

**1996 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 Mike Stratton on Adelaide (08) 8237 7414.

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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 1996 Census of Population and Housing. A commentary accompanying each map briefly analyses these characteristics and highlights the main features.

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, 6 August 1996, excluding overseas visitors, was 973,991, Crafers-Bridgewater 12,966 and Gawler 15,448. The total census count of the mapped area, excluding overseas visitors, was 1,002,405.

## ABOUT THE CENSUS

The 1996 Census of Population and Housing aimed at counting every person who spent census night, 6 August, 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 60–74 years, People aged 75 years or older, People born in Southeast Asia, People born in the United Kingdom or Ireland, People born in Italy, and People born in Greece.

## STATISTICAL BOUNDARIES

Topics are mapped by census 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, the SLAs are the same as LGAs, except for the LGA of Enfield (C) which comprises two SLAs. LGAs used in the Census were those current at 5 August 1995.



## INTERPRETING THE MAPS

Each topic is mapped using different colours to represent different proportions of the mapped characteristic. With the exception of one topic, 'Population density', 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.

## 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 provided under an agreement with the Public Sector Mapping Agencies.

## 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

Although the value '15' is shown on the legend twice, any region with this value for the mapped attribute falls into one class only. The class '15 – 22', for example, will include all values from and including 15 and up to but not including 22. However, for simplicity, the ranges are shown as '15 – 22', '22 – 30' and so on.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

Translucent tracing paper is recommended for this purpose rather than transparent film as it is easier to identify selected areas.

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

## COMPARABILITY WITH 1991 ATLAS

DINKs	The definition of DINKs is the same as that for 1991 with the exception that the younger partner of the couple must be less than 40 years old. In 1991 the female partner had to be less than 36 years old.
Family relationships	There have been several changes to the classification of family relationships (including dependent children). For further information consult the <i>1996 and 1991 Census Dictionary</i> (Cat. no. 2901.0) or contact the ABS.
Income	Additional categories were included in the 1996 Census for nil and negative incomes. For purposes of aggregation to household income, negative income is given a value of zero.
One parent families	The map relating to one parent families excludes those families with non-dependent children only. These families were included in this topic in 1991.
Overseas visitors	There were 4,206 overseas visitors counted in the mapped area on census night. These people have been excluded from all maps except for the 'Population change' map. Overseas visitors were included in previous atlases.
Private dwellings	Self-care units in retirement villages and manufactured homes on estates are classified as private dwellings. These were treated as non-private dwellings in previous censuses.
Qualifications	Qualifications maps refer to people in the labour force. In 1991 these maps related to the population aged 15 years and over.

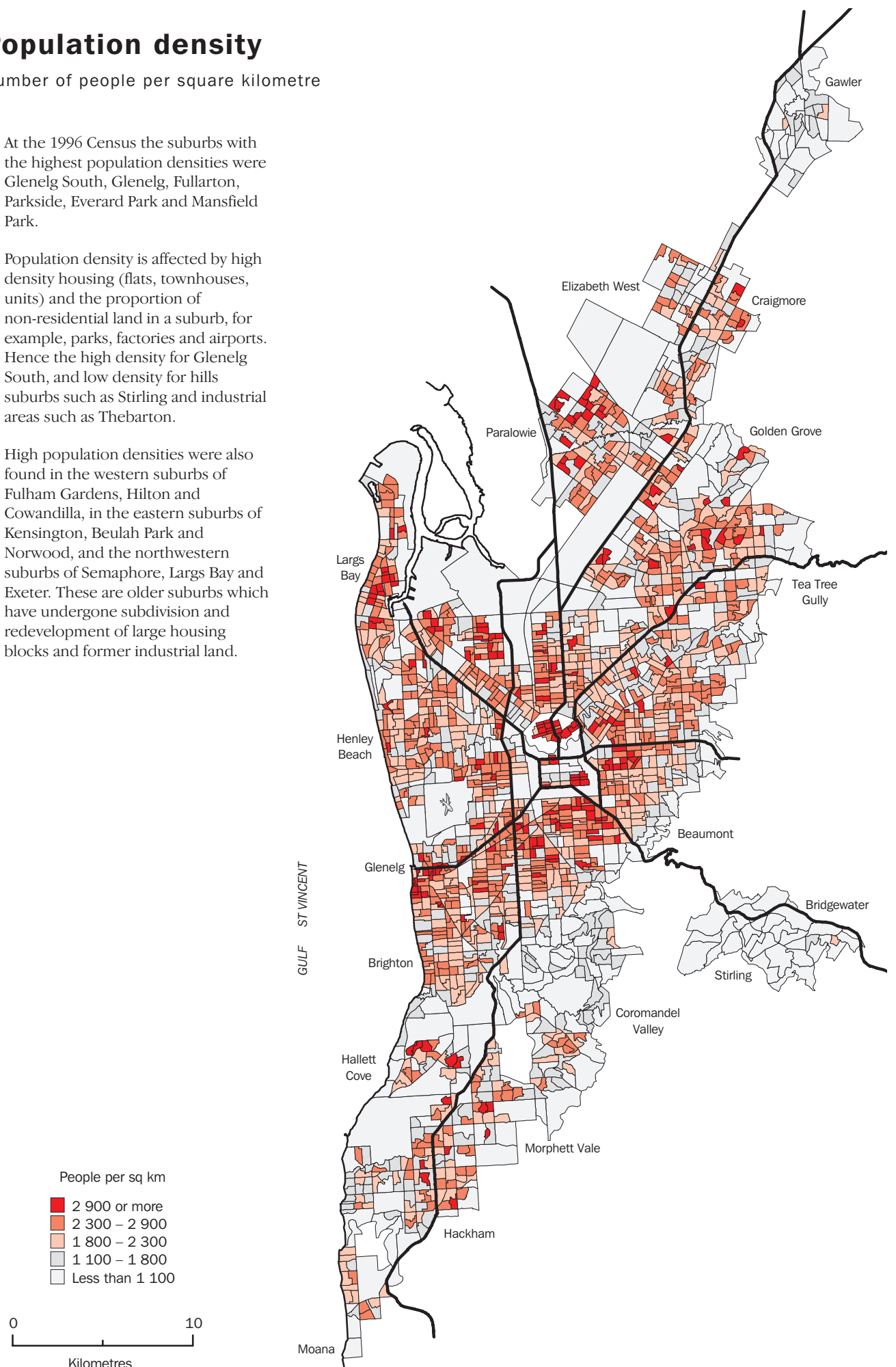




# Population density

Number of people per square kilometre

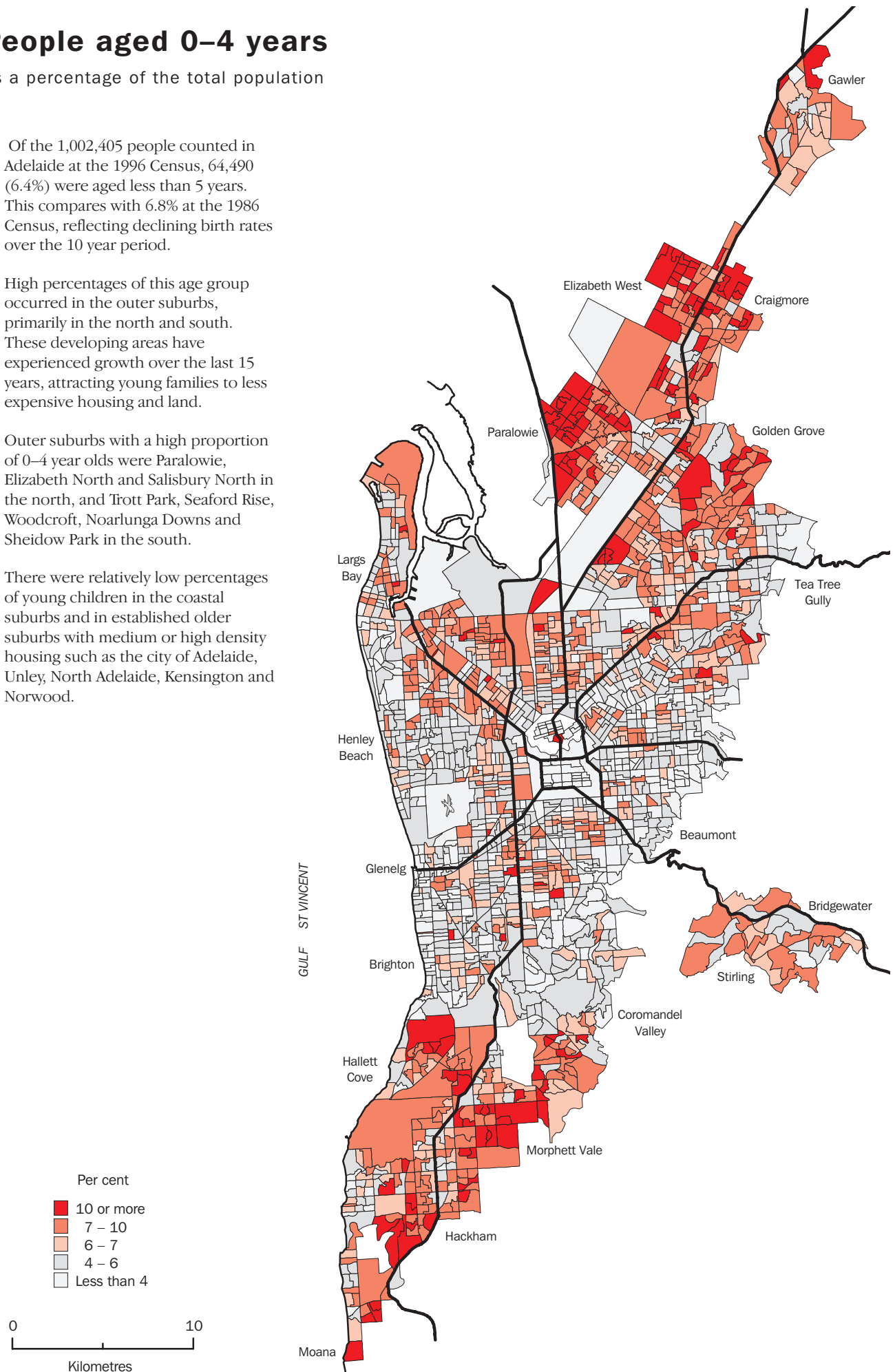
- At the 1996 Census the suburbs with the highest population densities were Glenelg South, Glenelg, Fullarton, Parkside, Everard Park and Mansfield Park.
- Population density is affected by high density housing (flats, townhouses, units) and the proportion of non-residential land in a suburb, for example, parks, factories and airports. Hence the high density for Glenelg South, and low density for hills suburbs such as Stirling and industrial areas such as Thebarton.
- High population densities were also found in the western suburbs of Fulham Gardens, Hilton and Cowandilla, in the eastern suburbs of Kensington, Beulah Park and Norwood, and the northwestern suburbs of Semaphore, Largs Bay and Exeter. These are older suburbs which have undergone subdivision and redevelopment of large housing blocks and former industrial land.



# People aged 0–4 years

As a percentage of the total population

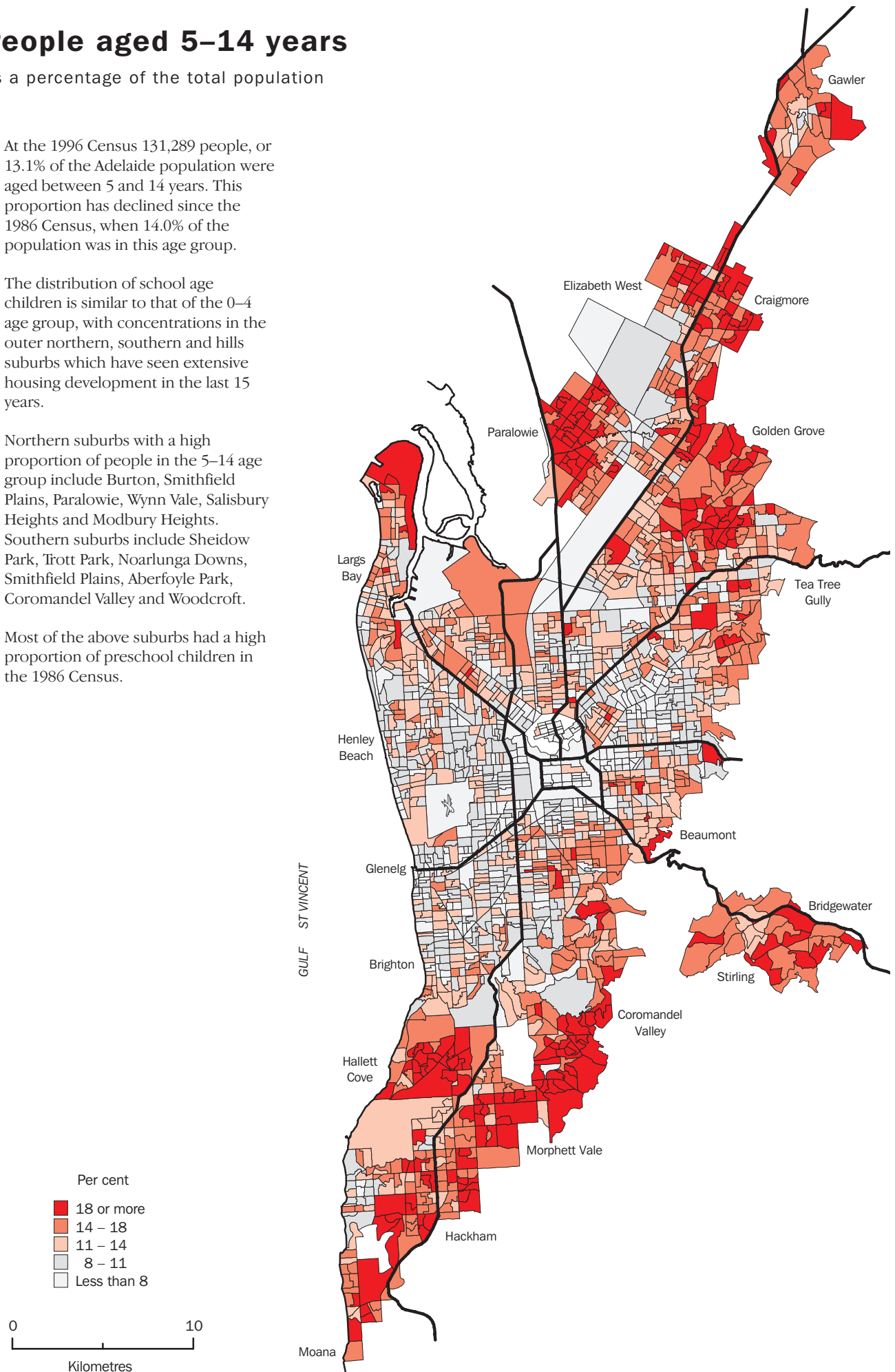
- Of the 1,002,405 people counted in Adelaide at the 1996 Census, 64,490 (6.4%) were aged less than 5 years. This compares with 6.8% at the 1986 Census, reflecting declining birth rates over the 10 year period.
- High percentages of this age group occurred in the outer suburbs, primarily in the north and south. These developing areas have experienced growth over the last 15 years, attracting young families to less expensive housing and land.
- Outer suburbs with a high proportion of 0–4 year olds were Paralowie, Elizabeth North and Salisbury North in the north, and Trott Park, Seaford Rise, Woodcroft, Noarlunga Downs and Sheidow Park in the south.
- There were relatively low percentages of young children in the coastal suburbs and in established older suburbs with medium or high density housing such as the city of Adelaide, Unley, North Adelaide, Kensington and Norwood.



# People aged 5–14 years

As a percentage of the total population

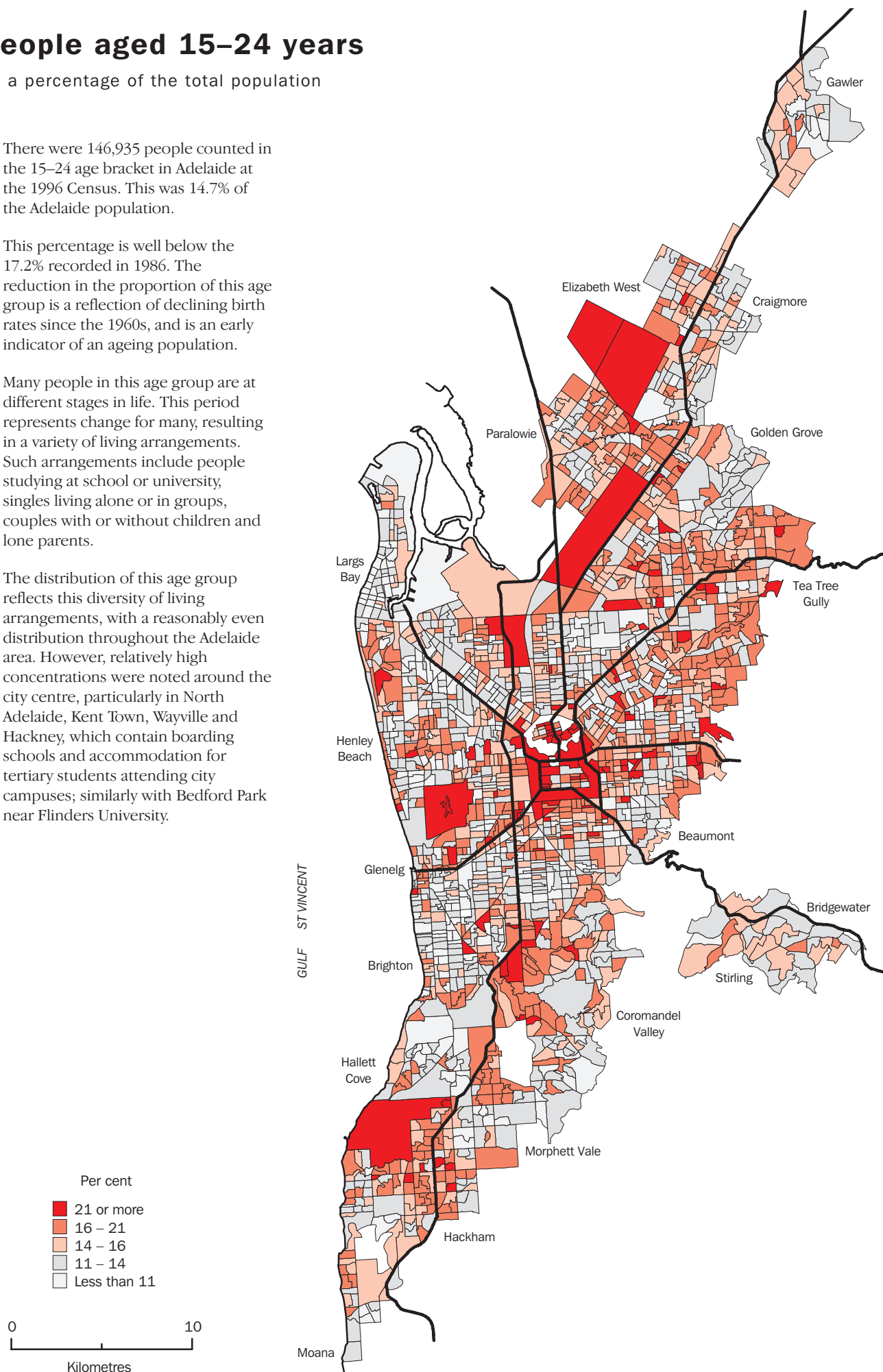
- At the 1996 Census 131,289 people, or 13.1% of the Adelaide population were aged between 5 and 14 years. This proportion has declined since the 1986 Census, when 14.0% of the population was in this age group.
- The distribution of school age children is similar to that of the 0–4 age group, with concentrations in the outer northern, southern and hills suburbs which have seen extensive housing development in the last 15 years.
- Northern suburbs with a high proportion of people in the 5–14 age group include Burton, Smithfield Plains, Paralowie, Wynn Vale, Salisbury Heights and Modbury Heights. Southern suburbs include Sheidow Park, Trott Park, Noarlunga Downs, Smithfield Plains, Aberfoyle Park, Coromandel Valley and Woodcroft.
- Most of the above suburbs had a high proportion of preschool children in the 1986 Census.



# People aged 15–24 years

As a percentage of the total population

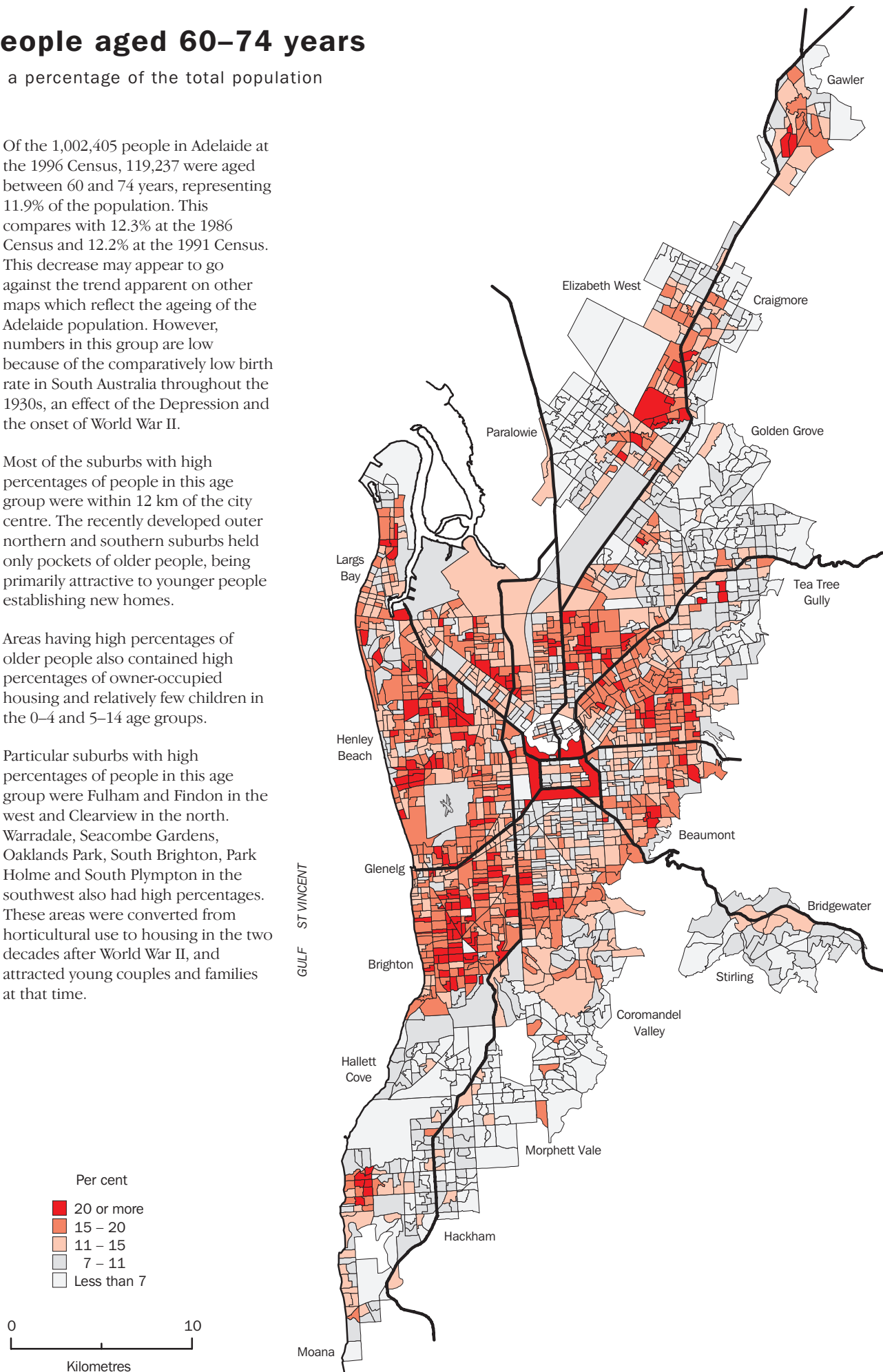
- There were 146,935 people counted in the 15–24 age bracket in Adelaide at the 1996 Census. This was 14.7% of the Adelaide population.
- This percentage is well below the 17.2% recorded in 1986. The reduction in the proportion of this age group is a reflection of declining birth rates since the 1960s, and is an early indicator of an ageing population.
- Many people in this age group are at different stages in life. This period represents change for many, resulting in a variety of living arrangements. Such arrangements include people studying at school or university, singles living alone or in groups, couples with or without children and lone parents.
- The distribution of this age group reflects this diversity of living arrangements, with a reasonably even distribution throughout the Adelaide area. However, relatively high concentrations were noted around the city centre, particularly in North Adelaide, Kent Town, Wayville and Hackney, which contain boarding schools and accommodation for tertiary students attending city campuses; similarly with Bedford Park near Flinders University.



# People aged 60–74 years

As a percentage of the total population

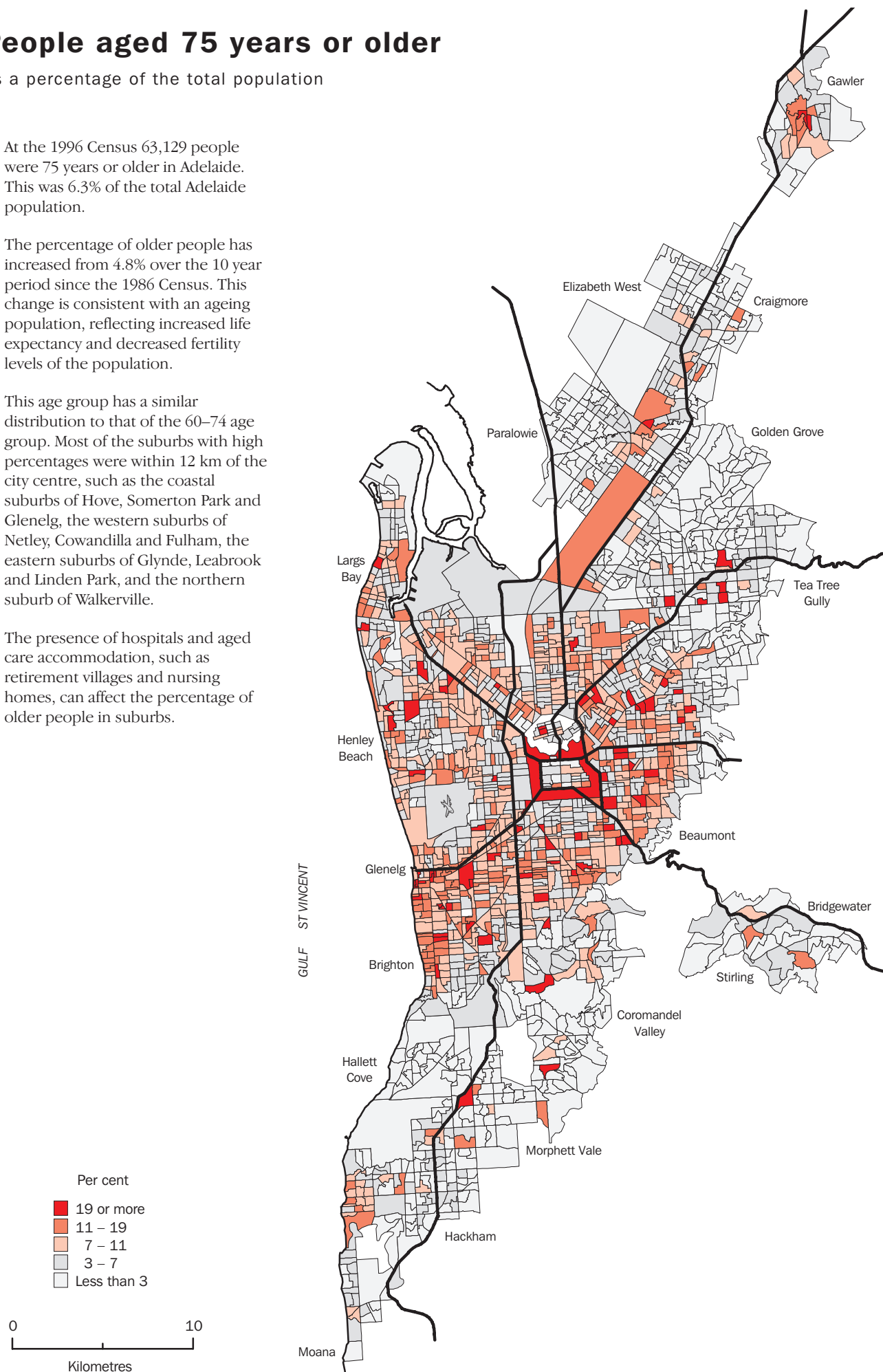
- Of the 1,002,405 people in Adelaide at the 1996 Census, 119,237 were aged between 60 and 74 years, representing 11.9% of the population. This compares with 12.3% at the 1986 Census and 12.2% at the 1991 Census. This decrease may appear to go against the trend apparent on other maps which reflect the ageing of the Adelaide population. However, numbers in this group are low because of the comparatively low birth rate in South Australia throughout the 1930s, an effect of the Depression and the onset of World War II.
- Most of the suburbs with high percentages of people in this age group were within 12 km of the city centre. The recently developed outer northern and southern suburbs held only pockets of older people, being primarily attractive to younger people establishing new homes.
- Areas having high percentages of older people also contained high percentages of owner-occupied housing and relatively few children in the 0–4 and 5–14 age groups.
- Particular suburbs with high percentages of people in this age group were Fulham and Findon in the west and Clearview in the north. Warradale, Seacombe Gardens, Oaklands Park, South Brighton, Park Holme and South Plympton in the southwest also had high percentages. These areas were converted from horticultural use to housing in the two decades after World War II, and attracted young couples and families at that time.



# People aged 75 years or older

As a percentage of the total population

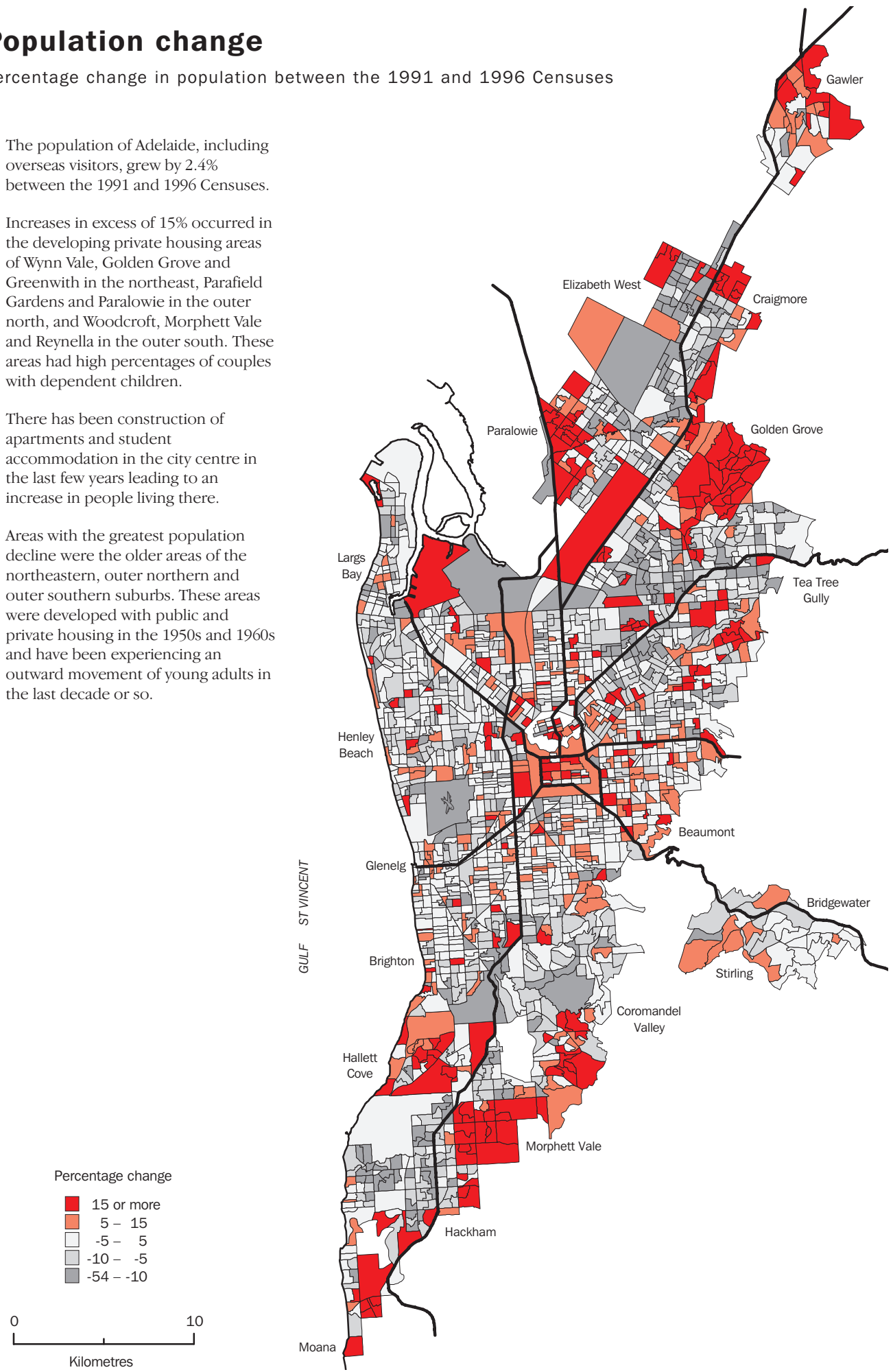
- At the 1996 Census 63,129 people were 75 years or older in Adelaide. This was 6.3% of the total Adelaide population.
- The percentage of older people has increased from 4.8% over the 10 year period since the 1986 Census. This change is consistent with an ageing population, reflecting increased life expectancy and decreased fertility levels of the population.
- This age group has a similar distribution to that of the 60–74 age group. Most of the suburbs with high percentages were within 12 km of the city centre, such as the coastal suburbs of Hove, Somerton Park and Glenelg, the western suburbs of Netley, Cowandilla and Fulham, the eastern suburbs of Glynde, Leabrook and Linden Park, and the northern suburb of Walkerville.
- The presence of hospitals and aged care accommodation, such as retirement villages and nursing homes, can affect the percentage of older people in suburbs.



# Population change

Percentage change in population between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses

- The population of Adelaide, including overseas visitors, grew by 2.4% between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses.
- Increases in excess of 15% occurred in the developing private housing areas of Wynn Vale, Golden Grove and Greenwith in the northeast, Parafield Gardens and Paralowie in the outer north, and Woodcroft, Morphett Vale and Reynella in the outer south. These areas had high percentages of couples with dependent children.
- There has been construction of apartments and student accommodation in the city centre in the last few years leading to an increase in people living there.
- Areas with the greatest population decline were the older areas of the northeastern, outer northern and outer southern suburbs. These areas were developed with public and private housing in the 1950s and 1960s and have been experiencing an outward movement of young adults in the last decade or so.



Percentage change

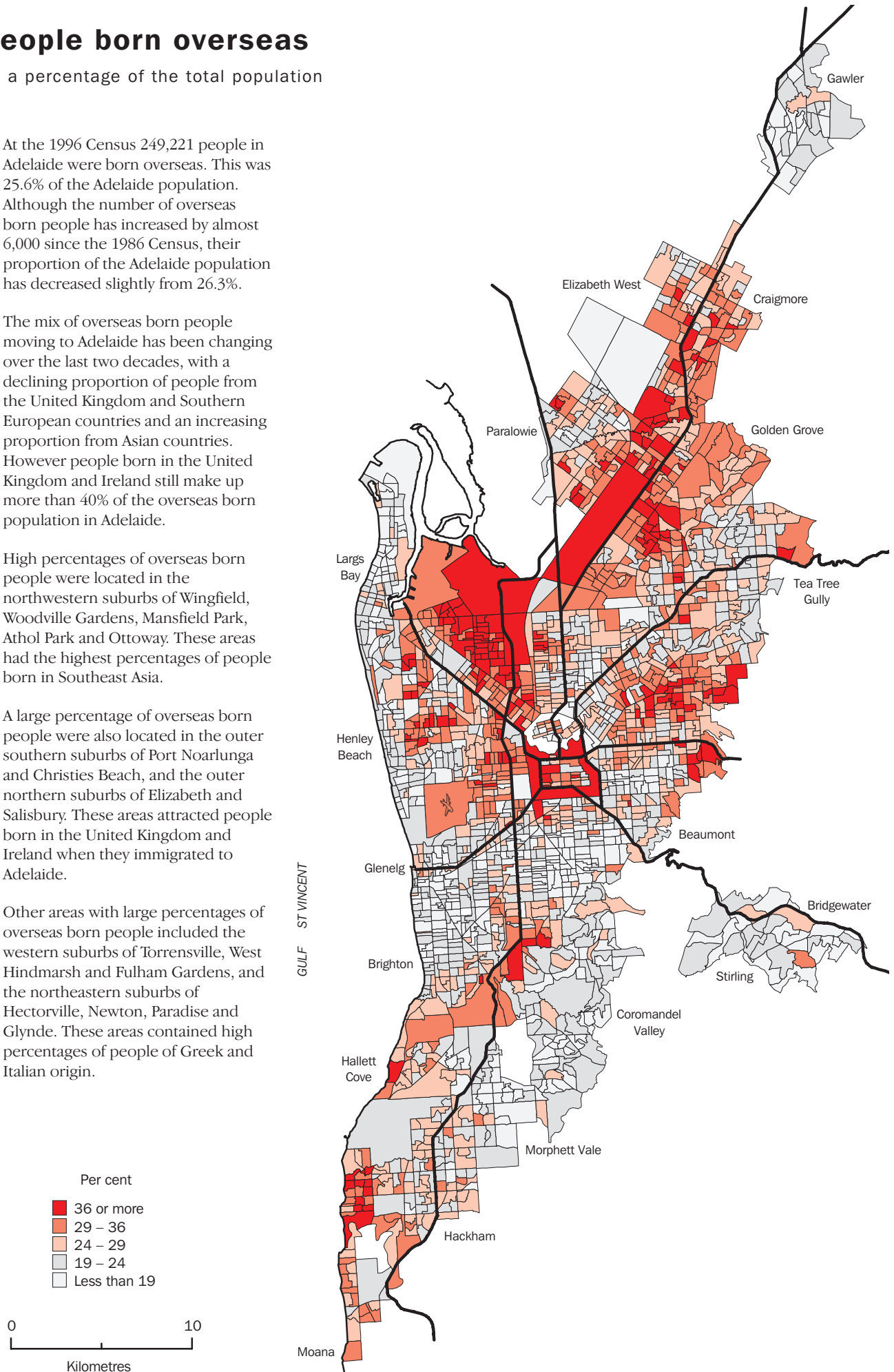
Dark Red	15 or more
Light Red	5 – 15
White	-5 – 5
Light Grey	-10 – -5
Dark Grey	-10 – -15



# People born overseas

As a percentage of the total population

- At the 1996 Census 249,221 people in Adelaide were born overseas. This was 25.6% of the Adelaide population. Although the number of overseas born people has increased by almost 6,000 since the 1986 Census, their proportion of the Adelaide population has decreased slightly from 26.3%.
- The mix of overseas born people moving to Adelaide has been changing over the last two decades, with a declining proportion of people from the United Kingdom and Southern European countries and an increasing proportion from Asian countries. However people born in the United Kingdom and Ireland still make up more than 40% of the overseas born population in Adelaide.
- High percentages of overseas born people were located in the northwestern suburbs of Wingfield, Woodville Gardens, Mansfield Park, Athol Park and Ottoway. These areas had the highest percentages of people born in Southeast Asia.
- A large percentage of overseas born people were also located in the outer southern suburbs of Port Noarlunga and Christies Beach, and the outer northern suburbs of Elizabeth and Salisbury. These areas attracted people born in the United Kingdom and Ireland when they immigrated to Adelaide.
- Other areas with large percentages of overseas born people included the western suburbs of Torrensville, West Hindmarsh and Fulham Gardens, and the northeastern suburbs of Hectorville, Newton, Paradise and Glynde. These areas contained high percentages of people of Greek and Italian origin.

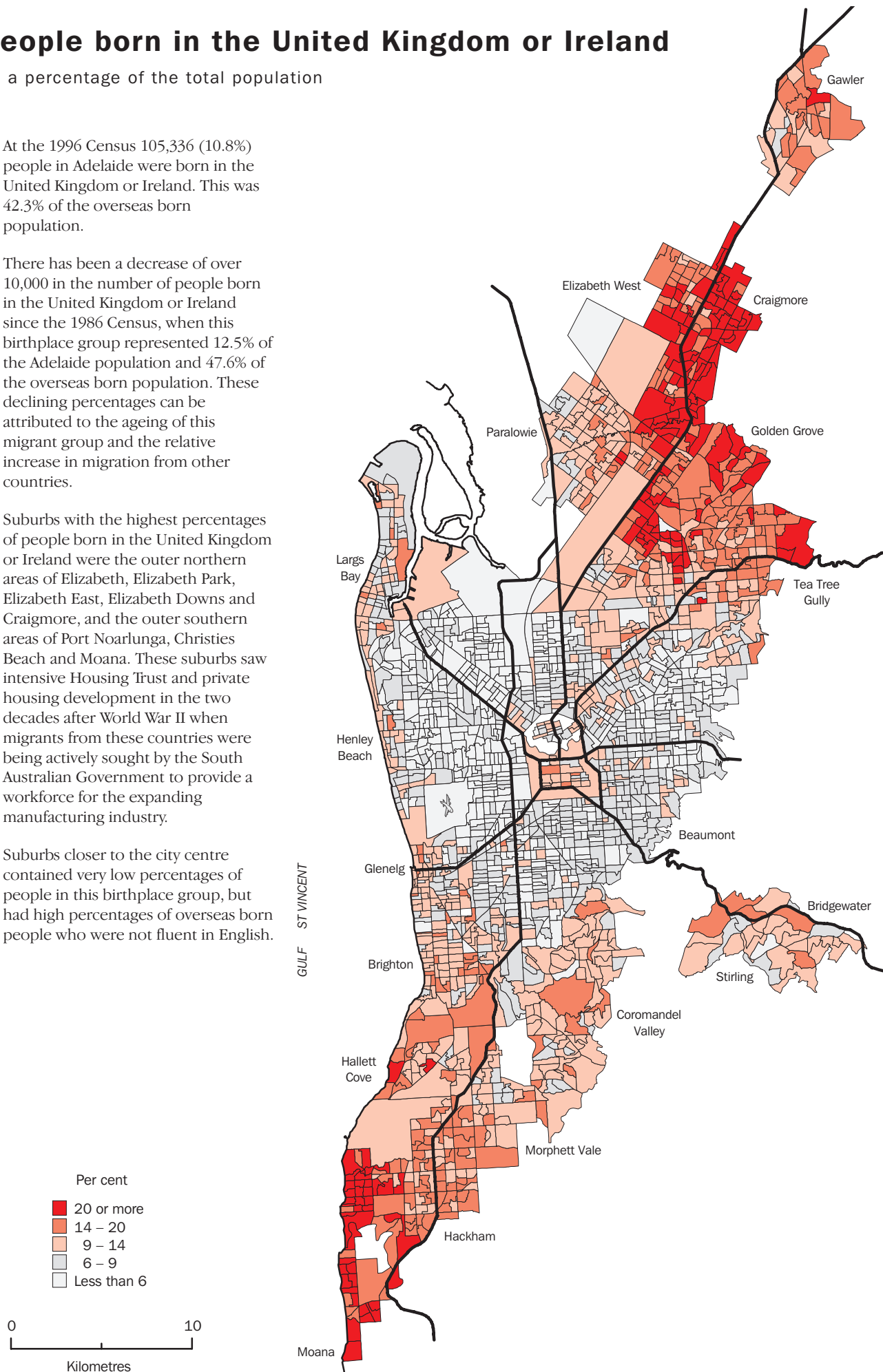




# People born in the United Kingdom or Ireland

As a percentage of the total population

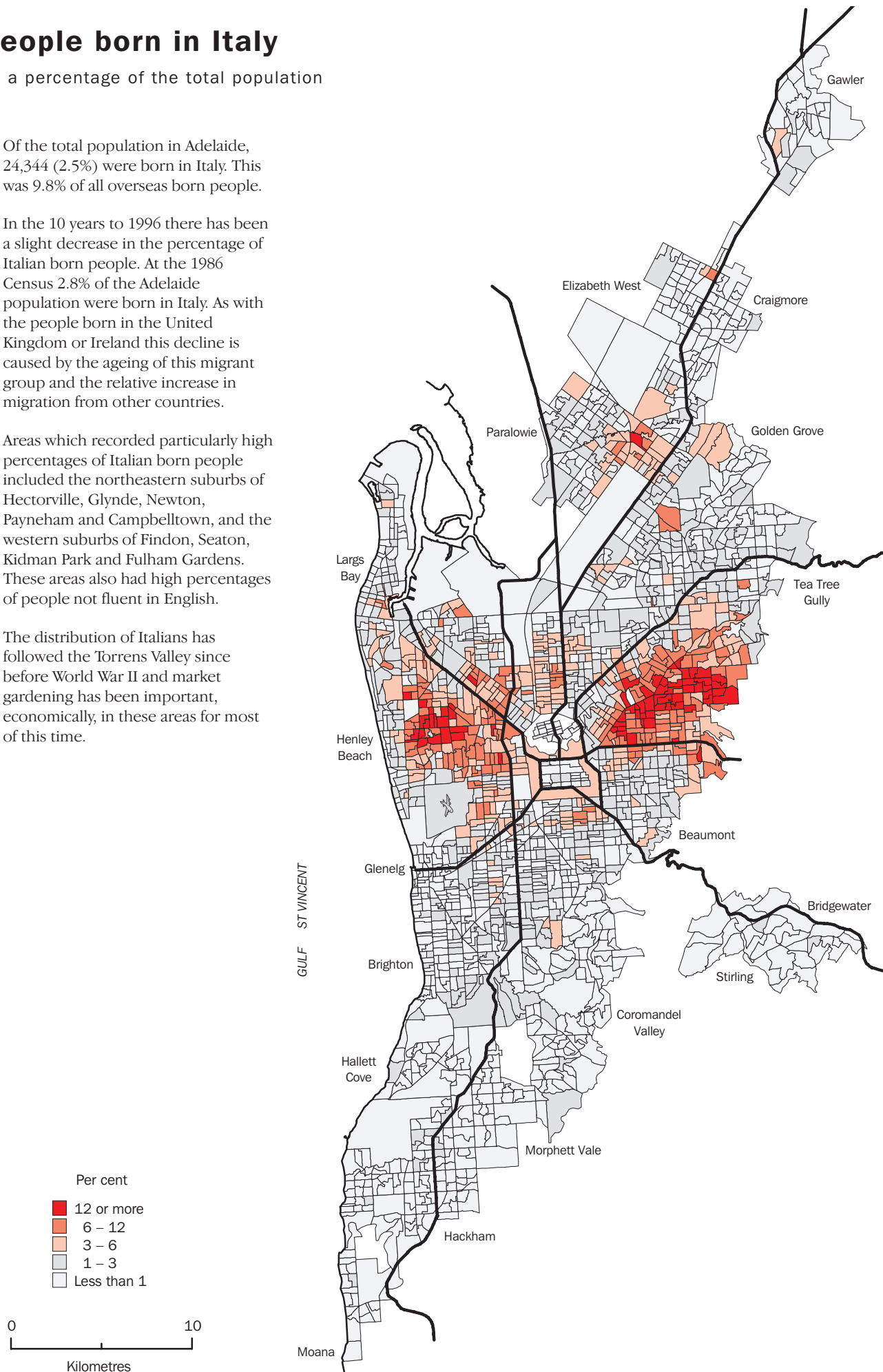
- At the 1996 Census 105,336 (10.8%) people in Adelaide were born in the United Kingdom or Ireland. This was 42.3% of the overseas born population.
- There has been a decrease of over 10,000 in the number of people born in the United Kingdom or Ireland since the 1986 Census, when this birthplace group represented 12.5% of the Adelaide population and 47.6% of the overseas born population. These declining percentages can be attributed to the ageing of this migrant group and the relative increase in migration from other countries.
- Suburbs with the highest percentages of people born in the United Kingdom or Ireland were the outer northern areas of Elizabeth, Elizabeth Park, Elizabeth East, Elizabeth Downs and Craigmore, and the outer southern areas of Port Noarlunga, Christies Beach and Moana. These suburbs saw intensive Housing Trust and private housing development in the two decades after World War II when migrants from these countries were being actively sought by the South Australian Government to provide a workforce for the expanding manufacturing industry.
- Suburbs closer to the city centre contained very low percentages of people in this birthplace group, but had high percentages of overseas born people who were not fluent in English.



# People born in Italy

As a percentage of the total population

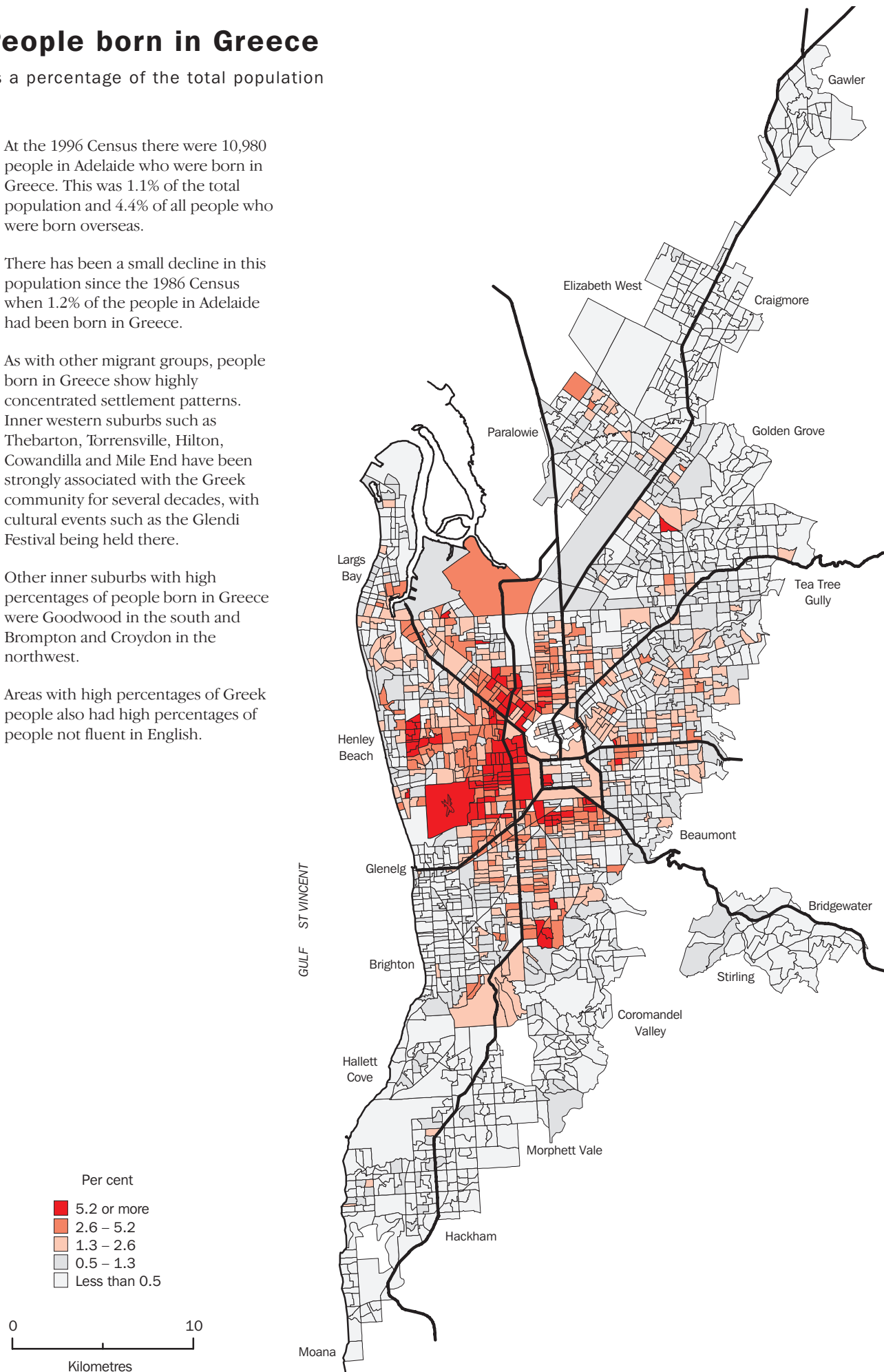
- Of the total population in Adelaide, 24,344 (2.5%) were born in Italy. This was 9.8% of all overseas born people.
- In the 10 years to 1996 there has been a slight decrease in the percentage of Italian born people. At the 1986 Census 2.8% of the Adelaide population were born in Italy. As with the people born in the United Kingdom or Ireland this decline is caused by the ageing of this migrant group and the relative increase in migration from other countries.
- Areas which recorded particularly high percentages of Italian born people included the northeastern suburbs of Hectorville, Glynde, Newton, Payneham and Campbelltown, and the western suburbs of Findon, Seaton, Kidman Park and Fulham Gardens. These areas also had high percentages of people not fluent in English.
- The distribution of Italians has followed the Torrens Valley since before World War II and market gardening has been important, economically, in these areas for most of this time.



# People born in Greece

As a percentage of the total population

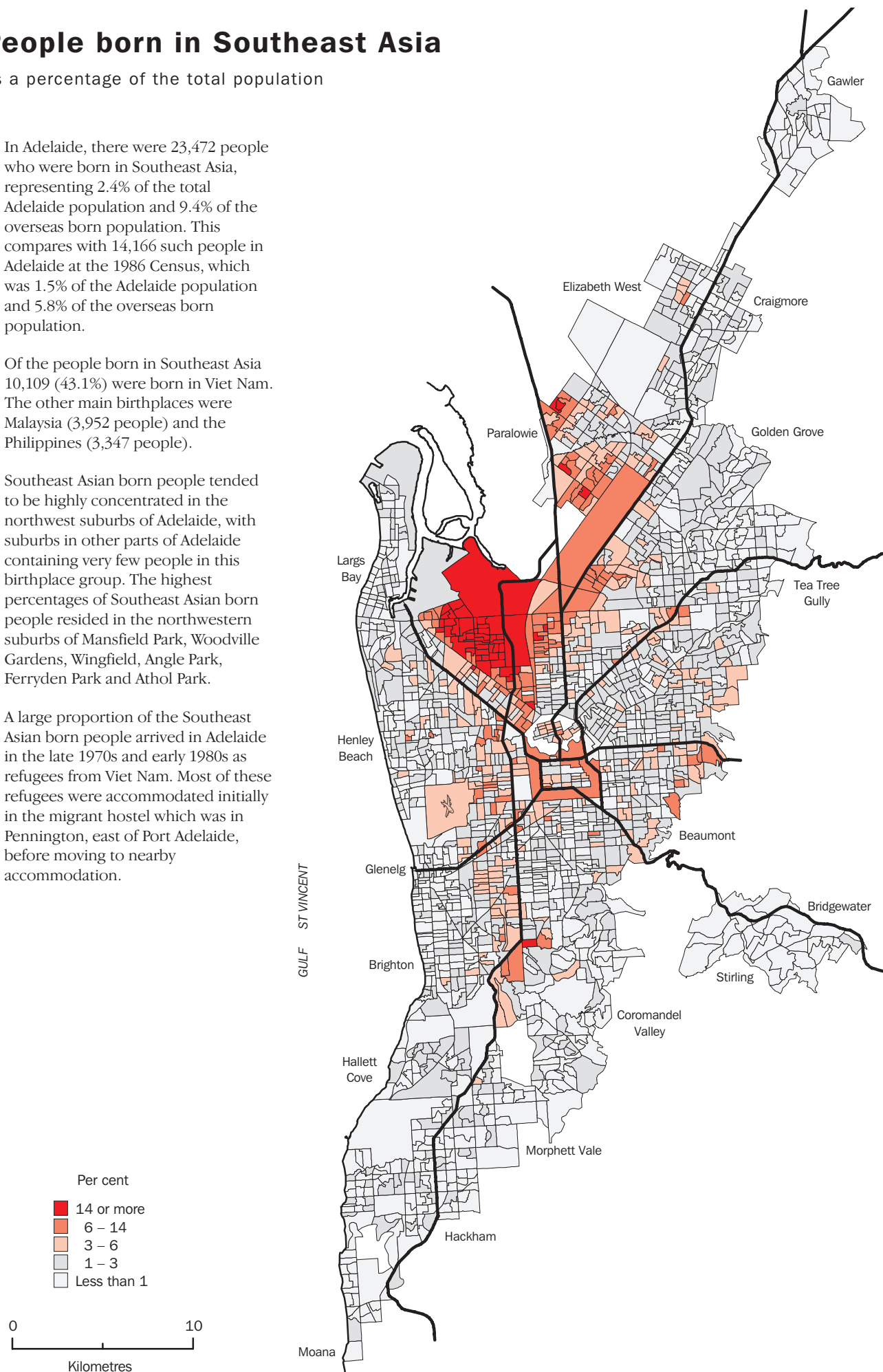
- At the 1996 Census there were 10,980 people in Adelaide who were born in Greece. This was 1.1% of the total population and 4.4% of all people who were born overseas.
- There has been a small decline in this population since the 1986 Census when 1.2% of the people in Adelaide had been born in Greece.
- As with other migrant groups, people born in Greece show highly concentrated settlement patterns. Inner western suburbs such as Thebarton, Torrensville, Hilton, Cowandilla and Mile End have been strongly associated with the Greek community for several decades, with cultural events such as the Glendi Festival being held there.
- Other inner suburbs with high percentages of people born in Greece were Goodwood in the south and Brompton and Croydon in the northwest.
- Areas with high percentages of Greek people also had high percentages of people not fluent in English.



# People born in Southeast Asia

As a percentage of the total population

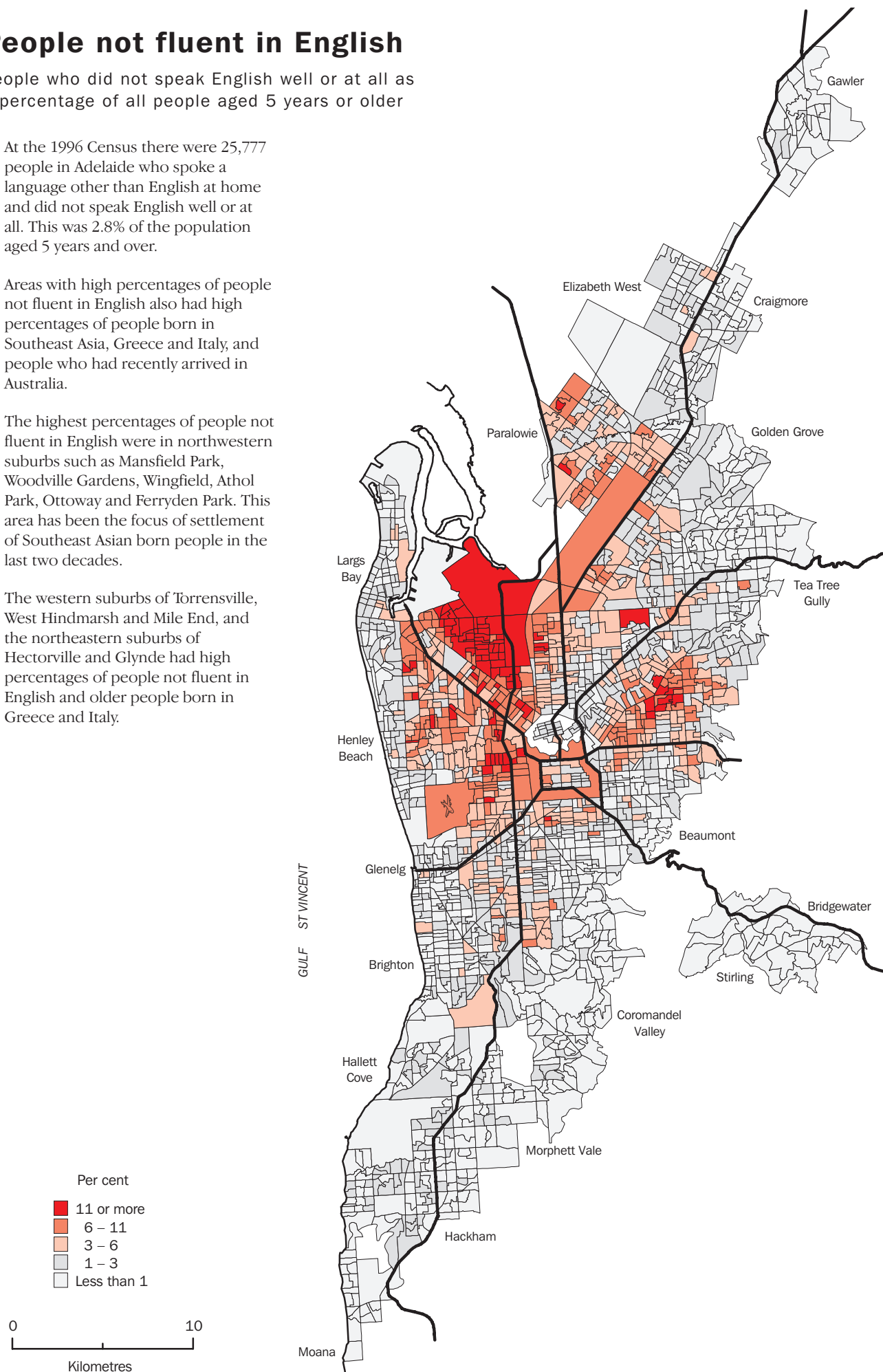
- In Adelaide, there were 23,472 people who were born in Southeast Asia, representing 2.4% of the total Adelaide population and 9.4% of the overseas born population. This compares with 14,166 such people in Adelaide at the 1986 Census, which was 1.5% of the Adelaide population and 5.8% of the overseas born population.
- Of the people born in Southeast Asia 10,109 (43.1%) were born in Viet Nam. The other main birthplaces were Malaysia (3,952 people) and the Philippines (3,347 people).
- Southeast Asian born people tended to be highly concentrated in the northwest suburbs of Adelaide, with suburbs in other parts of Adelaide containing very few people in this birthplace group. The highest percentages of Southeast Asian born people resided in the northwestern suburbs of Mansfield Park, Woodville Gardens, Wingfield, Angle Park, Ferryden Park and Athol Park.
- A large proportion of the Southeast Asian born people arrived in Adelaide in the late 1970s and early 1980s as refugees from Viet Nam. Most of these refugees were accommodated initially in the migrant hostel which was in Pennington, east of Port Adelaide, before moving to nearby accommodation.



# 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

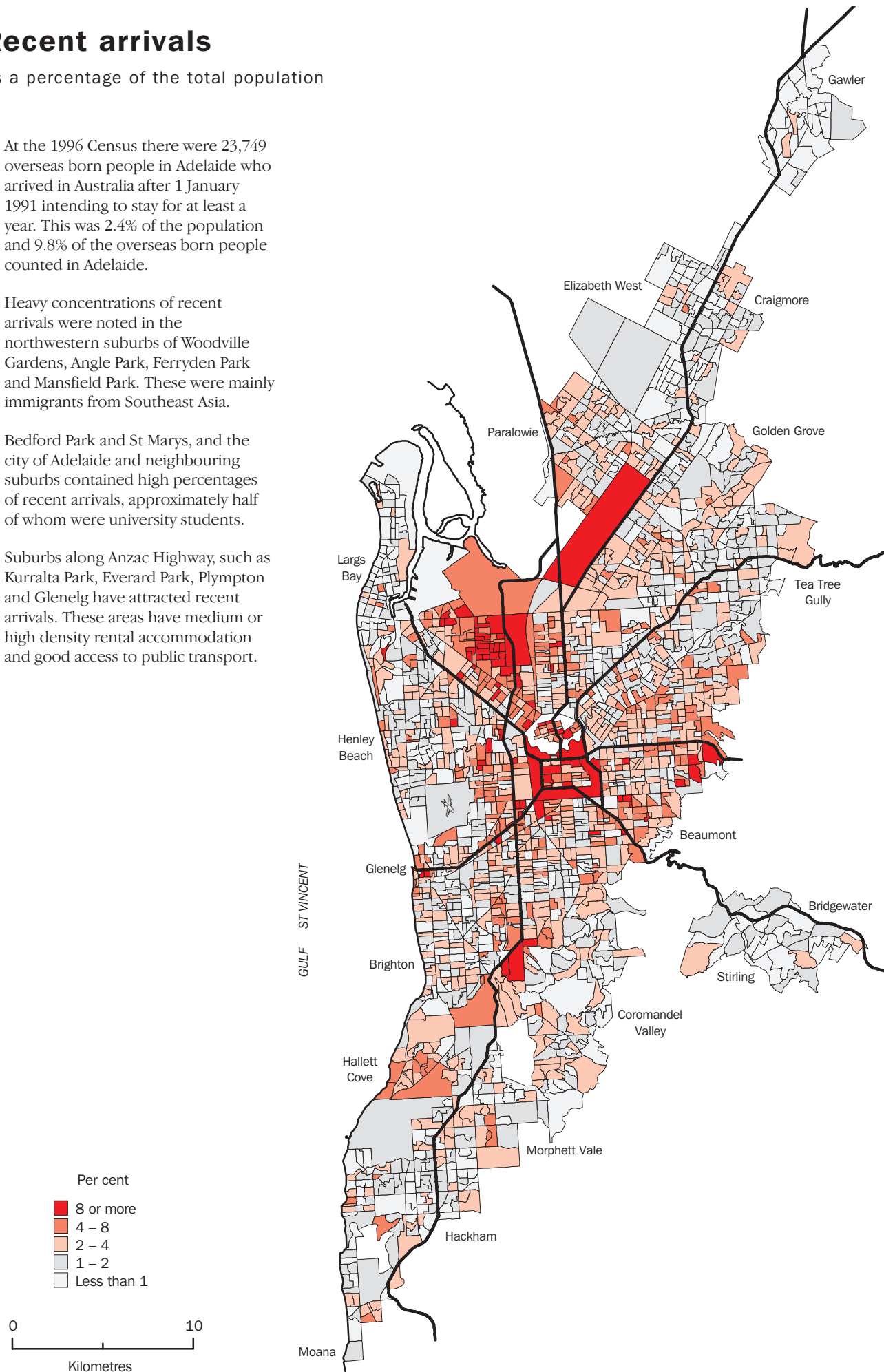
- At the 1996 Census there were 25,777 people in Adelaide who spoke a language other than English at home and did not speak English well or at all. This was 2.8% of the population aged 5 years and over.
- Areas with high percentages of people not fluent in English also had high percentages of people born in Southeast Asia, Greece and Italy, and people who had recently arrived in Australia.
- The highest percentages of people not fluent in English were in northwestern suburbs such as Mansfield Park, Woodville Gardens, Wingfield, Athol Park, Ottoway and Ferryden Park. This area has been the focus of settlement of Southeast Asian born people in the last two decades.
- The western suburbs of Torrensville, West Hindmarsh and Mile End, and the northeastern suburbs of Hectorville and Glynde had high percentages of people not fluent in English and older people born in Greece and Italy.



# Recent arrivals

As a percentage of the total population

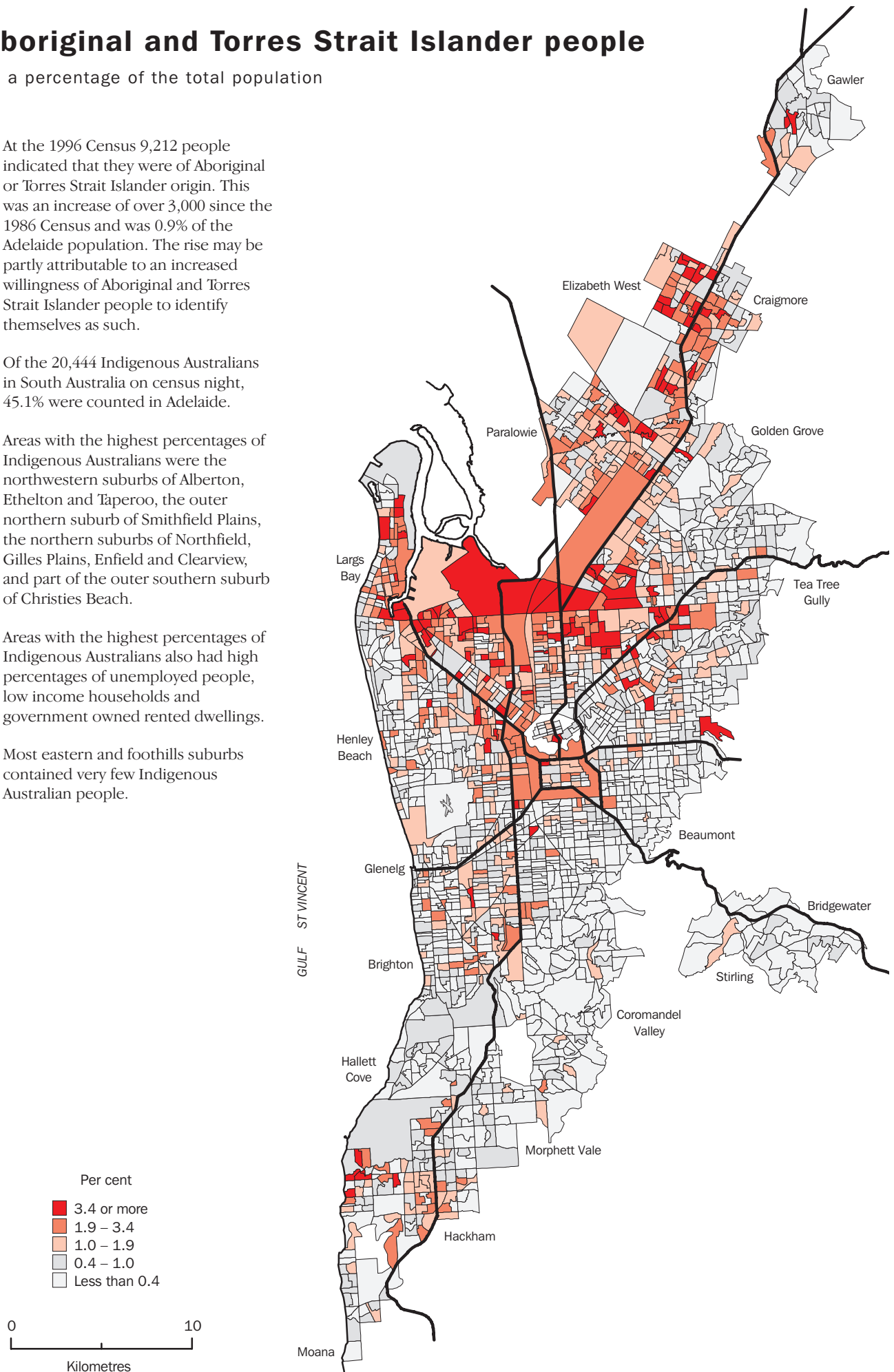
- At the 1996 Census there were 23,749 overseas born people in Adelaide who arrived in Australia after 1 January 1991 intending to stay for at least a year. This was 2.4% of the population and 9.8% of the overseas born people counted in Adelaide.
- Heavy concentrations of recent arrivals were noted in the northwestern suburbs of Woodville Gardens, Angle Park, Ferryden Park and Mansfield Park. These were mainly immigrants from Southeast Asia.
- Bedford Park and St Marys, and the city of Adelaide and neighbouring suburbs contained high percentages of recent arrivals, approximately half of whom were university students.
- Suburbs along Anzac Highway, such as Kurralta Park, Everard Park, Plympton and Glenelg have attracted recent arrivals. These areas have medium or high density rental accommodation and good access to public transport.



# Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

As a percentage of the total population

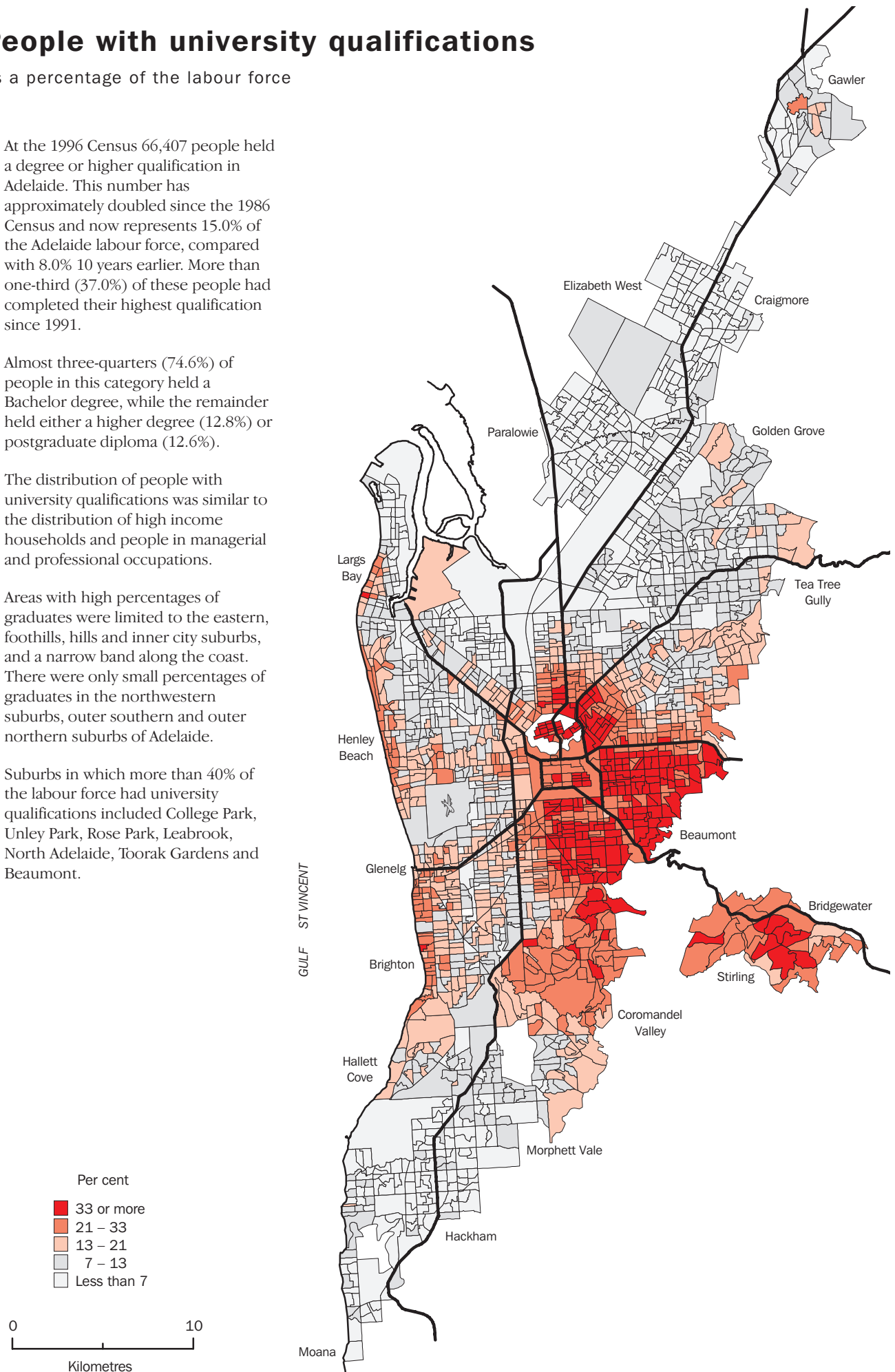
- At the 1996 Census 9,212 people indicated that they were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. This was an increase of over 3,000 since the 1986 Census and was 0.9% of the Adelaide population. The rise may be partly attributable to an increased willingness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to identify themselves as such.
- Of the 20,444 Indigenous Australians in South Australia on census night, 45.1% were counted in Adelaide.
- Areas with the highest percentages of Indigenous Australians were the northwestern suburbs of Alberton, Ethelton and Taperoo, the outer northern suburb of Smithfield Plains, the northern suburbs of Northfield, Gilles Plains, Enfield and Clearview, and part of the outer southern suburb of Christies Beach.
- Areas with the highest percentages of Indigenous Australians also had high percentages of unemployed people, low income households and government owned rented dwellings.
- Most eastern and foothills suburbs contained very few Indigenous Australian people.



# People with university qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

- At the 1996 Census 66,407 people held a degree or higher qualification in Adelaide. This number has approximately doubled since the 1986 Census and now represents 15.0% of the Adelaide labour force, compared with 8.0% 10 years earlier. More than one-third (37.0%) of these people had completed their highest qualification since 1991.
- Almost three-quarters (74.6%) of people in this category held a Bachelor degree, while the remainder held either a higher degree (12.8%) or postgraduate diploma (12.6%).
- The distribution of people with university qualifications was similar to the distribution of high income households and people in managerial and professional occupations.
- Areas with high percentages of graduates were limited to the eastern, foothills, hills and inner city suburbs, and a narrow band along the coast. There were only small percentages of graduates in the northwestern suburbs, outer southern and outer northern suburbs of Adelaide.
- Suburbs in which more than 40% of the labour force had university qualifications included College Park, Unley Park, Rose Park, Leabrook, North Adelaide, Toorak Gardens and Beaumont.

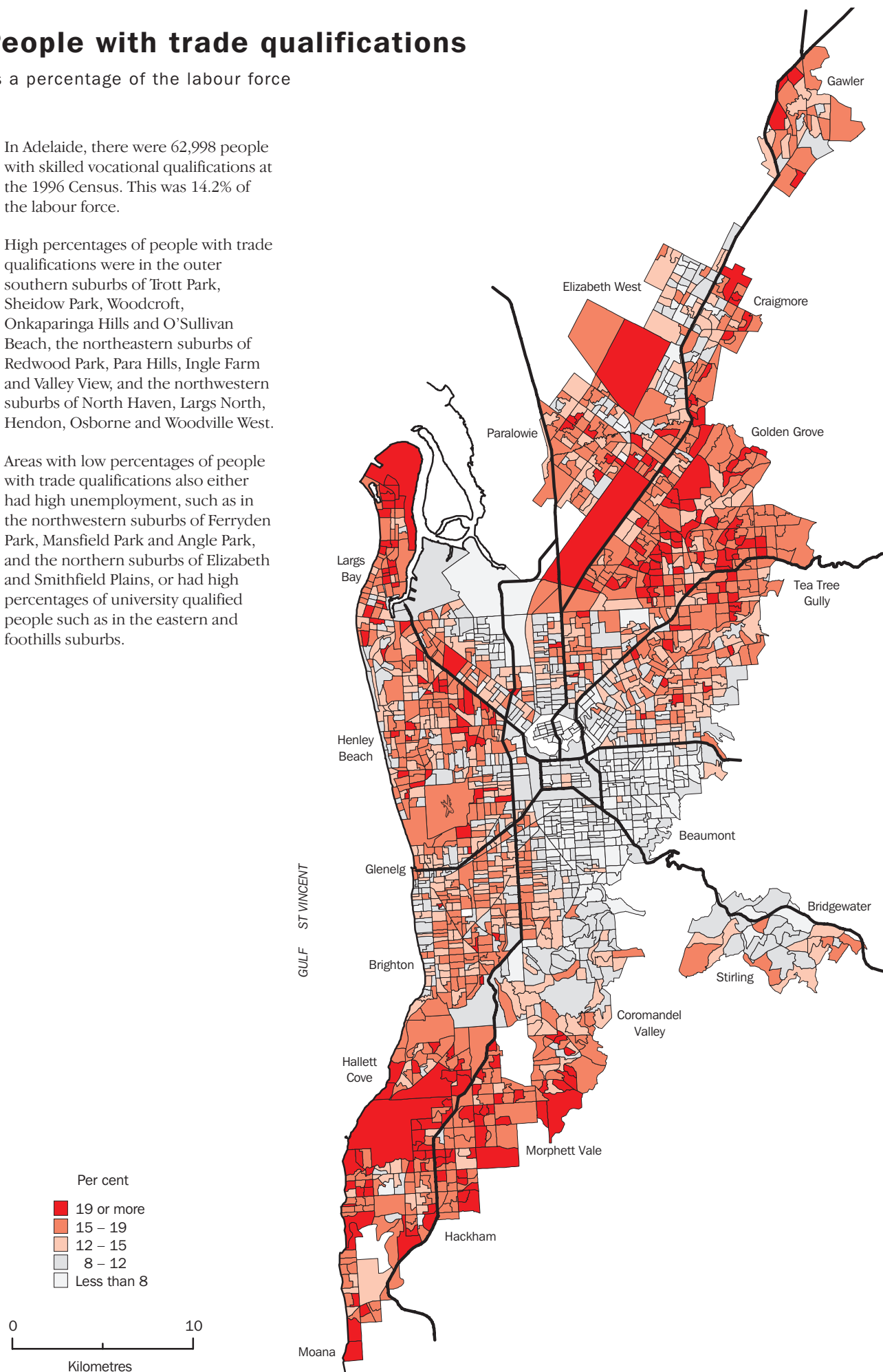




# People with trade qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

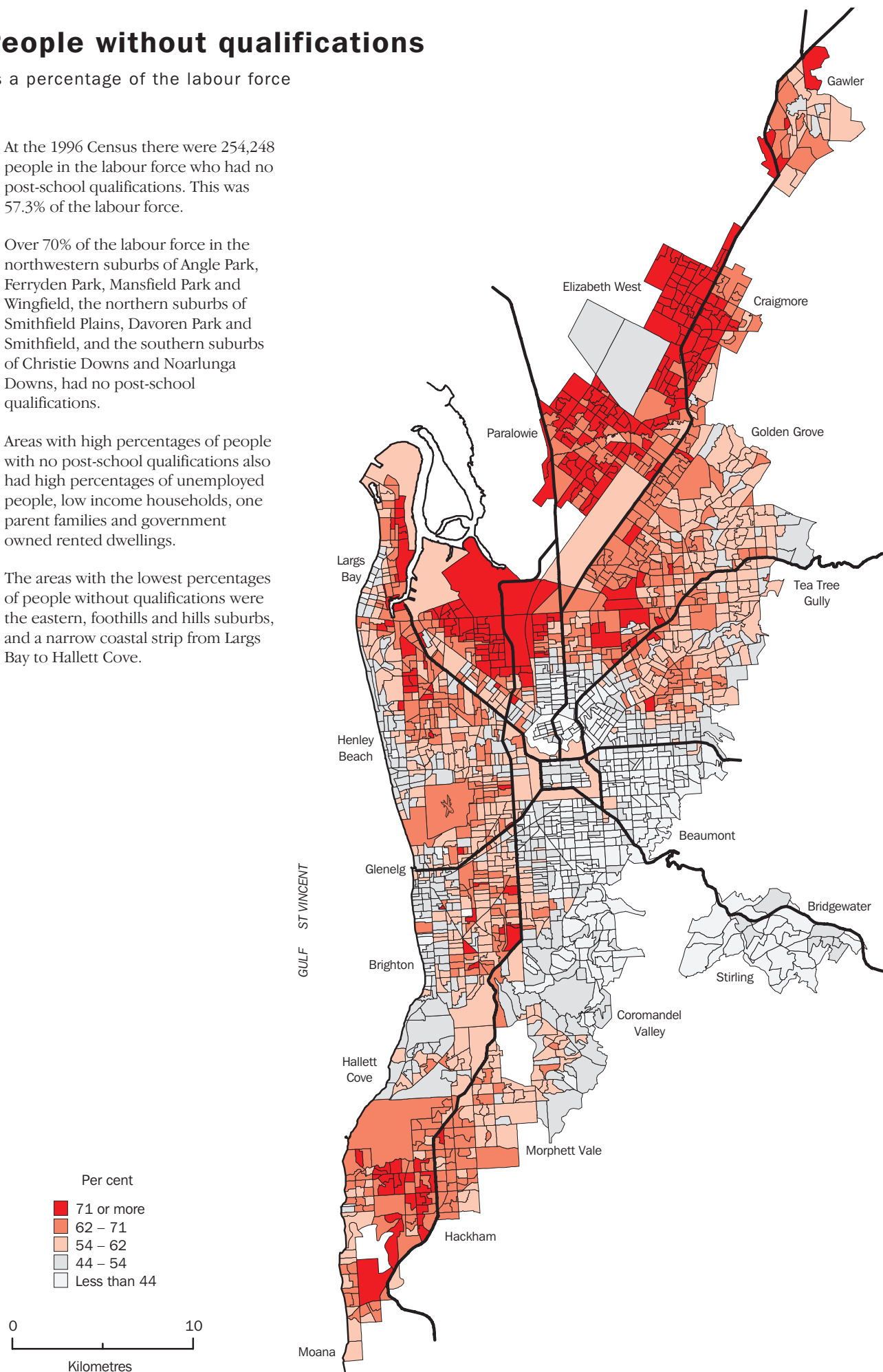
- In Adelaide, there were 62,998 people with skilled vocational qualifications at the 1996 Census. This was 14.2% of the labour force.
- High percentages of people with trade qualifications were in the outer southern suburbs of Trott Park, Sheidow Park, Woodcroft, Onkaparinga Hills and O'Sullivan Beach, the northeastern suburbs of Redwood Park, Para Hills, Ingle Farm and Valley View, and the northwestern suburbs of North Haven, Largs North, Hendon, Osborne and Woodville West.
- Areas with low percentages of people with trade qualifications also either had high unemployment, such as in the northwestern suburbs of Ferryden Park, Mansfield Park and Angle Park, and the northern suburbs of Elizabeth and Smithfield Plains, or had high percentages of university qualified people such as in the eastern and foothills suburbs.



# People without qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

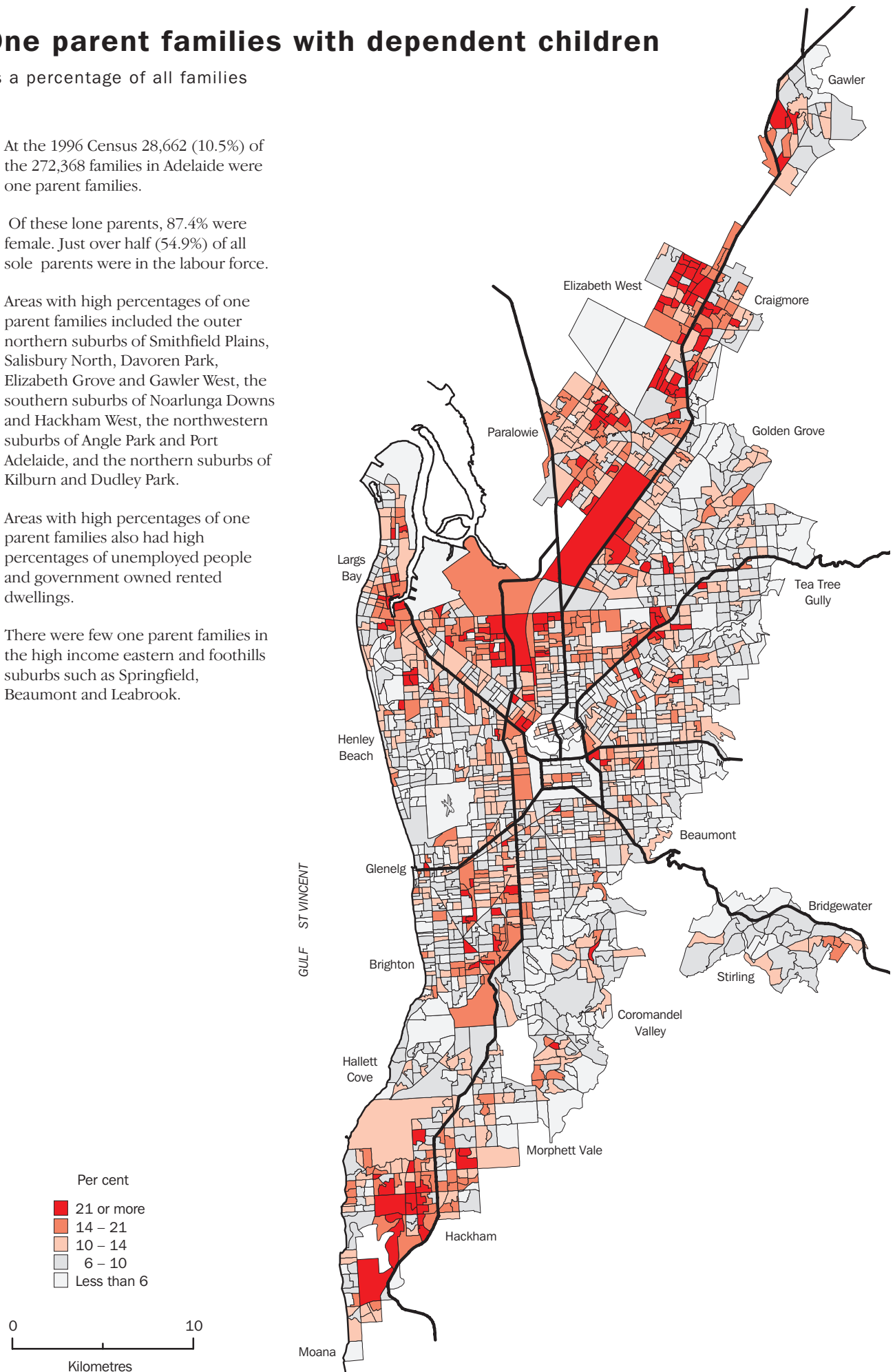
- At the 1996 Census there were 254,248 people in the labour force who had no post-school qualifications. This was 57.3% of the labour force.
- Over 70% of the labour force in the northwestern suburbs of Angle Park, Ferryden Park, Mansfield Park and Wingfield, the northern suburbs of Smithfield Plains, Davoren Park and Smithfield, and the southern suburbs of Christie Downs and Noarlunga Downs, had no post-school qualifications.
- Areas with high percentages of people with no post-school qualifications also had high percentages of unemployed people, low income households, one parent families and government owned rented dwellings.
- The areas with the lowest percentages of people without qualifications were the eastern, foothills and hills suburbs, and a narrow coastal strip from Largs Bay to Hallett Cove.



# One parent families with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

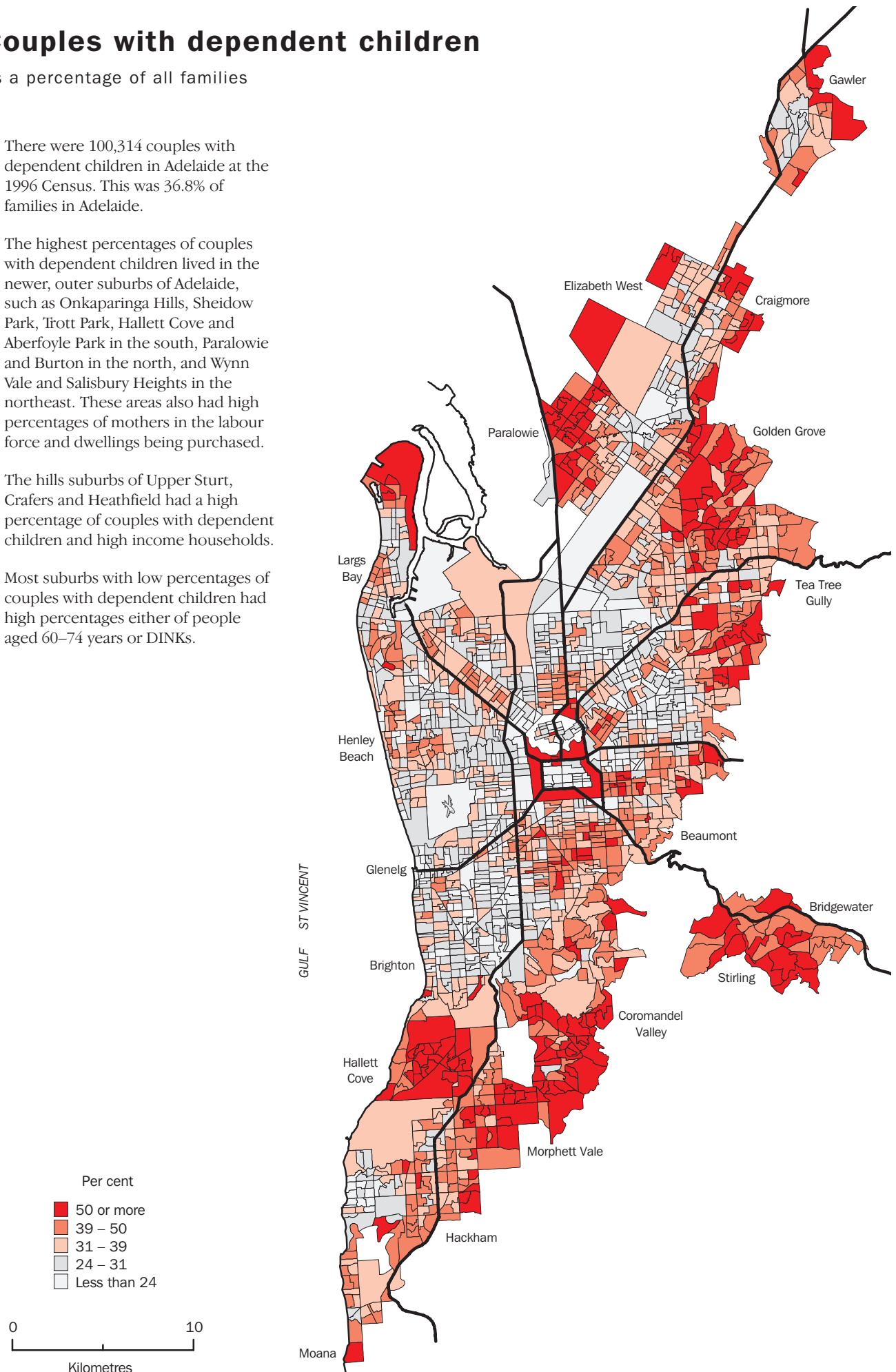
- At the 1996 Census 28,662 (10.5%) of the 272,368 families in Adelaide were one parent families.
- Of these lone parents, 87.4% were female. Just over half (54.9%) of all sole parents were in the labour force.
- Areas with high percentages of one parent families included the outer northern suburbs of Smithfield Plains, Salisbury North, Davoren Park, Elizabeth Grove and Gawler West, the southern suburbs of Noarlunga Downs and Hackham West, the northwestern suburbs of Angle Park and Port Adelaide, and the northern suburbs of Kilburn and Dudley Park.
- Areas with high percentages of one parent families also had high percentages of unemployed people and government owned rented dwellings.
- There were few one parent families in the high income eastern and foothills suburbs such as Springfield, Beaumont and Leabrook.



# Couples with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

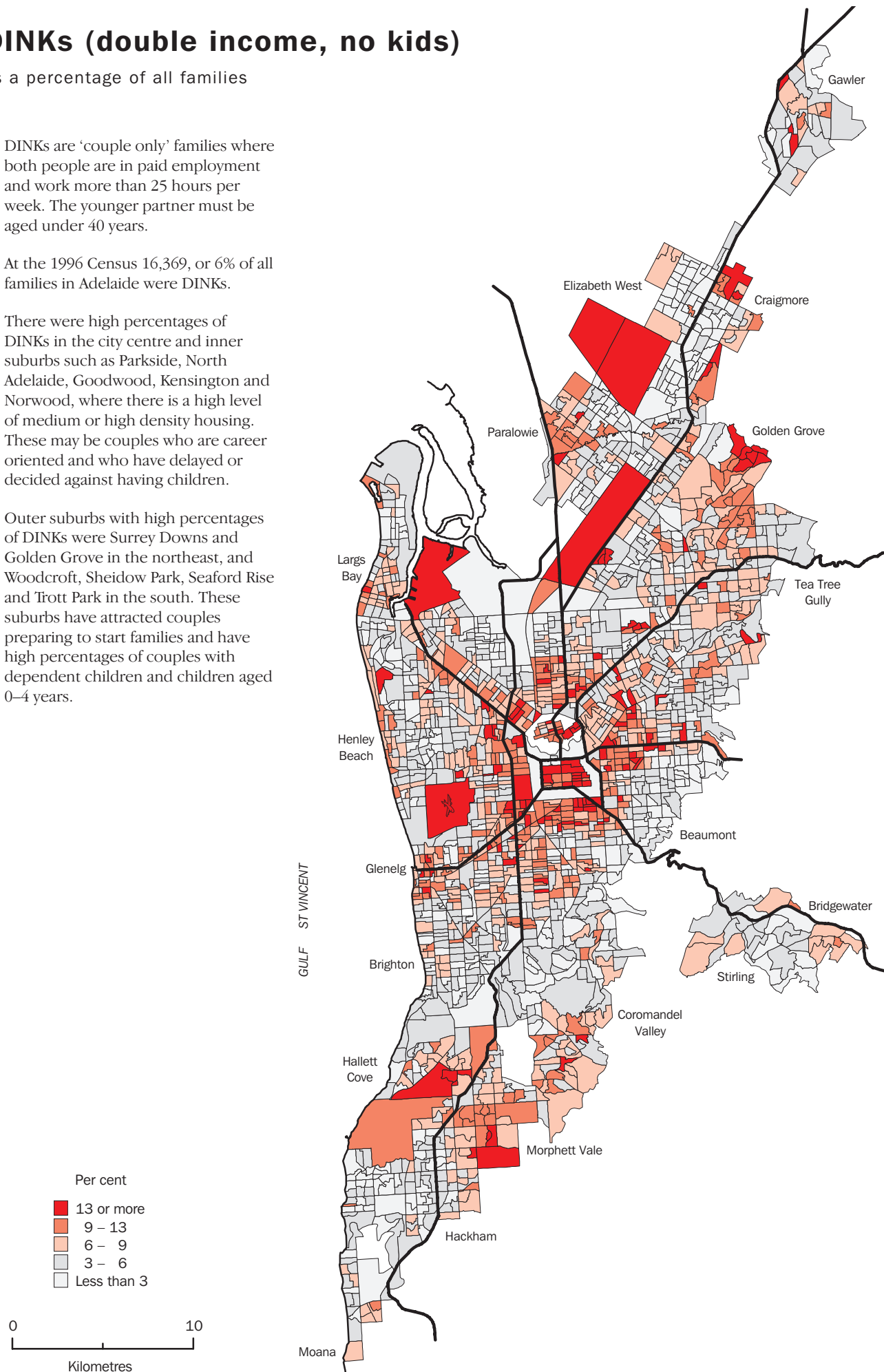
- There were 100,314 couples with dependent children in Adelaide at the 1996 Census. This was 36.8% of families in Adelaide.
- The highest percentages of couples with dependent children lived in the newer, outer suburbs of Adelaide, such as Onkaparinga Hills, Sheidow Park, Trott Park, Hallett Cove and Aberfoyle Park in the south, Paralowie and Burton in the north, and Wynn Vale and Salisbury Heights in the northeast. These areas also had high percentages of mothers in the labour force and dwellings being purchased.
- The hills suburbs of Upper Sturt, Crafrers and Heathfield had a high percentage of couples with dependent children and high income households.
- Most suburbs with low percentages of couples with dependent children had high percentages either of people aged 60–74 years or DINKs.



# DINKs (double income, no kids)

As a percentage of all families

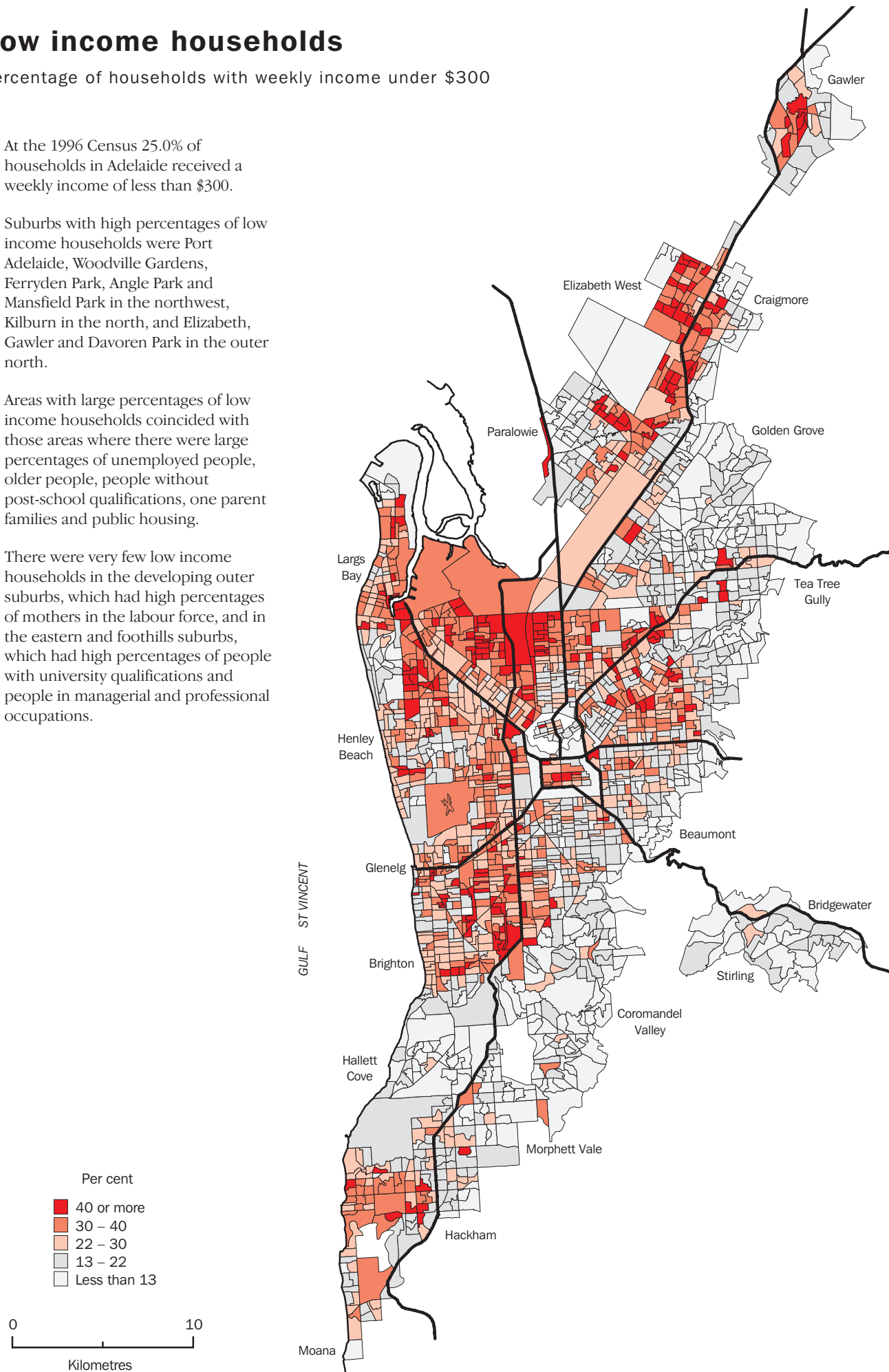
- DINKs are 'couple only' families where both people are in paid employment and work more than 25 hours per week. The younger partner must be aged under 40 years.
- At the 1996 Census 16,369, or 6% of all families in Adelaide were DINKs.
- There were high percentages of DINKs in the city centre and inner suburbs such as Parkside, North Adelaide, Goodwood, Kensington and Norwood, where there is a high level of medium or high density housing. These may be couples who are career oriented and who have delayed or decided against having children.
- Outer suburbs with high percentages of DINKs were Surrey Downs and Golden Grove in the northeast, and Woodcroft, Sheidow Park, Seaford Rise and Trott Park in the south. These suburbs have attracted couples preparing to start families and have high percentages of couples with dependent children and children aged 0–4 years.



# Low income households

Percentage of households with weekly income under \$300

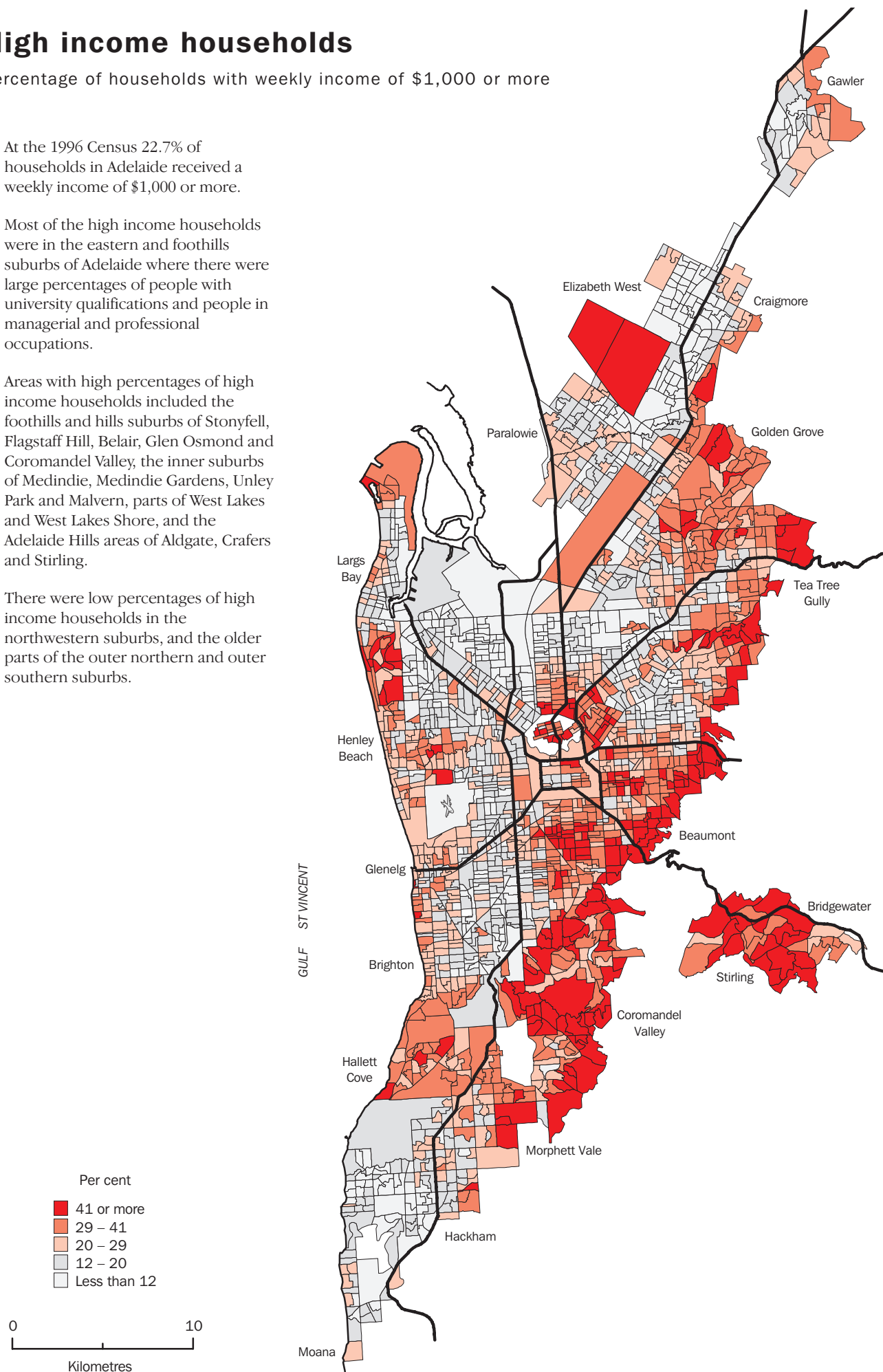
- At the 1996 Census 25.0% of households in Adelaide received a weekly income of less than \$300.
- Suburbs with high percentages of low income households were Port Adelaide, Woodville Gardens, Ferryden Park, Angle Park and Mansfield Park in the northwest, Kilburn in the north, and Elizabeth, Gawler and Davoren Park in the outer north.
- Areas with large percentages of low income households coincided with those areas where there were large percentages of unemployed people, older people, people without post-school qualifications, one parent families and public housing.
- There were very few low income households in the developing outer suburbs, which had high percentages of mothers in the labour force, and in the eastern and foothills suburbs, which had high percentages of people with university qualifications and people in managerial and professional occupations.



# High income households

Percentage of households with weekly income of \$1,000 or more

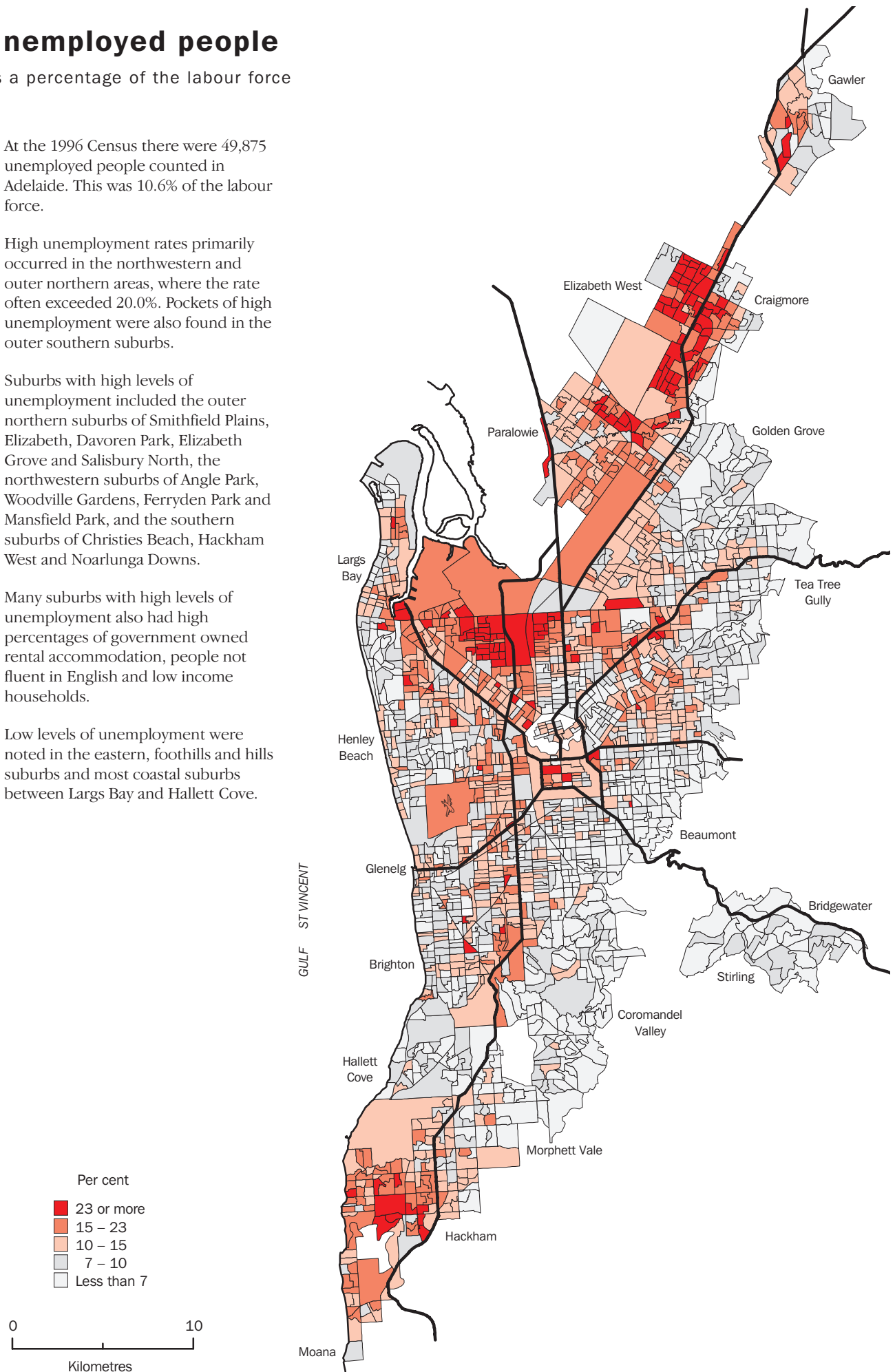
- At the 1996 Census 22.7% of households in Adelaide received a weekly income of \$1,000 or more.
- Most of the high income households were in the eastern and foothills suburbs of Adelaide where there were large percentages of people with university qualifications and people in managerial and professional occupations.
- Areas with high percentages of high income households included the foothills and hills suburbs of Stonyfell, Flagstaff Hill, Belair, Glen Osmond and Coromandel Valley, the inner suburbs of Medindie, Medindie Gardens, Unley Park and Malvern, parts of West Lakes and West Lakes Shore, and the Adelaide Hills areas of Aldgate, Crafers and Stirling.
- There were low percentages of high income households in the northwestern suburbs, and the older parts of the outer northern and outer southern suburbs.



# Unemployed people

As a percentage of the labour force

- At the 1996 Census there were 49,875 unemployed people counted in Adelaide. This was 10.6% of the labour force.
- High unemployment rates primarily occurred in the northwestern and outer northern areas, where the rate often exceeded 20.0%. Pockets of high unemployment were also found in the outer southern suburbs.
- Suburbs with high levels of unemployment included the outer northern suburbs of Smithfield Plains, Elizabeth, Davoren Park, Elizabeth Grove and Salisbury North, the northwestern suburbs of Angle Park, Woodville Gardens, Ferryden Park and Mansfield Park, and the southern suburbs of Christies Beach, Hackham West and Noarlunga Downs.
- Many suburbs with high levels of unemployment also had high percentages of government owned rental accommodation, people not fluent in English and low income households.
- Low levels of unemployment were noted in the eastern, foothills and hills suburbs and most coastal suburbs between Largs Bay and Hallett Cove.

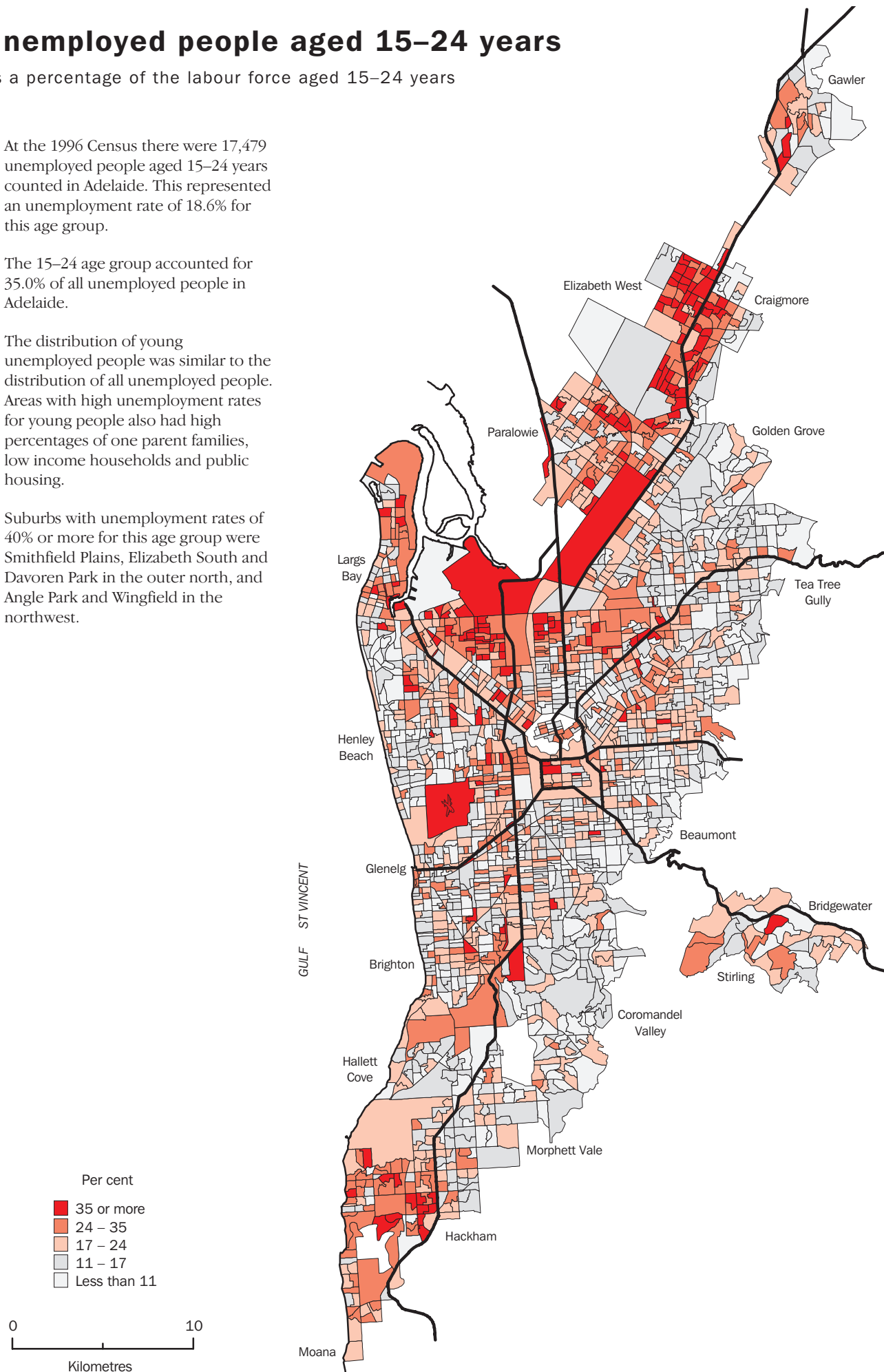




# Unemployed people aged 15–24 years

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

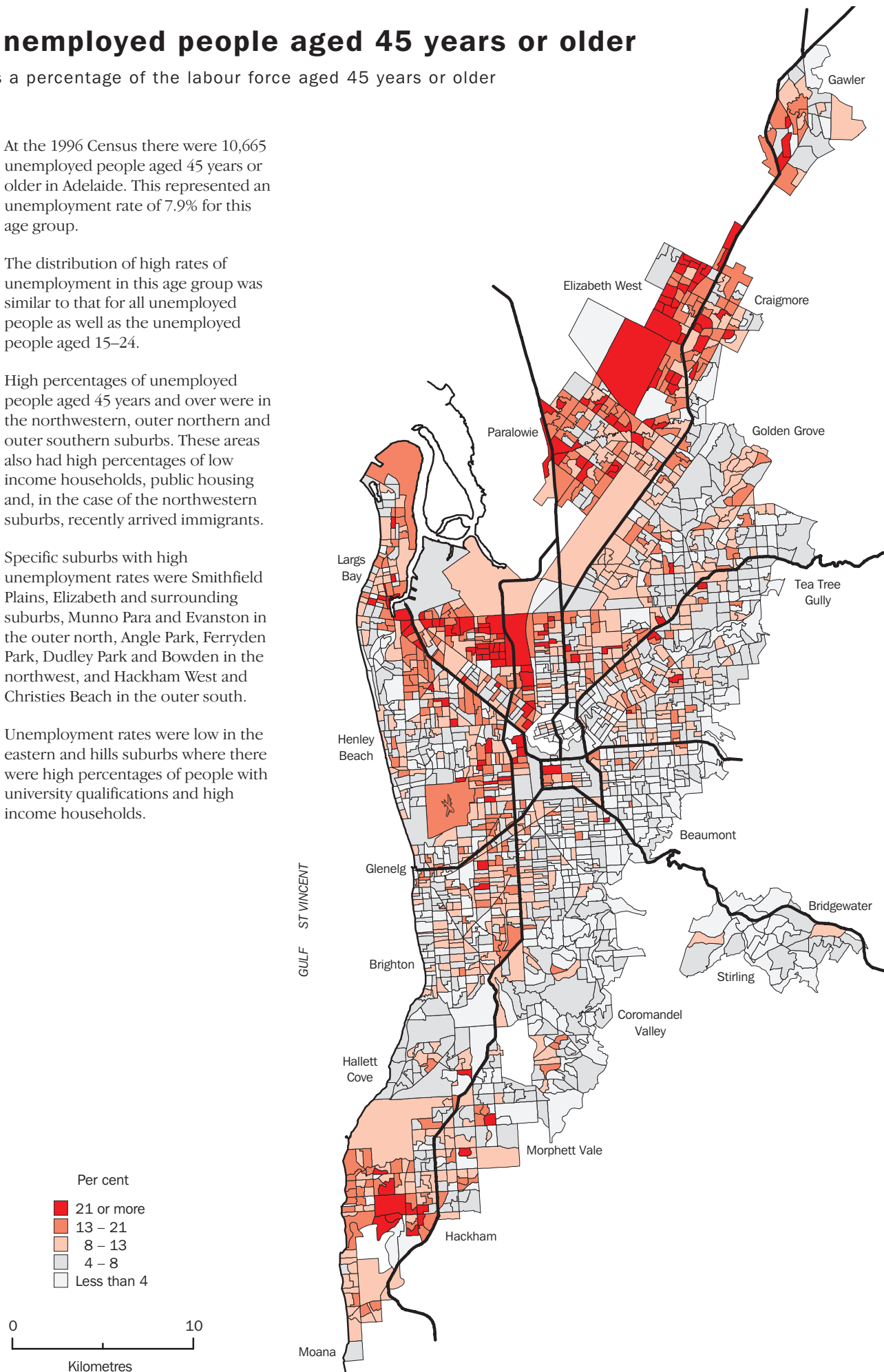
- At the 1996 Census there were 17,479 unemployed people aged 15–24 years counted in Adelaide. This represented an unemployment rate of 18.6% for this age group.
- The 15–24 age group accounted for 35.0% of all unemployed people in Adelaide.
- The distribution of young unemployed people was similar to the distribution of all unemployed people. Areas with high unemployment rates for young people also had high percentages of one parent families, low income households and public housing.
- Suburbs with unemployment rates of 40% or more for this age group were Smithfield Plains, Elizabeth South and Davoren Park in the outer north, and Angle Park and Wingfield in the northwest.



# Unemployed people aged 45 years or older

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

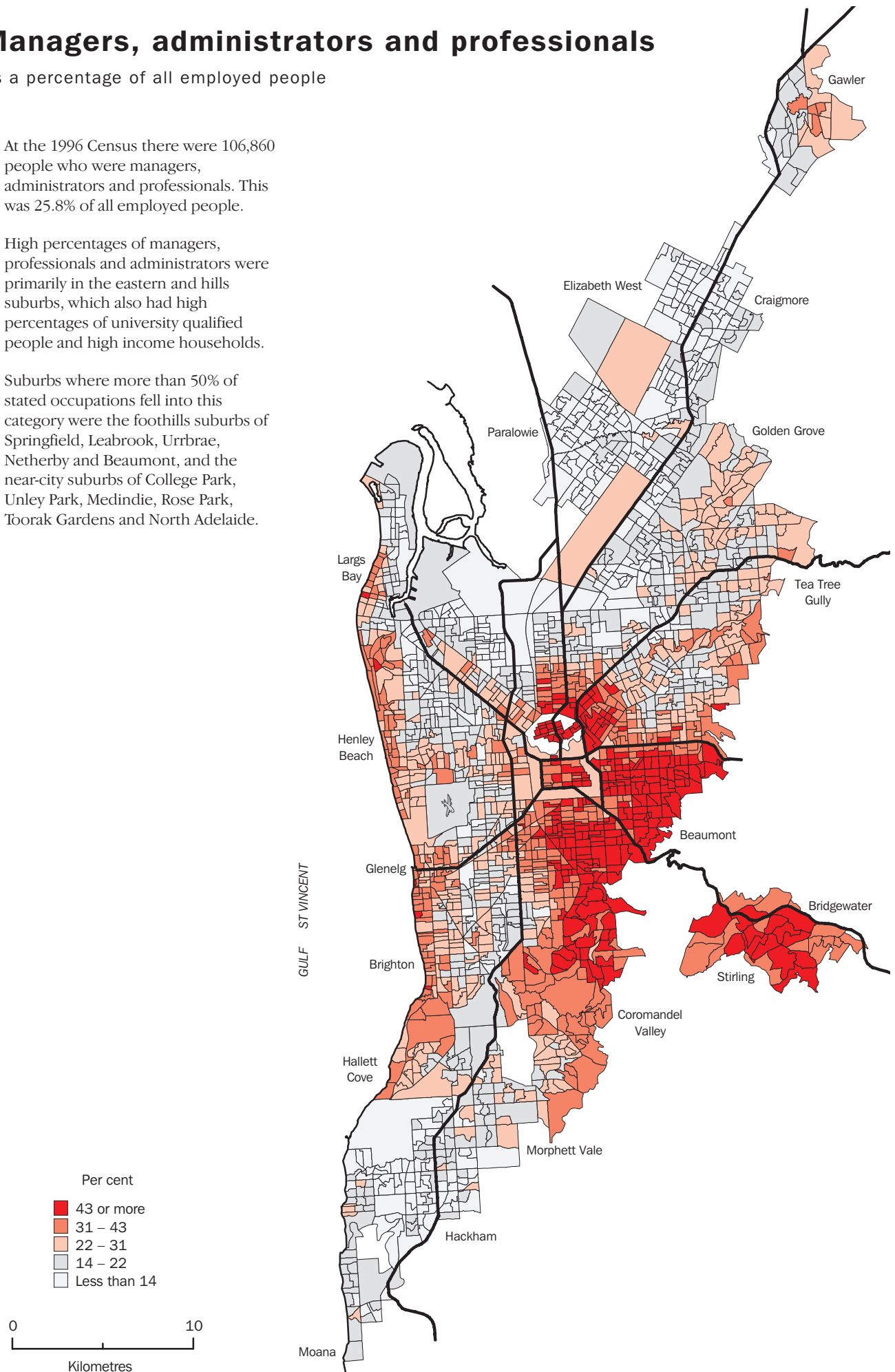
- At the 1996 Census there were 10,665 unemployed people aged 45 years or older in Adelaide. This represented an unemployment rate of 7.9% for this age group.
- The distribution of high rates of unemployment in this age group was similar to that for all unemployed people as well as the unemployed people aged 15–24.
- High percentages of unemployed people aged 45 years and over were in the northwestern, outer northern and outer southern suburbs. These areas also had high percentages of low income households, public housing and, in the case of the northwestern suburbs, recently arrived immigrants.
- Specific suburbs with high unemployment rates were Smithfield Plains, Elizabeth and surrounding suburbs, Munno Para and Evanston in the outer north, Angle Park, Ferryden Park, Dudley Park and Bowden in the northwest, and Hackham West and Christies Beach in the outer south.
- Unemployment rates were low in the eastern and hills suburbs where there were high percentages of people with university qualifications and high income households.



# Managers, administrators and professionals

As a percentage of all employed people

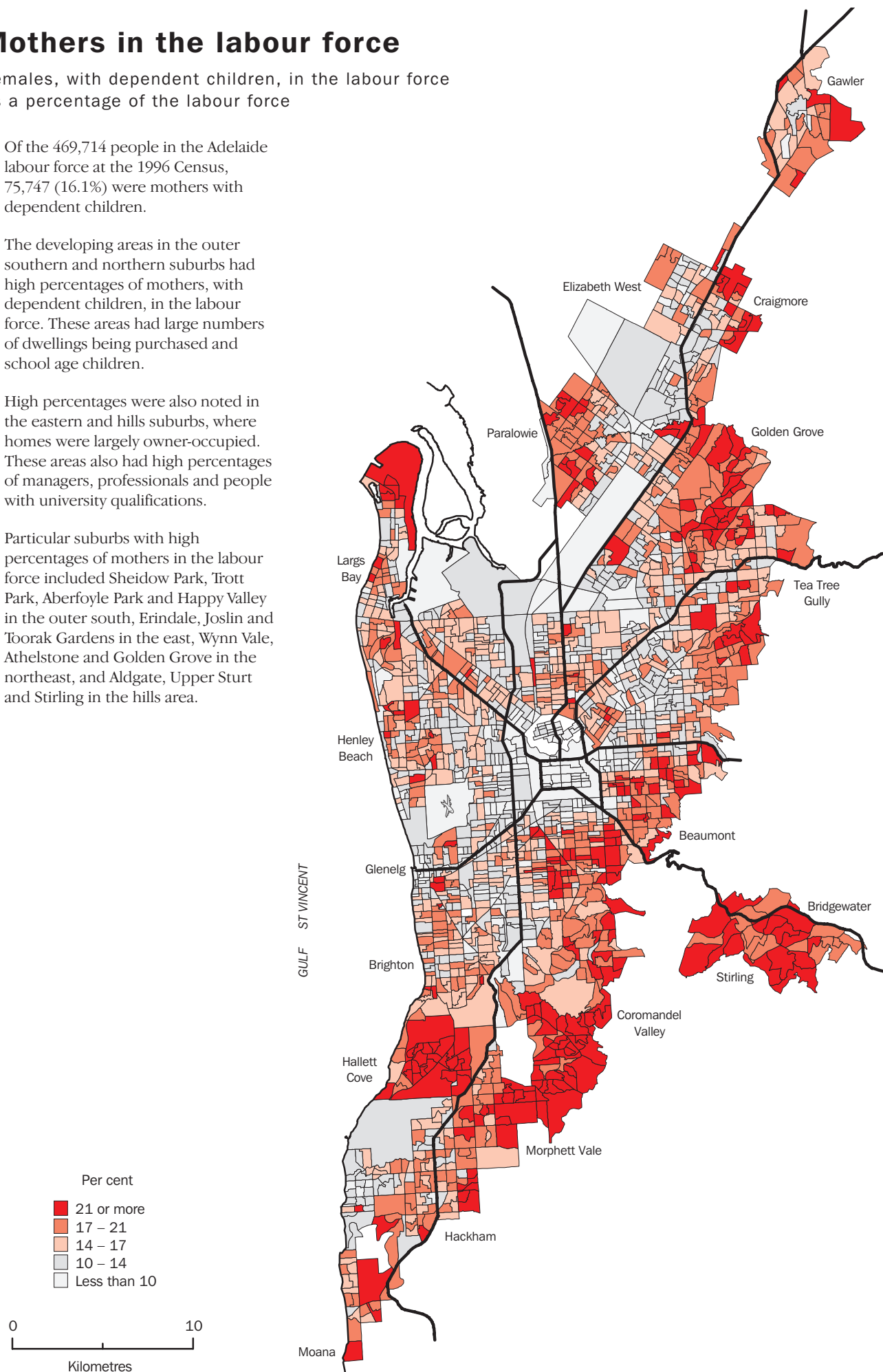
- At the 1996 Census there were 106,860 people who were managers, administrators and professionals. This was 25.8% of all employed people.
- High percentages of managers, professionals and administrators were primarily in the eastern and hills suburbs, which also had high percentages of university qualified people and high income households.
- Suburbs where more than 50% of stated occupations fell into this category were the foothills suburbs of Springfield, Leabrook, Urrbrae, Netherby and Beaumont, and the near-city suburbs of College Park, Unley Park, Medindie, Rose Park, Toorak Gardens and North Adelaide.



# Mothers in the labour force

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

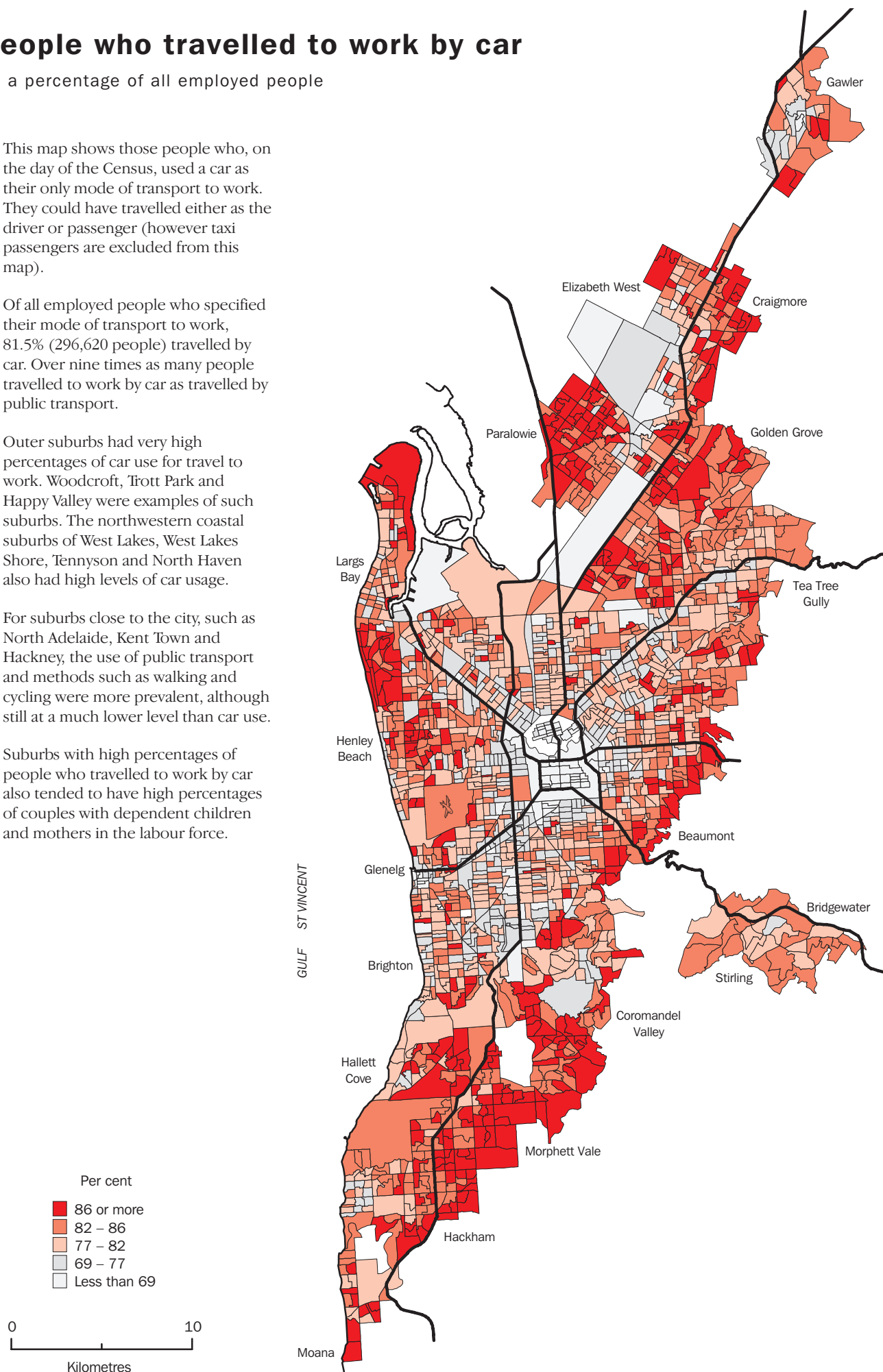
- Of the 469,714 people in the Adelaide labour force at the 1996 Census, 75,747 (16.1%) were mothers with dependent children.
- The developing areas in the outer southern and northern suburbs had high percentages of mothers, with dependent children, in the labour force. These areas had large numbers of dwellings being purchased and school age children.
- High percentages were also noted in the eastern and hills suburbs, where homes were largely owner-occupied. These areas also had high percentages of managers, professionals and people with university qualifications.
- Particular suburbs with high percentages of mothers in the labour force included Sheidow Park, Trott Park, Aberfoyle Park and Happy Valley in the outer south, Erindale, Joslin and Toorak Gardens in the east, Wynn Vale, Athelstone and Golden Grove in the northeast, and Aldgate, Upper Sturt and Stirling in the hills area.



# People who travelled to work by car

As a percentage of all employed people

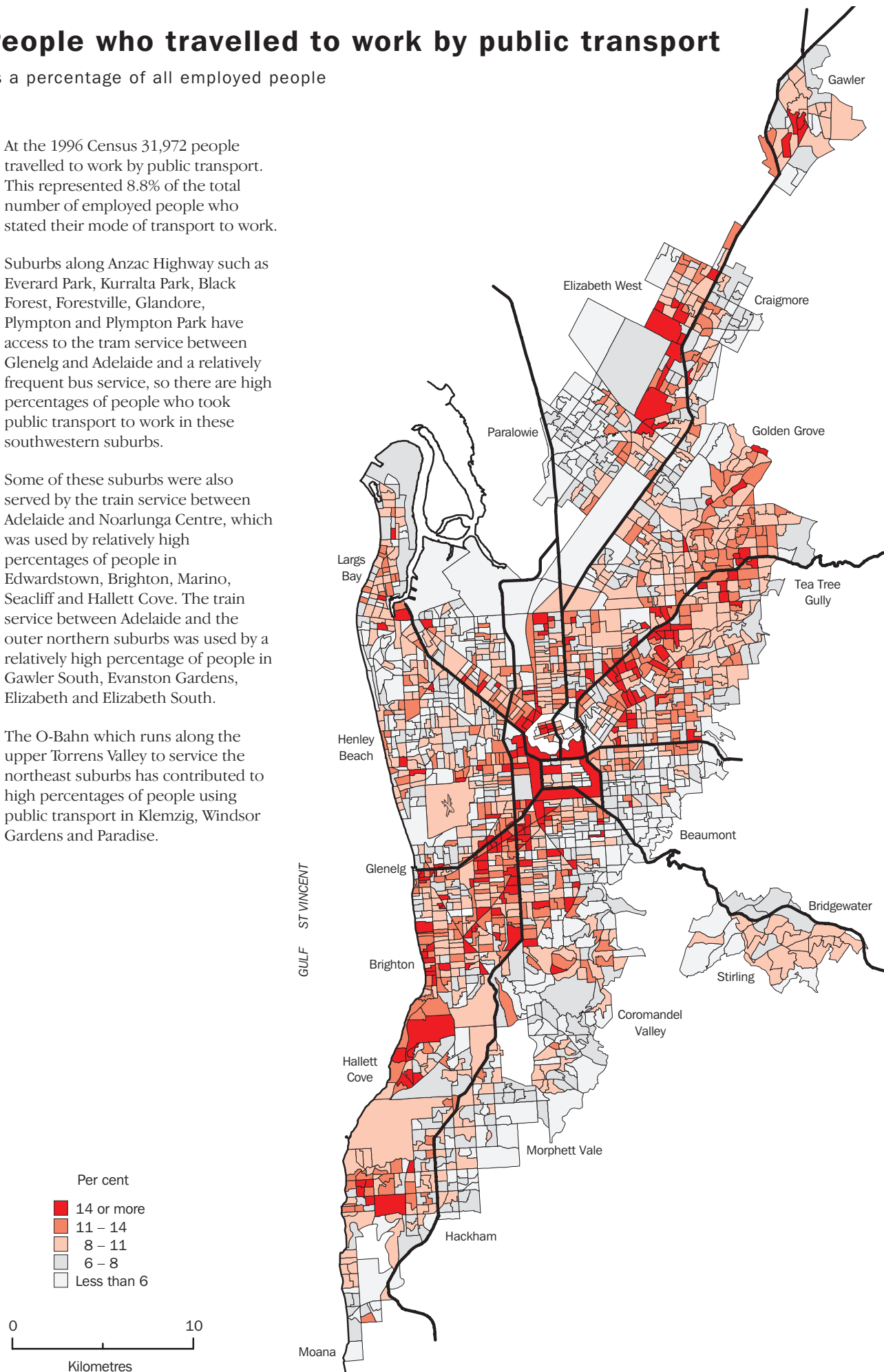
- This map shows those people who, on the day of the Census, used a car as their only mode of transport to work. They could have travelled either as the driver or passenger (however taxi passengers are excluded from this map).
- Of all employed people who specified their mode of transport to work, 81.5% (296,620 people) travelled by car. Over nine times as many people travelled to work by car as travelled by public transport.
- Outer suburbs had very high percentages of car use for travel to work. Woodcroft, Trott Park and Happy Valley were examples of such suburbs. The northwestern coastal suburbs of West Lakes, West Lakes Shore, Tennyson and North Haven also had high levels of car usage.
- For suburbs close to the city, such as North Adelaide, Kent Town and Hackney, the use of public transport and methods such as walking and cycling were more prevalent, although still at a much lower level than car use.
- 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 who travelled to work by public transport

As a percentage of all employed people

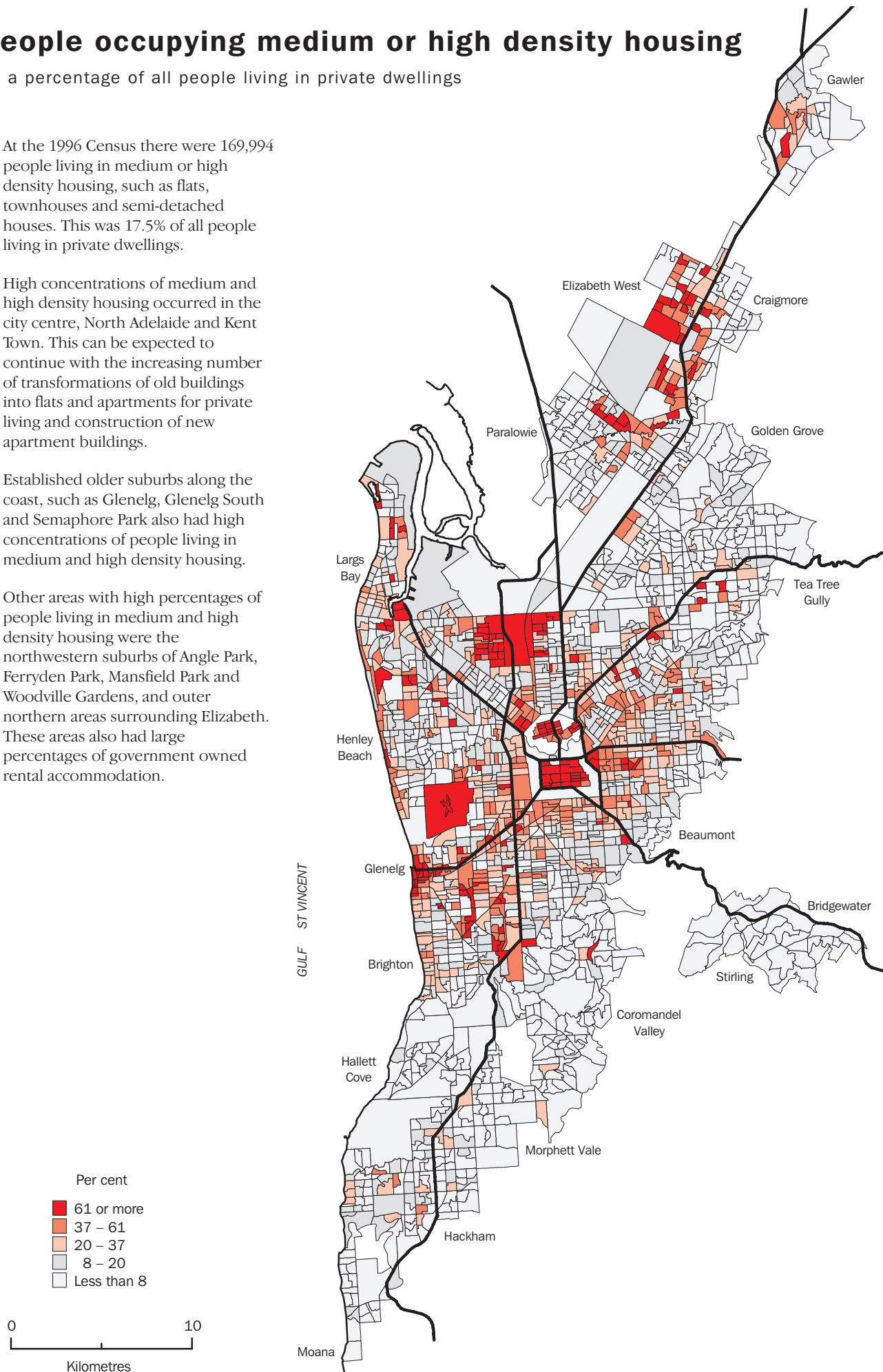
- At the 1996 Census 31,972 people travelled to work by public transport. This represented 8.8% of the total number of employed people who stated their mode of transport to work.
- Suburbs along Anzac Highway such as Everard Park, Kurralta Park, Black Forest, Forestville, Glandore, Plympton and Plympton Park have access to the tram service between Glenelg and Adelaide and a relatively frequent bus service, so there are high percentages of people who took public transport to work in these southwestern suburbs.
- Some of these suburbs were also served by the train service between Adelaide and Noarlunga Centre, which was used by relatively high percentages of people in Edwardstown, Brighton, Marino, Seacliff and Hallett Cove. The train service between Adelaide and the outer northern suburbs was used by a relatively high percentage of people in Gawler South, Evanston Gardens, Elizabeth and Elizabeth South.
- The O-Bahn which runs along the upper Torrens Valley to service the northeast suburbs has contributed to high percentages of people using public transport in Klemzig, Windsor Gardens and Paradise.



# People occupying medium or high density housing

As a percentage of all people living in private dwellings

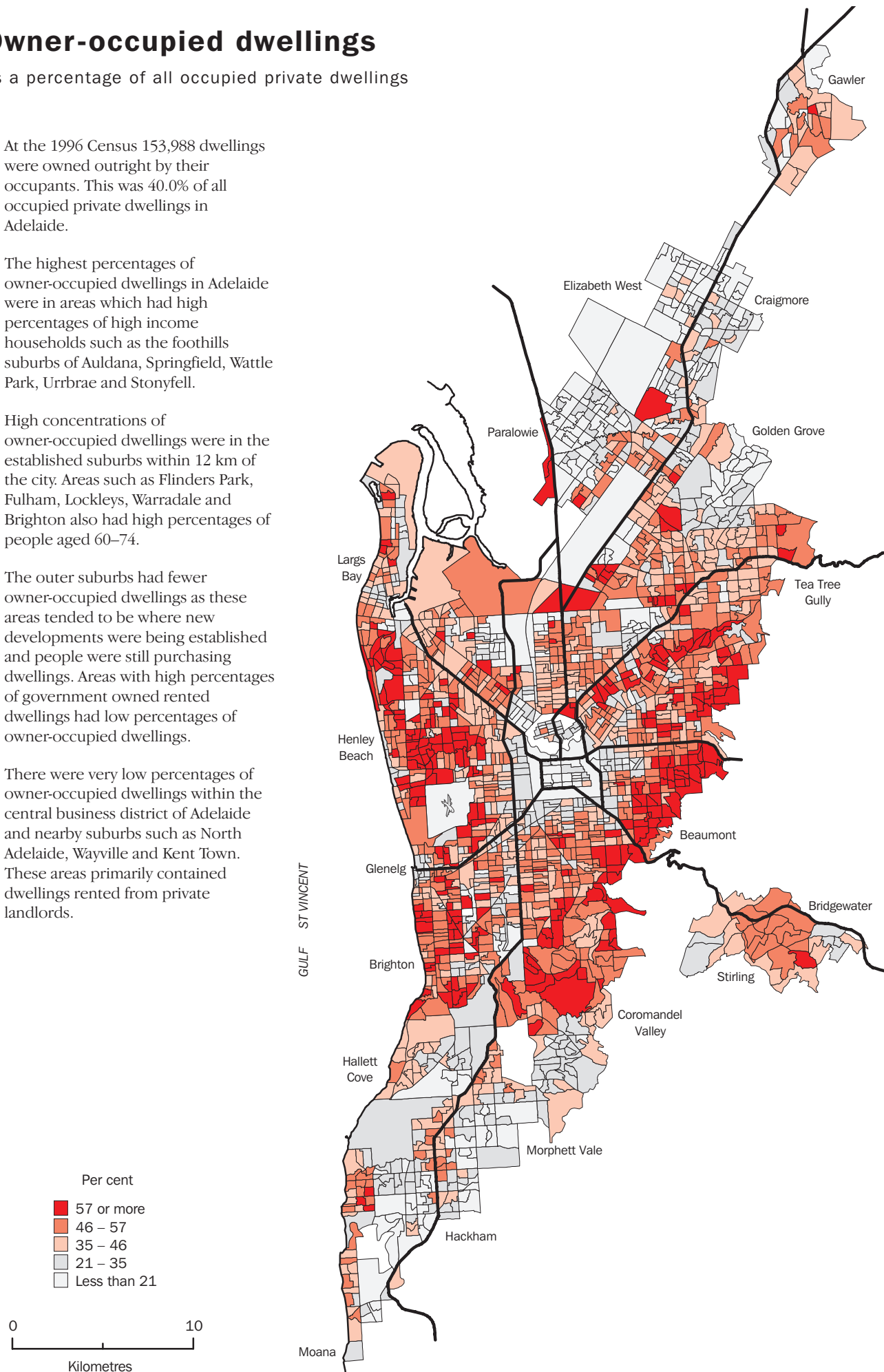
- At the 1996 Census there were 169,994 people living in medium or high density housing, such as flats, townhouses and semi-detached houses. This was 17.5% of all people living in private dwellings.
- High concentrations of medium and high density housing occurred in the city centre, North Adelaide and Kent Town. This can be expected to continue with the increasing number of transformations of old buildings into flats and apartments for private living and construction of new apartment buildings.
- Established older suburbs along the coast, such as Glenelg, Glenelg South and Semaphore Park also had high concentrations of people living in medium and high density housing.
- Other areas with high percentages of people living in medium and high density housing were the northwestern suburbs of Angle Park, Ferryden Park, Mansfield Park and Woodville Gardens, and outer northern areas surrounding Elizabeth. These areas also had large percentages of government owned rental accommodation.



# Owner-occupied dwellings

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

- At the 1996 Census 153,988 dwellings were owned outright by their occupants. This was 40.0% of all occupied private dwellings in Adelaide.
- The highest percentages of owner-occupied dwellings in Adelaide were in areas which had high percentages of high income households such as the foothills suburbs of Auldana, Springfield, Wattle Park, Urrbrae and Stonyfell.
- High concentrations of owner-occupied dwellings were in the established suburbs within 12 km of the city. Areas such as Flinders Park, Fulham, Lockleys, Warradale and Brighton also had high percentages of people aged 60–74.
- The outer suburbs had fewer owner-occupied dwellings as these areas tended to be where new developments were being established and people were still purchasing dwellings. Areas with high percentages of government owned rented dwellings had low percentages of owner-occupied dwellings.
- There were very low percentages of owner-occupied dwellings within the central business district of Adelaide and nearby suburbs such as North Adelaide, Wayville and Kent Town. These areas primarily contained dwellings rented from private landlords.

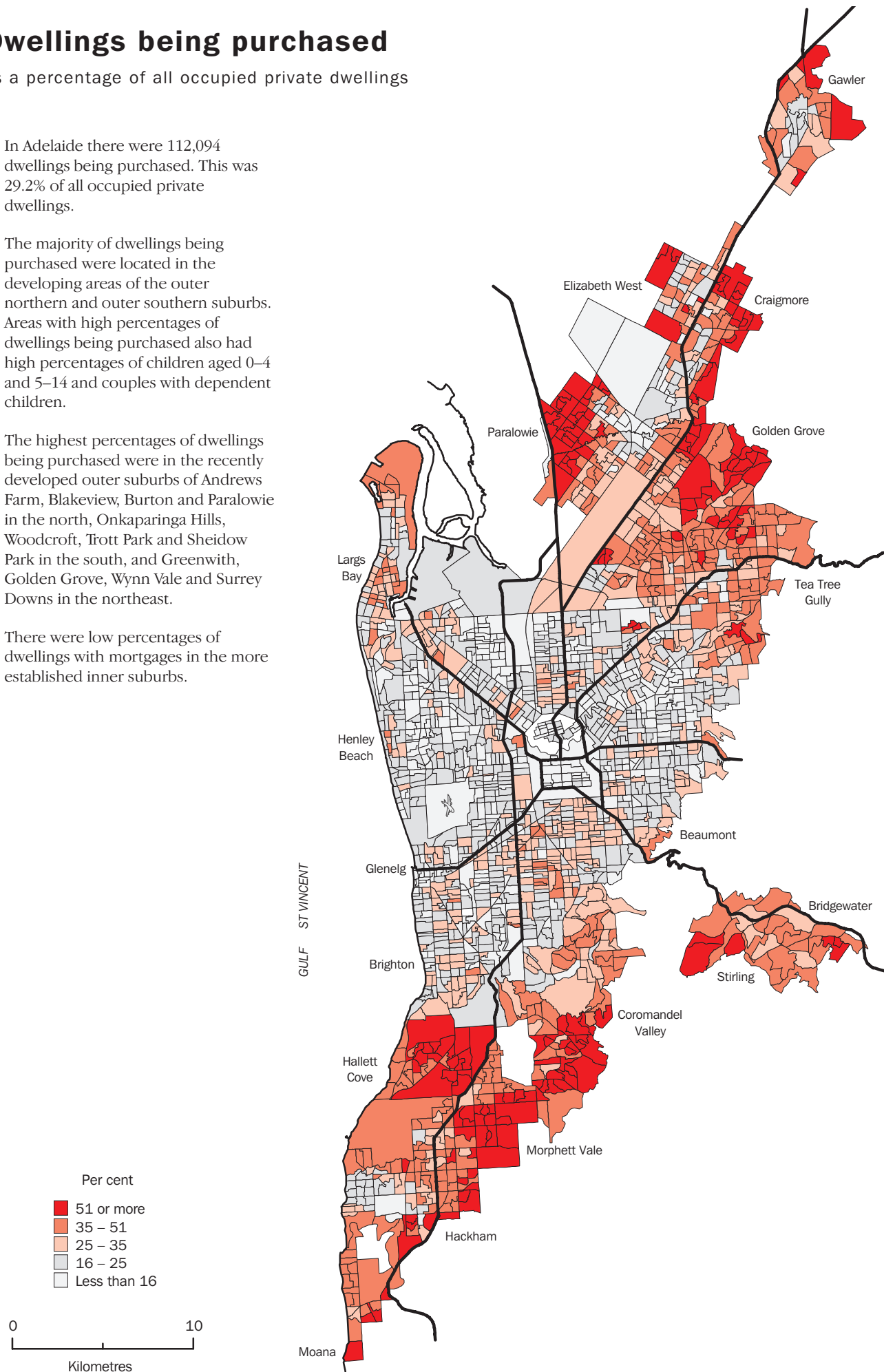




# Dwellings being purchased

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

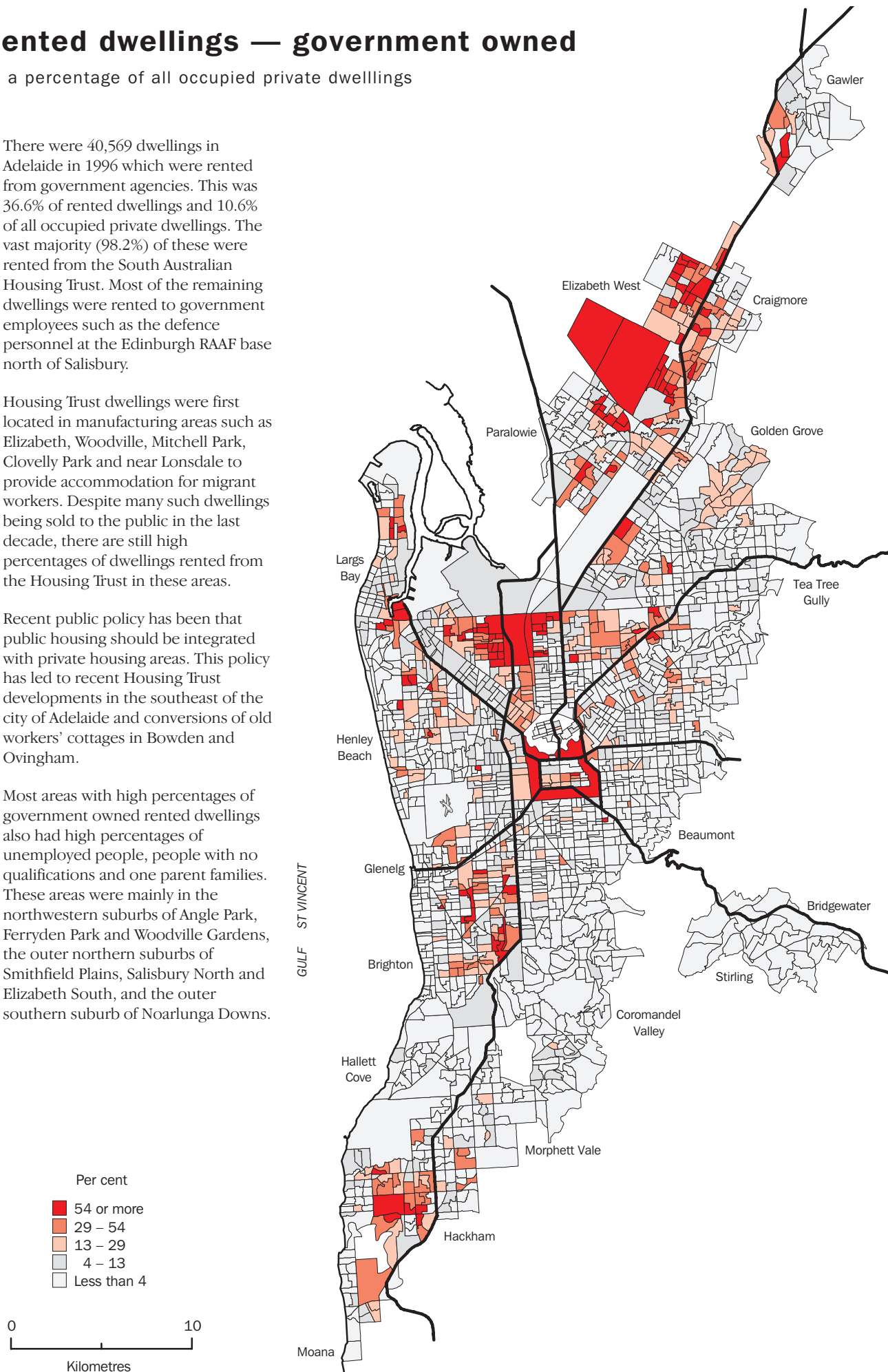
- In Adelaide there were 112,094 dwellings being purchased. This was 29.2% of all occupied private dwellings.
- The majority of dwellings being purchased were located in the developing areas of the outer northern and outer southern suburbs. Areas with high percentages of dwellings being purchased also had high percentages of children aged 0–4 and 5–14 and couples with dependent children.
- The highest percentages of dwellings being purchased were in the recently developed outer suburbs of Andrews Farm, Blakeview, Burton and Paralowie in the north, Onkaparinga Hills, Woodcroft, Trott Park and Sheidow Park in the south, and Greenwith, Golden Grove, Wynn Vale and Surrey Downs in the northeast.
- There were low percentages of dwellings with mortgages in the more established inner suburbs.



# Rented dwellings — government owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

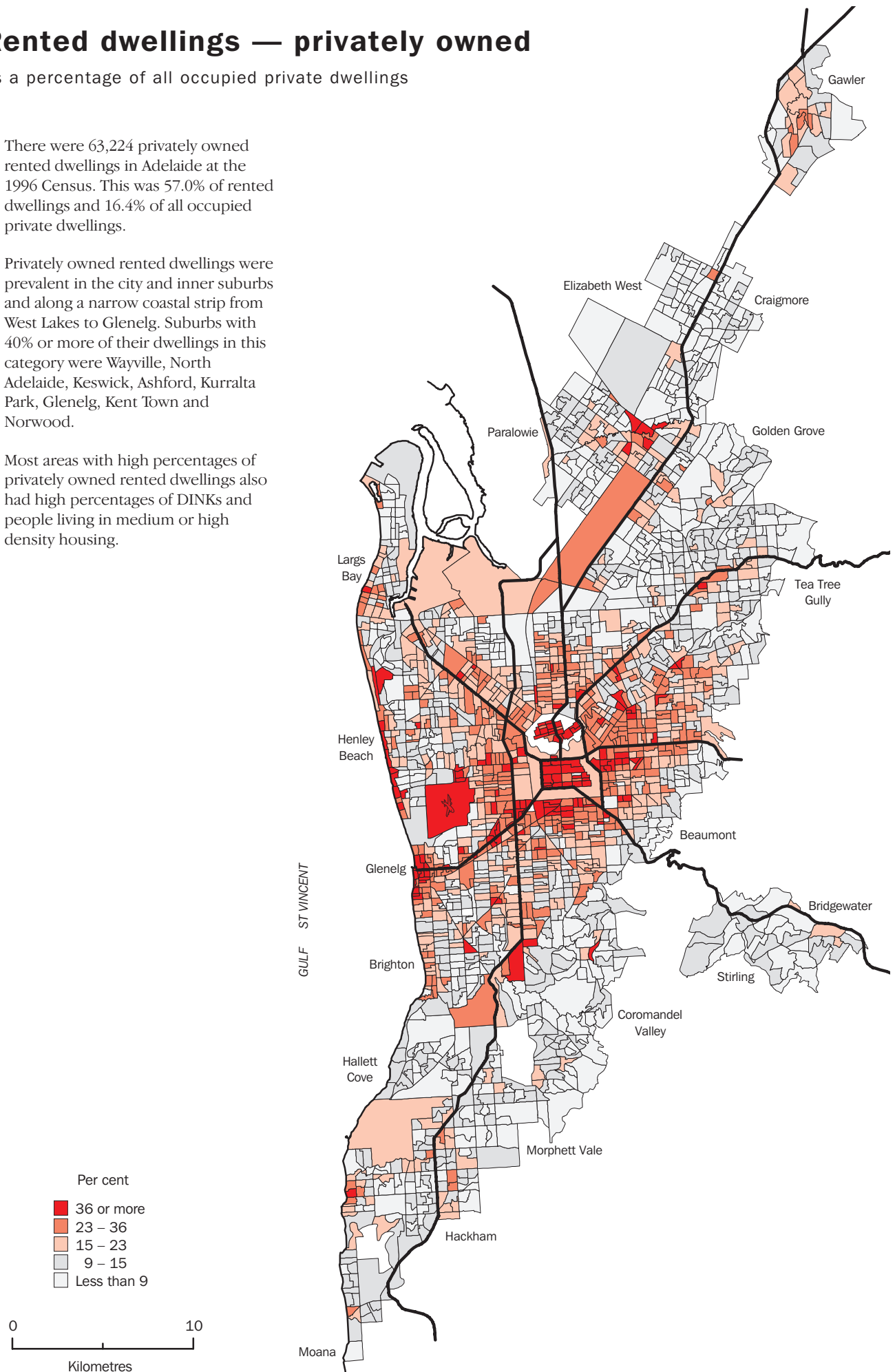
- There were 40,569 dwellings in Adelaide in 1996 which were rented from government agencies. This was 36.6% of rented dwellings and 10.6% of all occupied private dwellings. The vast majority (98.2%) of these were rented from the South Australian Housing Trust. Most of the remaining dwellings were rented to government employees such as the defence personnel at the Edinburgh RAAF base north of Salisbury.
- Housing Trust dwellings were first located in manufacturing areas such as Elizabeth, Woodville, Mitchell Park, Clovelly Park and near Lonsdale to provide accommodation for migrant workers. Despite many such dwellings being sold to the public in the last decade, there are still high percentages of dwellings rented from the Housing Trust in these areas.
- Recent public policy has been that public housing should be integrated with private housing areas. This policy has led to recent Housing Trust developments in the southeast of the city of Adelaide and conversions of old workers' cottages in Bowden and Ovingham.
- Most areas with high percentages of government owned rented dwellings also had high percentages of unemployed people, people with no qualifications and one parent families. These areas were mainly in the northwestern suburbs of Angle Park, Ferryden Park and Woodville Gardens, the outer northern suburbs of Smithfield Plains, Salisbury North and Elizabeth South, and the outer southern suburb of Noarlunga Downs.



# Rented dwellings — privately owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

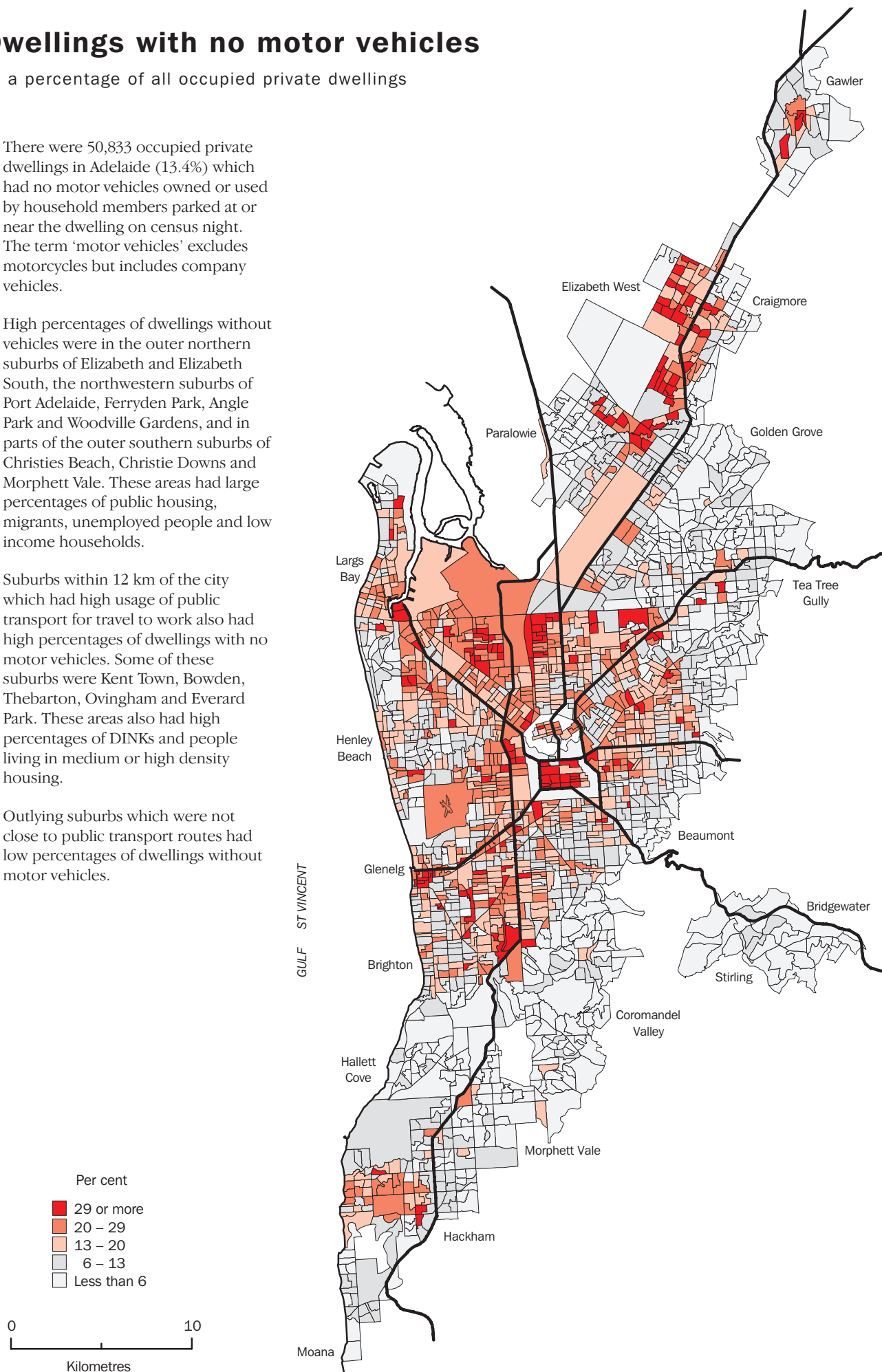
- There were 63,224 privately owned rented dwellings in Adelaide at the 1996 Census. This was 57.0% of rented dwellings and 16.4% of all occupied private dwellings.
- Privately owned rented dwellings were prevalent in the city and inner suburbs and along a narrow coastal strip from West Lakes to Glenelg. Suburbs with 40% or more of their dwellings in this category were Wayville, North Adelaide, Keswick, Ashford, Kurralta Park, Glenelg, Kent Town and Norwood.
- Most areas with high percentages of privately owned rented dwellings also had high percentages of DINKs and people living in medium or high density housing.



# Dwellings with no motor vehicles

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

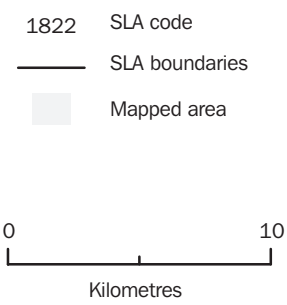
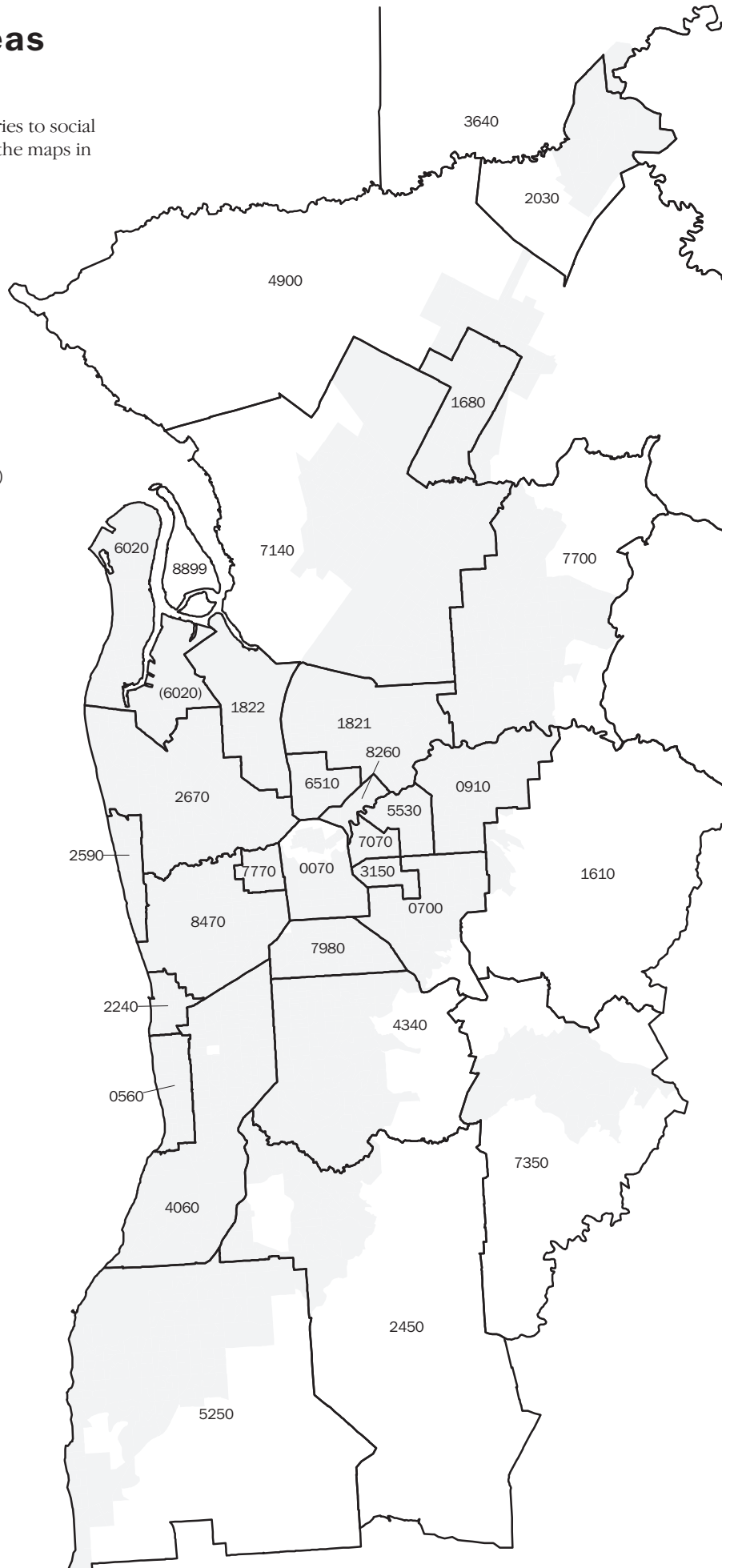
- There were 50,833 occupied private dwellings in Adelaide (13.4%) which had no motor vehicles owned or used by household members parked at or near the dwelling on census night. The term 'motor vehicles' excludes motorcycles but includes company vehicles.
- High percentages of dwellings without vehicles were in the outer northern suburbs of Elizabeth and Elizabeth South, the northwestern suburbs of Port Adelaide, Ferryden Park, Angle Park and Woodville Gardens, and in parts of the outer southern suburbs of Christies Beach, Christie Downs and Morphett Vale. These areas had large percentages of public housing, migrants, unemployed people and low income households.
- Suburbs within 12 km of the city which had high usage of public transport for travel to work also had high percentages of dwellings with no motor vehicles. Some of these suburbs were Kent Town, Bowden, Thebarton, Ovingham and Everard Park. These areas also had high percentages of DINKS and people living in medium or high density housing.
- Outlying suburbs which were not close to public transport routes had low percentages of dwellings without motor vehicles.



# Statistical Local Areas

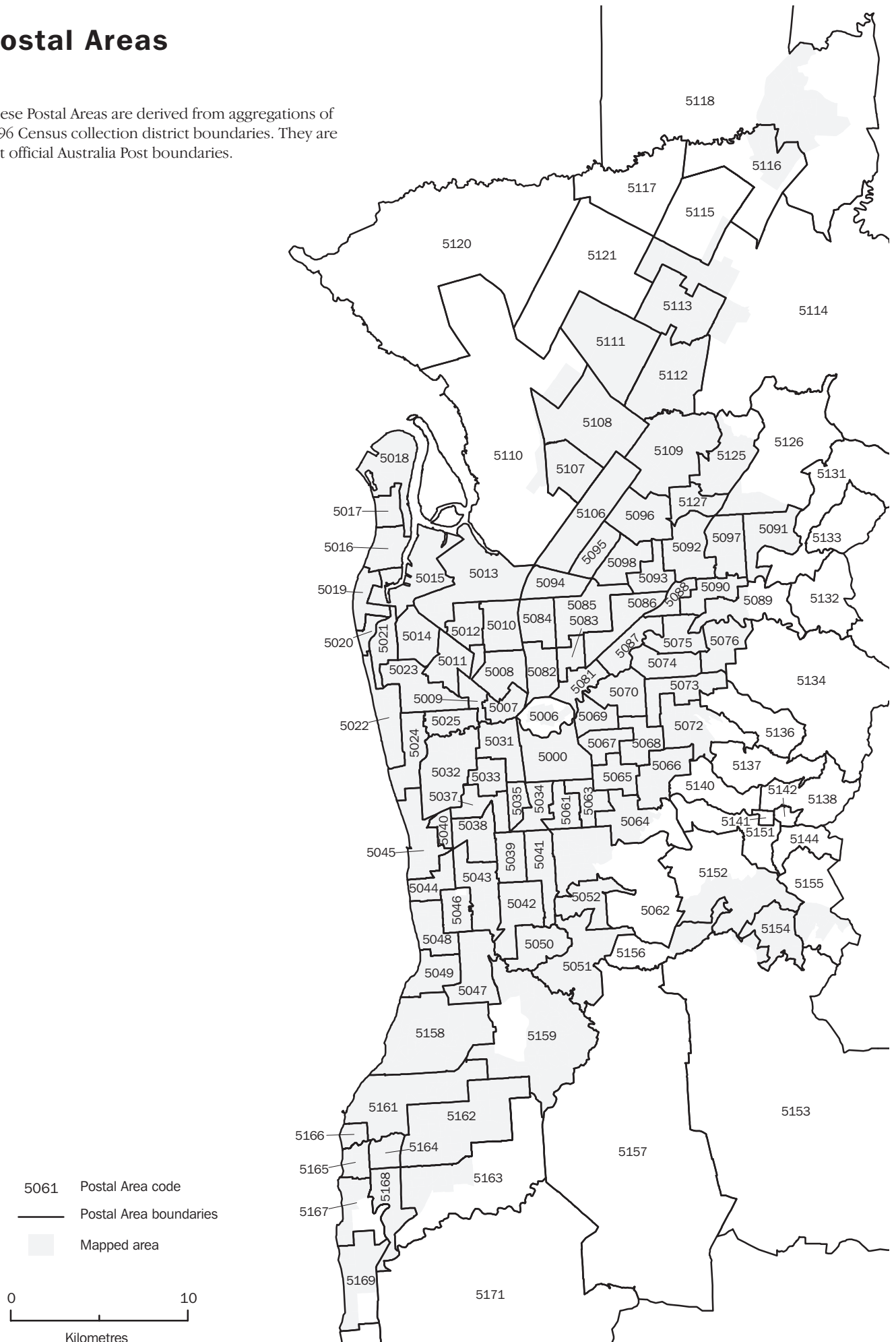
This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.

SLA Code	SLA Name
0070	Adelaide (C)
0560	Brighton (C)
0700	Burnside (C)
0910	Campbelltown (C)
1610	East Torrens (DC)
1680	Elizabeth (C)
1821	Enfield (C) - Pt A
1822	Enfield (C) - Pt B
2030	Gawler (M)
2240	Glenelg (C)
2450	Happy Valley (C)
2590	Henley & Grange (C)
2670	Hindmarsh and Woodville (C)
3150	Kensington & Norwood (C)
4060	Marion (C)
4340	Mitcham (C)
4900	Munno Para (C)
5250	Noarlunga (C)
5530	Payneham (C)
6020	Port Adelaide (C)
6510	Prospect (C)
7070	St Peters (M)
7140	Salisbury (C)
7350	Stirling (DC)
7700	Tea Tree Gully (C)
7770	Thebarton (M)
7980	Unley (C)
8260	Walkerville (M)
8470	West Torrens (C)
8899	Unincorp. Western



# 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 *1996 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 1996 Census of Population and Housing there were 34,500 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 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 present, where both partners are in paid employment more than 25 hours a week and the younger partner is aged under 40 years. See also Family.</p>
<b>Dwelling</b>	<p>A building or structure in which people live. This can be a house, flat, caravan or tent, humpy or park bench. 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 Private dwelling; Non-private dwelling.</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>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Household</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Household income</b>	<p>Calculated by adding together all the individual incomes reported by household members. See also Income.</p>



<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 allowance, family allowance supplement, 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 Australian Standard Classification of Occupations. <i>Managers and administrators</i> head government, industrial, agricultural, commercial and other establishments, organisations or departments within such organisations. They determine the policy of the establishment, organisation or department, and direct and coordinate its functioning, usually through subordinate managers. <i>Professionals</i> perform analytical, conceptual and creative tasks requiring a high level of intellectual ability and thorough understanding of an extensive body of theoretical knowledge. See also Occupation.
<b>Medium or high density housing</b>	Comprises semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses, villa units, townhouses, flats, home units and apartments.
<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 Australian Standard Classification of Occupations 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 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 dependent child 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 Family.
<b>Owner-occupied dwellings</b>	A dwelling owned and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes those dwellings being purchased and those occupied under a life tenure scheme. See also Dwelling.
<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 qualification that the person has obtained since leaving school. University qualifications include bachelor degrees, higher degrees and postgraduate diplomas. The trade qualifications category refers to people holding a skilled vocational qualification. The 'People without qualifications' map includes a small number of people who have a qualification that is out of scope of the ABS Classification of Qualifications.
<b>Rented dwellings</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>Southeast Asia</b>	Includes Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Burma (Myanmar), 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 1996 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.



