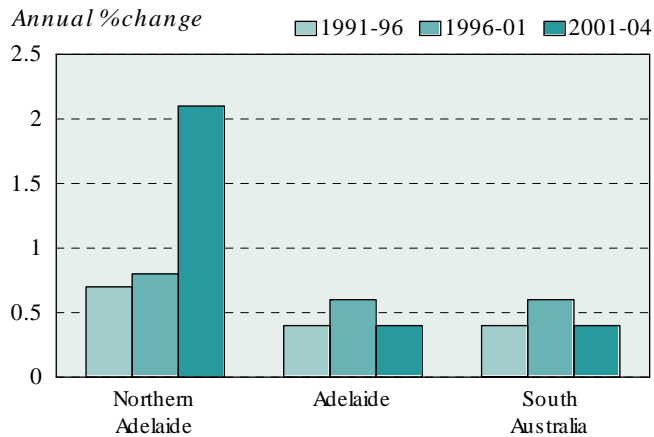


## APPENDIX C – Population Profile of Northern Adelaide

### Population

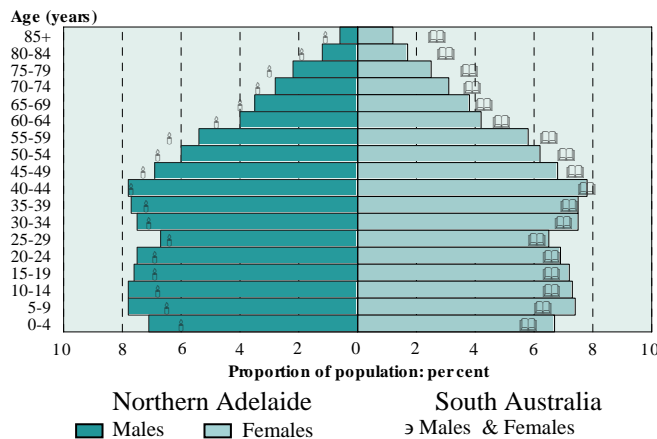
Northern Adelaide had an Estimated Resident Population of 208,737 at 30 June 2004.

**Figure 1: Annual population change, Northern Adelaide, Adelaide and South Australia, 1991 to 1996, 1996 to 2001 and 2001 to 2004**



Over the five years from 1991 to 1996, Northern Adelaide's population increased by 0.7% on average each year, above that in Adelaide (0.4%) and South Australia (0.4%). From 1996 to 2001, the annual percentage increase in Northern Adelaide was 0.8%, again higher than in Adelaide and South Australia (0.6%). The growth rate of 2.1% per year from 2001 to 2004 was substantially higher than the annual increases for Adelaide and South Australia (both 0.4%).

**Figure 2: Population in Northern Adelaide and South Australia, by age and sex, 2004**



The relatively youthful age structure of the Northern Adelaide population is evident from the population pyramid. The most notable differences in age structure when compared to South Australia overall, are:

- at younger ages – higher proportions of children aged 0 to 14 years and young people aged 15 to 24 years;
- from 30 to 44 years - more people at these ages, with the 40-44 year age group the transition between the younger (relatively larger) and older (relatively smaller) populations; and
- at older ages – lower proportions of males and females from 45 years of age.

**Table 1: Population by age, Northern Adelaide, Adelaide and South Australia, 2004**

Age group (years)	Northern Adelaide		Adelaide		South Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-14	45,873	22.0	200,696	17.9	285,750	18.6
15-24	30,482	14.6	156,693	14.0	204,199	13.3
25-44	61,434	29.4	317,340	28.3	425,812	27.8
45-64	47,351	22.7	279,193	24.9	386,313	25.5
65-74	13,838	6.6	83,044	7.4	115,986	7.6
75-84	7,840	3.8	65,051	5.8	86,662	5.7
85+	1,909	0.9	21,169	1.9	28,005	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>208,727</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,123,186</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,532,727</b>	<b>100.0</b>

As shown in the age-sex pyramid above, Northern Adelaide has more children aged 0 to 14 years (22.0%) and young people aged 15 to 24 years (17.9%) than South Australia as a whole (with 18.6%, and 13.3%) (Table 1). Conversely, the proportions of the population aged 45 years and over were lower than those for South Australia.

Almost one tenth (9.7%) of the population of Northern Adelaide were born overseas in predominantly non-English speaking countries, and had been resident in Australia for five years or more (Table 2) slightly below the level in Adelaide (10.7%).

Recent arrivals (those resident in Australia for less than five years) from non-English speaking countries comprised 0.6% of Northern Adelaide's population, less than half the level in Metropolitan Adelaide of 1.5%.

Of these residents, 2.3% had poor proficiency in English (determined when people aged five years and over born overseas in predominantly non-English speaking countries reported in the 2001 Census as speaking another language, and speaking English 'not well' or 'not at all'), comparable to the rates for Metropolitan Adelaide (2.3%) and higher than for South Australia overall (1.8%).

**Table 2: Non-English speaking born, Northern Adelaide, Adelaide and South Australia, 2001**

People born in predominantly non-English speaking countries	Northern Adelaide		Adelaide		South Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Resident in Australia for five years or more	19,103	9.7	115,311	10.7	129,414	8.8
Resident in Australia for less than five years	1,223	0.6	16,021	1.5	17,145	1.2
Poor proficiency in English <sup>1</sup>	4,225	2.3	23,530	2.3	24,927	1.8

<sup>1</sup> Calculated for persons aged five years and over who reported speaking another language, and speaking English 'not well' or 'not at all'

## Socioeconomic status

The indicators presented in this section describe geographic variations in the distribution of the population for a number of key socioeconomic influences which impact on the health and wellbeing of populations.

- ⇒ Northern Adelaide had a markedly higher proportion of single parent families (14.9%) compared to Metropolitan Adelaide as a whole (11.5%) and almost twice the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (1.9% compared to 1.1% in Metropolitan Adelaide) (
- ⇒ Figure 3, Table 3).
- ⇒ Full-time secondary school education participation of 16 year olds living in Northern Adelaide (73.0%) was lower than the rate for Metropolitan Adelaide (80.8%).
- ⇒ The unemployment rate in Northern Adelaide (10.7%) was over one and a half times that in either Metropolitan Adelaide (6.6%) or South Australia (6.5%).
- ⇒ The proportion of jobless families, with children under 15 years of age, in Northern Adelaide (27.9%) was substantially higher than in Metropolitan Adelaide (19.2%) or South Australia (18.7%).
- ⇒ A slightly higher proportion of the Northern Adelaide's households received rent assistance from Centrelink (12.7%) compared to Metropolitan Adelaide (12.6%) and South Australia (12.0%), and there were markedly more dwellings rented from the State Housing Authority (12.7%, compared to 8.0% in Adelaide). Thus, almost equal numbers of dwellings rented by low income families were rented from the SA Housing Trust, or rented from private landlords with Federal Government support.
- ⇒ The proportion of dwellings with no access to a motor vehicle (10.0%) was consistent with the rates for Metropolitan Adelaide (10.9%) and South Australia (9.9%).

⇒ Northern Adelaide had notably lower proportions of the population who reported using, at home, a computer (36.2%) or the Internet (21.3 %), when compared to Metropolitan Adelaide (42.4% and 27.7%) or South Australia (40.7% and 25.6%). .

These socioeconomic indicators show Northern Adelaide to comprise a population of relatively low socioeconomic status.

**Figure 3: Socio-demographic indicators, Northern Adelaide, Adelaide and South Australia, 2001**

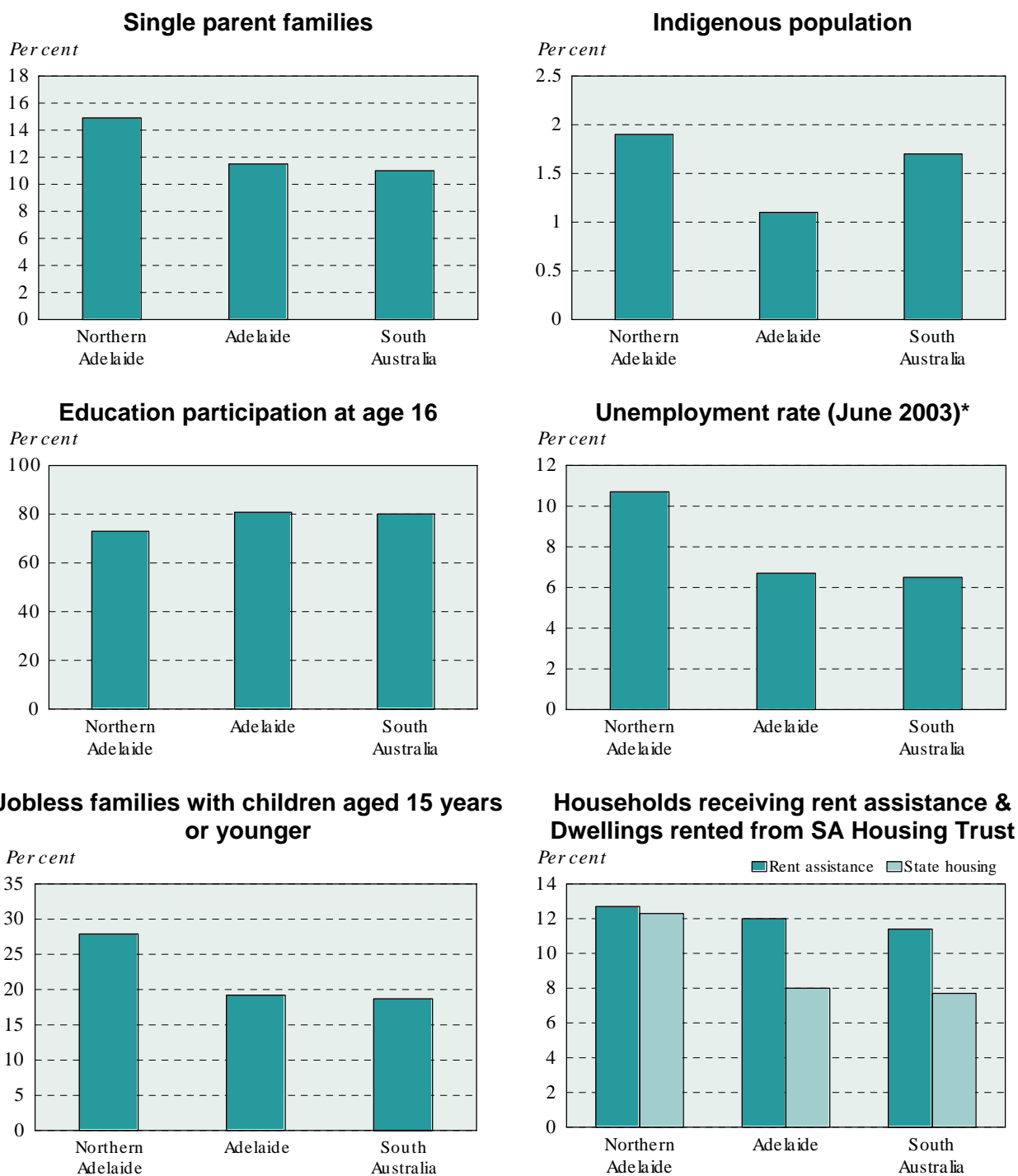
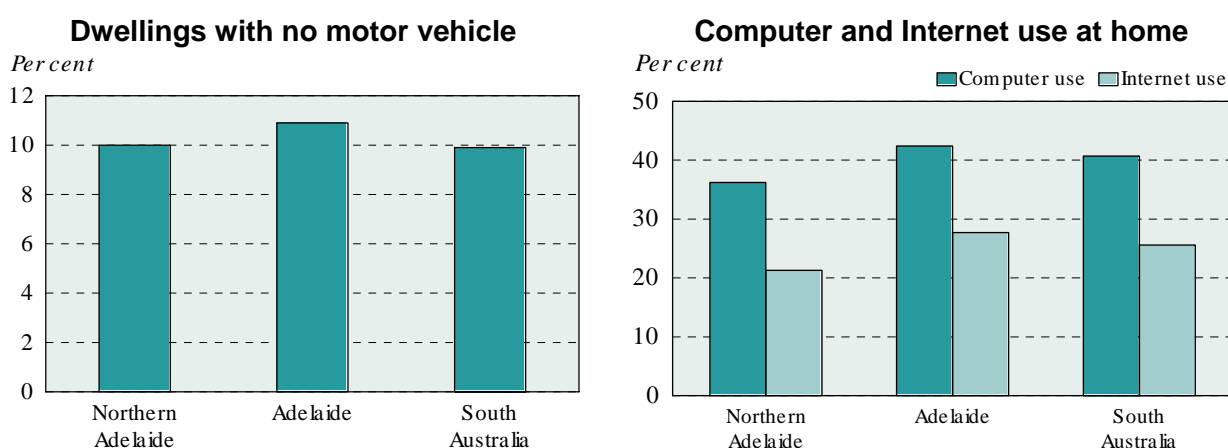


Figure 3 continued



\* Includes Indigenous population receiving unemployment payments through the CDEP scheme

Table 3: Socio-demographic indicators, Northern Adelaide, Adelaide and South Australia, 2001

Indicator	Northern Adelaide		Adelaide		South Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Single parent families	8,072	14.9	33,390	11.5	43,741	11.0
Indigenous	3,788	1.9	11,940	1.1	25,542	1.7
Full-time secondary school education at age 16	2,273	73.0	11,931	80.8	16,341	80.1
Jobless families	6,782	27.9	21,478	19.2	29,203	18.7
Households receiving rent assistance from Centrelink	9,024	12.7	53,090	12.6	68,260	12.0
Dwellings rented from the SA Housing Trust	8,885	12.3	34,396	8.0	44,684	7.7
Dwellings with no motor vehicle	7,258	10.0	46,748	10.9	58,065	9.9
Computer use at home	70,721	36.2	451,684	42.4	594,355	40.7
Internet use at home	41,708	21.3	296,915	27.7	375,604	25.6

The unemployment rate of 10.7% in Northern Adelaide was substantially higher than the rates for Adelaide (6.6%) and South Australia (6.5%) (

Figure 3, Table 4). The labour force participation rate (69.1%) and female labour force participation rate (56.2%) were both much lower than those for Adelaide (75.3% and 70.9%) and South Australia (75.3% and 70.4%).

Table 4: Unemployment and labour force participation, Northern Adelaide, Adelaide and South Australia, 2003

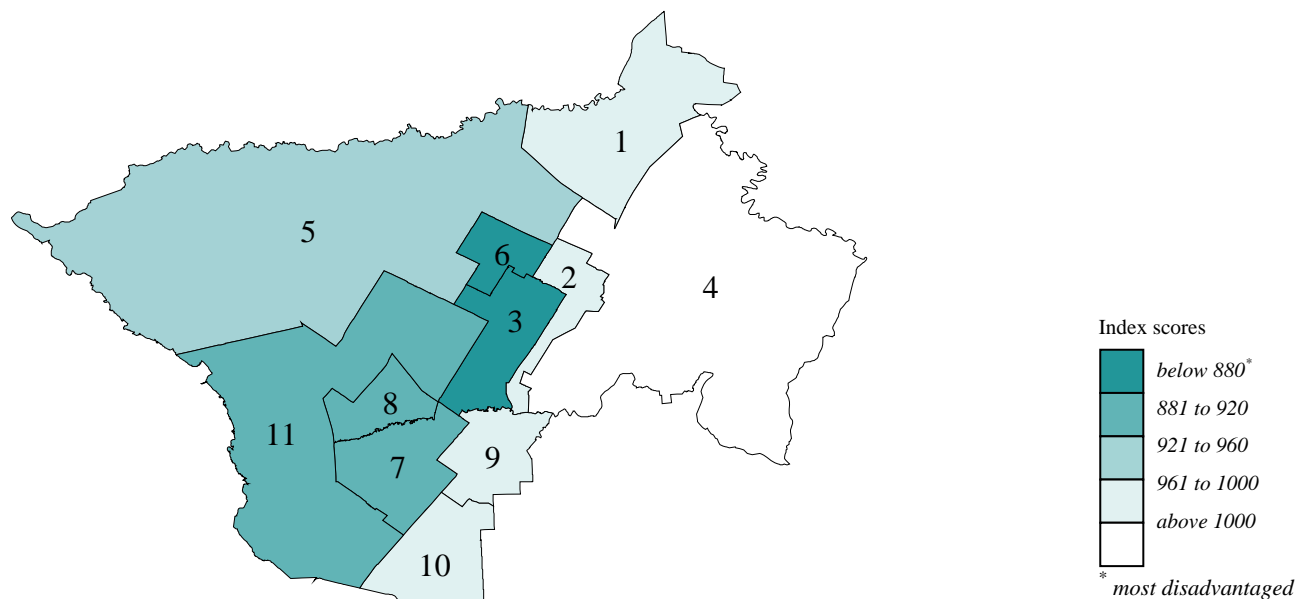
Labour force indicators	Northern Adelaide		Adelaide		South Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Unemployment rate	10,125	10.7	37,464	6.6	49,292	6.5
Labour force participation	94,876	69.1	569,063	75.3	761,964	75.3
Female labour force participation (2001)	27,480	56.2	191,920	70.9	254,312	70.4

## Summary of the socioeconomic ranking of SLAs

Following the 2001 Census, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) produced four socio-economic indexes for areas (SEIFA) which describe aspects of the socioeconomic profile of populations in areas. The scores for these indexes for each Statistical Local Area (SLA) and local government (LGA) in Northern Adelaide are shown in the supporting information 'Notes on the Data', *Table C*, in the final section of this report. SLAs are described in *Figure 4*, below.

Northern Adelaide's Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) score is 918, below the averages for Adelaide (1006) and South Australia (1000); this highlights the relatively lower socioeconomic status profile of the Northern Adelaide population. There are also notable variations in the IRSD at the SLA level. Index scores range from low scores of 758 in Playford – West Central and 803 in Playford – Elizabeth, to a high of 1083 in Playford – Hills. Readers should be aware that these average score for SLAs are comprised of smaller areas (e.g. suburbs) with higher and lower scores – that is, the SLAs are not homogenous areas.

**Figure 4: Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage by SLA, Northern Adelaide, 2001**



### Alphabetical key to Statistical Local Areas, Northern Adelaide, 2001

Gawler	1	Salisbury - Central	7
Playford - East Central	2	Salisbury - Inner North	8
Playford - Elizabeth	3	Salisbury - North-East	9
Playford - Hills	4	Salisbury - South-East	10
Playford - West	5	Salisbury Balance	11
Playford - West Central	6		

## Self-reported health

### *Prevalence estimates: self-reported health*

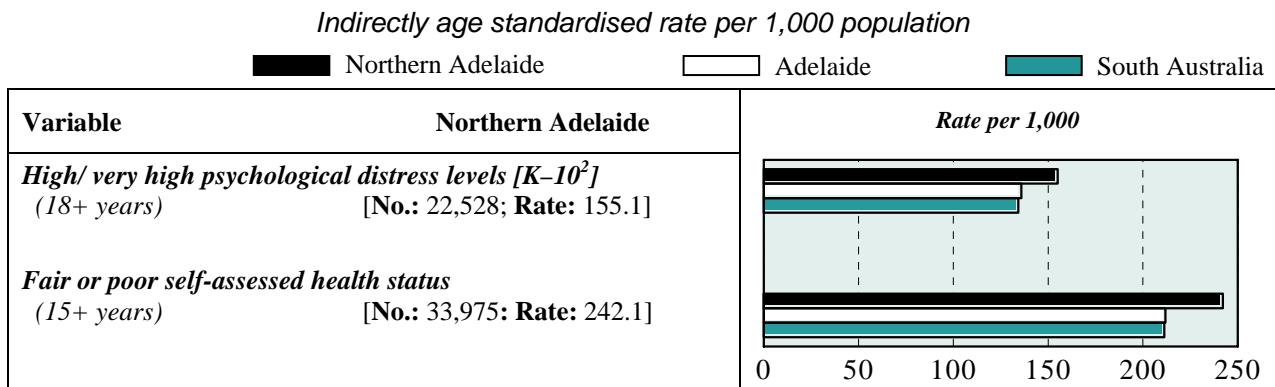
The 2001 National Health Survey, conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, included two measures of self-reported health: estimates have been made from the national data for these measures at the SLA level.

One of these measures is the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale–10 items (K-10). This is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on 10 questions about negative emotional states in the four weeks prior to interview, asked of respondents 18 years and over (ABS 2002). It is reported as a level of psychological distress, from low, through moderate and high, to very high. The other asks respondents aged 15 years and over to rate their health on a scale from ‘excellent’, through ‘very good’, ‘good’ and ‘fair’, to ‘poor’ health.

The population of Northern Adelaide aged 18 years and over is estimated to have notably more people with high or very high psychological distress levels as measured by the K-10, compared to South Australia as a whole, with rates of 155.1 and 134.3, respectively (*Figure 5*). The population aged 15 years and over estimated to have reported their health as ‘fair’ or ‘poor’ is also substantially higher than the State average, with rates of 242.1 and 211.3, respectively.

The data on which this figure is based are in *Table B* in the ‘Notes on the Data’ Section of this report.

**Figure 5: Estimates<sup>1</sup> of measures of self-reported health, Northern Adelaide, Adelaide and South Australia, 2001**

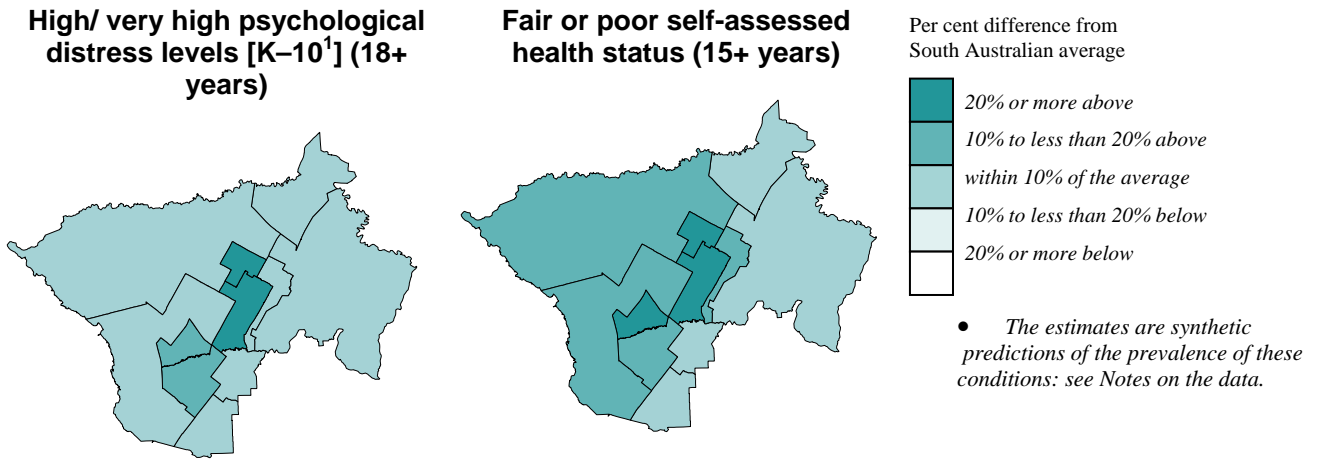


<sup>1</sup> Estimated number ('No.') is a weighted estimate of the number of people in Northern Adelaide reporting under these measures and is derived from synthetic predictions from the 2001 NHS

<sup>2</sup> Kessler 10

The following maps provide details of the geographic distribution, at the SLA level, of the estimated prevalence of self-reported health in Northern Adelaide (*Figure 6*).

**Figure 6: Estimates\* of measures of self-reported health by SLA, Northern Adelaide, 2001**



<sup>1</sup> Kessler 10

See map in *Figure 4* for SLA names

## Notes on the data

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### Data sources and notes

Unless stated otherwise, references to 'Adelaide' relate to the Adelaide Statistical Division. Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) are areas used for the presentation of statistics. In Northern Adelaide, Gawler LGA is also an SLA: other SLAs in this region are smaller than the local government area in which they fall – and in each case, the SLA includes the name of the LGA.

### Data sources

Table A details the data sources for the material presented in this profile.

**Table A: Data sources**

Section	Source
<b>Socio-demographic profile</b>	
Figures 1 and 2; Table 1	Estimated Resident Population, ABS, 30 June for the periods shown
Tables 2, 3 and 4; Figures 3 and 4	Data were extracted by postal area from the ABS Population Census 2001 <sup>1</sup> , except for the following indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>Indigenous</i> – Experimental estimates of the population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, ABS 2001 (unpublished)</li><li>- <i>Full-time secondary education participation at age 16</i> – Census 2001 (unpublished)</li><li>- <i>Households receiving rent assistance</i> – Centrelink, December Quarter 2001 (unpublished)</li><li>- <i>Unemployment rate / Labour force participation</i> – extracted from <i>Small Area Labour Markets Australia</i>, June Quarter 2003, Department of Employment and Workplace Relations and supplemented with data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people receiving payments under the Community Development Employment Program</li></ul>
Map 1; Table	ABS SEIFA package, Census 2001
<b>Self-reported health<sup>2</sup></b>	
Figures 6, 7 and 8; Maps 2, 3 and 4; Table	Estimated from 2001 National Health Survey (NHS), ABS (unpublished)

<sup>1</sup> All data extracted from Usual Residents Profile, except for data variables only released in the Basic Community Profile

<sup>2</sup> See notes below

### Data notes

The data for self-reported health for SLAs have been estimated from the 2001 National Health Survey (NHS), conducted by the ABS. The NHS sample includes the majority of people living in private households, but excludes people in 'special' dwellings, including hospitals, nursing homes, prisons.

The data are self-reported data, reported to interviewers in the 2001 NHS. Table B includes notes relevant to this data.

**Table B: Notes on estimates of chronic diseases and associated risk factors**

Indicator	Notes on the data
<b>Estimates of measures of self-reported health</b> ( <i>Figures 5 and 6, Section 2.1.1.4</i> )	
Very high psychological distress levels (K10)	- Derived from the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale-10 items (K-10), which is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on 10 questions about negative emotional states in the 4 weeks prior to interview. High' and 'Very high' distress are the highest level of distress category (of a total of four categories including 'Low' and 'Medium' psychological distress)
Fair or poor self-assessed health status	- Respondent's general assessment of their own health, against a five point scale from excellent through to poor – 'fair' or 'poor' being the two lowest in the scale

**Note:** For a full description, refer to *ABS 2001 National Health Survey, Cat. No. 4364.0* and *ABS 2001 Health Risk Factors, Cat. No. 4812.0*

## Supporting information

### A definition of population health

Population health, in the context of general practice, has been defined<sup>1</sup> as:

*"The prevention of illness, injury and disability, reduction in the burden of illness and rehabilitation of those with a chronic disease. This recognises the social, cultural and political determinants of health. This is achieved through the organised and systematic responses to improve, protect and restore the health of populations and individuals. This includes both opportunistic and planned interventions in the general practice setting."*

The key determinants of health are social support networks, employment and working conditions, social environments, physical environments, geographical isolation, personal health practices, healthy child development, ageing and disability, biology and genetic endowment, health services, gender and culture.

In the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander context this means that a population health approach to health services will assist in ensuring "that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people enjoy a healthy life equal to that of the general population, that is enshrined by a strong living culture, dignity and justice".<sup>2</sup> This recognises the importance of achieving improvements to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health and respects the particular health issues facing Indigenous people.

<sup>1</sup> "The role of general practice in population health – A Joint Consensus Statement of the General Practice Partnership Advisory Council and the National Public Health Partnership Group" (Joint Advisory Group on General Practice and Population Health 2001)

<sup>2</sup> As defined in the Strategic Framework for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health

### SEIFA scores

Following the 2001 Census, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) produced four socioeconomic indexes for areas (SEIFA). The indexes describe various aspects of

the socioeconomic make-up of populations in areas, using data collected in the 2001 Census.

The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (labelled 'Disadvantage' in *Table C*) includes all variables that either reflect or measure disadvantage. The Index of Advantage/Disadvantage is used to rank areas in terms of both advantage and disadvantage: any information on advantaged persons in an area will offset information on disadvantaged persons in the area. The Index of Economic Resources and the Index of Education and Occupation were targeted towards specific aspects of advantage/disadvantage.

For further information on the composition and calculation of these indexes see the ABS Information Paper ABS Cat No. 2039.0 available on the ABS web site [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au). The scores for these indexes for each Statistical Local Area (SLA) or part SLA in Northern Adelaide are shown in *Table C*.

**Table C: SEIFA scores by SLA, Northern Adelaide, 2001**

SLA/ LGA code	SLA/ LGA name	Index score			
		Disadvantage	Advantage	Economic Resources	Education & Occupation
<b>42030</b>	<b>Gawler</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>951</b>
45681	Playford - East Central	987	947	982	912
45683	Playford - Elizabeth	803	821	860	824
45684	Playford - Hills	1083	1045	1026	1026
45686	Playford - West	943	904	929	887
45688	Playford - West Central	758	794	861	783
<b>45680</b>	<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>856</b>
47141	Salisbury - Central	893	887	918	875
47143	Salisbury - Inner North	887	877	931	849
47144	Salisbury - North-East	975	942	964	922
47146	Salisbury - South-East	968	932	941	925
47148	Salisbury - Balance	915	918	975	890
<b>47140</b>	<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>894</b>

## Supporting data

Figure 4 is based on data in *Table D*.

**Table D: Estimates of chronic disease and associated risk factors, Northern Adelaide, Adelaide and South Australia, 2001**

*Indirectly age standardised rate*

SLA/ LGA	High/Very high psychological distress levels (18+ years)	Fair or poor self-assessed health status (15+ years)
Gawler LGA	136.4	218.0
Playford - East Central	143.6	237.4
Playford - Elizabeth	185.1	262.7
Playford - Hills	123.1	183.5
Playford - West	145.6	251.0
Playford - West Central	176.0	263.1
Playford LGA	164.5	251.8
Salisbury - Central	161.3	248.8
Salisbury - Inner North	165.0	268.4
Salisbury - North-East	139.7	224.3
Salisbury - South-East	146.8	227.5
Salisbury - Balance	146.6	249.5
Salisbury LGA	152.7	240.7
Northern Adelaide	155.1	242.1
Adelaide	135.9	211.8
South Australia	134.3	211.3