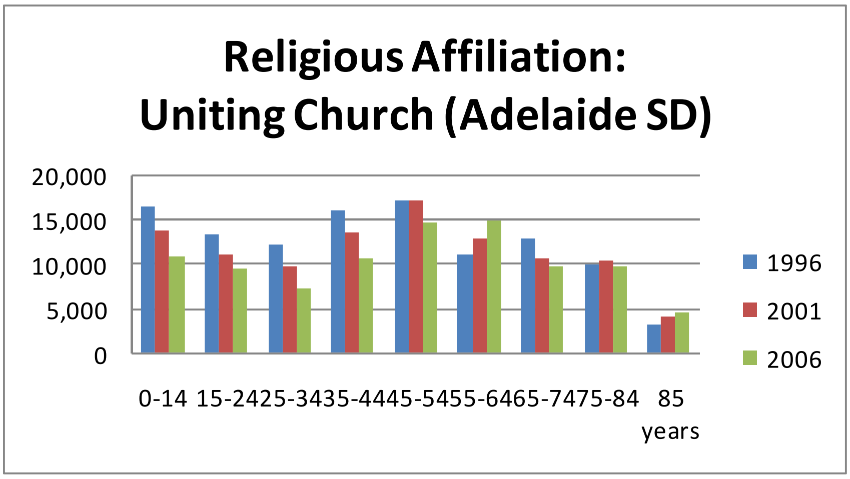
Adelaide, SA

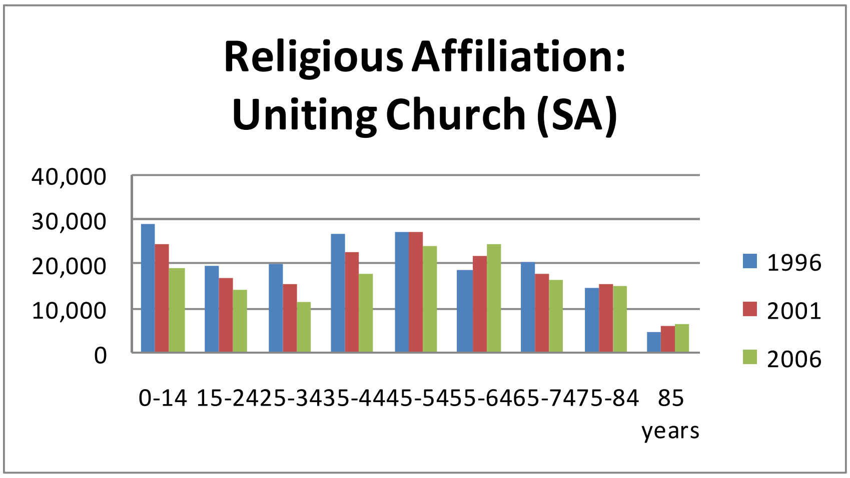
Population projections for SA and Greater Adelaide:

Plus 341 people per week during the next four years (**South Australia**'s population to increase by 71,000 to **1.7 million by 2013-14**) (Hot off the press today: Access Economics Report, released 27/4/2010)

"Greater Adelaide's 30 year plan" plans for the following "Activity Centres"

Adelaide City Centre: Primary cultural and economic hub for SA and Greater Adelaide
Regional Centres: Major strategic centres that provide a full range of retail, commercial, administrative, entertainment, recreational and regional community facilities.
Major district centres: major shopping and business centres serving immediate subregional residential population.
District centres: Large centres that provide a range of retail, office, community and entertainment facilities.
Bulky goods centres: Large stores selling DIY and household goods (easy car access)
Specialist centres: airports, ports, universities, research and business centres
Neighbourhood centres: serve local residential communities.
Local centres: provide for daily needs of local neighbourhoods.





Greater Adelaide is expecting more...

- People aged over 65
- Singles
- Couples without children

Languages spoken at home

Greatest numbers other than English:

- Italian 35654 (down 18% 1996-2006)
- Greek 25779 (down 8%)
- Vietnamese 13736 (up 24%)
- Mandarin 8939 (up 200%)
- Cantonese 7903 (up 20%)
- German 7823 (down 33%)
- Polish 6888 (down 20%)
- Arabic 5421 (up 51%)

On the church front...

- The number of people who indicated an affiliation with the Uniting Church decreased by 18% in Adelaide SD and 17% in SA.
- Those who indicated an affiliation with any Christian denomination decreased by 4% (Adelaide SD) and 5% (SA)
- Note these are actual numbers, not proportions of population. (Proportion of population figures would be even bleaker)

From the Greater Adelaide 30 year plan (see http://www.dplg.sa.gov.au/plan4adelaide/html/faq.cfm)

Greater Adelaide is an attractive, liveable and prosperous region of 9050 square kilometres. It has a population of about 1.3 million people—just over 80 per cent of the South Australian total—and provides 68 per cent of the state's employment. The Plan covers seven State Government Administrative Regions plus the Rural City of Murray Bridge (and incorporates 27 council areas):

Western Adelaide (West Torrens, Charles Sturt, part of Port Adelaide-Enfield)
Northern Adelaide (Playford, Salisbury, Tea Tree Gully, part of Port Adelaide-Enfield)
Southern Adelaide (Holdfast Bay, Marion, Onkaparinga, Mitcham)
Eastern Adelaide (Burnside, Norwood-Payneham-St Peters, Campbelltown, Prospect, Walkerville, Unley, Adelaide)
Fleurieu (Yankalilla, Victor Harbor, Alexandrina. Kangaroo Island is excluded from the Plan as it has its own planning strategy)
Adelaide Hills (Adelaide Hills, Mount Barker) plus the regional township of Murray Bridge
Barossa (Gawler, Barossa, Mallala, Light).

During the next 30 years ... we face some challenges. Our population will grow at a moderate level compared to other Australian capital cities but its make-up will change dramatically. There will be a greater proportion of people aged over 65 and also of single people and couples without children. This means we will need to plan for the expansion of health services and aged-care facilities as well as a higher number of smaller houses located near shops, services and transport.

Our economy will continue to change as new technologies emerge and as the structure of the global economy alters. In response, we need to plan for new types of industries and jobs.

We must act now to preserve and enhance our environmental assets, be more efficient with our use of water and energy, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from our buildings. South Australia has the opportunity to become a world leader in renewable energy and clean technology, creating the jobs of the future and gaining a competitive advantage over other jurisdictions.

Languages spoken at home in SA (ABS 1996, 2001, 2006)

	1996	*2001*	2006	
Total	**1,427,936**	**1,467,262**	**1,509,009**	5.7%
Speaks English only	1,213,908	1,233,121	1,250,409	3.0%
Italian	43,300	40,176	35,654	-17.7%
Other(d)	18,475	19,051	26,404	42.9%
Greek	28,027	27,363	25,779	-8.0%
Vietnamese	11,083	12,582	13,736	23.9%
Mandarin	2,978	3,924	8,939	200.2%
Cantonese	6,611	6,801	7,903	19.5%
German	11,616	8,690	7,823	-32.7%
Polish	8,595	7,750	6,888	-19.9%
Arabic (includes Lebanese)	3,594	4,455	5,421	50.8%
Serbian	2,866	4,009	4,259	48.6%
Croatian	3,871	3,977	3,749	-3.2%
Spanish	3,148	3,184	3,445	9.4%
Aust Indigenous Langs	2,177	3,826	3,214	47.6%
Khmer	2,550	2,840	3,189	25.1%
Persian (includes Dari)	1,403	1,968	3,084	119.8%
Dutch(c)	3,987	3,634	3,074	-22.9%
Russian	2,158	2,438	2,659	23.2%
Tagalog (includes Filipino)	2,694	3,077	1,999	-25.8%
Hindi	796	951	1,946	144.5%
French	1,529	1,577	1,795	17.4%
Hungarian	2,107	1,943	1,617	-23.3%
Other(b)	1,804	1,175	1,514	-16.1%
Korean	426	491	1,500	252.1%
Japanese	932	974	1,380	48.1%
Indonesian	827	890	1,073	29.7%
Tamil	502	536	1,062	111.6%
Maltese	1,332	1,235	1,010	-24.2%
Thai	415	527	865	108.4%
Portuguese	682	650	734	7.6%
Macedonian	923	798	713	-22.8%
Sinhalese	321	354	694	116.2%
Turkish	558	572	614	10.0%
Samoan	65	56	86	32.3%
Assyrian	3	6	39	1200.0%

We must concentrate on new development in existing urban areas to make the best use of existing and future transit corridors, while encouraging innovative and world-class design to ensure we make the best use of precious resources like water and preserve green open space for everyone to enjoy.

During the 30 years of the Plan, the ratio of new dwelling construction will gradually move from a 50:50 split between existing areas and new growth areas on the fringe to a ratio closer to 70:30.

Part of this goal will be met by streamlining planning for higher density new housing at strategic locations within 800 metres of a major transit corridor or near major public transport interchanges.

This new residential development will feature a greater mixture of dwelling types—such as low-rise attached townhouses and villas, medium-density housing (low-rise well-designed apartment blocks) and traditional styles such as single detached houses. The increase in densities in established areas will focus on locations near shops, railway stations, tram and bus interchanges, and along the major transit corridors. It also will support increased levels of residential accommodation in the City of Adelaide and revitalisation of other major activity centres in the metropolitan area. The focus of new development will gradually shift from fringe growth precincts to revitalised areas in the metropolitan region, including transit-oriented developments.