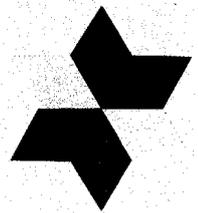


From the Office of the Mayor



City of
NORWOOD
&
PAYNEHAM
ST PETERS

24 March 1999

Redistribution Committee of the Australian Electoral Commission
1 King William Street
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Dear Sirs

**SUGGESTIONS BY T. WORTH, MP; AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY; LIBERAL PARTY (SA);
S. PANTELIOS AND M. VIRGILI**

I refer to the suggestions made by T. Worth, MP; the Australian Labor Party; the SA Liberal Party; S. Pantelios and M. Virgili in respect to the boundaries of the Federal Electorate of Sturt.

In response to the submission and to assist the Committee in its deliberations, I wish to make a number of comments. My comments are made within the context of the criteria which are set out in the Electoral Act, namely:

- Community interests within the division, including economic, regional and social interests.
- Means of communication and travel within a division.
- Physical features and area.
- Existing boundaries of divisions

1. The City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters was created on 1 November 1997.

The creation of the new City was based upon a number of criteria as set out in the Local Government Act and in particular, Section 17B(g) of the Act which inter alia states that:

"...a Council should reflect communities of interest of an economic, recreational, social, regional or other kind and be consistent with community structures, values, expectations and aspirations."

The proposal to create the new Council underwent extensive community consultation and the necessary approval processes as set out in the Act. The new Council successfully met the relevant criteria and was subsequently approved by the Governor and proclaimed.

It is an intact and cohesive community and the Council has spent considerable funds and has put in place appropriate mechanisms to ensure its continued cohesiveness.

As part of the proposal to create the new City, a demographic analysis was undertaken by Professor Graeme Hugo. In short, this analysis shows that there is considerable commonality in the population of the new City. A copy of Professor Hugo's analysis is enclosed.

On this basis therefore, I would oppose the excising of any of the suburbs that are currently included in the Seat of Sturt as proposed by varying degrees in the suggestions by T Worth, MP; the Australian Labor Party; the Liberal Party; S. Pantelios and M. Virgili. Further, in line with the principle of maintaining a cohesive community, I strongly suggest that the suburbs of Royston Park, Joslin, St Peters and College Park be included in the Electorate of Sturt. To this end, as a point of principle, I strongly support the whole of the Norwood, Payneham and St Peters Local Government Area being included in the Electorate of Sturt.

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2. An important component of building a cohesive community is communication.

Since its formation in 1997, the Council has implemented a number of communication initiatives including Ward Forums and a quarterly newsletter.

From a communications perspective, I believe that the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters Local Government Area would benefit significantly through being contained within the Electorate of Sturt. Issues common to the Council could be much more easily addressed by a single Local Member than would be the case if the suggestions referred to were to be adopted in whole or in part.

As an illustration of the importance of communication to building a cohesive community, I refer to the local newspaper. For its purposes, Messenger Press services the area with two (2) local newspapers, the Eastern Courier and the Payneham Messenger.

The Eastern Courier is circulated within the former Kensington & Norwood Local Government Area which comprises the suburbs of Heathpool, Marryatville, Kensington, Norwood and Kent Town.

The Payneham Messenger is circulated to the former St Peters and Payneham Local Government Areas and comprise the suburbs of College Park, Evandale, Felixstow, Firlie, Glynde, Hackney, Joslin, Marden, Maylands, Payneham, Payneham South, Royston Park, St Morris, Stepney, St Peters and Trinity Gardens

This distribution has meant that issues which are common and of interest to the whole of City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters community are often not covered in both newspapers as reporting is based upon the circulation area. This has created many difficulties and in many instances has deprived the community of important information.

In response to this, the Council now produces its own newsletter.

In conclusion, I strongly believe that the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters should be contained in one electorate - the Electorate of Sturt. To continue its fragmentation as is proposed, will continue to undermine the cohesiveness that is being built and will result in confusion and will deprive the community of a common message on policy and other important debates.

Should you wish to discuss this matter further, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely



Laurie Fioravanti
MAYOR

**COMPARISON OF POPULATION
CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS
IN THE CORPORATION OF
THE TOWN OF WALKERVILLE
COMPARED WITH
NEARBY COUNCILS AND THE
ADELAIDE METROPOLITAN AREA**

**Graeme Hugo
Professor and Head
Department of Geography
University of Adelaide**

COMPARISON OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS IN THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF WALKERVILLE COMPARED WITH NEARBY COUNCILS AND THE ADELAIDE METROPOLITAN AREA

Graeme Hugo
Professor and Head
Department of Geography
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INTRODUCTION

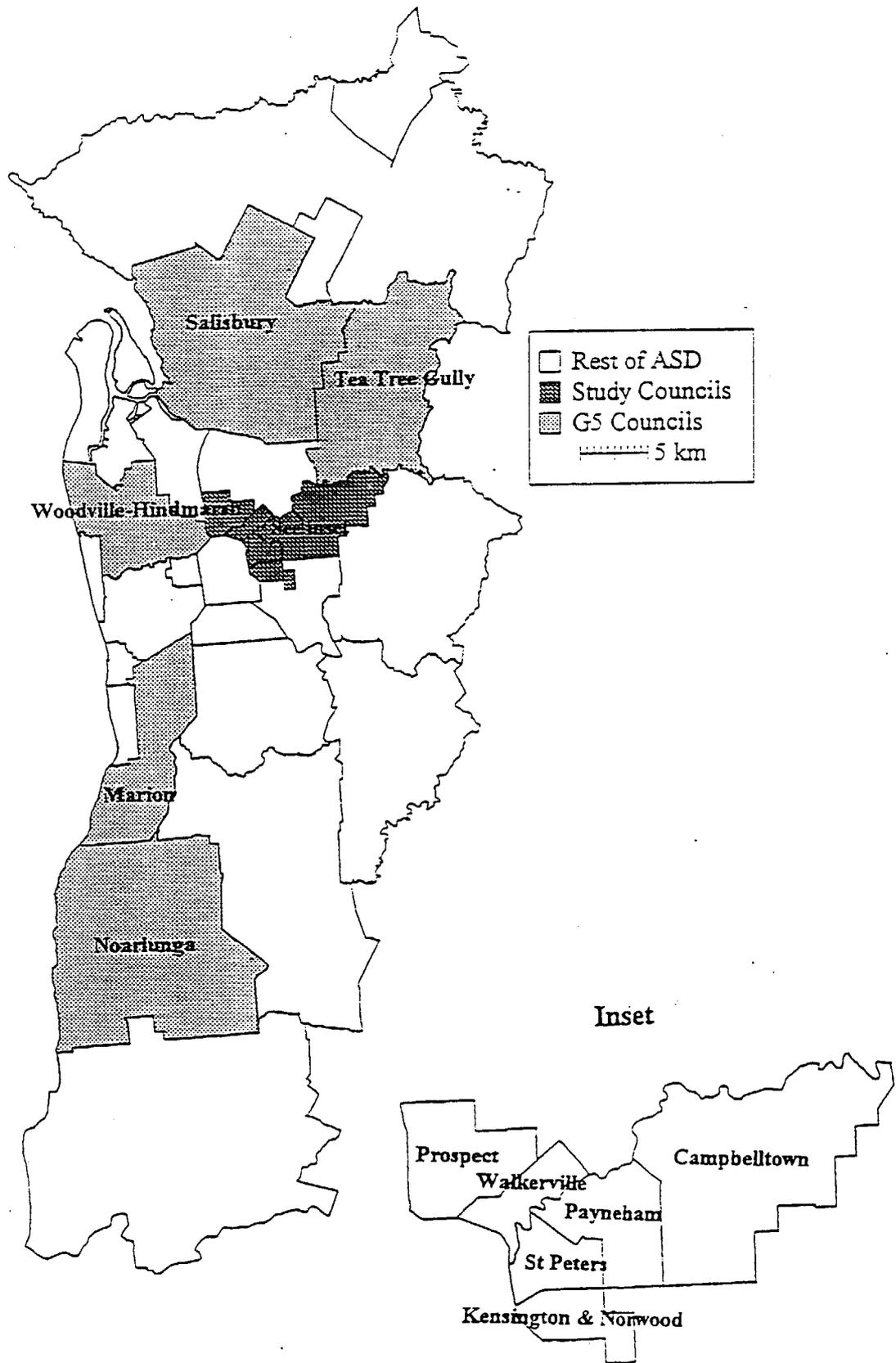
1. The present report attempts to present a demographic profile of the Corporation of the Town of Walkerville and compare this profile with
 - nearby council areas,
 - the so-called G5 councils (Marion, Tea Tree Gully, Salisbury, Hindmarsh-Woodville and Noarlunga),
 - the entire Adelaide Metropolitan Area represented as the Adelaide Statistical Division.
2. The major source of data employed here is the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. Although these data are now some four years old they are still in most cases indicative of the present situation since there has not been a great deal of change in Metropolitan Adelaide's population over this time. There are a number of other sources which can be consulted to place the present report in a wider context, especially the Social Atlas of Adelaide produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics SA Office (1993).
3. The major ways in which the demographic profiles are presented here are as follows
 - Some major indicators of the social, demographic and economic characteristics of Walkerville and the other areas are presented in Table 1 and these will be discussed in some detail in this report. This allows comparisons to be made at the local government area level.
 - In addition, a series of maps have been produced of these key indicators (Appendix A) which show the distribution of those variables at the census collection district (CD) level in Walkerville and the nearby councils of Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown (Figure 1). This allows a more fine-groomed analysis and makes possible judgements to be made as to what extent particular patterns *overlap* council boundaries.
4. It must be stressed that the analysis here is purely of population characteristics and trends. It *does not* indicate community of interest areas. All that can be derived from the analysis is similarities and differences between the various regions with respect to population characteristics so that the extent of homogeneity and heterogeneity can be established.

TABLE 1: Demographic and Socio-Economic Indicators of Walkerville and Nearby LGAs, the G5 Councils and Adelaide Metropolitan Area, 1991

	Walkerville	Prospect	St. Peter's	Kensington-Norwood	Paycham	Campbelltown	Mason, Salisbury, Tea Tree Gully, Woodville-Hindmarsh, Noarlunga	Total ASD
Total population 1994	6849	19047	8248	9090	16192	45662	464040	1076434
Total population 1991	7034	19191	8351	9058	15965	45527	447718	1057161
Annual growth rate 1991-1994	-0.66	-0.19	-0.31	+0.09	+0.35	+0.07	+0.90	+0.45
Persons per sq km	1910.42	2447.63	2166.49	2330.95	2148.88	1809.68	685.41	533.56
% 0-4 year olds	5.03	6.73	6.09	3.56	4.88	6.00	7.23	6.68
% 5-14 year olds	10.54	10.40	10.66	7.06	8.07	12.05	15.11	13.48
% 15-24 year olds	15.42	15.43	17.24	20.24	15.92	17.34	16.03	15.99
% 25-44 year olds	25.86	34.83	33.19	33.86	27.92	27.86	32.64	31.45
% 45-64 year olds	23.83	15.99	17.49	16.15	20.56	23.19	18.87	19.38
% 65+ year olds	19.98	16.13	15.66	18.66	22.32	12.82	10.11	12.99
Median age	40.63	31.65	31.56	31.89	40.96	31.38	31.06	31.32
% population change 1986-1991	-0.57	+1.65	-1.67	-1.61	-3.07	+0.38	+8.59	+4.69
% born overseas	21.17	24.56	25.42	25.41	30.01	30.63	27.54	26.08
% born in NES countries	9.83	14.98	16.24	14.05	21.70	22.63	12.62	12.99
% born in Italy	1.90	3.67	7.24	3.81	12.12	11.72	2.26	2.62
% born in Greece	0.83	2.76	1.79	1.73	1.13	1.25	0.95	1.18
% born in Germany	0.63	1.00	1.04	0.79	0.91	1.32	1.19	1.13
% born in Viet Nam	0.22	0.42	0.11	0.14	0.20	0.35	0.98	0.88
% born in SE Asia	1.23	1.34	1.29	1.59	1.70	1.86	1.97	2.04
% born in UK/Ireland	9.23	7.80	7.23	9.12	6.85	6.98	13.83	11.77
% Aboriginal/TSI	0.31	0.70	0.31	0.39	0.42	0.25	0.67	0.68
% not fluent in English (of those speaking language other than English at home)	5.15	12.67	17.25	12.22	18.48	15.16	8.52	9.59
% degree or higher	17.71	13.12	17.71	17.20	8.57	6.75	4.13	7.30
% skilled vocational qualifications	6.22	9.10	7.00	6.07	8.44	9.93	11.91	10.22
% no qualifications	51.84	55.97	52.38	53.57	61.62	63.82	65.47	62.47
% one-parent families	11.22	14.02	15.79	20.02	15.04	12.10	13.24	13.76
% couples with dependent children	36.73	35.85	35.65	27.83	29.58	38.70	42.53	39.95
% DINKS*	4.80	8.65	7.50	12.65	6.52	4.82	5.52	5.40
% household income ≤\$25,000	34.66	40.81	37.64	43.53	45.41	37.32	37.09	39.23
% individual income ≤\$12,000	41.92	45.20	45.32	45.56	50.85	46.98	46.07	46.83
% individual income >\$50,000	9.55	3.27	6.15	5.37	2.13	1.98	1.58	2.81
% managers and administrators	14.91	9.95	10.98	11.25	7.28	8.44	7.61	9.08
% tradespersons	6.70	10.90	9.18	7.70	13.47	15.16	15.82	13.59
% labourers	5.55	9.49	8.55	6.49	13.13	12.81	13.94	12.31
% employed lone parents	3.39	3.65	4.31	5.10	3.82	3.32	3.60	3.65
% mothers with dep. offspring in labour force	65.25	62.58	67.37	66.81	57.75	57.39	52.97	54.57
% unemployed	7.81	10.24	9.88	11.73	11.67	10.02	11.61	11.68
% aged 15-19 unemployed	18.93	22.52	21.15	25.94	24.34	18.70	21.97	22.69
% unemployed aged 20+	7.06	9.47	9.14	10.71	10.73	9.23	10.59	10.69
% travelled to work by car	64.12	63.83	59.25	57.98	64.29	68.86	68.74	66.28
% use public transport to work	9.04	10.08	9.14	9.98	11.60	10.42	9.59	9.33
Average persons/occupied private dwelling	2.33	2.39	2.34	1.99	2.30	2.70	2.78	2.62
% persons in medium or high density private housing	17.95	15.37	22.22	49.40	23.46	12.20	11.56	16.45
% owner-occupied dwellings	49.11	41.20	37.86	28.23	46.14	49.02	36.73	38.83
% dwellings being purchased	16.93	24.34	21.23	16.98	17.07	22.51	35.65	29.76
% dwellings being purchased with mortgage >\$775 per month	37.95	33.71	43.35	41.21	26.03	22.62	17.93	21.73
% dwellings rented - government owned	8.87	3.80	4.78	6.67	6.24	5.59	12.66	11.54
% dwellings rented - private	18.63	24.52	29.33	41.98	25.20	18.19	10.97	15.23
% dwellings, no motor vehicles	15.28	16.63	16.81	23.02	17.89	11.63	10.96	13.43

* Number of 'DINKS' from Adelaide Social Atlas.

FIGURE 1: Adelaide Statistical Division: Location of Walkerville, Nearby Council Areas and G5 Councils, 1991



POPULATION TRENDS

1. The Adelaide Statistical Division has grown at a relatively slow rate in the early 1990s expanding at an annual rate of 0.45 percent. This represents one of the slowest growth rates for the post-war period. It is interesting to note that each of the six SLAs under close study here are growing more slowly than the ASD as a whole. Indeed Walkerville, along with Prospect and St. Peters, have experienced a decline in population in the early 1990s with the rate of decrease in population being greatest in Walkerville (0.66 percent per annum).
2. These patterns were also evident in the last intercensal period - 1986-1991 - when the populations of Walkerville, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood and Payneham all decreased while those of Prospect and Campbelltown grew at well below the rate of the ASD.
3. On the other hand, the G5 councils (Marion, Salisbury, Tea Tree Gully, Woodville-Hindmarsh and Noarlunga) grew at twice the rate of the ASD during both the 1986-1991 and 1991-1994 periods.
4. Walkerville is by far the smallest of the councils under consideration here with an estimated population of 6,849 in 1994. It is interesting to note in Table 1, however, that in terms of population density (persons per square kilometre) it has less people per square km than nearby inner suburban councils such as Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood and Payneham. However, the population density is more than three times that of the G5 councils and the ASD as a whole. Overall, there is a strong similarity in population density among the six council areas being reviewed here.
5. Overall, there is a similarity in population trends in the six council areas under review despite the considerable variation in their overall population size from 6,849 (Walkerville) to 45,662 (Campbelltown). Campbelltown is the most different of the councils, having more than twice the population of the next largest (Prospect 19,047) and the lowest population density. It is a relatively stable region in terms of population numbers with the total population of the six councils barely changing at all between 1991 and 1994, increasing from 105,058 to 105,126. Over that same period the ASD population increased by 19,273 and the G5 councils by 16,322.

AGE STRUCTURE

1. The age composition of a population is very important because demand for almost all goods and services varies with age so changes and variations in the balance of different age groups in the population have important implications for shifts in the aggregate level and type of demand created for goods and services. It is important to appreciate that the age structure of areas like Walkerville are in a constant state of change as people of different ages move in and out of the area, as births are added, as deaths are subtracted and as the remaining population ages.
2. Figures 2 and 3 show the age distributions of the six council areas under review here, together with those for the total metropolitan area of Adelaide and the G5 councils as well. There are a number of patterns of significance in evidence in the diagrams as well as in the age information presented in Table 1.

FIGURE 2: Age-Sex Distributions of Study Council Areas, 1991

Source: ABS 1991 Census

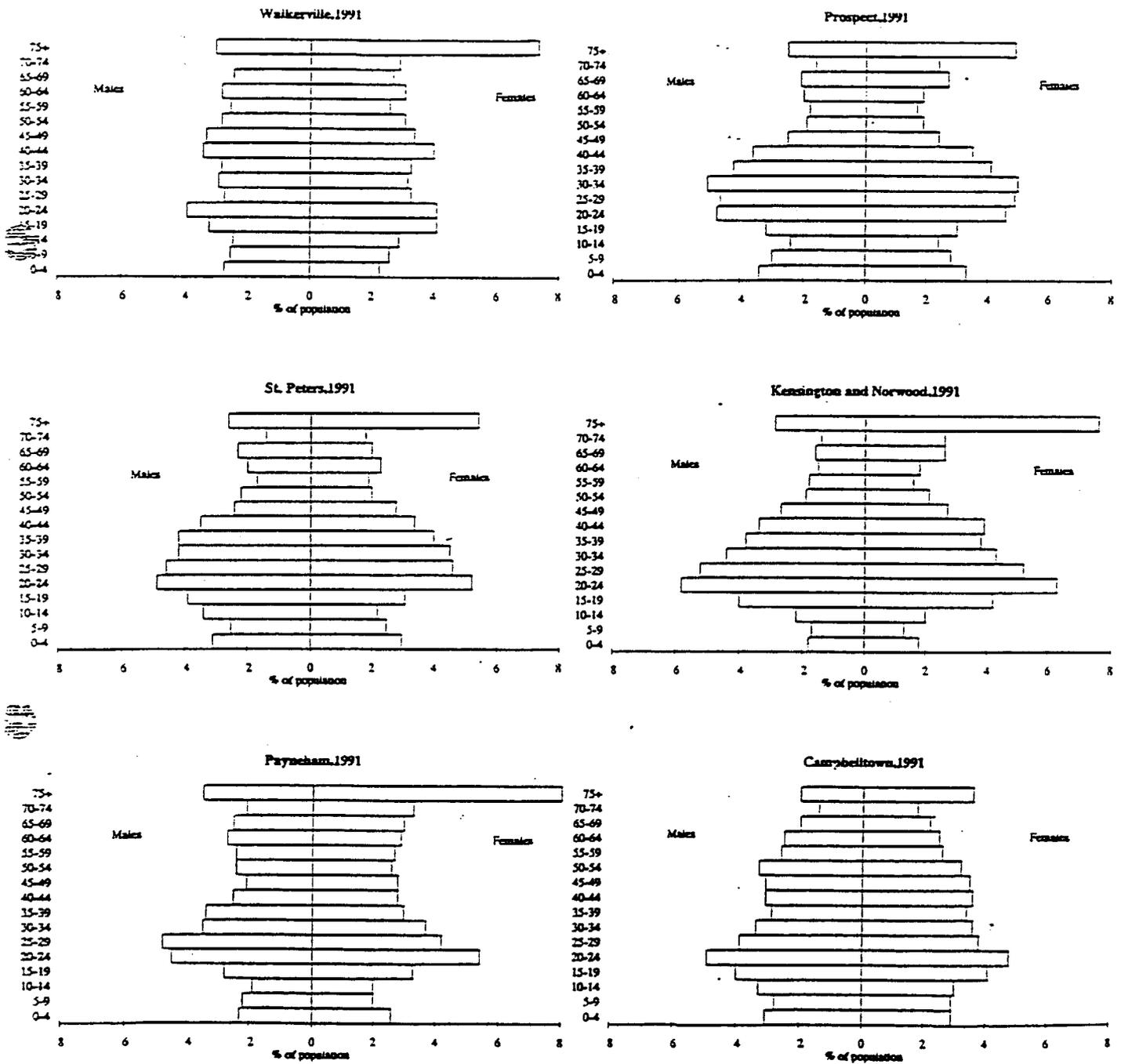
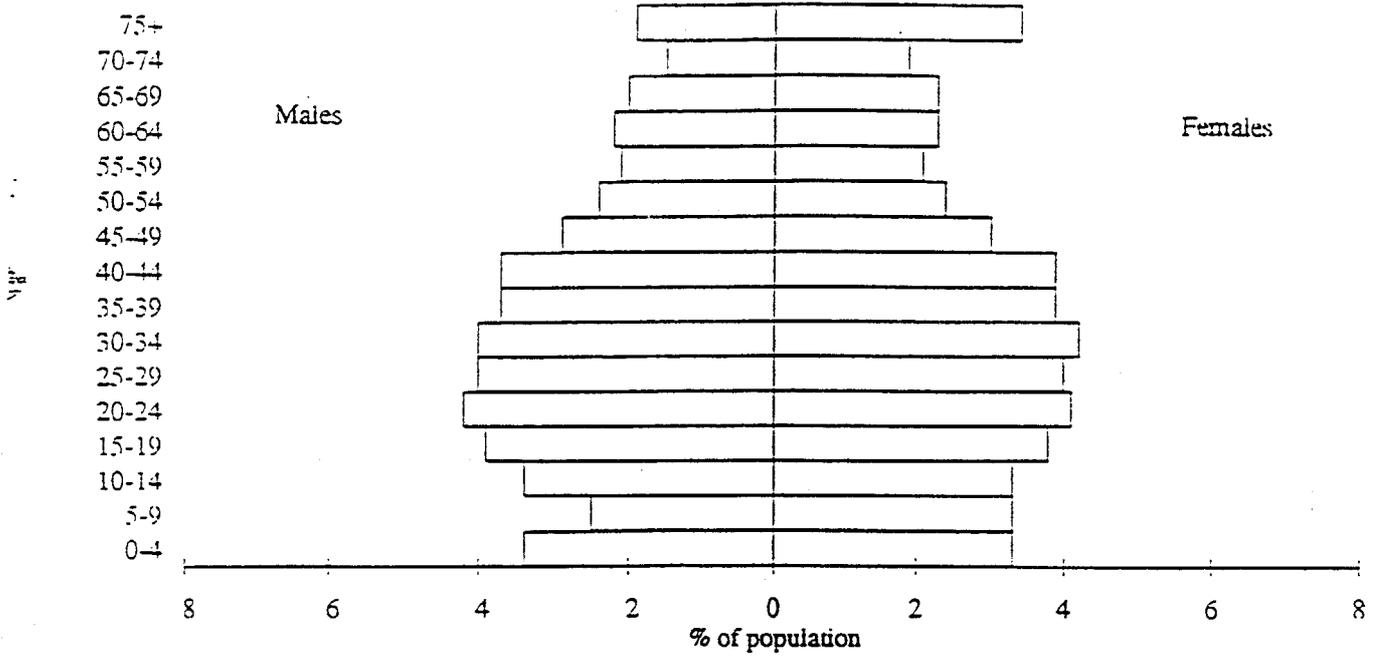


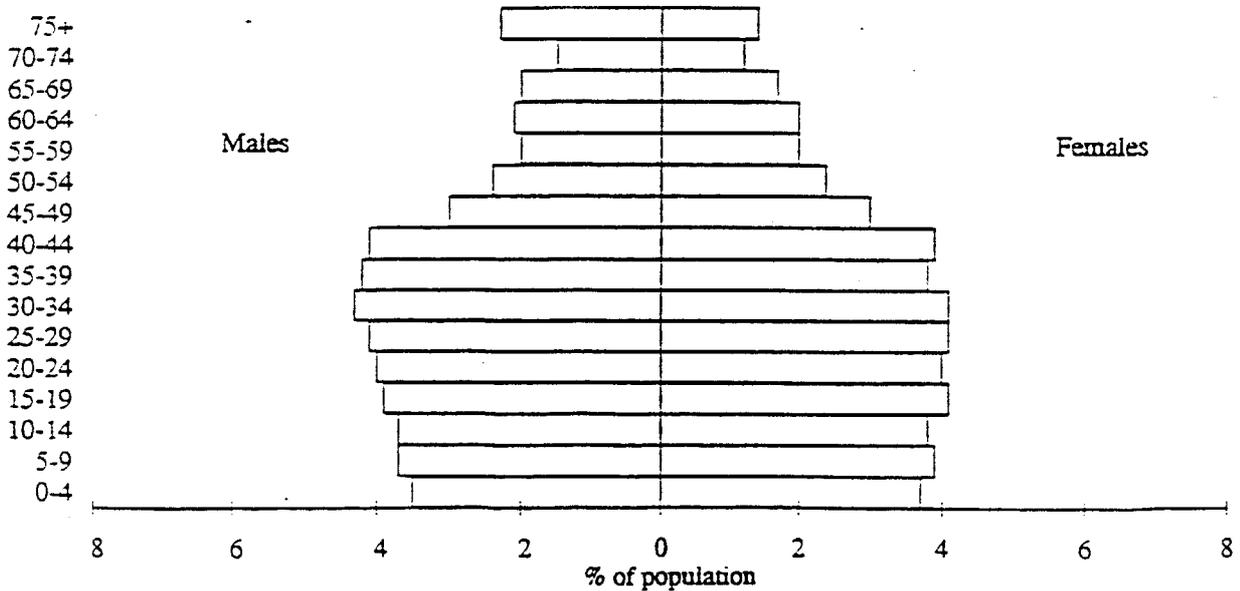
FIGURE 3: Age-Sex Distributions of Adelaide Statistical Division and G5 Councils, 1991

Source: ABS 1991 Census

Adelaide Statistical Division, 1991



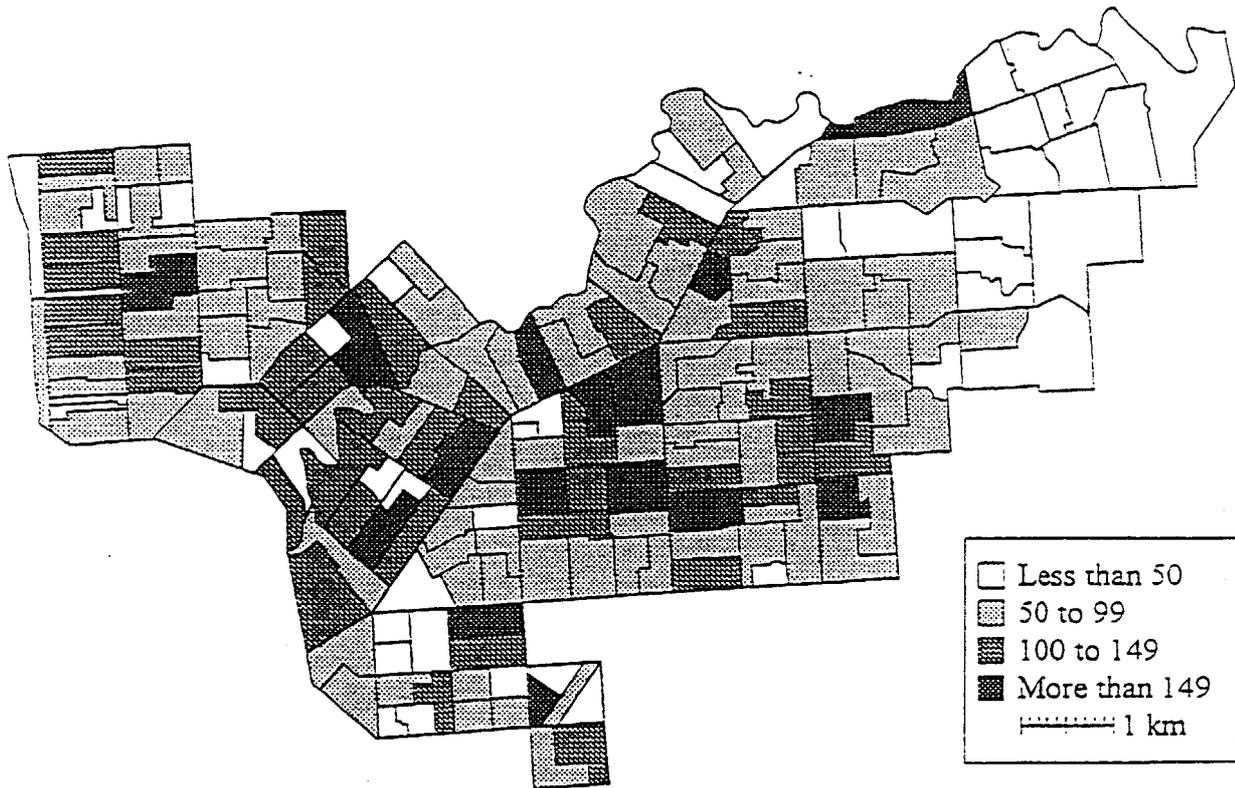
Marion-Salisbury-Tea Tree Gully-Woodville-Hindmarsh-Noariunga, 1991



3. The median age of the population of the Adelaide Statistical Division in 1991 was 31.32 years and four of the study councils have a very similar median age to the total metropolitan area - Prospect (31.65), St. Peters (31.56), Kensington-Norwood (31.89) and Campbelltown (31.38). This is also the case with the G5 councils for which the median age in 1991 was 31.06. However, Walkerville and Payneham differ significantly and have a much older age structure with median ages of 40.63 and 40.96 respectively.
4. Nevertheless, it is important to consider individual age groups in the population when comparing the various areas. Especially important here are the over 65 age category. This group is particularly important from the viewpoint of planning services. Adelaide has a higher proportion in this age group than any of the other Australian capitals (12.99 percent in 1991). However, in five of the six study council areas the proportions in this age category are significantly higher than the average for the metropolitan area. In this respect, Campbelltown is quite different to the other five councils - having slightly below the Adelaide average in the elderly age group (12.82 percent). The G5 councils have a younger age profile with 10.11 percent of their combined populations being aged 65 years or less.
5. One of the most striking similarities among Walkerville, St. Peters, Payneham, Kensington-Norwood and Prospect is their older age structures. In Payneham 22.3 percent of residents are aged 65 years or more, while in Walkerville one in five residents are in this age group. In the other three councils the percentages are 18.7 percent (Kensington-Norwood), 16.1 percent (Prospect) and 15.7 percent (St. Peters). While Campbelltown has the youngest population profile among the six areas, ageing of its population will be quite rapid over the next decade or so since 23.2 percent of its population is aged between 45 and 64 years. The growth of the aged population will also be quite rapid in the other SLAs, especially Walkerville and Payneham.
6. Figure 4 shows the distribution of the population aged 65 years and above throughout the six council areas and it can be seen that they tend to be concentrated in particular areas within each of the councils.
7. Turning to the dependent child age groups (0-14 years), all six of the councils have less than the Adelaide metropolitan average proportion in this category (20.2 percent). Again, the G5 councils' younger age structure has resulted in them having a higher proportion aged below 15 (22.3 percent). Among the six councils under study, Campbelltown again has a different pattern to the other five with 18.1 percent aged 0-14. In the remaining councils the lowest proportions in the dependent child category were in Kensington-Norwood (10.6 percent - half the Adelaide average), while Payneham (12.9 percent), Walkerville (15.6 percent), St. Peters (16.8 percent) and Prospect (17.1 percent) were well below the ASD average.
8. A distinctive feature of the age structure of the six study councils is the relatively strong representation of the 15-24 age group which comprises 16 percent of the total ASD population. Their representation in the six areas varies from 15.4 percent in Walkerville and Prospect to 20.2 percent in Kensington and Norwood. This is largely associated with the strong representation in each of the councils except Campbelltown of private rental housing, especially flats and apartments. These are favoured by young adults in the early years of leaving home.

FIGURE 4: Walkerville, Prospect, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham, St. Peters and Campbelltown CDs: Distribution of the Population Aged 65+ Years, 1991

Source: ABS 1991 Census



The strong representation of young adults, unlike many other aspects of age structure, is a persistent and continuing feature of the councils (other than Campbelltown) and this is likely to be maintained over the next decade. The typical pattern is for young adults to live in these areas in their early years of working and perhaps also in the early years of family formation but to move to the outer suburbs (usually into a home ownership situation) upon reaching the stage when they begin to have children. Hence there is a considerable turnover in the rented dwellings which means that there is little of the 'ageing in place' which characterises other parts of Adelaide, as one group of people in their early twenties are replaced by another slightly younger group. This is an important structural feature of these SLAs and is common to all of them except Campbelltown. It may be altered somewhat with urban consolidation programs but it will remain an important and strong pattern, at least over the next decade.

9. There are some interesting differences between the areas in the proportions in the prime working age groups of 25-44 who make up 31.5 percent of the ASD population and 52.6 percent of the G5 population. However, there is an 'over' representation of this group in Prospect (34.8 percent), St. Peters (33.2 percent) and Kensington-Norwood (33.9 percent). This reflects these areas' ability to attract the group that have become known as 'yuppies'. These are two-income, professional families with few, if any, children seeking an inner-suburban lifestyle through purchasing villa-type housing in the more attractive inner suburbs. Some indication of this pattern is evident in Table 1 which shows the proportion of families in each SLA who are classified by the ABS (1993) as DINKS ('Double Income No Kids'). Across the ASD some 5.4 percent of families are in this category and the proportion in the G5 councils is 5.5 percent. Within the six study councils, however, there is a substantial variation with Kensington-Norwood having more than twice the metropolitan average (12.7 percent) and Prospect (8.7), St. Peters (7.5) and Payneham (6.5) being above the average while Walkerville and Campbelltown (4.8 percent) are slightly below average.
10. Overall, in terms of age composition there would appear to be some strong similarities between Walkerville and St. Peters, Kensington and Norwood, Prospect and Payneham but some substantial differences with Campbelltown. The similarities relate to the dominance of their age structures by the elderly and young working age adults.

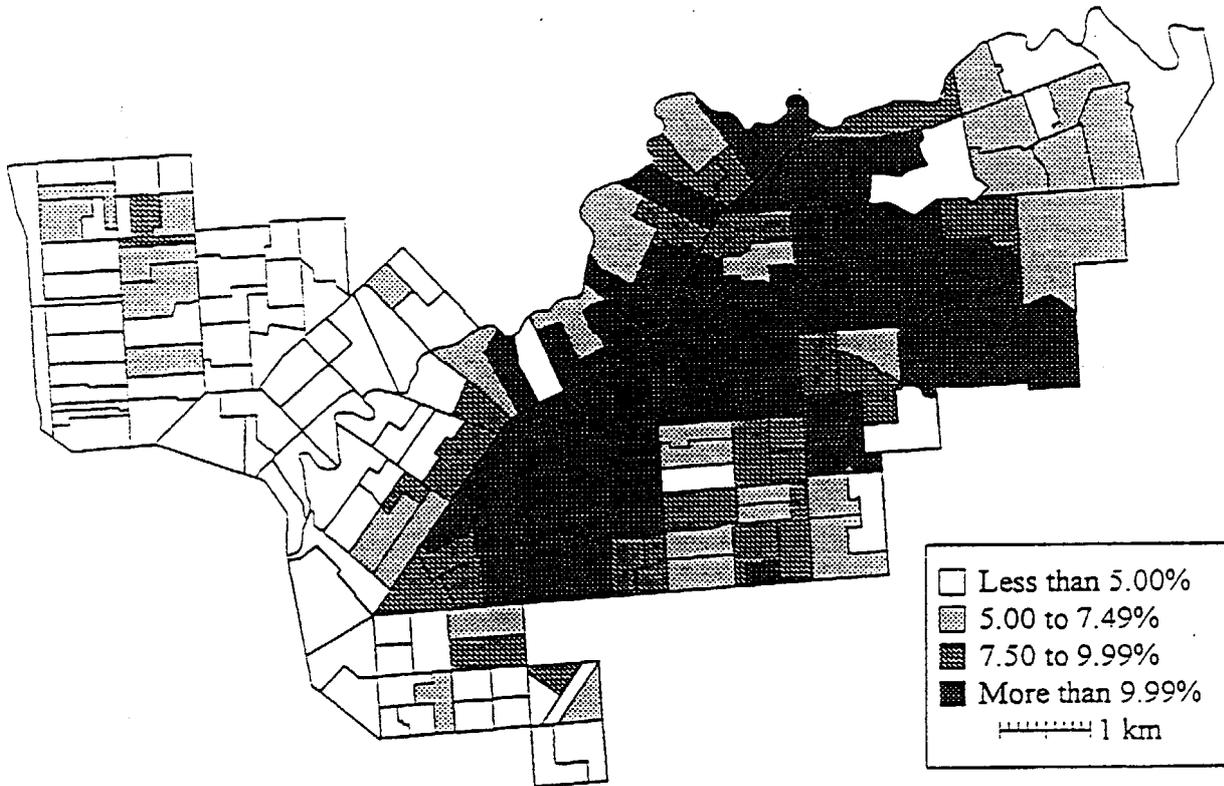
ETHNIC STRUCTURE

1. One of the distinctive features of post-war development of Australia's major metropolitan areas has been the increased heterogeneity of the populations residing in those cities. From an overwhelming dominance of Anglo-Celtic origin groups, Australian cities have become multicultural. While Adelaide has not shared in this trend to the extent of Melbourne and Sydney it has a distinctive ethnic profile which is important in planning the provision of goods and services to the community.
2. The first element of multiculturalism to consider is the important Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander group who make up 0.68 percent of the ASD population, somewhat less than their national representation. In the G5 councils they make up 0.67 percent but the proportions are very low in each of the six councils under consideration here except for Prospect where they make up 0.7 percent of the total resident population. In the other SLAs, however, the representation is around half that of the ASD average

- with the smallest representations being in Walkerville and St. Peters (0.31 percent), followed by Campbelltown (0.35), Kensington-Norwood (0.39) and Payneham (0.35).
3. The other element of ethnic diversity in Adelaide derives from immigration. Some 26.1 percent of the ASD's population was born overseas - well above the national average of 22 percent. The G5 councils have slightly above the metropolitan area average with 27.5 percent born overseas. There is some variation between the councils under study here, with Payneham and Campbelltown having well above the metropolitan average with almost a third of their residents being born overseas (30 percent and 30.6 percent respectively). The other councils are around the metropolitan average except for Walkerville which is significantly below that figure with 21.2 percent of its residents being born overseas.
 4. A better idea of ethnic heterogeneity is gauged from examining the proportion of residents born in non-English-speaking (NES) overseas nations which applies to 13 percent of all residents of ASD and 12.6 percent of those in the G5 councils. Within the six study councils there is considerable variation. Again, Payneham (21.7 percent) and Campbelltown (22.6) stand out with more than a fifth of their residents being born in a NES country. Each of the other councils have above average proportions of their residents from such origins except for Walkerville (9.8 percent) where less than a tenth of residents are from NES origins.
 5. Another dimension of this ethnicity relates to the degree of fluency of residents in the English language. Across all of Adelaide almost a tenth of residents (9.59 percent) cannot speak English or cannot speak it well. The proportion is a little lower in the G5 councils (8.52 percent). However, in all of the study councils *except* Walkerville (5.2 percent) the proportions who are not fluent in English are greater than is the case for the metropolitan area as a whole, ranging from 18.5 percent in Payneham and 17.3 percent in St. Peters to 12.2 percent in Kensington-Norwood.
 6. With respect to individual birthplace groups, by far the largest NES origin group in the six study councils (as is the case in the ASD as a whole) are the Italy-born with 8,705 persons in all at the 1991 Census, 32.4 percent of all Italy-born people living in Adelaide. Figure 5 shows the distribution of Italy-born persons throughout the six councils at the 1991 Census. Clearly the largest concentrations are in Payneham and Campbelltown where they make up 12.1 and 11.7 percent of the population respectively. Their presence in the other SLAs is substantially less, ranging from 7.2 percent in St. Peters to 3.8 percent in Kensington-Norwood and 3.7 percent in Prospect. Again, Walkerville has the lowest representation (1.9 percent). Only in Walkerville is the proportion of residents Italy-born below the metropolitan average.
 7. The second largest NES group in Adelaide, those born in Greece, are also generally overrepresented in the six study councils. They make up 1.18 percent of the metropolitan population and 0.95 percent in the G5 councils. Above average representations occurred in Prospect (2.76 percent), St. Peters (1.79), Kensington-Norwood (1.73) and Campbelltown (1.25). Only in Payneham (1.13) and once again Walkerville (0.83) are they underrepresented.
 8. The third largest NES group in Metropolitan Adelaide are the Germany-born who make up 1.13 percent of the total population (1.19 percent in the G5 councils). They are underrepresented in each of the study area councils except Campbelltown where they make up 1.32 percent of the population.

FIGURE 5: Walkerville, Prospect, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham, St. Peters and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Italy-Born Population, 1991

Source: ABS 1991 Census



9. The most substantial NES group among recently arrived migrants in Adelaide are the Vietnamese who make up 0.88 percent of the total metropolitan population (0.98 percent of the G5 councils). However, they are significantly underrepresented in the six study councils where the proportions range from 0.11 percent (St. Peters) to 0.42 percent (Prospect). This underrepresentation applies to all Southeast Asia-born groups who altogether make up 2.04 percent of Adelaide's residents (1.97 percent of the G5 councils' population). In the study councils, however, the highest representation is in Campbelltown (1.86 percent) and the lowest in St. Peters (1.29).
10. Overall, the study councils have a distinctive ethnic profile with a comparative underrepresentation of Aborigines and Asian origin groups. However, Southern European groups are strongly represented, especially those from Italy and especially in Payneham and Campbelltown. Walkerville stands out as the least multicultural of the six councils and is quite different to the other five in this respect.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS OF RESIDENTS

1. The human resources dimensions of the population are of major significance. In Adelaide as a whole some 7.3 percent of the adult population has qualifications equivalent to a degree or higher. The proportion in the G5 councils was very low at 4.13 percent. This presents quite a different picture to the situation in the six study councils where the proportions are much higher. Only Campbelltown (6.8 percent) has a proportion of its adult population with tertiary qualifications below the metropolitan average. Indeed, three councils have more than twice the metropolitan average - Walkerville and St. Peters (17.7 percent) and Kensington-Norwood (17.2). The proportion in Prospect (13.1 percent) is also high while that in Payneham (8.6) is above the metropolitan average, but only marginally.
2. The picture with respect to vocational qualifications is quite different. Around a tenth (10.2 percent) of the adult metropolitan population has such qualifications and the proportion is marginally higher (11.9) in the G5 councils. On the other hand, in the six study councils the proportions are lower than the metropolitan average, ranging from 6.1 percent in Kensington-Norwood to 9.9 percent in Campbelltown. This reflects the essentially white collar-professional nature of much of the study area, especially Walkerville, St. Peters and Kensington-Norwood.
3. Turning to the proportions of the population with no qualifications, this applies to almost two-thirds (62.5 percent) of adults in Adelaide and in the G5 councils (65.5 percent). The situation within the six study councils is quite varied with the proportions with no qualifications being quite high in Campbelltown (63.8 percent) and Payneham (61.6 percent) but lower in the other four councils. The lowest proportions were in Walkerville (51.8 percent), St. Peters (52.9) and Kensington-Norwood (53.6 percent).
4. In assessing the qualifications of the population, the study area tends to be better off than the metropolitan area as a whole, although there is quite a bit of internal differentiation. Campbelltown and Payneham have less qualified populations than the other four councils while Prospect's population is somewhat less qualified than St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood and especially Walkerville.

FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

1. As the most fundamental unit of social organisation and an important unit of consumption of goods and services, it is necessary for us to examine the patterns of family structure and composition in the study area. At the outset it must be pointed out that the Australian Bureau of Statistics adopts very specific definitions in this area (ABS, 1991)
 - *Family* - A family is a group of related individuals where at least one person is 15 years or over. The term 'related' includes related by birth and by the formation of a marriage or marriage-like relationship.
 - *Household* - A Census household is a group of people who usually reside and eat together. A household is classified as a family, a group household or a lone person household, or a household containing visitors only (e.g. a holiday home), based on relationship information on residents present and temporary absentees. A household resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks).
2. There are many people who live *outside* of families as defined by the ABS. The first of these are people living in non-private dwellings. Table 2 shows that there is a relatively high representation of people living in non-private dwellings in the six study councils. This is especially so of Kensington-Norwood and Payneham where there are a significant number of old age nursing homes.

TABLE 2: Adelaide: Persons Living In Non-Private Dwellings, 1991

Source: ABS 1991 Census

Councils	Number	Percent of Total Residents
Walkerville	399	5.88
Prospect	396	2.13
St. Peters	477	5.86
Kensington-Norwood	767	8.71
Payneham	944	6.15
Campbelltown	738	1.69
G5 Councils	4,929	1.14
Total ASD	30,532	2.98

3. Persons living on their own are one of the fastest growing types of households in Metropolitan Adelaide with the numbers increasing by 18.01 percent from 70,566 in 1986 to 83,272 in 1991. Table 3 shows that there is an overrepresentation of persons living alone in all study councils except Campbelltown. This is a function of
 - the elderly structure of the population,
 - the strong representation of young adults among women living alone is significant.

TABLE 3: Adelaide: Persons Living Alone, 1991

Source: ABS 1991 Census

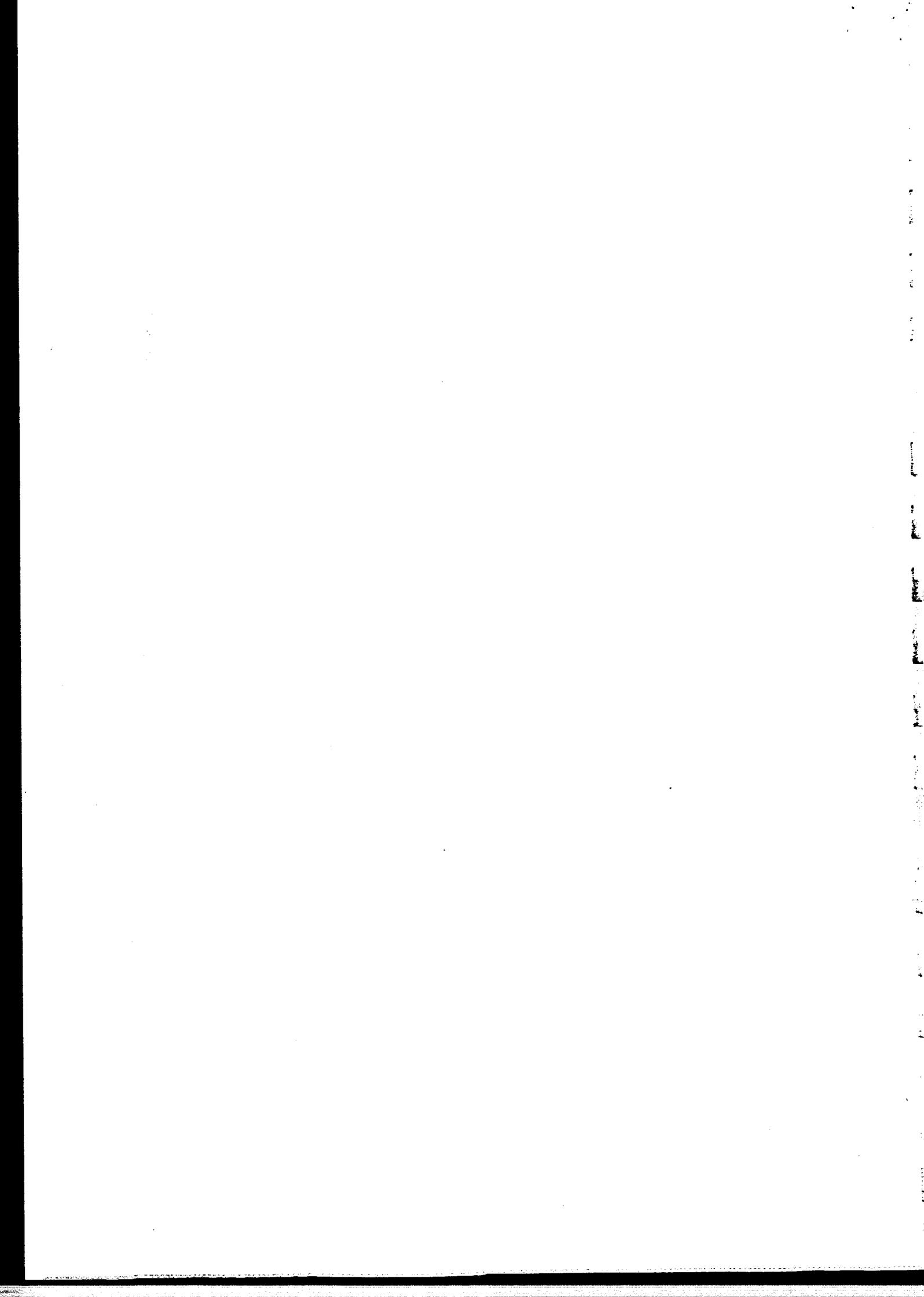
Councils	Number	Percent of Total Residents
Walkerville	851	12.55
Prospect	2,134	11.49
St. Peters	987	12.10
Kensington-Norwood	1,634	18.55
Payneham	1,885	12.30
Campbelltown	3,090	7.10
G5 Councils	26,653	6.17
Total ASD	83,272	8.13

4. The other type of non-family household that needs to be identified here are *group households* which are defined as non-family households consisting of two or more unrelated people, at least one of which is over the age of 14 (ABS, 1991). This also is a fast growing type of household in Australia, especially among young adults responding to the high costs of housing and high levels of youth unemployment. Table 4 shows that group households are more significant in the study SLAs of Kensington-Norwood, Prospect, St. Peters, Payneham and Walkerville than for the ASD as a whole. This partly represents the nature of the housing stock in the study area as well as the good accessibility of the area to the central business district.

TABLE 4: Adelaide: Group Households, 1991

Source: ABS 1991 Census

Councils	Number	Percent of Total Households
Walkerville	128	4.75
Prospect	580	7.72
St. Peters	322	9.95
Kensington-Norwood	467	11.70
Payneham	400	6.48
Campbelltown	540	3.43
G5 Councils	4,662	3.06
Total ASD	15,858	4.43



5. Turning now to families as defined by the Census authorities, it is important to note that there have been substantial changes in the size, structure and functioning of Australian families over the last two decades. Families have become more complex and differentiated. One of the fastest growing family types in Australia is the couple family. Table 5 shows that, compared with the Adelaide Metropolitan Area as a whole, these families are overrepresented in the study area in the SLAs of Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood and Payneham. This is a function of the aged nature of the population which has meant that there are many families in the 'empty nest' stage of the lifecycle whereby the children of couples have left home and set up their own households elsewhere. It also is a function of the fact that there is also a strong representation in parts of the study area of couples who have been in a relationship for a relatively short time and who will either stay in the area or move to the outer suburbs upon commencing having children.

TABLE 5: Adelaide: Couple Families, 1991

Source: ABS 1991 Census

Councils	Number	Percent of Total Families
Walkerville	667	40.28
Prospect	1,765	37.74
St. Peters	656	35.42
Kensington-Norwood	743	40.91
Payneham	1,518	39.76
Campbelltown	3,898	32.67
G5 Councils	37,756	31.73
Total ASD	91,730	33.73

6. One of the major changes in Australian families in recent years is the decline in the share of households made up of two parents and dependent children. Such families make up only 40 percent of families in Metropolitan Adelaide and 29 percent of households. However, it is most noticeable that couples with dependent children are relatively underrepresented in the six study areas compared with the G5 councils where they make up 42.5 percent of families. In the six study councils, however, the proportions are lowest in Kensington-Norwood (27.8 percent) and Payneham (24.6) and range up to 38.7 percent in Campbelltown. The underrepresentation of the 'stereotypical Australian family' in the study area is one of its most distinguishing characteristics.
7. Another major change in the Australian family in recent years is the growth of single parent families. In Adelaide, as a whole, in 1991 some 13.8 percent of families were one parent families and the proportion was similar in the G5 councils (13.2 percent).

However, there is much greater variation apparent in the study area councils. Here again, Walkerville is quite different to nearby councils with only 11.2 percent of families being single parent families in 1991. The only other of the council areas to have a below average representation was Campbelltown (12.1 percent). On the other hand, one in five families in Kensington-Norwood is a single parent family and the proportions are also high in St. Peters (15.8 percent), Payneham (15 percent) and Prospect (14 percent).

8. In Figures 6 and 7 the distribution of one parent and two parent families in the six council areas is shown and it is clear that there are some substantial spatial variations. Clearly, the incidence of families with children increases toward the outer suburbs. That of couples and singles on the other hand increases as we approach the inner suburban parts of the study area (Figures 8 and 9).
9. As a function of age structure, the housing stock and family structure, the average number of people per occupied dwelling is relatively low in the study area. The metropolitan average is 2.62 persons per dwelling and it is lower in each of the six study SLAs ranging from 1.99 in Kensington-Norwood to 2.7 in Campbelltown.
10. Overall, with respect to family and household size and composition, there are some significant variations within the six study councils. There is very definitely a gradation from inner to outer suburbs with non-family households, and couples being more strongly represented in the areas closest to the city and families with children toward the outer areas.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

1. It is very difficult to measure socio-economic status in contemporary Australia, although it is clear that the six study area councils contain some of the higher status areas in Adelaide and very little of the lower status residential areas (ABS, 1993).
2. Income levels are sometimes used to quantify socio-economic status but this is problematical in the present study since many older people in Australia may be asset rich while being income poor, since they own their homes, have substantial savings etc. but receive only a small social security or superannuation payment. The older population of the present study areas means that this issue looms large here.
3. In Adelaide as a whole in 1991 some 39.2 percent of households earned \$25,000 or less annually and the proportion was somewhat less (37.1 percent) in the G5 councils. The situation in the six study areas was more complex, partly due to the relatively old age structure. Payneham (48.4 percent), Kensington-Norwood (43.5) and Prospect (40.8) had above average proportions of households in this low income category. On the other hand, the proportions are below average in Campbelltown (37.3 percent), St. Peters (37.6) and Walkerville (34.7 percent).
4. Turning to high income households, some 2.8 percent of households in Metropolitan Adelaide earned more than \$50,000 in 1991 and the proportion was somewhat lower in the G5 councils (1.6 percent). It is a distinctive feature of the councils under study here that apart from Campbelltown (2 percent) and Payneham (2.1 percent), they have above average proportions of households in the high income category. Indeed, in Walkerville the proportion is more than three times the metropolitan average (9.6 percent), making it one of the higher income residential areas in Metropolitan Adelaide.

FIGURE 6: Walkerville, Prospect, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham, St. Peters and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of One-Parent Families, 1991

Source: ABS 1991 Census

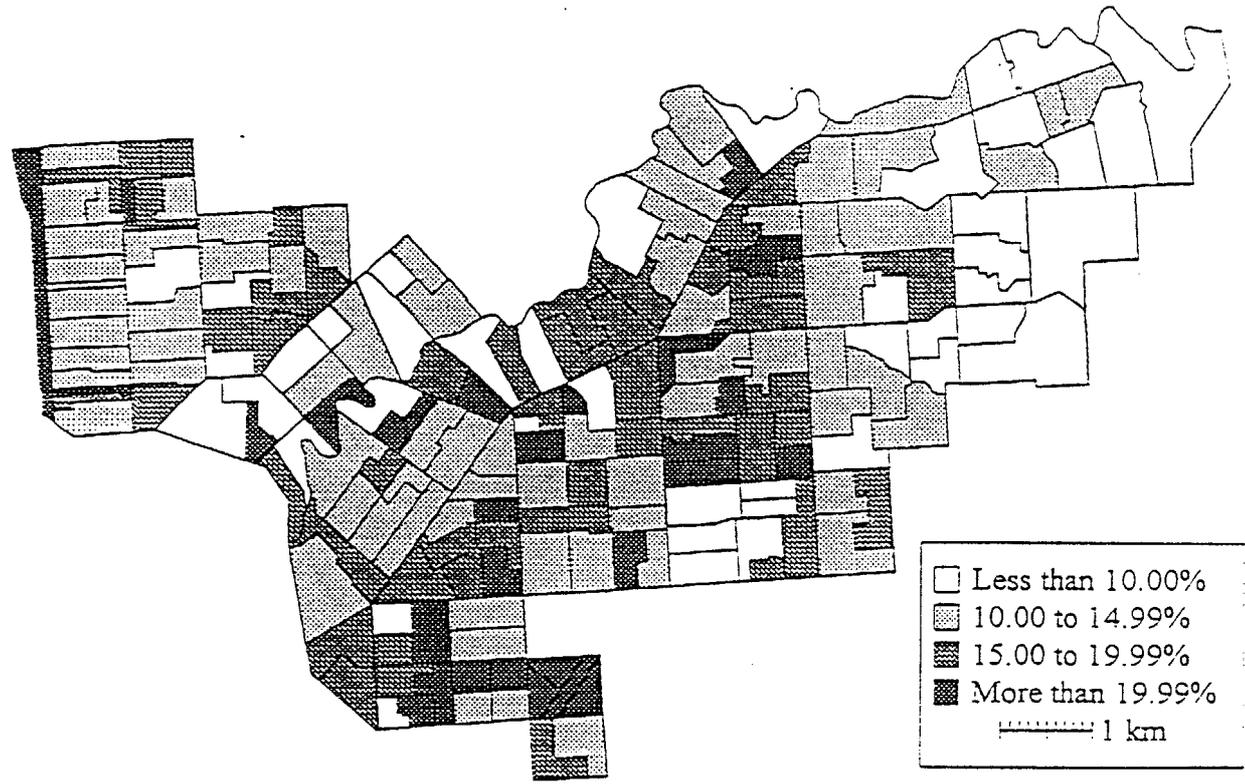


FIGURE 7: Walkerville, Prospect, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham, St. Peters and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Two-Parent Families, 1991

Source: ABS 1991 Census

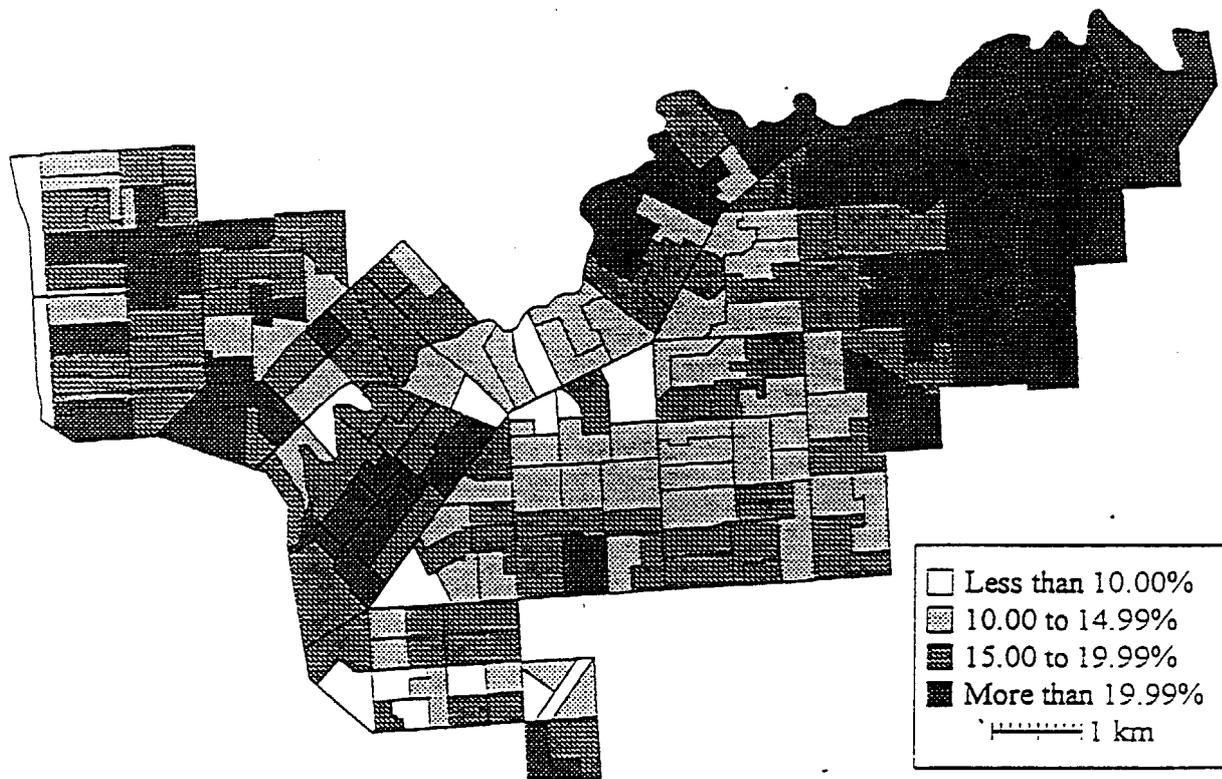


FIGURE 8: Walkerville, Prospect, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham, St. Peters and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Couple Families, 1991

Source: ABS 1991 Census

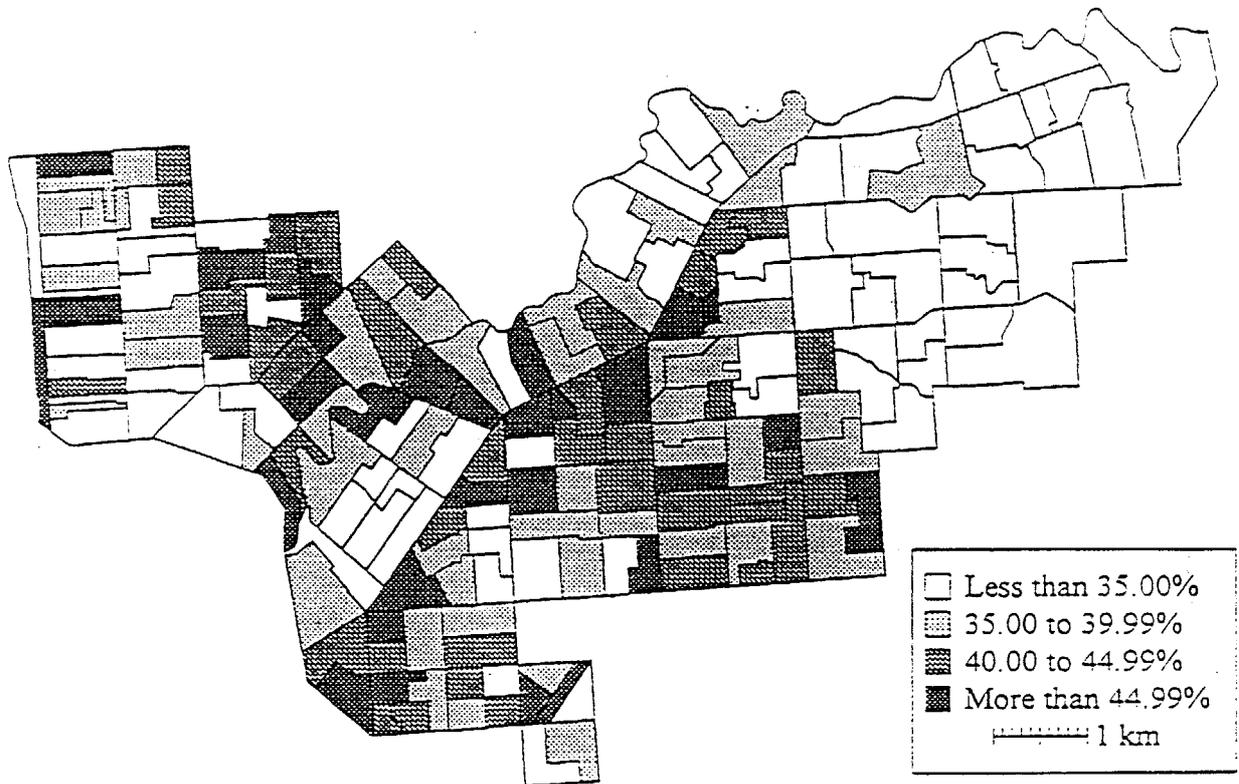
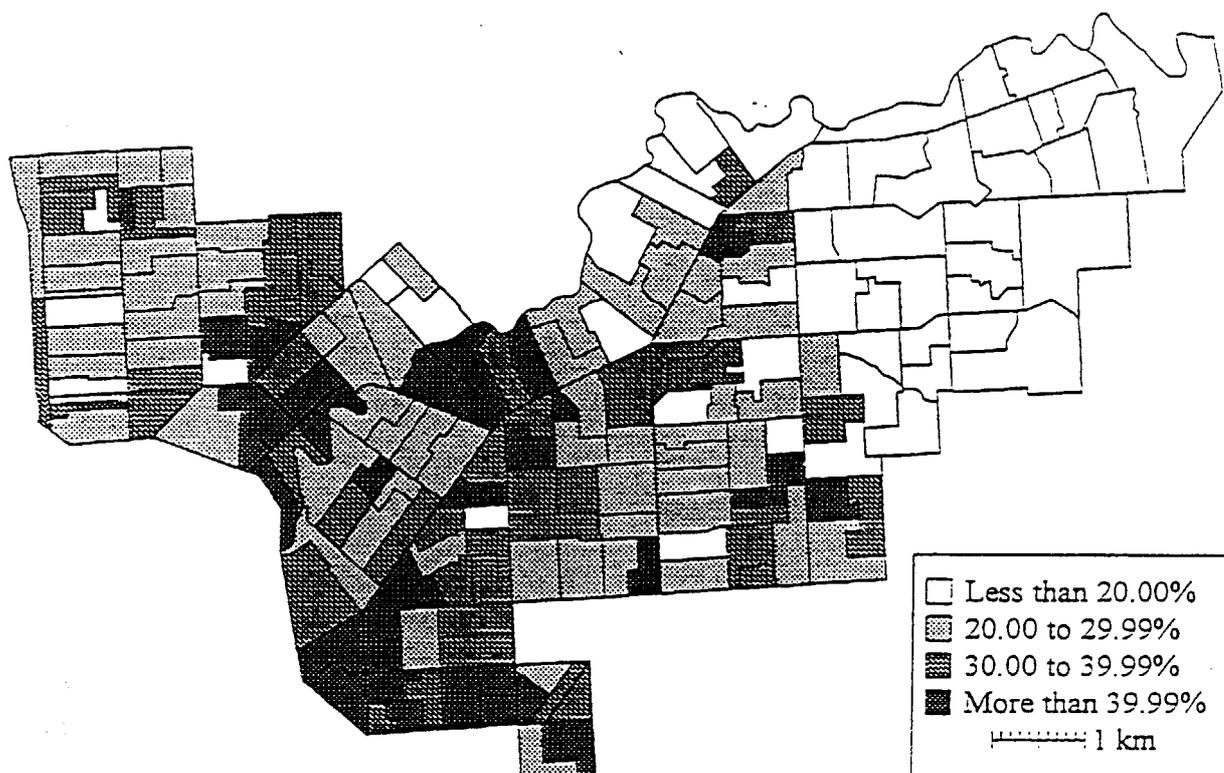


FIGURE 9: Walkerville, Prospect, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham, St. Peters and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of People Living Alone, 1991

Source: ABS 1991 Census



- In St. Peters (6.2 percent) the representation of high income households is also quite significant. Kensington-Norwood (5.4 percent) and Prospect (3.3 percent) also have an overrepresentation of high income families.
5. The income differences outlined above are reflected in the occupational distribution in the study area. Across Metropolitan Adelaide, 9.1 percent of workers are managers and administrators as are 7.6 percent in the G5 areas. Again, Campbelltown (8.4 percent) and Payneham (7.3 percent) have below average representation while the other SLAs in the study area have above average proportions of managers and administrators. This is especially the case for Walkerville (14.9 percent) and to a lesser extent Kensington-Norwood (11.4), St. Peters (11) and Prospect (10). Exactly the opposite pattern is to be observed for tradespersons and labourers who are overrepresented in Campbelltown and Payneham and underrepresented in the four other SLAs under study here.
 6. A distinctive feature of the working population in the six study areas is the high proportion of mothers who are working. For the metropolitan area as a whole the proportion is 54.6 percent and this is a little lower in the G5 councils (53 percent). However, in the study councils the proportions range from 57.4 percent in Campbelltown and 57.8 percent in Payneham to 67.4 percent in St. Peters and 66.8 percent in Kensington-Norwood.
 7. Turning to the important variable of unemployment which has a major impact upon the level of wellbeing of individuals and families, at the 1991 Census some 11.7 percent of eligible workers were unemployed in Adelaide and the figure was similar in the G5 councils (11.6 percent). However, in the six study councils only Kensington-Norwood and Payneham had unemployment levels on the metropolitan average and all others were below average. The lowest rate of unemployment was in Walkerville (7.8 percent) and levels ranged up to 10.2 percent in Prospect.
 8. Unemployment in Australia is especially concentrated among the young adult population and in 1991, 22.7 percent of persons aged 15-19 in the workforce in Adelaide were unemployed, as were 22 percent in the G5 councils. In the study area the levels of youth unemployment were higher than the average in Kensington-Norwood (25.9 percent) and Payneham (24.4) but below average in Prospect (22.5), St. Peters (21.2), Walkerville (18.9) and Campbelltown (18.7).
 9. Overall, socio-economically the study councils are comparatively well-off in the Adelaide context, although it is clear from the series of maps at the end of this report that there is considerable internal variation. In general, Walkerville-St. Peters tend to have populations with the highest socio-economic status.

HOUSING

1. The housing stock of an area is an important element in its character. The study area tends to have a higher proportion of dwellings made up of medium density dwellings than is the case generally in Adelaide. For the entire metropolitan area some 16.5 percent of dwellings were in this category, although this was substantially lower in the G5 councils (11.6 percent). In Kensington-Norwood the percentage of high and medium density housing is three times the metropolitan average (49.4 percent) while it is also high in Payneham (23.5) and St. Peters (22.2). Walkerville (18 percent) is also above average for the metropolitan area but Prospect (15.4) and especially

- Campbelltown (12.2) are below the metropolitan average. Hence again there is some diversity within the area. This is evident in the census collection district maps of medium/high density housing presented at the back of this report.
2. Another dimension of housing which needs to be addressed is tenure. Across Metropolitan Adelaide, 38.8 percent of dwellings are owner-occupied and the proportion is slightly lower in the G5 councils. It is interesting to note that in the six study councils only Kensington-Norwood has a below average proportion of owner-occupied dwellings (28.2 percent) and St. Peters conforms to the metropolitan average (37.9 percent). However, the other areas have a high level of owner-occupancy reflecting the relative affluence of much of the area. The highest levels were in Walkerville (49.1 percent) and Campbelltown (49 percent).
 3. On the other hand, the area had below average proportions of dwellings which were being purchased. The metropolitan average was 29.8 percent (35.7 percent in the G5 councils which contain more of the mortgage belt areas). The percentages in the six study councils, however, were comparatively low varying from 16.9 percent in Walkerville to 24.3 percent in Prospect. However, among those with mortgages the percentages with high mortgages (above \$775 per month) were above the metropolitan average in all six study areas. For all the metropolitan area, 21.8 percent of mortgagees were paying in excess of \$775 per month (17.9 percent in the G5 areas). However, in the study councils the proportions varied between 22.6 percent in Campbelltown to 43.9 percent in St. Peters.
 4. Turning to rented housing, the proportion of dwellings across the ASD which are rented from the government (mainly the SA Housing Trust) in 1991 was 11.5 percent. This was somewhat higher in the G5 councils (12.7 percent). However, it is a distinctive feature of the six study councils that the proportions of dwellings rented from the government was extremely low. In all cases, it was below the metropolitan average, ranging from 3.8 percent in Prospect to 8.9 percent in Walkerville.
 5. A very different picture is presented when we examine patterns of private rental. Across the entire metropolitan area, 15.2 percent of households are renting their accommodation privately. There is an underrepresentation of this tenure in the G5 councils where more people rent from the government than privately. The opposite is the case in the six councils under consideration here. All are well above the metropolitan average in this respect. In Kensington-Norwood fully 42 percent of households are in a private rental situation while in St. Peters it is 29.3 percent. The levels are lower in Payneham (25.2 percent), Prospect (24.5 percent), Walkerville (18.6) and Campbelltown (18.2).
 6. An important dimension of wellbeing among people working in different parts of the city relates to their levels of accessibility. In a low density city like Adelaide this is very closely tied to accessibility to a private motor vehicle. However, some 13.4 percent of dwellings in the ASD did not have a motor vehicle. The proportion was somewhat lower in the G5 councils which include some of the very low density outer suburban areas (11 percent). A distinctive feature of the study area councils, however, is the high proportion of dwellings that have no access to a motor vehicle. Again, the only exception is Campbelltown which is located further out from the city centre than any of the other SLAs and has a below average proportion of households with no vehicle (11.6 percent). However, in the other council areas the proportions of households with no vehicle was quite high. This is especially the case in Kensington-Norwood where

almost a quarter of households (23 percent) have no motor vehicle. Next highest is Payneham (17.9 percent), St. Peters (16.8), Prospect (16.6) and Walkerville (15.3).

7. Since most of the study SLAs are quite centrally located and the majority of jobs are still located in the CBD, it would be expected that there would be a high use of public transport. In analysing the journey to work information from the census, however, there is little evidence to support such a contention. Over all of Metropolitan Adelaide, 9.3 percent of workers travelled to work by public transport (9.6 percent in the G5 councils). In four of the study councils the proportion using public transport to go to work is above the metropolitan average but the highest rate is only 11.6 percent (Payneham) and the others are 10.4 percent (Campbelltown), 10.1 percent (Prospect) and 10 percent (Kensington-Norwood). Below metropolitan average proportions were recorded by the more high status councils of Walkerville (9 percent) and St. Peters (9.1 percent). On the other hand, the proportions using a car to commute to work for the metropolitan area as a whole was 66.3 percent (68.7 percent for the G5 councils). Only in Campbelltown is there an above average use of private motor cars to go to work (68.9 percent) and in the other council areas the proportions range between 58 percent (Kensington-Norwood) and 64.3 percent (Payneham).

CONCLUSION

1. This paper has attempted to summarise the major social demographic and economic similarities and differences in the populations of Walkerville and five nearby SLAs. These have been compared with equivalent data for the entire Adelaide Statistical Division and the G5 councils. It has also been pointed out that there is also considerable variation *within* SLAs with respect to the variables examined here. This is very evident in the portfolio of maps appended to this report. These depict the six council areas and show the relative incidence of a wide range of variables at the census collection district level. These maps are quite effective in demonstrating the degree of overall similarity or difference between SLAs.
2. Overall, it has been shown here that there is quite a bit of demographic, economic and social similarity in the population of the six SLAs under consideration. To some extent the 'odd one out' is Campbelltown which is the most different of the six SLAs. This is partly associated with its more outer suburban location, the recency of development in parts of the area and to some extent the large Italian origin population.
3. Certainly the six councils under study here contrast substantially with the G5 councils on most of the variables examined here. They tend to be older and more affluent than their G5 counterparts, although this is a substantial generalisation.
4. There certainly would appear to be considerable demographic, socio-economic and housing similarities between Walkerville and its neighbours St. Peters, Prospect, Kensington-Norwood and Payneham. To some extent Walkerville stands apart from these because of its small size, higher income levels, low degree of ethnic heterogeneity, large elderly population, high levels of home ownership, significant presence of high status occupations and high average levels of education. In terms of its socio-economic and demographic profile, Walkerville is closest to St. Peters then to Prospect, then to Kensington-Norwood, then to Payneham and finally Campbelltown.
5. It needs to be reiterated, however, that the portfolio of maps included at the end of this report need to be examined closely because they show how particular patterns tend to

overlap the boundaries of the councils and how there is substantial variation *within*, let alone between SLAs.

6. The data examined here do *not* establish the extent to which there are community of interests existing between the councils under consideration. This could only be established by examining the patterns of service use, shopping etc. of people in the six areas in addition to their perceptions, local allegiances etc.

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- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), 1993. *Adelaide A Social Atlas*, Catalogue No. 2840.4, ABS, Canberra.

APPENDIX A:

Maps of Demographic and Socio-Economic Indicators for
Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham
and Campbelltown Collection Districts, 1991

Source: ABS 1991 Census (old data)

1996 is the current Census

FIGURE A1: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Population Aged 0-4 Years, 1991

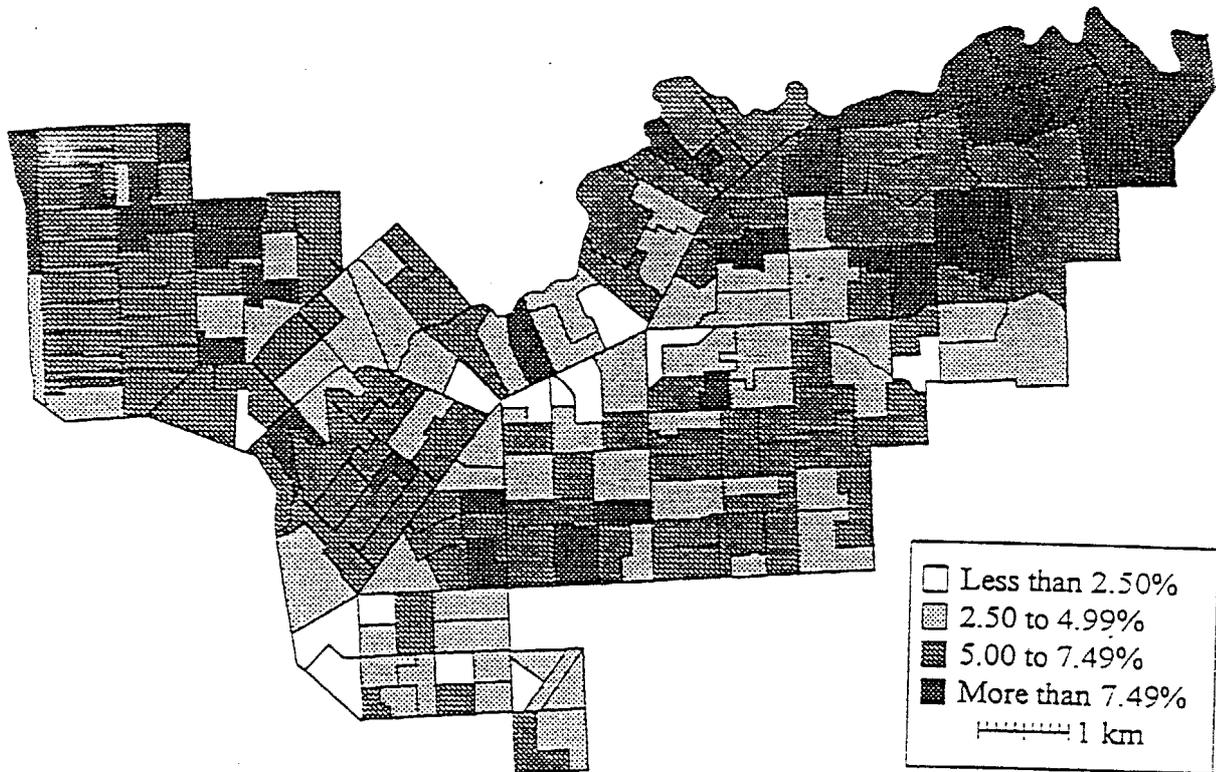


FIGURE A2: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Population Aged 5-14 Years, 1991

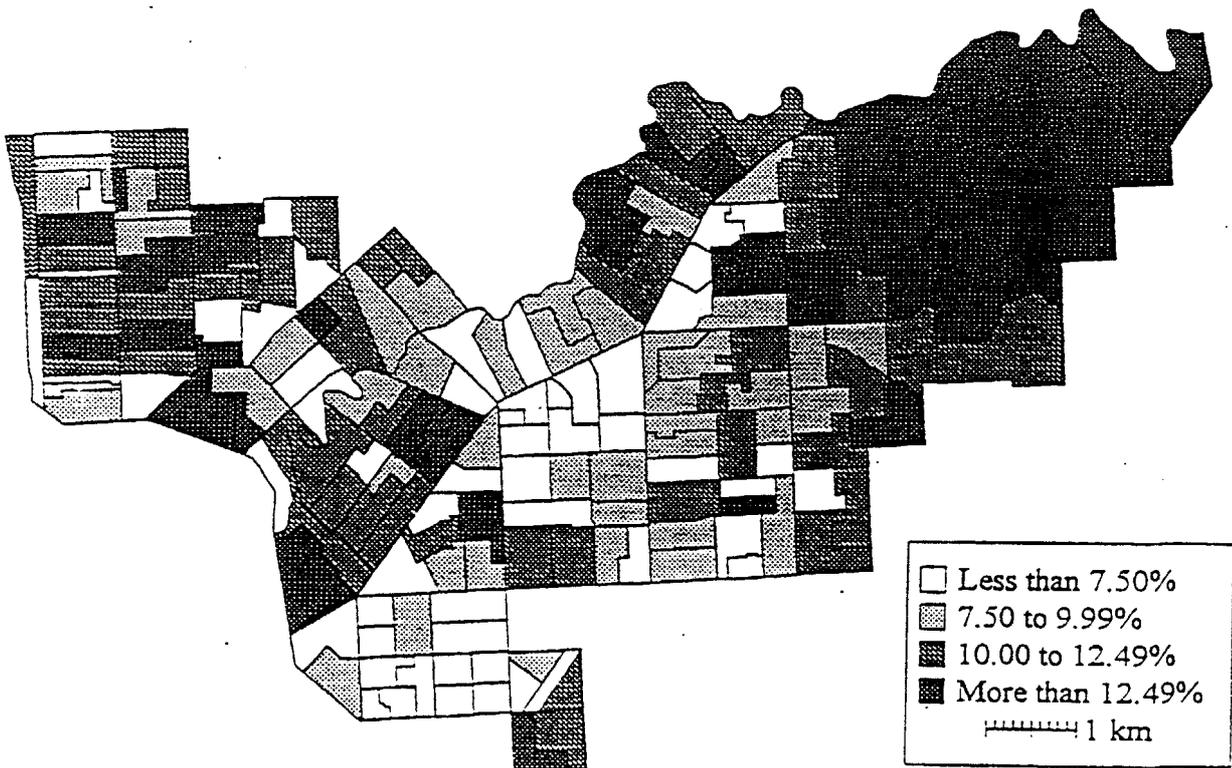


FIGURE A3: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Population Aged 15-24 Years, 1991

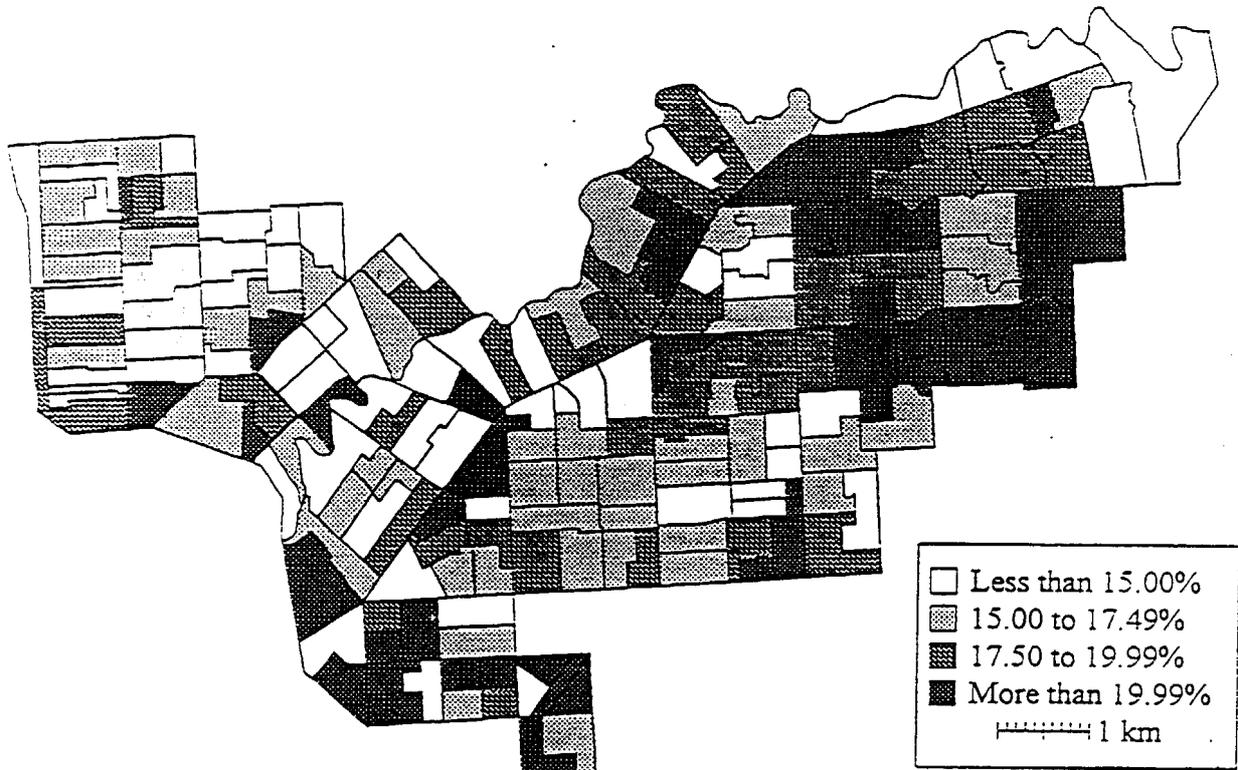


FIGURE A4: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Population Aged 25-44 Years, 1991

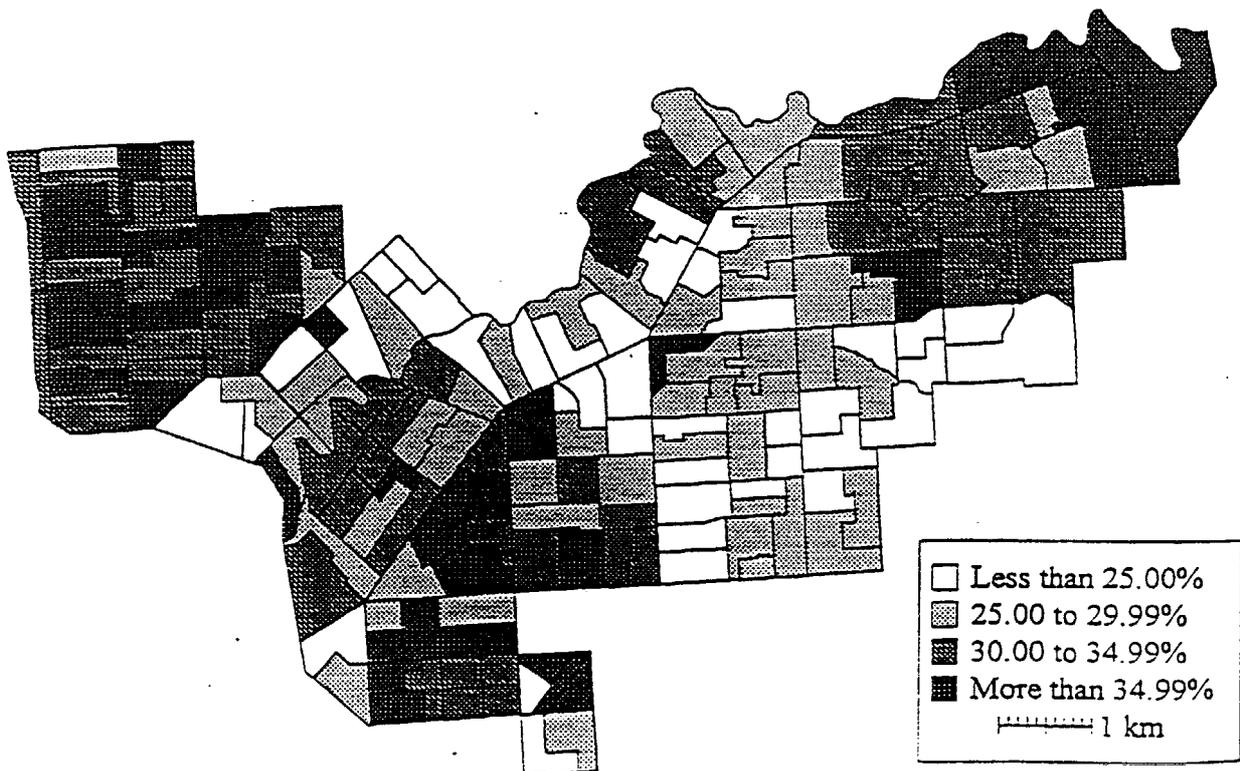


FIGURE A5: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Population Aged 45-64 Years, 1991

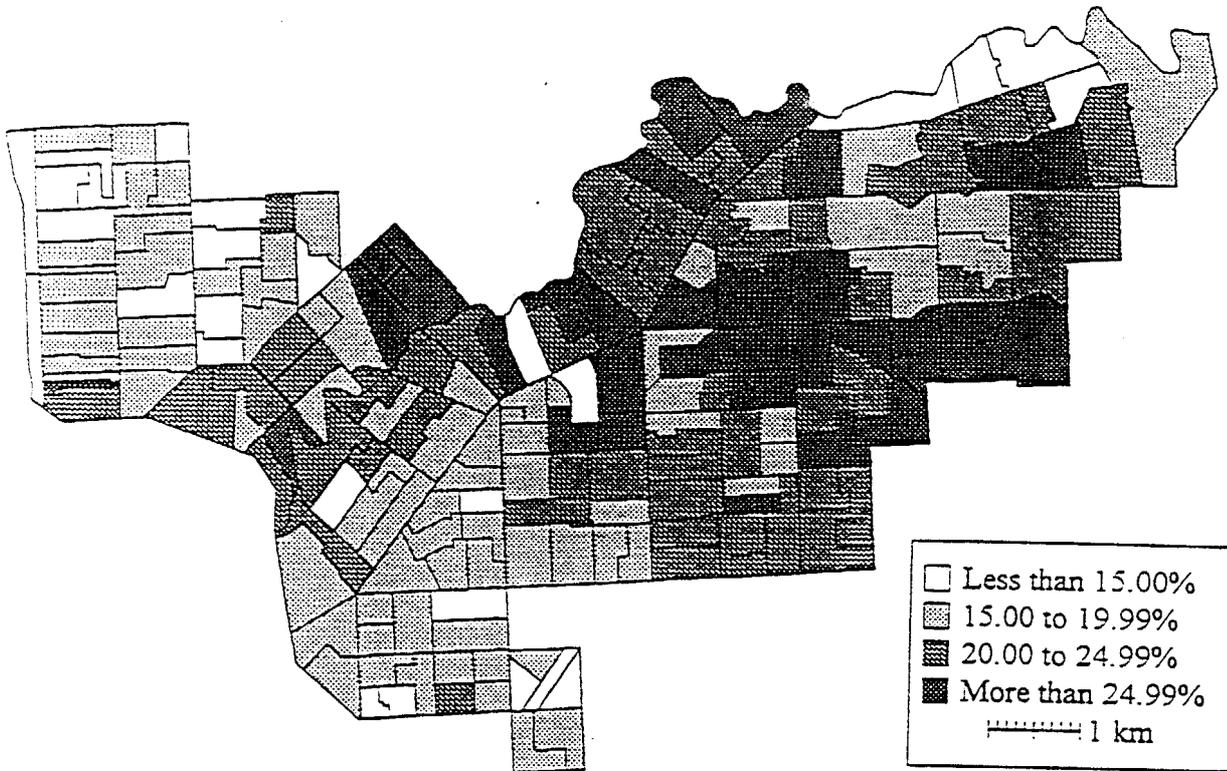


FIGURE A6: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Population Aged 65 Years and Older, 1991

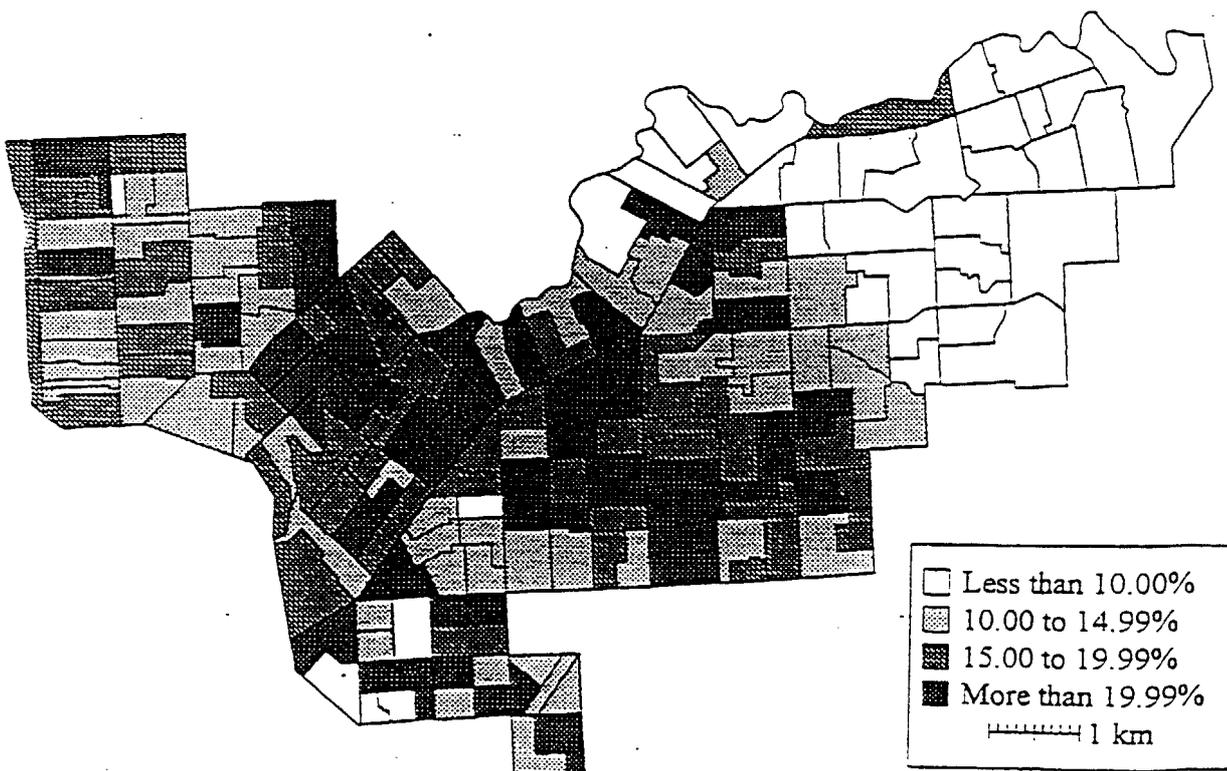


FIGURE A7: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Overseas-Born Population, 1991

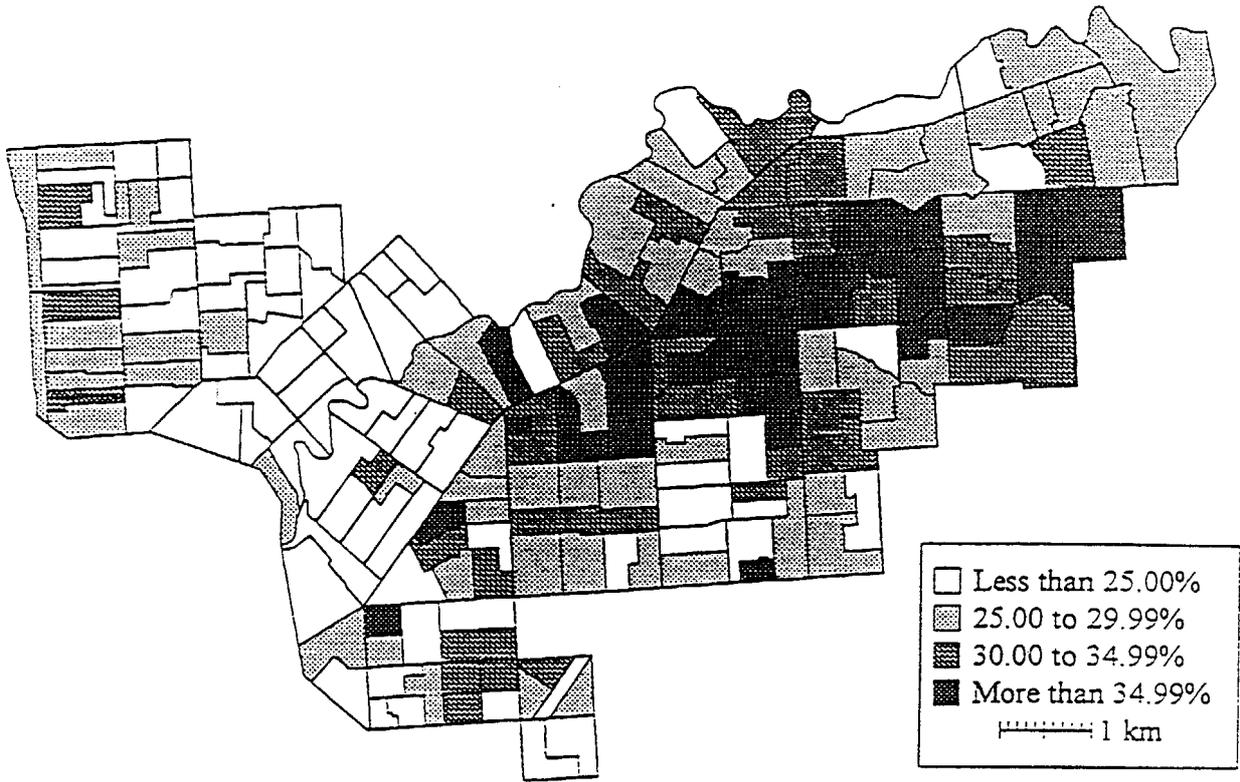


FIGURE A8: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Non-English-Speaking Overseas-Born Population, 1991

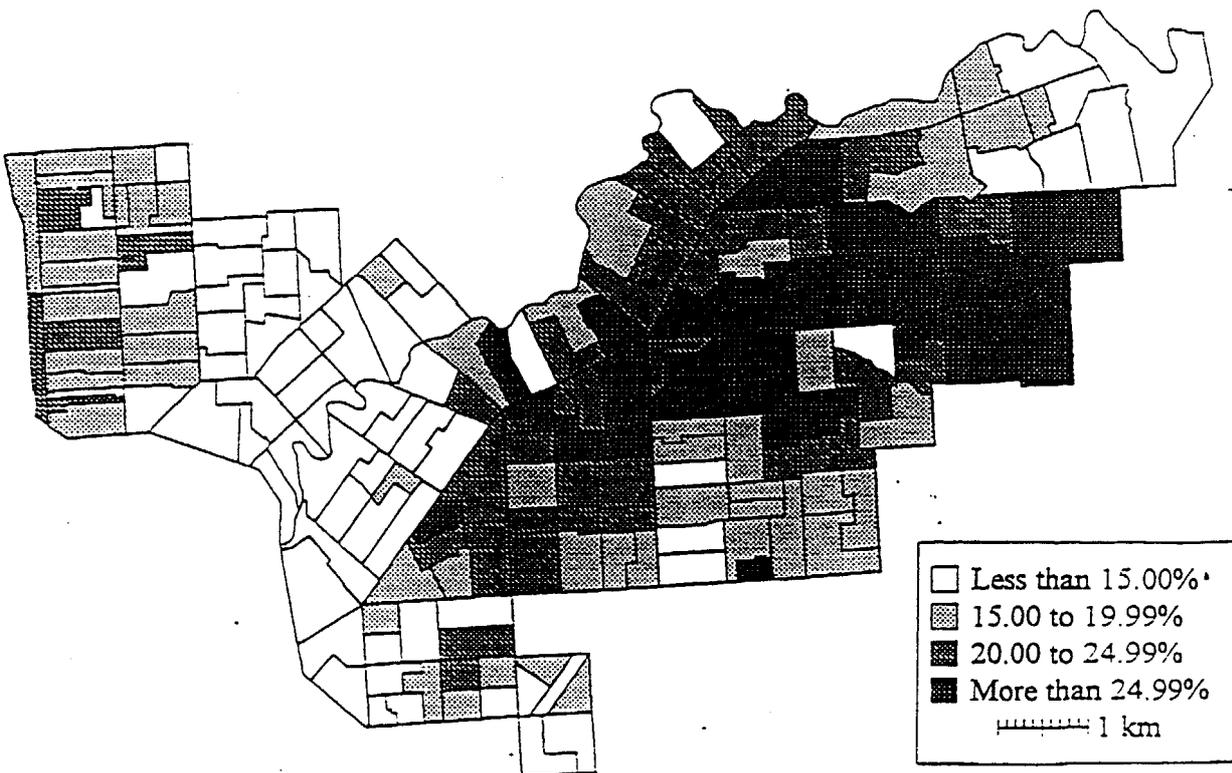


FIGURE A9: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Italy-Born Population, 1991

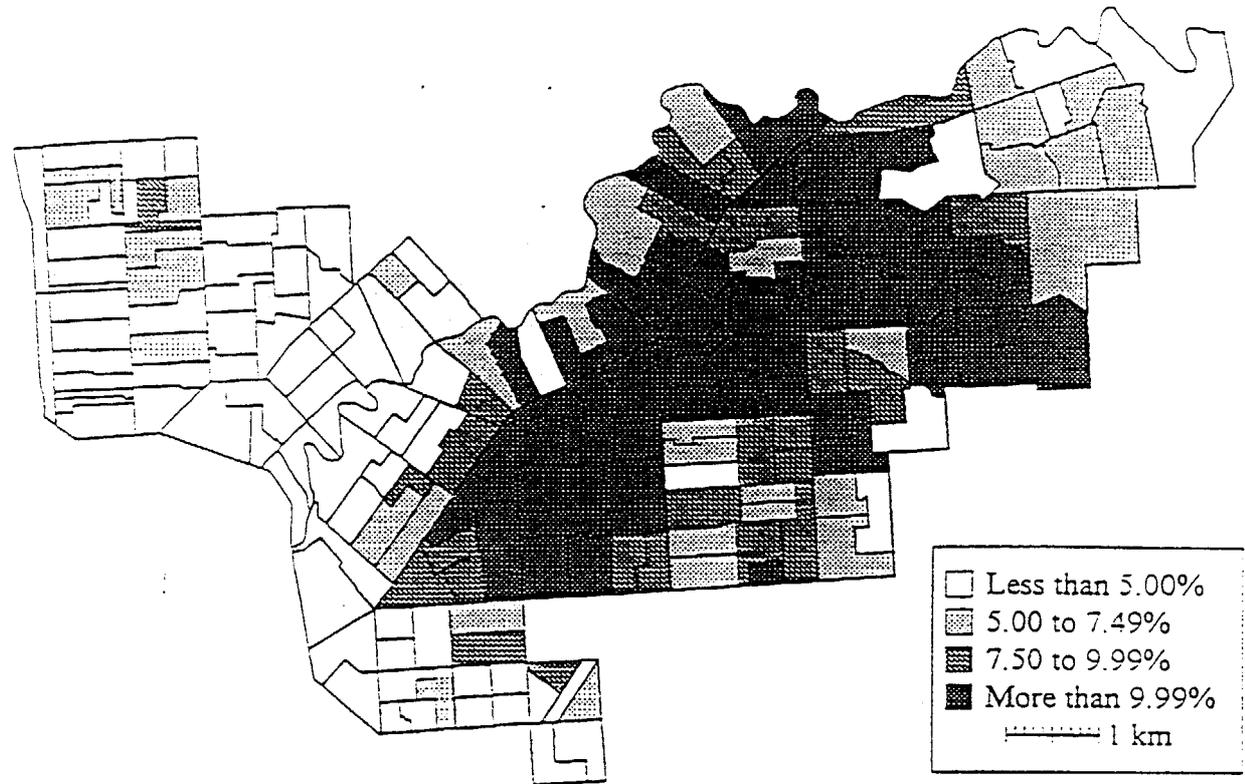


FIGURE A10: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Greece-Born Population, 1991

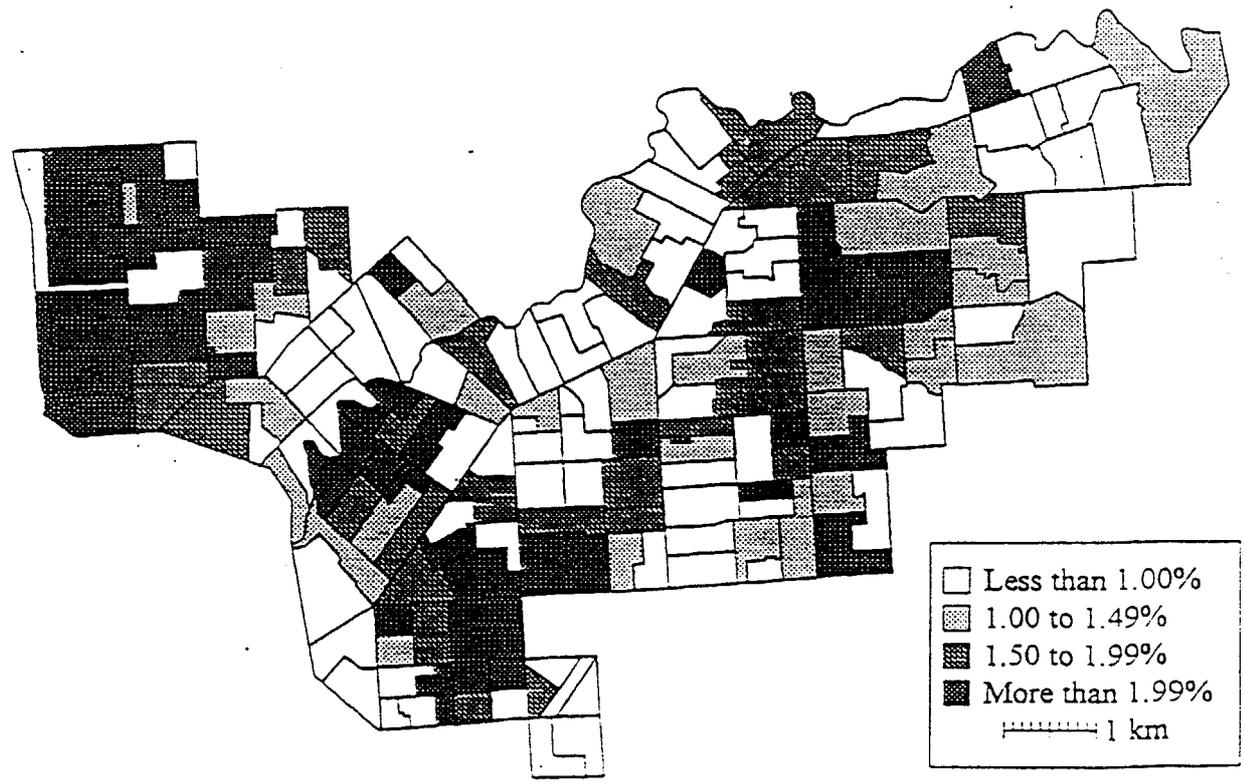


FIGURE A11: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Germany-Born Population, 1991

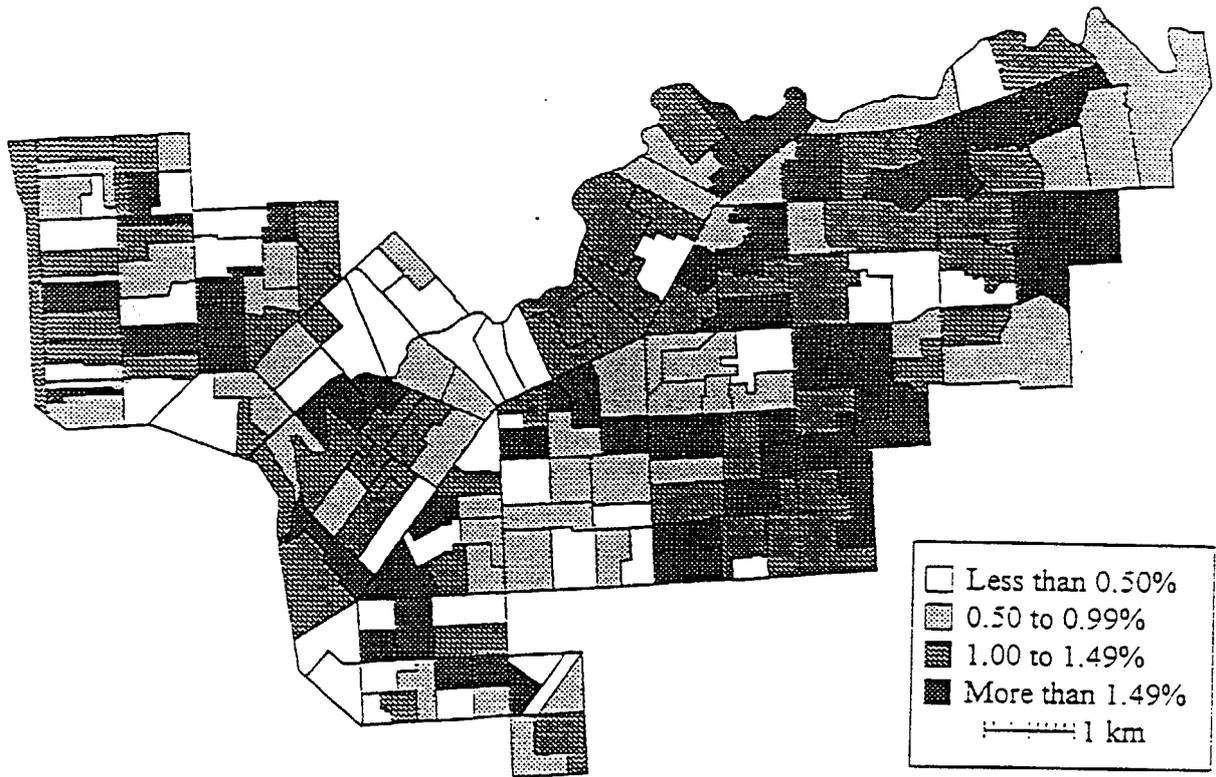


FIGURE A12: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Viet Nam-Born Population, 1991

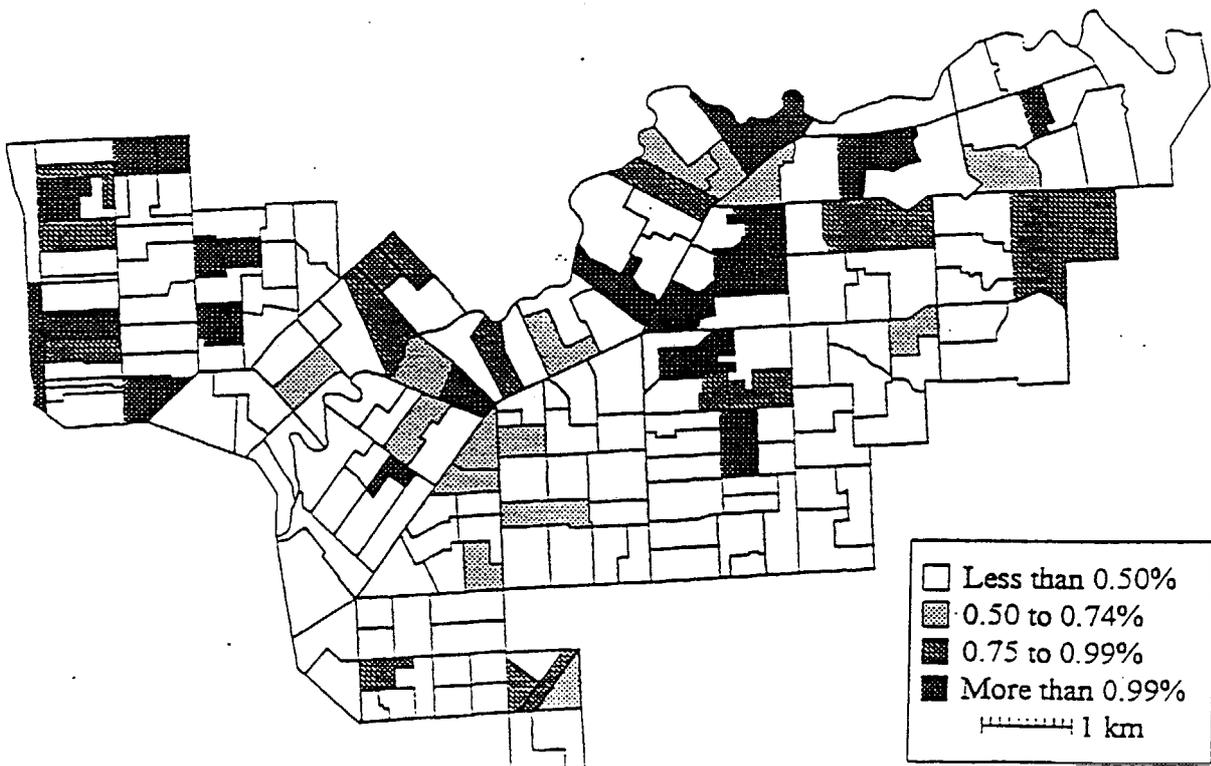


FIGURE A13: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Southeast Asia-Born Population, 1991

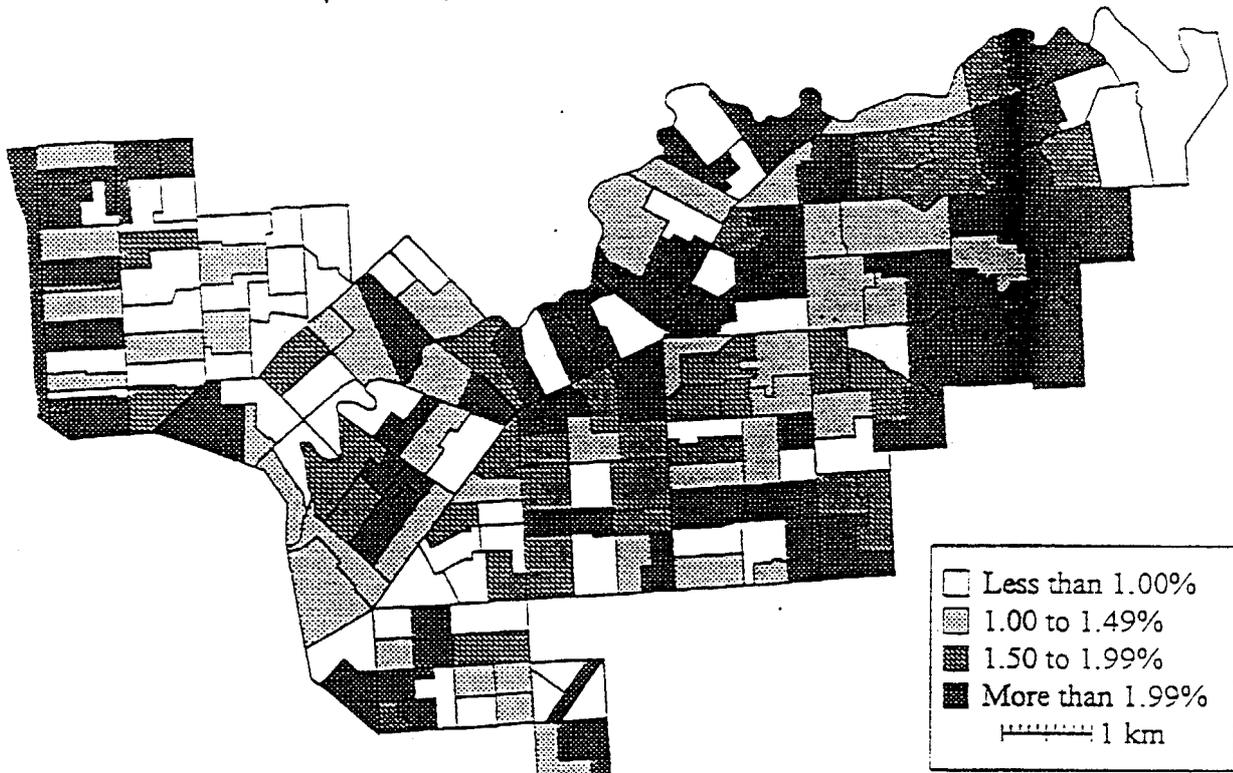


FIGURE A14: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of UK/Ireland-Born Population, 1991

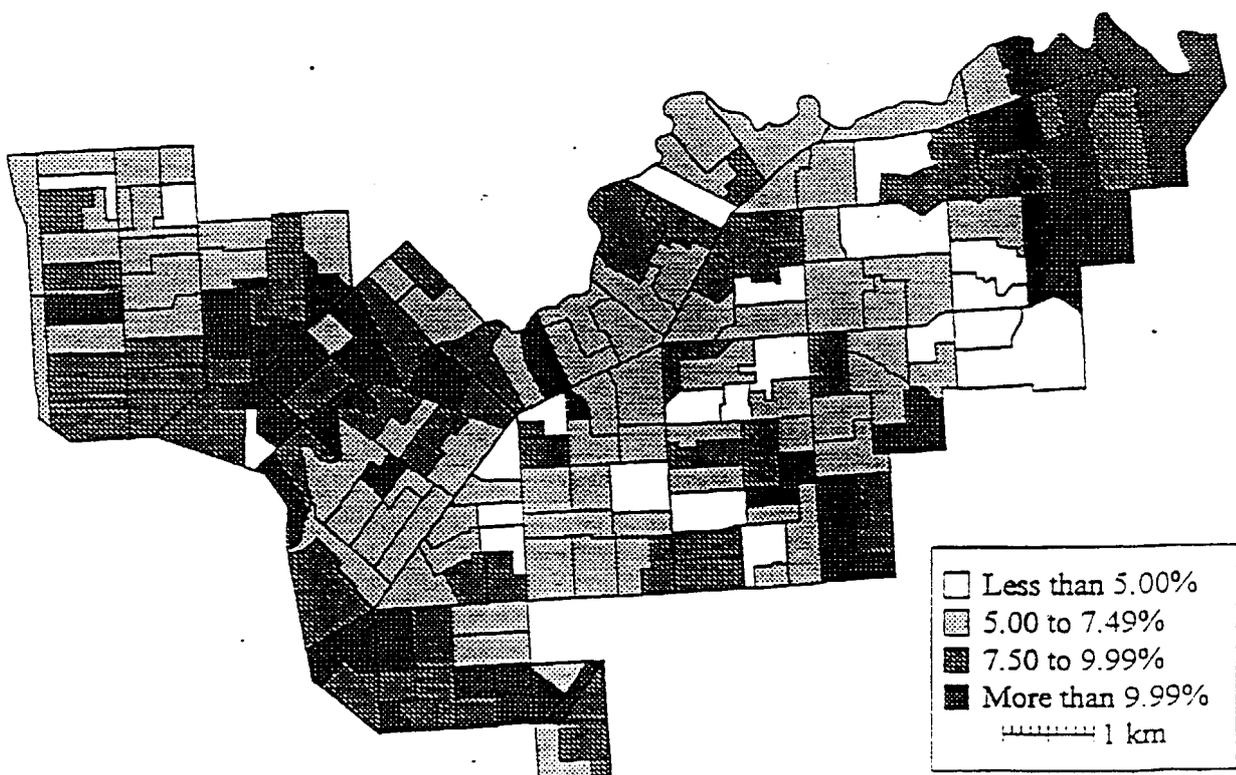


FIGURE A15: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Aboriginal/TSi-Born Population, 1991

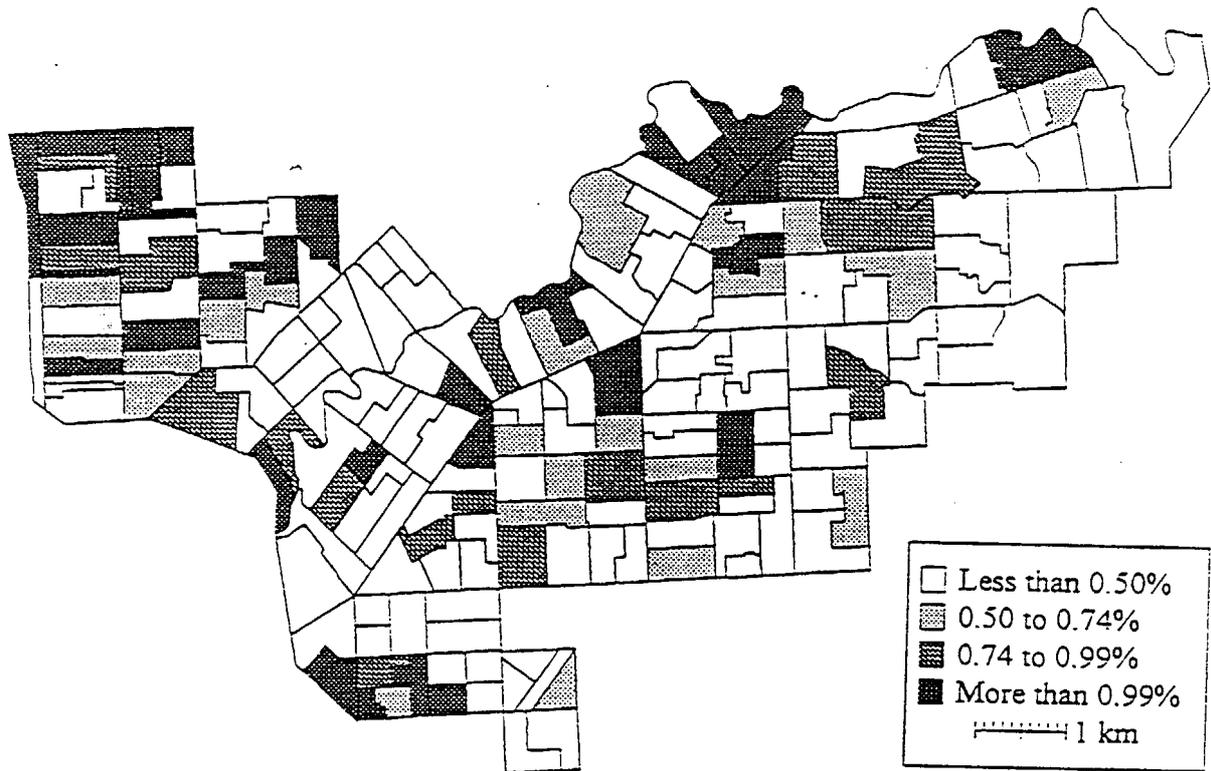


FIGURE A16: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Population Speaking a Language Other Than English at Home Not Fluent in English, 1991

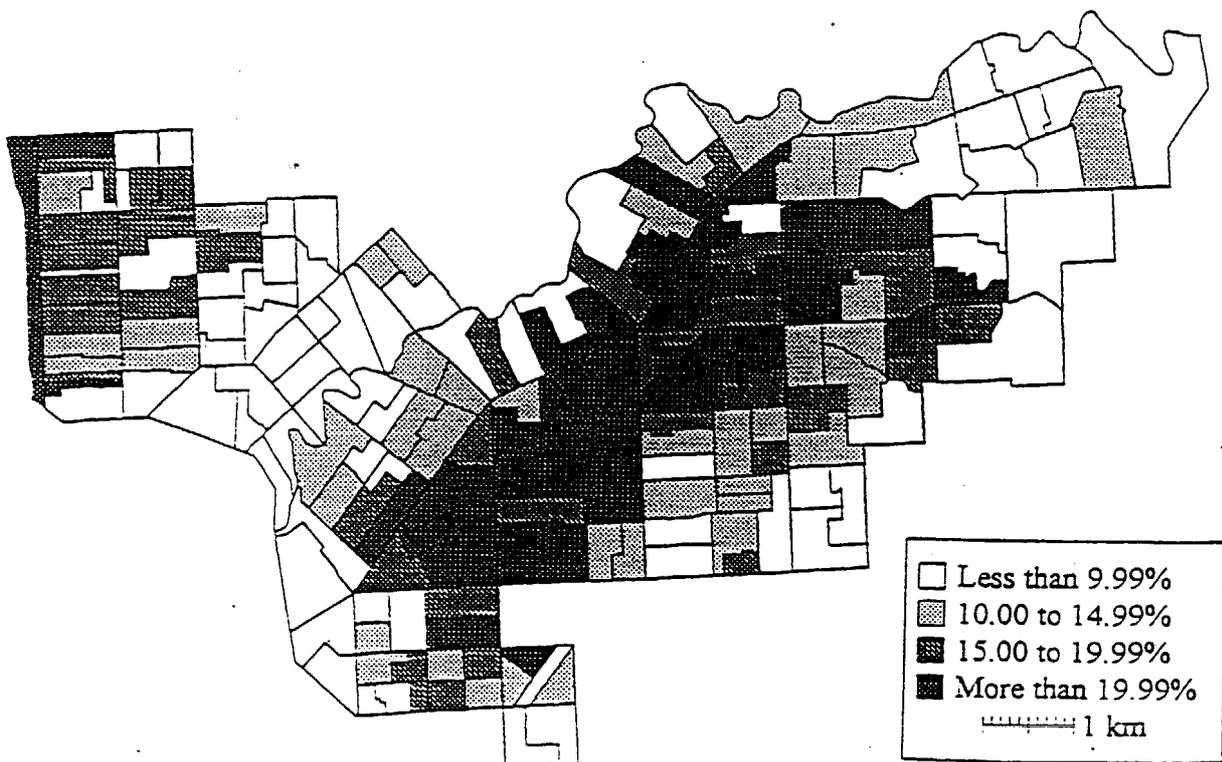


FIGURE A17: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years or Older with Degree or Higher Qualifications, 1991

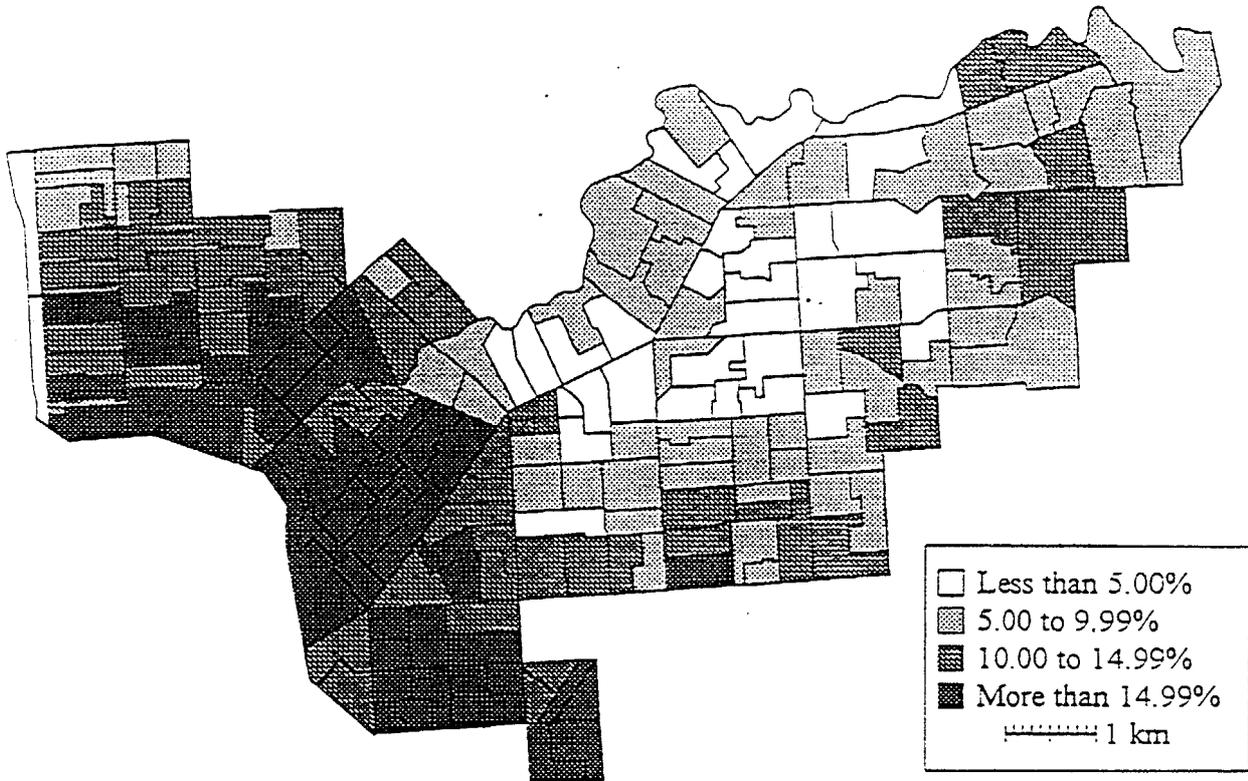


FIGURE A18: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years or Older with Skilled Vocational Qualifications, 1991

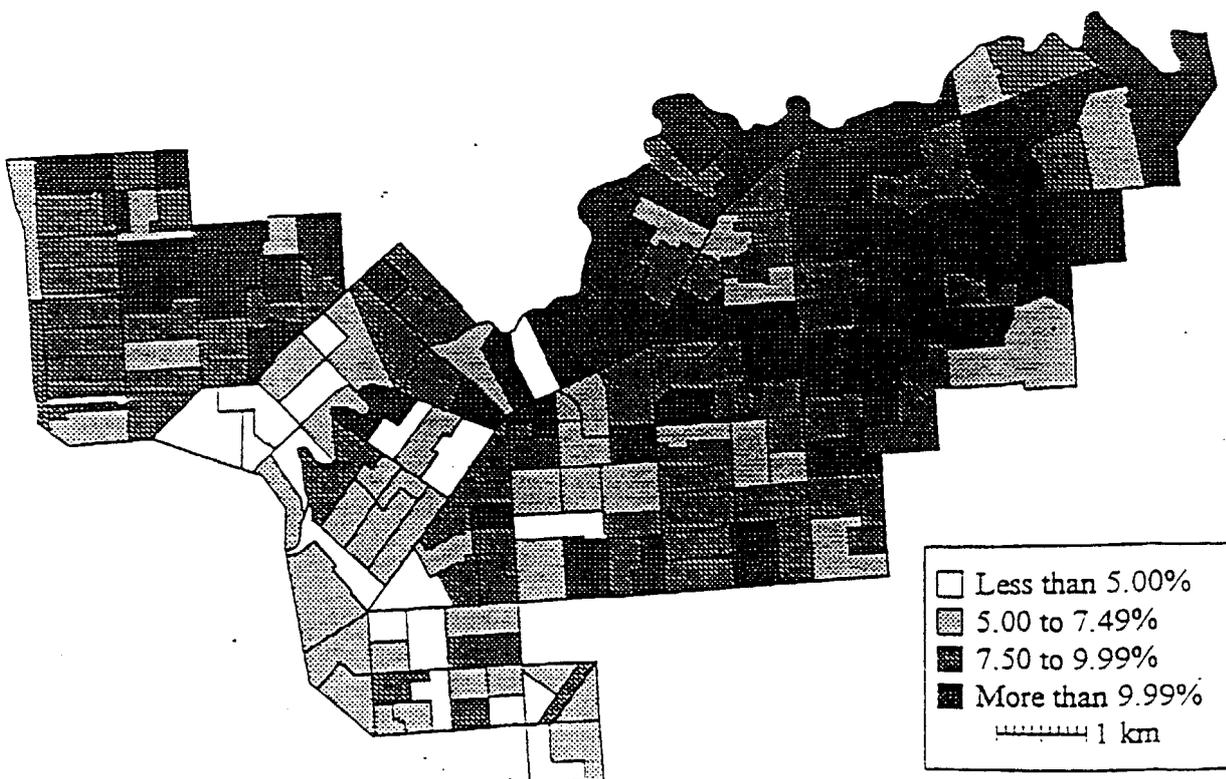


FIGURE A19: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years or Older with no Qualifications, 1991

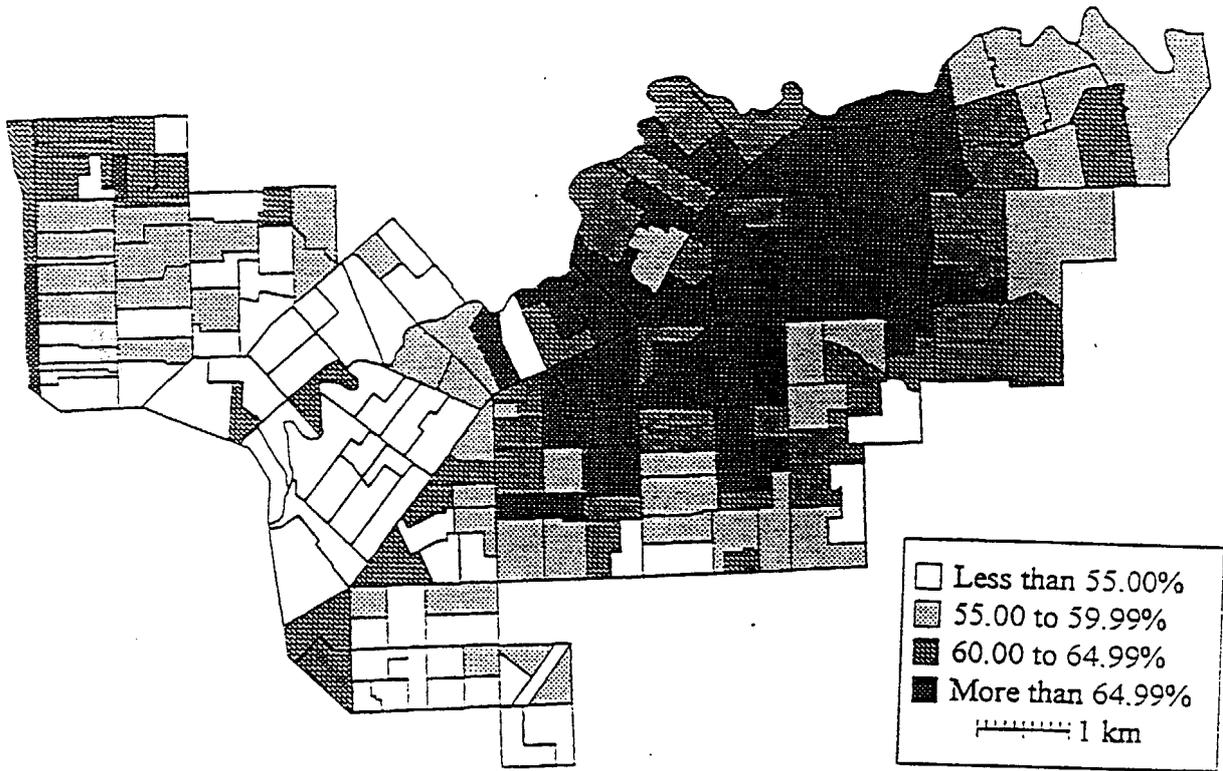


FIGURE A20: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of One-Parent Families, 1991

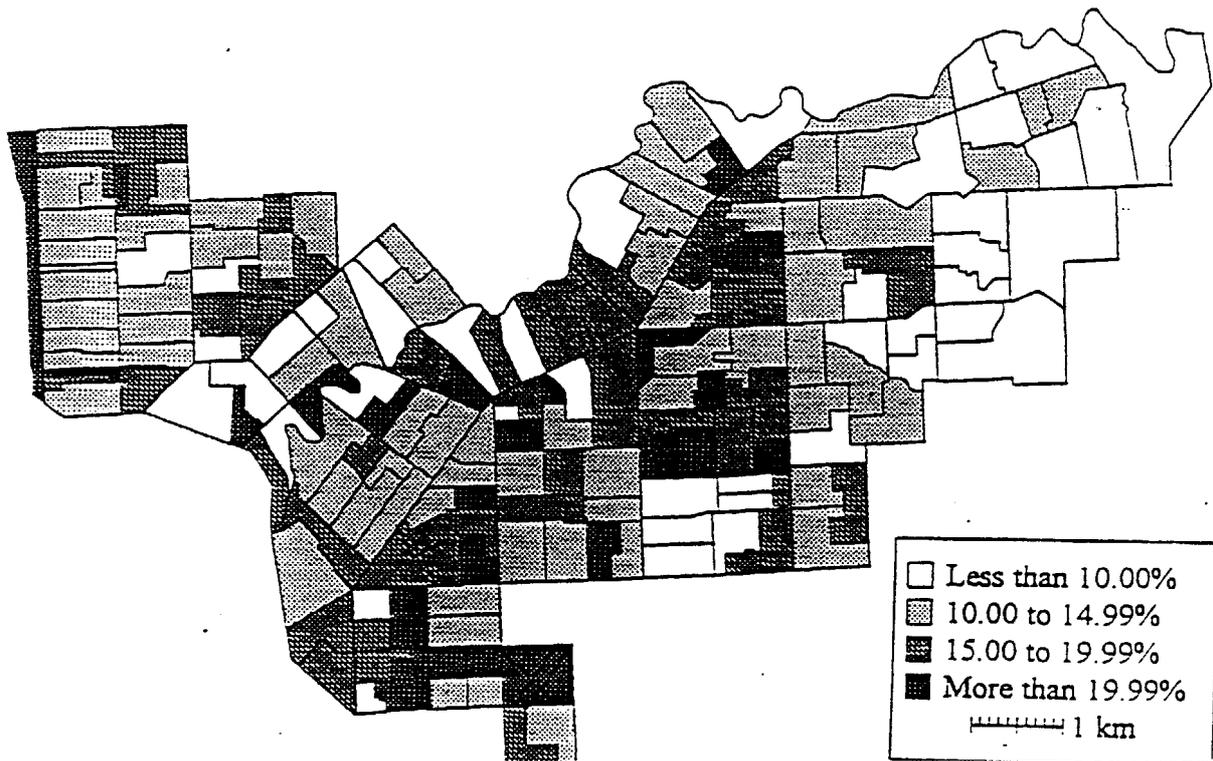


FIGURE A21: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Distribution of Couples with Dependent Children as a Percentage of all Families, 1991

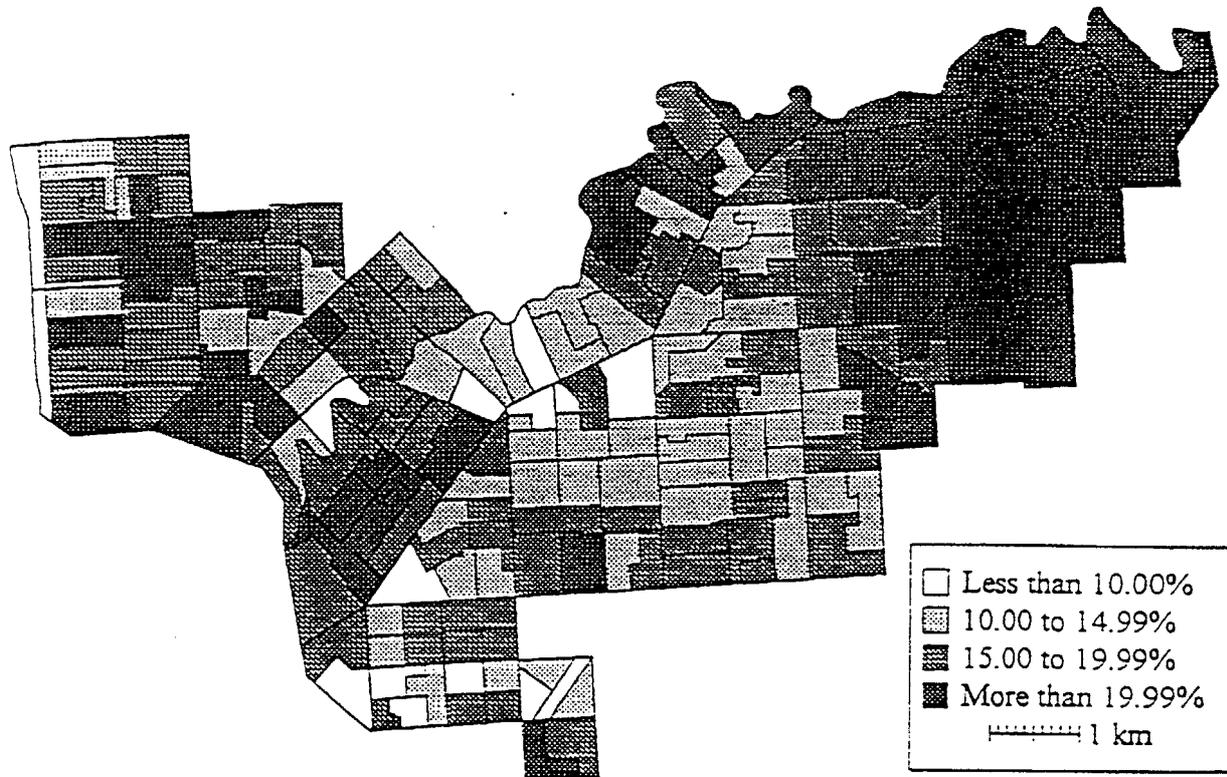


FIGURE A22: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Household Income \$25,000 or Less, 1991

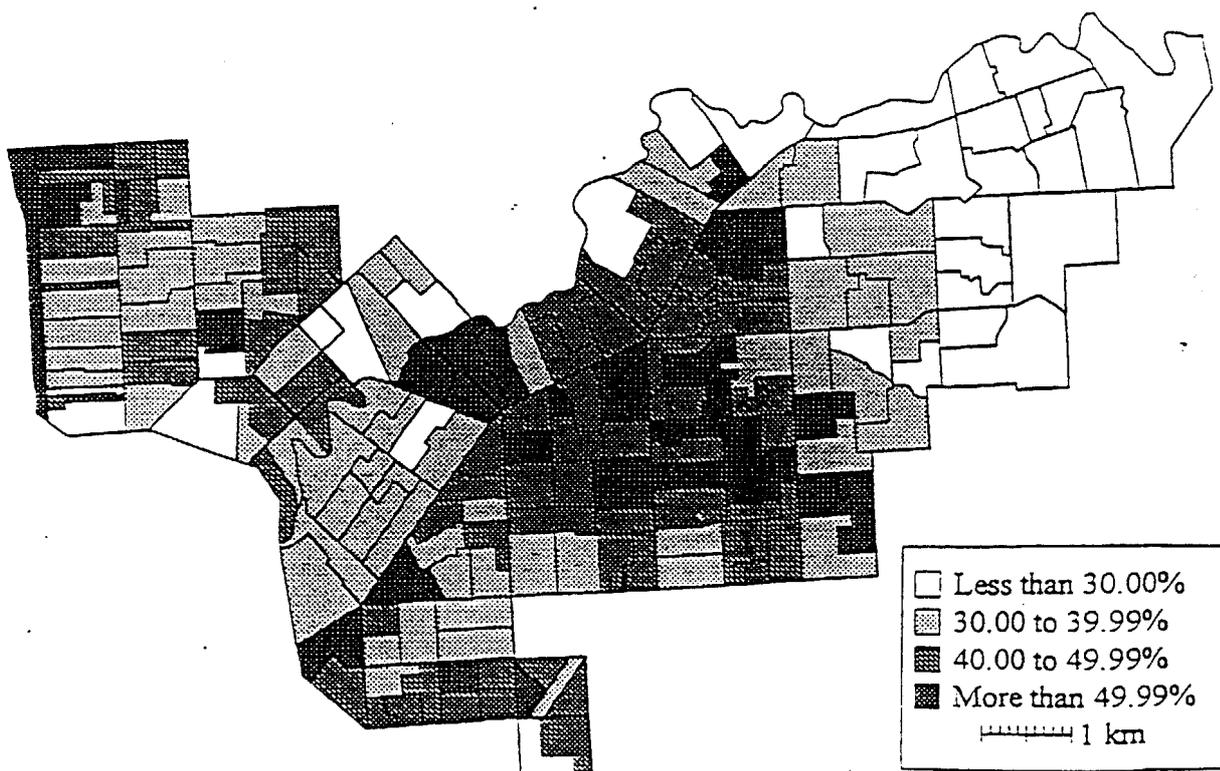


FIGURE A23: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Over with Income \$12,000 or Less, 1991

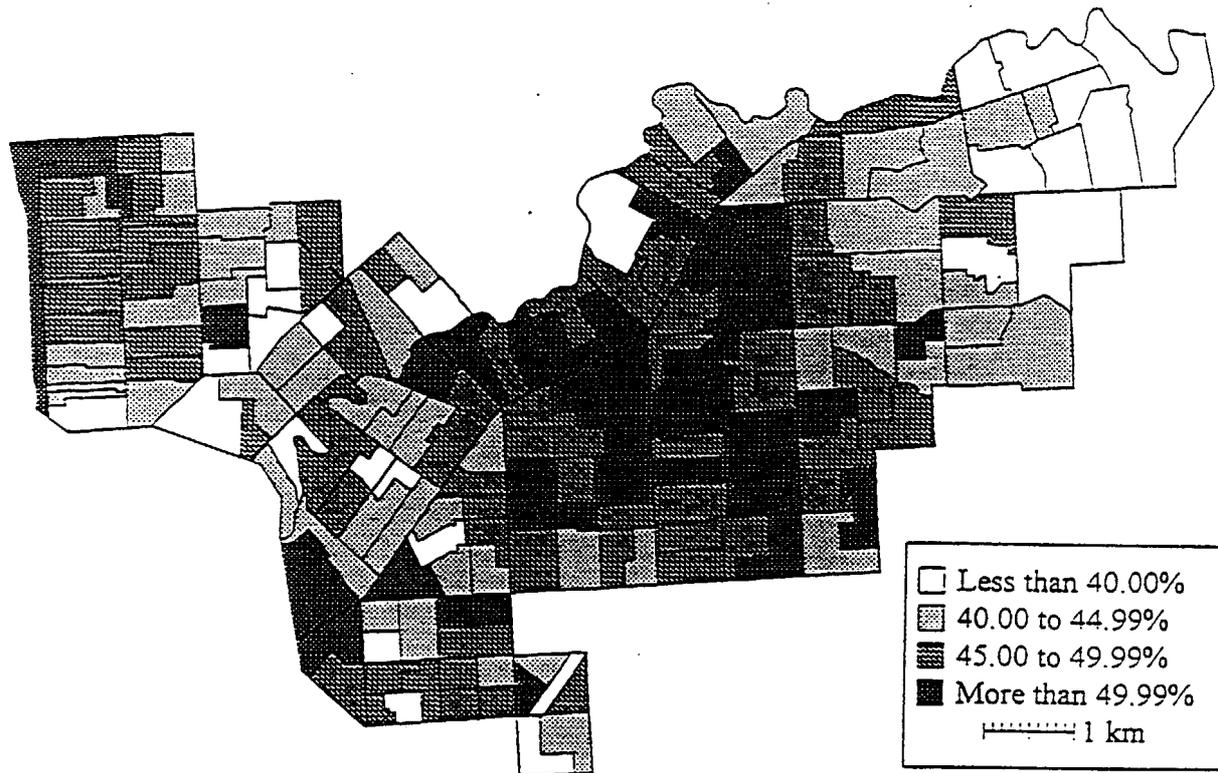


FIGURE A24: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years or Over with Income Greater than \$50,000, 1991

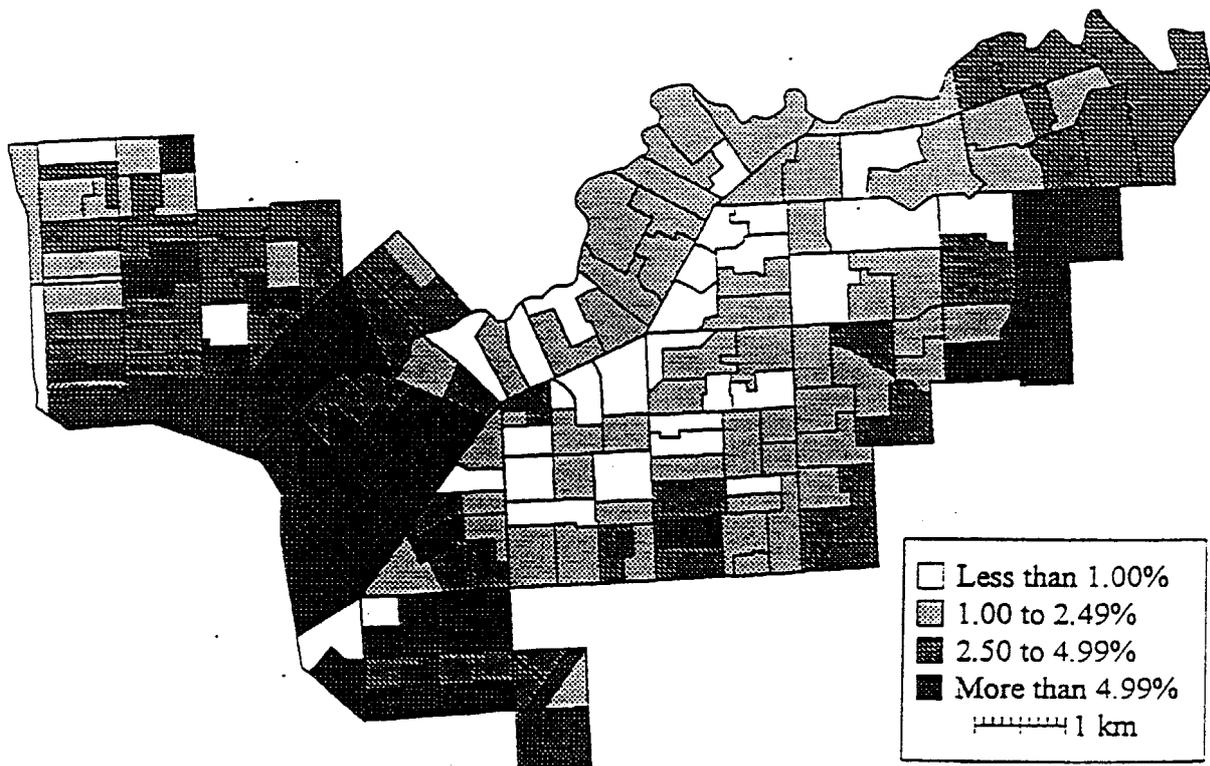


FIGURE A25: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Distribution of Managers and Administrators as a Percentage of the Employed Population, 1991

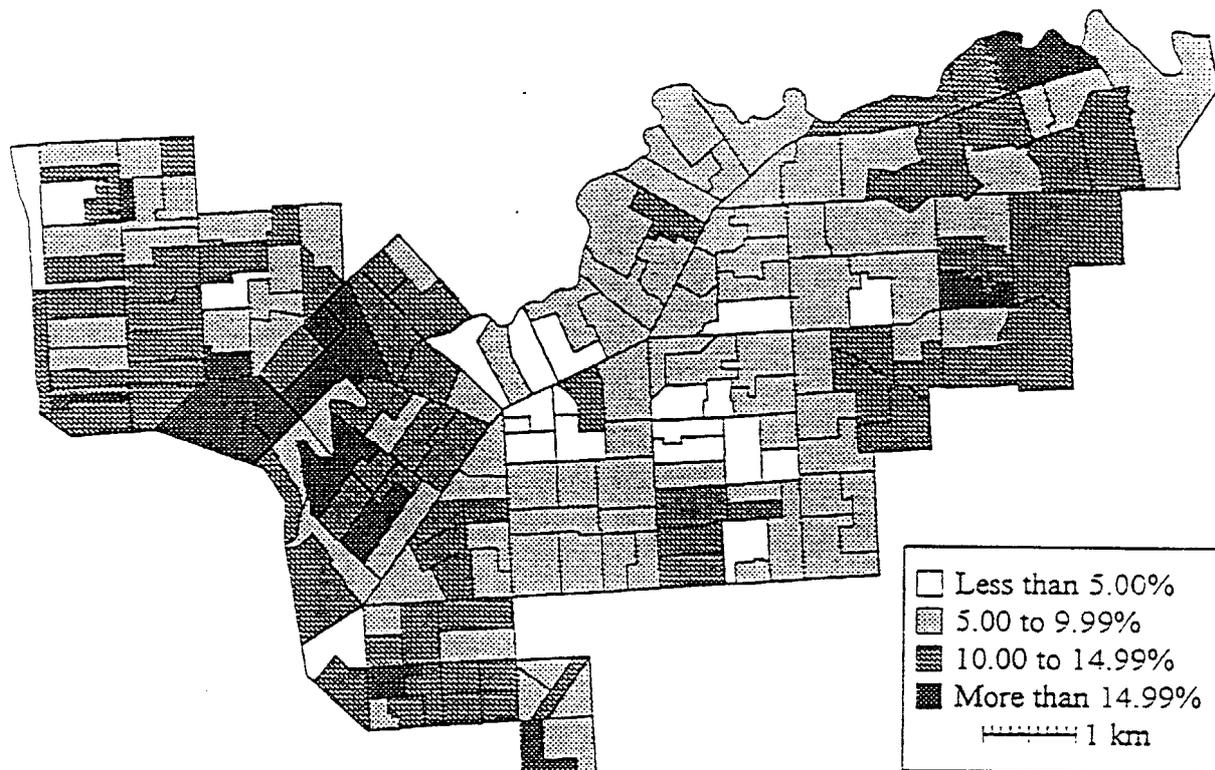


FIGURE A26: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Distribution of Tradespersons as a Percentage of Employed Population, 1991

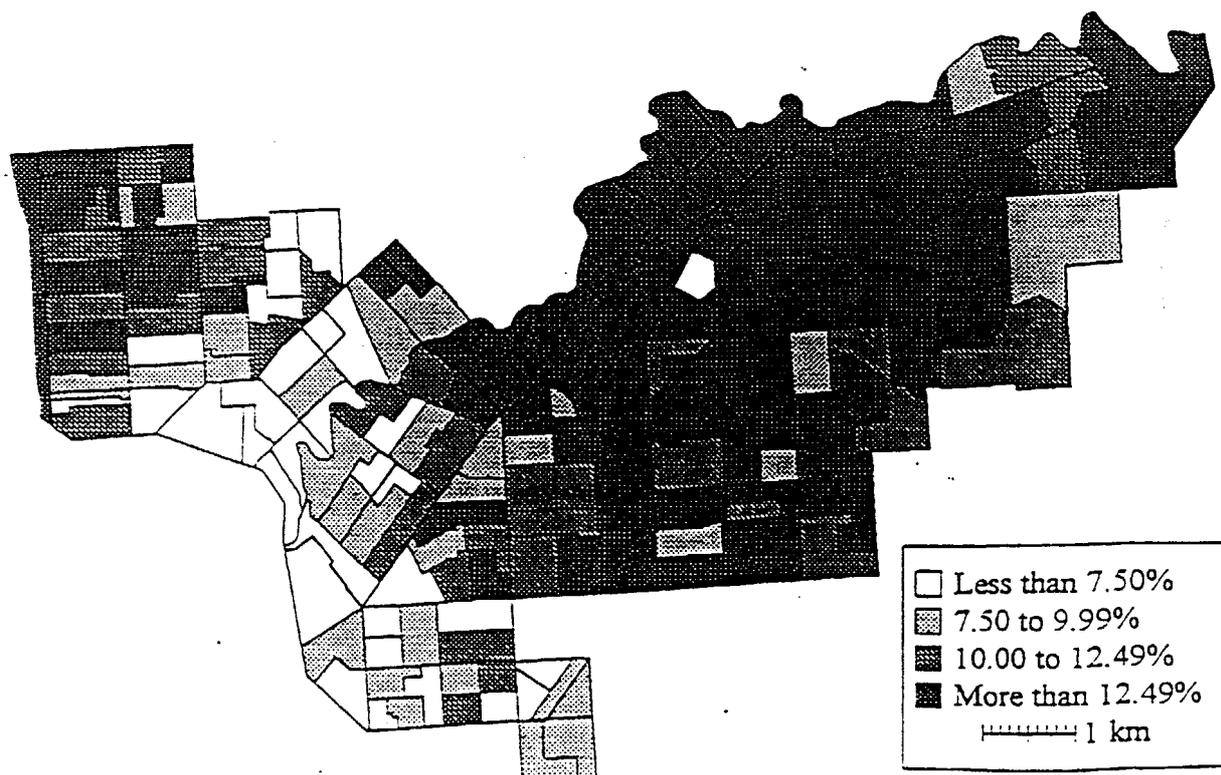


FIGURE A27: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Distribution of Labourers as a Percentage of the Employed Population, 1991

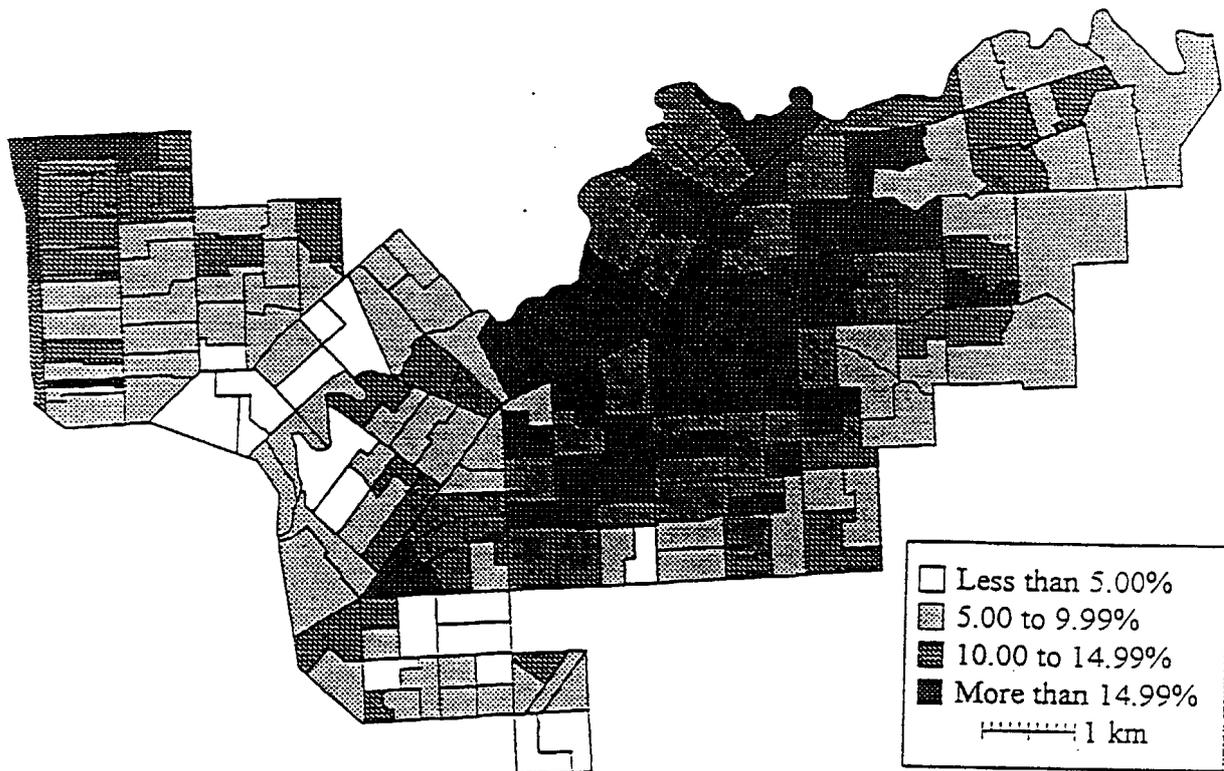


FIGURE A28: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Distribution of the Unemployed Population as a Percentage of the Labour Force, 1991

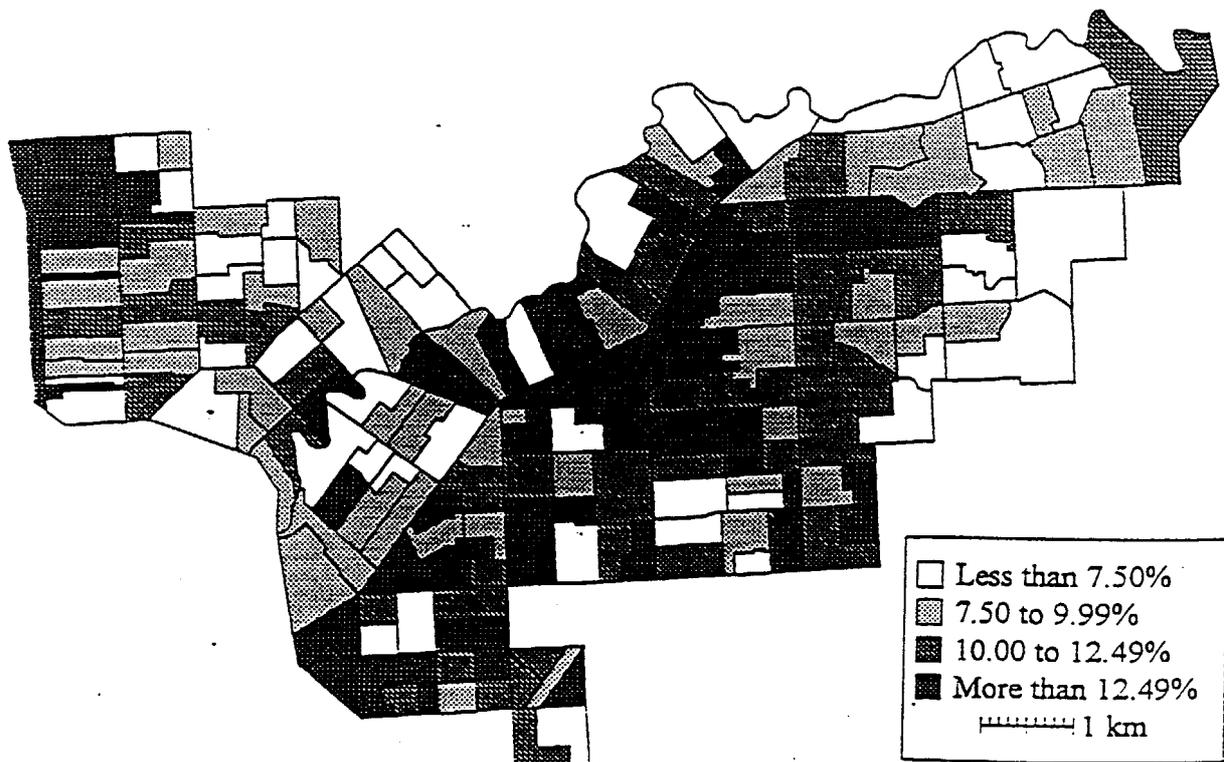


FIGURE A29: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Distribution of the Unemployed Population Aged 15-19 Years as a Percentage of the Labour Force Aged 15-19 Years, 1991

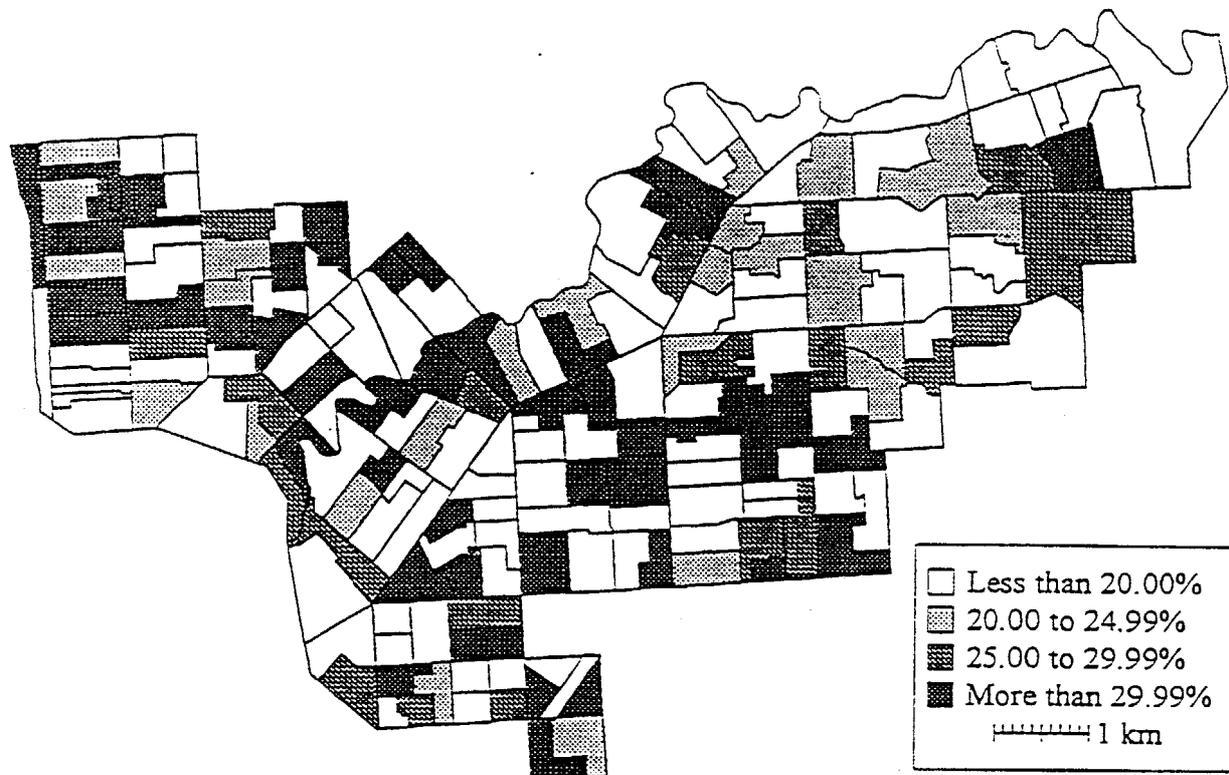


FIGURE A30: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Distribution of the Unemployed Population Aged 20 Years or Older as a Percentage of the Labour Force Aged 20 Years or Older, 1991

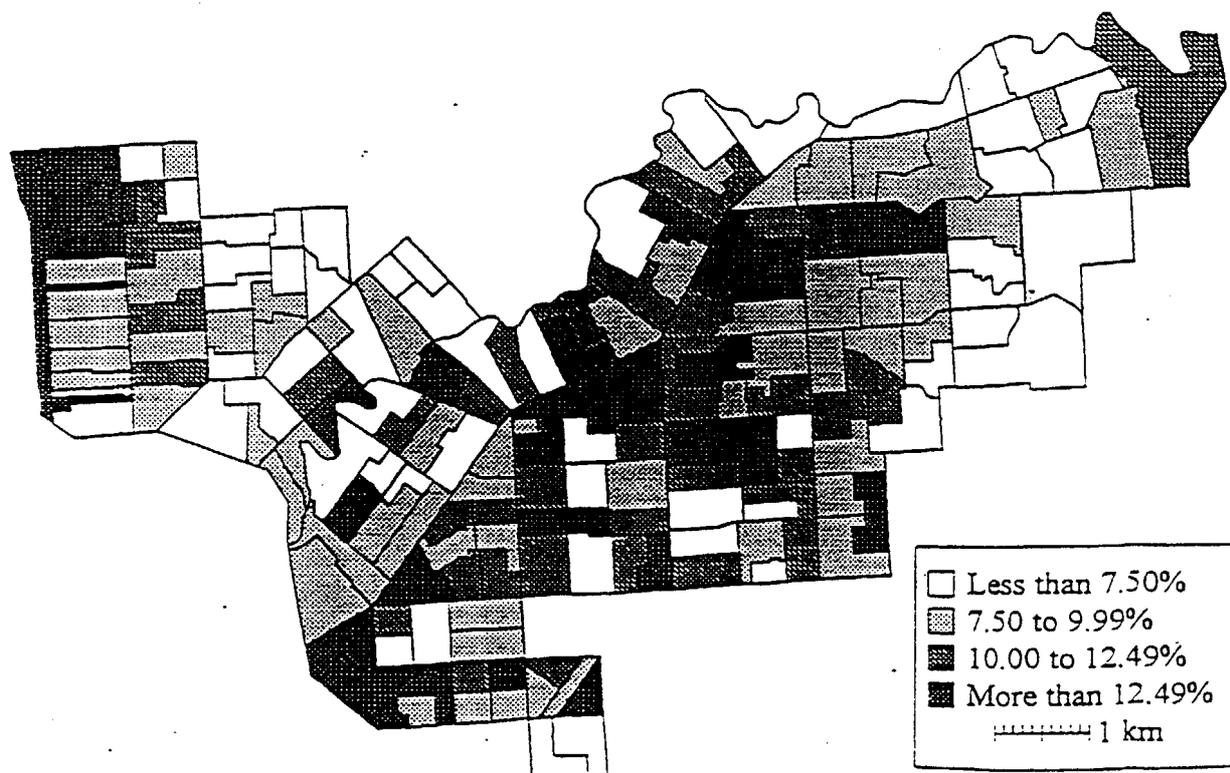


FIGURE A31: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Distribution of Persons Who Travelled to Work by Car Only as a Percentage of the Employed Population, 1991

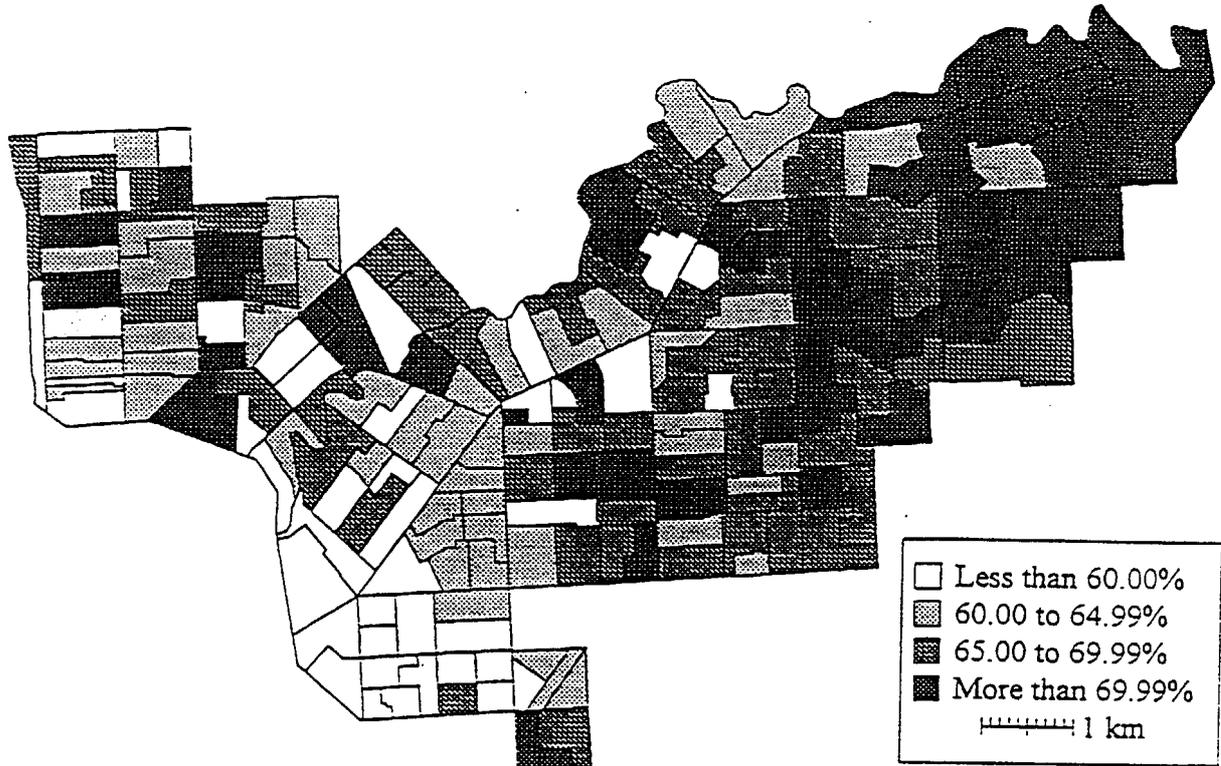


FIGURE A32: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Distribution of Persons who Travelled to Work by Public Transport as a Percentage of the Employed Population, 1991

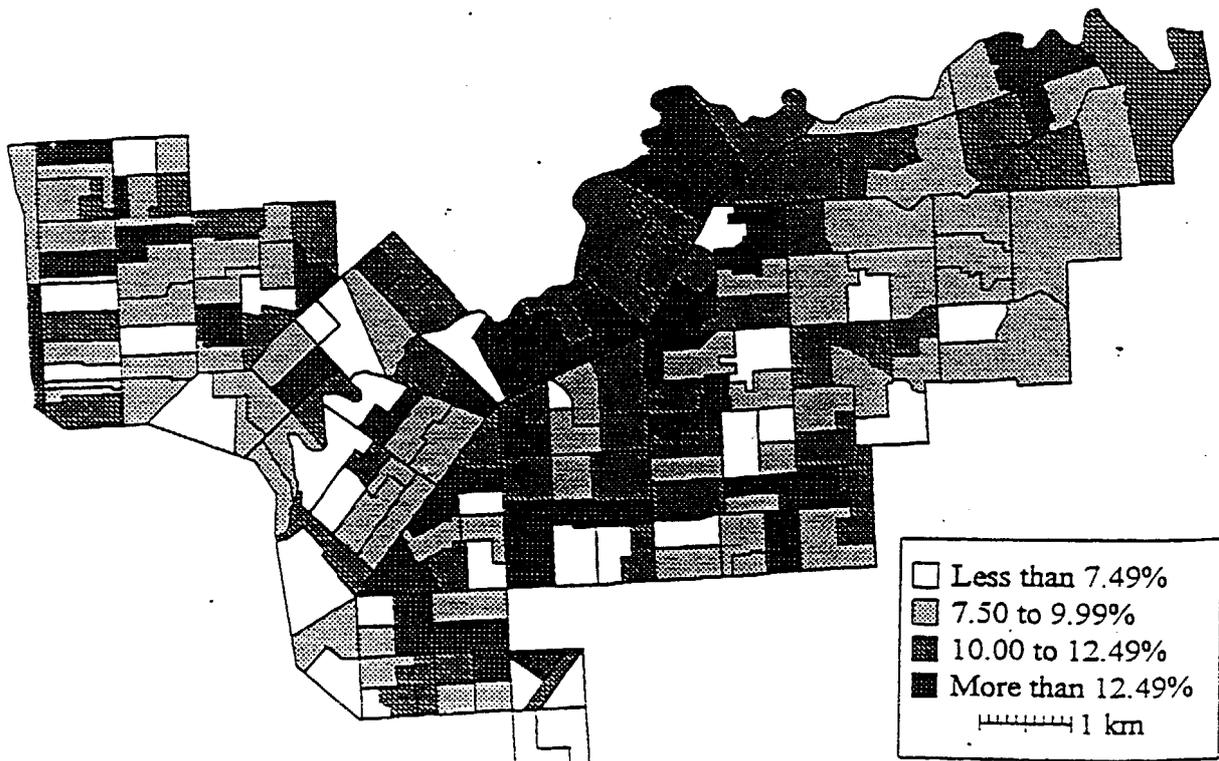


FIGURE A33: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Distribution of Average Number of People per Occupied Private Dwelling, 1991

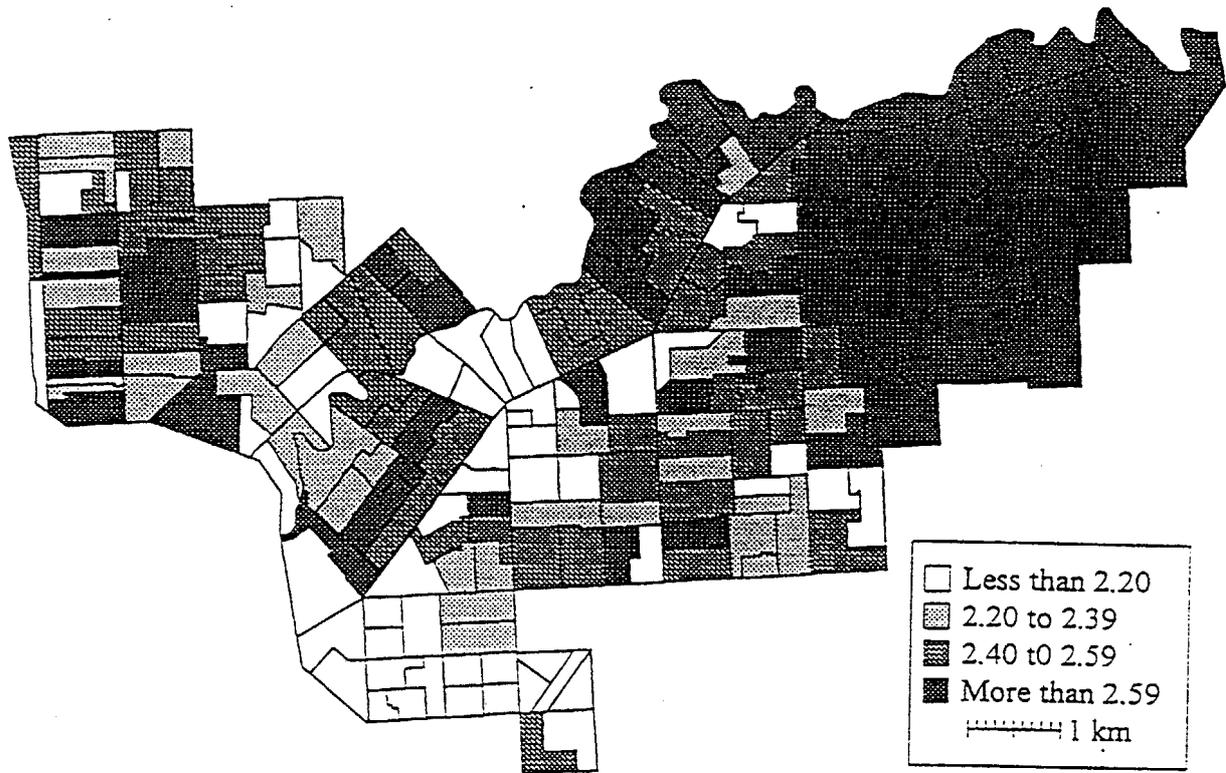


FIGURE A34: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Population in Medium/High Density Private Housing, 1991

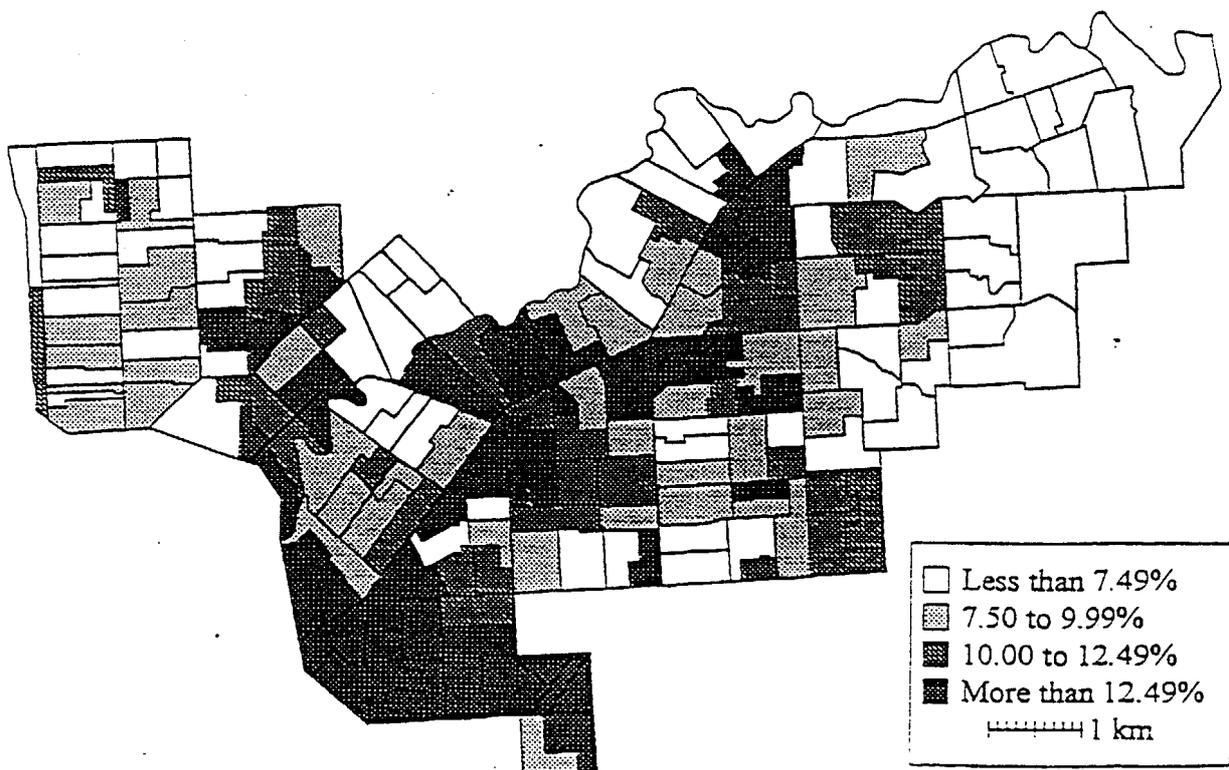


FIGURE A35: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Owner-Occupied Private Dwellings, 1991

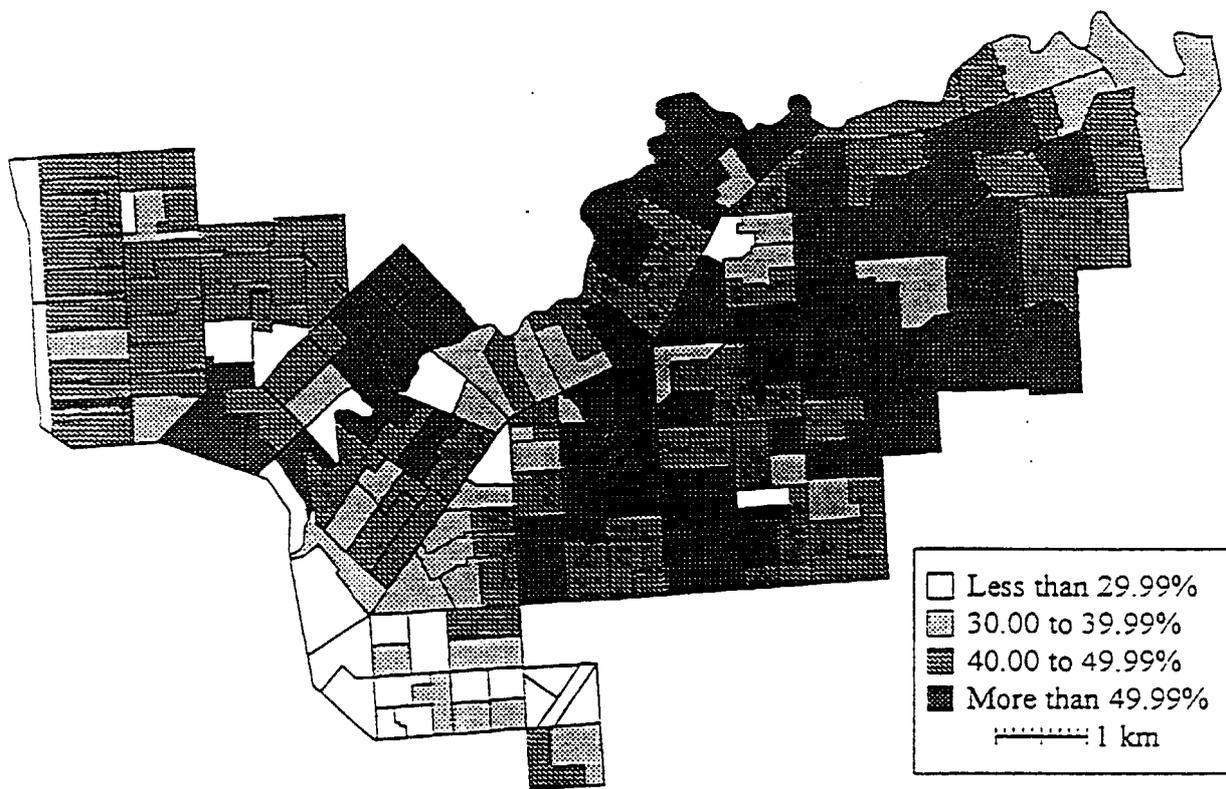


FIGURE A36: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Occupied Private Dwellings Being Purchased, 1991

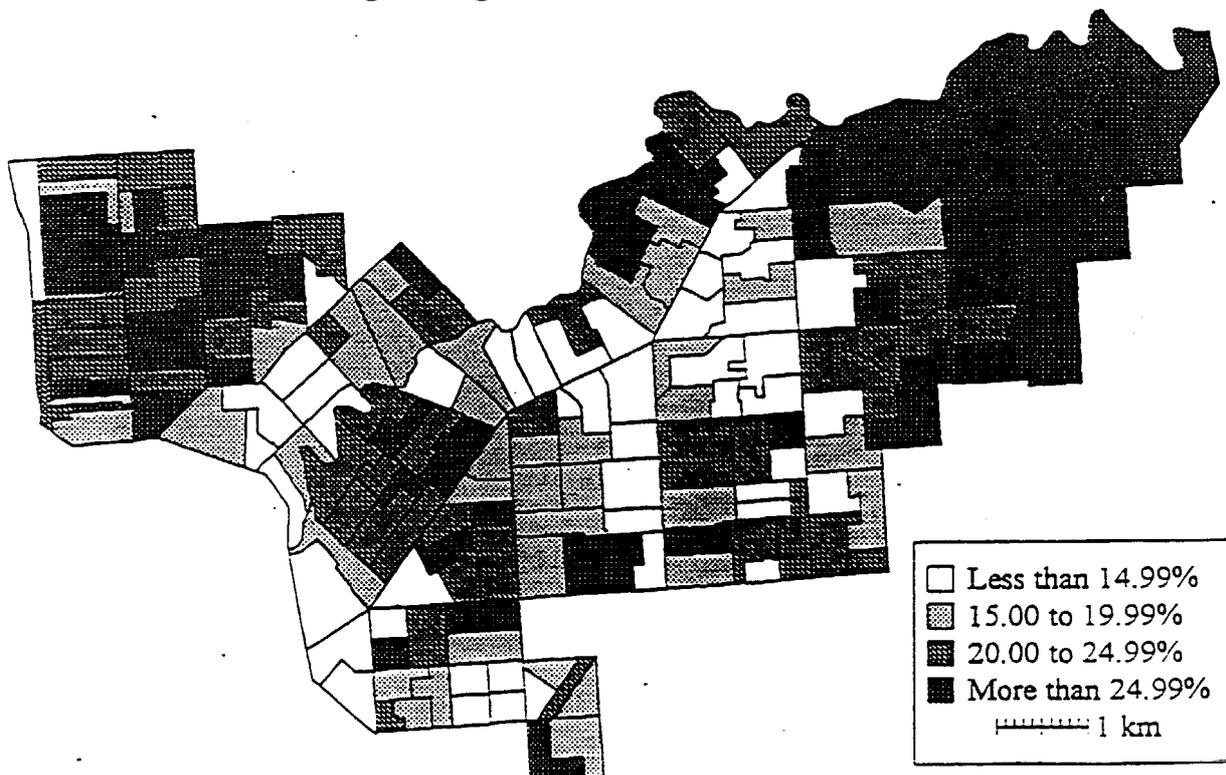


FIGURE A37: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Occupied Private Dwellings with Mortgage of \$775 or More per Month, 1991

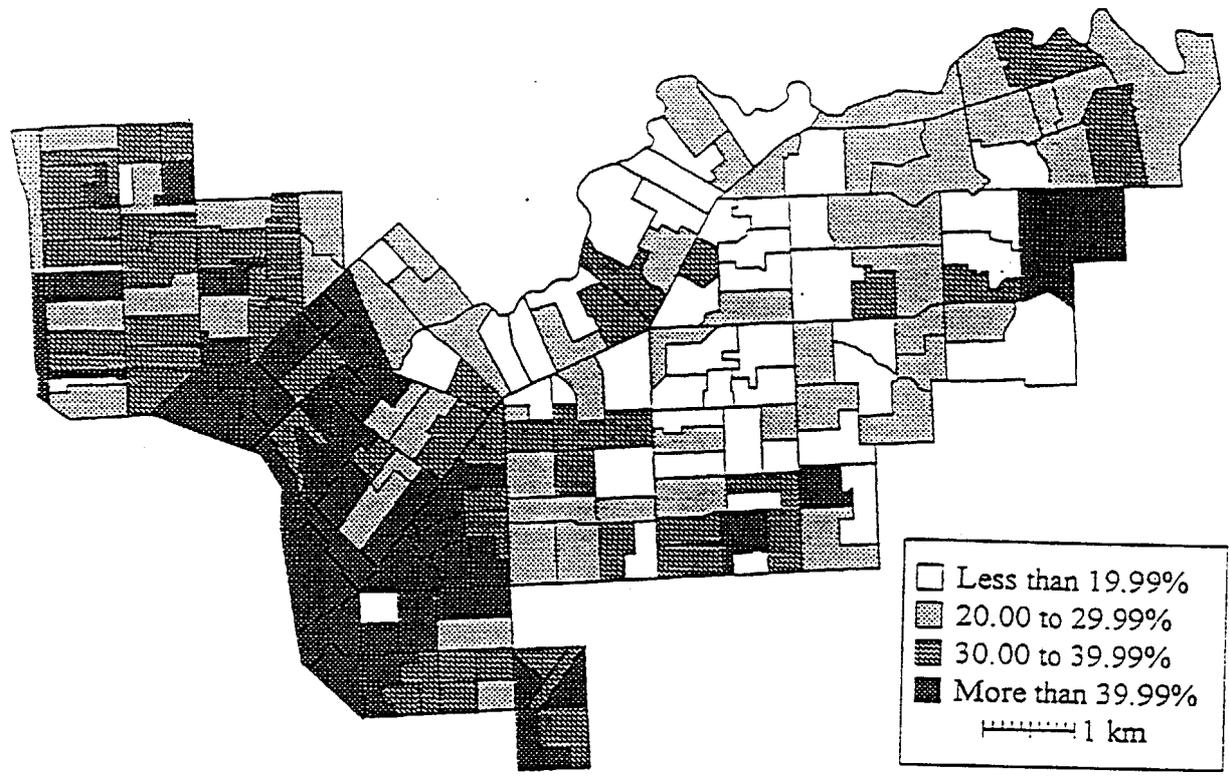


FIGURE A38: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Occupied Private Dwellings Owned by Government Being Rented, 1991

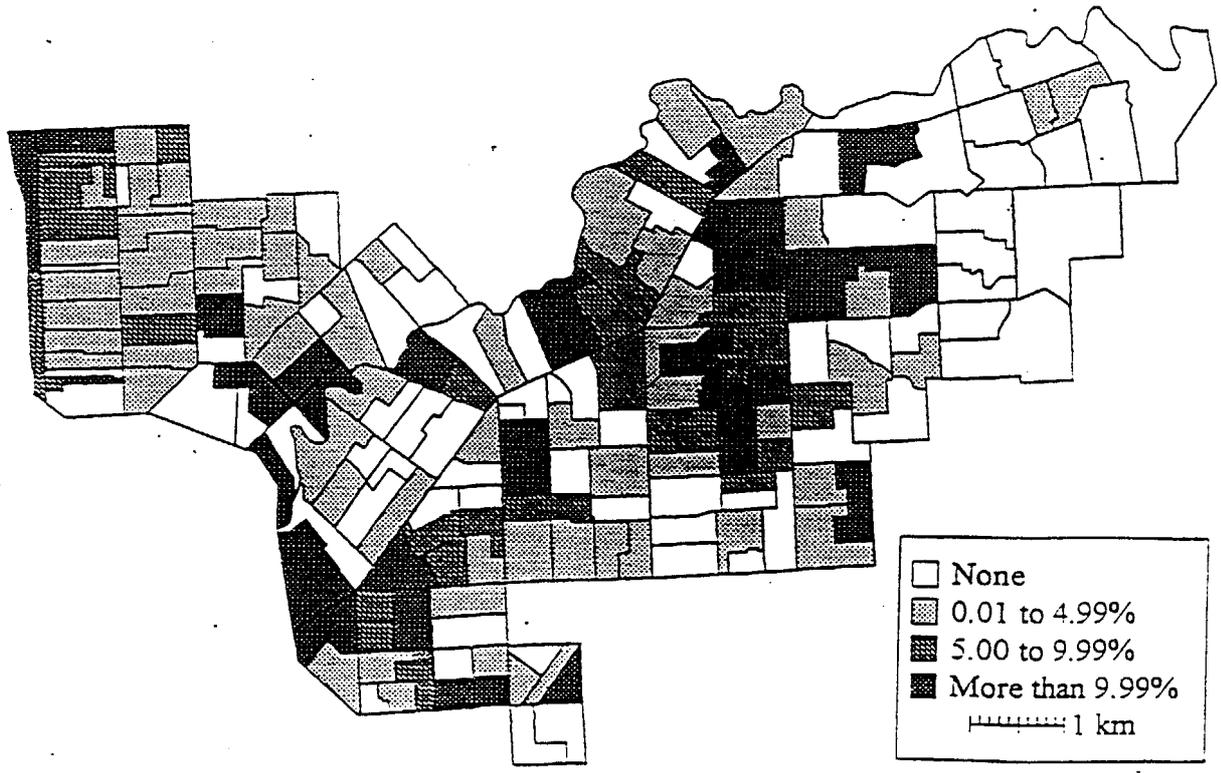


FIGURE A39: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Occupied Private Dwellings Privately Owned Being Rented, 1991

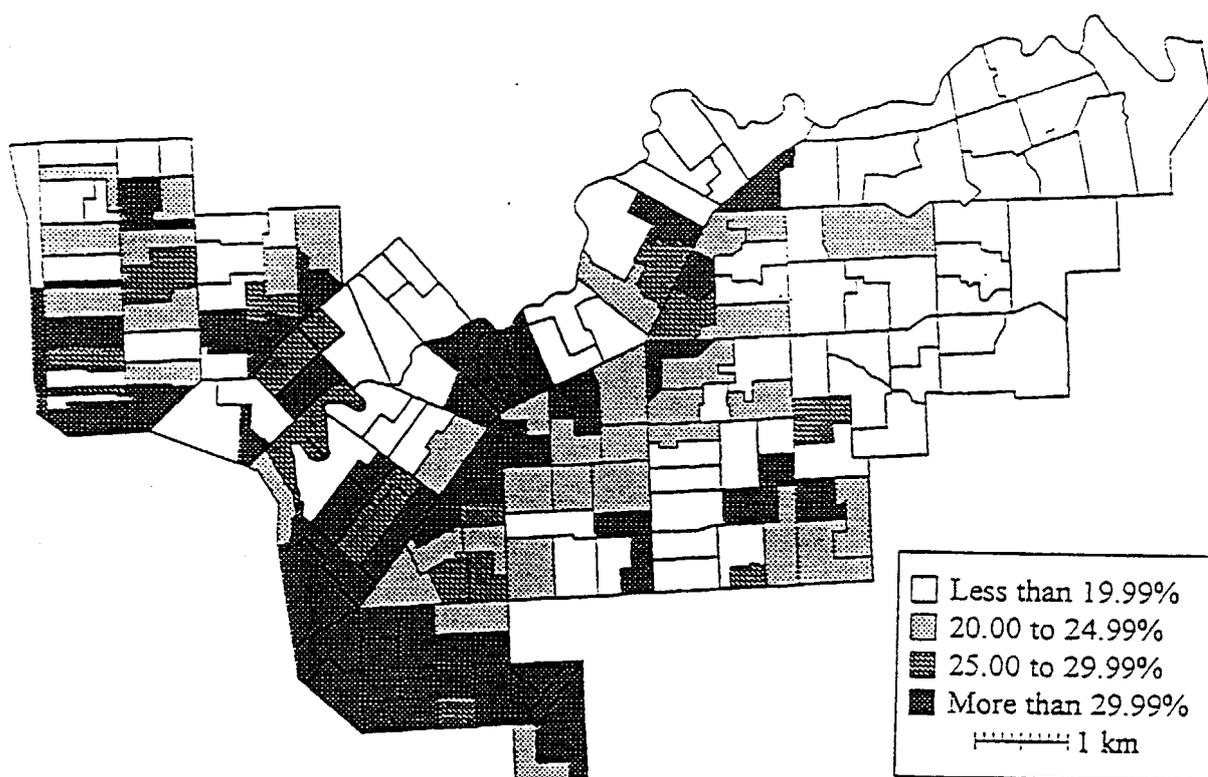


FIGURE A40: Walkerville, Prospect, St. Peters, Kensington-Norwood, Payneham and Campbelltown CDs: Percent Distribution of Occupied Private Dwellings with No Motor Vehicle, 1991

