



## State of Australian Cities 2013

### Adelaide



#### Population & Settlement

- The population of Adelaide grew by 4% between 2006 and 2011, to 1,262,940.
- In 2010–11, 2,909 more people left Adelaide for other parts of Australia than moved to Adelaide from other parts of Australia. Births (14,780) outnumbered deaths (9,199) in the city in 2010–11.
- International education has grown to become Australia's fourth largest export industry. In 2011, 16,803 international students enrolled in the vocational education and training or the higher education sectors were living in Adelaide. It is estimated that international students spend an average of \$42,531 per annum while studying in Australia.
- In 2012, 2,389 Temporary Skilled (subclass 457) visa holders were living in Adelaide, out of 195,320 total 457 visa holders in Australia.

#### Productivity

- In 2011, 79.3% of employed males in Adelaide worked full-time, up from 77.8% in 2001, although below the national average of 81.7%. The proportion of employed females in full-time employment, 49.2%, was up from 48.7% in 2001, but below the national average of 53.0%.
- The sectors that employed the most males in Adelaide in 2011 were manufacturing (15.2%) and construction (12.9%). Nationally, the construction and manufacturing sectors employed the most males in 2011 (13.8% and 12.8%).
- The sectors that employed the most females in Adelaide in 2011 were health care and social assistance (23.7%), retail trade (13.5%) and education and training (11.8%). Nationally, the health care and social assistance sector employed more Australians than any other sector (11.6%) in 2011, including one in five working women.
- Higher education qualifications play a key role in Australia's productivity and there is growing demand for higher skill levels in the Australian workforce. In Adelaide, 18.8% of males aged over 15, and 21.4% of females aged over 15, held a bachelor degree or higher in 2011, compared with the national average of 19.4% for males and 22.7% for females.
- In 2013, Adelaide drivers experienced 28% longer travel times compared to a free flow situation. Morning peak drivers experienced 50% longer travel times, while evening peak drivers experienced 45% longer travel times compared to free flow situations. Delays per hour driven in peak periods were 28 minutes.
- Analysis of census data shows that for travel to work in Adelaide in 2011, the vast majority of trips in light passenger vehicles were driver-only. These trips made up 64% of all journeys to work.
- In Adelaide, 7.7% of the people in the top income group (\$2,000 or more per week) used mass transit for journeys to work, while 12.3% of the lowest income group (\$0-\$299 per week) made use of mass transit for journeys to work. This is the reverse of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth, where a higher proportion of people in the top income groups use mass transit for journeys to work than those in the lowest group.

## Sustainability

- During the 2012-13 heatwave, Adelaide experienced extreme temperatures, reaching 45°C on 4 January for only the fourth time in its history. Across Australia, 123 weather records were broken during this period, including the hottest January, the hottest summer and the hottest day on record for Australian as a whole.
- Heatwave-related deaths in Australia's cities are predicted to double in the next 40 years as a result of climate change, population growth and an ageing population. In Adelaide the average number of annual heat-related deaths is forecast to increase from 31 in 2011 to 82 in 2050. Those at highest risk from heatwaves include the elderly, the socially disadvantaged such as those on lower incomes or the homeless, and those with underlying medical conditions.
- Energy use in Adelaide homes is dominated by heating and cooling (38%), followed by water heating (25%), other appliances (16%), fridges and freezers (7%), lighting (7%), cooking (4%) and standby power (3%).
- According to Zero Waste SA, in 2011–12 Adelaide achieved close to 60% of all households composting or recycling garden waste, while in 2010–11 almost 80% of all waste generated was recovered and recycled.
- Some 97.3% of the original vegetation of the Adelaide Plains has been cleared since European settlement. Suitable habitat based on Adelaide's original vegetation is being reinstated to reverse this trend in species loss, and remnant vegetation is being protected and preserved.
- The South Australia Urban Forests – Million Trees Program initial target to establish one million native plants was achieved in 2006. It is estimated that the plants established by the Million Trees Program will sequester approximately 600,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents over their lifetime.

## Liveability

- In 2012, Adelaide was ranked as Australia's most liveable city in the Property Council of Australia's *My City* liveability survey. The survey is one of a number of efforts to measure wellbeing and quality of life in cities using more than simply economic factors. Across the 11 cities, participants rated safety, cost of living, health, employment and quality of the environment as the most important attributes for liveability.
- Between 2006 and 2011, median household income in Adelaide increased by almost 20% to \$1,103 per week but it was still below the national median of \$1,234.
- Low-income households whose housing costs take up more than 30% of household income are regarded as experiencing housing stress. In Adelaide in 2011, 8% of private rental households, and 8% of mortgaged households, were low income households in rental stress.
- Homelessness is a complex social challenge and an extreme form of housing insecurity, social disadvantage and social exclusion. Adelaide had an estimated homeless population of 4,196 in 2011, approximately 0.3% of the population.
- Active travel can improve liveability in cities by increasing health and wellbeing and reducing traffic congestion. In 2011, 4.3% of Adelaide commuters walked or rode a bicycle to work, a decrease from 2006 (4.7%), and below the major city average of 5.1%.
- Adelaide had 3.7 male bicycle commuters for every female bicycle commuter in 2011, above the average ratio of 3.3:1 across the major cities.