

4 Demography and socioeconomic status

Introduction

Social inequality is the key to inequality in health. This is the case for all South Australians – for the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations; for men and women; and for children and young people.

In this chapter, variations in some important indicators of social inequality are shown by geography, using maps of metropolitan regions and country South Australia; and by relative levels of accessibility and remoteness, using graphs of five remoteness classes. Variations by socioeconomic status are shown graphically in Chapter 9 by comparing the relative position of the most well-off and the most disadvantaged population groups, for each of the indicators mapped in this chapter. A comparison is also made of the change over time in the relative positions of these population groups.

Data issues

Data quality of Indigenous population counts

As noted in Chapter 2, *Methods*, the data describing the health status and utilisation of health services by Aboriginal people and Torres Strait

Islanders are generally of poor quality. It has become clear with the release of results from the 1996 and 2001 censuses that population data are also less than ideal.

Table 4.1 shows the population of Indigenous South Australians over the fifteen-year period from 1986 to 2001. The number of people who identified themselves as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander increased by 9,134 people, from 14,291 at the 1986 Census, to 23,425 at the 2001 Census (an increase of 63.6%). Of this total increase of 9,134, over half (57.2%) was recorded in Metropolitan Adelaide, resulting in a striking increase of 89.6% over the fifteen years. The increase in the non-metropolitan areas was around half that but, at 46.2%, was still substantial.

Such increases are not explained by the relatively higher fertility rates among Indigenous people, nor are they explained by a decline in mortality of Indigenous Australians. Rather, it appears that Indigenous Australians have been increasingly prepared to identify themselves as such in the Population Censuses. The question remains as to what proportion of the actual population of Indigenous Australians these current levels of identification represent.

Table 4.1: Indigenous population, 1986 to 2001

Period	Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	Country South Australia	South Australia
Numbers			
1986	5,825	8,466	14,291
1991	6,948	9,284	16,232
1996	9,387	11,057	20,444
2001	11,047	12,378	23,425
Per cent change			
1986 to 1991: 5 years	19.3	9.7	13.6
1991 to 1996: 5 years	35.1	19.1	25.9
1996 to 2001: 5 years	17.7	11.9	14.8
1986 to 2001: 15 years	89.6	46.2	63.9

Source: Calculated from unpublished data supplied by ABS special data services

Socioeconomic status

The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD), one of four Socio-Economic Indexes For Areas produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics at the 2001 Population Census, is the summary measure of socioeconomic status used in this atlas. Produced using principal component analysis, the IRSD summarises information available from variables related to education, occupation, income, family structure, Indigenous status, ethnicity (poor proficiency in use of the English language) and housing. The

variables are expressed as percentages of the relevant population. The IRSD was produced at the Census Collection District (CD) level and was then calculated for SLAs by weighting the scores for the CDs by their population.

The IRSD is calculated to show the relativity of areas to the Australian average for the particular set of variables which comprise the index. To enable easy recognition of high and low scores, the CD index scores have been standardised to have a mean of 1000 and a standard deviation of 100 across all CDs in Australia. In practice, this means

that around 95% of index scores are between 800 and 1,200 (ABS 2003). This has not been done for indexes aggregated to a larger geography. Scores below 1000 indicate areas with relatively disadvantaged populations, and scores above 1000 indicate areas with relatively advantaged populations.

In this report, the scores have been re-weighted so that the average score for South Australia is 1000.

Data definitions

The indicators calculated from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing data mapped in this chapter are shown in Table 4.2; those from other sources are shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.2: Details of demographic and socioeconomic indicators calculated from 2001 Census variables

Topic and variable name	Numerator	Denominator
Demography		
children aged 0 to 4 years	all children aged from 0 to 4 years	total population
children aged 5 to 14 years	all children aged from 5 to 14 years	total population
young people aged 15 to 24 years	all young people aged from 15 to 24 years	total population
people aged 65 years and over	all people aged 65 years and over	total population
Families		
single parent families	single parent families with dependent children under 15 and students 15 to 24 years	all families with dependent children
low income families ¹	families with an income less than \$26,000 p.a. [\$500 per week]	all families with an income
high income families ²	families with an income of \$62,400 or more p.a. [\$1,200 per week]	all families with an income
jobless families with children aged under 15 years	families with children under 15 years in which no parent is employed	all families with children under 15 years
Labour force		
unskilled and semi-skilled workers	intermediate production & transport workers; labourers & related workers	total employed labour force
high status occupations ²	managers & administrators; professionals	total employed labour force
female labour force participation	Females aged 20 to 54 years in the labour force	all females 20 to 54 yrs
Educational participation		
participation at age 16 years	people aged 16 years participating in full-time secondary education	all 16 year olds
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people		
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	people identifying in the Census as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders	total population
People born in non-English speaking countries		
resident for 5 years or more	number born in predominantly non-English speaking countries, resident for 5 yrs or more	total population
resident for less than 5 years	number born in predominantly non-English speaking countries, resident for less than 5 yrs	total population
proficiency in English	people aged 5 years and over born in predominantly non-English speaking countries who speak English 'not well' or 'not at all'	people aged 5 years and over
Housing		
dwellings rented from the SA Housing Trust	occupied dwellings rented from the State housing authority	all occupied dwellings
dwellings with no motor vehicle	occupied dwellings with no motor vehicle garaged or parked there on Census night	all occupied dwellings
Internet use		
People who used the Internet at home ³	people who used the Internet at home in a one-week period	total population

¹When interpreting the figures for low income, it should be noted that the indicators used for earlier years (\$12,000 per annum or less in 1986, \$16,000 per annum or less in 1991, and \$21,000 per annum or less in 1996) do not equate to equivalent incomes and have thus not been adjusted based on changes to buying power. Rather, they are based on categories of income available from the Census and denote comparability of income in the particular Census year, based as close as practicable on levels of income of recipients of the supporting parents' payment.

²These variables were not mapped, but are included in the correlation analysis.

³This variable was adjusted using age standardisation: see Appendix 1.3: Analysis and presentation of data.

Table 4.3: Details of (non-Census) demographic and socioeconomic indicators calculated

Topic and variable name	Numerator	Denominator
Demography		
Total fertility rate	births by age of mother	female population aged 15 to 49 yrs
Labour force		
(Unemployment) ¹	unemployed people who actively sought work in the previous week	total labour force
Housing		
Rent assistance	renters receiving assistance from Centrelink	all households
Educational participation		
PES, PAS, SAS average subject achievement scores	aggregate subject achievement score for students aged 15 to 18 years	students aged 15 to 18 years

¹Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia, March Quarter 2003*

Additional data

Age and sex profiles

Age and sex profiles of the population are shown by health region for the metropolitan area (excluding Gawler) (Figure 4.1) and country South Australia (Figure 4.3), for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (Figure 4.2) and by groupings of SLAs, where the groups comprise SLAs of similar socioeconomic status (Figure 4.4).

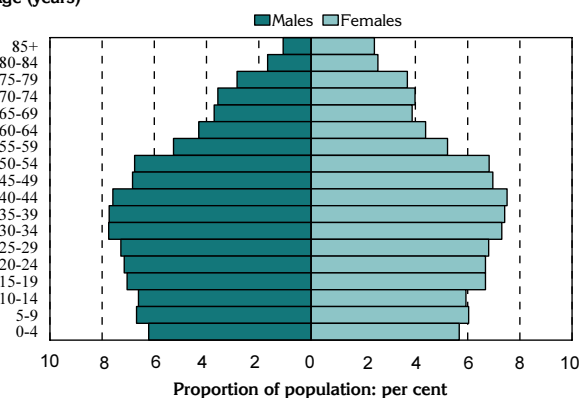
The age/ sex profile (population pyramid) for the metropolitan regions shows a population that is

stabilising, with low and declining birth rates and low death rates. The low and declining birth rates have led to an under-cutting of the pyramid since the birth of the 15 to 19 year old age group. The parents of this age group are themselves likely to largely be in the 40 to 44 year and older age groups, the last of the large adult groups; parents of the next cohort of 0 to 4 year olds will largely come from the smaller population age groups below, those aged from 25 to 40 years in 2001, resulting in further smaller birth cohorts. The substantially higher proportions of females at older ages are also clear.

Figure 4.1: Age and sex profiles, metropolitan health regions and South Australia, 2001

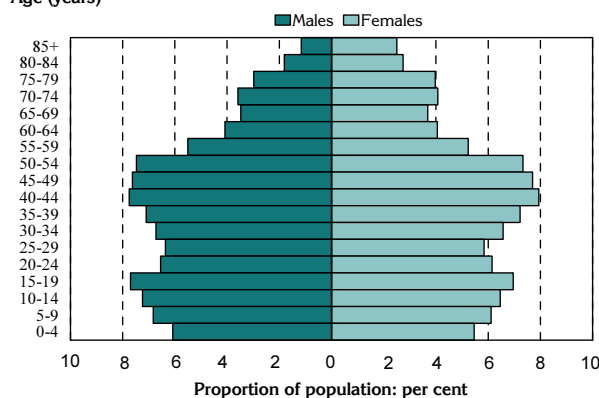
Central Northern Adelaide region

Age (years)



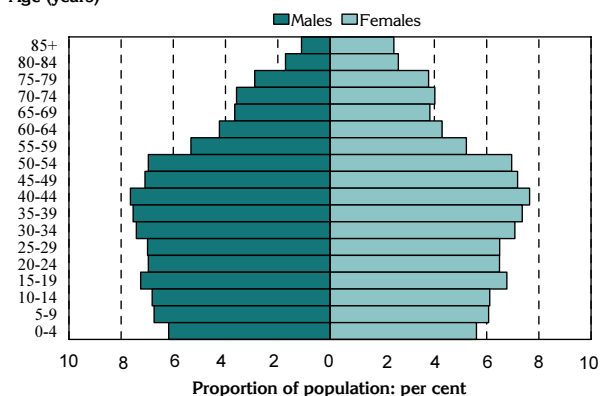
Southern Adelaide region

Age (years)



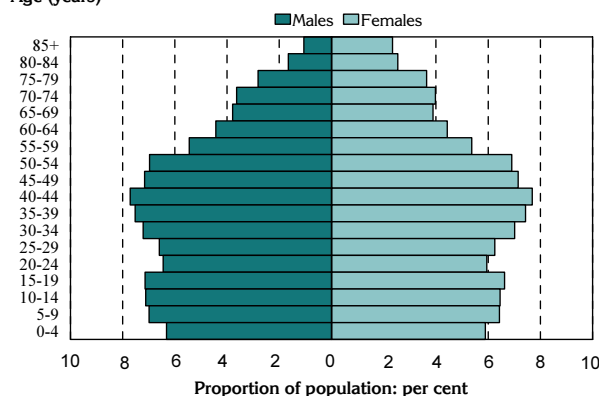
Metropolitan regions (excl. Gawler)

Age (years)



South Australia

Age (years)



Source: Population data from ABS Usual Residents Profile 2001

The main differences in the profiles for the **Central Northern Adelaide** and the **Southern Adelaide** regions (Figure 4.1 above) are the higher proportions in the south in the 10 to 19 year age groups, followed by lower proportions to age 39 years for males (and 34 years for females). There are higher proportions at ages 50 to 54 years for males, and from ages 40 to 54 years for females. The **Southern Adelaide** region has an overall younger age profile, but there is also evidence of a stabilising population, with the undercutting of the pyramid at ages 0 to 4 years reflecting the low birth rate (this is also evident in **Central Northern Adelaide**).

The population pyramid for country South Australia (Figure 4.3) has a markedly different profile from that for the metropolitan regions (Figure 4.1). There are more people at younger ages (notably, higher proportions of males), and fewer at older ages. The influence of higher total fertility rates in country South Australia is evident in the higher proportion of 0 to 4 year olds. The absence of young people aged 15 to 19 is quite marked, and suggests that those at schools in the metropolitan regions may not have been allocated back to their usual residence (these age/ sex data are from the Usual Residents Profile). The 20 to 24 year and 25 to 29 year age groups are more likely to have left permanently, or semi-permanently, working or studying in the metropolitan regions or elsewhere in Australia. The lower proportions at older ages reflect, in part, the tendency for older people to move to the metropolitan regions.

The age/ sex pyramids for the individual country regions have similar profiles to the country total, but with notable variations in the proportions in the various age and sex groups.

Young children (aged 0 to 4 years) make up a higher proportion of the population in **Northern and Far Western**, and **Eyre** (for girls) regions; children aged 5 to 9 years are more predominant in **Eyre**, and **Northern and Far Western**; and the 10 to 14 year age group, one of the largest of all age

groups, is most noticeable in **Wakefield** and for girls in **Eyre**. The 15 to 19 year age group is most evident in the **South East** (but higher for males than females), and least evident in **Mid North**, **Wakefield** and **Hills Mallee Southern**. **Northern and Far Western** is the region with the largest proportion of its population in the 20 to 24 year age group, compared with **Mid North**, **Wakefield** and **Hills Mallee Southern** with the lowest proportions.

The 25 to 29 year age group has a higher proportion than the 20 to 24 year age group in all regions, in some cases markedly higher (**Mid North**, **Northern and Far Western** and **Riverland**).

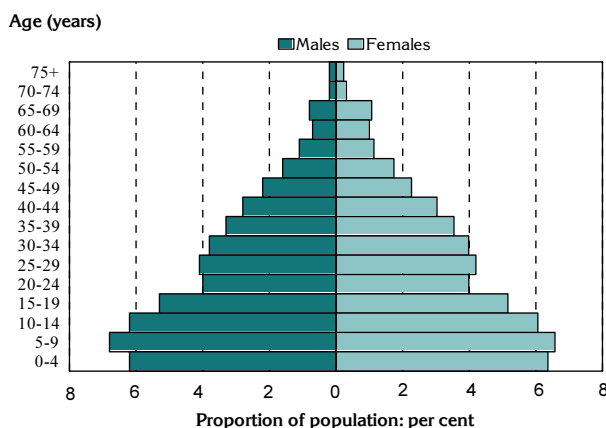
The 35 to 39 year age group is the largest age group for males in **Northern and Far Western** (for females in this region the 30 to 34 year age group is slightly larger); and the 40 to 44 year age group is the largest (along with the 15 to 19 year age group) over a number of regions.

From age 45 the bars retreat, showing declining proportions; a notable exception is in **Northern and Far Western** where the decline starts at age 40 for males and, even younger, at age 35 for females.

The proportions at the oldest ages are smallest in **Northern and Far Western** and largest in **Wakefield**: the other regions have similar proportions. The predominance of females aged 85 years and over is clearly evident, with around twice the proportion of females compared to males in all regions (slightly less than double in **Riverland** and **Eyre**, and higher in the other regions).

The profile of the Indigenous population (Figure 4.2) is completely different from the profile of the total population shown above. The effect of high Indigenous birth rates and the marked drop in the proportion of the population at each age group suggests high death rates are occurring from the youngest ages, with particularly heavy loss of life among teenagers and young adults, and slowing death rates only at older ages. This gives the chart a distinctive triangular shape.

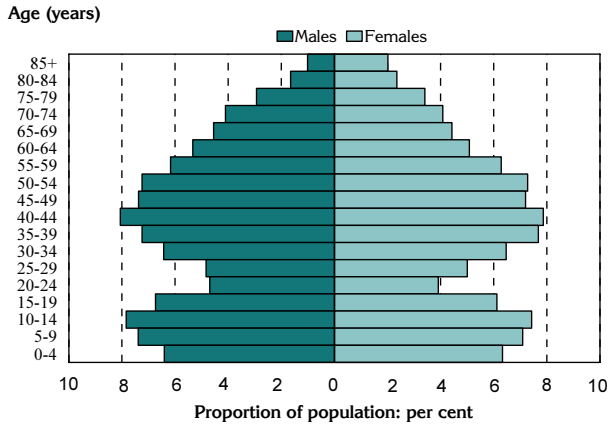
Figure 4.2: Age and sex profile of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, South Australia, 2001



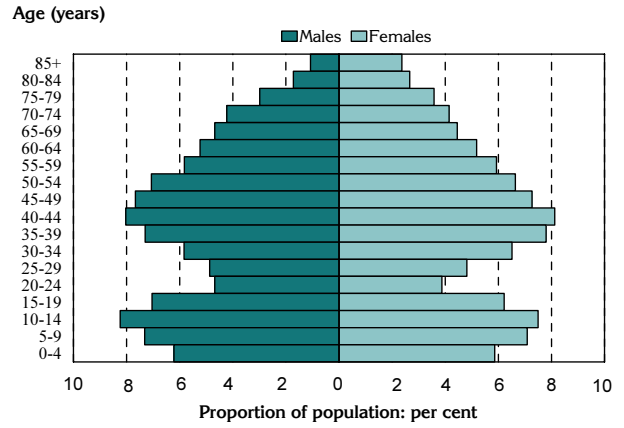
Source: Experimental estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, ABS (unpublished)

Figure 4.3: Age and sex profiles by health region, country South Australia, 2001

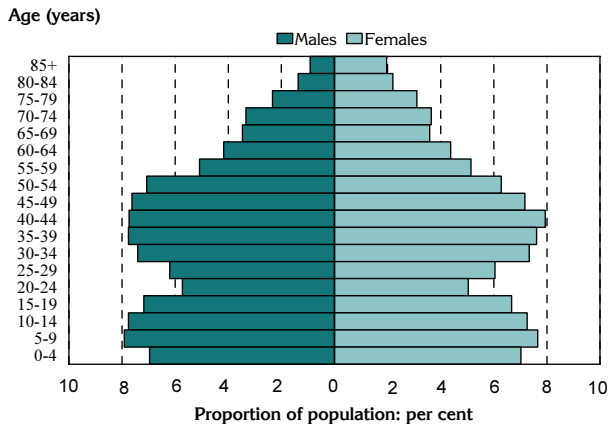
Hills Mallee Southern



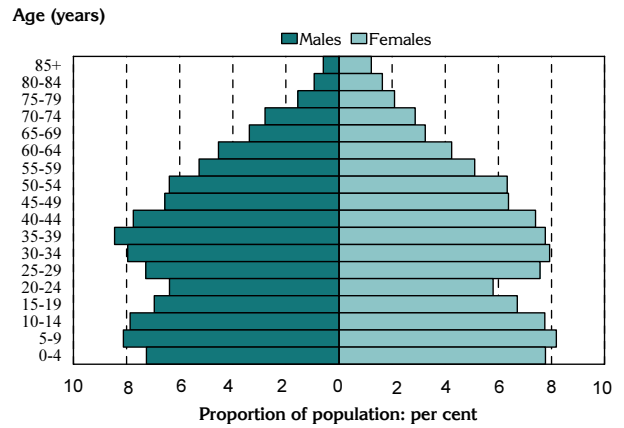
Wakefield



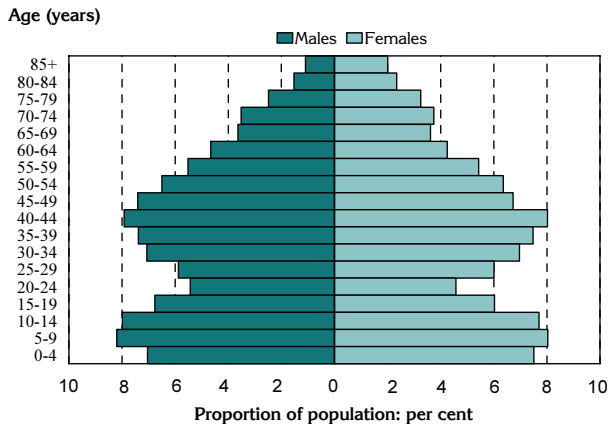
South East



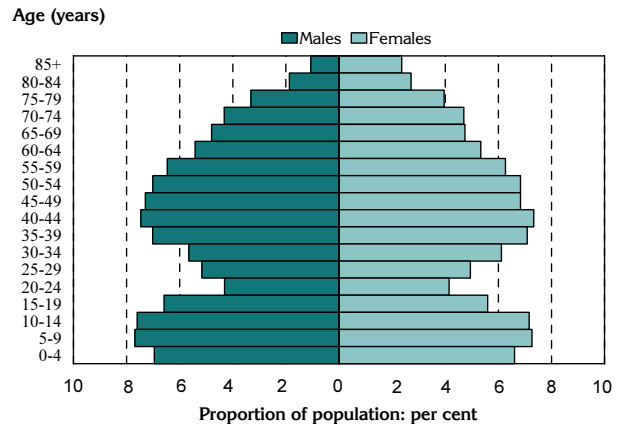
Northern and Far Western



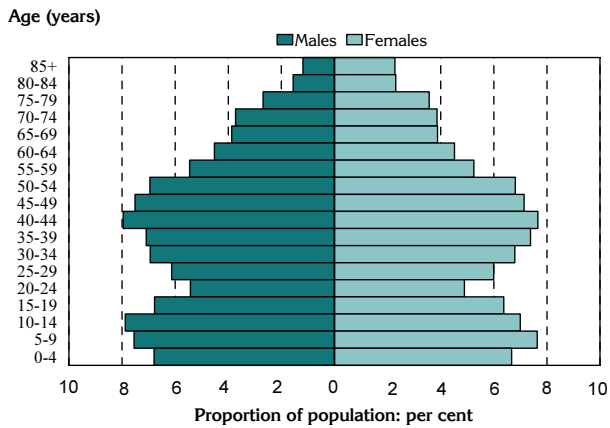
Eyre



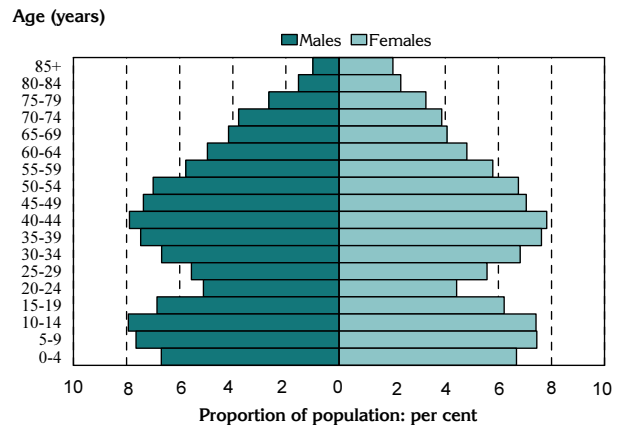
Mid North



Riverland



Country South Australia



Source: Population data from ABS Usual Residents Profile 2001

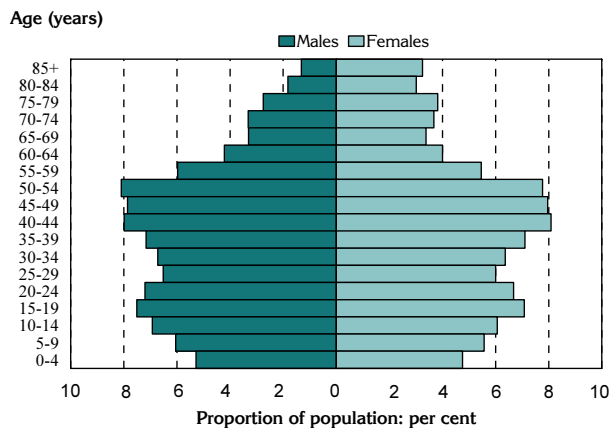
Figure 4.4 shows the age/ sex profile of five groups of SLAs, based on the socioeconomic status of the SLAs. The groupings are referred to as 'quintiles of socioeconomic disadvantage of area' and were produced by ranking SLAs by their IRSD score: each quintile comprises approximately one fifth of the State's population.

Similar graphs, of quintiles of socioeconomic disadvantage of area in the metropolitan regions and in country South Australia, are shown in Appendix 1.6.

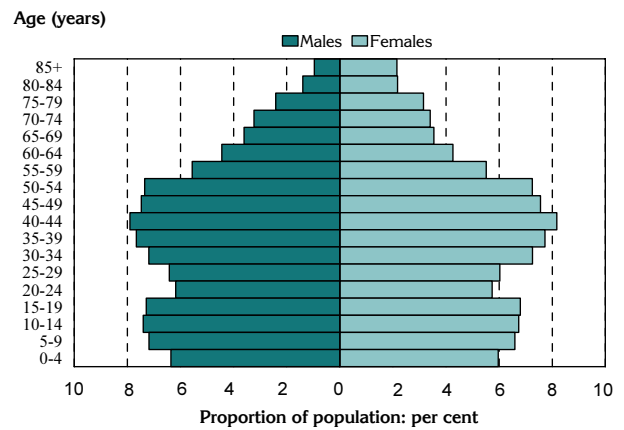
The charts show a striking variation in the age and sex structure of the population when viewed by quintile of socioeconomic disadvantage of area. The most advantaged areas have the smallest proportions at the youngest ages and the highest proportions at the oldest ages, when compared with the most disadvantaged areas, whose populations are younger and have higher death rates in middle adulthood, as well as substantial out-migration.

Figure 4.4: Age and sex profiles by socioeconomic groupings¹ of areas, South Australia, 2001

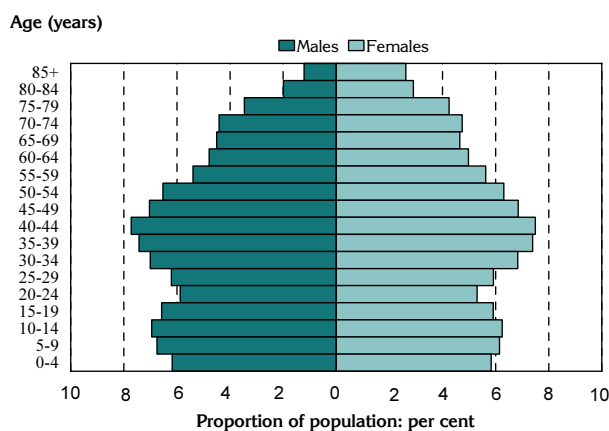
Most advantaged areas: Quintile 1



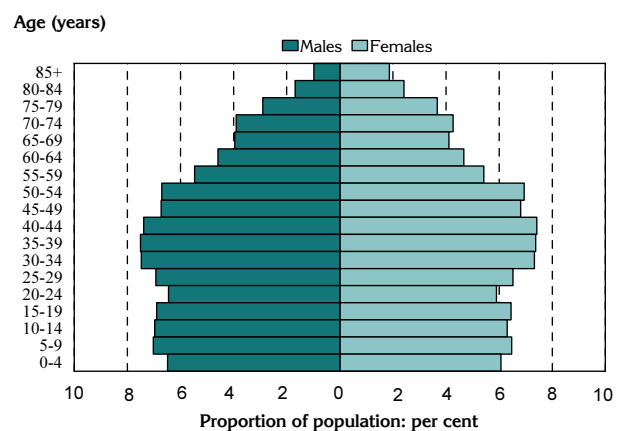
Relatively advantaged areas: Quintile 2



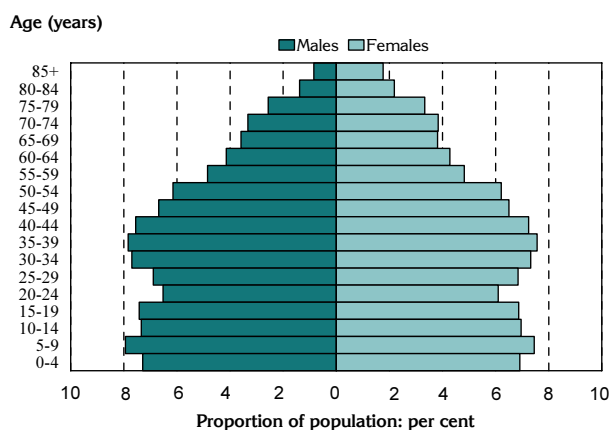
Mid-range areas: Quintile 3



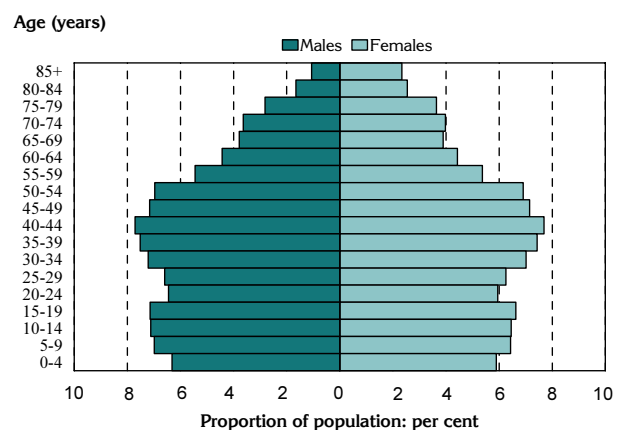
Relatively disadvantaged areas: Quintile 4



Most disadvantaged areas: Quintile 5



South Australia



Source: Population data from ABS Usual Residents Profile 2001 and quintiles calculated from data in ABS SEIFA package
¹ As measured by the IRSD

Unemployment and CDEP

The estimates of unemployment mapped in this chapter are from data provided by the Economic and Labour Market Analysis Branch, Department of Employment and Workplace Relations. They are consistent with the definition of unemployment used in the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Monthly Labour Force Survey, the official estimates of unemployment, from which the data in the following table have been compiled (Table 4.4).

Unemployment is highest at the youngest ages for both males and females, in **Metropolitan Adelaide** and **country South Australia**. In absolute terms, males make up almost two thirds (64.0%) of those unemployed. Another difference between the sexes is that more unemployed females describe themselves as seeking part-time rather than full-time work: 36.0% in Metropolitan Adelaide compared with 13.0% of unemployed males, and 30.6% in country areas compared with 19.7% of unemployed males.

Table 4.4: Unemployment rates by age and sex, South Australia, 2001

Per cent of the labour force

Age (years)	Per cent male labour force unemployed		Per cent female labour force unemployed	
	Metropolitan Adelaide (including Gawler)	Country SA	Metropolitan Adelaide (including Gawler)	Country SA
15 to 19	17.6	19.3	17.2	14.1
20 to 24	10.5	9.8	7.5	11.9
25 to 34	9.8	9.1	6.6	4.4
35 to 44	6.9	4.9	4.3	4.9
45 to 54	6.5	3.2	3.4	-
55 to 59	6.2	3.4	3.3	1.8
60 to 64	9.7	-	-	-
Total - %	8.7	7.0	6.1	4.5
- No.	25,300	7,100	14,600	3,600

Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia, 2001, ABS Cat No. 6291.0.55.001

Indigenous communities can receive unemployment benefits under the Community Development Employment Project scheme (CDEP). This scheme is generally referred to as an employment program for Aboriginal people. However, it is, effectively, an unemployment program, as non-Indigenous people in similar circumstances receive an unemployment benefit.

For this analysis, the number of people covered by each CDEP scheme has been added to the number of unemployed people in the same SLA as that in which the CDEP scheme is based. The CDEP data (by geographic location) were provided by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Service (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Unemployment data used, South Australia, 2003

Health Region	CDEP ¹		Unemployed (DEWR ²)		Total unemployment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hills Mallee Southern	261	0.5	2,542	4.8	2,803	5.2
Wakefield	115	0.2	2,472	5.4	2,587	5.6
South East	84	0.3	1,382	4.2	1,466	4.4
Northern & Far Western	1,261	5.6	2,615	11.7	3,876	17.3
Eyre	647	4.0	1,113	6.8	1,760	10.8
Mid North	-	-	1,327	10.2	1,327	10.2
Riverland	83	0.5	920	5.4	1,003	5.9
Country SA	2,451	1.3	11,816	6.1	14,267	7.4
Central Northern Adelaide	102	0.0	26,911	6.9	27,013	6.9
Southern Adelaide	-	-	9,802	5.9	9,802	5.9
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	102	0.0	37,268	6.6	37,370	6.6
South Australia	2,553	0.3	49,084	6.5	51,637	6.8

¹Community Development Employment Project data, July 2003

²Department of Education and Workplace Relations data, March 2003

Source: CDEP data supplied by ATSISS for July 2003; DEWR data from *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia, March Quarter 2003*, Department of Employment and Workplace Relations

The main impact of the CDEP scheme on unemployment rates is in country South Australia, and in particular, in regions where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people live. The largest numbers of people involved in CDEP schemes are in **Northern and Far Western** (1,261 people), **Eyre** (647) and **Hills Mallee Southern** (261). The addition of people in these schemes makes a significant difference to the unemployment rates in some SLAs (see page 96).

Country of birth

Data are mapped for people born overseas in 'predominantly non-English speaking countries'. These countries include all but the following overseas countries, which are loosely designated as 'predominantly English-speaking': Canada, Hong Kong, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Table 4.6: Selected countries of origin of people born in predominantly non-English speaking countries, Metropolitan Adelaide, 1991 and 2001¹

Country of origin	Number		Per cent	
	1991	2001	1991	2001
Italy	26,734	23,223	24.1	21.3
Greece	12,077	10,560	10.9	9.7
Viet Nam	8,989	10,212	8.1	9.4
Germany	11,367	10,068	10.3	9.2
Poland	7,740	6,502	7.0	6.0
Netherlands	7,258	6,134	6.6	5.6
Malaysia	3,915	3,982	3.5	3.7
Philippines	2,508	3,851	2.3	3.5
China ²	2,530	3,474	2.3	3.2
India	2,532	3,133	2.3	2.9
Other	25,055	27,814	22.6	25.5
Total	110,705	108,953	100.0	100.0

¹Excludes Former USSR, former Yugoslavia and Croatia for which comparable time series data are not available

²Excludes Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan Province

Source: ABS 2001 Time Series Table T07

In the post-war period (in particular from the 1950s), the majority of immigrants from non-English speaking countries came from Europe, particularly Italy, Greece, Germany, the Netherlands, former Yugoslavia, Poland and the former USSR; in recent years, these groups have declined in importance.

The most rapidly growing non-English speaking groups are now from Asia, including from countries such as China, India and Cambodia.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the data in Tables 4.6 and 4.7 is the decline in the proportions of the population from Italy, Greece and the Netherlands, as these groups age and die.

Table 4.7: Selected countries of origin of people born in predominantly non-English speaking countries, country South Australia, 1991 and 2001

Country of origin	Number		Per cent	
	1991	2001	1991	2001
Germany	2,752	2,592	20.1	19.8
Netherlands	2,528	2,167	18.5	16.5
Italy	2,123	1,741	15.5	13.3
Greece	1,495	1,117	10.9	8.5
Philippines	536	661	3.9	5.0
India	422	555	3.1	4.2
Poland	582	409	4.3	3.1
Austria	357	337	2.6	2.6
Iraq	2	322	0.0	2.5
Hungary	367	277	2.7	2.1
Iran	22	265	0.2	2.0
Viet Nam	222	229	1.6	1.7
Other	2,283	2,451	16.7	18.7
Total	13,691	13,123	100.0	100.0

¹Excludes Former USSR, former Yugoslavia and Croatia for which comparable time series data are not available

Source: ABS 2001 Time Series Table T07

The Italian born population is proportionally much less significant in country South Australia than in Metropolitan Adelaide. People recently arrived from Iraq and Iran are new inclusions in 2001 (Table 4.7).

Family type by tenure

Single parent families are often severely restricted in their access to housing and are much more heavily concentrated in rented accommodation than other family types. In 1991, 54.2% of single parent families with dependent children were in rental accommodation: 30.0% in public rental housing, and a further 24.2% in private rental

housing (Table 4.8). By 2001, although the overall proportion remained virtually unchanged (53.3%), the split between public and private rental had changed substantially, with just 17.5% in public rental housing and 35.8% in private rental housing. Although the majority of these families would receive rental subsidies, they could still face higher costs than if they were in public rental housing.

The reduction in provision of public rental housing is discussed later in the chapter under the indicator topic of dwellings rented from the South Australian Housing Trust (page 144).

Table 4.8: Housing tenure by family type, Metropolitan Adelaide, 1991 and 2001
Per cent

Family type	Owner/ Purchaser	Government Rental	Private Rental	Other	Total
1991					
Single parent with dependent children	43.1	30.0	24.2	2.7	100.0
Single parent, no dependent children	68.0	19.6	8.8	3.6	100.0
Couple with dependent children	82.3	6.9	8.1	2.7	100.0
Couple, no dependent children	78.5	7.7	11.0	2.8	100.0
Other	54.7	11.3	29.1	4.9	100.0
Total	76.2	10.0	11.0	2.8	100.0
2001					
Single parent with dependent children	43.8	17.5	35.8	2.9	100.0
Single parent, no dependent children	70.6	14.5	12.3	2.5	100.0
Couple with dependent children	85.2	3.1	9.7	2.0	100.0
Couple, no dependent children	81.8	4.2	10.6	3.4	100.0
Other	53.5	12.9	26.7	6.9	100.0
Total	70.1	8.1	17.7	4.1	100.0

Source: ABS Census 1991 Basic Community Profile Table B41 and Unpublished data, ABS Census 2001

Similar data for country areas in South Australia for 2001 show that the position is remarkably similar, with 55.5% of single parent families with dependent children in rental accommodation: 18.8% in public rental housing, and a further 36.7% in private rental housing (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: Housing tenure by family type, country South Australia, 2001
Per cent

Family type	Owner/ Purchaser	Government Rental	Private Rental	Other	Total
Single parent with dependent children	40.6	18.8	36.7	3.9	100.0
Single parent, no dependent children	71.1	12.2	13.4	3.3	100.0
Couple with dependent children	79.8	3.2	12.9	4.1	100.0
Couple, no dependent children	82.7	3.3	9.5	4.5	100.0
Other	55.7	11.6	23.5	9.2	100.0
Total	70.8	6.9	16.6	5.7	100.0

Source: Unpublished data, ABS Census 2001

Children aged 0 to 4 years, 2001

Children are major users of health services, especially in the first years of life. Developmental immaturity makes them particularly vulnerable to the influence of adverse experiences and poor living conditions. Children living in families of lower socioeconomic status are more likely to have poorer health status and generally make more use of primary and secondary health services than those who are better off (see pages 1-5). Their geographic distribution is therefore an indicator of likely health service demand and the need for early preventative programs.

Over the last four Censuses, the proportion of children aged 0 to 4 years in South Australia has steadily declined, dropping from 7.1% in 1986 to 6.1% in 2001 (Table 4.10). The rate of decline was notably greater in country areas (19.4%) than in Metropolitan Adelaide (including Gawler) (13.1%). Both the low percentage of 0 to 4 year old children and their declining proportion reflect the low fertility rate in South Australia (page 78).

After a small increase, from 67,574 in 1986 to 68,666 in 1991, the number of 0 to 4 year old children in Metropolitan Adelaide declined to 64,654 in 2001, representing 5.9% of the total metropolitan population and 69.3% of the State's children at these ages. The number and proportion of children aged 0 to 4 years in country South Australia has also declined. In 1986, there were 31,259 children aged 0 to 4 years, representing 8.2% of the country population. In 2001, this number had declined to 27,063, representing 6.6% of the total country population and 30.5% of the State's children at these ages.

Table 4.10: Proportion of children aged 0 to 4 years

Per cent Estimated Resident Population

Section of State	1986	1991	1996	2001	Per cent change ¹
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.9	-13.1
Country	8.2	7.9	7.4	6.6	-19.4
South Australia	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.1	-15.1

¹Per cent change over 15 years in the proportion of people aged 0 to 4 years

Metropolitan regions

The highest proportions of young children were located in the outer northern and southern areas, while the lowest proportions were in the more established inner and middle areas of the metropolitan regions (Map 4.1).

The correlation analysis showed an inverse association at the SLA level with the variables for managers and administrators, and professionals; female labour force participation; high income families; and full-time educational participation, indicating that population groups with these characteristics are less likely to be found in areas with high proportions of young children (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

There were 43,921 children aged 0 to 4 years in Central Northern region, 5.9% of the region's population and over two thirds (70.7%) of this age group in the metropolitan regions (Table 4.11).

SLAs with the highest proportions of young children were located in the outer north, and included Playford - West Central (9.9%), Playford - East Central (9.0%), Salisbury - Inner North (8.8%), Salisbury Balance (8.3%), Tea Tree Gully - North (7.6%), Playford - Elizabeth (7.5%), Salisbury - Central (6.8%), Playford - Hills and - West (both 6.6%), Salisbury - North-East (6.5%) and Tea Tree Gully - Central (6.5%).

The largest numbers of 0 to 4 year olds were similarly located in the outer north, in Salisbury -

Inner North (2,129 children), Salisbury - South-East (2,051), Tea Tree Gully - North (1,945), Playford - Elizabeth (1,869), Salisbury - Central (1,844), Tea Tree Gully - South (1,836), Tea Tree Gully - Central (1,714), Playford - East Central (1,678) and Port Adelaide Enfield - Coast (1,639).

The SLAs with the lowest proportions of children aged 0 to 4 years in the Central Northern region were Adelaide (2.7%), Norwood Payneham St Peters - West (4.1%), Burnside - North-East (4.2%), Charles Sturt - Coastal (4.3%), Burnside - South-West (4.4%) and Walkerville (4.5%),

Southern Adelaide

There were 18,231 children aged 0 to 4 years in the Southern region, a similar proportion (5.8%) to that in Central Northern region, but less than a third (29.3%) of the metropolitan regions' young children.

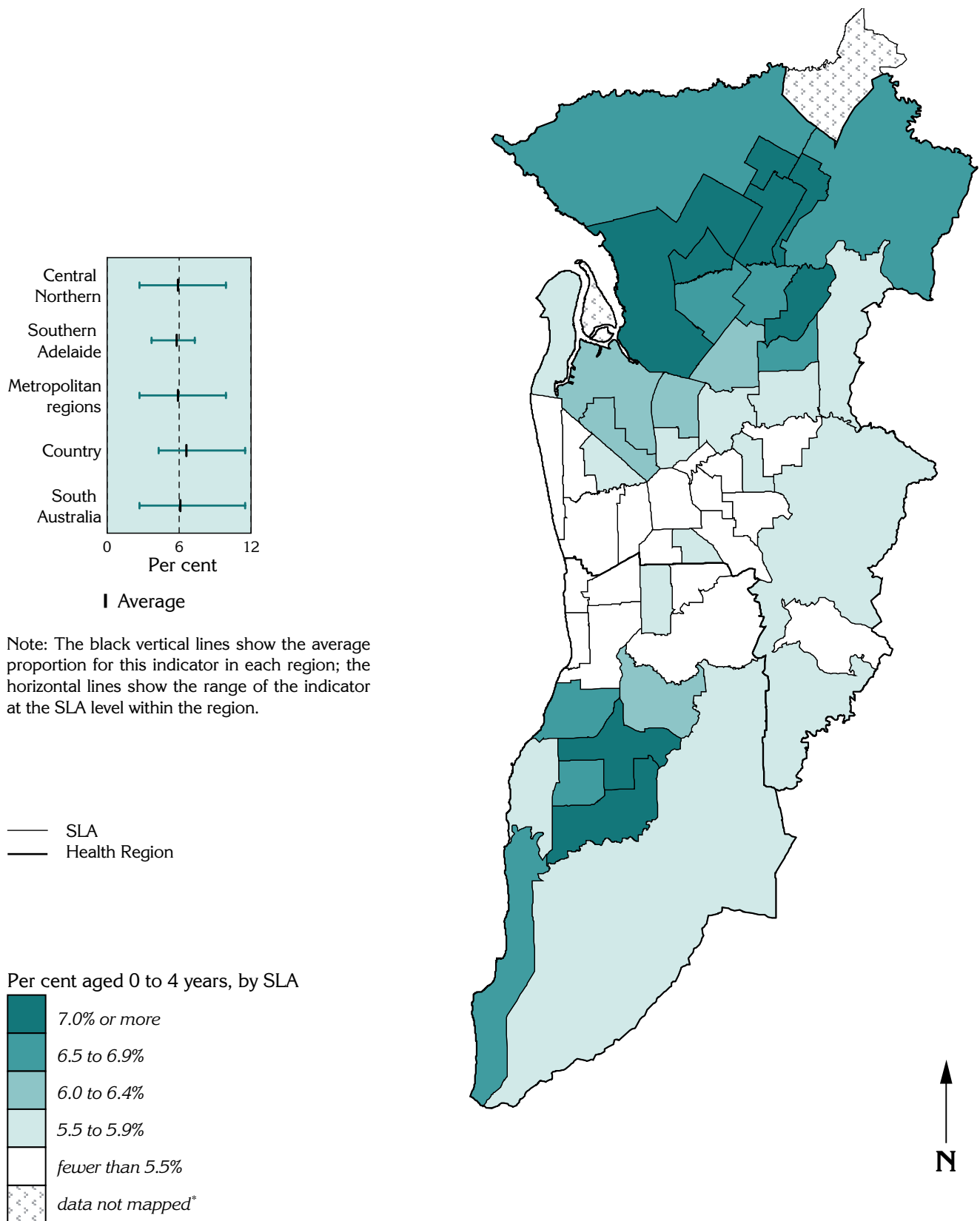
The following parts of Onkaparinga - Woodcroft (7.3%), Hackham (7.2%), Morphett (6.8%) and South Coast (6.7%) - all had high proportions of 0 to 4 year olds, as did Marion - South (6.6%).

There were few SLAs with relatively large numbers of 0 to 4 year olds in the Southern region, the largest being in Onkaparinga - Woodcroft (2,468 children) and Onkaparinga - Morphett (1,620).

SLAs with the lowest proportions of children aged 0 to 4 years were Holdfast Bay - North (3.7%) and - South (3.9%), Mitcham - North East (4.6%) and Marion - Central (4.8%).

Map 4.1

Children aged 0 to 4 years, metropolitan regions, 2001



*Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide:
Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Children aged 0 to 4 years, 2001

Country South Australia

The regions with the highest proportions of young children were **Northern and Far Western** (7.5%) and **Eyre** (7.3%) (Table 4.11 and graph opposite).

The highest proportions of 0 to 4 year olds were located in the north of the State and in some parts of the west coast. The lowest proportions were located on the Yorke Peninsula and in SLAs close to the metropolitan regions (Map 4.2).

Table 4.11: Regional totals, children aged 0 to 4 years, 2001

Region	No.	% of Region	% of State
Hills Mallee Southern	6,898	6.4	7.7
Wakefield ¹	5,737	6.0	6.4
South East	4,248	7.0	4.7
Northern & Far Western	3,739	7.5	4.2
Eyre	2,401	7.3	2.7
Mid North	2,076	6.8	2.3
Riverland	2,196	6.7	2.5
Country SA	27,334	6.6	30.5
Central Northern	43,921	5.9	49.1
Southern	18,231	5.8	20.4
Metropolitan regions	62,152	5.9	69.5
South Australia	89,486	6.1	100.0

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

There was no consistent evidence in the correlation analysis of an association at the SLA level between high proportions of 0 to 4 year old children and socioeconomic status (Table 8.2).

The Regions

Within **Northern and Far Western**, there were high proportions of 0 to 4 year old children in Roxby Downs (11.5%, 402 children) and Unincorporated Far North (8.1%, 482). Although it did not map in the highest range, the second largest number of children in country South Australia was located in Whyalla (1,547, 7.2%). There were a further 934 young children in Port Augusta (7.0%).

In **Eyre**, 7.3% of the population were aged 0 to 4 years old, with high proportions in Unincorporated West Coast (10.4%, just 62 children), followed by Ceduna (9.1%, 321), Elliston (8.8%, 99) and Port Lincoln (7.6%, with the large number of 1,020 children). Tumby Bay had a low proportion of children (4.9%, 123 children).

The **South East** had 4,248 children in this age group (7.0%), which included 1,676 in Mount Gambier (7.3%), the SLA with the largest number of children in this age group in country South Australia. There was a high proportion of 0 to 4 year olds in Tatiara (8.5%, 581).

The **Mid North** had 6.8% of the population in this age group. Although none of the SLAs in the **Mid North** mapped in the highest range, there were a large number of 0 to 4 year olds in Port Pirie - City (999 children, 7.3%). The proportion of children at these ages in Orroroo/Carrieton was low (4.6%, 46 children).

The **Riverland** had 2,196 children aged 0 to 4 years (6.7%). The largest numbers in this region were located in Renmark Paringa - Renmark (533 children, 6.8%), Berri and Barmera - Berri (487, 7.2%) and Loxton Waikerie - East (486, 6.7%).

Some of the largest numbers of 0 to 4 year old children were in the **Hills Mallee Southern** region (6,898 children, 6.4%), in particular in the SLAs of Murray Bridge (1,197, 7.2%), Mount Barker - Central (1,180, 7.8%), Mount Barker Balance (589, 7.3%) and Adelaide Hills Balance (582, 7.0%). Some of the lowest proportions were found in Victor Harbor (4.3%, 460 children), Alexandrina - Coastal (4.6%, 437), and Yankalilla (4.8%, 181).

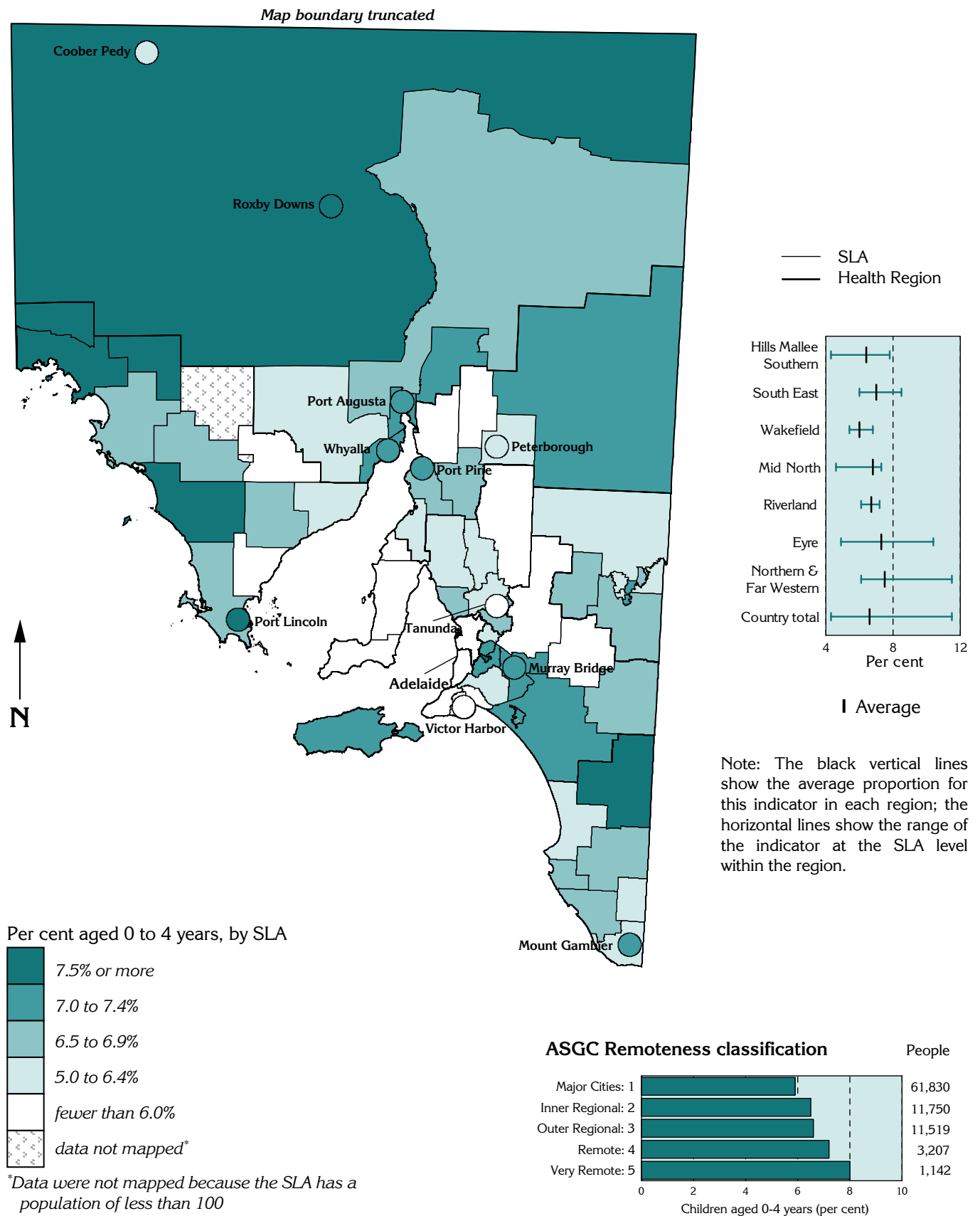
There were generally lower proportions of 0 to 4 year old children in **Wakefield** (6.0%, and a large number of 5,737 overall). There were notable numbers in the SLAs of Gawler (1,059 children, 5.9%), Light (661 children, 6.4%), Copper Coast (588, 5.5%) and Clare and Gilbert Valleys (501, 6.2%).

Throughout most of country South Australia, children aged 0 to 4 years comprised between five and eight per cent of the population. Areas with smaller proportions were primarily located on the Fleurieu Peninsula, at Victor Harbor (4.3%), Alexandrina - Coastal (4.6%) and Yankalilla (4.8%), and elsewhere, in Orroroo/Carrieton (4.6%) and Tumby Bay (4.9%).

ASGC Remoteness classification

The graph of the proportion of children aged 0 to 4 years (opposite page) shows a strong relationship with remoteness, increasing steadily across the remoteness areas from 5.9% in the Major Cities areas to 8.0% in the Very Remote areas. Conversely, the numbers of children drop rapidly across the remoteness classes.

Map 4.2 Children aged 0 to 4 years, South Australia, 2001



Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Children aged 5 to 14 years, 2001

Children aged 5 to 14 years are school aged, and are significant users of health and other services. Children of these ages living in families of lower socioeconomic status are more likely to have poorer health status and generally make greater use of primary and secondary health services than those who are better off (see pages 1-5). Their geographic distribution is therefore an indicator of likely service demand and the need for early preventative programs.

Over the last four Censuses, the proportion of children aged 5 to 14 years in South Australia has steadily declined, dropping from 14.5% in 1986 to 13.2% in 2001 (Table 4.12). The rate of decline was greater in the country areas (9.0%) than in Metropolitan Adelaide (including Gawler) (8.8%).

Table 4.12: Proportion of children aged 5 to 14 years

<i>Per cent Estimated Resident Population</i>					
Section of State	1986	1991	1996	2001	Per cent change¹
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	13.8	13.1	12.9	12.6	-8.8
Country	16.4	15.8	15.7	14.9	-9.0
South Australia	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.2	-8.9

¹Per cent change over 15 years in the proportion of people aged 5 to 14 years

Metropolitan regions

In 2001, there were 135,346 children aged 5 to 14 years living in the metropolitan regions (excluding Gawler), comprising 12.8% of the total metropolitan population and 68.4% of the State's children at these ages (Table 4.13). The highest proportions of children aged 5 to 14 years were located in the outer northern, southern and outer eastern SLAs (Map 4.3).

There was no consistent evidence in the correlation analysis of an association at the SLA level between high proportions of children aged 5 to 14 years and socioeconomic status (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

In 2001, there were 93,275 children aged 5 to 14 years in the Central Northern region, comprising 12.6% of the region's population and 68.9% of this age group in the metropolitan regions.

The highest proportions of these children were located in the outer suburban SLAs of Playford - West Central (18.6%), Playford - East Central (18.3%), Salisbury - Inner North (18.0%), Playford - Hills (18.0%), Playford - West (17.5%), Salisbury Balance (17.2%), Tea Tree Gully - North (17.1%) and Salisbury - Central (15.2%). There were also high proportions in Adelaide Hills - Central (15.8%) and Adelaide Hills - Ranges (15.4%).

The largest numbers of children aged 5 to 14 years in the Central Northern region were located in Tea Tree Gully - North (4,396 children), Salisbury - South-East (4,353), Salisbury - Inner North (4,327), Salisbury - Central (4,110), Tea Tree Gully - South (3,931), Playford - Elizabeth (3,710), Tea Tree Gully - Central (3,611), Port Adelaide Enfield - Coast (3,479), Campbelltown - East (3,464), Playford - East Central (3,391) and Salisbury - North-East (3,263).

The smallest proportion of children in this age group in the metropolitan regions was in the SLA of Adelaide (4.2%), with other low proportions generally located in inner SLAs, including West Torrens - East (8.9%), Norwood Payneham St Peters - East (9.3%) and - West (9.3%), and West Torrens - West (9.7%).

Southern Adelaide

There were 42,065 children aged 5 to 14 years in the Southern region, comprising a larger proportion of the population than their counterparts in the Central Northern region at 13.3% of the total population, but less than one third (31.1%) of this age group in the metropolitan regions.

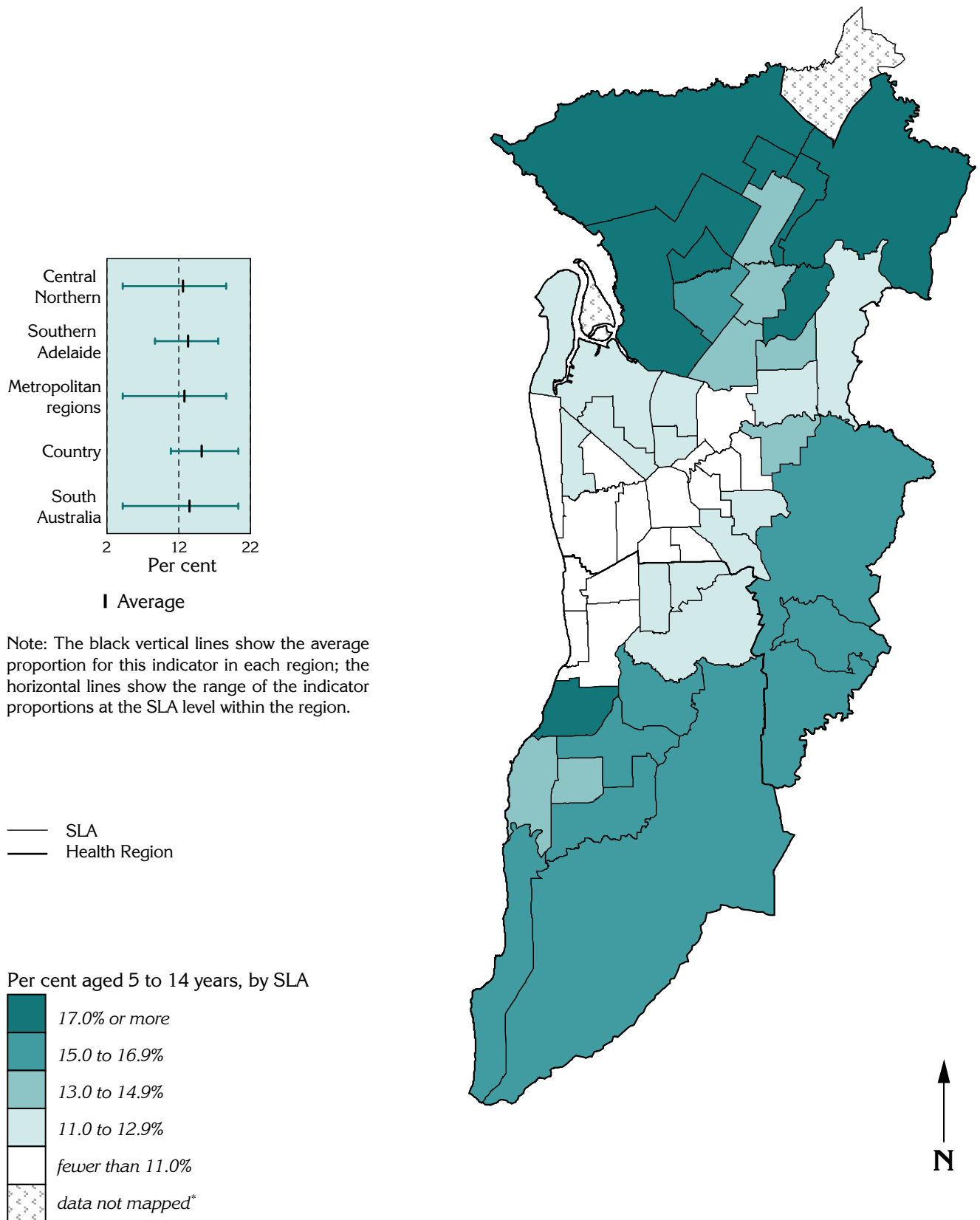
In the Southern region, the highest proportions of children in this age group were located in Marion - South (17.5%), Onkaparinga - Hackham (16.9%), Onkaparinga - Hills (16.2%), Onkaparinga - Reservoir (16.1%), Onkaparinga - Woodcroft (15.7%) and Onkaparinga - South Coast (15.6%).

Onkaparinga - Woodcroft (5,340 children) had the largest number of children aged 5 to 14 years at the SLA level in the metropolitan regions. There were also large numbers of children in Onkaparinga - Reservoir (3,935), Onkaparinga - South Coast (3,553), Marion - South (3,457), Onkaparinga - Morphett (3,394) and Marion - Central (3,353).

The SLAs with the smallest proportions of children in this age group in the Southern region were Holdfast Bay - North (8.7%) and - South (9.6%), and Marion - North (10.0%).

Map 4.3

Children aged 5 to 14 years, metropolitan regions, 2001



Note: The black vertical lines show the average proportion for this indicator in each region; the horizontal lines show the range of the indicator proportions at the SLA level within the region.

*Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide:
 Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Children aged 5 to 14 years, 2001

Country South Australia

In 2001, there were 62,461 children aged 5 to 14 years living in country South Australia, comprising 15.2% of the total country population and 31.6% of the State's children at these ages. This was a notably higher proportion than in the metropolitan regions (12.8%) (Table 4.13).

There were high proportions of 5 to 14 year old children in the north of the State, along the west coast and the western part of the Eyre Peninsula. There were low proportions in the Yorke Peninsula, the eastern part of the Eyre Peninsula and in the east of the State (Map 4.4).

Table 4.13: Regional totals, children aged 5 to 14 years, 2001

Region	No.	% of Region	% of State
Hills Mallee Southern	16,115	14.9	8.1
Wakefield ¹	14,320	15.1	7.2
South East	9,291	15.3	4.7
Northern & Far Western	7,954	16.0	4.0
Eyre	5,273	16.0	2.7
Mid North	4,547	14.9	2.3
Riverland	4,902	15.0	2.5
Country SA	62,461	15.2	31.6
Central Northern	93,275	12.6	47.2
Southern	42,065	13.3	21.3
Metropolitan regions	135,346	12.8	68.4
South Australia	197,807	13.5	100.0

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

There was no consistent evidence in the correlation analysis of an association at the SLA level between high proportions of children aged 5 to 14 years and socioeconomic status (Table 8.2).

The Regions

In the **Northern and Far Western** region, there were 7,954 children aged 5 to 14 years, comprising 16.0% of the 49,835 people in this region. High proportions of children at these ages were recorded in Roxby Downs (20.3%), Unincorporated Flinders Ranges (18.0%), and Unincorporated Far North (16.1%). Although they did not rank among the highest proportions, the SLAs with the largest numbers of children in this age group in the **Northern and Far Western** region were Whyalla (3,400, representing 15.8%) and Port Augusta (2,048, representing 15.4%).

In the **Eyre** region, 16.0% of the population were aged 5 to 14 years in 2001, with 5,273 children in this age group. Despite the high proportions in the SLAs of Elliston (18.4%), Lower Eyre Peninsula

(17.3%), Ceduna (17.2%), Kimba (17.1%), Unincorporated West Coast (16.8%), Cleve (16.4%) and Streaky Bay (16.1%), the only SLA in the region with a large number of children in this age group was Port Lincoln (2,046 children).

There was a relatively large number of 5 to 14 year old children in the **Wakefield** region in 2001 with 14,320 children, comprising 15.1% of the population. The highest proportions were in the SLAs of Mallala (18.0%), Light (16.6%), and Barossa - Barossa (16.4%). Large numbers of children were recorded in Gawler (2,677 children), and Copper Coast (1,471).

The largest number of children in this age group (16,115 children) was recorded in the **Hills Mallee Southern** region, representing 14.9% of the total population. Within the region, there were high proportions located in the SLAs of Adelaide Hills - North (17.4%), Southern Mallee (17.0%), Mount Barker Balance (17.0%), Karoonda East Murray (16.3%) and Mount Barker - Central (16.3%).

Some of the largest numbers of 5 to 14 year old children in country South Australia were located in the SLAs of Murray Bridge (2,508 children), Mount Barker - Central (2,460), Mount Barker Balance (1,362) and Alexandrina - Strathalbyn (1,312)

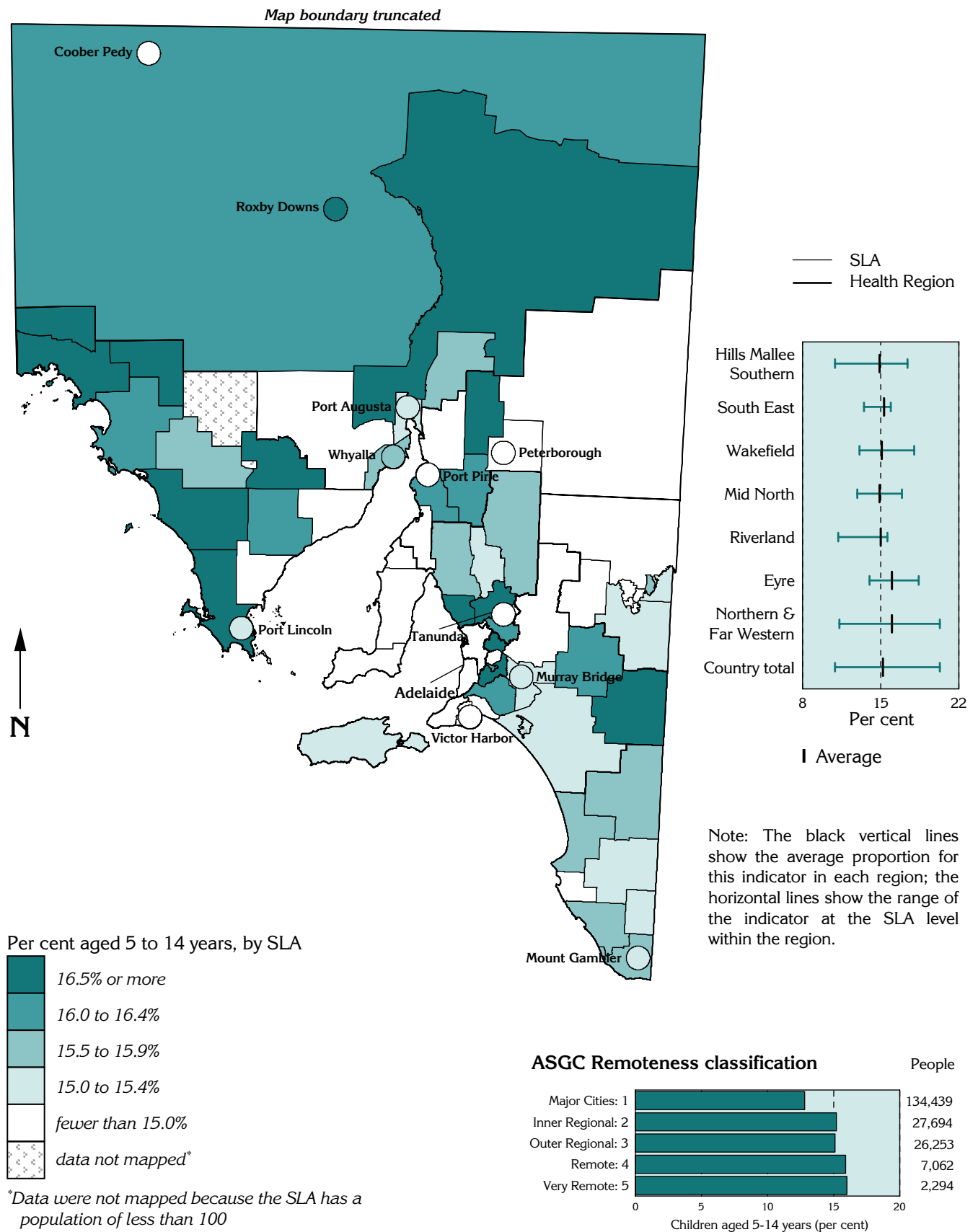
In the **Mid North** region, where 14.9% of the population were in this age group (4,547 children), there were high proportions in Orroroo/Carrieton (16.9%) and Northern Areas (16.2%). The SLA with the largest number of 5 to 14 year old children in this region was Port Pirie - City with 1,984 children.

The SLA with the largest number of 5 to 14 year old children in country South Australia was Mount Gambier, in the **South East** region, with 3,441 children (15.0%). Wattle Range - West also had a relatively large number of children for this region (1,361 children).

ASGC Remoteness classification

The proportion of children aged 5 to 14 years increased with increasing remoteness (see graph opposite), ranging from 12.8% in the Major Cities areas to 16.0% in the Very Remote areas (15.9% in Remote).

Map 4.4 Children aged 5 to 14 years, South Australia, 2001



Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Young people aged 15 to 24 years, 2001

Young people do not utilise services to the extent of their representation in the community. Many are unaware of the services that are available to them or how to access these services, particularly when they are in distress. Their use of health services is also influenced by factors such as cost, availability of public transport, accessibility, and perceived authoritarian and judgmental attitudes of service providers. These can lead to young people foregoing appropriate health care. Young people of lower socioeconomic status are more likely to have poorer health status than those who are better off. Their geographic distribution is therefore an indicator of likely health service demand and the need for youth-friendly, accessible preventative programs.

Over the last four Censuses, the proportion of young people aged 15 to 24 years in South Australia has steadily declined, dropping from 16.7% in 1986 to 13.1% in 2001 (Table 4.14). The decline in numbers was notably greater in country areas (down by 26.6%) than in Metropolitan Adelaide (down by 19.7%).

Table 4.14: Proportion of young people aged 15 to 24 years

<i>Per cent Estimated Resident Population</i>					
Section of State	1986	1991	1996	2001	Per cent change¹
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	17.1	16.1	14.6	13.8	-19.7
Country	15.6	13.5	11.7	11.4	-26.6
South Australia	16.7	15.4	13.8	13.1	-21.4

¹Per cent change over 15 years in the proportion of people aged 15 to 24 years

Metropolitan regions

In 2001, there were 145,045 young people aged 15 to 24 years in the metropolitan regions, comprising 13.7% of the total metropolitan population (excluding Gawler). Young people at these ages are over-represented in the metropolitan regions' population, comprising 75.6% of the State's youth, compared with 72.0% of people of all ages who live in the metropolitan regions (Table 4.15). The highest proportions of young people were located in the northern areas, inner SLAs and through the south (Map 4.5).

There was no consistent evidence in the correlation analysis of an association at the SLA level between high proportions of young people aged 15 to 24 years and socioeconomic status (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

There were 101,828 young people aged 15 to 24 years in the Central Northern region in 2001, 13.8% of the total population for this region. This is over half of all young people in the State (53.1%) and more than two thirds of those in the metropolitan regions (70.2%).

With nearly one in four people in this age group, the City of Adelaide had the highest proportion of young people (22.6%). This was followed by Salisbury Balance (15.9%), Norwood Payneham St Peters - West (15.8%), Salisbury - Central (15.4%), Salisbury - Inner North (15.4%), Tea Tree Gully - Central (15.2%), Playford - West Central (14.9%), Salisbury - North-East (14.6%), West Torrens - East (14.6%), Unley - West (14.5%), Tea Tree Gully - South (14.5%), Tea Tree Gully - Hills (14.2%),

Playford - Elizabeth (14.1%) and Tea Tree Gully - North (14.0%).

The largest numbers of young people were located in the outer SLAs of the Central Northern region, in Tea Tree Gully - South (4,686 young people), Salisbury - South-East (4,501), Salisbury - Central (4,166), Tea Tree Gully - Central (3,981), Charles Sturt - Coastal (3,847), Salisbury - Inner North (3,695), Campbelltown - East (3,691), Port Adelaide Enfield - East (3,658), Tea Tree Gully - North (3,599), Playford - Elizabeth (3,546) and West Torrens - West (3,417).

Southern Adelaide

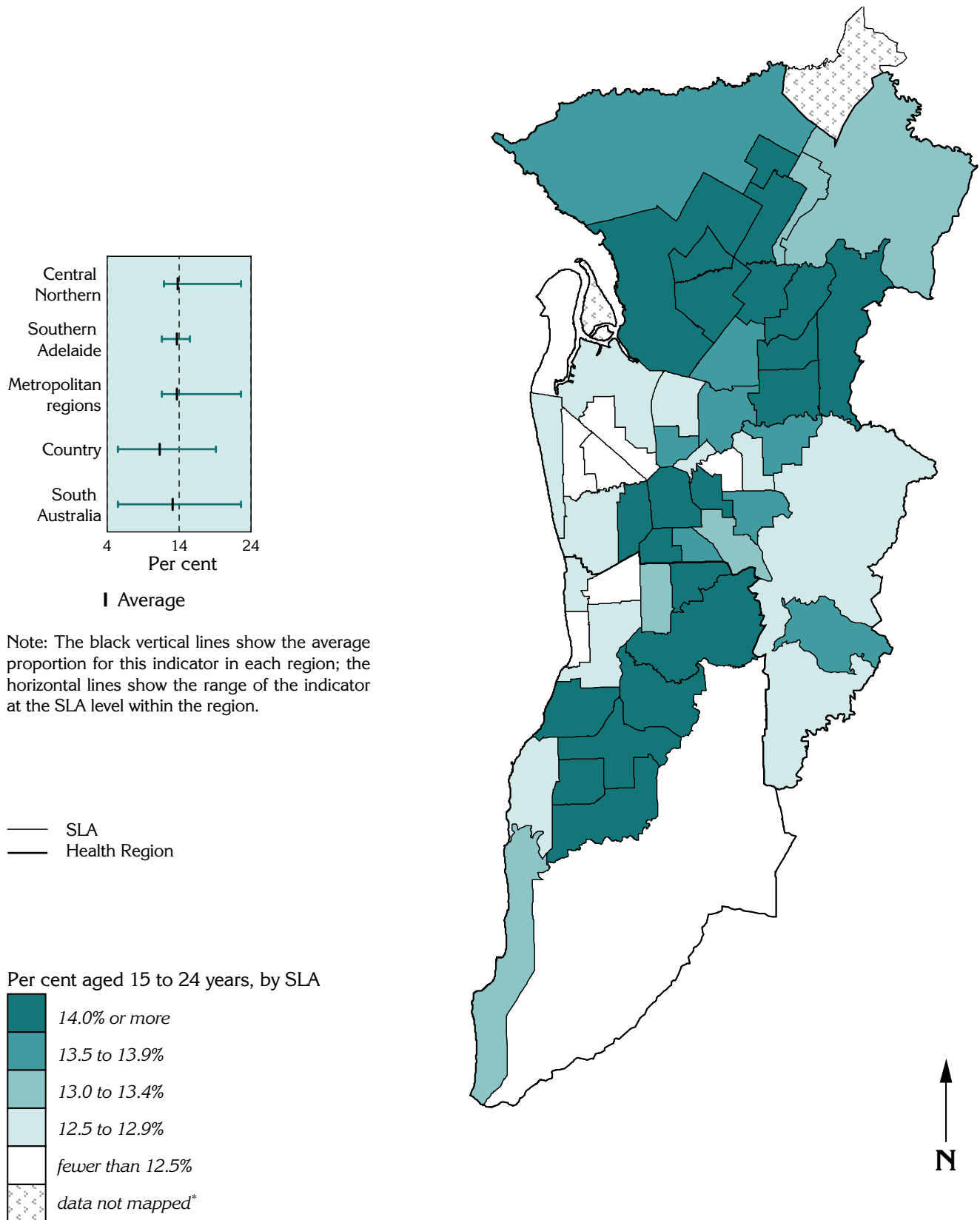
In the Southern region, there were 43,208 young people aged 15 to 24 years, comprising a similar proportion of the region's population to their counterparts in the Central Northern region, of 13.7%.

The highest proportions of young people were recorded in Onkaparinga - Reservoir (15.5%), Onkaparinga - Morphett (15.1%), Marion - South (14.9%), Onkaparinga - Hackham (14.8%), Mitcham - Hills (14.5%), Onkaparinga - Woodcroft (14.2%) and Mitcham - North-East (14.2%).

The largest numbers of young people in the metropolitan regions were located in Onkaparinga - Woodcroft (4,811 young people). The Southern SLAs of Marion - Central (4,109 young people), Onkaparinga - Reservoir (3,777), Onkaparinga - Morphett (3,582) and Mitcham - Hills (3,359) also had large numbers of this population group.

Map 4.5

Young people aged 15 to 24 years, metropolitan regions, 2001



Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Young people aged 15 to 24 years, 2001

Country South Australia

In 2001, there were 46,856 young people aged 15 to 24 years living in country South Australia, comprising 11.4% of the total country population and 24.4% of the State's young people. This was a lower proportion than in the metropolitan regions (13.7%).

The regions with the highest proportions were **Northern and Far Western** (12.9%) and **South East** (12.3%) (Table 4.15 and graph opposite). The highest proportions of 15 to 24 year olds were located in the north of the State, on the west coast, in SLAs close to the metropolitan regions and in parts of the south-east. There were low proportions of young people on the Eyre and Yorke Peninsulas (Map 4.6).

Table 4.15: Regional totals, young people aged 15 to 24 years, 2001

Region	No.	% of Region	% of State
Hills Mallee Southern	11,630	10.7	6.1
Wakefield ¹	10,361	10.9	5.4
South East	7,478	12.3	3.9
Northern & Far Western	6,449	12.9	3.4
Eyre	3,770	11.4	2.0
Mid North	3,159	10.3	1.6
Riverland	3,828	11.7	2.0
Country SA	46,856	11.4	24.4
Central Northern	101,828	13.8	53.1
Southern	43,208	13.7	22.5
Metropolitan regions	145,045	13.7	75.6
South Australia	191,901	13.1	100.0

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

There was no consistent evidence in the correlation analysis of an association at the SLA level between high proportions of young people aged 15 to 24 years and socioeconomic status (Table 8.2).

The Regions

Northern and Far Western region had the greatest proportion of population in the 15 to 24 year age group, with 12.9%, representing 6,449 young people. The SLAs of Unincorporated Far North (19.1%), Port Augusta (12.9%) and Whyalla (12.3%) all had relatively high proportions.

In the **South East** region, 12.3% of the population were aged 15 to 24 years. There were 7,478 young people in this region, including 3,040 living in Mount Gambier (13.3%), the largest SLA population of 15 to 24 year olds in country South Australia.

The SLAs of Naracoorte and Lucindale (12.5%, 993 young people), Grant (12.1%, 910 young people) and Wattle Range - East (12.0%, 381 young people) also had relatively high proportions of young people.

There were 3,828 young people in the **Riverland** in 2001, comprising 11.7% of the population. Within the region, there were high proportions of 15 to 24 year olds located in Berri and Barmera - Berri (13.3%, 900 young people), and Unincorporated Riverland (13.3%, although a small number of only 19 young people).

In the **Eyre** region, there were 3,770 young people, representing 11.4% of the population. The largest proportion within this region at the SLA level was located in Unincorporated West Coast (13.8%), with 82 young people; and the largest number was located in Port Lincoln with 1,838, also representing a relatively large proportion, of 13.7%.

In the **Wakefield** region, 10.9% of the population were aged 15 to 24 years, a total of 10,361 young people. Within the region, there were high proportions of young people in Gawler (12.9%, 2,306 young people), Barossa - Angaston (12.6%, 938) and in Light (12.3%, 1,266).

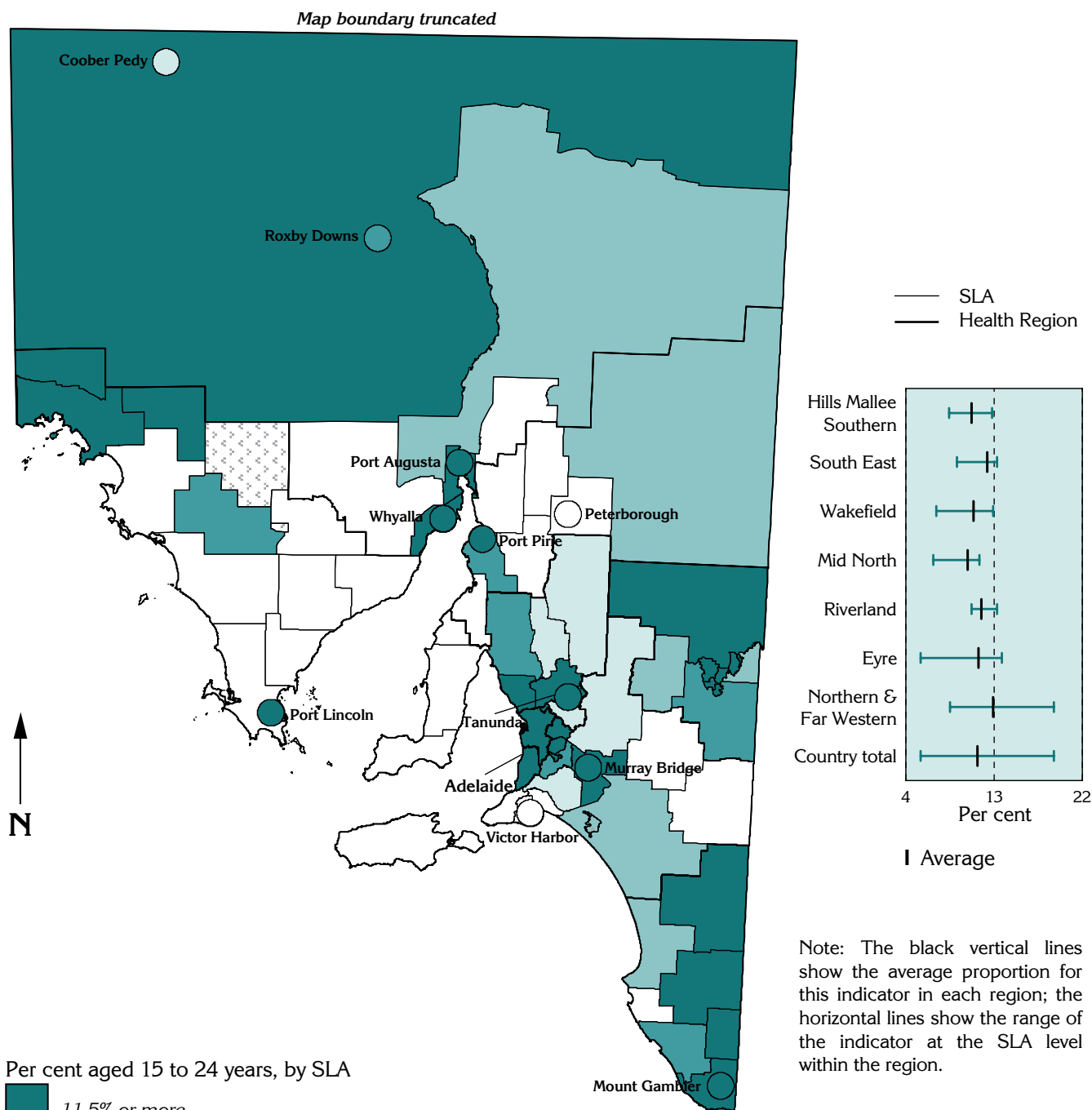
The largest numbers of young people in a region were located in the **Hills Mallee Southern** region of country South Australia, with 11,630 young people, representing 10.7% of the population. In the SLA of Mount Barker - Central, there were 1,932 young people (12.8%) and in Adelaide Hills Balance, 1,009 young people (12.1%).

ASGC Remoteness classification

The proportion of the population aged 15 to 24 years decreased steadily over the first four remoteness areas (from 13.7% in the Major Cities areas to 10.8% in the Remote areas), before increasing in the Very Remote areas (to 13.7%).

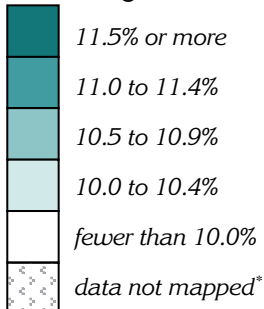
Map 4.6

Young people aged 15 to 24 years, South Australia, 2001



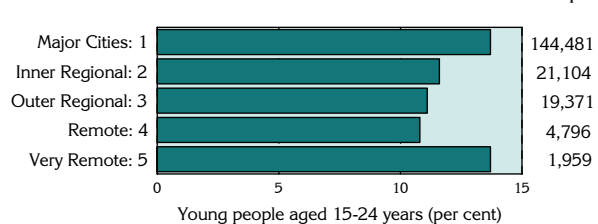
Note: The black vertical lines show the average proportion for this indicator in each region; the horizontal lines show the range of the indicator at the SLA level within the region.

Per cent aged 15 to 24 years, by SLA



*Data were not mapped because the SLA has a population of less than 100

ASGC Remoteness classification



Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

People aged 65 years and over, 2001

Australia is an ageing society, brought about in part by reduced mortality rates at older ages, a trend that has become especially evident over the past two to three decades. Reduced mortality is often associated with increased morbidity, and the incidence of an older population is likely to indicate areas where increased health services will be required.

In the last four Censuses, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over in South Australia has increased substantially, rising from 11.7% in 1986 to 14.6% in 2001 (Table 4.16). The proportion of older people increased at a greater rate in country areas (up by 33.3%) than in Metropolitan Adelaide (22.5%). These proportions, currently the highest in Australia, are projected to continue to increase, and to remain among the nation's highest (ABS 2003). While the overall population of South Australia saw a growth of 9.0% between 1986 and 2001, half (49.5%) of this growth was attributable to the increase in this older population, with ramifications for service provision now and in the future. In previous census years, there has been a younger age structure in country areas compared with Metropolitan Adelaide. However, with a greater annual change in country areas, the proportions in 2001 were similar.

Table 4.16: Proportion of the population aged 65 years and over

<i>Per cent Estimated Resident Population</i>					
Section of State	1986	1991	1996	2001	Per cent change¹
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	12.1	13.2	14.2	14.8	22.5
Country	10.6	12.0	13.4	14.2	33.3
South Australia	11.7	12.9	14.0	14.6	25.2

¹Per cent change over 15 years in the proportion of people aged 65 years and over

Metropolitan regions

In 2001, there were 156,498 people aged 65 years and over in the metropolitan regions, 14.8% of the total metropolitan population and 72.6% of the State's older people (Table 4.17). The proportion of total growth in the metropolitan regions attributable to the increasing population aged 65 and above was 44.5%.

The main concentrations of older people in the metropolitan regions are in the inner and middle suburbs, with an above-average proportion in the outer north, in Playford-Elizabeth (Map 4.7). Although the distribution pattern of the largest numbers of older people was slightly different, the trend of settlement along the metropolitan coastal SLAs was still apparent, with smaller numbers in the inner suburbs.

There was no consistent evidence in the correlation analysis of an association at the SLA level between high proportions of people aged 65 years and over and socioeconomic status. There was, however, a strong association between this population group and low TFRs, low proportions of children and high proportions of dwellings without a motor vehicle (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

The inner suburbs with the highest proportions of people aged 65 years and over were Norwood Payneham St Peters - East (23.1%), West Torrens - West (22.6%), Campbelltown - West (21.9%), Walkerville (21.3%), Port Adelaide Enfield - Inner (20.6%), Charles Sturt - Inner East (19.9%), Charles

Sturt - Inner West (19.2%), and Burnside - South-West (19.4%), and - North-East (19.2%).

The largest numbers of people aged 65 years and over were distributed in a similar pattern with high numbers in West Torrens - West (6,191 people), Charles Sturt - Coastal (5,707), Charles Sturt - Inner West (4,605), Port Adelaide Enfield - East (4,556), Tea Tree Gully - South (4,459), Playford - Elizabeth (4,383), Port Adelaide Enfield - Port (4,365), Port Adelaide Enfield - Coast (4,330), Charles Sturt - Inner East (4,150), Campbelltown - West (4,086) and Charles Sturt - North-East (4,062).

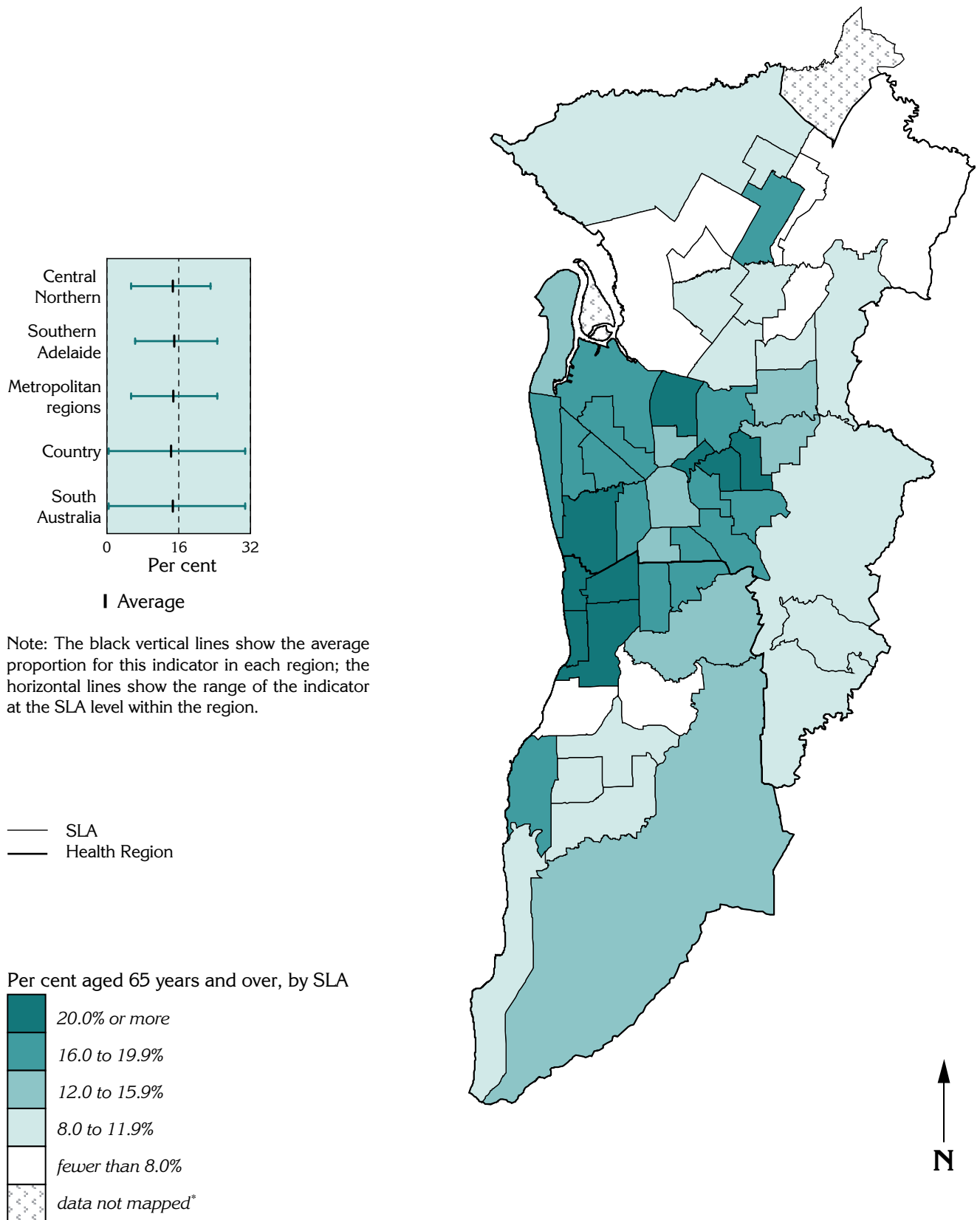
Southern Adelaide

The greatest proportions of older people in the metropolitan regions, where almost a quarter of the population was aged 65 years and over, were located in Holdfast Bay - South (24.6%) and - North (24.3%). There were also high proportions in the SLAs of Marion - North (23.2%), Marion - Central (21.1%), Mitcham - North-East (19.8%) and Mitcham - West (19.2%).

In the Southern Region, there were large numbers of people aged 65 years and over in Marion - Central (6,763 people), Marion - North (5,756), Holdfast Bay - North (4,506) and Mitcham - West (4,207).

Map 4.7

People aged 65 years and over, metropolitan regions, 2001



*Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide:
Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

People aged 65 years and over, 2001

Country South Australia

Almost two thirds (66.1%) of the growth in the total population in country areas from 1996 to 2001 was due to growth in the aged population (compared with 44.5% in the metropolitan regions). This is partly as result of the movement of younger age groups into metropolitan regions to take advantage of greater work and educational opportunities, and of the tendency for people to retire to peri-urban areas.

In 2001, there were 59,105 older people living in country South Australia, 14.4% of the population aged 65 years and over (Table 4.17). The highest proportion was in **Mid North** (16.9%) and the lowest proportion was in **Northern and Far Western** (10.1%).

Table 4.17: Regional totals, people aged 65 years and over, 2001

Region	No.	% of Region	% of State
Hills Mallee Southern	16,543	15.3	7.7
Wakefield ¹	15,146	15.9	7.0
South East	7,865	12.9	3.6
Northern & Far Western	5,037	10.1	2.3
Eyre	4,480	13.6	2.1
Mid North	5,176	16.9	2.4
Riverland	4,711	14.4	2.2
Country SA	59,105	14.4	27.4
Central Northern	108,897	14.7	50.5
Southern	47,595	15.0	22.1
Metropolitan regions	156,498	14.8	72.6
South Australia	215,603	14.7	100.0

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

There was no consistent evidence in the correlation analysis of an association at the SLA level between high proportions of people aged 65 years and over and socioeconomic status (Table 8.2).

The Regions

Mid North had the highest proportion of people aged 65 years and over (16.9%, 5,176 people), and high proportions in the SLAs of Barunga West (21.8%, 559), Orroroo/Carrieton (20.7%, 206) and Peterborough (18.2%, 362). The largest number at this age was in Port Pirie - City (2,181 people, 16.0%).

Hills Mallee Southern region had 15.3% of the population in this age group (16,543 people) and the largest proportion and number of older people in a country SLA living in Victor Harbor (30.8%, 3,311 people). Alexandrina - Coastal also had a high proportion (21.5%, 2,028), with large numbers of older people located in Murray Bridge (2,427, 14.6%) and Mount Barker - Central (1,688, 11.2%).

In **Wakefield**, 15.9% (15,146 people) of the population were aged 65 years and over. There were high proportions in the SLAs of Yorke Peninsula - South (22.5%, 882 people), Yorke Peninsula - North (22.0%, 1,608), Copper Coast (21.7%, 2,317), and Barossa - Tanunda (18.1%, 798). Large numbers of this population group were also living in Gawler (2,816 people, 15.7%), Clare and Gilbert Valleys (1,286, 15.9%), Barossa - Angaston (1,206, 16.2%), and Light (1,138, 11.1%).

In the **Riverland**, 14.4% of the population were aged 65 years and over (4,711 people); however, only Berri and Barmera - Barmera (17.8%, 761) had a high proportion in this age group. Relatively large numbers of people at these ages were living in Renmark Paringa - Renmark (1,134 people, 14.5%), Loxton Waikerie - East (1,072, 14.8%), and Berri and Barmera - Berri (844, 12.4%).

The population in the **Eyre** region included 4,480 people (13.6%) aged 65 years and over. The highest proportion was in Tumby Bay (20.5%, 520 people) and the largest numbers were in Port Lincoln (1,804 people, 13.5%), Lower Eyre Peninsula (495, 12.0%) and Ceduna (343, 9.7%).

Despite a lower proportion (12.9%) in the **South East**, a number of SLAs had large numbers, including Mount Gambier (with the second largest population in this age group in country South Australia), with 3,014 people (13.2%). There were also large numbers in Wattle Range - West (1,214 people, 13.9%), and Naracoorte and Lucindale (1,051, 13.2%).

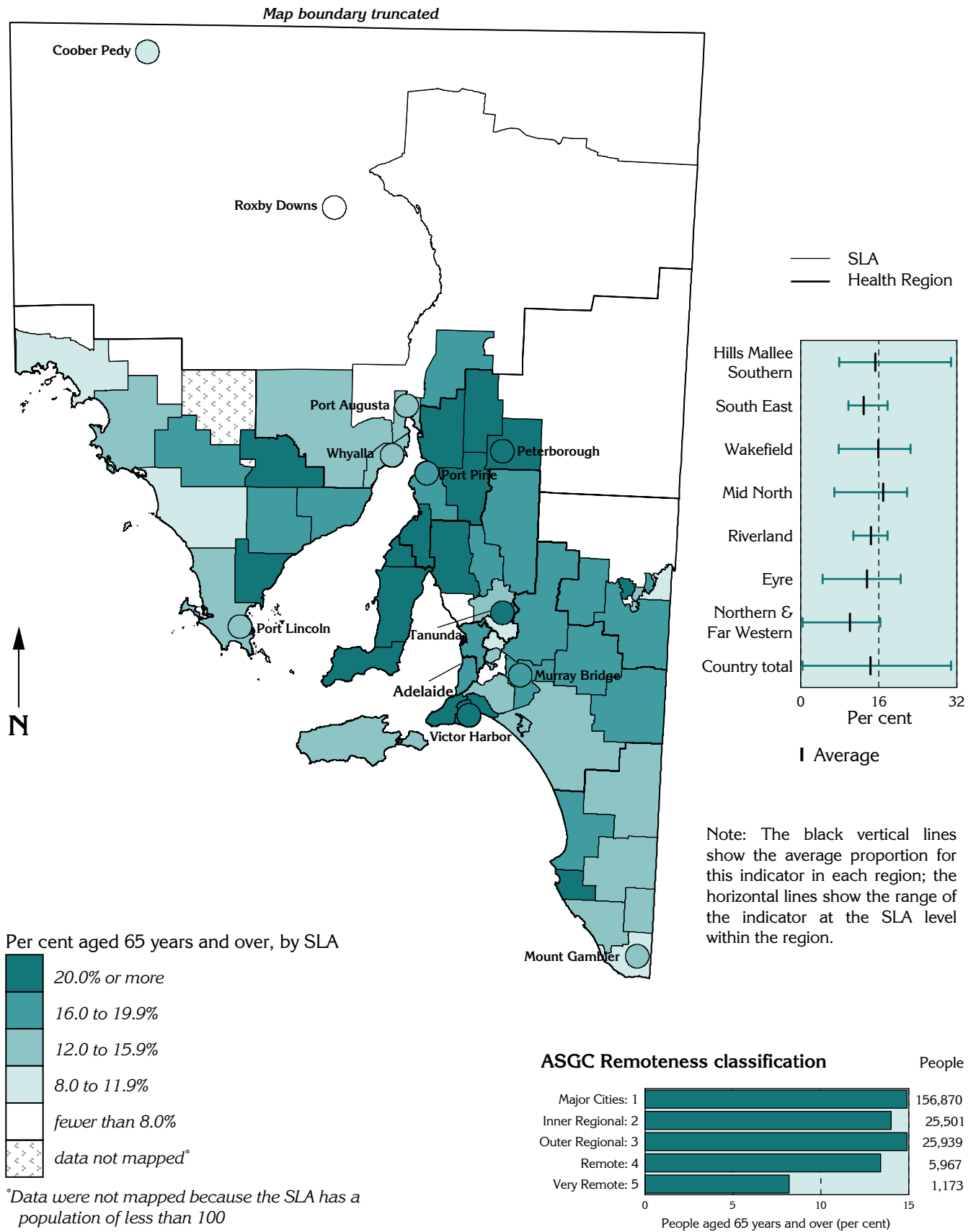
The **Northern and Far Western** region had some of the lowest proportions of older people, where Indigenous people, a population with a younger age structure due to high mortality rates, make up a significant proportion of the population. Low proportions were recorded in Unincorporated Flinders Ranges (4.1%, 51 people) and Unincorporated Far North (4.6%, 272). There was a very low proportion in the mining town of Roxby Downs (0.4%, 15 people). In contrast, Whyalla had the third largest SLA population of older people in country South Australia, with 2,605 people (12.1%).

ASGC Remoteness classification

The highest proportions of people aged 65 years and over were found in the Major Cities and Outer Regional areas, both with 14.9% of the population. The Very Remote areas had the lowest proportion (8.2%). These results indicate the value that older people place on access to health, welfare and other services, which are largely located in the more accessible areas of the State.

Map 4.8

People aged 65 years and over, South Australia, 2001



Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Total fertility rate, 2000 to 2002

The total fertility rate (TFR) measures the production of children and is calculated from details of the age of the female population, the number of births and the age of the mother at birth. SLAs recording fewer than 20 births were excluded from the analysis.

The TFR in country areas of South Australia is higher than in Metropolitan Adelaide, and rates in both of these areas have declined by similar amounts (Table 4.18). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women have higher TFRs than other South Australian women, with rates of 3.16 in Metropolitan Adelaide, 2.86 in country South Australia and 2.99 in South Australia as a whole.

Table 4.18: Total fertility rate¹

Section of State	1990-92	1992-95	2000-02	Per cent change ²
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	1.68	1.64	1.62	-3.6
Country	2.12	2.12	2.04	-3.8
South Australia	1.78	1.75	1.70	-4.5

¹TFRs are the annual average over the years shown

²Per cent change over 10 years in the TFR

Metropolitan regions

There were 37,479 births in the metropolitan regions over the period from 2000 to 2002, which equates to 12,493 births per annum and a total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.61 (Table 4.19).

The highest TFRs were recorded in a number of outer northern SLAs, with relatively high rates in the outer south and in some north-western and outer southern SLAs (Map 4.9). This geographic distribution is consistent with that in Maps 4.1 and 4.2, of the 0 to 4 and 5 to 14 year age groups.

The correlation analysis showed a very strong association with unskilled and semi-skilled workers, and a strong association with single parent, jobless families, the Indigenous population, and unemployment. There were also strong inverse correlations with female labour force participation, managers and administrators, and professionals, PAS and SAS scores (and very strong with PES scores), high income families, 16 year olds in full-time education, the population aged 65 years and over and people of non-English speaking background resident in Australia for less than five years. These results, together with the strong inverse correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, indicate an association at the SLA level between high total fertility rates and socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

The TFR for the Central Northern region was 1.61 (just below that for the whole of the metropolitan regions), with 26,850 births over the period from 2000 to 2002.

The highest TFRs in the metropolitan regions were in Playford - West Central (a TFR of 2.63, 744 births), Playford - Elizabeth (2.27, 1,172), Playford - Hills (2.08, 111), Playford - East Central (2.08, 928), Salisbury - Inner North (1.99, 1,172), Port Adelaide Enfield - Inner (1.93, 802), Salisbury Balance (1.89, 271), Port Adelaide Enfield - Port (1.89, 1,015) and Salisbury - Central (1.81, 1,096).

The SLAs with the lowest TFRs in this region were Adelaide (a TFR of 0.73, 247 births), Unley - West (1.26, 515), Norwood Payneham St Peters - West (1.26, 558), Burnside - North-East (1.31, 492), Charles Sturt - Coastal (1.32, 775), Unley - East (1.37, 638), Norwood Payneham St Peters - East (1.39, 506), Prospect (1.45, 701) and West Torrens - East (1.45, 896).

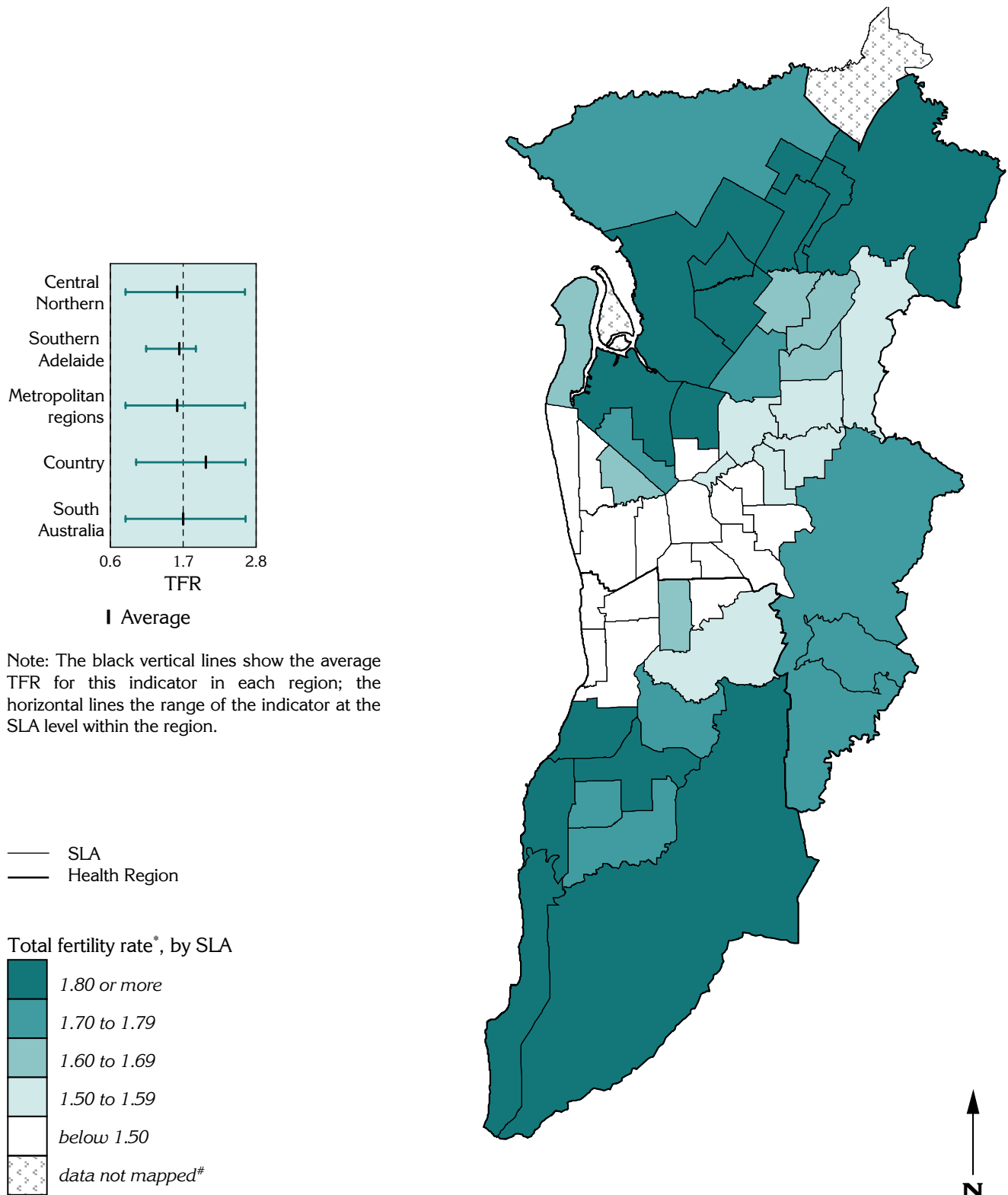
Southern Adelaide

There was a similar TFR in the Southern region, of 1.64, with 10,613 births over the period from 2000 to 2002. The highest TFRs in this region were in the City of Onkaparinga in Onkaparinga - Woodcroft (a TFR of 1.89, 1,457 births), - South Coast (1.88, 872), - North Coast (1.85, 637), - Hills (1.84, 345), - Morphett (1.79, 957), - Reservoir (1.75, 829), and Marion - South (1.83, 752).

There were low TFRs recorded for the SLAs of Holdfast Bay - North (1.14, 427 births), - South (1.31, 334), Mitcham - North-East (1.32, 352), and Marion - Central (1.44, 917).

Map 4.9

Total fertility rate, metropolitan regions, 2000 to 2002



Note: The black vertical lines show the average TFR for this indicator in each region; the horizontal lines the range of the indicator at the SLA level within the region.

*The total fertility rate is a measure of the number of children a woman can expect to bear in her lifetime: it was derived by indirect standardisation, based on SA totals

#Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide: Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Source: Calculated from births data from the ABS

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Total fertility rate, 2000 to 2002

Country regions

There were 15,295 births in country South Australia over the period from 2000 to 2002, which equates to 5,098 births per annum, and a TFR of 2.04.

The regions with the highest TFRs were **Eyre** (2.26, 1,381 births) and **Mid North** (2.18, 1,116) (Table 4.19 and graph opposite). The low TFR in **Northern and Far Western** is surprising given the high proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in this region, and the higher TFR of 2.86 recorded for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women in country South Australia as a whole. The low TFRs in several of the SLAs, in particular Unincorporated Far North with 41.4% of its population being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, are likely to reflect poor quality of data, with the births either not recorded or, most likely, recorded but not with the correct area of address.

The highest TFRs were mapped on the Eyre and Yorke Peninsulas, and in parts of the west coast and the south east (Map 4.10).

Table 4.19: Regional totals, total fertility rate, 2000 to 2002

Region	Births	TFR	% of State
Hills Mallee Southern	3,730	1.95	7.1
Wakefield ¹	3,165	1.91	6.0
South East	2,504	2.08	4.7
Northern & Far Western	2,093	1.96	4.0
Eyre	1,381	2.26	2.6
Mid North	1,116	2.18	2.1
Riverland	1,296	2.12	2.5
Country SA	15,295	2.04	29.0
Central Northern	26,850	1.61	50.9
Southern	10,613	1.64	20.1
Metropolitan regions	37,479	1.61	71.0
South Australia	52,774	1.70	100.0

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

There was no consistent evidence in the correlation analysis of an association at the SLA level between high proportions of TFR and socioeconomic status (Table 8.2).

The Regions

The highest regional TFR in country South Australia was in **Eyre**, a TFR of 2.26 (1,381 births). The highest rates within this region were in Ceduna (a TFR of 2.64, 192 births), Lower Eyre Peninsula (2.60, 163), Elliston (2.56, 59), Le Hunte (2.37, 61), Cleve (2.29, 73), Franklin Harbor (2.24, 41) and Port Lincoln (2.21, 611).

The **Mid North** had a TFR of 2.18, with the highest rates in the SLAs of Port Pirie Balance (a TFR of 2.54, 126 births), Barunga West (2.38, 79), Port Pirie - City (2.16, 571), Northern Areas (2.09, 164) and Mount Remarkable (2.08, 85).

There was a TFR of 2.12 in the **Riverland**. Within this region, there were high rates in the SLAs of Renmark Paringa - Paringa (a TFR of 2.29, 73 births), Berri and Barmera - Barmera (2.24, 154), Loxton Waikerie - West (2.22, 180), Berri and Barmera - Berri (2.19, 304), Renmark Paringa - Renmark (2.04, 314) and Loxton Waikerie - East (2.02, 269).

The **South East** had a TFR of 2.08 in 2000 to 2002. There were high rates in the SLAs of Robe (a TFR of 2.47, 56 births), Tatiara (2.28, 292), Wattle Range - East (2.22, 144), Wattle Range - West (2.08, 337), Mount Gambier (2.08, 1,044) and Naracoorte and Lucindale (2.03, 323).

There was a TFR of 1.96 in the **Northern and Far Western** region. Within this region, there were high rates in the SLAs of Roxby Downs (a TFR of 2.51, 257 births), Flinders Ranges (2.38, 61) and Unincorporated Flinders Ranges (1.88, 57).

Hills Mallee Southern had a TFR of 1.95, with high rates in the SLAs of Kangaroo Island (a TFR of 2.29, 159 births), Southern Mallee (2.23, 83), Mount Barker - Central (2.12, 706), Murray Bridge (2.06, 656) and The Coorong (2.05, 202).

There was a TFR of 1.91 in the **Wakefield** region. SLAs within this region with a high TFR included Yorke Peninsula - South (a TFR of 2.42, 121 births), Yorke Peninsula - North (2.19, 199), Wakefield (2.15, 226), Clare and Gilbert Valleys (2.12, 292), Barossa - Tanunda (2.06, 166) and Copper Coast (2.01, 316).

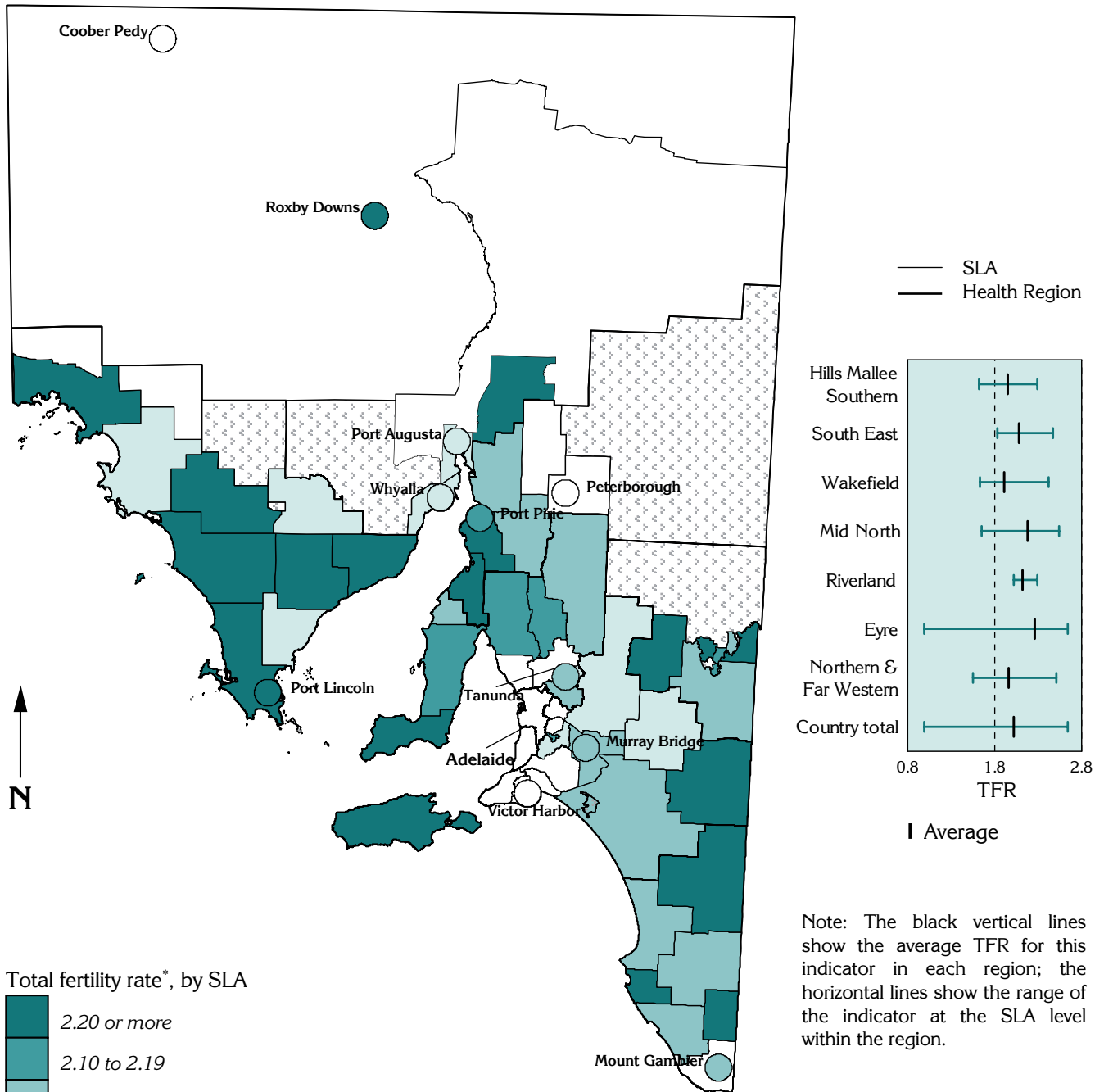
ASGC Remoteness classification

The total fertility rate increases markedly, from a low 1.61 in the Major Cities category to 2.24 in the Remote areas, before decreasing to 1.91 in the Very Remote class.

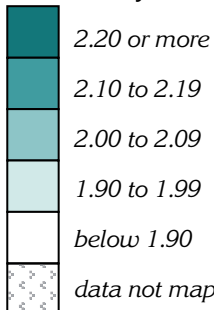
Map 4.10

Total fertility rate, South Australia, 2000 to 2002

Map boundary truncated



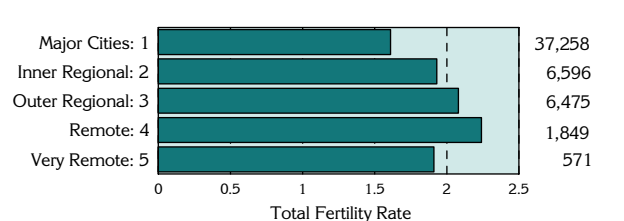
Total fertility rate*, by SLA



*The total fertility rate is a measure of the number of children a woman can expect to bear in her lifetime: it was derived by indirect standardisation, based on SA totals

[#]Data were not mapped because the SLA has a population of less than 100 or there were fewer than 5 births

ASGC Remoteness classification



Source: Calculated from births data from the ABS

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Single parent families, 2001

The majority of single parent families are characterised by poverty and hardship, have poorer health and are major users of publicly-funded services. Details of their location are, therefore, of importance to policy makers and those providing health, education, welfare, housing and transport services.

With some two thirds of single parents with dependent children under 15 years of age having no job (67.5% in Metropolitan Adelaide, 64.3% in country South Australia and 66.7% in South Australia), they are among the most reliant on government support. Further, they are often severely restricted in their access to housing and are much more heavily concentrated in rented accommodation than other family types; the reduction in public rental housing stock at a time when the number of these families is increasing is of major concern (Tables 4.8 and 4.9, page 61). Access to employment, training and other opportunities are also issues for these families in outer suburban areas and for those in country towns, where such prospects are limited for single parents and school leavers alike.

Since 1986, the proportion of single parent families has increased in South Australia from 7.6% to 11.0% in 2001 (Table 4.20). Although it is showing a slightly smaller change (43.5% compared with 48.5%), the proportion of single parent families in Metropolitan Adelaide has been consistently higher than in country areas.

Table 4.20: Single parent families

Section of State	Per cent				
	1986	1991	1996	2001	Per cent change ¹
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	8.0	9.4	10.4	11.5	43.3
Country	6.5	7.6	8.4	9.7	48.5
South Australia	7.6	8.9	9.9	11.0	44.6

¹Per cent change over 15 years in the proportion of single parent families

Metropolitan regions

In 2001, there were 32,772 single parent families in the metropolitan regions, representing 11.5% of all families (Table 4.21). The majority of SLAs with high proportions and large numbers of single parent families were located in the north-western and outer northern suburbs, and in the south along the coast (Map 4.11). The lowest proportions cover an area running from the city, to the east and south-east, then to the north.

The correlation analysis showed very strong associations at the SLA level with the variables for jobless families, the Indigenous population, unskilled and semi-skilled workers, low income families, unemployment and public rental housing. Very strong inverse correlations were recorded with female labour force participation, high income families, full-time educational participation, and managers and administrators, and professionals. These results, together with the very strong inverse correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, indicate an association at the SLA level between single parent families and socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

The highest proportion of single parent families, a quarter of all families (24.7%), was in Playford - West Central. Very high proportions were also living in Playford - Elizabeth (21.7%), Port Adelaide

Enfield - Port (17.5%), Salisbury - Inner North (17.0%), Port Adelaide Enfield - Inner (16.8%), and Salisbury - Central (15.5%). Playford - Elizabeth had the largest number, with 1,467 single parent families, followed by Salisbury - South East (1,131), Salisbury - Central (1,119), Port Adelaide Enfield - Port (1,113) and Salisbury - Inner North (1,110).

The SLAs with the lowest proportions in Central Northern include Playford - Hills (4.3%), Tea Tree Gully Hills (7.1%), Adelaide Hills - Ranges (6.6%), Walkerville (6.8%), Adelaide (7.9%), and Burnside - North-East (7.3%) and - South-West (7.7%).

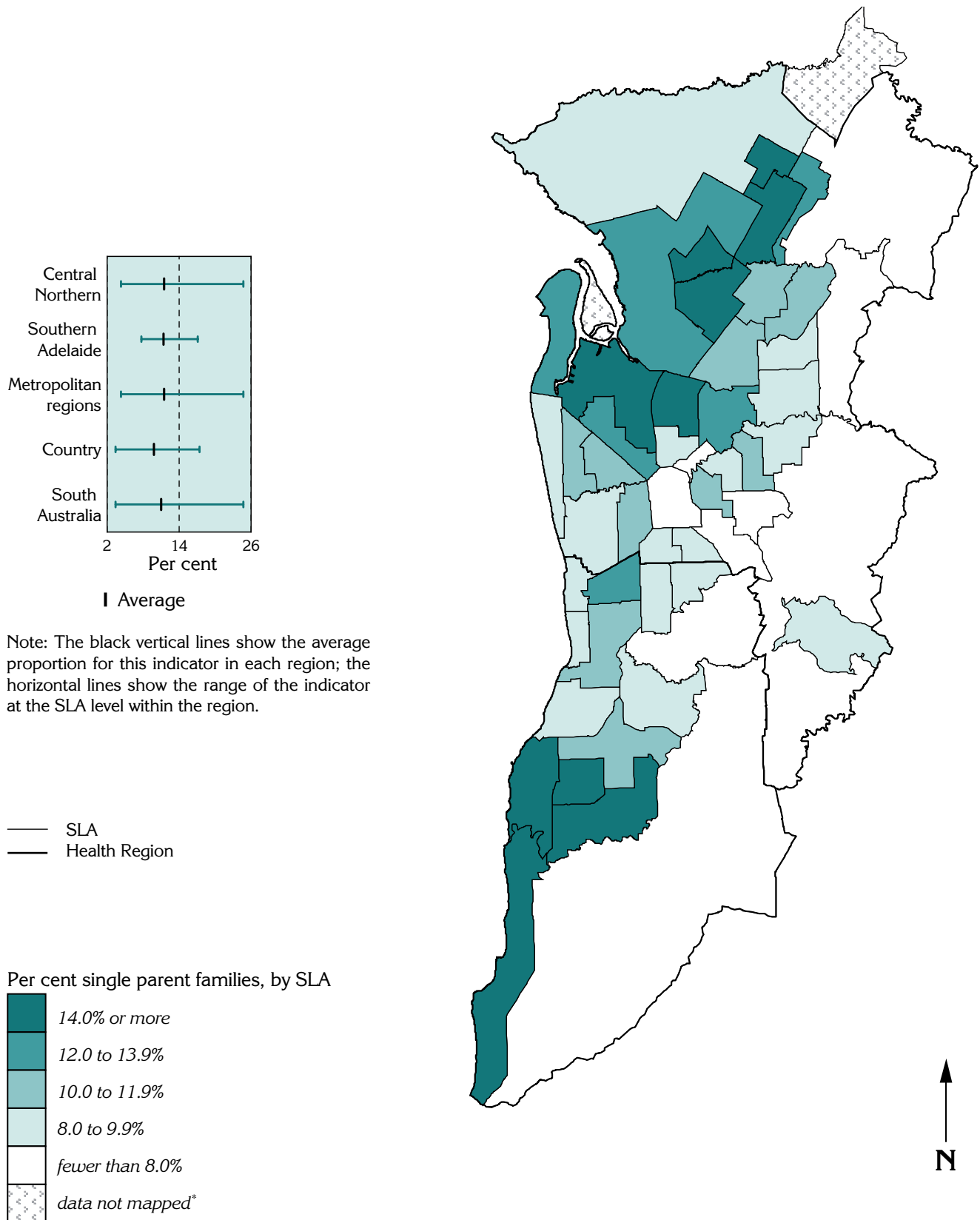
Southern Adelaide

In this region, the SLAs with the highest proportions of single parent families were Onkaparinga - Hackham (17.1%), Onkaparinga - North Coast (16.9%), - South Coast (15.4%), and - Morphett (15.0%). The largest numbers of single parent families were located in Marion - Central (1,044 families), Onkaparinga - Woodcroft (1,021) and Onkaparinga - Morphett (1,000).

The SLAs of Mitcham - Hills (7.9%) and Onkaparinga - Hills (7.7%) had the lowest proportions of single parent families in Southern Adelaide.

Map 4.11

Single parent families, metropolitan regions, 2001



*Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide:
 Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
 A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Single parent families, 2001

Country South Australia

There were 10,946 single parent families in country South Australia in 2001, representing 9.8% of all families.

Although the proportion of single parent families in country South Australia is lower than in the metropolitan regions (9.8% of families), significant concentrations of single parent families occur in the major country towns. The highest proportion was in **Northern and Far Western** (14.1%) and the lowest was in **Wakefield** (8.7%) (Table 4.21 and graph opposite).

The highest proportions of single parent families across the State were located in the major urban centres (where there is a significant stock of public rental housing) and in areas with high proportions of Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders such as Unincorporated Riverland and Unincorporated Far North (Map 4.12). This can place a substantial burden on the often limited, publicly-funded services in country areas.

Table 4.21: Regional totals, single parent families, 2001

Region	No.	% of Region	% of State
Hills Mallee Southern	2,913	9.7	6.7
Wakefield ¹	2,319	8.7	5.3
South East	1,467	8.9	3.4
Northern & Far Western	1,758	14.1	4.0
Eyre	808	9.3	1.8
Mid North	842	10.1	1.9
Riverland	839	9.3	1.9
Country SA	10,946	9.8	25.0
Central Northern	22,888	11.5	52.4
Southern	9,884	11.4	22.6
Metropolitan regions	32,772	11.5	75.0
South Australia	43,718	11.0	100.0

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

The correlation analysis showed a very strong association with the variable for dwellings with no motor vehicle, and strong associations with jobless families, unemployment, public rental housing and Indigenous Australians. Strong inverse correlations were recorded with female labour force participation and managers and administrators, and professionals. These results, together with the strong inverse correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage score, indicate an association at the SLA level between single parent families and socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 8.2).

The Regions

In country South Australia, the highest proportion of single parent families were living in Unincorporated Far North (17.4% of all families, 176 single parent families) and the largest number were living in Whyalla (902 families, 15.7%). Elsewhere in the **Northern and Far Western** region, there were high proportions in Port Augusta (14.2%, 487) and Coober Pedy (12.0%, 63).

In the **Mid North** region, the SLAs of Peterborough (15.4%, 80 families) and Port Pirie - City (12.8%, 480) had high proportions of single parent families.

There were high proportions as well as notable numbers of these families in the **Hills Mallee Southern** SLAs of Mount Barker - Central (14.5%, 598) and Murray Bridge (12.7%, 559).

In the **Riverland**, 9.3% of families were single parent families (808). Single parent families represented 16.3% of all families in Unincorporated Riverland (seven families). Other SLAs in the Riverland had larger numbers, including Renmark Paringa - Renmark (230 families, 10.8%) and Berri and Barmera - Berri (202, 10.9%).

Port Lincoln had a high proportion (14.3%) as well as a large number (493) of single parent families. The **Eyre** region also had some of the lowest proportions of these families, including in the SLAs of Franklin Harbor (3.4%, eleven families), Kimba (3.5%, eleven), Cleve (3.6%, 18) and Le Hunt (3.8%, 15).

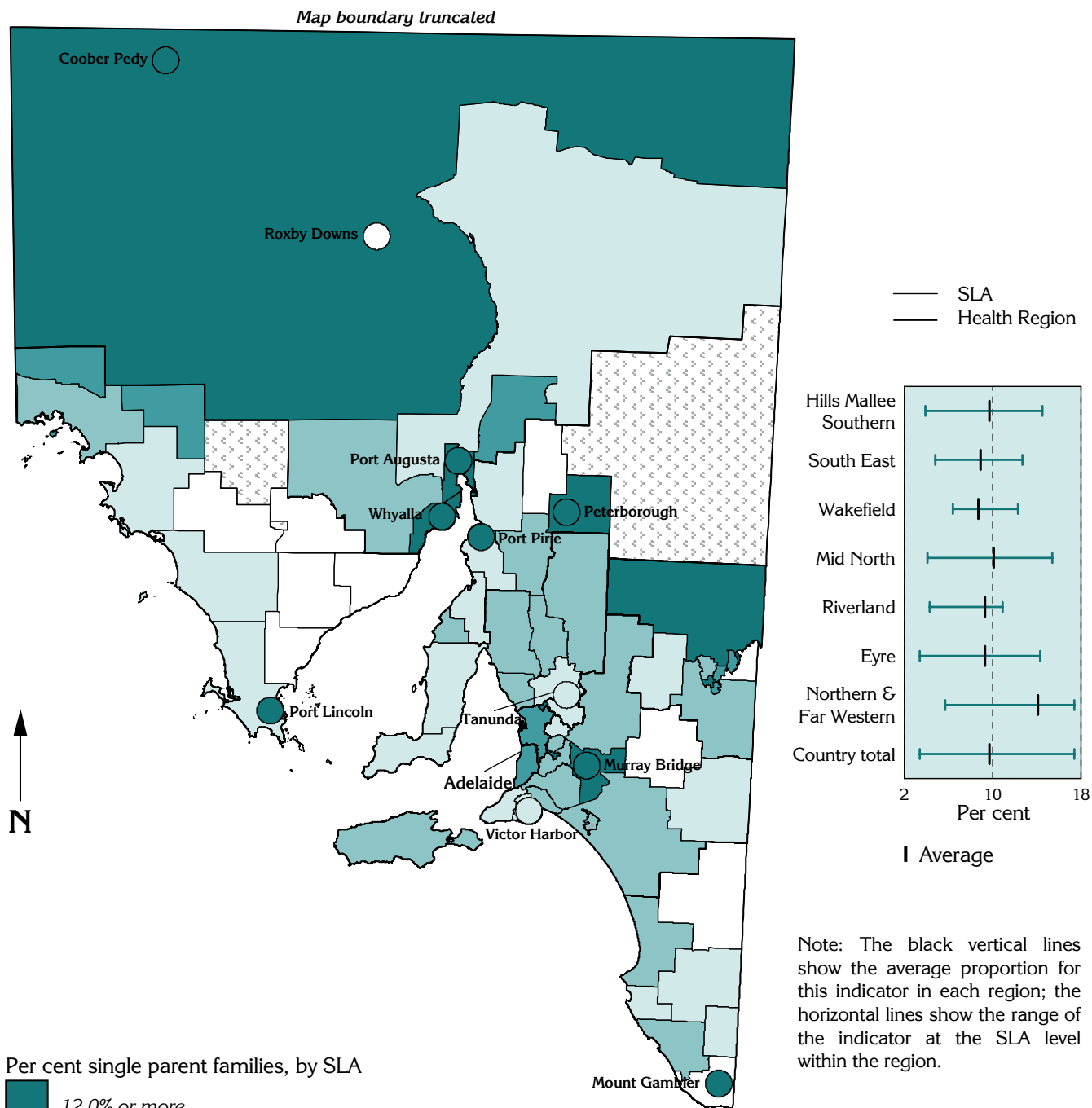
In the **South East** region, Mount Gambier recorded the second largest number of single parent families in country South Australia (773 families, 12.7% of families).

There was a high proportion of single parent families in Gawler (12.3%, 616 families) in the **Wakefield** region. There were relatively large numbers of single parent families in Copper Coast (264 families, 8.7%) and Light (207 families, 7.1%).

ASGC Remoteness classification

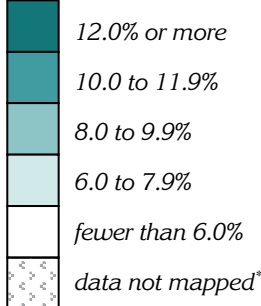
The number of single parent families drops off rapidly with increasing remoteness, until the sharp reversal in the Very Remote areas. The most accessible and the most remote areas had the highest proportions of single parent families, with 11.5% in the Major Cities areas and 11.0% in the Very Remote areas.

Map 4.12 Single parent families, South Australia, 2001

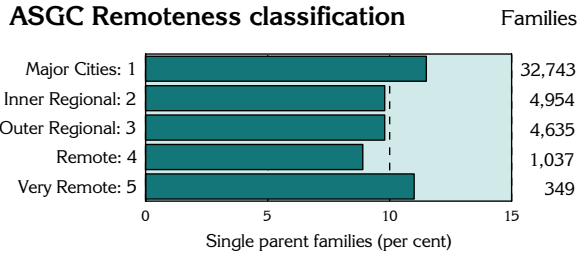


Note: The black vertical lines show the average proportion for this indicator in each region; the horizontal lines show the range of the indicator at the SLA level within the region.

Per cent single parent families, by SLA



*Data were not mapped because the SLA has a population of less than 100 or there were fewer than five cases



Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Low income families, 2001

Low income families comprised almost one quarter (23.8%) of all families in the State for which income details were obtained in the 2001 Census. The use of low income as a measure of poverty is compromised to an extent by the fact that it is influenced by differences in family size, age structure and housing tenure and costs. While the variable will normally capture most welfare dependent families, it will also include sizeable numbers of families for which low incomes are linked to their retirement status. However, the concentrations of low income families in areas with high proportions of people who are dependent on unemployment benefits, supporting parents' benefits, age or disability pensions suggests that many families in these areas are suffering considerable financial hardship. Those in outer suburban or country areas face additional difficulties associated with accessing a comprehensive range of services.

Over the fifteen years to 2001, the proportion of families on low incomes in South Australia has increased by 13.3% (to 23.8% of all families), despite a small decline between 1986 and 1991 (Table 4.22). The proportion of low income families has consistently been higher in country South Australia. However, the change in Metropolitan Adelaide is greater than that in the rest of the State, suggesting that the proportions will become more similar if this trend continues. Readers should note the footnote to Table 4.2 on page 54 regarding the interpretation of comparisons of low income family data over time.

Table 4.22: Low income families

Section of State	Per cent				
	1986	1991	1996	2001	Per cent change ¹
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	19.2	17.4	21.8	22.5	17.2
Country	25.9	24.9	26.2	27.3	5.3
South Australia	21.0	19.4	22.9	23.8	13.3

¹Per cent change over 15 years in the proportion of low income families

Metropolitan regions

In 2001, there were 64,115 families living on a low income in the metropolitan regions, representing 22.4% of all families (Table 4.23). The highest proportions of low income families were located in the north-west and southern coastal SLAs (Map 4.13)

The correlation analysis showed a very strong association at the SLA level with the variables for jobless families, unemployment, single parent families, public rental housing dwellings, the Indigenous population, unskilled and semi-skilled workers and a strong correlation with dwellings with no motor vehicle. Very strong inverse correlations were recorded with high income families, female labour force participation, full-time educational participation and managers and administrators, and professionals. These results, together with the very strong inverse correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage score, suggest an association at the SLA level between high proportions of low income families and socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

The highest proportions of families living on a low income were located in the Central Northern region in Playford - Elizabeth (41.4%, 2,794 families), Playford - West Central (41.0%, 1,363),

Port Adelaide Enfield - Port (37.6%, 2,388) and - Inner (35.1%, 1,760), Charles Sturt - North-East (28.6%, 1,842) and - Inner West (28.4%, 1,917), Campbelltown - West (28.5%, 1,464), and Salisbury - Central (28.0%, 2,025).

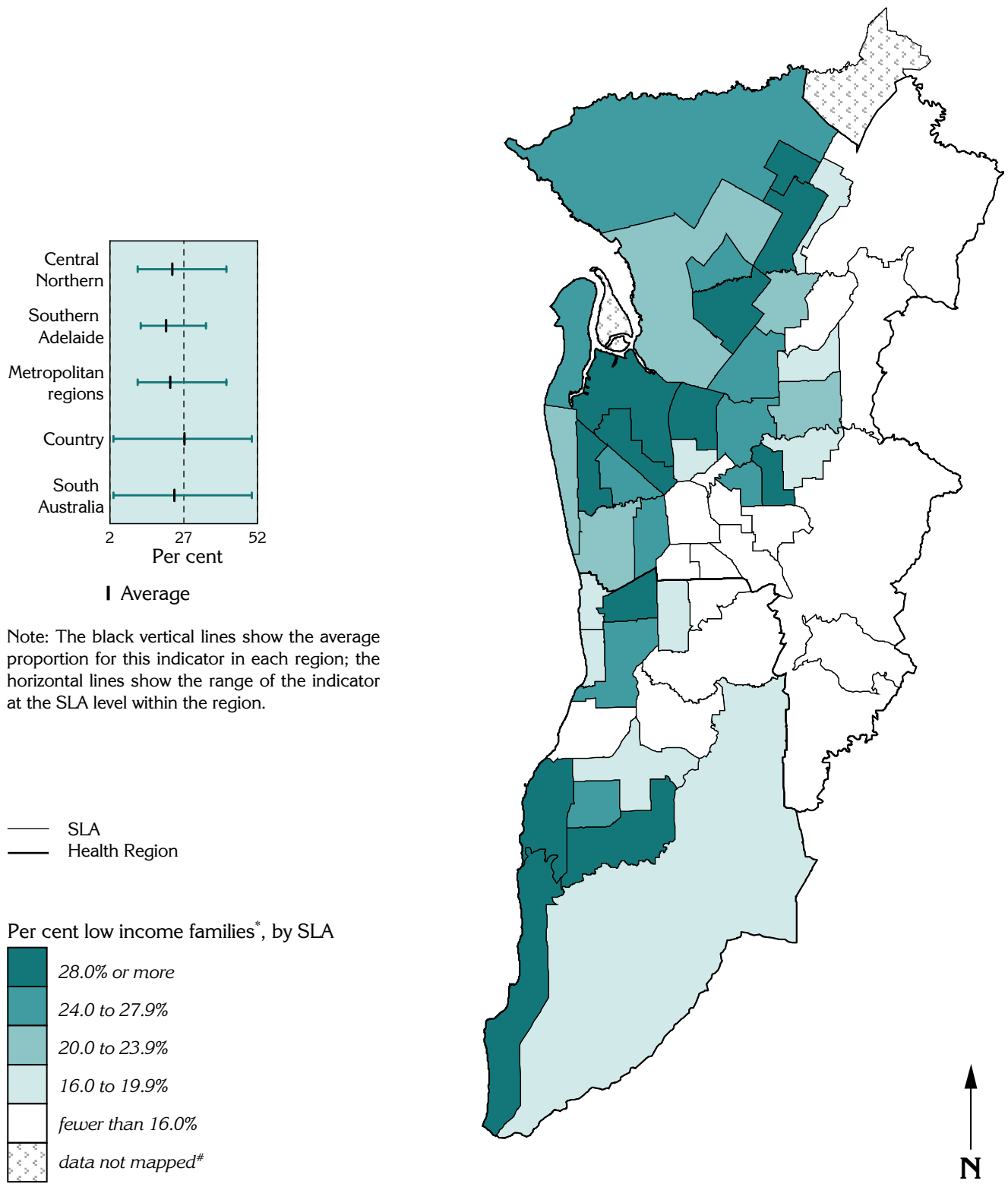
There were also large numbers of families living on a low income in Salisbury - South-East (2,404), Port Adelaide Enfield - East (2,000), Port Adelaide Enfield - Coast (1,874) and Tea Tree Gully - South (1,865).

Southern Adelaide

In the south, there were high proportions of low income families in Onkaparinga - North Coast (34.5%, 1,665 families), - South Coast (28.7%, 1,836), - Hackham (28.4%, 1,097), and Marion - North (28.1%, 1,804). The largest number of low income families in the south was located in Marion - Central (2,365 families, 26.4%).

Map 4.13

Low income families, metropolitan regions, 2001



*Families with annual income of less than \$26,000 as a percentage of all families for which an income was obtained
 #Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide: Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Low income families, 2001

Country South Australia

In 2001, there were 30,365 low income families (27.2% of all families) in country South Australia. The **Mid North** region had the highest proportion (33.6% of all families) (Table 4.23 and graph opposite).

There were high proportions of low income families in many of the regions, with contrasting very low proportions in Roxby Downs, the area around Leigh Creek (Unincorporated Flinders Ranges), and the Barossa Valley and surrounding Adelaide Hills (Map 4.14). The absolute numbers of low income families in some of the towns are also significant.

Table 4.23: Regional totals, low income families, 2001

Region	No.	% of Region	% of State
Hills Mallee Southern	8,420	28.0	8.9
Wakefield ¹	7,283	27.3	7.7
South East	3,614	21.9	3.8
Northern & Far Western	3,485	28.0	3.7
Eyre	2,408	27.8	2.5
Mid North	2,809	33.6	3.0
Riverland	2,346	26.1	2.5
Country SA	30,365	27.2	32.1
Central Northern	45,837	23.1	48.5
Southern	18,278	21.0	19.3
Metropolitan regions	64,115	22.4	67.9
South Australia	94,480	23.8	100.0

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

The correlation analysis showed a strong association with the variable for jobless families; there was also a very strong inverse correlation with high income families. These results, together with the strong inverse correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, suggest an association at the SLA level between high proportions of low income families and socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 8.2).

The Regions

In the **Mid North**, 2,809 families were living on a low income, representing 33.6% of the 8,356 families in this region. Within this region, there were high proportions of low income families living in Peterborough (45.2%, 237 families), Barunga West (35.6%, 248) and Mount Remarkable (34.9%, 285). The majority of low income families in this region were located in Port Pirie - City (1,236 families, 33.1%).

There were 3,485 low income families in the **Northern and Far Western** region, representing 28.0% of all families. It is of note that the region had both the highest and lowest proportions of this population group (see graph opposite). In

Unincorporated Whyalla, half of the 56 families in this SLA were living on a low income (50%, 28 families). There were also high proportions (and larger numbers) in Unincorporated Far North (38.6%, 392) and Coober Pedy (37.3%, 195). The largest numbers in this region were located in Whyalla (1,779 families, 31.1%) and Port Augusta (889, 26.0%).

The largest number of low income families in country South Australia was located in **Hills Mallee Southern**, with 8,420 families (28.0%). Within the region, there were high proportions of low income families in Victor Harbor (38.5%, 1,225 families), Alexandrina - Coastal (36.9%, 1,000) and Mid Murray (34.8%, 779). There were also large numbers of these families in Murray Bridge (1,397, 31.7%) and Mount Barker - Central (884, 21.4%).

In **Eyre**, there were 2,408 low income families representing 27.8% of the 8,674 families in the region. The SLAs with the largest proportions in this region represented relatively small numbers, such as Unincorporated West Coast (35.4%, 46 families) and Elliston (34.7%, 105). The largest number of low income families in this region was located in Port Lincoln (902, 26.1%).

Wakefield region had the second highest regional number of low income families (7,283), representing 27.3% of all families. Within this region, there were high proportions in the SLAs of Yorke Peninsula - South (44.3%, 493 families), Copper Coast (37.9%, 1,145), Yorke Peninsula - North (37.2%, 770) and Goyder (34.6%, 402). There were a relatively large number of low income families in Gawler (1,267 families, 25.3%).

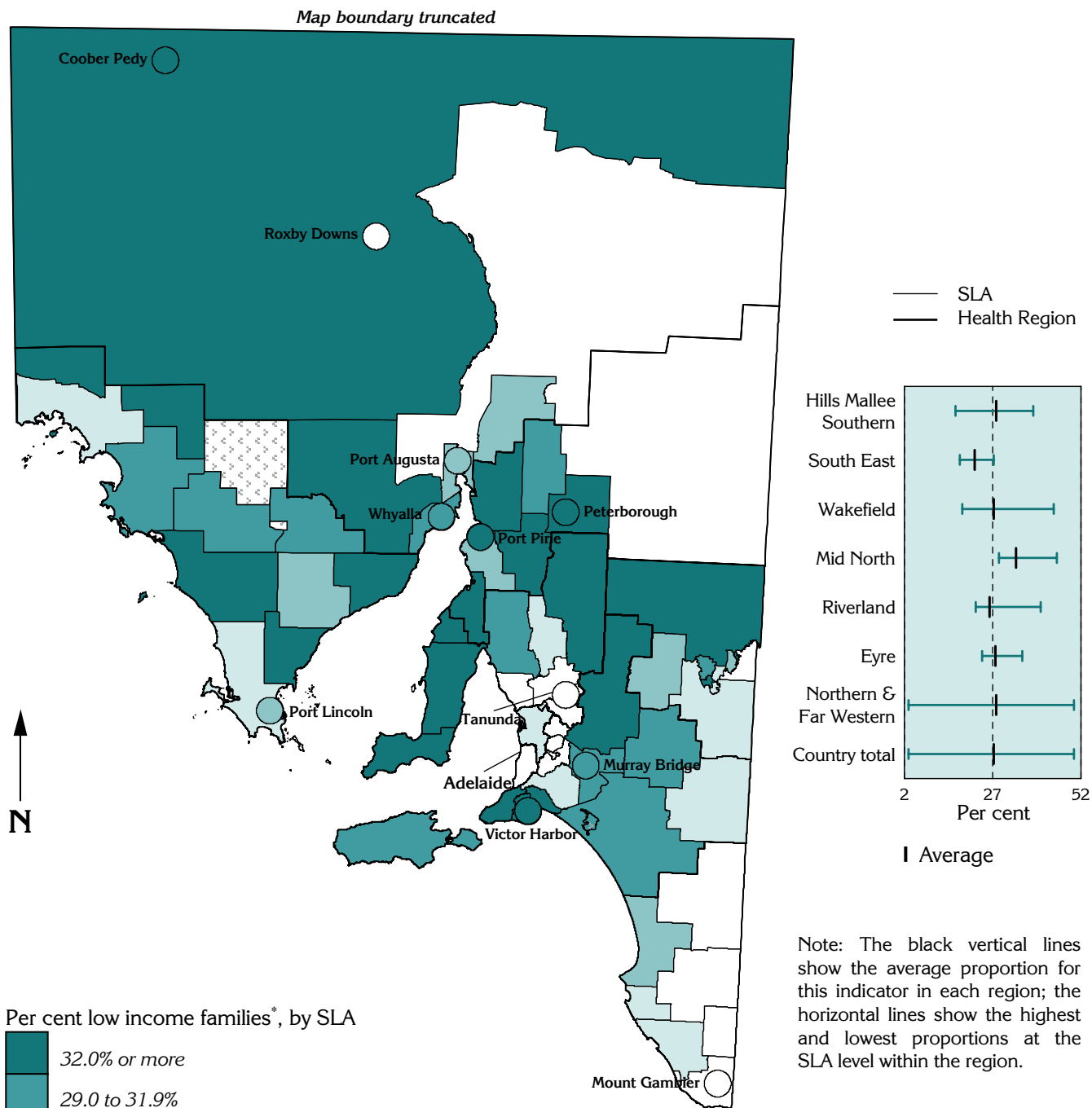
In the **Riverland**, one in four families (26.1%) was living on a low income, with 2,346 of the 8,982 families in this category. The SLAs in this region had lower proportions than the other regions. Unincorporated Riverland was the only SLA mapped in the highest range, with 40.6% representing a small number of 13 families.

The **South East** region had the lowest proportion of low income families, 21.9% (3,614 families), with the largest number located in Mount Gambier (1,398, 22.9%); the highest and lowest proportions were in Lacedpede (27.3%) and Grant (17.7%).

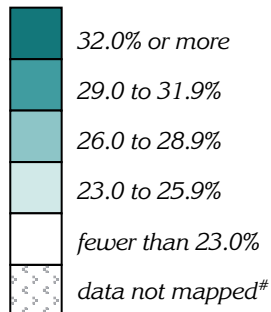
ASGC Remoteness classification

The lowest proportion of low income families was recorded in the Major Cities areas (22.5%), increasing to a high of 31.8% in the Very Remote areas.

Map 4.14 Low income families, South Australia, 2001



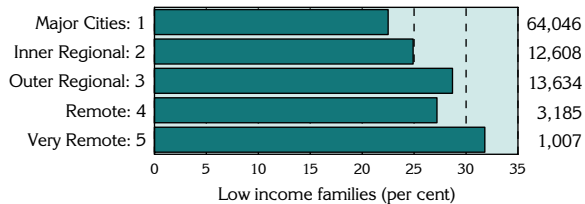
Per cent low income families*, by SLA



*Families with annual income of less than \$26,000 as a percentage of all families for which an income was obtained

[#]Data were not mapped because the SLA has a population of less than 100

ASGC Remoteness classification Families



Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Jobless families with children aged less than 15 years, 2001

Families with no employed parent (referred to as 'jobless' families) not only experience economic disadvantage, but may also have reduced social opportunities that can affect their health and wellbeing (see pages 1-5). Children aged less than 15 years living in families with no employed parent are particularly at risk, as the absence of a resident employed parent may impact negatively on a child's immediate material circumstances, and future health, educational and social outcomes. However, for one-parent families in this situation, a non-resident parent may provide some financial assistance, and may also be employed. The pattern of this variable when mapped demonstrates a commonality with many of the characteristics of people experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage, including poorer self-reported health, lower life expectancy and increased mortality.

Overall, 18.7% of South Australian families with children under 15 years of age were jobless in 2001 (Table 4.24). This data was not available for South Australia for earlier periods. However, the ABS has made estimates for 1991 and state that 'Over this decade, families in which no parent was employed have been a relatively stable proportion of all families with children aged less than 15 years' (around 18%) (ABS 2004).

Table 4.24: Families with children aged less than 15 years in which no parent is employed

<i>Per cent</i>	
Section of State	2001
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	19.2
Country	17.5
South Australia	18.7

Metropolitan regions

In 2001 in the metropolitan regions, there were 21,082 families with children aged less than 15 years in which no parent was employed, representing 19.2% of families in this category (Table 4.25).

The distribution of jobless families was similar to that of low income families, with the highest proportions recorded in the north and north-western areas, as well as in the outer southern suburbs (Map 4.15). In contrast, the lower proportions were generally in the eastern and inner southern regions.

The correlation analysis showed a very strong association at the SLA level with the variables for low income families, single parent families, unemployment, Indigenous people, public rental housing and unskilled and semi-skilled workers. These results, together with the very strong inverse correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, indicate a strong association at the SLA level between high proportions of jobless families and socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

There were 15,490 jobless families with children less than 15 years of age living in Central Northern region, 20.4% of all families in the region with children of this age. It is of note that the region had both the highest and lowest proportions of this population group in the metropolitan area (see graph opposite) and close to the most extreme rates in the State (which were in the **Northern and**

Far Western region (see graph on page 93)). Approximately half of all families in both Playford - Elizabeth (51.0%, 1,451 families, the largest number in the metropolitan regions) and Playford - West Central (48.9%, 879 families) were jobless.

There were also high proportions in the SLAs of Port Adelaide Enfield - Port (41.2%, 1,051 jobless families), Port Adelaide Enfield - Inner (36.8%, 699), Salisbury - Central (29.9%, 962), - Inner North (27.7%, 957) and Balance (27.5%, 201), Charles Sturt - North-East (26.8%, 699), Port Adelaide Enfield - East (26.2%, 663), and Charles Sturt - Inner West (22.1%, 503).

Relatively large numbers of jobless families were also recorded in the SLAs of Salisbury - South-East (787 jobless families, 21.8%), Port Adelaide Enfield - Coast (566, 19.3%), Tea Tree Gully - South (503, 15.3%) and Salisbury - North-East (501, 19.4%).

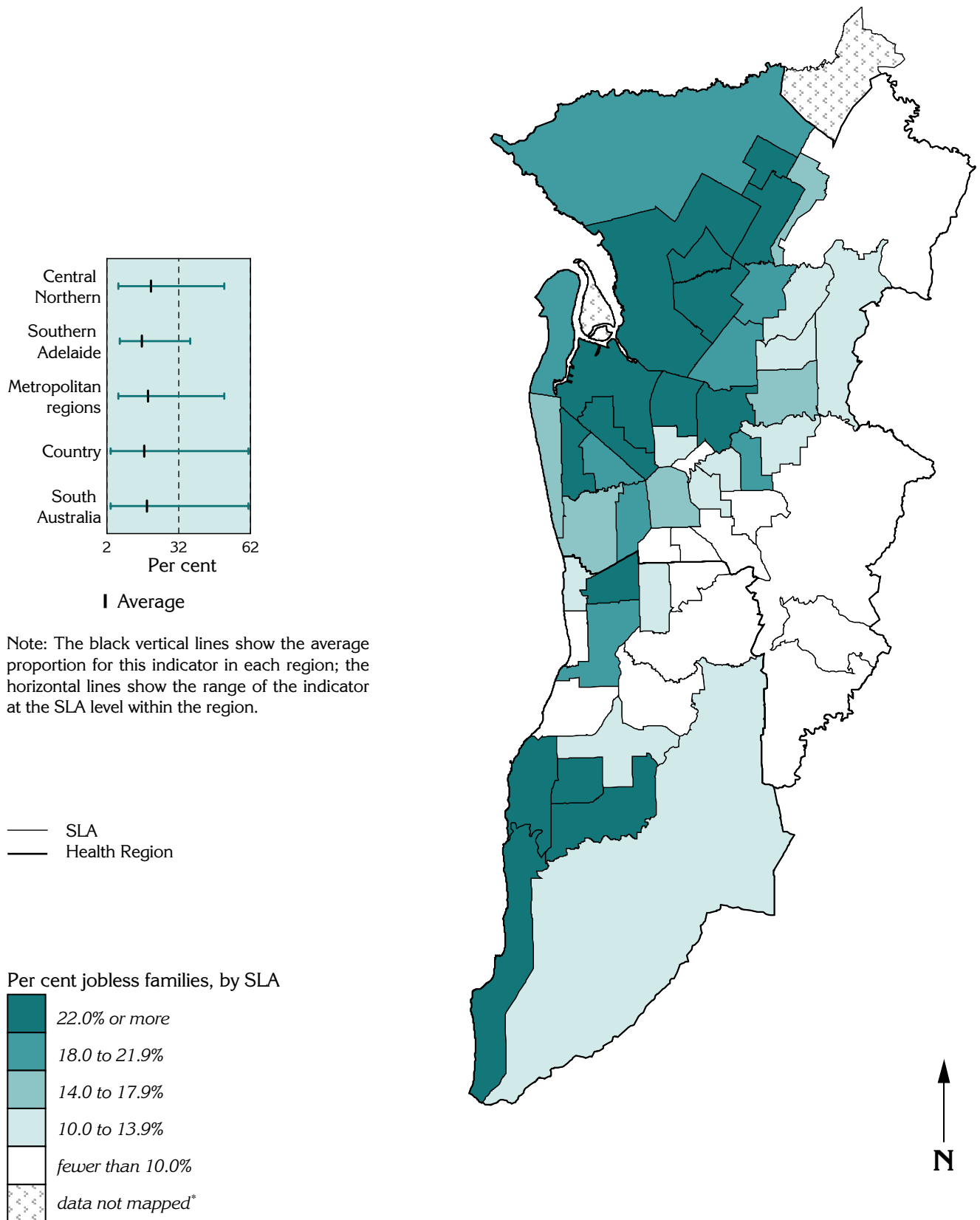
Southern Adelaide

There were 5,592 jobless families in the south, representing 16.6% of families with children aged less than 15 years in the region. The SLAs in the City of Onkaparinga had the highest proportions of jobless families, from the highest (over a third) in Onkaparinga - North Coast (36.8%, 666 jobless families) to 30.8% in Hackham (556), 25.1% in Morphett (698) and 24.1% in South Coast (670). Marion - North had 22.7% of families in this category (488 jobless families).

There were also relatively large numbers of jobless families in Marion - Central (600 jobless families, 21.3%) and Onkaparinga - Woodcroft (491, 11.2%).

Map 4.15

Jobless families with children aged less than 15 years, metropolitan regions, 2001



Note: The black vertical lines show the average proportion for this indicator in each region; the horizontal lines show the range of the indicator at the SLA level within the region.

*Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide: Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Jobless families with children aged less than 15 years, 2001

Country South Australia

There were 8,121 families living in country South Australia with children aged less than 15 years in which no parent was employed, 17.6% of all families with children at these ages.

Mid North (24.5%) and **Northern and Far Western** regions (24.0%) had the highest proportions of jobless families in country South Australia (Table 4.25 and graph opposite). There were high proportions of jobless families in a number of areas with high proportions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, including the north of the State, around Whyalla, Port Augusta, Peterborough and Unincorporated Riverland. There were also high proportions in parts of the Yorke Peninsula and Port Pirie (Map 4.16).

Table 4.25: Regional totals, jobless families, 2001

Region	No.	% of Region	% of State
Hills Mallee Southern	1,974	16.4	6.8
Wakefield ¹	1,739	16.7	6.0
South East	970	13.8	3.3
Northern & Far Western	1,407	24.0	4.8
Eyre	554	14.7	1.9
Mid North	818	24.5	2.8
Riverland	659	17.8	2.3
Country SA	8,121	17.6	27.8
Central Northern	15,490	20.4	53.0
Southern	5,592	16.6	19.1
Metropolitan regions	21,082	19.2	72.2
South Australia	29,203	18.7	100.0

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

The correlation analysis showed a strong association with the variables for single parent families, low income families and dwellings with no motor vehicle. There were also inverse correlations with a number of variables: very strong with female labour force participation and strong with high income families, full-time participation in education at age 16 and Internet use. These results, together with the very strong inverse correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage indicate a strong association at the SLA level between high proportions of jobless families and socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 8.2).

The Regions

Within **Mid North** (24.5%, 818 jobless families), the largest proportions were located in Peterborough (39.0%, 80 jobless families), Port Pirie City (27.7%, 436), Port Pirie Balance (23.2%, 90) and Barunga West (20.4%, 49).

Nearly one quarter of families with at least one child under the age of 15 years living in the **Northern**

and **Far Western** region were jobless in 2001 (24.0%, 1,407 jobless families). It is of note that the region had both the highest and lowest proportions of this population group (see graph opposite). The largest proportions in this region (although with smaller numbers) were in Unincorporated Whyalla (61.1%, eleven jobless families), Coober Pedy (30.0%, 65), Unincorporated Far North (27.8%, 160), Whyalla (26.9%, 703) and Port Augusta (26.2%, 397).

In the **Riverland**, 17.8% (659) of families with a child or children under the age of 15 years were jobless. Within this region, there were high proportions in Unincorporated Riverland (42.1%, representing just eight jobless families) and Renmark Paringa - Renmark (21.4%, 201).

There were 1,739 jobless families in **Wakefield**, representing 16.7% of all families with at least one child under the age of 15 years in this area. Over one quarter of families in the Copper Coast were jobless (26.7%, 277 jobless families), with high proportions also in Goyder (23.1%, 102) and Yorke Peninsula - South (22.7%, 82). There were large numbers of jobless families in Gawler (396 jobless families, 19.3%) and Light (172, 13.8%).

The largest number of jobless families with at least one child under 15 years of age was in the **Hills Mallee Southern** region (1,974 jobless families, 16.4%). Within this region, the largest proportions were located in Murray Bridge (24.8%, 463), Mid Murray (21.7%, 166) and Yankalilla (20.5%, 72). Relatively large numbers were also recorded in Mount Barker - Central (339, 17.2%), Alexandrina - Coastal (180, 19.7%) and Victor Harbor (165, 18.6%).

In **Eyre**, 14.7% of families were jobless (554 families), with the largest number and proportion in Port Lincoln, where approximately one in five families (21.3%, 330) were jobless.

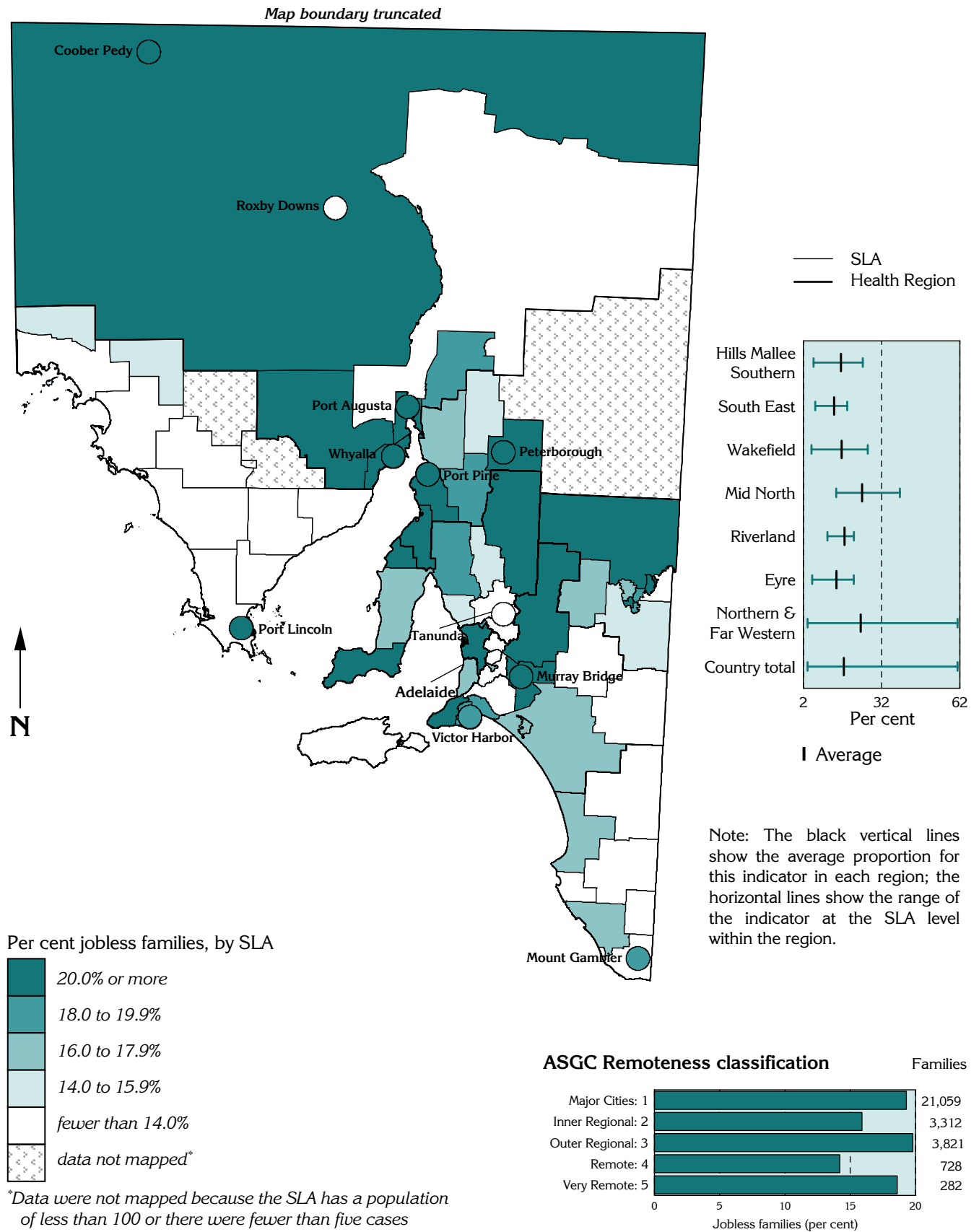
In the **South East**, there were 970 jobless families, representing 13.8% of all families with at least one child under the age of 15 years. Although the proportions of jobless families in this region were lower, there were relatively large numbers in Mount Gambier (505 families, 18.8%) and Wattle Range - West (164, 16.4%).

ASGC Remoteness classification

The lowest proportions of jobless families were recorded in the Remote (14.2%) and Inner Regional (15.9%) classes, with high proportions of 19.3%, 19.8% and 18.6% in the Major Cities, Outer Regional and Very Remote areas, respectively.

Map 4.16

Jobless families with children aged less than 15 years, South Australia, 2001



Source: Calculated on unpublished data from the ABS

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Unemployment rate, 2003

Those who do not have access to secure and satisfying work are less likely to have an adequate income; and unemployment and under-employment are generally associated with reduced life opportunities and poorer health and wellbeing. The official unemployment data show that the South Australian labour force has recovered from the recession of the early 1990s, when unemployment was above ten per cent, to be substantially lower, at 6.2%, in March 2003 (Table 4.26). However, this official measure of unemployment does not take account of hidden unemployment (caused by changes in the labour force participation rate) or under-employment (resulting from the loss of full-time jobs and the creation of part-time jobs). An alternative labour force indicator, which addresses these deficiencies, suggests the real level of unemployment in South Australia is some three times the official rate (Hetzl et al. 2004).

Table 4.26: Unemployment rate, for the month of March, selected years

Section of State	Per cent				
	1988	1993	1998	2003	Per cent change ¹
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	9.1	12.3	10.1	6.6	-27.8
Country	8.2	9.0	9.3	5.3	-35.2
South Australia	8.8	11.4	9.9	6.2	-29.4

¹Per cent change over 15 years in the rate of unemployment

Metropolitan regions

In March 2003, there were an estimated 36,815 unemployed people in the metropolitan regions (6.6% of the labour force) (DEWR 2003). Table 4.4 (on page 59) illustrates the considerable variation in unemployment rates between the different sexes and by age group within the metropolitan regions.

- In all age groups under 65 years, the proportion of males unemployed was higher than of females (although the rates in the 15 to 19 year age groups are similar);
- The overall rate of female unemployment was lower; however, a much larger proportion of the female labour force is employed on a part-time basis (47.1% in 2003, compared with 13.0% for males) (Hetzl et al. 2004);
- For both sexes, the younger age groups experienced the highest levels of unemployment, a tendency that is especially evident for males.

The overall spatial pattern is of high unemployment rates across an area from the city centre to the north-western suburbs, as well as in a number of outer northern and southern suburbs (Map 4.17).

The correlation analysis showed a strong or very strong association at the SLA level between high levels of unemployment and many indicators of socioeconomic disadvantage. Female labour force participation, participation in full-time education at age 16 years, high income families, SAS scores and Internet use at home, were strongly inversely correlated with high levels of unemployment. These results, together with the very strong inverse correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, indicate an association at the geographic level between unemployment and socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

By far the highest unemployment rates in Central Northern were those in the SLAs of Playford - Elizabeth and - West Central (21.1% and 17.3%, respectively). Other SLAs with high rates were Port Adelaide Enfield - Port and - Inner (14.3% and 11.8%, respectively), Adelaide (10.5%), Charles Sturt - North-East (10.2%), and Salisbury - Central and - Inner North (9.9% and 9.8%, respectively).

Tea Tree Gully - North and - Hills (2.8 and 2.9%, respectively), Adelaide Hills - Central (3.0%) and Burnside - South-West (3.1%) had the lowest rates in the region.

The largest numbers of unemployed people were in Playford - Elizabeth (1,992 people), Port Adelaide Enfield - Port (1,465), Salisbury - Central and - South-East (1,320 and 1,267, respectively), Charles Sturt - North-East (1,224) and Salisbury - Inner North (1,201).

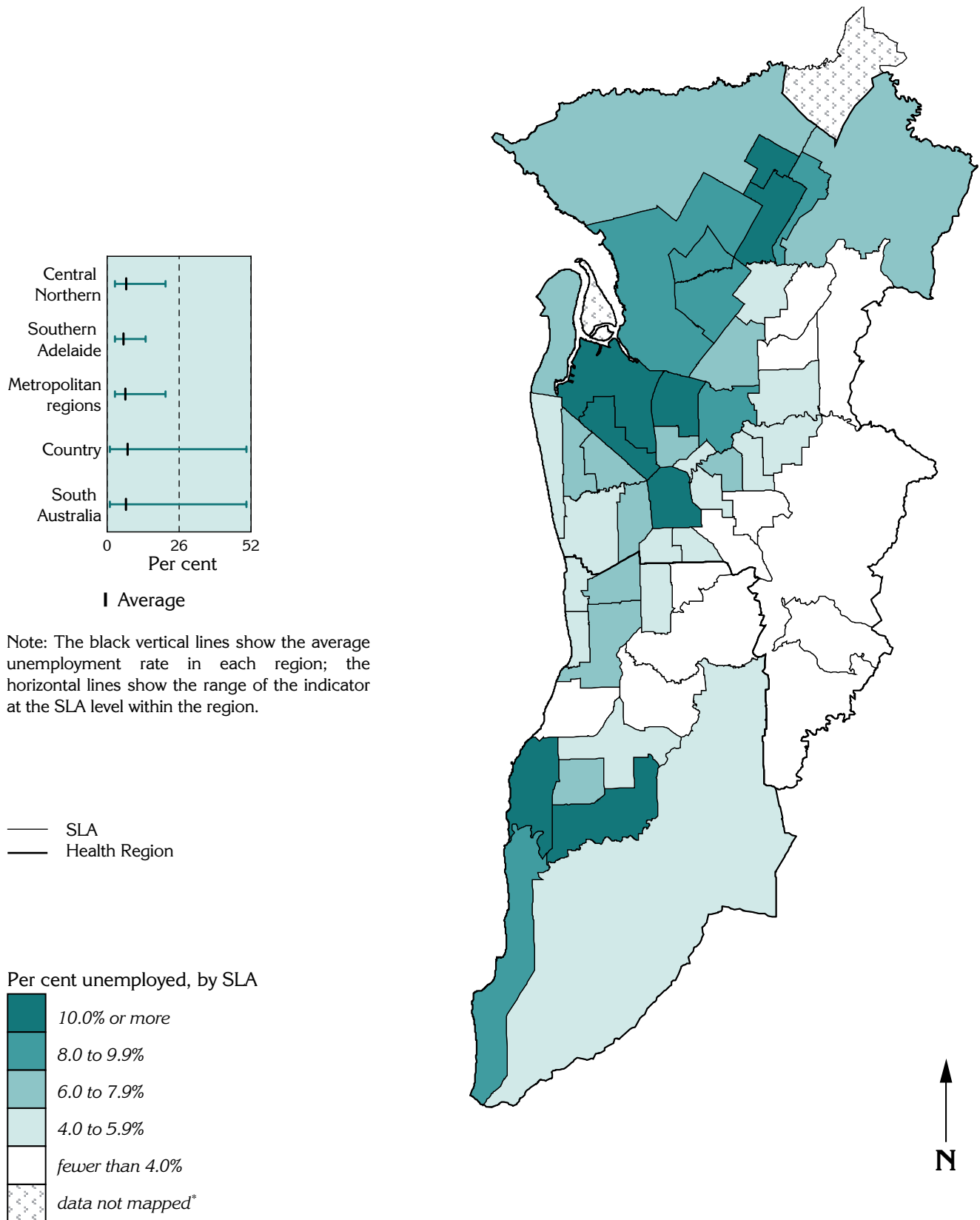
Southern Adelaide

Unemployment rates in the Southern region were lower than those in the north, and the numbers of unemployed people were generally smaller. Onkaparinga - North Coast (13.9%), - Hackham (11.4%) and - South Coast (8.8%) had the highest estimated levels of unemployment. Onkaparinga - North Coast also had the largest number of unemployed people (1,042), the same number as estimated for Marion - Central. The South Coast and Woodcroft SLAs in Onkaparinga City had 968 and 945 unemployed people, respectively.

Mitcham - North-East and - Hills (2.8% and 3.2%, respectively), Onkaparinga - Reservoir (3.3%) and Marion - South (3.5%) were estimated to have the lowest unemployment rates.

Map 4.17

Unemployment rate, metropolitan regions, 2003



*Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide:
 Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Source: Calculated on data from DEWR

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
 A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Unemployment rate, 2003

Country South Australia

The data presented here include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who receive (un)employment benefits through the Community Development Employment Project (CDEP) schemes. Their inclusion increases the unemployment rate in the country areas from 5.3% to 7.4%, with some very high rates at the SLA level. More details of this adjustment are included on page 59 and in Table 4.5.

In March 2003, there were an estimated 14,822 unemployed people in country areas of South Australia, comprising 7.4% of the labour force. In addition to the issue of hidden unemployment and under-employment, recorded unemployment rates in rural areas tend to be affected by the absorption into family farm work, for little financial reward, of people who would take other work if it were available.

There are wide variations at the regional level in unemployment rates, from 4.4% in **South East** to almost four times that level in **Northern and Far Western** (17.3%). The highest unemployment rates were in SLAs in the far north, along the west coast, and in Whyalla and Port Augusta, all regions with relatively large Indigenous populations (Table 4.27 and graph opposite).

Table 4.27: Regional totals, unemployment², 2003

Region	No.	% of Region	% of State
Hills Mallee Southern	2,803	5.2	5.4
Wakefield ¹	2,587	5.6	5.0
South East	1,466	4.4	2.8
Northern & Far Western	3,876	17.3	7.5
Eyre	1,760	10.8	3.4
Mid North	1,327	10.2	2.6
Riverland	1,003	5.9	1.9
Country SA	14,822	7.4	28.7
Central Northern	27,013	6.9	52.3
Southern	9,802	5.9	19.0
Metropolitan regions	36,815	6.6	71.3
South Australia	51,637	6.8	100.0

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

²Includes CDEP data

The correlation analysis showed a strong association at the SLA level between high levels of unemployment and the variables for single parent families, the Indigenous population and dwellings with no motor vehicle. There was a strong inverse correlation with educational participation at age 16 years and Internet use at home. These results, together with the strong inverse correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, indicate an association at the SLA level between unemployment and socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 8.2).

The Regions

Northern and Far Western region had the highest level of unemployment (17.3% and 3,876 people) and the greatest variation in rates (see graph opposite). In Unincorporated Far North, half of the population were unemployed, with a rate of 50.3% (1,111 people). There were also very high rates in the SLAs of Port Augusta (18.7%, 1,103 people), Unincorporated Whyalla (16.9%, 15), Coober Pedy (15.0%, 147) and Whyalla (14.6%, 1,405). The lowest rate in country South Australia was recorded for Roxby Downs (1.0%, 20 people).

In **Eyre**, also with a notable variation in rates, 10.8% of the population were unemployed (1,760 people). The highest rates were in Unincorporated West Coast (38.9%, 128 people) and Ceduna (31.2%, 568), with a high number in Port Lincoln (670, 10.5%). There were low rates in Cleve (2.0%, 20 people) and Le Hunte (2.5%, 20).

The unemployment rate in **Mid North** was 10.2% (1,327 unemployed people) and the highest rate within the region was in Peterborough (17.4%, 119 people). There was also a high unemployment rate in Port Pirie - City (13.6%, 769).

In **Riverland**, with an unemployment rate of 5.9% (1,003 people), the highest rate was in Berri and Barmera - Berri (9.0%, 331 people) and the lowest was in Loxton Waikerie - West (4.1%).

In **Wakefield**, the unemployment rate was 5.6% (2,587 people); high unemployment rates were recorded in the SLAs of Copper Coast (10.8%, 434 people) and Yorke Peninsula - North (10.3%, 312), with a low rate in Barossa - Tanunda (2.2%, 52).

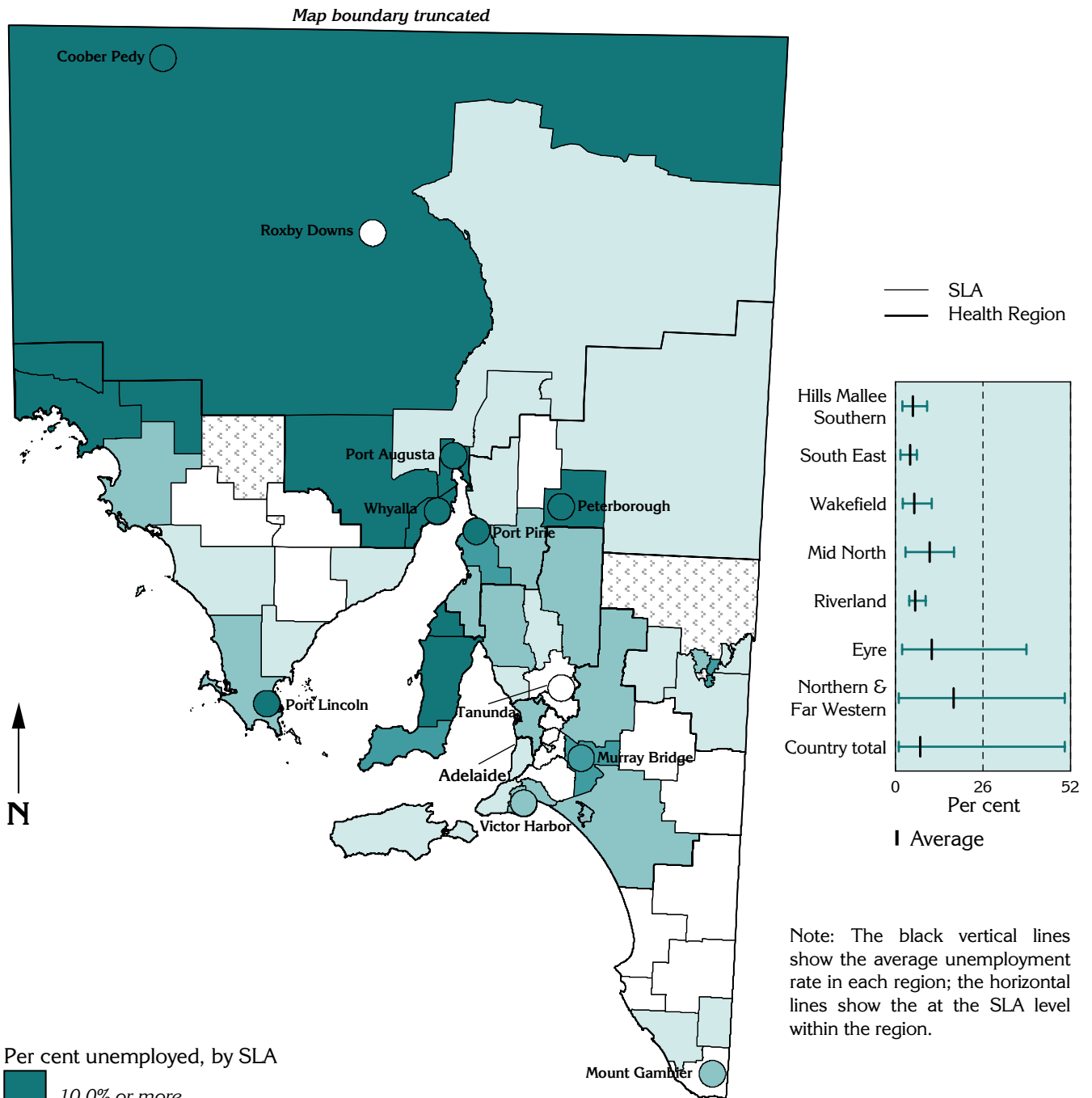
The unemployment rate in **Hills Mallee Southern** was 5.2% (2,803 people). Relatively low rates were recorded in this region, particularly in the SLAs of Adelaide Hills - North (2.1%, 75), Southern Mallee (2.3%, 28) and Adelaide Hills Balance (2.6%, 122). Murray Bridge had a large number of unemployed people (739 people, 9.4%).

The **South East** had an unemployment rate of 4.4% (1,466 people). There were low rates in the SLAs of Tatiara (1.5%, 58) and Naracoorte and Lucindale (2.4%, 111), and a large number of unemployed people in Mount Gambier (759, 6.4%).

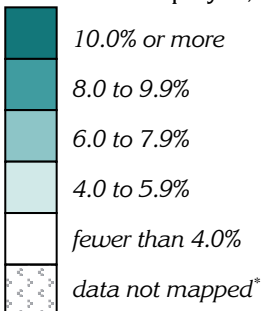
ASGC Remoteness classification

The highest level of unemployment was recorded in the Very Remote areas, with a substantial 28.1% of the labour force unemployed. Rates were lowest in the most accessible areas, with an unemployment rate of 5.2% in the Inner Regional areas and 6.6% in the Major Cities areas.

Map 4.18 Unemployment rate, South Australia, 2003

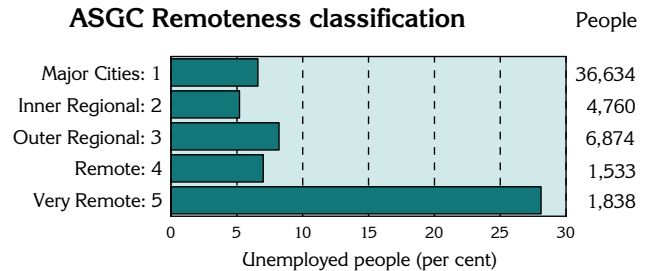


Per cent unemployed, by SLA



*Data were not mapped because the SLA has a population of less than 100 or there were fewer than five cases

ASGC Remoteness classification



Source: Calculated on data from DEWR

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Unskilled and semi-skilled workers, 2001

Occupation remains the most important determinant of wealth, social standing and wellbeing for most people in Australian society. The occupations defined by the ABS as unskilled and semi-skilled, encompass most lower paid, and less skilled blue collar jobs, and their prevalence therefore forms a useful general measure of low socioeconomic status. These occupations (ABS 'intermediate production and transport workers' and 'labourers and related workers') have shown an overall decline as a proportion of the total employed labour force in South Australia since 1986, down by 21.2% in Metropolitan Adelaide (Table 4.28). There was also a reduction in country South Australia between 1986 and 1991, before small increases over the following two census years, to give an overall decline of 5.4%. These trends have resulted in a widening gap between Metropolitan Adelaide and country areas.

Table 4.28: Unskilled and semi-skilled workers

Section of State	Per cent				
	1986	1991	1996	2001	Per cent change ¹
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	21.6	18.8	17.3	17.0	-21.2
Country	25.7	22.3	23.5	24.3	-5.4
South Australia	22.7	19.8	19.0	18.9	-16.5

¹Per cent change over 15 years in the proportion of unskilled and semi-skilled workers

Metropolitan regions

In 2001, there were 78,132 unskilled and semi-skilled workers in the metropolitan regions, 16.9% of the employed labour force (Table 4.29). The pattern of variation in the proportion of workers in these categories reflects the long-established contrast between the working class northern, western and southern suburbs in the metropolitan regions, and the middle and upper class suburbs in and around the city, and to the east and south-east (Map 4.19).

The correlation analysis showed a very strong association between the geographic distribution of unskilled and semi-skilled workers and jobless, single parent and low income families; Indigenous people, total fertility rates, 0 to 4 year old children and unemployment. Conversely, there was a strong inverse association with female labour force participation, high income families, managers and administrators and professionals; PES, PAS and SAS scores, Internet use at home, and full-time participation in education. These results, together with the very strong inverse correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, indicate an association at the SLA level between high proportions of unskilled and semi-skilled workers and socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

The 55,634 unskilled and semi-skilled workers in the Central Northern region represented 17.4% of the labour force in 2001, although there was marked variation between SLAs (see graph opposite). The highest proportion of these workers in the metropolitan regions was located in Playford - West Central (42.8%, 1,411 workers). High proportions were also recorded in Playford - Elizabeth (36.7%, 2,384), Salisbury - Inner North

(35.5%, 3,358), Port Adelaide Enfield - Port (32.8%, 2,546), Salisbury - Central (31.9%, 3,278), Salisbury Balance (29.9%, 706), Playford - East Central (25.5%, 2,126), Playford - West (25.0%, 830) and Port Adelaide Enfield - Inner (24.0%, 1,568).

The largest number of unskilled and semi-skilled workers in the metropolitan regions was located in Salisbury - South-East (3,455 workers, 23.9%). There were also large numbers in Port Adelaide Enfield - Coast (2,419, 20.5%), Tea Tree Gully - South (2,416, 15.9%), Salisbury - North-East (2,318, 23.4%), Tea Tree Gully - Central (2,180, 16.4%), Port Adelaide Enfield - East (2,016, 18.5%), Charles Sturt - North-East (2,005, 20.8%) and Charles Sturt - Inner West (1,913, 20.2%).

Values of less than 12.0% of the labour force in these occupations were common in SLAs in the eastern suburbs, with the lowest proportions in Burnside - South-West (5.1%), Burnside - North-East (5.9%), Adelaide (5.9%), Walkerville (5.9%), Norwood Payneham St Peters - West (6.2%) and Unley - East (6.6%); the SLAs of Campbelltown - West and - East (15.6% and 14.2%, respectively) were the exceptions.

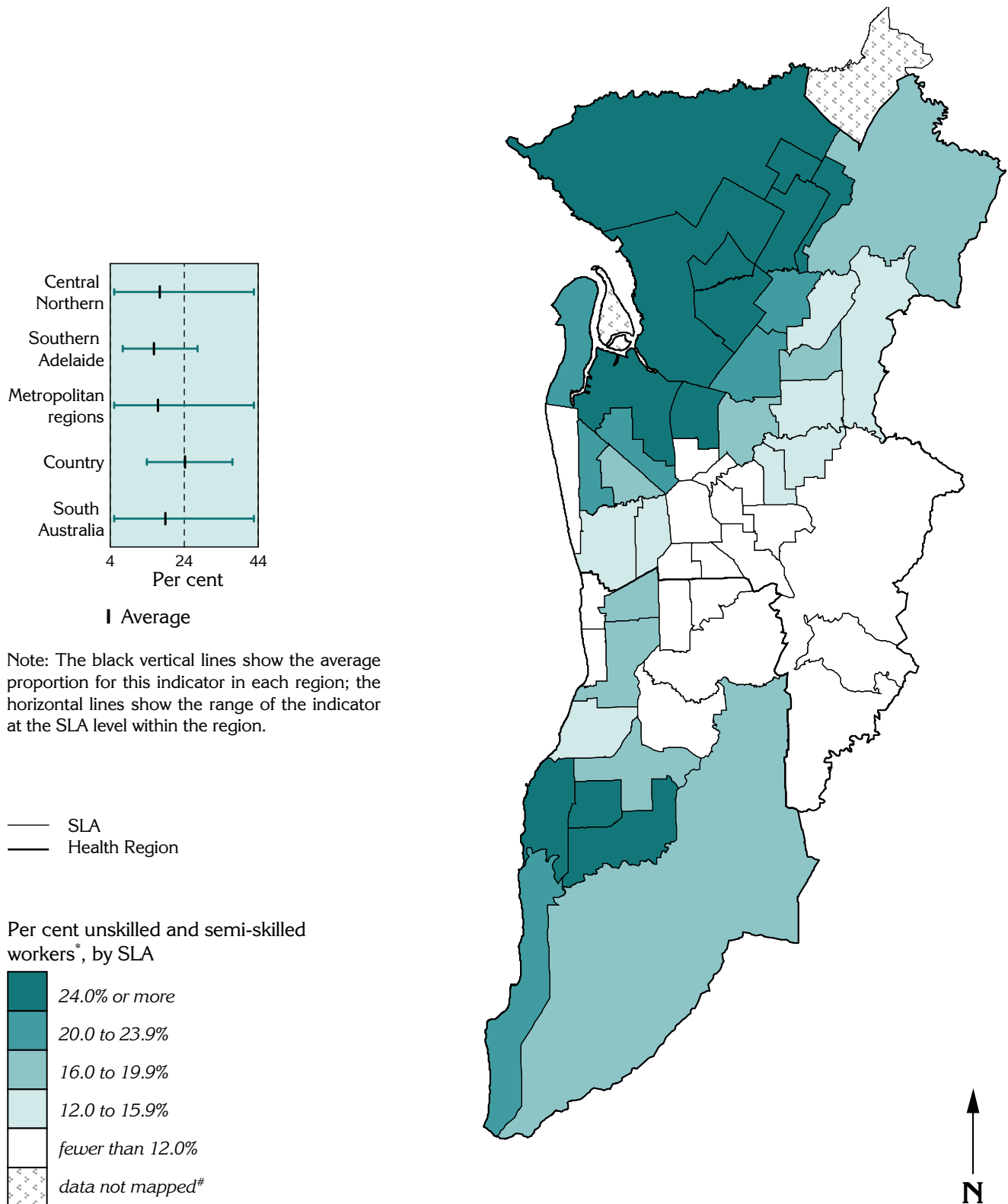
Southern Adelaide

In 2001, 15.8% (22,498 workers) of the labour force in the Southern region were classified as unskilled and semi-skilled. The highest proportions of these workers were located in Onkaparinga - North Coast (27.6%, 1,641 workers), - Hackham (25.5%, 1,400) and - Morphett (24.7%, 2,520). The largest numbers were in Onkaparinga - Woodcroft (3,055, 18.0%), Marion - Central (2,163, 16.3%) and Onkaparinga - South Coast (2,110, 23.2%).

The lowest proportions in the Southern region were recorded in Mitcham - North-East and - Hills (7.4% and 8.5% respectively).

Map 4.19

Unskilled and semi-skilled workers, metropolitan regions, 2001



*Consists of ABS occupation groups 'intermediate production & transport workers' and 'labourers & related workers'

#Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide: Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
 A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Unskilled and semi-skilled workers, 2001

Country South Australia

In 2001, there were 42,270 unskilled and semi-skilled workers in country areas of South Australia, 24.2% of the employed labour force. **Riverland** had the highest proportion (30.8%) at the regional level (Table 4.29 and graph opposite).

Table 4.29: Regional totals, unskilled and semi-skilled workers, 2001

Region	No.	% of Region	% of State
Hills Mallee Southern	9,946	21.6	8.3
Wakefield ¹	9,202	23.2	7.6
South East	8,206	28.5	6.8
Northern & Far Western	4,908	25.7	4.1
Eyre	2,948	20.4	2.4
Mid North	2,410	21.6	2.0
Riverland	4,560	30.8	3.8
Country SA	42,270	24.2	35.1
Central Northern	55,634	17.4	46.2
Southern	22,498	15.8	18.7
Metropolitan regions	78,132	16.9	64.9
South Australia	120,402	18.9	100.0

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

There were few SLAs with high proportions of unskilled and semi-skilled workers; these were located in the far north and west, the **Riverland** and lower **South East** (Map 4.20).

The correlation analysis showed a strong association with the population aged 15 to 24 years, and a strong inverse correlation with managers and administrators, and professionals. These results, together with the strong inverse correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, suggest an association at the SLA level between high proportions of unskilled and semi-skilled workers and socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 8.2).

The Regions

Overall, almost one third (30.8%, 4,560 workers) of the **Riverland's** employed labour force was classified as being unskilled and semi-skilled. The SLAs with the highest proportions were Unincorporated Riverland (37.0%, a small number of 17 workers), Loxton Waikerie - West (34.4%, 721), Renmark Paringa - Paringa (33.6%, 290) and - Renmark (33.0%, 1,126), Berri and Barmera - Barmera (30.6%, 548) and Loxton Waikerie - East (29.7%, 1,026).

In the **South East**, 28.5% of those employed were in unskilled or semi-skilled occupations (8,206 workers). High proportions were found in Wattle Range - East (34.5%, 575 workers), Wattle Range - West (33.9%, 1,292), Naracoorte and Lucindale (28.4%, 1,174). The largest numbers of unskilled

and semi-skilled workers in country South Australia were living in Mount Gambier (2,732, 26.8%), with a further 1,016 in Grant (26.5%).

One quarter of the labour force in **Northern and Far Western** region were unskilled or semi-skilled workers (25.7%, 4,908 workers). The highest proportions in this region were in Unincorporated Far North (33.3%, 670), Roxby Downs (32.2%, 610), Unincorporated Whyalla (30.8%, 20) and Unincorporated Flinders Ranges (29.4%, 199). There were large numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled workers in Whyalla (1,984, 25.0%) and Port Augusta (1,057, 20.9%).

Wakefield had a large number of unskilled and semi-skilled workers, with 9,202 workers, 23.2% of the workforce. The largest concentrations of unskilled and semi-skilled workers were in Barossa - Angaston (31.1%, 1,128) and Mallala (29.1%, 914). There were also a large number of unskilled and semi-skilled workers in Gawler (1,564, 21.3%) and Light (1,115, 23.9%).

Hills Mallee Southern had the largest number of unskilled and semi-skilled workers, with 9,946 workers, representing 21.6% of the labour force. The largest concentrations were in Murray Bridge (28.9%, 1,882) and Mid Murray (28.6%, 918). There were also large numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled workers in Mount Barker - Central (1,325, 19.4%).

In the **Mid North** region, the 2,410 unskilled and semi-skilled workers comprised 21.6% of the labour force. SLAs within this region had generally lower proportions than those in other country SLAs. Port Pirie - City had a large number of unskilled and semi-skilled workers (1,169, 25.2%).

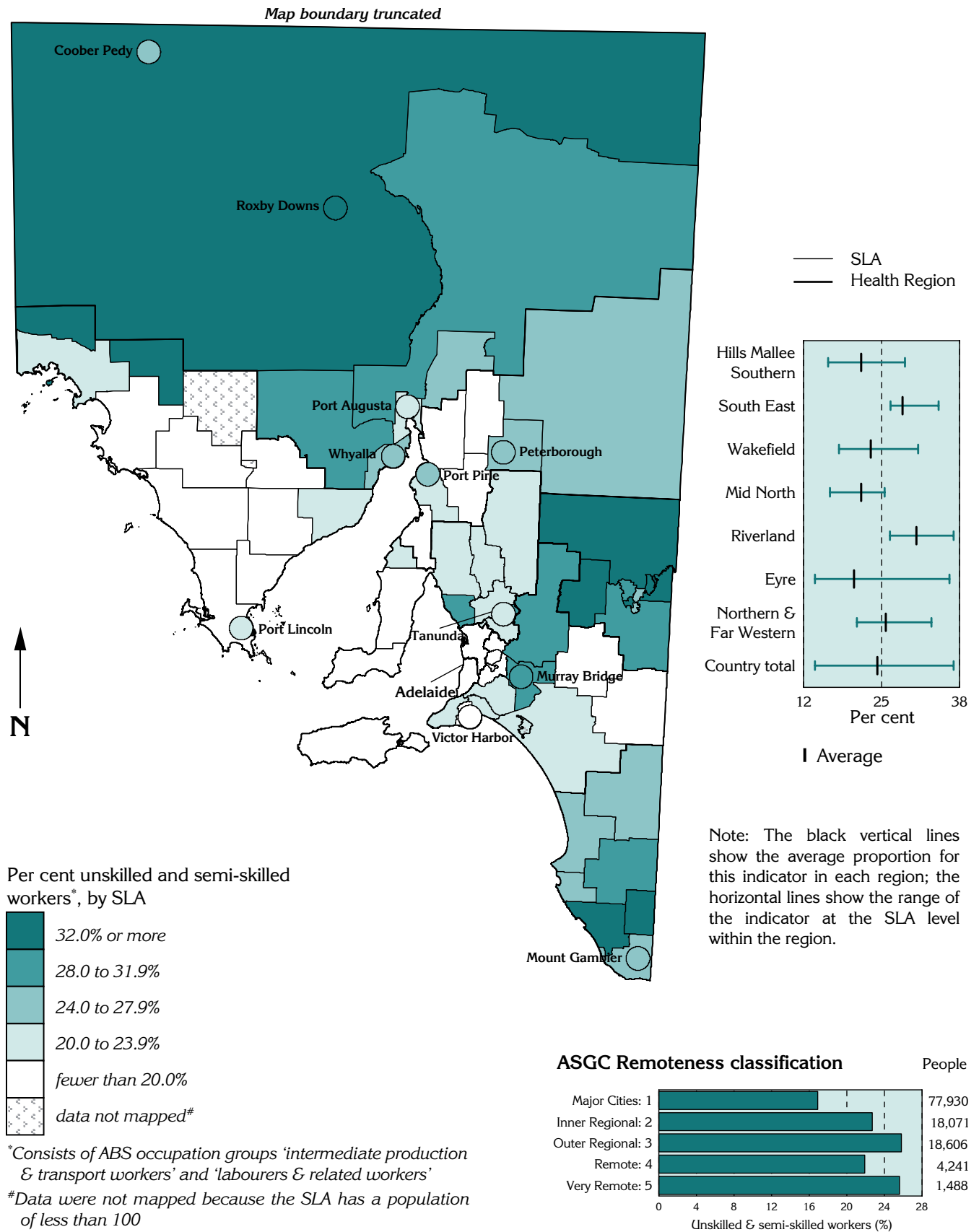
There were 2,948 unskilled and semi-skilled workers in **Eyre**. While, it was the lowest regional percentage, at 20.4% of the labour force, the region also had the widest variation (see graph opposite). Unincorporated West Coast was the only SLA with a high proportion (36.3%, 106 workers). There was a large number in Port Lincoln (1,293 workers, 23.5%).

ASGC Remoteness classification

There were relatively high levels of unskilled and semi-skilled workers in the regional and remote classes, particularly in Outer Regional (25.8%) and Very Remote (25.6%). There were slightly lower proportions in Inner Regional (22.7%) and Remote (21.9%). The proportion of unskilled and semi-skilled workers in Major Cities was much lower compared to the remote classes (16.9%).

Map 4.20

Unskilled and semi-skilled workers, South Australia, 2001



Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
 A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Female labour force participation rate, 2001

The marked increase in women's participation in paid work (at a time of decline in male participation) has been one of the most significant trends in Australian society over the last three decades. Women are both remaining in the work force longer (partly by delaying childbirth), and re-entering the workforce after childbirth, because of changes in social perceptions of the role of women and increased economic pressures on families.

As Table 4.30 shows, there was a marked increase in the female labour force participation rate from 1986 (63.4%) to 1991 (69.5%): defined here as females aged 20 to 54 years in the workforce as a proportion of all females at those ages. Despite a gradual decline, the participation rate in 2001 remains higher than that in 1986. Female labour force participation has been consistently higher in Metropolitan Adelaide than in country South Australia, although that gap had substantially narrowed by 2001.

Table 4.30: Female labour force participation rate

Section of State	Per cent				
	1986	1991	1996	2001	Per cent change ¹
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	64.3	70.2	69.1	66.6	3.6
Country	60.7	67.4	66.2	65.3	7.6
South Australia	63.4	69.5	68.4	66.3	4.6

¹Per cent change over 15 years in the rate of female labour force participation

Metropolitan regions

In 2001, there were 177,680 females aged 20 to 54 years participating in the labour force in the metropolitan regions, 66.6% of the female population in this age group (Table 4.31).

The SLAs with the highest female labour force participation rates form a solid block to the east, south-east and south of the city, and stand in marked contrast to the lowest rates (Map 4.21). Local variations in female labour force participation have complex causes, and their implications for social health and for the provision of services such as child care are not straightforward. For example, high participation rates are not necessarily an indication of the need for child-care facilities; participation may be high partly because good services already exist, at least for better-off families. Low participation rates may indicate the existence of a welfare-dependent population, especially single mothers, for whom participation in low-paid employment is not financially worthwhile.

The correlation analysis showed a very strong association between high female participation rates and full-time educational participation, high income families and managers and administrators, and professionals; and very strong inverse associations with jobless families, unskilled and semi-skilled workers, unemployment, single parent families, the Indigenous population, low income families and public rental housing. These results, together with the very strong correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, indicate that high rates of female labour force participation at the small area level are strongly associated with high socioeconomic status (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

Approximately two thirds (65.8%, 123,130 females) of females aged 20 to 54 years in the Central Northern region were participating in the labour force. The region has both the lowest and close to the highest rates in the State (see graph opposite). The highest participation rates were in Adelaide Hills - Ranges (77.3%), Unley - East (77.1%), Norwood Payneham St Peters - West (76.8%), Adelaide Hills - Central (76.3%), Burnside - North-East and Unley - West (both 75.9%), Burnside - South-West (75.5%) and Prospect (75.0%).

The largest numbers were located in Tea Tree Gully - South (5,597 females), - North (5,364) and - Central (5,019), Charles Sturt - Coastal (5,445), Salisbury - South-East (5,335), Campbelltown - East (4,748) and Port Adelaide Enfield - Coast (4,658). The lowest female labour force participation rate was in Playford - West Central (36.4%, 1,086).

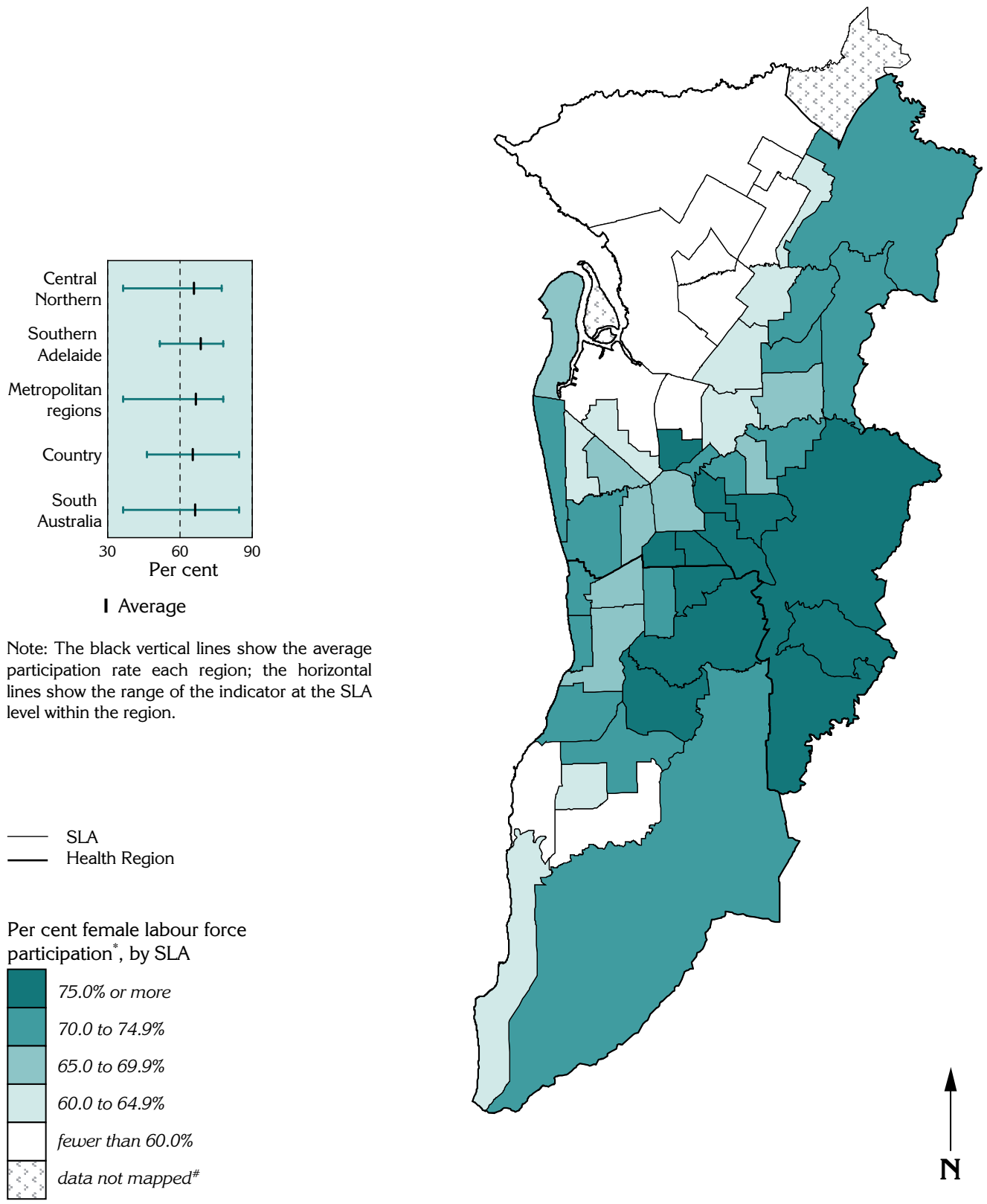
Southern Adelaide

Despite a slightly higher overall participation rate in the Southern region (68.6%, 54,541 females), fewer SLAs were mapped in the highest range: the higher overall rate results from less variation within the region (see graph on the opposite page).

The highest participation rate in the metropolitan regions was in Mitcham - North-East (77.9%). There were also high rates in Onkaparinga - Reservoir (75.4%) and Mitcham - Hills (75.1%). Onkaparinga - Woodcroft had the largest number of females (6,604) in the labour force, and large numbers were also found in Marion - Central (5,018) and Onkaparinga - Reservoir (4,959). The lowest participation rate was in Onkaparinga - North Coast (51.6%, 2,067).

Map 4.21

Female labour force participation rate, metropolitan regions, 2001



Note: The black vertical lines show the average participation rate each region; the horizontal lines show the range of the indicator at the SLA level within the region.

— SLA
 — Health Region

Per cent female labour force participation*, by SLA

- 75.0% or more
- 70.0 to 74.9%
- 65.0 to 69.9%
- 60.0 to 64.9%
- fewer than 60.0%
- data not mapped#

*Labour force participation of females aged 20 to 54 years
 #Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide:
 Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Female labour force participation rate, 2001

Country South Australia

In 2001, there were 61,299 females aged 20 to 54 years participating in the labour force in country South Australia, 65.3% of the female population in this age group.

The highest participation rate in country South Australia was in the **Riverland** (69.1%), and the lowest was in the **Mid North** (58.4%) (Table 4.31). The most striking feature of the map of the distribution of female labour force participation is the low rates in the towns, where high proportions of sole parent beneficiaries find work difficult to get, or it is uneconomic for them to do so (Map 4.22). Also of note is the wide variation within a number of regions (see graph on the opposite page).

Table 4.31: Regional totals, female labour force participation, 2001

Region	Number	% of Region	% of State
Hills Mallee Southern	16,321	66.2	6.8
Wakefield ¹	14,012	65.5	5.9
South East	9,887	68.9	4.1
Northern & Far Western	6,927	58.9	2.9
Eyre	4,998	67.5	2.1
Mid North	3,846	58.4	1.6
Riverland	5,189	69.1	2.2
Country SA	61,299	65.3	25.7
Central Northern	123,130	65.8	51.5
Southern	54,541	68.6	22.8
Metropolitan regions	177,680	66.6	74.3
South Australia	238,979	66.3	100.0

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

There was a very strong inverse correlation at the SLA level between high female labour force participation rates and high proportions of jobless families; and strong inverse correlations with dwellings with no motor vehicle, single parent families and low income families. These results, together with the very strong correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, indicate an association at the SLA level between high rates of female labour force participation and high socioeconomic status (Table 8.2).

The Regions

In the **Riverland**, over two thirds (69.1%) of females aged 20 to 54 years were participating in the labour force (5,189 females), with the largest concentrations in Renmark Paringa - Paringa (73.5%, 300 females), Loxton Waikerie - East (72.3%, 1,160) and Berri and Barmera - Berri (70.1%, 1,172). The largest number of females participating in the labour force in this region was in Renmark Paringa - Renmark (1,193, 65.9%).

In the **South East**, with a labour force participation rate of 68.9% (9,887 females), the highest rates were in Naracoorte and Lucindale (76.7%, 1,415 females), Wattle Range - East (74.4%, 552), Tatiara (74.3%, 1,135), Grant (72.7%, 1,282) and Robe (70.9%, 210). The largest number of females in the labour force in country South Australia was in Mount Gambier (3,704, 65.4%), with a further 1,250 (62.3%) in Wattle Range - West.

In **Eyre**, 67.5% (4,998) of females were in the labour force, with the largest SLA female participation rate in country South Australia, in Kimba (84.5%, 207 females). There were also high rates in Cleve (74.6%, 288), Le Hunte (74.4%, 232), Ceduna (71.6%, 613), and Unincorporated West Coast (70.7, 104). There were a large number of females in the labour force in Port Lincoln (1,973 females, 63.0%).

There were 16,321 females (66.2%) in the labour force in **Hills Mallee Southern**. High participation rates were recorded in Southern Mallee (75.2%, 349 females), Karoonda East Murray (73.2%, 197), Adelaide Hills Balance (72.1%, 1,471), Kangaroo Island (71.8%, 704) and Adelaide Hills - North (71.7%, 1,179). There were also large numbers in Mount Barker - Central (2,616 females, 67.0%) and Murray Bridge (2,236, 60.6%).

In the **Wakefield** region, there were 14,012 (65.5%) females in the labour force. The highest rates were in Barossa - Tanunda (78.2%, 821 females), Barossa - Angaston (73.5%, 1,274) and Clare and Gilbert Valleys (72.4%, 1,308). The SLAs with large numbers of females participating in the labour force include Gawler (2,752, 65.2%), Light (1,651, 67.2%), Copper Coast (1,210, 55.9%), Barossa - Barossa (1,166, 67.2%) and Mallala (1,147, 62.5%).

In the **Northern and Far Western** region, there was a low participation rate of 58.9% (6,927 females). The only SLA mapped in the highest range was Unincorporated Flinders Ranges (70.4%, 233 females); however, there were large numbers of females in the labour force in Whyalla (2,830, 56.3%) and Port Augusta (1,996, 62.5%).

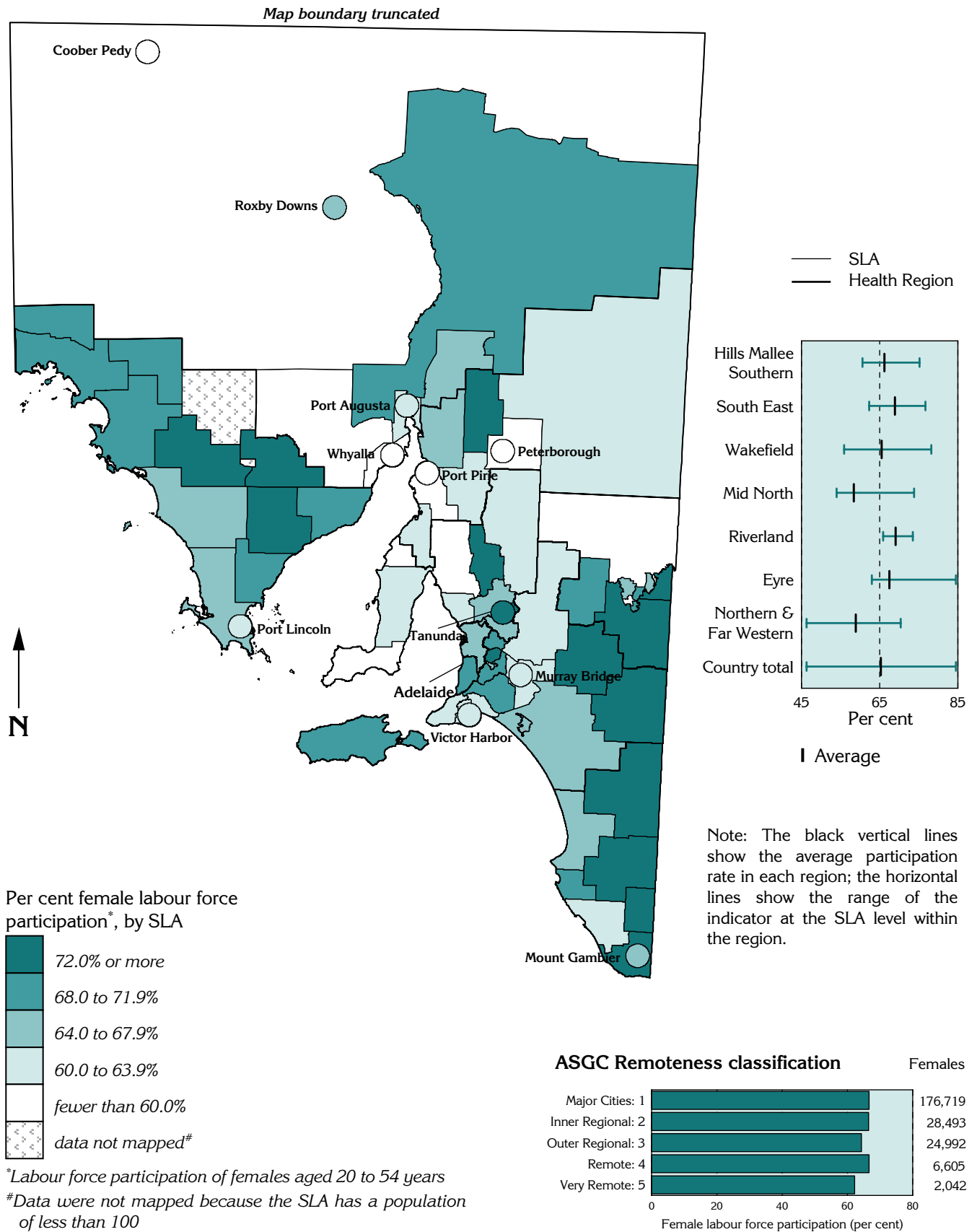
There were also low participation rates in the **Mid North** region, 58.4% overall (3,846 females), with Orroroo/Carrieton (73.8%, 144 females) the only SLA with a high participation rate. The rate in Port Pirie - City was 54.7% (1,684 females).

ASGC Remoteness classification

There were minimal differences in female labour force participation across the remoteness classes.

Map 4.22

Female labour force participation rate, South Australia, 2001



Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
 A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

People who used the Internet at home, 2001

The 2001 ABS Census included, for the first time, questions on use of a personal computer at home, and use of the Internet. Geographic variations in use of the Internet are likely to be influenced by a number of factors, including the availability of a personal computer, availability and reliability of the service, and cost of access. Home Internet access is increasingly becoming a valued part of life in Australia. However, access to this technology is not distributed equitably: this can lead to important disadvantages for young people at school, or adults wishing to undertake educational or personal development courses, or to use the Internet for commercial or recreational purposes.

Overall, 40.5% of South Australians reported using a personal computer at home in a one-week period and 25.6% reported using the Internet at home. Higher rates are likely to occur in families with dependent children: the ABS has found that almost three-quarters (74%) of all Australian households with dependent children have a home computer; and Internet access among households with dependent children is around 48% (McLaren & Zappalà 2002).

Metropolitan regions

In 2001, 44.7% of the population in the metropolitan regions reported using a personal computer at home, and just over one quarter (27.7%) reported using the Internet at home (Table 4.32).

Table 4.32: Use of the Internet at home, South Australia, 2001

Per cent

Response and location of use	In the last week, did the person use the Internet?	
	Metropolitan regions	Country regions
Yes		
- at home only	18.2	14.6
- at work only	5.5	3.8
- elsewhere only	4.5	4.7
- home/work	6.5	3.7
- home/elsewhere	2.5	1.5
- work/elsewhere	0.2	0.1
- all three	0.5	0.2
Total Yes	37.9	28.7
No	59.0	67.3
Not stated	3.2	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0
Total, Yes, at home	27.7	20.1

The spatial distribution highlights higher use among residents of the higher socioeconomic status suburbs in the north-east, east, south-east and south (Map 4.23).

The correlation analysis shows a very strong association with high income families and a strong association with female labour force participation and full-time educational participation of 16 year olds. There were also very strong inverse associations with low income families, jobless families, unemployment, public rental housing and dwellings with no motor vehicle; and strong inverse associations with a number of the indicators of socioeconomic disadvantage. These results, together with the very strong correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, suggest an association at the SLA level between

Internet use and socioeconomic advantage (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

Internet use at home showed greater variation at the SLA level in the Central Northern region than in Southern region (see graph opposite), resulting in a lower overall usage rate than in Southern (Table 4.33). Overall, four per cent more people in the region used the Internet at home than expected from the State rates (a standardised ratio (SR) of 104^{**}): see Appendix 1.3 for details of SRs.

The SLAs with the highest standardised ratios in the region were Burnside - South-West (an SR of 160^{**}, 8,005 people), Burnside - North-East (159^{**}, 8,166), Walkerville (147^{**}, 2,412), Adelaide Hills - Ranges (147^{**}, 3,979 people), Adelaide Hills - Central (145^{**}, 4,961), Unley - East (141^{**}, 6,656), Norwood Payneham St Peters - West (138^{**}, 6,177), Unley - West (136^{**}, 5,757), Playford - Hills, (129^{**}, 1,011), Tea Tree Gully - North (129^{**}, 9,284) and Adelaide (128^{**}, 4,582).

The lowest ratios in the metropolitan regions were also in the Central Northern region, in the SLAs of Port Adelaide Enfield - Port (an SR of 57^{**}, 3,541 people), Playford - West Central (58^{**}, 1,901), Playford - Elizabeth (60^{**}, 3,683), Salisbury - Central (71^{**}, 5,119), Salisbury - Inner North (72^{**}, 4,810), Port Adelaide Enfield - Inner (75^{**}, 3,482), Salisbury Balance (76^{**}, 1,169), Playford - West (78^{**}, 1,698), Charles Sturt - North-East (83^{**}, 5,251) and Charles Sturt - Inner West (86^{**}, 4,988).

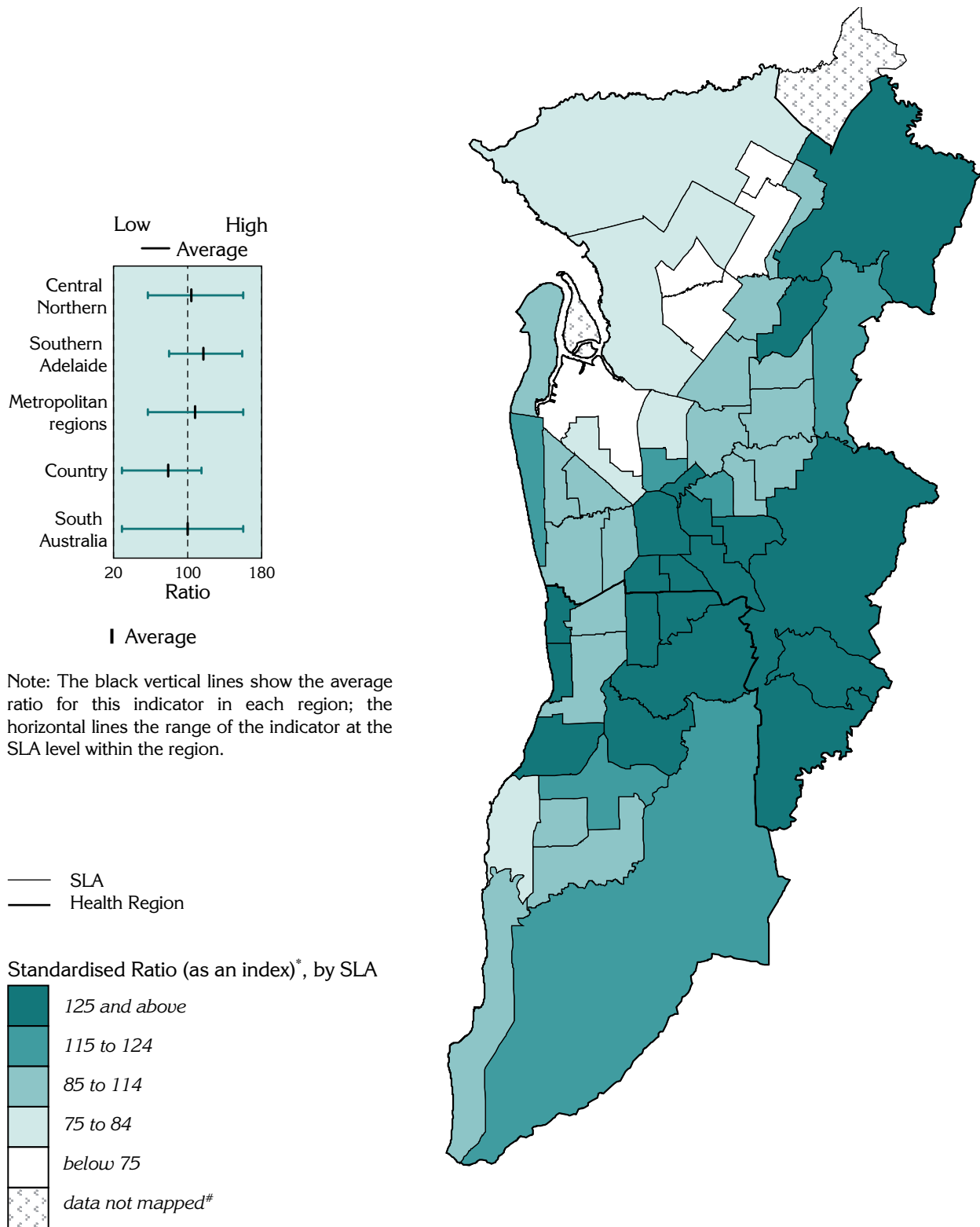
Southern Adelaide

In Southern, 17% more people in the region used the Internet at home than expected from the State rates (a standardised ratio (SR) of 117^{**}).

The highest ratios were in Mitcham - Hills (an SR of 159^{**}, 9,559 people), Mitcham - North-East (155^{**}, 5,863), Onkaparinga - Reservoir (142^{**}, 9,708) and Marion - South (135^{**}, 7,552). There was a low ratio in Onkaparinga - North Coast (an SR of 80^{**}, 3,471 people).

Map 4.23

People who used the Internet at home, metropolitan regions, 2001



Note: The black vertical lines show the average ratio for this indicator in each region; the horizontal lines the range of the indicator at the SLA level within the region.

*Index shows the number of people in the SLA using the internet at home compared with the number expected: expected numbers were derived by indirect age standardisation, based on SA totals

#Data were not mapped for Torrens Island (mapped with Port Adelaide): Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
 A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

People who used the Internet at home, 2001

Country South Australia

In 2001, 36.5% of the population of country South Australia reported using a personal computer at home (ABS Census 2001). Use of the Internet at home over a one-week period was lower in the country (eleven per cent lower than expected from the State rate) than in the metropolitan regions (eight per cent higher). Usage is relatively even across the country regions, being lowest in the most remote region and highest close to Adelaide (Table 4.33 and graph opposite). These small variations are likely to be influenced by a number of factors, including availability and reliability of the service, and cost of access.

Table 4.33: Regional totals, people who used the Internet at home, 2001

Region	No.	% of Region	Ratio ¹
Hills Mallee Southern	23,451	21.6	86**
Wakefield ²	19,524	20.5	82**
South East	12,159	20.0	78**
Northern & Far Western	9,316	18.7	71**
Eyre	6,195	18.8	74**
Mid North	5,534	18.1	74**
Riverland	6,348	19.5	77**
Country SA	82,706	20.1	79**
Central Northern	197,365	26.7	104**
Southern	95,263	30.1	117**
Metropolitan regions	292,643	27.7	108**
South Australia	375,349	25.6	100

¹Index based on indirect age standardisation

²Gawler is included in Wakefield region

The correlation analysis showed a very strong association with high income families, and a strong association with female labour force participation. A number of inverse correlations were recorded: very strong with low income families; strong with jobless families; unemployment, the Indigenous population and dwellings with no motor vehicle. These results, together with the very strong correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, indicate an association at the SLA level between Internet use at home and socioeconomic advantage (Table 8.2).

The Regions

Although lower than expected, the highest standardised ratio in the country region was in **Hills Mallee Southern** (23,451 people, a ratio of 86**). The highest ratios at the SLA level were in Adelaide Hills - North (110**, 1,952 people), Adelaide Hills Balance (105*, 2,289), Mount Barker Balance (103, 2,231), Mount Barker - Central (101, 4,001), Victor Harbor (94*, 2,144), Southern Mallee (92, 511) and Alexandrina - Strathalbyn (89**, 1,862). There were also large numbers in Murray Bridge (2,652, 64**),

Alexandrina - Coastal (1,720, 89**), Mid Murray (1,227, 60**) and The Coorong (1,079, 74**).

In **Wakefield**, 19,524 people used the Internet at home (20.5% of the regional population). The SLAs of Gawler (94**, 4,309), Barossa - Barossa (92**, 1,735 people), Barossa - Angaston (22.0%, 1,634), Light (86**, 2,348), Barossa - Tanunda (86**, 943) and Mallala (81**, 1,594), had the highest ratios; and there were large numbers in Copper Coast (1,675 people, 68**), Clare and Gilbert Valleys (1,604, 79**), Wakefield (1,224, 76**) and Yorke Peninsula - North (1,186, 71**).

In the **South East**, 20.0% of the population used the Internet at home (12,159 people). The highest ratio was in Robe, with 13% fewer people using the internet than expected from the State rate (87**, 279 people). The largest numbers of Internet users were in Mount Gambier (4,534 people, 77**), Grant (1,680, 83**), Naracoorte and Lucindale (1,654, 80**), Wattle Range - West (1,597, 72**) and Tatiara (1,425, 82**).

There was a similar rate of Internet use at home by people in the **Riverland** (19.5%, 6,348 people), with the highest ratio in Loxton Waikerie - East (85**, 1,549 people) and Renmark Paringa - Paringa (85**, 373). There were large numbers in Renmark Paringa - Renmark (1,429, 72**) and Berri and Barmera - Berri (1,342, 76**).

In **Eyre**, 18.8% of residents used the Internet at home (6,195). The highest ratio was recorded in the SLA of Le Hunte (97, 353) and the largest number in Port Lincoln (2,566, 75**).

In **Northern and Far Western**, 9,316 people used the Internet at home, a relatively small proportion of the population (18.7%). In contrast, the highest ratio in country South Australia, with 15% more people using the Internet at home than expected, was in Roxby Downs (115**, 1,114 people). This variation is clear from the graph opposite. The largest number of home Internet users at the SLA level in country South Australia was in Whyalla (4,610 people, 83**). Port Augusta also had a large number of users (2,170 people, 63**).

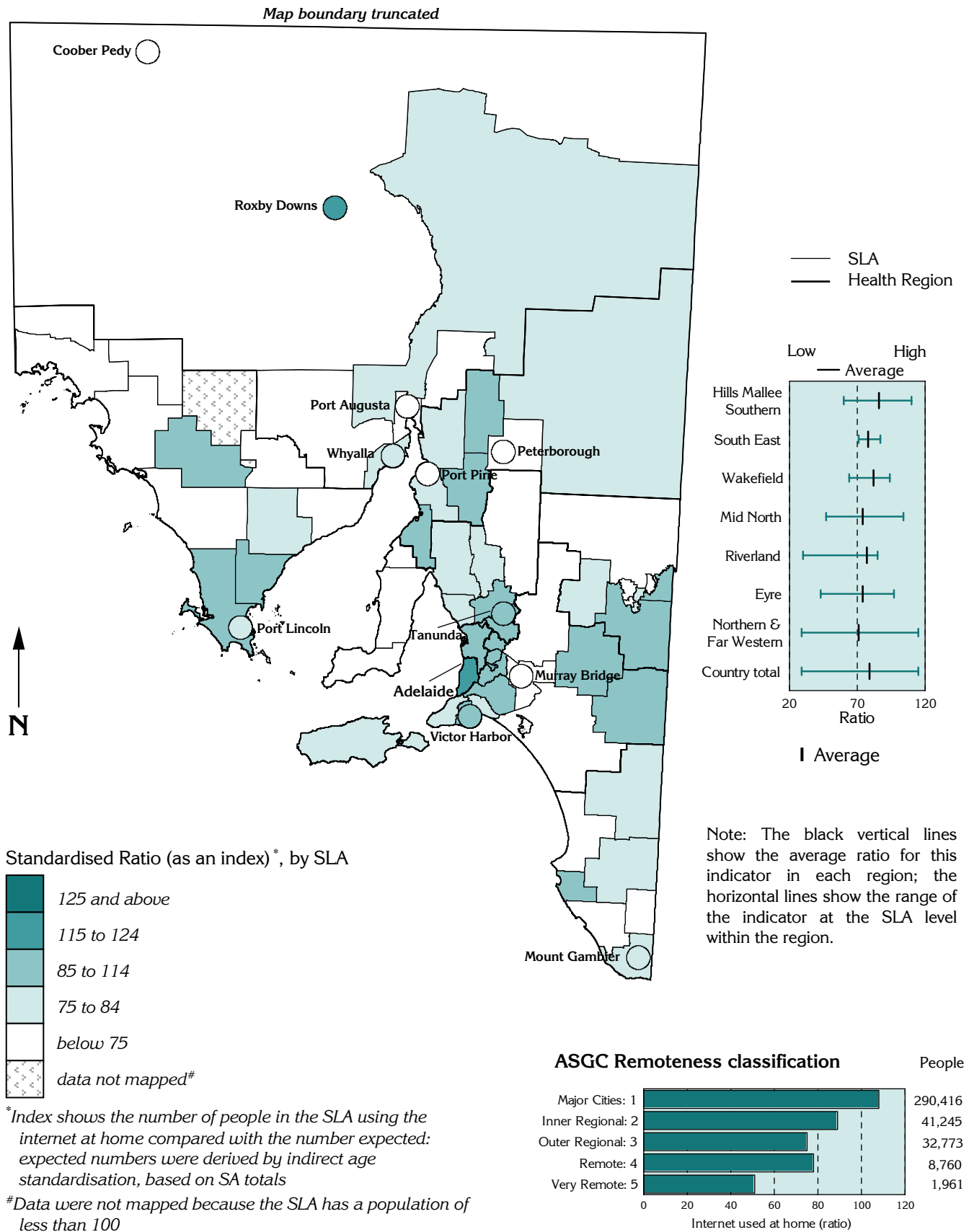
The lowest rate of use at the regional level was in the **Mid North**, with 5,534 people using the Internet at home (18.1%); the highest ratio was in the SLA of Orroroo/Carrieton (104, 247) and the largest number of users was in Port Pirie - City (2,184 people, 65**).

ASGC Remoteness classification

The standardised ratio of people using the Internet at home declined with increasing remoteness, from eight per cent more people than expected in the Major Cities areas to 49% below in the Very Remote areas.

Map 4.24

People who used the Internet at home, South Australia, 2001



Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16, 2001

Education increases opportunities for choice of occupation and for income and job security, and also equips people with the skills and ability to control many aspects of their lives – key factors that influence wellbeing throughout the life course. Young people completing Year 12 (and who would still be at school at age 16) are more likely to make a successful initial transition to further education, training and work than early leavers (DSF 2003). Participation in schooling is also a major protective factor across a range of risk factors, including substance misuse and homelessness.

The data presented here refer to 2001, when the age of compulsory education was 15 years; the age changed from 15 to 16 years from 1 January 2003. There has been little change over this ten-year period in full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16, with a notably larger increase recorded for students from Metropolitan Adelaide (Table 4.34).

Table 4.34: Full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16

Section of State	Per cent		
	1991	2001	Per cent change ¹
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	76.7	80.8	5.3
Country	76.3	78.3	2.6
State total	76.6	80.1	4.6

¹Per cent change over 10 years in the proportion of full time participants

Metropolitan regions

Variations within the metropolitan regions in educational participation provide a striking illustration of the links between education, occupation and income, with the highest rates of full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16 strongly concentrated in the higher socioeconomic eastern and south-eastern SLAs of the metropolitan regions (Map 4.25).

The correlation analysis showed a very strong association at the SLA level with female labour force participation and high income families; and a strong association with managers and administrators, and professionals. Very strong inverse correlations were recorded with unemployment, jobless families, unskilled and semi-skilled workers, the Indigenous population, single parent families, low income families and public rental housing. These results, together with the positive correlation with Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, indicate an association at the SLA level between high rates of full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16 and high socioeconomic status (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

The highest participation rates recorded in the Central Northern region (with an overall rate of 80.1%, 7,875 full-time students) were in Unley - West (91.9%), Burnside - South-West (91.1%) and - North-East (90.8%), and Adelaide Hills - Ranges (90.2%). There were also high proportions in Unley - East (89.8%), Walkerville (88.0%), Adelaide Hills -

Central (87.9%), Norwood Payneham St Peters - West (86.9%) and Campbelltown - East (86.2%).

In contrast, the lowest participation rates were in Playford - Elizabeth (60.6%), Playford - West Central (62.1%), Adelaide (65.5%), Salisbury - Inner North (71.6%), Salisbury - Central (72.6%), Port Adelaide Enfield - Port (73.6%), Port Adelaide Enfield - East (73.7%), Playford - West (74.2%) and Playford - East Central (74.7%).

The largest numbers of 16 year olds in full-time secondary school education were in Tea Tree Gully - South (402 students) and - North (392), Salisbury - South-East (340), Tea Tree Gully - Central (338), Salisbury - Inner North (315), Charles Sturt - Coastal (306) and Campbelltown - East (305).

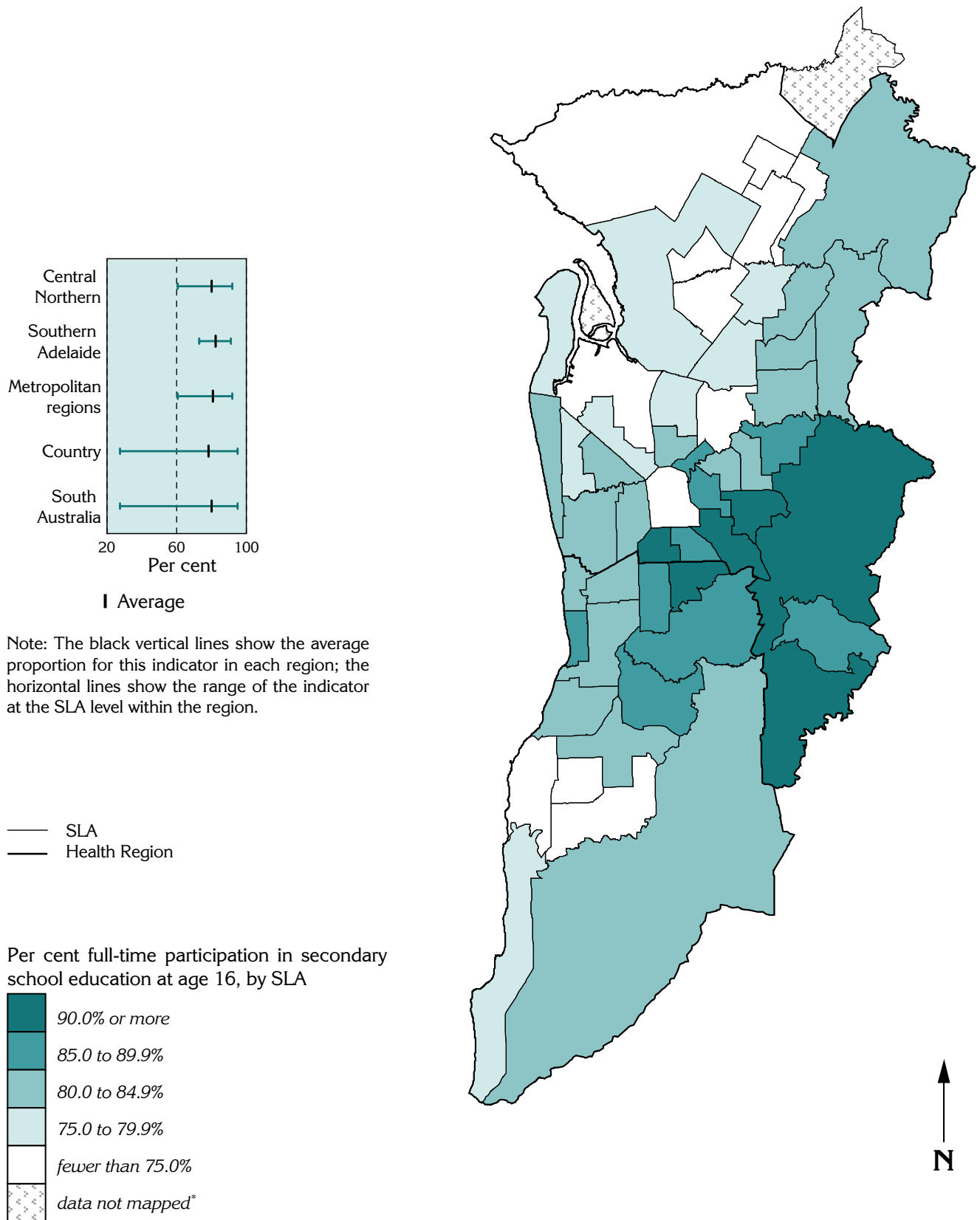
Southern Adelaide

Despite a slightly higher overall participation rate in the south (82.4%, 3,818 full-time students), Mitcham - North-East (91.1%) was the only SLA mapped in the highest range (Map 4.25). There were also high rates in Mitcham - Hills (88.4%), Onkaparinga - Reservoir (87.5%), Holdfast Bay - South (86.8%) and Mitcham - West (86.2%). The SLAs with the lowest participation rates were Onkaparinga - North Coast (72.9%), Morphett (73.2%) and Hackham (74.9%).

The largest numbers of students were in Onkaparinga - Woodcroft (445 students) and - Reservoir (407) and Marion - South (331).

Map 4.25

Full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16, metropolitan regions, 2001



Note: The black vertical lines show the average proportion for this indicator in each region; the horizontal lines show the range of the indicator at the SLA level within the region.

Per cent full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16, by SLA

*Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide: Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16, 2001

Country South Australia

The participation of 16 year olds in full-time secondary education was slightly lower in country South Australia (78.3%) than in the metropolitan regions (80.8%), with by far the lowest rate in **Northern and Far Western** (Table 4.35 and graph opposite).

The overall pattern of distribution of participation rates shows the very low rates in the country towns, as well as in the SLAs with the largest populations of Aboriginal people (Map 4.26).

Table 4.35: Regional totals, educational participation, 2001

Region	No.	% of Region	% of State
Hills Mallee Southern	1,179	79.3	7.2
Wakefield ¹	1,175	81.1	7.2
South East	684	78.7	4.2
Northern & Far Western	490	67.3	3.0
Eyre	365	78.8	2.2
Mid North	369	80.7	2.3
Riverland	386	79.8	2.4
Country SA	4,648	78.3	28.4
Central Northern	7,875	80.1	48.2
Southern	3,818	82.4	23.4
Metropolitan regions	11,693	80.8	71.6
South Australia	16,341	80.1	100.0

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

The correlation analysis showed a strong association with female labour force participation and strong inverse associations with the Indigenous population, dwellings with no motor vehicle, unemployment and jobless families. These results, together with the very strong correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, suggest an association at the SLA level between high rates of full-time participation in secondary education at age 16 years and high socioeconomic status (Table 8.2).

The Regions

In **Wakefield** region, 81.1% of 16 year olds were participating in full-time education (1,175 students). There were high participation rates in Goyder (89.1%, 49 students), Yorke Peninsula - North (88.3%, 83) and Light (86.7%, 150); and relatively large numbers of students in Gawler (238, 79.1%), Clare and Gilbert Valleys (101, 81.5%) and Copper Coast (101, 75.4%).

Mid North had a participation rate of 80.7% (369 students), with high rates in Barunga West (93.8%, 30) and Port Pirie Balance (91.9%, 57). There were

also high rates in Northern Areas (89.9%, 62) and Peterborough (85.3%, 29) and a large number of students in Port Pirie - City (141 students, 71.2%).

In the **Riverland**, 79.8% of 16 year olds (386 students) were in full-time education. The SLA of Renmark Paringa - Paringa had the highest rate (93.8%, 15 students), followed by Loxton Waikerie - West (89.3%, 50).

The **Hills Mallee Southern** region had the largest number of 16 year olds participating in full-time education, with 1,179 students (79.3% of 16 year olds). The SLAs of Southern Mallee (95.0%, 19) and Karoonda East Murray (92.3%, 12) also had high rates; the lowest rate was in The Coorong (69.6%, 64). The largest numbers of students were in Mount Barker - Central (192 students, 83.8%), Murray Bridge (173, 74.2%), Adelaide Hills Balance (105, 82.0%) and Mount Barker Balance (101, 82.8%).

There were 365 students (78.8% of 16 year olds) in full-time education in **Eyre**. The SLAs with the highest proportions were Cleve (94.7%, 18 students) and Kimba (91.7%, eleven). There were also high rates in Streaky Bay (88.9%, 24), Franklin Harbor (87.5%, 21) and Lower Eyre Peninsula (85.9%, 55). Port Lincoln had 164 students (79.2%). The lowest rate in this region was in Ceduna (58.5%, 24).

In the **South East**, 78.7% (684) of 16 year olds were full-time students. There were 246 students in Mount Gambier (76.6%), 103 in Wattle Range - West (79.8%) and 100 in Grant (78.7%). The lowest rate was in Wattle Range - East (68.6%, 24 students).

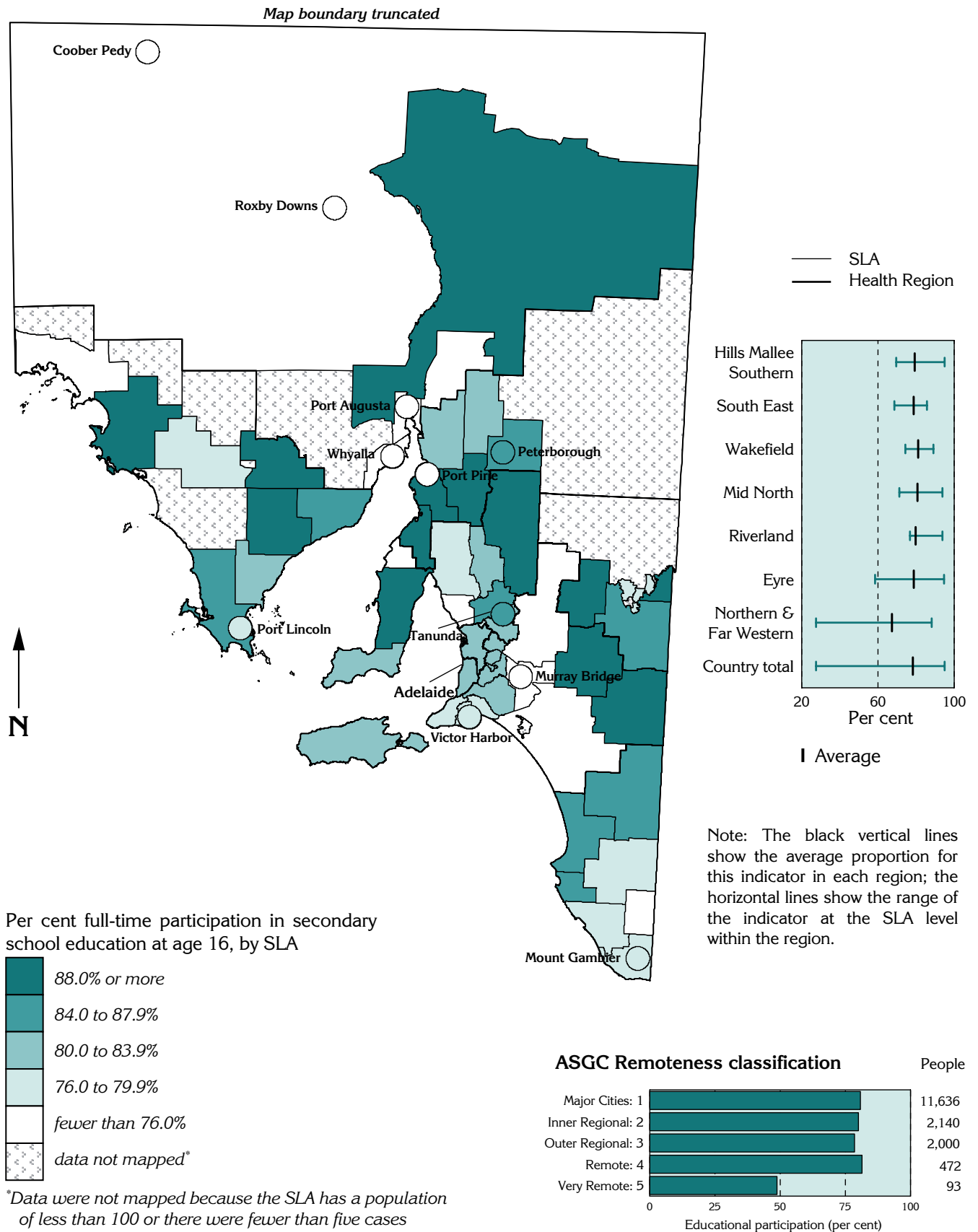
Just over two thirds of 16 year olds in **Northern and Far Western** were full-time students (67.3%, 490 students). Unincorporated Flinders Ranges had the highest rate (88.2%, 15) and Whyalla had the largest number of these students in country South Australia (254 students, 74.9%), with 149 in Port Augusta (70.3%). Low participation rates were recorded in Unincorporated Far North (27.5%, 22 students), Coober Pedy (53.1%, 17) and Flinders Ranges (68.8%, eleven).

ASGC Remoteness classification

The participation of 16 year olds in full-time education was relatively high across the first four remoteness areas; however, fewer than half (48.8%) of 16 year olds living in the Very Remote areas were participating in full-time education. The relatively high proportion of Indigenous people in these areas is likely to have influenced these rates.

Map 4.26

Full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16, South Australia, 2001



Source: Calculated on unpublished data from the ABS

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

This page intentionally left blank

South Australian Certificate of Education achievement scores

From 1992, students have been able to register with the Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia (SSABSA) for the South Australian Certificate of Education (SACE), an upper secondary program of study normally undertaken over two years. Subjects within the SACE are classified as Stage 1, corresponding to Year 11 level of secondary school, and Stage 2, corresponding to Year 12 level (SSABSA 2000).

The data presented are the average achievement score for all subjects completed¹ by students aged less than 19 years in each SLA² in 2002. Data are presented separately for publicly examined subjects (PES), publicly assessed subjects (PAS) and school assessed subjects (SAS). PES, PAS and SAS differ in the academic standard of the courses offered and in the method of assessment. Until 1996, the selection criteria for university-level courses at the three metropolitan universities required the completion of at least four publicly examined subjects. For 1997 and later years, PAS was accepted for all courses at Flinders University and the University of South Australia. Due to the introduction of PAS, it is not possible to compare the scores for PES and SAS over time.

SSABSA allocates subject achievement scores and an associated grade to each student, according to a reporting scale (Table 4.36).

Table 4.36: Subject achievement scores

Achievement score	Grade	Description
20	A	Outstanding achievement
17-19	A	Very high achievement
14-16	B	High achievement
11-13	C	Competent achievement
8-10	D	Marginal achievement
3-7	E	Low achievement
0-2		Requirements not met

Source: SSABSA Handbook, 2000

For the following analysis, an average achievement score has been calculated for each SLA. The score has not been shown where there were fewer than five students in any SLA. The SLA is the SLA of the address given by students as their home address.

The total number of SACE students (PES, PAS and SAS) is shown in Figure 4.5 as a proportion of the population aged 15 to 18 years, by quintile of socioeconomic disadvantage of area³.

¹ Includes details where students have gained a score in at least one subject in Stage 2 of SACE

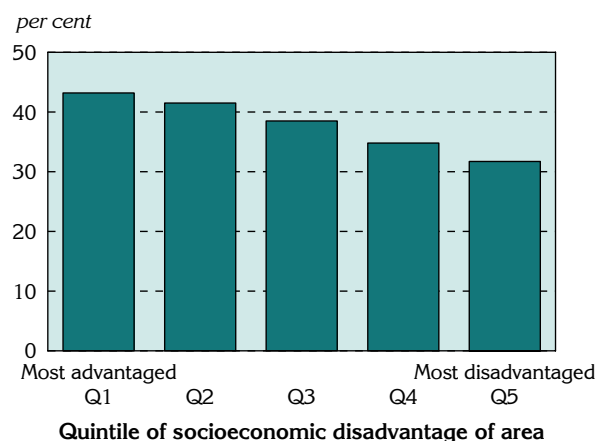
² Postcode data provided by SSABSA were allocated to SLAs for mapping; see Methods chapter for details of this process

³ This process is described in Chapter 2, Methods

Quintile 1 comprises the postcodes of highest socioeconomic status (most advantaged areas) and Quintile 5 comprises the postcodes of lowest socioeconomic status (most disadvantaged areas).

The highest proportions of the 15 to 18 year old population in South Australia registered with SSABSA live in the most advantaged areas (Quintiles 1 and 2); the proportion in the most disadvantaged areas (Quintile 5) is 31.7%, 26.6% lower than in Quintile 1 (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5: SACE students as a proportion of people aged 15 to 18 yrs, South Australia, 2002



Source: Calculated on data from SSABSA

Table 4.37 shows a comparison of the type of SACE assessment undertaken by students under 19 years of age in each region. The proportions vary from 40.1% of subjects undertaken by students in the metropolitan regions being PES and 32.4% being SAS; to 31.5% being PES in the Mid North, and 41.8% being SAS.

Table 4.37: Type of SACE assessment by region, 2002

Region	% in Region			Total (No.)
	PES	PAS	SAS	
Hills Mallee Southern	35.1	28.9	36.0	2,203
Wakefield ¹	37.3	27.7	35.0	2,168
South East	33.2	30.7	36.0	1,267
Northern & Far Western	32.4	32.0	35.6	836
Eyre	35.6	25.4	38.9	727
Mid North	31.5	26.7	41.8	649
Riverland	36.4	31.3	32.4	671
Country SA	34.9	28.9	36.2	8,052
Central Northern	40.1	27.4	32.5	15,142
Southern	40.3	27.5	32.2	7,168
Metropolitan regions	40.1	27.5	32.4	22,801
South Australia	38.8	27.8	33.4	30,853

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region only

Source: Calculated on data from SSABSA

Average publicly examined subject achievement scores, 2002

As noted above, young people completing Year 12 are more likely to make a successful initial transition to further education, training and work. Completion of publicly examined subjects (PES) is an important achievement and one that is necessary for entrance to a number of tertiary education courses.

Average PES scores achieved by students living in Metropolitan Adelaide were marginally higher than those achieved by country residents (Table 4.38).

Table 4.38: Average publicly examined subject achievement scores

<i>Scores out of 20</i>	
Section of State	2002
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	14.0
Country	13.5
State total	13.9

Metropolitan regions

In 2002, there were 8,965 students aged less than 19 years from the metropolitan regions who completed publicly examined subjects (PES), with an average score of 14.0 (Table 4.38). The highest average scores are found in a solid block of SLAs, running from the city centre, through the inner eastern and southern suburbs, to the Adelaide Hills; the lowest average scores were located in SLAs in the outer north and in the outer south, along the coast (Map 4.27). Note that the SLA is of the home address of the student and not necessarily the address of the SLA in which they attended school.

The correlation analysis showed a very strong association at the SLA level between high PES scores and the variables of managers and administrators, and professionals, female labour force participation, high income families, and full-time participation in education; and a strong association with Internet use at home. There was a very strong inverse association with unskilled and semi-skilled workers, the TFR, children aged 0 to 4 years, jobless families and single parent families; and a strong inverse association with low income families, children aged 5 to 14 years, unemployment, the Indigenous population, and public rental housing. These results, together with the very strong correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, suggest an association at the SLA level between high average PES subject scores and high socioeconomic status (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

There were 6,077 students in the Central Northern region, with an average PES score of 14.0 in 2002; both the highest and lowest SLA-level scores in the metropolitan regions were found in this region (see graph opposite). The SLA with the highest average

score was Burnside - North-East (a score of 15.9, 225 students), with high scores also in Norwood Payneham St Peters - West (15.7, 142 students), Unley - East (15.5, 183), Burnside - South-West (15.4, 244), Walkerville (15.3, 75), Adelaide (15.3, 68), Norwood Payneham St Peters - East (15.2, 111), Unley - West (15.0, 136), Adelaide Hills - Ranges (15.0, 130), Campbelltown - West (14.8, 175), Campbelltown - East (14.6, 283), Adelaide Hills - Central (14.6, 167) and Prospect (14.6, 162).

Tea Tree Gully - North (329 students) and - South (315 students) had the largest numbers of enrolled students in the region.

The SLAs with the lowest average PES scores in the metropolitan regions were Playford - Elizabeth (11.2, 144 students) and Playford - West Central (11.9, 67). There were also low scores in Playford East - Central (12.3, 92), Salisbury - Central (12.4, 214), Salisbury - Inner North (12.4, 164), Playford - West (12.6, 48) and Playford - Hills (12.9, 17).

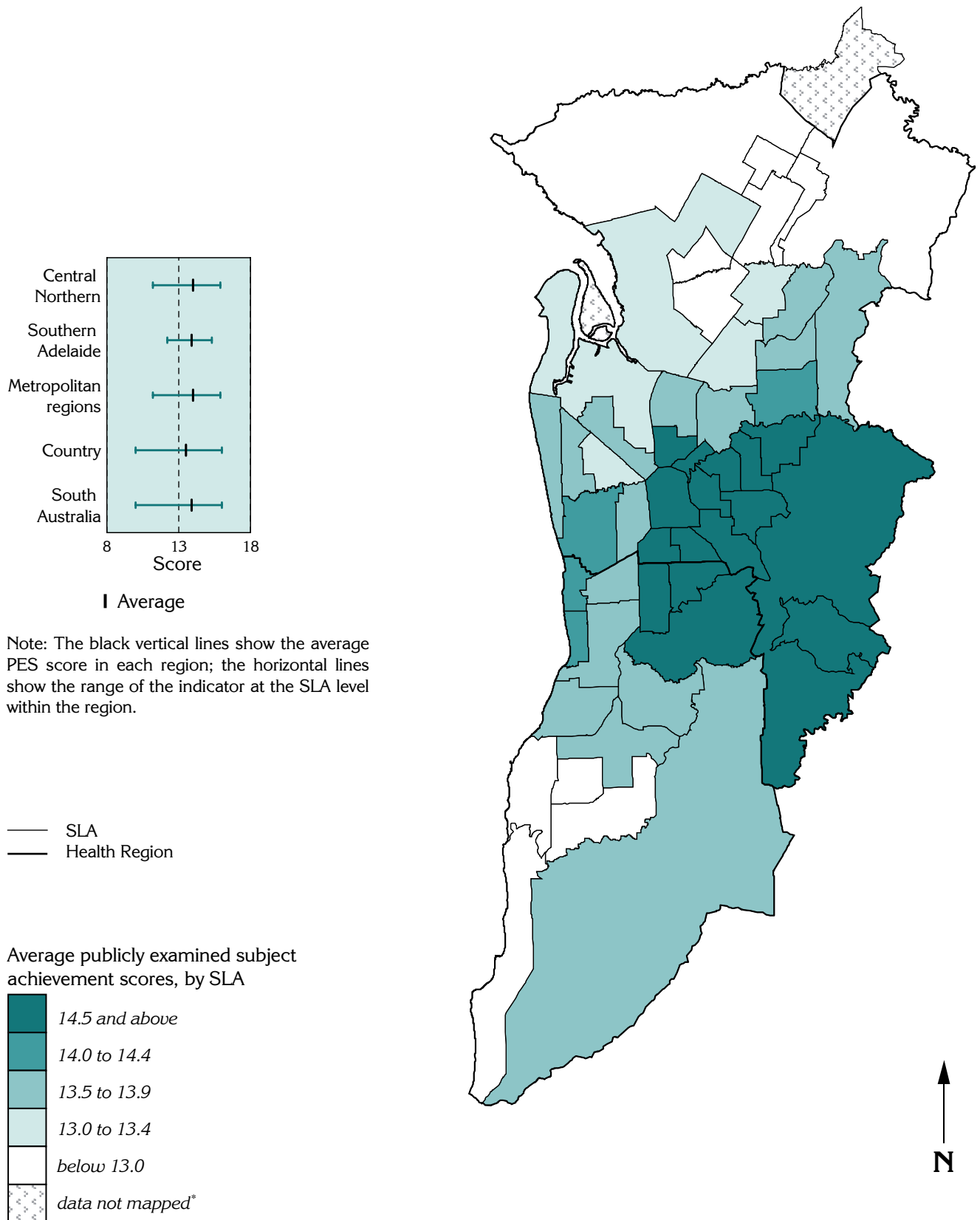
Southern Adelaide

There were 2,888 students in the Southern region with an average PES score of 13.9. The SLAs with the highest average PES scores were Mitcham - North-East (15.3, 217 students), Mitcham - Hills (14.7, 294) and Mitcham - West (14.6, 206). Onkaparinga - Woodcroft (325 students) and Reservoir (320 students) had the largest number of enrolled PES students in the region.

The lowest average PES scores were recorded for students living in Onkaparinga - North Coast (12.2, 102 students), - Hackham (12.2, 77), - Morphett (12.3, 175) and - South Coast (12.4, 158).

Map 4.27

Average publicly examined subject achievement scores, metropolitan regions, 2002



Note: The black vertical lines show the average PES score in each region; the horizontal lines show the range of the indicator at the SLA level within the region.

*Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide: Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Average publicly examined subject achievement scores, 2002

Country South Australia

In 2002, there were 2,991 students aged less than 19 years from country areas who completed PES subjects, achieving an average score of 13.5.

The lowest average PES scores were recorded in **Northern and Far Western** (12.5) and **Riverland** (12.9) and the highest in **South East** (14.4) (Table 4.39 and graph opposite).

The low scores in the majority of the towns are a striking feature of the distribution of PES scores in country South Australia. High average PES scores were achieved by students living in **South East** and in a number of areas scattered throughout the State (Map 4.28).

Note that the SLA is of the home address of the student, and is not necessarily the address of the SLA in which they attended school, which could have been a neighbouring SLA, or an SLA in the metropolitan regions.

Table 4.39: Regional totals, average PES achievement scores, 2002

Region	No.	Ave Score
Hills Mallee Southern	774	13.4
Wakefield ¹	808	13.6
South East	421	14.4
Northern & Far Western	271	12.5
Eyre	259	13.3
Mid North	204	13.4
Riverland	244	12.9
Country SA	2,991	13.5
Central Northern	6,077	14.0
Southern	2,888	13.9
Metropolitan regions	8,965	14.0
South Australia	11,956	13.9

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

There was no consistent evidence in the correlation analysis of an association at the SLA level between high average PES scores and socioeconomic status (Table 8.2).

The Regions

The highest regional average PES score in country South Australia was recorded in the **South East** (a score of 14.4, with 421 students). Within this region, there were high scores for students living in Wattle Range - East (15.2, 13 students), Lacepede (15.0, 21), Tatiara (14.7, 61), Naracoorte and Lucindale (14.5, 64), Grant (14.4, 42) and Mount Gambier (14.3, 157). The lowest average score was in Wattle Range - West (13.3, 57 students).

In **Wakefield**, the average PES score was 13.6 (808 students). The highest scores in the region were in Goyder (14.3, 34 students), Barossa - Angaston (14.1, 63) and Yorke Peninsula - North (14.0, 42). The lowest were recorded for Yorke Peninsula - South (12.8, 22) and Wakefield (12.9, 44).

The average PES score in the **Hills Mallee Southern** region was 13.4 (774 students), and the highest average scores were 14.2 in Mount Barker - Central (123 students) and 14.1 in Mount Barker Balance (71 students). The lowest averages were recorded in Murray Bridge (12.3, 95), Alexandrina - Coastal (12.7, 65) and Kangaroo Island (12.7, 44).

In the **Mid North**, the average PES score was 13.4 (204 students). The SLAs with the highest averages were Northern Areas (14.7, 50 students), Mount Remarkable (14.3, 20) and Orroroo/Carrieton (14.0, eight). The lowest average scores in this region were recorded in Port Pirie City (12.3, 84) and Barunga West (12.7, seven).

Students in the **Eyre** region had an average PES score of 13.3 (259 students). The SLA with the highest average in country South Australia was Le Hunte (16.0, ten students). There were also high averages in Cleve (14.7, eleven students), Kimba (14.4, ten), and Tumby Bay (14.2, 22). The lowest average scores in this region were recorded for Streaky Bay (10.0, 16 students), Elliston (11.8, eight), Franklin Harbor (12.5, ten) and Ceduna (12.6, 15).

The average PES score for the **Riverland** was 12.9 (244 students). The lowest scores were recorded in the SLAs of Berri and Barmera - Barmera (12.2, 35 students) and Renmark Paringa - Renmark (12.3, 61 students).

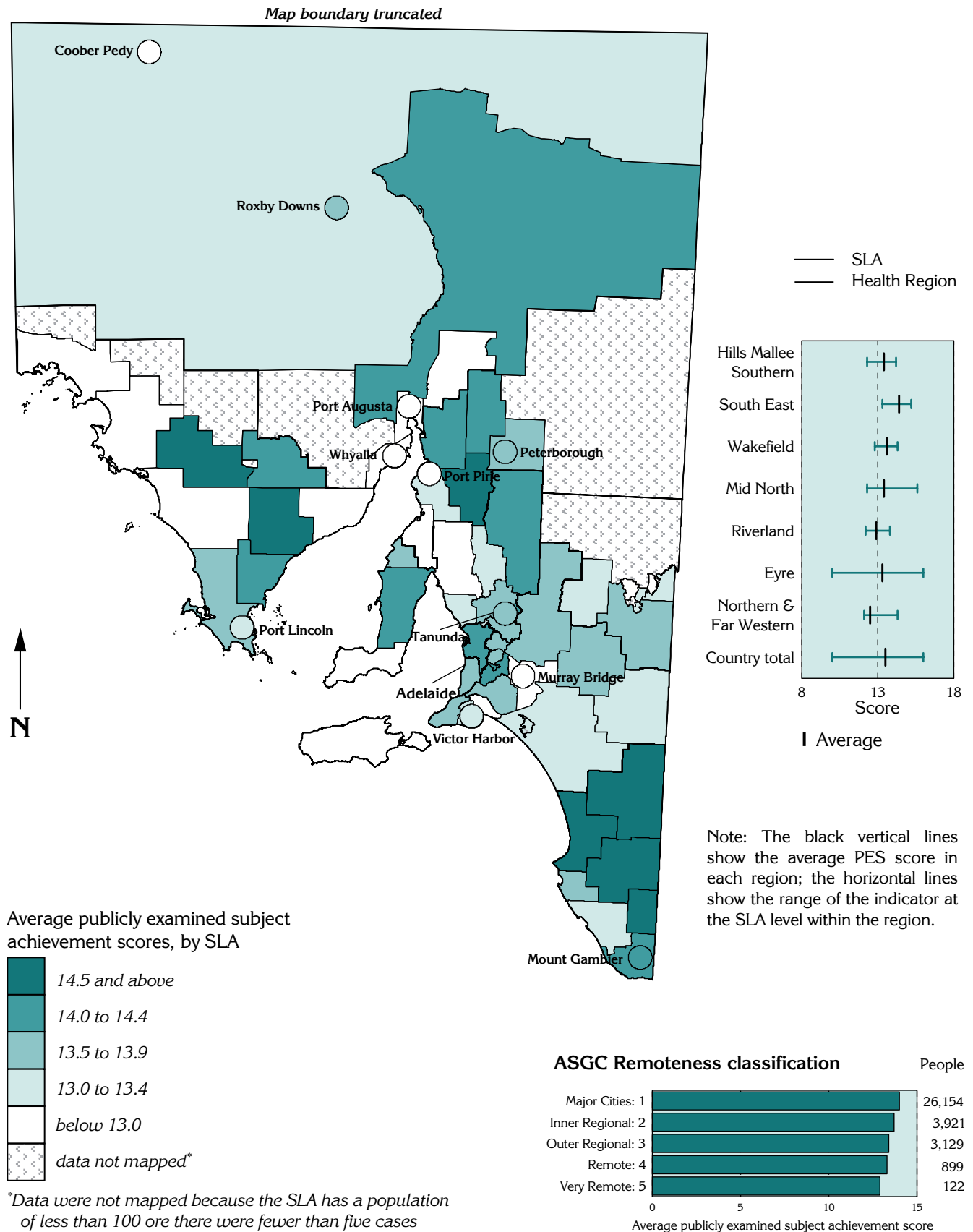
The average PES score in the **Northern and Far Western** region was 12.5 (271 students). The highest average score in this region was recorded for Unincorporated Flinders Ranges (14.3, eight students). The lowest average PES scores in the region were in Coober Pedy (11.1, six), Whyalla (12.1, 143 students), Port Augusta (12.7, 81), and Flinders Ranges (12.7, ten).

ASGC Remoteness classification

Average achievement scores for publicly examined subjects decreased with increasing remoteness. The highest score, 14.0, was recorded for students from the Major Cities areas, with the lowest in the Very Remote areas (12.9).

Map 4.28

Average publicly examined subject achievement scores, South Australia, 2002



Source: Calculated on data from SSABSA

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Average publicly assessed subject achievement scores, 2002

Average publicly assessed subject (PAS) scores achieved by students living in Metropolitan Adelaide were marginally lower than those achieved by country residents (Table 4.40), in contrast to average PES scores.

Table 4.40: Average publicly assessed subject achievement scores

<i>Scores out of 20</i>	
Section of State	2002
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	13.4
Country	13.8
State total	13.5

Metropolitan regions

There were 6,116 students aged less than 19 years from the metropolitan regions in 2002 who achieved an average publicly assessed subject (PAS) achievement score of 13.4 (Table 4.41). The highest average scores were recorded for students from a number of inner eastern and south-eastern SLAs.

Note that the SLA is of the home address of the student and not necessarily the address of the SLA in which they attended school.

The correlation analysis showed a very strong association with the variables for managers and administrators, and professionals; high income families; home Internet use; female labour force participation; and full-time educational participation. There was a very strong inverse association with unskilled and semi-skilled workers; low income and jobless families; and a strong inverse association with single parent families; the Indigenous population; public rental dwellings; unemployment; the TFR; and children aged 0 to 4 years. These results, together with the correlation of substantial significance with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, suggest an association at the SLA level between high average PAS scores and high socioeconomic status (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

In the Central Northern region, there were 4,147 students with an average PAS score of 13.4. Students living in a large number of SLAs had scores in the lowest range mapped, while other SLAs had the highest average PAS scores in the metropolitan regions (Map 4.29).

The highest PAS scores in the region were in the SLAs of Norwood Payneham St Peters - West (15.2, 66 students), Unley - East (15.2, 97), Burnside - South-West (15.0, 128), Unley - West (14.8, 76), Burnside - North-East (14.8, 115) and Adelaide (14.6, 24).

The SLAs with the lowest PAS scores were Playford - Elizabeth (11.5, 134 students), Playford - West Central (11.7, 65), - West (11.8, 44), and - East Central (12.1, 86), Port Adelaide Enfield - Inner (12.1, 55), Salisbury - Inner North (12.2, 142), Salisbury - Central (12.2, 171), Port Adelaide Enfield - Port (12.4, 115), Playford - Hills (12.5, 16), Port Adelaide Enfield - East (12.5, 106), Port Adelaide Enfield - Coast (12.6, 168) and Charles Sturt - North-East (12.8, 113).

Tea Tree Gully - North (255 students), - South (240 students) and - Central (201 students) had the largest numbers of enrolled students in the region.

Southern Adelaide

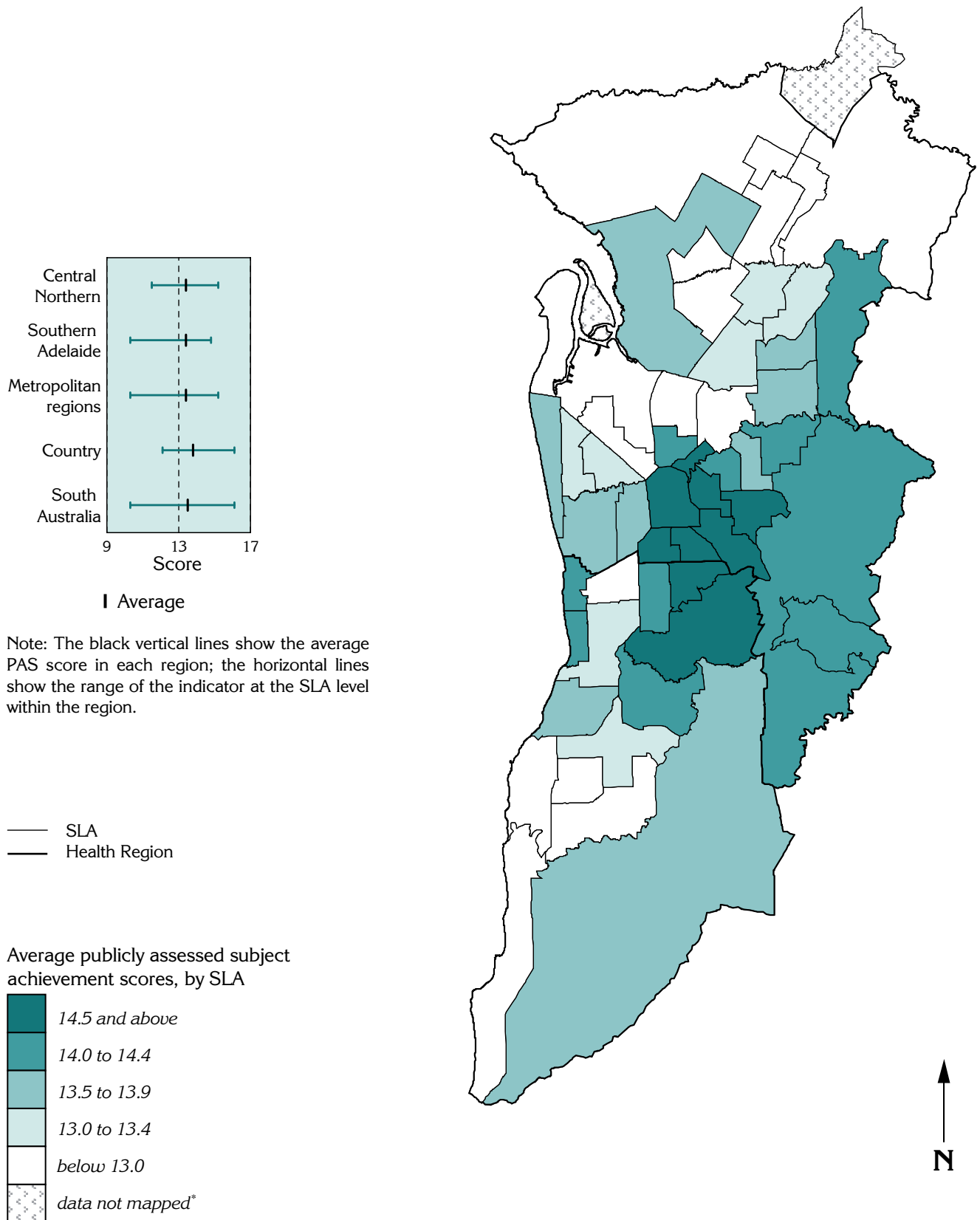
There were 1,973 students in the south with an average PAS score of 13.4. The SLAs with the highest PAS scores were Mitcham - North-East (14.8, 126 students), Mitcham - Hills (14.7, 175), and Holdfast Bay - North (14.4, 89).

The lowest average PAS score in the metropolitan regions was recorded in Marion - North (10.3, 109 students). There were also low scores in the Southern SLAs of Onkaparinga - Hackham (12.4, 81), - Morphett (12.5, 154), - South Coast (12.6, 129) and - North Coast (12.7, 85).

Onkaparinga - Woodcroft (234 students) and Reservoir (209 students) had the largest numbers of enrolled students in the region.

Map 4.29

Average publicly assessed subject achievement scores, metropolitan regions, 2002



*Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide:
 Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Average publicly assessed subject achievement scores, 2002

Country South Australia

In 2002, 2,472 students aged less than 19 years from country areas of South Australia completed PAS subjects, with an average score of 13.8.

The lowest average PAS score was recorded in the **Northern and Far Western** region (12.7) and the highest was in **South East** (14.1) (Table 4.41 and graph opposite).

Table 4.41: Regional totals, average PAS achievement scores, 2002

Region	No.	Ave Score
Hills Mallee Southern	637	14.0
Wakefield ¹	600	13.6
South East	390	14.1
Northern & Far Western	267	12.7
Eyre	185	13.9
Mid North	174	13.7
Riverland	210	13.5
Country SA	2,472	13.8
Central Northern	4,147	13.4
Southern	1,973	13.4
Metropolitan regions	6,116	13.4
South Australia	8,588	13.5

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

As was the case for PES students, the low average PAS scores in the majority of the towns are a striking feature of the distribution of PAS scores in country South Australia (Map 4.30). Note that the SLA is of the home address of the student, and is not necessarily the address of the SLA in which they attended school, which could have been a neighbouring SLA, or an SLA in the metropolitan regions.

The correlation analysis showed a strong association with the variables for managers and administrators, and professionals; and a strong inverse association with single parent families. These correlations and the weak positive correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, suggest an association at the SLA level between high socioeconomic status and high average PAS scores (Table 8.2).

The Regions

There were 390 students from the **South East**, with an average PAS score of 14.1. Within this region, there were high average scores of students from the SLAs of Lacedpede (15.1, 19 students), Naracoorte and Lucindale (14.9, 47), Grant (14.5, 42), Tatiara (14.3, 49) and Mount Gambier (14.1, 143). The lowest scores were in Robe (13.1, 12 students), and Wattle Range - West (13.1, 64) and - East (13.3, 14).

There were 637 students from the **Hills Mallee Southern** region, with an average PAS score of 14.0. A number of SLAs in this region had high average scores, including Karoonda East Murray (15.7, eight students), Mount Barker - Central (14.6, 95), Adelaide Hills Balance (14.5, 58), Murray Bridge (14.3, 89), Alexandrina - Strathalbyn (14.3, 48), Adelaide Hills - North (14.1, 46) and Mount Barker Balance (14.0, 50). Yankalilla had the lowest average PAS score of 12.1 (20 students).

The average PAS score for students from the **Eyre** region was 13.9 (185 students). A number of SLAs had high average scores (although with fairly small numbers of students), the highest being Kimba (15.5, ten students), Cleve (15.4, eight), Le Hunte (15.0, 13), Tumby Bay (14.7, 14), Elliston (14.6, eight), Streaky Bay (14.1, 19) and Ceduna (14.0, 13). Port Lincoln had the lowest average PAS score of 12.6 for this region (63 students).

PAS students from the **Mid North** region had an average PAS score of 13.7 (174 students). The highest average PAS scores occurred in the SLAs of Orroroo/Carrieton (16.1, eight students), Mount Remarkable (15.0, 16 students) and Northern Areas (14.0, 40). There was a low average score in Port Pirie - City (12.8, 69).

There were 600 students from the **Wakefield** region, with an average PAS score of 13.6. Within this region, there were high average scores in the SLAs of Wakefield (15.1, 38 students), Yorke Peninsula - South (14.7, 19), Barossa - Tanunda (14.3, 25) and Light (14.2, 79). There was a low average PAS score in Mallala (12.7, 41).

In the **Riverland**, the average PAS score was 13.5 (210 students). Loxton Waikerie - East had a high average score of 14.6 (45 students). There were low averages in the SLAs of Berri and Barmera - Barmera (12.8, 34 students) and Renmark Paringa - Paringa (12.9, six).

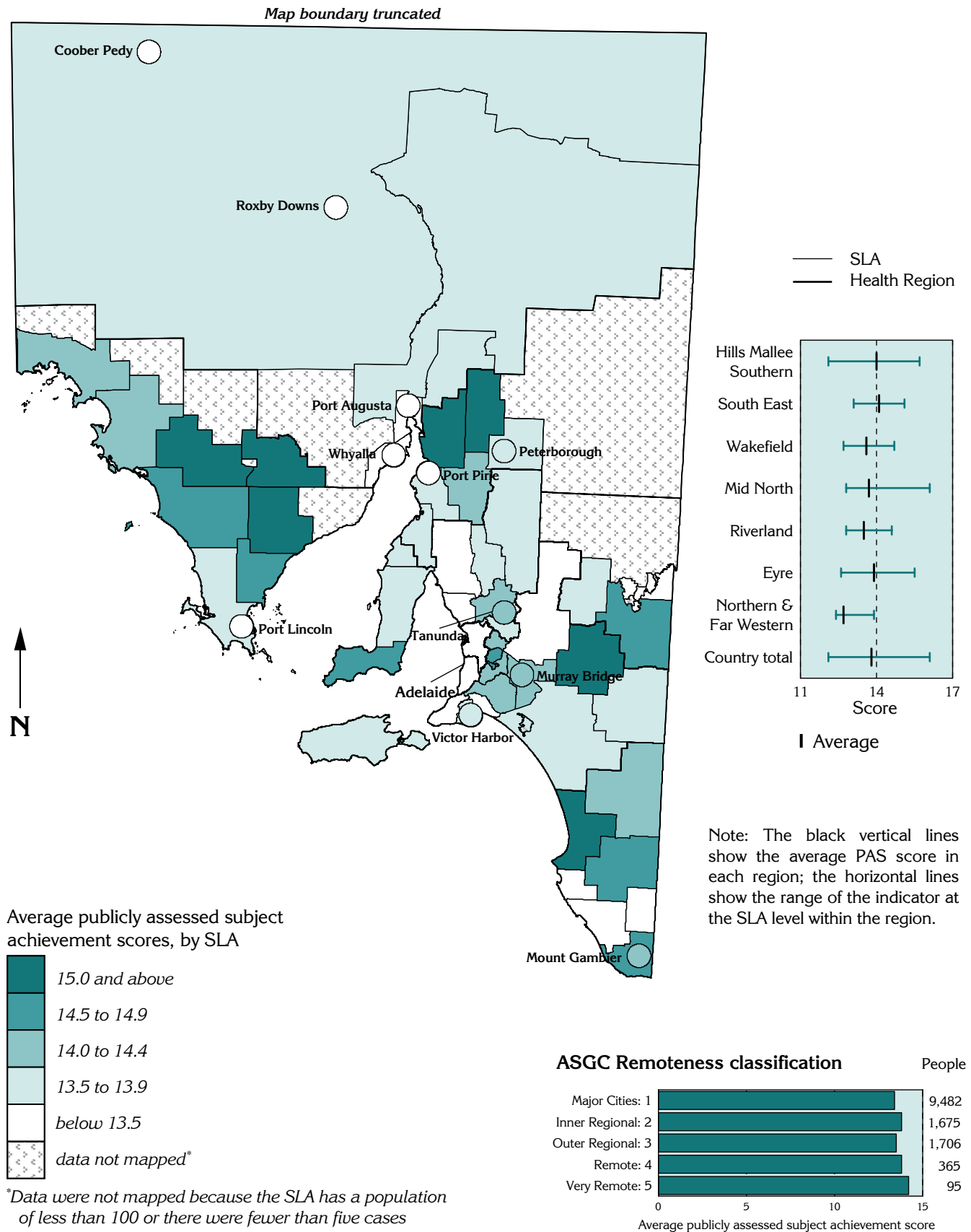
Students from **Northern and Far Western** had an average PAS score of 12.7 (267 students). There were low average scores in the SLAs of Whyalla (12.4, 144 students), Roxby Downs (12.8, 14 students) and Port Augusta (12.8, 72).

ASGC Remoteness classification

With the exception of the score in the Outer Regional areas (13.5), average PAS achievement scores increased incrementally across the remoteness classes, from 13.4 for students from Major Cities areas to 14.2 in the Very Remote areas.

Map 4.30

Average publicly assessed subject achievement scores, South Australia, 2002



Source: Calculated on data from SSABSA

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Average school assessed subject achievement scores, 2002

Average school assessed subject (SAS) scores achieved by students living in Metropolitan Adelaide were marginally lower than those achieved by country residents (Table 4.42), in contrast to PES scores.

Table 4.42: Average school assessed subject achievement scores

<i>Scores out of 20</i>	
Section of State	2002
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	12.3
Country	12.5
State total	12.4

Metropolitan regions

In 2002, the average school assessed subject (SAS) score for students aged less than 19 years from the metropolitan regions was 12.3, with 7,224 students.

The highest average SAS scores were recorded for students from a group of areas very similar to those with the highest scores for PAS, including a number of inner eastern and southern suburbs, and in the Adelaide Hills. Students with the lowest scores lived in the north-western and outer northern SLAs, and along the coast in the outer south (Map 4.31). Note that the SLA is of the home address of the student and is not necessarily the address of the SLA in which they attended school.

The correlation analysis showed a very strong association with the variables for managers and administrators, and professionals; high income families, female labour force participation and full-time educational participation. There was a very strong inverse association with unskilled and semi-skilled workers; low income, jobless and single parent families; the Indigenous population; unemployment; and the total fertility rate (TFR). These results, together with a very strong correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, suggest an association at the SLA level between high average SAS scores and high socioeconomic status (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

There were 4,918 students in the Central Northern region that completed SAS subjects in 2002, achieving an average score of 12.2. The highest average scores were recorded for students living in Walkerville (14.6, 40 students), Burnside - North-East (14.0, 123) and - South-West (14.0, 144), Tea Tree Gully - Hills (13.7, 70), Unley - West (13.7, 80), Norwood Payneham St Peters - East (13.6, 58), and Adelaide Hills - Ranges (13.5, 85).

The SLAs with the lowest average SAS scores in Central Northern were Playford - Elizabeth (10.3, 180 students), - West Central (10.5, 85), - East Central (10.8, 110) and - Hills (11.2, 20); Salisbury - Central (10.8, 245), - Inner North (11.0, 207), Balance (11.2, 34) and South-East (11.6, 243); Port Adelaide Enfield - Port (11.0, 135) and - Inner (11.6, 76); and Charles Sturt - North-East (11.5, 146).

Tea Tree Gully - North (247 students) and - South (242), and Salisbury - Central (245) and - South-East (243), had the largest numbers of enrolled students in the region.

Southern Adelaide

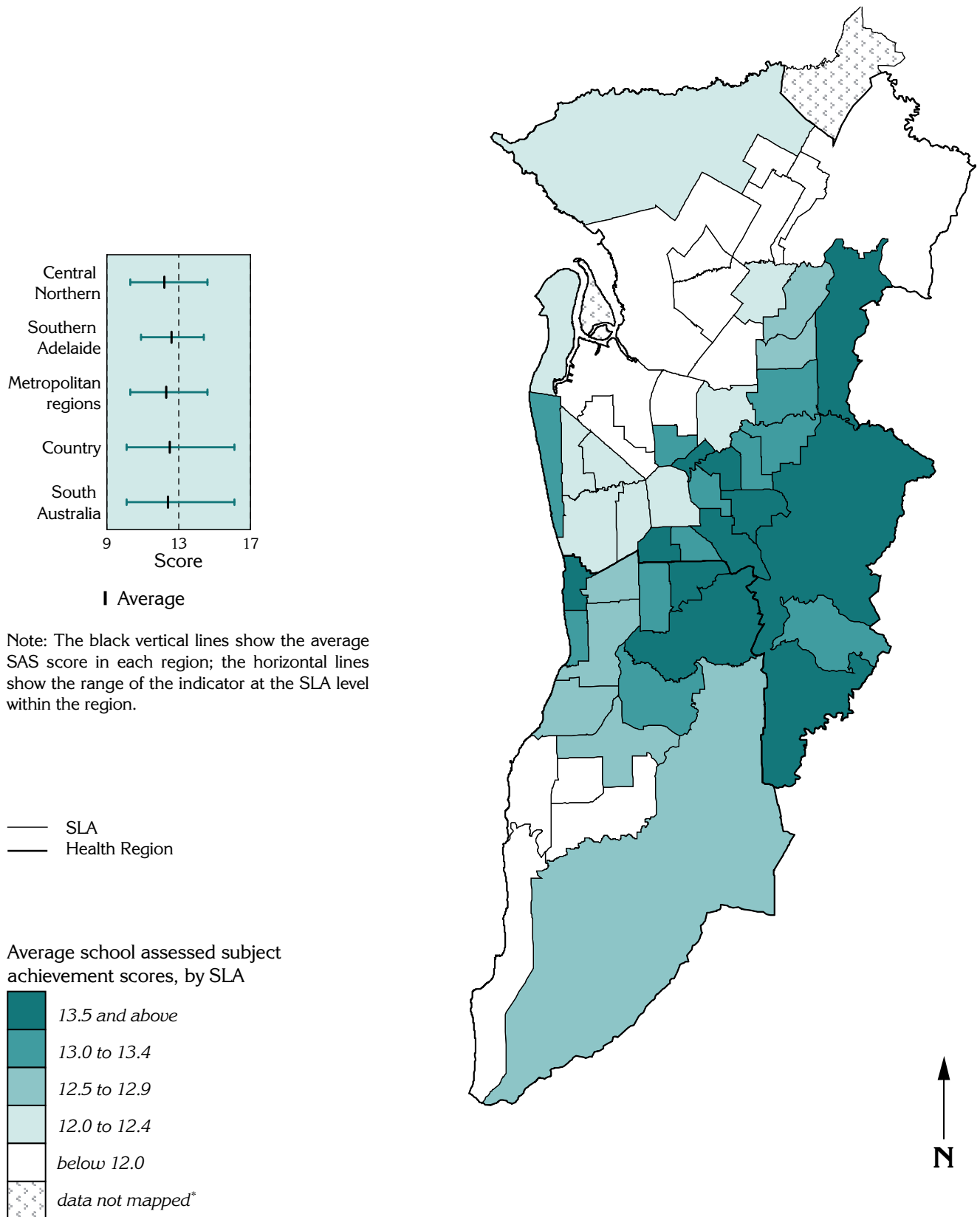
There was a slightly higher average SAS score in the Southern region compared to the Central Northern region, a score of 12.6, with 2,307 students. High average scores were recorded for students in the SLAs of Mitcham - North-East (14.4, 131 students), Holdfast Bay - North (14.0, 97) and Mitcham Hills (13.7, 190).

The lowest average SAS scores in the region were recorded for students living in the City of Onkaparinga in Onkaparinga - South Coast (10.9, 158 students), - North Coast (11.4, 110), - Hackham (11.7, 102), - Morphett (11.9, 171), - Hills (12.5, 102), and - Woodcroft (12.5, 264).

The SLAs of Onkaparinga - Woodcroft (264 students) and - Reservoir (240 students) had the largest numbers of students completing SAS subjects in the region.

Map 4.31

Average school assessed subject achievement scores, metropolitan regions, 2002



*Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide:
 Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Average school assessed subject achievement scores, 2002

Country South Australia

In 2002, there were 3,085 students aged less than 19 years from country areas of South Australia who completed SAS subjects. The region with the lowest average score in 2002 was **Northern and Far Western** (11.1) (Table 4.43 and graph opposite).

Table 4.43: Regional totals, average SAS achievement scores, 2002

Region	No.	Ave Score
Hills Mallee Southern	793	12.5
Wakefield ¹	760	12.2
South East	456	13.1
Northern & Far Western	298	11.1
Eyre	283	12.9
Mid North	271	13.1
Riverland	217	12.5
Country SA	3,085	12.5
Central Northern	4,918	12.2
Southern	2,307	12.6
Metropolitan regions	7,224	12.3
South Australia	10,309	12.4

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

As seen in the maps of PES and PAS achievement scores, the low scores in the majority of the towns are a striking feature of the distribution of SAS scores in country South Australia (Map 4.32). Note that the SLA is of the home address of the student and is not necessarily the address of the SLA in which they attended school.

The correlation analysis showed a strong association between students completing SAS subjects and students completing PAS subjects, as well as managers and administrators, and professionals. There was a strong inverse association with people born in a non-English speaking country and resident for five years or more, at the SLA level (Table 8.2).

The Regions

In the **South East**, the average SAS score was 13.1, with 456 students completing SAS subjects. Within this region, there were high average scores in the SLAs of Mount Gambier (13.7, 157 students), Lacedpede (13.6, 22) and Tatiara (13.5, 66). The lowest average scores in this region were in the SLAs of Wattle Range - East (10.2, 17 students), Robe (11.6, ten) and Naracoorte and Lucindale (12.2, 57).

The average SAS score in the **Mid North** was also 13.1 (271 students). There was a high average score in the SLA of Orroroo/Carrieton (16.1, eleven students). There were also high average SAS scores in the SLAs of Mount Remarkable (14.0, 25), and Peterborough (13.5, 33). The SLA with the

lowest average score in this region was Port Pirie - City (12.5, 105).

In **Eyre**, the average SAS score was 12.9 (283 students). Within this region, there were high average scores in the SLAs of Tumby Bay (14.7, 20 students), Elliston (14.4, 12), Le Hunte (14.3, 16), Lower Eyre Peninsula (13.8, 42), Franklin Harbor (13.8, 15), Ceduna (13.5, 12) and Streaky Bay (13.5, 29). The SLA with the lowest SAS score in **Eyre** was Port Lincoln (a score of 11.6 and 115 students).

There were 793 students who completed SAS subjects in the **Hills Mallee Southern** region, with an average score of 12.5. The highest average scores in this region were in the SLAs of Karoonda East Murray (15.1, nine students), Southern Mallee (14.5, 14) and Kangaroo Island (14.0, 41). The SLAs with the lowest scores were Murray Bridge (10.7, 105), Yankalilla (11.9, 24), Alexandrina - Coastal (12.2, 60), Mid Murray (12.3, 43), Mount Barker - Central (12.3, 118) and Victor Harbor (12.4, 70).

The average SAS score in the **Riverland** was 12.5 (217 students). There were high average SAS scores in the SLAs of Loxton Waikerie - East (14.1, 48 students) and Loxton Waikerie - West (13.7, 29). The SLAs with low average scores in this region were Renmark Paringa - Renmark (10.6, 55 students), Berri and Barmera - Barmera (11.9, 34) and - Berri (12.2, 42), and Renmark Paringa - Paringa (12.3, eight).

There were 760 students in the **Wakefield** region that completed SAS subjects, with an average score of 12.2. There were relatively low average scores in this region in the SLAs of Copper Coast (11.0, 54 students), Light (11.5, 85), Barossa - Angaston (11.6, 58) and - Barossa (11.8, 60), Gawler (12.1, 167 students), Goyder (12.3, 30) and Clare and Gilbert Valleys (12.4, 85).

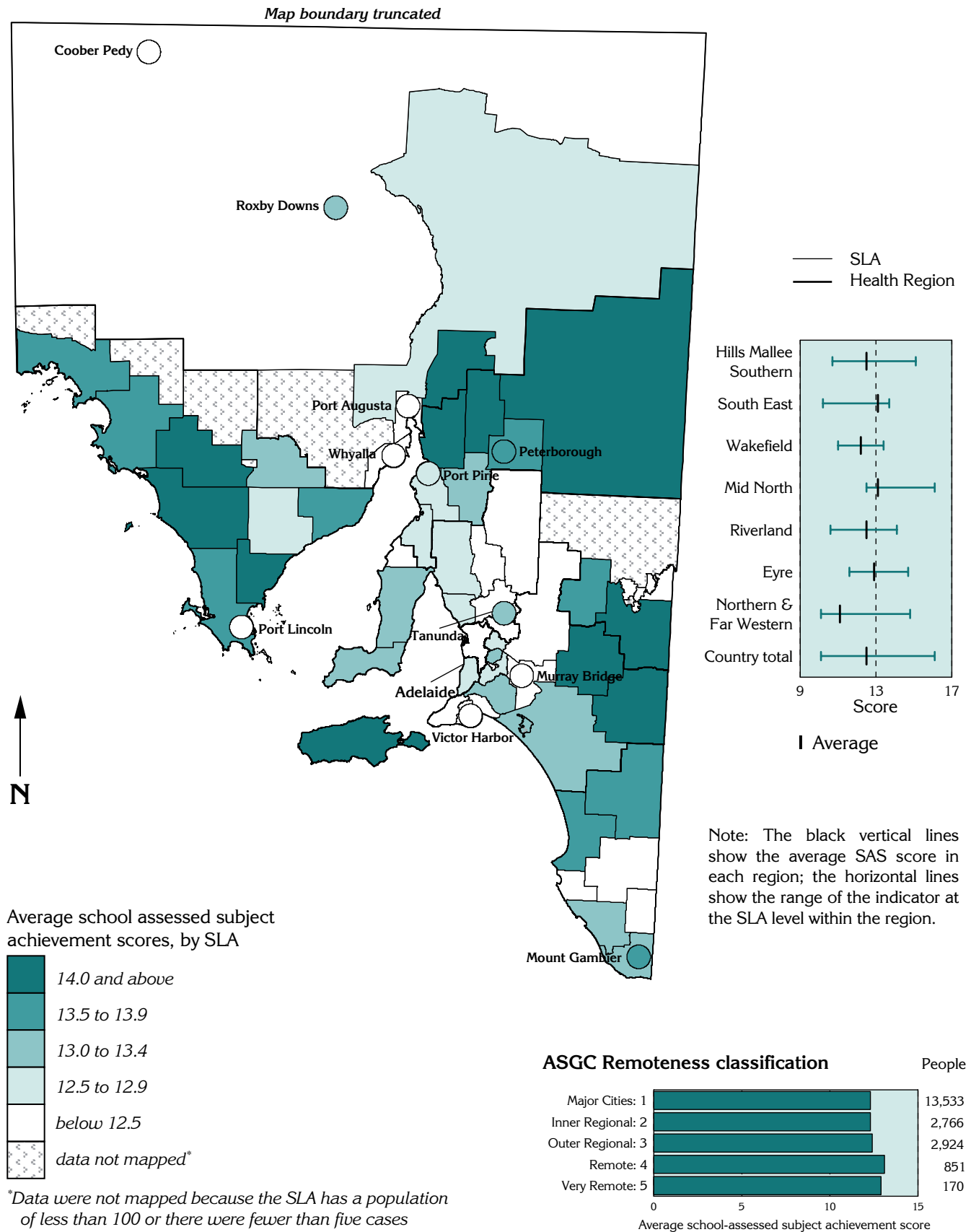
Students in the **Northern and Far Western** region achieved an average score of 11.1 (298 students). There was a high average score in Flinders Ranges (14.8, 14) and low scores in Whyalla (10.1, 165), Coober Pedy (10.2, eleven), Port Augusta (11.9, 71), and Unincorporated Far North (12.3, eight).

ASGC Remoteness classification

Average school assessed subject achievement scores were lowest in the Major Cities and Inner Regional categories (both 12.3), while relatively high scores were recorded in the Remote (13.1) and Very Remote (12.9) areas.

Map 4.32

Average school assessed subject achievement scores, South Australia, 2002



Source: Calculated on data from SSABSA

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 2001

The proportion of the population identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander in the 2001 Census represented 1.0% of the Metropolitan Adelaide population, and a higher 3.1% of those in country South Australia. The high annual percentage increase seen in Table 4.44 largely reflects the increasing preparedness of people to identify themselves as Indigenous on the Census form (as discussed at the beginning of this chapter). This change was most notable in Metropolitan Adelaide, with smaller (although still notable) changes being seen in country South Australia.

Table 4.44: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Section of State	Per cent				
	1986	1991	1996	2001	Per cent change ¹
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	72.9
Country	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.1	36.4
South Australia	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	50.4

¹Per cent change over 15 years in the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Metropolitan regions

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people comprised 1.0% of the population in the metropolitan regions in 2001, or 10,650 people. Although just 46.1% of South Australia's Aboriginal population live in the metropolitan regions compared with 72.0% of the State's total population, it is still a numerically significant group, for example, being nearly twice the size of the Aboriginal population of the State's **Northern and Far Western** region.

The highest proportions of Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders were living in the north-west and outer northern SLAs of the Central Northern region, with very low proportions in the eastern and south-eastern SLAs (Map 4.33).

The correlation analysis showed a very strong association at the SLA level between high proportions of Aboriginal people and the variables for jobless families, single parent families, unemployment, public rental housing, low income families and unskilled and semi-skilled workers. There was also a strong association with dwellings with no motor vehicle. Very strong inverse associations were recorded with female labour force participation, full-time educational participation and high income families. These results, together with the very strong inverse correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, indicate an association at the SLA level between the Indigenous population and socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

All of the SLAs that mapped in the highest range (Map 4.33) were in the Central Northern region. These were the SLAs of Playford - West Central (3.9% Indigenous population) and - Elizabeth (3.0%); Port Adelaide Enfield - Port (2.5%), - Inner (2.3%), - Coast (1.9%) and - East (1.9%); Salisbury - Inner North (2.0%), - Central (1.8%) and - South-East (1.6%); and Charles Sturt - North-East (1.9%).

The largest numbers of Aboriginal people lived in a similar pattern of SLAs in the north and north-west of Adelaide, with the largest numbers in Playford - Elizabeth (740 Aboriginal people); Port Adelaide Enfield - Port (624), - East (505), - Coast (539) and - Inner (447); Salisbury - South-East (528), - Central (493) and - Inner North (480); and Charles Sturt - North-East (481).

There were also relatively large numbers of Aboriginal people in West Torrens - East (272, 1.2%), Tea Tree Gully - South (271, 0.8%), Charles Sturt - Inner East (252, 1.2%), Salisbury - North-East (232, 1.1%), Playford - East Central (216, 1.2%) and Charles Sturt - Inner West (216, 0.9%).

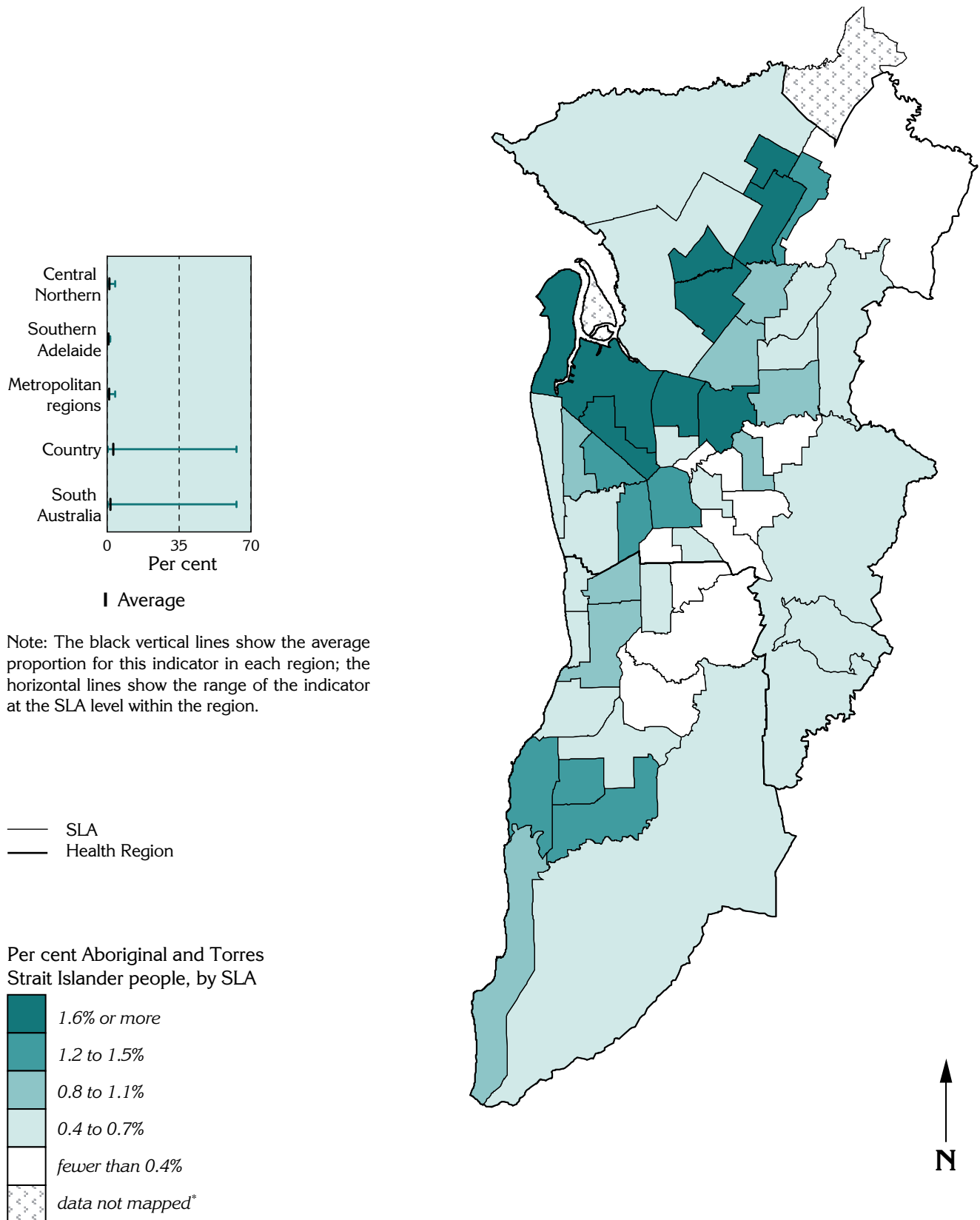
Southern Adelaide

SLAs with the largest proportions and numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the Southern region were Onkaparinga - North Coast (1.5%, 266 people), - Hackham (1.5%, 214 people), - Morphett (1.2%, 290), and - South Coast (1.1%, 249).

There were also relatively large numbers of Aboriginal people in Marion - Central (272 people, 0.8%) and Marion - North (201, 0.8%).

Map 4.33

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, metropolitan regions, 2001



*Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide:
Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 2001

Country South Australia

In 2001, there were more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in country South Australia (12,464 people, 3.0% of the country population) than in the metropolitan regions (10,650, 1.0%).

Northern and Far Western region had the highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (12.0%), just over one quarter (25.9%) of the State's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (Table 4.45). There was also a high proportion in the **Eyre** region (5.6%). The spatial distribution of Aboriginal people across the towns and rural areas is distinctive (Map 4.34).

Table 4.45: Regional totals, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 2001

Region	No.	% of Region	% of State
Hills Mallee Southern	1,589	1.5	6.9
Wakefield ¹	1,051	1.1	4.5
South East	640	1.1	2.8
Northern & Far Western	5,988	12.0	25.9
Eyre	1,851	5.6	8.0
Mid North	537	1.8	2.3
Riverland	746	2.3	3.2
Country SA	12,464	3.0	53.9
Central Northern	8,439	1.1	36.5
Southern	2,202	0.7	9.5
Metropolitan regions	10,650	1.0	46.1
South Australia	23,114	1.6	100.0

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

The correlation analysis showed a very strong association at the SLA level between the Indigenous population and dwellings with no motor vehicle; and a strong association with unemployment and single parent families. There was a strong inverse association with full-time educational participation and Internet use at home. These results, together with the very strong inverse correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, suggest an association at the SLA level between the distribution of the Indigenous population and socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 8.2).

The Regions

Approximately half of Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders living in country South Australia (48.0% of the non-metropolitan Indigenous population, 5,988 people) were in the **Northern and Far Western** region in 2001, comprising 12.0% of the regional population. All of the SLAs in this region were mapped in the highest range, with by far the largest proportion and the highest number in Unincorporated Far North (41.4%, 2,454 people). Other substantial populations of note

were in Unincorporated Flinders Ranges (18.9%, 235 people), Port Augusta (15.4%, 2,041), Coober Pedy (14.7%, 350), Flinders Ranges (9.4%, 167), Whyalla (3.0%, 656) and Roxby Downs (2.3%, 79).

Eyre region had the second largest number and proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people at the regional level (1,851 people, 5.6% of the population). The SLAs with the largest concentrations were Unincorporated West Coast (43.3%, 259 people), Ceduna (23.6%, 834) and Port Lincoln (4.8%, 647).

In **Riverland**, there were 746 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 2.3% of the region's population. The largest proportions of this population group were located in Unincorporated Riverland (62.9%, 90 people), Berri and Barmera - Berri (3.0%, 203), and - Barmera (2.6%, 112), and Renmark Paringa - Renmark (2.3%, 182).

In the **Mid North** region, 1.8% of the population were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (537 people). There were also high proportions in the SLAs of Unincorporated Pirie (3.2%, nine people), Peterborough (3.1%, 62), Port Pirie - City (2.3%, 314), and Mount Remarkable (2.2%, 64).

There was a relatively large number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in the **Hills Mallee Southern** region (1,589 people, 1.5%), with high proportions in the SLAs of The Coorong (4.9%, 286) and Murray Bridge (4.1%, 687). There were also relatively large numbers in Alexandrina - Coastal (115, 1.2%) and Mid Murray (108, 1.3%).

Wakefield region was home to 1,051 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, although it represented the equal lowest regional proportion, of 1.1%. Yorke Peninsula - North (4.0%, 293) was the only SLA in the region to map in the highest range.

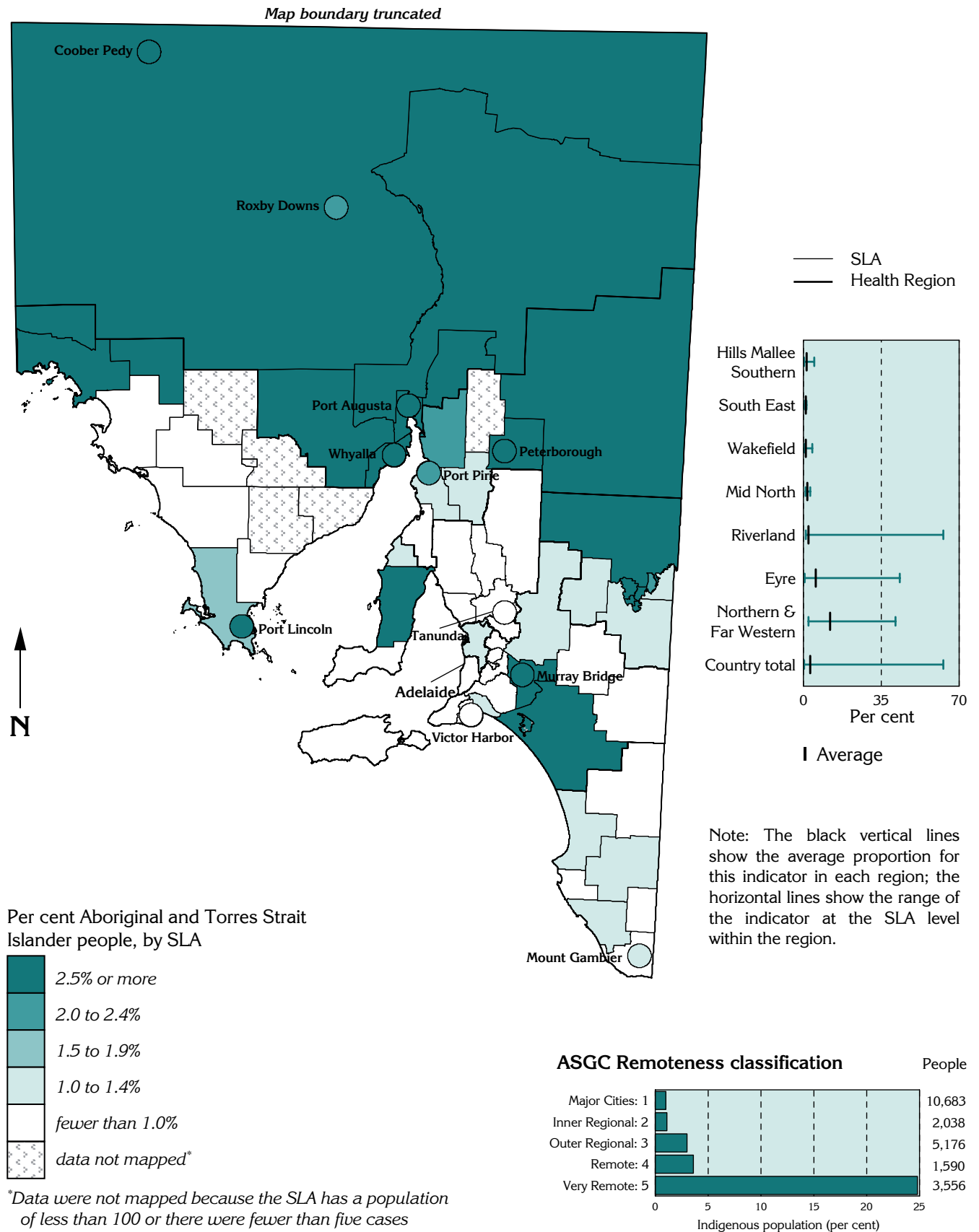
In the **South East** region, there were 640 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, again just 1.1% of the regional population and barely above the metropolitan average; low proportions were evident in the SLAs throughout the region.

ASGC Remoteness classification

The distribution of the Indigenous population under the remoteness classification is striking. The graph shows relatively low proportions in the first four areas, from 1.0% in Major Cities to 3.6% in the Remote areas. The proportion of Aboriginal people then increases substantially, to almost a quarter (24.8%) of the population in the Very Remote areas.

Map 4.34

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, South Australia, 2001



Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

People born in predominantly non-English speaking countries and resident in Australia for five years or more, 2001

Migrants in this category arrived in Australia from predominantly non-English speaking countries (defined on page 60) in or before 1996. In Metropolitan Adelaide, 10.7% of the population at the 2001 Census had been born in a predominantly non-English speaking country and resident for five years or more (also referred to as long-term residents); there was a much lower proportion (3.5%) in country South Australia (Table 4.46). The proportion of the population in this category has varied over the past fifteen years, increasing between 1986 and 1991 and decreasing in 1996 and 2001. Tables 4.6 and 4.7 on page 60 and Chapter 3 provide more details of the composition of the culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) population in South Australia.

Table 4.46: People born in predominantly non-English speaking countries and resident in Australia for five years or more

Section of State	Per cent				
	1986	1991	1996	2001	Per cent change ¹
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	10.5	13.0	11.1	10.7	1.8
Country	4.1	4.5	3.8	3.5	-14.3
South Australia	8.8	10.7	9.2	8.8	0.0

¹Per cent change over 15 years in the proportion of people born in predominantly non-English speaking countries and resident for five years or more

Metropolitan regions

In 2001, 114,679 people who had been born in predominantly non-English speaking countries and resident in Australia for five years or more were living in the metropolitan regions (10.9%).

As a substantial proportion of this population group will have been resident in Australia for many years, their distribution is often widespread; the ageing of the more established groups such as the Italian and Greek born, as well as the smaller numbers from Germany, the Netherlands, former Yugoslavia, Poland and the former USSR, pose special challenges for deliverers of health and welfare services. At the 2001 Census, the highest proportions of the metropolitan regions' long-term residents born in non-English speaking countries were living in a group of SLAs adjacent to the west, north-west and north and north-east of the city (Map 4.35).

The correlation analysis showed a very strong association with the variable for poor proficiency in English, and a strong association with those in this population group who had been resident in Australia for less than five years. There was also a strong inverse correlation with Internet use at home, suggesting that this population group is not using this technology at home. There was only a weak association with disadvantage as measured by the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage at the SLA level (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

Central Northern region had the largest number of people born in predominantly non-English speaking countries and resident in Australia for five years or more, with 92,232 people, comprising 12.5% of the region's population.

Port Adelaide Enfield - Port had almost one quarter of its residents in this category (25.0%), with other high proportions in Charles Sturt - North-East (21.0%), Charles Sturt - Inner West (20.9%), Campbelltown - West (20.5%), Campbelltown - East (19.6%), Charles Sturt - Inner East (17.9%), Salisbury Balance (17.4%), Norwood Payneham St Peters - East (17.2%), West Torrens - East (16.5%), Port Adelaide Enfield - Inner (15.8%) and Salisbury - Central (15.7%).

There were large numbers of people in this population group in Salisbury - South-East (4,269 people, 13.0%), West Torrens - West (3,577, 13.0%), Port Adelaide Enfield - East (3,533, 13.0%), Tea Tree Gully - South (3,525, 10.9%), Marion - Central (3,121, 9.7%) and Burnside - North-East (3,075, 14.9%).

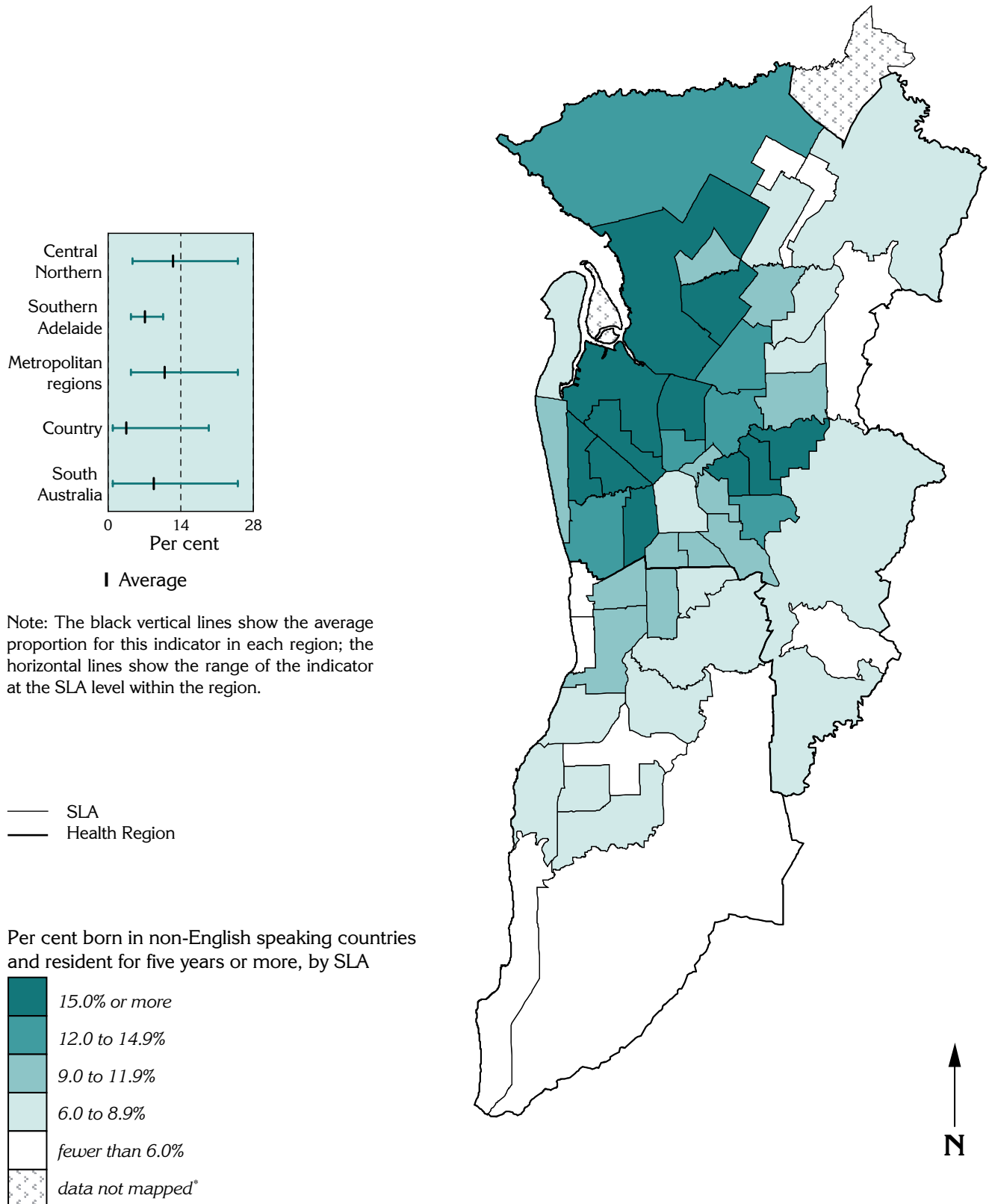
The lowest proportions in the region were in the SLAs of Playford - East Central (4.7%), Playford - West Central (5.0%), Tea Tree Gully - Hills (5.2%), and Adelaide Hills - Central (5.6%).

Southern Adelaide

Central Southern region had 22,441 long-term residents born in predominantly non-English speaking countries, comprising 7.1% of the population. The SLAs with the highest proportions of this population group were Marion - Central (9.7%, 3,121 people), - North (9.4%, 2,335) and - South (7.8%, 1,547); Mitcham - North-East (7.4%, 1,122), and - Hills (7.1%, 1,639); and Onkaparinga - Reservoir (7.0%, 1,700). The SLAs with the lowest proportions were Onkaparinga - Hills (4.4%), - South Coast (4.8%) and - Woodcroft (5.4%); and Holdfast Bay - South (5.2%), and - North (5.6%).

Map 4.35

People born in predominantly non-English speaking countries & resident in Australia for 5 years or more, metropolitan regions, 2001



*Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide:
Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

People born in predominantly non-English speaking countries and resident in Australia for five years or more, 2001

Country South Australia

The numbers of people born in predominantly non-English speaking countries and resident in Australia for five years or more are relatively small at the regional level, with country South Australia having just 3.5% of its population in this category (14,541 people), compared with an overall population share of 28.0%. **Riverland** region had the highest proportion (5.9%) (Table 4.47). Table 4.7 on page 60 and Chapter 3 provide more details of the composition of the culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) population in country South Australia.

Table 4.47: Regional totals, people born in predominantly non-English speaking countries, and resident five years or more, 2001

Region	No.	% of Region	% of State
Hills Mallee Southern	3,731	3.4	2.9
Wakefield ¹	2,806	3.0	2.2
South East	1,904	3.1	1.5
Northern & Far Western	2,443	4.9	1.9
Eyre	814	2.5	0.6
Mid North	869	2.8	0.7
Riverland	1,937	5.9	1.5
Country SA	14,541	3.5	11.3
Central Northern	92,232	12.5	71.4
Southern	22,441	7.1	17.4
Metropolitan regions	114,679	10.9	88.7
South Australia	129,220	8.8	100.0

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

The correlation analysis showed a very strong association between this population group and people reporting poor proficiency in English; a strong association with those in this group who had been resident in Australia for less than five years; and a strong inverse association with SAS scores (and weaker inverse associations with PES and PAS scores, together suggesting that this population group is not completing secondary education) (Table 8.2).

The Regions

Riverland had the highest regional concentration, with 5.9% of the population's long-term residents from predominantly non-English speaking countries (1,937 people). There were relatively high proportions in nearly all of the SLAs in the region, including Renmark Paringa - Renmark (8.9%, 694 people) and - Paringa (3.8%, 65); Berri and Barmera - Barmera (7.0%, 299), and - Berri (6.7%, 458); and Loxton Waikerie - West (4.2%, 193) and - East (3.1%, 225).

The **Northern and Far Western** region (2,443 people) had the SLA with the highest proportion in this population group in country South Australia – Coober Pedy (19.4%, 462 people) – and the country SLA with the largest number, Whyalla (1,293 people, 6.0%). Port Augusta had 361 people in this group (2.7%).

The largest number of people born in this population group was located in the **Hills Mallee Southern** region (3,731 people, 3.4%). Most of the SLAs in this region were mapped in the highest range, including Alexandrina - Coastal (4.3%, 402), Mount Barker Balance (4.0%, 318) and - Central (3.8%, 577), Yankalilla (3.7%, 138), Adelaide Hills Balance (3.6%, 302), Murray Bridge (3.5%, 586), Mid Murray (3.5%, 288), Adelaide Hills - North (3.5%, 227), Victor Harbor (3.3%, 359) and Alexandrina - Strathalbyn (3.2%, 259).

There were fewer SLAs with high proportions in the **South East**, with 1,904 people from non-English speaking birthplaces resident in Australia for five years or more, representing 3.1% of the total population. Within the region, the SLAs with the highest proportions were Mount Gambier (4.3%, 983 people) and Wattle Range - West (3.5%, 304).

In **Wakefield**, there were 2,806 residents in this group (3.0% of the population), with high proportions in Mallala (4.7%, 335), Gawler (4.1%, 734), Barossa - Barossa (3.3%, 233), Light (3.2%, 328) and Yorke Peninsula - South (3.1%, 122).

Lower proportions of residents from non-English speaking backgrounds were found in the **Mid North** (2.8% of the regional population, 869 people); the highest proportions were in Port Pirie - City (3.5%, 477) and Peterborough (3.4%, 67).

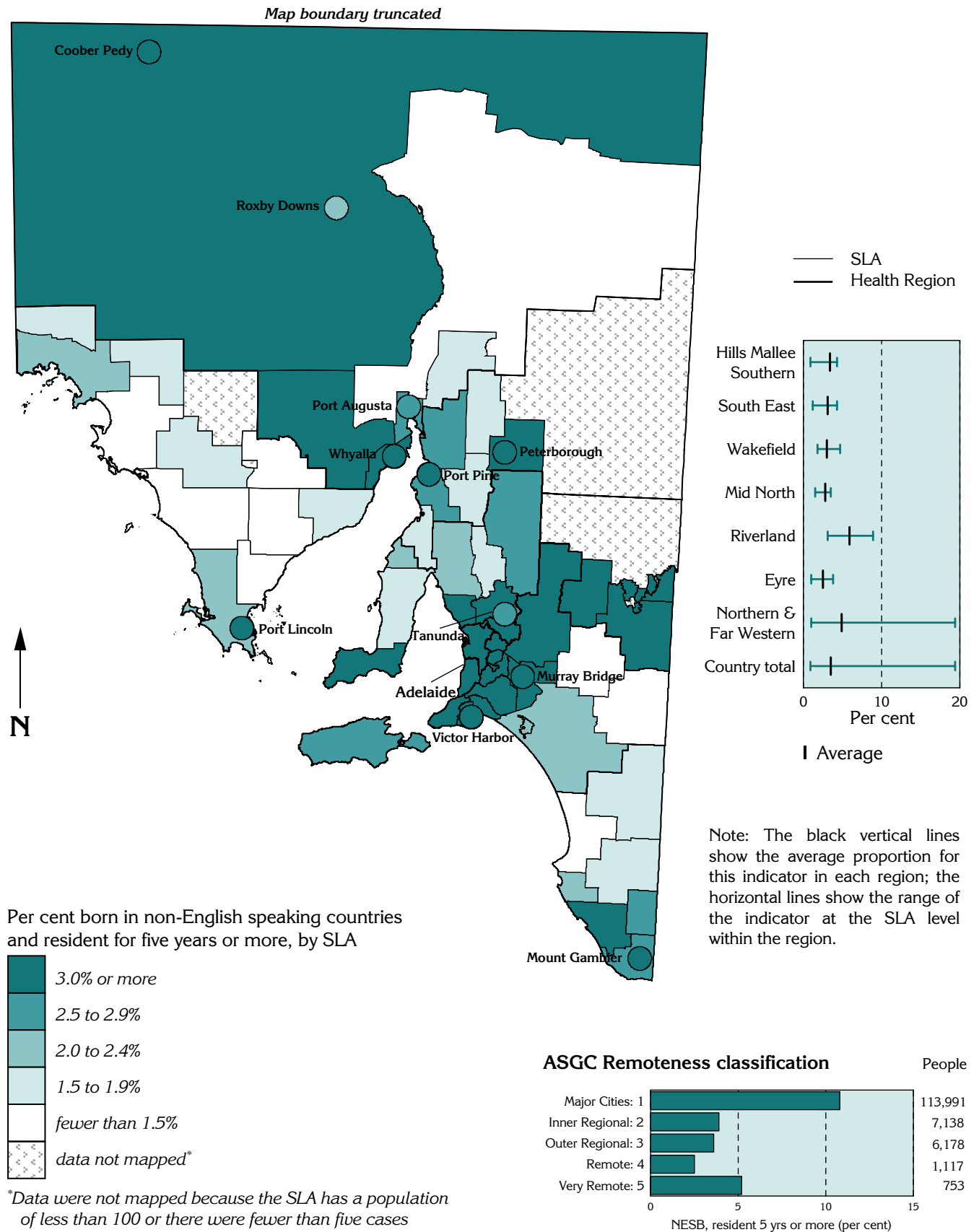
The **Eyre** region was characterised by SLAs with low proportions of non-English speaking residents. Overall, just 2.5% of the population in this region were from a non-English speaking background (814 people). The only SLA mapped in the highest range was Port Lincoln (3.8%, 504 people). The SLAs with the smallest proportions in country South Australia were Cleve (0.5%, nine) and Kimba (0.7%, nine).

ASGC Remoteness classification

The highest proportion of the population born in predominantly non-English speaking countries and resident in Australia for five years or more is in the Major Cities area (10.8%) and the lowest in the Remote areas (2.5%). The relatively higher proportion in the Very Remote areas (5.2%) is influenced by the population of Coober Pedy.

Map 4.36

People born in predominantly non-English speaking countries & resident in Australia for 5 years or more, South Australia, 2001



Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

People born in predominantly non-English speaking countries and resident in Australia for less than five years, 2001

People born in predominantly non-English speaking countries (defined on page 60) and who have been in Australia for less than five years (also referred to as short-term residents) may face a number of difficulties. For many, the combination of economic struggle with adjustment to a new language and a new cultural milieu can be expected to give rise to considerable stresses. Although a relatively small group, they also pose special challenges for deliverers of health and welfare services. Table 4.6 on page 60 and Chapter 3 provide more details of the composition and distribution of this culturally and linguistically diverse population.

The very small proportion of the population in this group in 2001 is similar to, although generally lower than, those over the previous 15 years (Table 4.48). Not surprisingly, recently arrived groups generally choose to live in Metropolitan Adelaide, with its wider range of employment, housing and services, rather than living in country areas.

Table 4.48: People born in non-English speaking countries and resident in Australia for less than five years

Section of State	Per cent				
	1986	1991	1996	2001	Per cent change ¹
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.3	-21.3
Country	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	-40.6
South Australia	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	-24.3

¹Per cent change over 15 years in the proportion of people born in non-English speaking countries and resident for less than five years

Metropolitan regions

The majority (98.3%) of this population group coming to South Australia settled in Adelaide. In 2001, there were 13,273 people born in predominantly non-English speaking countries and resident in Australia for less than five years who lived in the metropolitan regions, representing 1.3% of the population.

The highest proportions in this population group lived in and around the central city in the middle suburbs, in particular to the west, north-west and north. The lowest proportions were recorded further away from the city to the north, south and in the Adelaide Hills (Map 4.37). As described in the text, the largest numbers of this population group were found in different areas.

The correlation analysis showed a strong association at the SLA level with the variables for dwellings with no motor vehicle, people with poor proficiency in English and those in this population group who had been resident in Australia for more than five years (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

The proportion of this population group in the region varies widely at the SLA level (see graph opposite) with the highest proportion of the metropolitan regions' recently arrived migrants from predominantly non-English speaking countries in the City of Adelaide, with 6.4% (828 people). Other SLAs with high proportions were West Torrens - East (3.8%, 866 people), Port Adelaide Enfield - Port (2.6%, 657), Charles Sturt - North-East (2.5%, 630), Port Adelaide Enfield -

Inner (2.5%, 483), Charles Sturt - Inner East (2.3%, 473), West Torrens - West (2.0%, 549), Charles Sturt - Inner West (2.0%, 474), Campbelltown - West (1.9%, 362), Unley - East (1.9%, 359), Norwood Payneham St Peters - West (1.9%, 319), Unley - West (1.8%, 287) and Salisbury Balance (1.8%, 98).

The largest numbers of people in this population group in the Central Northern region were located in Port Adelaide Enfield - East (416 people, 1.5%), Campbelltown - East (352, 1.3%), Salisbury - South-East (349, 1.1%), Salisbury - Central (341, 1.3%), Burnside - North-East (317, 1.5%), Charles Sturt - Coastal (317, 1.0%) and Prospect (307, 1.6%).

The SLAs with the lowest proportions of people in this category were Playford - East Central (0.2%, 28 people), followed by Playford - West (0.2%, 18), Playford - Elizabeth (0.3%, 66), Adelaide Hills - Central (0.3%, 40), Adelaide Hills - Ranges (0.3%, 32) and Port Adelaide Enfield - Coast (0.3%, 90).

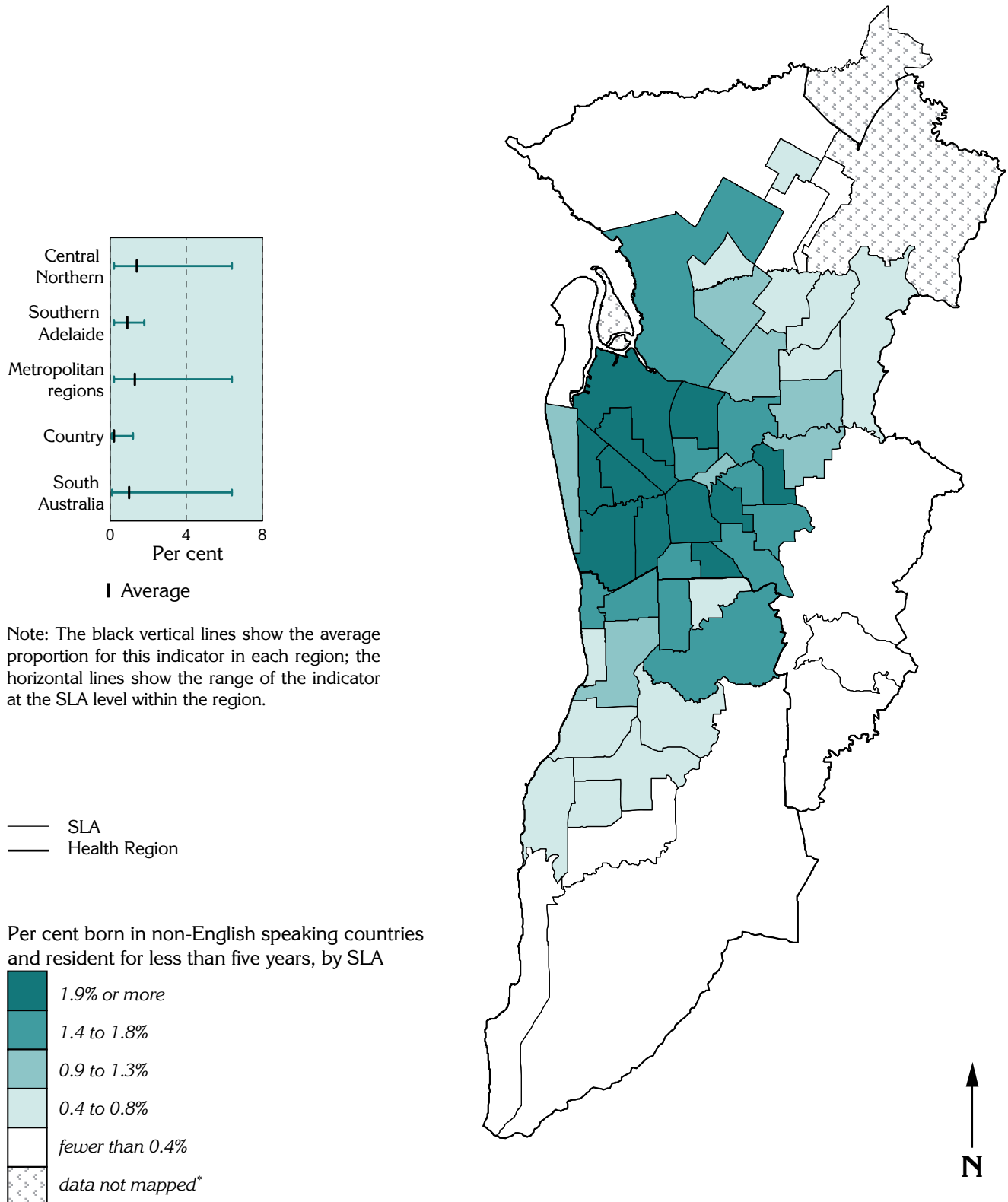
Southern Adelaide

None of the SLAs in the Southern region had the concentrations of this population group seen in many western and north-western SLAs. The highest proportions were in Mitcham - West (1.8%, 392 people), Holdfast Bay - North (1.7%, 313), Mitcham - Hills (1.5%, 346), Marion - North (1.4%, 346) and Marion - Central (1.2%, 380).

The lowest proportions of this population group in this region were in the Onkaparinga SLAs of - South Coast (0.2%, 38 people), - Hills (0.3%, 28) and - Hackham (0.3%, 36).

Map 4.37

People born in predominantly non-English speaking countries & residents in Australia for less than 5 years, metropolitan regions, 2001



*Data were not mapped for Torrens Island (mapped with Port Adelaide) or in areas with fewer than five cases: Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

People born in predominantly non-English speaking countries and resident in Australia for less than five years, 2001

Country South Australia

The 2001 Population Census recorded just 873 people in country areas of South Australia, who were born in predominantly non-English speaking countries and had been resident in Australia for less than five years, just 0.2% of the population. Tables 4.6 and 4.7 (page 60) show that their distribution is also rather different in country South Australia than in Metropolitan Adelaide.

The numbers, and their proportions of the population, at the regional level, are small, with only the **Riverland** (0.7%) having a proportion above the country average of 0.2% (Table 4.49 and graph opposite). This very small population group live in a few selected areas of the State, including in the **Riverland** and in the towns of Coober Pedy and Roxby Downs (Map 4.38).

Table 4.49: Regional totals, people born in predominantly non-English speaking countries, and resident for less than five years, 2001

Region	No.	% of Region	% of State
Hills Mallee Southern	206	0.2	1.5
Wakefield ¹	115	0.1	0.8
South East	110	0.2	0.8
Northern & Far Western	116	0.2	0.8
Eyre	39	0.1	0.3
Mid North	38	0.1	0.3
Riverland	238	0.7	1.7
Country SA	873	0.2	6.2
Central Northern	10,535	1.4	74.5
Southern	2,731	0.9	19.3
Metropolitan regions	13,273	1.3	93.8
South Australia	14,146	1.0	100.0

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

The correlation analysis showed a very strong association at the SLA level with the variable for poor proficiency in English, and a strong association with those in this population group who had been resident in Australia for more than five years (Table 8.2).

The Regions

The largest number of people from a predominantly non-English speaking background living in country South Australia and resident in Australia for less than five years was in **Riverland** (238 people, 0.7%). The largest concentrations of this population group were in the SLAs of Loxton Waikerie - West (1.2%, 55 people), Renmark Paringa - Renmark (1.1%, and the largest country SLA population in this group, of 84 people), Berri and Barmera - Berri (0.8%, 51), Renmark Paringa -

Paringa (0.4%, seven people) and Loxton Waikerie - East (0.4%, 28).

In **Northern and Far Western** region, 0.2% of the population was in this population group (116 people). Within this region, the largest proportions were in Coober Pedy (0.8%, 20 people) and Roxby Downs (0.4%, 14). There were 52 people in this population group in Whyalla (0.2%).

There were 206 people newly arrived in **Hills Mallee Southern** region, representing 0.2% of the population. The SLAs of Murray Bridge (0.4%, 66 people, the second largest number at the country SLA level) and Kangaroo Island (0.4%, 15) were the only two mapped in the highest range. There were 34 people in this group in Mount Barker - Central (0.2%).

In the **South East**, 0.2% of the population was born in a predominantly non-English speaking country and had been resident in Australia for less than five years (110 people). The largest proportions in this region were in Tatiara (0.4%, 28) and Wattle Range - East (0.4%, 12). There were 31 people in this population group in Mount Gambier (0.1%) and 21 in Wattle Range - West (0.2%).

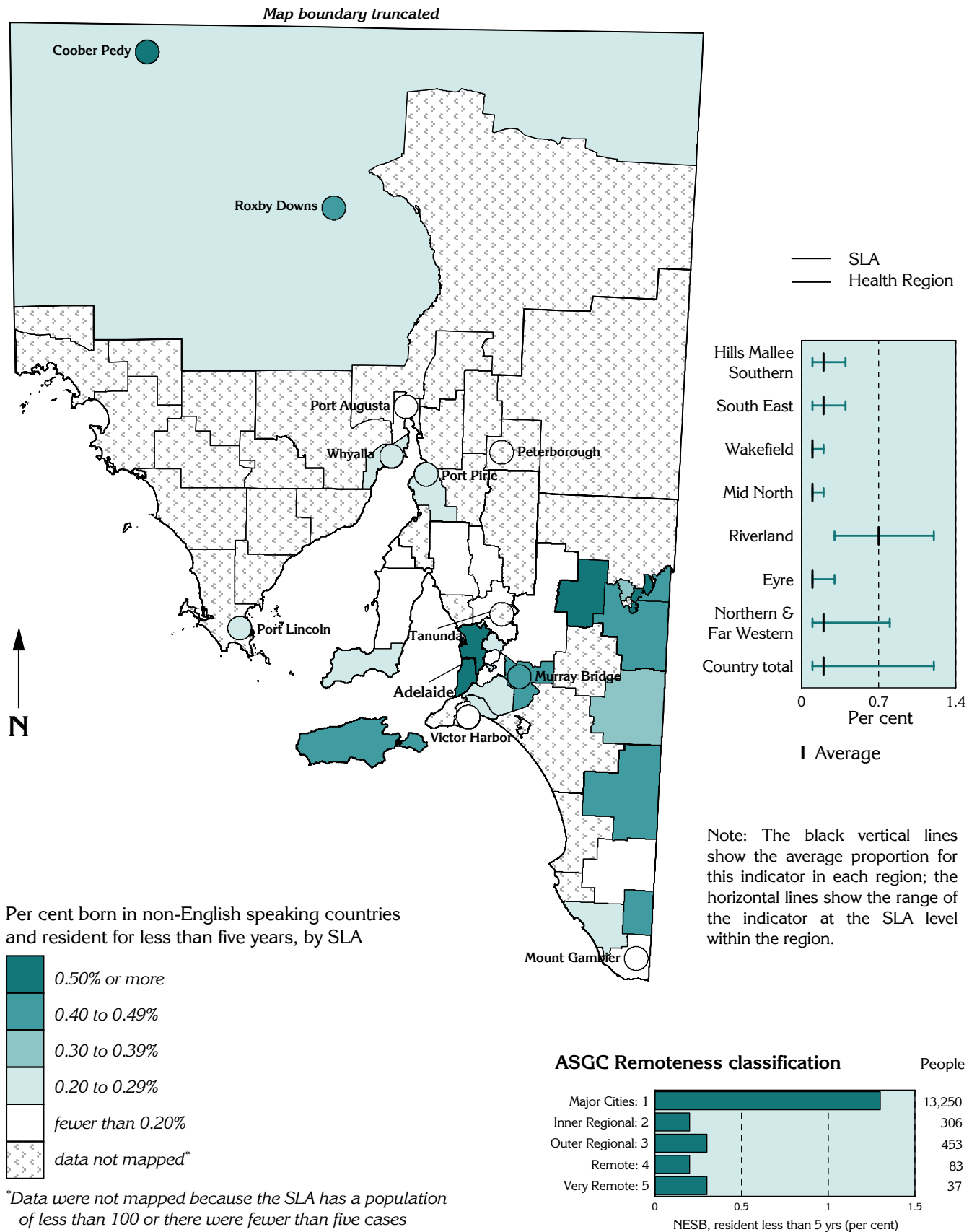
None of the SLAs in the **Mid North, Wakefield** or **Eyre** regions of country South Australia were mapped in the highest range (Map 3.28). The largest number of residents in this population group in these three regions was in Port Pirie - City (26 people, 0.2%) in the **Mid North** region, with a similar number in Port Lincoln (24, 0.2%).

ASGC Remoteness classification

The proportion of the population born in predominantly non-English speaking countries and resident in Australia for fewer than five years is highest in the Major Cities areas (1.3%) and drops away rapidly to 0.3% or lower in the next four remoteness areas.

Map 4.38

People born in predominantly non-English speaking countries & residents in Australia for less than 5 years, South Australia, 2001



Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Poor proficiency in English, 2001

For migrants from non-English speaking countries, the rate at which they adapt to live in the host country is directly related to the rate at which they achieve proficiency in English. Their level of proficiency in English has profound implications for the ease with which they are able to access labour markets, develop social networks, become aware of and utilise services, and participate in many aspects of Australian society. From a health service viewpoint, the location of this population group is most relevant in the provision of health services for women and older people, as many migrants from European countries who arrived in Australia in the 1950s and 1960s have not developed English language skills (especially females), or have returned to using the language of their birthplace as they have aged (both females and males).

Poor proficiency in English of people aged five years and over was determined when people born overseas in predominantly non-English speaking countries reported in the Census speaking another language and speaking English 'not well' or 'not at all' (Table 4.50). This small population group has declined as a proportion of the State's population between 1986 and 2001.

Table 4.50: Poor proficiency in English of people aged five years and over and born in predominantly non-English speaking countries

Section of State	Per cent				
	1986	1991	1996	2001	Per cent change ¹
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	-13.7
Country	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	-36.2
South Australia	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	-13.8

¹Per cent change over 15 years in the proportion of people with poor proficiency in English

Metropolitan regions

In 2001, there were 23,448 people in this group who reported poor proficiency in English, 2.3% of people aged five years and over, living in the metropolitan regions (Table 4.51).

The map (Map 4.39) shows a band of white along the eastern side of the metropolitan regions, from the north-east to the south-east and across to the coast, representing the lowest levels (under 0.5%) of those with poor proficiency in English.

The correlation analysis showed a strong inverse association at the SLA level with Internet use at home, suggesting that this population group is not using this technology at home (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

People reporting poor proficiency in English were mainly located in northern, north-western and north-eastern SLAs, within the Central Northern region (Map 4.39). The wide variation in distribution of this group across the region's SLAs is evident from the graph opposite.

The highest proportions of people reporting a poor proficiency in English were in Port Adelaide Enfield - Port (10.6%, 2,461 people), Charles Sturt - North-East (8.1%, 1,895), Salisbury Balance (6.8%, 342), West Torrens - East (6.0%, 1,302), Charles Sturt - Inner West (5.7%, 1,284) and - Inner East (5.3%, 1,055), Campbelltown - West (5.1%, 897), Salisbury - Central (5.0%, 1,259), Port Adelaide Enfield - Inner (4.9%, 883), Playford - West (4.6%, 350),

Norwood Payneham St Peters - East (4.6%, 674), Campbelltown - East (3.8%, 957), West Torrens - West (3.2%, 828) and Norwood Payneham St Peters - West (3.0%, 495).

There were a further 849 people in Salisbury - South-East (2.8%), 828 in West Torrens - West (3.2%), 639 in Port Adelaide Enfield - East (2.5%) and 626 in Salisbury - Inner North (2.9%).

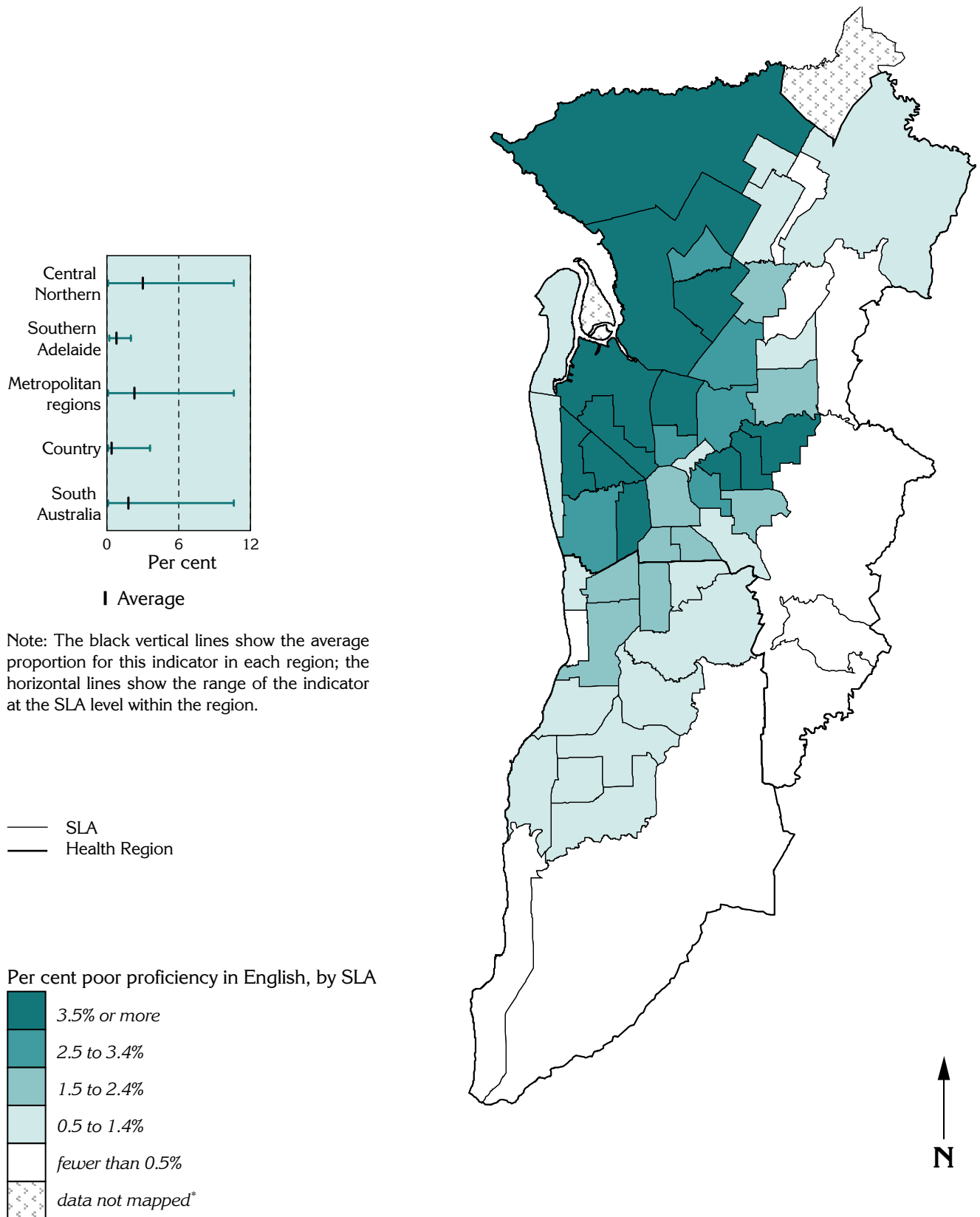
The SLAs with the lowest proportions of people with poor proficiency in English were Playford - East Central (0.3%), Tea Tree Gully - Hills (0.2%), and Adelaide Hills - Central (0.1%).

Southern Adelaide

No Southern region SLAs were mapped in the highest range, with the largest proportions in the south recorded in Marion - North (2.0%, 478 people), Mitcham - West (1.9%, 393) and Marion - Central (1.5%, 444). The lowest proportions in this region were in Onkaparinga - Hills (0.4%), Onkaparinga - South Coast (0.2%) and Holdfast Bay - South (0.4%).

Map 4.39

Poor proficiency in English, metropolitan regions, 2001



Note: The black vertical lines show the average proportion for this indicator in each region; the horizontal lines show the range of the indicator at the SLA level within the region.

— SLA
 — Health Region

Per cent poor proficiency in English, by SLA

3.5% or more
 2.5 to 3.4%
 1.5 to 2.4%
 0.5 to 1.4%
 fewer than 0.5%
 data not mapped*

*Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide: Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
 A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Poor proficiency in English, 2001

Country South Australia

In country South Australia, there are fewer overseas born people from non-English speaking countries than in the metropolitan regions. However, they are generally more proficient in English than those resident in the metropolitan regions, partly because of the predominance outside the metropolitan area of people from Northern Europe, a group with generally better command of English. As a result, people who speak English poorly or not at all make up less than 0.4% of the non-metropolitan population aged five years and over.

The numbers, and their proportions of the population, at the regional level are therefore small, with only the **Riverland** (1.6%) and **Northern and Far Western** (0.6%) having proportions of over 0.3% (Table 4.51 and graph opposite).

Table 4.51: Regional totals, poor proficiency in English, 2001

Region	No.	% of Region	% of State
Hills Mallee Southern	178	0.2	0.7
Wakefield ¹	187	0.2	0.8
South East	143	0.3	0.6
Northern & Far Western	255	0.6	1.0
Eyre	76	0.2	0.3
Mid North	79	0.3	0.3
Riverland	501	1.6	2.0
Country SA	1,435	0.4	5.8
Central Northern	20,989	3.0	84.4
Southern	2,456	0.8	9.9
Metropolitan regions	23,448	2.3	94.2
South Australia	24,883	1.8	100.0

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

The correlation analysis showed a very strong association at the SLA level with the variables for people born overseas in predominantly non-English speaking countries who had been resident in Australia for more than five years, and for less than five years (Table 8.2).

The Regions

The **Riverland** region had the highest proportion of people born overseas in predominantly non-English speaking countries who reported poor proficiency in English (1.6%, 501 people). The majority of country SLAs that mapped in the highest range (Map 4.40) was located in this region: also of note is the extent of variation at the SLA level (see graph opposite).

The highest proportions were in Renmark Paringa – Renmark (3.0%, and with 221 people, the largest number), Berri and Barmera - Barmera (1.8%, 71), Loxton Waikerie - West (1.6%, 68) and Berri and Barmera - Berri (1.4%, 88).

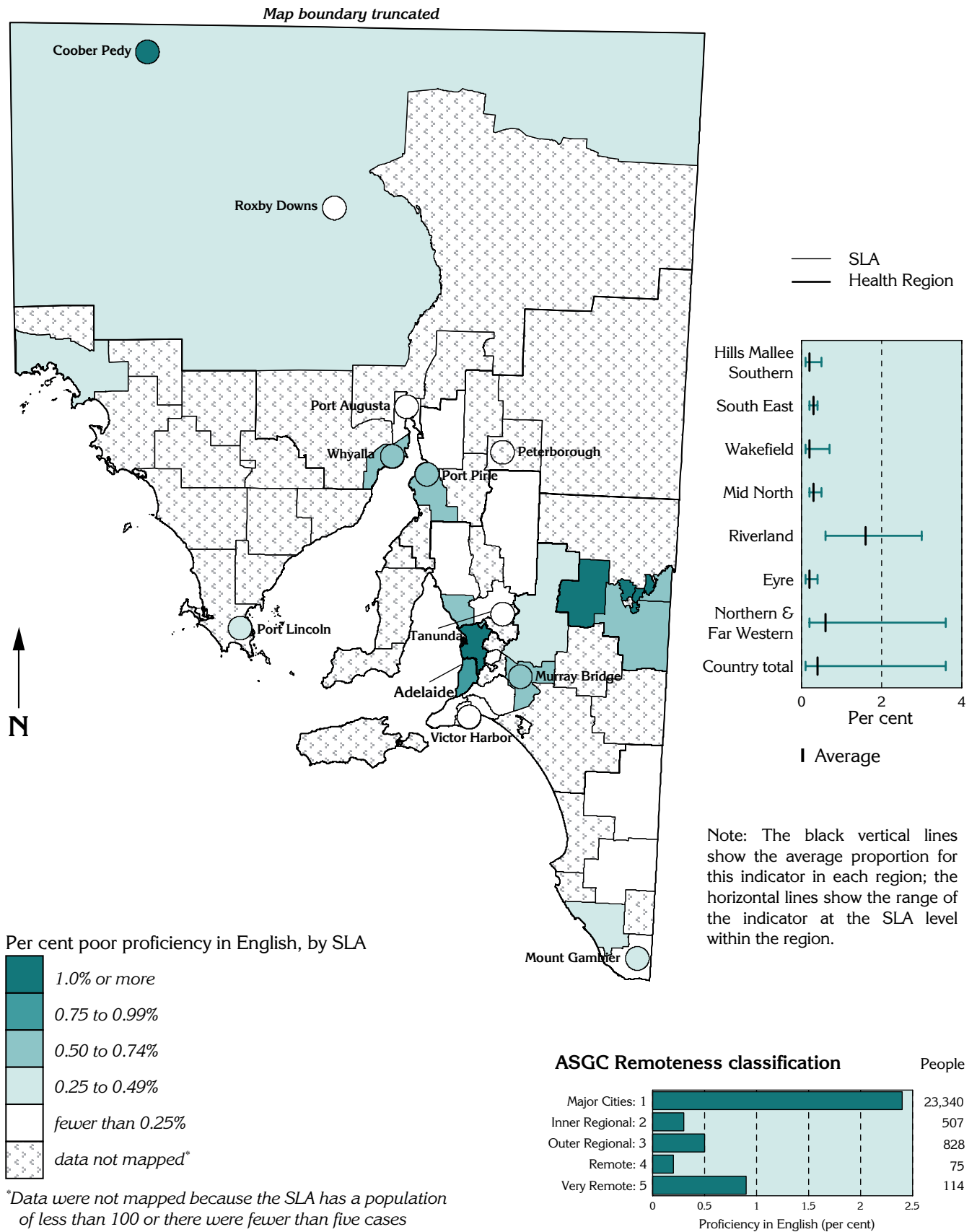
In the **Northern and Far Western** region, 0.6% of the population reported poor proficiency in English (255 people). Despite this low overall proportion, there is considerable variation at the SLA level (see graph opposite). The only SLA mapped in the highest range was Coober Pedy, which had the highest SLA-level proportion in country South Australia, of 3.6%, representing 80 people. There were 120 people in this population group in Whyalla (0.6%). Elsewhere the numbers are also very low, with 80 people in this population group in Murray Bridge (0.5%) in the **Hills Mallee Southern** region; 73 in Mount Gambier (0.3%) in the **South East**; 58 in Port Pirie - City (0.5%) in the **Mid North**; 51 in Port Lincoln (0.4%) in **Eyre**; and 50 in Mallala (0.7%) in the **Wakefield** region.

ASGC Remoteness classification

Not surprisingly, the proficiency in English of the population has a distribution that is similar to that for people born in predominantly non-English speaking countries and now resident in Australia. The highest percentage is in the Major Cities' areas (2.4% of the population), dropping away to 0.5% or less in the next three classes. The relatively higher proportion in the Very Remote areas (0.9%) is influenced by the presence of this population group in Coober Pedy (3.6%).

Map 4.40

Poor proficiency in English, South Australia, 2001



Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Dwellings rented from the SA Housing Trust, 2001

The distribution of public rental housing is an indicator of the distribution of single parents, those unemployed, aged or with a disability, and Indigenous people, as these groups are given waiting list priority for public housing, which has become increasingly scarce since the 1970s.

In 1986 and 1991, public rental dwellings formed a greater share of the housing stock in country South Australia than in Metropolitan Adelaide (Table 4.52). However, the situation was reversed by 2001, with a greater decline in the number of these dwellings in the country (45.9% compared to 23.7%). At the State level, after an increase in the number of dwellings rented from the Housing Trust, from 52,299 (11.0%) in 1986 to 57,586 dwellings (11.2%) in 1991, there was a decline to 53,023 (9.5%) in 1996. There was a further large decline to 44,686 dwellings (7.7%) in 2001. This reduction in the availability of Housing Trust dwellings across the State, at a time of increasing demand, is regrettable.

Table 4.52: Dwellings rented from the SA Housing Trust

Section of State	Per cent				
	1986	1991	1996	2001	Per cent change ¹
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	10.5	11.0	9.7	8.0	-23.7
Country	12.4	12.0	9.0	6.7	-45.9
South Australia	11.0	11.2	9.5	7.7	-29.9

¹Per cent change over 15 years in the proportion of dwellings rented from the SA Housing Trust

Metropolitan regions

Public rental housing forms one of the most distinctive features of the metropolitan region's social geography. Its distribution (Map 4.41) is very much shaped by developments which began in the 1950s (see Chapter 3). In 2001, there were 33,843 dwellings rented from the SA Housing Trust in the metropolitan regions, 8.0% of all dwellings (Table 4.53).

The correlation analysis showed a very strong association with the variables for jobless families, the Indigenous population, low income families, single parent families and unemployment; and a strong association with unskilled and semi-skilled workers and dwellings with no motor vehicle. There were very strong inverse associations with female labour force participation, high income families, Internet use at home, full-time educational participation; and a strong inverse association with managers and administrators, and professionals. These results, together with the inverse correlation of substantial significance with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, indicate a strong association at the SLA level between public rental housing and socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

The highest proportions of Housing Trust rental dwellings (and greatest variation between SLAs – see graph opposite) were in Central Northern region, in the SLAs of Playford - West Central (28.2%, 1,295 dwellings), Playford - Elizabeth (27.1%, 2,795), Port Adelaide Enfield - Port (26.7%, 2,835), Port Adelaide Enfield - Inner (20.4%, 1,737), Charles Sturt - North-East (14.8%, 1,551),

Salisbury - Central (13.8%, 1,352) and - Inner North (12.4%, 1,038) and Port Adelaide Enfield - East (11.6%, 1,323).

Large numbers were recorded in the SLAs of Port Adelaide Enfield - Coast (1,113, 9.7%), Charles Sturt - Inner West (1,065, 10.9%) and - Coastal (1,002, 7.8%), Salisbury - South-East (959, 7.6%) and Tea Tree Gully - North (933, 10.4%).

The SLAs with the lowest proportions of Housing Trust rental dwellings were Adelaide Hills - Central (0.1%, six dwellings), Tea Tree Gully - Hills (0.2%, seven) and Burnside - North-East (0.6%, 47) and - South-West (1.5%, 125).

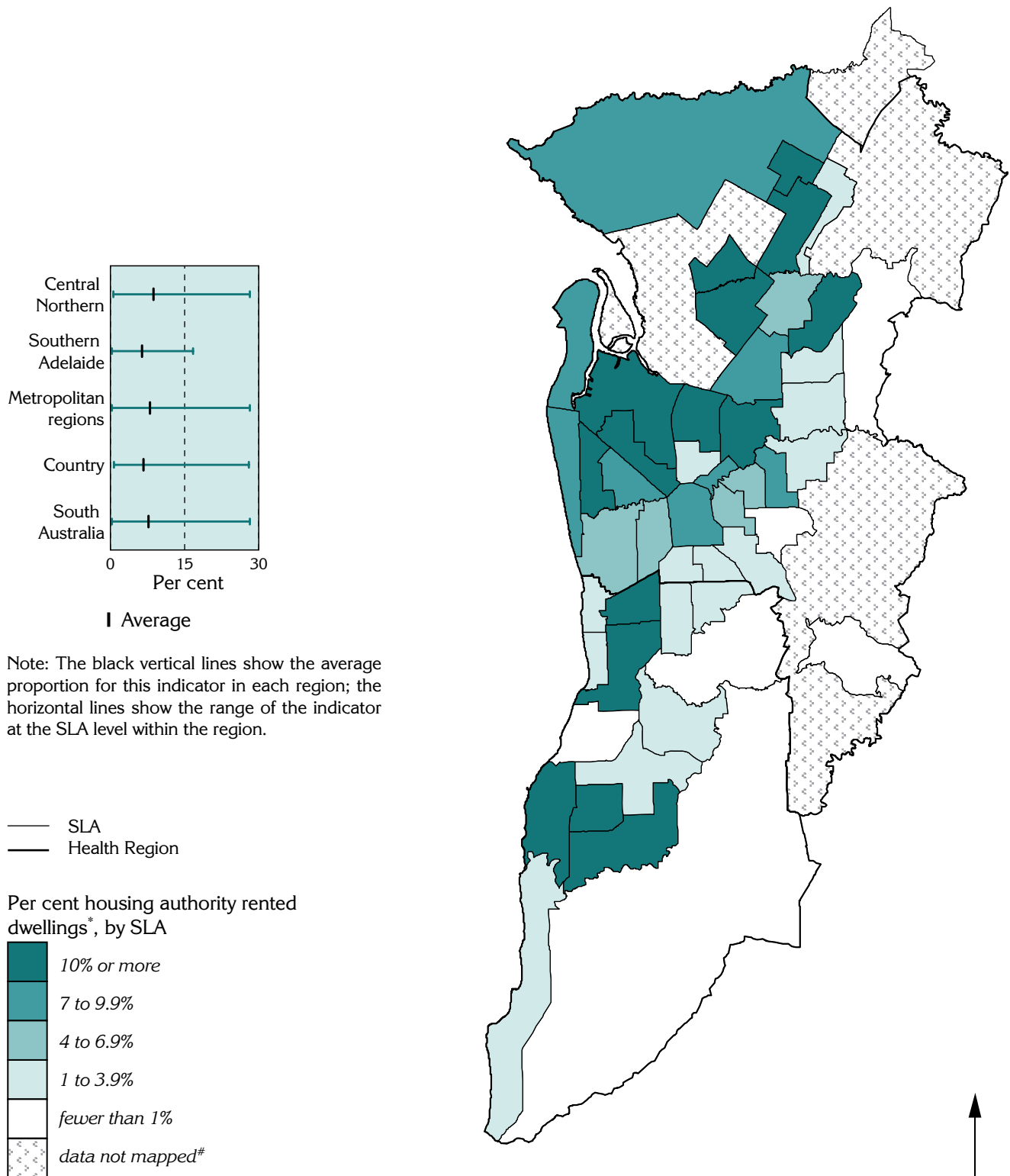
Southern Adelaide

In the Southern region, there were high proportions of public rental housing in Onkaparinga - North Coast (16.7%, 1,212 dwellings), Marion - North (16.4%, 1,899), Onkaparinga - Hackham (15.6%, 790), and Marion - Central (13.8%, 1,923). The largest numbers of dwellings rented from the Housing Trust in this region were in Marion - Central and - North (as listed above). There were 912 of these dwellings in Onkaparinga - Morphett (10.0%).

The lowest proportions in the south were in Mitcham - Hills (0.3%, 25 dwellings), Onkaparinga - Hills (0.4%, 16), Marion - South (0.6%, 43), Mitcham - North-East (1.2%, 71), and Onkaparinga - Woodcroft (1.3%, 160) and - Reservoir (1.5%, 122).

Map 4.41

Dwellings rented from the SA Housing Trust, metropolitan regions, 2001



Note: The black vertical lines show the average proportion for this indicator in each region; the horizontal lines show the range of the indicator at the SLA level within the region.

— SLA
 — Health Region

Per cent housing authority rented dwellings*, by SLA

10% or more
 7 to 9.9%
 4 to 6.9%
 1 to 3.9%
 fewer than 1%
 data not mapped#

*Includes all private dwellings; excludes non-private dwellings such as institutions, motels, guest houses etc and caravans in parks

Data were not mapped for Torrens Island (mapped with Port Adelaide) or in areas with fewer than five cases: Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
 A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Dwellings rented from the SA Housing Trust, 2001

Country South Australia

The Housing Trust made an important contribution to the development of the country areas of South Australia during the post-World War II period. The commitment to the provision of housing for workers, as a means of encouraging manufacturing investment in the 1950s and 1960s, resulted in major developments in many country towns. This is most evident in Whyalla and Port Augusta, resulting in the large number and high proportion of these dwellings in **Northern and Far Western** region (Table 4.53 and graph opposite). In contrast, the majority of country SLAs have below average proportions of Housing Trust rental dwellings, with more than half of the SLAs having proportions of three per cent or less.

Table 4.53: Regional totals, dwellings rented from the SA Housing Trust, 2001

Region	No.	% of Region	% of State
Hills Mallee Southern	1,638	3.9	3.7
Wakefield ¹	1,267	3.4	2.8
South East	1,679	7.2	3.8
Northern & Far Western	3,515	17.8	7.9
Eyre	866	6.7	1.9
Mid North	1,018	8.3	2.3
Riverland	860	6.6	1.9
Country SA	10,843	6.7	24.3
Central Northern	25,848	8.7	57.8
Southern	7,995	6.4	17.9
Metropolitan regions	33,843	8.0	75.7
South Australia	44,686	7.7	100.0

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

There were weak associations evident in the correlation analysis at the SLA level with most of the indicators of socioeconomic disadvantage. There was also a strong association with the variable for single parent families and a strong inverse association with managers and administrators, and professionals. These results, together with the weak inverse correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, suggest an association at the SLA level between SA Housing Trust rental dwellings and socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 8.2).

The Regions

There were 3,515 Housing Trust rental dwellings in **Northern and Far Western**, 17.8% of all dwellings. They were predominantly located in Whyalla (2,494 dwellings), where more than a quarter (28.0%) of all

rental dwellings are owned by the Housing Trust. Public rental housing is also important in Port Augusta (17.8%, 925 dwellings), with lower proportions in Unincorporated Whyalla (6.3%, seven dwellings), Flinders Ranges (5.2%, 40) and Unincorporated Flinders Ranges (3.1%, 19).

In the **South East**, 7.2% of dwellings (1,679 dwellings) were rented from the Housing Trust; approximately two thirds of these were located in Mount Gambier (1,145, 12.7% of dwellings). There were also high proportions in Wattle Range - West (6.8%, 228 dwellings), Naracoorte and Lucindale (4.6%, 143), Wattle Range - East (4.4%, 54) and Robe (3.1%, 18).

The **Eyre** region had 866 dwellings rented from the Housing Trust (6.7%), the majority of which were in Port Lincoln (673 dwellings, 12.9%), with fewer in Ceduna (102, 7.6%) and Streaky Bay (27, 3.5%).

The proportion and number of public rental dwellings were similar in the **Riverland** region 6.6% (860 dwellings). The highest proportions were in Renmark Paringa - Renmark (8.5%, 264 dwellings), Berri and Barmera - Berri (8.2%, 221) and - Barmera (8.0%, 137), and Loxton Waikerie - West (5.6%, 103) and - East (4.4%, 125).

The **Hills Mallee Southern** region had a relatively large number of Housing Trust rental dwellings (1,638 dwellings, 3.9%), with the highest proportions in Murray Bridge (11.6%, 752), Mount Barker - Central (6.6%, 370), Mid Murray (3.7%, 127) and Alexandrina - Strathalbyn (3.0%, 97).

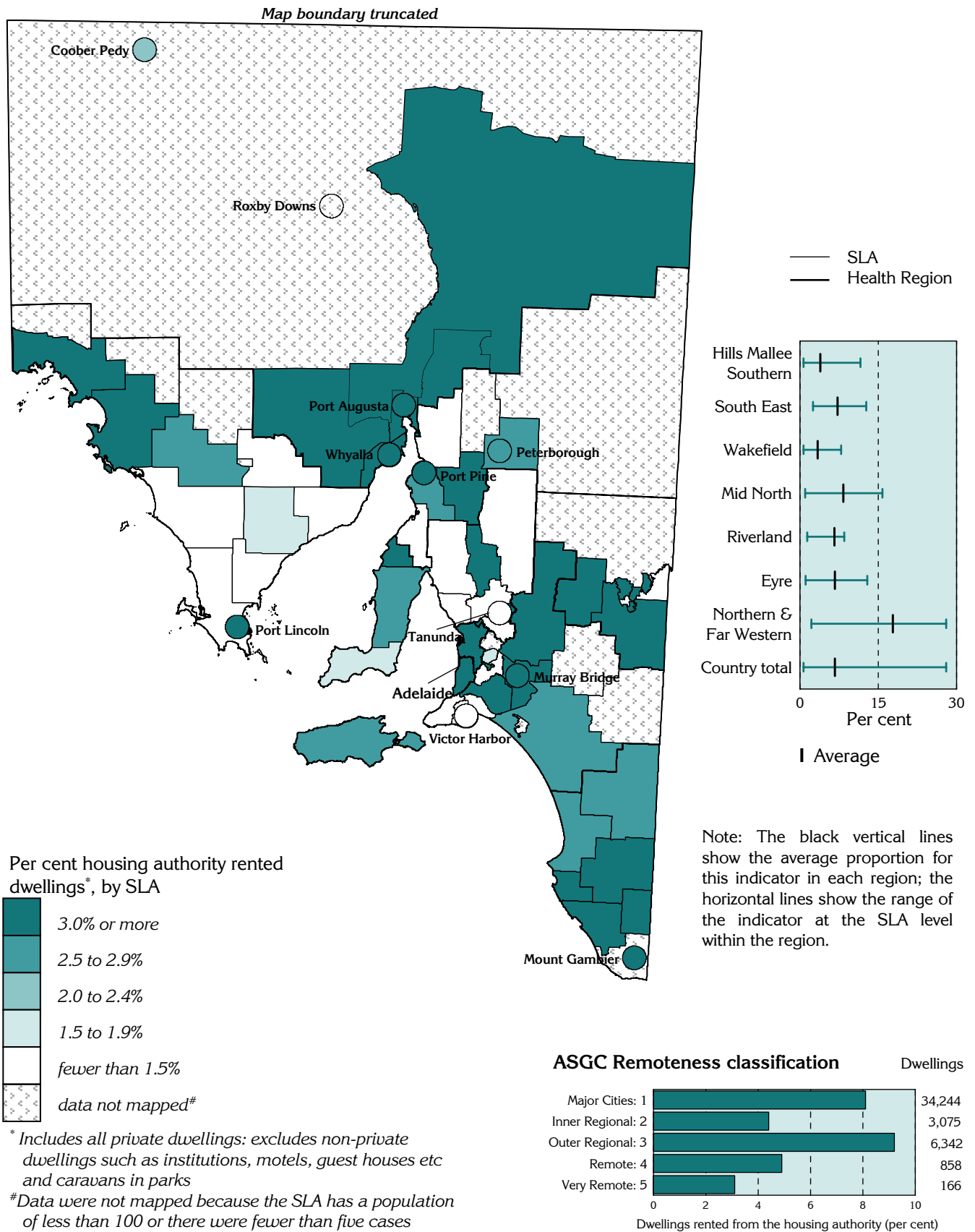
The **Wakefield** region had 1,267 Housing Trust rental dwellings (3.4%), located primarily in the SLAs of Gawler (7.9%, 551 dwellings), Barossa - Angaston (4.9%, 143), Copper Coast (4.7%, 208) and Clare and Gilbert Valleys (3.9%, 125).

ASGC Remoteness classification

The majority (76.6%) of dwellings rented from the SA Housing Trust were in the Major Cities' areas (comprising 8.1% of total dwellings). However, the highest proportion was in the Outer Regional areas, where they represented 9.2% of all occupied private dwellings. The Inner Regional and Remote categories had proportions of 4.4% and 4.9%, respectively. The lowest proportion was in the Very Remote areas (3.1%).

Map 4.42

Dwellings rented from the SA Housing Trust, South Australia, 2001



Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Rent assistance, 1999 to 2002

Affordable, secure and safe housing is fundamental to one's health and wellbeing, employment, education and other life opportunities. The Australian Council of Social Service (ACOSS) estimated that more than one in three households could not afford to buy a house in Sydney, Melbourne or Adelaide; the poorest 40.0% of households could not afford housing in those cities; and over 200,000 people were recorded on waiting lists for public housing across Australia (ACOSS 2003).

The data mapped are of people receiving rent assistance from the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services, through Centrelink. These people are referred to in the text as 'renters', and are shown as a proportion of households (rent assistance is available to one person per household).

Both the number and proportion of renters receiving rent assistance were higher in Metropolitan Adelaide than in country South Australia (Table 4.54).

Table 4.54: Renters receiving rent assistance, 1999 to 2002

Section of State	Number	Percent
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	50,226	12.0
Country	14,337	9.8
South Australia	64,563	11.4

Metropolitan regions

Over the four years from 1999 to 2002, an average of 49,363 renters (12.0% of households) in the metropolitan regions received rent assistance (Table 4.55).

The correlation analysis showed a strong association between high rates of rent assistance and the variables for dwellings with no motor vehicle, unemployment, people from predominantly non-English speaking countries resident in Australia for less than five years, and jobless families. There were strong inverse associations with full-time educational participation at age 16 and Internet use at home. These results, together with the inverse correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, indicate a strong association at the SLA level between those receiving rent assistance and socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

There were 35,763 households receiving rent assistance in the Central Northern region (12.3% of households); the highest proportions of renters were located in and around the city centre, in the outer north and in a number of coastal SLAs, from Glenelg to Sellicks Beach (Map 4.43).

More than 15% of households in the City of Adelaide were receiving rent assistance (22.8% and 1,267 renters), with other high proportions in West Torrens - East (17.3%, 1,770), Port Adelaide Enfield - East (16.3%, 1,824 renters, the largest number at the SLA level), Salisbury - Inner North (15.3%, 1,306), Charles Sturt - North-East (15.1%, 1,500), Playford - West Central (15.1%, 681) and Playford - Elizabeth (15.1%, 1,600).

At the other end of the scale, the lowest proportions of households receiving rent assistance were in Tea Tree Gully - North (5.4%, 485), Adelaide Hills - Central (6.2%, 273) and Tea Tree Gully - Hills (6.4%, 280).

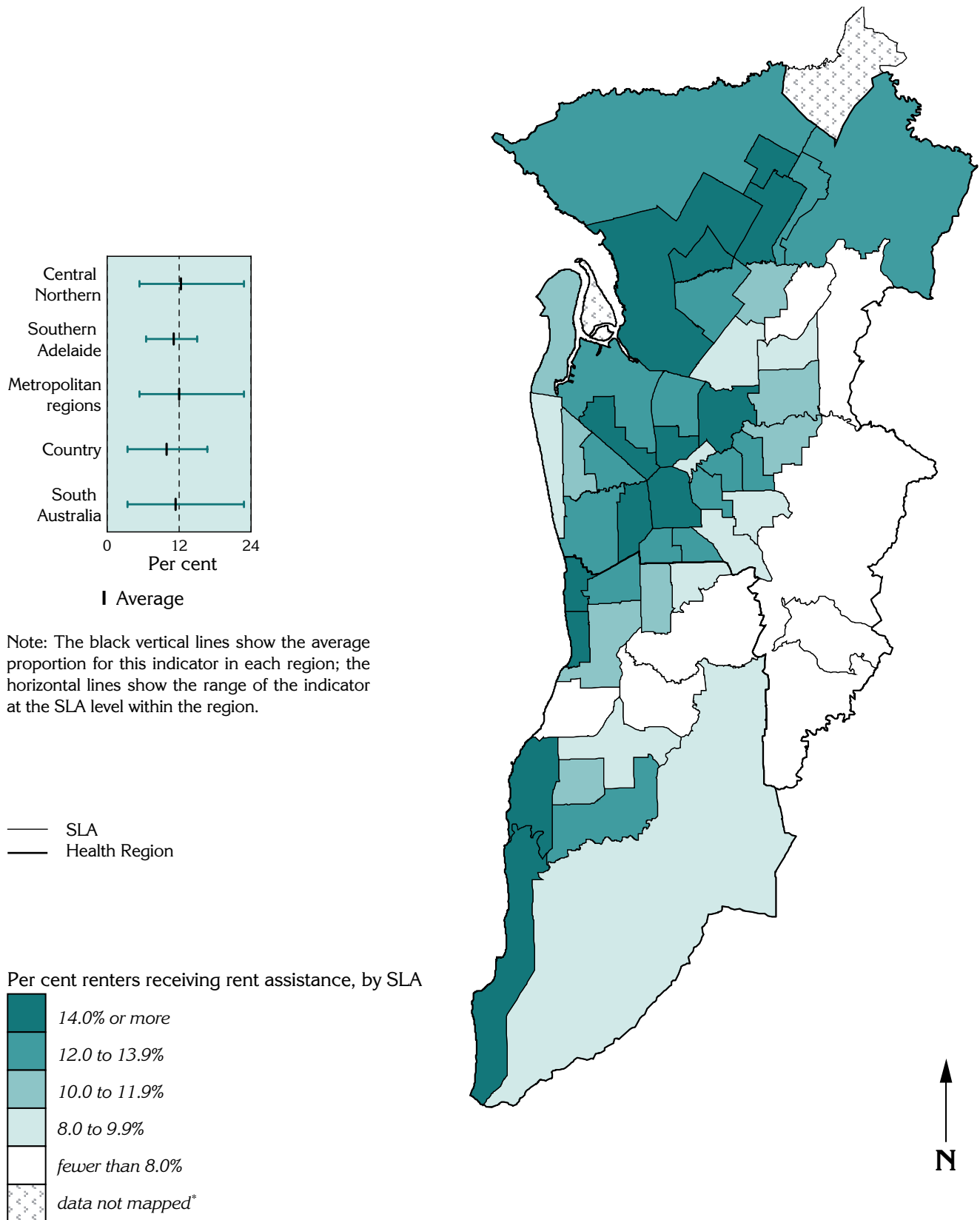
Southern Adelaide

There were 13,600 renters receiving rent assistance in the south, representing 11.1% of households in the region. The SLAs in the City of Holdfast Bay had the highest proportions of renters with 15.0% in Holdfast Bay - North (1,257 renters) and 14.4% in Holdfast Bay - South (825). The Onkaparinga SLAs of - North Coast (14.4%, 1,020) and - South Coast (14.1%, 1,205) also had high proportions.

The lowest proportions in the Southern region were recorded in Marion - South (6.5%, 420 renters), Onkaparinga - Reservoir (6.8%, 563), Mitcham - Hills (7.2%, 615), Onkaparinga - Hills (8.2%, 313) and Mitcham - North-East (8.8%, 531).

Map 4.43

Rent assistance, metropolitan regions, 1999 to 2002



*Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide:
 Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Rent assistance, 1999 to 2002

Country South Australia

The proportion of households receiving rent assistance in country South Australia from 1999 to 2002, 9.9% of households (15,200 renters), was lower than that for the metropolitan regions (Table 4.55).

Rent assistance was paid to households across much of the State, other than in the far north (Map 4.44).

Table 4.55: Regional totals, renters receiving rent assistance, 1999 to 2002

Region	No.	% of Region	% of State
Hills Mallee Southern	4,659	11.4	7.2
Wakefield ¹	3,507	9.8	5.4
South East	2,012	8.9	3.1
Northern & Far Western	1,286	7.3	2.0
Eyre	1,155	9.6	1.8
Mid North	1,106	9.2	1.7
Riverland	1,476	11.8	2.3
Country SA	15,200	9.9	23.5
Central Northern	35,763	12.3	55.4
Southern	13,600	11.1	21.1
Metropolitan regions	49,363	12.0	76.5
South Australia	64,563	11.4	100.0

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

There were weak associations evident in the correlation analysis at the SLA level with most of the indicators of socioeconomic disadvantage. These results, together with the weak inverse correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, suggest an association at the SLA level between those receiving rent assistance and socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 8.2).

The regions

Overall, 11.8% of the **Riverland's** households were receiving rent assistance, the highest proportion in country South Australia (1,476 renters). The SLAs with the highest proportions were Renmark Paringa - Renmark (13.9%, 415 renters), Unincorporated Riverland (13.3%, but only nine renters), Berri and Barmera - Berri (12.7%, 326) and Renmark Paringa - Paringa (12.5%, 73).

Hills Mallee Southern had the largest number of households receiving rent assistance, with 4,659 renters, and the second highest rate (11.4% of households). The largest concentrations were in Victor Harbor (16.7%, 754) and Alexandrina - Coastal (15.7%, 604). There was also a large number of renters in Murray Bridge (808, 13.2%).

Wakefield region had a large number of households receiving rent assistance, with 3,507 renters, 9.8% of households. The largest concentrations of renters were found in Gawler (12.5%, 864) and Copper Coast (11.3%, 479). High proportions of renters were also recorded in Mallala (9.9%, 253), Yorke Peninsula - South (9.8%, 137) and Goyder (9.6%, 156).

There were 1,155 households receiving rent assistance in **Eyre**, or 9.6% of households. The SLAs of Port Lincoln (11.0%, 554), Tumbly Bay (10.7%, 113) and Streaky Bay (10.0%, 69) all had ten per cent or more of households receiving rent assistance.

In the **Mid North** region, the 1,106 renters receiving rent assistance comprised 9.2% of households. Within this region, there were high proportions of renters living in Barunga West (10.7%, 113) and Peterborough (10.1%, 81). The majority of renters in this region were located in Port Pirie - City (543, 9.9%).

In the **South East**, 8.9% of households received rent assistance (2,012 renters). The highest proportion and number were found in Mount Gambier (11.8%, 905 renters). Relatively high proportions were also found in Lacedpede (8.8%, 78), Wattle Range - East (8.2%, 89) and Naracoorte and Lucindale (7.7%, 221).

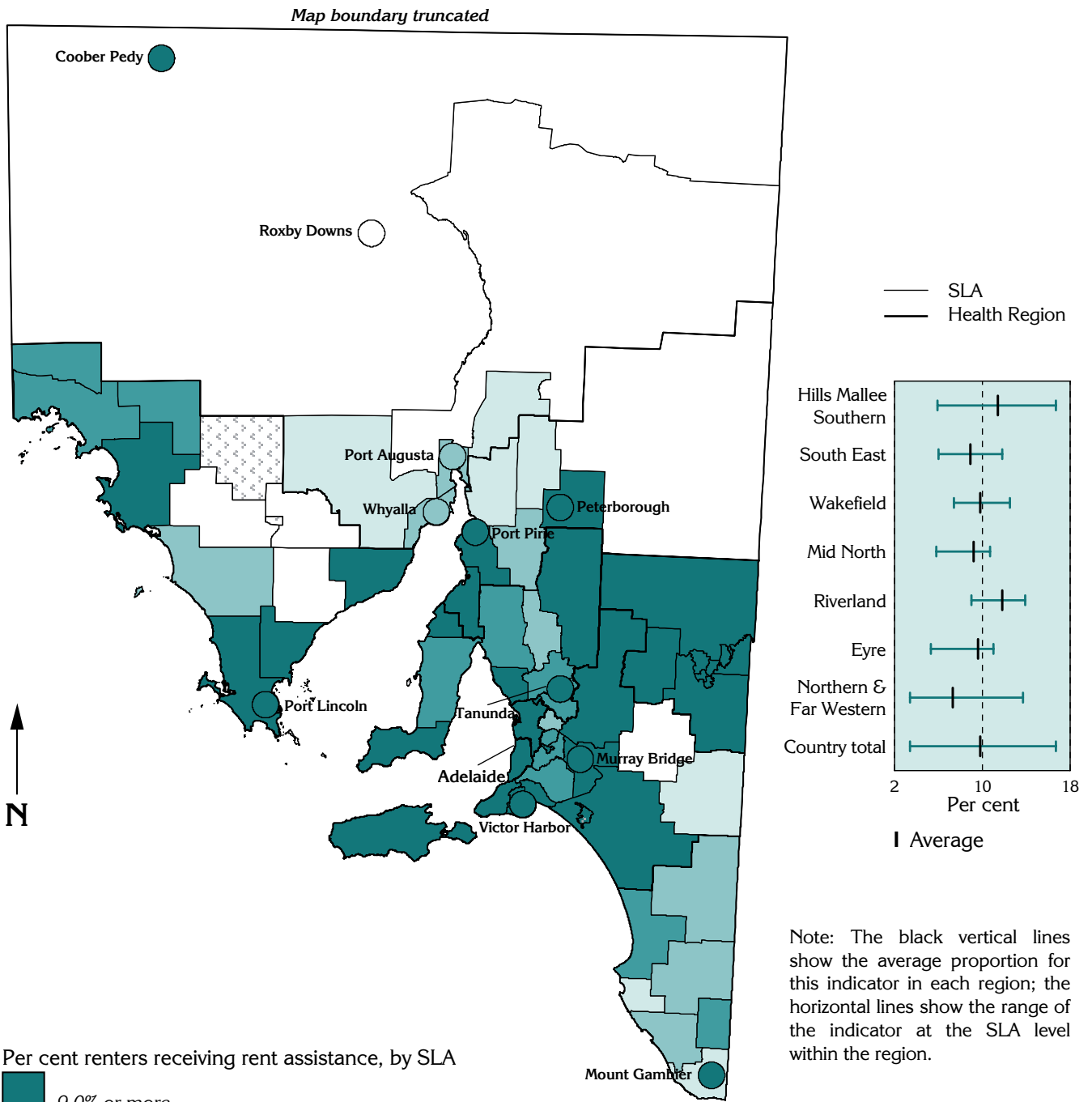
The lowest regional percentage of households receiving rent assistance was recorded in **Northern and Far Western** (7.3%, 1,286 renters). The highest proportion in this region was in Coober Pedy (13.7%, 113 renters). There were large numbers of households receiving rent assistance in Whyalla (635 renters, 7.4%) and Port Augusta (381, 7.4%).

ASGC Remoteness classification

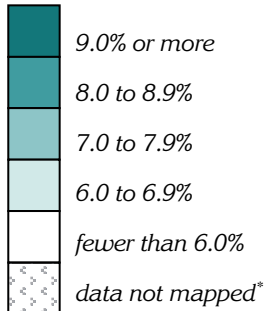
The proportion of households receiving rent assistance decreased with increasing remoteness, from a high of 12.0% in the Major Cities' class to a low of 8.7% in the Very Remote areas. More than three quarters (76.4%) of renters lived in the Major Cities' areas.

Map 4.44

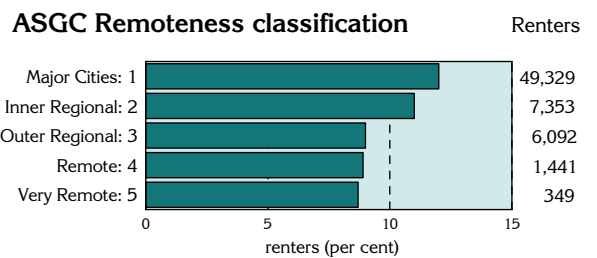
Rent assistance, South Australia, 1999 to 2002



Per cent renters receiving rent assistance, by SLA



*Data were not mapped because the SLA has a population of less than 100



Source: Calculated on data from Centrelink

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Dwellings with no motor vehicle, 2001

People living in households without a car face many disadvantages in gaining access to jobs, services and recreation, especially if they are in low-density outer suburbia, or outside of Metropolitan Adelaide in rural or remote areas, or in a country town. The ability to afford to maintain a vehicle in reliable condition to meet the household's transport needs is also important.

Between 1986 and 1991, there was a small increase at the State level in the proportion of dwellings with no motor vehicle garaged or parked there on Census night (Table 4.56). Since then, there has been an annual reduction in the number of dwellings with no vehicle as a proportion of the population in both Metropolitan Adelaide and country South Australia, although the number of these dwellings has risen (1.3% and 11.2%, respectively). In 2001, the proportion of these dwellings in Metropolitan Adelaide remained higher than in country South Australia.

Table 4.56: Dwellings with no motor vehicle

Section of State	Per cent				
	1986	1991	1996	2001	Per cent change ¹
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	13.2	13.4	12.5	10.9	-17.2
Country	8.1	8.8	8.2	7.4	-8.6
South Australia	11.8	12.2	11.4	9.4	-20.5

¹Per cent change over 15 years in the proportion of dwellings with no motor vehicle

Metropolitan regions

The metropolitan regions of Adelaide are highly dependent upon the automobile. In 2001, only one in ten occupied private dwellings (46,090) did not have a motor vehicle owned or used by a member of the household, and garaged or parked there on Census night (Table 4.57).

Variations in car-ownership levels within the metropolitan regions are influenced by socioeconomic status, age structure, dwelling type and distance from the city centre. The map (Map 4.45) shows a band of white along the eastern side of the metropolitan regions from the north-east to the south, which represents the very low (fewer than 4.0%) levels of dwellings without a motor vehicle. Areas with high proportions of dwellings without a motor vehicle predominate in the inner SLAs (in particular to the north-west and south-west of the city centre), and in the outer northern suburbs.

The correlation analysis showed a strong association between dwellings with no motor vehicle and public rental housing, people from a non-English speaking background resident for less than five years, unemployment, low income families, jobless families and the Indigenous population. These results, together with the weak inverse correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, suggest an association at the small area level between dwellings with no motor vehicle and socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

The highest proportion of dwellings without a motor vehicle was in the City of Adelaide (22.1%, 1,421 dwellings), where proximity of facilities and the availability of public transport make cars less of

a necessity. However, this is not to deny that some of this group may desire a car but are unable to afford one. There were also high proportions in Port Adelaide Enfield - Port (20.7%, 2,205 dwellings), Playford - Elizabeth (19.9%, 2,054), Port Adelaide Enfield - Inner (18.2%, 1,551), West Torrens - East (16.9%, 1,827), Norwood Payneham St Peters - East (16.7%, 1,183), Charles Sturt - North-East (16.4%, 1,723) and Playford - West Central (16.3%, 750).

The areas with the lowest proportions of these dwellings were Playford - Hills (1.1%), Adelaide Hills - Ranges (1.4%), Tea Tree Gully - Hills (3.3%), Onkaparinga - Hills (3.4%) and Adelaide Hills - Central (4.0%).

There were large numbers of dwellings without a motor vehicle in West Torrens - West (1,540 dwellings, 12.8%), Port Adelaide Enfield - Coast (1,414, 12.4%), Charles Sturt - Coastal (1,248, 9.7%) and - Inner West (1,246, 12.7%), and Salisbury - Central (1,080, 11.0%).

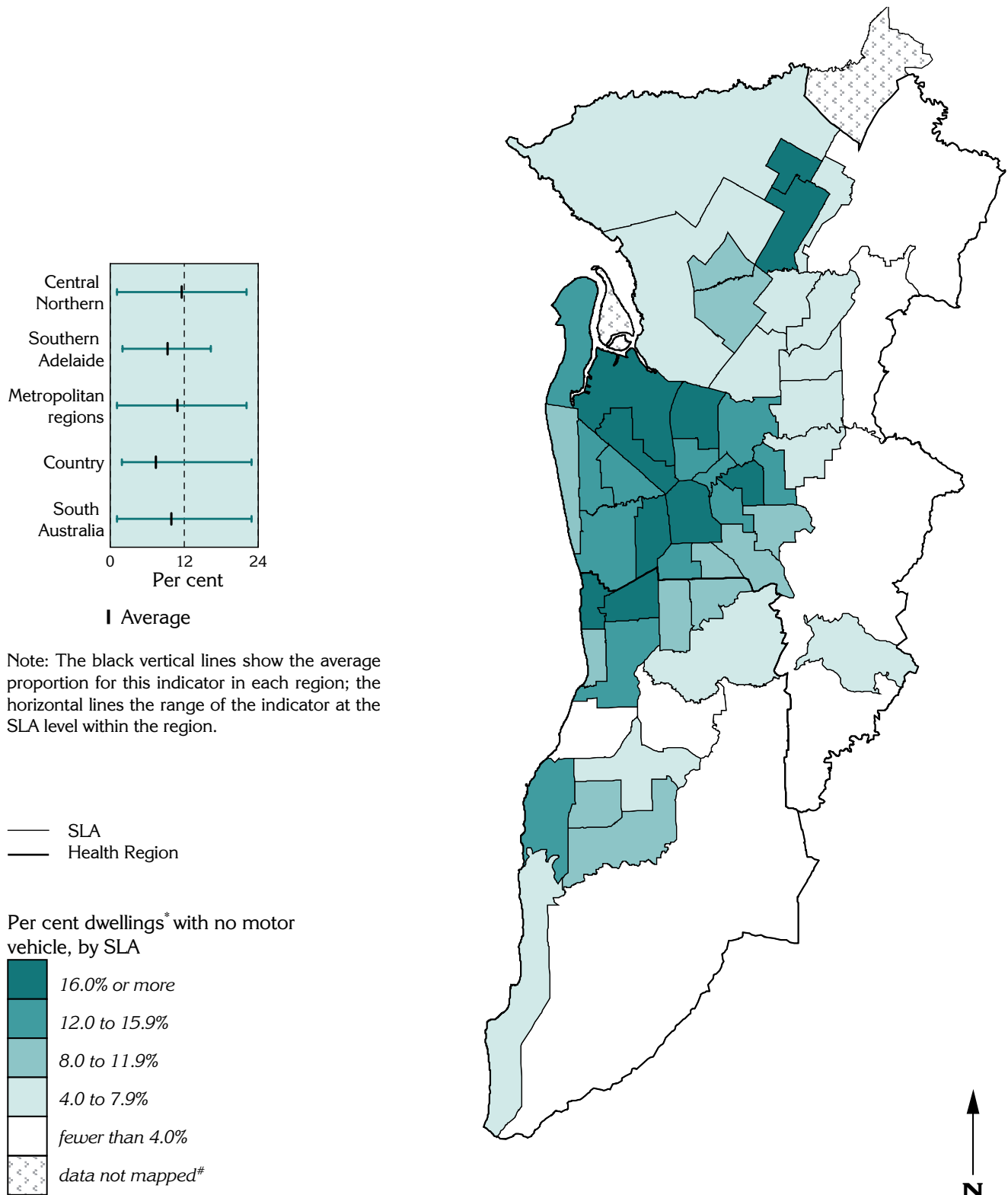
Southern Adelaide

There were only two SLAs mapped in the highest range of dwellings with no motor vehicle in the Southern region; these were Marion - North (16.3%, 1,893 dwellings) and Holdfast Bay - North (16.1%, 1,440). Other SLAs with above average proportions in this region were Onkaparinga - North Coast (13.9%, 1,014 dwellings) and Marion - Central (13.3%, 1,852). There were 1,038 dwellings without a motor vehicle in Mitcham - West (11.4%).

Low proportions of dwellings with no motor vehicle were mapped in Marion - South (2.0%) and Onkaparinga - Reservoir (2.6%).

Map 4.45

Dwellings with no motor vehicle, metropolitan regions, 2001



Note: The black vertical lines show the average proportion for this indicator in each region; the horizontal lines the range of the indicator at the SLA level within the region.

Per cent dwellings* with no motor vehicle, by SLA

* Includes all private dwellings: excludes non-private dwellings such as institutions, motels, guest houses etc and caravans in parks

#Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide: Gawler has been mapped in the State map

Dwellings with no motor vehicle, 2001

Country South Australia

In 2001, there were 11,954 dwellings in the country areas of South Australia in which there was no motor vehicle owned or used by a member of the household, garaged or parked there on Census night (7.4% of total dwellings).

Overall, there were fewer dwellings without cars in country South Australia than in the metropolitan regions; this is to be expected, given the low population densities typical of rural South Australia and the long distances many people must travel for social interaction, to gain access to services and facilities, and in connection with employment. The low rate of car ownership in **Northern and Far Western** is notable, given the relative isolation of much of the region, and reflects the above average proportion of the Indigenous population (Table 4.57).

Table 4.57: Regional totals, dwellings with no motor vehicle, 2001

Region	No.	% of Region	% of State
Hills Mallee Southern	2,533	6.0	4.4
Wakefield ¹	2,268	6.1	3.9
South East	1,541	6.6	2.7
Northern & Far Western	2,597	13.1	4.5
Eyre	910	7.1	1.6
Mid North	1,186	9.6	2.0
Riverland	919	7.1	1.6
Country SA	11,954	7.4	20.6
Central Northern	34,460	11.6	59.4
Southern	11,630	9.3	20.0
Metropolitan regions	46,090	10.9	79.4
South Australia	58,044	9.9	100.0

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

The correlation analysis showed a very strong association at the SLA level between dwellings with no motor vehicle and single parent families and the Indigenous population; and a strong association with jobless families and unemployment. Very strong inverse associations were reported with Internet use at home, female labour force participation and full-time education participation. These results, together with the very strong inverse correlation with the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, suggest an association at the small area level between dwellings without a motor vehicle and socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 8.2).

The Regions

There were 2,597 dwellings without a motor vehicle in **Northern and Far Western** (13.1% of all dwellings). Within this region, there were high proportions in Unincorporated Far North (17.4%,

306 dwellings), Whyalla (15.5%, 1,382), Port Augusta (13.0%, 674), Unincorporated Whyalla (11.5%, 13), and Flinders Ranges (8.5%, 65).

In the **Mid North**, 9.6% of dwellings did not have a vehicle (1,186 dwellings). Two SLAs in this region mapped in the highest range; they were Port Pirie - City (13.3%, 748 dwellings) and Peterborough (13.2%, 112).

There were 919 dwellings without a motor vehicle in the **Riverland**, 7.1% of all dwellings. Within this region, Unincorporated Riverland mapped in the highest range with 22.9%, but had just eleven dwellings without a motor vehicle. Other SLAs in this region that had relatively large numbers were Renmark Paringa - Renmark (247 dwellings, 8.0%) and Berri and Barmera - Berri (204, 7.6%).

None of the SLAs in the **Eyre** region mapped in the highest range for dwellings with no motor vehicle; Port Lincoln had 486 dwellings without a motor vehicle (9.3%), more than half of all dwellings without a motor vehicle in this region (910 dwellings, 7.1%).

In the **South East**, there were 1,541 dwellings without a vehicle (6.6%), more than half of which were located in Mount Gambier (844 dwellings, 9.3%). There were 220 car-less dwellings in Wattle Range - West (6.6%).

Despite there being a relatively large number of dwellings without a motor vehicle (2,268 dwellings, 6.1%) in **Wakefield**, they were reasonably spread throughout the region, with only Gawler mapping in the highest range (9.3%, 648). There were also a large number of these dwellings in Copper Coast (381 dwellings, 8.5%).

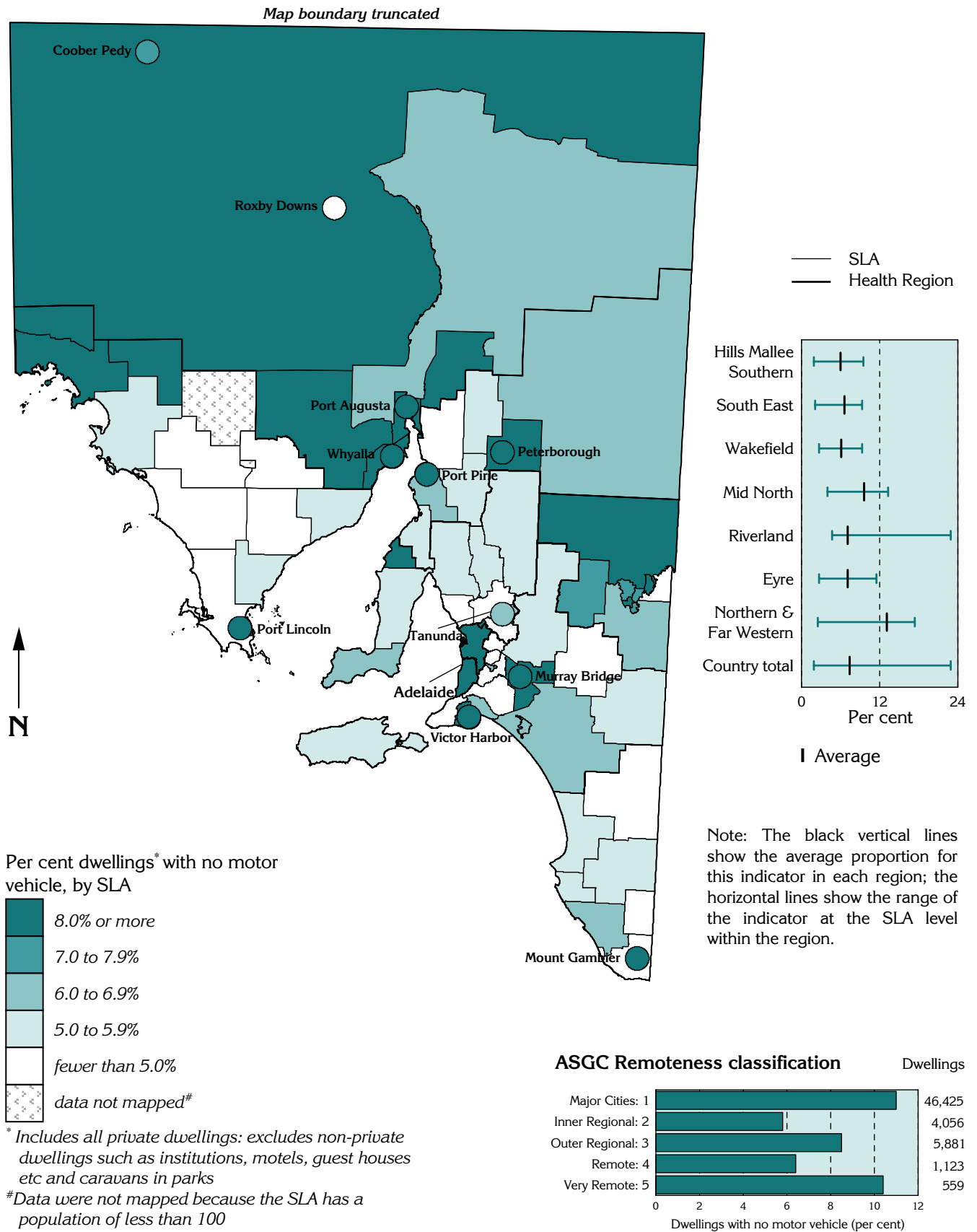
There were 2,533 dwellings without a motor vehicle in **Hills Mallee Southern**, 6.0% of all dwellings in the region, reflecting the higher housing density in this region compared with other regions in country South Australia. The largest numbers were in the SLAs of Murray Bridge (614 dwellings, 9.5%), Victor Harbor (384, 8.2%), Mount Barker - Central (368, 6.5%) and Alexandrina - Coastal (244, 6.1%).

ASGC Remoteness classification

The highest proportions of dwellings without a motor vehicle were in the Major Cities (11.0%) and Very Remote (10.4%) areas, with the lowest in the Inner Regional (5.8%) and Remote (6.4%) areas. The distribution of the Indigenous population is likely to have influenced the high proportion in the Very Remote areas.

Map 4.46

Dwellings with no motor vehicle, South Australia, 2001



Source: Calculated on data from ABS Census 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
 A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, 2001

A description of the SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) is provided on page 23. Briefly, the IRSD score measures the relative socioeconomic disadvantage of the population of an area in comparison with the average for South Australia as a whole. High index scores indicate least disadvantage and low index scores indicate greater disadvantage.

The IRSD score for Metropolitan Adelaide has been consistently higher than the score for the rest of the State since 1986 (Table 4.58). There was no annual change in index scores in country South Australia over the 15-year period from 1986, despite a minor decline between 1986 and 1996. Similarly, the index scores in Metropolitan Adelaide fluctuated only marginally over this period.

Table 4.58: Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage

Section of State	Index				
	1986	1991	1996	2001	Per cent change ¹
Metropolitan Adelaide (incl. Gawler)	1006	1006	1010	1005	-0.1
Country	985	982	980	985	0.0
South Australia	1000	1000	1000	1000	..

¹Per cent change over 15 years

Metropolitan regions

At the 2001 Census, the IRSD score for the metropolitan regions (excluding Gawler) was 1006, marginally (6 index points) higher than the index score for South Australia of 1000 (Table 4.59).

The lowest IRSD scores (that is, scores indicating the highest levels of disadvantage) are found in a contiguous band of SLAs covering the north-west, inner north and much of the outer north, as well as in some parts of the outer south (Map 4.47). Areas with populations of least socioeconomic disadvantage include the City of Adelaide; adjacent SLAs to the north, east and south; a band of SLAs further out, to the south-east, east and north-east; and some beach-side SLAs.

The IRSD, as expected, was highly correlated with many of the individual variables mapped. The strongest inverse associations were with the variables for jobless families, low income families, families with unskilled and semi-skilled workers, single parent families, the Indigenous population, unemployment and public rental housing. The inverse correlations indicate a positive association at the SLA level between this aggregate measure of socioeconomic disadvantage and the individual indicators analysed (Table 8.1).

Central Northern Adelaide

This region had a very wide variation in index scores (see graph opposite). The most disadvantaged SLAs in the metropolitan regions (and some of the most disadvantaged in the State) were Playford - West Central (with an index score of 762), Port Adelaide Enfield - Port (799) and Playford - Elizabeth (807). Other SLAs with IRSD scores below average included Port Adelaide Enfield - Inner (an index score of 886), Salisbury - Inner North (891), Salisbury - Central (897),

Salisbury Balance (920), Charles Sturt - North-East (929), Playford - West (948), Charles Sturt - Inner West (965), Port Adelaide Enfield - East (972), Salisbury - South-East (973), Charles Sturt - Inner East (974), Salisbury - North-East (980), Port Adelaide Enfield - Coast (981), West Torrens - East (990), Playford - East Central (992) and Campbelltown - West (999).

The areas with the highest IRSD scores (most advantaged) were located in the eastern suburbs and included Burnside - South-West (an index score of 1122), Adelaide Hills - Ranges (1120), Adelaide Hills - Central (1118), Burnside - North-East (1117), Walkerville (1114), Unley - East (1102), Unley - West (1091), Playford - Hills (1089), Norwood Payneham St Peters - West (1083), Tea Tree Gully - Hills (1078), Adelaide (1072) and Prospect (1066).

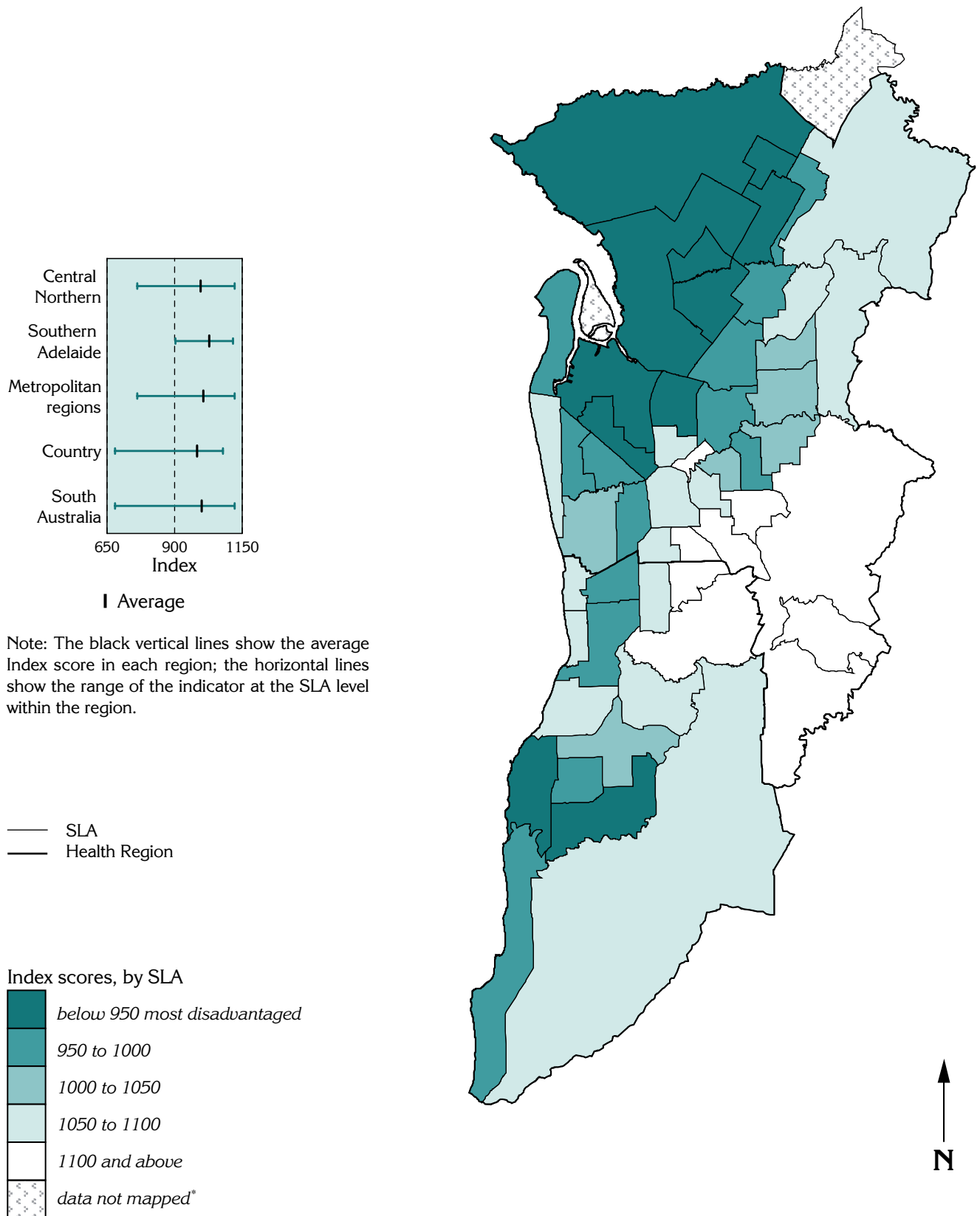
Southern Adelaide

The most disadvantaged SLAs in the Southern region, with an overall index score of 1028, were Onkaparinga - North Coast (an index score of 903), - Hackham (925), - Morphett (958) and - South Coast (975), and Marion - North (978) and - Central (999).

The SLAs with the highest IRSD scores (most advantaged) in the south were Mitcham - North-East (an index score of 1116), Mitcham - Hills (an index score of 1107), Onkaparinga - Reservoir (1091), Holdfast Bay - South (1074), Marion - South (1070), Onkaparinga - Hills (1068) and Holdfast Bay - North (1066).

Map 4.47

Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, metropolitan regions, 2001



*Data for Torrens Island have been mapped with Port Adelaide:
 Gawler has been mapped in the State map

SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, 2001

Country South Australia

In 2001, the IRSD score for country South Australia was 983, slightly below the index score for South Australia of 1000. The lowest index scores were recorded for SLAs in the north and west of the State, as well as in a number of the towns mapped; at both the SLA and regional level, the lowest scores coincide with areas with above average Indigenous populations.

The majority of the regions in country South Australia had IRSD scores below 1000, indicating that they experience greater levels of disadvantage than in the State as a whole. The IRSD score for **Northern and Far Western** (926) was lower than the State average by 74 index points, reflecting the relative disadvantage in this region (Table 4.59).

Table 4.59: Regional totals, Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, 2001

Region	IRSD Score	Pop. in Region
Hills Mallee Southern	1005	108,365
Wakefield ¹	1004	95,011
South East	987	60,760
Northern & Far Western	926	49,835
Eyre	996	33,030
Mid North	965	30,600
Riverland	967	32,609
Country SA	983	411,292
Central Northern	996	739,514
Southern	1028	316,372
Metropolitan regions	1006	1,055,952
South Australia	1000	1,467,244

¹Gawler is included in Wakefield region

There was a strong association in the correlation analysis at the SLA level with a number of the indicators of socioeconomic disadvantage, including very strong inverse correlations with dwellings with no motor vehicle, children living in jobless families and the Indigenous population. Very strong (positive) correlations were recorded with full-time participation in education, female labour force participation and Internet use at home (Table 8.2).

The Regions

The most disadvantaged region in country South Australia was **Northern and Far Western**, with an IRSD score of 926. This region also has the largest Indigenous population (12.0% of the population). Within the region, there were low IRSD scores in the SLAs of Unincorporated Whyalla (an index of 809, 212 people, 2.7% of whom identified as Indigenous), Unincorporated Far North (816, 5,926 people, 41.4% Indigenous), Whyalla (916, 21,506 people, 3.0% Indigenous), Coober Pedy (942) and

Port Augusta (948). These low scores contrast with the high index score of 1035 in Roxby Downs.

The **Mid North** had an overall IRSD score of 965. The SLAs of Peterborough (with an index of 895, 1,986 people, 3.1% Indigenous) and Port Pirie - City (925) were the most disadvantaged. Orroroo/Carrieton (with an index score of 1036) was the most advantaged.

The IRSD score for the **Riverland** was 967. Unincorporated Riverland had the lowest IRSD score in the State, an index of 680 calculated for 143 people (62.3% of whom identified as Indigenous). There were also low scores in Renmark Paringa - Renmark (946) and Berri and Barmera - Barmera (952). The highest score was in Loxton Waikerie - East (992).

The **South East** had an IRSD of 987, with relatively high scores in the SLAs of Robe (1027) and Grant (1026) and the lowest scores in the region in Mount Gambier (962) and Wattle Range - West (963).

The majority of the SLAs in the **Eyre** region (996) had above average IRSD scores, including Kimba (1049), Unincorporated Lincoln (1048), Le Hunte (1045) and Cleve (1040). SLAs in the region with the lowest IRSD scores were Unincorporated West Coast (with an index of 881, 595 people, 43.3% Indigenous) and Port Lincoln (962).

The **Wakefield** region (with an overall index of 1004) was relatively advantaged, with most of the SLAs recording scores of over 1000. The two SLAs with the lowest score in this region were Copper Coast (971) and Mallala (980). Scores were highest in Barossa - Barossa (1046) and - Tanunda (1043), Light (1026) and Clare and Gilbert Valleys (1024).

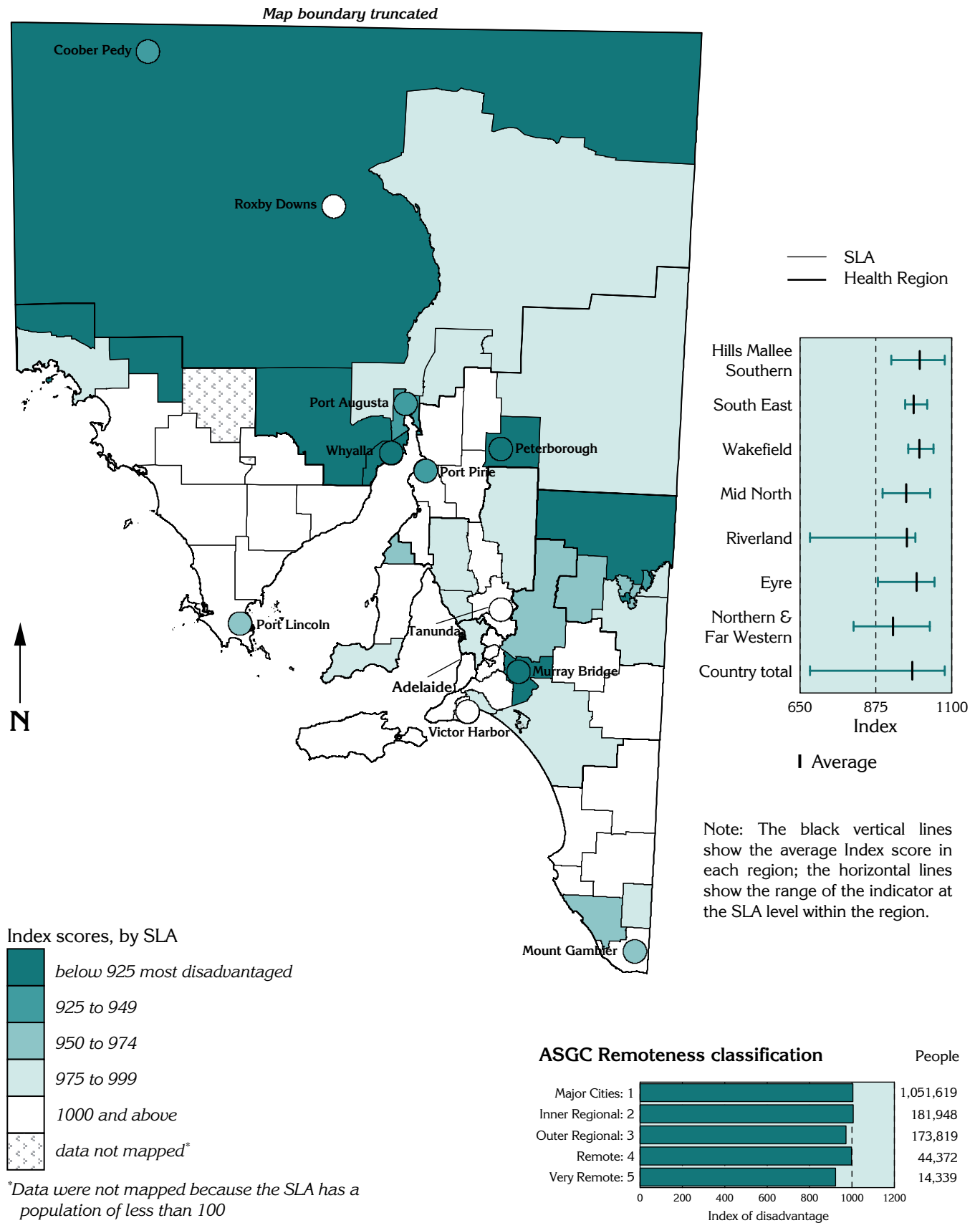
The **Hills Mallee Southern** region was also relatively advantaged, with an IRSD score of 1005 and scores above 1000 in a majority of SLAs. The lowest scores were in Murray Bridge (921, 16,576 people, 4.1% Indigenous) and Mid Murray (961); SLAs with the highest scores included Adelaide Hills - North (1079), Mount Barker Balance (1057), Adelaide Hills Balance (1052), Southern Mallee (1040) and Alexandrina - Strathalbyn (1027).

ASGC Remoteness classification

The graph of the IRSD shows the most accessible areas to be the most advantaged, with scores of 1006 and 1005 in the Inner Regional and Major Cities classes, respectively. The lowest index score (923) was recorded in the Very Remote areas.

Map 4.48

Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, South Australia, 2001



Source: Calculated on data from SEIFA 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Variation in socioeconomic status within the major towns

In previous versions of the atlas, it has been noted that there are variations in socioeconomic disadvantage within the towns mapped, just as there are variations across country South Australia and within Adelaide.

The data in Table 4.60 describe the extent of this variation within the towns mapped in the atlas, using the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) as the measure. The table shows the highest and lowest IRSD scores, and the difference between these scores, in each town, at the level of the Collection District (CD), the areas

for which Census data are available within these towns. There is a 51.0% variation in IRSD scores across the CDs in Mount Gambier, with variations above thirty per cent in Murray Bridge (37.7%), Port Lincoln (36.8%), Whyalla (36.2%), Port Augusta (35.0%) and Port Pirie (33.9%).

For towns with sufficient (at least 15) CDs, the CDs were ranked on the basis of their IRSD score, then grouped into five groups of approximately equal population. The average IRSD score was then calculated for each of these groups for each town: graphs of these data are in Figure 4.6. The towns for which this calculation has been made are shown in bold type in Table 4.60.

Table 4.60: Variation in SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage scores in major towns in country South Australia, 2001

Town	Census Population	Highest CD index value	Lowest CD index value	Difference: high to low		
				Index points	Per cent ²	Rank
Coober Pedy (DC)	2,385	970	885	85	8.8	9
Mount Gambier (C)	22,864	1111	543	568	51.0	1
Murray Bridge	16,576	1041	649	392	37.7	2
Peterborough	1,986	972	773	199	20.5	7
Port Augusta	13,292	1099	714	385	35.0	5
Port Pirie	13,661	1068	706	362	33.9	6
Port Lincoln	13,396	1089	688	401	36.8	3
Roxby Downs	3,501	1045	1013	32	3.1	11
Tanunda	4,400	1060	991	69	6.5	10
Victor Harbor	10,747	1076	946	130	12.1	8
Whyalla	21,506	1103	704	399	36.2	4

¹ Variation is measured at the Collection District (CD) level

² Per cent difference is the difference between the highest and lowest index values at the CD level, expressed as a proportion of the highest CD value

Source: Compiled from data in ABS SEIFA package

Grouping CDs to larger areas (quintiles, comprising approximately 20.0% of each town's population⁴) provides a more robust measure of variation in socioeconomic status, as the quintiles have larger populations than single CDs (Figure 4.6).

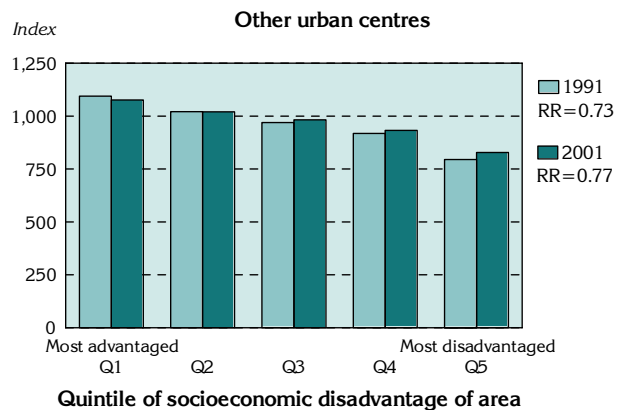
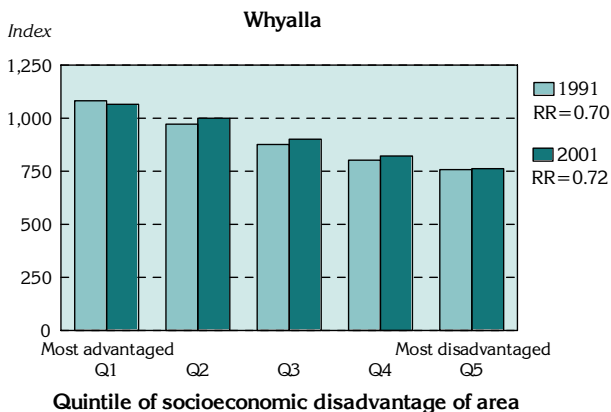
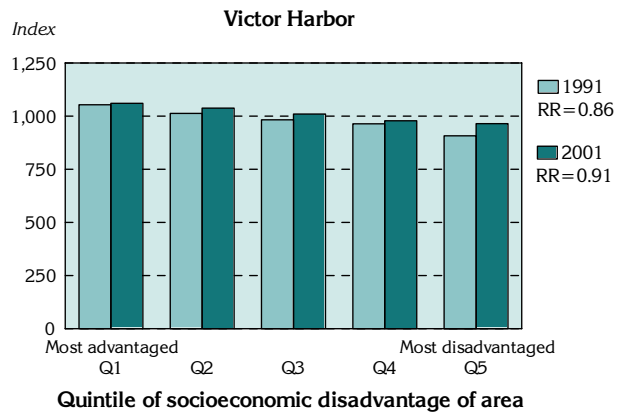
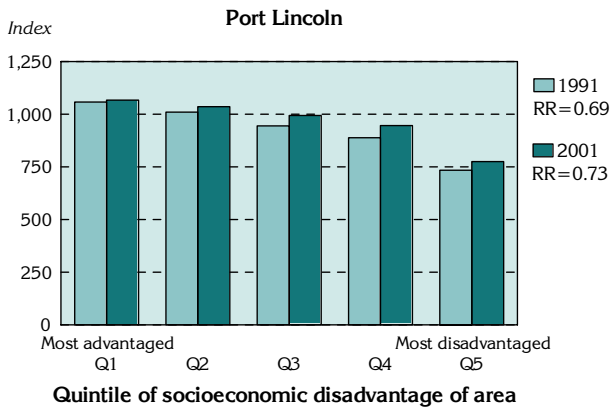
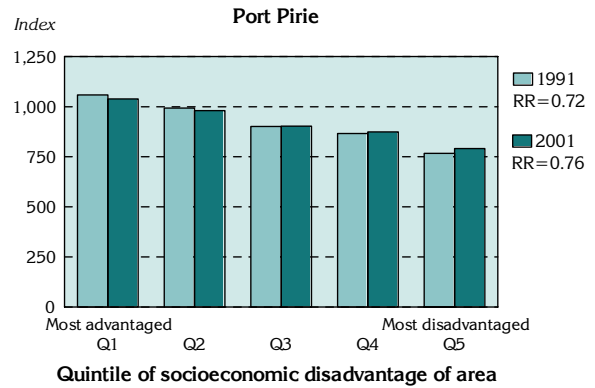
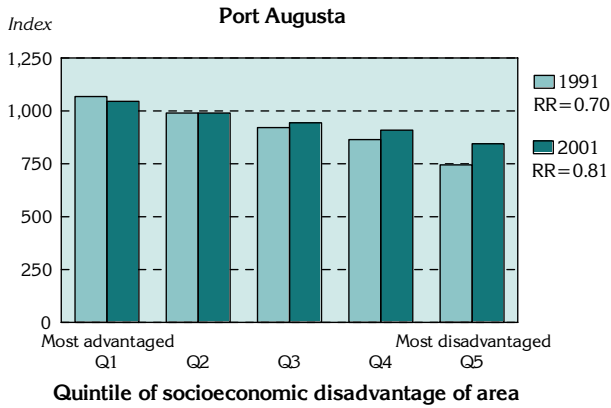
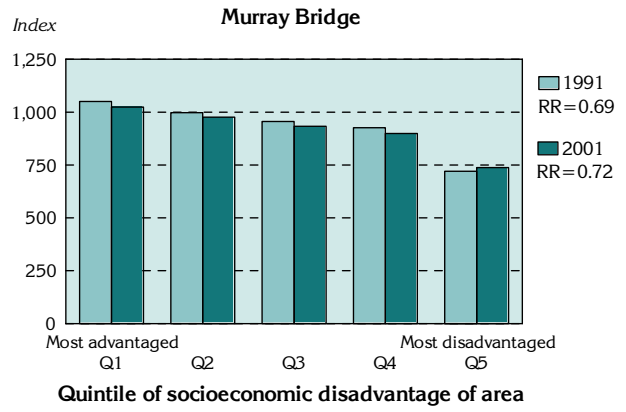
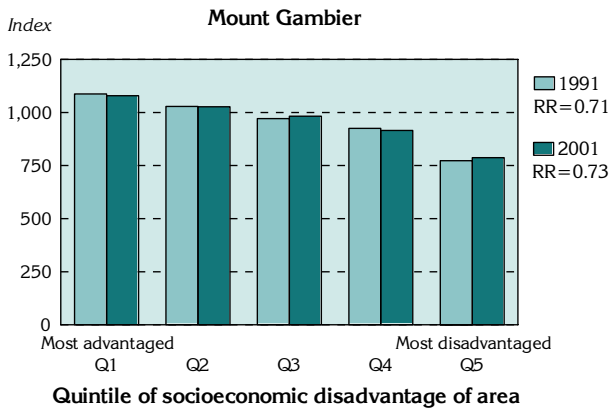
There is a clear gradient in IRSD scores in each of the towns, other than Victor Harbor. The extent of variation between the most advantaged and most disadvantaged quintiles is shown by the rate ratio (shown on the chart as 'RR'). The rate ratio indicates the relative size of the gap between the IRSD scores in the most disadvantaged (Quintile 5) and most advantaged (Quintile 1) areas. For example, the rate ratio in Whyalla in 2001 of 1.40 shows that the IRSD score in the most disadvantaged areas was 40.0% higher than in the most advantaged areas. Similar differentials were found for 2001 in Murray Bridge (39.0%), Port Lincoln (38.0%) and Mt Gambier (37.0%).

The extent of any change over the years in relative socioeconomic disadvantage within each town can be gauged from a comparison of the rate ratios in 1991 and 2001. Using Port Augusta as an example, the rate ratio has reduced from 1.43 to 1.24; so, under this measure, the differential between the most disadvantaged and the most well-off has closed from 43.0% to 24.0%. There has been a reduction, albeit less marked than in Port Augusta, in the differential for each of the towns, and across 'Other urban', which is the sum of all urban centres (towns) with populations of 1,000 or more.

The final chart in Figure 4.6 shows the same information for all people living in an urban setting (towns with populations of 1,000 or more) outside of the metropolitan regions.

⁴ The way in which the quintiles are compiled is described in the Glossary.

Figure 4.6: Variation in IRSD scores within selected country towns, 2001



Note: The data on which these charts are based are in Appendix 1.6, Table A10 and the grouping of areas is described in the Glossary

Source: Compiled from data in ABS SEIFA package

This page intentionally left blank