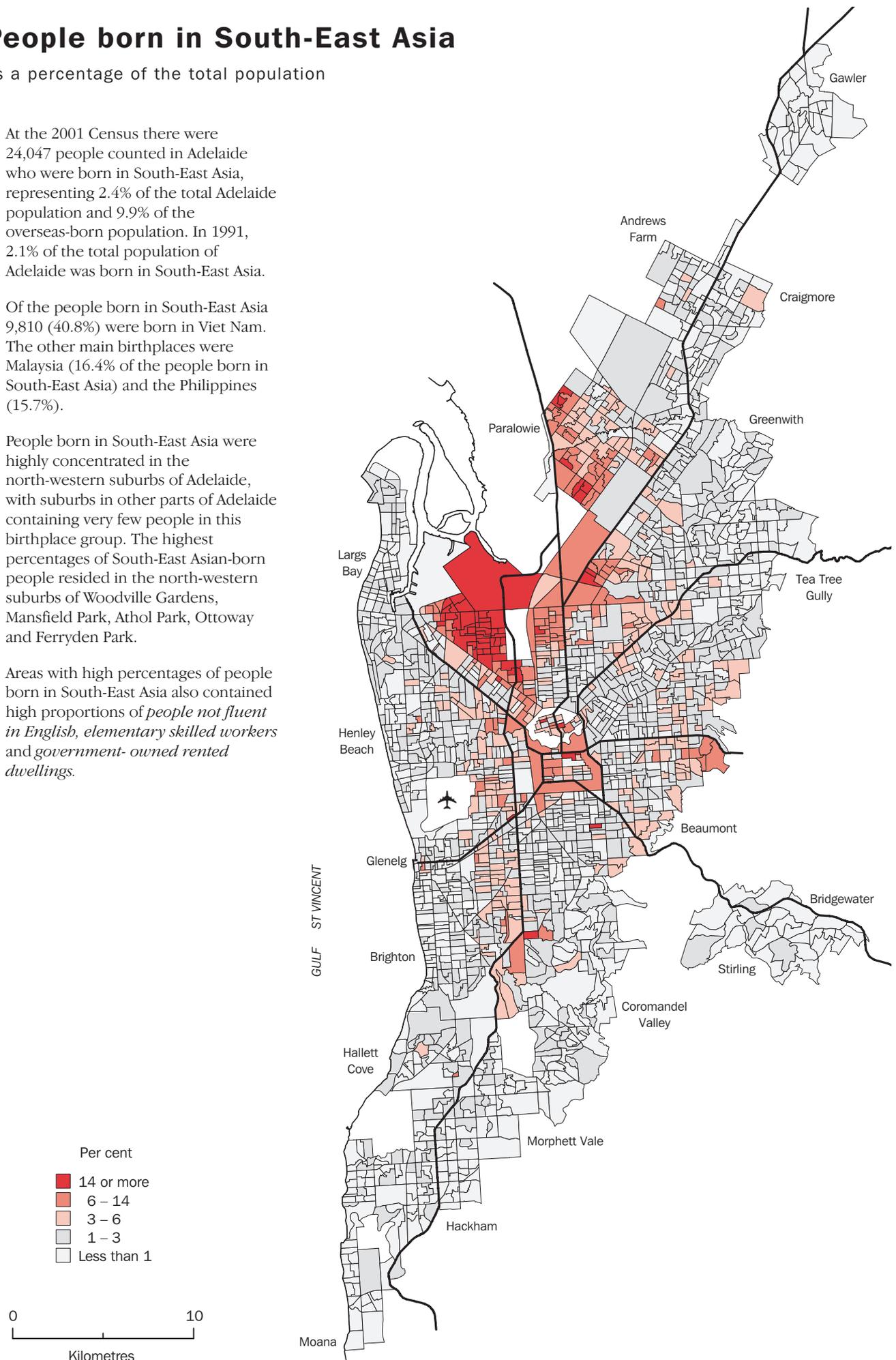
- At the 2001 Census 242,092 people in Adelaide were born overseas. This was 24.6% of the Adelaide population. The proportion of people born overseas had decreased since the 1991 Census, when this group represented 26.4% of the total population.
- The geographical distribution of people born overseas remained similar to that of the 1996 and 1991 Censuses. The north-western suburbs continued to have high percentages of people born in South-East Asia, while the outer northern and southern suburbs still contained large percentages of people born in the United Kingdom or Ireland. Suburbs to the east and west of the city centre continued to have many people born in Italy or Greece.
- The highest percentages of overseas-born people were located in the north-western suburbs of Woodville Gardens, Athol Park, Mansfield Park and Croydon Park. These areas also contained high percentages of *people born in South-East Asia* and *people not fluent in English*.



# People born in South-East Asia

As a percentage of the total population

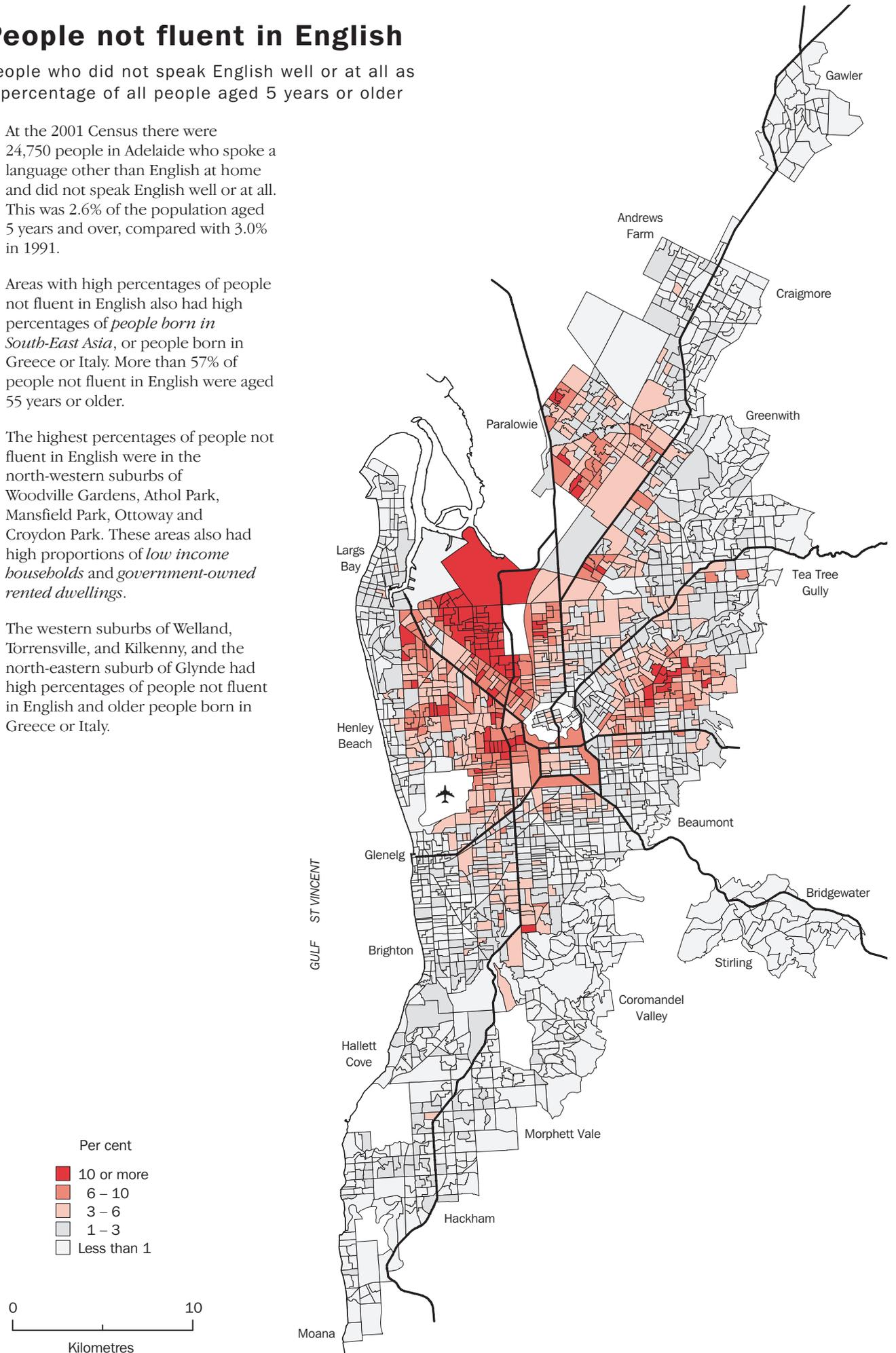
- At the 2001 Census there were 24,047 people counted in Adelaide who were born in South-East Asia, representing 2.4% of the total Adelaide population and 9.9% of the overseas-born population. In 1991, 2.1% of the total population of Adelaide was born in South-East Asia.
- Of the people born in South-East Asia 9,810 (40.8%) were born in Viet Nam. The other main birthplaces were Malaysia (16.4% of the people born in South-East Asia) and the Philippines (15.7%).
- People born in South-East Asia were highly concentrated in the north-western suburbs of Adelaide, with suburbs in other parts of Adelaide containing very few people in this birthplace group. The highest percentages of South-East Asian-born people resided in the north-western suburbs of Woodville Gardens, Mansfield Park, Athol Park, Ottoway and Ferryden Park.
- Areas with high percentages of people born in South-East Asia also contained high proportions of *people not fluent in English, elementary skilled workers and government- owned rented dwellings*.



# People not fluent in English

People who did not speak English well or at all as a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

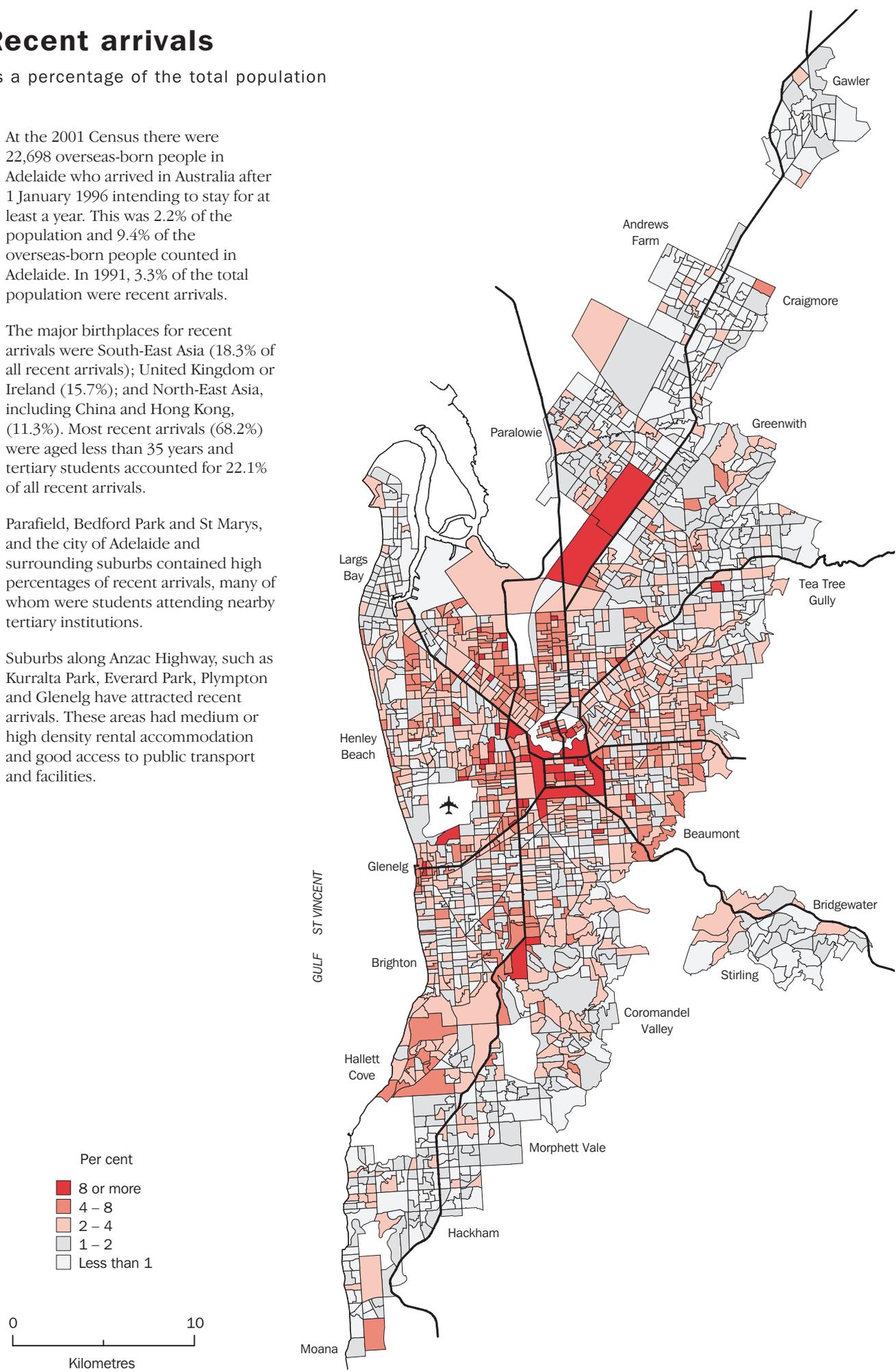
- At the 2001 Census there were 24,750 people in Adelaide who spoke a language other than English at home and did not speak English well or at all. This was 2.6% of the population aged 5 years and over, compared with 3.0% in 1991.
- Areas with high percentages of people not fluent in English also had high percentages of *people born in South-East Asia*, or people born in Greece or Italy. More than 57% of people not fluent in English were aged 55 years or older.
- The highest percentages of people not fluent in English were in the north-western suburbs of Woodville Gardens, Athol Park, Mansfield Park, Ottoway and Croydon Park. These areas also had high proportions of *low income households* and *government-owned rented dwellings*.
- The western suburbs of Welland, Torrensville, and Kilkenny, and the north-eastern suburb of Glynde had high percentages of people not fluent in English and older people born in Greece or Italy.



# Recent arrivals

As a percentage of the total population

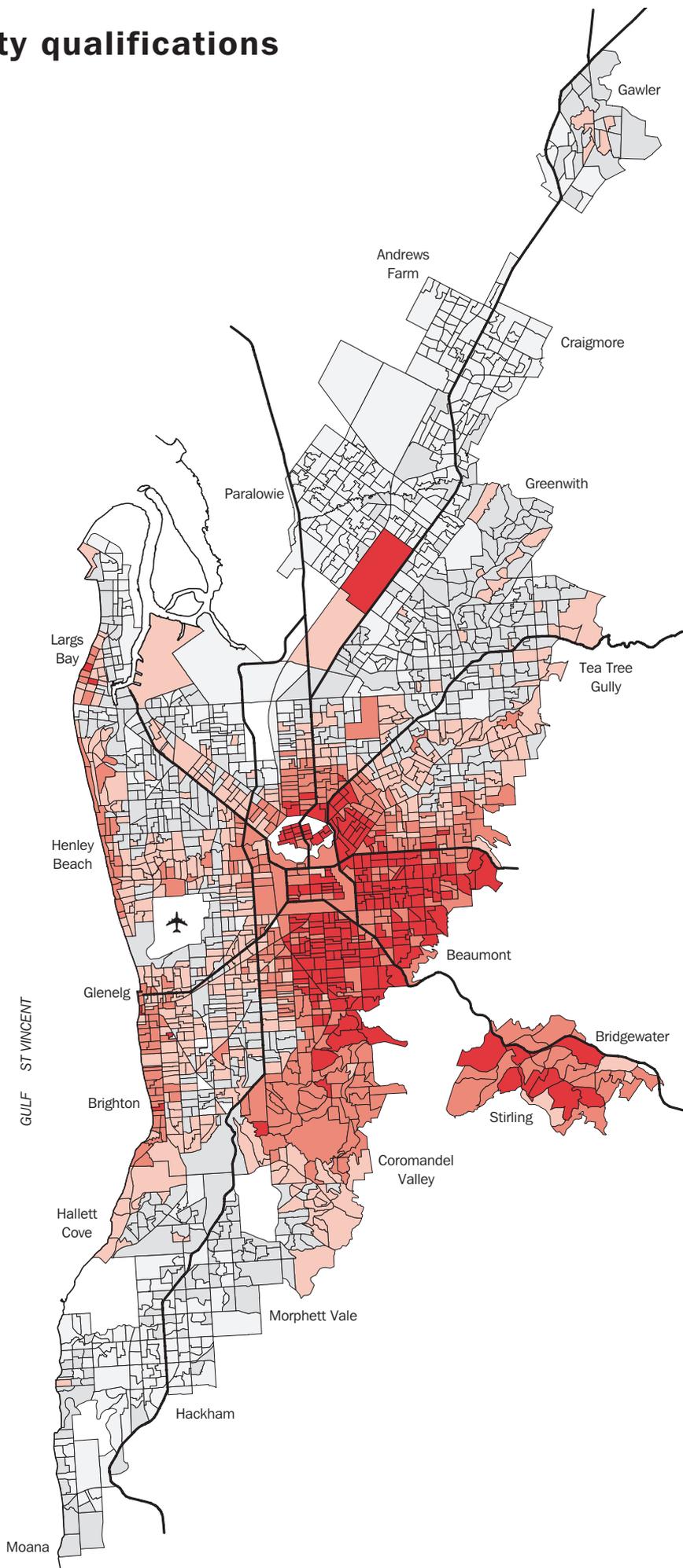
- At the 2001 Census there were 22,698 overseas-born people in Adelaide who arrived in Australia after 1 January 1996 intending to stay for at least a year. This was 2.2% of the population and 9.4% of the overseas-born people counted in Adelaide. In 1991, 3.3% of the total population were recent arrivals.
- The major birthplaces for recent arrivals were South-East Asia (18.3% of all recent arrivals); United Kingdom or Ireland (15.7%); and North-East Asia, including China and Hong Kong, (11.3%). Most recent arrivals (68.2%) were aged less than 35 years and tertiary students accounted for 22.1% of all recent arrivals.
- Parafield, Bedford Park and St Marys, and the city of Adelaide and surrounding suburbs contained high percentages of recent arrivals, many of whom were students attending nearby tertiary institutions.
- Suburbs along Anzac Highway, such as Kurralta Park, Everard Park, Plympton and Glenelg have attracted recent arrivals. These areas had medium or high density rental accommodation and good access to public transport and facilities.



# People with university qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

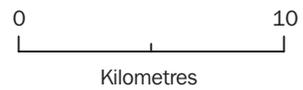
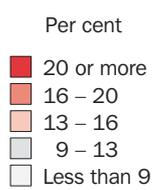
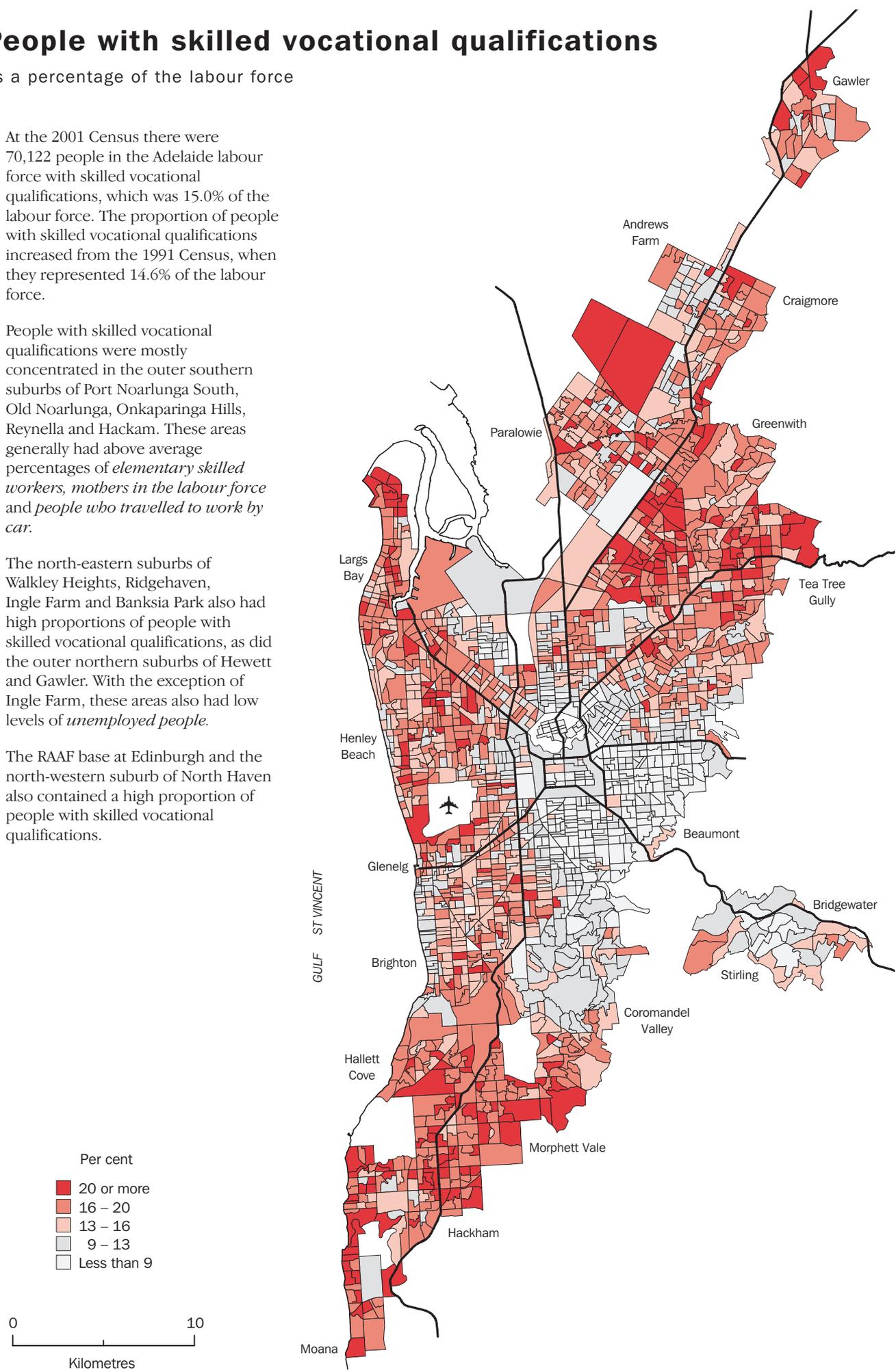
- At the 2001 Census there were 84,088 people in the labour force with a degree or higher qualification in Adelaide. This represented 17.9% of the Adelaide labour force in 2001, compared with 11.1% in 1991.
- Of those with university qualifications, 75.5% held a Bachelor degree, 13.1% held a higher degree and 10.9% held a postgraduate diploma. Just over half (50.5%) of those with university qualifications were female, and 33.8% of all people with university qualifications had completed their highest qualification since 1996.
- The distribution of people with university qualifications was similar to the distribution of *high income households* and *managers, administrators and professionals*, with the heaviest concentrations in the inner city and in the eastern, inner southern, and hills suburbs, and a narrow band along the coast.
- Suburbs in which more than 45% of the labour force had university qualifications were College Park, Rose Park, Hyde Park, Unley Park, Tusmore, Medindie and Marryatville. The suburb of Parafield in the north which contains the Regency Institute of TAFE Parafield Aviation campus also had a high proportion of people with university qualifications.



# People with skilled vocational qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

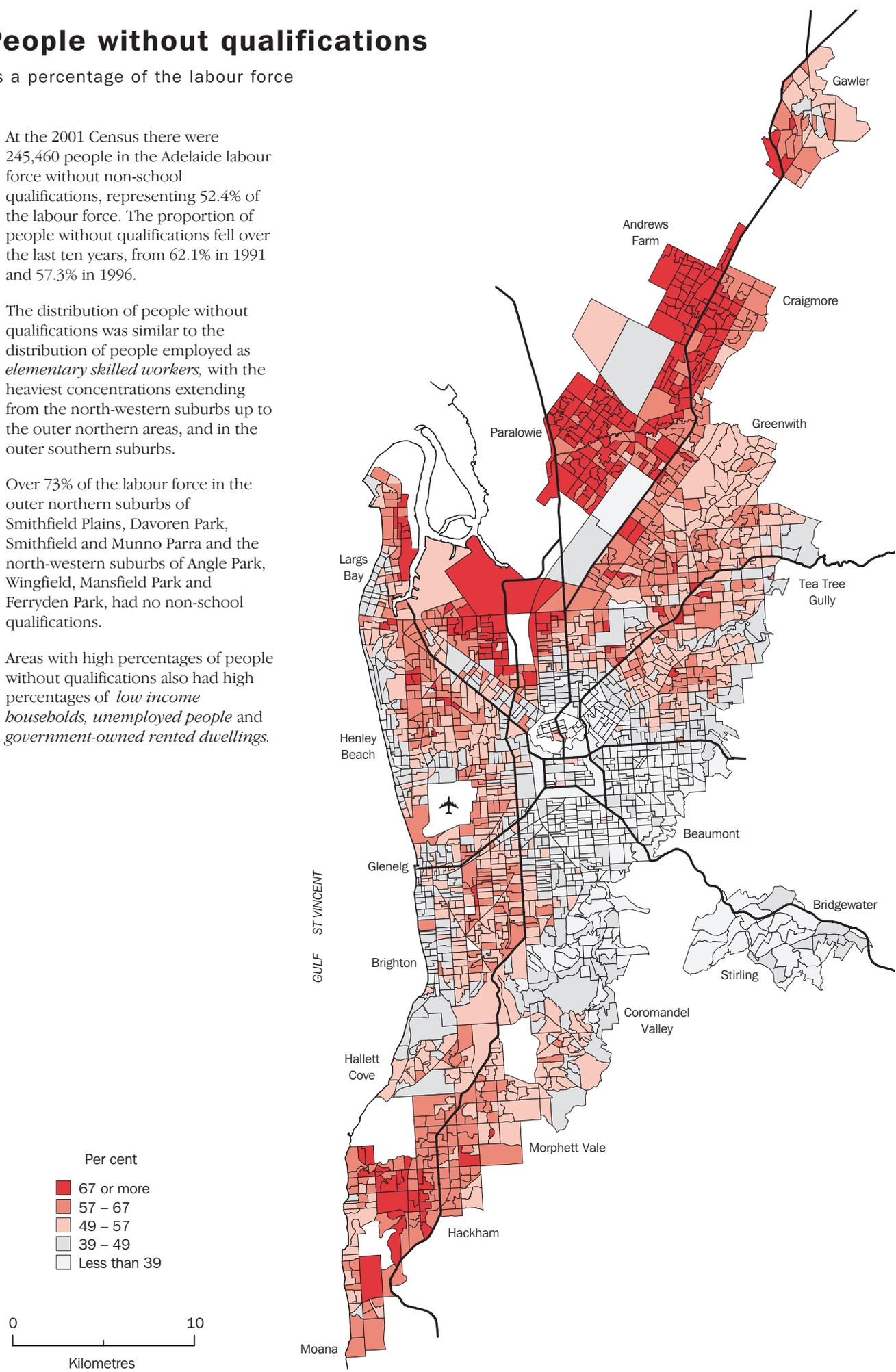
- At the 2001 Census there were 70,122 people in the Adelaide labour force with skilled vocational qualifications, which was 15.0% of the labour force. The proportion of people with skilled vocational qualifications increased from the 1991 Census, when they represented 14.6% of the labour force.
- People with skilled vocational qualifications were mostly concentrated in the outer southern suburbs of Port Noarlunga South, Old Noarlunga, Onkaparinga Hills, Reynella and Hackam. These areas generally had above average percentages of *elementary skilled workers*, *mothers in the labour force* and *people who travelled to work by car*.
- The north-eastern suburbs of Walkley Heights, Ridgehaven, Ingle Farm and Banksia Park also had high proportions of people with skilled vocational qualifications, as did the outer northern suburbs of Hewett and Gawler. With the exception of Ingle Farm, these areas also had low levels of *unemployed people*.
- The RAAF base at Edinburgh and the north-western suburb of North Haven also contained a high proportion of people with skilled vocational qualifications.



# People without qualifications

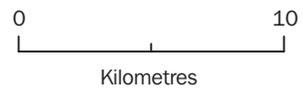
As a percentage of the labour force

- At the 2001 Census there were 245,460 people in the Adelaide labour force without non-school qualifications, representing 52.4% of the labour force. The proportion of people without qualifications fell over the last ten years, from 62.1% in 1991 and 57.3% in 1996.
- The distribution of people without qualifications was similar to the distribution of people employed as *elementary skilled workers*, with the heaviest concentrations extending from the north-western suburbs up to the outer northern areas, and in the outer southern suburbs.
- Over 73% of the labour force in the outer northern suburbs of Smithfield Plains, Davoren Park, Smithfield and Munno Parra and the north-western suburbs of Angle Park, Wingfield, Mansfield Park and Ferryden Park, had no non-school qualifications.
- Areas with high percentages of people without qualifications also had high percentages of *low income households*, *unemployed people* and *government-owned rented dwellings*.



Per cent

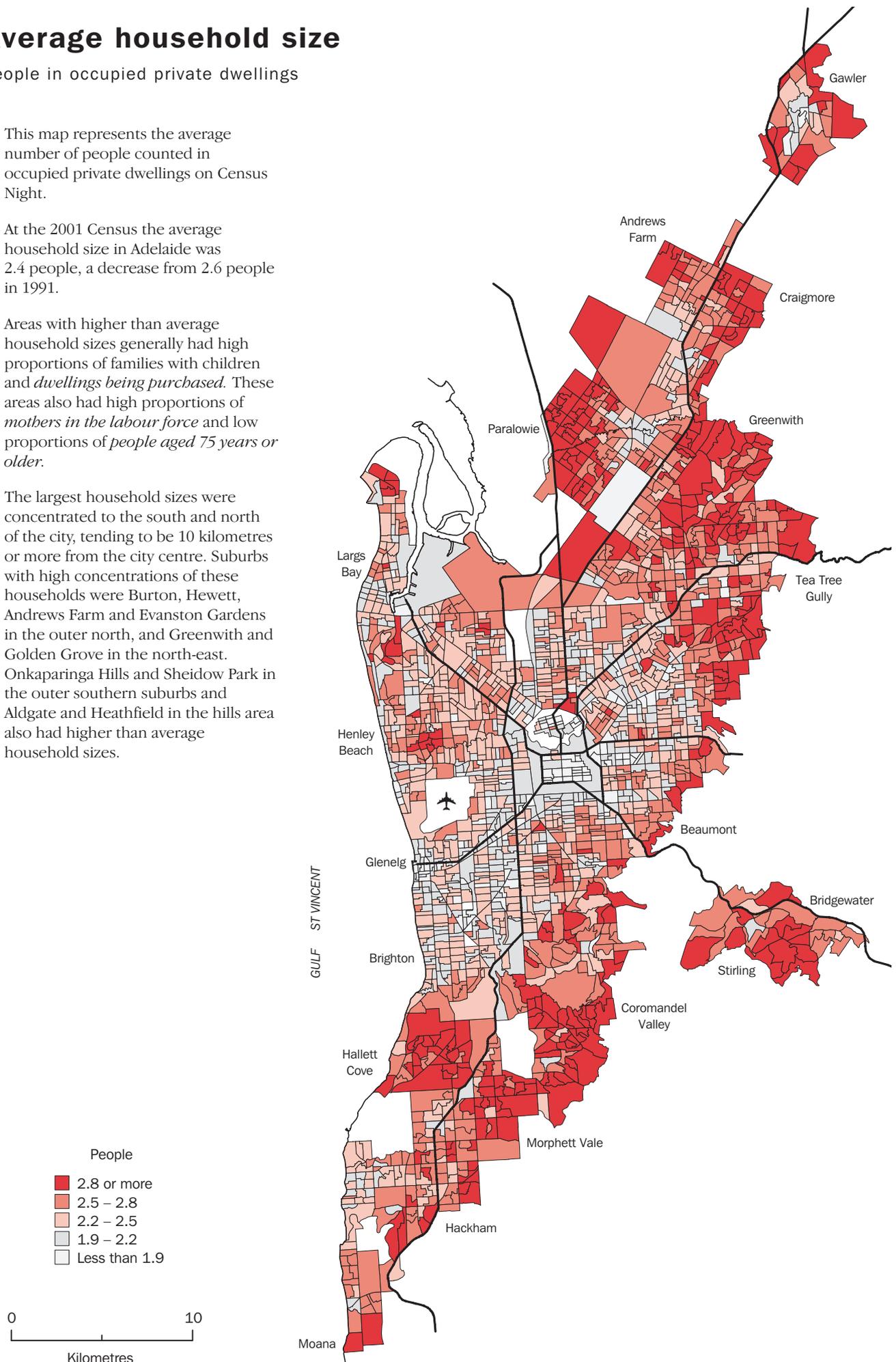
Dark Red	67 or more
Red	57 – 67
Light Red	49 – 57
Light Grey	39 – 49
White	Less than 39



# Average household size

People in occupied private dwellings

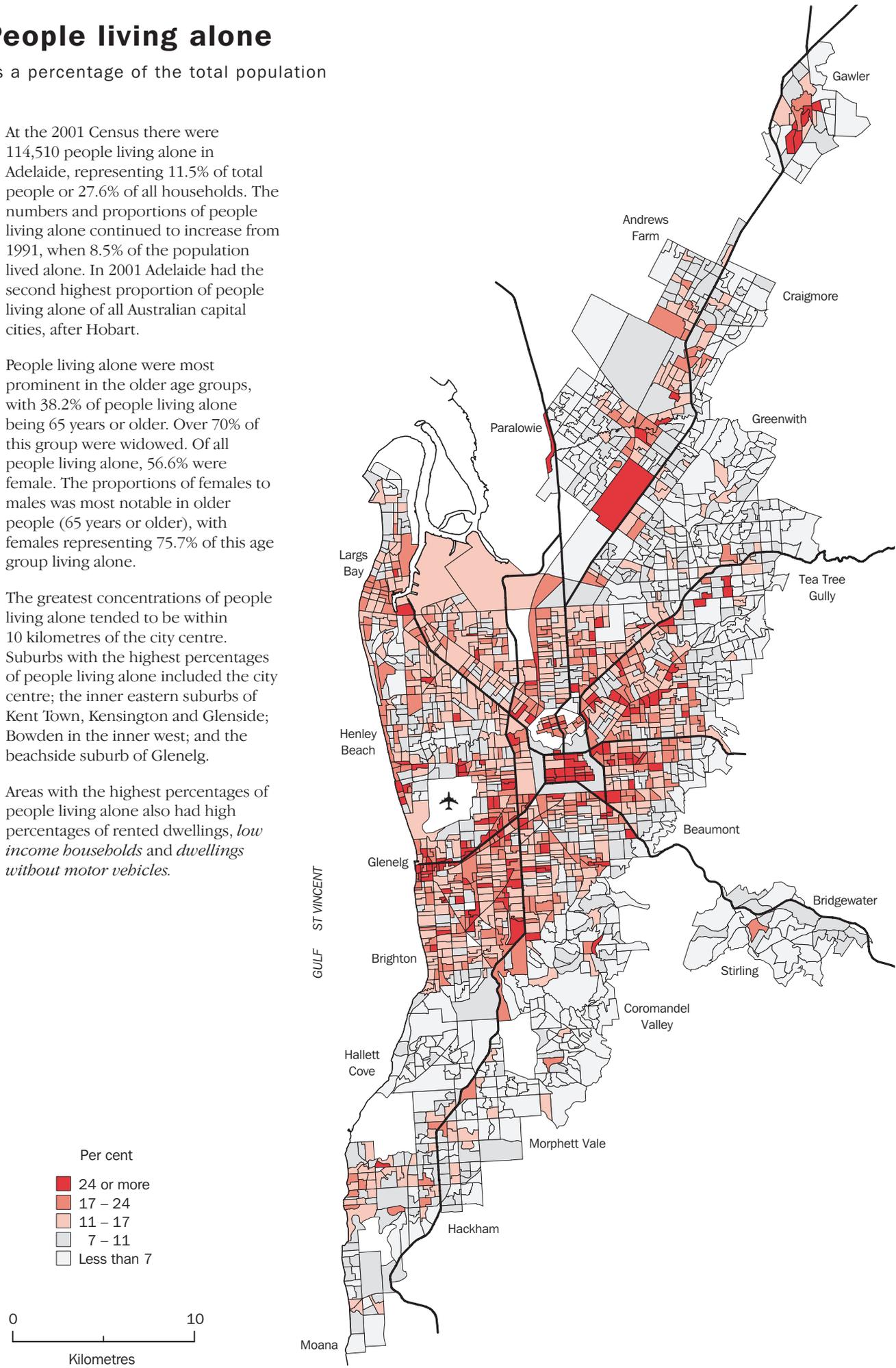
- This map represents the average number of people counted in occupied private dwellings on Census Night.
- At the 2001 Census the average household size in Adelaide was 2.4 people, a decrease from 2.6 people in 1991.
- Areas with higher than average household sizes generally had high proportions of families with children and *dwellings being purchased*. These areas also had high proportions of *mothers in the labour force* and low proportions of *people aged 75 years or older*.
- The largest household sizes were concentrated to the south and north of the city, tending to be 10 kilometres or more from the city centre. Suburbs with high concentrations of these households were Burton, Hewett, Andrews Farm and Evanston Gardens in the outer north, and Greenwith and Golden Grove in the north-east. Onkaparinga Hills and Sheidow Park in the outer southern suburbs and Aldgate and Heathfield in the hills area also had higher than average household sizes.



# People living alone

As a percentage of the total population

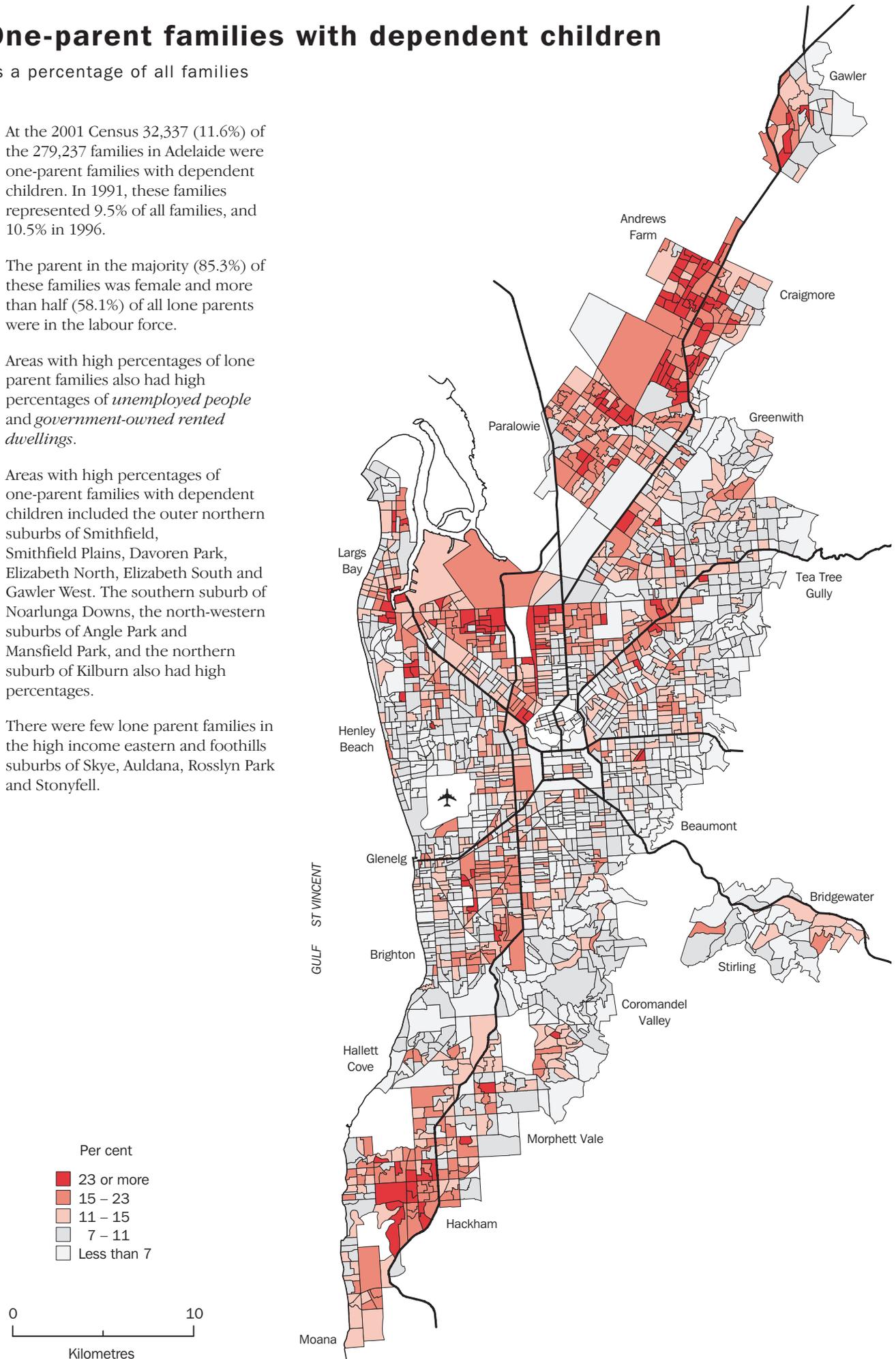
- At the 2001 Census there were 114,510 people living alone in Adelaide, representing 11.5% of total people or 27.6% of all households. The numbers and proportions of people living alone continued to increase from 1991, when 8.5% of the population lived alone. In 2001 Adelaide had the second highest proportion of people living alone of all Australian capital cities, after Hobart.
- People living alone were most prominent in the older age groups, with 38.2% of people living alone being 65 years or older. Over 70% of this group were widowed. Of all people living alone, 56.6% were female. The proportions of females to males was most notable in older people (65 years or older), with females representing 75.7% of this age group living alone.
- The greatest concentrations of people living alone tended to be within 10 kilometres of the city centre. Suburbs with the highest percentages of people living alone included the city centre; the inner eastern suburbs of Kent Town, Kensington and Glenside; Bowden in the inner west; and the beachside suburb of Glenelg.
- Areas with the highest percentages of people living alone also had high percentages of rented dwellings, *low income households* and *dwellings without motor vehicles*.



# One-parent families with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

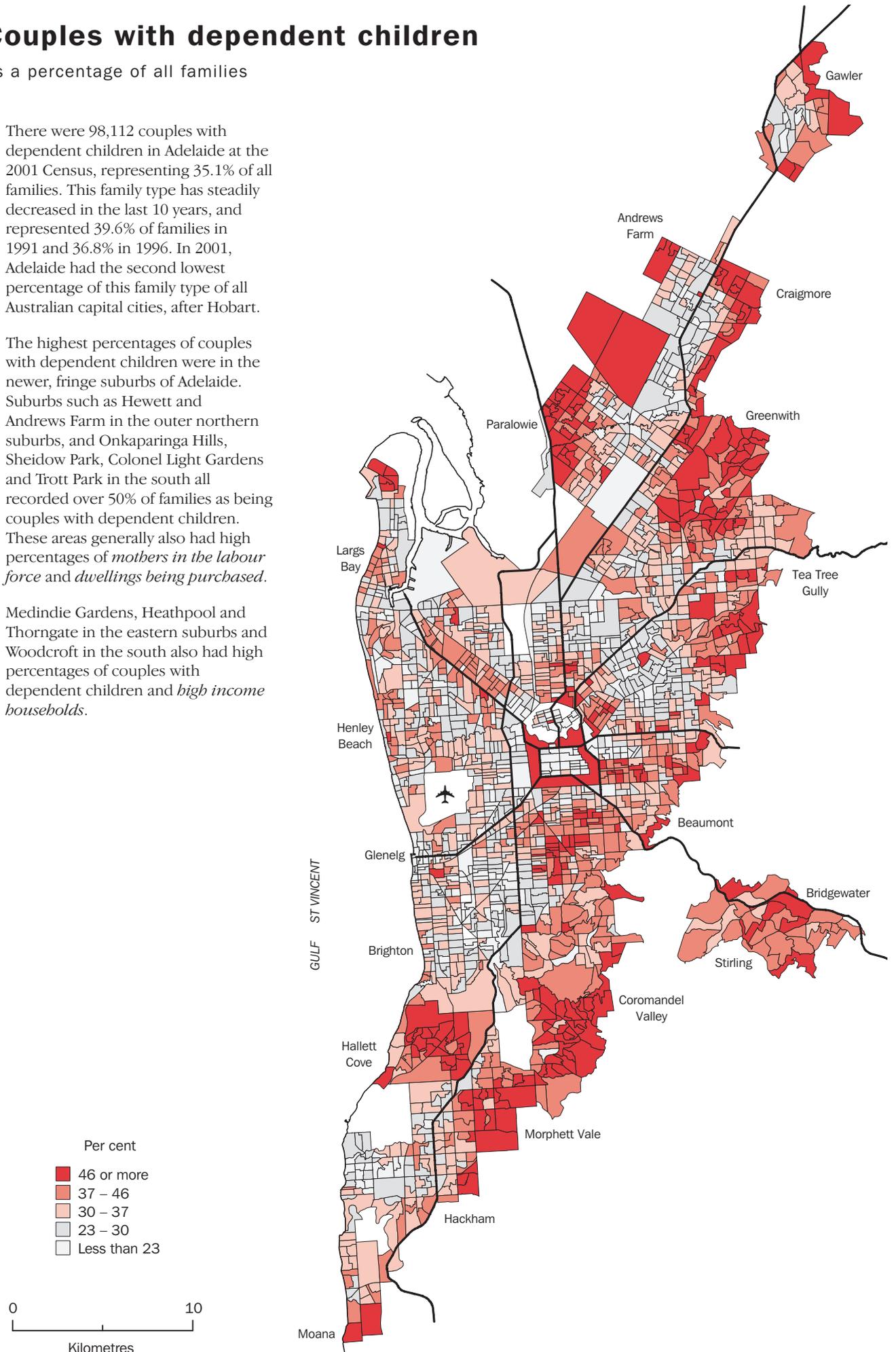
- At the 2001 Census 32,337 (11.6%) of the 279,237 families in Adelaide were one-parent families with dependent children. In 1991, these families represented 9.5% of all families, and 10.5% in 1996.
- The parent in the majority (85.3%) of these families was female and more than half (58.1%) of all lone parents were in the labour force.
- Areas with high percentages of lone parent families also had high percentages of *unemployed people* and *government-owned rented dwellings*.
- Areas with high percentages of one-parent families with dependent children included the outer northern suburbs of Smithfield, Smithfield Plains, Davoren Park, Elizabeth North, Elizabeth South and Gawler West. The southern suburb of Noarlunga Downs, the north-western suburbs of Angle Park and Mansfield Park, and the northern suburb of Kilburn also had high percentages.
- There were few lone parent families in the high income eastern and foothills suburbs of Skye, Auldana, Rosslyn Park and Stonyfell.



# Couples with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

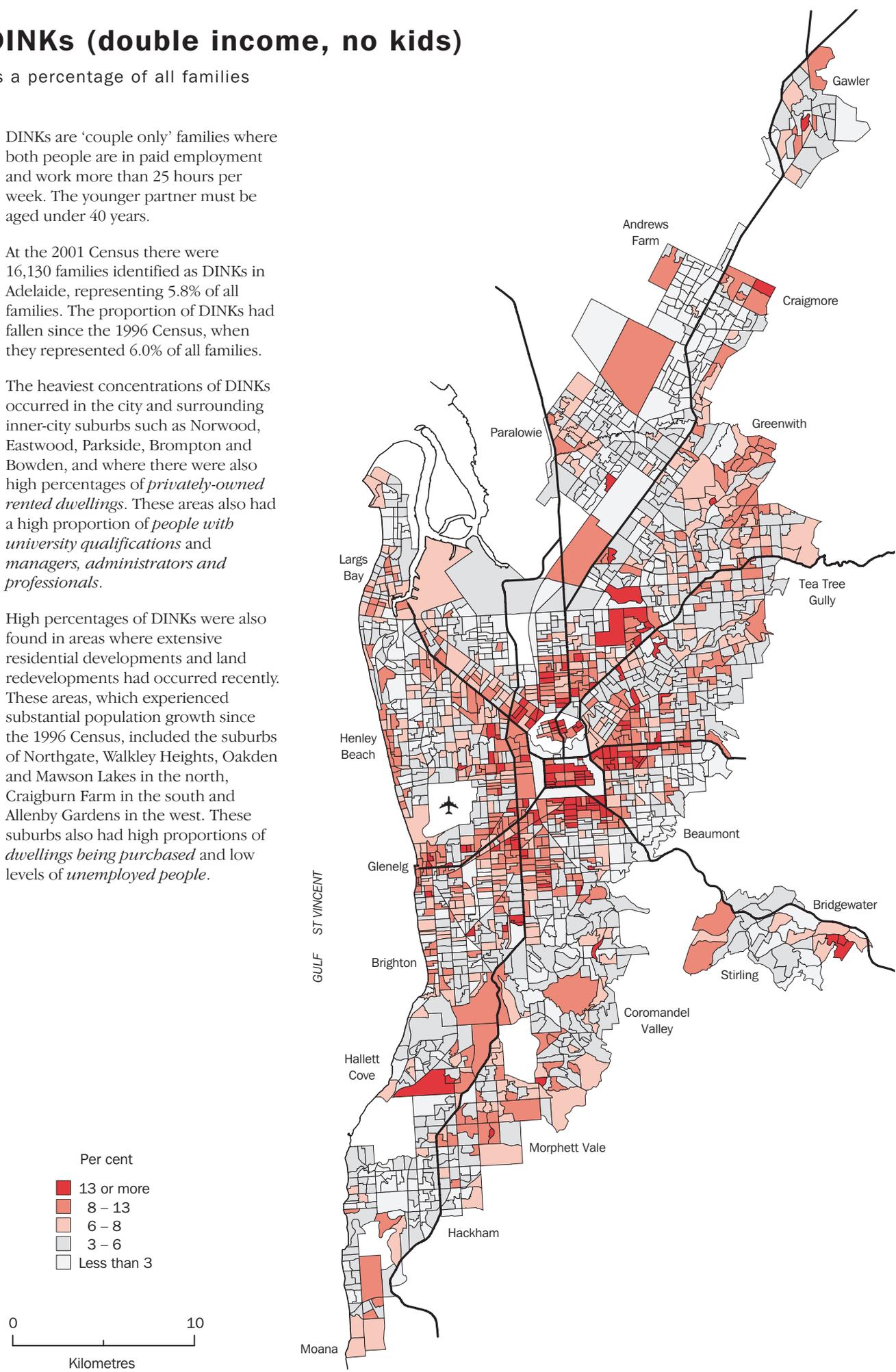
- There were 98,112 couples with dependent children in Adelaide at the 2001 Census, representing 35.1% of all families. This family type has steadily decreased in the last 10 years, and represented 39.6% of families in 1991 and 36.8% in 1996. In 2001, Adelaide had the second lowest percentage of this family type of all Australian capital cities, after Hobart.
- The highest percentages of couples with dependent children were in the newer, fringe suburbs of Adelaide. Suburbs such as Hewett and Andrews Farm in the outer northern suburbs, and Onkaparinga Hills, Sheidow Park, Colonel Light Gardens and Trott Park in the south all recorded over 50% of families as being couples with dependent children. These areas generally also had high percentages of *mothers in the labour force* and *dwellings being purchased*.
- Medindie Gardens, Heathpool and Thorngate in the eastern suburbs and Woodcroft in the south also had high percentages of couples with dependent children and *high income households*.



# DINKs (double income, no kids)

As a percentage of all families

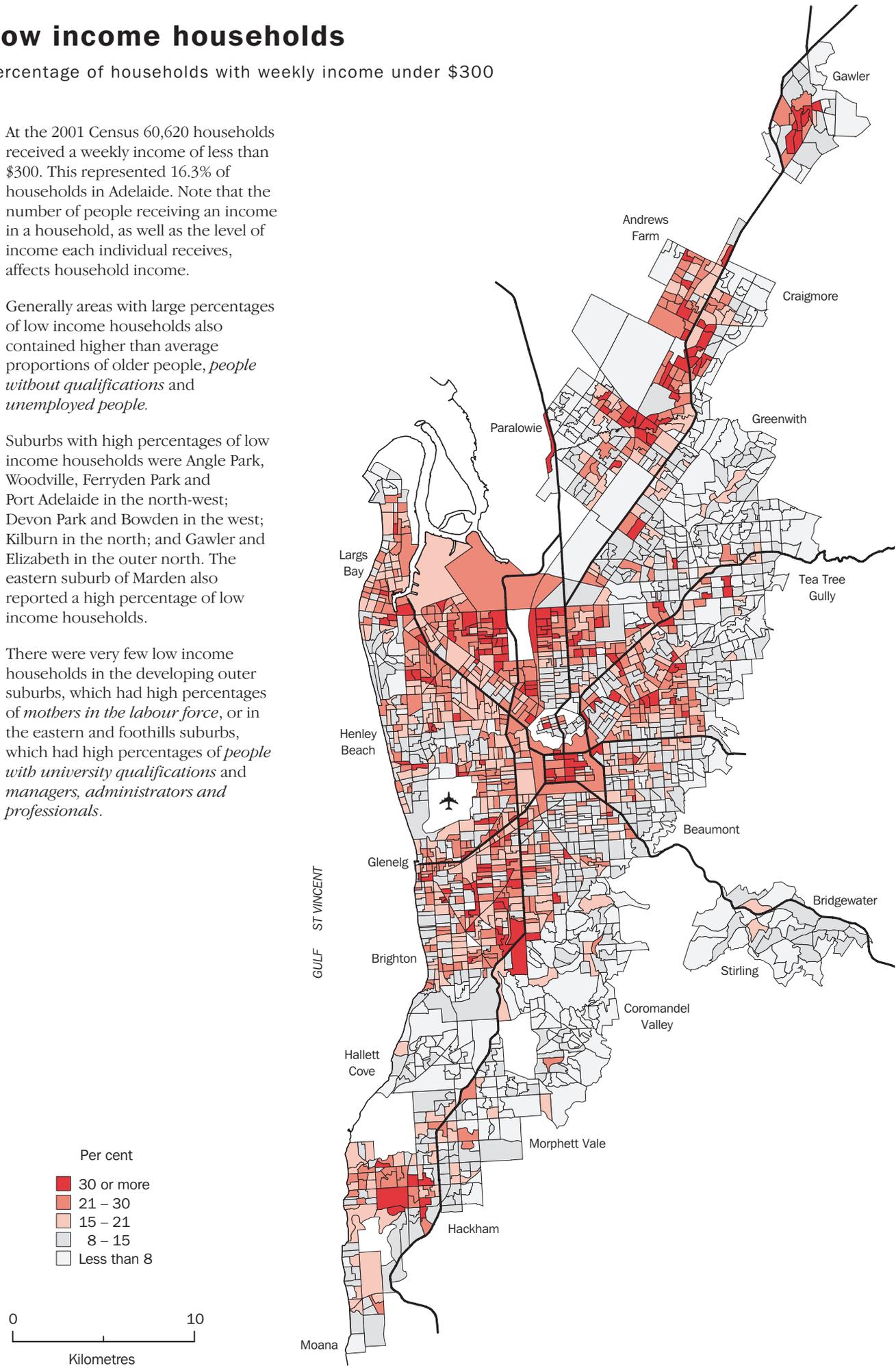
- DINKs are ‘couple only’ families where both people are in paid employment and work more than 25 hours per week. The younger partner must be aged under 40 years.
- At the 2001 Census there were 16,130 families identified as DINKs in Adelaide, representing 5.8% of all families. The proportion of DINKs had fallen since the 1996 Census, when they represented 6.0% of all families.
- The heaviest concentrations of DINKs occurred in the city and surrounding inner-city suburbs such as Norwood, Eastwood, Parkside, Brompton and Bowden, and where there were also high percentages of *privately-owned rented dwellings*. These areas also had a high proportion of *people with university qualifications* and *managers, administrators and professionals*.
- High percentages of DINKs were also found in areas where extensive residential developments and land redevelopments had occurred recently. These areas, which experienced substantial population growth since the 1996 Census, included the suburbs of Northgate, Walkley Heights, Oakden and Mawson Lakes in the north, Craighorn Farm in the south and Allenby Gardens in the west. These suburbs also had high proportions of *dwellings being purchased* and low levels of *unemployed people*.



# Low income households

Percentage of households with weekly income under \$300

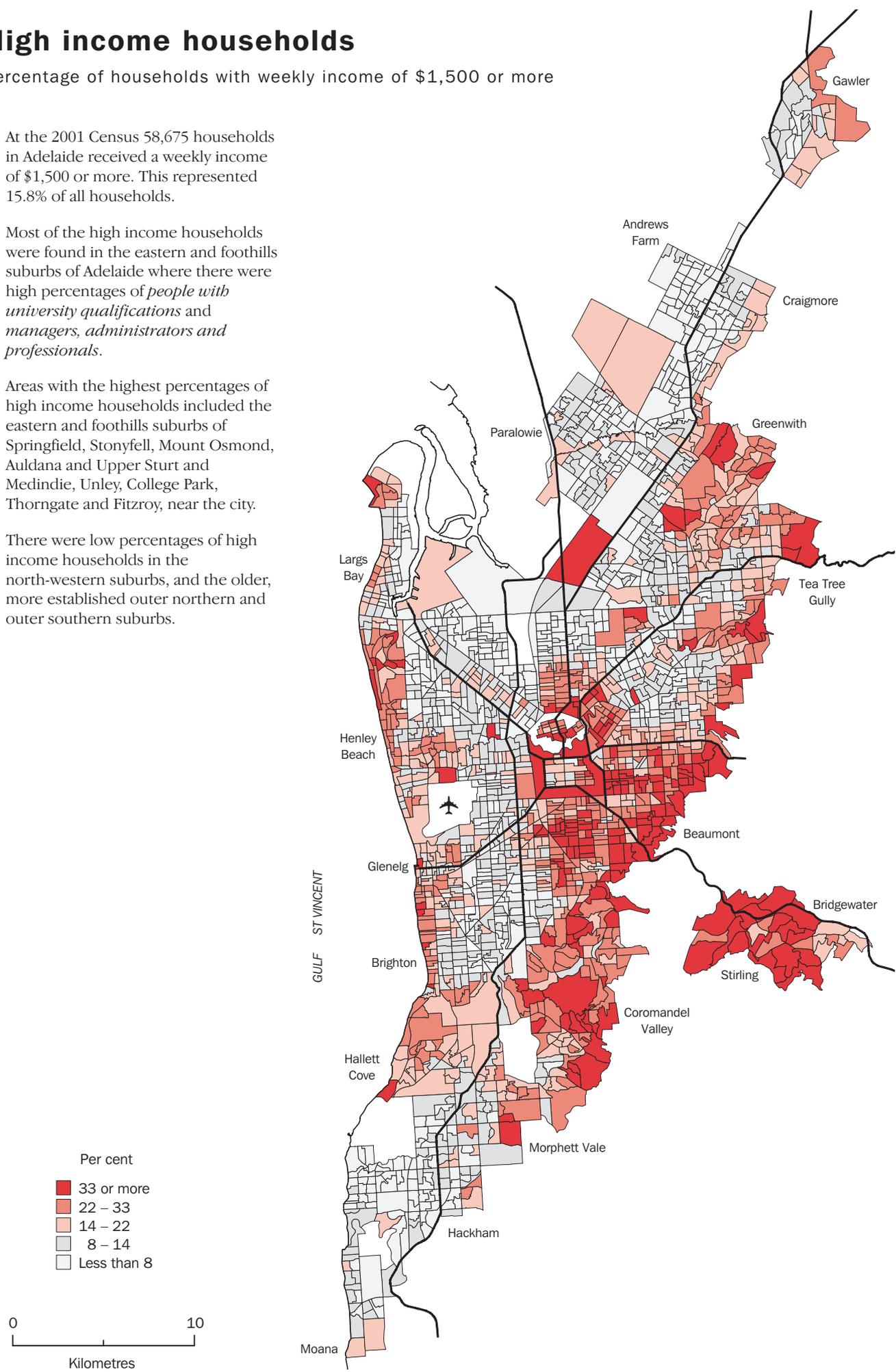
- At the 2001 Census 60,620 households received a weekly income of less than \$300. This represented 16.3% of households in Adelaide. Note that the number of people receiving an income in a household, as well as the level of income each individual receives, affects household income.
- Generally areas with large percentages of low income households also contained higher than average proportions of older people, *people without qualifications* and *unemployed people*.
- Suburbs with high percentages of low income households were Angle Park, Woodville, Ferryden Park and Port Adelaide in the north-west; Devon Park and Bowden in the west; Kilburn in the north; and Gawler and Elizabeth in the outer north. The eastern suburb of Marden also reported a high percentage of low income households.
- There were very few low income households in the developing outer suburbs, which had high percentages of *mothers in the labour force*, or in the eastern and foothills suburbs, which had high percentages of *people with university qualifications* and *managers, administrators and professionals*.



# High income households

Percentage of households with weekly income of \$1,500 or more

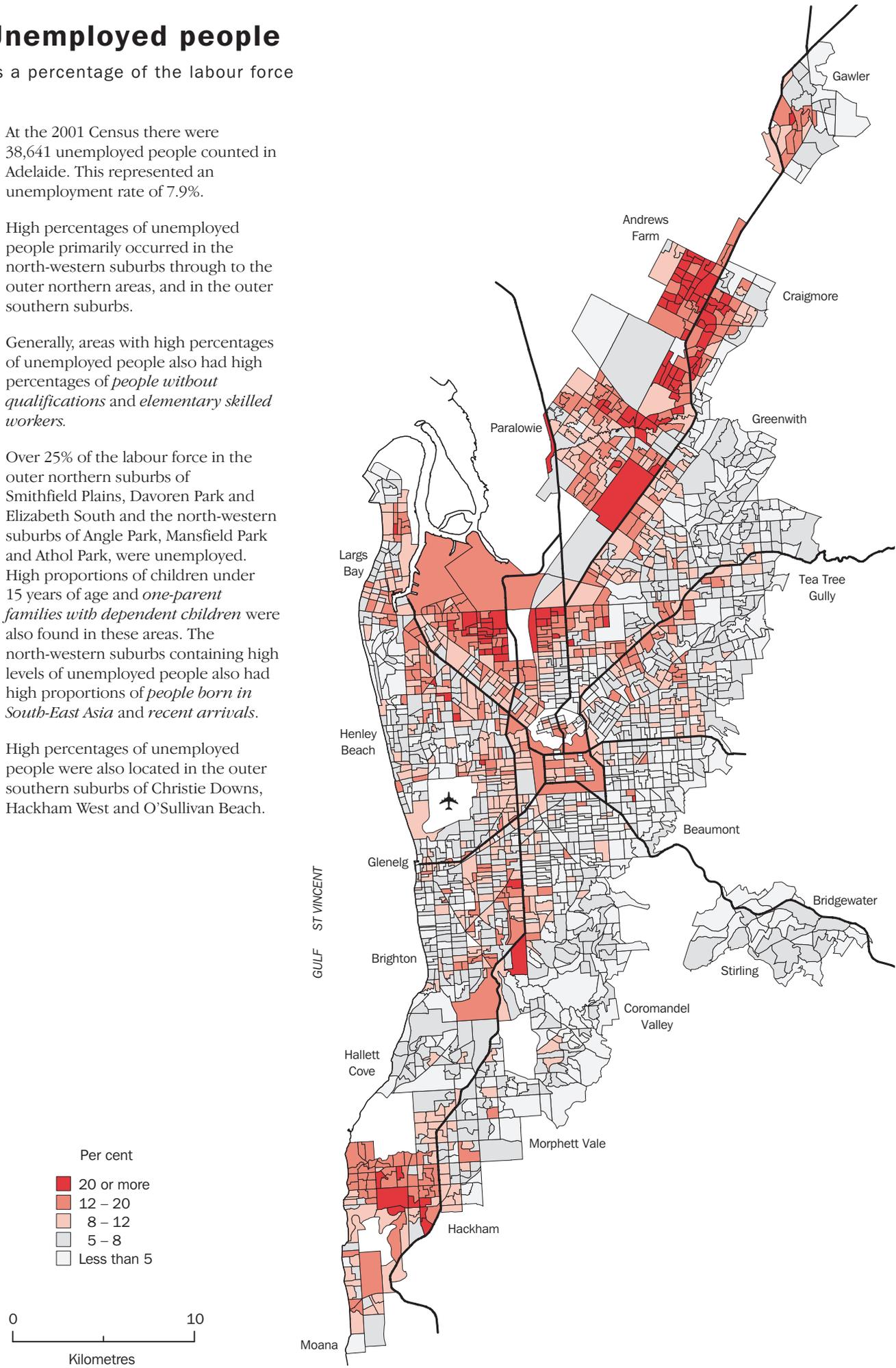
- At the 2001 Census 58,675 households in Adelaide received a weekly income of \$1,500 or more. This represented 15.8% of all households.
- Most of the high income households were found in the eastern and foothills suburbs of Adelaide where there were high percentages of *people with university qualifications and managers, administrators and professionals*.
- Areas with the highest percentages of high income households included the eastern and foothills suburbs of Springfield, Stonyfell, Mount Osmond, Auldana and Upper Sturt and Medindie, Unley, College Park, Thorngate and Fitzroy, near the city.
- There were low percentages of high income households in the north-western suburbs, and the older, more established outer northern and outer southern suburbs.



# Unemployed people

As a percentage of the labour force

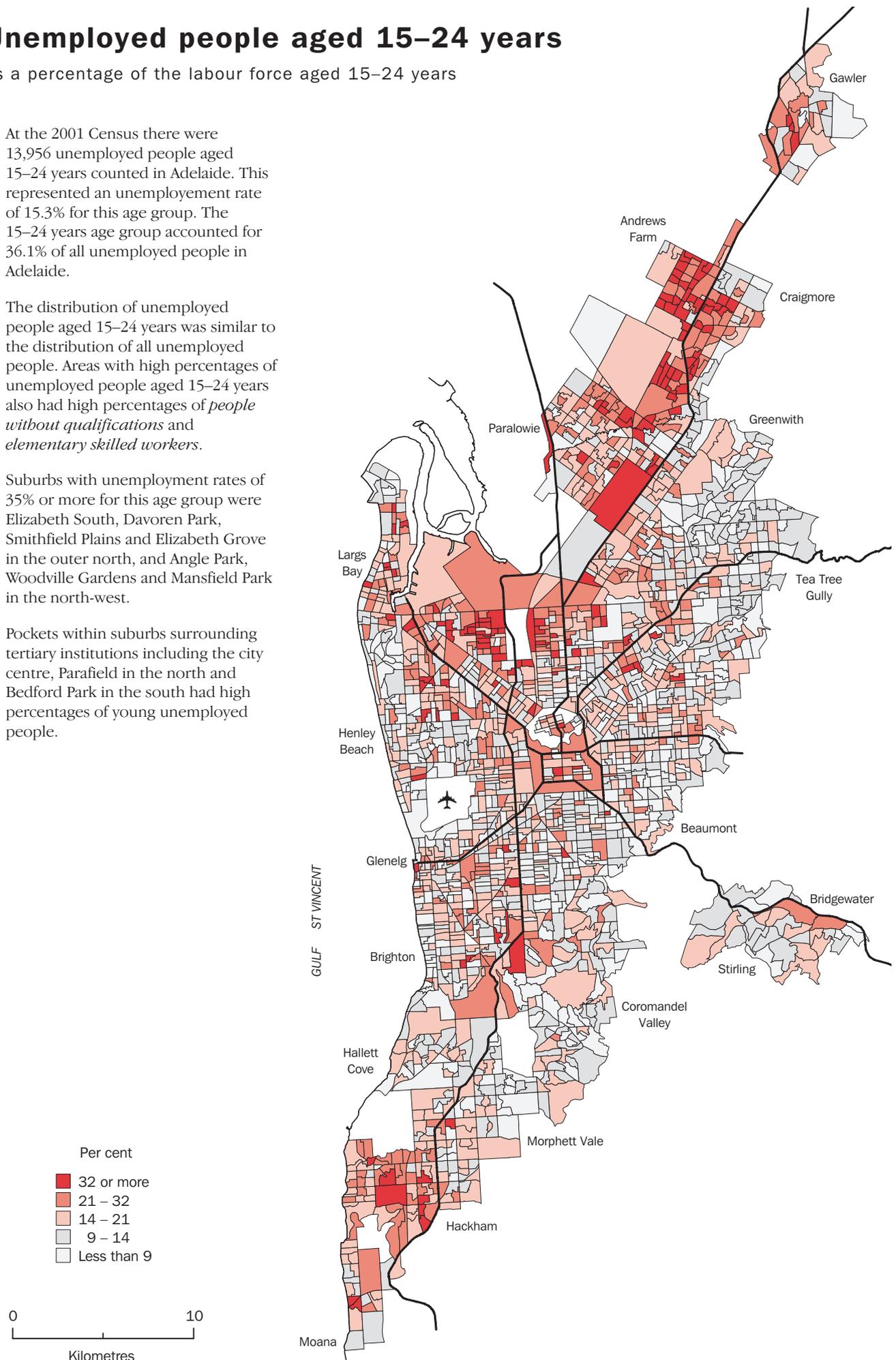
- At the 2001 Census there were 38,641 unemployed people counted in Adelaide. This represented an unemployment rate of 7.9%.
- High percentages of unemployed people primarily occurred in the north-western suburbs through to the outer northern areas, and in the outer southern suburbs.
- Generally, areas with high percentages of unemployed people also had high percentages of *people without qualifications* and *elementary skilled workers*.
- Over 25% of the labour force in the outer northern suburbs of Smithfield Plains, Davoren Park and Elizabeth South and the north-western suburbs of Angle Park, Mansfield Park and Athol Park, were unemployed. High proportions of children under 15 years of age and *one-parent families with dependent children* were also found in these areas. The north-western suburbs containing high levels of unemployed people also had high proportions of *people born in South-East Asia* and *recent arrivals*.
- High percentages of unemployed people were also located in the outer southern suburbs of Christie Downs, Hackham West and O'Sullivan Beach.



# Unemployed people aged 15–24 years

As a percentage of the labour force aged 15–24 years

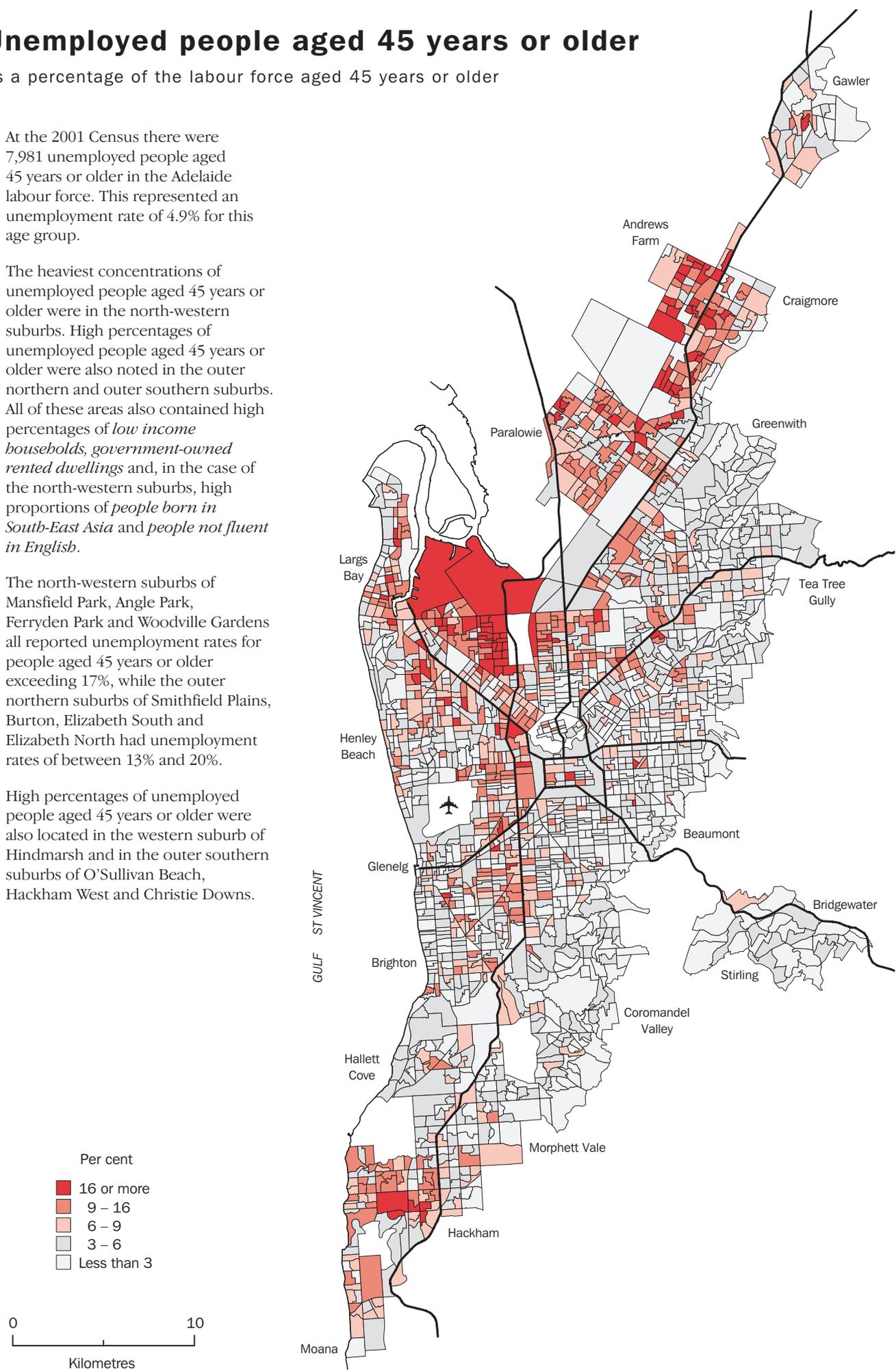
- At the 2001 Census there were 13,956 unemployed people aged 15–24 years counted in Adelaide. This represented an unemployment rate of 15.3% for this age group. The 15–24 years age group accounted for 36.1% of all unemployed people in Adelaide.
- The distribution of unemployed people aged 15–24 years was similar to the distribution of all unemployed people. Areas with high percentages of unemployed people aged 15–24 years also had high percentages of *people without qualifications* and *elementary skilled workers*.
- Suburbs with unemployment rates of 35% or more for this age group were Elizabeth South, Davoren Park, Smithfield Plains and Elizabeth Grove in the outer north, and Angle Park, Woodville Gardens and Mansfield Park in the north-west.
- Pockets within suburbs surrounding tertiary institutions including the city centre, Parafield in the north and Bedford Park in the south had high percentages of young unemployed people.



# Unemployed people aged 45 years or older

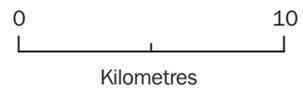
As a percentage of the labour force aged 45 years or older

- At the 2001 Census there were 7,981 unemployed people aged 45 years or older in the Adelaide labour force. This represented an unemployment rate of 4.9% for this age group.
- The heaviest concentrations of unemployed people aged 45 years or older were in the north-western suburbs. High percentages of unemployed people aged 45 years or older were also noted in the outer northern and outer southern suburbs. All of these areas also contained high percentages of *low income households, government-owned rented dwellings* and, in the case of the north-western suburbs, high proportions of *people born in South-East Asia* and *people not fluent in English*.
- The north-western suburbs of Mansfield Park, Angle Park, Ferryden Park and Woodville Gardens all reported unemployment rates for people aged 45 years or older exceeding 17%, while the outer northern suburbs of Smithfield Plains, Burton, Elizabeth South and Elizabeth North had unemployment rates of between 13% and 20%.
- High percentages of unemployed people aged 45 years or older were also located in the western suburb of Hindmarsh and in the outer southern suburbs of O'Sullivan Beach, Hackham West and Christie Downs.



Per cent

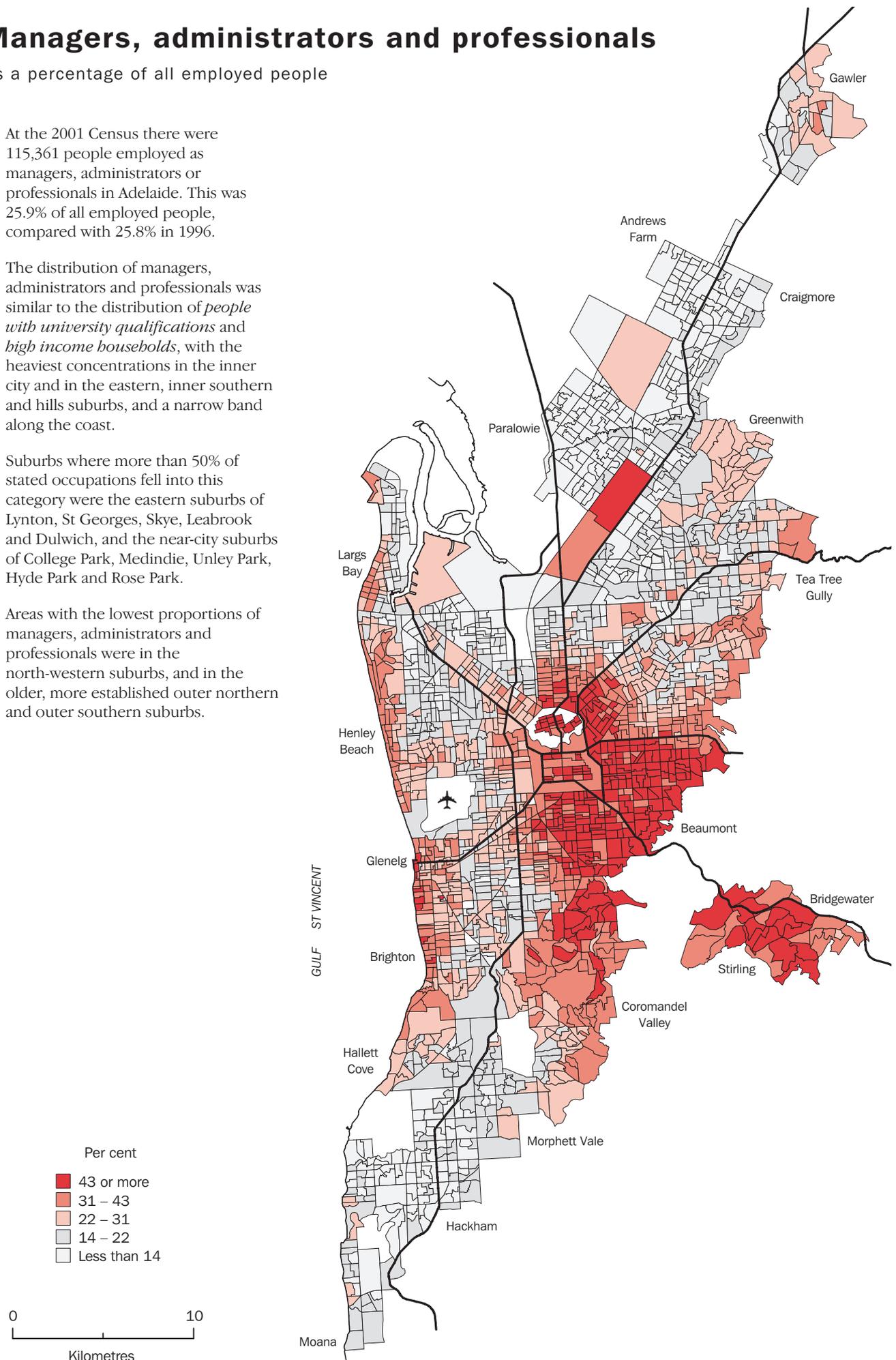
Dark Red	16 or more
Red	9 - 16
Light Red	6 - 9
Light Orange	3 - 6
Light Grey	Less than 3



# Managers, administrators and professionals

As a percentage of all employed people

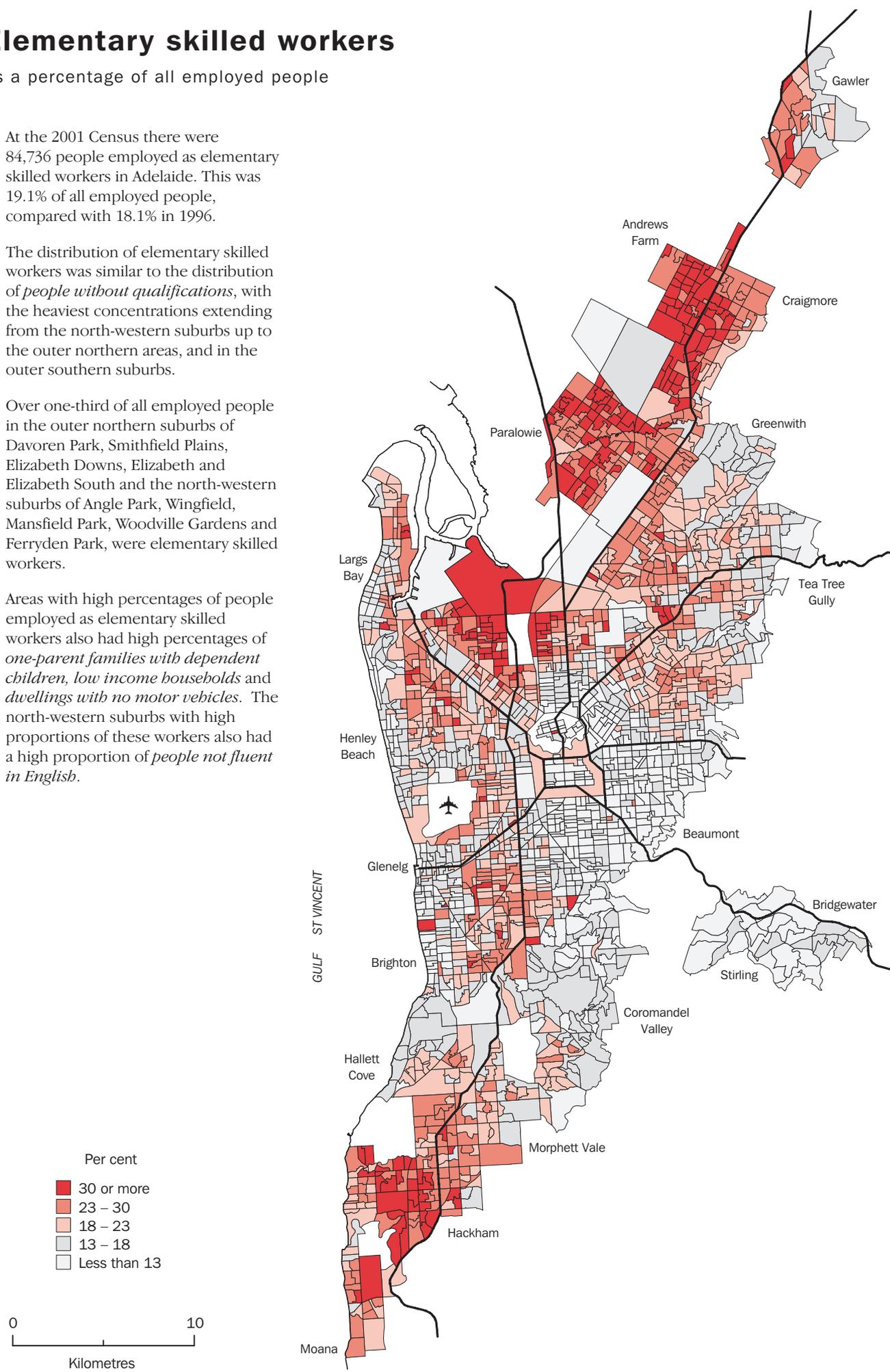
- At the 2001 Census there were 115,361 people employed as managers, administrators or professionals in Adelaide. This was 25.9% of all employed people, compared with 25.8% in 1996.
- The distribution of managers, administrators and professionals was similar to the distribution of *people with university qualifications* and *high income households*, with the heaviest concentrations in the inner city and in the eastern, inner southern and hills suburbs, and a narrow band along the coast.
- Suburbs where more than 50% of stated occupations fell into this category were the eastern suburbs of Lynton, St Georges, Skye, Leabrook and Dulwich, and the near-city suburbs of College Park, Medindie, Unley Park, Hyde Park and Rose Park.
- Areas with the lowest proportions of managers, administrators and professionals were in the north-western suburbs, and in the older, more established outer northern and outer southern suburbs.



# Elementary skilled workers

As a percentage of all employed people

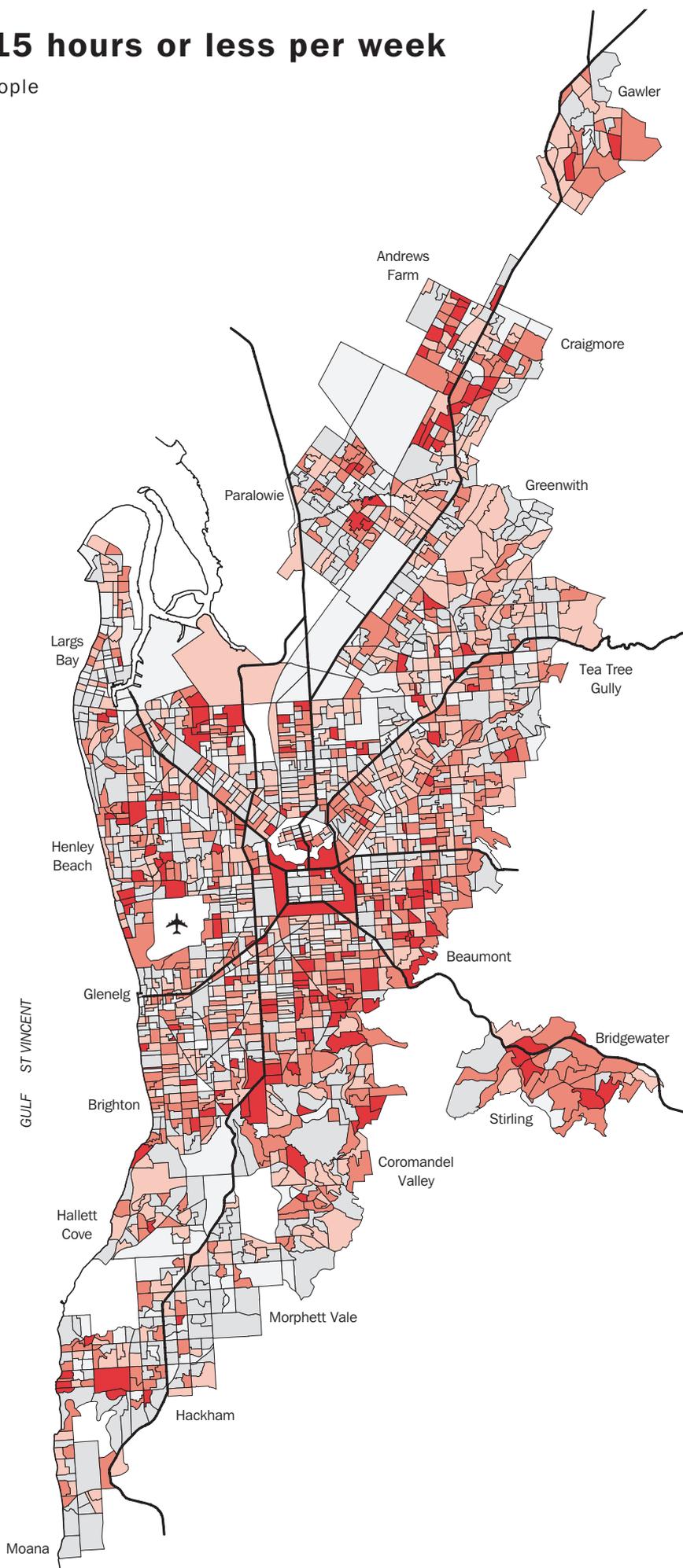
- At the 2001 Census there were 84,736 people employed as elementary skilled workers in Adelaide. This was 19.1% of all employed people, compared with 18.1% in 1996.
- The distribution of elementary skilled workers was similar to the distribution of *people without qualifications*, with the heaviest concentrations extending from the north-western suburbs up to the outer northern areas, and in the outer southern suburbs.
- Over one-third of all employed people in the outer northern suburbs of Davoren Park, Smithfield Plains, Elizabeth Downs, Elizabeth and Elizabeth South and the north-western suburbs of Angle Park, Wingfield, Mansfield Park, Woodville Gardens and Ferryden Park, were elementary skilled workers.
- Areas with high percentages of people employed as elementary skilled workers also had high percentages of *one-parent families with dependent children*, *low income households* and *dwellings with no motor vehicles*. The north-western suburbs with high proportions of these workers also had a high proportion of *people not fluent in English*.



# People who worked 15 hours or less per week

As a percentage of all employed people

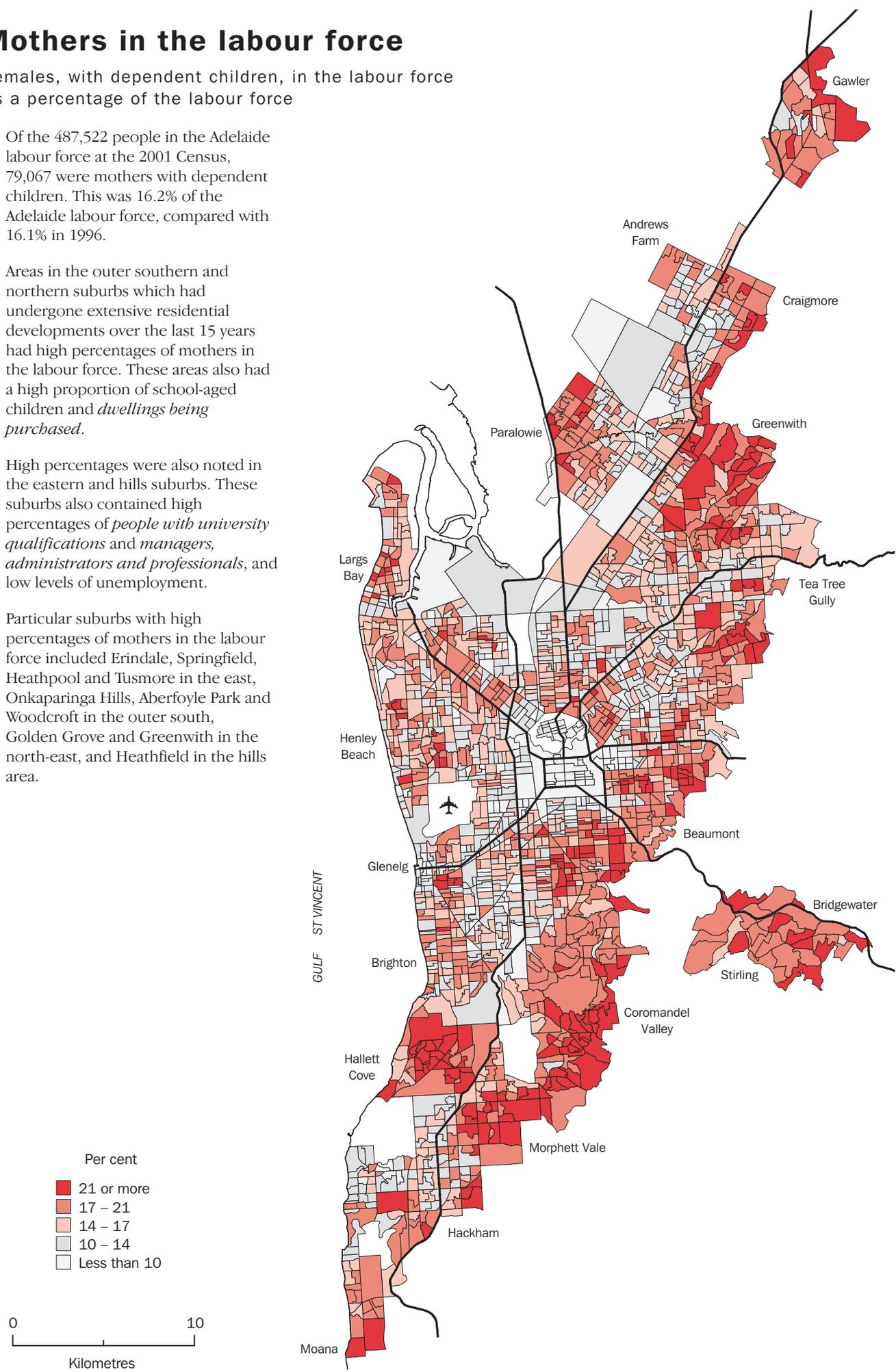
- Of the 419,828 people employed in the Adelaide labour force at the 2001 Census, 52,482 (12.5%) worked 15 hours or less in the week before Census Night. This proportion has increased over the last ten years, and represented 11.0% of all employed people in 1991 and 12.0% in 1996.
- Of those who worked 15 hours or less per week, 41.2% were employed as *elementary skilled workers*, and 66.4% of all people who worked 15 hours or less per week were female. Workers aged 15–24 years accounted for 38.7% of employed people who worked 15 hours or less per week.
- While employed people who worked 15 hours or less per week were generally evenly distributed throughout the mapped area of Adelaide, distinct concentrations were noted in the outer northern, south-eastern and hills suburbs.
- Suburbs with the highest proportions of this group were Bedford Park, Elizabeth, Thorngate, Netherby and Erindale. While Bedford Park and Elizabeth also had high proportions of *low income households* and *unemployed people*, Thorngate, Netherby and Erindale contained high proportions of *people with university qualifications* and *mothers in the labour force*.



# Mothers in the labour force

Females, with dependent children, in the labour force as a percentage of the labour force

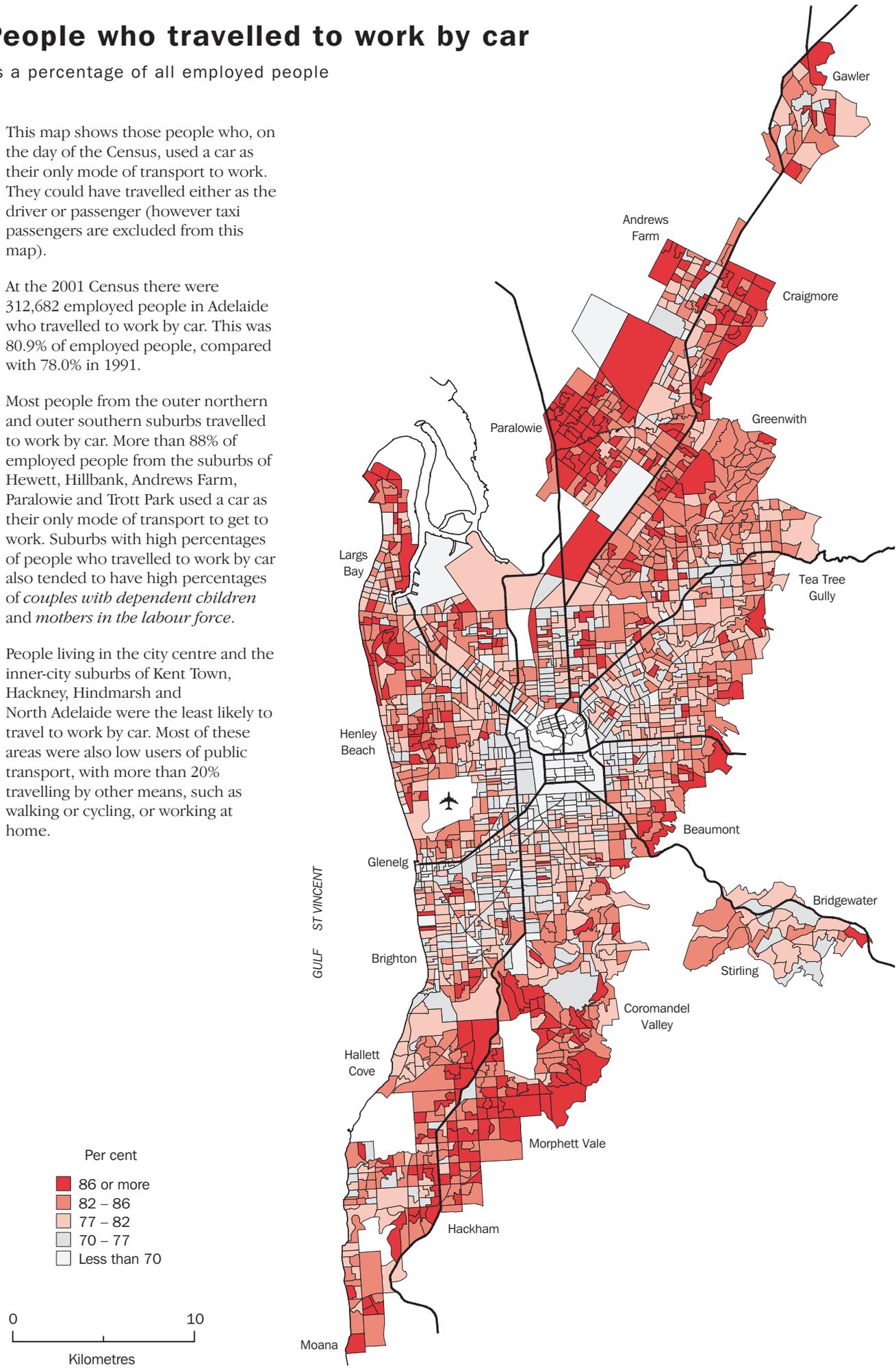
- Of the 487,522 people in the Adelaide labour force at the 2001 Census, 79,067 were mothers with dependent children. This was 16.2% of the Adelaide labour force, compared with 16.1% in 1996.
- Areas in the outer southern and northern suburbs which had undergone extensive residential developments over the last 15 years had high percentages of mothers in the labour force. These areas also had a high proportion of school-aged children and *dwelling being purchased*.
- High percentages were also noted in the eastern and hills suburbs. These suburbs also contained high percentages of *people with university qualifications and managers, administrators and professionals*, and low levels of unemployment.
- Particular suburbs with high percentages of mothers in the labour force included Erindale, Springfield, Heathpool and Tasmore in the east, Onkaparinga Hills, Aberfoyle Park and Woodcroft in the outer south, Golden Grove and Greenwith in the north-east, and Heathfield in the hills area.



# People who travelled to work by car

As a percentage of all employed people

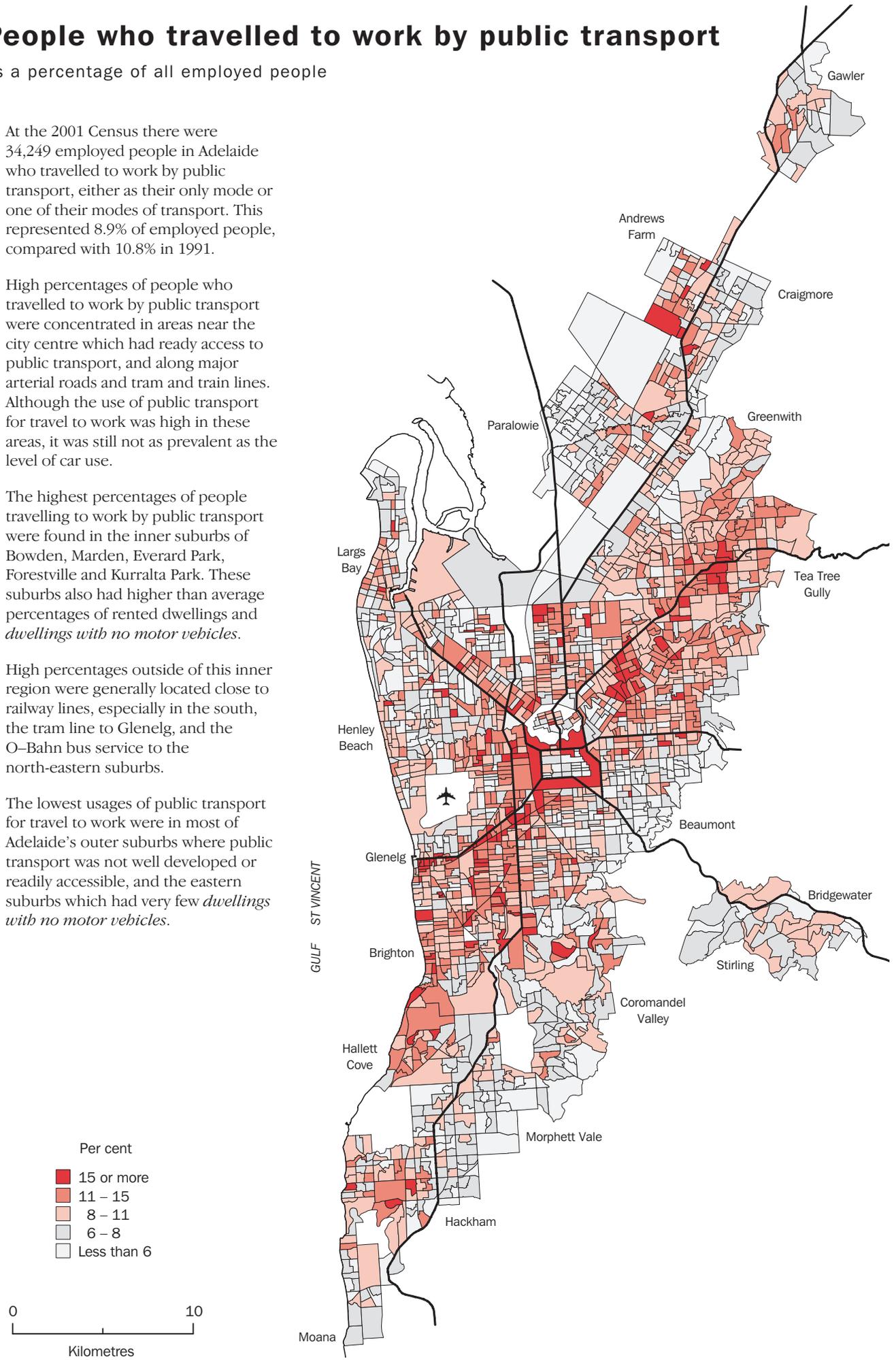
- This map shows those people who, on the day of the Census, used a car as their only mode of transport to work. They could have travelled either as the driver or passenger (however taxi passengers are excluded from this map).
- At the 2001 Census there were 312,682 employed people in Adelaide who travelled to work by car. This was 80.9% of employed people, compared with 78.0% in 1991.
- Most people from the outer northern and outer southern suburbs travelled to work by car. More than 88% of employed people from the suburbs of Hewett, Hillbank, Andrews Farm, Paralowie and Trott Park used a car as their only mode of transport to get to work. Suburbs with high percentages of people who travelled to work by car also tended to have high percentages of *couples with dependent children* and *mothers in the labour force*.
- People living in the city centre and the inner-city suburbs of Kent Town, Hackney, Hindmarsh and North Adelaide were the least likely to travel to work by car. Most of these areas were also low users of public transport, with more than 20% travelling by other means, such as walking or cycling, or working at home.



# People who travelled to work by public transport

As a percentage of all employed people

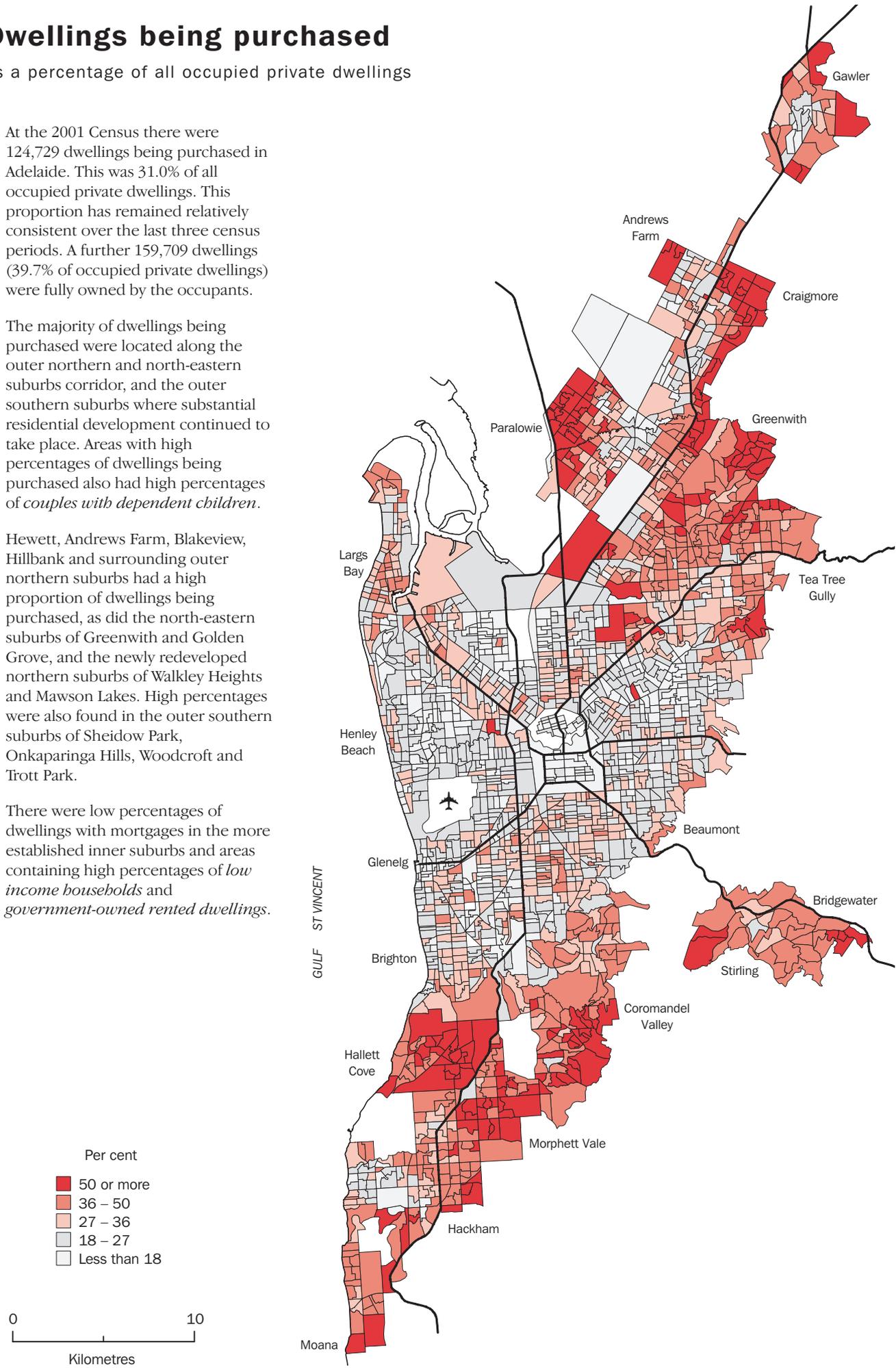
- At the 2001 Census there were 34,249 employed people in Adelaide who travelled to work by public transport, either as their only mode or one of their modes of transport. This represented 8.9% of employed people, compared with 10.8% in 1991.
- High percentages of people who travelled to work by public transport were concentrated in areas near the city centre which had ready access to public transport, and along major arterial roads and tram and train lines. Although the use of public transport for travel to work was high in these areas, it was still not as prevalent as the level of car use.
- The highest percentages of people travelling to work by public transport were found in the inner suburbs of Bowden, Marden, Everard Park, Forestville and Kurralt Park. These suburbs also had higher than average percentages of rented dwellings and *dwellings with no motor vehicles*.
- High percentages outside of this inner region were generally located close to railway lines, especially in the south, the tram line to Glenelg, and the O-Bahn bus service to the north-eastern suburbs.
- The lowest usages of public transport for travel to work were in most of Adelaide's outer suburbs where public transport was not well developed or readily accessible, and the eastern suburbs which had very few *dwellings with no motor vehicles*.



# Dwellings being purchased

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

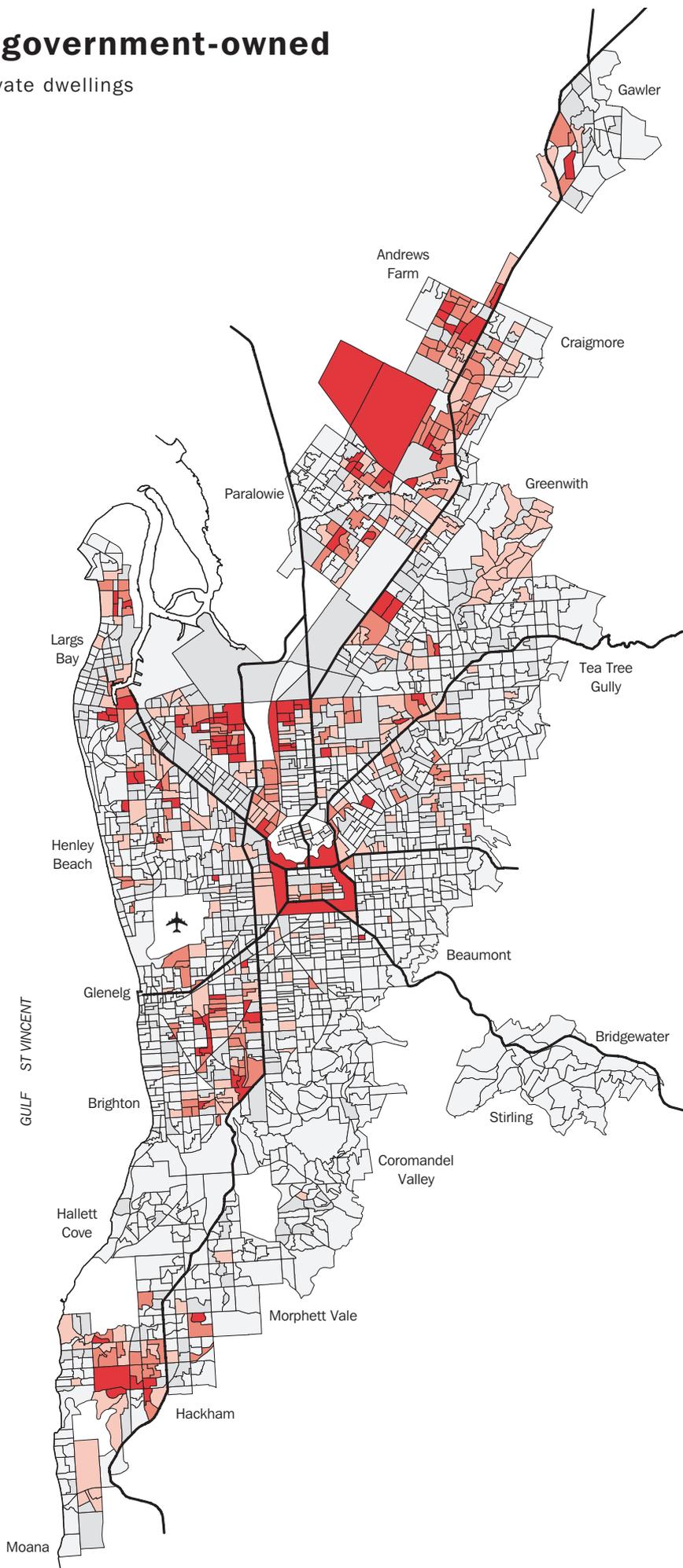
- At the 2001 Census there were 124,729 dwellings being purchased in Adelaide. This was 31.0% of all occupied private dwellings. This proportion has remained relatively consistent over the last three census periods. A further 159,709 dwellings (39.7% of occupied private dwellings) were fully owned by the occupants.
- The majority of dwellings being purchased were located along the outer northern and north-eastern suburbs corridor, and the outer southern suburbs where substantial residential development continued to take place. Areas with high percentages of dwellings being purchased also had high percentages of *couples with dependent children*.
- Hewett, Andrews Farm, Blakeview, Hillbank and surrounding outer northern suburbs had a high proportion of dwellings being purchased, as did the north-eastern suburbs of Greenwith and Golden Grove, and the newly redeveloped northern suburbs of Walkley Heights and Mawson Lakes. High percentages were also found in the outer southern suburbs of Sheidow Park, Onkaparinga Hills, Woodcroft and Trott Park.
- There were low percentages of dwellings with mortgages in the more established inner suburbs and areas containing high percentages of *low income households* and *government-owned rented dwellings*.



# Rented dwellings — government-owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

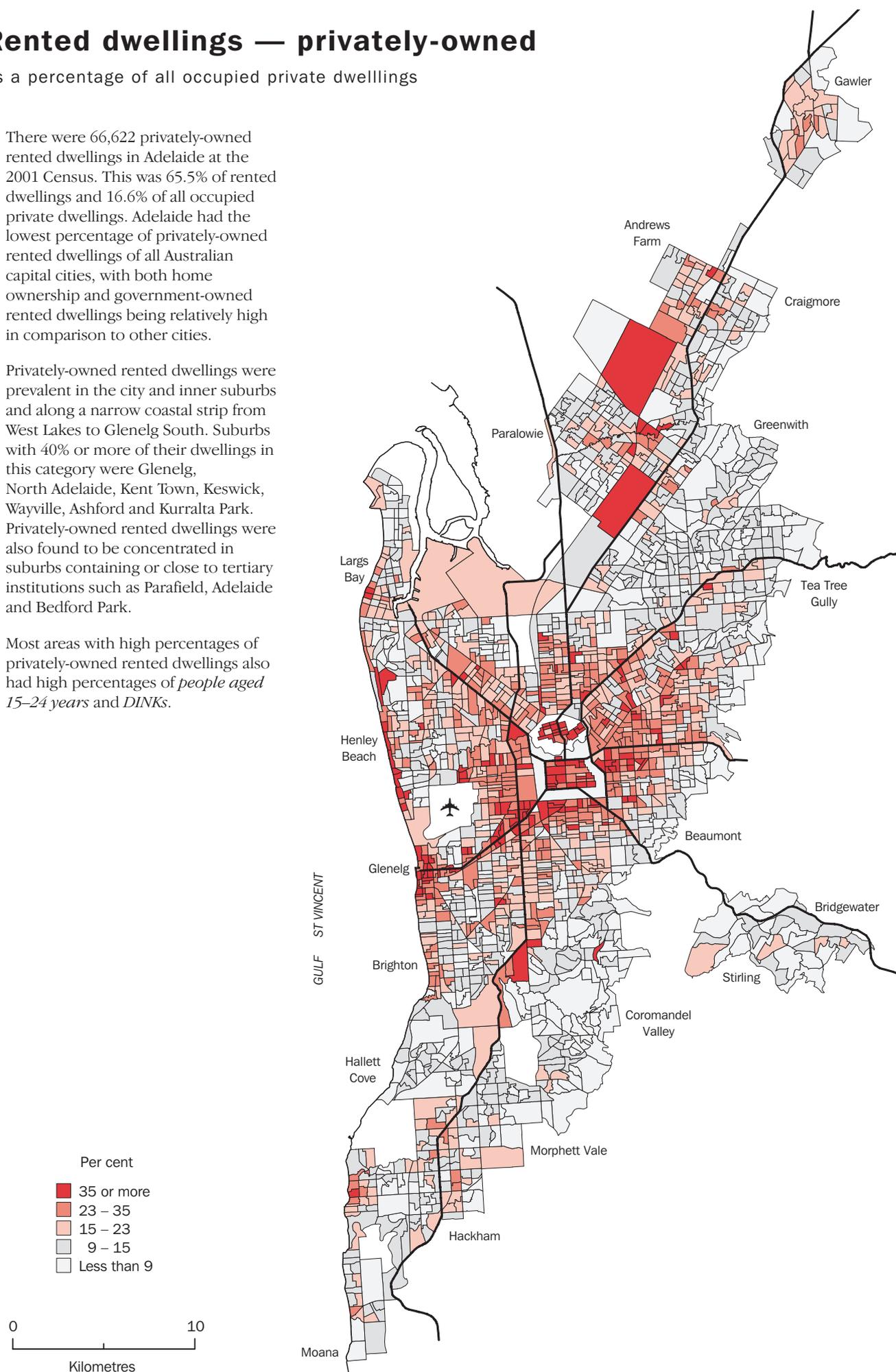
- There were 35,019 dwellings in Adelaide at the 2001 Census which were rented from government agencies. This was 32.0% of rented dwellings, and 8.7% of all occupied private dwellings. The proportion of rented dwellings owned by government agencies fell from 11.9% of all occupied private dwellings in 1991 and 10.6% in 1996.
- The vast majority of government-owned rented dwellings were rented from the South Australian Housing Trust. Most of the remaining dwellings were rented by government employers to their employees, such as the defence personnel at the Edinburgh RAAF base north of Salisbury.
- Most areas with high percentages of government-owned rented dwellings also had high percentages of *people without qualifications, one-parent families with dependent children and unemployed people*. These areas were mainly in the north-western suburbs of Angle Park, Ferryden Park and Woodville Gardens, the outer northern suburbs of Smithfield Plains, Smithfield and Elizabeth South, and the outer southern suburb of Noarlunga Downs.
- Very few government-owned rented dwellings were located in the eastern or hills suburbs.



# Rented dwellings — privately-owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

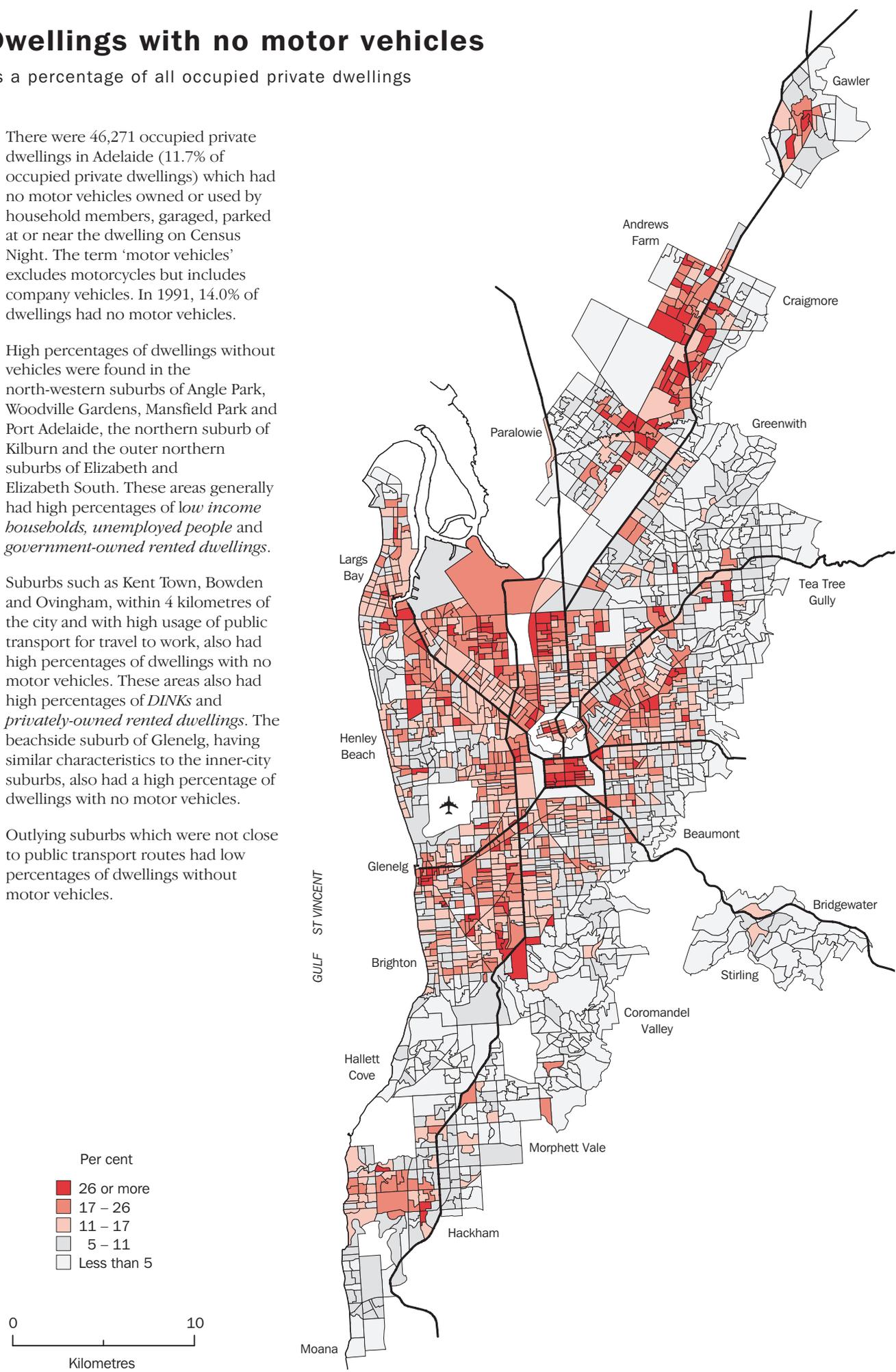
- There were 66,622 privately-owned rented dwellings in Adelaide at the 2001 Census. This was 65.5% of rented dwellings and 16.6% of all occupied private dwellings. Adelaide had the lowest percentage of privately-owned rented dwellings of all Australian capital cities, with both home ownership and government-owned rented dwellings being relatively high in comparison to other cities.
- Privately-owned rented dwellings were prevalent in the city and inner suburbs and along a narrow coastal strip from West Lakes to Glenelg South. Suburbs with 40% or more of their dwellings in this category were Glenelg, North Adelaide, Kent Town, Keswick, Wayville, Ashford and Kurralta Park. Privately-owned rented dwellings were also found to be concentrated in suburbs containing or close to tertiary institutions such as Parafield, Adelaide and Bedford Park.
- Most areas with high percentages of privately-owned rented dwellings also had high percentages of *people aged 15–24 years* and *DINKs*.



# Dwellings with no motor vehicles

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

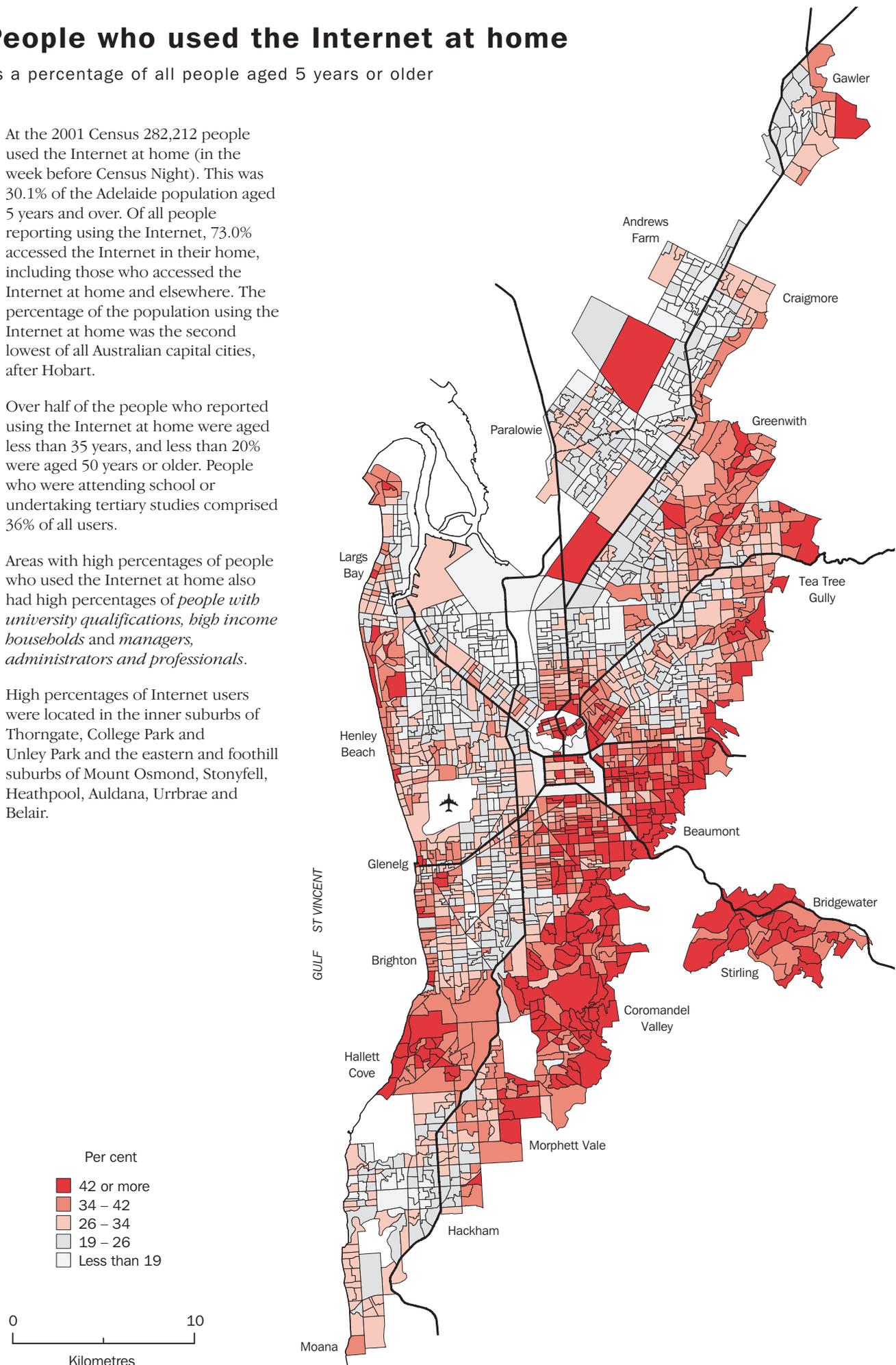
- There were 46,271 occupied private dwellings in Adelaide (11.7% of occupied private dwellings) which had no motor vehicles owned or used by household members, garaged, parked at or near the dwelling on Census Night. The term 'motor vehicles' excludes motorcycles but includes company vehicles. In 1991, 14.0% of dwellings had no motor vehicles.
- High percentages of dwellings without vehicles were found in the north-western suburbs of Angle Park, Woodville Gardens, Mansfield Park and Port Adelaide, the northern suburb of Kilburn and the outer northern suburbs of Elizabeth and Elizabeth South. These areas generally had high percentages of *low income households*, *unemployed people* and *government-owned rented dwellings*.
- Suburbs such as Kent Town, Bowden and Ovingham, within 4 kilometres of the city and with high usage of public transport for travel to work, also had high percentages of dwellings with no motor vehicles. These areas also had high percentages of *DINKs* and *privately-owned rented dwellings*. The beachside suburb of Glenelg, having similar characteristics to the inner-city suburbs, also had a high percentage of dwellings with no motor vehicles.
- Outlying suburbs which were not close to public transport routes had low percentages of dwellings without motor vehicles.



# People who used the Internet at home

As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

- At the 2001 Census 282,212 people used the Internet at home (in the week before Census Night). This was 30.1% of the Adelaide population aged 5 years and over. Of all people reporting using the Internet, 73.0% accessed the Internet in their home, including those who accessed the Internet at home and elsewhere. The percentage of the population using the Internet at home was the second lowest of all Australian capital cities, after Hobart.
- Over half of the people who reported using the Internet at home were aged less than 35 years, and less than 20% were aged 50 years or older. People who were attending school or undertaking tertiary studies comprised 36% of all users.
- Areas with high percentages of people who used the Internet at home also had high percentages of *people with university qualifications, high income households and managers, administrators and professionals*.
- High percentages of Internet users were located in the inner suburbs of Thorngate, College Park and Unley Park and the eastern and foothill suburbs of Mount Osmond, Stonyfell, Heathpool, Auldana, Urrbrae and Belair.

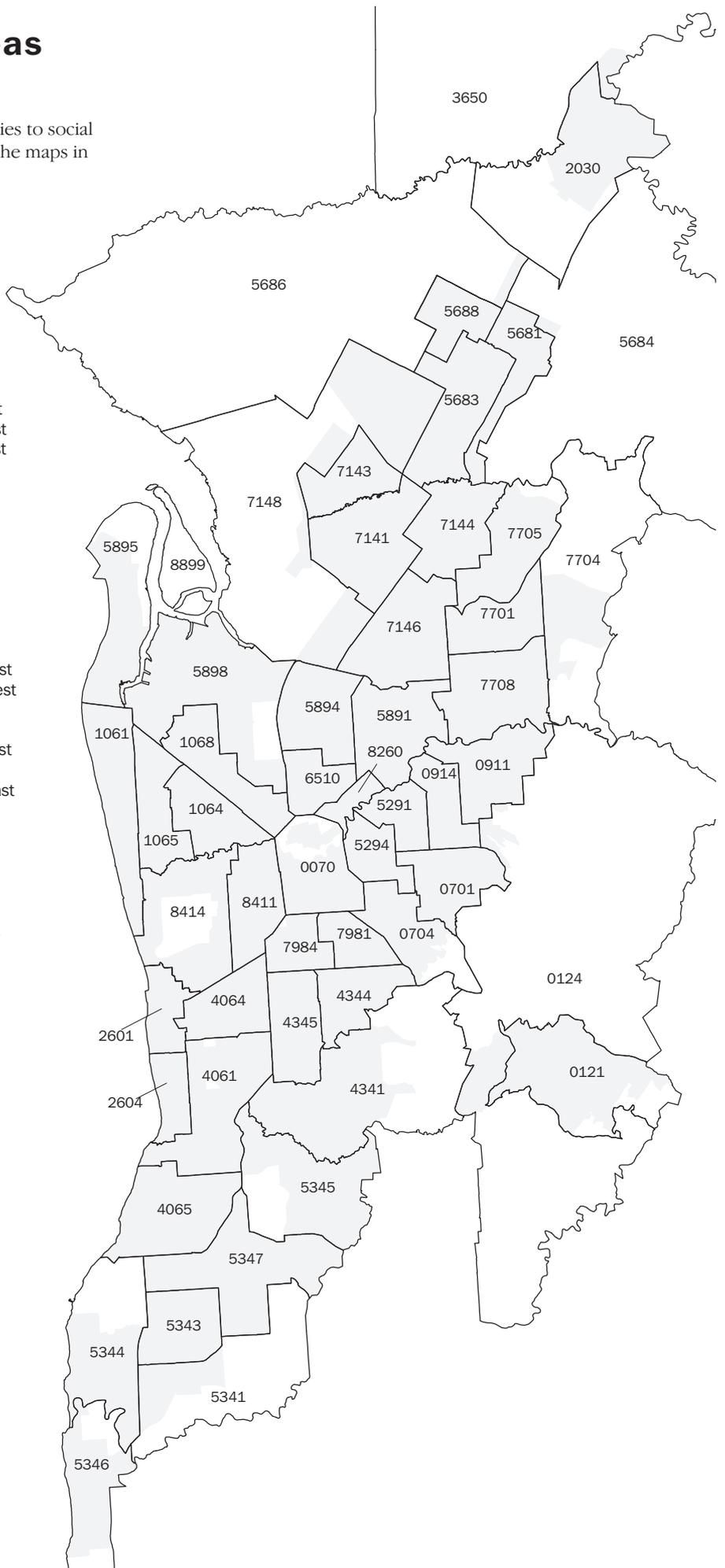
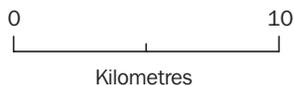


# Statistical Local Areas

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

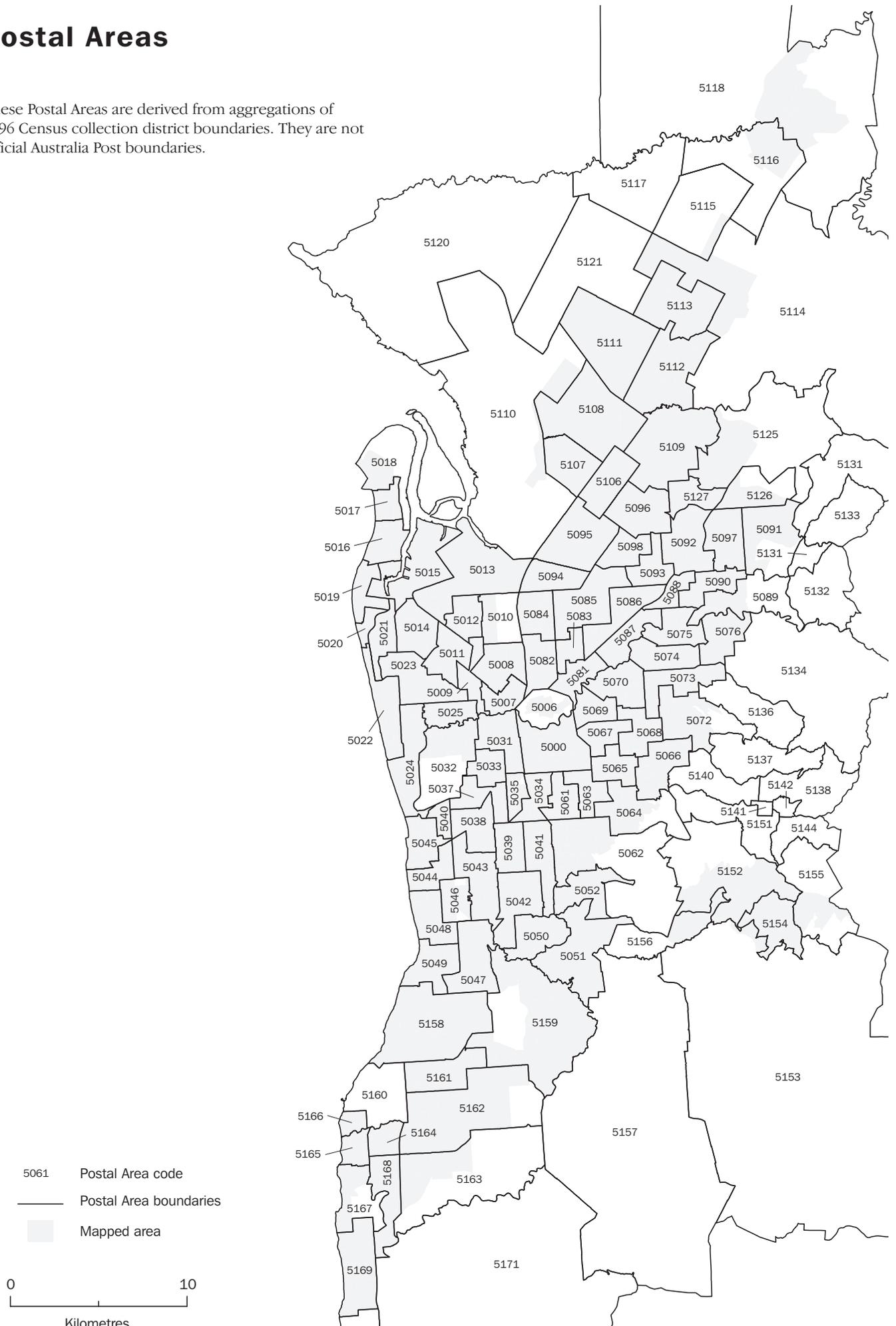
SLA Code	SLA Name
0070	Adelaide (C)
0121	Adelaide Hills (DC) - Central
0124	Adelaide Hills (DC) - Ranges
0701	Burnside (C) - North-East
0704	Burnside (C) - South-West
0911	Campbelltown (C) - East
0914	Campbelltown (C) - West
1061	Charles Sturt (C) - Coastal
1064	Charles Sturt (C) - Inner East
1065	Charles Sturt (C) - Inner West
1068	Charles Sturt (C) - North-East
2030	Gawler (M)
2601	Holdfast Bay (C) - North
2604	Holdfast Bay (C) - South
3650	Light (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
5291	Norw. P'ham St Ptrs (C) - East
5294	Norw. P'ham St Ptrs (C) - West
5341	Onkaparinga (C) - Hackham
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
5895	Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Coast
5891	Port Adel. Enfield (C) - East
5894	Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Inner
5898	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
8899	Unincorp. Western
7981	Unley (C) - East
7984	Unley (C) - West
8260	Walkerville (M)
8411	West Torrens (C) - East
8414	West Torrens (C) - West

- 1822 SLA code
- SLA boundaries
- Mapped area



# Postal Areas

These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 1996 Census collection district boundaries. They are not official Australia Post boundaries.



# Locations

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



# 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 the *2001 Census Dictionary* (cat. no. 2901.0).

<b>Collection District (CD)</b>	<p>The smallest geographic area used for collection and dissemination of data from the Census of Population and Housing. In urban areas there are usually between 200 and 300 dwellings in each CD.</p> <p>CDs are redefined for each census and are current only at census time. For the 2001 Census of Population and Housing there were about 37,000 CDs covering the whole of Australia. CDs are amalgamated to form larger geographical areas such as Statistical Local Areas.</p>
<b>Couple</b>	<p>For census purposes, a couple is either married or in a de facto relationship and usually resides in the same household. See also Family.</p>
<b>Dependent children</b>	<p>Children under 15 years of age, or children, in a family, aged 15–24 years who are full-time students attending a secondary or tertiary institution and who have no partner or children of their own usually residing in the household. Dependent children include adopted children, step and foster children. See also Family.</p>
<b>DINKs</b>	<p>This acronym stands for 'double income, no kids'. In this atlas, a DINK is defined as a couple with no children or other relatives present, where both partners work more than 25 hours a week in paid employment and the younger partner is aged under 40 years. See also Family.</p>
<b>Dwelling</b>	<p>A structure which 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ occupied private dwellings;</li><li>▪ unoccupied private dwellings; or</li><li>▪ non-private dwellings.</li></ul> <p>See also Occupied private dwelling; Private dwelling; Non-private dwelling.</p>
<b>Dwelling being purchased</b>	<p>A dwelling being purchased and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes dwellings owned outright and those occupied under a life tenure scheme but includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme. See also Dwelling.</p>
<b>Elementary skilled workers</b>	<p>These definitions follow the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (cat. no. 1220.0). Comprises Elementary clerical, sales and service workers and Labourers and related workers. <i>Elementary clerical, sales and service workers</i> perform a range of clerical, sales and service tasks, usually under supervision, within established routines and procedures. <i>Labourers and related workers</i> perform routine tasks usually working under close supervision. See also Occupation.</p>
<b>Employed persons</b>	<p>People aged 15 years and over who, during the week before Census Night, worked for payment or profit or as unpaid workers in a family business, or who had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent.</p>

<b>English (proficiency in the language)</b>	<p>People who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to state how well they spoke English.</p> <p>Because of the subjective nature of responses to this question in the Census, data on the levels of proficiency in English of people who speak a language other than English at home should be interpreted with care.</p>
<b>Family</b>	Two or more persons, 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.
<b>Household</b>	A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling and make common provision for food and other essentials for living; or a person living alone.
<b>Household income</b>	Calculated by adding together all the individual incomes reported by household members. See also Income.
<b>Income</b>	People aged 15 years and over were asked to state their usual gross weekly income, which is all income before tax, superannuation, health insurance or other deductions are made. Gross income includes family payments, additional family payments, pensions, unemployment benefits, student allowances, maintenance (child support), superannuation, wages, salary, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest received, business or farm income (less operation expenses) and workers' compensation received.
<b>Labour force</b>	Comprises people aged 15 years and over who worked for payment or profit, or as unpaid workers in a family business, during the week prior to Census Night; had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; were on strike or stood down temporarily; or did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work.
<b>Managers, administrators and professionals</b>	These definitions follow the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (cat. no. 1220.0). <i>Managers and administrators</i> head government, legislative, industrial, commercial, agricultural and other establishments, or departments within these organisations. They determine the policy of the organisation or department, and direct its functioning, usually through other managers, and coordinate economic, social, technical, legal and other policies. <i>Professionals</i> perform analytical, conceptual and creative tasks through the application of theoretical knowledge and experience in the fields of science, engineering, business and information, health, education, social welfare and the arts. See also Occupation.
<b>Non-private dwelling</b>	This is an establishment which provides a communal or transitory type of accommodation e.g. hotel, motel, prison, religious or charitable institution, defence establishment or hospital. Cared accommodation in retirement villages is included. See also Private dwelling.
<b>Occupation</b>	The ABS uses the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (cat. no.1220.0) to group employed people into occupations according to the set of tasks that is performed in their jobs. Occupation is collected in the Census for all employed people aged 15 years and over.

<b>Occupied private dwelling</b>	Premises occupied by the household on Census Night. See also Private dwelling.
<b>One-parent family</b>	Consists of a lone parent with at least one child (regardless of age) who is usually resident in the family 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>Private dwelling</b>	Usually a house, flat or part of a house, but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above, shops or offices; an occupied caravan in a caravan park or on a residential allotment; a craft in a marina; a houseboat; or a tent if it is standing on its own block of land. Manufactured home estates and self-care units for the retired or aged are also treated as private dwellings. See also Non-private dwelling.
<b>Public transport</b>	This mode of travel to work is defined as travelling to work by train, bus, ferry or tram. It excludes travelling to work by car or taxi.
<b>Qualifications</b>	The highest level of non-school qualification that the person has obtained, based on the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education</i> (cat. no. 1272.0). <i>University qualifications</i> include bachelor degrees, higher degrees and postgraduate diplomas. <i>Skilled vocational qualifications</i> are Certificate Level III qualifications. Skilled vocational qualifications provide a high degree of practical skill together with the theoretical and factual knowledge required to work in a specific vocation. This category includes trade and other qualifications. <i>People without qualifications</i> include a small number of people who have a qualification that is out of scope of the classification.
<b>Rented dwelling</b>	Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on Census Night. Households who were renting were also asked who they were renting from.
<b>South-East Asia</b>	Includes Brunei Darussalam, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.
<b>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</b>	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 part thereof, or any unincorporated area.
<b>Unemployed persons</b>	For 2001 Census purposes, unemployed people are defined as those people aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to Census Night, did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work.

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