Interactive Online Workplace Atlas

Tutorial & Overview

Interactive Online Workplace Atlas

Displays information about the spatial distribution and demographics of employed persons across the Greater Adelaide Region.
The following explains how to:

- display the Percentage of Employed Persons using Public Transport to Get to Work
- interpret the data displayed
- change the workplace destination geography
- select one or more workplace destinations
- customise how the Workplace Atlas is displayed
- export elements of the Workplace Atlas to graphics files
Start by hovering your cursor over the Data button. When it changes colour to orange, click the button.
Select the theme you are interested in - Method of Travel to Work for example.
Select the indicator you are interested in - Percent of Employed Persons by Method for example.
Select the sub theme you are interested in - Public Transport for example.
To change the geographic level the data is displayed at, click the Geography button.
Select the geography you would like the data displayed for - Statistical Local Areas for example.
The proportion of employed persons in each Statistical Local Area using public transport to travel to work is now displayed. This is indicated by the Title Bar at the top of the report.
The Map View shades the Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) based on indicator values according to the legend.
The legend indicates the data classes and their corresponding colour as displayed in the Map View.
For example, in SLAs shaded light pink in the map, between 2.4% and 3.3% of employed persons working in the SLAs used public transport to get to work.
The Metadata Box displays information about the current data theme displayed in the Atlas. It contains a description of the data theme and example of how the data is used in the Atlas.
Moving the cursor over an SLA in the Map View will highlight the SLA in the Data Results Table and Map View and produce a label with the SLA name and the data value.
The **Data Results Table** includes the **Value** (percentage) and the **Count** (number of persons). For example, in Adelaide SLA 34.3% (29,048 persons) of employed persons used public transport to travel to work.

Note: For some data indicators and particularly when data is viewed at the smallest geographic level (destination zones) values (percentages) may be high, despite the count (actual number of persons) being low.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adelaide (C)</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>29,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelaide Hills (DC) - Central</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelaide Hills (DC) - North</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelaide Hills (DC) - Ranges</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelaide Hills (DC) Bal</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandrina (DC) - Coastal</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandrina (DC) - Strathalbyn</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barossa (DC) - Angaston</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barossa (DC) - Barossa</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barossa (DC) - Tarunda</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnside (C) - North-East</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnside (C) - South-West</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbelltown (C) - East</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbelltown (C) - North</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Value can be a proportion or a count - details are provided in the map title. Also, counts of 6 or less should be treated with caution due to data randomisation.

The data is the percentage of employed persons who went to work, stated their mode of travel and did not work at

![Map of Method of Travel to Work](image-url)
Clicking an SLA in the Map View or Data Results Table will activate the Bar Chart. In this example the chart shows the proportion of employed persons using each method to travel to work in Adelaide SLA:

- 34.3% used public transport
- 58.6% used a car
- 4.2% walked
- 2.6% cycled
- 0.3% used ‘other’ method

Placing your cursor over a bar in the Bar Chart will display the SLA name, method and data value.
It is also possible to select one or more SLAs of interest by clicking on the SLA in the Map View or Data Results Table. When an SLA is selected it is highlighted in orange. To select more than one SLA hold down the Ctrl key on your keyboard.
Each selected SLA is depicted on the Bar Chart allowing for comparison between SLAs.
Placing your cursor over a bar in the **Bar Chart** will display the SLA name and data value. The corresponding SLA in the **Data Results Table** and **Map** will be highlighted.

Notes: Value can be a proportion or a count – details are provided in the map title. Also, counts of 0 or less should be treated with caution due to data randomization.
To display only those SLAs in your selection right click anywhere in the report and select Filter Selection from the menu.
By filtering your selection all other SLAs have been removed from the Map View and Data Results Table. To view the Bar Chart for the filtered SLAs select the SLAs from the Map View or Data Results Table.
To clear the selected SLAs click the Clear button.
To remove the filter, right click anywhere in the report and select **Clear Filter** from the menu. All SLAs will now be visible in the Map View and Data Results Table.
Each Data Theme can be displayed for various geographic levels. Click on the Geography button, then select the geography you are interested in. The smallest geographic level is the Destination Zone, while Statistical Division is the largest.
The **Geography** level is displayed at the top of the legend.
There are a number of ways to change the geographic extent of the Map View. These include:
- Using the Zoom Slider located at the top left of the Map View to zoom in and out.
- Using the Full Zoom button on the Zoom Slider to return the Map View to the full extent.
- Using the scroll button on your mouse to zoom in and out.
- Clicking the magnifying glass next to a record in the Data Results Table to zoom to that geographic area.
- To pan to other areas of the map, hold down your left mouse button and drag across the map.
Using the Filter option you can show one geographic area such as a Statistical Division or Local Government Area. Filters are only available if the base Geography is set to Destination Zones or Statistical Local Areas.
To apply a filter, click on the grey arrow to expand the Geography you want to filter to. Select the area you want to filter to - Adelaide Local Government Area for example.
The filter is applied to the entire Workplace Atlas. For example, if Destination Zones are the base geography and the Adelaide Local Government Area filter is applied, only those Destination Zones within Adelaide LGA are shown in the Map View and listed in the Data Results Table. Details of the filter applied are displayed in the Map Title. When a filter is applied, the Map View automatically zooms to the geographic extent of the filter. The data classes in the Legend are also adjusted.

Notes: Value can be a proportion or a count - details are provided in the map title. Also, counts of 0 or less should be treated with caution due to data randomization.
To remove the filter click the **Filter** button, then **Remove Filter**. Alternatively, right click anywhere in the Map View and select **Clear Filter** from the menu.
Clicking the **Legend Settings** button provides options for modifying the colour scheme, number of classes used, classification type and display.
The classifiers available include -

**Equal Interval:** The range of possible values is divided into equal-sized intervals.

**Quantile:** The range of possible values is divided into unequal-sized intervals so that the number of values is the same in each class.

**Natural Breaks:** Classes are based on natural groupings inherent in the data.

**Continuous:** Each geographic feature is shaded a different shade using a continuous scale.

**Standard Deviation:** Indicates how much a feature's attribute value varies from the mean.
Customising the Data Results Table

- **Adjust Column Width** – Hold the cursor over the divider between column headers and arrows will appear. Click and drag the divider to adjust the column width.

- **Sort Columns** – Click a column header to sort the table in ascending or descending order. The direction of the arrow indicates if the column is sorted in ascending or descending order.

- **Scroll** – Horizontal and vertical scroll bars can be used to scroll through the list of records.
Customising Elements within the Report

Each of the elements - Map View, Data Results Table etc - within the report can be moved around within the report, maximised or closed. Moving your cursor to the top right of an element will activate the three buttons - drag, maximise and close.

Elements can also be resized by moving your cursor anywhere over the border of an element and dragging the arrow that appears.
To return the report back to the default layout right click anywhere in the report and select **Reset Layout** from the menu.

To view all sub themes within the data list, click the **Expand All** button 🍃

To collapse the sub themes, click the **Collapse All** button 🍃
Contextual layers can be added to the Map View by checking the box next to the layer.
Text can be added to any part of the report by right clicking, then selecting Add Text.
Enter your text into the Text Editor. To change the format of the font, use the options at the bottom of the Text Editor. Click Add when you are finished.
The text will be automatically placed in the top centre of the report. The text can be moved to anywhere in the report by placing your cursor over the text and dragging it to the desired location. Close the Text Editor.
Shapes can also be added to any part of the report by right clicking, then selecting **Add Shape**. Click **Add** when you are finished formatting the shape.
The entire report or elements of the report (Bar Graph, Map View etc) can be exported as JPEGS or PNGS. These can then be added to Microsoft Word documents etc. Right click anywhere in the map and select **Export**.
Select the part of the report you would like to export from the drop down - entire screen, map etc. Choose the type of image you’d like to export - JPEG or PNG. Click Export and save to an appropriate folder.