

APPENDIX Q1

Demographic profile

Q1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

This appendix supplements the social environment profile in Chapter 19 of the Draft EIS. It contains detailed information on the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of Roxby Downs, Andamooka, Woomera, the regional cities in the Upper Spencer Gulf, the Northern Statistical Division and South Australia.

The demographic profile was prepared by Planning Futures Pty Ltd.

A glossary of terminology used in this appendix is provided in Section Q1.5.

Q1.1 APPROACH

The appendix reports on the population of the municipality of Roxby Downs and the townships of Woomera and Andamooka. Comparisons are drawn where appropriate with the Northern Statistical Division, the Upper Spencer Gulf cities of Port Augusta, Whyalla and Port Pirie, and South Australia.

Data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census of Population and Housing 1996, 2001 and 2006 (ABS 1997, 2002, 2003, 2007a, 2007b, 2007c, 2007d and 2007e), count of usual residence, is used unless indicated otherwise.

Q1.1.1 Study area

The Roxby Downs local government area covers the entire Roxby Downs municipality (Figure Q1.1). The urban centres/localities of Woomera and Andamooka extend to each town's boundary (ABS 2005). The Northern Statistical Division covers about 810,000 km² in northern South Australia and encompasses the three regional cities of Port Augusta, Whyalla and Port Pirie (see Figure Q1.1). It also includes numerous small towns and settlements in the Flinders Ranges and the Outback, including Cooper Pedy, Quorn, Leigh Creek, Marree and William Creek. The Upper Spencer Gulf cities cover the local government areas of Port Augusta, Whyalla and Port Pirie. Figure Q1.1 shows the boundaries used in the demographic analysis and the analysis of housing costs in Appendix Q2.

Q1.1.2 Limitations

Population under-reporting

The census does not account for long-distance commuters, who do not permanently reside in Roxby Downs, or the short-term, temporary workforce that is periodically engaged at Olympic Dam. This may result in an underestimation of the Roxby Downs population in the census.

Changes in population count method since the 2001 census

As of 2006, the census uses a count of usual residence rather than location on census night. A count of usual residence gives a more accurate description of the characteristics of actual residents and does not include visitors. Since usual residence counts are not available for the Andamooka and Woomera urban centres/localities prior to 2006, location on census night counts have been used for time series analysis.



Figure Q1.1 Australian Bureau of Statistics local government boundaries and the Northern Statistical Division

Q1.2 FINDINGS

Q1.2.1 Population

Table Q1.1 compares the population of Roxby Downs and other regional areas at the 1996, 2001 and 2006 censuses.

Roxby Downs' population increased by 1,414 people, or 53.6%, between the 1996 and 2006 censuses, compared with an increase in South Australia overall of 5.4%. Andamooka's population increased by 12.1% over the same period, whilst Woomera's decreased by more than 67%, probably as a result of changes to the Department of Defence workforce (based on location on census night, rather than usual residence counts). Table Q1.1 shows the change in population in these townships, the local government areas of Port Augusta, Whyalla and Port Pirie, the Northern Statistical Division and South Australia between the 1996 and 2006 censuses.

Table Q1.1 Population change, 1996–2006 (persons)

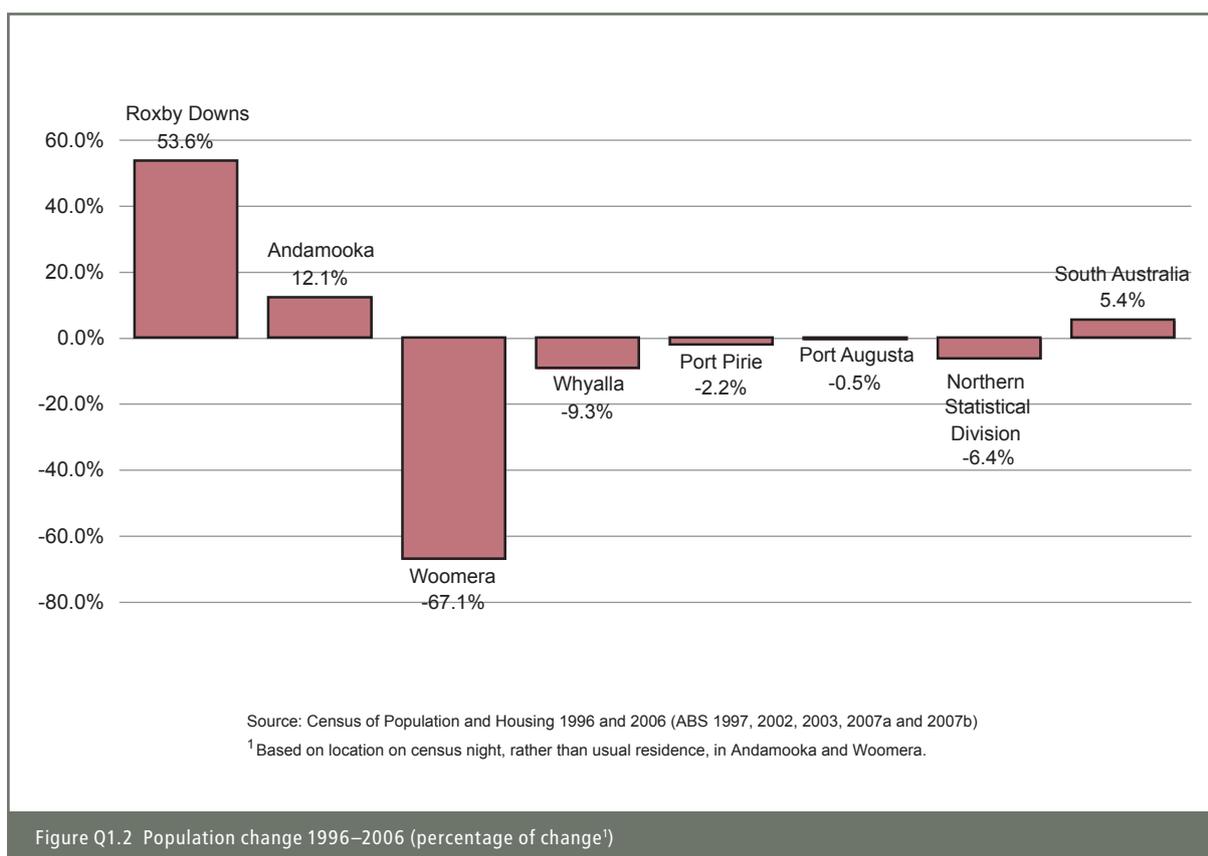
Study area	1996	2001	2006	Population change 1996–2006 (%)
Roxby Downs	2,640	3,507	4,054	53.6
Andamooka				
– Location on census night	506	496	567	12.1
– Usual residence	n.a.	n.a.	526	n.a.
Woomera				
– Location on census night	1,349	598	444	–67.1
– Usual residence	n.a.	n.a.	293	n.a.
Whyalla	23,620	21,507	21,417	–9.3
Port Pirie	17,530	17,145	17,143	–2.2
Port Augusta	13,938	13,293	13,871	–0.5
Northern Statistical Division	81,088	77,918	75,932	–6.4
South Australia	1,437,193	1,470,057	1,514,336	5.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1996, 2001 and 2006 (ABS 1997, 2002, 2003, 2007a and 2007b)

Figure Q1.2 shows the population change for the same areas over the five years between the 2001 and 2006 censuses.

The enumerated population count for Roxby Downs (location on census night) was 4,770 in 2006 (2007b), compared with a usual resident population of 4,054 (2007a). The difference is likely to reflect the large long-distance commuter workforce. This is partially supported by the high proportion of non-overseas visitors from a different statistical local area recorded in Roxby Downs at the 2006 census (946 people or 19.8% of people enumerated in Roxby Downs on census night). About 245 people (or 6%) of Roxby Downs' usual residents were counted away from their home on census night compared with 4.8% of South Australians.

The estimated residential population for Roxby Downs was 4,292 in 2006 (ABS 2007c).



Q1.2.2 Gender ratio

In 2006, there was a higher proportion of males to females in Roxby Downs (56:44), Andamooka (55:45) and Woomera (56:44), compared to South Australia as a whole (49:51) (see Table Q1.2). Figure Q1.3 compares the proportion of males to females in Roxby Downs, the Northern Statistical Division and South Australia.

The proportion of males has increased between 2001 and 2006 in Roxby Downs and Woomera and decreased in Andamooka (based on location on census night counts in Andamooka and Woomera).

The number of males in Roxby Downs is likely to be higher than shown in Table Q1.2 because most of the long-distance commuter workforce is male. The 2006 census recorded that 90.6% of visitors in Roxby Downs were male.

Table Q1.2 Ratio of males to females and change, 1996–2001 (persons¹)

Study area	2001				2006			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent						
Roxby Downs	1,935	55.3	1,566	44.7	2,277	56.2	1,777	43.8
Andamooka	295	59.0	203	41.0	287	54.6	239	45.4
Woomera	331	55.0	271	45.0	162	55.3	131	44.7
Whyalla	10,807	50.3	10,699	46.7	10,857	50.7	10,560	49.3
Port Pirie	8,496	49.6	8,650	50.4	8,358	48.8	8,785	51.2
Port Augusta	6,724	50.6	6,571	49.4	7,021	50.6	6,853	49.4
Northern Statistical Division	39,993	51.3	37,925	48.7	38,678	50.9	37,253	49.1
South Australia	724,147	49.3	745,910	50.7	745,208	49.2	769,128	50.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 2001 and 2006 (ABS 2002, 2003, 2007a and 2007b)

¹ Based on location on census night, rather than usual residence, in Andamooka and Woomera.

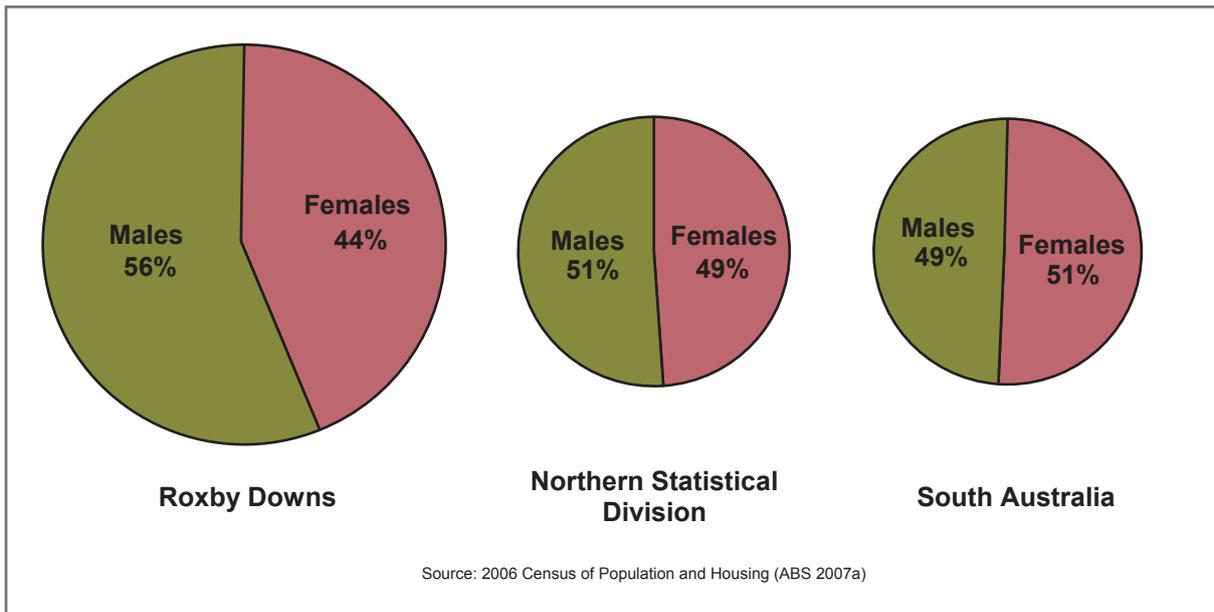


Figure Q1.3 Ratio of males to females, 2006 (persons)

Q1.2.3 Age profile

In 2006, the median age of the Roxby Downs population was significantly lower than that of Andamooka, the Northern Statistical Division and South Australia (see Figure Q1.4).

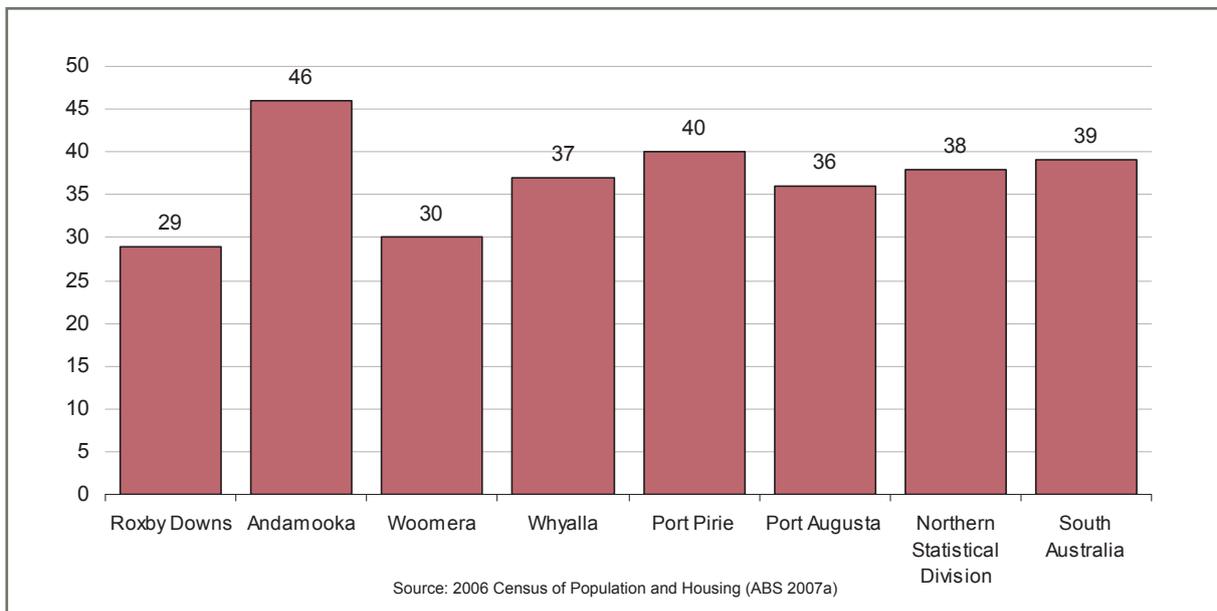


Figure Q1.4 Median age, 2006 (persons)

Table Q1.3 shows the age profile for Roxby Downs at the 2006 census. Roxby Downs had a relatively young population with a median age of 29 years, compared to 39 for South Australia. This is reflected in the high proportion of children under 15 years (28%) and adults aged 25–44 (42.5%). Roxby Downs had a low proportion of young adults aged 15–24 years (12.7%) and adults aged over 45 (16.8%), particularly those over 65 (0.5%).

The proportion of males to females was high in the 15–65 year age brackets, with the proportion of males varying from 56% to 74%.

Table Q1.3 Age profile: Roxby Downs, 2006 and percentage change 2001 (persons)

Age (years)	Males		Females		Total	Percentage change of total	Percentage change 2001–2006
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Per cent
0–4	194	4.8	223	5.5	417	10.3	3.7
5–9	198	4.9	185	4.6	383	9.4	-11.1
10–14	178	4.4	158	3.9	336	8.3	20.0
15–19	111	2.7	87	2.1	198	4.9	18.6
20–24	176	4.3	140	3.5	316	7.8	36.2
25–29	244	6.0	188	4.6	432	10.7	8.8
30–34	252	6.2	220	5.4	472	11.6	5.1
35–39	282	7.0	193	4.8	475	11.7	18.5
40–44	211	5.2	134	3.3	345	8.5	13.1
45–49	188	4.6	112	2.8	300	7.4	48.5
50–54	126	3.1	81	2.0	207	5.1	58.0
55–59	79	1.9	37	0.9	116	2.9	87.1
60–64	28	0.7	10	0.2	38	0.9	40.7
65–69	6	0.1	9	0.2	15	0.4	25.0
70–74	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	n.a.
75–79	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	n.a.
80–84	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1	n.a.
85+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	n.a.
Total	2,277	56.2	1,777	43.	4,054	100.0	15.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 2001 and 2006 (ABS 2003 and 2007a)

Between 2001 and 2006, the highest percentage of population increase in Roxby Downs was in the age bracket of 45–59 years with increases between 48.5% and 87.1% (see Table Q1.3). The age brackets of 60–64 years and 20–24 years also had large percentage increases. The smallest population increase was seen in the age group of children less than 10 years old and adults from 25–44 years, with the five to nine years age bracket being the only bracket that recorded a decrease (-11.1%).

Andamooka had an older population than Roxby Downs, with a median age of 46 years at the 2006 census. While there were fewer people in each age group than in Roxby Downs, Andamooka had a greater proportion of adults over 65, the majority of whom were men (see Table Q1.4). Andamooka was also characterised by smaller proportions of adults in the 20–39 year age bracket and less pronounced differences in the ratio of males to females in this age range.

Table Q1.4 Age profile: Andamooka, 2006 (persons)

Age (years)	Males		Females		Total ¹	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0–4	12	2.3	6	1.1	18	3.4
5–9	8	1.5	26	4.9	34	6.5
10–14	8	1.5	17	3.2	25	4.8
15–19	11	2.1	5	1.0	16	3.0
20–24	17	3.2	12	2.3	29	5.5
25–29	15	2.9	12	2.3	27	5.1
30–34	12	2.3	11	2.1	23	4.4
35–39	12	2.3	15	2.9	27	5.1
40–44	22	4.2	23	4.4	45	8.6
45–49	26	4.9	13	2.5	39	7.4
50–54	22	4.2	31	5.9	53	10.1
55–59	27	5.1	17	3.2	44	8.4
60–64	26	4.9	26	4.9	52	9.9
65–69	24	4.6	10	1.9	34	6.5
70–74	22	4.2	8	1.5	30	5.7
75–79	13	2.5	5	1.0	18	3.4
80–84	5	1.0	3	0.6	8	1.5
85+	4	0.8	0	0.0	4	0.8
Total	286	54.4	240	45.6	526	100.0

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

¹ The ABS uses a minimum population count of three to protect anonymity, which may affect the total count.

The median age of the population in Woomera (30 years) is similar to Roxby Downs. The proportion of young children was smaller and adults aged 45–64 years higher (see Table Q1.5). In Woomera, the higher proportion of males to females was mainly limited to the 45–64 year age bracket rather than across the working-age population, as it is in Roxby Downs.

Table Q1.5 Age profile: Woomera, 2006 (persons)

Age (years)	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0–4	20	6.8	11	3.8	31	10.6
5–9	13	4.5	5	1.7	18	6.2
10–14	6	2.1	17	5.8	23	7.9
15–19	14	4.8	9	3.1	23	7.9
20–24	12	4.1	9	3.1	21	7.2
25–29	15	5.1	22	7.5	37	12.7
30–34	18	6.2	17	5.8	35	12.0
35–39	11	3.8	7	2.4	18	6.2
40–44	7	2.4	8	2.7	15	5.1
45–49	16	5.5	14	4.8	30	10.3
50–54	18	6.2	8	2.7	26	8.9
55–59	7	2.4	3	1.0	10	3.4
60–64	5	1.7	0	0.0	5	1.7
65–69	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
70–74	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
75–79	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
80–84	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
85+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	162	55.5	130	44.5	292	100.0

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

Q1.2.4 Indigenous people

Table Q1.6 shows the proportion of the population who identified themselves as Indigenous at the 2006 census. The term Indigenous is used by the ABS for census purposes and refers to people who identify themselves as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin. Of the study areas, Port Augusta had the highest proportion of Indigenous people (16.6%). The Northern Statistical Division also had a high proportion of Indigenous people (8.6%). In contrast, Roxby Downs, Andamooka and Woomera had lower proportions of Indigenous people (1.7%, 3.0% and 5.5% respectively), as did South Australia as a whole (1.7%).

Table Q1.6 Indigenous people, 2006 (persons)

Study area	Number	Per cent
Roxby Downs	67	1.7
Andamooka	16	3.0
Woomera	16	5.5
Whyalla	767	3.6
Port Pirie	395	2.3
Port Augusta	2,304	16.6
Northern Statistical Division	6,504	8.6
South Australia	25,557	1.7

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

Q1.2.5 Cultural diversity

In 2006, Roxby Downs had a higher proportion of Australian-born residents (83.1% compared to South Australia (74.0%), Woomera (71.7%) or the Northern Statistical Division (81.4%) (see Table Q1.7). In contrast, 65.2% of Andamooka's population was born in Australia.

Table Q1.7 Born in Australia, 2006 (persons)

Study area	Number	Per cent
Roxby Downs	3,367	83.1
Andamooka	343	65.2
Woomera	210	71.7
Whyalla	15,669	73.2
Port Pirie	14,953	87.2
Port Augusta	11,662	84.1
Northern Statistical Division	61,808	81.4
South Australia	1,120,080	74.0

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

The majority of people born overseas in both Roxby Downs and Andamooka were from the United Kingdom. The proportion of UK-born people in Roxby Downs was 2.6%, Andamooka 5.3% and Woomera 4.8% compared with 8% for South Australia as a whole (see Table Q1.8). New Zealand and South Africa were proportionally the next highest (after the United Kingdom) in both Roxby Downs and Andamooka. Woomera also had a high proportion of people born in New Zealand (7.2%) and Andamooka had a high proportion of people born in Germany (4.0%).

Table Q1.8 People born overseas, 2006 (persons)

Study area	United Kingdom		New Zealand		South Africa	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Roxby Downs	107	2.6	79	1.9	54	1.3
Andamooka	28	5.3	4	0.8	3	0.6
Woomera	14	4.8	21	7.2	0	0.0
Whyalla	2,742	12.8	109	0.5	103	0.5
Port Pirie	517	3.0	53	0.3	32	0.2
Port Augusta	442	3.2	51	0.4	12	0.1
Northern Statistical Division	4,486	5.9	416	0.5	211	0.3
South Australia	121,051	8.0	11,366	0.8	4,489	0.3

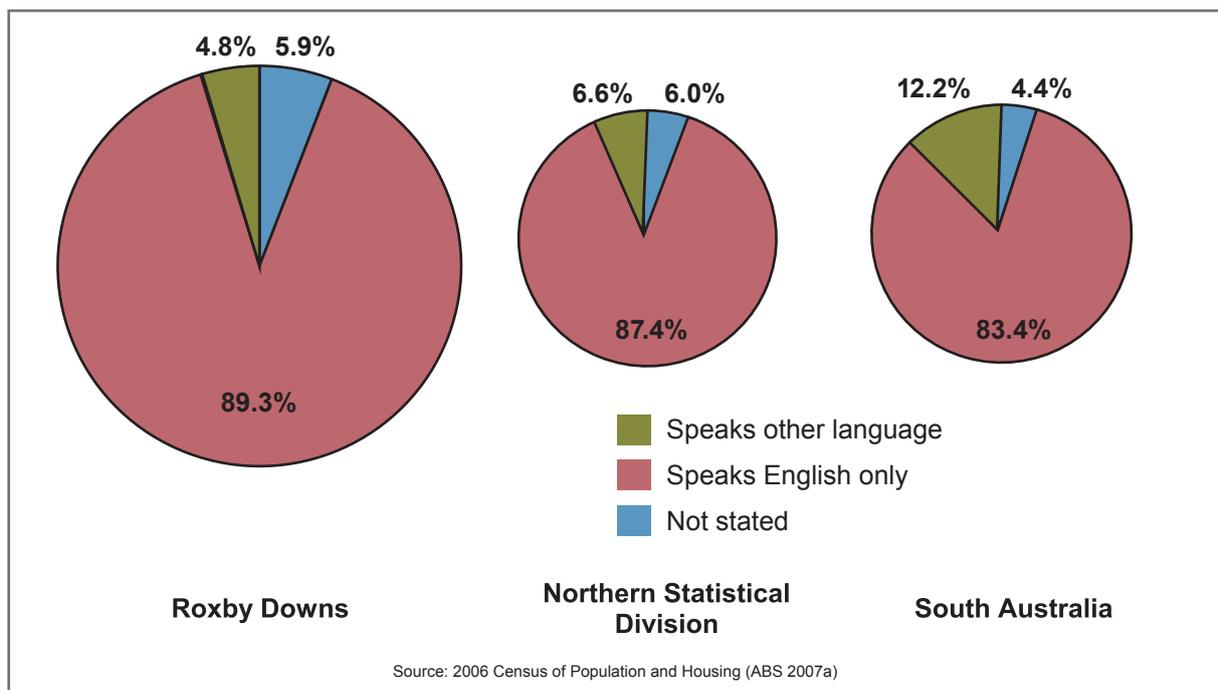
Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

In 2006, all study areas, with the exception of Andamooka, had a similar or higher proportion of their population speaking only English compared to South Australia (see Table Q1.9 and Figure Q1.5). Andamooka had the highest proportion of people speaking a language other than English, including German (2.7%) and Serbian (2.7%).

Table Q1.9 Speaks English only, 2006 (persons)

Study area	Number	Per cent
Roxby Downs	3,622	89.3
Andamooka	416	79.1
Woomera	258	88.1
Whyalla	19,269	90.0
Port Pirie	15,867	92.6
Port Augusta	12,115	87.3
Northern Statistical Division	66,359	87.4
South Australia	1,262,782	83.4

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

Figure Q1.5 Speaks English only, 2006 (persons)

Q1.2.6 Religious affiliation

In 2006, the majority of the population in Roxby Downs, Andamooka and Woomera was Christian (50.6%, 57.3% and 50.0% respectively) and, of these, the Catholic, Anglican, and Uniting churches were predominant. About 34% of Roxby Downs' population said they had no religion compared with 27.2% in Andamooka and 30.5% in Woomera.

Q1.2.7 Inward migration

The proportion of the population living in the same statistical local area 12 months before the 2006 census was lower in Roxby Downs than in the Northern Statistical Division or South Australia (see Figure Q1.6). Comparisons between the 2001 and 2006 censuses show a large inward migration to Roxby Downs in that time (see Figure Q1.7).

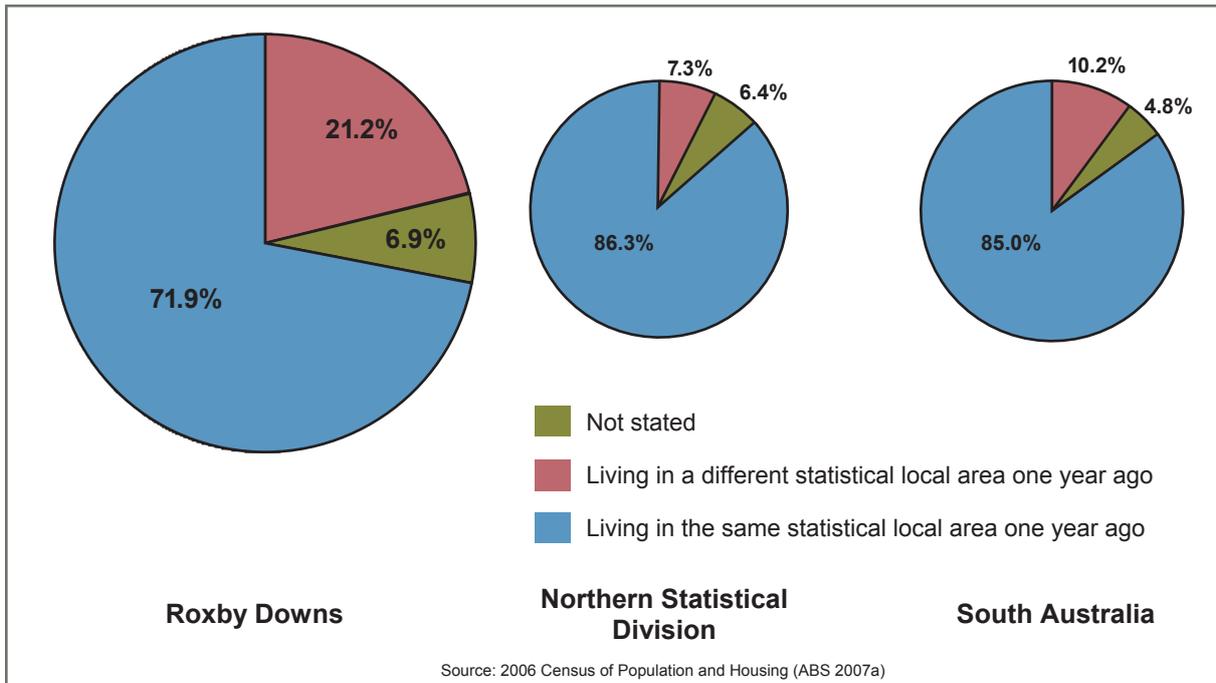


Figure Q1.6 Internal migrations: resident of the same statistical local area one year previous 2006 (persons aged one year and over)

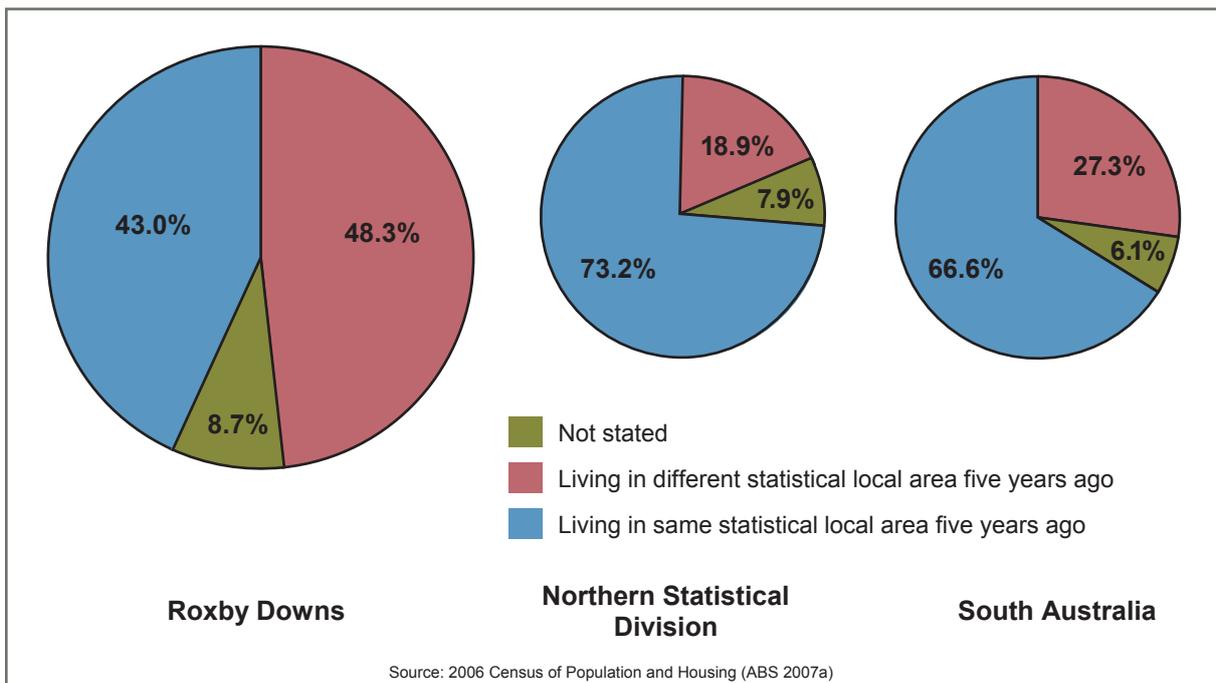


Figure Q1.7 Internal migrations: resident of the same statistical local area five years previous 2006 (persons aged five years and over)

Q1.2.8 Households and families

In 2006, the average household size in Roxby Downs (2.9) was higher than the Northern Statistical Division, South Australia (2.4), Andamooka (2.0) and Woomera (2.5).

Families (defined by the ABS as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household) were the predominant form of household in all study areas (see Table Q1.10). Roxby Downs had the highest proportion of family households (77.9%), compared with South Australia (69.0%) and the Northern Statistical Division (67.5%) (see Figure Q1.8). Andamooka had the lowest proportion of family households (54.5%).

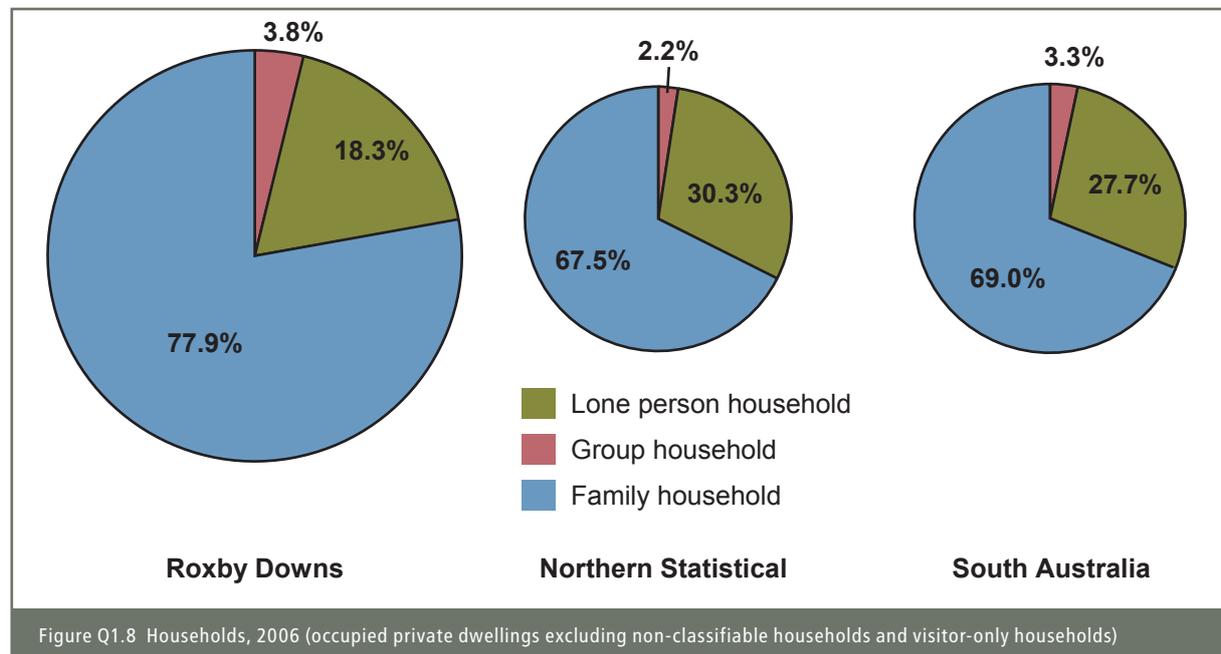
Roxby Downs had a low proportion of lone person households and a high proportion of group households compared with the Northern Statistical Division and South Australia as a whole.

Table Q1.10 Households, 2006 (occupied private dwellings excluding non-classifiable households and visitor-only households)

Study area	Family households		Lone person household		Group household		Total
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number
Roxby Downs	943	77.9	222	18.3	46	3.8	1,211
Andamooka ¹	121	54.5	94	42.3	7	3.2	222
Woomera ¹	64	66.7	32	33.3	0	0	96
Whyalla	5,637	66.0	2,710	31.7	199	2.3	8,546
Port Pirie	4,613	68.4	2,019	29.9	112	1.7	6,744
Port Augusta	3,482	69.1	1,447	28.7	111	2.2	5,040
Northern Statistical Division	19,359	67.5	8,696	30.3	629	2.2	28,684
South Australia	402,995	69.0	161,818	27.7	19,139	3.3	583,952

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007d and 2007e)

¹ Based on 2006 Census of Population and Housing QuickStats (ABS 2007d), as data is not available for Andamooka and Woomera.



Of family types (see Table Q1.11), Roxby Downs had the highest proportion of couples with children (62.3%) in the study areas in 2006 (see Figure Q1.9). Conversely, the proportion of couples without children, one-parent families and other family groups was lower.

Andamooka had the highest proportion of couples without children (61.4%) and the lowest proportion of couples with children (26.8%), and a lower proportion of one-parent families (9.4%) than South Australia as a whole (16.1%).

The proportion of couples with children (49.2%) was also high in Woomera compared with South Australia as a whole (42.3%). However the proportion of couples without children and one-parent families was lower than the state average.

Table Q1.11 Family type, 2006 (families in occupied private dwellings)

Study area	Couple without children		Couple with children	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Roxby Downs	287	30.0	597	62.3
Andamooka	78	61.4	34	26.8
Woomera	22	36.1	30	49.2
Whyalla	2,172	38.3	2,255	39.7
Port Pirie	1,950	41.9	1,821	39.1
Port Augusta	1,343	37.8	1,427	40.1
Northern Statistical Division	8,060	40.8	7,942	40.3
South Australia	162,909	40.0	172,404	42.3

Study area	One-parent family		Other family		Total
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Roxby Downs	67	7.0	7	0.7	958
Andamooka	12	9.4	3	2.4	127
Woomera	9	14.8	0	0.0	61
Whyalla	1,194	21.0	58	1.0	5,679
Port Pirie	828	17.8	57	1.2	4,656
Port Augusta	725	20.4	60	1.7	3,555
Northern Statistical Division	3,500	17.7	229	1.2	19,731
South Australia	65,605	16.1	6,568	1.6	407,486

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

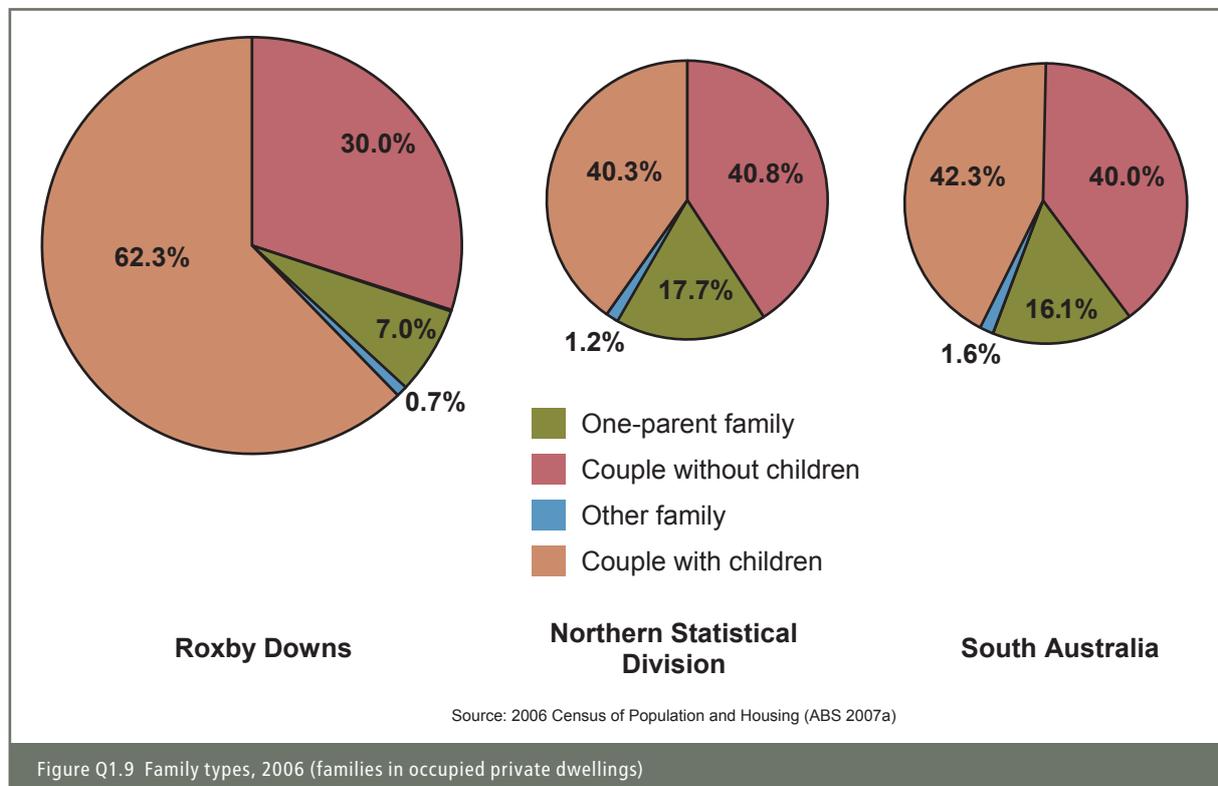


Figure Q1.9 Family types, 2006 (families in occupied private dwellings)

Between 2001 and 2006, the number of family households in Roxby Downs increased by 4.2% and non-family households decreased by 5.7% (see Table Q1.12). Roxby Downs also had a decrease in the number of couples with children, an increase in the number of couples without children and an increase in one-parent families (see Table Q1.13).

Table Q1.12 Households: Roxby Downs, 2001–2006 (occupied private dwellings excluding non-classifiable households and visitor-only households)

Household type	2001		2006		Change
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Per cent
Family	908	76.2	946	77.9	4.2
Non-family	283	23.8	267	22.1	-5.7
Total	1,191	100.0	1,213	100.0	1.8

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

Table Q1.13 Families: Roxby Downs, 2001–2006 (families in occupied private dwellings)

Family type	2001		2006		Change
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Per cent
Couple with no children	262	28.5	287	30.0	9.5
Couple with children	592	64.5	567	62.3	-4.2
One-parent family	58	6.3	67	7.0	15.5
Other family	6	0.7	7	0.7	16.7
Total	918	100.0	958	100.0	4.4

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

Q1.2.9 Dwellings

The predominant dwelling structure in 2006 (see Table Q1.14) was separate houses in Roxby Downs (82.1%), Andamooka (89.5%) and Woomera (89.4%). Of significance is the high proportion of semi-detached dwellings in Whyalla (38.6%).

Table Q1.14 Dwelling structure, 2006 (all occupied private dwellings)

Study area	Separate house		Semi-detached		Flat, unit, apartment	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Roxby Downs	994	82.1	65	5.4	43	3.6
Andamooka	205	89.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Woomera	84	89.4	10	10.6	0	0.0
Whyalla	4,926	57.7	3,295	38.6	295	3.5
Port Pirie	5,767	85.5	661	9.8	273	4.1
Port Augusta	4,170	82.7	541	10.7	280	5.6
Northern Statistical Division	22,457	78.3	4,730	16.5	973	3.4
South Australia	466,418	79.9	61,405	10.5	51,962	8.9

Study area	Other		Not stated		Total
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Roxby Downs	108	8.9	0	0.0	1,210
Andamooka	9	3.9	15	6.6	229
Woomera	0	0.0	0	0.0	94
Whyalla	28	0.3	0	0.0	8,544
Port Pirie	42	0.6	0	0.0	6,743
Port Augusta	50	1.0	0	0.0	5,041
Northern Statistical Division	491	1.7	31	0.1	28,682
South Australia	3,845	0.6	319	0.1	583,949

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

In 2006, Roxby Downs had a large number of people residing in non-private dwellings, including 997 people in staff quarters and 31 in hotels, motels or bed and breakfast accommodation (based on location on census night).

Table Q1.15 shows housing tenure in each of the study areas. The majority of dwellings (56.7%) in Roxby Downs in 2006 were rented, and a further 26.6% of dwellings were being purchased.

In 2006, a larger proportion (50.4%) of dwellings in Andamooka were owned outright, compared with Roxby Downs (6.9%), Woomera (0%) and South Australia as a whole (34.7%).

Table Q1.15 Tenure, 2006 (all occupied private dwellings)

Study area	Fully owned		Being purchased		Rented	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Roxby Downs	83	6.9	322	26.6	687	56.7
Andamooka	117	50.4	47	20.3	48	20.7
Woomera	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	100.0
Whyalla	2,177	25.5	2,781	32.5	3,309	38.7
Port Pirie	2,605	38.6	2,098	31.1	1,771	26.3
Port Augusta	1,606	31.9	1,481	29.4	1,748	34.7
Northern Statistical Division	9,625	33.6	8,194	28.6	9,524	33.2
South Australia	202,878	34.7	203,138	34.8	153,282	26.2

Study area	Other		Not stated		Total
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Roxby Downs	0	0.0	119	9.8	1,211
Andamooka	6	2.6	14	6.0	232
Woomera	0	0.0	0	0.0	92
Whyalla	16	0.2	263	3.1	8,546
Port Pirie	30	0.4	238	3.5	6,742
Port Augusta	20	0.4	186	3.7	5,041
Northern Statistical Division	180	0.6	1,160	4.0	28,683
South Australia	7,540	1.3	17,111	2.9	583,949

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

At the 2006 census, the majority of rented dwellings in Roxby Downs were either rented from a real estate agent (19.5% of all occupied private dwellings) or 'other landlord type' (30.8%), which includes renting from an employer (see Table Q1.16). All dwellings in Woomera were rented, consistent with the high proportion of Australian Government-owned housing. Relatively high proportions of dwellings were rented from a housing authority in both Woomera (21.7%) and Whyalla (23.6%).

Table Q1.16 Renting characteristics, 2006 (all occupied private dwellings)

Study area	Rented: Real estate agent		Rented: Housing authority		Rented: Person not in same household	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Roxby Downs	236	19.5	10	0.8	50	4.1
Andamooka	11	4.7	0	0.0	34	14.7
Woomera	0	0.0	20	21.7	0	0.0
Whyalla	721	8.4	2,016	23.6	337	3.9
Port Pirie	546	8.1	764	11.3	299	4.4
Port Augusta	431	8.5	842	16.7	227	4.5
Northern Statistical Division	2,077	7.2	3,955	13.8	1,441	5.0
South Australia	49,416	8.5	40,204	6.9	45,023	7.7

Table Q1.16 Renting characteristics, 2006 (all occupied private dwellings) (cont'd)

Study area	Rented: Housing co-op		Rented: Other		Rented: Not stated	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Roxby Downs	3	0.2	373	30.8	15	1.2
Andamooka	0	0.0	3	1.3	0	0.0
Woomera	0	0.0	67	72.8	5	5.4
Whyalla	18	0.2	164	1.9	53	0.6
Port Pirie	29	0.4	89	1.3	44	0.7
Port Augusta	67	1.3	128	2.5	53	1.1
Northern Statistical Division	442	1.5	1,280	4.5	329	1.1
South Australia	6,353	1.1	7,605	1.3	4,681	0.8

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

Table Q1.17 shows the proportion of dwellings without a motor vehicle in each of the study areas. Roxby Downs had a very low proportion (1.2%) of dwellings with no vehicle, as did Andamooka (3.9%) and Woomera (3.3%).

Table Q1.17 Dwellings with motor vehicles, 2006 (occupied private dwellings)

Study area	No vehicle		One vehicle		Two or more vehicles		Total
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Roxby Downs	15	1.2	271	22.4	792	65.5	1,209
Andamooka	9	3.9	74	32.3	128	55.9	229
Woomera	3	3.3	46	50.0	43	46.7	92
Whyalla	1,244	14.6	3,452	40.4	3,517	41.2	8,546
Port Pirie	759	11.3	2,687	39.9	3,067	45.5	6,742
Port Augusta	628	12.5	1,876	37.2	2,328	46.2	5,042
Northern Statistical Division	3,305	11.5	10,683	37.2	13,408	46.7	28,682
South Australia	55,926	9.6	218,611	37.4	290,339	49.7	583,950

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

Q1.2.10 Housing costs

Housing costs were generally higher in Roxby Downs compared to all other study areas in 2006 (see Table Q1.18). Median monthly housing loan repayments in Roxby Downs (\$1,300) were higher than in South Australia (\$1,018) or the Northern Statistical Division (\$680). The median weekly rent in Roxby Downs (\$138) was lower than South Australia's (\$150) but higher than in the Northern Statistical Division (\$100).

Andamooka had significantly lower housing repayments and rents at the 2006 census.

Table Q1.18 Median monthly housing loan repayments and weekly rents, 2006

Study area	Median monthly housing loan repayment (\$)	Median weekly rent (\$)
Roxby Downs	1,300	138
Andamooka	400	115
Woomera	0	90
Whyalla	737	104
Port Pirie	650	110
Port Augusta	706	115
Northern Statistical Division	680	100
South Australia	1,018	150

Source: 2006 Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

Q1.2.11 Income

Figure Q1.10 illustrates the high weekly household incomes in Roxby Downs compared to all other study areas. Figure Q1.11 similarly highlights the high median weekly household income in Roxby Downs compared to the Northern Statistical Division and South Australia.

In 2006, the median weekly household income in Roxby Downs was \$2,033 (see Table Q1.19), with more than 81% of households earning \$1,000 or more a week, almost 46% earning \$2,000 or more and over 13% earning \$3,000 or more. The median weekly household income in Woomera was \$1,462 and in Andamooka, \$597. In Andamooka, a large proportion of households reported their weekly household income was less than \$350 (27.1%).

Table Q1.19 Weekly household income, 2006 (occupied private dwellings excluding other non-classifiable households and visitor-only households)

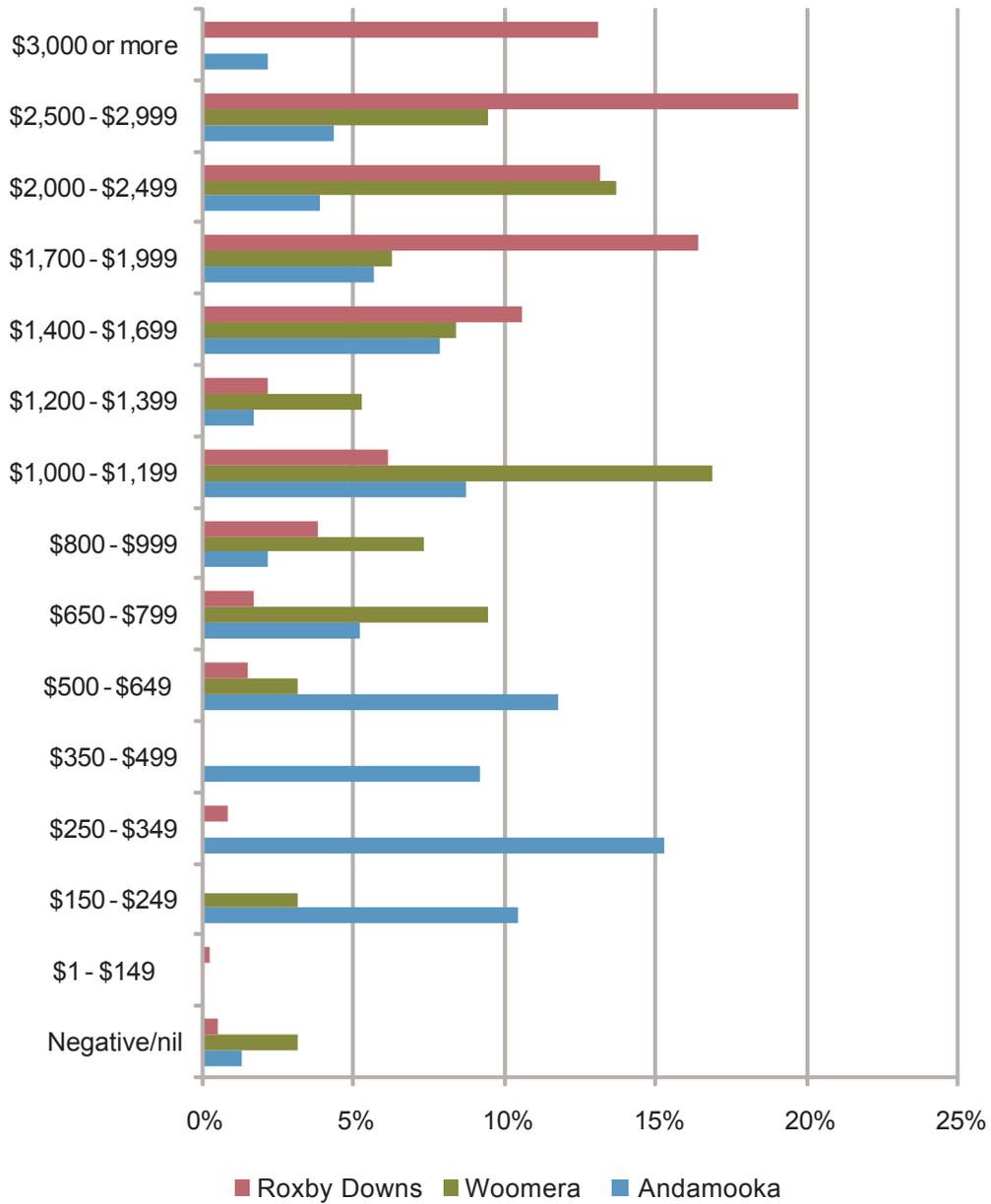
Weekly income (\$)	Roxby Downs		Andamooka		Woomera	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Negative/nil	6	0.5	3	1.3	3	1.3
1-149	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
150-249	0	0.0	24	10.5	3	10.5
250-349	10	0.8	35	15.3	0	15.3
350-499	0	0.0	21	9.2	0	9.2
500-649	18	1.5	27	11.8	3	11.8
650-799	21	1.7	12	5.2	9	5.2
800-999	46	3.8	5	2.2	7	2.2
1,000-1,199	74	6.1	20	8.7	16	8.7
1,200-1,399	26	2.2	4	1.7	5	1.7
1,400-1,699	128	10.6	18	7.9	8	7.9
1,700-1,999	198	16.4	13	5.7	6	5.7
2,000-2,499	159	13.2	9	3.9	13	3.9
2,500-2,999	238	19.7	10	4.4	9	4.4
3,000 or more	158	13.1	5	2.2	0	2.2
Not stated	123	10.2	23	10.0	13	10.0
Total	1,208	100.0	229	100.0	95	100.0
Median		\$2,033		\$597		\$1,462

Weekly income (\$)	Whyalla		Port Pirie		Port Augusta	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Negative/nil	53	0.6	63	0.9	34	0.7
1-149	220	2.6	119	1.8	73	1.4
150-249	901	10.5	648	9.6	354	7.0
250-349	780	9.1	739	11.0	421	8.3
350-499	647	7.6	638	9.5	276	5.5
500-649	959	11.2	930	13.8	639	12.7
650-799	462	5.4	401	5.9	368	7.3
800-999	547	6.4	417	6.2	372	7.4
1,000-1,199	817	9.6	680	10.1	519	10.3
1,200-1,399	368	4.3	300	4.4	276	5.5
1,400-1,699	704	8.2	427	6.3	305	6.0
1,700-1,999	445	5.2	278	4.1	247	4.9
2,000-2,499	400	4.7	218	3.2	256	5.1
2,500-2,999	267	3.1	122	1.8	122	2.4
3,000 or more	144	1.7	64	0.9	53	1.1
Not stated	832	9.7	699	10.4	728	14.4
Total	8,546	100.0	6,743	100.0	5,043	100.0
Median		\$747		\$630		\$795

Table Q1.19 Weekly household income, 2006 (occupied private dwellings excluding other non-classifiable households and visitor-only households) (cont'd)

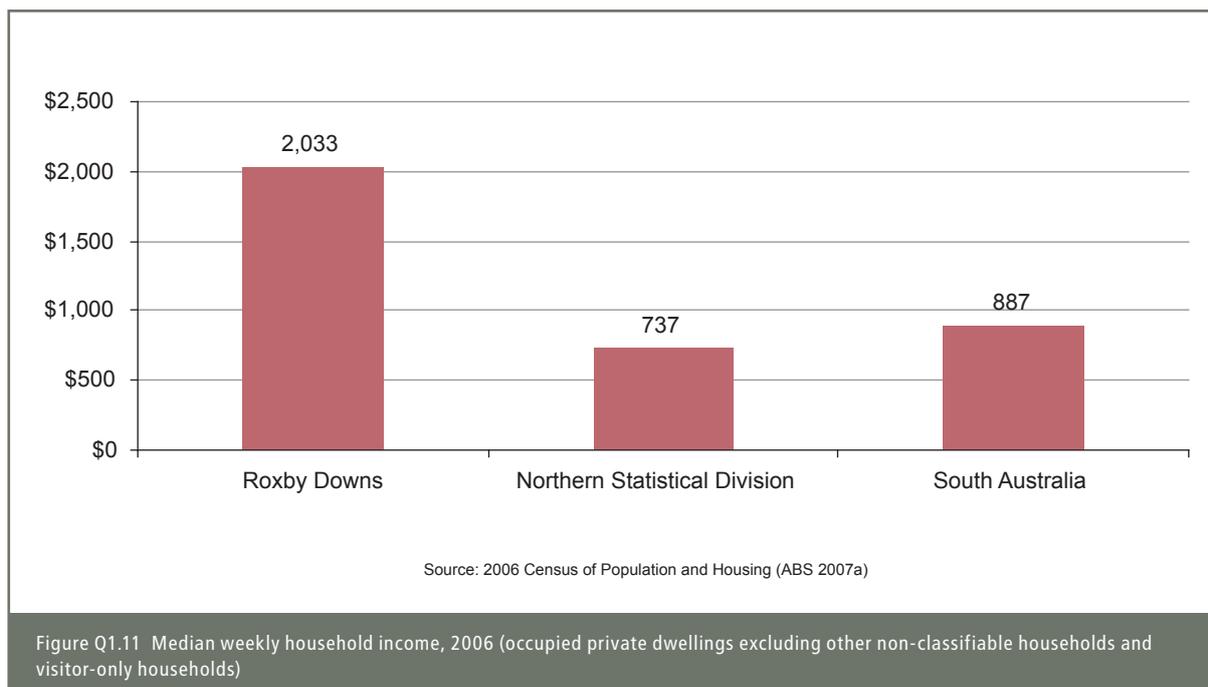
Weekly \$ income	Northern Statistical Division		South Australia	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Negative/nil	285	1.0	5,722	1.0
1-149	584	2.0	8,786	1.5
150-249	2,501	8.7	36,723	6.3
250-349	2,646	9.2	48,302	8.3
350-499	2,203	7.7	34,253	5.9
500-649	3,484	12.1	68,629	11.8
650-799	1,728	6.0	41,687	7.1
800-999	1,823	6.4	42,918	7.3
1,000-1,199	2,852	9.9	65,006	11.1
1,200-1,399	1,295	4.5	32,992	5.6
1,400-1,699	1,923	6.7	40,966	7.0
1,700-1,999	1,436	5.0	31,222	5.3
2,000-2,499	1,250	4.4	30,479	5.2
2,500-2,999	906	3.2	20,790	3.6
3,000 or more	492	1.7	17,079	2.9
Not stated	3,274	11.4	58,398	10.0
Total	28,682	100.0	583,952	100.0
Median		\$737		\$887

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

Figure Q1.10 Weekly household income, 2006 (occupied private dwellings excluding other non-classifiable households and visitor-only households)



Q1.2.12 Education

Table Q1.20 shows educational attendance by institution in 2006. In Roxby Downs, a total of 1,358 people (33.5% of the population) were attending an educational institution, including 550 children at primary school (13.6% of the total population).

Similarly, of those attending an educational institution in Andamooka (27.9% of the population) and Woomera (36.5% of the population), more were attending primary school than any other type of educational institution.

Table Q1.20 Currently attending educational institution, 2006 (persons)

Educational institution	Roxby Downs		Andamooka		Woomera	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Preschool	94	2.3	7	1.3	7	2.4
Infants/primary	550	13.6	47	8.9	25	8.5
Secondary	166	4.1	17	3.2	16	5.5
TAFE	113	2.8	7	1.3	11	3.8
Tertiary	74	1.8	0	0.0	9	3.1
Other	16	0.4	3	0.6	0	0.0
Not stated	345	8.5	65	12.4	39	13.3
Total attending	1,358	33.5	147	27.9	107	36.5
Population	4,054		526		293	

Educational institution	Whyalla		Port Pirie		Port Augusta	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Preschool	303	1.4	233	1.4	154	1.1
Infants/primary	2,271	10.6	1,924	11.2	1,351	9.7
Secondary	1,317	6.1	972	5.7	744	5.4
TAFE	563	2.6	324	1.9	274	2.0
Tertiary	327	1.5	118	0.7	148	1.1
Other	77	0.4	68	0.4	46	0.3
Not stated	1,676	7.8	1,210	7.1	1,737	12.5
Total attending	6,534	30.5	4,849	28.3	4,454	32.1
Population	21,417		17,143		13,874	

Table Q1.20 Currently attending educational institution, 2006 (persons) (cont'd)

Educational institution	Northern Statistical Division		South Australia	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Preschool	1,024	1.3	18,577	1.2
Infants/primary	7,970	10.5	139,515	9.2
Secondary	4,194	5.5	87,296	5.8
TAFE	1,645	2.2	32,747	2.2
Tertiary	794	1.0	53,726	3.5
Other	297	0.4	9,741	0.6
Not stated	6,890	9.1	105,797	7.0
Total attending	22,814	30.0	447,399	29.5
Population	75,931		1,514,336	

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

The proportion of people over 15 years of age who had completed Year 12 in Roxby Downs (40.8%) and Woomera (41.5%) was higher than the state figure (38.3%). Almost a quarter of Andamooka's population over 15 years of age (24.0%) had completed Year 12 (see Table Q1.21).

Table Q1.21 Level of schooling completed, 2006 (persons aged 15 years and over excluding overseas visitors)

Level of schooling	Roxby Downs		Andamooka		Woomera	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Year 12	1,191	40.8	108	24.0	93	41.5
Year 11	683	23.4	78	17.3	44	19.6
Year 10	586	20.1	96	21.3	43	19.2
Year 9	152	5.2	51	11.3	14	6.3
Year 8	45	1.5	57	12.7	3	1.3
Did not attend school	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not stated	256	8.8	60	13.3	27	12.1
Total	2,916	100.0	450	100.0	224	100.0

Level of schooling	Whyalla		Port Pirie		Port Augusta	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Year 12	4,758	28.4	2,924	21.6	2,317	21.2
Year 11	4,022	24.0	3,050	22.6	2,554	23.4
Year 10	3,516	21.0	2,993	22.2	2,291	21.0
Year 9	1,266	7.6	1,357	10.0	892	8.2
Year 8	1,449	8.6	1,757	13.0	1,079	9.9
Did not attend school	83	0.5	76	0.6	84	0.8
Not stated	1,673	10.0	1,350	10.0	1,699	15.6
Total	16,767	100.0	13,507	100.0	10,916	100.0

Level of schooling	Northern Statistical Division		South Australia	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Year 12	14,867	24.9	471,865	38.3
Year 11	13,245	22.2	237,043	19.2
Year 10	12,602	21.1	227,901	18.5
Year 9	5,151	8.6	80,745	6.5
Year 8	6,563	11.0	100,978	8.2
Did not attend school	441	0.7	9,433	0.8
Not stated	6,772	11.4	105,546	8.6
Total	59,641	100.0	1,233,511	100.0

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

Roxby Downs (56.1%) and Woomera (52.9%) had a high proportion of people who had completed tertiary education compared to the Northern Statistical Division and South Australia (43.2% and 48.3% respectively). The proportion in Andamooka (44.7%) was similar to the Northern Statistical Division.

A high proportion of the population of Roxby Downs (26.4%), Andamooka (23.5%) and Woomera (22.0%) had achieved a certificate at tertiary level (see Table Q1.22). The proportion of people with a bachelor degree was also high in Roxby Downs (11.6%) when compared with South Australia as a whole (9.8%).

Table Q1.22 Tertiary education completed, 2006 (persons aged 15 years and over)

Level of tertiary education	Roxby Downs		Andamooka		Woomera	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Postgraduate	34	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate	27	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bachelor Degree	338	11.6	11	2.5	22	9.9
Advanced Diploma/Diploma	145	5.0	4	0.9	10	4.5
Certificate	771	26.4	105	23.5	49	22.0
Not stated/ inadequately described	322	11.0	80	17.9	37	16.6
Total	1,637	56.1	200	44.7	118	52.9
Total people over 15	2,919	100.0	447	100.0	223	100.0

Level of tertiary education	Northern Statistical Division		South Australia	
Postgraduate	312	0.5	22,896	1.9
Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate	450	0.8	16,100	1.3
Bachelor Degree	3,174	5.3	120,980	9.8
Advanced Diploma/Diploma	2,328	3.9	79,699	6.5
Certificate	11,300	18.9	212,581	17.2
Not stated/ inadequately described	8,211	13.8	143,124	11.6
Total	25,775	43.2	595,380	48.3
Total people over 15	59,642	100.0	1,233,510	100.0

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

The dominant field of completed tertiary education in Roxby Downs (38.9% of the population over 15 years old with a tertiary education), Andamooka (28.0%) and Woomera (22.9%) was engineering and related disciplines (see Table Q1.23).

Table Q1.23 Field of tertiary education completed, 2006 (persons aged 15 years and over)

Field of tertiary education	Roxby Downs		Andamooka		Woomera	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Natural/Physical Sciences	62	3.8	3	1.5	3	2.5
Information Technology	17	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Engineering and related	637	38.9	56	28.0	27	22.9
Architecture and Building	56	3.4	17	8.5	0	0.0
Agriculture, Environment and related	34	2.1	0	0.0	6	5.1
Health	107	6.5	3	1.5	14	11.9
Education	95	5.8	6	3.0	7	5.9
Management and Commerce	168	10.3	9	4.5	20	16.9
Society and Culture	81	4.9	9	4.5	7	5.9
Creative Arts	14	0.9	7	3.5	0	0.0
Food, Hospitality, Personal Services	71	4.3	16	8.0	0	0.0
Mixed field programs	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Inadequately described/not stated	293	17.9	74	37.0	34	28.8
Total	1,638	100.0	200	100.0	118	100.0

Field of tertiary education	Northern Statistical Division		South Australia	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Natural/Physical Sciences	293	1.1	16,414	2.8
Information Technology	213	0.8	12,201	2.0
Engineering and related	6,261	24.3	106,747	17.9
Architecture and Building	1,246	4.8	28,671	4.8
Agriculture, Environment and related	724	2.8	13,799	2.3
Health	2,231	8.7	59,925	10.1
Education	1,839	7.1	44,576	7.5
Management and Commerce	2,353	9.1	85,448	14.4
Society and Culture	1,694	6.6	55,356	9.3
Creative Arts	232	0.9	15,196	2.6
Food, Hospitality, Personal Services	1,124	4.4	30,724	5.2
Mixed field programs	43	0.2	1,024	0.2
Inadequately described/not stated	7,522	29.2	125,300	21.0
Total	25,775	100.0	595,381	100.0

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

Q1.2.13 Industry

The predominant industries (measured by the number of people employed) in Roxby Downs and Andamooka in 2006 were mining, construction, and administrative and support services (see Table Q1.24). Mining accounted for 48.6% of industry in Roxby Downs, followed by construction (8.2%), administrative and support services (6.2%), accommodation and food services (5.4%) and retail trade (5.1%).

Mining was also the predominant industry in Andamooka (24.8%) in 2006, although to a lesser extent than Roxby Downs. Accommodation, cafes and restaurants was also a significant industry sector (10.2%), as was construction (10.2%), administrative and support services (7.8%) and manufacturing (7.3%). It should be noted that because numbers were fairly low, proportions should be treated with caution.

The most significant industry in Woomera in 2006 was manufacturing (21.3%). Other significant industries were mining (17.2%), accommodation and food services (11.8%), retail trade (7.7%) and construction (7.1%).

The dominance of mining and construction in Roxby Downs, Woomera and Andamooka is highlighted when comparisons are drawn with the Northern Statistical Division (6.9% and 5.8% respectively) and South Australia (0.9% and 6.7% respectively).

Table Q1.24 Industry type, 2006 (employed persons excluding overseas visitors)

Industry type	Roxby Downs		Andamooka		Woomera	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Mining	1,136	48.6	51	24.8	29	17.2
Construction	192	8.2	21	10.2	12	7.1
Administrative and support services	146	6.2	16	7.8	0	0.0
Accommodation and food services	127	5.4	21	10.2	20	11.8
Retail trade	119	5.1	13	6.3	13	7.7
Education and training	112	4.8	9	4.4	10	5.9
Manufacturing	110	4.7	15	7.3	36	21.3
Health care and social assistance	78	3.3	12	5.8	9	5.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	45	1.9	0	0.0	9	5.3
Wholesale trade	36	1.5	12	5.8	0	0.0
Transport, postal and warehousing	33	1.4	12	5.8	0	0.0
Rental, hiring and real estate services	26	1.1	3	1.5	0	0.0
Public administration and safety	19	0.8	3	1.5	13	7.7
Financial and insurance services	18	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Information media and telecommunications	16	0.7	3	1.5	0	0.0
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	15	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arts and recreation services	13	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	0.0	3	1.5	0	0.0
Other services	50	2.1	6	2.9	9	5.3
Inadequately described/Not stated	47	2.0	6	2.9	9	5.3
Total	2,338	100.0	206	100.0	169	100.0

Industry type	Northern Statistical Division		South Australia	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Mining	2,108	6.9	5,969	0.9
Construction	1,770	5.8	46,083	6.7
Administrative and support services	1,013	3.3	23,266	3.4
Accommodation and food services	2,143	7.0	40,371	5.9
Retail trade	3,412	11.1	81,399	11.8
Education and training	2,561	8.3	52,375	7.6
Manufacturing	3,634	11.8	88,489	12.8
Health care and social assistance	3,806	12.4	86,218	12.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	574	1.9	36,175	5.2
Wholesale trade	575	1.9	25,791	3.7
Transport, postal and warehousing	1,180	3.8	28,744	4.2
Rental, hiring and real estate services	289	0.9	9,576	1.4
Public administration and safety	2,158	7.0	44,873	6.5
Financial and insurance services	407	1.3	21,986	3.2
Information media and telecommunications	226	0.7	10,745	1.6
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	689	2.2	7,435	1.1
Arts and recreation services	157	0.5	7,948	1.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,116	6.9	31,974	4.6
Other services	957	3.1	26,252	3.8
Inadequately described/Not stated	899	2.9	14,229	2.1
Total	30,674	100.0	689,898	100.0

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a). Industry classifications are based on ABS definitions (ABS 2006a).

Q1.2.14 Occupation

Table Q1.25 shows the proportion of people by occupation in each of the study areas in 2006. Occupational classifications are based on ABS definitions (2006b).

The predominant occupations in Roxby Downs were technicians and trades workers (24.6%) and machinery operators and drivers (20.6%). Professionals accounted for 15.5% of employed persons.

There was a high proportion of technicians and trades workers (22.9%) in Andamooka. Other significant occupations included machinery operators and drivers (21.4%), labourers (16.4%) and community and personal service workers (10.0%).

Woomera had high proportions of technicians and trades workers (22.9%), professionals (15.1%), managers (13.9%), machinery operators and drivers (12.7%) and clerical and administrative workers (12.7%).

Table Q1.25 Occupation, 2006 (employed persons excluding overseas visitors)

Occupation	Roxby Downs		Andamooka		Woomera	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Technicians and trades workers	576	24.6	46	22.9	38	22.9
Machinery operators and drivers	481	20.6	43	21.4	21	12.7
Professionals	363	15.5	12	6.0	25	15.1
Clerical and administrative workers	211	9.0	16	8.0	21	12.7
Labourers	211	9.0	33	16.4	15	9.0
Managers	207	8.8	6	3.0	23	13.9
Community and personal service workers	130	5.6	20	10.0	15	9.0
Sales workers	114	4.9	15	7.5	8	4.8
Inadequately described/not stated	46	2.0	10	5.0	0	0.0
Total	2,339	100.0	201	100.0	166	100.0

Occupation	Northern Statistical Division		South Australia	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Technicians and trades workers	4,954	16.2	97,740	14.2
Machinery operators and drivers	3,308	10.8	44,090	6.4
Professionals	3,998	13.0	127,151	18.4
Clerical and administrative workers	3,234	10.5	100,238	14.5
Labourers	4,473	14.6	85,884	12.4
Managers	4,196	13.7	92,582	13.4
Community and personal service workers	3,317	10.8	65,099	9.4
Sales workers	2,523	8.2	66,444	9.6
Inadequately described/not stated	670	2.2	10,669	1.5
Total	30,673	100.0	689,897	100.0

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a). Occupational classifications are based on ABS definitions (ABS 2006b).

Q1.2.15 Labour force

Table Q1.26 shows labour force participation at the 2006 census. Labour force participation rates are based on the number of people aged 15 years and over who are in the labour force (i.e. who are employed, looking for work or unemployed), expressed as a percentage of the total number of people aged 15 years and over. The age of the population can affect labour force participation rates. For example, young people may be studying and older people may be retired – these people are not counted in the labour force, if they are not working, or actively seeking and available to start work.

Table Q1.26 Labour force participation, 2006 (persons aged 15 years and over)

Study area	In the labour force (%)	Not in the labour force (%)	Labour force status not stated (%)
Roxby Downs	82.0	10.7	7.3
Andamooka	49.9	39.0	11.1
Woomera	77.0	11.5	11.5
Whyalla	55.6	38.4	6.0
Port Pirie	50.8	44.2	5.0
Port Augusta	55.5	37.4	7.1
Northern Statistical Division	55.6	37.9	6.5
South Australia	59.0	35.8	5.2

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007a)

Figure Q1.12 shows labour force participation in Roxby Downs, the Northern Statistical Division and South Australia.

At the 2006 census, a high proportion of the population of Andamooka (39.0%) was not in the labour force. A large proportion of those not in the labour force in Andamooka were men. Roxby Downs and Woomera had low proportions of people not in the labour force (10.7% and 11.5% respectively), particularly when compared with the Northern Statistical Division (37.9%) and South Australia (35.8%). In Roxby Downs, the large majority of people not in the labour force were women. Despite this, female participation rates in Roxby Downs were significantly higher than in South Australia or the Northern Statistical Division.

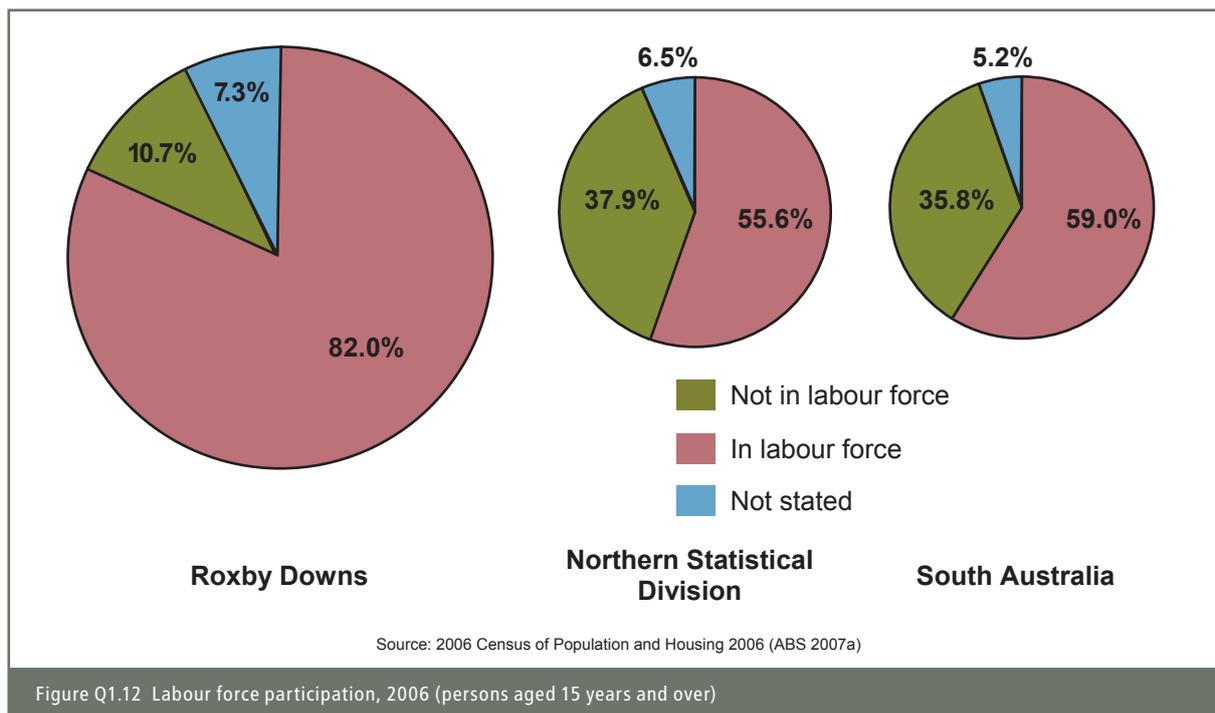


Figure Q1.12 Labour force participation, 2006 (persons aged 15 years and over)

Table Q1.27 shows the number and rate of unemployment (as a proportion of the total labour force) by age and gender in each of the study areas in 2006.

At the 2006 census, the unemployment rate in Roxby Downs was 2.3%, which is low compared to the Northern Statistical Division (7.4%) and the state (5.2%). The highest unemployment in Roxby Downs was among people aged 15–19 years. Numbers, however, are relatively low and should be used with caution. In Andamooka, the unemployment rate was 11.1%, but this also needs to be treated with caution, given the relatively low level of participation in the labour force.

Table Q1.27 Unemployment by age and sex, 2006 (persons aged 15 years and over)

Age (years)		Roxby Downs			Andamooka			Woomera		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
15–19	No.	7	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	9.3	4.9	7.4						
20–24	No.	5	7	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	3.3	6.1	4.5						
25–34	No.	3	13	16	3	3	6	0	3	3
	%	0.7	4.8	2.2	15.8	17.6	16.7		12.0	5.6
35–44	No.	0	9	9	3	6	9	0	3	3
	%		3.5	1.3	10.7	24.0	17.0		20.0	9.1
45–54	No.	3	5	8	4	3	7	0	0	0
	%	1.1	3.2	1.8	11.1	9.7	10.4			
55–64	No.	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
	%					33.3	10.0			
65 +	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%									
Total	No.	18	37	55	10	15	25	0	6	6
	%	1.2	4.2	2.3	8.0	15.0	11.1	0	8.7	3.4

¹ Number of people and as a percentage of the labour force in that age and gender category.

Age (years)		Northern Statistical Division			South Australia		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
15–19	No.	221	165	386	3,833	3,350	7,183
	%	16.5	14.3	15.5	15.0	13.0	14.0
20–24	No.	213	127	340	3,767	2,670	6,437
	%	13.3	9.7	11.6	9.3	7.3	8.4
25–34	No.	308	213	521	4,595	3,329	7,924
	%	8.7	7.6	8.2	5.8	5.1	5.5
35–44	No.	332	234	566	3,932	3,614	7,546
	%	7.2	6.2	6.8	4.3	4.5	4.4
45–54	No.	205	162	367	3,015	2,460	5,475
	%	4.7	4.5	4.6	3.4	3.0	3.2
55–64	No.	194	79	273	2,232	1,116	3,348
	%	7.5	4.6	6.4	4.1	2.7	3.5
65 +	No.	8	7	15	177	90	267
	%	1.6	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.6
Total	No.	1,481	987	2,468	21,551	16,629	38,180
	%	8.0	6.8	7.4	5.5	4.9	5.2

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (2007a), excluding not stated and overseas visitor

Table Q1.28 Unemployment, March quarter 2007 (persons 15 years and over)

Labour force status	Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)
Roxby Downs	10	0.4
Whyalla	655	5.8
Port Pirie	531	6.3
Port Augusta	495	7.2
Northern Statistical Division	2,215	5.4
South Australia	38,800	4.8

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations 2008

Q1.3 POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR ROXBY DOWNS

Figure Q1.13 shows changes in the age profile of Roxby Downs based on the 2006 census (ABS 2007a) and population projections prepared by Planning SA (2007) for 2011–2021, based on the ABS medium projections series. This is based on proportions of the population in particular age groups, and does not indicate changes in the numbers of people in any given age group. It is useful nonetheless as it highlights likely changes in the age profile of the future population. These trends show:

- a steady increase in the proportion of people aged 50 years and over
- a relatively constant proportion of people aged 45–49 years to 2016, with a subsequent decline to 2021
- a short-term increase in the proportion of people aged 40–44 years to 2011, with subsequent declines to 2021
- a decline in the proportion of people aged 35–39 years to 2016
- a short-term decline in the proportion of people aged 25–34 years to 2011, with the proportion of 25–29 year olds subsequently increasing to above current levels by 2021
- an increase in the proportion of people 20–24 years from 2011–2016
- a short-term increase in the proportion of people aged 15–19 years by 2011, and then declining to slightly above current (2006) levels by 2021
- a short-term increase in the proportion of people aged 10–14 years to 2011, stabilising to slightly above current proportions from 2016–2021
- a slight increase in the proportion of 0–9 year olds to 2021.

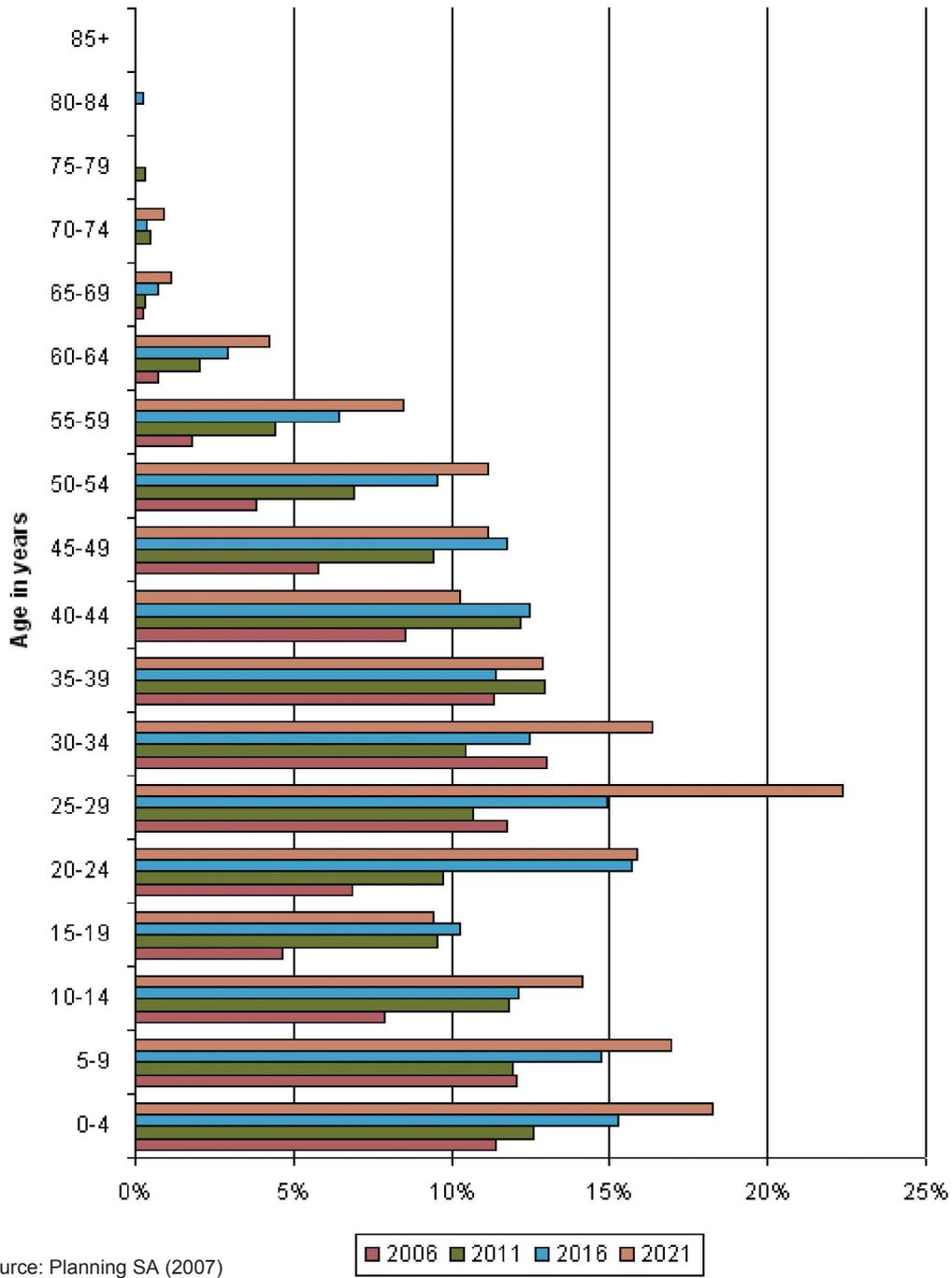


Figure Q1.13 Projected age profile for Roxby Downs Local Government Area from 2006 to 2021

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Q1.5 GLOSSARY

Couple family

For census purposes, a couple family refers to two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and usually resident in the same household. The family may or may not include any number of dependants, non-dependants and other related individuals.

Dwelling

For census purposes, a dwelling is a structure that is intended to have people live in it, and is inhabited on census night. Examples of dwellings are houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats. Dwellings are classified as occupied private dwellings, unoccupied private dwellings or non-private dwellings. Non-private dwellings provide a communal or transitory type of accommodation, such as hotels, motels, guesthouses, prisons, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings. All occupied dwellings are counted in the census.

Employed person

For census purposes, this refers to people aged 15 years and over who, during the week before census night, worked for payment or profit for 35 hours or more (full-time) or less than 35 hours in all jobs (part-time) or as unpaid workers in a family business, or who had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent.

Estimated resident population

The estimated resident population (ERP) is the official Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) estimate of the number of people who usually reside in an area, irrespective of where they were on the date of the estimate. The ERP is adjusted from the latest population census, to take account of births, deaths, and interstate and overseas migration.

Family

For census purposes, a family is defined as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. A family can be a couple with children, a couple without children, a one-parent family or other family.

Group household

For census purposes, a group household is defined as a household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years or over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households.

Household

For census purposes, a household is defined as a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and make common provision for food and other essentials for living. A household can also be a person living alone (single-person household).

Household income

For census purposes, household income is defined as the sum of the individual incomes of each resident member of the household 15 years and over who is present in the household on census night.

Household size

For census purposes, household size is defined as the number of persons usually resident in occupied private dwellings and includes partners, children and co-tenants. In group-occupied private dwellings, it includes partners, children and co-tenants (in group households) who were temporarily absent on census night. A maximum of three temporary absentees can be counted in each household.

Housing loan repayment

For census purposes, this refers to the housing loan repayment being paid by the household to purchase the dwelling in which they were counted on census night (and also applies to caravans).

Income

For census purposes, people are asked to state their usual gross weekly income, which is the income before tax, superannuation, health insurance, or other deductions are made. Gross income includes family payments, additional family payments, pensions, unemployment benefits, student allowances, maintenance (child support), superannuation, wages, salary, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest received, business or farm income (less operating expenses) and workers' compensation received. People are not asked to state their exact income, only to indicate the range into which their income falls.

Indigenous

Indigenous refers to people of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin. For census purposes, this includes people who identify themselves as being of Indigenous origin.

Individual income

For census purposes, this includes the income level of people aged 15 years and over.

Industry

For census purposes, this refers to the industries in which employed people aged 15 years and over work and is an indication of the main job only. For more detail on the above industries, refer to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 (ABS 2006a), available on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>. The following provides a description of industry divisions as defined by the ABS (2006a):

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing involves growing crops, raising animals, growing and harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from farms or their natural habitats.
- Mining includes underground or open cut mining; dredging; quarrying; well operations or evaporation pans; recovery from ore dumps or tailings as well as beneficiation activities (i.e. preparing, including crushing, screening, washing and flotation) and other preparation work performed at the mine site, or as a part of mining activity.
- Manufacturing includes the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances or components into new products (except agriculture and construction). This can involve products of agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining, or other manufactured products.
- Electricity, gas, water and waste services include the provision of electricity; gas through mains systems; water; drainage; and sewage services; the collection, treatment and disposal of waste materials; and the remediation of contaminated materials (including land), materials and recovery activities.
- Construction includes the construction of buildings and other structures, additions, alterations, reconstruction, installation, and maintenance and repair of buildings and other structures.
- Wholesale trade includes the purchase and on-selling of goods, commission-based buying, and commission-based selling of goods. This includes businesses that operate from premises such as warehouses or offices with little or no display of goods, have large storage facilities, and are not generally located or designed to attract a high proportion of walk-in customers.
- Retail trade includes the purchase and on-selling of goods, commission-based buying, and commission-based selling of goods.
- Accommodation and food services includes the provision of short-term accommodation for visitors, and food and beverage services, such as the preparation and serving of meals and alcoholic beverages.
- Transport, postal and warehousing includes transportation of passengers and freight by road, rail, water or air. Other transportation activities such as postal services, pipeline transport and scenic and sightseeing transport are included, as are goods warehousing and storage activities. This also includes providing support services for the transportation of passengers and freight.
- Information media and telecommunications includes creating, enhancing and storing information products in media; transmitting information products using analogue and digital signals (via electronic, wireless, optical and other means); and providing transmission services and/or operating the infrastructure to enable the transmission and storage of information and information products.
- Financial and insurance services include financial transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets, and/or in facilitating financial transactions.
- Rental, hiring and real estate services includes renting and hiring (excluding copyright).
- Professional, scientific and technical services include the provision of professional, scientific and technical services.
- Administrative and support services includes performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other businesses or organisations.
- Public administration and safety includes activities in central, state or local government legislative, executive and judicial activities; providing physical, social, economic and general public safety and security services; and enforcing regulations. Also included are military defence, government representation and international government organisations.
- Education and training includes the provision and support of education and training, which may be provided in a range of settings, such as educational institutions, the workplace, or the home.
- Health care and social assistance includes the provision of human health care and social assistance.

- Arts and recreation services includes the preservation and exhibition of objects and sites of historical, cultural or educational interest; the production of original artistic works and/or participation in live performances, events, or exhibits intended for public viewing; and the operation of facilities or the provision of services that enable patrons to participate in sporting or recreational activities, or to pursue amusement interests.
- Other services includes a broad range of personal services; religious, civic, professional and other interest group services; selected repair and maintenance activities; and private households employing staff.

Labour force

The labour force includes people who are employed or unemployed. For census purposes, the labour force includes people aged 15 years and over who work for payment or profit, or as an unpaid helper in a family business, during the week prior to census night; have a job from which they are on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; are on strike or stood down temporarily; or do not have a job but are actively looking for work and available to start work.

Labour force participation rate

The number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the number of persons aged 15 years and over.

Lone-person household

For census purposes, a lone-person household makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials in living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. He/she may live in a dwelling on his/her own, or share a dwelling with another individual or family.

Median age

The median age is the age that divides a population group into two halves.

Median income

For census purposes, median income is the estimated mid point of the distribution of responses for a given income range. As individual income is collected in ranges for the census, a uniform distribution of responses within each range is assumed, in order to calculate the median value.

Occupation

The ABS uses the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations to classify employed people according to their occupation and the tasks they perform. For census purposes, this refers to the main job of all employed people aged 15 years or over. For more detail, refer to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)*, first edition, 2006, available on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>. The following provides a description of major occupational groups as defined by the ABS (2006b):

- Managers plan, organise, direct, control, coordinate and review the operations of government, commercial, agricultural, industrial, non-profit and other organisations, and departments. Occupations in this major group include chief executives, general managers and legislators, farmers and farm managers, specialist managers, hospitality, retail and service managers, agricultural, industrial, non-profit and other organisations.
- Professionals perform analytical, conceptual and creative tasks through the application of theoretical knowledge and experience in the fields of arts, media, business, design, engineering, the physical and life sciences, transport, education, health, information and communication technology, the law, social sciences and social welfare.
- Technicians and trades workers perform a variety of skilled tasks, applying broad or in-depth technical, trade or industry specific knowledge, often in support of scientific, engineering, building and manufacturing activities. Occupations in this group include engineering, ICT and science technicians, automotive and engineering trades workers, construction trades workers, electro-technology and telecommunications trades workers, food trades workers, skilled animal and horticultural workers and other technicians and trades workers.
- Community and personal service workers assist health professionals in the provision of patient care, provide information and support on a range of social welfare matters, and provide other services in the areas of aged care and childcare, education support, hospitality, defence, policing and emergency services, security, travel and tourism, fitness, sports and personal services. This includes health and welfare support workers, carers and aides, hospitality workers, protective service workers and sports and personal service workers.
- Clerical and administrative workers provide support to managers, professionals and organisations by organising, storing, manipulating and retrieving information. This includes office managers and program administrators, personal assistants and secretaries, general clerical workers, inquiry clerks and receptionists, numerical clerks, clerical and office support workers and other clerical and administrative workers.
- Sales workers sell goods, services and property, and provide sales support. This includes sales representatives and agents, sales assistants and salespersons; and sales support workers.

- Machinery operators and drivers operate machines, plant, vehicles and other equipment. This includes machine and stationary plant operators, mobile plant operators, road and rail drivers and storepersons.
- Labourers perform a variety of routine physical tasks using hand and power tools, and machines. This includes cleaners and laundry workers, construction and mining labourers, factory process workers, farm, forestry and garden workers, food preparation assistants and other labourers.

One-parent family

For census purposes, this refers to a family consisting of a lone parent (as a result of divorce, separation, and death of a spouse or an out-of-wedlock birth) with at least one child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the family household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals.

Other family

ABS defines other family as a family of other related individuals residing in the same household. These individuals do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one-parent family in the household.

Place of enumeration count

This is a count of people based on where they were located on census night. This may or may not be the place at which they usually reside.

Place of usual residence count

The place of usual residence count is a count of every person on census night, based on the area in which they usually live.

Single-person household

For census purposes, this refers to a household where one person was enumerated at home on census night and no members of the household were temporarily absent.

Statistical division

A statistical division is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification defined area. It consists of one or more urban centres in close proximity to each other, with a total population of 25,000 or more.

Statistical local area

A statistical local area (SLA) is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification defined area. SLAs are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government where these exist. These bodies are the local government councils and the geographical areas that they administer are known as local government areas (LGAs). For those parts of Australia that are not administered by incorporated local government bodies, an SLA is an unincorporated area.

Unemployed persons

For census purposes, unemployed persons are defined as those people aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to census night, did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work.

Unemployment rate

The proportion of the total labour force that is aged 15 years and over and unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Urban centre/locality

An urban centre is a population cluster of 1,000 or more people while a locality is a population cluster of between 200 and 999 people. For statistical purposes, people living in urban centres are classified as urban while those in localities are classified as rural.

Usual residence

Usual residence is the address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more.

Weekly rent

For census purposes, this refers to the amount of rent paid by a household on a weekly basis for the dwelling in which they were counted on census night, and includes caravans in caravan parks. Weekly rent is applicable to occupied private dwellings being rented. It excludes dwellings being occupied rent free, visitor-only households and non-classifiable households.

