



Using ABS Data In A Practical Way

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Points to Be Covered in This Session

- ◆ My ABS work
- ◆ GTASA involvement
- ◆ Free data on the ABS website
- ◆ ABS products
- ◆ Census for Schools
- ◆ Social atlases
- ◆ GTASA Social Atlas Resource Kit
- ◆ CLIB 2001



Other Talking Points

- ◆ SLA maps
- ◆ SuperTable
- ◆ Basic Community Profiles
- ◆ Contacting the ABS
- ◆ National Education Services Unit
- ◆ CProfile 2001
- ◆ Australian Social Trends
- ◆ ABS plans for the 2006 Census??



Demonstrations

- ◆ Census for Schools aka CDATA 2001
- ◆ Basic Community Profiles
- ◆ Selecting geographic areas
- ◆ Selecting your data
- ◆ Creating a thematic map
- ◆ Creating a spreadsheet for a group of areas and ranking them



Census for Schools (Continued)

- ◆ Example: Creating a population density map of the suburbs of Adelaide
- ◆ Call the geography group “SA suburbs”
- ◆ Call the data group “Total Persons”
- ◆ Create report
- ◆ Create a new data item to calculate the ratio of persons to area
- ◆ Create the thematic map
- ◆ Customise the legend



The ABS Social Atlas Series

- ◆ The Adelaide Social Atlas is one of a series of atlases of Australian capital cities
- ◆ It contains maps illustrating a range of social, demographic and economic characteristics of the population of Adelaide using data collected in the 2001 Census of Population and Housing
- ◆ The region mapped in the Adelaide atlas comprises the Urban Centres of Adelaide, Crafers-Bridgewater and Gawler



Book on using the Social Atlas launched at SA conference

The launch of the book *Using the Social Atlas* was held as part of the Geography Teachers' Association of South Australia (GTASA) Annual Conference at the Education Development Centre, Hindmarsh, on 30 and 31 May.

The book launch took place on the second day of the conference.

Mr David Butler, President of GTASA, hosted the launch. The Minister for Education and Children's Services, Ms Trish White, launched the book. Mr Ian Crettenden, Regional Director, Australian Bureau of Statistics, also spoke.

GTASA and the Adelaide Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics have been working in partnership since May 2002 to finalise the development of *Using the Social Atlas*. ABS Education Liaison Officer Ross Johnson is a member of several education related committees, including the GTASA Executive.

now Grant High School, wrote the book based on a series of teacher workshops held in 2001 and 2002.

At the workshops, participants from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, teachers and members of subject associations developed ideas on how to link the information in

The project is the result of collaboration going back to 1994

Adelaide – A Social Atlas to the learning needs of students and to the South Australian curriculum.

Funding for the workshops was through a grant from the Council of Education Associations of

the South Australian Studies of Society and Environment Council, and Lorraine Securo, Executive Officer of the Social Education Association of South Australia.

It is the result of a number of years of collaboration between ABS and GTASA going back to 1994, and also including the Social Education Association of South Australia, the South Australian Studies of Society and Environment Council and other professional associations, teachers and tertiary educators.

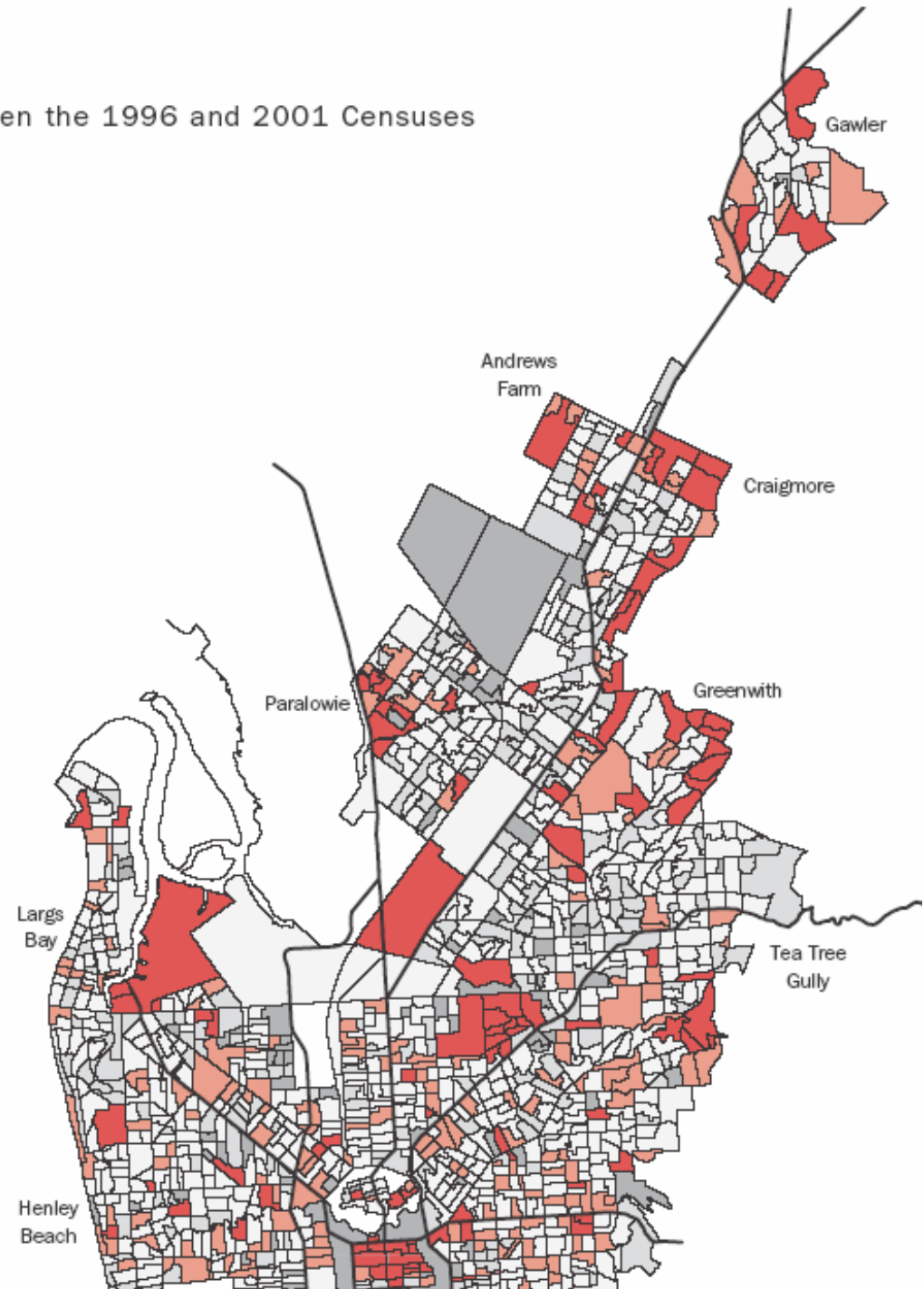
South Australia is the only state to develop a teacher support book for the social atlas series. The GTASA is linking with geography



Population change

Percentage change in population between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses

- The population of Adelaide, including overseas visitors, grew by 3.7% between 1996 and 2001, representing an estimated increase of 12,795 people. Adelaide had the lowest growth rate of all Australian capital cities, excluding Hobart, which had a net population loss.
- Population increases in excess of 50% occurred in areas where extensive residential developments and land redevelopments have occurred. They included Walkley Heights, Mawson Lakes, Oakden and Northgate in the north, Hewett in the outer north, Craighorn Farm in the south, Allenby Gardens in the west and Port Adelaide in the north-west.
- Areas with the greatest population decline were concentrated in the older suburbs in the north-west through to the north-eastern suburbs. Ferryden Park, Athol Park and Angle Park in the north-west, Elizabeth and Edinburgh in the outer north, Windsor Gardens in the north and Woodforde in the north-east all reported falls in population greater than 10% since the 1996 Census. With the exception of Windsor Gardens and Woodforde, these areas had high percentages of rented dwellings.

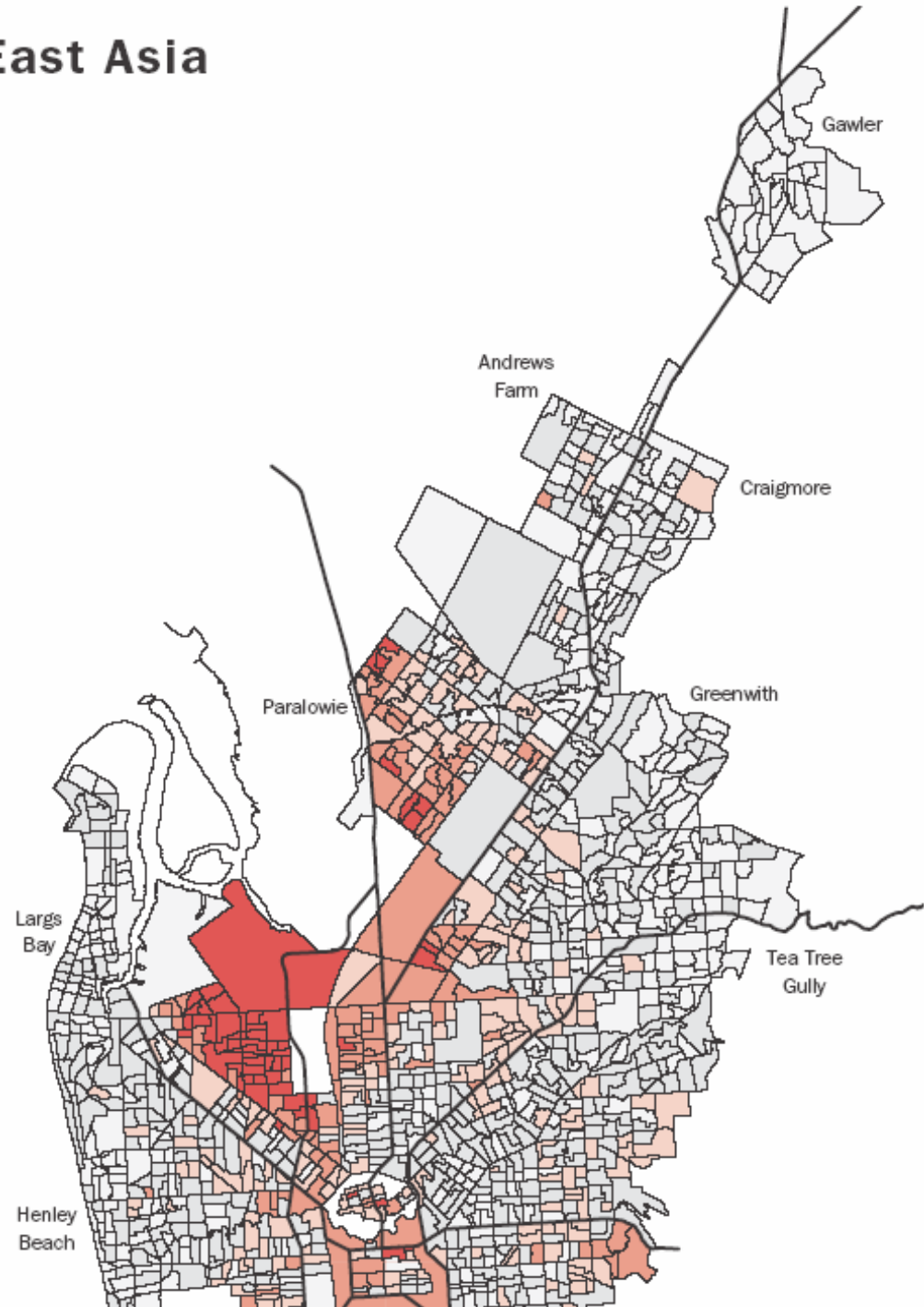




People born in South-East Asia

As a percentage of the total population

- At the 2001 Census there were 24,047 people counted in Adelaide who were born in South-East Asia, representing 2.4% of the total Adelaide population and 9.9% of the overseas-born population. In 1991, 2.1% of the total population of Adelaide was born in South-East Asia.
- Of the people born in South-East Asia 9,810 (40.8%) were born in Viet Nam. The other main birthplaces were Malaysia (16.4% of the people born in South-East Asia) and the Philippines (15.7%).
- People born in South-East Asia were highly concentrated in the north-western suburbs of Adelaide, with suburbs in other parts of Adelaide containing very few people in this birthplace group. The highest percentages of South-East Asian-born people resided in the north-western suburbs of Woodville Gardens, Mansfield Park, Athol Park, Ottoway and Ferryden Park.
- Areas with high percentages of people born in South-East Asia also contained high proportions of *people not fluent in English, elementary skilled workers and government- owned rented dwellings.*





People with university qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

- At the 2001 Census there were 84,088 people in the labour force with a degree or higher qualification in Adelaide. This represented 17.9% of the Adelaide labour force in 2001, compared with 11.1% in 1991.
- Of those with university qualifications, 75.5% held a Bachelor degree, 13.1% held a higher degree and 10.9% held a postgraduate diploma. Just over half (50.5%) of those with university qualifications were female, and 33.8% of all people with university qualifications had completed their highest qualification since 1996.
- The distribution of people with university qualifications was similar to the distribution of *high income households* and *managers, administrators and professionals*, with the heaviest concentrations in the inner city and in the eastern, inner southern, and hills suburbs, and a narrow band along the coast.
- Suburbs in which more than 45% of the labour force had university qualifications were College Park, Rose Park, Hyde Park, Unley Park, Tasmore, Medindie and Marryatville. The suburb of Parafield in the north which contains the Regency Institute of TAFE Parafield Aviation campus also had a high proportion of people with university qualifications.

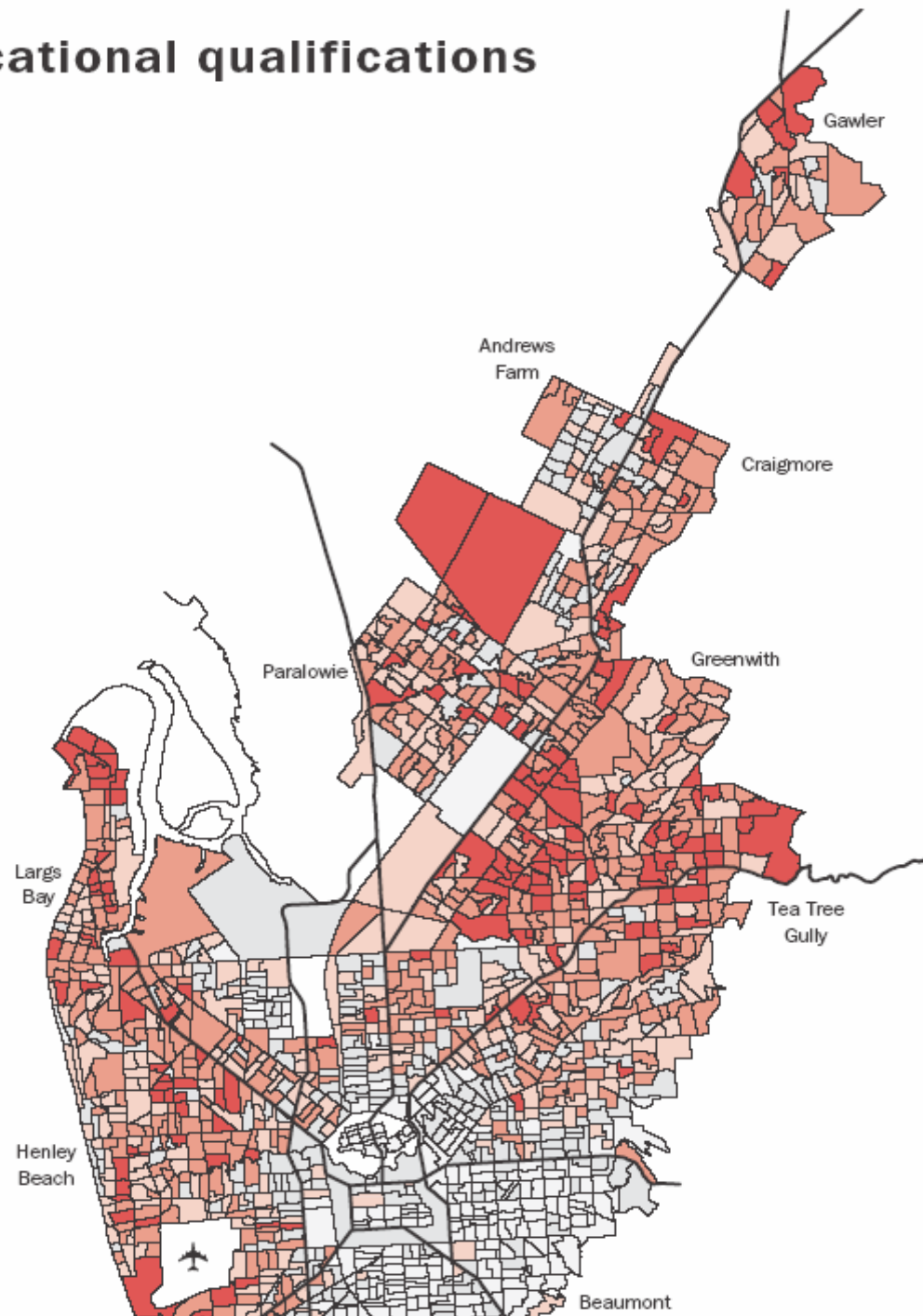




People with skilled vocational qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

- At the 2001 Census there were 70,122 people in the Adelaide labour force with skilled vocational qualifications, which was 15.0% of the labour force. The proportion of people with skilled vocational qualifications increased from the 1991 Census, when they represented 14.6% of the labour force.
- People with skilled vocational qualifications were mostly concentrated in the outer southern suburbs of Port Noarlunga South, Old Noarlunga, Onkaparinga Hills, Reynella and Hackam. These areas generally had above average percentages of *elementary skilled workers, mothers in the labour force* and *people who travelled to work by car*.
- The north-eastern suburbs of Walkley Heights, Ridgehaven, Ingle Farm and Banksia Park also had high proportions of people with skilled vocational qualifications, as did the outer northern suburbs of Hewett and Gawler. With the exception of Ingle Farm, these areas also had low levels of *unemployed people*.
- The RAAF base at Edinburgh and the north-western suburb of North Haven also contained a high proportion of people with skilled vocational qualifications.

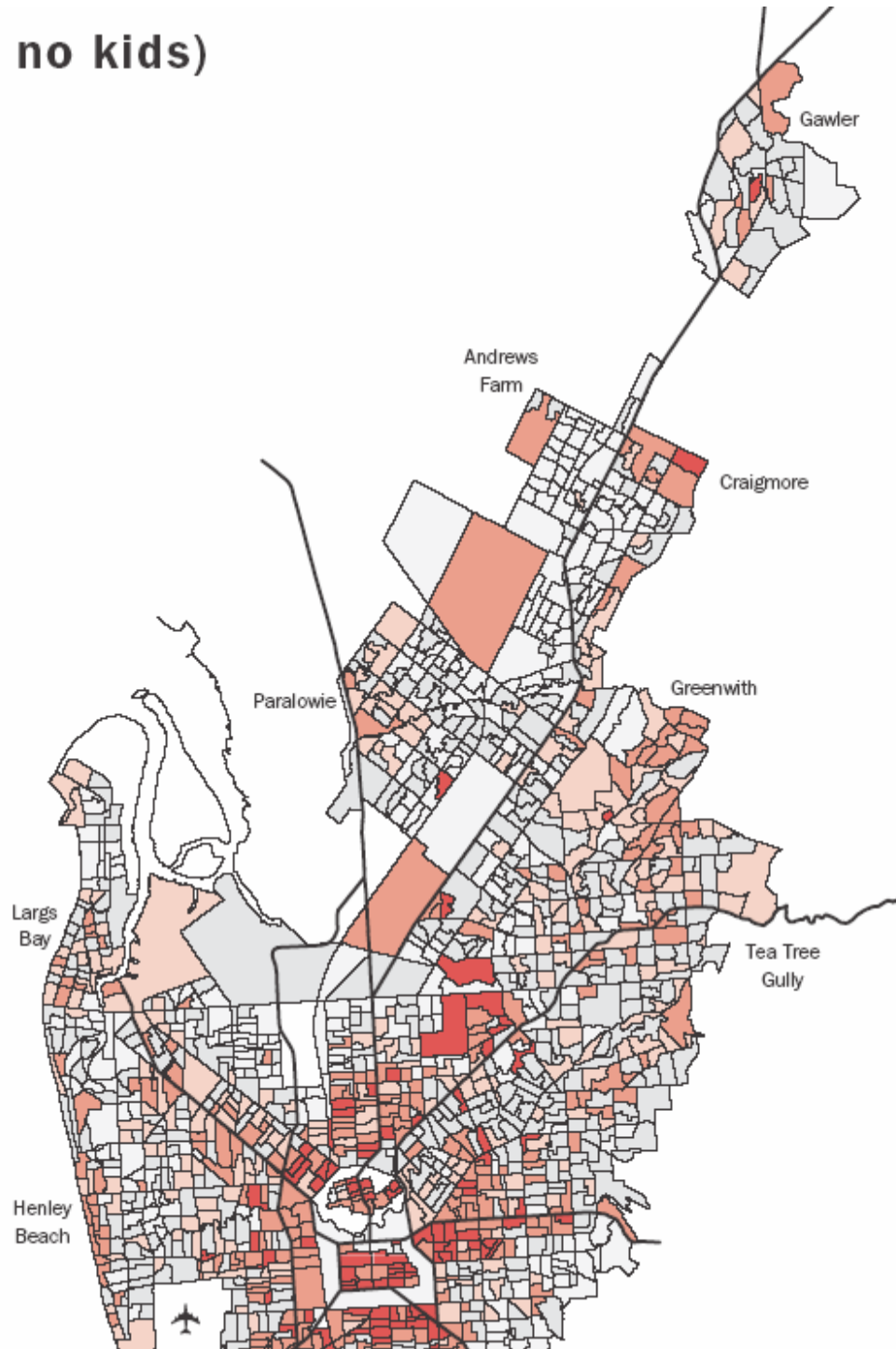




DINKs (double income, no kids)

As a percentage of all families

- DINKs are 'couple only' families where both people are in paid employment and work more than 25 hours per week. The younger partner must be aged under 40 years.
- At the 2001 Census there were 16,130 families identified as DINKs in Adelaide, representing 5.8% of all families. The proportion of DINKs had fallen since the 1996 Census, when they represented 6.0% of all families.
- The heaviest concentrations of DINKs occurred in the city and surrounding inner-city suburbs such as Norwood, Eastwood, Parkside, Brompton and Bowden, and where there were also high percentages of *privately-owned rented dwellings*. These areas also had a high proportion of *people with university qualifications and managers, administrators and professionals*.
- High percentages of DINKs were also found in areas where extensive residential developments and land redevelopments had occurred recently. These areas, which experienced substantial population growth since the 1996 Census, included the suburbs of Northgate, Walkley Heights, Oakden and Mawson Lakes in the north, Craighorn Farm in the south and Allenby Gardens in the west. These

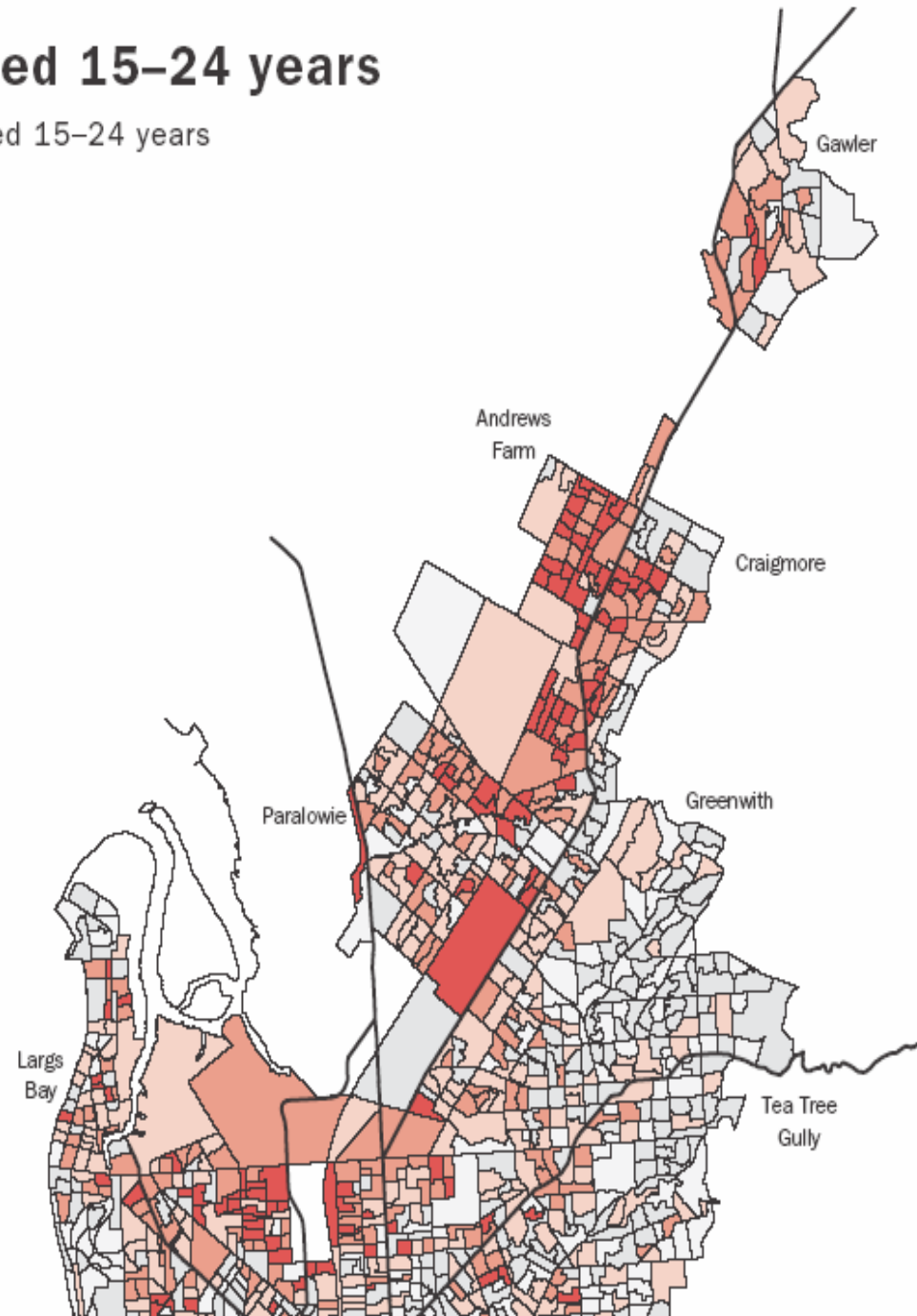




Unemployed people aged 15–24 years

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

- At the 2001 Census there were 13,956 unemployed people aged 15–24 years counted in Adelaide. This represented an unemployment rate of 15.3% for this age group. The 15–24 years age group accounted for 36.1% of all unemployed people in Adelaide.
- The distribution of unemployed people aged 15–24 years was similar to the distribution of all unemployed people. Areas with high percentages of unemployed people aged 15–24 years also had high percentages of *people without qualifications and elementary skilled workers*.
- Suburbs with unemployment rates of 35% or more for this age group were Elizabeth South, Davoren Park, Smithfield Plains and Elizabeth Grove in the outer north, and Angle Park, Woodville Gardens and Mansfield Park in the north-west.
- Pockets within suburbs surrounding tertiary institutions including the city centre, Parafield in the north and

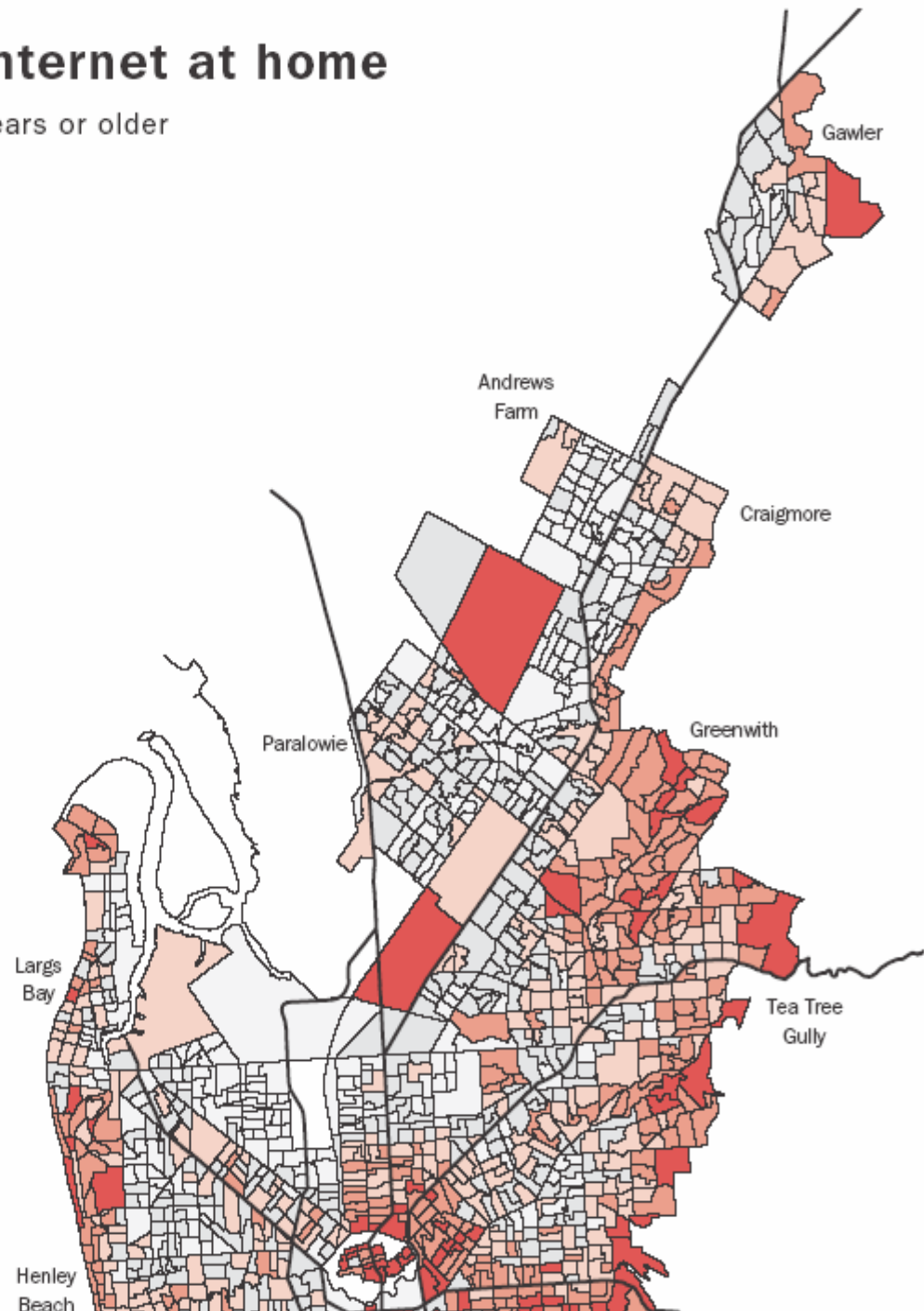




People who used the Internet at home

As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

- At the 2001 Census 282,212 people used the Internet at home (in the week before Census Night). This was 30.1% of the Adelaide population aged 5 years and over. Of all people reporting using the Internet, 73.0% accessed the Internet in their home, including those who accessed the Internet at home and elsewhere. The percentage of the population using the Internet at home was the second lowest of all Australian capital cities, after Hobart.
- Over half of the people who reported using the Internet at home were aged less than 35 years, and less than 20% were aged 50 years or older. People who were attending school or undertaking tertiary studies comprised 36% of all users.
- Areas with high percentages of people who used the Internet at home also had high percentages of *people with university qualifications, high income households and managers, administrators and professionals*.
- High percentages of Internet users were located in the inner suburbs of Thorngate, College Park and Linley Park and the eastern and foothill










USING THE SOCIAL ATLAS

PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS



LINKING ESSENTIAL LEARNINGS TO THE SOCIAL ATLAS



Essential Learnings				
Futures	Identity	Interdependence	Thinking	Communication
				
Urban sprawl Single parents DINKS Ageing populations Immigration Unemployment Car ownership Pollution Housing density Types of dwellings Public transport Relocation Services Planning Redevelopment Changing roles	Age Overseas born Language Recent arrivals Indigenous people Qualifications DINKS Income Unemployment Profiles Change Ethnicity Suburbs Immigration Religion Customs Family	Population density Needs and age Change Income Spending power Travel Working mothers Environment Transport Access Recreation Family Housing Role of individuals	Cause of change Needs Scenarios Marketing Correlations Associations Patterns Cause and effect Profiles Comparisons Analysis Drawing conclusions Implications	Correlations Associations Mapping Discussion Observation Analysis Spatial patterns Location Types of maps Photographs Surveys Brainstorming Experience Written Oral Visual

DATA REPRESENTATION FOR GEOGRAPHERS

As geographers we represent data in a variety of ways to communicate our findings.

Data may be presented as:

- maps
- graphs
- tables
- flow charts
- overlays
- time lines
- photos
- field sketches.

The focus is upon using fieldwork observations as a basis for the development of representations that will allow analysis to occur and conclusions to be drawn.

The most important aspect of the presentation of data is that we do it *geographically*, and focus upon the *spatial* or mapped components.

DATA REPRESENTATION GUIDELINES

- Colours should be kept to a minimum
- All data presented and maps must be sourced
- Be consistent in the presentation—size and style of headings, numbering schemes and formatting
- Text and graphics should be consistent
- Keep it simple—focus upon the key aspects of your data.

Rules to remember

Elements of a map

Border—to define the boundary of the map

Orientation—to the North point

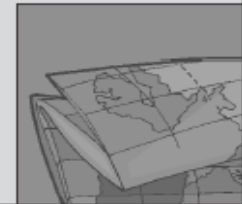
Legend—the key to the symbols and colours used on the map

Title—the name of the map and a description of what it shows

Scale—the difference in the size of objects over distance and time

Source—information on locating data used to construct the map.

BOLTSS



MAPS

Maps must:

- *always include all BOLTSS* (see box above)
- be integrated into the text and not form a different section
- follow geographical conventions—i.e. water = blue, vegetation = green
- use a few colours well, rather than confuse with many

- if you are graphing a quantity which can be divided into a number of parts or percentages, then a pie graph may be most appropriate.

- properly sourced, including the results of your own fieldwork.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Consider the following points when using photographs to represent information:

- select from the bulk of photographs you take



DATA REPRESENTATION— SUBURBS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Consider each of the sets of figures below and suggest how they could be represented in a graphic form to allow a more effective analysis to occur.

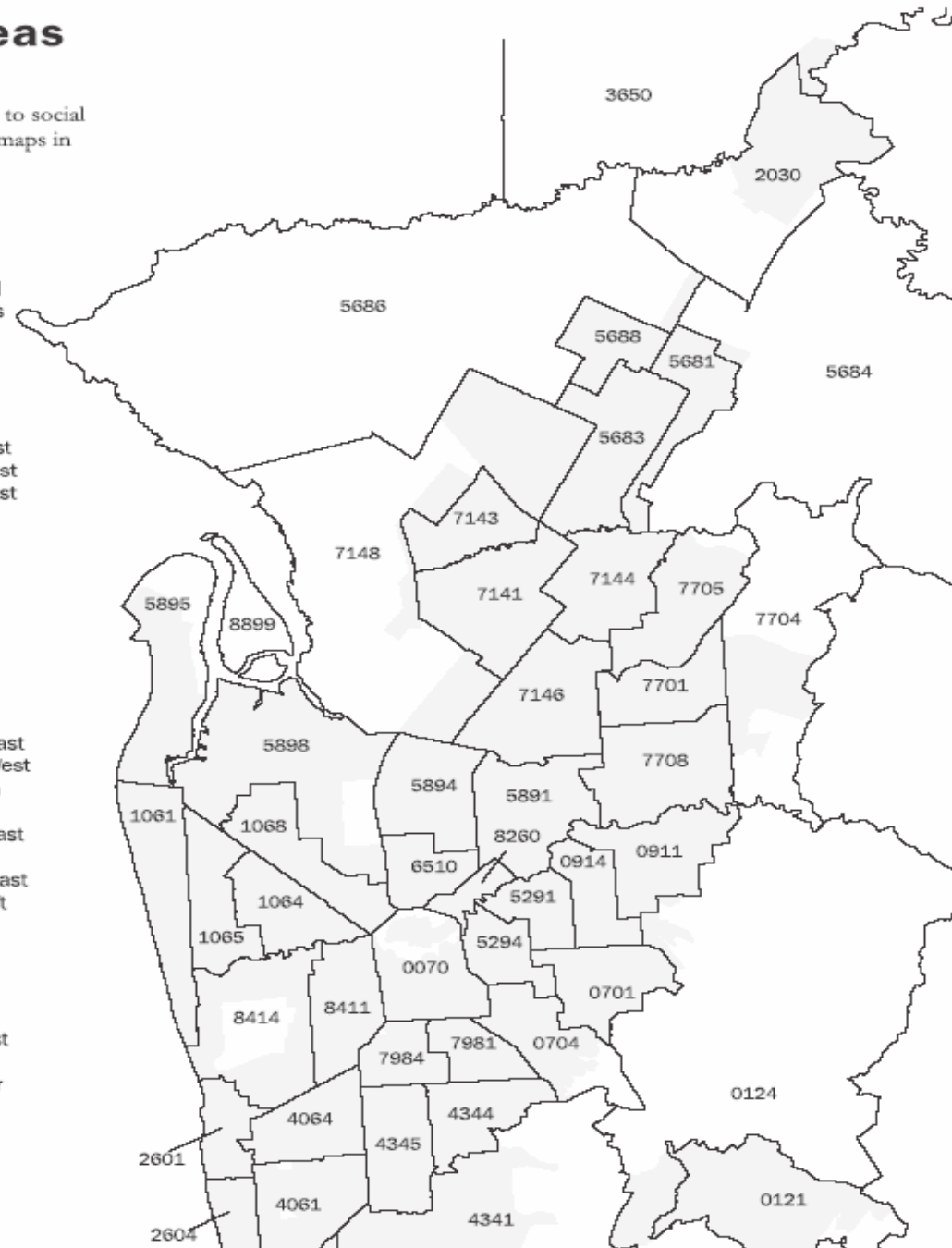
Variable	Gawler	Moana	Henley Beach	Unley	Prospect	Thebarton	Elizabeth
Population density (per sq km)	<1100	1100–1800	2300–2900	2300–2900	2300–2900	1800–2300	1100–1800
People born overseas (%)	23	35	23	28	28	35	35+
Indigenous people (%)	1.2	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.4	4.0	4.0
People not fluent in English (%)	<1	<1	<1	6	3	10	6



Statistical Local Areas

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

SLA Code	SLA Name
0070	Adelaide (C)
0121	Adelaide Hills (DC) - Central
0124	Adelaide Hills (DC) - Ranges
0701	Burnside (C) - North-East
0704	Burnside (C) - South-West
0911	Campbelltown (C) - East
0914	Campbelltown (C) - West
1061	Charles Sturt (C) - Coastal
1064	Charles Sturt (C) - Inner East
1065	Charles Sturt (C) - Inner West
1068	Charles Sturt (C) - North-East
2030	Gawler (M)
2601	Holdfast Bay (C) - North
2604	Holdfast Bay (C) - South
3650	Light (DC)
4061	Marion (C) - Central
4064	Marion (C) - North
4065	Marion (C) - South
4341	Mitcham (C) - Hills
4344	Mitcham (C) - North-East
4345	Mitcham (C) - West
5291	Norw. P'ham St Ptrs (C) - East
5294	Norw. P'ham St Ptrs (C) - West
5341	Onkaparinga (C) - Hackham
5343	Onkaparinga (C) - Morphett
5344	Onkaparinga (C) - North Coast
5345	Onkaparinga (C) - Reservoir
5346	Onkaparinga (C) - South Coast
5347	Onkaparinga (C) - Woodcroft
5681	Playford (C) - East Central
5683	Playford (C) - Elizabeth
5684	Playford (C) - Hills
5686	Playford (C) - West
5688	Playford (C) - West Central
5895	Port Adel, Enfield (C) - Coast
5891	Port Adel, Enfield (C) - East
5894	Port Adel, Enfield (C) - Inner
5898	Port Adel, Enfield (C) - Port
6510	Prospect (C)
7141	Salisbury (C) - Central
7143	Salisbury (C) - Inner North
7144	Salisbury (C) - North-East
7146	Salisbury (C) - South-East
7148	Salisbury (C) - Bal





Demonstrations (Continued)

- ◆ CLIB 2001
- ◆ Available in public libraries and school community libraries (SA only?)
- ◆ Training notes are on the ABS website
- ◆ Australian examples
- ◆ How many people born in China were in the ACT on Census night in 2001?
- ◆ How many five year olds were there in QLD on Census night in 2001?



CLIB 2001 (Continued)

- ◆ SA examples
- ◆ How many people in the suburb of Aldinga Beach, SA, stated their religion as “Salvation Army” on Census night?
- ◆ How many people in Adelaide arrived in Australia in 1998?
- ◆ How many 15-24 year olds were counted on Census night in the combined suburbs of Largs Bay and Peterhead, SA?