rebuilding futures

State of our Community Report
Western Adelaide

campbell page

Who is Campbell Page?

Campbell Page provides employment, rehabilitation, training, and community services to a diverse range of people including those most disadvantaged. We are an Australian, secular, not-for-profit organisation operating from 110 locations throughout New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory

We are located in the heart of the communities we serve and help over 70,000 Australians each year. We are committed to the delivery of sustainable, quality services to communities in need.

In 2010 we celebrated our 25th anniversary.

The Campbell Page *State of Our Community* research project

The *State of Our Community* research project has three core goals:

1. to develop an understanding of key social issues affecting clients within our communities;
2. to examine how well these issues are addressed by government and community service providers within each region; and
3. to explore how well-equipped community organisations feel about their ability to meet community needs.

Results from this project have been published as 25 separate community profile reports, one for each of the regions where we provide employment services. The *State of Our Community* reports are intended as a resource for community service organisations, NGOs, employers, governments and other stakeholder groups. Our aim is to engage key stakeholders in an ongoing discussion about how we can work together to reduce disadvantage and build more socially inclusive communities.

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Introduction

This report presents the findings of Campbell Page's *State of Our Community* research project for the Western Adelaide Employment Service Area (ESA). This project is part of our long-term research agenda to engage with communities and employ local solutions to local problems, as well as develop evidence-based policies and practices.

The research project was undertaken by members of the Campbell Page research team, with the assistance of an independent research consultancy. The first phase of this project has involved the production of *State of Our Community* reports for each of the 25 Employment Service Areas (ESAs) that we work in. To develop these community profiles we analysed existing national datasets such as ABS Census data, and engaged in a process of primary data collection and analysis. Specifically, we surveyed three key stakeholder groups to develop a holistic understanding of the needs of local jobseekers and the services and supports available to them within their local community. Survey participants comprised managers at Campbell Page employment offices (hereafter called Community Employment Hubs); staff at local community service organisations; and staff from key industry groups such as local employers, recruitment agencies, and training organisations. Due to small numbers of respondent staff from industry groups, we report findings for the Industry Employment Outlook Survey at the national level only.

Key findings

Key findings for the *State of Our Community* research project are summarised below. We first report national findings from the Industry Employment Outlook Survey:

- Respondents to the Industry Employment Outlook Survey indicated that job placement for entry level positions had been active in the third quarter of 2010. Almost one third of employers also stated that they intended to increase the total number of entry level positions within their organisation during the last quarter of 2010.

- Employers and recruitment agencies were asked to rate the relative importance of four characteristics when choosing a candidate for an entry level position: formal qualifications (e.g. trade certificate, forklift licence), work experience, driver's license, and personal attributes. Employers rated the personal attributes of a jobseeker as the most important characteristic and formal qualifications as the least important. Representatives from recruitment agencies rated all four considerations as of fairly equal importance, with formal qualifications slightly higher.

- Responses from representatives of recruitment agencies differed according to location. Recruitment agencies in regional areas considered a driver's licence as the most important characteristic, whereas respondents from metropolitan locations valued personal attributes above all others.

- Respondents from training organisations indicated that the most commonly provided courses for people looking for entry level positions were Certificate II or III in Business Studies, Hospitality and Retail.

- Respondents from training organisations reported that approximately one in five jobseekers do not complete training courses. Reasons most commonly provided for an early exit were a lack of motivation or a poor attitude on the part of the jobseeker, transport difficulties, and/or family pressures. Financial pressures and learning difficulties associated with poor literacy and numeracy where also highlighted as significant barriers to course completion.

Findings related to community needs within the Western Adelaide ESA are summarised below:

- Community Employment Hub managers in Western Adelaide identified, mental health issues; long term and multi-generational unemployment; and cultural and language issues as central areas of concern.

- Community groups surveyed across Adelaide ranked housing insecurity and homelessness; general elderly issues; unemployment; and mental health issues as the most significant issues in the region.

- General elderly were considered serious by 24 per cent of Adelaide's participating organisations, compared to just five per cent across all respondents nationally. In Adelaide these issues included: the ageing population; increased demand for aged services; and social isolation among the elderly.

- Unemployment was seen as a significant issue by 21 per cent of Adelaide respondents to the Community Needs Survey.

- In the twelve months to September 2010, the unemployment rate in Western Adelaide ESA decreased from 7.2 per cent to 4.4 per cent, below South Australia's unemployment rate, which was 5.4 per cent in September 2010.

- Between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses the fastest-growing industries in the Western Adelaide ESA were the public service; transport; post and storage; and accommodation and food. Over this period; the industries where the most jobs were lost were manufacturing; retail trade; and wholesale trade.

- Research for this report has highlighted the importance of collaboration between community service organisations working to help people overcome issues that lead to disadvantage and social exclusion. In Adelaide collaboration is especially important around issues of housing insecurity and homelessness; mental health; drug and alcohol dependency; and health service referrals.

1   Introduction

Campbell Page provides employment, rehabilitation, training, and community services to a diverse range of people including those most disadvantaged. We are an Australian, secular, not-for-profit organisation operating from 110 locations throughout New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

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In 2010 we celebrated our 25th anniversary.

1.1   The Campbell Page *State of Our Community* research project

In 2009 Campbell Page began an ambitious and long-term research agenda focused on providing multiple stakeholders with reliable, evidence-based information to enhance understanding of the communities we work in. The first step of this research agenda was to provide community profile reports for each of our Employment Service Areas (ESAs)[1]. The subsequent production of 25 research reports honours this commitment, and reflects our desire to strengthen communities and provide quality services as a way of reducing disadvantage. In this way our research work corresponds with the Australian Government's Social Inclusion Agenda which seeks a more just society through the greater participation of disadvantaged people in learning, employment, and/or community activities.

The Campbell Page *State of Our Community* research project has three core goals:

1. to develop an understanding of key social issues affecting clients within our communities;

2. to examine how well these issues are addressed by government and community service providers within each region; and

3. to explore how well-equipped community organisations feel about their ability to meet community needs.

Results from this project have been published as 25 separate *State of Our Community* reports, one for each of the ESAs where we provide employment services. These reports are intended as a resource for community service organisations, NGOs, employers, governments and other stakeholder groups. Our aim is to engage key stakeholders in an ongoing discussion about how we can work together to reduce disadvantage and build more socially inclusive communities.

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[1] Employment Service Areas (ESAs) are areas defined by the Australian Government's Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) for the purposes of providing new employment services under the Job Services Australia (JSA) program which commenced on 1 July 2010. There are 63 ESAs throughout Australia. Campbell Page provide employment services in 25 ESAs.

1.2 Report structure

This report is divided into five chapters. The first chapter introduces Campbell Page and our developing research agenda. This agenda seeks to build evidence which can inform our policy and practice, and engage key stakeholders in solution oriented action.

Chapter 2 outlines the research methodology.

Chapter 3 briefly outlines key national findings from the first round of primary data collection. Given the small sample sizes of some industry groups (specifically large employers, recruitment agencies, and training organisations) we report findings from the Industry Employment Outlook Survey at the national level only. This chapter also contains national results for surveys conducted with Campbell Page managers and representatives from community organisations across Australia.

Chapter 4 presents research findings for the Western Adelaide ESA. This chapter commences with a geographic, demographic and economic overview of the Western Adelaide ESA. This description, which draws on existing national data sets such as Census and Small Area Labour Market data, helps to contextualise survey findings. The findings of the Campbell Page Employment Hub Manager Survey and the Community Needs Survey undertaken with representatives from local community organisations are presented separately.

Chapter 5 contains a concluding discussion that highlights key findings for the Western Adelaide ESA. This section also introduces the Campbell Page Research Agenda.

2 Research methodology

Each *State of Our Community* report contains a community profile for a specific Employment Service Area (ESA). To develop these profiles we analysed existing national datasets, and engaged in a process of primary data collection and analysis.

2.1 Data sources

The primary data was collected via telephone surveys with three stakeholder groups[2] within each ESA:

- management staff at Campbell Page employment offices (called Community Employment Hubs). This survey is called the 'Campbell Page Employment Hub Manager Survey';

- staff at other community service organisations. This survey is called the 'Community Needs Survey'; and

- staff from key industry groups including local employers, training organisations, and recruitment firms. This survey is called the 'Industry Employment Outlook Survey'.

The collected data was analysed thematically, to identify key issues. Given the small sample sizes, when data is disaggregated by ESA and survey type, we report main findings only. The reports are based on the findings from the three surveys and further qualitative research conducted into issues of significance for each ESA. Results from this additional qualitative research are reported as case studies.

The surveys were conducted nationally in regions where Campbell Page delivers employment services (New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, ACT, Tasmania and South Australia). The bulk of each *State of Our Community* report (Chapter 4 of this report) is made up of local findings related to the ESA. The findings from the Industry Employment Outlook Survey are only available nationally and are briefly summarised in Chapter 3 of this report.

The Campbell Page Employment Hub Manager Survey was conducted by Campbell Page research staff and the Community Needs and Industry Employment Outlook surveys were conducted by an independent research company.

Other data sources include the National Regional Profile 2005-2009 (ABS, 2010); the Census of Population and Housing (ABS, 2006); and the Small Area Labour Market Data (DEEWR, 2010).

2.2 Survey responses

Across Australia, representatives from 145 employers, 24 labour hire and recruitment agencies and 32 training organisations participated in the Industry Employment Outlook Survey.

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[2] Campbell Page would like to acknowledge and thank all those who participated in surveys and/or interviews as part of this research project.

The Community Needs survey had 434 respondents from community organisations nationwide. Of these, 42 respondents were from Adelaide, covering each of the city's four Employment Service Areas: Northern Adelaide; Southern Adelaide; Eastern Adelaide; and Western Adelaide.

Sixty-four Campbell Page Employment Hub managers completed the Hub survey across Australia. Each of the three Hubs in the Western Adelaide ESA was represented.

2.3   Data analysis

The collected data was analysed thematically to identify key issues. Given the small sample sizes, when data is disaggregated by ESA and survey type we report main findings only. No statistical analysis has been conducted due to the small sample sizes in each area.

2.4   Qualitative analysis

The qualitative research has been written up as case studies (Section 4.4) in order to bring out the complexity of the issues raised in the surveys and to highlight interrelationships between areas of need.

3 National findings

This chapter presents a summary of national findings from the primary data collected for the *State of Our Community* research project. Key findings are presented in relation to issues which create barriers to social inclusion as identified by Campbell Page Employment Hub Managers and by staff at community service organisations. Also summarised here are the findings from the Industry Employment Outlook Survey which was undertaken with key industry representatives. Due to small sample sizes, analysis of this data is only reported at the national level.

3.1 Employment outlook

The Industry Employment Outlook Survey was designed to collect information from employers, recruitment agencies and training organisations about recruitment strategies, training issues, and employment opportunities for jobseekers. The questions focussed on three areas: recruitment activity in the preceding three months; recruitment intent in the coming three months; and factors that influence candidate selection. The survey was conducted in September 2010. Representatives from 145 employers participated, 57 (39 per cent) of whom were located in regional areas. We also surveyed representatives from 24 recruitment agencies and 32 training organisations across Australia.

Of the employers surveyed, almost three quarters of respondents (101 employers or 72 per cent) said that they had hired at least one person for an entry level position (that is, those requiring low to moderate skill levels) in the three months prior to the survey. All respondents from recruitment agencies also indicated that they had placed people in entry level positions recently. The most common positions that low skilled jobseekers were placed or employed in were as labourers, as factory/process workers, and as kitchen or housekeeping staff. These results indicate that job placement activity at the low to moderate skill level has been active in the third quarter of 2010 amongst industry respondents.

Employers were also asked about their hiring intentions for entry level positions over the next three months. Of the 145 employers surveyed, 30 per cent said they intended to increase the total number of entry level positions in their organisation, 66 per cent anticipated no change, and four per cent said they expected a decrease.

During the survey we asked respondents from employers and recruitment agencies to rate the relative importance of four characteristics when choosing a candidate for an entry level position: formal qualifications (e.g. trade certificate, forklift licence), work experience, driver's license, and personal attributes. As shown in Table 3.1, responses differed between employers and recruitment agencies. Employers rated the personal attributes of a jobseeker as most important when selecting someone for a vacant entry level position. In contrast, respondents from recruitment agencies rated all characteristics of fairly equal importance, with formal qualifications slightly higher than others. Formal qualifications were rated of least importance among respondent employers for entry level jobs. The following table shows the results for both respondent groups.

Table 3.1: Employer and recruitment agency rating of entry level jobseeker characteristics

Characteristic	Employers average score	Recruitment agency average score
Formal qualifications	1.8	2.7
Experience	2.4	2.5
Drivers licence	2.0	2.4
Personal attributes	3.8	2.4
Note: Ten points in total available for allocation to the four characteristics combined; results show average score amongst respondents Employers: N = 145, Recruitment agencies: N = 24		

When this data was further analysed by respondent location it became evident that there are differences in the characteristics valued by metropolitan and regional based recruitment agencies. Recruitment agency respondents in regional areas considered a driver's license as the most important characteristic, whereas their metropolitan counterparts rated this as least important. Conversely, respondents from metropolitan agencies considered personal attributes as the most important factor, while regional agencies were more likely to regard it as the least important. These disparities will be explored in future research; however, the data indicates the importance of mobility for jobseekers in regional locations.

3.2   Training for jobseekers

We surveyed 32 training organisations across Australia to develop a better understanding about the types of courses they regularly provide to assist people to gain entry level positions. As shown in Table 3.2, the majority of respondents identified Certificate II or III in Business Studies as the most commonly provided courses, with courses in Hospitality and Retail (Certificate II and III) following.

Table 3.2: Most common types of training provided to jobseekers

Course type	Number of training organisations	Percentage of training organisations
Business (Certificate II, III)	19	59
Hospitality	11	34
Retail (Cert III)	8	25
Construction	5	16
Other training	13	41
Training organisations: N = 32, multiple response		

The survey also collected data on course completion rates and perceived barriers that may prevent jobseekers from completing a course. Respondents estimated that approximately one in five people that begin job training courses do not complete the course. The three most commonly reported barriers to course completion were a lack of motivation or a poor attitude on the part of the jobseeker, transport difficulties, and family pressures such as caring responsibilities. Financial pressures and learning difficulties associated with poor literacy and numeracy where also highlighted as significant barriers to course completion.

Respondents from regional areas were much more likely than those from metropolitan locations to indicate jobseekers' poor literacy and numeracy skills and/or learning difficulties as barriers to course completion. In contrast, respondents from

metropolitan training organisations were more likely to indicate a lack of confidence and a lack of support from job services providers as barriers to jobseekers completing job-training courses.

3.3   Barriers to employment for Campbell Page jobseekers

Campbell Page Employment Hub managers were asked to identify the most common issues that their clients needed help with in their search for a job. Table 3.3 presents the national results. As shown, the four most commonly cited issues of concern across Australia were mental health, a lack of access to transport, housing insecurity and homelessness, and drug and alcohol dependency.

Table 3.3: Most serious jobseeker issues, Hub managers nationally

Issue	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Mental health	61	95
Transport	55	86
Drug and alcohol	54	84
Housing / homelessness	54	84
Cultural	41	64
Training	37	58
Current legal issues / Ex-offenders	34	53
Geographic isolation	31	48
Family violence	29	45
Community violence	18	28
Campbell Page Hub managers N = 64, multiple response		

3.4   Community needs

Campbell Page Employment Hub managers felt that the serious barriers to workforce participation such as mental health issues, homelessness and drug and alcohol dependency should be addressed in an integrated manner with multiple support services. To this end, we conducted a Community Needs Survey of 434 representatives from a variety of community service organisations. Respondents were asked to identify key issues of concern within local communities; the extent to which they felt community problems were being addressed; and the extent to which they collaborated with other support services in meeting community needs.

Table 3.4 indicates what staff from community organisations nationally felt were the main issues facing their local communities. As shown, the issues identified as of most concern were housing insecurity and homelessness, unemployment, a lack of access to transport, drug and alcohol dependency and mental health. These are the same issues of concern identified by the Campbell Page Employment Hub managers.

Table 3.4: Most serious community issues, community organisations nationally

Issue	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Housing / homelessness	221	51
Unemployment	126	29
Transport	122	28
Drug and alcohol	100	23
Mental health	91	21
Financial strain / poverty	61	14
General youth issues	56	13
General health issues	56	13
Lack of funding for community services	52	12
Cultural	39	9
Community violence	35	8
Family violence	30	7
Community organisations N = 434, multiple response		

Organisations were asked whether they worked collaboratively with other organisations, and, if they did, were asked to identify on which issues they would collaborate to help deliver services to their clients. Of the 434 organisations surveyed nationally, 84 per cent reported that they often collaborated with other organisations to help their clients, while a further 12 per cent reported they sometimes collaborated.

The issues that respondents most commonly collaborated with other organisations to resolve were housing insecurity and homelessness (79 per cent), mental health issues (77 per cent), drug and alcohol dependency (73 per cent), health service referrals (65 per cent), and family and domestic violence (61 per cent).

4   The Western Adelaide Employment Service Area

The Western Adelaide Employment Service Area (ESA) of South Australia comprises the western suburbs of Adelaide, extending from south of Henley Beach to Outer Harbor in the north. It has a population of 216,143[3], and its major suburbs include: Port Adelaide, Henley, Hindmarsh, Woodville, Cheltenham, North Haven and Windsor Gardens. The Western Adelaide ESA is predominantly residential, with large commercial areas. Western Adelaide supports a large number of local jobs, although its location in Adelaide's greater metropolitan area means that a large number of residents from other areas travel into Western Adelaide each day for work. The major industries within Western Adelaide are manufacturing; retail trade; health and social care; and transport, post and storage.

The demographic description of the area presented below has been sourced from the National Regional Profile 2005-2009 (ABS, 2010); the Census of Population and Housing (ABS, 2006)[4]; and the Small Area Labour Market Data (DEEWR, 2010). These national datasets necessarily collect broad level data that often fail to capture the diversity within regional areas such as differences between closely located towns.

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[3] National Regional Profile 2005 – 2009, Australian Bureau of Statistics 2010.
[4] Unless otherwise indicated, statistical data in section 4.1 is from the 2006 Census.

This is one reason why we have supplemented existing data with primary data collection.

4.1   About the Western Adelaide ESA

The Western Adelaide ESA comprises two Local Government Areas (LGAs): Charles Sturt (population 105,587); and West Torrens (55,064); as well as the western half of Port Adelaide Enfield (55, 506 of the LGA's total population of 111,455).

The City of Charles Sturt is situated to the west of Adelaide CBD, and is home to many of Adelaide's major sports venues, golf courses and the Adelaide Entertainment Centre. Its major industries are manufacturing; health and social care; retail trade; and construction.

West Torrens City is largely residential, with large commercial and industrial areas. It is also the site of Adelaide's International Airport, the fifth busiest in Australia and a major source of employment in the area. Further expansion of the airport is scheduled, which in turn supports other employment opportunities, such as retail. The largest industries in West Torrens are manufacturing; retail trade ; transport, post and storage; and health and social care.

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield is split between the Western Adelaide and Northern Adelaide ESAs and extends from the River Torrens north to Outer Harbor. Its largest industries are manufacturing; retail trade; transport, post and storage and wholesale trade. The Australian Submarine Corporation is a significant source of manufacturing jobs in the area. Major redevelopment is scheduled to occur in Port Adelaide Enfield, including the proposed $1.5 billion Port Adelaide Waterfront Redevelopment, which is forecast to create 4,000 jobs during construction and 2,000 after completion.

The Western Adelaide ESA demographic profile

The population of Western Adelaide ESA is older than Adelaide's by 1.7 years, with an average age of 41.2 years across the region.

The average income of the region's residents is around $554 per week, which is $48 per week (or nine per cent) less than Adelaide ($602). Variations within the region range from an average income of $518 per week in Port Adelaide Enfield (17 per cent less than Adelaide) to $569 per week in West Torrens (six per cent less than Adelaide).

A range of indicators suggest that the region's overall socioeconomic status is generally lower than for comparable populations in South Australia. These include the overall SEIFA index, which ranges from 916.6 in Port Adelaide and 965.7 in Charles Sturt (both lower than the state's overall SEIFA, at 979); to 984.7 in West Torrens (slightly better than the South Australian figure). The Western ESA contains a slightly higher proportion of low-income earners (that is those earning less than $250 per week[5]) than Adelaide as a whole. Around 31 per cent of adults in the region are classified as low income, compared with 29 per cent across Adelaide and in South Australia.

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[5] In this report, low income is defined as less than 30 per cent of average national earnings. For the 2006 census, this was $250 a week, which was roughly the level of the single pension at that time.

A higher proportion of Western Adelaide households rent their homes. At 32 per cent this is five per cent higher than for Adelaide as a whole. Ten per cent of the region's residents report renting public housing (higher than Adelaide's seven per cent), with public housing rates rising to 14 per cent in Port Adelaide Enfield, which also has the highest rate of rental tenure in the ESA (35 per cent).

In Western Adelaide six per cent of the region's residents reported needing assistance due to severe disability, which is one per cent higher than Adelaide.

Western Adelaide is more culturally diverse than Adelaide as a whole. English is spoken at home by 71 per cent of the region's residents, which is ten per cent lower than across Adelaide as a whole. Those born overseas make up 26 per cent of population, which is two per cent higher than the Adelaide figure, the majority of these come from English-speaking countries. Italy, Vietnam and Greece (with three per cent, two per cent and two per cent of the population respectively) are the largest sources of people born in non-English-speaking countries. Italian and Greek (at five per cent each of the population) are the most commonly spoken non-English languages, followed by Vietnamese (spoken by three per cent of residents). Regional variations included markedly higher proportions of Greek-born and Greek-speaking residents in West Torrens whereas Vietnamese language and origin was more prominent in Port Adelaide Enfield.

The Western Adelaide ESA has a higher number of Indigenous residents than the Adelaide average, at 1.4 per cent of the region's population compared to 1.1 per cent in Adelaide. Larger numbers of Indigenous residents live in Port Adelaide Enfield and Charles Sturt.

Education is a strong determinant of income and social status. Forty-seven per cent of the region's residents reported having a tertiary qualification, which is slightly less than the Adelaide rate at 50 per cent. Tertiary qualifications in Western Adelaide are more likely to be at the Certificate III or IV level, although bachelor degree rates are also high, with no regional variations evident.

Volunteering rates and length of residence in the region are both useful indicators of social cohesion, as both are likely to facilitate greater engagement with the broader community. In Western Adelaide, 66 per cent of residents have lived in the region longer than five years, which is more than the 61 per cent for Adelaide as a whole. Western Adelaide has slightly lower rates of volunteering than Adelaide overall; 15 per cent of the adult population reported participating in volunteering activities. In Adelaide, the reported rate of volunteering is 18 per cent of the adult population.

The Western Adelaide ESA workforce

In 2006 the total labour force for the Western Adelaide ESA was 95,498. The total labour force participation rate for Western Adelaide was lower than the state-wide figure (55 per cent, in comparison to 62.2 per cent across South Australia).

In the 2006 Census 63 per cent of Western Adelaide residents were employed full time (62 per cent across South Australia), whereas 31 per cent were employed on a part-time basis (in comparison to 32 per cent across South Australia).

In September 2010 DEEWR estimated the region's labour force at 112,357, an increase of 2,871 over the previous 12 months. During this same period DEEWR estimated that the number of unemployed people reduced from 7,841 to 4,987 and the unemployment rate decreased from 7.2 per cent to 4.4 per cent. The South Australian unemployment rate in September 2010 was 5.4 per cent.[6]

As an indicator of the local demand for labour, the region has 90,010 employed residents and 108,642 local jobs. This means that at least 18,632 residents (equivalent to 17 per cent of the working resident population) have to travel outside the region for work. All local areas are net exporters of workers, although West Torrens has the highest proportion of workers travelling outside their community for work (37 per cent) compared to just 14 per cent in Charles Sturt. The actual numbers are probably higher than this assuming some local jobs are filled by people who are not local residents.

Local industry in the Western Adelaide ESA

The largest industry types across the region are manufacturing (24,432 jobs); retail trade (11,538); health and social care (10,477); and transport, post and storage (9,834). Charles Sturt is home to 52 per cent of the region's jobs in health and social care, while the transport, postage and storage industry is significant in West Torrens, where Adelaide's International Airport is located.

Western Adelaide's largest occupational groups are technicians and trades workers (17 per cent), clerical / administrative workers (16 per cent), and professionals (14 per cent). This breakdown is consistent across the region.

The public service was the fastest growing industry between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses with 2,417 jobs more jobs recorded. Significant growth also occurred in transport, post and storage (1,966 more) and accommodation and food (1,393 more). The industries to record significant declines in the number of people employed over this period were manufacturing with 26,723 fewer workers, retail trade with 13,050 fewer workers, and wholesale trade (9,672 fewer workers). These industries also recorded the largest reductions in the proportion of the workforce they employ. Manufacturing's share of the workforce dropped by 3.5 per cent, retail trade's share dropped by 2.1 per cent and wholesale trade by 1.8 per cent.

The fastest-growing occupation in the region was professionals, with an additional 1,975 workers employed and a 1.8 per cent increase in its share of the overall workforce. The next fastest-growing occupations were associate professionals; basic clerical / sales / service workers; and managers and administrators. The occupations that recorded a decline in the number of workers were advanced clerical and service workers, which lost 216 positions, and tradespersons and related workers which declined by 79 jobs.

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[6] September 2010: Small Area Labour Market data smoothed estimates, Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations.

4.2   Campbell Page Employment Hub Manager Survey

This section presents findings from survey data collected from managing staff at Campbell Page Community Employment Hubs in the Western Adelaide ESA. Campbell Page delivers Disability Employment Services on behalf of DEEWR in the Western Adelaide ESA.

About the survey

Campbell Page Community Employment Hub managers were surveyed to identify the most common issues (besides unemployment) jobseekers needed assistance with, and the extent to which these issues were being addressed through locally available services. The survey also sought information on the skill-requirements of employers in the area and the degree to which the skill-sets of the Hubs' jobseekers were matched to employers' needs. Finally, the managers were asked to comment on the training courses required to equip their jobseekers for local employment opportunities and the accessibility of these training courses.

Campbell Page jobseeker issues in the Western Adelaide ESA

Campbell Page has Community Employment Hubs in the Western Adelaide ESA in Henley Beach, Port Adelaide and Woodville. Hub staff identified people with disabilities; older migrants; and multi-generational unemployed as significant groups within the jobseekers they assist.

Across all Campbell Page Hubs in Western Adelaide, Hub managers identified mental health; long-term and multi-generational unemployment; and cultural and language issues as central areas of concern.

Long-term and multi-generational unemployment is a major issue for a number of Hubs across the Western Adelaide ESA, particularly in areas of greater socio-economic disadvantage such as Port Adelaide.

Metal health issues are also a significant barrier to employment for many jobseekers across the ESA. According to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2010), mental illness is an important health issue in Australia with an estimated 20 per cent of Australians experiencing symptoms of a mental disorder each year.

Poor English language skills are another key issue for Western Adelaide Hubs where there are a high proportion of jobseekers from non-English-speaking backgrounds. Western Adelaide Hubs reported that there are a significant number of long-term European and Asian migrants, who have specific needs. They commented that services are lacking for longer-term migrants, with many multicultural services focussed predominantly on new arrivals.

Some of these jobseekers in Western Adelaide have lived in Australia for over 20 years and, for a range of reasons, have not developed their English literacy skills. Some jobseekers have been working in family businesses or factories that are now closed, or have been 'stay-at-home parents' who are attempting to re-enter the workforce or enter it for the first time. Hub managers say jobseekers with poor English language skills often require language and cultural support in the workplace.

Industry skill requirements in the Western Adelaide ESA

Western Adelaide ESA Hub managers divided employers' skill requirements into two clear categories. In the first category were skills that were rare or non-existent among

Campbell Page jobseekers. These skills were generally in areas requiring both qualifications and experience, particularly trades people for construction projects.

In the second category of skills were those skills that Campbell Page's jobseekers commonly had already, or could acquire by completing a short course. These skills were generally in office administration, factory work, warehousing and truck driving.

The short courses most commonly required to qualify a Campbell Page jobseeker in the Western Adelaide ESA for an existing job vacancy were truck and forklift licences; certificate courses in office administration; and certificate courses in transport and logistics.

Strategies in use by Campbell Page Hubs to make jobseekers more employable

Employment Hub managers in Northern Adelaide ESA reported that their Hubs improved the employment prospects of their jobseekers in the following ways: by providing support to large employers seeking to develop their disability employment strategies; by developing an understanding of these employers skill requirements and introducing suitably equipped jobseekers; and by arranging appropriate training courses to up-skill jobseekers in areas in demand from local employers.

4.3   Adelaide community forum

In November 2009, Campbell Page hosted a community forum with representatives from 21 Adelaide organisations that included employers, training organisations and providers of employment services and community services.

This was the first in a series of Campbell Page community forums and findings informed the research methodology and development of the Community Needs Survey which is discussed in section 4.4 of this report.

Workshop participants formed into a number of small groups which identified and prioritised the following community issues: homelessness; housing affordability; skills training for school leavers; opportunities for employment in the aged and disability care areas; lack of access to services; fragmentation of services and the need for inter-agency collaboration; barriers to employment for the young and the disadvantaged; and the impact government funding cycles on the sustainability of community services.

The forum highlighted the importance of collaboration to the community sector. This forum also investigated developing a partnership approach between services; and better coordination and communication between employers, trainers and community service organisations.

4.4   Community Needs Survey

This section presents findings from survey data collected from staff community service organisations in Adelaide covering each of the city's four Employment Service Areas: Northern Adelaide; Southern Adelaide; Eastern Adelaide; and Western Adelaide.

About the survey

Staff from community service organisations within Adelaide were surveyed to identify what they felt were the main issues of concern currently faced by members of

their local community, how well these community workers felt their communities were equipped to deal with the issues, and whether these workers collaborated with other organisations to deliver services to clients. In Adelaide, 42 respondents from the same number of organisations participated in the survey. Thirty-four of these organisations had been operating in Adelaide for over ten years.

Community issues

The most serious issues facing the Adelaide community as identified by staff at community organisations were housing insecurity and homelessness; general elderly issues; unemployment; and mental health.

Nearly half of the organisations surveyed (48 per cent) nominated housing insecurity and homelessness as a serious issue, just below the rate of organisations nationally who considered this a serious community issue (51 per cent).

Perception of the most serious issues or problems currently faced by the local community
(Percentage of respondents, multiple response
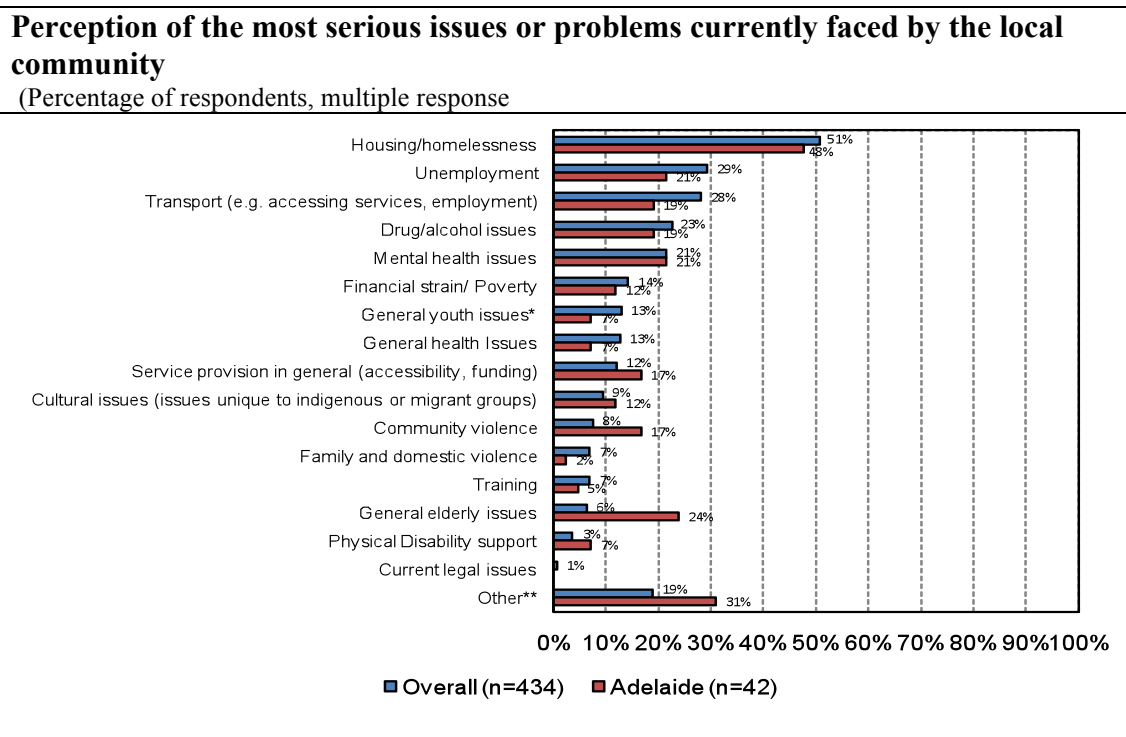
Both unemployment and mental health were identified as serious issues by 21 per cent of surveyed organisations, again closely reflecting the rate of respondents nationally.

Conversely, general elderly were considered serious by 24 per cent of Adelaide's participating organisations, compared to just five per cent across all respondents nationally. This suggests that elderly issues are relatively more serious in Adelaide according to Adelaide's community organisations, than across the whole of the country. In Adelaide these issues included: the ageing population; increased demand for aged services; and social isolation among the elderly.

Another significant difference between the national and Adelaide responses was in "other issues". In Adelaide 31 per cent of respondent community groups identified other issues as among the region's most serious compared to 19 per cent nationally. Included in this category were the issues of social isolation; family breakdown; the

environment; and government planning in relation to social services and infrastructure.

Drug and alcohol dependency was considered serious by one in five respondents from Adelaide community service organisations. The effects of these conditions on sustained employment are substantial. In its submission to the Senate Inquiry into Poverty, the Victorian Drug and Alcohol Association stated that problematic alcohol and drug use was "strongly associated with difficulties in gaining and retaining full employment" (VAADA, 2003). It argued that people with long-term alcohol and drug problems often experienced difficulty in entering or re-entering the employment market. They can also experience difficulties gaining an education, and this can further hamper their ability to secure adequately paid employment.

Community capacity to deal with identified community issues

The Community Needs Survey asked respondents how well they thought their community was equipped to deal with each of the three issues they had identified as the most serious. Respondents were asked to choose between five options: fully equipped, mostly, partly, barely and not at all equipped.

Perception of local community's capability to deal with the most serious issues or problems

(Percentage of respondents who indicated the issues as one of the three most serious issues faced by local community)
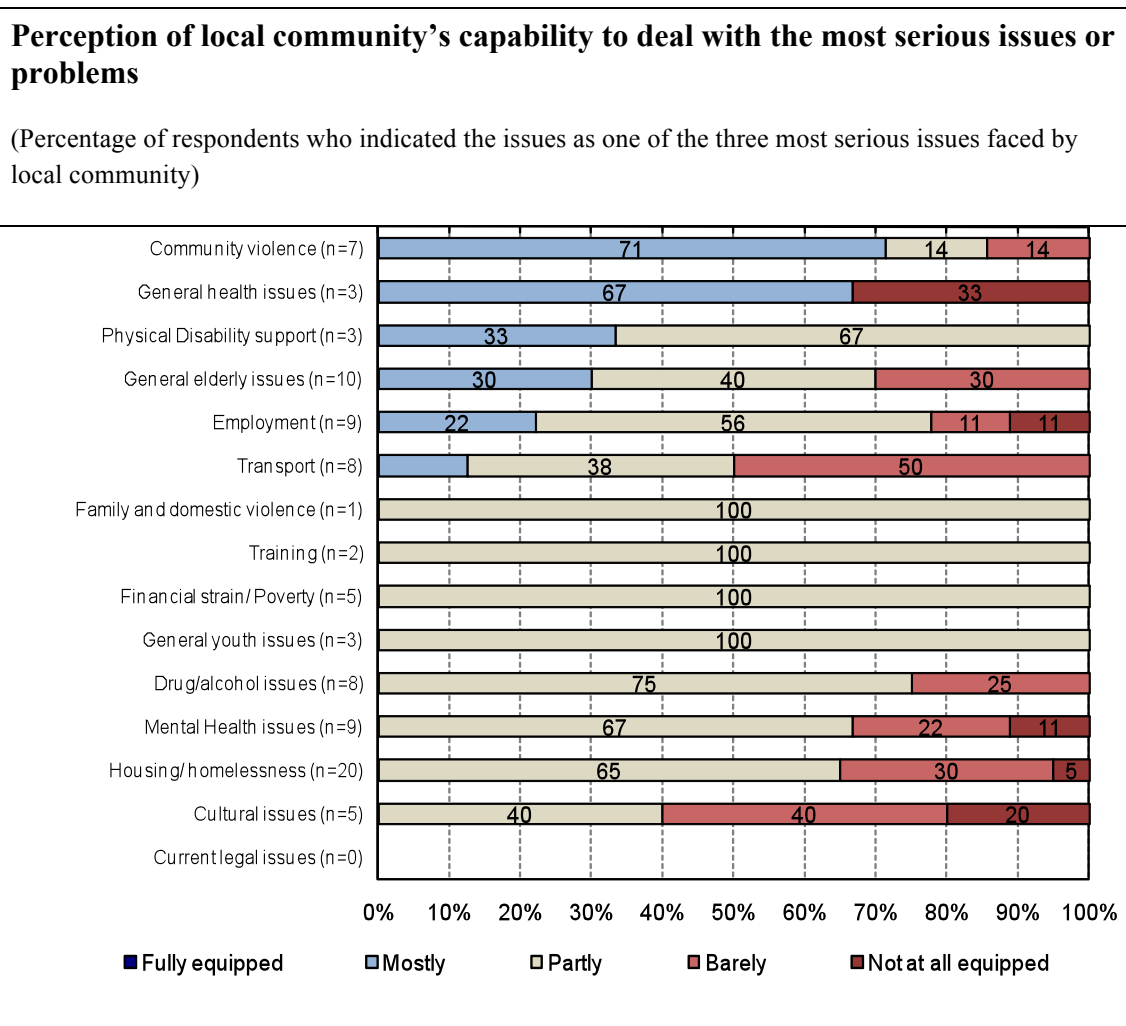
Seven of the 20 respondents who identified housing insecurity and homelessness as a significant community issue believed the community was either barely or not at all

equipped to deal with this issue. The remaining 13 respondents believed the community was only partly equipped.

Respondents believed the community to be better equipped to deal with general elderly issues, identified as serious by ten organisations. Three respondents considered the community to be mostly equipped for this issue, while the remaining seven where divided between considering their communities partly and barely equipped.

Mental health was one of the most significant issues identified by respondents in Adelaide. It was seen as being poorly serviced, with no respondents rating the community as being either fully or mostly equipped to deal with it, and a third seeing the community as either barely equipped or not equipped at all.

Seven of the nine respondents who identified unemployment as a significant community issue believed the community was either mostly or partly equipped to deal with it. One respondent thought the community was barely equipped and one thought it was not equipped at all.

Of all issues identified as serious, Adelaide community organisations were most positive about the community's capability to deal with community violence. Of the seven respondents who nominated it as one of the most serious issues for their community, five felt the community was mostly equipped to handle it. One respondent felt the community was partly equipped, and the other felt it was barely equipped.

Community organisations' capacity to deal with identified community issues

Respondents were also asked to identify the amount of resources their community organisations devoted to addressing a range of community issues. Choices offered were: a large amount, a moderate amount, a small amount and none. For each issue where a respondent chose "a large amount", they were asked to say how well they believed their organisation was equipped to deal with that issue.

Almost half of Adelaide's participating organisations identified housing insecurity and homelessness as a significant community problem. Of the eight organisations who said their organisation devoted a large amount of their resources to this issue, three believed they were fully equipped to deal with it, three mostly equipped and two partly equipped.

Mental health and unemployment shared the position of third most significant issue, each being nominated by 21 per cent of respondents. Of the 13 organisations devoting a large amount of their resources to mental health issues, four believed they were fully equipped to deal with it, five mostly and four partly equipped. Three of the five organisations devoting a large amount of their resources to addressing unemployment saw themselves as either fully or mostly equipped to deal with it. The remaining two organisations felt they were party equipped.

Of the eight organisations in Adelaide who indicated that they devote a large amount of their resources to cultural issues, five believed they were fully equipped to deal with those issues, while two believed they were mostly equipped and one partly equipped.

There were no participating organisations that devoted a large amount of resources to general elderly issues, which was identified as Adelaide's second most serious issue.

Although drug and alcohol dependency was perceived as relatively less serious in Adelaide, respondents from eight organisations said they devoted a large amount of their resourcing to providing drug and alcohol support services. Seven of these respondent organisations said they were either fully or mostly equipped to deal with these issues, while the remaining organisation said they were only partly equipped.

The role of collaboration in resolving community issues

Organisations were asked whether they worked collaboratively with other organisations and, if they did, on which issues they would collaborate to help deliver services to their clients.

Of the organisations surveyed in Adelaide, a significant proportion of respondents (91 per cent) reported that they often collaborated with other organisations to help their clients, while a much smaller proportion number (seven per cent) reported that they collaborated only sometimes. Just two per cent of those surveyed said that their organisation never collaborated with other local organisations to help provide the services their clients needed.

The issues that respondents most commonly collaborated with other Adelaide organisations to resolve were housing insecurity and homelessness (79 per cent of organisations), mental health (64 per cent), drug and alcohol dependency (60 per cent) and health service referrals (50 per cent).

4.5   Case studies

Some staff and clients of Campbell Page Community Employment Hubs and local community organisations were also interviewed to develop the following case studies. The two stories presented below highlight issues of importance for clients and community service organisations within the Western Adelaide ESA.

Speaking of barriers

Language barriers can be difficult for everyone, but for people like Mary they can mean the difference between work and unemployment. Mary was born in Vietnam. She came to Australia in 1984, but her spoken English is not fluent and she can neither read nor write the language. Campbell Page Hub manager, Jill Yabsley, says:

> *Mary is like many other female migrants from non-English-speaking backgrounds who have stayed at home to mind the children before looking for work in their adopted country. When arriving in Australia, the family group often keeps its culture from its homeland and the head of the family often feels it best to speak their native tongue in the home. The children speak English at school, as does the father at work in most cases, but the mother usually only has time to do a quick market visit where the communication is pretty much pointing a finger to purchase food.*

Mary says she applied for "every job on the internet" before she found work for 15 hours a week in a temporary clearance dress shop near her home. It took her more than a year of job interviews before even this opportunity presented itself.

> *Some people can understand me, but I think they think there'll be someone better, who speaks better.*

The clothing store where Mary has worked for the past three months is owned by the same Vietnamese migrants who employed her in another of their stores three years ago. Mary doesn't complain but says:

> *My hand has been sore ever since I started so I find it difficult to lift more than a few dresses on coat-hangers at once.*

Polish-born Jim knows the feeling. He was on light duties at the local council for seven years before he needed yet another shoulder operation. Now, the 58-year-old can barely sleep through the pain along the top of both of his arms.

> *I'm no longer looking for full employment. Nobody wants me because of my surgery. My assessment said I would suit doing 15 hours a week volunteer work.*

While Jim can speak and read English, it is writing his second language that is a problem.

> *I can read, but I can't write. My wife helps me with that, she was born here, and my kids, too.*

When it's not their family assisting them, jobseekers from non-English-speaking backgrounds often need help from interpreters. Therese Turner, Oncall Interpreters' South Australian manager, says her company assists jobseekers to complete forms, attend health and safety briefings and occasionally at a job interview. She says the language barrier is very difficult.

> *They can't express themselves and are very reliant on the interpreter to relay the message exactly as it is meant. You can't do word-for-word translating*

Therese explains so much can be lost in translation.

> *It's always best for them to do an English language course, especially to understand the health and safety requirements in a workplace*

Barely surviving in Adelaide

Twenty-four year-old Chloe is a survivor. She was abused by her older brother for years "*until I opened my mouth,*" Chloe says. She was then moved from her mother's house to her father's. Unfortunately he abandoned her three weeks later. She was put into foster care, but she says that didn't work either. By the age of 15, Chloe was 'out of the system' and living in parks and train stations. This disrupted everything in her life.

> *I lived in three different states and was expelled from three different high schools. I couldn't be homeless and study.*

At the age of 18, Chloe came to Adelaide where she found only one female shelter for women her age. Life got "*so hard*" that she turned to drugs and alcohol for relief and "*became a full-on alcoholic*". But things got worse. Chloe says she made the mistake of trusting people on the streets. It nearly killed her.

> *I let someone shoot stuff up my arm, then they left me for dead on the street. I was dead for two minutes after overdosing.*

Thankfully, someone called an ambulance and, two hours later, Chloe had been fully revived in Royal Adelaide Hospital. As a result of poor nutrition she has developed gastroenteritis and irritable bowel syndrome, plus due to her drug and alcohol dependency, she has mental health issues.

Chloe says her life has turned around but her health continues to be an issue. She now lives in a two-bedroom, public-housing unit.

> *Living on my own is hard as I don't have support, especially with my mental health.*

Pip Gaffney works with Streetlink Youth Health in Adelaide; they regularly help people like Chloe. Their client ratio is 60:40 female to male and of late she has noticed an increase in the number of 12-15 year-olds coming through their doors.

> *People underestimate how complicated situations are for young people living on the streets. A young person on the streets is particularly vulnerable; their risk factors are higher and their protective structures, such as support from family or friends, are lower."*

Pip acknowledges the issue is complex, and thinks earlier intervention is crucial.

> *Getting help for these kids while these kids are still at home and still at school is part of the solution.*

In May 2008 the South Australian Government introduced the Innovative Community Action Network (ICAN) into schools. Targeting teenagers between 12 and 19 years of age, ICAN tackles the local issues faced by young people who are having difficulty staying on at school or finding pathways into further education, training and employment.

5   Conclusion

As evidenced throughout this report, Campbell Page's *State of Our Community* research project is providing important new information about local communities across Australia. The preliminary work undertaken to date highlights key issues of concern that impact on people's ability to gain and sustain employment, and explores the ability of communities to address these issues through integrated service delivery.

This chapter draws together key findings from data collected from managing staff at Campbell Page Employment Hubs; and from staff at community service organisations.

5.1   Key community issues

Community Employment Hub managers in Western Adelaide identified mental health issues; long-term and multi-generational unemployment; and cultural and language issues as central areas of concern.

Long-term and multi-generational unemployment is a major issue for Campbell Page Hubs across the Western Adelaide ESA, particularly in areas of greater socio-economic disadvantage such as Port Adelaide.

Poor English language skills are another key issue for Western Adelaide Hubs where there are a high proportion of jobseekers from non-English-speaking backgrounds. Western Adelaide Hubs reported that there are a significant number of long-term European and Asian migrants, who have specific needs. They commented that services are lacking for longer-term migrants, with many multicultural services focussed predominantly on new arrivals.

Community groups surveyed across Adelaide ranked housing insecurity and homelessness; general elderly issues; unemployment; and mental health issues as the most significant issues in the region.

General elderly were considered serious by 24 per cent of Adelaide's participating organisations, compared to just five per cent across all respondents nationally. In Adelaide these issues included: the ageing population; increased demand for aged services; and social isolation among the elderly.

Unemployment was seen as a significant issue by 21 per cent of Adelaide respondents to the Community Needs Survey. In the twelve months to September 2010, the unemployment rate in Western Adelaide ESA increased from 4.2 per cent to 5.2 per cent, approaching South Australia's unemployment rate, which was 5.4 per cent in September 2010.

5.2   Availability of services

In general, community survey respondents felt that services were not adequate to address the serious needs of the community. This was particularly the case in relation to the issues of housing insecurity and homelessness; and mental health.

For each of these issues, respondents considered the community to be, at best only partly equipped to deal with them. In each case one third of respondents who

identified these issues as serious felt the community was either barely or not at all equipped.

There was a similar result from respondent staff from Adelaide community service organisations in relation to mental health issues, with none of the respondents indicating that they felt that the community was fully or mostly equipped to deal with these issues.

Campbell Page Hub managers identified that a lack of cultural services for long term migrants is a significant issue for these jobseekers in Western Adelaide ESA.

5.3   The importance of collaboration

The research highlighted the importance of collaboration between the different community service organisations working to help people overcome issues that lead to disadvantage and social exclusion. In Adelaide, collaboration is especially important around issues of housing insecurity and homelessness; mental health; drug and alcohol dependency; and health service referrals.

5.4   Further research

Research with multiple stakeholders has highlighted the need for further research into the adequacy of current cultural services to address long-term migrant cultural and language issues in Western Adelaide.

Further research is required into the adequacy existing homelessness services in Adelaide. This research should investigate the current reliance on unstable, temporary accommodation and a lack of emergency accommodation options for the socially disadvantaged.

The responses from community service staff within Adelaide to questions about the community's capacity to deal with the community's serious issues were generally more negative than their responses to questions about their own organisation's capacity to deal with the same issue. This occurred across the whole range of significant issues, and this disparity in response also requires further research.

5.5 Introducing the Campbell Page Research Agenda

The *State of Our Community* research project has highlighted the need for further research into multiple content areas and with many stakeholder groups. To enable us to undertake this work in a strategic and comprehensive manner, we are currently developing a long-term research agenda that will outline core goals. These will include:

- identifying key research questions that will drive the organisation's research agenda including priority areas for action;

- identifying successful local services and/or initiatives that may benefit from increased funding;

- outlining a methodology that will engage communities and key stakeholders in identifying solutions to local problems; and

- determining a training program that will enhance the capacity of Campbell Page staff to engage in quality research practices that can provide timely and accurate information in a manner that respects the rights of all participants.

Campbell Page has begun this ambitious project. The Campbell Page Research Agenda will be publicly available via our website when complete.

6 References

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7 Appendices

7.1 Glossary of terms and abbreviations used in this report

ABS
: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Client streams
: DEEWR classifications of an individual client's level of capacity for employment (or "job readiness") under the Job Services Australia program:

    Stream 1 – Is ready for employment now

    Stream 2 – Has moderate barriers to employment

    Stream 3 – Has significant barriers to employment

    Stream 4 – Has severe barriers to employment

DEEWR
: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations

ESA
: Employment Service Area—a DEEWR construct of a region for the purposes of delivering the Job Services Australia program under the DEEWR 2009–2012 Employment Services contract.

JSA
: Job Services Australia—the Australian Government's national employment services system, managed by DEEWR. Job Services Australia is focused on meeting both job seeker and employer needs, and is the gateway for job seekers to access one-on-one assistance and tailored employment services.

LGA
: Local Government Area

SEIFA
: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas—a construct of the Australian Bureau of Statistics from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing data. These indexes allow comparison of the social and economic conditions across Australia. SEIFA index values are derived from multiple-weighted variables, with the reference value for the whole of Australia set to 1,000. Lower values indicate lower socioeconomic status.

7.2 Social inclusion and disadvantage

The global context

The Australian Social Inclusion Agenda falls within a well-established international context. In *Analysing and Measuring Social Inclusion in a Global Context*[7], the United Nations states:

> negative social conditions, such as widening disparities and marginalization of certain groups and/or communities ... can increase social tensions and create groups that don't share in economic progress or access to wealth. These barriers can create critical, social and political tensions within communities in entrenching powerlessness in disadvantaged groups such as ethnic minorities.

In the European Union and the United Kingdom social inclusion agendas have been actively pursued since 1995.

In Australia

Since 2008 the Australian Government has actively worked towards a more socially inclusive society in which all Australians have the opportunity to participate fully in the life of our society[8]. The Australian Social Inclusion Board was established in 2008 to guide the Social Inclusion Agenda. The then Deputy Prime Minister, the Hon Julia Gillard MP, chaired the first Social Inclusion Ministers' meeting in Adelaide on 18 September 2009.

Social inclusion means that everybody has the resources, opportunities and capability to:

- learn by participating in education and training;
- work by participating in employment or voluntary work, including family and carer responsibilities;
- engage by connecting with people, using local services and participating in local civic, cultural and recreational activities; and
- have a voice in influencing decisions that affect them.

The Government's Social Inclusion Agenda seeks ways to overcome the processes leading to, and the consequences of, social exclusion.

In setting out the priorities for its Social Inclusion Agenda, the Government noted that Australians generally have a good standard of living compared to other countries. But there are still about five per cent of those aged 15 years and older who experience multiple disadvantages that are likely to affect their ability to learn, work, engage and have a voice. Disadvantage and social exclusion tends to be higher amongst certain groups of people and the Australian Government has identified priority areas around disadvantage: children at risk, jobless families, locations of greatest disadvantage, disability, mental health, homelessness and Indigenous Australians. These are detailed on the government's Social Inclusion website: www.socialinclusion.gov.au

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[7] *Analysing and Measuring Social Inclusion in a Global Context,* United Nations New York 2010. www.un.org/esa/socdev/publications/measuring-social-inclusion.pdf
[8] Australian Government website, www.socialinclusion.gov.au

7.3 Analysis of Census, National Regional Profile and Small Area Labour Market Data for the Western Adelaide Employment Service Area

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The residents

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Community resources

Community needs

The economy

The workforce

Labour demand and supply

The residents of Western Adelaide

Population and growth

At 30 June, 2008, Western Adelaide had an estimated resident population of 216,143, with an average age around 41.2 years and a gender ratio of 1.04 females per male.

The age tree graph shows the age-sex profile in Western Adelaide, with the darker bars representing the proportion of men and women in each age group in 2008. The lighter background bars show the proportions in Adelaide for comparison.

The average age in Western Adelaide was 1.7 years older than in Adelaide. There were larger proportions in Western Adelaide aged 80 to 84 years, 75 to 79 years and 85+ years, and smaller proportions aged 15 to 19 years, 10 to 14 years and 5 to 9 years.

Over 2004 to 2008, the population rose by 4,898, an annual rate of 0.6%.

The age groups whose numbers increased fastest over 2004 to 2008 were:

- 85+ years (up 6.9% a year)
- 60 to 64 years (up 4.0% a year)
- 25 to 29 years (up 1.9% a year)

The age groups whose numbers fell fastest were:

- 75 to 79 years (down 3.6% a year)
- 30 to 34 years (down 2.0% a year)
- 40 to 44 years (down 1.0% a year)

Western Adelaide Age Tree

Adel females, 2008
Adel males, 2008
W Adel females, 2008
W Adel males, 2008
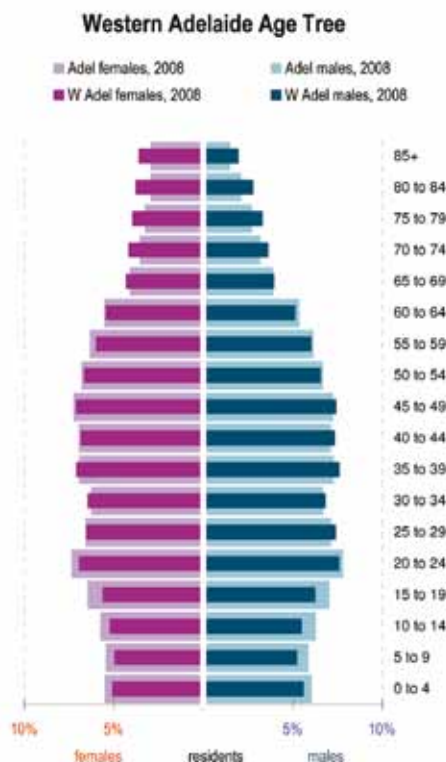
Estimated population	Western Adelaide in 2008				% of residents of each age in 2008			Change 2004 – 2008		
	males	females	residents	gender ratio	W Adel	Adel	difference	no. in 2004	change	% pa
0 to 4 years	5,916	5,618	11,534	1.05 M:F	5.3%	5.8%	0.4% less	10,985	549	up 1.2%
5 to 9 years	5,526	5,492	11,018	1.01 M:F	5.1%	5.7%	0.6% less	11,448	(430)	dn 1.0%
10 to 14 years	5,794	5,778	11,572	1.00 M:F	5.4%	6.0%	0.7% less	11,506	66	up 0.1%
15 to 19 years	6,609	6,229	12,838	1.06 M:F	5.9%	6.8%	0.8% less	12,589	249	up 0.5%
20 to 24 years	8,010	7,658	15,668	1.05 M:F	7.2%	7.6%	0.3% less	14,616	1,052	up 1.8%
25 to 29 years	7,831	7,239	15,070	1.08 M:F	7.0%	6.9%	0.1% more	13,965	1,105	up 1.9%
30 to 34 years	7,221	7,143	14,364	1.01 M:F	6.6%	6.5%	0.2% more	15,569	(1,205)	dn 2.0%
35 to 39 years	8,028	7,848	15,876	1.02 M:F	7.3%	7.1%	0.2% more	15,534	342	up 0.5%
40 to 44 years	7,770	7,578	15,348	1.03 M:F	7.1%	7.0%	0.1% more	15,984	(636)	dn 1.0%
45 to 49 years	7,852	7,867	15,719	1.00 F:M	7.3%	7.2%	0.0% more	14,838	881	up 1.5%
50 to 54 years	6,939	7,344	14,283	1.06 F:M	6.6%	6.7%	0.1% less	13,585	698	up 1.3%
55 to 59 years	6,350	6,612	12,962	1.04 F:M	6.0%	6.2%	0.2% less	12,447	515	up 1.0%
60 to 64 years	5,409	6,014	11,423	1.11 F:M	5.3%	5.5%	0.2% less	9,761	1,662	up 4.0%
65 to 69 years	4,161	4,791	8,952	1.15 F:M	4.1%	4.0%	0.1% more	9,205	(253)	dn 0.7%
70 to 74 years	3,817	4,610	8,427	1.21 F:M	3.9%	3.4%	0.5% more	8,676	(249)	dn 0.7%
75 to 79 years	3,481	4,398	7,879	1.26 F:M	3.6%	3.0%	0.7% more	9,109	(1,230)	dn 3.6%
80 to 84 years	2,928	4,205	7,133	1.44 F:M	3.3%	2.5%	0.8% more	6,770	363	up 1.3%
85+ years	2,084	3,993	6,077	1.92 F:M	2.8%	2.2%	0.6% more	4,658	1,419	up 6.9%
Total	105,726	110,417	216,143	1.04 F:M	100%	100%		211,245	4,898	up 0.6%
average age:	39.8 yrs	42.4 yrs	41.2 yrs		41.2 yrs	39.4 yrs	1.7 more	40.9 yrs	0.2 more	

Source: ABS National Regional Profile Table 2.

Table notes: In this and later tables, the gender ratio is either the number of males divided by the number of females if more males (shown in blue as **1.25 M:F**), OR the number of females divided by the number of males if more females, shown in red as **1.25 F:M**). In columns, extreme high or low results are printed in bold. Differences between areas are be subtraction, so 6% v 2% is '2% more'.

Life stages

When planning for communities and their services, understanding changes in the numbers of people in key life stages is important. Four broad age groups - children, youth, adults and retirees - can each be divided into two life-stages, giving eight in all. They are pre-school and primary children, secondary and tertiary-age young people, birthing and prime-age adults, and retiring and the oldest people.

Compared with Adelaide, Western Adelaide's life stages that were proportionally larger in 2008 were the oldest (70+ years), which had 2.5% more of the population, and birthing age (25–39 years), with 0.5% more.

Western Adelaide had relatively fewer people in the high school (12–17 years) stage of life, with 0.9% fewer, and in the primary school (5–11 years) stage, with 0.8% fewer.

Over 2001 to 2008, the retiring (55–69 years) age group grew most, as a proportion of Western Adelaide's residents, gaining another 1.3% of the population, with the young adult (18–24 years) group also growing, up by 0.5%. Offsetting this were declines in the relative size of other life stages, such as the birthing age (25–39 years) group, down by 1.1%, and the primary school (5–11 years) group down by 0.6%.

For most communities with reasonably large populations, the gender ratio is under 1.05 (i.e. number of males and females is within about 5% of each other. For Western Adelaide in 2008, the male:female ratio was 1.04 females per male, reaching 1.40 females per male among those aged 70 or more.

In younger life stages, the gender ratio ranged from 1.05 males per female among those in the pre-school (0–4 years) stage to 1.09 females per male in the retiring (55–69 years) stage.

Life stages

Adel females, 2008 · Adel males, 2008
W Adel females, 2008 · W Adel males, 2008

	Life stages (females)	(males)	
oldest	16%	12%	
retiring	16%	15%	
prime age	21%	21%	
birthing age	20%	22%	
young adults	9%	10%	
high school	7%	7%	
primary	7%	7%	
pre-school	5%	6%	

25% · 15% · 5% · 5% · 15% · 25%
% of females · % of males
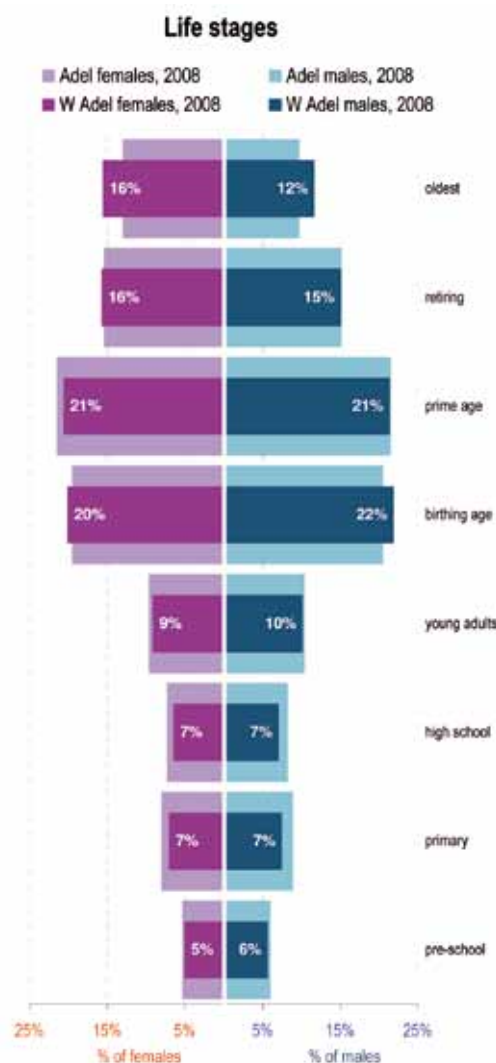
Life stages	W Adel 2008			W Adel's difference from Adel	Western Adelaide, 2008			W Adel in Census		change
	residents	percent	% in Adel		males	females	gender ratio	2006	2001	2001–2008
pre-school (0–4 years)	11,534	5.3%	5.8%	0.4% less	5.6%	5.1%	1.05 M:F	5.1%	5.4%	0.1% less
primary school (5–11 years)	15,647	7.2%	8.1%	0.8% less	7.4%	7.1%	1.01 M:F	7.6%	7.8%	0.6% less
high school (12–17 years)	14,646	6.8%	7.7%	0.9% less	7.0%	6.5%	1.03 M:F	6.7%	6.7%	0.1% more
young adult (18–24 years)	20,803	9.6%	10.3%	0.7% less	10.1%	9.2%	1.05 M:F	9.4%	9.1%	0.5% more
birthing age (25–39 years)	45,310	21.0%	20.4%	0.5% more	21.8%	20.1%	1.04 M:F	20.6%	22.1%	1.1% less
prime age (40–54 years)	45,350	21.0%	21.0%	0.0% less	21.3%	20.6%	1.01 F:M	21.2%	20.8%	0.2% more
retiring (55–69 years)	33,337	15.4%	15.7%	0.3% less	15.1%	15.8%	1.09 F:M	15.3%	14.1%	1.3% more
oldest (70+ years)	29,516	13.7%	11.1%	2.5% more	11.6%	15.6%	1.40 F:M	14.1%	14.0%	0.3% less
residents	216,143	100%	100%		100%	100%	1.04 F:M	100%	100%	

Source: The data for 2008 is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) from ABS National Regional Profile Table 2; 2001 and 2006 data is from Census profiles (BCP 2006 Table B04 and URP 2001 Table U04). The male:female ratio is the ratio of their numbers, not their

Generations

People are grouped into generations according to when they were born. Generations tend to have different aspirations and values, influenced by major events in their different lifetimes. The relative sizes and changes in the generations in a community affect its overall culture. With no incoming population, older generations with higher mortality rates will decline proportionally; younger generations will become a larger proportion of the population and have more influence on community culture.

Statistically, generations are counted as 15 years long (three Censuses). The first 'named' generation, the Baby-boomer, was born between 1946 and 1961, followed by Generation X, born 1961 to 1976, and Generation Y, born 1976 to 1991. Before these were the 'Wartime' generation (1931-1946) and the 'Veterans' (pre-1931). The most recent generation, Generation Z was born between 1991 and 2006, so a third were not yet born at the 2001 Census.

Since 2001, Western Adelaide has been undergoing noticeable generational change with Generation Z and Generation Y increasing their share of the population, mostly at the cost of Veterans, and to a lesser extent, Baby-boomer residents.

The size of the Veterans generation, aged over 79 in 2010, is shrinking as age takes its toll. In Western Adelaide, their proportion of the population fell by 6% to 8% over 2001–2008. There were 1.53 females per male, because women tend to live longer.

The Wartime generation, aged 64 to 78 in 2010, grew up through World War 2 then raised their baby-boom children. Their population share decreased by 1% from 2001 to 2008 to 13%. The gender ratio was 1.17 females per male.

Baby-boomers, aged 49 to 63 in 2010, were the third largest generation in Western Adelaide with 41,246 residents, 19% of the population. Their share of the population decreased by 1.7% over 2001–2008. There were 1.05 females per male.

Generation X, aged 34–48 in 2010, was the largest generation. Their population share decreased by 0.7% since 2001 to 21%, while their gender ratio was reasonably balanced, with 1.02 males per female.

The youngest full generation in 2001, Gen Y, were aged 19 to 33 by 2010, and numbered 44,186 in 2008. Their share of the population had risen by 2.5% since 2001 to 20% in 2008, which was 0.6% smaller than in Adelaide. This generation had 1.06 males per female.

Over 2001–2008, the number in Generation Z rose strongly as the last of this generation were born. Their proportion of the population rose by 3.9% since 2001 to 15%, and was 2% smaller than Adelaide.

Generations

Legend:
- W Adel females, 2001
- W Adel females, 2008
- W Adel males, 2001
- W Adel males, 2008

Generation	females	males
the Veterans	10%	7%
the Wartime Generation	13%	12%
Baby-boomers	19%	19%
Generation X	21%	22%
Generation Y	19%	21%
Generation Z	14%	15%

% of females — % of males
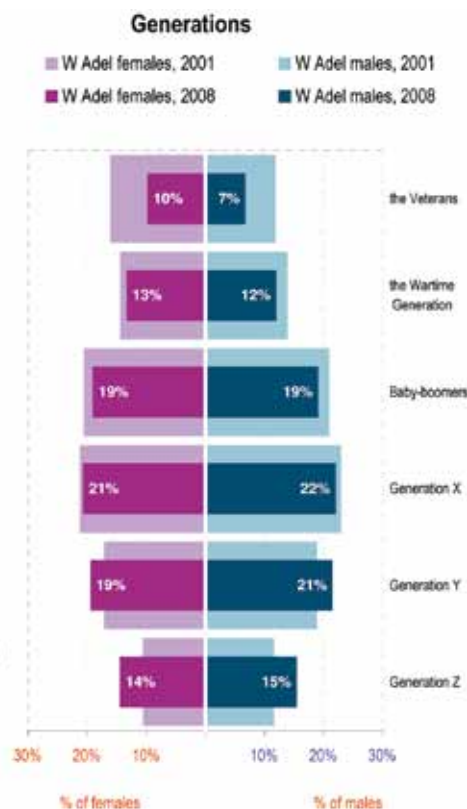
Generations	W Adel 2008		% in Adel, 2008	W Adel's difference	W Adel ERP, 2008			W Adel in Census		change 2001-2008
	residents	percent			males	females	ratio	2006	2001	
Veterans (pre '31)	17,937	8%	7%	1.8% more	7%	10%	1.53 F:M	10%	14%	5.7% less
Wartime ('31-46')	27,384	13%	12%	0.8% more	12%	13%	1.17 F:M	13%	14%	1.5% less
Baby-boomer ('46-'61)	41,246	19%	19%	0.4% less	19%	19%	1.05 F:M	20%	21%	1.7% less
Generation X ('61-76)	46,130	21%	21%	0.4% more	22%	21%	1.02 M:F	22%	22%	0.7% less
Generation Y ('76-91)	44,186	20%	21%	0.6% less	21%	19%	1.06 M:F	19%	18%	2.5% more
Generation Z ('91-'06)	32,339	15%	17%	1.7% less	15%	14%	1.02 M:F	16%	11%	3.9% more
residents	**209,223**	**97%**	**97%**		**97%**	**97%**	**1.05 F:M**	**100%**	**100%**	

Source: The data labelled ERP is of the Estimated Resident Population from ABS National Regional Profile Table 2 for 2008; other data is the resident population from Census profiles (BCP 2006 Table B04 and URP 2001 Table U04). The male:female ratio is the ratio of their numbers, not their proportions. The 2008 population excludes those aged under 2, who are in the next (unnamed) generation, so does not add to 100% of the population.

Households

Households are the fundamental unit of a community, with three broad types - families, single person, and shared households. The Australian trend is towards more single person households, but locally the types of households are often a reflection of the size of dwellings available.

In 2006, Western Adelaide's residents lived in 84,519 households, of which 63% were family households, 33% were single persons and 4% were shared households. Across Adelaide, 68% of households held families, with 28% being singles.

In the Census, people reported the number of residents who usually lived in their household, even if some were away on Census night. Across Western Adelaide, they reported an average of 2.3 residents per household, including single person households. Family households averaged 3.0 residents, similar to Adelaide's 3.0.

Types of households

Of the 53,451 family households, 49% had two members (who would be mainly couples), while 22% had three members and 29% had four or more members. By way of comparison, Adelaide's family households had 47% with two members (2% fewer), 22% with three (similar), and 32% with four or more members (2% more).

Of the other, non-family households in Western Adelaide, 27,502 or 89% reported just one usual resident (88% in Adelaide). The rest were shared or group housing, with almost eight in every ten of these having two 'flat-mates' and over one in every ten having three members.
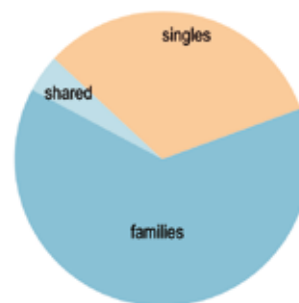
Sizes of households
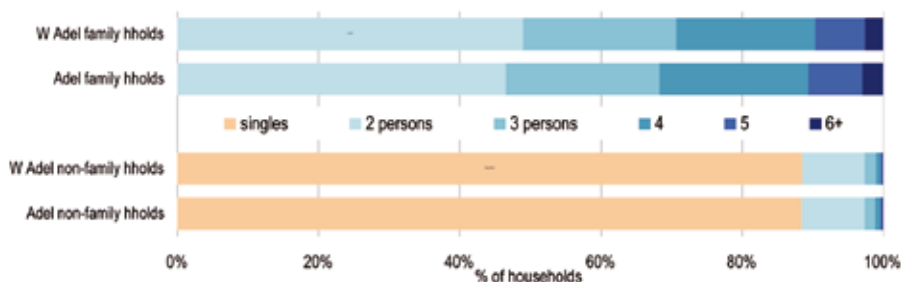
Usual sizes of households	Number of households (dwellings) of each usual size						total dwellings	est. total residents	av. h'hold size	
	singles	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 or more			W Adel	Adel
family households		26,203	11,584	10,518	3,776	1,370	53,451	159,070	2.98	3.04
non-family households	27,502	2,758	502	212	66	28	31,068	35,926	1.16	1.16
all occupied dwellings 2006	27,502	28,961	12,086	10,730	3,842	1,398	84,519	194,996	2.31	2.44
% of family hhs in W Adel		49%	22%	20%	7%	3%	100%	av. in 6+ person dwgs:	8.0 persons	
% of family hhs in Adel		47%	22%	21%	8%	3%	100%			
% of non-family hhs in W Adel	89%	9%	2%	1%	0%	0%	100%			
% of non-fam hhs in Adel	88%	9%	2%	1%	0%	0%	100%			

The total of residents is from multiplying the number of households by their sizes, assuming 8 persons per household for those with '6 or more'. This assumption can be varied. The population so calculated will not exactly equal the Census count due to data complexities. Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B31

Community cultures

Birthplaces

In 2006, 68% of Western Adelaide's residents were born in Australia and 26% were born overseas (in 34 of the 35 places listed in the Census table), with 6% not saying. The proportion born in Australia was 2% less than Adelaide, and 2% lower than in 2001.

The main overseas birthplaces, and the number and proportion of residents born there, were:

- United Kingdom – 10,464 or 5.1%
- Italy – 6,393 or 3.1%
- Vietnam – 4,641 or 2.3%
- Greece – 4,424 or 2.2%
- China – 1,869 or 0.9%
- Germany – 1,638 or 0.8%

The birthplace that increased most as a proportion of the population over the previous five years was China, up 0.4%, with India up 0.3%. The birthplaces that decreased most were Australia, Italy and SE Europe.

The birthplace which was significantly more common in Western Adelaide than in Adelaide was Vietnam with 1.3% more of the population.

In Western Adelaide, birthplaces whose males most outnumbered females included India with 1.5 males per female and New Zealand with 1.1 males per female, while there were 1.9 females per male born in the Philippines and 1.3 females per male born in Poland.

Main birthplaces of residents	W Adel 2006		% in Adel	W Adel's difference	Western Adelaide 2006			W Adel in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Australia	139,919	68.2%	70.7%	2.5% less	68,181	71,738	1.1 F:M	69.9%	dn 1.7%
United Kingdom	10,464	5.1%	8.8%	3.7% less	5,077	5,387	1.1 F:M	5.4%	dn 0.3%
Italy	6,393	3.1%	1.9%	1.2% more	3,151	3,242	1.0 F:M	3.5%	dn 0.4%
Vietnam	4,641	2.3%	0.9%	1.3% more	2,179	2,462	1.1 F:M	2.3%	dn 0.1%
Greece	4,424	2.2%	0.9%	1.3% more	2,144	2,280	1.1 F:M	2.3%	dn 0.2%
China	1,869	0.9%	0.7%	0.2% more	841	1,028	1.2 F:M	0.5%	up 0.4%
Germany	1,638	0.8%	0.9%	0.1% less	756	882	1.2 F:M	0.9%	dn 0.1%
Poland	1,587	0.8%	0.5%	0.2% more	678	909	1.3 F:M	0.9%	dn 0.1%
New Zealand	1,405	0.7%	0.8%	0.1% less	744	661	1.1 M:F	0.7%	up 0.0%
India	1,214	0.6%	0.6%	0.0% more	734	480	1.5 M:F	0.3%	up 0.3%
Croatia	1,180	0.6%	0.3%	0.3% more	604	576	1.0 M:F	0.6%	dn 0.1%
not stated	12,844	6.3%	5.6%	0.6% more	6,619	6,225	1.1 M:F	4.7%	up 1.6%
overseas born	52,468	25.6%	23.7%	35 places	25,491	26,977	1.06 F:M	25.4%	up 0.1%

Not all birthplaces can be shown in this table due to space constrictions, smaller birthplaces are in an appendix. 'All smaller birthplaces' are those not shown in the table. Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B12; 2001 Table U16

Languages

In 2006, 71% of Western Adelaide's residents spoke English at home, which was 1% fewer than in 2001, and 10% lower than in Adelaide. While 5% did not say what they spoke, 25% spoke another language at home (9% more than in Adelaide), speaking 32 of the 35 most common languages reported in the Census.

The main non-English languages spoken in Western Adelaide homes, and the number and proportion of residents speaking them, were:

- Italian – 10,351 or 5.0%
- Greek – 10,277 or 5.0%
- Vietnamese – 6,096 or 3.0%
- Serbian – 2,120 or 1.0%
- Polish – 1,852 or 0.9%

The main language whose use increased most between 2001 and 2006 was Polish, up by 0.8% of the population; then Mandarin, up 0.4%; Vietnamese, up 0.2%; Arabic, up 0.1%.

The language spoken proportionally more in Western Adelaide than in Adelaide was Greek (spoken by 2.8% more of the population) with Italian spoken by 2.0% more; to a lesser extent, Vietnamese and Serbian.

In Western Adelaide, males outnumbered females most among speakers of Arabic, with 1.2 males per female (possibly with some small, all-male languages), while there were 1.3 females per male speaking German and 1.2 females per male speaking Polish.

Main languages spoken at home	W Adel 2006		% in Adel	W Adel's difference	Western Adelaide 2006			W Adel in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
English only	145,322	70.8%	80.4%	9.6% less	70,907	74,415	1.0 F:M	71.8%	dn 1.0%
another language	50,457	24.6%	15.2%	9.3% more	24,390	26,067	1.1 F:M	24.3%	up 0.2%
not stated	9,453	4.6%	4.3%	0.3% more	4,993	4,460	1.1 M:F	3.8%	up 0.8%
residents	205,232	100%	100%	32 langs.	100,290	104,942	1.0 F:M	100%	
Italian	10,351	5.0%	3.0%	2.0% more	4,955	5,396	1.1 F:M	5.8%	dn 0.8%
Greek	10,277	5.0%	2.2%	2.8% more	5,049	5,228	1.0 F:M	5.3%	dn 0.3%
Vietnamese	6,096	3.0%	1.2%	1.7% more	2,961	3,135	1.1 F:M	2.8%	up 0.2%
Serbian	2,120	1.0%	0.4%	0.7% more	1,036	1,084	1.0 F:M	1.0%	dn 0.0%
Polish	1,852	0.9%	0.6%	0.3% more	827	1,025	1.2 F:M	0.1%	up 0.8%
Cantonese	1,848	0.9%	0.7%	0.2% more	878	970	1.1 F:M	0.8%	up 0.1%
Mandarin	1,790	0.9%	0.8%	0.1% more	821	969	1.2 F:M	0.4%	up 0.4%
Croatian	1,188	0.6%	0.3%	0.3% more	567	621	1.1 F:M	0.6%	n.a.
Arabic	1,139	0.6%	0.5%	0.1% more	617	522	1.2 M:F	0.4%	up 0.1%
German	1,027	0.5%	0.6%	0.1% less	440	587	1.3 F:M	0.6%	dn 0.1%
all smaller languages	12,336	6.0%	4.9%	1.1% more	5,947	6,389	1.1 F:M	4.9%	up 1.1%
Total	50,457	24.6%	15.2%	9.3% more	24,390	26,067	1.1 F:M		up 24.6%

Not all languages can be shown in this table due to space constrictions, smaller languages are in an appendix. 'All smaller languages' are those not shown in the table. Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B13; 2001 Table U17

Indigenous residents

In 2006, Western Adelaide had 2,934 Indigenous residents, with 2,694 identifying as Aboriginal; 166 identifying as Torres Strait Islanders (TSI); and 74 identifying as both. Indigenous people were 1.4% of Western Adelaide's residents; they were 1.1% of Adelaide residents.

The median (mid-point) age of local Indigenous people was 20–24 and the average was about 27 years. By comparison, non-Indigenous residents had an average age of about 40 and a median age of 40–44.

The age structure of an Indigenous community is usually quite different from the non-indigenous residents, due to larger families and higher mortality rates. Young people form a larger share of the Indigenous population, so the Indigenous Age Tree has longer lower branches and shorter upper branches than for non-indigenous people.

For example, 15–19 year-olds made up 13% of Indigenous residents but just 6% of non-indigenous residents. Another 11% of Indigenous residents were 5–9 years old (against 5%), and 11% were 10–14 year-olds (5%). However, there were far fewer Indigenous people aged 65 or older (4% v. 19%).

Indigenous Age Tree
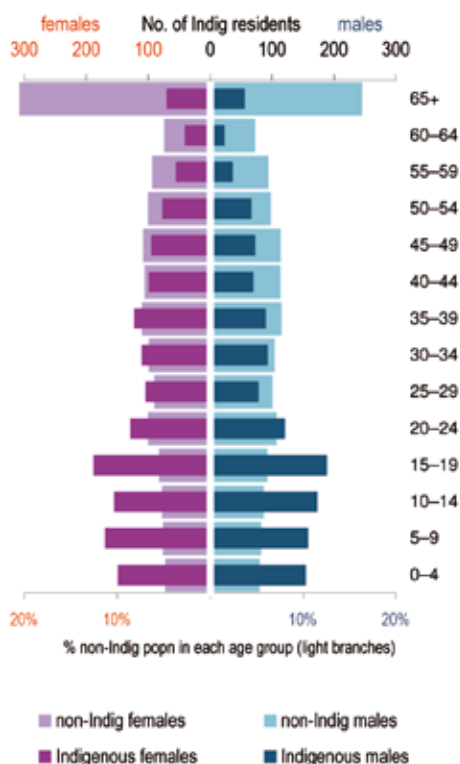
In 2001, the median age of Western Adelaide's Indigenous people was 20–24 and the average was about 25 years, so the average age in 2006 was up about 1.6 years.

An increase in the proportion of Indigenous people in older age groups could indicate that life expectancy is increasing locally. In Western Adelaide, the age groups that grew most over 2001 to 2006 were 65+, 15–19, and 50–54; offsetting these were falling proportions aged 30–34, 25–29, and 10–14.

Indigenous people	W Adel, 2006				Western Adelaide 2006			W Adel in	change from
	number	% residents	% in Adel	W Adel's difference	males	females	ratio	2001	2001
Aboriginal	2,694	1.3%	1.0%	0.3% more	1,249	1,445	1.16 F:M	2,489	up 205
Torres Strait Islander (TSI)	166	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	74	92	1.24 F:M	106	up 60
Aboriginal and TSI	74	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% more	45	29	1.55 M:F	97	dn 23
Indigenous	2,934	1.4%	1.1%	0.3% more	1,368	1,566	1.14 F:M	2,692	up 242
non-Indigenous	202,295	98.6%	98.9%	0.3% less	98,921	103,374	1.05 F:M	200,489	up 1,806
residents	205,229	100%	100%		100,289	104,940	1.05 F:M	203,181	

Ages of Indigenous people	Western Adelaide 2006				W Adel Indigenous, 2006			% Indig in W Adel in 2006	% Indig in W Adel, 2001	change in share, 2001–06
	Indigenous	% of Indig	% non-Indig	Indig. diff.	males	females	ratio			
0–4	303	10%	5%	5% more	154	149	1.0 M:F	12%	11%	dn 1.1%
5–9	328	11%	5%	6% more	158	170	1.1 F:M	13%	12%	dn 0.9%
10–14	328	11%	5%	6% more	173	155	1.1 M:F	13%	12%	dn 1.3%
15–19	376	13%	6%	7% more	188	188	=	12%	11%	up 1.7%
20–24	249	8%	7%	2% more	120	129	1.1 F:M	9%	8%	up 0.9%
25–29	182	6%	6%	0% less	78	104	1.3 F:M	7%	8%	dn 1.5%
30–34	202	7%	7%	0% more	92	110	1.2 F:M	7%	8%	dn 1.5%
35–39	212	7%	7%	0% less	89	123	1.4 F:M	7%	7%	up 0.4%
40–44	168	6%	7%	2% less	69	99	1.4 F:M	6%	6%	dn 0.1%
45–49	167	6%	7%	2% less	72	95	1.3 F:M	5%	6%	up 0.1%
50–54	143	5%	7%	2% less	66	77	1.2 F:M	4%	4%	up 1.0%
55–59	91	3%	6%	3% less	36	55	1.5 F:M	2%	3%	up 0.5%
60–64	64	2%	5%	3% less	23	41	1.8 F:M	2%	2%	up 0.1%
65+	125	4%	19%	14% less	55	70	1.3 F:M	3%	3%	up 1.7%
residents	2,938	100%	100%		1,373	1,565	1.1 F:M	100%	100%	
average age		26.6 yrs	39.8 yrs	-13.2 yrs	25.3 yrs	27.8 yrs		24.5 yrs	25.1 yrs	up 1.6 yrs

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B;07 2001 Table U05

Religious beliefs

The range of religious beliefs held within a community is a good indicator of cultural diversity, although nearly everywhere in Australia the majority is Christian. Western Adelaide is no exception, with 64% of residents being Christian in 2006 (4% more than in Adelaide). Another 19% had no religion and 10% did not state their religion on the Census form.

The main non-Christian beliefs in Western Adelaide in 2006, and the number and proportion of residents with these, were:

- Buddhism – 6,824 or 3.3%
- Islam – 2,839 or 1.4%
- Hinduism – 754 or 0.4%
- Judaism – 101 or 0.0%

The fastest growing belief system over 2001 to 2006 was 'no religion' with 2.8% more of the population, followed by 'other beliefs' with 0.8% more.

There were falls in the proportion who believed in Christianity (down by 4.0% of the population).

The ratio of male to female believers varied amongst the beliefs. Among Christians generally in Western Adelaide, there were 1.1 women per man, while there were 1.1 men per woman among those who did not have a religion. The gender ratio ranged from 1.6 men per woman among followers of Hinduism to 2.2 women per man among followers of Aboriginal faiths.
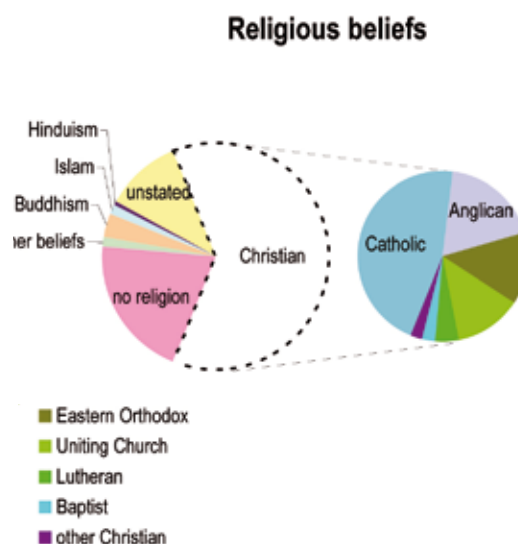
Religious beliefs

Religious beliefs	W Adel 2006		% in Adel	W Adel's difference	Western Adelaide 2006			2001 % W Adel	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Christianity	130,666	64%	60%	4% more	61,000	69,666	1.1 F:M	68%	dn 4%
no religion	40,017	19%	24%	4% less	21,289	18,728	1.1 M:F	17%	up 3%
Buddhism	6,824	3%	2%	1% more	3,288	3,536	1.1 F:M	3%	up 0%
Islam	2,839	1%	1%	1% more	1,574	1,265	1.2 M:F	1%	up 0%
Hinduism	754	0%	0%	0% less	459	295	1.6 M:F	0%	up 0%
Judaism	101	0%	0%	0% less	55	46	1.2 M:F	0%	up 0%
Aboriginal faiths	16	0%	0%	0% more	5	11	2.2 F:M	0%	dn 0%
other beliefs	2,733	1%	1%	0% less	1,540	1,193	1.3 M:F	1%	up 1%
unstated beliefs	21,280	10%	12%	1% less	11,081	10,199	1.1 M:F	11%	dn 0%
total residents	205,230	100%	100%		100,291	104,939	1.0 F:M	100%	
Christians							=		
Catholic	56,529	28%	22%	5% more	26,924	29,605	1.1 F:M	28%	dn 1%
Anglican	22,754	11%	14%	3% less	10,452	12,302	1.2 F:M	12%	dn 1%
Eastern Orthodox	16,932	8%	4%	4% more	8,363	8,569	1.0 F:M		up 8%
Uniting Church	15,840	8%	8%	1% less	6,727	9,113	1.4 F:M	9%	dn 1%
Lutheran	5,175	3%	3%	1% less	2,364	2,811	1.2 F:M	3%	dn 0%
Baptist	3,269	2%	2%	0% less	1,511	1,758	1.2 F:M	2%	dn 0%
Pentecostal	2,354	1%	1%	0% less	1,075	1,279	1.2 F:M	1%	up 0%
Presbyterian	2,137	1%	1%	0% less	1,019	1,118	1.1 F:M	1%	dn 0%
Churches of Christ	725	0%	0%	0% less	301	424	1.4 F:M	0%	dn 0%
Jehovah's Witnesses	635	0%	0%	0% less	268	367	1.4 F:M	0%	dn 0%
Salvation Army	474	0%	0%	0% less	210	264	1.3 F:M	0%	dn 0%
Latter Day Saints	380	0%	0%	0% less	175	205	1.2 F:M	0%	dn 0%
other Protestant	365	0%	0%	0% less	178	187	1.1 F:M	0%	dn 0%
Oriental Orthodox	202	0%	0%	0% more	116	86	1.3 M:F	0%	up 0%
Seventh-day Adventist	156	0%	0%	0% less	77	79	1.0 F:M	0%	dn 0%
Brethren	32	0%	0%	0% less	12	20	1.7 F:M	0%	dn 0%
Assyrian Apostolic	0	0%	0%	same	0	0	=		n.a.
other Christian	2,707	1%	2%	1% less	1,228	1,479	1.2 F:M	1%	up 0%
all other Christian	10,167	5%	6%	1% less	4,659	5,508	1.2 F:M	5%	dn 0%
total Christians	130,666	64%	60%	4% more	61,000	69,666	1.1 F:M	68%	dn 4%

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B13.

Community resources

Stability

The time that residents have lived in a community affects the extent to which they develop relationships and networks with other residents, and build social capital. The longer that more residents have lived in a place, the stronger their community networks are likely to be. The Census provides valuable indicators of community stability by asking people where they lived one and five years ago.

In 2006, 58% of Western Adelaide's residents had lived in the same house for at least 5 years (55% in Adelaide), suggesting that stability here was higher than across Adelaide. Another 23% of residents had been in their home for 1 to 5 years (25% for Adelaide).

Possibly a better indicator of community stability is the proportion of residents who have stayed in the same locality, not just the same house, as this counts those who stayed in the area even if they changed their dwelling. The locality measured by the Census is the Statistical Local Area, which is a small Local Government Area, or several suburbs of a large Council area (to town size).

Altogether, 64% of Western Adelaide's residents had lived here for more than 5 years, which was 2% higher than the average across Adelaide. Between 2001 to 2006, the proportion who had lived here over 5 years rose by 0.7%.

New residents, who had lived in this locality for at least a year, made up 11% of residents; the average across Adelaide was 11%. The proportion of newcomers stayed fairly constant since 2001.

Length of residency
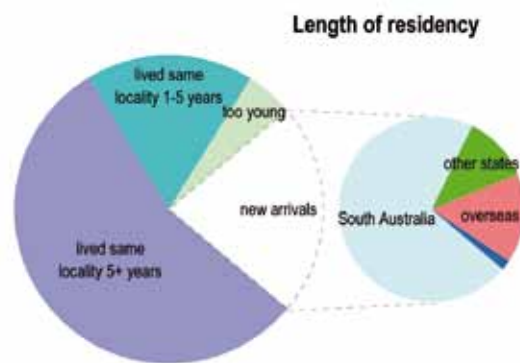
Residential stability	W Adel 2006		% in Adel	W Adel's difference	Western Adelaide 2006			W Adel in 2001	proportion change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
lived same home 5+ years	118,172	58%	55%	2% more	57%	58%	1.0 F:M	56%	up 1.4%
lived same home 1-5 years	47,683	23%	25%	2% less	23%	23%	1.0 M:F	23%	up 0.1%
lived same home <1 year	27,225	13%	14%	0% less	13%	13%	1.0 M:F	13%	dn 0.1%
not stated / too young	12,149	6%	6%	0% more	6%	5%	1.2 M:F	7%	dn 1.3%
residents	205,229	100%	100%		100%	100%		100%	
lived same locality 5+ years	130,477	64%	61%	2% more	63%	64%	1.0 F:M	63%	up 0.7%
lived same locality 1-5 years	40,939	20%	22%	2% less	20%	20%	1.0 M:F	20%	up 0.3%
lived same locality <1 year	21,664	11%	11%	0% less	11%	10%	1.0 M:F	10%	up 0.3%
too young	12,149	6%	6%	0% more	6%	5%	1.2 M:F	7%	dn 1.3%

New residents	Western Adelaide 2006		% in Adel	W Adel's difference	Western Adelaide 2006			W Adel in 2001	% change from 2001
	people	residents			males	females	ratio		
Came last year from ...									
South Australia	16,001	7.8%	8.2%	0.4% less	7.8%	7.8%	1.0 M:F	8.2%	dn 0.4%
other states	2,357	1.1%	1.2%	0.0% less	1.2%	1.1%	1.1 M:F	1.1%	up 0.1%
overseas	3,058	1.5%	1.4%	0.0% more	1.5%	1.5%	1.0 M:F	0.9%	up 0.6%
unstated	248	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	0.1%	0.1%	1.4 M:F	0.1%	up 0.0%
new residents last year	21,664	10.6%	10.9%	0.4% less	10.7%	10.5%	1.0 M:F	10.3%	up 0.3%
Came in last 5 years, from ...									
South Australia	37,250	18.2%	20.3%	2.2% less	18.1%	18.2%	1.0 F:M	19.3%	dn 1.1%
other states	6,113	3.0%	3.2%	0.2% less	3.0%	2.9%	1.0 M:F	3.0%	dn 0.0%
overseas	8,163	4.0%	3.7%	0.3% more	4.0%	3.9%	1.0 M:F	2.8%	up 1.1%
unstated origins	872	0.4%	0.4%	0.1% more	0.5%	0.4%	1.3 M:F	0.4%	up 0.1%
newish residents, last 5 years	52,398	25.5%	27.6%	2.1% less	25.6%	25.5%	1.0 M:F	25.5%	up 0.0%

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B37, B38; 2001 Table U05

Voluntary work

For the first time, the 2006 Census asked people (if aged 15+) whether they did any voluntary work for a group or organisation in the past year. In Western Adelaide, 25,709 residents, or 15%, said that they did volunteer; 131,829 said that they did not (76%), and 14,810 or 9% did not answer. The proportion who volunteered was 3% below Adelaide's average volunteering rate of 18%. Put another way, the rate of volunteering was 19% lower than the average rate across Adelaide.

Volunteering tends to be highest amongst middle-aged people, and seems to only decline with incapacity as old age sets in. In Western Adelaide, the rate of volunteering was highest amongst those aged 55-64 years where 18% volunteered, and next highest in the 65-74 years and 45-54 years age groups, with 18% and 17% volunteering, respectively.

In terms of numbers, the largest age groups for volunteers were 35-44 years with 5,015 volunteers, 45-54 years with 4,878 and 55-64 years with 4,066.

Women tend to volunteer more than men at most ages. While this could be because women have more time due to lower labour force participation, women tend to spend more time doing housework and child care than men. Women's greater commitment of time to community organisations may indicate stronger community spirit or greater value placed on community services.

In 2006, there were 14,534 women and 11,175 men volunteering in Western Adelaide. Some 16% of women and 13% of men were volunteers.

The gender difference in volunteering was highest amongst those aged 35-44 years, when women were 1.5 times more likely to volunteer than men (20% to 13%). Among those aged 20-24 years, they were 1.3 times more likely to volunteer (15% to 11%). Local men's best volunteer performance relative to women was when aged 85+ years when they were 1.4 times more likely to volunteer (6% to 4%).

Volunteering, by age and sex
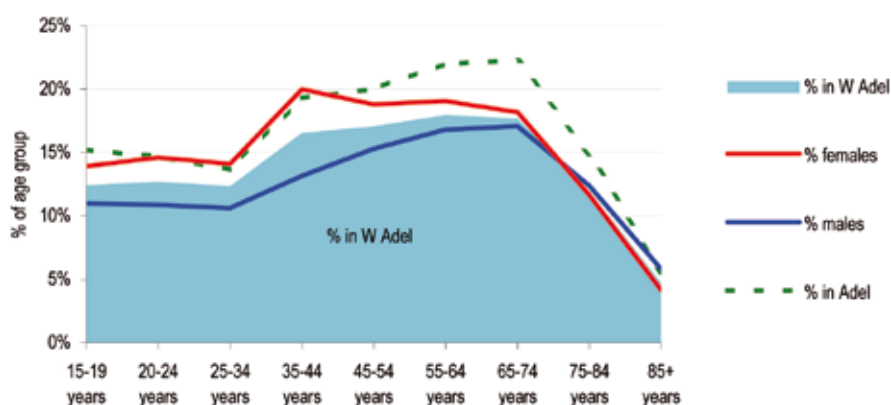
Volunteering, by age	W Adel 2006				Volunteers in Western Adelaide 2006				
	number volunteers	% of age group	% in Adel	W Adel's difference	males	females	% males	% females	ratio M% : F%
15-19 years	1,507	12%	15%	3% less	687	820	11%	14%	1.3 F:M
20-24 years	1,809	13%	15%	2% less	781	1,028	11%	15%	1.3 F:M
25-34 years	3,317	12%	14%	1% less	1,449	1,868	11%	14%	1.3 F:M
35-44 years	5,015	17%	19%	3% less	2,004	3,011	13%	20%	1.5 F:M
45-54 years	4,878	17%	20%	3% less	2,147	2,731	15%	19%	1.2 F:M
55-64 years	4,066	18%	22%	4% less	1,851	2,215	17%	19%	1.1 F:M
65-74 years	3,012	18%	22%	5% less	1,336	1,676	17%	18%	1.1 F:M
75-84 years	1,856	12%	15%	3% less	813	1,043	12%	12%	1.1 M:F
85+ years	249	5%	6%	1% less	107	142	6%	4%	1.4 M:F
residents aged 15+	25,709	15%	18%	3% less	11,175	14,534	13%	16%	1.2 F:M

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B18

Qualifications

Education is a strong determinant of income and social status. A useful indicator of a community's capacities is the proportion of adults (aged 15+) with post-school qualifications. In Western Adelaide in the 2006 Census, 47% of residents aged 15+ said they had a tertiary qualification, while 53% said they did not. The proportion without qualifications was similar to Adelaide.

The most common highest qualification was a certificate III or IV, held by 14% of adults (aged 15+). Another 10% held a bachelor degree and 6% held a diploma; 12% gave no details on their qualification.

The proportion of people without qualifications tends to increase with age, as older people generally had less education. Here, 37% of 25 to 34 year-olds had no post-school qualification but 55% of 55 to 64 year-olds had none. Among these younger residents, 21% had a bachelor degree and 17% had a certificate III or IV, while among the older, the proportions with these qualifications were 7% and 14%.

Only 3% of residents had the highest level of qualification, postgraduate, which was similar to Adelaide, with the highest proportions in the 45-54 age group, 5%, and the 35-44 age group, 4%.

Another 10% had a bachelor degree, 1% lower than in Adelaide, including 21% of those aged 25-34 and 13% of those aged 35-44.

Qualifications of residents, by age	age groups of Western Adelaide residents								in Adel	
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	adults	adults	diff.
postgraduate degree/diploma	0%	3%	4%	4%	3%	2%	1%	3%	4%	1% less
bachelor degree	6%	17%	11%	10%	8%	4%	3%	9%	11%	1% less
diploma or advanced diploma	3%	7%	7%	8%	8%	5%	4%	6%	6%	0% less
certificate III or IV	10%	22%	24%	24%	24%	23%	19%	21%	21%	0% more
certificate I or II	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	0% less
unknown or unstated	11%	10%	10%	10%	10%	14%	22%	12%	11%	1% more
none	68%	38%	41%	42%	45%	51%	51%	47%	45%	2% more
total males	13,403	13,624	15,217	14,015	10,999	7,818	8,391	83,467	438,486	
postgraduate degree/diploma	0%	5%	5%	5%	3%	1%	0%	3%	4%	1% less
bachelor degree	9%	25%	14%	11%	7%	3%	1%	10%	12%	1% less
diploma or advanced diploma	3%	9%	10%	10%	7%	3%	2%	6%	7%	1% less
certificate III or IV	8%	11%	9%	8%	5%	3%	2%	7%	7%	0% less
certificate I or II	4%	6%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	3%	4%	0% less
unknown or unstated	10%	8%	9%	10%	12%	17%	26%	13%	12%	1% more
none	65%	36%	49%	54%	65%	72%	67%	57%	55%	3% more
total females	12,921	13,217	15,052	14,528	11,610	9,206	12,347	88,881	470,061	
postgraduate degree/diploma	0%	4%	4%	5%	3%	1%	0%	3%	4%	1% less
bachelor degree	7%	21%	13%	10%	7%	3%	2%	10%	11%	1% less
diploma or advanced diploma	3%	8%	9%	9%	7%	4%	3%	6%	7%	1% less
certificate III or IV	9%	17%	17%	16%	14%	12%	9%	14%	14%	0% less
certificate I or II	3%	4%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	3%	3%	0% less
unknown or unstated	11%	9%	10%	10%	11%	16%	25%	12%	11%	1% more
none	67%	37%	45%	48%	55%	62%	60%	53%	50%	3% more
total adults	26,324	26,841	30,269	28,543	22,609	17,024	20,738	172,348	908,547	

Source: 2006 Census Table W18; 2001 Census Table W07.

Income

In mid-2006, the average income from all sources of adults (aged 15+) in Western Adelaide was around $554 a week, which was $48 lower than the $602 average for Adelaide. The average income of local women was $457 and the average of local men was $659 (44% more than women's). Half of all adults got less than the median income of $410 a week ($447 across Adelaide).

From 2001 to 2006, while average weekly earnings rose 24% across Australia, the average income in Western Adelaide rose by about the same (up 25%), suggesting that most incomes are wages.

Male average incomes went from $525 in 2001 to $659 in 2006, up by 25%; women's from $363 in 2001 to $457 in 2006, up by 26%.

In 2006, 31% of adults in Western Adelaide received low-incomes, defined as less than 30% of average earnings, or $250 a week (roughly the single pension). Across Adelaide, 29% received low incomes.

Another 30% had middle-incomes, up to 70% of average earnings ($250 to $600 pw) and 26% got high-incomes, from 70% to 155% of the average ($600-$1299 pw). Some 6% were in the highest income group, getting over $1,300 a week.

Western Adelaide had 2% more in the low income band than Adelaide, and 2% fewer in the high income band.

Almost without exception, there are more men than women in the higher income bands, and more women than men in the lower. In Western Adelaide, the sex ratio ranges from 3.9 men per woman earning $2,000+ to 1.7 women per man earning $250–$399.

The total value of personal incomes in Western Adelaide in 2006 was about $4.58 billion.

Individual weekly incomes
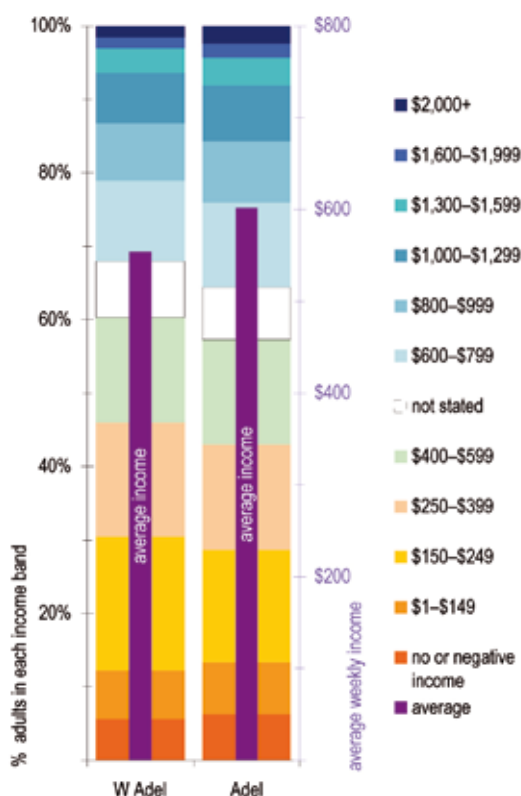
Incomes of people aged 15+ yrs	W Adel 2006				Western Adelaide 2006			% of age 15+ yrs, W Adel, 2001	W Adel's change from 2001
	no. aged 15+ yrs	% aged 15+ yrs	% in Adel	W Adel's difference	males 15+ yrs	females 15+ yrs	ratio		
no or negative income	9,709	6%	6%	1% less	4,209	5,500	1.3 F:M	4%	up 1.2%
$1–$149	11,456	7%	7%	0% less	4,249	7,207	1.7 F:M	11%	dn 3.9%
$150–$249	31,405	18%	15%	3% more	13,386	18,019	1.3 F:M	23%	dn 4.6%
$250–$399	26,727	16%	14%	1% more	9,861	16,866	1.7 F:M	17%	dn 1.6%
$400–$599	24,578	14%	14%	0% more	11,197	13,381	1.2 F:M	17%	dn 2.3%
$600–$799	18,877	11%	12%	1% less	10,373	8,504	1.2 M:F	10%	up 0.5%
$800–$999	13,397	8%	8%	1% less	7,738	5,659	1.4 M:F	6%	up 2.0%
$1,000–$1,299	11,905	7%	8%	1% less	7,470	4,435	1.7 M:F	3%	up 4.0%
$1,300–$1,599	5,672	3%	4%	0% less	4,001	1,671	2.4 M:F	2%	up 1.2%
$1,600–$1,999	2,664	2%	2%	0% less	2,057	607	3.4 M:F	1%	up 0.9%
$2,000+	2,670	2%	2%	1% less	2,125	545	3.9 M:F	1%	up 0.7%
not stated	13,288	8%	7%	1% more	6,799	6,489	1.0 M:F	6%	up 1.7%
total	172,348	100%	100%	S.Dev: 1.1%	83,465	88,883	1.1 F:M	100%	S.Dev: 2.6%
average weekly income		$554	$602	9% less	$659	$457	1.4 M:F	$442	up 25%

The average weekly income is calculated by multiplying the mid-point of each income range by the number of people in that range, using $3,000 for the $2000+ range, and dividing by the number who stated their income. The 2001 average is calculated in the same way; the 2001 percentages are by apportioning the numbers from the 2001 income ranges to the From August 2001 to August 2006, the average Australian adult total earnings increased from $673 to $837, by 24%. Men's earnings rose 25% from $801 to $1003, while women's rose 22% from $535 to $654.

Community needs

Dwelling tenures

The Census asks whether each occupied dwelling is owned, being bought (under a mortgage) or rented (under various landlords). The balance between these three forms of housing tenure gives some indications about the permanency, age and wealth of a community.

Overall, 35% of Western Adelaide's occupied dwellings were fully owned, which was quite similar to Adelaide. Generally, more fully-owned dwellings indicates an older, longer-settled population.

Another 28% of Western Adelaide's dwellings were being purchased, 7% less than Adelaide, possibly indicating fewer incoming residents.

Most of the remaining dwellings were rented (32%), which was 5% higher than for Adelaide. Rental tenure is most common among lower income people, and also suits those who are transient. Higher proportions of rental dwellings can indicate more residents are in financial stress.

Tenures tend to vary with dwelling types, with people more likely to rent flats or units but to own houses. In Western Adelaide, 63% of the flats or units were rented (compared with 62% in Adelaide) as were 57% of the semi's or townhouses. Conversely, 43% of houses were fully owned, when only 15% of the flats or units were.

Even though mortgages could be over 20 years old, a high proportion of dwellings being bought can indicate a youthful or growing population. In Western Adelaide, 33% of separate houses were being purchased, as were 19% of the semi's or townhouses.

Of the 32% of occupied dwellings that were rented, 9% were managed by real estate agents and 10% by individuals (e.g. small investors); 3% had other private landlords. Another 10% of dwellings were public housing, 8,487 occupied homes in all. Of these, 2,626 were separate houses, 4,040 were semi's or townhouses, and 1,818 were flats or units.

Tenures of Western Adelaide dwellings

■ fully owned ■ being bought □ other / unstated ■ rented
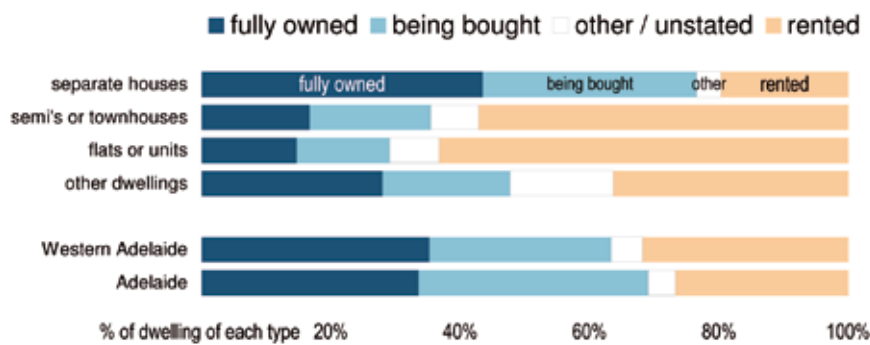
Tenures of W Adel dwellings	% of dwelling type in each tenure				% of dwellings under different landlords				% rented in Adel	W Adel diff. from Adel
	fully owned	being bought	rented	other / unstated	estate agent	owner investor	public housing	co-op / other		
separate houses	43%	33%	20%	4%	6%	8%	4%	1%	18%	2% more
semi's or townhouses	17%	19%	57%	7%	11%	9%	32%	4%	52%	5% more
flats or units	15%	14%	63%	8%	22%	19%	15%	5%	62%	1% more
other dwellings	28%	20%	36%	16%	9%	20%	1%	5%	30%	7% more
Western Adelaide	**35%**	**28%**	**32%**	**5%**	**9%**	**10%**	**10%**	**2%**	**27%**	**5% more**
Adelaide	34%	35%	27%	4%	9%	8%	7%	2%		
Dwelling numbers										
separate houses	25,714	19,567	11,632	2,213	3,425	4,472	2,626	750		
semis or townhouses	2,115	2,365	7,219	929	1,364	1,180	4,040	496		
flats or units	1,840	1,789	7,900	960	2,809	2,434	1,818	638		
other dwellings	74	52	96	42	24	53	3	12		
not stated	-	3	6	-	3	3	-	-		
Total	**29,743**	**23,776**	**26,853**	**4,144**	**7,625**	**8,142**	**8,487**	**1,896**		

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B32.

Need for disability assistance

The 2006 Census asked for the first time whether people needed assistance in their daily life with self-care, movement or communication, and the reasons for needing help. People who did need assistance due to a disability or health condition lasting over six months or old age are defined as having a chronic (long lasting) and severe disability.

In Western Adelaide, 6.1% of the population had such a disability, which was 1.0% higher than Adelaide.

The chart below shows, with the shaded area, how the proportion of people with a chronic, severe disability rises slowly from around 1% of infants to about half of the oldest people. In Western Adelaide, the disability rate peaked among those aged 85+ years when 52% had a severe disability. Disability was next highest among residents aged 75–84 years, of whom 23% had a severe disability.

Differences in average disability rates between places are strongly affected by the communities' age structures. Because disability increases significantly with old age, an older population will generally have a higher average disability rate. Disability rates here were highest relative to Adelaide among those aged 75–84 years (when 2% more reported a disability). They were lowest relative to NSW among those aged 0–4 years with similar proportions having a severe disability.

Males tend to have higher disability rates from birth than females, and this trend continues through adulthood due to their having more disabling accidents. With ageing, women's disability rates rise faster, until they exceed the men's rates. Here, 5.4% of males and 6.8% of females reported a severe or profound disability requiring assistance, meaning the rate of female disability was 27% higher than for males.

In Western Adelaide, the gender imbalance in disability rates across age groups is most biased towards women in the 85+ years age group, who are 30% more likely to need assistance than men their age; those aged 75–84 years are 27% more likely. Conversely, males aged 0–4 years are 173% more likely than females their age to have a disability; those aged 5–14 years are 109% more likely.
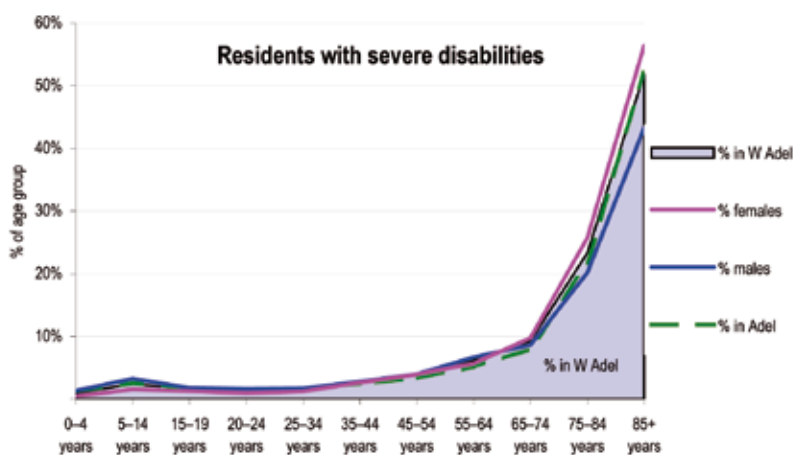
Residents with severe disabilities	W Adel, 2006		% in Adel	W Adel's difference	Western Adelaide, 2006				ratio of disability rates
	number	% age gp			males	females	% males	% females	
0–4 years	93	1.0%	1.3%	0.3% less	69	24	1.4%	0.5%	2.73 M:F
5–14 years	518	2.5%	2.6%	0.1% less	355	163	3.3%	1.6%	2.09 M:F
15–19 years	181	1.6%	1.8%	0.2% less	109	72	1.9%	1.3%	1.45 M:F
20–24 years	179	1.3%	1.4%	0.1% less	112	67	1.7%	1.0%	1.67 M:F
25–34 years	387	1.5%	1.6%	0.1% less	227	160	1.8%	1.3%	1.40 M:F
35–44 years	788	2.7%	2.5%	0.2% more	406	382	2.8%	2.6%	1.06 M:F
45–54 years	1,082	4.0%	3.4%	0.6% more	530	552	4.0%	4.0%	1.01 M:F
55–64 years	1,343	6.2%	5.2%	1.0% more	705	638	6.7%	5.7%	1.17 M:F
65–74 years	1,499	9.3%	8.0%	1.3% more	642	857	8.6%	9.8%	1.13 F:M
75–84 years	3,365	23.4%	21.7%	1.7% more	1,227	2,138	20.2%	25.7%	1.27 F:M
85+ years	2,480	51.9%	52.1%	0.3% less	709	1,771	43.3%	56.3%	1.30 F:M
residents	11,915	6%	5%	1.0% more	5,091	6,824	5.4%	6.8%	1.27 F:M

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B17.

Employment of residents

In the 2006 Census, 95,498 residents of the Western Adelaide ESA reported they were in the labour force, out of 172,347 residents aged 15+. This means the labour force participation rate was 55%. There were 90,010 employed residents (52% of the adults), while 5,488 residents were unemployed and looking for work, giving an unemployment rate of 5.7%. Allowing for those not completing the Census, and allocating the unstated responses proportionally, suggests there would have been around 100,273 residents in the labour force in August 2006.

The Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) estimates that in September 2010 the labour force was 112,357. The labour force had increased by 2,871 over the previous twelve months. During this period, the annualised labour force growth rate ranged from +5.0% p.a. in the December 2009 quarter to +2.0% p.a. in the September 2010 quarter.

Western Adelaide's unemployment was estimated at 4,987 in September 2010, a rate of 4.4%. The estimated number of unemployed residents had fallen by 2,854 over the previous twelve months, while the unemployment rate fell from 7.2% to 4.4%.

Unemployment trends in Wstn Adel
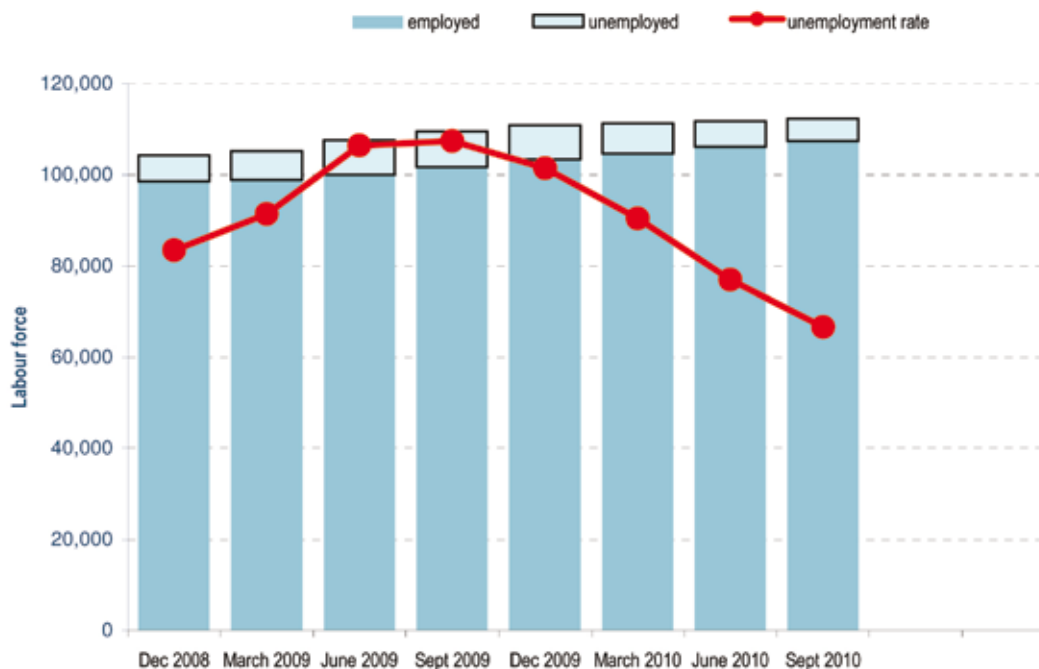
Unemployment trends in Wstn Adel	Dec 2008	March 2009	June 2009	Sept 2009	Dec 2009	March 2010	June 2010	Sept 2010
employed	98,487	98,851	99,961	101,645	103,359	104,580	106,055	107,370
unemployed	5,802	6,412	7,633	7,841	7,495	6,707	5,734	4,987
labour force	104,289	105,263	107,594	109,486	110,854	111,287	111,789	112,357
unemployment rate	5.6%	6.1%	7.1%	7.2%	6.8%	6.0%	5.1%	4.4%
labour force growth p.a.		3.7%	8.9%	7.0%	5.0%	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%

Source: Small Area Labour Market data smoothed estimates, Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, DEEWR.

The economy of Western Adelaide

In the Census, completed by about 96% of Australians, people provide information on where they work, as well as where they live. From their responses, the ABS publishes sets of tables on the workforce of each locality in Australia – those who had jobs there. These tables, called the Working Population Profile, provide a great deal of information about local economies, for they reveal features and changes among local industries in 2001 and 2006.

These statistics are supplemented here by more recent data from the Australian Taxation Office, published by the ABS in its National Regional Profile data series. This gives information up to 2008.

In Western Adelaide in 2006, the Census counted 108,642 employed workers in the local workforce. This is the number of filled jobs there were here. Allowing for people not completing the Census, there were probably around 114,074 jobs (or people working) in Western Adelaide in mid-2006.

The types of industries

Industries are classified into 19 main groups. In Western Adelaide, the largest industries by employment in 2006, with their size and share of the workforce, were:

- manufacturing, with 24,432 jobs (22%)
- retail trade, with 11,538 jobs (11%)
- health & social care, with 10,477 jobs (10%)
- transport, post & storage, with 9,834 jobs (9%)
- wholesale trade, with 8,211 jobs (8%)

The next largest industries were:

- construction, with 6,422 jobs (6%)
- education & training, with 5,752 jobs (5%)
- other services, with 5,064 jobs (5%)
- public service, with 4,675 jobs (4%)
- accommodation & food, with 4,474 jobs (4%)

Compared with Adelaide, the industry that was proportionally larger in Western Adelaide was manufacturing with 9% more of the workforce. Other locally-significant industries were:

- transport, post & storage with 5% more
- wholesale trade with 3% more
- construction with 1% more

Top 10 industries

The industries that were noticeably smaller compared to Adelaide were health and social care with 4% less of the workforce; public service, 3% less; and education and training, 3% less.

Most industries are very gender-biased and have a preponderance of either male or female workers. In Western Adelaide, the most male-dominated of the larger industries were construction with 5.3 men per woman; transport, post and storage with 4.0; and manufacturing with 3.3.

The most female-dominated of the larger industries in Western Adelaide were health & social care with 3.2 women per man; education & training with 1.9; and finance & insurance with 1.3.
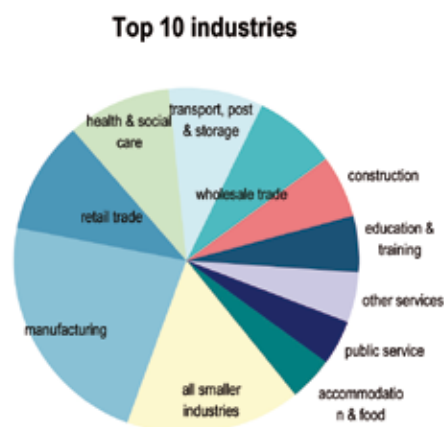
The following graph and table show the number of men and women employed in each industry sector in Western Adelaide in August 2006, compared with proportions in Adelaide. The table shows the gender ratio in each industry sector.

Main Industries in Western Adelaide
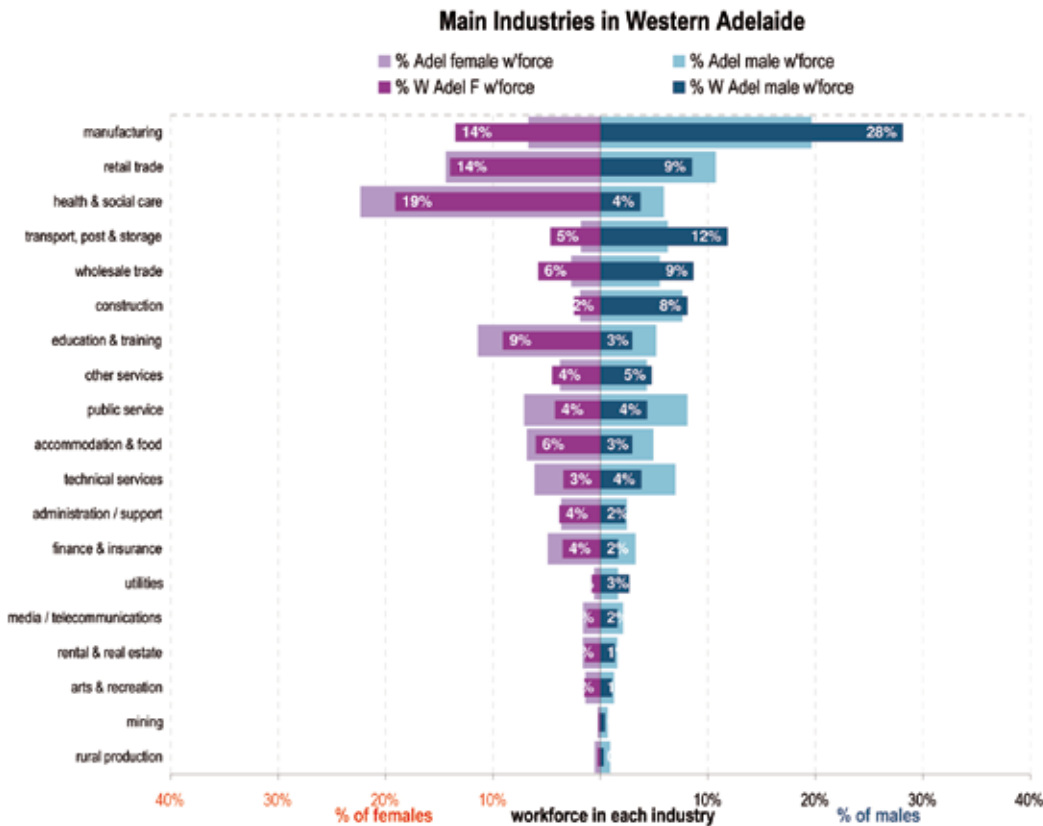
Main Industries in Western Adelaide	abbrev	Employment in industries, W Adel, 2006				% W Adel workforce	% Adel workforce	W Adel diff. from Adel	% W Adel male w'force	% W Adel female w'force
		workers	males	females	gender ratio					
manufacturing	Man	24,432	18,771	5,661	3.3 M:F	22%	13%	9% more	28%	14%
retail trade	Ret	11,538	5,688	5,850	1.0 F:M	11%	13%	2% less	9%	14%
health & social care	H&S	10,477	2,486	7,991	3.2 F:M	10%	14%	4% less	4%	19%
transport, post & storage	Tran	9,834	7,883	1,951	4.0 M:F	9%	4%	5% more	12%	5%
wholesale trade	WS	8,211	5,789	2,422	2.4 M:F	8%	4%	3% more	9%	6%
construction	Con	6,422	5,400	1,022	5.3 M:F	6%	5%	1% more	8%	2%
education & training	Edu	5,752	1,961	3,791	1.9 F:M	5%	8%	3% less	3%	9%
other services	Oth	5,064	3,187	1,877	1.7 M:F	5%	4%	1% more	5%	4%
public service	PS	4,675	2,900	1,775	1.6 M:F	4%	8%	3% less	4%	4%
accommodation & food	A&F	4,474	1,962	2,512	1.3 F:M	4%	6%	2% less	3%	6%
technical services	Tec	3,977	2,532	1,445	1.8 M:F	4%	7%	3% less	4%	3%
administration / support	Adm	3,143	1,540	1,603	1.0 F:M	3%	3%	0% less	2%	4%
finance & insurance	F&I	2,569	1,098	1,471	1.3 F:M	2%	4%	2% less	2%	4%
utilities	Util	2,107	1,770	337	5.3 M:F	2%	1%	1% more	3%	1%
media / telecommunications	Info	1,550	1,042	508	2.1 M:F	1%	2%	0% less	2%	1%
rental & real estate	RRE	1,480	891	589	1.5 M:F	1%	2%	0% less	1%	1%
arts & recreation	A&R	1,321	692	629	1.1 M:F	1%	1%	0% less	1%	2%
mining	Min	326	272	54	5.0 M:F	0%	0%	0% less	0%	0%
rural production	Agr	283	186	97	1.9 M:F	0%	1%	0% less	0%	0%
not known		1,005	677	328	2.1 M:F	1%	1%	0% more	1%	1%
all smaller industries (not top 10)		17,761	10,700	7,061	1.5 M:F	16%	21%	5% less	16%	17%
All industries		**108,640**	**66,727**	**41,913**	**1.6 M:F**	**100%**	**100%**		**100%**	**100%**

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table W11.

The changing sizes of industries

Over the five years 2001 to 2006, the industry which grew most in employment terms in Western Adelaide was public service with 2,417 more workers (1,492 more men and 925 more women), which was a 2.1% larger share of the workforce than in 2001. This was followed by transport, post and storage with 1,966 more workers (a 1.4% larger share), and accommodation & food with 1,393 more workers (a 1.1% larger share).

Over this period, the industries where the most jobs were lost in Western Adelaide were manufacturing with 2,291 fewer workers (1,691 fewer men and 600 fewer women, equivalent to 3.5% of the workforce), retail trade with 1,512 fewer workers (2.1% of the workforce) and wholesale trade with 1,461 fewer (1.8%).

Workforce size, by industry, 2006 and 2001

Industry changes in W Adel 2001–06, in growth order	workers in 2001			change in workers 2001–2006			changed share of workers 01–06		
	adults	males	females	number	males	females	adults	males	females
public service	2,258	1,408	850	2,417	1,492	925	up 2.1%	up 2.2%	up 2.0%
transport, post & storage	7,868	6,286	1,582	1,966	1,597	369	up 1.4%	up 2.0%	up 0.6%
accommodation & food	3,081	1,347	1,734	1,393	615	778	up 1.1%	up 0.8%	up 1.5%
health & social care	9,164	2,037	7,127	1,313	449	864	up 0.7%	up 0.6%	up 0.6%
construction	5,201	4,408	793	1,221	992	229	up 0.9%	up 1.2%	up 0.4%
other services	3,865	2,177	1,688	1,199	1,010	189	up 0.9%	up 1.4%	up 0.1%
rental, real estate, tech & admin services	7,409	4,276	3,133	1,191	687	504	up 0.7%	up 0.8%	up 0.6%
utilities	1,527	1,228	299	580	542	38	up 0.5%	up 0.7%	up 0.0%
education & training	5,173	1,808	3,365	579	153	426	up 0.3%	up 0.1%	up 0.3%
mining	177	133	44	149	139	10	up 0.1%	up 0.2%	up 0.0%
finance & insurance	2,624	1,083	1,541	-55	15	-70	dn 0.2%	dn 0.0%	dn 0.5%
rural production	348	243	105	-65	-57	-8	dn 0.1%	dn 0.1%	dn 0.0%
media / telecommunications	2,009	1,626	383	-459	-584	125	dn 0.5%	dn 1.0%	up 0.2%
arts & recreation	1,920	1,048	872	-599	-356	-243	dn 0.7%	dn 0.6%	dn 0.8%
wholesale trade	9,672	6,985	2,687	-1,461	-1,196	-265	dn 1.8%	dn 2.2%	dn 1.2%
retail trade	13,050	7,252	5,798	-1,512	-1,564	52	dn 2.1%	dn 2.7%	dn 1.1%
manufacturing	26,723	20,462	6,261	-2,291	-1,691	-600	dn 3.5%	dn 3.7%	dn 2.7%
not known	822	525	297	183	152	31	up 0.1%	up 0.2%	up 0.0%
All industries	102,891	64,332	38,559	5,749	2,395	3,354	S.Dev: 1.4%	S.Dev: 1.6%	S.Dev: 1.0%

Note that classification changes between 2001 and 2006 make these comparisons imprecise, particularly for the aggregate 'rental, real estate, technical & admin services' which approximates the 2001 'property and business services'. Source: WPP 2006 Table W11; WPP

Working patterns across industries

This chart shows the pattern of working hours for all workers in each industry sector in Western Adelaide in 2006, with the average written and marked on each bar. Industries with more part-time workers have longer purple-shaded sections to the left; those with more full-time workers have longer blue sections to the right.

% of all workers working each hours, per industry

Working hours, % of workers by industry	none, away from work	1–15 hours	16–24 hours	25–34 hours	35–39 hours	40 hours	41–48 hours	over 48 hours	unstated hours	av. weekly hrs
% of all workers working each hours, per industry										
mining	5%	3%	3%	5%	10%	23%	20%	30%	2%	**43 hrs**
utilities	3%	2%	3%	4%	26%	22%	20%	19%	2%	**41 hrs**
transport, post & storage	4%	4%	5%	8%	18%	17%	17%	26%	2%	**41 hrs**
construction	3%	4%	4%	6%	14%	28%	15%	24%	2%	**41 hrs**
manufacturing	3%	3%	3%	5%	29%	20%	17%	17%	2%	40 hrs
wholesale trade	2%	5%	5%	7%	24%	23%	16%	17%	1%	39 hrs
public service	5%	4%	6%	7%	30%	23%	14%	10%	1%	38 hrs
technical services	3%	8%	7%	9%	19%	20%	14%	19%	1%	38 hrs
rental & real estate	3%	9%	8%	10%	19%	16%	14%	21%	2%	38 hrs
other services	3%	8%	7%	10%	23%	18%	12%	16%	2%	37 hrs
finance & insurance	4%	4%	9%	14%	23%	22%	12%	10%	1%	36 hrs
media / telecommunications	5%	11%	6%	6%	28%	17%	14%	12%	1%	36 hrs
education & training	3%	11%	11%	13%	20%	15%	11%	14%	1%	35 hrs
rural production	6%	16%	9%	10%	14%	16%	12%	16%	1%	34 hrs
administration / support	3%	16%	11%	13%	20%	13%	10%	13%	2%	33 hrs
health & social care	4%	10%	14%	20%	24%	11%	7%	8%	2%	**32 hrs**
retail trade	3%	20%	12%	12%	18%	12%	10%	12%	2%	**31 hrs**
arts & recreation	3%	28%	13%	12%	12%	12%	8%	13%	1%	**29 hrs**
accommodation & food	3%	27%	13%	14%	11%	9%	8%	12%	3%	**29 hrs**
not known	2%	11%	6%	9%	19%	19%	12%	18%	5%	37 hrs
All industries	**3%**	**9%**	**7%**	**10%**	**22%**	**18%**	**13%**	**16%**	**2%**	**37 hrs**
st dev'n	1%	8%	3%	4%	6%	5%	4%	6%	1%	4 hrs

The table shows the percentage of workers in each industry working the hours shown for the column, in the week prior to the Census, August 2006. Unusually large or small proportions in a column are bold and shaded green if high or orange if low. The 'average hours' is calculated by multiplying the mid-point of each range in table above by the % in the range, ignoring 'none or unstated', and using 55 hours as the average for those working 48+ hours. Source WPP 2006 Table W11.

Number of businesses

Actively trading businesses are recorded in the Australian Business Register (ABR), maintained by the Australian Taxation Office. The ABS uses this information to construct its Business Register (ABSBR) as a source of data on business activity at the local level. This Register includes all registered active businesses, whether employing staff or not, but excludes non-trading entities such as clubs, charities, government agencies, and inactive businesses.

In Western Adelaide, 16,500 businesses were recorded in June 2007, with 9,906 or 60% being non-employing (e.g. sole trader, holding company) while 3,483 or 21% employed under 5 people and 3,111 or 19% employed 5 or more.

The number of businesses fluctuates as enterprises come and go. From June 2004 to June 2007 the following changes occurred among businesses in Western Adelaide:

- the number of businesses in Western Adelaide grew by 750 or 5% from 15,750 to 16,500
- the number of non-employing businesses fell by 300 or 3%
- the number of businesses employing less than five workers grew by 771 or 22%
- the number of businesses employing 5 or more grew by 279 or 9%

The 2006 Census counted 13,372 owner-managers in Western Adelaide's workforce, so there was an average of 1.2 registered businesses per owner-manager. There are generally more small businesses than owner-managers, since some owner-managers will have several businesses, and some employed people might run a small business on the side.

Businesses in Western Adelaide	June 2004	June 2005	June 2006	June 2007
non-employing businesses	10,206	9,570	9,600	9,906
businesses with 1-4 staff	2,712	3,108	3,258	3,483
businesses with 5+ staff	2,832	3,072	3,093	3,111
Total businesses	**15,750**	**15,750**	**15,951**	**16,500**

Source: National Regional Profile Table 1; data is @ 30 June of year.

Change in business numbers, W Adel	2003–2004	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2003–2007
non-employing businesses					
number @ start year	10,386	10,206	9,570	9,600	10,482
entries	1,878	1,812	1,770	1,965	7,425
exits	(2,058)	(2,211)	(1,776)	(1,755)	(7,800)
changed from employing	n.a.	(237)	36		(201)
number @ end year	**10,206**	**9,570**	**9,600**	**9,906**	**9,906**
employing businesses					
number @ start year	5,055	5,496	6,159	6,474	5,007
entries	585	804	678	705	2,772
exits	(96)	(120)	(486)	(585)	(1,287)
changed from non-employing		(21)	123		102
number @ end year	**5,544**	**6,180**	**6,351**	**6,594**	**6,594**

Source: National Regional Profile Table 1

Number of businesses

- businesses with 5+ staff
- businesses with 1-4 staff
- non-employing businesses
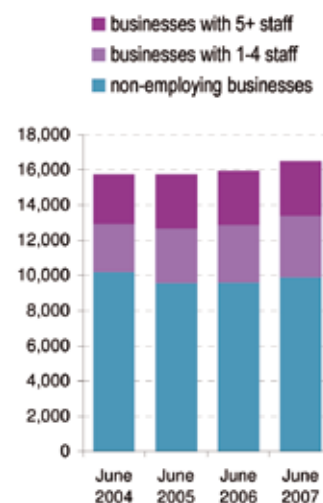
Businesses in industries

Australian Tax Office (ATO) data shows the number of active businesses in Western Adelaide according to their industry. These are shown below, listed in order from the industry with the largest number of businesses in Western Adelaide (property / business services, with 4,056 businesses), down to the smallest (electricity, gas, water supply, with 12 businesses).

An indication of the average sizes of businesses in each industry is given by dividing the workforce of each industry by the number of businesses. This is only an approximation, but a useful guide. The business numbers from the ATO use the old (2001) industry classification; the worker numbers are from 2006 Census, which uses a slightly different classification. Also, not all workers are in private firms.

The left graph shows the number of businesses and workers in each industry. The right graph shows the rough average size of businesses in each industry.

Businesses in industries
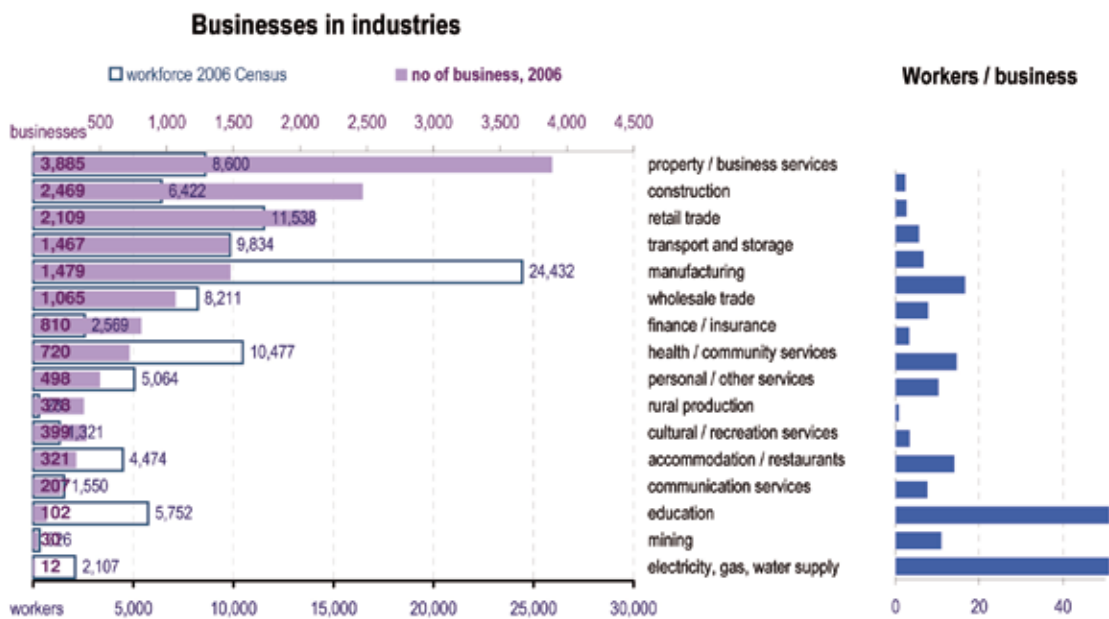
The table below shows the number of businesses registered in Western Adelaide from 2004 to 2007, and the change over those four years. The biggest absolute increases were in property/business services with 408 more businesses, construction with 201 more, and wholesale trade with 69 more. There were 18 fewer businesses in retail trade; 18 fewer in manufacturing and 39 fewer in health/community services.

Businesses in industries	number of active businesses				change 2004–2007		workforce 2006 Census	average workers / business
	June 2004	June 2005	June 2006	June 2007	number	% of 2004		
property / business services	3,648	3,702	3,885	4,056	408	up 11%	8,600	2
construction	2,379	2,418	2,469	2,580	201	up 8%	6,422	3
retail trade	2,145	2,181	2,109	2,127	(18)	dn 1%	11,538	5
transport and storage	1,482	1,440	1,467	1,524	42	up 3%	9,834	7
manufacturing	1,542	1,521	1,479	1,524	(18)	dn 1%	24,432	17
wholesale trade	1,047	1,050	1,065	1,116	69	up 7%	8,211	8
finance / insurance	774	795	810	819	45	up 6%	2,569	3
health / community services	717	687	720	756	39	up 5%	10,477	15
personal / other services	519	495	498	486	(33)	dn 6%	5,064	10
rural production	375	390	378	399	24	up 6%	283	1
cultural / recreation services	390	390	399	387	(3)	dn 1%	1,321	3
accommodation / restaurants	342	327	321	336	(6)	dn 2%	4,474	14
communication services	234	216	207	231	(3)	dn 1%	1,550	7
education	117	96	102	117	-	same	5,752	56
mining	24	27	30	30	6	up 25%	326	11
electricity, gas, water supply	15	15	12	12	(3)	dn 20%	2,107	176
Total businesses	**15,750**	**15,750**	**15,951**	**16,500**	**750**	**up 5%**	**108,640**	**7**

Source: Australian Taxation Office, from the ABS National Regional Profile Table 1; 2006 Census Table W11.

Western Adelaide's workforce

Workforce age-sex profile

The 2006 Census gives the most detailed picture of Western Adelaide's workforce, with 108,642 adults aged 15+ saying they worked here. About 96% of people complete the Census, so the workforce may have been about 4% larger than counted, or around 112,988.

The age profile of Western Adelaide's workforce is illustrated in the Workforce Age Tree, compared with Adelaide. The darker branches show the proportion of Western Adelaide's workforce in each age group (males right, females left) against the lighter background age profile of the Adelaide workforce.

The common workforce age profile is apple-shaped, widest around the mid-40s when workforce participation is high and mortality is low. The largest age groups in Western Adelaide's workforce in 2006 were 40–44 yrs, 45–49 yrs and 35–39 yrs. The average age of workers was 40.1 years (40.5 for men and 39.4 for women).

Workforce Age Tree

Relative to the Adelaide workforce, Western Adelaide's workforce was 5 months older. Age groups that were proportionally larger included 40–44 yrs, 35–39 yrs and 45–49 yrs; those that were smaller included 15–19 yrs, 20–24 yrs and 25–29 yrs.

In generational terms, Western Adelaide's workforce consisted of 36% Generation X, 33% Baby-boomers and 25% Generation Y, with 6% from the Wartime generation (aged 60–74), and just 0.2% who were Veterans.
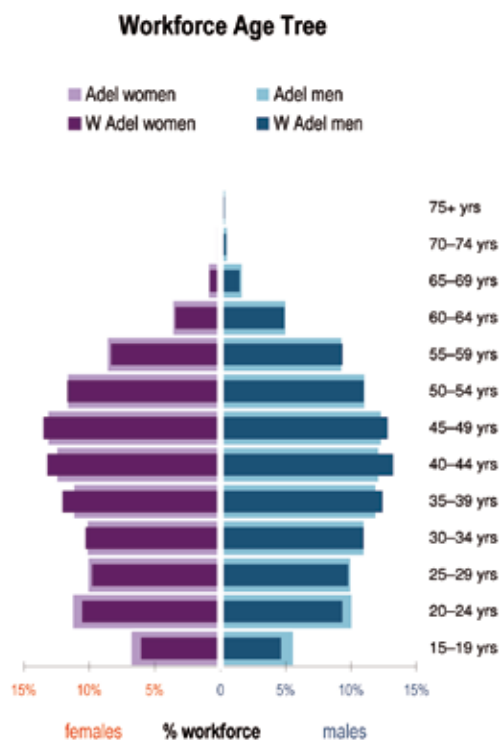
Ages of workers, 2006	workers in W Adel			% of W Adel workers			% of Adel workforce	difference from Adel	Gender ratio	
	males	females	adults	% males	% females	% workers			W Adel	Adel
15–19 years	3,065	2,532	5,597	5%	6%	5%	6%	1% less	1.2 M:F	1.2 F:M
20–24 years	6,188	4,422	10,610	9%	11%	10%	11%	1% less	1.4 M:F	1.1 F:M
25–29 years	6,494	4,100	10,594	10%	10%	10%	10%	0% less	1.6 M:F	1.0 M:F
Generation Y	**15,747**	**11,054**	**26,801**	**24%**	**26%**	**25%**	**27%**	**2% less**	**1.4 M:F**	
30–34 years	7,287	4,319	11,606	11%	10%	11%	11%	0% more	1.7 M:F	1.1 M:F
35–39 years	8,246	5,049	13,295	12%	12%	12%	12%	1% more	1.6 M:F	1.1 M:F
40–44 years	8,784	5,539	14,323	13%	13%	13%	12%	1% more	1.6 M:F	1.0 M:F
Generation X	**24,317**	**14,907**	**39,224**	**36%**	**36%**	**36%**	**34%**	**2% more**	**1.6 M:F**	
45–49 years	8,509	5,663	14,172	13%	14%	13%	13%	0% more	1.5 M:F	1.0 F:M
50–54 years	7,295	4,893	12,188	11%	12%	11%	11%	0% less	1.5 M:F	1.0 F:M
55–59 years	6,211	3,484	9,695	9%	8%	9%	9%	0% more	1.8 M:F	1.1 M:F
Baby-boomers	**22,015**	**14,040**	**36,055**	**33%**	**33%**	**33%**	**33%**	**0% more**	**1.6 M:F**	
60–64 years	3,237	1,432	4,669	5%	3%	4%	4%	0% more	2.3 M:F	1.5 M:F
65–69 years	949	331	1,280	1%	1%	1%	1%	0% less	2.9 M:F	2.0 M:F
70–74 years	267	95	362	0%	0%	0%	0%	0% less	2.8 M:F	2.0 M:F
Wartime	**4,453**	**1,858**	**6,311**	**7%**	**4%**	**6%**	**6%**	**0% less**	**2.4 M:F**	
Veterans: 75+	**195**	**56**	**251**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0% less**	**3.5 M:F**	**2.3 M:F**
all workers	**66,727**	**41,915**	**108,642**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**		**1.6 M:F**	**1.1 M:F**
average age	40.5 yrs	39.4 yrs	40.1 yrs				39.7 yrs	0.4 yrs		

Gender ratio: Male majority shown in blue as M:F = [no. males] ÷ [no. females]; Female majority shown in red as F:M = [no. females] ÷ [no. males]. Extreme results are in bold; 'M' = all males; 'F' = all females.   Source: ABS Working Population Profile (WPP) 2006, Table W01.

Occupations in the workforce

The chart below shows the proportions of the male and female workforce in each of the eight broad occupational groups, with Western Adelaide in dark bars against the background of Adelaide. Where the darker bar is longer than the background, that occupation is proportionally larger in Western Adelaide than in Adelaide.

The largest occupational group in Western Adelaide's workforce in 2006 was technicians and trades workers with 18,397 counted in the 2006 Census, 17% of the local workforce. The next largest occupation groups were clerical/administrative workers (17,544 workers or 16%), professionals (15,731 or 14%), and managers (13,300 workers or 12%). Managers include farm and small business managers.

The occupations that were more common here than in Adelaide included machinery operators/drivers with 5% more of the workforce and technicians and trades workers with 4% more. Offsetting this, there were fewer working as professionals with 7% less of the workforce, or as community/personal workers with 3% less.

Many occupations are very gender-biased. In Western Adelaide, the most male-dominated occupations were machinery operators/drivers with 10.5 men per woman, technicians and trades workers with 7.9 men per woman, and managers with 2.7 men per woman. The most female-dominated were clerical/administrative workers with 2.2 women per man, community/personal workers with 1.9 women per man, and sales workers with 1.1 women per man.

Occupations in Western Adelaide

Legend:
- % Adel female w'force
- % W Adel female w'force
- % Adel male w'force
- % W Adel male w'force

Occupation	Females	Males
managers	8%	15%
professionals	19%	12%
technicians and trades workers	5%	24%
community / personal workers	12%	4%
clerical / administrative workers	29%	8%
sales workers	13%	7%
machinery operators / drivers	3%	17%
labourers	11%	12%

females — % of workforce in each occupation — males

Occupations in Western Adelaide	Workers / jobs in Western Adelaide				% workforce			% W Adel males	% W Adel females
	number	males	females	gender ratio	W Adel	Adel	difference		
managers	13,300	9,749	3,551	2.7 M:F	12%	12%	0% more	15%	8%
professionals	15,731	7,892	7,839	1.0 M:F	14%	22%	7% less	12%	19%
technicians and trades workers	18,397	16,322	2,075	7.9 M:F	17%	13%	4% more	24%	5%
community / personal workers	7,714	2,677	5,037	1.9 F:M	7%	10%	3% less	4%	12%
clerical / administrative workers	17,544	5,417	12,127	2.2 F:M	16%	17%	1% less	8%	29%
sales workers	10,303	4,908	5,395	1.1 F:M	9%	10%	1% less	7%	13%
machinery operators / drivers	12,089	11,036	1,053	10.5 M:F	11%	6%	5% more	17%	3%
labourers	12,509	7,935	4,574	1.7 M:F	12%	10%	2% more	12%	11%
inadequately described / not stated	1,055	793	262	3.0 M:F	1%	1%	0% more	1%	1%
total workforce	108,642	66,729	41,913	1.6 M:F	100%	100%		100%	100%

Larger results are in bold. Source: WPP 2006 Table W13.

Specific occupations

The table below and the graph overleaf show the relative size of more specific occupations in Western Adelaide's workforce, listed in descending order of size from the largest, specialist managers, who constitute 67 in every 1000 workers (84 in every 1000 males and 42 in every 1000 female workers). Then come sales assistants and salespersons with 55 per 1000 workers, automotive/engineering trades and so on.

The columns of the table show the number of men and women working in Western Adelaide in each occupation, and the gender ratio. The proportion of Western Adelaide workers per 1,000 in each occupation is shown, compared with Adelaide, and the difference per 1000 workers is calculated by subtraction. The last two columns show the proportion of men and women in each occupation, per 1000 workers.

Specific occupations in Western Adelaide	Workers in Western Adelaide				per 1000 workers	Adel workers		rate /1000, W Adel	
	total	men	women	gender ratio		per 1000 workers	W Adel diff.	men	women
Specialist managers	7,327	5,587	1,740	3 M:F	67	58	9 more	84	42
Sales assistants and salespersons	5,941	2,450	3,491	1 F:M	55	70	15 fewer	37	83
Automotive / engineering trades	5,765	5,715	50	114 M:F	53	33	20 more	86	1
Factory process workers	5,179	3,283	1,896	2 M:F	48	34	14 more	49	45
Road and rail drivers	4,331	4,181	150	28 M:F	40	21	19 more	63	4
Hospitality, retail & service managers	3,939	2,490	1,449	2 M:F	36	41	5 fewer	37	35
Business / staff / marketing professionals	3,694	2,097	1,597	1 M:F	34	51	17 fewer	31	38
Health professionals	3,623	994	2,629	3 F:M	33	50	17 fewer	15	63
Numerical clerks	3,532	811	2,721	3 F:M	33	35	2 fewer	12	65
Education professionals	3,342	1,176	2,166	2 F:M	31	45	14 fewer	18	52
Other clerical and administrative workers	3,254	1,948	1,306	1 M:F	30	24	6 more	29	31
General clerical workers	3,201	532	2,669	5 F:M	29	31	2 fewer	8	64
Storepersons	2,869	2,511	358	7 M:F	26	13	13 more	38	9
Machine and stationary plant operators	2,848	2,376	472	5 M:F	26	14	12 more	36	11
Carers and aides	2,830	419	2,411	6 F:M	26	37	11 fewer	6	58
Design / engineering/ science professionals	2,687	2,166	521	4 M:F	25	28	4 fewer	32	12
Electronic/ telecom workers	2,680	2,636	44	60 M:F	25	15	10 more	40	1
Engineering / science technicians	2,633	2,077	556	4 M:F	24	21	3 more	31	13
Sales representatives and agents	2,626	1,966	660	3 M:F	24	18	6 more	29	16
Office managers and program administrators	2,494	839	1,655	2 F:M	23	25	2 fewer	13	39
Inquiry clerks and receptionists	2,369	259	2,110	8 F:M	22	27	6 fewer	4	50
Cleaners and laundry workers	2,365	925	1,440	2 F:M	22	20	1 more	14	34
Other labourers	2,289	1,819	470	4 M:F	21	18	3 more	27	11
Construction trades workers	1,836	1,802	34	53 M:F	17	15	2 more	27	1
Mobile plant operators	1,805	1,759	46	38 M:F	17	8	8 more	26	1
Sales support workers	1,696	473	1,223	3 F:M	16	16	1 fewer	7	29
Clerical and office support workers	1,511	985	526	2 M:F	14	11	3 more	15	13
Protective service workers	1,423	1,161	262	4 M:F	13	14	1 fewer	17	6
Hospitality workers	1,387	366	1,021	3 F:M	13	20	7 fewer	5	24
Chief executives and legislators	1,369	1,165	204	=	13	11	2 more	17	5
Food trades workers	1,322	919	403	2 M:F	12	14	1 fewer	14	10
Food preparation assistants	1,218	530	688	1 F:M	11	14	3 fewer	8	16
Personal assistants and secretaries	1,135	25	1,110	44 F:M	10	15	5 fewer	0	26
Sports / personal service workers	1,041	485	556	1 F:M	10	11	1 fewer	7	13
Health and welfare support workers	1,028	246	782	3 F:M	9	14	4 fewer	4	19
Information Technology professionals	971	824	147	6 M:F	9	16	7 fewer	12	4
Construction and mining labourers	944	929	15	62 M:F	9	7	2 more	14	0
Legal and social professionals	889	344	545	2 F:M	8	16	8 fewer	5	13
Skilled animal / horticultural workers	736	539	197	3 M:F	7	8	1 fewer	8	5
Arts and media professionals	412	235	177	1 M:F	4	6	3 fewer	4	4
Farm, forestry and garden workers	244	218	26	8 M:F	2	4	2 fewer	3	1
Farmers and farm managers	57	33	24	1 M:F	1	4	3 fewer	0	1
Workers included	**102,842**	**62,295**	**40,547**	1.5 M:F	**947**	**957**	S.Dev: 9	**934**	**967**

Source: WPP 2006 Table W13

Occupational changes, 2001 to 2006

The graph below and table overleaf show the changes in occupations from 2001 to 2006 using the occupational classification that applied in 2001, so the data is comparable. Occupations are shown in order of total growth, and each bar shows the change in the number of male and female workers. ('nfd' occupations are not fully defined).

Occupational changes, 2001-2006

Legend:
- females
- males

Vertical axis labels (top to bottom):
- growing >>
- << shrinking

Occupations (top to bottom):
- social, arts, other professionals
- elementary sales workers
- specialist managers
- science, building, engineering prof'ls
- other labourers / related workers
- generalist managers
- elementary service workers
- science, engineering, related associates
- construction tradespersons
- intermediate machine operators
- food tradespersons
- other advanced clerical / service
- health / welfare associate professionals
- skilled agricultural / horticultural workers
- automotive tradespersons
- undefined managers
- associate professionals, nfd
- labourers / related workers, nfd
- other tradespersons / related workers
- cleaners
- intermediate plant operators
- mechanical / engineering tradespersons

Horizontal axis: dn 600 | dn 400 | dn 200 | same | up 200 | up 400 | up 600 | up 800 | up 1000 | up 1200

change in worker numbers

Occupational changes, 2001-2006	W Adel w'force, 2001			W Adel w'force, 2006			change, 2001 to 2006			
	males	females	workers	males	females	workers	males	females	workers	% wf 2006
professionals	6,914	6,848	13,762	7,816	7,921	15,737	902	1,073	1,975	1.8% more
associate professionals	6,844	4,335	11,179	7,362	5,274	12,636	518	939	1,457	1.3% more
basic clerical, sales, service workers	3,202	4,879	8,081	3,681	5,616	9,297	479	737	1,216	1.1% more
managers and administrators	6,590	1,498	8,088	7,078	1,900	8,978	488	402	890	0.8% more
middle clerical, sales, service workers	6,504	11,339	17,843	6,310	12,174	18,484	-194	835	641	0.6% more
middle production / transport workers	12,556	1,704	14,260	12,888	1,506	14,394	332	-198	134	0.1% more
labourers and related workers	5,976	3,856	9,832	6,234	3,700	9,934	258	-156	102	0.1% more
tradespersons and related workers	14,275	1,190	15,465	14,125	1,261	15,386	-150	71	-79	0.1% less
advanced clerical and service workers	590	2,532	3,122	544	2,298	2,842	-46	-234	-280	0.3% less
inadequately described	890	380	1,270	786	268	1,054	-104	-112	-216	0.2% less
Total	**64,341**	**38,561**	**102,902**	**66,824**	**41,918**	**108,742**	**2,483**	**3,357**	**5,840**	**5.4% more**
Specific occupational changes										
social, arts, other professionals	843	789	1,632	1,389	1,258	2,647	546	469	1,015	0.9% more
business / administration associates	1,500	1,836	3,336	1,922	2,365	4,287	422	529	951	0.9% more
elementary sales workers	2,125	3,832	5,957	2,338	4,533	6,871	213	701	914	0.8% more
business / information professionals	2,330	1,265	3,595	2,746	1,597	4,343	416	332	748	0.7% more
specialist managers	4,058	1,000	5,058	4,345	1,361	5,706	287	361	648	0.6% more
intermediate service workers	867	3,160	4,027	988	3,653	4,641	121	493	614	0.6% more
science, building, engineering prof'ls	1,277	207	1,484	1,534	291	1,825	257	84	341	0.3% more
managing supervisors (sales/service)	2,442	1,352	3,794	2,586	1,530	4,116	144	178	322	0.3% more
other labourers / related workers	1,959	729	2,688	2,179	816	2,995	220	87	307	0.3% more
other middle production / transport	3,704	668	4,372	3,859	778	4,637	155	110	265	0.2% more
generalist managers	2,031	336	2,367	2,218	392	2,610	187	56	243	0.2% more
education professionals	1,108	1,944	3,052	1,139	2,147	3,286	31	203	234	0.2% more
elementary service workers	724	582	1,306	922	601	1,523	198	19	217	0.2% more
intermediate clerical workers	3,198	7,407	10,605	3,063	7,748	10,811	-135	341	206	0.2% more
science, engineering, related associates	1,580	274	1,854	1,624	424	2,048	44	150	194	0.2% more
electrical / electronics tradespersons	2,442	59	2,501	2,649	39	2,688	207	-20	187	0.2% more
construction tradespersons	1,636	35	1,671	1,810	42	1,852	174	7	181	0.2% more
road and rail transport drivers	4,582	218	4,800	4,737	209	4,946	155	-9	146	0.1% more
intermediate machine operators	1,005	504	1,509	1,267	380	1,647	262	-124	138	0.1% more
health professionals	886	2,495	3,381	939	2,573	3,512	53	78	131	0.1% more
food tradespersons	652	255	907	699	316	1,015	47	61	108	0.1% more
factory labourers	2,861	1,858	4,719	3,031	1,790	4,821	170	-68	102	0.1% more
other advanced clerical / service	550	1,066	1,616	522	1,194	1,716	-28	128	100	0.1% more
elementary clerks	336	452	788	414	472	886	78	20	98	0.1% more
health / welfare associate professionals	165	458	623	171	535	706	6	77	83	0.1% more
other tradespersons / related	250	3	253	301	18	319	51	15	66	0.1% more
skilled agricultural / horticultural workers	525	36	561	536	48	584	11	12	23	0.0% more
middle production / transport workers	262	43	305	266	43	309	4	0	4	0.0% more
automotive tradespersons	1,984	19	2,003	1,982	23	2,005	-2	4	2	0.0% more
farmers / farm managers	45	14	59	36	24	60	-9	10	1	0.0% more
undefined managers	456	148	604	479	123	602	23	-25	-2	0.0% less
middle clerical, sales, service workers	20	31	51	21	25	46	1	-6	-5	0.0% less
associate professionals, nfd	42	11	53	30	17	47	-12	6	-6	0.0% less
basic clerical, sales, service workers	17	13	30	7	10	17	-10	-3	-13	0.0% less
labourers / related workers, nfd	273	35	308	220	34	254	-53	-1	-54	0.0% less
other associate professionals	1,115	404	1,519	1,029	403	1,432	-86	-1	-87	0.1% less
other tradespersons / related workers	2,554	748	3,302	2,413	755	3,168	-141	7	-134	0.1% less
intermediate sales / related workers	2,419	741	3,160	2,238	748	2,986	-181	7	-174	0.2% less
cleaners	883	1,234	2,117	804	1,060	1,864	-79	-174	-253	0.2% less
secretaries and personal assistants	34	1,457	1,491	22	1,104	1,126	-12	-353	-365	0.3% less
intermediate plant operators	3,003	271	3,274	2,759	96	2,855	-244	-175	-419	0.4% less
professionals, nfd	470	148	618	69	55	124	-401	-93	-494	0.5% less
mechanical / engineering tradespersons	4,232	35	4,267	3,735	20	3,755	-497	-15	-512	0.5% less
inadequately described	788	310	1,098	699	231	930	-89	-79	-168	0.2% less
not stated	102	70	172	87	37	124	-15	-33	-48	0.0% less
Total	**64,335**	**38,552**	**102,887**	**66,824**	**41,918**	**108,742**	**2,489**	**3,366**	**5,855**	**5.4% more**

Source: ABS Working Population Profile 2001 Table W13; ABS Tablebuilder for 2006 data.

Occupations across industries

The graph below shows, by the height of the blocks, the number of workers per 1,000 in the main occupations in the main industries. The tallest column, for example, represents the largest occupation–industry combination, technicians & trades workers in manufacturing with 60 in every 1000 workers.

Other large concentrations of occupations in industries were:

- sales workers in retail trade (48 of every 1000 workers)
- labourers in manufacturing (45 per 1000)
- drivers and operators in transport, post and storage (36 per 1000)
- professionals in health and social care (36 per 1000)
- drivers and operators in manufacturing (36 per 1000)
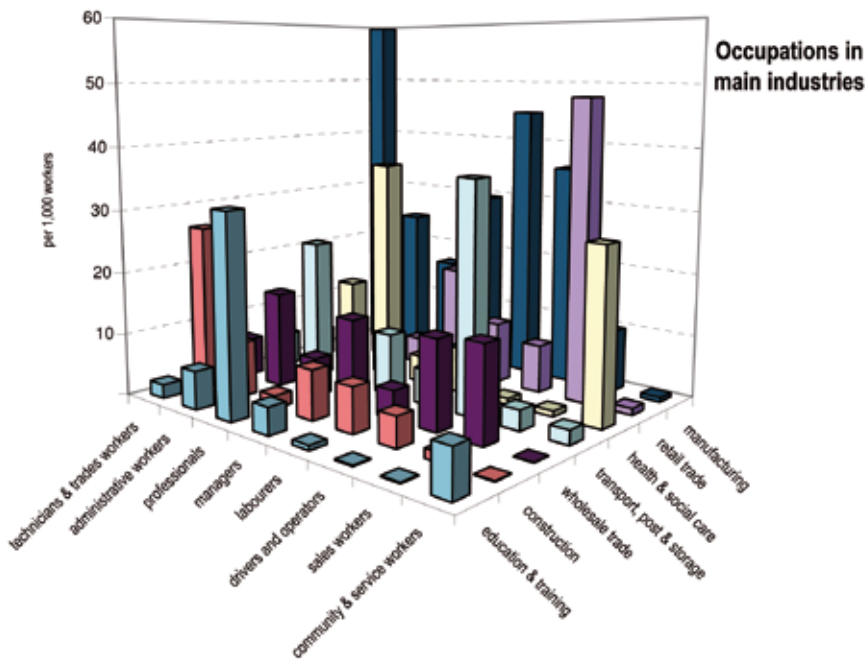
Rate /1,000 workers, industry x occup'n	technicians & trades workers	administrative workers	professionals	managers	labourers	drivers and operators	sales workers	community & service workers	Not stated	Total
manufacturing	60	25	17	30	45	36	10	1	3	225
retail trade	8	10	4	18	10	8	48	1	0	106
health & social care	5	14	36	4	7	1	1	27	1	96
transport, post & storage	5	23	4	10	6	36	3	2	1	91
wholesale trade	6	15	6	14	5	14	15	0	1	76
construction	26	9	2	8	7	5	1	0	1	59
education & training	2	6	32	4	1	0	0	7	0	53
other services	22	6	3	4	6	2	1	3	0	47
public service	5	11	8	3	2	1	1	13	0	43
accommodation & food	5	2	0	8	8	1	5	11	0	41
technical services	7	8	15	4	1	1	1	0	0	37
administration / support	3	5	4	3	11	2	1	2	0	29
finance & insurance	1	15	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	24
utilities	6	4	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	19
media / telecommunications	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	14
rental & real estate	1	3	1	2	1	1	5	0	0	14
arts & recreation	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	0	12
mining	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	-	-	3
rural production	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	0	3
unclear	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	9
All industries	169	161	145	122	115	111	95	71	10	1,000

The most common occupations among the industries are in bold and shaded (top 10 darkest). Source: 2006 Census Table W12.
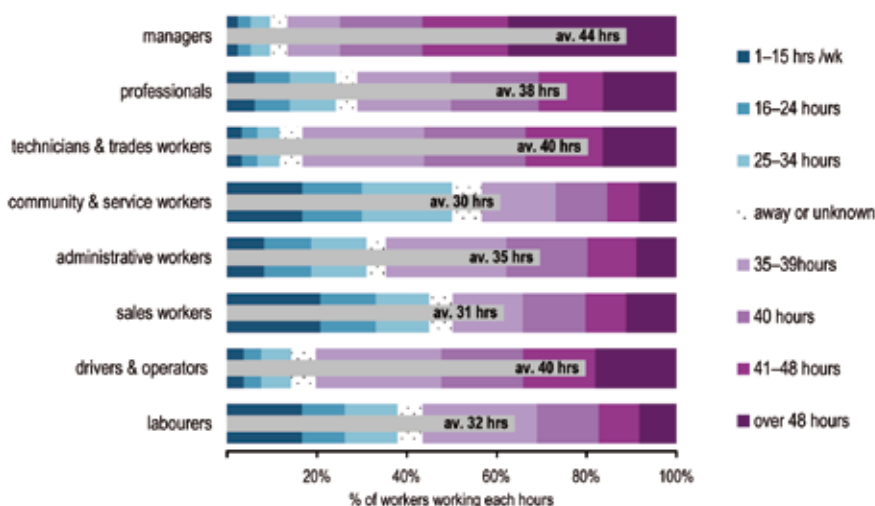
Working hours across occupations

Working hours varied considerably among occupational groups, ranging from managers who averaged 44.4 hours a week to community & service workers who averaged 30.4 hours. This is shown in the graph, where each occupation is represented by a bar. The shaded segments on the bars represent the proportion working in each hourly range, with the shorter working week being in blue colours to the left. The grey box within each bar shows the average number of hours per week, which is written on the box.

The occupations where more people worked over 48 hours a week (shown by the dark right ends of the bars) were managers (37% of whom worked over 48 hours), drivers and operators (18%) and technicians and trades workers (16%).

Occupations where part-time work was more common (shown by the blue left ends of the bars) included sales workers (where 21% worked under 16 hours or two days a week), community and service workers (17%) and labourers (17%).

Working hours by occupation, Western Adelaide

Working hours by occupation, W Adel	% of workforce of Western Adelaide working these hours								unstated hours	average pw, all workers
	none, away work	1–15 hrs /wk	16–24 hours	25–34 hours	35–39hours	40 hours	41–48 hours	over 48 hours		
managers	3%	2%	3%	4%	12%	18%	19%	37%	1%	44.4 hrs
professionals	4%	6%	8%	10%	21%	20%	14%	16%	1%	37.7 hrs
technicians & trades workers	3%	3%	3%	5%	27%	23%	17%	16%	2%	40.1 hrs
community & service workers	4%	17%	13%	20%	17%	11%	7%	8%	2%	30.4 hrs
administrative workers	3%	8%	11%	12%	27%	18%	11%	9%	1%	34.8 hrs
sales workers	3%	21%	12%	12%	16%	14%	9%	11%	2%	30.8 hrs
drivers & operators	3%	4%	4%	7%	28%	18%	16%	18%	2%	39.9 hrs
labourers	3%	17%	9%	12%	25%	14%	9%	8%	2%	32.0 hrs
not clear	4%	7%	4%	6%	23%	18%	13%	19%	5%	38.8 hrs
all occupations	3%	9%	7%	10%	22%	18%	13%	16%	2%	36.9 hrs
stnd dev'n	0%	7%	4%	5%	6%	4%	4%	10%	0%	5.1 hrs

Working hours where the percentage of workers is unusually high are in bold and shaded green; where results are low, they are shaded lighter orange. Source: WPP 2006 Table W17.

Labour demand and supply

Labour balance by age

The balance between local labour supply (working residents) and demand (local jobs) is a useful indicator of where job opportunities might lie. A surplus labour supply means that some residents have to work outside the locality; a labour deficit means that workers come into the area to fill local jobs.

In Western Adelaide in 2006, there were 90,010 working residents and 108,642 local workers (jobs). While many residents worked within Western Adelaide, the difference means that Western Adelaide has a net deficit of 18,632 workers, equivalent to 17% of the local jobs.

Western Adelaide's labour supply and demand is illustrated in the left graph, by the age of workers. The narrow solid bars represent the number of local workers (jobs); the wider background bars represent the working residents. If the darker 'jobs' bar is shorter than the lighter 'workers' bar, there is a labour surplus – labour supply from working residents exceeds labour demand from local jobs. A longer dark bar means a labour deficit, with more local jobs than working residents.

The net labour balance is illustrated in the right graph for people of different ages. Here, bars to the right mean a labour surplus, bars to the left mean a jobs surplus. The longest bar to the right, for example, shows there was a labour surplus of 45 among those aged 75+ years, with 12 too many males and 33 too many females for the number of local jobs. The longest bar to the left, for example, shows there was a job surplus of 5,749 among those aged 45–54 years with 5,270 too many male-filled jobs and 479 too many female-filled jobs for the number of local workers.

Labour supply and demand, W Adel / Labour balance
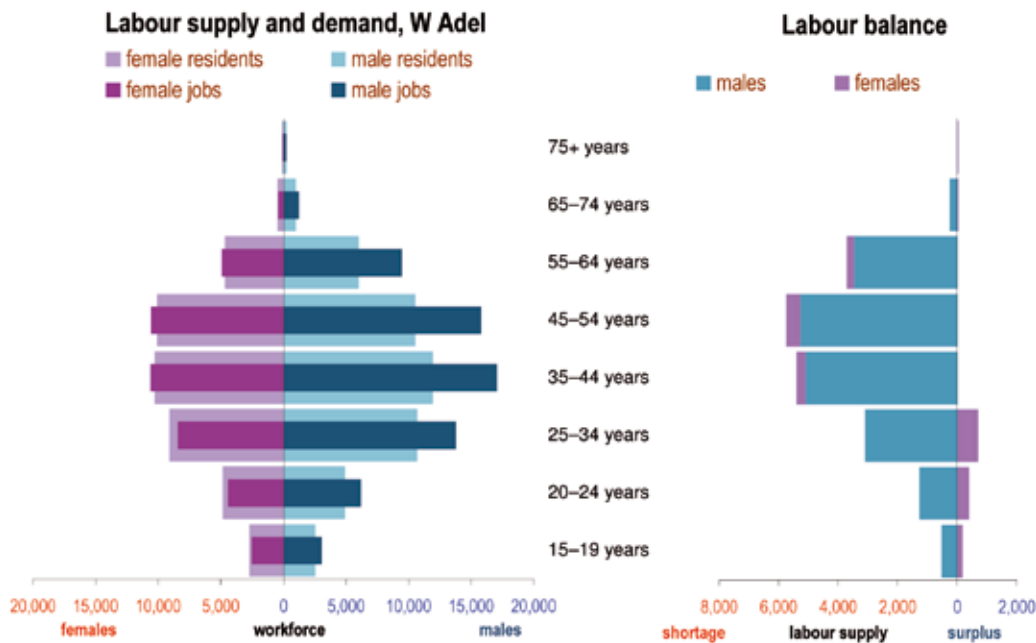
Ages of workers & employed residents	W Adel employed residents			W Adel workforce			labour surplus / (shortage)			working residents as % workforce
	males	females	workers	males	females	workers	males	females	workers	
15–19 years	2,533	2,711	5,244	3,065	2,532	5,597	(532)	179	(353)	94%
20–24 years	4,911	4,820	9,731	6,188	4,422	10,610	(1,277)	398	(879)	92%
25–34 years	10,689	9,123	19,812	13,781	8,419	22,200	(3,092)	704	(2,388)	89%
35–44 years	11,943	10,277	22,220	17,030	10,588	27,618	(5,087)	(311)	(5,398)	80%
45–54 years	10,534	10,077	20,611	15,804	10,556	26,360	(5,270)	(479)	(5,749)	78%
55–64 years	5,990	4,663	10,653	9,448	4,916	14,364	(3,458)	(253)	(3,711)	74%
65–74 years	973	470	1,443	1,216	426	1,642	(243)	44	(199)	88%
75+ years	207	89	296	195	56	251	12	33	45	118%
all workers	47,780	42,230	90,010	66,727	41,915	108,642	(18,947)	315	(18,632)	83%

Source: WPP 2006 Table 01; BCP 2006 Table B41.

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Our Services & Programs

Northern Territory

- Australian Apprenticeship Access Program

Queensland

- Job Services Australia
- Disability Employment Services
- Australian Apprenticeship Access Program
- Youth Connections
- Community Support Service
- With potential expansion into Labour Hire in 2010–2011

NSW & ACT

- Job Services Australia
- Disability Employment Services
- Comcare
- Australian Apprenticeship Access Program
- Group Training in the Trade Pre-Vocational Program
- RecruitFLEX
- Youth Connections
- Community Support Service
- Volunteer Home Visiting Service
- Links to Learning
- Drug & Alcohol
- Aboriginal Reconnect Service
- Pre-School
- Youth Centres
- Youth Refuge
- Eurobodalla Aboriginal Youth Project

South Australia

- Job Services Australia
- Disability Employment Services
- WorkCover
- Australian Apprenticeship Access Program
- Innovative Community Action Networks
- With potential expansion into Labour Hire in 2010–2011

Tasmania

- Job Services Australia
- Learning & Training
- RecruitFLEX
- Indigenous Employment Programs
- Community Services

Victoria

- Job Services Australia
- Disability Employment Services
- Comcare
- Australian Apprenticeship Access Program
- With potential expansion into Labour Hire in 2010–2011

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