

## Section 4:

# Indicators of community wellbeing

### **In this section ...**

- Introduction
- The value of indicators
- Selection and presentation of indicators
- Data gaps and limitations
- Interpreting data about an area
- Correlation analysis
- Age distribution of the population
- Indicators of wellbeing
- Summary

*This page intentionally left blank*

## Introduction

In this section, information is presented which describes the wellbeing of the populations of the six Local Government Areas (LGAs), in the context of the level of socioeconomic disadvantage in each LGA. The intention is to highlight inequalities in outcomes in wellbeing and in health, and to do so in a way, which can identify policy approaches that may lead to improvements in the overall levels of wellbeing in these communities.

In the absence of individual-level data, the approach taken is to compare the characteristics of the populations living in these six LGAs with either the Adelaide, or Regional South Australian data, as appropriate. The LGAs in Adelaide are Playford and Salisbury in the outer north, and Onkaparinga, in the outer south; those in Regional South Australia are the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community, Ceduna and Peterborough. For the more heavily-populated LGAs in Adelaide, the data are also presented for smaller geographic areas, as this can assist in identifying inequalities in outcomes that exist within the LGAs. These smaller areas, called Population Health Areas (PHAs), are described in more detail, below.

The information, presented as a series of indicators, highlights these inequalities and draws attention to the influence of social, economic and environmental factors on health and wellbeing. The ensuing picture is one of significant differences in outcomes in these communities, compared with similarly-located areas.

More detail, as to the set of indicators presented in the atlas, is provided under the heading 'Selection and presentation of indicators', below.

## The value of indicators

As outlined in Section 1, one way to describe inequalities in health and wellbeing is through the use of indicators. Indicators are summary measures of chosen events (for example, the percentage of children under 15

years of age living in families where no parent is employed) derived from data collections that record all cases, or a representative sample, of the events in a population.

Describing geographic variations in indicators of outcomes, and of inequalities in those outcomes, provides information which can be used to develop approaches and to support progress towards reducing such differences.

## Selection and presentation of indicators

The indicators selected for inclusion in the atlas are listed in Table 1.

Each of the indicators is presented over four or five pages and is introduced with a brief note as to its relevance to health and wellbeing. This statement is followed by a brief definition of the composition of the indicator and three 'Key points', drawn from the data. The data are presented in tables, maps and charts.

The tables are shown for both Adelaide and Regional South Australia, and include, for each LGA and, where appropriate, each PHA: the number of people represented (as a percentage or rate), and the relationship between the percentage or rate in the area and the comparable figure for either Adelaide or Regional South Australia.

The data are also mapped at the PHA level in Adelaide, and by LGA in Regional South Australia. For each indicator, graphs are presented showing where the six LGAs rank in comparison with all other LGAs in the region.

A description is included of the major spatial patterns in the data, and concludes with details of any correlations, at the PHA level across Adelaide or Regional South Australia, with the other indicators presented in the atlas.

The key map pages on the last sheets in the atlas enable identification of the PHAs and LGAs.

**Table 1: Indicators of disadvantage**

Topic	Indicator
	Whole population
Summary measure of disadvantage	IRSD (Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage)
Early Childhood Development	AEDC (the Australian Early Development Census): young children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains
Education	NAPLAN (National Assessment Program – literacy and numeracy): children below national minimum standard in: - numeracy outcomes in Year 3 Early school leavers
Income and families	Children aged less than 15 years living in jobless families Age Pension recipients
Labour force	Youth unemployment benefit recipients Young people aged 15 to 24 years engaged in learning or earning Unemployment benefit recipients
Disability	People aged 15 to 64 years living in the community with disability
Access	No Internet access at home Households without a motor vehicle
Housing	Low income households under financial stress from rent/mortgage
Community strengths	Positively rate the environment in terms of planning, open space and lack of pollution Participated in voluntary work for an organisation or group Can get support in times of crisis from outside the household
Risk factors	Adult obesity Adult smokers High or very high levels of psychological distress
Health	Premature mortality

**Areas mapped**

The data for LGAs in Adelaide are mapped to Population Health Areas (PHAs). PHAs are aggregations of the Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2) spatial area introduced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) on 1 July 2011. As SA2s are much smaller than the areas which they replaced, Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), it was not possible to obtain data for some important datasets, either because the number of cases would be too small to be reliable, or because the data custodians believe the data could reveal confidential information about the person for whom the event was recorded. Examples are some income support payment and premature mortality data. As a result, PHAs were developed for the publication of population health data across Australia.

LGAs are mapped for Regional South Australia.

**Data gaps and limitations**

There are a number of important datasets about the population that are missing, such as detailed information about refugees, carers, homelessness, family violence, and the extent of bullying, racism or discrimination experienced by various minority groups in the population.

**Interpreting data about an area**

Readers should note that the areas referred to represent the location of the usual address (at the LGA or PHA level) of the person about whom the event (e.g., education participation, tobacco smoking) is recorded.

Throughout the atlas, the geographic distribution of areas with socioeconomically disadvantaged populations, or poorer outcomes, is highlighted by the darker shades.

However, just as there are differences between areas, there are variations, and sometimes substantial variations, within an area. As such, the figures for a PHA, for example, represent the average of the different population groups within the PHA. This observation is even more relevant to the larger LGAs.

## Correlation analysis

Correlation analyses have been undertaken to illustrate the extent of association at the PHA and LGA levels in Adelaide and Regional South Australia between the indicators in this atlas.

The results of the strongest correlations are discussed under each indicator; the tables in Appendix C include the detailed correlation matrices.

As a general rule, correlation coefficients of plus or minus 0.71 or more, are of substantial statistical significance, because this higher value represents at least fifty per cent shared variation ( $r^2$  greater than or equal to 0.5): these are referred to in this atlas as being 'very strong' correlations, while those of 0.50 to 0.70 are of meaningful statistical significance, and are referred to as being 'strong' correlations.

## Terminology

In discussing the extent to which percentages or rates vary from the South Australian or other figures, the following terms are used:

- "Notable", referring to a rate ratio from 1.10 to <1.20 (a difference of from 10% to <20%), or from 0.90 to <0.80 (a difference of from -10% to <-20%);
- "Marked", referring to a rate ratio from 1.20 to <1.50 (a difference of from 20% to <50%), or from 0.80 to <0.50 (a difference of from -20% to <-50%);
- "Substantial", referring to a rate ratio of 1.50 or above (a difference of 50% or more), or of 0.50 and below (a difference of greater than 50%).

## Age distribution of the population

### Local Government Areas

#### Adelaide

The population in the Playford LGA is the youngest when compared with that in Adelaide overall; this is most noticeable at ages under 30 years, and particularly so, at ages 0 to 4 and 20 to 29 years (Figure 3). Playford LGA also has relatively fewer people at middle and older ages.

The age profile in Salisbury LGA is similar to that in Adelaide at middle and older ages, although with smaller populations at these ages. There are relatively more males and females at 0 to 39 years than in Adelaide, although the proportions at the younger ages are smaller than in Playford.

The population pyramid for Onkaparinga has relatively straight sides through to the 65 to 69 year age group, indicating it is a 'stable' population, without the growth at the youngest ages or early adulthood seen for the LGAs above. Of these three LGAs, Onkaparinga has the highest proportions of its population at older ages.

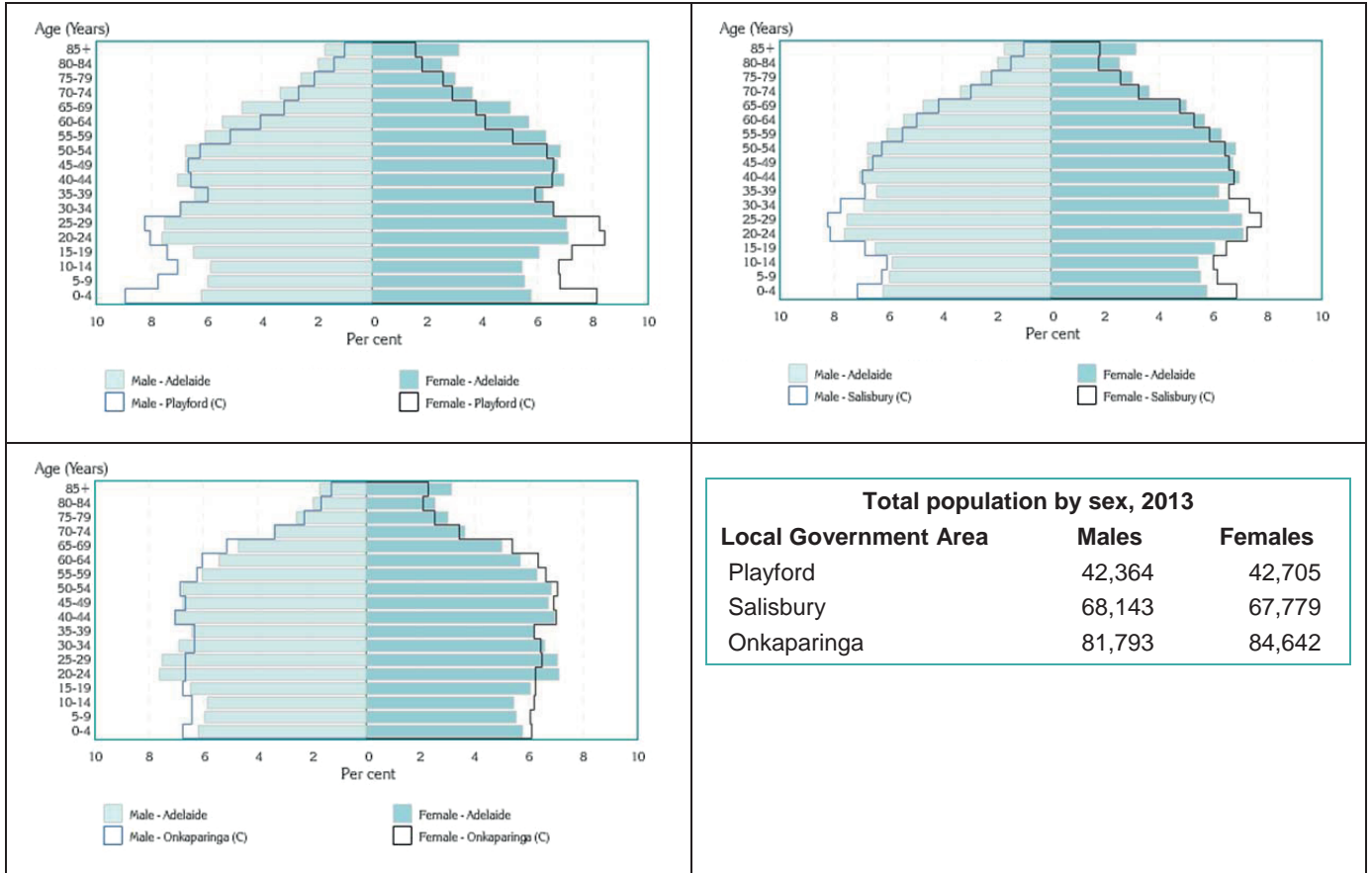
#### Regional South Australia

The population in Ceduna most closely approximates that in Regional South Australia overall, albeit with more children and young adults, and fewer people at older ages (Figure 4).

The population in Peterborough is quite different, with fewer young adults and higher proportions at ages 50 years and over for males, and from younger ages for females.

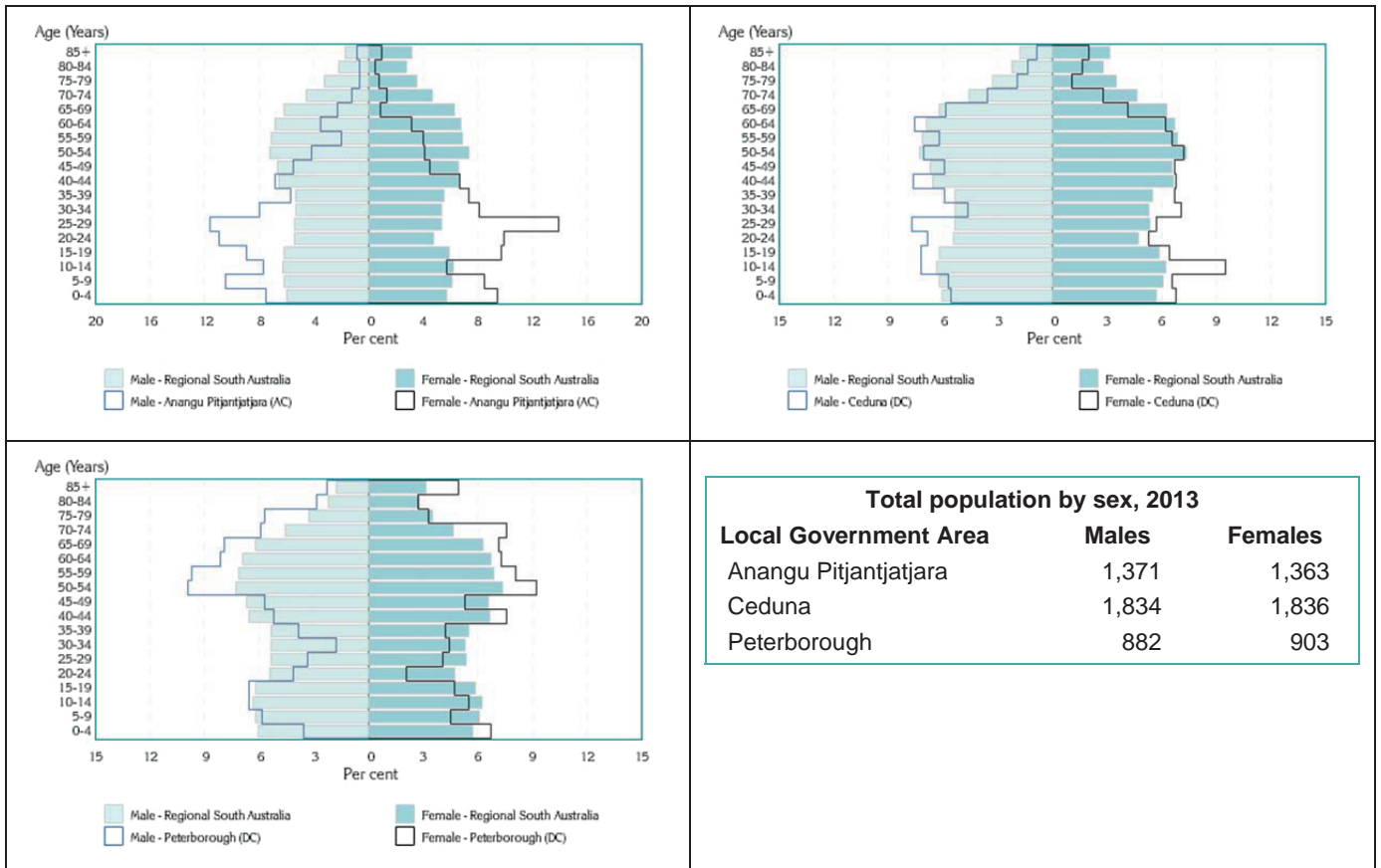
The Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community has a profile typical of an Aboriginal population, with relatively high birth rates and deaths, producing a profile closer to a triangle than to a pyramid. The challenges of providing appropriate services to deliver good outcomes in education and health, let alone to provide employment, in this remote community are well known, but remain largely unaddressed as will be seen from the data presented later in this atlas.

**Figure 3: Population by age, Playford, Salisbury and Onkaparinga LGAs, 2013**



Source: Produced in PHIDU from ABS Estimated Resident Population by SA2, 2013

**Figure 4: Population by age, Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community and Ceduna and Peterborough LGAs, 2013**



Source: Produced in PHIDU from ABS Estimated Resident Population by SA2, 2013

# Population Health Areas

## Total population

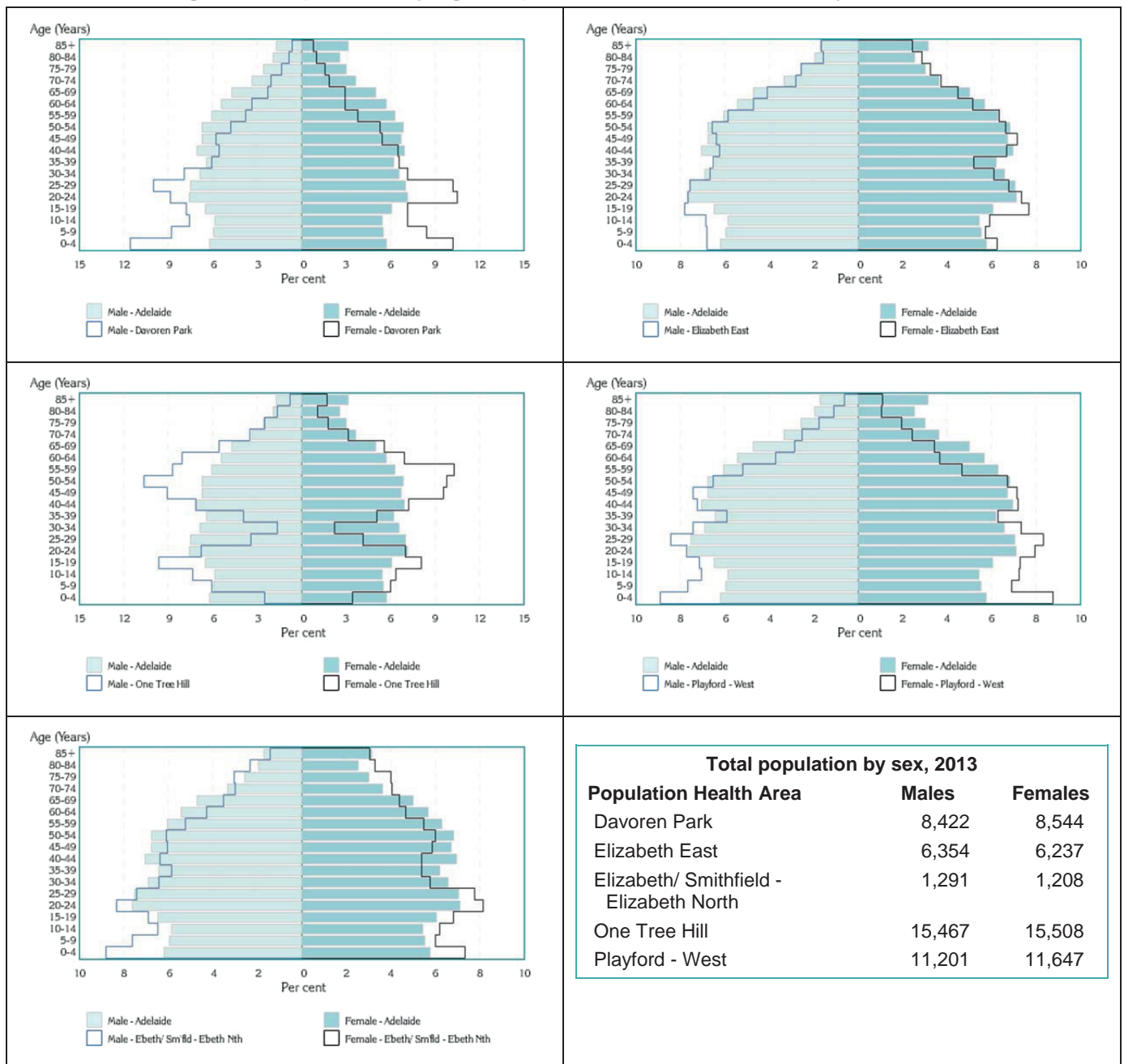
### Playford LGA

The age profile in Davoren Park is quite triangular, with relatively high birth rates and deaths (Figure 5). Although this profile is reminiscent of that of an Aboriginal community, only 5.5% of the population in Davoren Park are estimated to be Aboriginal, and their profile has even higher proportions at younger, and lower proportions at older,

ages than does the non-Indigenous population (Figure 5). The other PHA in which the population profile differs most from that for Adelaide is One Tree Hill, where the relatively small population (2,499 people) is largely comprised of families with teen-aged children.

The profile in Elizabeth East is most similar to that for Adelaide, with the largest variation being higher proportions in age groups under 20 years.

**Figure 5: Population by age, Population Health Areas in Playford, 2013**



Note: There are different scales on the charts for Davoren Park and One Tree Hill; these scales reflect the higher proportions in certain age groups in these PHAs and change the shape of the profile for Adelaide (i.e., it becomes elongated).

Source: Produced in PHIDU from ABS Estimated Resident Population by SA2, 2013

Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North has the highest proportion of its population at older ages when compared with the other PHAs in Playford. This PHA also has a relatively high proportion of its male population under 25 years of age, and of females under 30 years of age, in particular in the 0 to 4 year age group (where it is more noticeable for boys, than for girls).

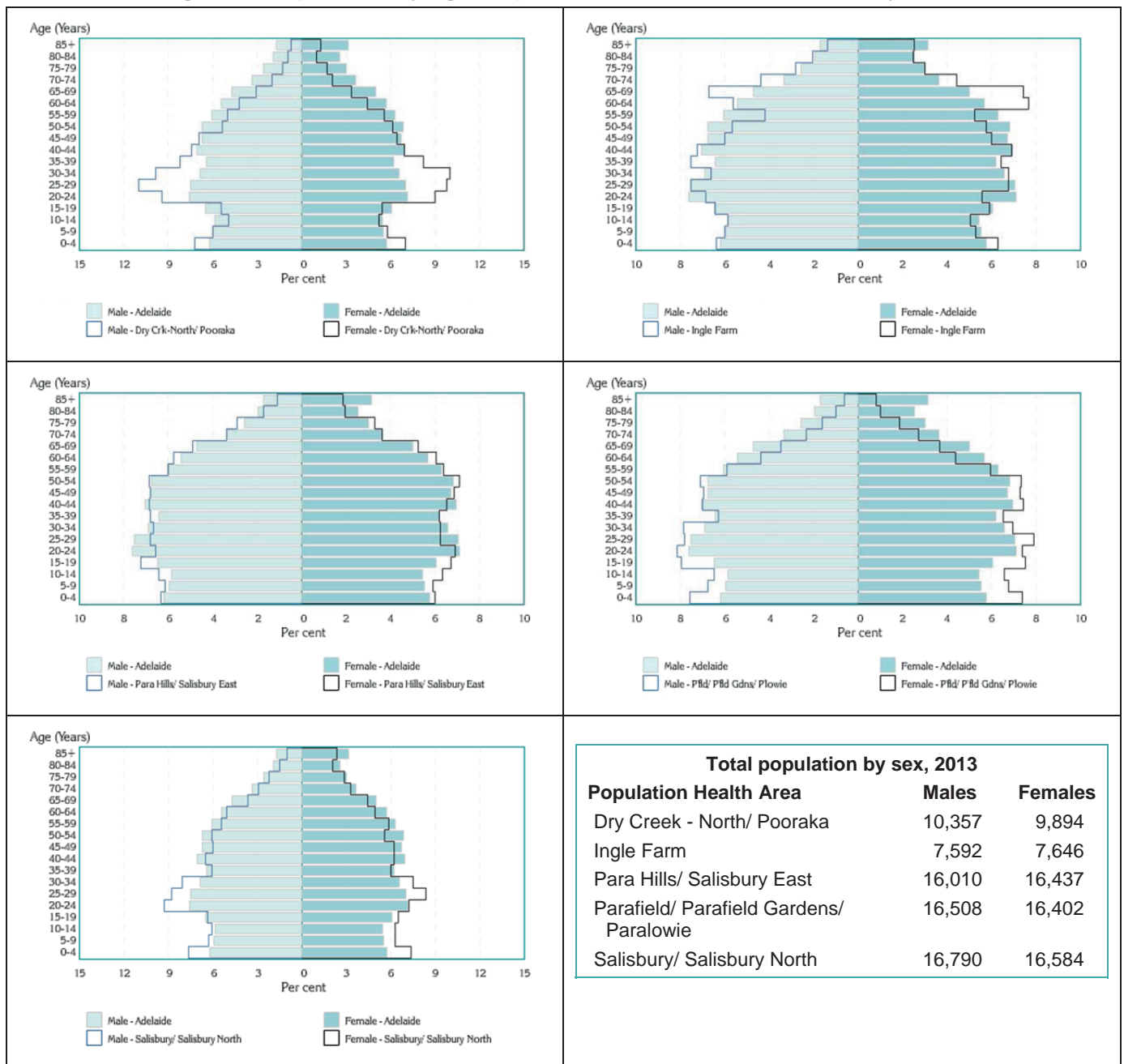
Playford - West has a younger profile than the LGA overall, with noticeably larger populations at the middle and younger ages,

and smaller populations at older ages.

### Salisbury LGA

In Salisbury, the PHA in which the population profile varies most from that in the LGA is Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka (Figure 6). The most noticeable feature is the larger proportion of young adults, many of whom are starting to have children as evidenced by the higher proportions in the 0 to 4 year age group. This PHA also has relatively few people at middle and older ages.

Figure 6: Population by age, Population Health Areas in Salisbury, 2013



Note: There are different scales on the charts for Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka and Salisbury/ Salisbury North; these scales reflect the higher proportions in certain age groups in these PHAs and change the shape of the profile for Adelaide (i.e., it becomes elongated).

Source: Produced in PHIDU from ABS Estimated Resident Population by SA2, 2013



The profile in Salisbury/ Salisbury North is similar to that in Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka, although the differences from the LGA proportions are less marked, other than in the 0 to 4 year age group.

Of these PHAs, Para Hills/ Salisbury East has the closest match to the age distribution in Adelaide.

The distribution across the ages in Ingle Farm is a close match in many age groups, although there are relatively fewer people in the middle-aged groups, and more at ages between 60 and 70 years.

Parafield/ Parafield Gardens has more males under 35 and females under 55 years, and

fewer people aged 55 years or over.

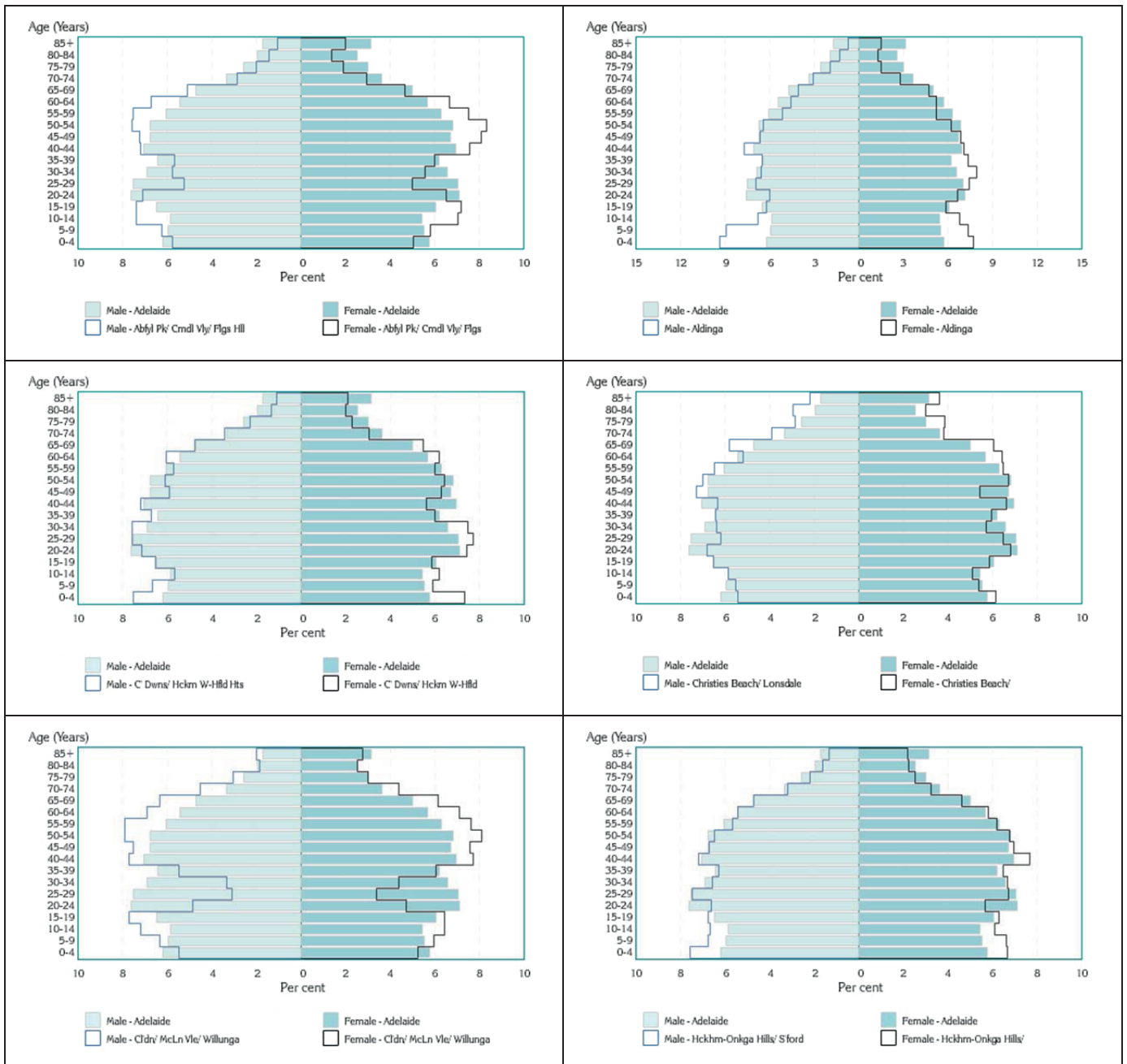
**Onkaparinga LGA**

Aldinga PHA has the youngest age profile within the LGA of Onkaparinga, with the largest proportion of its population at ages 0 to 4 years for boys (in particular) and for girls (Figure 7).

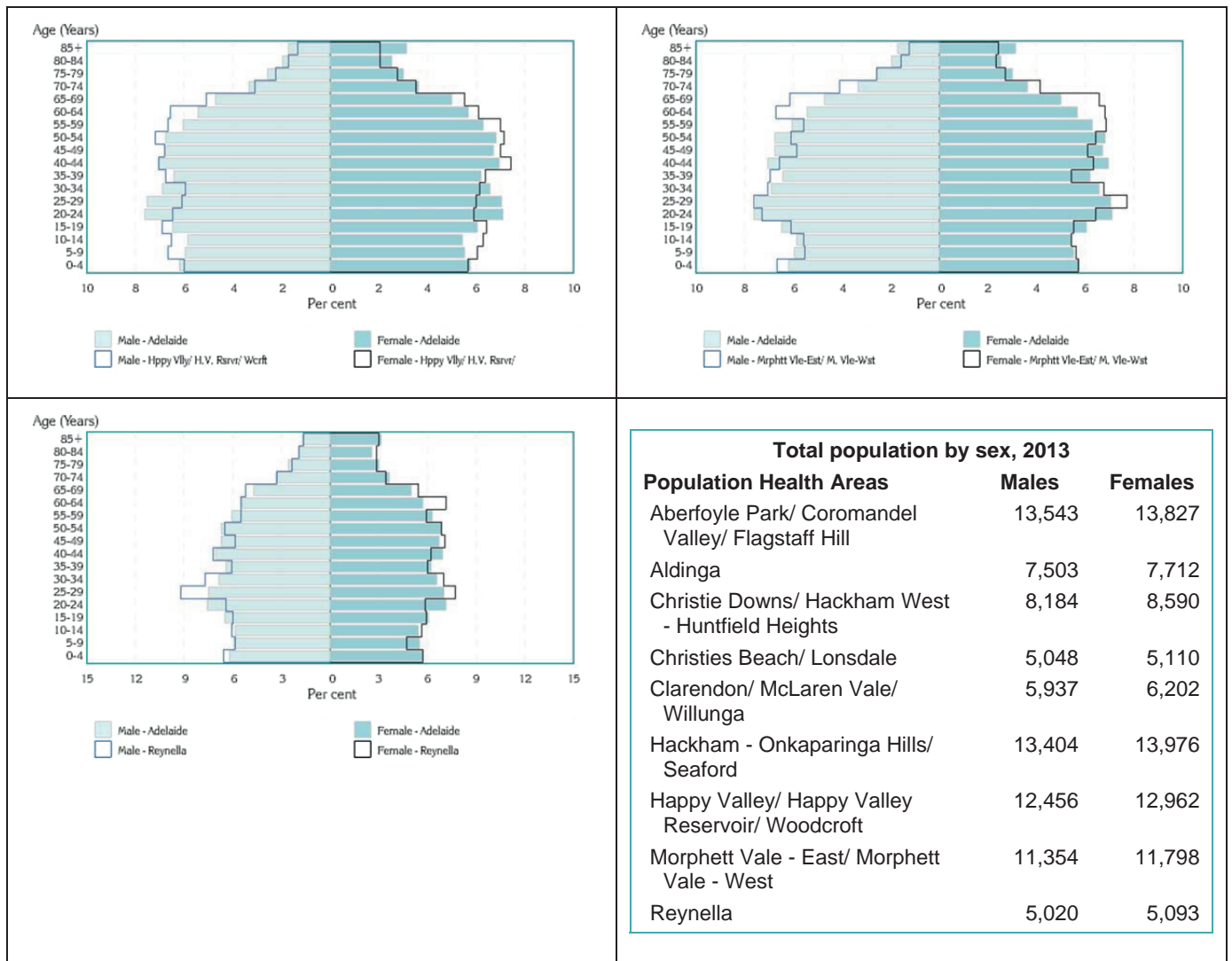
Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights also has higher proportions in the younger age groups, as well as for young adults, and lower proportions at the oldest ages.

The oldest age structure can be seen in the chart for Christies Beach/ Lonsdale.

**Figure 7: Population by age, Population Health Areas in Onkaparinga, 2013**



**Figure 8: Population by age, Population Health Areas in Onkaparinga, 2013 ...continued**



Note: There are different scales on the charts for Aldinga and Reynella; these scales reflect the higher proportions in certain age groups in these PHAs and change the shape of the profile for Adelaide (i.e., it becomes elongated).

Source: Produced in PHIDU from ABS Estimated Resident Population by SA2, 2013

The profiles in Reynella and Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford are the closest to that in Adelaide, with the major variation being in the latter, with its relatively larger numbers at ages under 20 years, and smaller numbers at older ages (from age 65 years for females, and 75 years for males).

Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill and Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga, despite a large difference in their total populations (27,370 and 12,139, respectively), have similar profiles. Both have relatively more young people, fewer young adults and more people at ages 40 years and above; although in Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill, there are smaller proportions at ages 70 years and over for males, and 65 years of age and over for females. Of note is that in both of these

PHAs, there are proportionately more females than males at ages 40 to 64 years, and not just at the oldest ages, as is generally the case.

Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft has the most stable population, in demographic terms.

Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West appears to have a mix of young families, perhaps increasing in numbers, and of older people.

## Population by Indigenous status

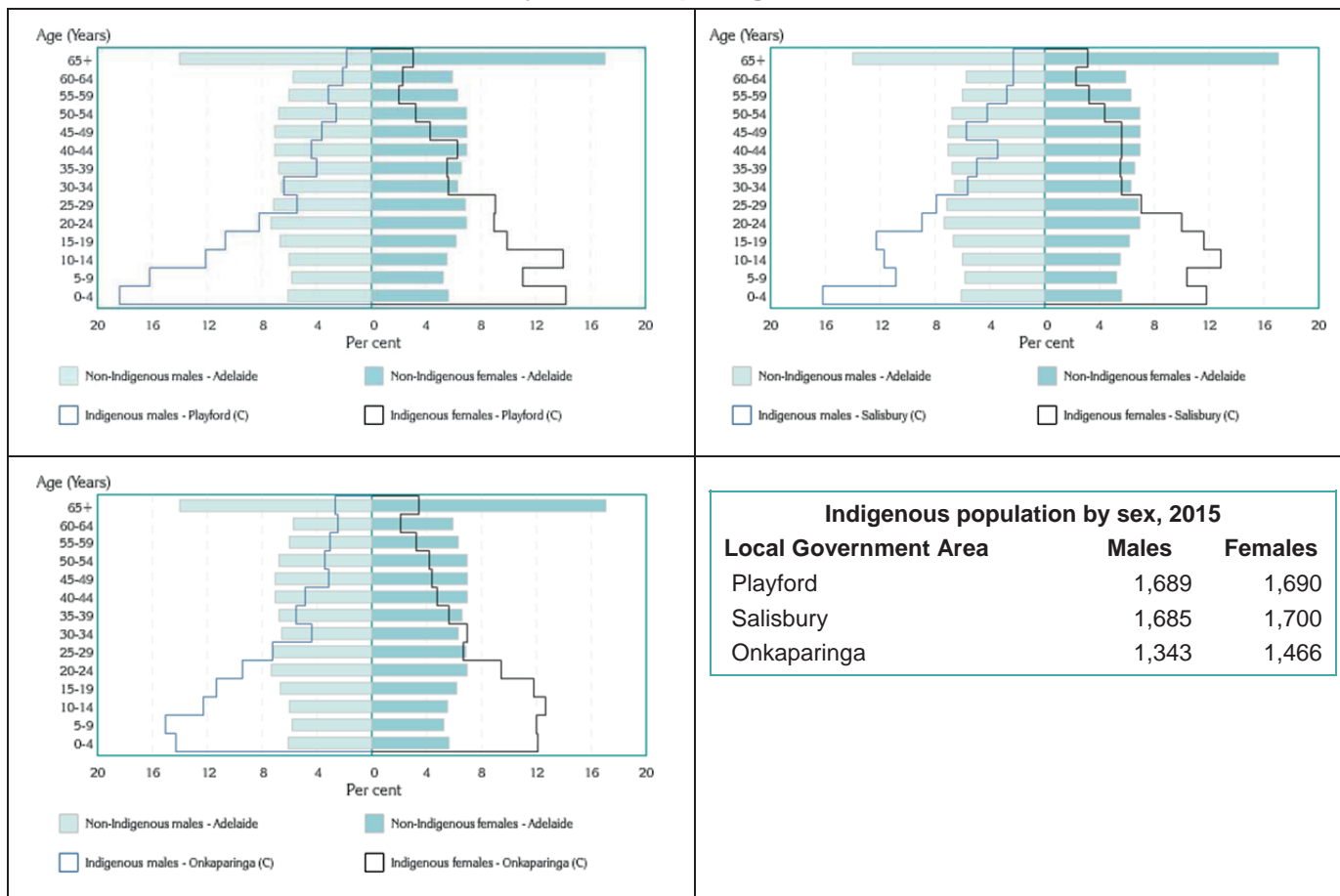
The age profiles of the Aboriginal populations in each of the three LGAs charted below are similar, although Playford has the highest proportions at the youngest ages, with slightly smaller proportions in Salisbury, and smaller again in Onkaparinga (Figure 9).

As noted above, these 'triangular-', rather than 'coffin-' shaped profiles are typical of

Aboriginal populations with their high birth rates and high death rates from relatively young ages onwards.

The differences from the structures of the non-Indigenous populations are substantial, and underlined by the massive difference in the proportion of the population in the 65 years and over age group.

**Figure 9: Population by Indigenous status and age, Population Health Areas in Playford, Salisbury and Onkaparinga LGAs, 2015**



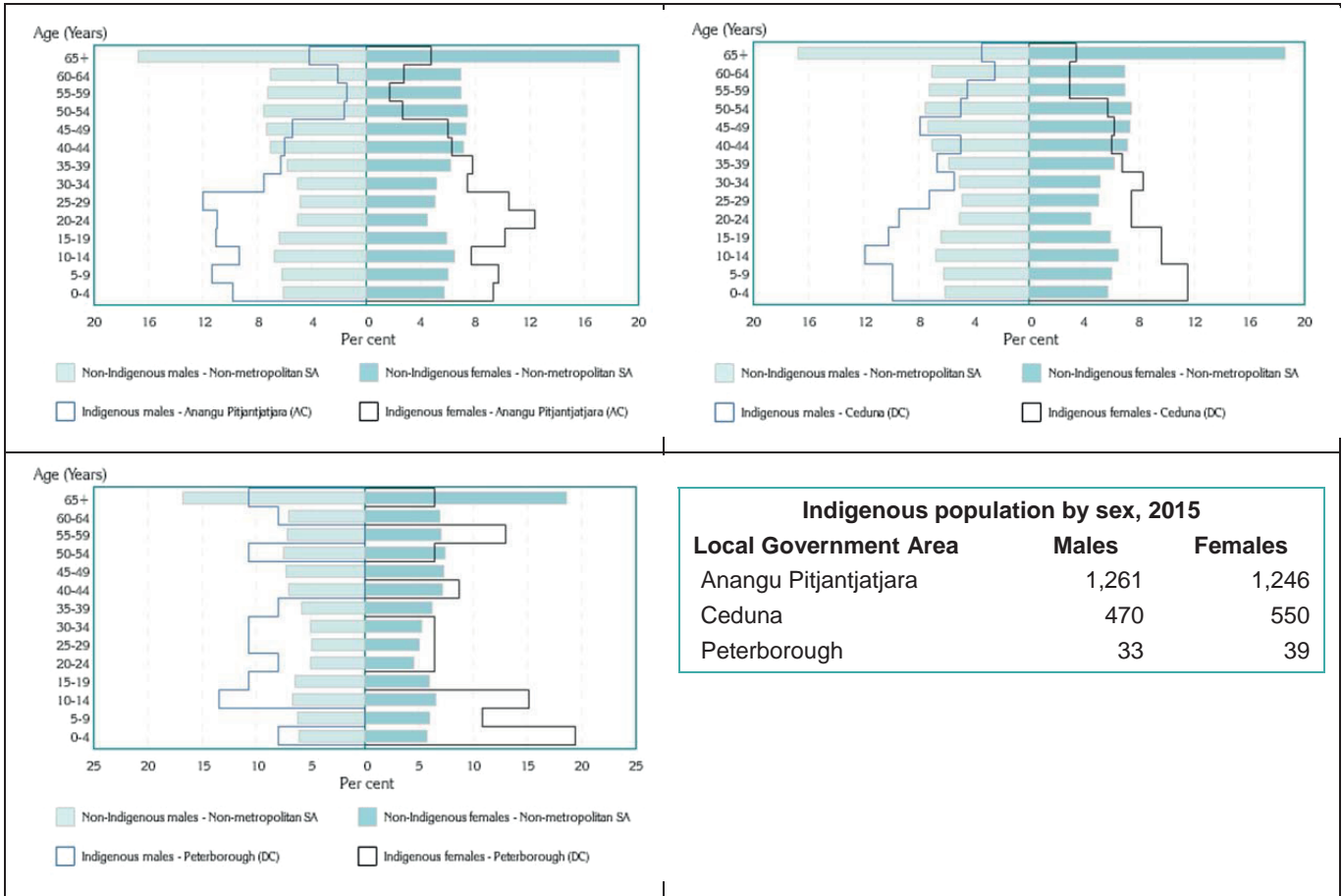
Source: PHIDU - from estimated resident population by SA2, produced by Prometheus Information based on 2013 data

The populations in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community and Peterborough areas have relatively large numbers of Aboriginal children, young people and young adults when compared with the non-Indigenous population (Figure 10).

However, whereas the charts show there are relatively fewer people at older ages than in the non-Indigenous population, the differences are not as stark as seen for the LGAs in Adelaide, presented above.

The Aboriginal population in Peterborough was estimated to be 72 in 2015; as such, the age group data are less useful than for the other areas.

**Figure 10: Population by Indigenous status and age, Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community and Ceduna and Peterborough LGAs, 2015**



Note: There is a different scale on the chart for Peterborough, reflecting the higher proportions in certain age groups in this LGA; this changes the shape of the profile for Adelaide (i.e., it becomes narrower).

Source: PHIDU - from estimated resident population by SA2, produced by Prometheus Information based on 2013 data

*This page intentionally left blank*

## Summary measure of socioeconomic disadvantage

*The Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) is one of four Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFAs) compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) after the Census of Population and Housing. The aim is to represent the socioeconomic status (SES) of Australian communities and identify areas of advantage and disadvantage. The IRSD scores each area by summarising attributes of the population, such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations. It reflects the overall or average level of disadvantage of the population of an area.*

**Indicator definition:** Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, derived by the ABS from 2011 Census data.

**Note:** The Index has a base of 1000 for Australia: scores above 1000 indicate relative lack of disadvantage, and those below indicate relatively greater disadvantage.

### Key points

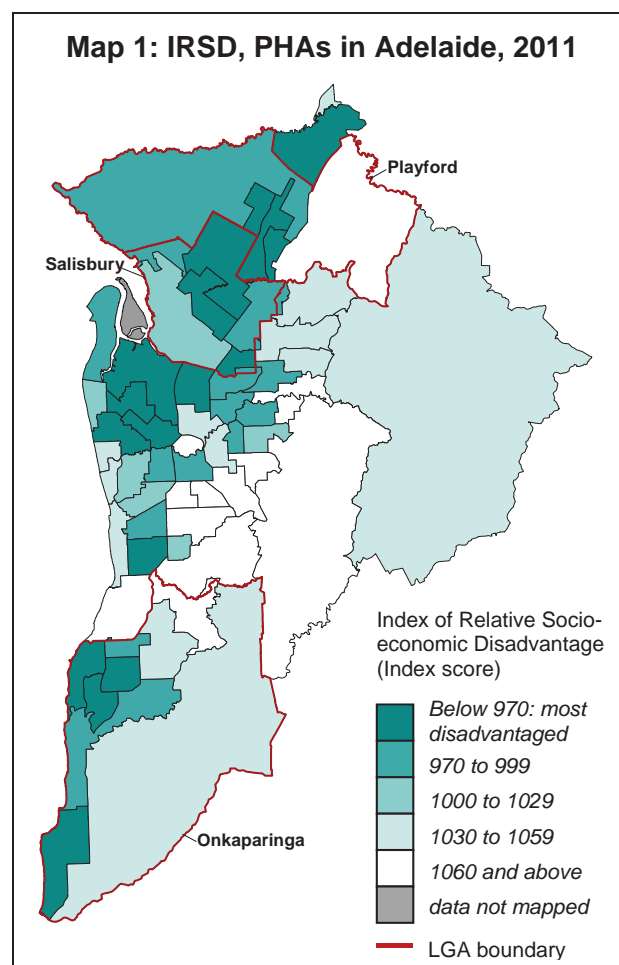
- Playford, with an IRSD score of 871, has the second-lowest score for a capital city LGA, indicative of the extent of disadvantage in this community.
- Several PHAs in these three LGAs have relatively low IRSD scores, with the lowest being in Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North (750) and Davoren Park (800).
- Similarly, the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community has one of the lowest IRSD scores in Australia, with an index score of 593; the IRSD score for Peterborough is also very low (798).

## Geographic variation in Adelaide

Playford, with an IRSD score of 871, has the second-lowest score for a capital city LGA after Fairfield in Sydney, with an index score of 854. Within Playford, scores are well below the Adelaide average score, in Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North (with an index score of 750), Davoren Park (807), and Elizabeth East (873) (Map 1 and Table 2). The score in Playford - West (983) is a little below the average, whereas that in One Tree Hill (1087) is well above average.

There is also a relatively greater level of socioeconomic disadvantage in Salisbury LGA under this measure than in Adelaide, with index scores of 937 and 993, respectively. Only in Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka is the index score (1017) above the level in Adelaide; the lowest scores at the PHA level are in Salisbury/ Salisbury North (864) and Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie (914), with other scores above 950.

The level of socioeconomic disadvantage in Onkaparinga is the same as in Adelaide (a score of 993). Within the LGA, index scores at the PHA level are evenly divided between those above and those below the Adelaide



average, with scores ranging from 856 in Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights, to 1079 in Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill. Other

relatively advantaged PHAs are Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga (1054) and Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft (1052).

**Table 2: Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, PHAs in selected LGAs, Adelaide, 2011**

PHA and LGA	No.	Index
<i>Davoren Park</i>	15,539	807
<i>Elizabeth East</i>	12,169	873
<i>One Tree Hill</i>	2,393	1087
<i>Playford - West</i>	27,700	983
<i>Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North</i>	22,039	750
<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>79,082</b>	<b>871</b>
<i>Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka</i>	18,287	1017
<i>Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie</i>	31,451	914
<i>Salisbury/ Salisbury North</i>	31,632	864
<i>Ingle Farm</i>	14,672	961
<i>Para Hills/ Salisbury East</i>	31,589	980
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>129,067</b>	<b>937</b>
<i>Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill</i>	26,594	1079
<i>Aldinga</i>	14,138	962
<i>Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights</i>	16,149	856
<i>Christies Beach/ Lonsdale</i>	9,875	942
<i>Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga</i>	11,617	1054
<i>Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford</i>	25,335	992
<i>Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft</i>	24,708	1052
<i>Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West</i>	22,559	944
<i>Reynella</i>	9,786	998
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	<b>159,517</b>	<b>993</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>1,224,865</b>	<b>993</b>

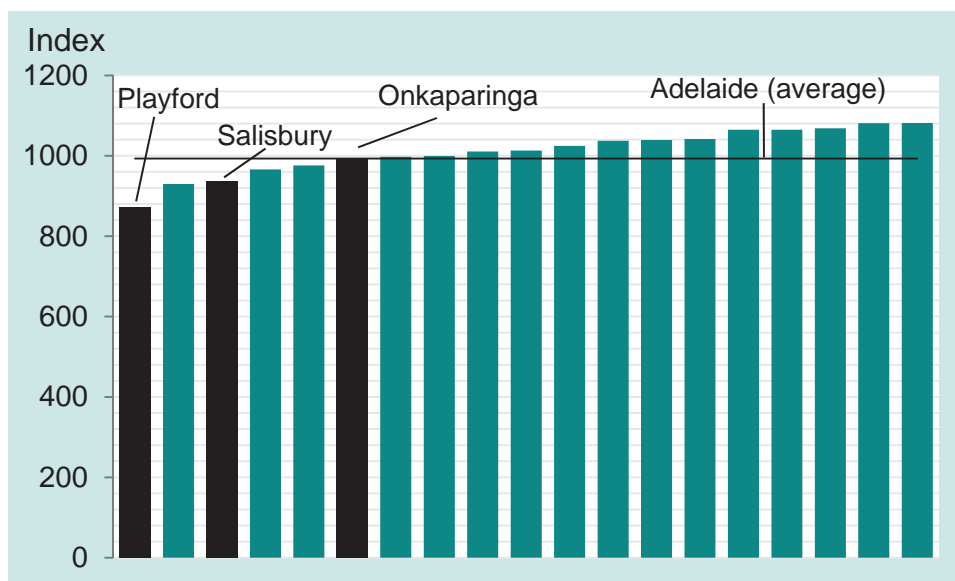
Note: LGA totals will not match the sum of the PHAs (see 'Measures used' in Appendix A)

## Comparisons across Adelaide

The range in IRSD scores across Adelaide is from 871 in Playford LGA to 1081 in Burnside

LGA (Figure 11). The LGA in the chart between Playford and Salisbury is Port Adelaide Enfield, with an index score of 929.

**Figure 11: Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, LGAs in Adelaide, 2011**

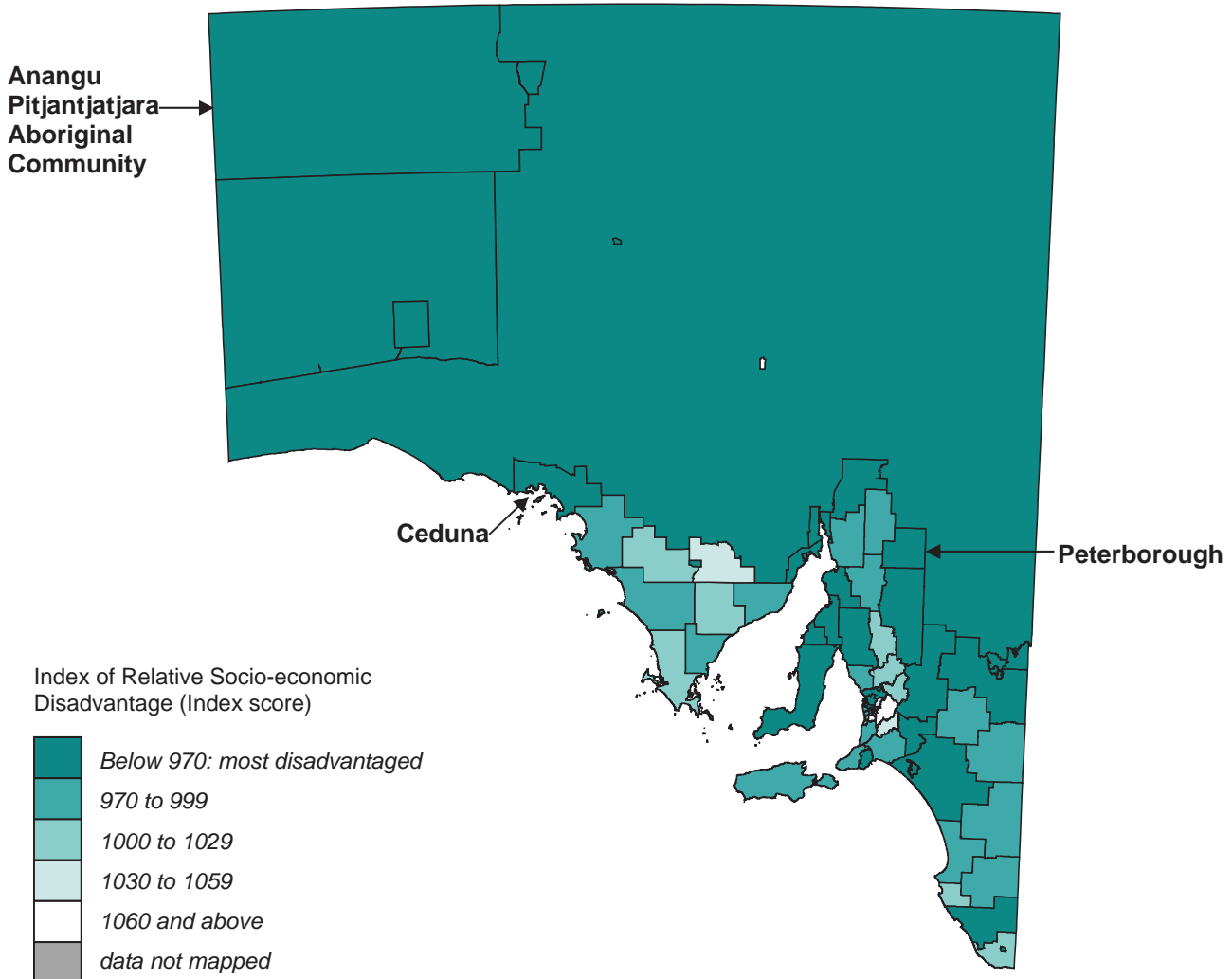


## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

The IRSD score for Regional South Australia is 950, lower than the score for Adelaide (993), indicating a higher level of relative disadvantage (Table 3).

The Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community has one of the lowest IRSD scores in Australia, a very low index score of 593 (Map 2). The index score in Peterborough, of 798, is also very low, whereas the score of 932 in Ceduna is relatively close to the Regional South Australian average.

**Map 2: Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, Regional South Australia by LGA, 2011**



**Table 3: Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, selected LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011**

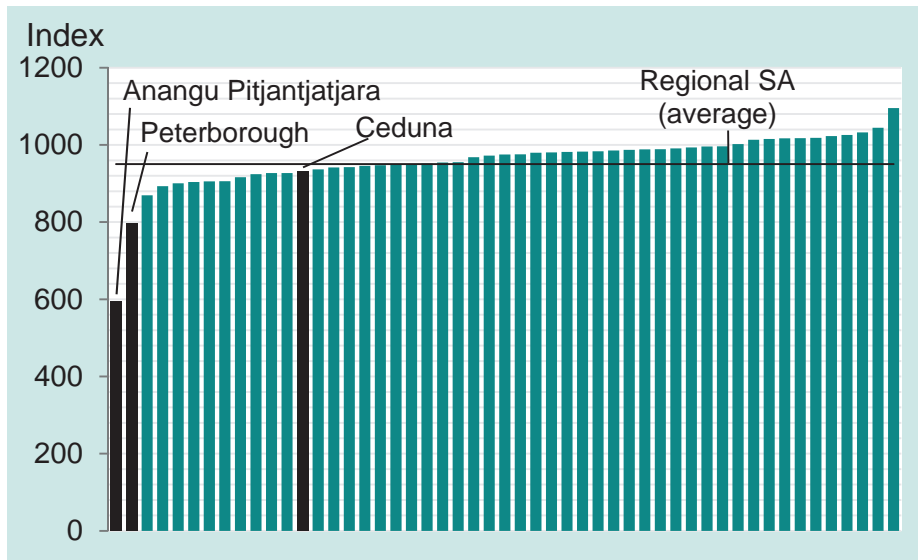
LGA	No.	Index
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community	2,433	593
Ceduna LGA	3,485	932
Peterborough LGA	1,733	798
Regional South Australia	368,255	950



## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

There is a stark difference in IRSD scores between the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community (with a score of 593) and the mining town of Roxby Downs (1095), which had the highest score in Regional South Australia (Figure 12).

**Figure 12: Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011**



## Australian Early Development Census: Children assessed as being developmentally vulnerable

The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) is a census of children's health and development in their first year of full-time school. It provides a picture of early childhood development outcomes for Australia and was first conducted in 2009.<sup>239</sup> The results from the AEDC provide communities and schools with information about how local children have developed by the time they start school, across five domains of early childhood development: physical health and wellbeing, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills (schools-based), and communication skills and general knowledge.

**Indicator definition:** Children who were assessed as being developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains, expressed as a proportion of all children assessed.

### Key points

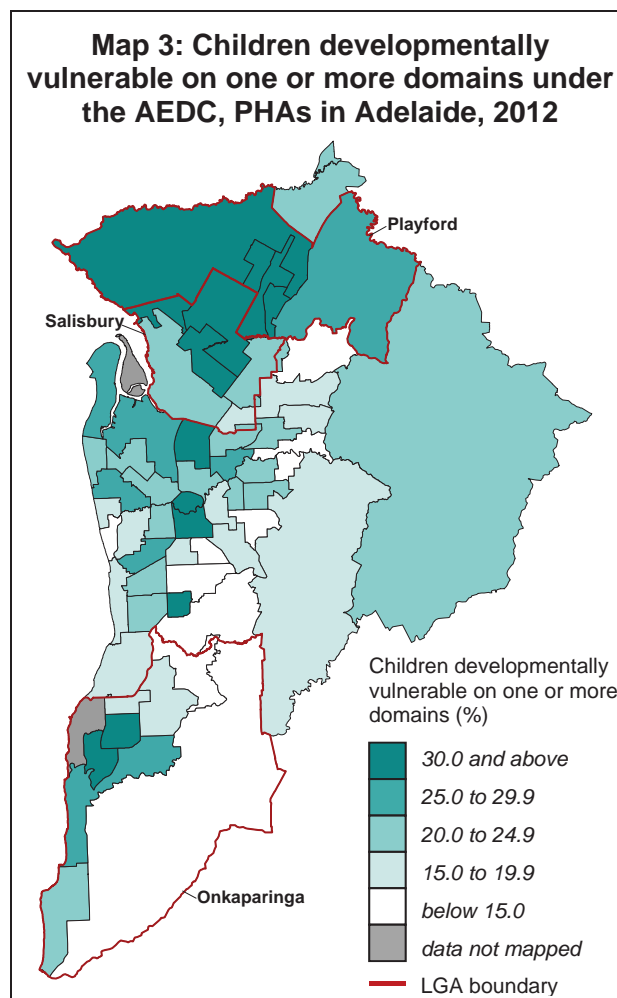
- Playford, Salisbury and Peterborough LGAs all have relatively poor outcomes under the AEDC measure of children assessed as being developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains, when compared with other areas in their regions.
- Within these three areas, some communities have very poor outcomes, often with proportions of 50% or more above the average; there are also some areas within Onkaparinga where the results indicate the need for further attention.
- However, none of these LGAs has an outcome in any way comparable with that in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community, which has the poorest outcome on this measure in the State, and with 80% of children assessed as being developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains under the AEDC.

### Geographic variation in Adelaide

In the Playford LGA, the proportion of children in their first year of school who were assessed as being developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains under the AEDC was 66% above the proportion across Adelaide as a whole (a rate ratio of 1.66) (Table 4). All of the PHAs within Playford have poorer outcomes than across Adelaide as a whole, with substantially higher proportions in Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North (a rate ratio of 1.98, or nearly twice the Adelaide average), Davoren Park (83% higher) and Elizabeth East (78% higher) (Map 3).

There was a smaller elevation above the Adelaide proportion in Salisbury, of 25%, with the highest proportions in Salisbury/ Salisbury North (64% more young children in this category) and in Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie (38% more). Young children in Ingle Farm were far less likely to be assessed as developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains, with 17% fewer children in this category than in Adelaide overall (a rate ratio of 0.83).

**Map 3: Children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains under the AEDC, PHAs in Adelaide, 2012**



In the southern City of Onkaparinga, the overall proportion was much lower, being just below the Adelaide average (2% below, a rate ratio of 0.98). The PHAs of Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights, Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West and Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford each had rates markedly above the Adelaide

average, at 44%, 30% and 20%, respectively. However, in Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga, Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill and Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft, the outcome was much better, with at least 25% fewer young children in this category in each of these PHAs.

**Table 4: Children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains under the AEDC, selected PHAs and LGAs in Adelaide, 2012**

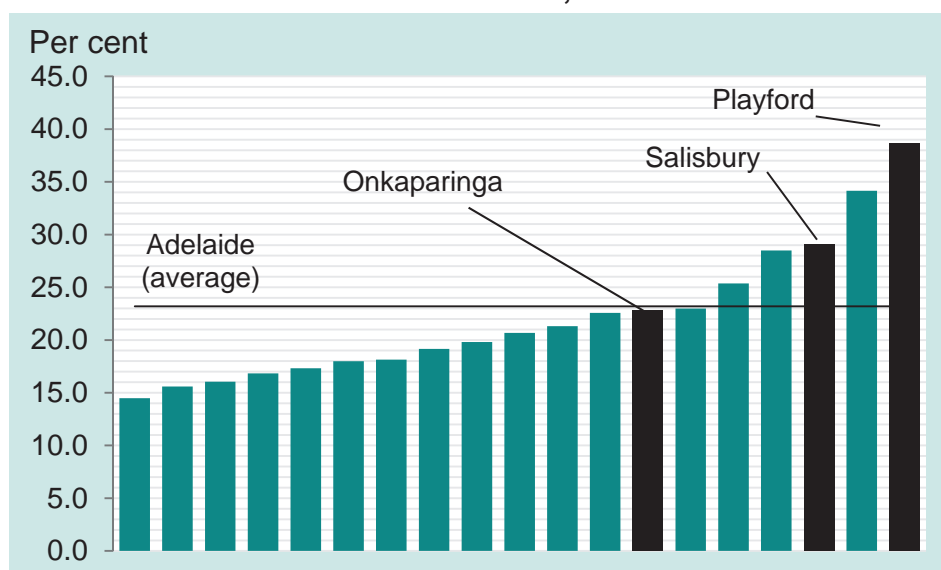
PHA and LGA	No.	%	RR*
<i>Davoren Park</i>	126	42.4	1.83
<i>Elizabeth East</i>	70	41.2	1.78
<i>One Tree Hill</i>	5	26.3	1.13
<i>Playford - West</i>	119	30.1	1.30
<i>Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North</i>	122	45.9	1.98
<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>1.66</b>
<i>Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka</i>	48	21.2	0.92
<i>Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie</i>	134	31.9	1.38
<i>Salisbury/ Salisbury North</i>	149	38.1	1.64
<i>Ingle Farm</i>	29	19.3	0.83
<i>Para Hills/ Salisbury East</i>	82	23.7	1.02
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>1.26</b>
<i>Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill</i>	42	14.8	0.64
<i>Aldinga</i>	41	20.4	0.88
<i>Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights</i>	67	33.5	1.44
<i>Christies Beach/ Lonsdale</i>	#	..	..
<i>Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga</i>	16	13.0	0.56
<i>Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford</i>	76	27.9	1.20
<i>Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft</i>	52	17.3	0.74
<i>Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West</i>	74	30.2	1.30
<i>Reynella</i>	17	18.7	0.81
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>0.98</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>3,066</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Adelaide

# Data suppressed due to small number of cases

Note: LGA totals will not match the sum of the PHAs (see 'Measures used' in Appendix A)

**Figure 13: Children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains under the AEDC, LGAs in Adelaide, 2012**



## Comparisons across Adelaide

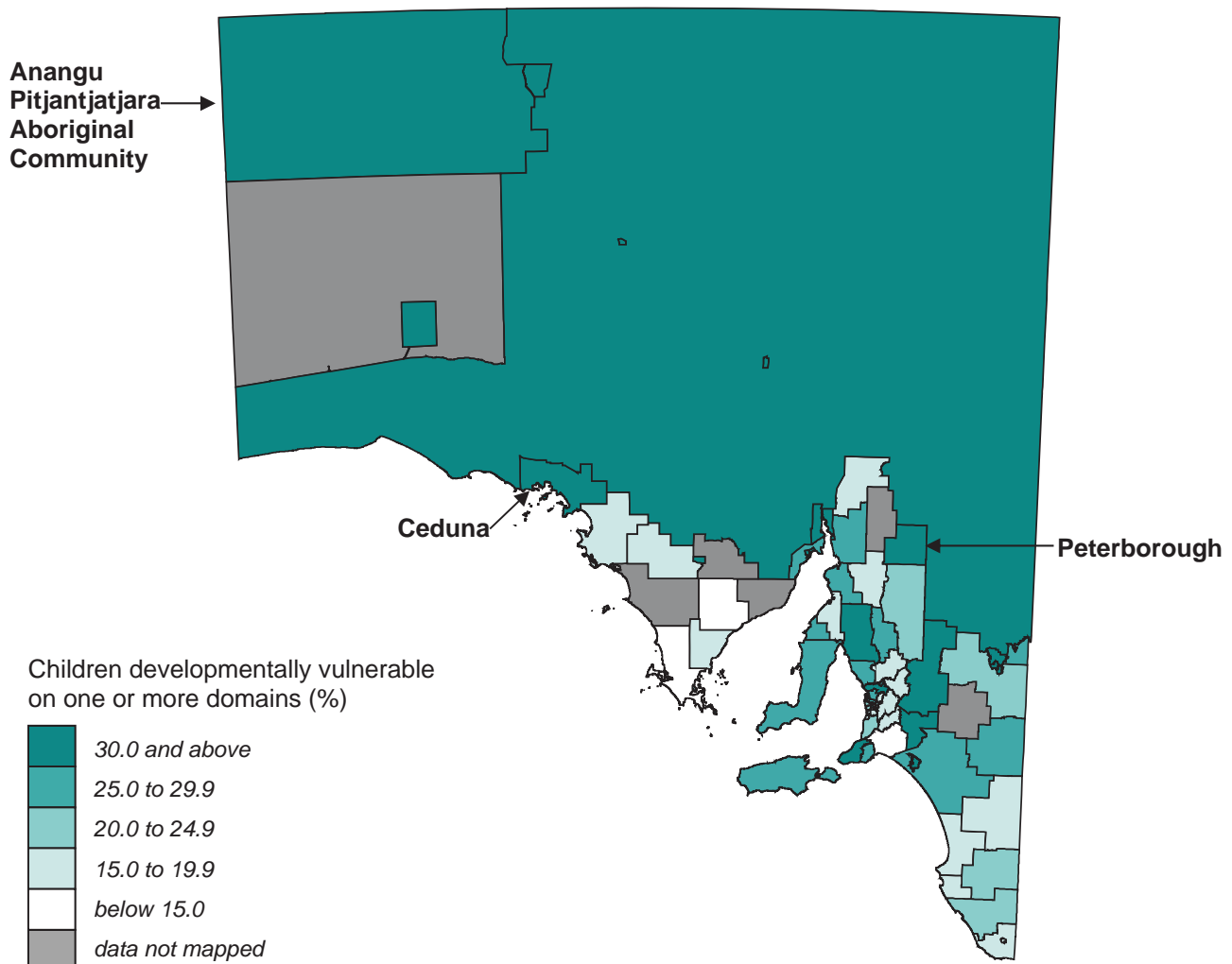
The outcomes for young children under this measure vary across the 19 LGAs in Adelaide, from 14.5% in Unley to 38.6% in Playford (Figure 13, previous page). This is a difference of over two and a half times, with the result in Unley demonstrating the outcome that could, potentially, be achieved elsewhere.

## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

In both the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community and in the Peterborough LGA, young children had relatively poorer outcomes under this measure than in Regional South Australia overall (Map 4 and Table 5). The proportion for Regional South Australia (25.4%) is almost ten per cent higher than in Adelaide (23.2%).

The proportion of children in both Ceduna and Peterborough who were in their first year of school and were assessed as being developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains under the AEDC was almost 50% above the Regional South Australian average, a rate ratio of 1.48. However, young children in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community face the poorest outcome on this measure in the State, with 80% of children assessed as being developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains under the AEDC: when these data are examined for Aboriginal children, the proportion increases to 87.8%, or 36 children. This outcome is the result of many factors, including those of history, culture, race, geography and general disadvantage, which have developed over several generations and have, to date, proven difficult to address.

**Map 4: Children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains under the AEDC, Regional South Australia by LGA, 2012**



**Table 5: Children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains under the AEDC, selected LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2012**

LGA	No.	%	RR*
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community	36	80.0	3.15
Ceduna LGA	15	37.5	1.48
Peterborough LGA	6	37.5	1.48
Regional South Australia	1,047	25.4	1.00

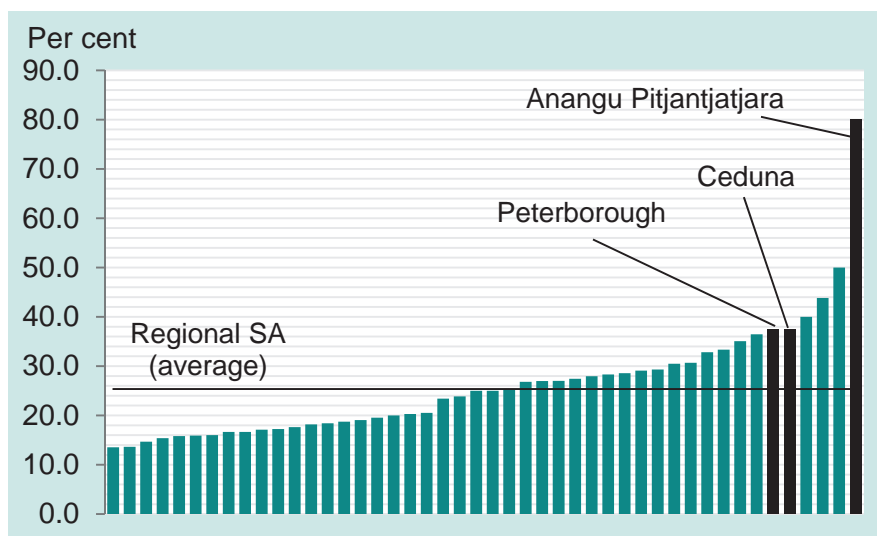
\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Regional South Australia

## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

The very poor outcomes for young children in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community under this measure, as noted above, are strikingly evident in Figure 14, which shows all 51 LGAs in Regional South

Australia. Ceduna and Peterborough also have relatively poor outcomes, being ranked fifth and sixth, respectively among these areas. The Unincorporated Area, covering much of the far north of the State and parts of the west coast, is ranked second, and Coober Pedy is ranked fourth, adding to the poorer outcomes across these remote areas.

**Figure 14: Children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains under the AEDC, LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2012**



## Numeracy outcomes for Year 3 students in government schools

*The National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN), first conducted in 2008, is an annual assessment for students in Years 3, 5, 7 and 9. Although children's school performance results from many factors, a major influence is the socioeconomic environment in which they live. The data presented here are of numeracy scores below the national minimum standard for children in State Government schools, by location of the children's addresses.*

**Indicator definition:** Children in Year 3 attending government schools in 2014 with numeracy scores below the national minimum standard, expressed as a proportion of all children assessed; data are shown by area of the student's address, not the location of the school.

**Note:** These data were not available for the Catholic and other independent school systems.

### Key points

- Playford LGA had the second-highest proportion of children attending Year 3 at a government school with numeracy scores below the national minimum standard.
- Children living in several PHAs in Onkaparinga LGA had much better outcomes on this measure when compared with the Adelaide average.
- In the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community, over three quarters of the children who sat the NAPLAN test did not meet the national minimum standard for numeracy for Year 3.

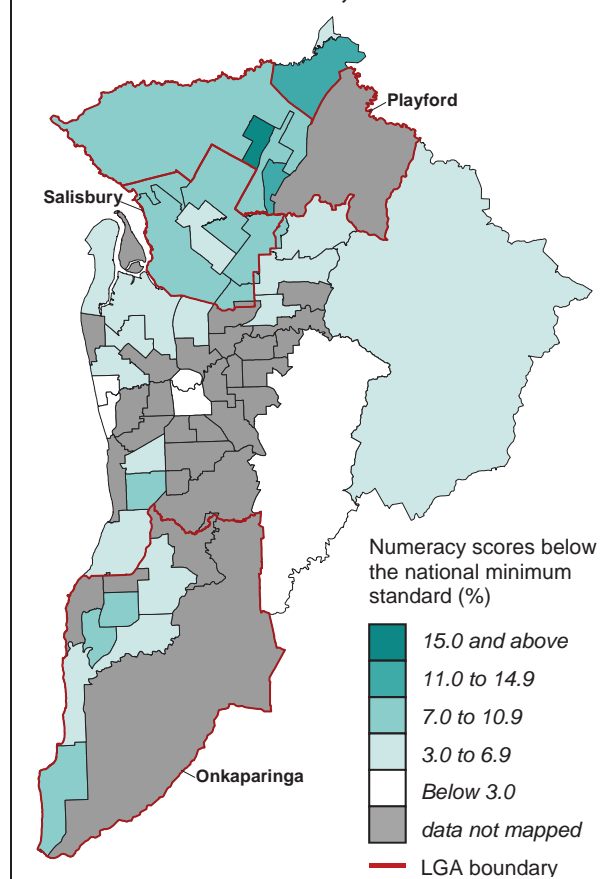
## Geographic variation in Adelaide

The proportion of children attending a government school with numeracy scores in Year 3 below the national minimum standard varied substantially across these LGAs, from a low of 5.4% in Onkaparinga (11% above the Adelaide average), to over twice that level in Playford (11.5%, and 2.36 times the Adelaide average) (Table 6).

All of the PHAs in Playford LGA, with sufficient numbers of children for reliable reporting, had substantially poorer outcomes on this measure than was the case across Adelaide as a whole (Map 3). In Davoren Park, 15.8% of children in Year 3 attending a government school had numeracy scores below the national minimum standard, 3.24 times the Adelaide average. Other results were 11.3% in Elizabeth East (2.32 times the Adelaide average), 10.8% in Elizabeth/Smithfield - Elizabeth North (2.21 times), and 8.7% in Playford - West (1.79 times).

In Salisbury LGA, all of the PHAs had above-average proportions: of 9.2% in Salisbury/Salisbury North (1.89 times the Adelaide average), 8.8% in Para Hills/ Salisbury East (1.82 times), 8.0% in Ingle Farm (1.63 times), 7.9% in Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka (1.63 times), and 6.3% in Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie (1.29 times).

**Map 5: Children in Year 3 at government schools with numeracy scores below the national minimum standard, PHAs in Adelaide, 2014**



Outcomes in Onkaparinga LGA were also relatively poor in Aldinga (10.0% of children in Year 3 attending a government school had numeracy scores below the national minimum

standard, 2.05 times the Adelaide average), Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights (8.0%, 1.65 times), Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West (7.2%, 1.48 times) and Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford (6.5%, 1.32 times). There were relatively fewer children in Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft than across

Adelaide as a whole (3.3%, or two thirds of the Adelaide average).

Note that the PHAs in which the data have been suppressed all have relatively large numbers of students; as the numbers suppressed are between one and four, proportions in these PHAs are clearly low, and none are above the Adelaide average.

**Table 6: Children in Year 3 at government schools with numeracy scores below the national minimum standard, selected PHAs and LGAs in Adelaide, 2014**

PHA and LGA	No.	%	RR*
<i>Davoren Park</i>	30	15.8	3.24
<i>Elizabeth East</i>	13	11.3	2.32
<i>One Tree Hill</i>	#	..	..
<i>Playford - West</i>	22	8.7	1.79
<i>Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North</i>	23	10.8	2.21
<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>2.36</b>
<i>Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka</i>	10	7.9	1.63
<i>Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie</i>	19	6.3	1.29
<i>Salisbury/ Salisbury North</i>	29	9.2	1.89
<i>Ingle Farm</i>	9	8.0	1.63
<i>Para Hills/ Salisbury East</i>	20	8.8	1.82
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.63</b>
<i>Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill</i>	#	..	..
<i>Aldinga</i>	13	10.0	2.05
<i>Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights</i>	13	8.0	1.65
<i>Christies Beach/ Lonsdale</i>	#	..	..
<i>Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga</i>	#	..	..
<i>Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford</i>	14	6.5	1.32
<i>Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft</i>	8	3.3	0.68
<i>Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West</i>	14	7.2	1.48
<i>Reynella</i>	#	..	..
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.11</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.00</b>

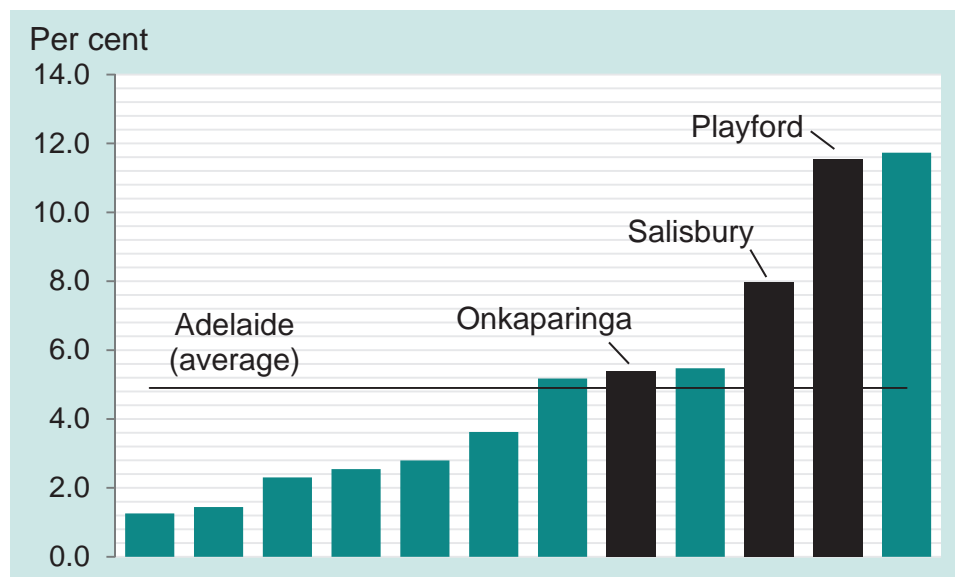
\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Adelaide

# Data suppressed due to small number of cases

Note: LGA totals will not match the sum of the PHAs (see 'Measures used' in Appendix A)

## Comparisons across Adelaide

**Figure 15: Children in Year 3 at government schools with numeracy scores below the national minimum standard, LGAs in Adelaide, 2014**



Note that Figure 15 excludes the Adelaide LGA, as there were no children living in in Year 3 attending a government school who had numeracy scores below the national minimum standard, and the LGAs of Burnside, Holdfast Bay, Norwood Payneham St Peters, Prospect Unley, Walkerville, all had between one and four children in this category.

Playford and Salisbury LGAs were ranked second and third after Gawler LGA (Figure 15). The 11.7% of Year 3 children attending a government school who had numeracy scores below the national minimum standard is nine times that in Mitcham LGA, with 1.3%.

## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

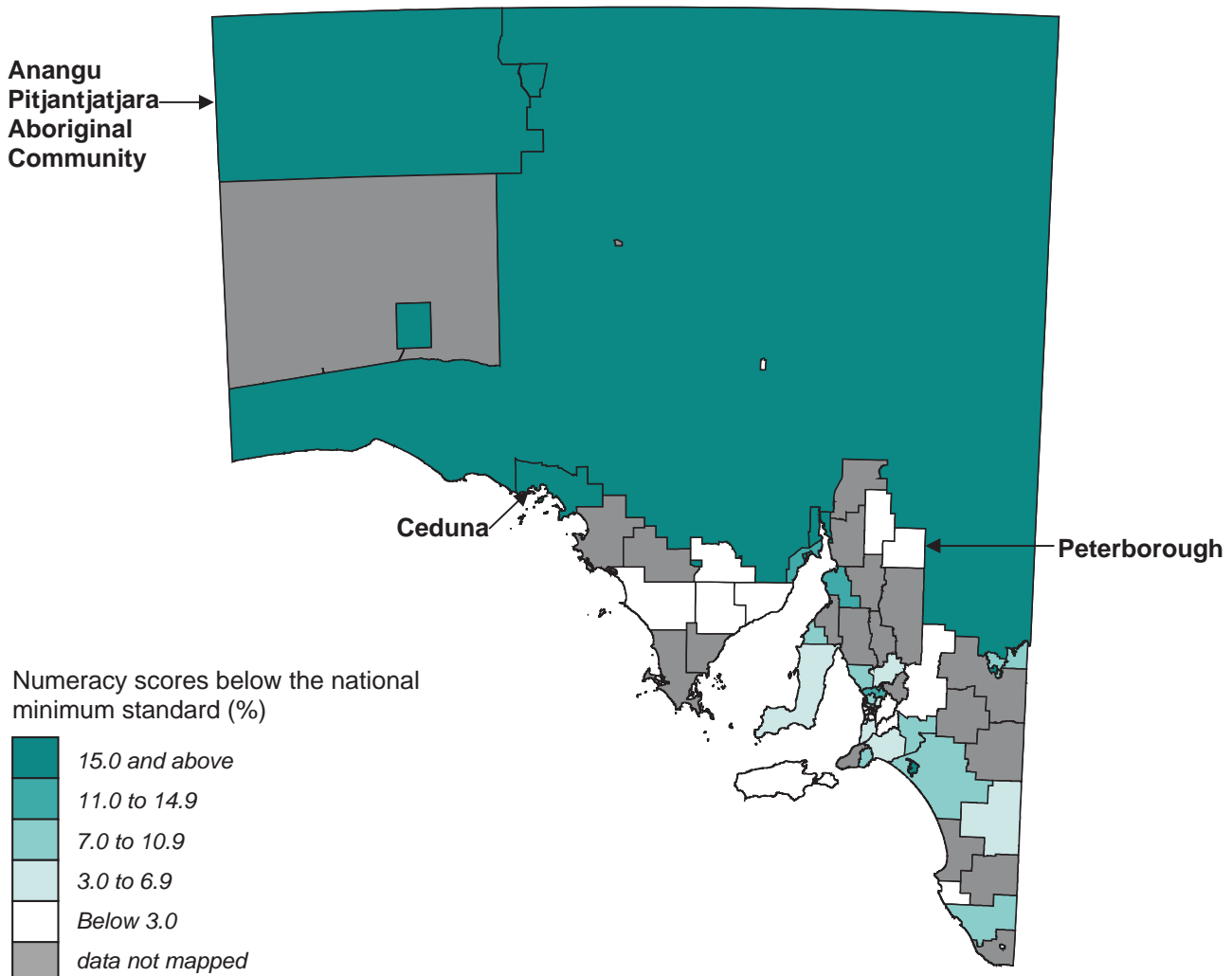
The very poor outcomes under this measure for children living in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community and

attending Year 3 at a government school are evident from Figure 19, Table 7 and Map 4, with over three quarters (76.7%) of children who were tested having numeracy scores below the national minimum standard. Such a poor outcome, along with that in the AEDC, does not augur well for the future development of this generation of young Aboriginal people.

The outcome in Ceduna LGA is also of concern, with 16.7% of its children attending Year 3 at a government school having a numeracy score below the national minimum standard. This result is 2.32 times the Regional South Australian average.

None of the very few children in Peterborough LGA attending Year 3 at a government school, who were assessed, had a numeracy score below the national minimum standard.

**Map 6: Children in Year 3 at government schools with numeracy scores below the national minimum standard, Regional South Australia by LGA, 2014**





**Table 7: Children in Year 3 at government schools with numeracy scores below the national minimum standard, selected LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2014**

LGA	No.	%	RR*
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community	23	76.7	10.62
Ceduna LGA	5	16.7	2.32
Peterborough LGA	0	0.0	0.00
Regional South Australia	235	7.2	1.00

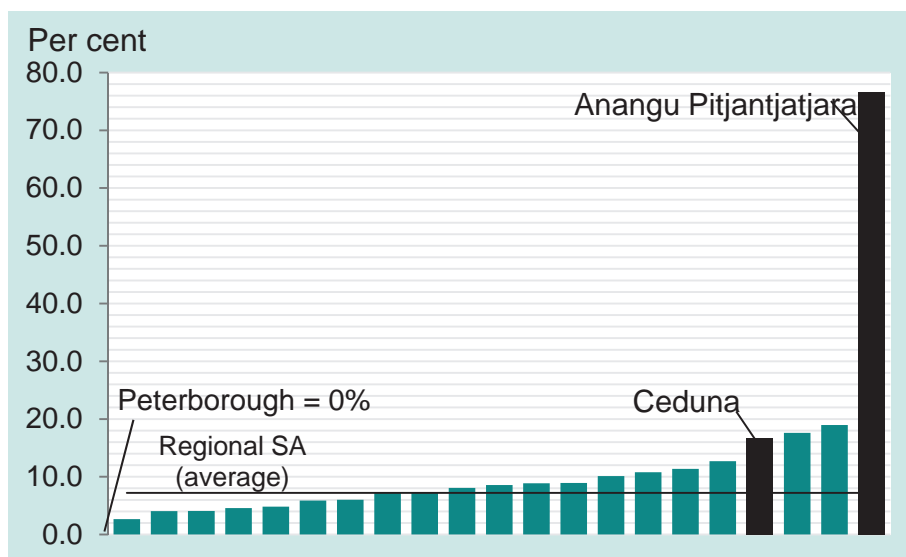
\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Regional South Australia

## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

The stark difference in outcomes between the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Community and other areas is highlighted in Figure 16. Although

not shown as a bar, the result in Peterborough, with no children with numeracy scores below the national minimum standard, is also indicated in the chart.

**Figure 16: Children in Year 3 at government schools with numeracy scores below the national minimum standard, LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2014**



## Early school leavers

*Education increases opportunities for choice of occupation and for income and job security, and also equips people with skills and ability to control many aspects of their lives – key factors that influence wellbeing throughout the life course. Young people completing Year 12 are more likely to make a successful initial transition to further education, training and work than early school leavers. There is greater risk of poor transitions or mixed outcomes for those who have disabilities, lower levels of literacy or numeracy, or come from a family with low socioeconomic status.<sup>240</sup> Participation in schooling is also a major protective factor across a range of risk factors, including substance dependence, unemployment and homelessness.*

**Indicator definition:** Early school leavers include people who left school at Year 10 or below, or did not go to school. These data have been age-standardised: see notes in Appendix A for details.

### Key points

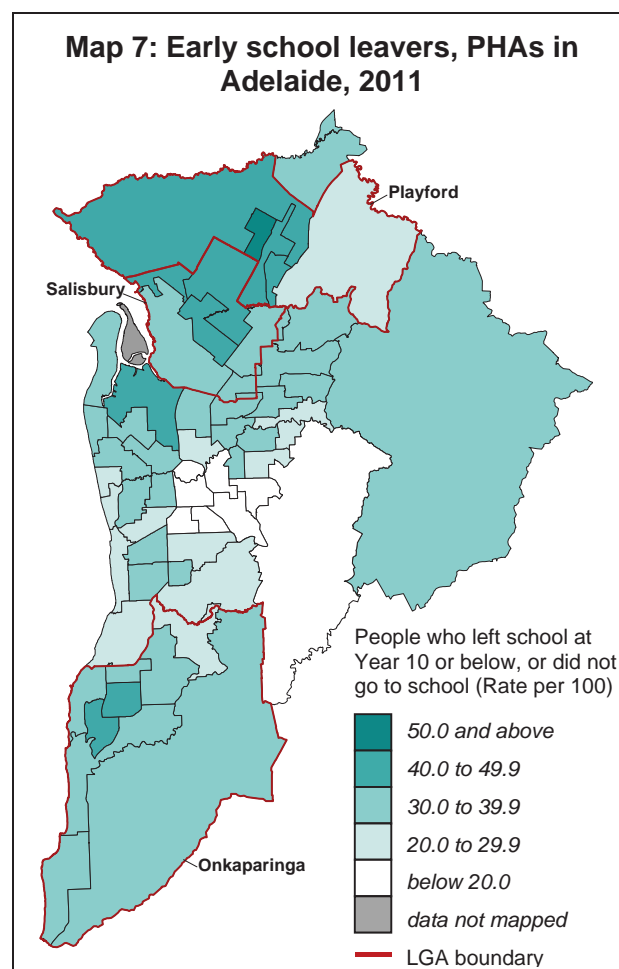
- The rate of early school leavers in Playford LGA was 45% above the rate for Adelaide overall, and the highest of all metropolitan LGAs, with rates for Salisbury and Onkaparinga LGAs also ranked in the highest five.
- The rate for the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community was over twice the Regional SA average, with 93.1% of those aged 15 years and over having left school at Year 10 or below, or not gone to school. Rates for Ceduna and Peterborough LGAs were also above this average.

## Geographic variation in Adelaide

The rate of early school leavers in Playford LGA was 46.1 per 100 population aged 15 years and over, which placed it 45% above the rate for Adelaide overall (Table 8). At the PHA level within the LGA, rates were also generally high, being 60% above average in Davoren Park, 56% above in Elizabeth/Smithfield - Elizabeth North, 38% above in Playford - West and 33% above in Elizabeth East (Map 7). Only in One Tree Hill were there relatively fewer early school leavers, with a rate of 29.8 per 100, or 7% below the Adelaide average.

The rate in Salisbury was somewhat lower (40.9), although still markedly (28%) above the Adelaide average. Rates at the PHA level were again relatively high, ranging from 43% above average in Salisbury/ Salisbury North (a rate of 45.7 per 100 population) and 42% above in Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie (45.3), to 1% below in Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka (31.7). Other high rates were in Ingle Farm (a rate of 38.3 per 100 population, or 20% above average) and Para Hills/ Salisbury East (38.1, and 19% above).

In Onkaparinga LGA, just over one third of the population aged 15 years and over had left school at Year 10 or below, or had not gone to school; this was 11% above the



Adelaide average. Within Onkaparinga, the PHA of Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights had nearly half (44.6 per 100) of its population in this category, a rate which was 40% above the Adelaide average.

**Table 8: Early school leavers, selected PHAs and LGAs in Adelaide, 2011**

PHA and LGA	No.	Rate <sup>^</sup>	RR <sup>*</sup>
<i>Davoren Park</i>	4,509	51.1	1.60
<i>Elizabeth East</i>	3,657	42.5	1.33
<i>One Tree Hill</i>	552	29.8	0.93
<i>Playford - West</i>	7,653	44.0	1.38
<i>Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North</i>	7,653	49.7	1.56
<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>23,690</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>1.45</b>
<i>Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka</i>	3,627	31.7	0.99
<i>Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie</i>	9,136	45.3	1.42
<i>Salisbury/ Salisbury North</i>	9,749	45.7	1.43
<i>Ingle Farm</i>	4,145	38.3	1.20
<i>Para Hills/ Salisbury East</i>	8,643	38.1	1.19
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>35,842</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>1.28</b>
<i>Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill</i>	4,787	25.2	0.79
<i>Aldinga</i>	3,453	38.0	1.19
<i>Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights</i>	5,024	44.6	1.40
<i>Christies Beach/ Lonsdale</i>	2,884	38.0	1.19
<i>Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga</i>	2,792	30.8	0.96
<i>Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford</i>	6,573	37.0	1.16
<i>Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft</i>	5,515	31.3	0.98
<i>Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West</i>	6,740	40.8	1.28
<i>Reynella</i>	2,668	37.7	1.18
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	<b>40,245</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>1.11</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>284,361</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>1.00</b>

<sup>^</sup>Indirectly age-standardised rate per 100 population

<sup>\*</sup>RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Adelaide

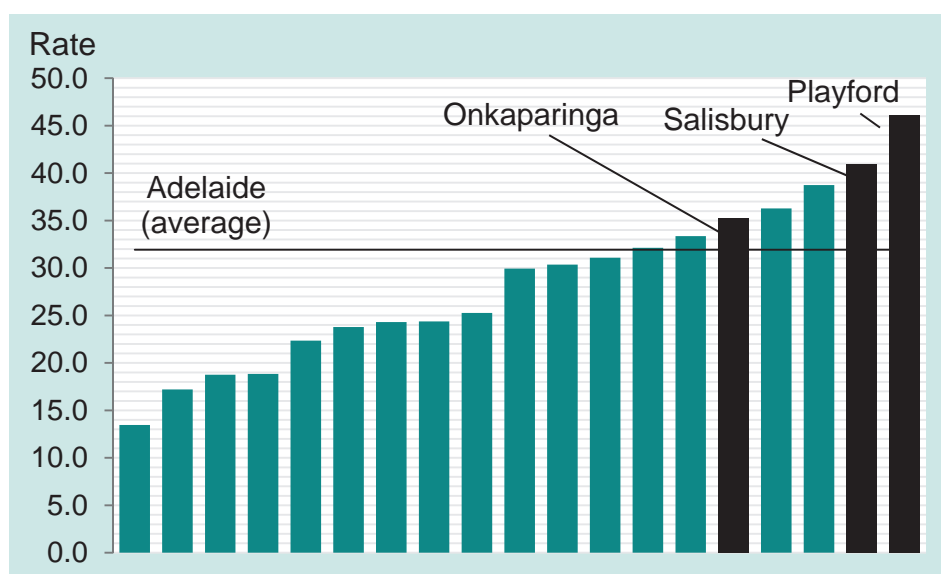
Note: LGA totals will not match the sum of the PHAs (see 'Measures used' in Appendix A)

## Comparisons across Adelaide

The outcomes in LGAs across the north-west and outer north and outer south for this indicator are evident from the chart below, with Playford and Salisbury with the highest and second highest rates, and Onkaparinga ranked in fifth place (Figure 17). The third and fourth ranked areas were Gawler and Port Adelaide Enfield, with rates of 38.7 and

36.3 per 100, respectively of their populations being early school leavers. In Adelaide LGA, just 13.5 per 100 had left school at Year 10 or below, or had not gone to school. There is a strong gradient in rates across Adelaide's LGAs, with the higher rates suggesting continuing disadvantage in many LGAs for some time to come, unless there is greater engagement with education.

Figure 17: Early school leavers, LGAs in Adelaide, 2011



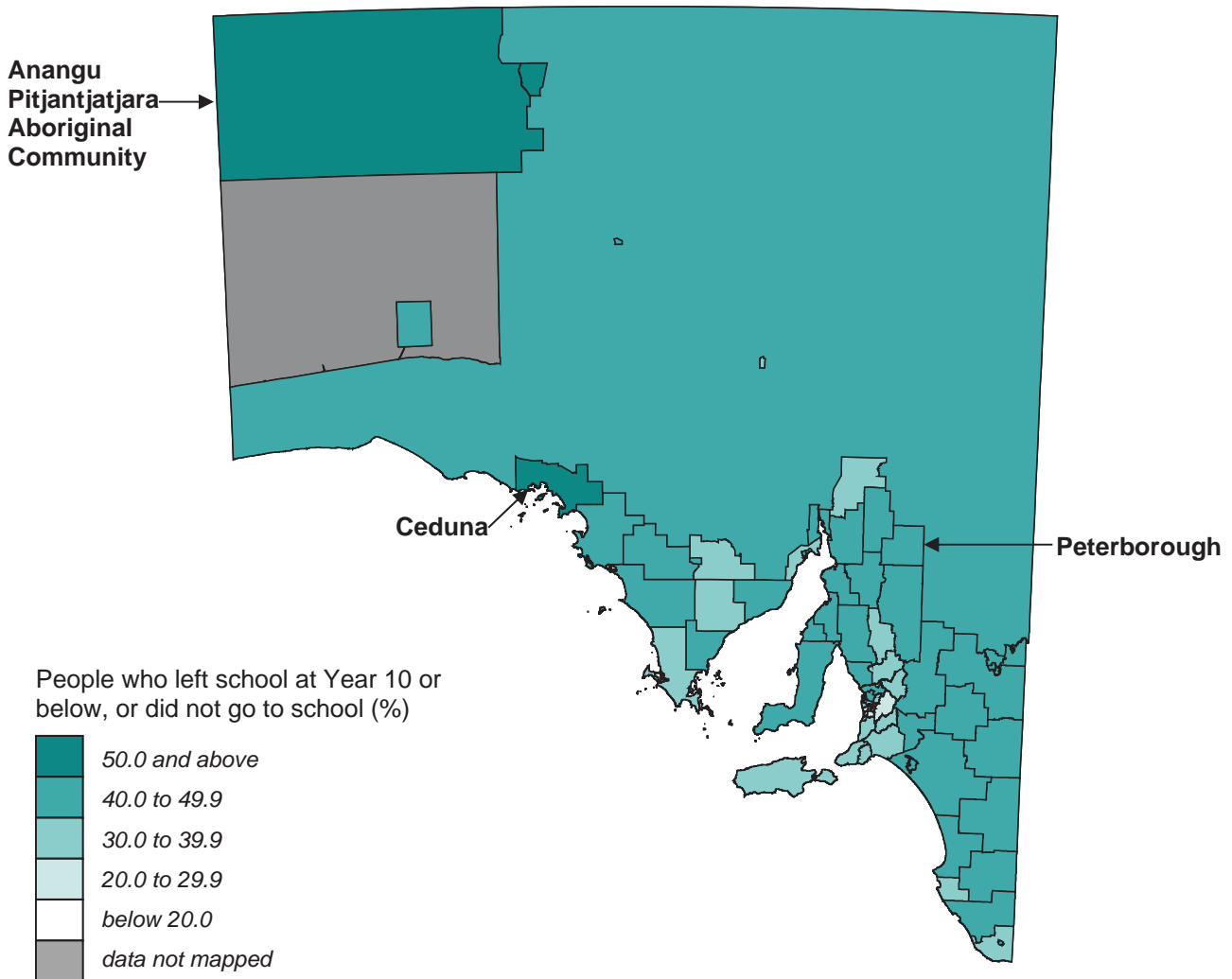
## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

The Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community has a rate of early school leavers that is over twice the Regional South Australian average, with 93.1% of the population aged 15 years and over

having left school at Year 10 or below, or not gone to school (Map 8 and Table 9).

Although much lower, the rate of 50.4 per 100 in Ceduna is still markedly (21%) above the Regional South Australian average; the rate in Peterborough of 46.5 is 11% above this average.

**Map 8: Early school leavers, Regional South Australia by LGA, 2011**



**Table 9: Early school leavers, selected LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011**

LGA	No.	Rate <sup>^</sup>	RR <sup>*</sup>
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community	1,222	93.1	2.23
Ceduna LGA	1,211	50.4	1.21
Peterborough LGA	684	46.5	1.11
<b>Regional South Australia</b>	<b>117,601</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>1.00</b>

<sup>^</sup>Indirectly age-standardised rate per 100 population

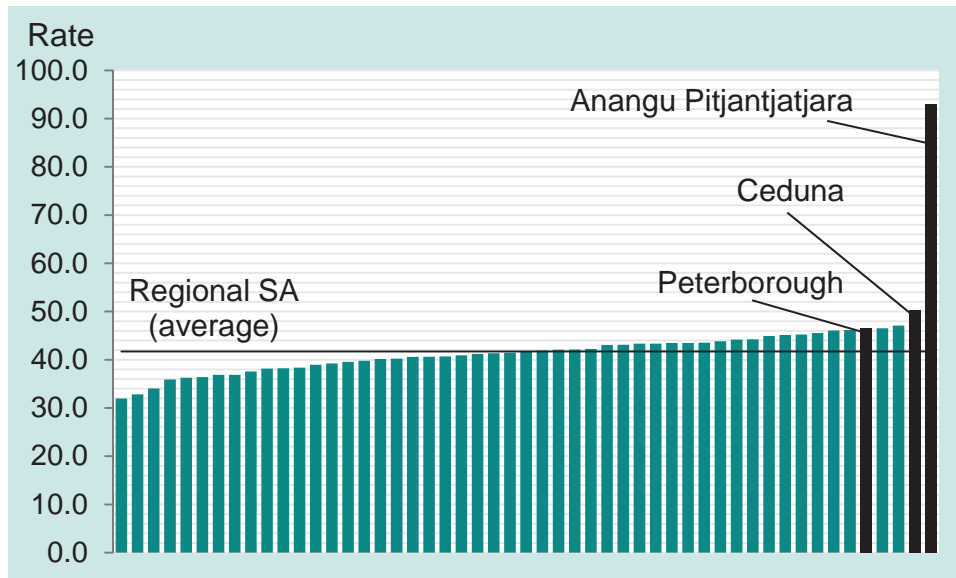
<sup>\*</sup>RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Regional South Australia

## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

The chart below graphically illustrates the very poor outcome under this measure for the members of the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community aged 15 years and over (Figure 18).

These data, together with the earlier data for the AEDC and NAPLAN, suggest that the inter-generational aspects of the low formal education levels in this community are unlikely to be reversed for some time to come.

**Figure 18: Early school leavers, LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011**



## Children living in jobless families

*Families with no employed parent ('jobless families') not only experience substantial economic disadvantage but may also have reduced social opportunities that affect their wellbeing and health. Children who live without an employed parent may be at higher risk of experiencing financial hardship and other disadvantage in the short to medium term. They may not have a role model of employment to follow, and so the joblessness of the parent(s) may mean that such children are more likely to have outcomes such as welfare dependency in the longer term. In some families, the reason the parent is without a job may be to care for children or to undertake study to try to improve the future economic prospects of the household. However, most of the children living without an employed parent live in lone-parent households with limited resources.<sup>237</sup>*

**Indicator definition:** Children aged less than 15 years in families in which no parent is employed, expressed as a proportion of all children aged less than 15 years of age.

### Key points

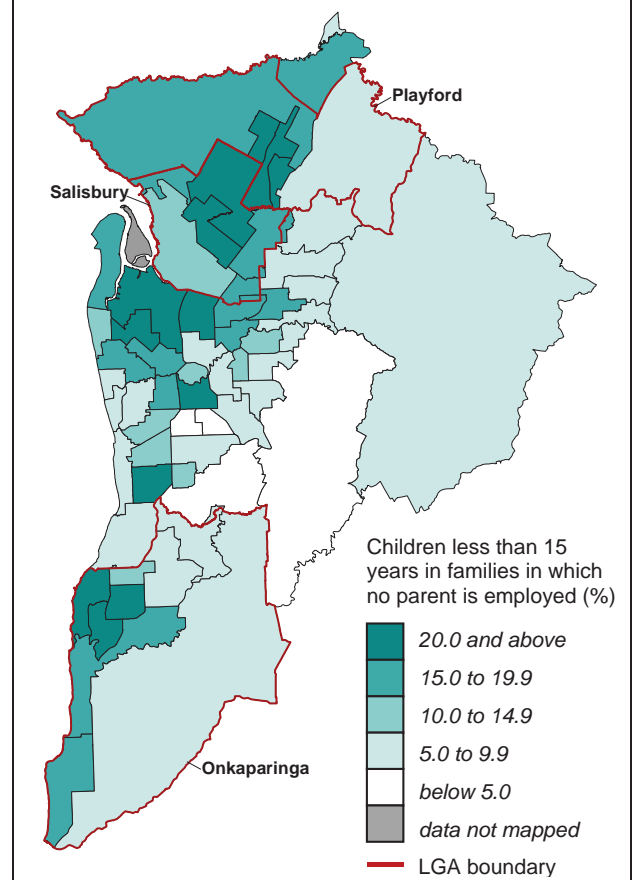
- Playford LGA had the highest proportion of children aged less than 15 years living in jobless families (32.3%) across Adelaide overall, with Salisbury LGA, having the next highest (21.5%).
- Onkaparinga LGA had a proportion of children in jobless families, which was just above the Adelaide average.
- In the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community and Peterborough LGA, over forty per cent of children aged less than 15 years live in jobless families, well above the Regional SA average.

## Geographic variation in Adelaide

At the 2011 Census, the proportion of children aged less than 15 years living in jobless families in the Playford LGA comprised over twice the level across Adelaide overall (32.3%, a rate ratio of 2.19) (Table 10). The PHAs of Elizabeth/Smithfield - Elizabeth North (with a rate ratio of 3.37, or nearly three and a half times the Adelaide average), Davoren Park (2.78 times higher) and Elizabeth East (2.23 times higher), all have proportions substantially above the Adelaide average (Map 9). Children growing up in these communities face many barriers to achieving the level of wellbeing that the majority of children in Adelaide accept as normal. The proportion in Playford - West is slightly elevated (11% above average), whereas that in One Tree Hill is well below average.

Although lower than in Playford, the overall proportion in Salisbury was 46% above the Adelaide average, with the highest proportions in Salisbury/ Salisbury North (30.8% of children, and just over twice the Adelaide average) and Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie (22.1%, or 50% above the Adelaide average). Ingle Farm and Para

**Map 9: Children in jobless families, PHAs in Adelaide, 2011**



Hills/ Salisbury East also had above-average proportions, of 18.3% and 16.2%.

In Onkaparinga, the overall proportion was just 3% above the Adelaide average, a rate

ratio of 1.03). However, the PHAs of Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights and Christies Beach/ Lonsdale had substantially higher proportions, of 32.7% and 22.2%, respectively. In Reynella and Aldinga, the proportions were markedly above average, being 20.8% and 19.6%,

respectively. However, in Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill, Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft and Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga, there were around 60% fewer young children in this category, compared to Adelaide overall.

**Table 10: Children in jobless families, selected PHAs and LGAs in Adelaide, 2011**

PHA and LGA	No.	%	RR*
<i>Davoren Park</i>	1,597	41.1	2.78
<i>Elizabeth East</i>	780	32.9	2.23
<i>One Tree Hill</i>	25	6.1	0.41
<i>Playford - West</i>	1,018	16.3	1.11
<i>Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North</i>	2,138	49.7	3.37
<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>5,535</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>2.19</b>
<i>Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka</i>	452	13.7	0.93
<i>Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie</i>	1,457	22.1	1.50
<i>Salisbury/ Salisbury North</i>	1,842	30.8	2.09
<i>Ingle Farm</i>	466	18.3	1.24
<i>Para Hills/ Salisbury East</i>	915	16.2	1.10
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>5,227</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>1.46</b>
<i>Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill</i>	306	6.0	0.41
<i>Aldinga</i>	624	19.6	1.33
<i>Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights</i>	965	32.7	2.21
<i>Christies Beach/ Lonsdale</i>	349	22.2	1.51
<i>Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga</i>	134	6.4	0.43
<i>Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford</i>	836	17.3	1.18
<i>Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft</i>	287	6.0	0.41
<i>Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West</i>	790	20.8	1.41
<i>Reynella</i>	224	13.2	0.89
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	<b>4,492</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>1.03</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>30,451</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Adelaide

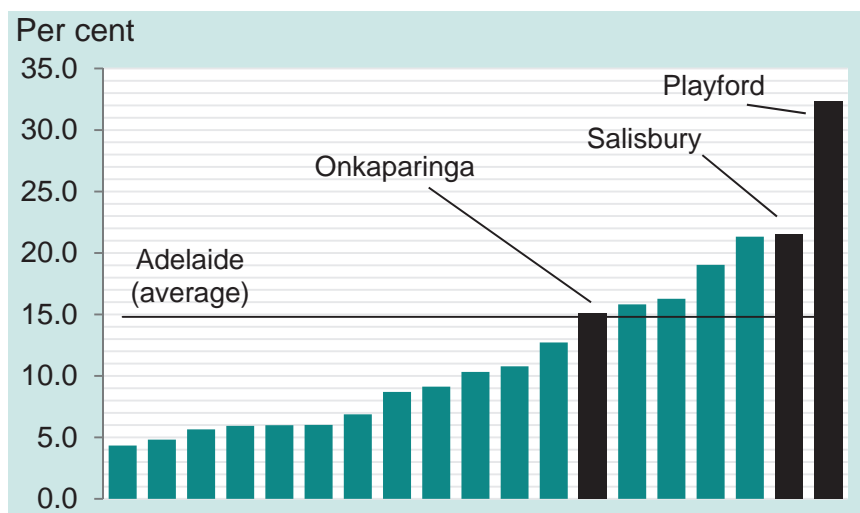
Note: LGA totals will not match the sum of the PHAs (see 'Measures used' in Appendix A)

## Comparisons across Adelaide

Playford LGA had the highest proportion of the population aged less than 15 years who were living in jobless families (32.3%), with Salisbury having the second highest (21.5%),

and just above the 21.3% in Port Adelaide Enfield (Figure 19). The lowest proportions were in the Adelaide Hills and Unley LGAs, with 4.3% and 4.8%, respectively.

**Figure 19: Children in jobless families, LGAs in Adelaide, 2011**



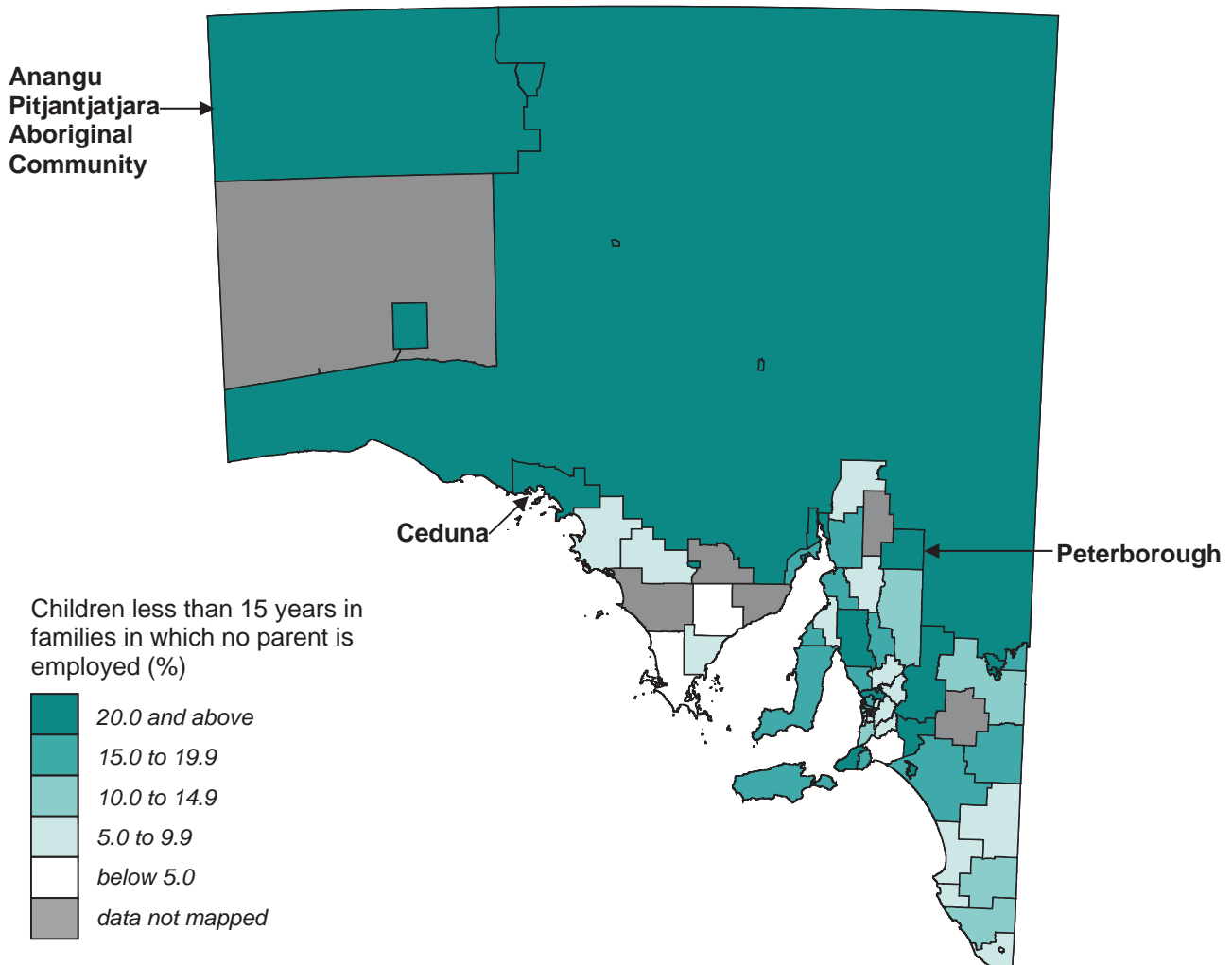
## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

In both the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community and the Peterborough LGA, more than 40% of children aged less than 15 years live in jobless families (Map 10 and Table 11). These very high proportions are around two and a half times the Regional

South Australian average, of 16.5%, and highlight the extent to which children growing up in these communities face substantial barriers in many aspects of their lives.

The proportion in Ceduna (14.9%) is below the Regional South Australian average.

**Map 10: Children in jobless families, Regional South Australia by LGA, 2011**



**Table 11: Children in jobless families, selected LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011**

LGA	No.	%	RR*
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community	237	41.6	2.51
Ceduna LGA	106	14.9	0.90
Peterborough LGA	113	40.5	2.45
<b>Regional South Australia</b>	<b>10,894</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Regional South Australia

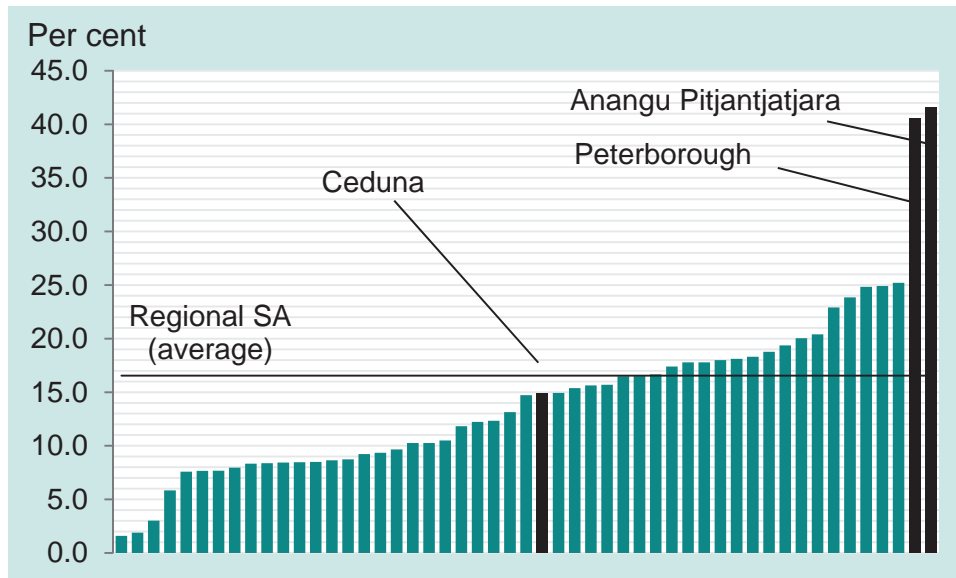


## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

Figure 20 shows the substantially higher proportions of children in these families, over

50% above the next highest proportions in Port Pirie (25.2%), Berri and Renmark (24.9%), Port Augusta (24.8%), Whyalla (23.9%) and Murray Bridge (22.9%). The very low proportions in Roxby Downs (1.6%) and Wudinna (1.9%) show what can be achieved.

**Figure 20: Children in jobless families, LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011**



## Age Pension recipients

*An Age Pension is a restricted income paid by the Australian Government to those who generally do not have (or do not have much) income from other sources and who have reached the qualifying age, with the amount paid subject to income and asset tests.*

*Although older people today, on average, are wealthier than they were in previous generations, these averages mask significant variation in economic circumstances. There are large differences in the distribution of income, wealth and home ownership between older people, with the most disadvantaged being those who live alone and do not own their own home. Those people who enter older age as renters, low paid workers, or who have been out of the labour market for long periods of time (due to unemployment, disability, family responsibilities or other reasons) are the most likely to be exposed to financial vulnerability in older age. Financial limitations may lead to social exclusion, which can result in reduced quality of life, preventable illness and disability, premature institutionalisation, and death.<sup>238</sup>*

**Indicator definition:** People in receipt of an Age Pension from the Department of Human Services or a Service Pension (Age) from the Department of Veterans' Affairs, as a proportion of the population aged 65 years and over.

### Key points

- The proportions of the population receiving an Age Pension in each of the three metropolitan LGAs are all over 80% and above the average across Adelaide.
- Both Peterborough and Ceduna have above-average proportions, of 77.6% and 81.1%, respectively.
- The proportion of the population aged 65 years and over in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community receiving the Age Pension is quite low (at 19% below the Regional SA average).

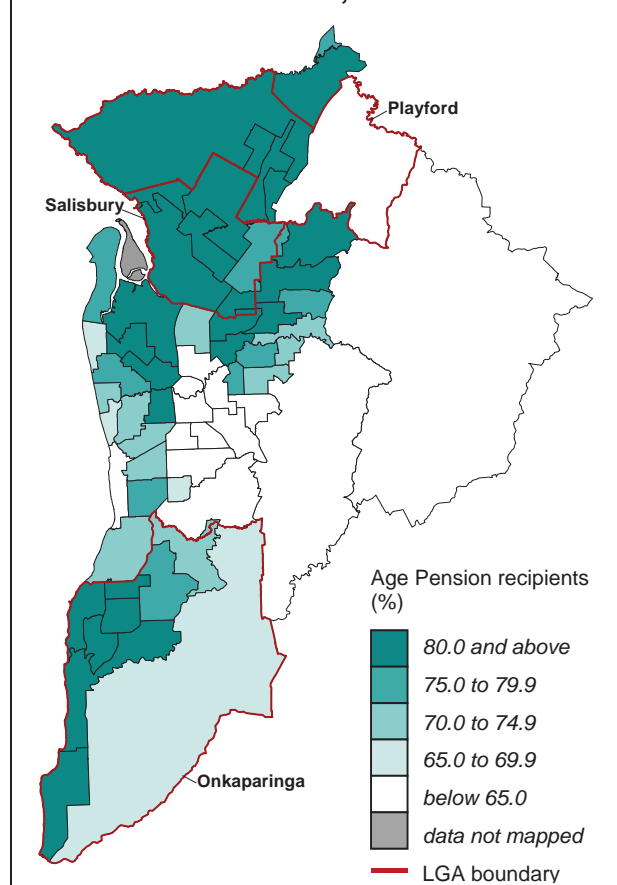
## Geographic variation in Adelaide

The proportions of the population receiving an Age Pension in each of the three LGAs are all over 80% and above the average across Adelaide, varying from 11% above in Onkaparinga to 16% above in Playford (Table 12).

Within Playford LGA, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over receiving the Age Pension is 21% above the Adelaide average in Elizabeth East (87.8%), 17% above in Playford - West (85.0%), and 16% above in both Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North (84.8%), and Davoren Park (84.7%) (Map 11). There is a markedly lower proportion in One Tree Hill, of 62.8%.

There is less variation in the proportion of the population in Salisbury LGA receiving the Age Pension, with proportions of 85.7% in Salisbury/ Salisbury North, 84.9% in Para Hills, and 83.2% in Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie; and 79.4% and 80.0% in Para Hills/ Salisbury East and Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka, respectively.

**Map 11: Age Pension recipients, PHAs in Adelaide, 2014**



**Table 12: Age Pension recipients, selected PHAs and LGAs in Adelaide, 2014**

<b>PHA and LGA</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>RR*</b>
<i>Davoren Park</i>	1,116	84.7	1.16
<i>Elizabeth East</i>	1,636	87.8	1.21
<i>One Tree Hill</i>	218	62.8	0.86
<i>Playford - West</i>	2,505	85.0	1.17
<i>Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North</i>	3,144	84.8	1.16
<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>8,295</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>1.16</b>
<i>Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka</i>	1,440	80.0	1.10
<i>Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie</i>	2,635	83.2	1.14
<i>Salisbury/ Salisbury North</i>	3,816	85.7	1.18
<i>Ingle Farm</i>	2,424	84.9	1.17
<i>Para Hills/ Salisbury East</i>	3,899	79.4	1.09
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>14,743</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>1.14</b>
<i>Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill</i>	2,474	70.7	0.97
<i>Aldinga</i>	1,480	84.0	1.15
<i>Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights</i>	2,065	87.7	1.20
<i>Christies Beach/ Lonsdale</i>	1,632	83.6	1.15
<i>Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga</i>	1,535	68.6	0.94
<i>Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford</i>	3,235	83.7	1.15
<i>Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft</i>	2,998	79.3	1.09
<i>Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West</i>	3,351	84.8	1.16
<i>Reynella</i>	1,369	83.7	1.15
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	<b>20,008</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>1.11</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>150,104</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>1.00</b>

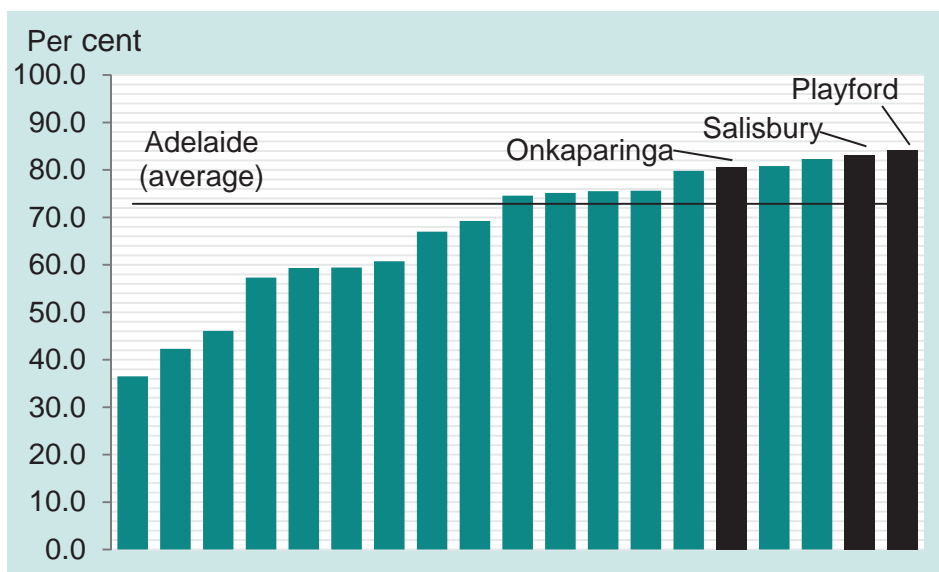
\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Adelaide

Note: LGA totals will not match the sum of the PHAs (see Appendix A)

## Comparisons across Adelaide

Several LGAs with smaller proportions of their populations receiving an Age Pension have very low proportions, with the level in Adelaide LGA (36.5%) being less than half that in Playford (84.2%) (Figure 21).

**Figure 21: Age Pension recipients, LGAs in Adelaide, 2014**

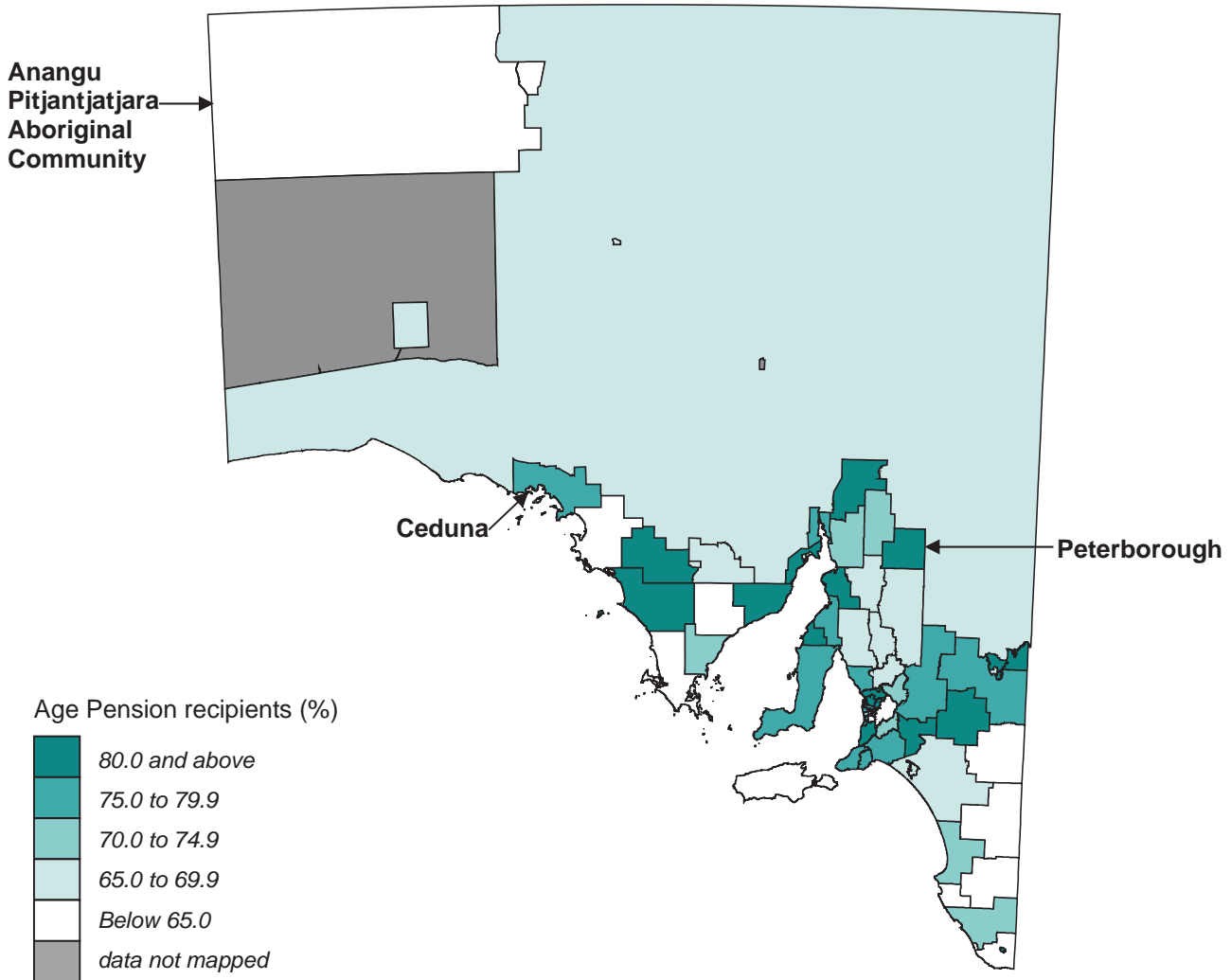


## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

The proportion of the population aged 65 years and over in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community receiving the Age Pension is quite low, at 61.5%, or 19% below the Regional South Australian average; this figure is consistent with data from previous

years but the reason for the lower proportion in this region is not clear to the authors (Figure 15, Map 6 and Table 13). Both Peterborough and Ceduna have above-average proportions, of 77.6% and 81.1%, respectively.

**Map 12: Age Pension recipients, Regional South Australia by LGA, 2014**



**Table 13: Age Pension recipients, selected LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2014**

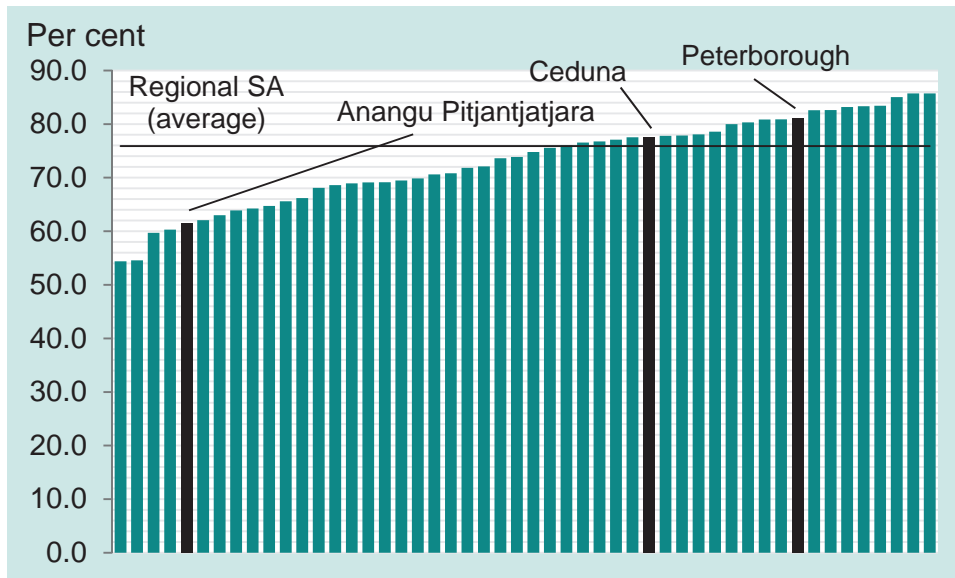
LGA	No.	%	RR*
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community	88	61.5	0.81
Ceduna LGA	364	77.6	1.02
Peterborough LGA	369	81.1	1.07
<b>Regional South Australia</b>	<b>55,841</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Regional South Australia

## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

The lowest proportions of the population in Regional South Australia receiving an Age Pension are in the south-east of the State, in the LGAs of Grant (54.4%) and Robe (54.6%); the highest are in Karoonda East Murray and Franklin Harbour, both at 85.7% (Figure 22).

**Figure 22: Age Pension recipients, LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2014**



## Youth unemployment benefit recipients

*The Youth Allowance (Other) is paid to unemployed young people aged 16 to 21 years. Unemployment and underemployment are generally associated with reduced life opportunities and poorer health and wellbeing. Although the relationship is complex and varies for different population groups, there is consistent evidence from research that unemployment is associated with adverse health outcomes; and unemployment has a direct effect on physical and mental wellbeing over and above the effects of socioeconomic status, poverty, risk factors, or prior ill-health.<sup>92,242,243</sup> Unemployment and its accompanying health effects are not distributed evenly through the population: rates in South Australia are highest among people aged less than 25 years, and are generally higher in rural and remote areas than in urban areas.*

**Indicator definition:** People in receipt of a Newstart Allowance or Youth Allowance (Other) from the Department of Human Services, as a proportion of the population aged 15 to 24 years.

### Key points

- The proportion of young people aged 15 to 24 years receiving unemployment benefits was above the Adelaide average for the LGAs of Playford (2.41 times), Salisbury (1.44 times) and Onkaparinga (1.31 times). These LGAs were ranked in the top five of the Adelaide LGAs for this indicator, with Playford ranked the highest.
- In the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community, the proportion of young people in receipt of unemployment benefits was 2.16 times the average for Regional SA, and over three times the average for Adelaide overall. Ceduna had a proportion, which was 24% above the regional average.

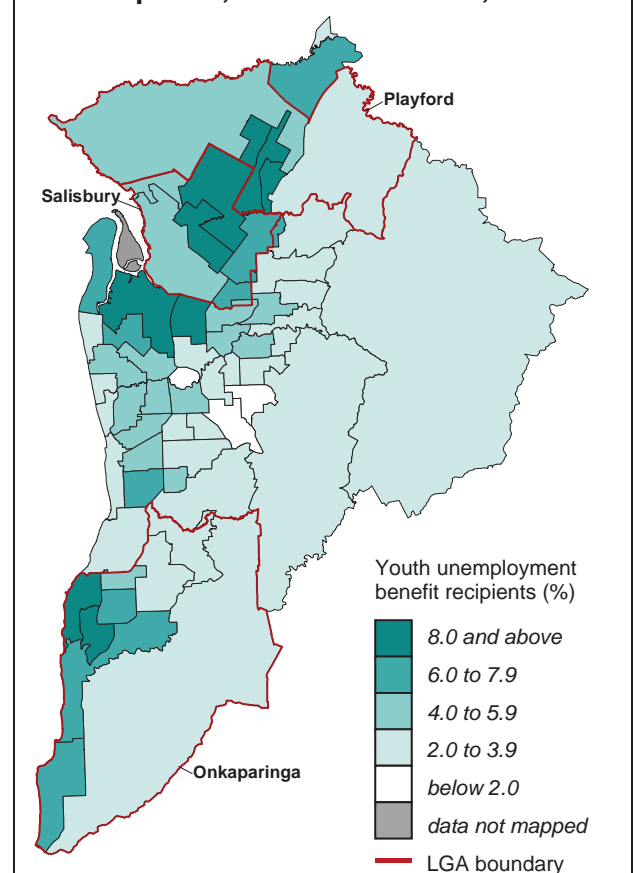
## Geographic variation in Adelaide

The proportion of the population aged 15 to 24 years receiving unemployment benefits was above the average for Adelaide in each of the LGAs of Playford (2.41 times higher), Salisbury (1.44 times) and Onkaparinga (1.31 times) (Table 14).

Within Playford, proportions were around three times the Adelaide average in the PHAs of Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North (16.0% of the population aged 15 to 24 years receiving unemployment benefits, or 3.55 times) and Davoren Park (13.0%, 2.88 times) (Map 13). There are also elevated proportions in Elizabeth East (10.6%, 2.35 times) and Playford - West (6.5%, 1.44 times).

In Salisbury, proportions were also above average, with a substantially higher level of unemployment benefits paid to young people in Salisbury/ Salisbury North (8.6%, 1.90 times the Adelaide average), Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie (7.1%, 1.58 times), and Ingle Farm (6.2%, 1.37 times). Para Hills/ Salisbury East and Dry Creek North/ Pooraka had proportions of 19% above and 12% below the Adelaide average, respectively.

**Map 13: Youth unemployment benefit recipients, PHAs in Adelaide, 2014**



Over half of the PHAs in Onkaparinga LGA had substantially higher proportions of their young population receiving unemployment benefits: these were Christie Downs/

Hackham West - Huntfield Heights (10.7%, 2.37 times the Adelaide average), Christies Beach/ Lonsdale (9.4%, 2.07 times), Aldinga (8.1%, 1.79 times), Morphett Vale - East/

Morphett Vale - West (7.8%, 1.72 times) and Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford (7.3%, 1.61 times).

**Table 14: Youth unemployment benefit recipients, selected PHAs and LGAs in Adelaide, 2014**

PHA and LGA	No.	%	RR*
<i>Davoren Park</i>	347	13.0	2.88
<i>Elizabeth East</i>	183	10.6	2.35
<i>One Tree Hill</i>	#	..	..
<i>Playford - West</i>	274	6.5	1.44
<i>Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North</i>	507	16.0	3.55
<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>2.41</b>
<i>Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka</i>	112	4.0	0.88
<i>Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie</i>	331	7.1	1.58
<i>Salisbury/ Salisbury North</i>	389	8.6	1.90
<i>Ingle Farm</i>	105	6.2	1.37
<i>Para Hills/ Salisbury East</i>	216	5.4	1.19
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.44</b>
<i>Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill</i>	82	2.4	0.52
<i>Aldinga</i>	138	8.1	1.79
<i>Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights</i>	220	10.7	2.37
<i>Christies Beach/ Lonsdale</i>	111	9.4	2.07
<i>Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga</i>	28	2.2	0.48
<i>Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford</i>	229	7.3	1.61
<i>Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft</i>	82	2.8	0.62
<i>Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West</i>	208	7.8	1.72
<i>Reynella</i>	56	5.0	1.11
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.31</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>7,288</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Adelaide

#Data suppressed due to small number of cases

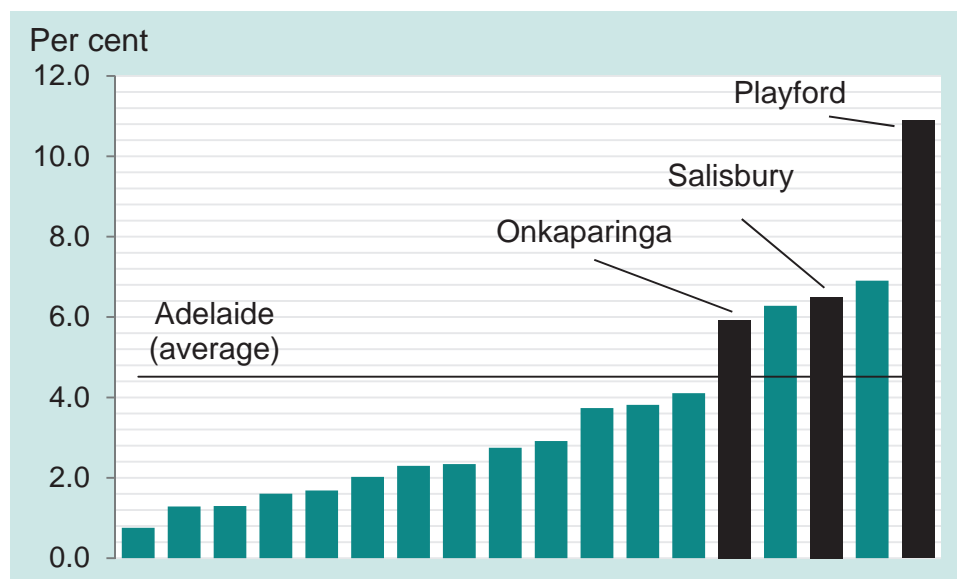
Note: LGA totals will not match the sum of the PHAs (see 'Measures used' in Appendix A)

## Comparisons across Adelaide

Youth unemployment benefit recipients are largely concentrated in a small number of LGAs, with Gawler and Port Adelaide

Enfield also recording above-average proportions, of 6.9% and 6.3%, respectively (Figure 23).

**Figure 23: Youth unemployment benefit recipients, LGAs in Adelaide, 2014**



## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

There were over 50% more recipients of youth unemployment benefits in Regional South Australia (7.0%) than in Adelaide (4.5%) in 2014.

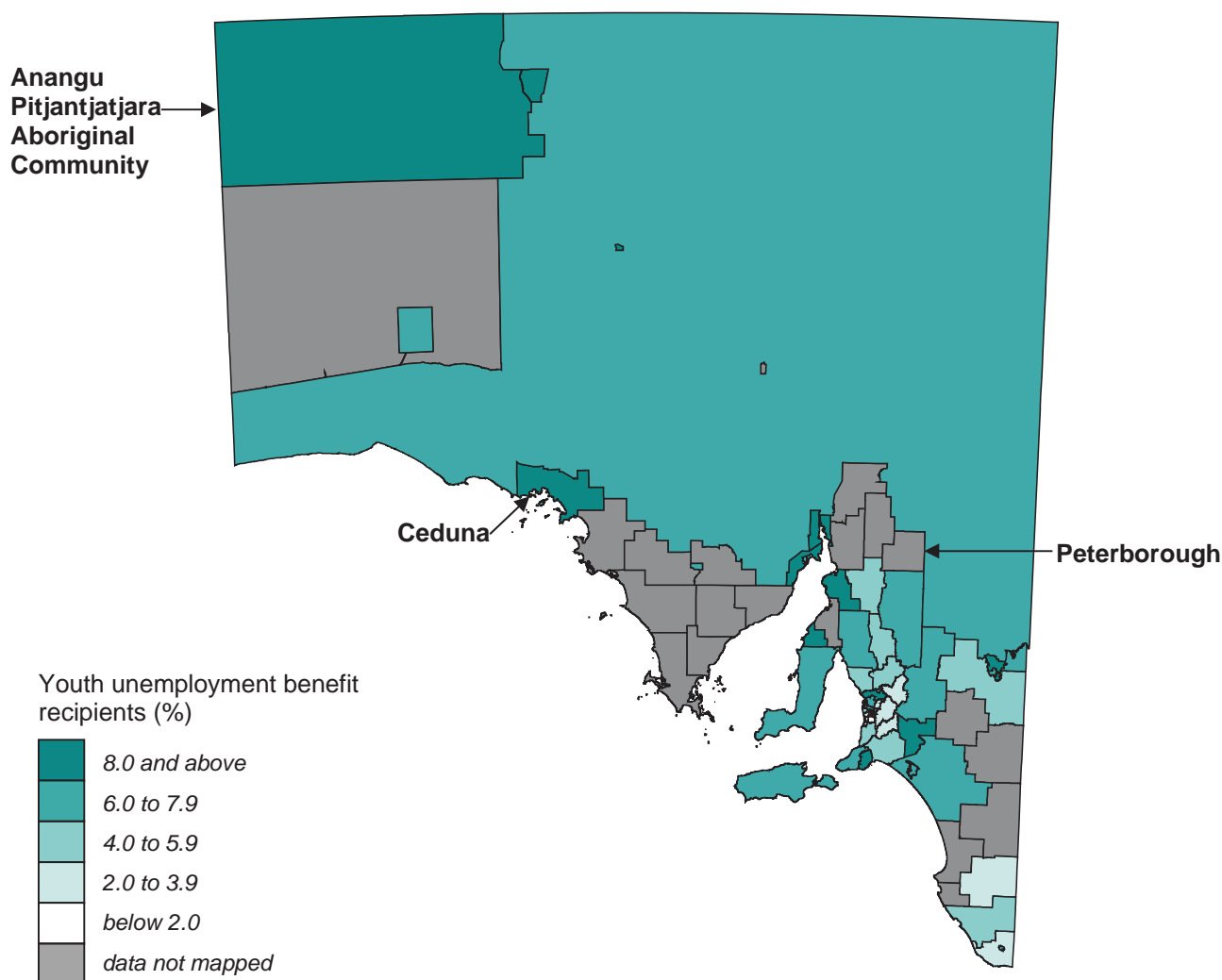
A substantially higher proportion of the population aged 15 to 24 years in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community were receiving unemployment benefits in 2014,

when compared with this population group in Regional South Australia overall, with a figure of 15.0%, or 2.16 times the average (Map 14 and Table 15).

Although it was much lower, at 8.6% of the youth population, the proportion of recipients in Ceduna was still 24% above the regional average.

The data for Peterborough were not available as there were fewer than 20 recipients of these benefits.

**Map 14: Youth unemployment benefit recipients, Regional South Australia by LGA, 2014**



**Table 15: Youth unemployment benefit recipients, selected LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2014**

LGA	No.	%	RR*
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community	75	15.0	2.16
Ceduna LGA	37	8.6	1.24
Peterborough LGA	#	..	..
<b>Regional South Australia</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Regional South Australia

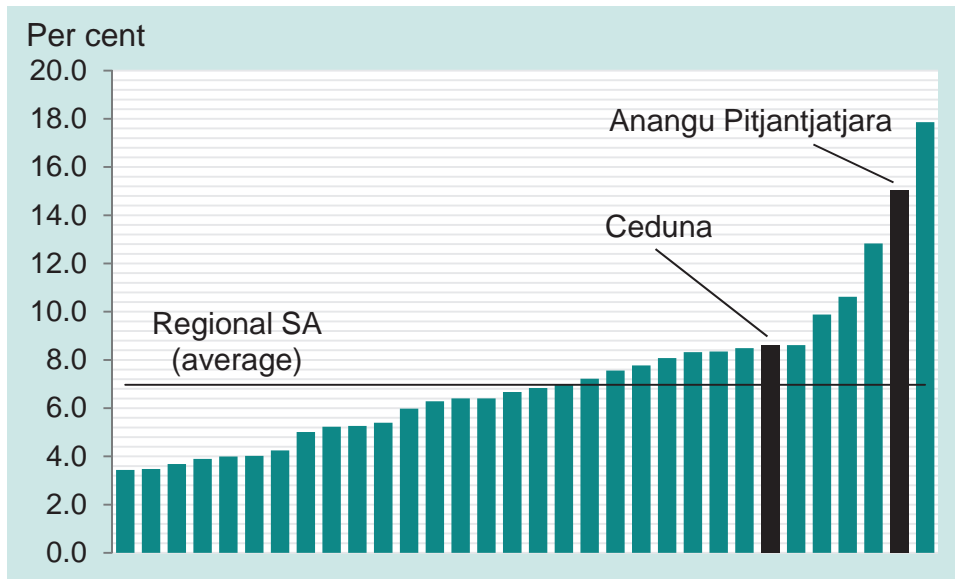
#Data suppressed due to small number of cases



## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

The highest proportion of the population in Regional South Australia receiving an unemployment benefit is in Coober Pedy (17.9%), with the northern towns of Port Pirie, Port Augusta and Whyalla ranked after the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community (Figure 24).

**Figure 24: Youth unemployment benefit recipients, LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2014**



## Learning or earning

*Young people who engage with school, work or further education and training run significantly less risk of school failure, unemployment, risky health behaviours, mental health problems, social exclusion, and economic and social disadvantage over the longer term.<sup>244,245</sup> The experience of unemployment harms a young person's psychological and financial wellbeing, and effects are felt most by those who experience long-term unemployment.<sup>246</sup> Those who experience unemployment while young are more likely to be unemployed, have poorer health and have lower educational attainment when they are older, than those who are not affected by unemployment while young.<sup>246</sup>*

**Indicator definition:** Young people aged 15 to 24 years fully engaged in school, work or further education/ training, as a proportion of all young people at those ages: see notes in Appendix A for details.

### Key points

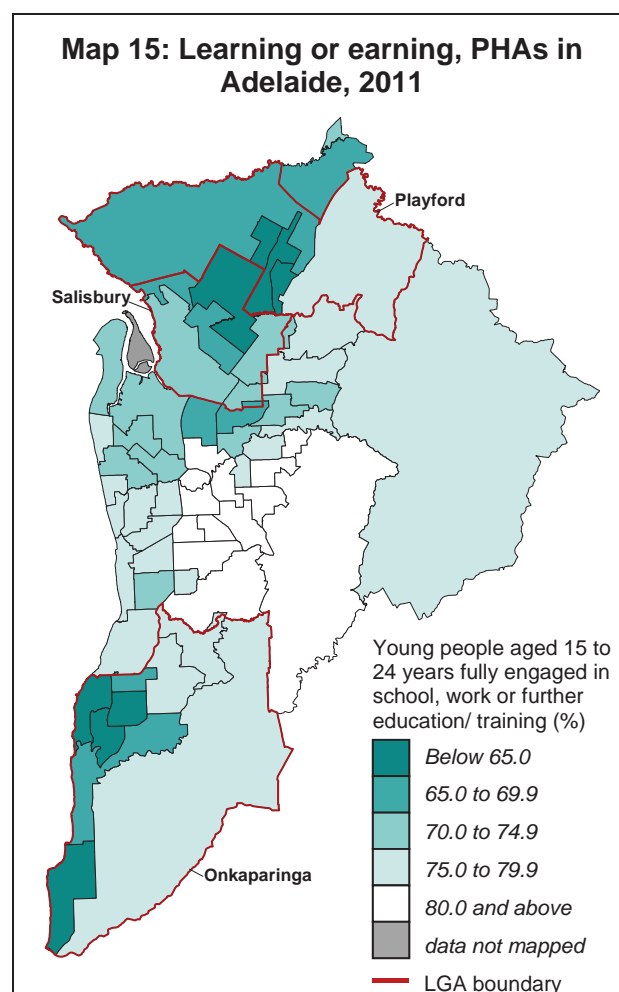
- Just 59.7% of young people aged 15 to 24 years in Playford LGA were learning or earning, when compared with Adelaide overall. The lowest proportion, of just 49.0%, was in Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North.
- The LGAs of Salisbury and Onkaparinga were also ranked well below the Adelaide average.
- Just 30.3% of young people aged 15 to 24 years in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community were learning or earning. Ceduna and Peterborough also performed poorly under this measure, with rates 12% below the Regional South Australian average.

## Geographic variation in Adelaide

Relatively fewer young people in Playford LGA aged 15 to 24 years were fully engaged in school, work or further education/ training, when compared with Adelaide overall (Table 16). Within Playford (with 59.7% of young people in this category, 19% fewer than in Adelaide), Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North (49.0%, 34% fewer) and Davoren Park (53.4%, 28% fewer) had the poorest outcomes under this measure, followed by Elizabeth East (61.2%, 17% fewer) (Map 15). One Tree Hill (8% above the Adelaide average) and Playford - West (6% below average), had outcomes consistent with those across Adelaide.

Proportions of the youth population in this category were relatively uniform across Salisbury LGA, and just below the Adelaide average, other than in Salisbury/ Salisbury North (61.9%, and 16% below the average) and, to a lesser extent, in Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie (66.4%, 10% below average).

In Onkaparinga, despite the near-average level of young people learning or earning (69.5%, 6% below the Adelaide average), there was much variation at the PHA level.



In Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights, participation was 57.5%, 42.5% below the Adelaide average. Similarly, participation in Aldinga was 60.8%, and 18% below average. In Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill and

Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga and Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft PHAs, participation rates were above the Adelaide average, by 8%, 7% and 5%, respectively.

**Table 16: Learning or earning, selected PHAs and LGAs in Adelaide, 2011**

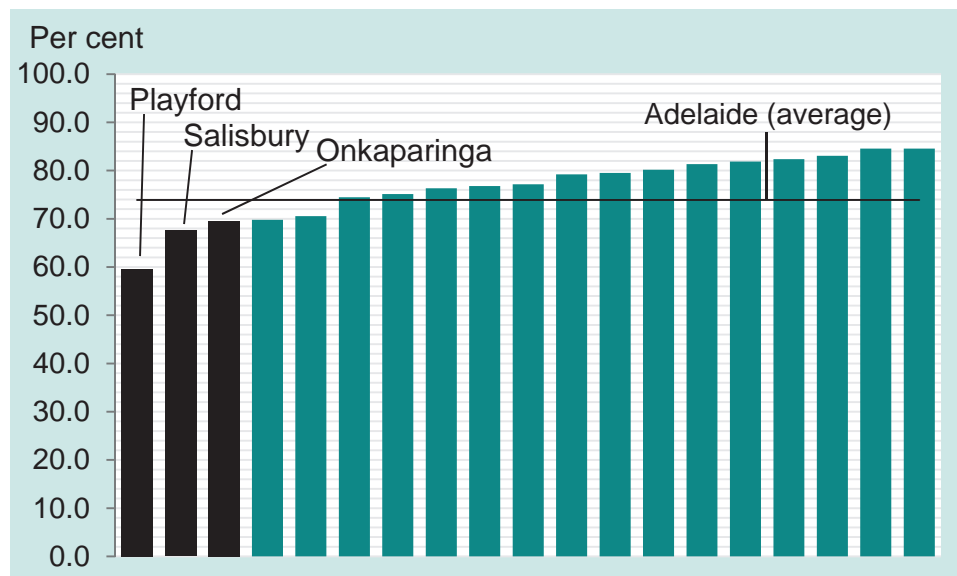
PHA and LGA	No.	%	RR*
Davoren Park	1,444	53.4	0.72
Elizabeth East	1,076	61.2	0.83
One Tree Hill	277	79.6	1.08
Playford - West	2,901	69.7	0.94
Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North	1,608	49.0	0.66
<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>7,275</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>0.81</b>
Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka	1,995	73.0	0.99
Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie	3,271	66.4	0.90
Salisbury/ Salisbury North	2,815	61.9	0.84
Ingle Farm	1,268	70.0	0.95
Para Hills/ Salisbury East	3,077	70.3	0.95
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>12,489</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>0.91</b>
Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill	2,995	79.7	1.08
Aldinga	1,106	60.8	0.82
Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights	1,286	57.5	0.78
Christies Beach/ Lonsdale	756	62.6	0.85
Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga	1,073	78.8	1.07
Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford	2,181	67.0	0.91
Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft	2,477	77.4	1.05
Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West	1,874	64.6	0.87
Reynella	851	69.1	0.94
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	<b>14,480</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>0.94</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>123,872</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Adelaide

Note: LGA totals will not match the sum of the PHAs (see 'Measures used' in Appendix A)

## Comparisons across Adelaide

**Figure 25: Learning or earning, LGAs in Adelaide, 2011**



The outcomes for young people under this measure are poorest in the outer northern LGAs of Playford (59.7% engaged in these ways) and Salisbury (67.6%), with

Onkaparinga (69.5%) ranked third lowest and on a similar level to Port Adelaide Enfield and Gawler (Figure 25). As noted above, these relatively lower levels of participation

do not auger well for the future wellbeing of these populations.

At the other end of the scale, 84.6% of young people in Burnside LGA were fully engaged in school, work or further education/ training.

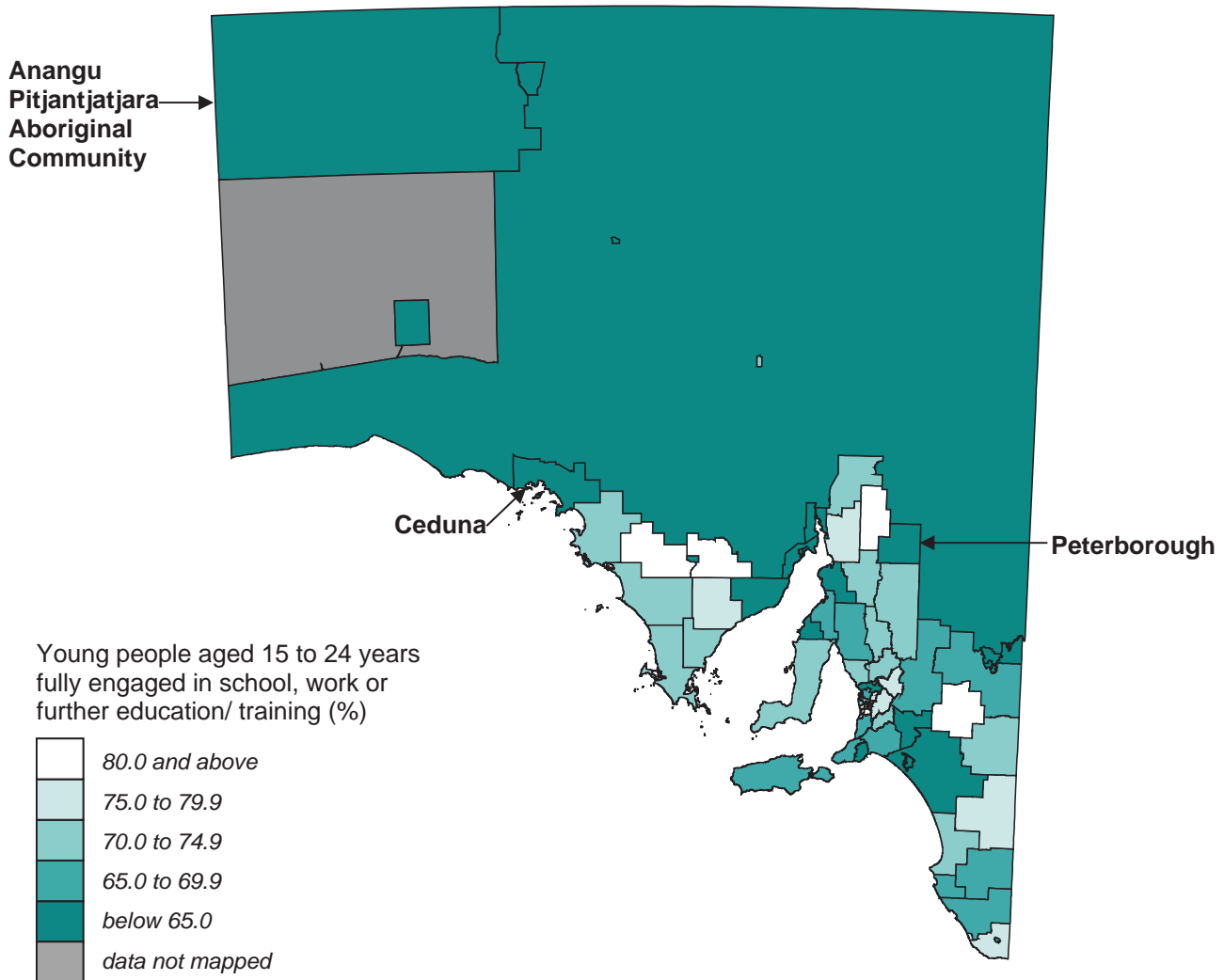
## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

Less than one third (30.3%) of the young people aged 15 to 24 years in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community were

fully engaged in school, work or further education/ training at the 2011 Census (Map 16 and Table 17). This is less than one half of the average participation rate across Regional South Australia, a rate that at 65.8% is below the level of participation in Adelaide, of 73.9%.

Ceduna and Peterborough LGAs also did poorly under this measure, with less than two thirds of their young people so engaged, with rates 12% below the Regional South Australian average in both cases.

**Map 16: Learning or earning, Regional South Australia by LGA, 2011**



**Table 17: Learning or earning, selected LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011**

LGA	No.	%	RR*
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community	148	30.3	0.46
Ceduna LGA	247	57.8	0.88
Peterborough LGA	79	57.7	0.88
<b>Regional South Australia</b>	<b>26,831</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Regional South Australia

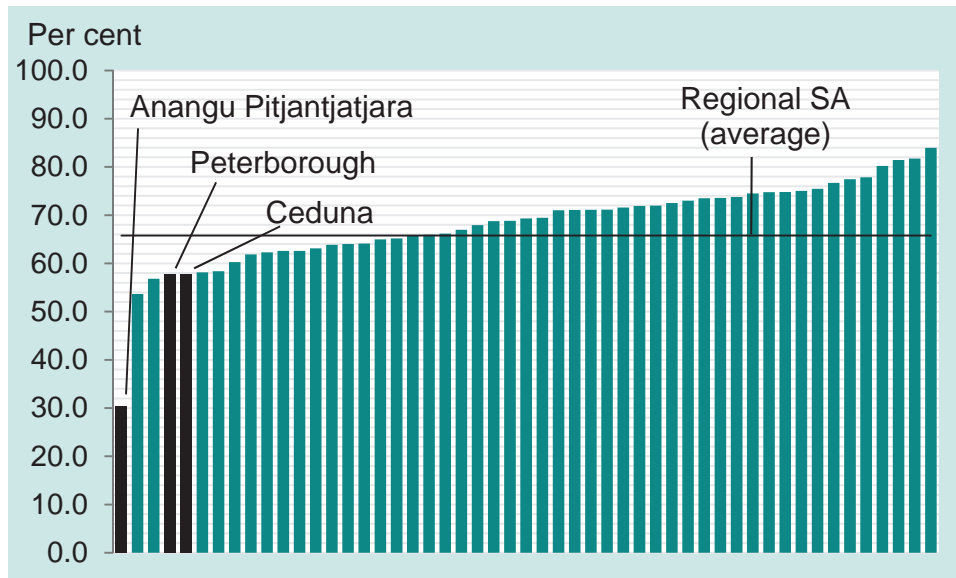
## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

The figure below graphically shows the outcome for the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community under this measure relative to other LGAs, as well as the ranking of Peterborough and Ceduna in fourth and fifth places (Figure 26).

The levels of participation in the LGAs below that of Peterborough were 53.7% in Franklin Harbour, and 56.8% in Port Augusta.

Orroroo/Carrieton, Wudinna, Karoonda East Murray and Kimba all had participation rates above 80%.

**Figure 26: Learning or earning, LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011**



## Unemployment benefit recipients

*The Newstart Allowance is paid to unemployed people over the age of 22 years. Unemployment and underemployment are generally associated with reduced life opportunities and poorer health and wellbeing. Although the relationship is complex and varies for different population groups, there is consistent evidence from research that unemployment is associated with adverse health outcomes; and unemployment has a direct effect on physical and mental wellbeing over and above the effects of socioeconomic status, poverty, risk factors, or prior ill-health.<sup>237-239</sup>*

*In general, some 80% of those receiving unemployment benefits have been doing so for 6 months or more; for those on these benefits for 12 months or more, the proportion is 60%.*

**Indicator definition:** People in receipt of a Newstart Allowance or Youth Allowance (Other) from the Department of Human Services, as a proportion of the population aged 15 to 64 years.

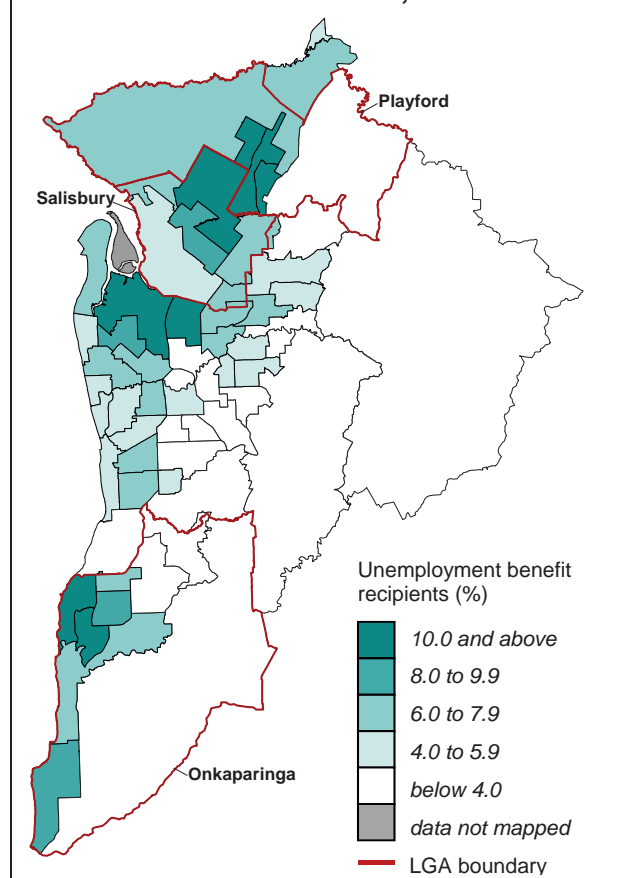
### Key points

- The level of unemployment benefits paid to the population in Playford is the highest of any capital city LGA; and in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community, the level is among the highest in Regional Australia.
- In Playford, almost one quarter of the population aged 15 to 64 years was receiving an unemployment benefit or a Disability Support Pension - the comparable proportion in the PHA of Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North is 39.1%.
- In Regional South Australia, 40.2% of the population in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community, and 35.9% in Peterborough, were receiving an unemployment benefit or a Disability Support Pension.

## Geographic variation in Adelaide

The level of unemployment benefits paid to the population in Playford LGA is the highest of any capital city LGA, with 12.9% of the population aged 15 to 64 years receiving these benefits (Table 18). This is twice the level in Adelaide overall, where the proportion is 6.3%. Within Playford, the concentration of people receiving these payments is again in three areas, in which there are relatively poor outcomes for a majority of the other indicators described in this atlas. These areas are Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North (with 20.4% of the population aged 15 to 64 years receiving an unemployment benefit, a rate which is 3.23 times that in Adelaide), Davoren Park (15.47%, 2.47 times), and Elizabeth East (13.0%, 2.06 times) (Map 17). The proportion in Playford - West was lower, at 7.1%, although this was still 13% above the Adelaide average; and that in One Tree Hill was 2.6%, the lowest of the areas in the three LGAs.

**Map 17: Unemployment benefit recipients, PHAs in Adelaide, 2011**



It is of note that the proportions of the populations in Playford receiving a Disability Support Pension are only slightly lower than the proportions shown here; as a result, almost one quarter (24.3%) of the population aged 15 to 64 years is in receipt of one of these income support payments (the figure in Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North is an astounding 39.1%); in addition, 11.1% of the female population in Playford receives the Parenting Payment (single). The high levels of the population on these income support payments, together with the 86.1% receiving the Age Pension, all add up to a community under stress, with relatively low financial resources. See: Comparison of the pension and benefit recipients, Table 45 in Appendix B, for further details of these pension and benefits at the PHA level.

In Salisbury, with 9.1% of the population receiving an unemployment benefit (44% above the Adelaide average, and ranked fifth across Australia's capital cities), there were substantially high percentages in Salisbury/

Salisbury North (13.0%, 2.06 times the Adelaide average) and in Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie (9.7%, 1.53 times). Markedly high rates were also recorded for the populations aged 15 to 64 years in Para Hills/ Salisbury East (7.8%, 23% above average) and Ingle Farm (7.5%, 18% above). Only Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka, with 5.4%, had a proportion below the Adelaide average (15% below).

There are also areas of concern in Onkaparinga LGA (with an overall proportion of 7.3% of the population aged 15 to 64 years receiving these benefits, 16% above the Adelaide average, and ranked 12th among capital city LGAs), with three PHAs having very high levels of unemployment beneficiaries. These are Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights (13.1% of the population aged 15 to 64 years receiving an unemployment benefit, a rate which is just over twice that of Adelaide), Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West (9.6%, 1.51 times), and Aldinga (9.5%, 1.5 times).

**Table 18: Unemployment benefit recipients, selected PHAs and LGAs in Adelaide, 2011**

<b>PHA and LGA</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>RR*</b>
<i>Davoren Park</i>	1,692	15.7	2.47
<i>Elizabeth East</i>	1,056	13.0	2.06
<i>One Tree Hill</i>	45	2.6	0.42
<i>Playford - West</i>	1,448	7.1	1.13
<i>Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North</i>	2,856	20.4	3.23
<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>2.04</b>
<i>Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka</i>	784	5.4	0.85
<i>Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie</i>	2,170	9.7	1.53
<i>Salisbury/ Salisbury North</i>	2,840	13.0	2.06
<i>Ingle Farm</i>	709	7.5	1.18
<i>Para Hills/ Salisbury East</i>	1,639	7.8	1.23
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>8,243</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.44</b>
<i>Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill</i>	639	3.5	0.55
<i>Aldinga</i>	915	9.5	1.50
<i>Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights</i>	1,424	13.1	2.07
<i>Christies Beach/ Lonsdale</i>	760	12.0	1.89
<i>Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga</i>	285	3.8	0.60
<i>Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford</i>	1,359	7.7	1.22
<i>Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft</i>	646	3.9	0.62
<i>Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West</i>	1,424	9.6	1.51
<i>Reynella</i>	460	7.0	1.10
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	<b>7,896</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.16</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>53,478</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Adelaide

Note: LGA totals will not match the sum of the PHAs (see 'Measures used' in Appendix A)

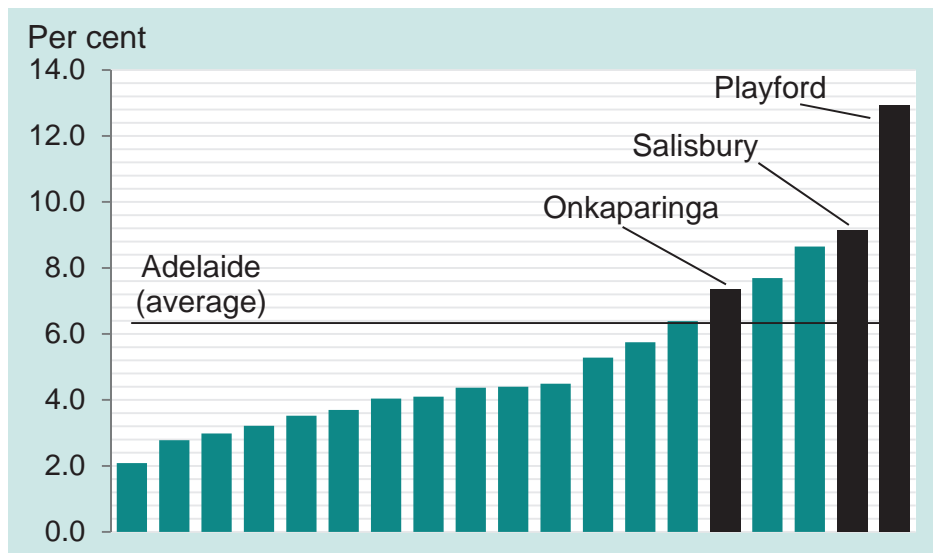
## Comparisons across Adelaide

The outcomes for people in these areas in terms of getting employment are not good, as a majority of those receiving unemployment benefits have been doing so for six months or longer. For example, of the 12.9% of the population in Playford aged 15 to 64 years on unemployment benefits, over three quarters had been receiving the benefits for six months

or more (9.9% of the population aged 15 to 64 years). The figures for Salisbury are 8.6% on unemployment benefits and 7.0% on these benefits for six months or more; for Onkaparinga, they are 6.9%, and 5.6%.

There is a substantial variation between the LGAs with high and those with low rates, as shown in the chart (Figure 27).

**Figure 27: Unemployment benefit recipients, LGAs in Adelaide, 2011**



## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

The proportion of the population aged 15 to 64 years receiving an unemployment benefit in Regional South Australia, at 8.2%, is markedly above the level in Adelaide, at 6.3% (Map 18 and Table 19). Each of the areas in this analysis has substantially more of their

populations receiving these benefits than is shown by the Regional average, ranging from 25% more in Ceduna to 73% more in Peterborough. The proportion in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community is over three times the average, making it the 14<sup>th</sup> highest in Regional Australia.



Map 18: Unemployment benefit recipients, Regional South Australia by LGA, 2011

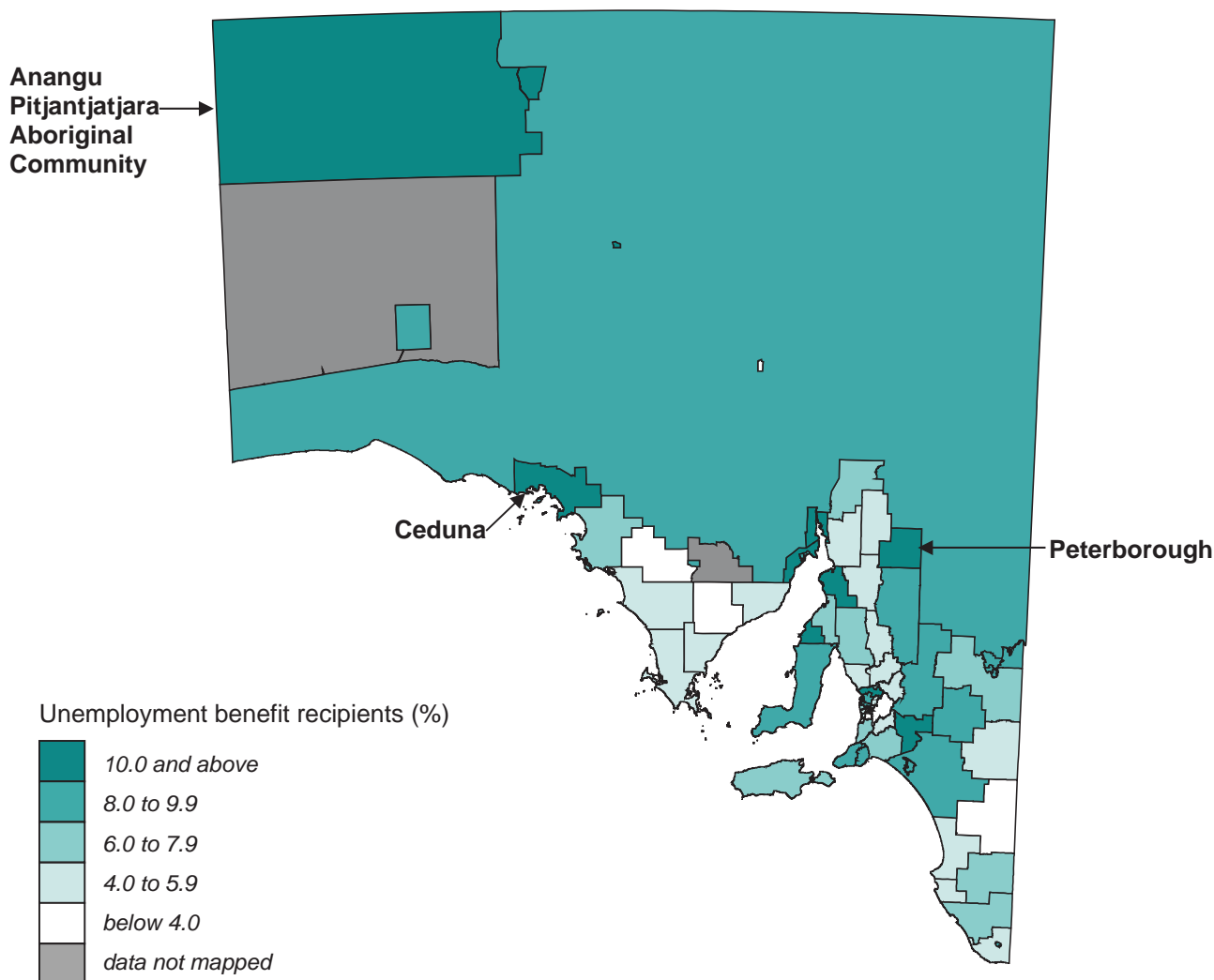


Table 19: Unemployment benefit recipients, selected LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011

LGA	No.	%	RR*
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community	519	27.8	3.38
Ceduna LGA	245	10.3	1.25
Peterborough LGA	145	14.3	1.73
Regional South Australia	18,967	8.2	1.00

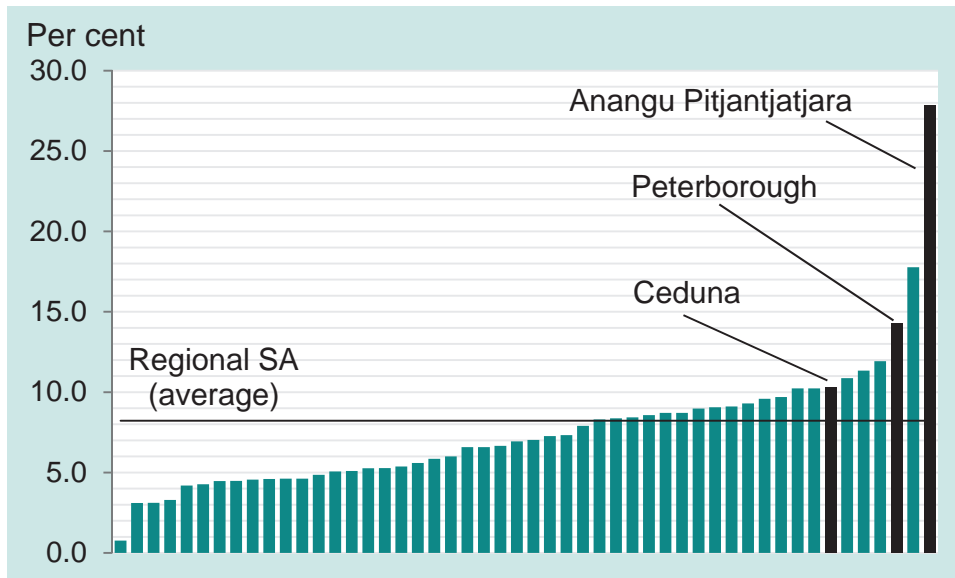
\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Regional South Australia

## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

The chart graphically shows the variation in the proportion of the population receiving unemployment benefits, from less than one per cent (0.8%) in Roxby Downs, to 27.8% in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community (Figure 28).

When these data are combined with those for the population receiving a Disability Support Pension, the proportions increase to 40.2% in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community, 15.7% in Ceduna and 35.9% in Peterborough, the largest proportion who are receiving a Disability Support Pension.

Figure 28: Unemployment benefit recipients, LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011



*This page intentionally left blank*

## People living with disability

*The likelihood of disability generally increases with age, but can also reflect people's life cycle, their changing environments and the risks they encounter.<sup>247</sup> In young adulthood, the onset of psychiatric disabilities is evident; and, from age 35, disability prevalence rates increase with age, as the risk of injury, including work-related injuries, becomes relatively high. Musculoskeletal and other conditions, such as arthritis and heart disease associated with physical disabilities, emerge in the later working age years. For people at older ages, limitations in functioning are more likely to be associated with diseases and long-term conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, cancers, dementia, arthritis, and hearing and vision impairments.<sup>247</sup>*

**Indicator definition:** People aged 15 to 64 years with a profound or severe disability and living in the community, as a proportion of the population at those ages.

### Key points

- Playford, Salisbury and Onkaparinga LGAs had above-average proportions of people with a profound or severe disability and living in the community. All were ranked in the top five metropolitan LGAs; and the proportion in Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North was nearly two and a half times (2.45 times) the Adelaide overall average.
- The overall proportion of people aged 15 to 64 years with a profound or severe disability and living in the community was higher in Regional South Australia (3.7%) than in Adelaide (2.9%). The highest proportion (8.4%) was in Peterborough, which was 2.29 times the regional average.

## Geographic variation in Adelaide

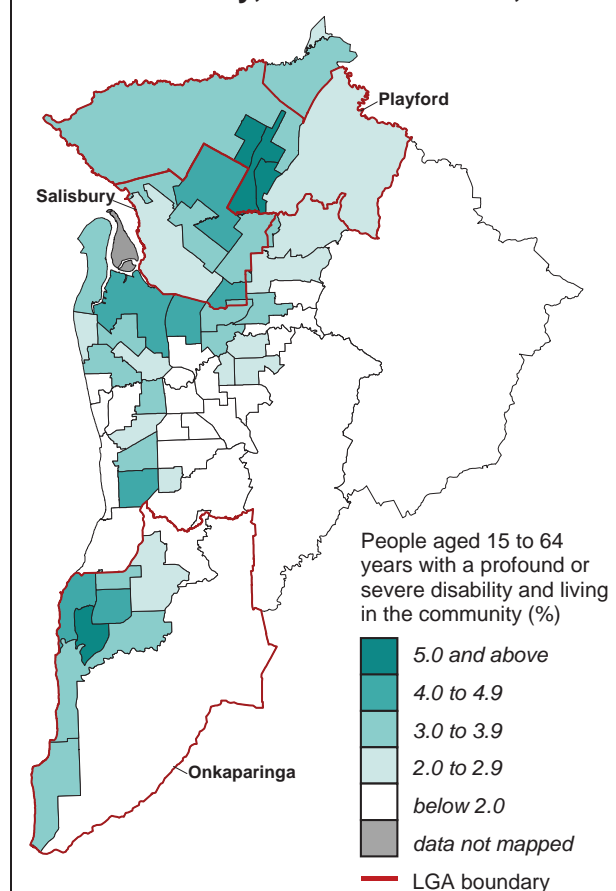
Playford, Salisbury and Onkaparinga LGAs all had above-average proportions of their populations with a profound or severe disability and living in the community (Table 20).

In Playford (with 4.9% of its population aged 15 to 64 years in this category, a substantial 71% above the Adelaide average), there were substantially above-average proportions in the PHAs of Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North (7.0%, 2.45 times the average percentage), Davoren Park (5.7%, 1.98 times) and Elizabeth East (5.0%, 1.74 times) (Map 19 and Table 20).

Very high proportions were reported in Salisbury (where the LGA total of 3.7% was 29% above average), in Salisbury/ Salisbury North (4.7%, 64% above average), Ingle Farm (4.2%, 47% above average) and Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie (3.7%, 33% above average).

In Onkaparinga LGA (with 3.3% of its population aged 15 to 64 years in this category, 15% above average), Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights (6.6%) had the highest proportion, being 2.29 times the Adelaide average.

**Map 19: People aged 15 to 64 years with a profound or severe disability and living in the community, PHAs in Adelaide, 2011**



**Table 20: People aged 15 to 64 years with a profound or severe disability and living in the community, selected PHAs and LGAs in Adelaide, 2011**

PHA and LGA	No.	%	RR*
<i>Davoren Park</i>	544	5.7	1.98
<i>Elizabeth East</i>	380	5.0	1.74
<i>One Tree Hill</i>	33	2.1	0.72
<i>Playford - West</i>	561	3.2	1.10
<i>Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North</i>	930	7.0	2.45
<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.71</b>
<i>Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka</i>	296	2.4	0.82
<i>Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie</i>	802	3.8	1.33
<i>Salisbury/ Salisbury North</i>	946	4.7	1.64
<i>Ingle Farm</i>	387	4.2	1.47
<i>Para Hills/ Salisbury East</i>	646	3.2	1.11
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>3,095</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.29</b>
<i>Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill</i>	283	1.6	0.56
<i>Aldinga</i>	308	3.5	1.24
<i>Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights</i>	687	6.6	2.29
<i>Christies Beach/ Lonsdale</i>	241	4.1	1.42
<i>Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga</i>	119	1.7	0.58
<i>Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford</i>	485	3.1	1.08
<i>Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft</i>	363	2.3	0.79
<i>Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West</i>	662	4.6	1.60
<i>Reynella</i>	198	3.2	1.10
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	<b>3,346</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.15</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>22,555</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Adelaide

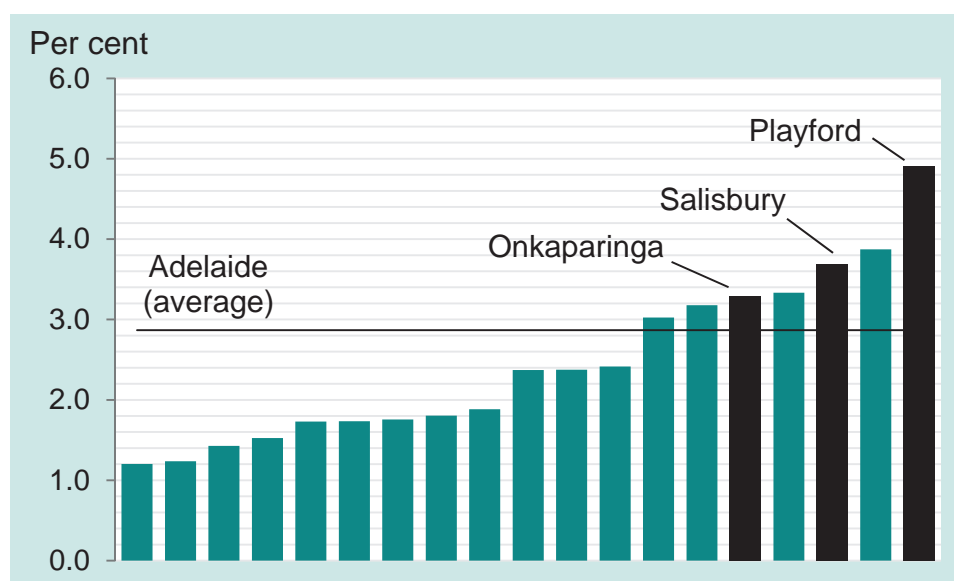
Note: LGA totals will not match the sum of the PHAs (see Appendix A)

## Comparisons across Adelaide

The three LGAs have populations with a profound or severe disability and living in the community that place them in the top five

metropolitan LGAs (Figure 29). Port Adelaide Enfield (3.9%) and Gawler (3.3%) fill the second and fourth ranked positions.

**Figure 29: People aged 15 to 64 years with a profound or severe disability and living in the community, LGAs in Adelaide, 2011**



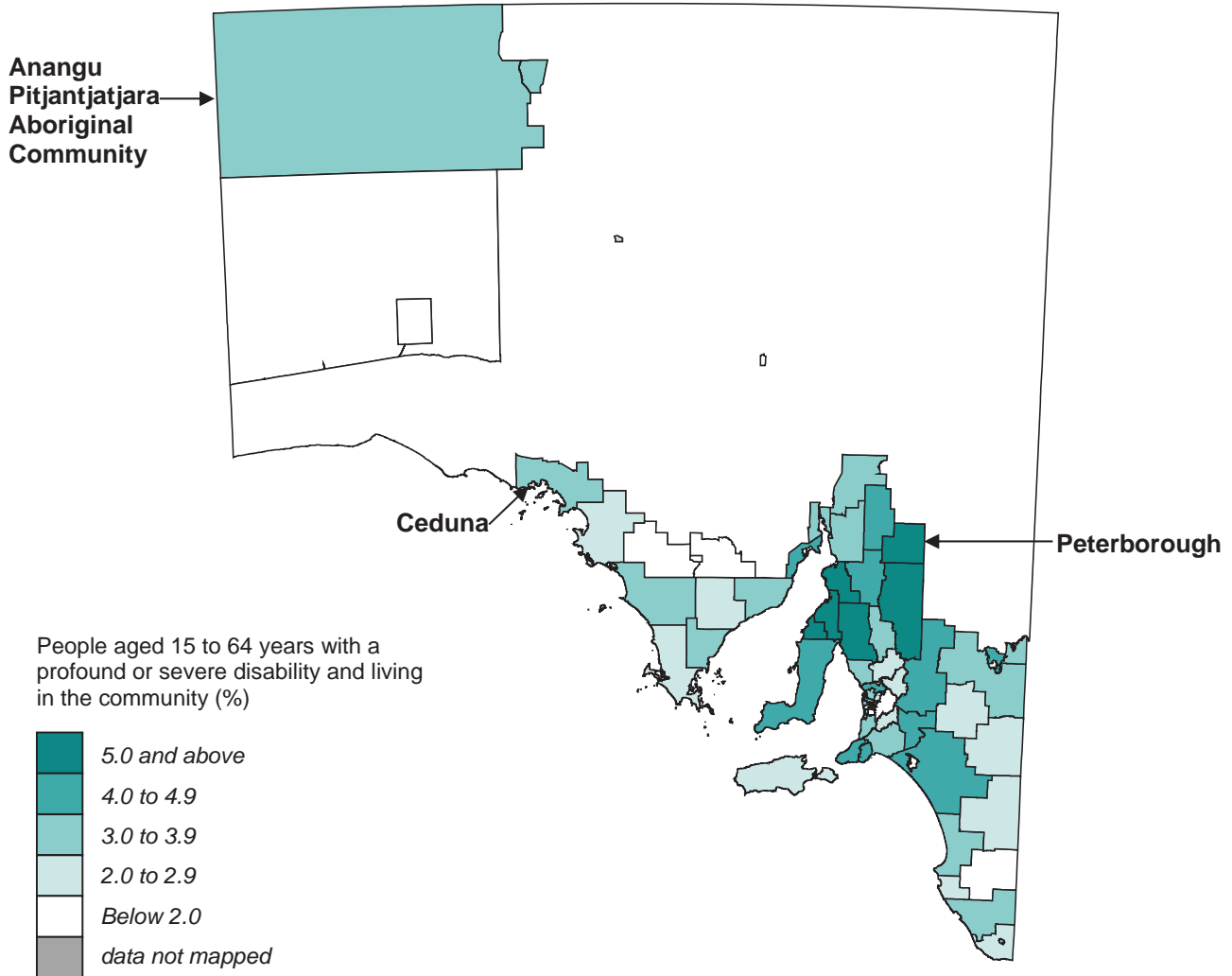
## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

The overall level of people aged 15 to 64 years with a profound or severe disability and living in the community was higher in Regional South Australia (3.7%) than in Adelaide (2.9%) at the 2011 Census.

Proportions in Ceduna and the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community were below the regional average (by 19% and 7%, respectively) (Map 20 and Table 21).

However, Peterborough had a very high proportion of its population living with disability, being 8.4%, or 2.29 times the Regional South Australian average.

**Map 20: People aged 15 to 64 years with a profound or severe disability and living in the community, Regional South Australia by LGA, 2011**



**Table 21: People aged 15 to 64 years with a profound or severe disability and living in the community, selected LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011**

LGA	No.	%	RR*
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community	54	3.4	0.93
Ceduna LGA	67	3.0	0.81
Peterborough LGA	80	8.4	2.29
<b>Regional South Australia</b>	<b>8,068</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.00</b>

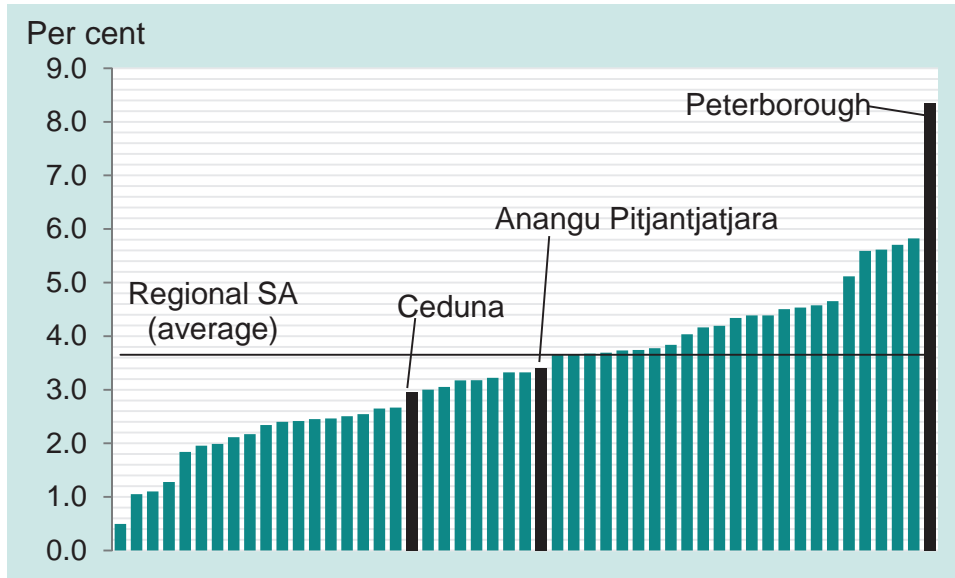
\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Regional South Australia

## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

This is a relatively unusual distribution, when compared with most other indicators in this atlas, in that the populations in both the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community

and Ceduna LGAs have below-average levels of disability (Figure 30). This may, in part, reflect differences in reporting in the Population Census of such disabilities, related to differing perceptions of disability in Aboriginal and non-Indigenous communities.

**Figure 30: People aged 15 to 64 years with a profound or severe disability and living in the community, LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011**



## Households without Internet access

*A household can be considered to be disadvantaged if it lacks the resources to participate fully in society.<sup>248</sup> Access to the outside world, through a telephone or the Internet provides a means of communicating with friends and family, as well as services, employers and schools, thereby increasing educational, employment and other opportunities, including social interaction.<sup>249</sup>*

*Socioeconomic characteristics of households continue to influence the rate of computer and Internet connectivity across Australia. Households which do not have children under 15 years, those that are located in non-metropolitan or regional areas of Australia and/or have lower household incomes, are less likely to have a computer and/or access to the Internet.<sup>249</sup> These socioeconomic factors also influence the take-up rate of broadband access (as opposed to dial-up access), in addition to the technical issues regarding service availability in certain locations.*

**Indicator definition:** Private dwellings with no Internet connection, as a proportion of all private dwellings.

### Key points

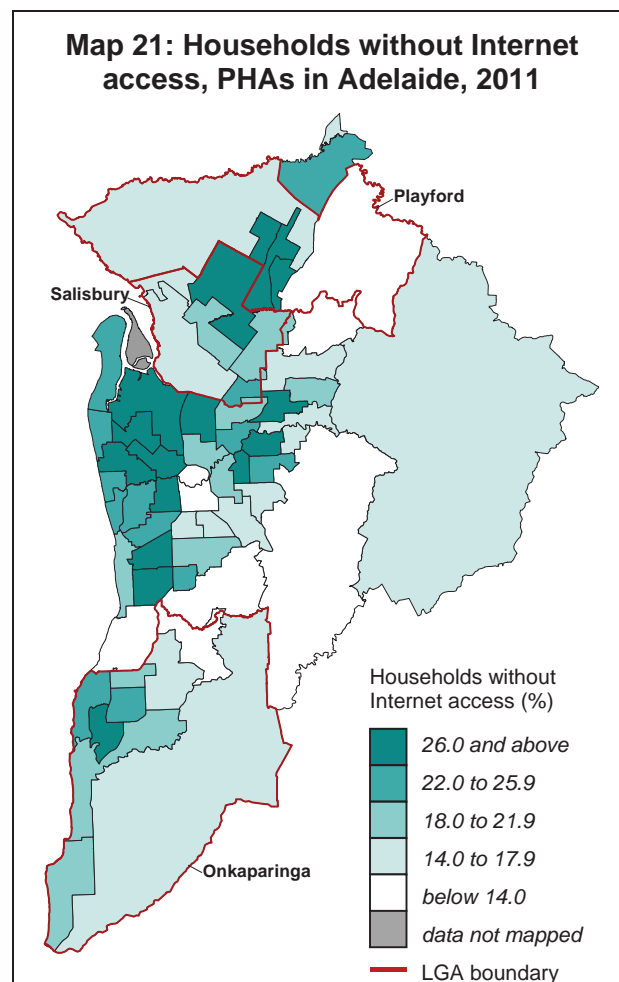
- The LGAs of Playford and Salisbury had higher proportions of households (18% and 5% respectively) without Internet access at home than the average for Adelaide overall.
- The highest proportion was recorded for Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North (over one third of dwellings without access (36.6%), and 68% above the Adelaide average).
- Access to the Internet is also affected by location, and the remote areas of the State have the lowest levels: for example, 71% of dwellings in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community did not have access to the Internet at home.

## Geographic variation in Adelaide

One quarter of dwellings in Playford did not have Internet access at the 2011 Census, 18% more than across Adelaide overall (Table 22). Lack of access at levels substantially above average were found in Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North (over one third of dwellings (36.6%, and 68% above the Adelaide average), Elizabeth East (26.2%, 21% above average) and Davoren Park (26.1%, 20% above average) (Map 21). One Tree Hill (1.8%, 46% below average) and Playford - West (16.8%, 23% below) had below average proportions.

The overall level in Salisbury was five per cent above the Adelaide average, with only Salisbury/ Salisbury North recording a relatively high rate, of 28.6%, or 32% above average; and Dry Creek North/ Pooraka a relatively low rate, of 15.7%, or 28% below average.

In Onkaparinga LGA (with a below-average proportion of 19.0%, 12% below average), households in Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights and Christies Beach/ Lonsdale had the poorest access, with proportions of 27.3% and 25.2%, respectively.





**Table 22: Households without Internet access, selected PHAs and LGAs in Adelaide, 2011**

PHA and LGA	No.	%	RR*
<i>Davoren Park</i>	1,412	26.1	1.20
<i>Elizabeth East</i>	1,220	26.2	1.21
<i>One Tree Hill</i>	94	11.8	0.54
<i>Playford - West</i>	1,582	16.8	0.77
<i>Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North</i>	3,320	36.6	1.68
<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>7,458</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>1.18</b>
<i>Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka</i>	1,053	15.7	0.72
<i>Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie</i>	2,305	21.4	0.99
<i>Salisbury/ Salisbury North</i>	3,385	28.6	1.32
<i>Ingle Farm</i>	1,354	24.1	1.11
<i>Para Hills/ Salisbury East</i>	2,463	20.9	0.96
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>10,836</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>1.05</b>
<i>Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill</i>	1,029	11.0	0.51
<i>Aldinga</i>	1,072	20.2	0.93
<i>Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights</i>	1,771	27.3	1.26
<i>Christies Beach/ Lonsdale</i>	1,014	25.2	1.16
<i>Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga</i>	702	16.5	0.76
<i>Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford</i>	1,737	18.4	0.85
<i>Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft</i>	1,264	14.0	0.64
<i>Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West</i>	2,166	23.6	1.09
<i>Reynella</i>	763	19.8	0.91
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	<b>11,505</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>0.88</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>103,229</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Adelaide

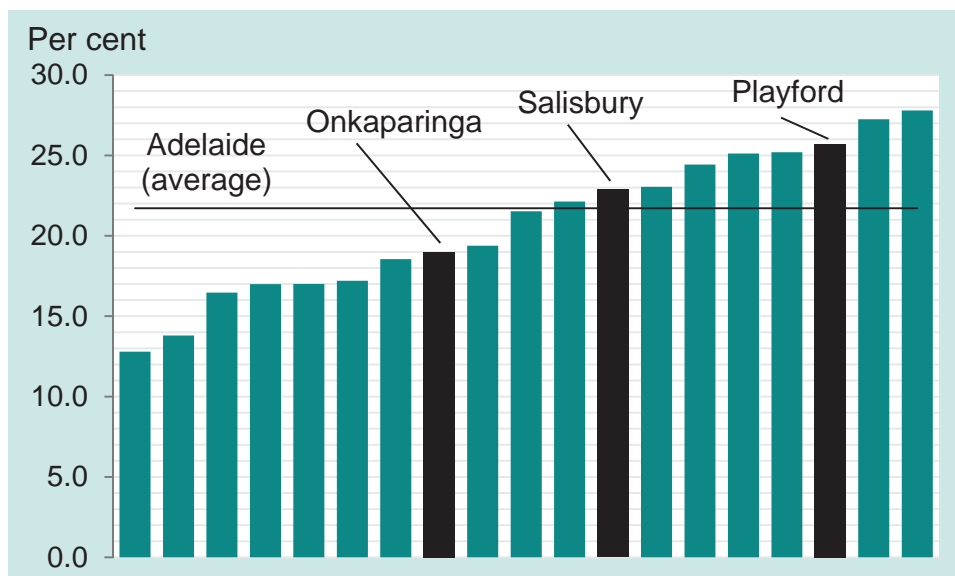
Note: LGA totals will not match the sum of the PHAs (see Appendix A)

## Comparisons across Adelaide

There is a fairly even gradient in rates at the LGA level, from just 12.8% of dwellings in Adelaide, to 27.8% in Port Adelaide Enfield and 27.3% in Charles Sturt, without access to the Internet at home (Figure 31).

These data are clearly influenced by the age structure of the population in the LGA, with older populations less likely to have such access. However, it was not possible to obtain data to adjust for such differences in age.

**Figure 31: Households without Internet access, LGAs in Adelaide, 2011**



## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

Access to the Internet is also affected by location, with Regional South Australia having a lower overall level of access (29.3% of dwellings did not have such access), compared with Adelaide (21.7%) (Table 23).

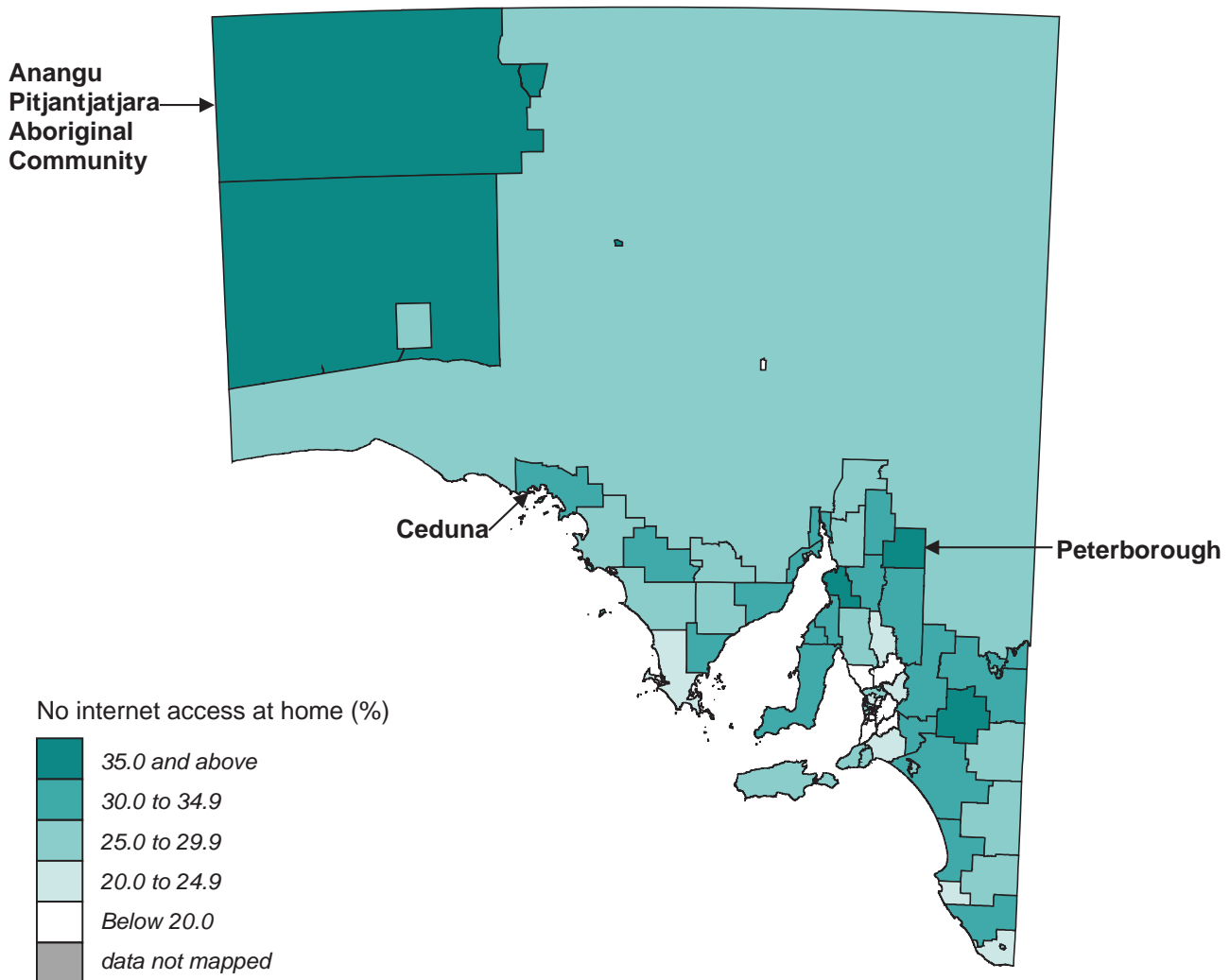
The remote areas of the State have the lowest levels, such as in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community, where 71% of dwellings did not have such access in 2011

(Map 22 and Table 23). This rate is nearly two and a half times the average across Regional South Australia.

The low level of access in Peterborough is likely to reflect a mix of factors, including its location, level of disadvantage and older age profile.

One third of dwellings in Ceduna were also without access to the Internet.

**Map 22: Households without Internet access, Regional South Australia by LGA, 2011**



**Table 23: Households without Internet access, selected LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011**

LGA	No.	%	RR*
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community	374	71.0	2.42
Ceduna LGA	427	33.5	1.14
Peterborough LGA	342	43.8	1.49
<b>Regional South Australia</b>	<b>42,135</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>1.00</b>

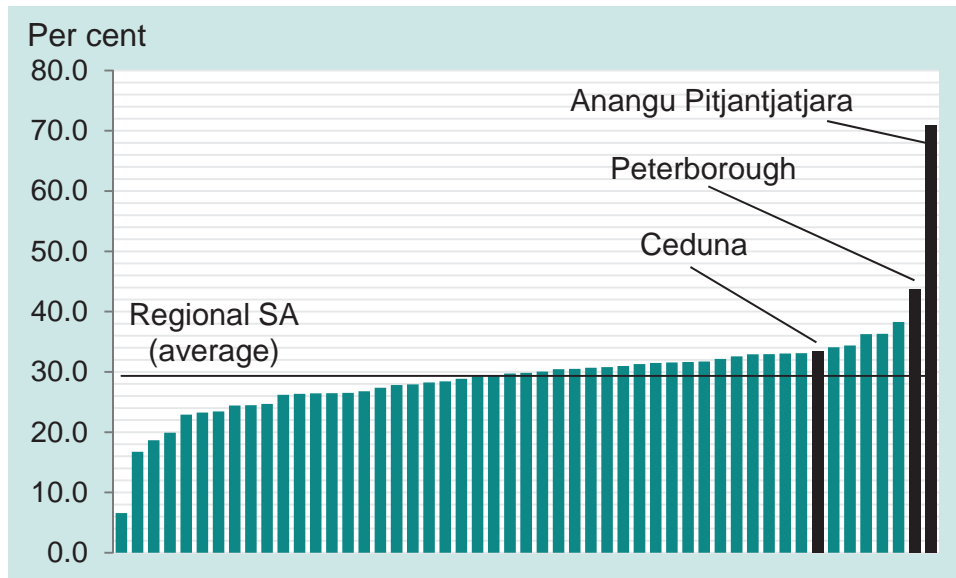
\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Regional South Australia

## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

The figure below graphically shows the lack of access in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community under this measure relative to other LGAs, as well as the ranking of Peterborough and Ceduna in second and eighth places (Figure 32).

The level of access in the LGAs below Peterborough was 38.3% in Coober Pedy, 36.3% in both Karoonda East Murray and Port Pirie City and Districts, and around 34% in both Port Augusta and Yorke Peninsula.

**Figure 32: Households without Internet access, LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011**



## Households without a motor vehicle

*In the 2011 Census, there were 665,851 private dwellings (8.6% of all dwellings) which reported having no motor vehicle.<sup>250</sup> While some of these households may live in more affluent, inner city dwellings, the majority are more likely to be disadvantaged households. A household can be considered to be disadvantaged if it lacks the resources to participate fully in society.<sup>251</sup> Ready access to transport provides a means for social and work-related activities. While public transport can adequately provide this for some households, for others this access is achieved through owning a car. People living in households without a car face many disadvantages in gaining access to jobs, services and recreation, especially if they are in low-density outer suburbia, or in rural or remote areas, or in a country town. The ability to afford to run and maintain a vehicle in reliable condition to meet their transport needs, and the costs of registering and insuring a vehicle are other relevant factors.*

**Indicator definition:** Households in occupied private dwellings with no motor vehicle garaged or parked there on Census 2011 night, as a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

### Key points

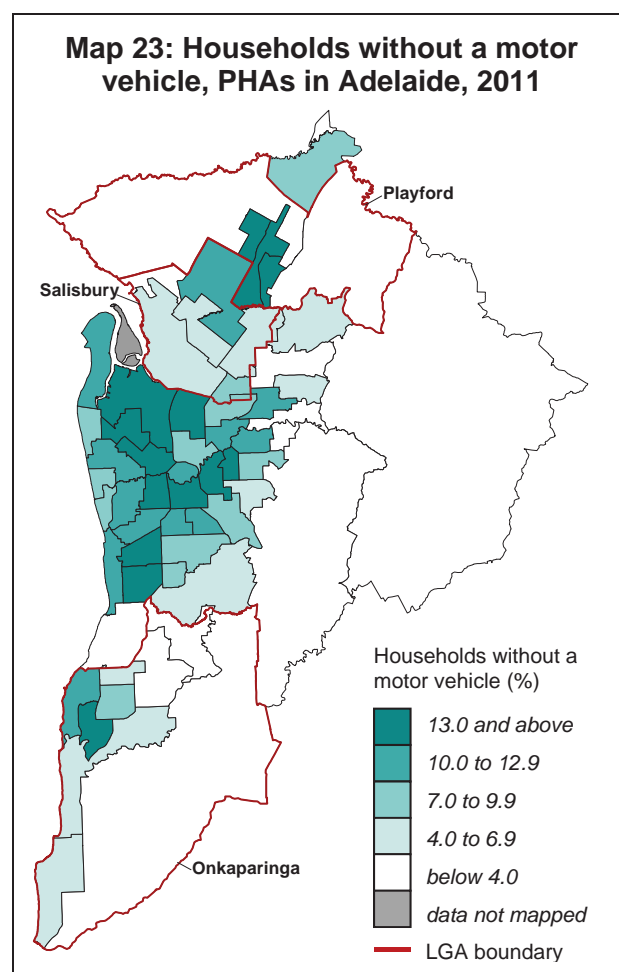
- Of the three LGAs, households in Playford were most likely not to have a motor vehicle, and those in Onkaparinga the least likely, with proportions of 12.1% in Playford (29% above the Adelaide average), and 8.0% in Salisbury and 6.0% in Onkaparinga.
- While the overall level of households without a motor vehicle in Regional South Australia (6.7%) is less than three quarters of that in Adelaide, the levels in these relatively disadvantaged communities are all above the Regional average, by 37% in Ceduna, 81% in Peterborough and over six times in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community.

## Geographic variation in Adelaide

Households in Playford are most likely not to have a motor vehicle readily available, and those in Onkaparinga the least likely, with proportions of 12.1% in Playford and 6.0% in Onkaparinga (Table 24). The figure in Salisbury is 8.0%. The high level in Playford (29% above Adelaide overall), was striking as the area has lower proportions of people at older ages, where fewer people, on average, have cars. In addition, access from outer suburban areas to other areas for work and for specialist services is not always easy without private transport.

Within Playford, the PHAs of Elizabeth/Smithfield - Elizabeth North (20.8% without immediate access to a motor vehicle, 2.23 times the Adelaide average), and Elizabeth East and Davoren Park (both 13.3% and over 40% above the average) have substantially higher rates of households without access to a motor vehicle (Map 23).

In Salisbury LGA, only in Salisbury/Salisbury North, with 12.4% of households without a motor vehicle garaged or parked there on Census night, was the proportion above the Adelaide average.



A number of PHAs had very low proportions of households without such access.

**Table 24: Households without a motor vehicle, selected PHAs and LGAs in Adelaide, 2011**

<b>PHA and LGA</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>RR*</b>
<i>Davoren Park</i>	717	13.3	1.42
<i>Elizabeth East</i>	621	13.3	1.43
<i>One Tree Hill</i>	9	1.1	0.12
<i>Playford - West</i>	365	3.9	0.41
<i>Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North</i>	1,888	20.8	2.23
<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>3,498</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>1.29</b>
<i>Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka</i>	391	5.8	0.62
<i>Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie</i>	637	5.9	0.63
<i>Salisbury/ Salisbury North</i>	1,472	12.4	1.33
<i>Ingle Farm</i>	418	7.5	0.80
<i>Para Hills/ Salisbury East</i>	750	6.4	0.68
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>3,785</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.86</b>
<i>Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill</i>	210	2.2	0.24
<i>Aldinga</i>	222	4.2	0.45
<i>Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights</i>	864	13.3	1.43
<i>Christies Beach/ Lonsdale</i>	433	10.8	1.15
<i>Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga</i>	120	2.8	0.30
<i>Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford</i>	505	5.4	0.57
<i>Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft</i>	293	3.2	0.35
<i>Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West</i>	792	8.6	0.92
<i>Reynella</i>	221	5.7	0.61
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	<b>3,654</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.65</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>44,377</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Adelaide

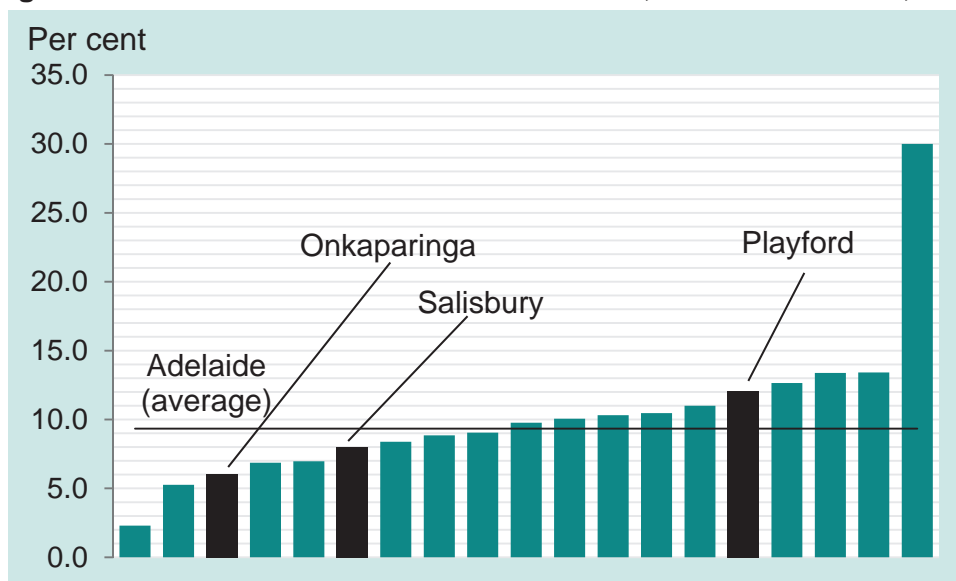
Note: LGA totals will not match the sum of the PHAs (see Appendix A)

### Comparisons across Adelaide

When viewed across all LGAs in Adelaide, the Adelaide LGA has by far the highest proportion of its households without a motor vehicle, at 30.0% (Figure 33). This no doubt reflects the very high proportion of the

population who are in the 20 to 29 year age group, and the high proportion resident in Australia for less than five years; that is, they are students, often from overseas. Of the three selected LGAs, only Playford has a proportion above the Adelaide average.

**Figure 33: Households without a motor vehicle, LGAs in Adelaide, 2011**



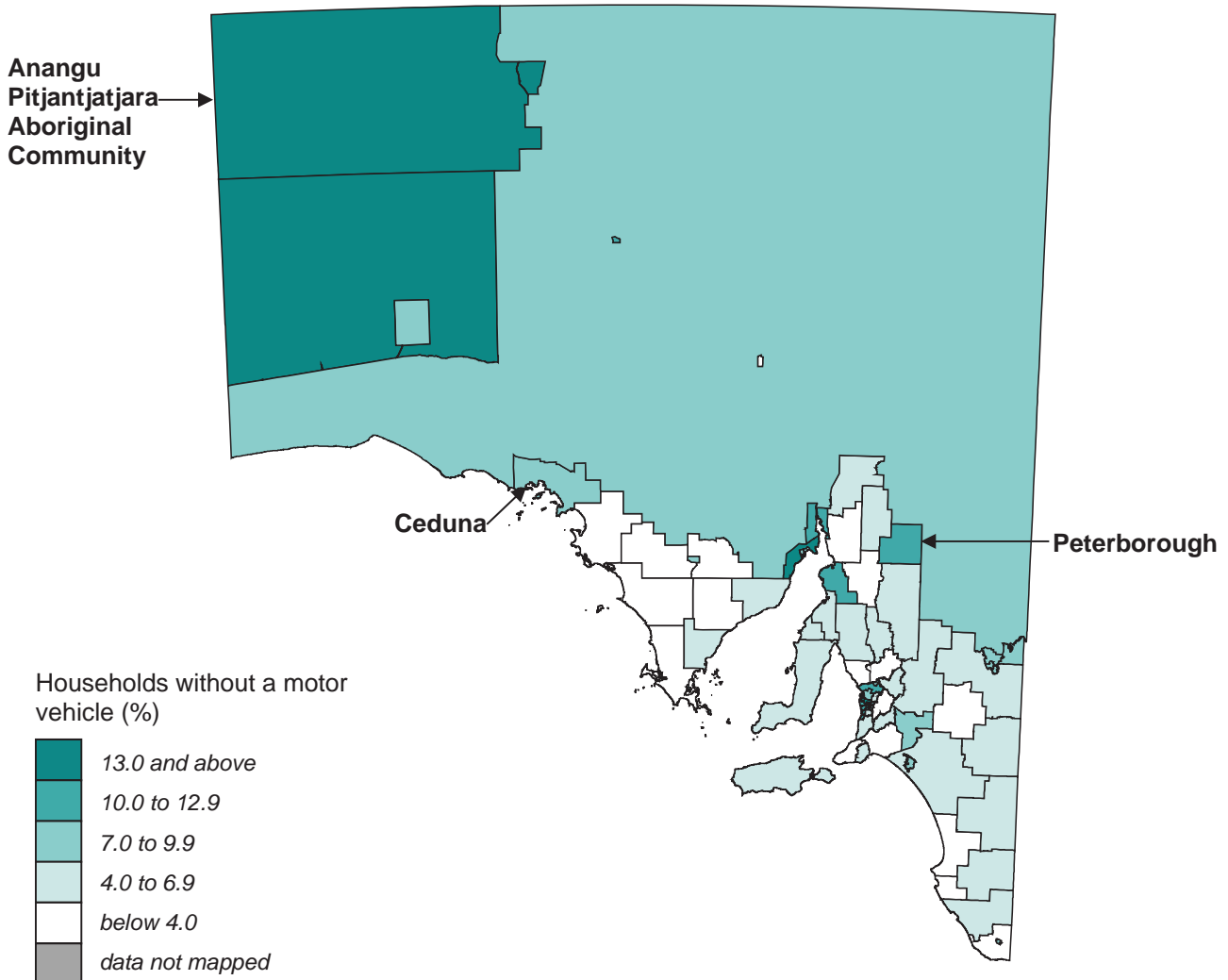
## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

At 6.7%, the overall level of households without a motor vehicle in Regional South Australia is less than three quarters of that in Adelaide (Map 24 and Table 25). However, the levels in these relatively disadvantaged communities are all above the Regional average, by 37% in Ceduna, 81% in

Peterborough and over six times in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community.

Given the relatively poor levels of health and wellbeing in these communities, and their remoteness, lack of a motor vehicle to access the many specialist services located only in Adelaide is a major disadvantage.

**Map 24: Households without a motor vehicle, Regional South Australia by LGA, 2011**



**Table 25: Households without a motor vehicle, selected LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011**

LGA	No.	%	RR*
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community	219	41.4	6.14
Ceduna LGA	118	9.3	1.37
Peterborough LGA	95	12.2	1.81
<b>Regional South Australia</b>	<b>9,677</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.00</b>

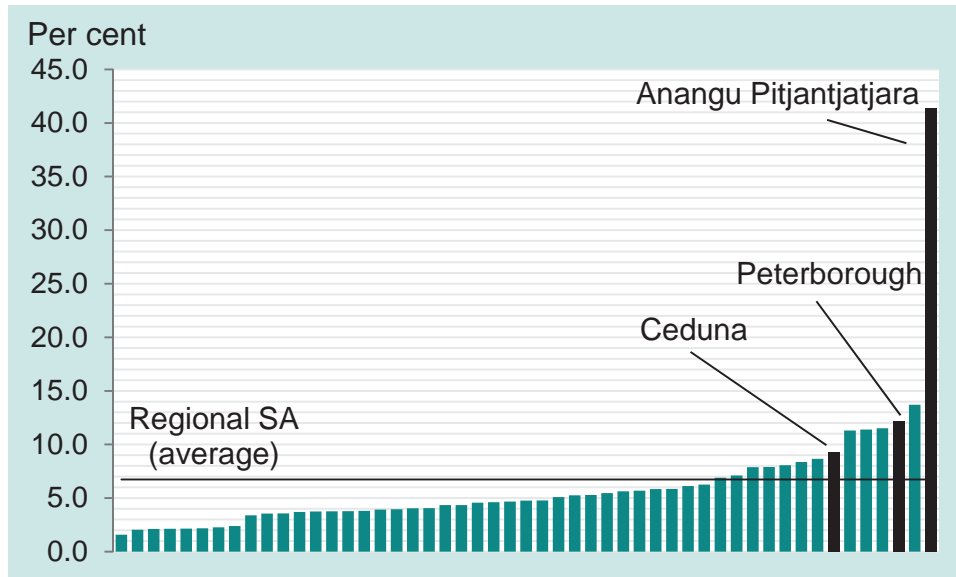
\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Regional South Australia

## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

Figure 34 highlights the difference in access between the areas under discussion here, as well as other areas in the north of the State, which had poorer access to a motor vehicle at the 2011 Census. After the Anangu

Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community, the next highest proportions were in Whyalla (13.7%), Peterborough (12.2%), Port Pirie (11.6%), Coober Pedy (11.4%), Port Augusta (11.3%) and Ceduna (9.2%). Some, but by no means all, of these proportions reflect the relatively older populations in the LGAs.

**Figure 34: Households without a motor vehicle, LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011**



## Low income households under financial stress from rent or mortgage

*A family or individual is considered to be in housing stress if they are in a low-income bracket and pay more than 30% of their income on rent or mortgage repayments. High numbers of families experience housing stress, and are at increasing risk of homelessness. Housing stress is on the rise because of low investment in public housing; demographic shifts and increases in the number of households, including through family breakdown; and a tendency for affluent people to want to live close to the city centre.<sup>252</sup> As it is almost impossible for all but the most disadvantaged families to access public housing, renting privately has become the only housing option for low-income households. For many low-income households that rent, shortages of affordable rental housing, rising rents, and tight vacancy rates are factors that exacerbate their position and move them closer to the poverty line.<sup>253</sup>*

**Indicator definition:** Low income households spending more than 30% of income on rent or mortgage repayments, as a proportion of all low income households: see Appendix A for details.

**Note:** These data exclude households living in houses rented from Housing SA, for whom rent is capped at 25% of income (20% in remote areas).

### Key points

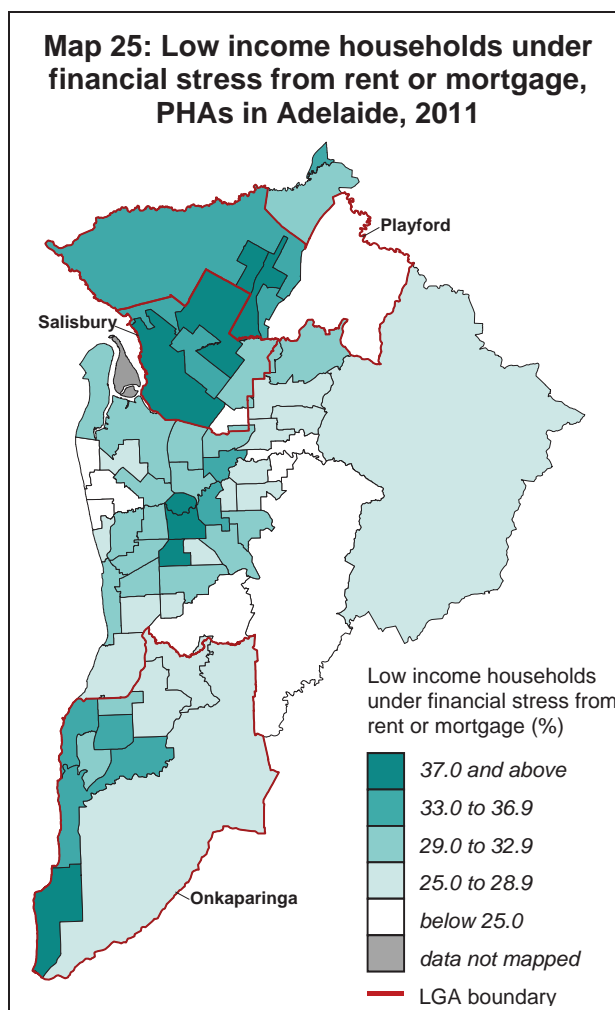
- The LGAs of Playford, Salisbury and Onkaparinga were all ranked in the top five across Adelaide, with higher than average levels of low income households in financial stress from rent or mortgage. The highest levels were recorded for the PHAs of Davoren Park (39% above the Adelaide average) and Aldinga (38% above).
- None of the regional LGAs had levels above the regional average; but this likely reflects the relatively high proportion of dwellings rented from Housing SA in these LGAs.

## Geographic variation in Adelaide

Almost one third of low income households in Adelaide were estimated to be under financial stress from rental or mortgage payments in 2011, with a higher proportion, of 37.7%, in Playford LGA (Table 26).

Within Playford, the highest level of financial from rent or mortgage payments was found in Davoren Park (43.6%, 39% above the Adelaide average), with other relatively high levels in Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North (37.4%, 19% above average) and Playford West (36.8%, 17% above) (Map 25).

One third of the low income households in Salisbury were similarly under housing stress, with higher proportions in Dry Creek North/ Pooraka (37.5%), Salisbury/ Salisbury North (37.1%) and Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie (35.5%). Of these three LGAs, the lowest level of financial stress from rent or mortgage payments, was in Onkaparinga (32.4% of low income households). Only Aldinga and Christies Beach/ Lonsdale had relatively large numbers of low income households under such stress, with 43.2% and 36.6%, respectively.





**Table 26: Low income households under financial stress from rent or mortgage, selected PHAs and LGAs in Adelaide, 2011**

PHA and LGA	No.	%	RR*
<i>Davoren Park</i>	1,108	43.6	1.39
<i>Elizabeth East</i>	732	35.2	1.12
<i>One Tree Hill</i>	27	16.4	0.52
<i>Playford - West</i>	1,107	36.8	1.17
<i>Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North</i>	1,946	37.4	1.19
<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>4,818</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>1.20</b>
<i>Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka</i>	687	37.5	1.19
<i>Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie</i>	1,456	35.5	1.13
<i>Salisbury/ Salisbury North</i>	1,987	37.1	1.18
<i>Ingle Farm</i>	527	24.4	0.78
<i>Para Hills/ Salisbury East</i>	1,201	29.4	0.94
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>6,032</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>1.07</b>
<i>Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill</i>	608	28.8	0.92
<i>Aldinga</i>	898	43.2	1.38
<i>Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights</i>	1,041	32.6	1.04
<i>Christies Beach/ Lonsdale</i>	647	36.6	1.16
<i>Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga</i>	328	25.6	0.81
<i>Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford</i>	1,115	33.2	1.06
<i>Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft</i>	643	25.7	0.82
<i>Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West</i>	1,273	33.3	1.06
<i>Reynella</i>	395	29.0	0.92
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	<b>6,931</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>1.03</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>51,088</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Adelaide

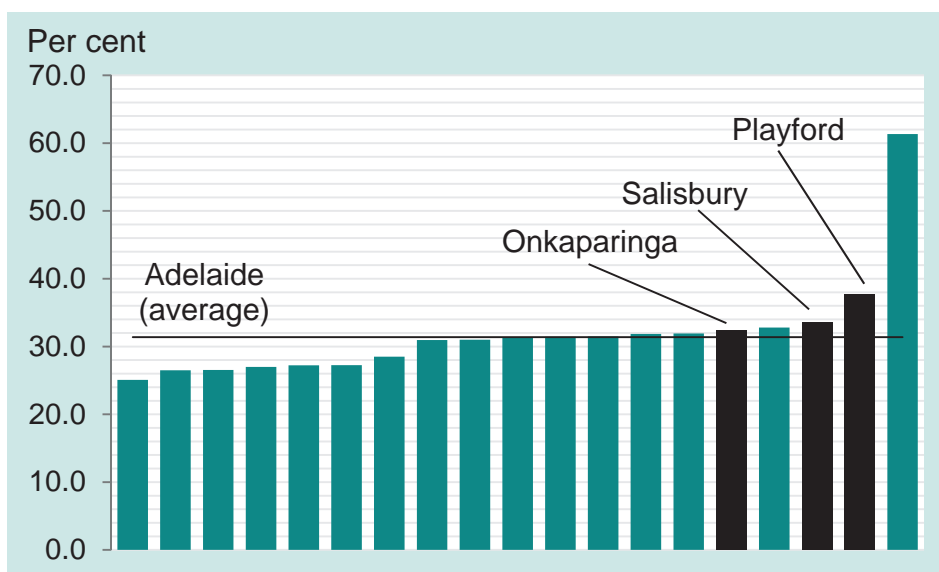
Note: LGA totals will not match the sum of the PHAs (see 'Measures used' in Appendix A)

## Comparisons across Adelaide

Although the three LGAs under discussion here had among the highest proportions of low income households under financial

stress from rent or mortgage, the proportion in Adelaide LGA was much higher, at 61.3%. The lowest proportion was in Adelaide Hills, at 25.1% (Figure 35).

**Figure 35: Low income households under financial stress from rent or mortgage, LGAs in Adelaide, 2011**



## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

When using these data, note that, as stated above, they exclude households in dwellings rented from Housing SA, where rent is capped at 20% in remote areas.

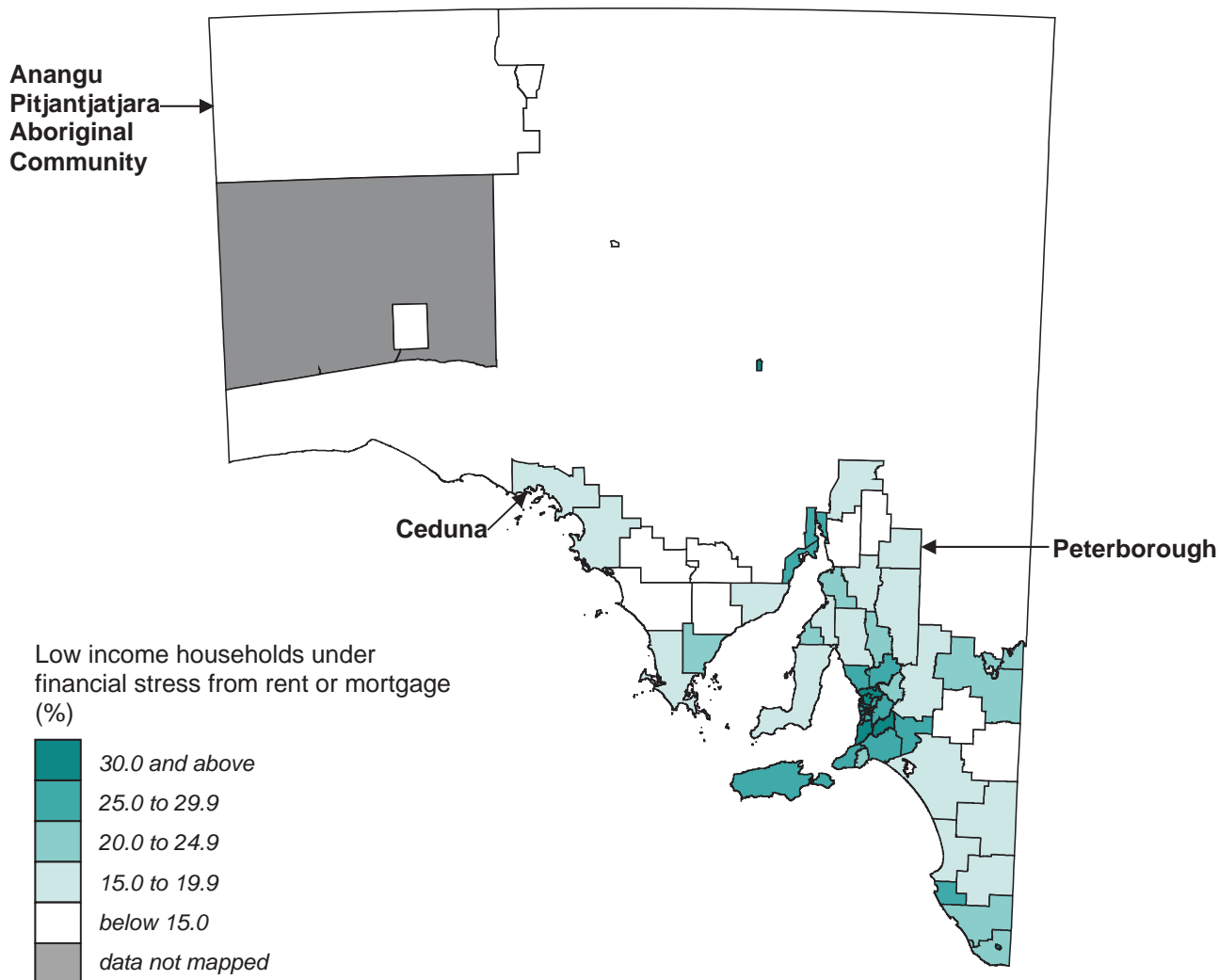
None of the LGAs had proportions of low income households under financial stress from rent or mortgage above the regional average (Map 26 and Table 27). This outcome may reflect the relatively high proportion of dwellings rented from Housing SA in the

Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community and Ceduna.

For example, in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community, 179 dwellings (34.0% of all dwellings) were rented from Housing SA; the comparable figure in Ceduna was 139 dwellings (10.9%), and in Peterborough, it was 26 dwellings (3.3%).

Note also that the number '3' shown in the table for the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community is a data item randomly generated by the ABS.

**Map 26: Low income households under financial stress from rent or mortgage, Regional South Australia by LGA, 2011**



**Table 27: Low income households under financial stress from rent or mortgage, selected LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011**

LGA	No.	%	RR*
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community	3	0.9	0.04
Ceduna LGA	83	19.5	0.85
Peterborough LGA	81	16.8	0.73
<b>Regional South Australia</b>	<b>14,127</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Regional South Australia

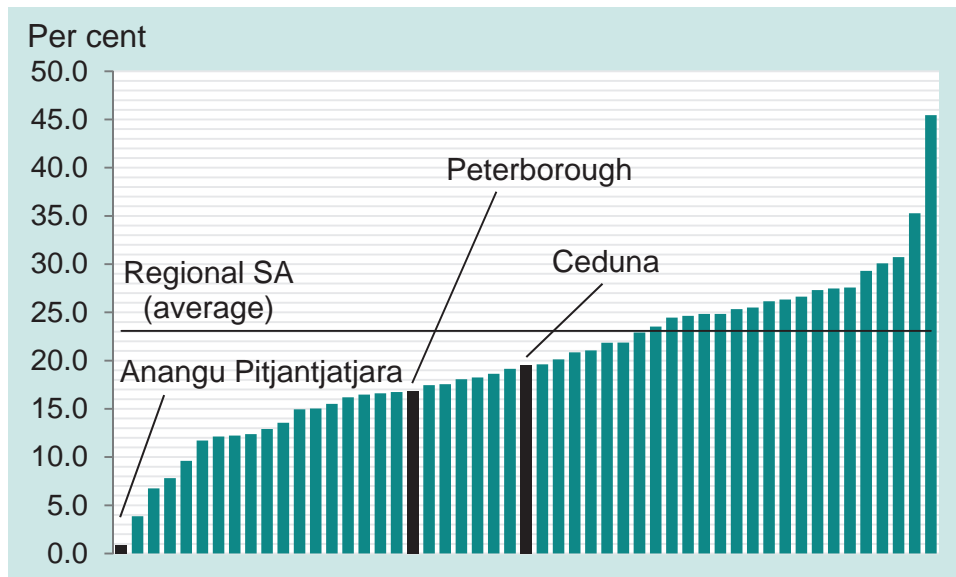
## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

There is a substantial variation in the proportions of low income households under financial stress from rent or mortgage across Regional South Australia: from 0.9% in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community,

to 45.5% in Roxby Downs, and 35.3% in Mount Barker (Figure 36).

Port Lincoln, Mount Gambier and Whyalla all had proportions of around 30% of their low income households under financial stress from rent or mortgage repayments.

**Figure 36: Low income households under financial stress from rent/mortgage, LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011**



## Positive assessment of the local environment

*Information was collected from South Australians who were asked in a telephone survey about their perceptions of, and involvement in, their local community. Respondents were asked to rate their local environment in terms of planning, open spaces and lack of pollution.*

**Indicator definition:** People who rated their local environment as good, very good or excellent, in terms of planning, open space and lack of pollution, as a proportion of the population aged 18 years and over.

**Note:** These data were not available for the Population Health Areas used elsewhere in this atlas: consequently, the areas are groupings of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) or of Local Government Areas (LGAs).

### Key points

- The LGAs of Playford, Salisbury and Onkaparinga were all ranked below the average for Adelaide by their residents, in terms of planning, open space and lack of pollution. The highest levels were recorded for the PHAs of Playford East Central and Elizabeth & Hills region, with 87.5% giving a positive rating.
- Data for Regional South Australia were not available at LGA level for this indicator. The proportion of the population in the Eyre Peninsula Region, in which Ceduna sits, who rated their local environment positively, was notably lower than the Regional South Australian average, at 81.9%.

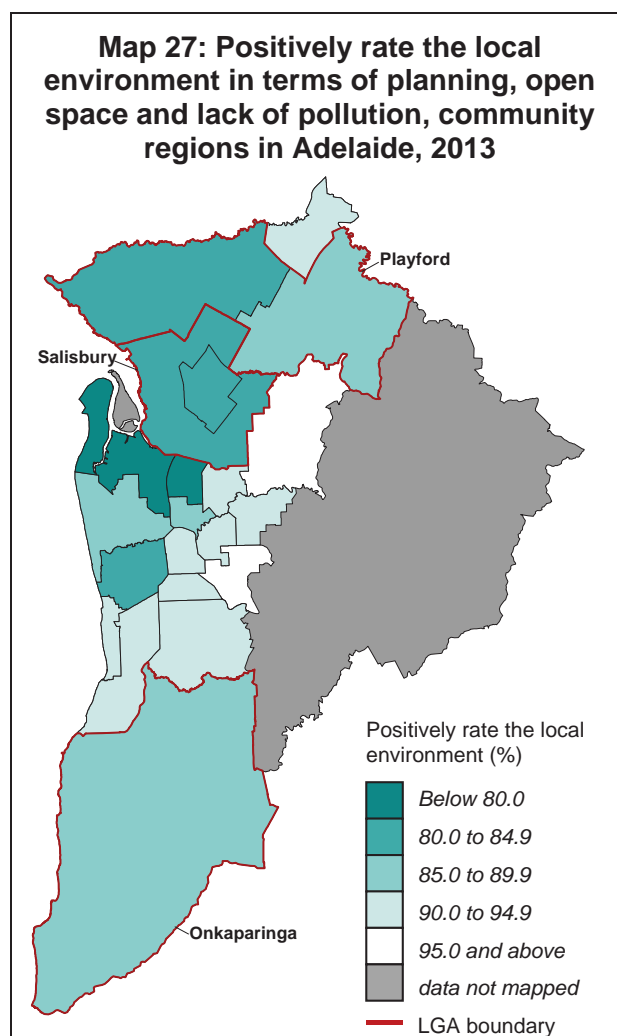
## Geographic variation in Adelaide

There was little difference in the proportion of the populations in the Playford, Salisbury and Onkaparinga LGAs who rated their local environment positively in terms of planning, open space and lack of pollution (Table 28). However, the lowest ratings were 6% and 5% below the average for Adelaide (89.1%), with 83.4% in Salisbury and 84.3% in Playford, respectively.

Within these three LGAs, both the highest and lowest proportions were in Playford: the Playford East Central, Elizabeth & Hills region had the highest proportion, with 87.5% giving a positive rating, 2.5% below the Adelaide average. Playford West & West Central region had the lowest proportion at 81.2%, or 9% below average (Map 27).

The Onkaparinga region, which was comprised entirely of the Onkaparinga LGA, had a proportion of 87.0%, just 2% below the Adelaide average.

The two regions within the Salisbury LGA, Salisbury Central & Inner North, and Salisbury North East, South East & Balance, had proportions consistent with the South Australian average, with 82.7% and 84.0% respectively.



**Table 28: People who positively rate the local environment in terms of planning, open space and lack of pollution, selected community regions and LGAs in Adelaide, 2013**

Region and LGA	No.	%	RR*
<i>Playford West &amp; West Central</i>	..	81.2	0.91
<i>Playford East Central, Elizabeth &amp; Hills</i>	..	87.5	0.98
<b>Playford LGA</b>	..	<b>84.3</b>	<b>0.95</b>
<i>Salisbury Central &amp; Inner North</i>	..	82.7	0.93
<i>Salisbury North East, South East &amp; Balance</i>	..	84.0	0.94
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	..	<b>83.4</b>	<b>0.94</b>
<i>Onkaparinga</i>	..	87.0	0.98
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	..	<b>87.0</b>	<b>0.98</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	..	<b>89.1</b>	<b>1.00</b>

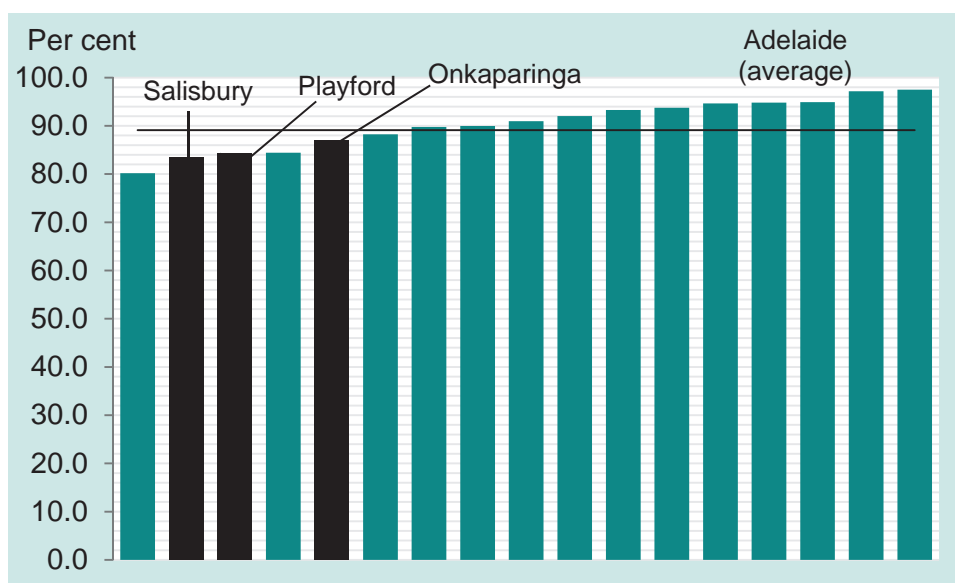
\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Adelaide

## Comparisons across Adelaide

Across the LGAs in Adelaide, the proportion of the population who positively rated their local environment ranged from 80.2% in Port Adelaide Enfield, to 97.5% in Burnside (Figure 37).

As noted above, Salisbury LGA had the second lowest proportion in Adelaide, with 83.4%; the proportion in Playford LGA was the third lowest, at 84.3%; and in Onkaparinga LGA, the proportion was 97.0%.

**Figure 37: People who positively rate the local environment in terms of planning, open space and lack of pollution, LGAs in Adelaide, 2013**



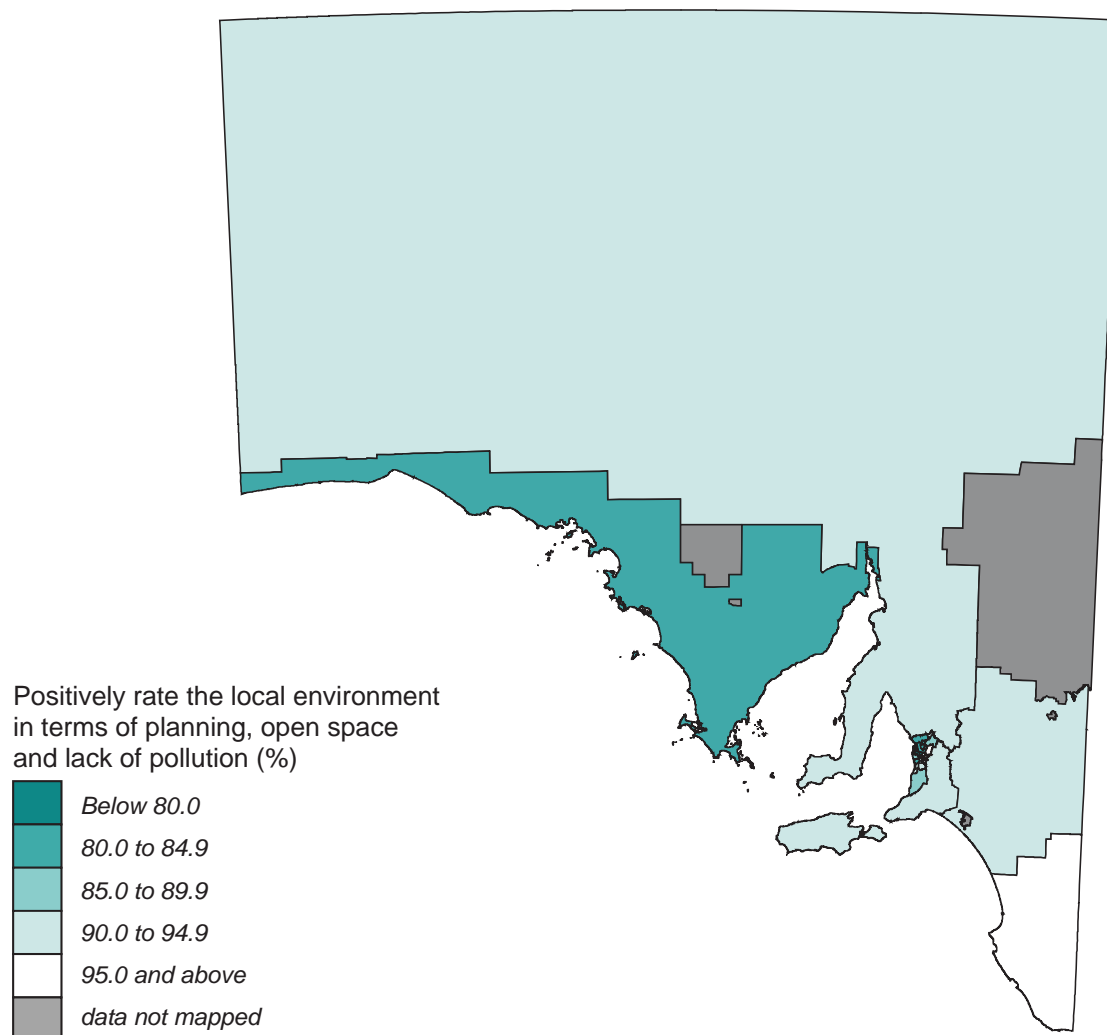
## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

The Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community and Peterborough both sit within the Central Region; the proportion of the population in this Region who rated their local environment positively in terms of planning, open space and lack of pollution

was 90.7%, consistent with the South Australian average (Map 28 and Table 29).

The proportion of the population in the Eyre Peninsula Region, in which Ceduna sits, who rated their local environment positively, was notably lower than the Regional South Australian average, at 81.9%.

**Map 28: People who positively rate the local environment in terms of planning, open space and lack of pollution, community regions in Regional South Australia, 2013**



**Table 29: People who positively rate the local environment in terms of planning, open space and lack of pollution, selected community regions in Regional South Australia, 2013**

Region and LGA	No.	%	RR*
Central <sup>^</sup>	..	90.7	0.99
Eyre Peninsula <sup>^^</sup>	..	81.9	0.90
<b>Regional South Australia</b>	..	<b>91.4</b>	<b>1.00</b>

<sup>^</sup> Includes the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community and Peterborough LGAs,

<sup>^^</sup> Includes Ceduna LGA

\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Regional South Australia

## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

Data for Regional South Australia were not available at LGA level for this indicator.

*This page intentionally left blank*

## Voluntary work

*Volunteering can improve the health and wellbeing of individual volunteers by enhancing support networks, self-esteem and quality of life. It has been estimated that volunteering directly contributes \$42 billion each year to the Australian economy, and also has substantial social benefits.<sup>254</sup>*

*In the year before the 2011 Census, 17.8% of people reported undertaking voluntary work through an organisation or a group.<sup>255</sup> These data are useful for the planning of local facilities and services, and in understanding the way individuals and families balance paid work with other aspects of their lives, such as community commitments.*

**Indicator definition:** Persons aged 15 years and over who participated in voluntary work for an organisation or group, as a proportion of the population aged 15 years and over.

### Key points

- Markedly fewer people in the Playford and Salisbury LGAs were involved in voluntary work than across Adelaide overall, while the level in Onkaparinga was consistent with Adelaide.
- Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga (26.1%), Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill (22.1%), and One Tree Hill (21.6%) had high participation rates, above the Adelaide average.
- The overall level of participation in Regional South Australia, of 26.8%, is over 50% higher than the rate in Adelaide, of 17.7%.

## Geographic variation in Adelaide

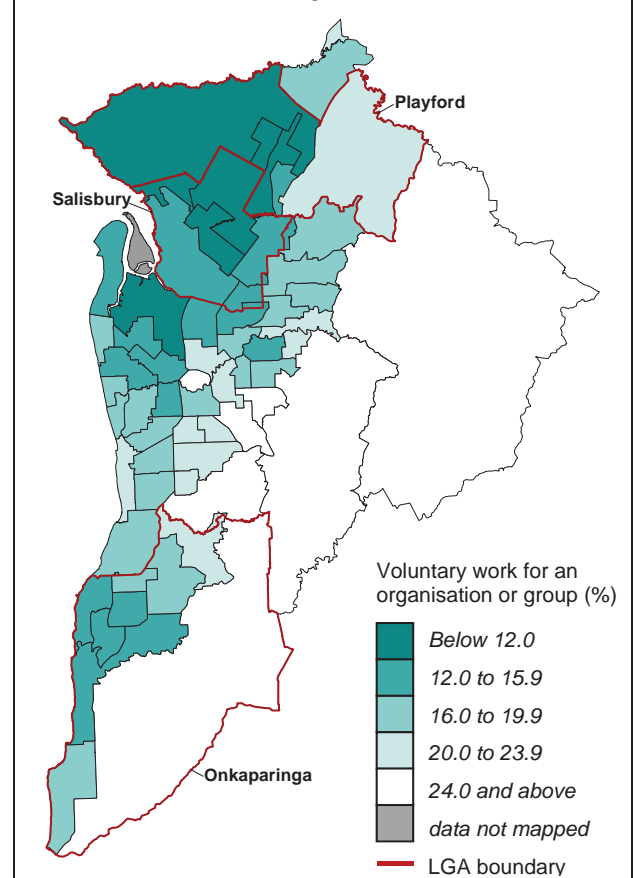
Markedly fewer people in Playford and Salisbury were involved in voluntary work than across Adelaide overall; the level in Onkaparinga was consistent with the Adelaide average (Table 30).

In Playford, 11.7% of the population aged 15 years and over reported in the 2011 Census that they participated in voluntary work; this was some two thirds of the level in Adelaide overall. Participation rates at the PHA level were even lower in Davoren Park (9.7%, 45% below the Adelaide average), Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North (11.4%, 36% below), Playford - West (11.6%, 35% below) and Elizabeth East (12.7%, 29% below) (Map 29). One Tree Hill had a participation rate of 21.6%, or 22% above average.

The participation rate in Salisbury (11.9%) was also two thirds that in Adelaide, with no PHA having a participation rate above average. Rates in Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie (10.2%), and Salisbury/ Salisbury North (10.3%) were the lowest, at 42% below average.

In Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka the rate was 12.4%, or 30% below the Adelaide average, with rates of 13.7% in Para Hills/ Salisbury East (22% below average) and 14.2% in

**Map 29: Voluntary work for an organisation or group, PHAs in Adelaide, 2011**



Ingle Farm (20% below average). In Onkaparinga LGA, with 17.8% of the population aged 15 years and over participating in voluntary work, participation at the PHA level ranged from 26.1% (47% above the Adelaide average) in Clarendon/



McLaren Vale/ Willunga and 22.1% in Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill (25% above average), to 13.4%

in Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights (24% below average).

**Table 30: Voluntary work, selected PHAs and LGAs in Adelaide, 2011**

PHA and LGA	No.	%	RR*
<i>Davoren Park</i>	1,096	9.7	0.55
<i>Elizabeth East</i>	1,228	12.7	0.71
<i>One Tree Hill</i>	425	21.6	1.22
<i>Playford - West</i>	2,452	11.6	0.65
<i>Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North</i>	1,971	11.4	0.64
<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>7,108</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>0.66</b>
<i>Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka</i>	1,830	12.4	0.70
<i>Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie</i>	2,514	10.2	0.58
<i>Salisbury/ Salisbury North</i>	2,604	10.3	0.58
<i>Ingle Farm</i>	1,714	14.2	0.80
<i>Para Hills/ Salisbury East</i>	3,525	13.7	0.78
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>12,317</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>0.67</b>
<i>Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill</i>	4,719	22.1	1.25
<i>Aldinga</i>	1,853	17.1	0.97
<i>Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights</i>	1,744	13.4	0.76
<i>Christies Beach/ Lonsdale</i>	1,277	15.6	0.88
<i>Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga</i>	2,465	26.1	1.47
<i>Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford</i>	3,169	15.7	0.89
<i>Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft</i>	3,701	18.7	1.05
<i>Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West</i>	2,837	15.3	0.86
<i>Reynella</i>	1,323	16.5	0.93
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	<b>22,811</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>178,583</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Adelaide

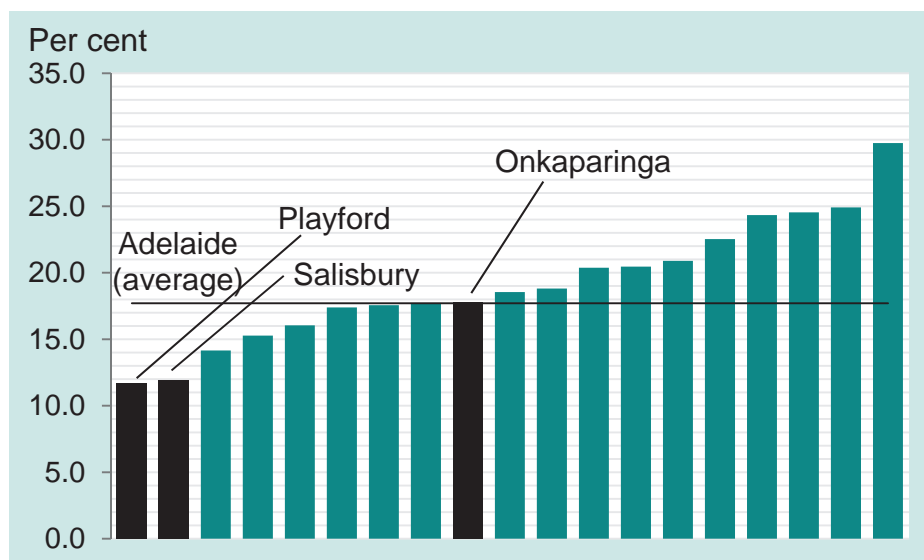
Note: LGA totals will not match the sum of the PHAs (see 'Measures used' in Appendix A)

## Comparisons across Adelaide

Playford and Salisbury LGAs had the lowest levels of participation in voluntary work across Adelaide, with participation ranging from 11.7% in Playford, to 29.8% in Adelaide Hills (Figure 38).

Onkaparinga LGA's rate was consistent with the Adelaide average overall, with higher than average rates particularly evident in Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga (47% above), and Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill (25% above).

**Figure 38: Voluntary work for an organisation or group, LGAs in Adelaide, 2011**



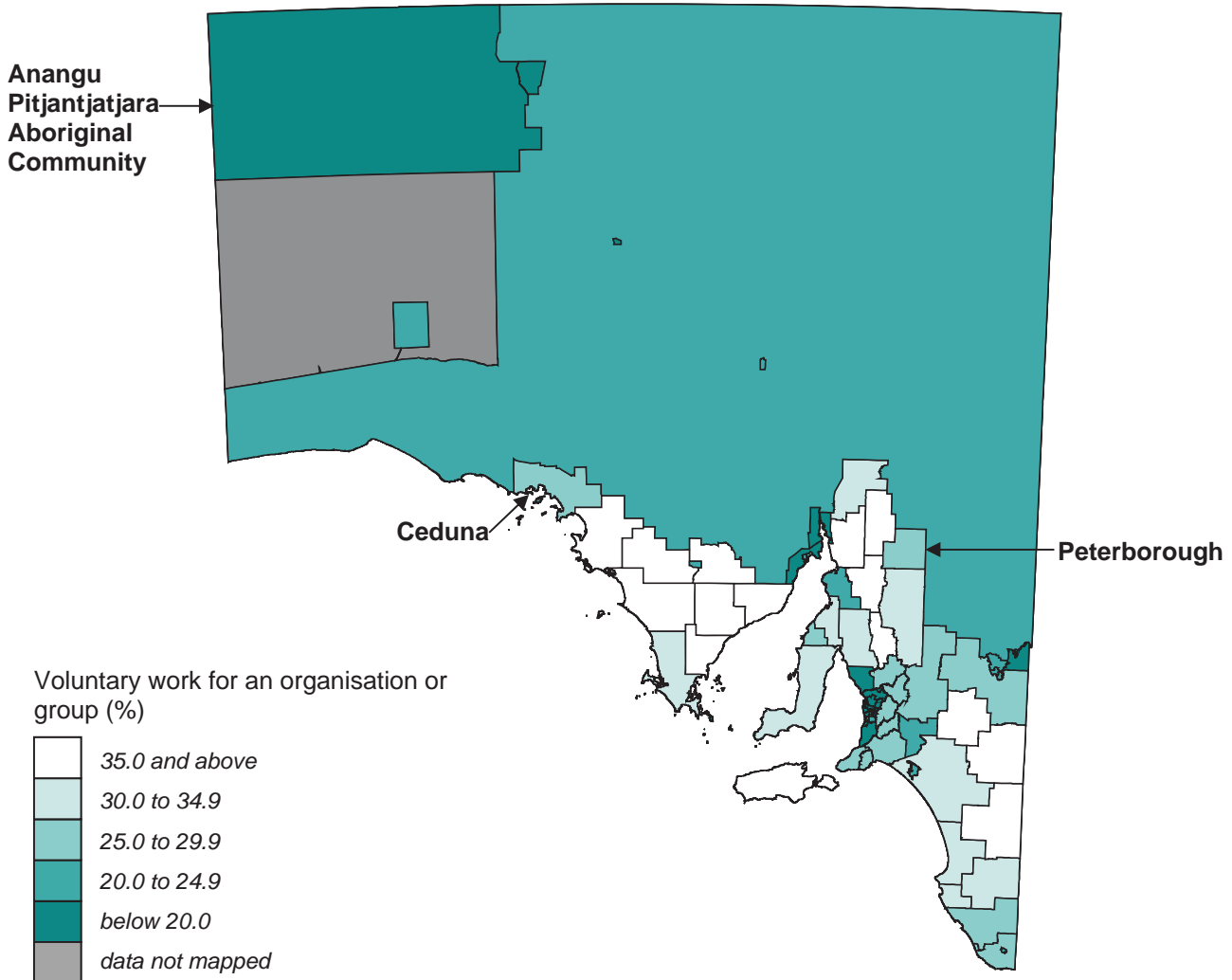
## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

Participation in voluntary work in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community was extremely low, with fewer than one in ten people reporting doing so (Map 30 and Table 31).

However, in both Peterborough and Ceduna, participation rates were above the regional South Australian average, at 29.6% and 28.0%, respectively.

It is of note that the overall level of participation in Regional South Australia of 26.8% is over 50% higher than the rate in Adelaide, of 17.7%.

**Map 30: Voluntary work for an organisation or group, Regional South Australia by LGA, 2011**



**Table 31: Voluntary work, selected LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011**

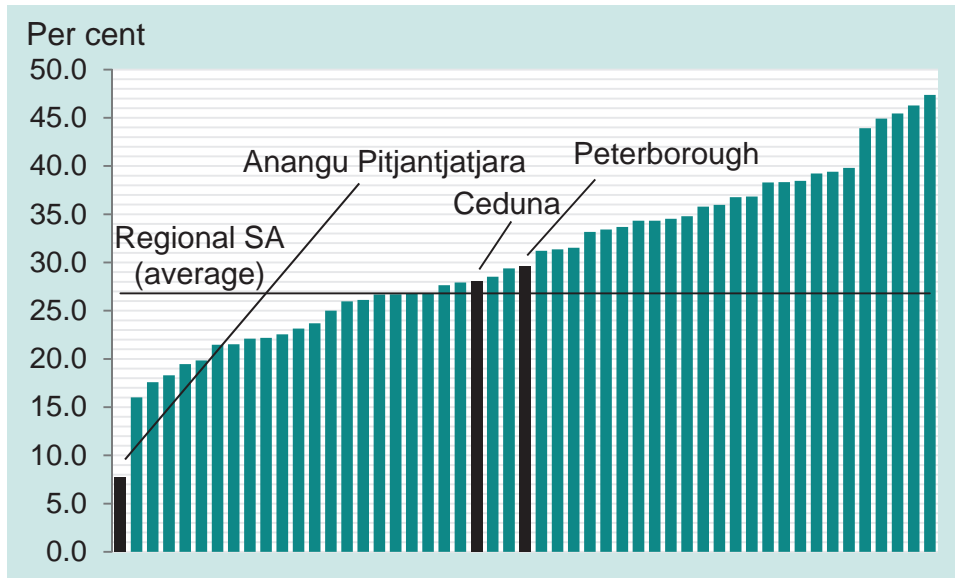
LGA	No.	%	RR*
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community	139	7.7	0.29
Ceduna LGA	761	28.0	1.05
Peterborough LGA	422	29.6	1.10
<b>Regional South Australia</b>	<b>79,908</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\*RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Regional South Australia

## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

The chart shows the wide range in the proportion of the population who reported participating in voluntary work across LGAs in Regional South Australia, with rates of over 40% in Kimba (47.4%), Cleve (46.3%), Wudinna (45.4%), Orroroo/ Carrieton (44.9%) and Elliston (43.9%) (Figure 39).

**Figure 39: Voluntary work for an organisation or group, LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011**



## Can get support in times of crisis from outside the household

*A strong community is one that is sustainable over generations, supportive in times of crisis, and with assets other than material ones: the resources, skills, and strengths of the people within the community.<sup>241</sup> Providing support to relatives outside the household includes assistance to one's own children, or a partner's children who are living with another relative or parent, or to an ageing family member. This support may be financial (for example, child support payments or help to pay for education or other expenses), or physical support, such as providing transport or care for the elderly.<sup>206</sup>*

**Indicator definition:** Estimated number of people aged 18 years and over who could get support in times of crisis from outside the household, as an indirectly age-standardised rate per 100 people.

### Key points

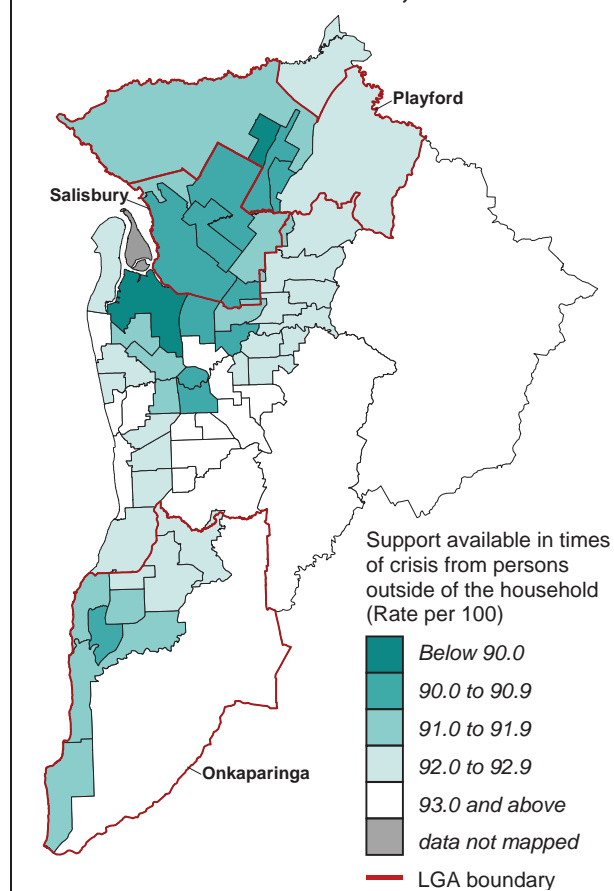
- Rates of adults who reported being able to access support from others outside their household in the LGAs of Playford, Salisbury and Onkaparinga were consistent with the rate for Adelaide overall.
- Small differences in Playford and Onkaparinga were consistent with variations in levels of disadvantage, with areas of greater disadvantage having fewer people reporting they could access such support.
- The level for Regional South Australia was similar to that for Adelaide overall.

## Geographic variation in Adelaide

The number of people aged 18 years and over in Playford, Salisbury and Onkaparinga LGAs estimated to be able to get support in times of crisis from outside the household were consistent with the rate across Adelaide (Table 32).

There was little variation in rates within LGAs, with a majority of people reporting that they could get support in times of crisis from persons outside of the household. However, the small variations in Playford and Onkaparinga were consistent with variations in levels of disadvantage, with areas of greater disadvantage having fewer people reporting they could access such support (Map 31).

**Map 31: Support available in times of crisis from persons outside of the household, PHAs in Adelaide, 2010**



**Table 32: Support available in times of crisis from persons outside of the household, selected PHAs and LGAs in Adelaide, 2010**

PHA and LGA	No.	Rate <sup>^</sup>	RR <sup>*</sup>
<i>Davoren Park</i>	9,203	89.6	0.97
<i>Elizabeth East</i>	8,540	90.8	0.99
<i>One Tree Hill</i>	1,788	92.8	1.01
<i>Playford - West</i>	18,554	91.1	0.99
<i>Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North</i>	15,134	90.3	0.98
<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>52,702</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>0.98</b>
<i>Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka</i>	12,192	90.7	0.98
<i>Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie</i>	21,815	90.2	0.98
<i>Salisbury/ Salisbury North</i>	21,678	90.4	0.98
<i>Ingle Farm</i>	10,919	90.9	0.99
<i>Para Hills/ Salisbury East</i>	23,672	91.5	0.99
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>91,279</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>0.98</b>
<i>Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill</i>	19,292	92.7	1.01
<i>Aldinga</i>	9,204	91.7	0.99
<i>Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights</i>	11,645	90.9	0.99
<i>Christies Beach/ Lonsdale</i>	7,236	91.0	0.99
<i>Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga</i>	8,690	93.3	1.01
<i>Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford</i>	16,835	91.4	0.99
<i>Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft</i>	18,372	92.9	1.01
<i>Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West</i>	17,008	91.6	0.99
<i>Reynella</i>	7,278	92.9	1.01
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	<b>114,597</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>909,613</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>1.00</b>

<sup>^</sup>Indirectly age-standardised rate per 100 population

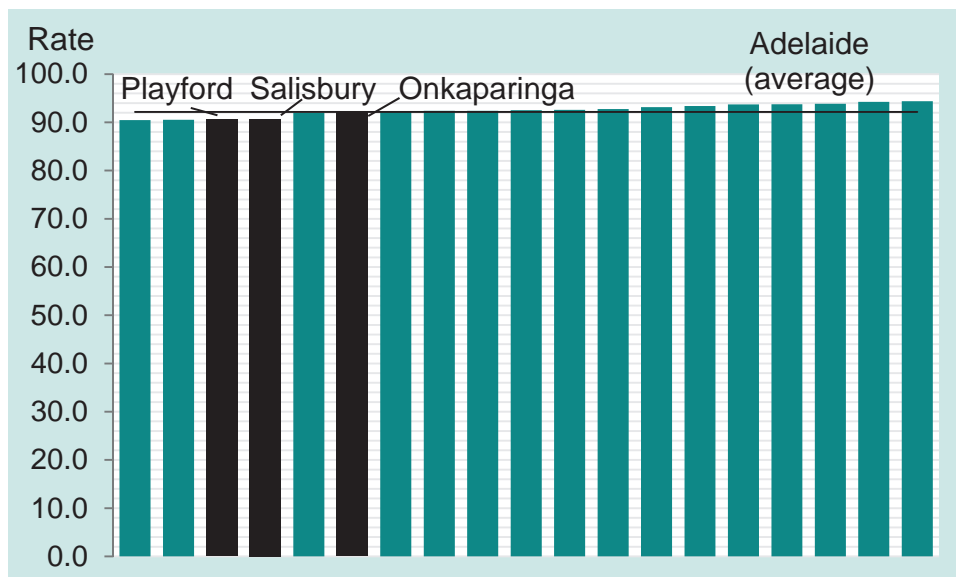
<sup>\*</sup>RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Adelaide

Note: LGA totals will not match the sum of the PHAs (see 'Measures used' in Appendix A)

## Comparisons across Adelaide

There was only marginal variation in rates across the LGAs in Adelaide, with a majority of people reporting that they could get support in times of crisis from persons outside of the household (Figure 40).

**Figure 40: Support available in times of crisis from persons outside of the household, LGAs in Adelaide, 2010**



## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

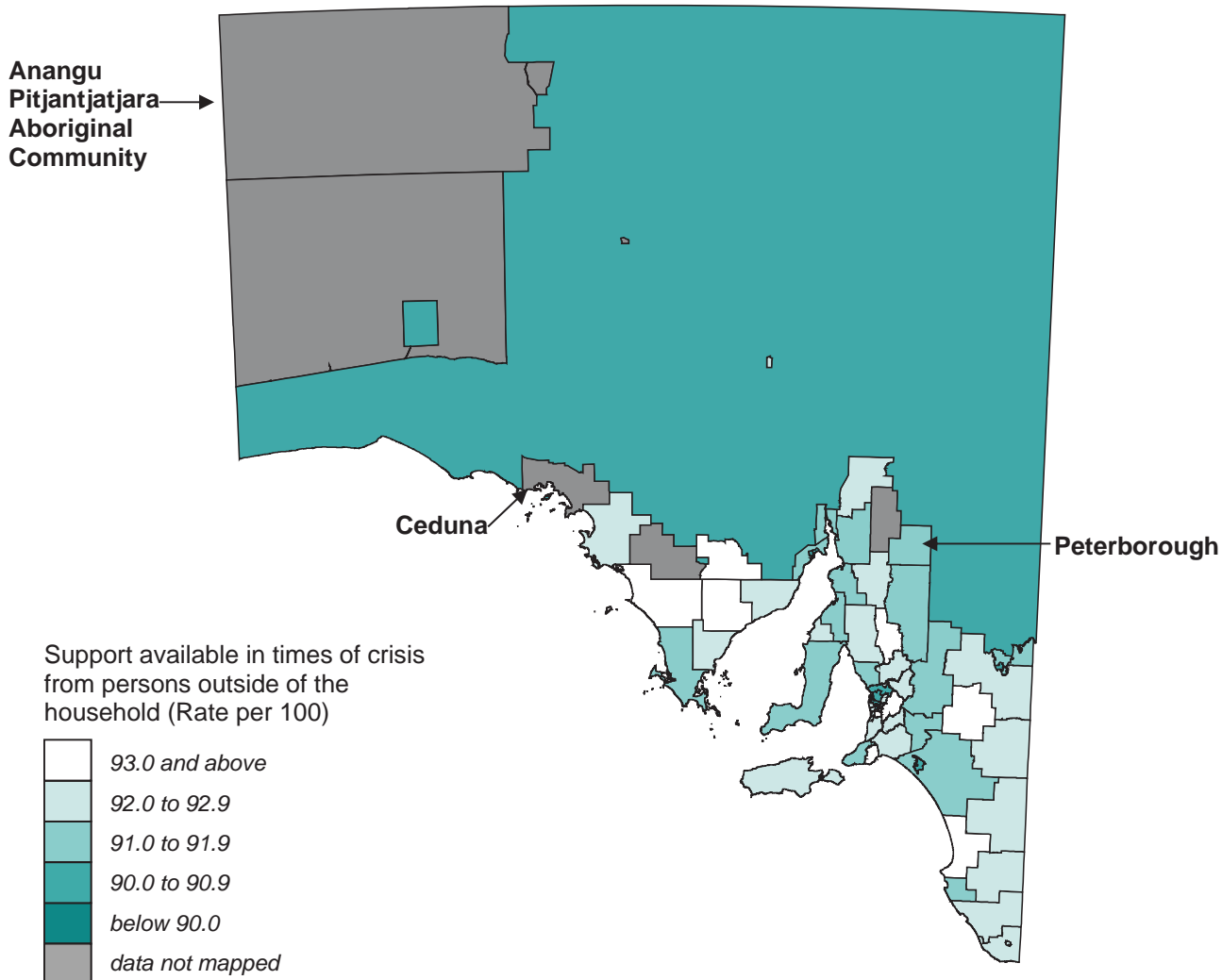
The extent to which people in Regional South Australia could get support in times of crisis from outside the household was estimated to be consistent with that in Adelaide (Table 33).

Estimates could not be made for the Anangu

Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community or for Coober Pedy as the ABS survey, from which the estimates were produced, did not sample the populations of these areas.

The rate for adults in Peterborough was estimated to be consistent with the level in Regional South Australia (Map 32).

**Map 32: Support available in times of crisis from persons outside of the household, Regional South Australia by LGA, 2010**



**Table 33: Support available in times of crisis from persons outside of the household, selected LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2010**

LGA	No.	Rate <sup>^</sup>	RR <sup>*</sup>
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community	##	..	..
Ceduna LGA	##	..	..
Peterborough LGA	1,382	91.1	0.99
Regional South Australia	259,508	92.1	1.00

<sup>^</sup>Indirectly age-standardised rate per 100 population

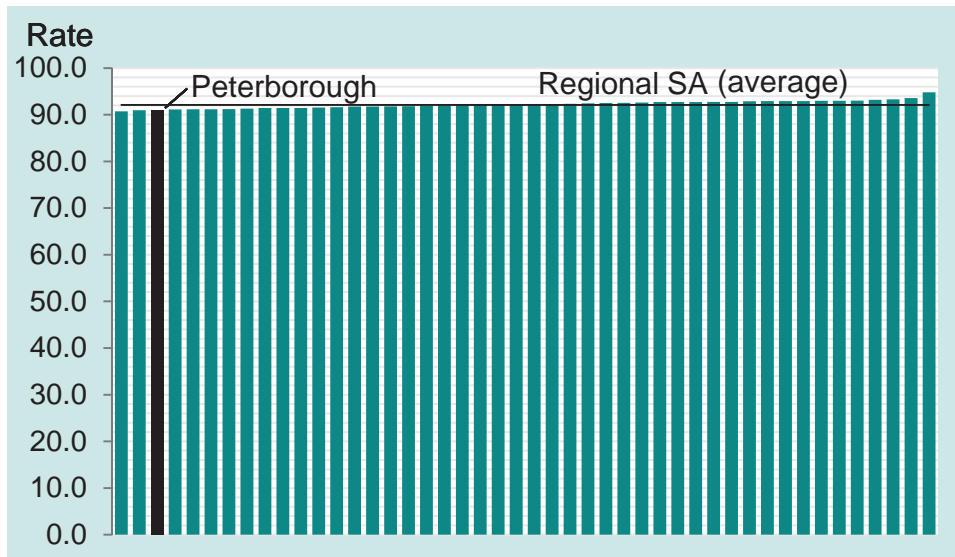
<sup>\*</sup>RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Regional South Australia

## Modelled estimates not produced for these Very Remote areas, Aboriginal communities or where the total population is less than 1,000

## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

There was only marginal variation in rates across the LGAs in Regional South Australia, with a majority of people reporting that they could get support in times of crisis from persons outside of the household (Figure 41).

**Figure 41: Support available in times of crisis from persons outside of the household, LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2010**



## Adult obesity

*Being obese has significant health, social and economic impacts, and is closely related to lack of exercise and to diet.<sup>256</sup> Obesity increases the risk of suffering from a range of health conditions, including coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, some cancers, knee and hip problems, and sleep apnoea.<sup>256</sup> In 2011-12, more than one in four adult Australians were estimated to be obese.<sup>257</sup> Rates of obesity were the same for men and women (both 27.5%). The proportion of people who are obese has increased across all age groups over time, up from 18.7% in 1995 to 27.5% in 2011-12.<sup>257</sup>*

**Indicator definition:** Estimated number of people aged 18 years and over who were assessed as being obese, based on their measured height and weight, as an indirectly age-standardised rate per 100 population.

### Key points

- In the LGAs of Playford, Salisbury and Onkaparinga, the levels of adult obesity are well above the average for Adelaide overall, and all are ranked in the top four metropolitan LGAs.
- The highest levels of adult obesity are in Davoren Park (35.7%) and Salisbury/ Salisbury North (34.7%), with above-average levels of obesity found across most of the LGAs.
- The overall rate of adult obesity estimated for Regional South Australia (30.9 per 100) is above that in Adelaide (26.5 per 100).

## Geographic variation in Adelaide

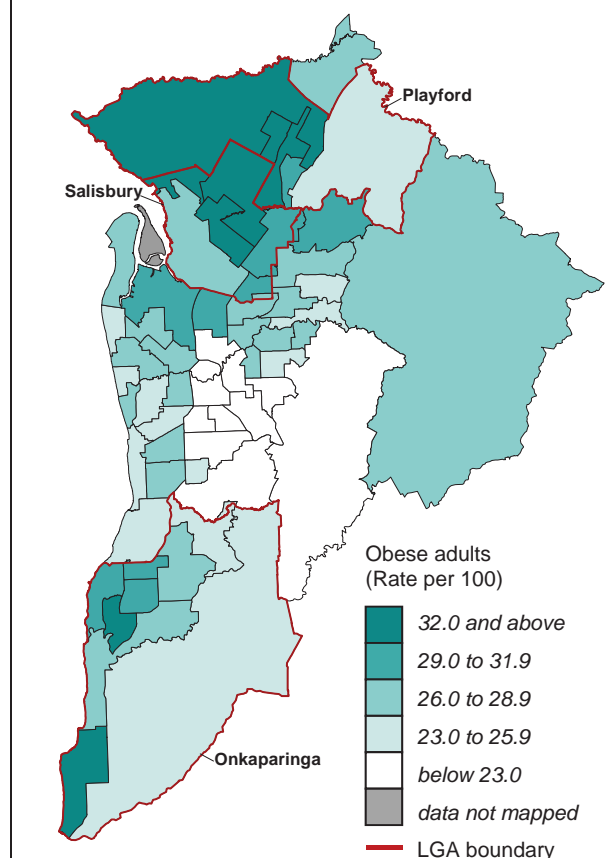
Adult obesity is more prevalent in each of these LGAs than in Adelaide overall (Table 34). In Playford, almost one third of adults aged 18 years and over (a rate of 32.7 per 100) were estimated to be obese, some 23% above the figure for Adelaide (26.5 per 100); the estimated rates were 31.6 per 100 for Salisbury, and 29.0 per 100 for Onkaparinga.

Within Playford, 35.7% of adults were estimated to be obese in Davoren Park, as were 32.7% in Playford - West, 32.6% in Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North and 31.3% in Elizabeth East (Map 33).

The rate in Salisbury, of 31.6, was 19% above the Adelaide average, with around one third of adults in Salisbury/ Salisbury North (34.7 per 100) and Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie (32.7) estimated to be obese. The rates were slightly lower in Para Hills/ Salisbury East (31.3 per 100) and in Ingle Farm (30.3 per 100).

Aldinga (with 34.1 per 100), Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights (33.8) and Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West (31.5) were the only PHAs in Onkaparinga with more than 30% of their adult population estimated to be obese. The rate of obesity for males and females is similarly distributed across Adelaide, although the female rates

**Map 33: Obese adults, PHAs in Adelaide, 2011-13**



cover a wider range, from over one third higher, to less than half the male rate: for these data, see <http://www.publichealth.gov.au/phidu/current/maps/sha-aust/pha-double-map/atlas.html>.



**Table 34: Obese adults, selected PHAs and LGAs in Adelaide, 2011-13**

PHA and LGA	No.	Rate <sup>^</sup>	RR <sup>*</sup>
<i>Davoren Park</i>	3,282	35.7	1.35
<i>Elizabeth East</i>	2,605	31.3	1.18
<i>One Tree Hill</i>	474	25.2	0.95
<i>Playford - West</i>	5,922	32.7	1.23
<i>Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North</i>	4,824	32.6	1.23
<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>16,944</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>1.23</b>
<i>Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka</i>	3,450	26.8	1.01
<i>Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie</i>	6,963	32.7	1.23
<i>Salisbury/ Salisbury North</i>	7,467	34.7	1.31
<i>Ingle Farm</i>	3,247	30.3	1.14
<i>Para Hills/ Salisbury East</i>	7,189	31.3	1.18
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>28,529</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>1.19</b>
<i>Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill</i>	4,667	24.1	0.91
<i>Aldinga</i>	3,223	34.1	1.29
<i>Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights</i>	3,802	33.8	1.27
<i>Christies Beach/ Lonsdale</i>	2,122	29.5	1.11
<i>Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga</i>	2,245	25.6	0.96
<i>Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford</i>	5,157	28.7	1.08
<i>Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft</i>	4,968	27.7	1.05
<i>Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West</i>	5,248	31.5	1.19
<i>Reynella</i>	2,102	29.6	1.12
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	<b>33,315</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>1.09</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>234,968</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>1.00</b>

<sup>^</sup>Indirectly age-standardised rate per 100 adult population

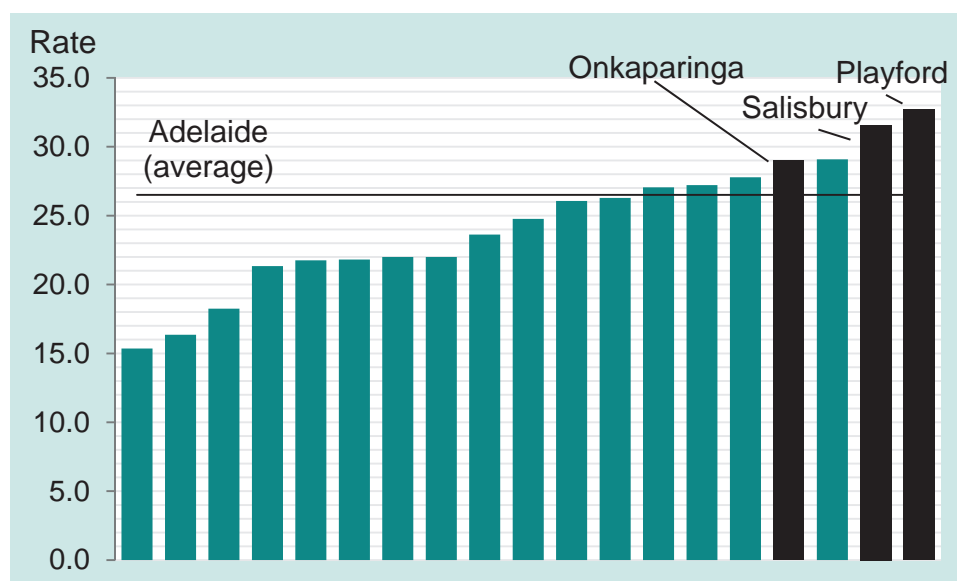
<sup>\*</sup>RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Adelaide

Note: LGA totals will not match the sum of the PHAs (see 'Measures used' in Appendix A)

## Comparisons across Adelaide

The estimated level of obesity more than doubles across LGAs in Adelaide, from a rate of 15.3 per 100 for the adult population in Adelaide, to 32.7 in Playford (Figure 42). Port Adelaide Enfield is the third-ranked LGA, with 29.1 per 100 estimated to be obese.

**Figure 42: Obese adults, LGAs in Adelaide, 2011-13**



## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

The overall rate of adult obesity estimated for Regional South Australia (30.9) is above that for Adelaide (26.5) (Table 35).

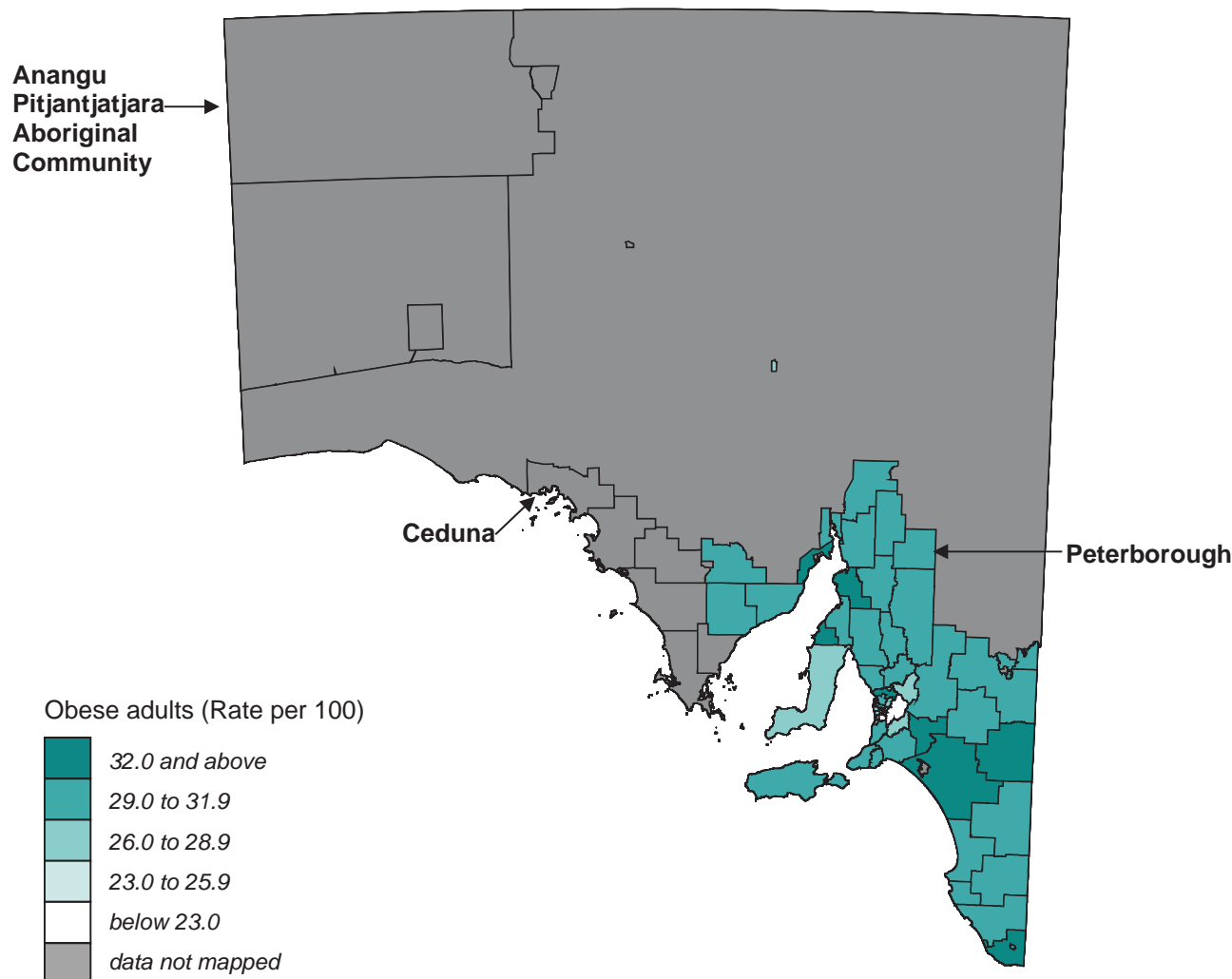
Estimates could not be made for the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community or for Coober Pedy as the ABS survey, from which the estimates were produced, did not sample

the populations of these areas.

The level of obesity among adults in Peterborough was estimated to be consistent with the level in Regional South Australia (Map 34).

The rate of obesity for adult males and females is similarly distributed across Regional South Australia, although the female rates are almost always higher.

**Map 34: Obese adults, Regional South Australia by LGA, 2011-13**



**Table 35: Obese adults, selected LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011-13**

LGA	No.	Rate <sup>^</sup>	RR <sup>*</sup>
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community	##	..	..
Ceduna LGA	##	..	..
Peterborough LGA	409	30.5	0.99
<b>Regional South Australia</b>	<b>79,575</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>1.00</b>

<sup>^</sup>Indirectly age-standardised rate per 100 adult population

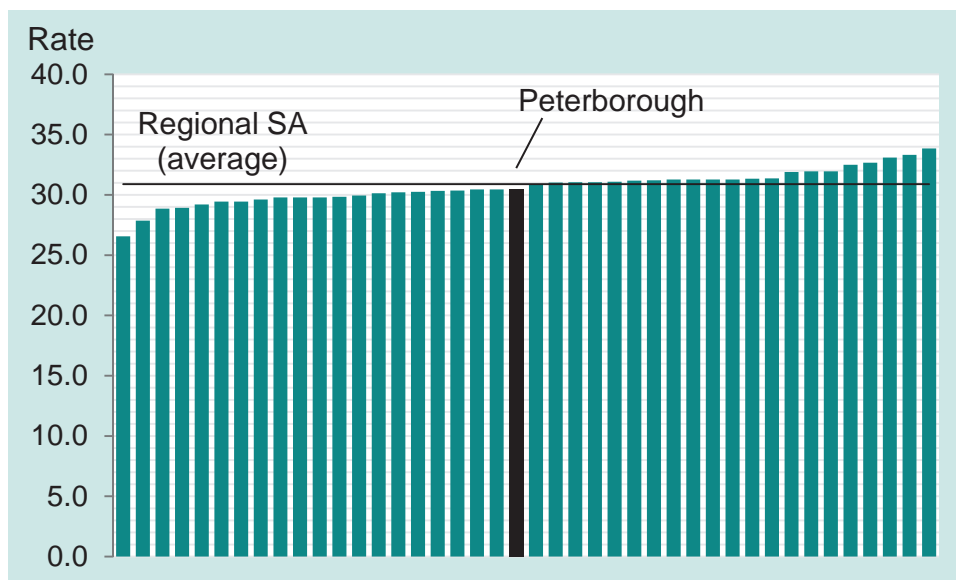
<sup>\*</sup>RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Regional South Australia

## Modelled estimates not produced for these Very Remote areas, Aboriginal communities or where the total population is less than 1,000

## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

The range in adult obesity varies from an estimated 26.6 per 100 adult population in Roxby Downs, to 33.8 per 100 in Murray Bridge (Figure 43).

**Figure 43: Obese adults, LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011-13**



## Adult smokers

*Tobacco smoking is recognised as the largest single preventable cause of death and disease in Australia.<sup>258</sup> It is associated with an increased risk of heart disease, stroke, cancer, emphysema, bronchitis, asthma, renal disease and eye disease.<sup>259</sup> In 2011-12, the Australian Health Survey estimated that 3.1 million Australian adults aged 18 years and over were current smokers, with the vast majority (90%) of these people smoking daily.<sup>258</sup> The negative effects of passive smoking indicate that the risks to health of smoking affect more than just the smoker. Passive smoking increases the risk of heart disease, asthma, and some cancers; and may increase the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).<sup>260</sup> Rates of smoking differ between males and females and across age groups; and between 2001 and 2011-12, overall rates of smoking decreased for both males and females.*

**Indicator definition:** Estimated number of people aged 18 years and over who reported being a current, daily or at least once weekly smoker, as an indirectly age-standardised rate per 100 population.

### Key points

- For each of the three metropolitan LGAs, smoking rates are above the average for Adelaide overall, with all the LGAs ranked in the top four across Adelaide. The highest estimated rate was in Playford (25.1% of adults, 86% above the average).
- Within the LGAs, the highest rates were in Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North (31.6 per 100), Davoren Park (28.1), and Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights (27.0).
- The overall smoking rate estimated for Regional South Australia (21.4 per 100) is markedly above that for Adelaide overall (17.0).

## Geographic variation in Adelaide

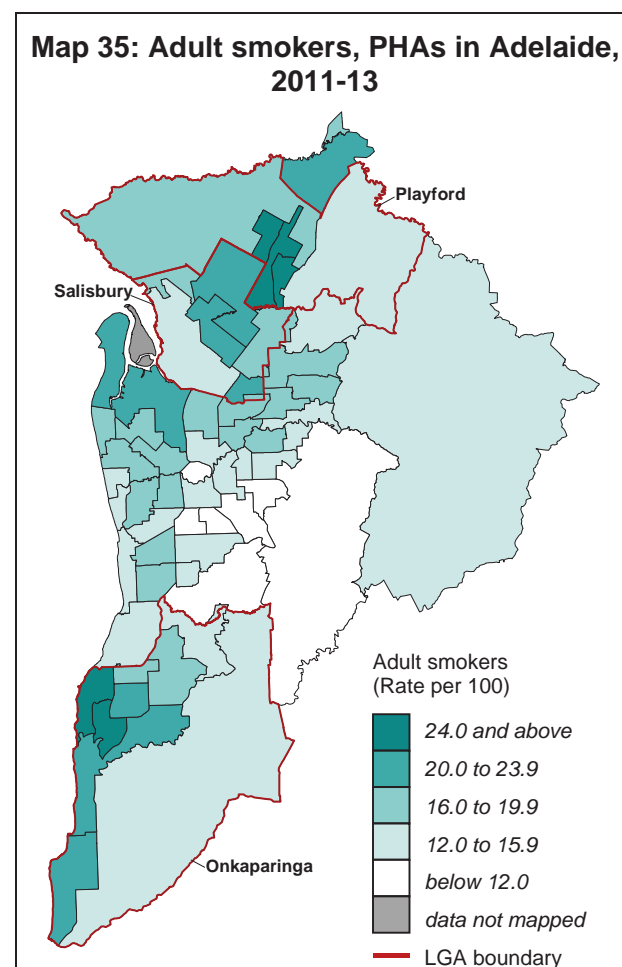
Smoking rates in each of these LGAs are above the Adelaide average; and by a substantial 47% in Playford, where a quarter of adults (25.1 per 100) were estimated to be smokers (Table 36). In Salisbury and Onkaparinga LGAs, around one fifth of adults were estimated to be smokers, with rates of 20.2 and 19.3, respectively.

Rates were above-average in all but One Tree Hill (where an estimated 13.0 per 100 adults were smokers, 24% below the Adelaide average) (Map 35). In Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North, 31.6 per 100 adults were estimated to be smokers, a rate which is 86% above the Adelaide average. Very high rates were also estimated for Davoren Park (28.1, 65% above the average) and Elizabeth East (24.5, 44% above). Even in Playford West, with 19.7 per 100 adults estimated to be smokers, the rate is 16% above the Adelaide average.

Smoking rates for males and females are similarly distributed across Adelaide, although the male rates are generally higher – and the highest are some 50% above the female rates: for these data, see

<http://www.publichealth.gov.au/phidu/cur>

[rent/maps/sha-aust/pha-double-map/atlas.html](http://www.publichealth.gov.au/rent/maps/sha-aust/pha-double-map/atlas.html).



**Table 36: Adult smokers, selected PHAs and LGAs in Adelaide, 2011-13**

PHA and LGA	No.	Rate <sup>^</sup>	RR <sup>*</sup>
<i>Davoren Park</i>	3,402	28.1	1.65
<i>Elizabeth East</i>	2,327	24.5	1.44
<i>One Tree Hill</i>	261	13.0	0.76
<i>Playford - West</i>	4,441	19.8	1.16
<i>Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North</i>	5,356	31.6	1.86
<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>15,634</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>1.47</b>
<i>Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka</i>	2,568	15.4	0.90
<i>Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie</i>	5,467	20.8	1.22
<i>Salisbury/ Salisbury North</i>	6,084	23.7	1.39
<i>Ingle Farm</i>	2,351	20.0	1.18
<i>Para Hills/ Salisbury East</i>	5,116	19.7	1.16
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>21,780</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>1.19</b>
<i>Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill</i>	2,954	13.5	0.79
<i>Aldinga</i>	2,406	21.4	1.25
<i>Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights</i>	3,530	27.0	1.59
<i>Christies Beach/ Lonsdale</i>	1,859	24.1	1.41
<i>Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga</i>	1,353	15.0	0.88
<i>Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford</i>	4,115	20.1	1.18
<i>Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft</i>	3,234	16.0	0.94
<i>Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West</i>	4,060	21.8	1.28
<i>Reynella</i>	1,531	19.0	1.12
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	<b>24,905</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>1.13</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>171,665</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>1.00</b>

<sup>^</sup>Indirectly age-standardised rate per 100 adult population

<sup>\*</sup>RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Adelaide

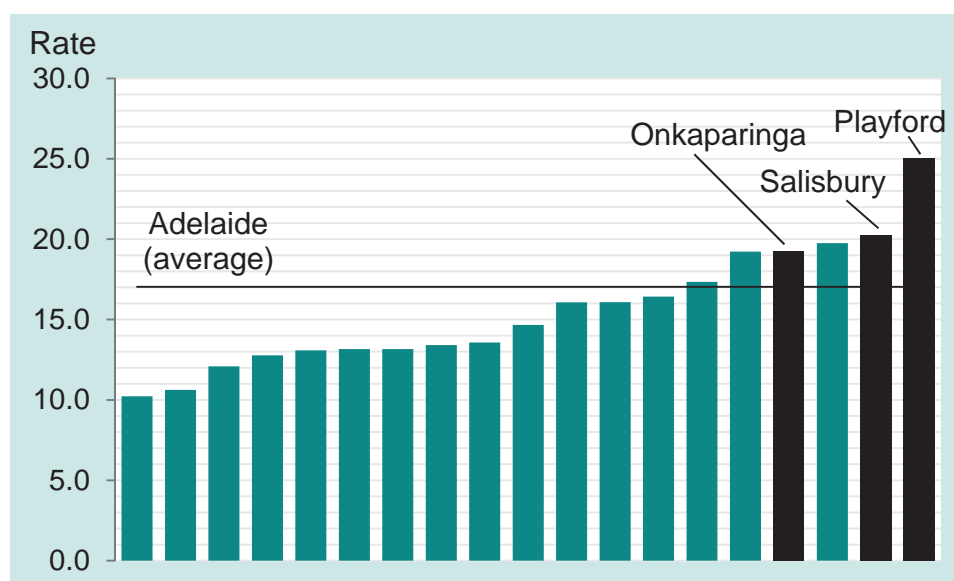
Note: LGA totals will not match the sum of the PHAs (see 'Measures used' in Appendix A)

## Comparisons across Adelaide

The estimated rate of smoking in Playford (25.1 per 100) is two and a half times that in Burnside (10.2) (Figure 44).

The LGAs of Gawler (19.8) and Port Adelaide Enfield (19.2) have similar rates to those in Salisbury and Onkaparinga.

**Figure 44: Adult smokers, LGAs in Adelaide, 2011-13**



## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

The overall smoking rate estimated for Regional South Australia (21.4 per 100) is markedly above that in Adelaide (17.0) (Table 37).

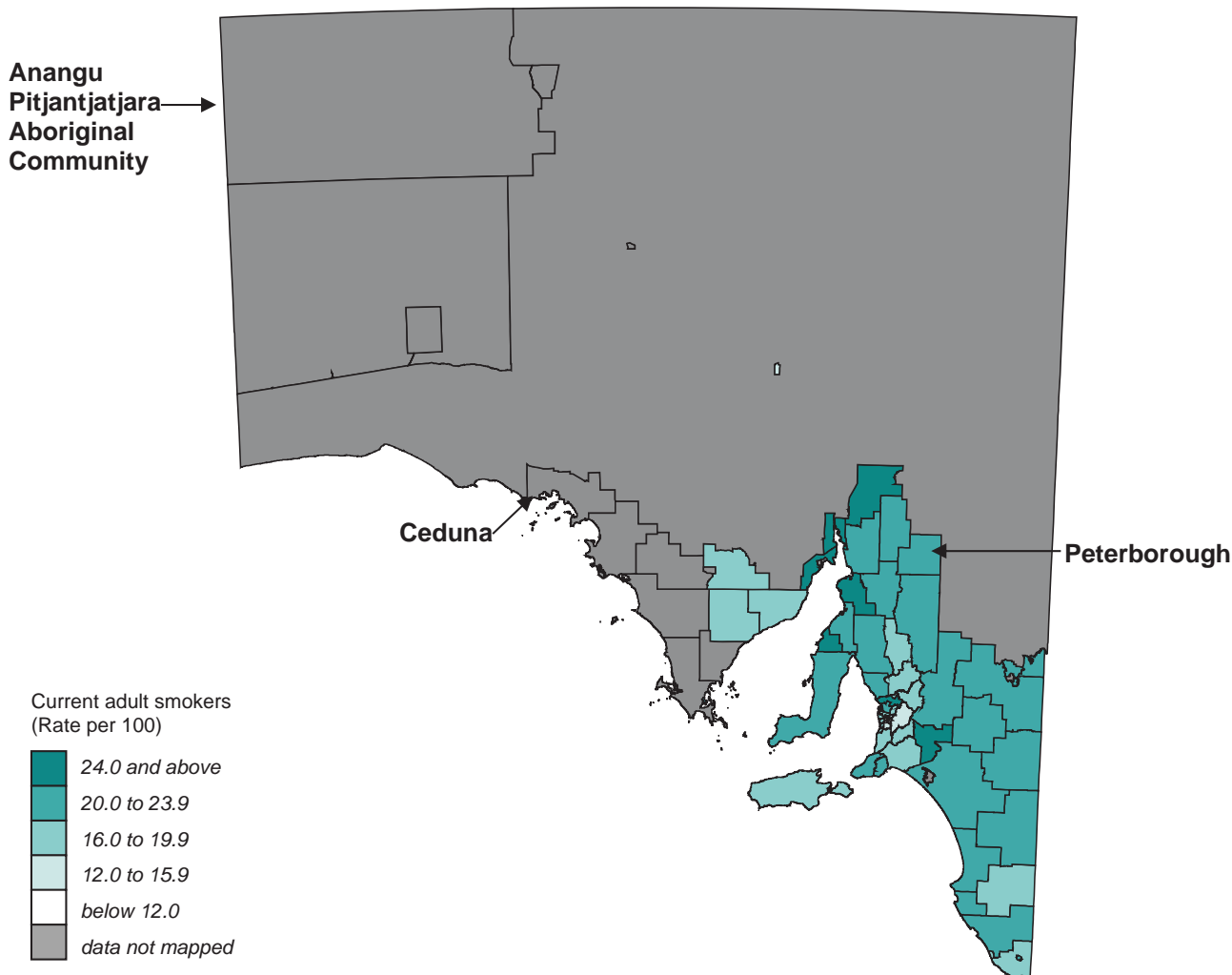
The estimates could not be made for the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community or for Coober Pedy as the ABS survey, from

which the estimates were produced, did not survey the populations of these areas.

The level of smoking among adults in Peterborough was estimated to be slightly above the level in Regional South Australia (Map 36).

The smoking rates for males and females (not shown) are similarly distributed across Regional South Australia, although the male rates are almost always higher.

**Map 36: Adult smokers, Regional South Australia by LGA, 2011-13**



**Table 37: Adult smokers, selected LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011-13**

LGA	No.	Rate <sup>^</sup>	RR <sup>*</sup>
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community	##	..	..
Ceduna LGA	##	..	..
Peterborough LGA	282	22.3	1.04
<b>Regional South Australia</b>	<b>57,199</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>1.00</b>

<sup>^</sup>Indirectly age-standardised rate per 100 adult population

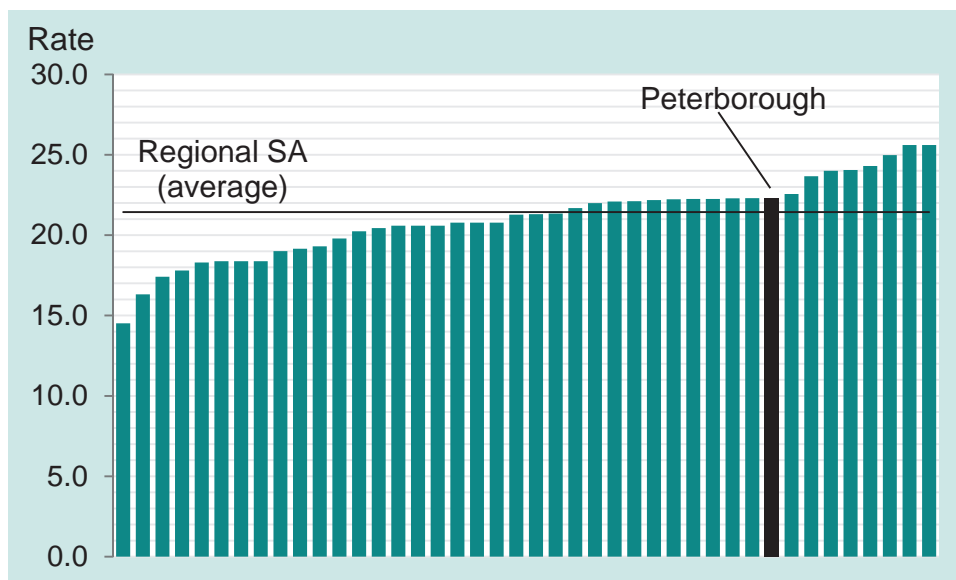
<sup>\*</sup>RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Regional South Australia

## Modelled estimates not produced for these Very Remote areas, Aboriginal communities or where the total population is less than 1,000

## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

The highest smoking rates were estimated for the populations in Flinders Ranges and Port Augusta LGAs, both at 25.6 per 100 adults (Figure 45). The lowest rate was in Roxby Downs (14.5).

**Figure 45: Adult smokers, LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011-13**



## Psychological distress

*Mental health is fundamental to the wellbeing of individuals, their families and the community as a whole. An indication of the mental health and wellbeing of a population is provided by measuring levels of psychological distress using the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale-10 items (K10). The K10 questionnaire is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on ten questions about negative emotional states in the four weeks prior to interview, asked of respondents 18 years and over.<sup>261</sup> Based on previous research, a very high K10 score may indicate a need for professional help.<sup>262</sup>*

*In 2011-12, 11.4% of South Australians aged 18 years and over were estimated to have experienced 'high' or 'very high' levels of psychological distress according to the K10. In Australia, persons aged 25-34 years of age experienced significantly higher levels of high or very high levels of psychological distress (16%) than persons aged 65 years and over (9%).<sup>263</sup> Persons with a disability or condition that profoundly or severely limits their activity experience higher levels of psychological distress than the general South Australian population.<sup>263</sup> Proportionally more females than males experienced 'high' or 'very high' psychological distress in 2011-12 (14.0% and 12.0% respectively).<sup>263</sup>*

**Indicator definition:** Estimated number of people aged 18 years and over assessed as having a high or very high level of psychological stress under the K10, as an indirectly age-standardised rate per 100 population.

### Key points

- Relatively high rates of high or very high psychological distress were reported by adults in the LGAs of Playford (21% above the Adelaide average) and Salisbury (14% above). Both were ranked in the top three LGAs for this indicator across the Adelaide metropolitan area.
- The highest rates were for Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North (16.2 per 100 population) and Davoren Park (15.4 per 100).
- The estimated rate for Ceduna, of 12.2 per 100 population, was 10% above the rate for Regional South Australia (11.1 per 100).

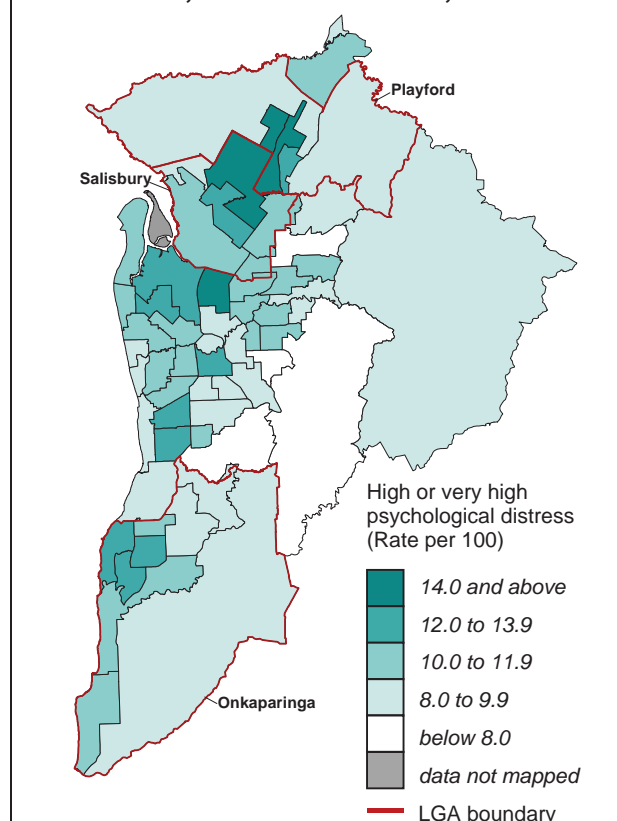
## Geographic variation in Adelaide

A relatively high proportion of adults in both the Playford and Salisbury LGAs were estimated to have high or very high levels of psychological distress, a rate of 13.0 (or 21% above the Adelaide average) and 12.1 (14% above), respectively (Table 38).

The highest rates in Playford were estimated for adults in Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North (16.2, 51% above the Adelaide average) and Davoren Park (15.4, 44% above) (Map 37). In Elizabeth East, the rate was 12.6, 18% above average, with below-average rates in One Tree Hill (17% below) and Playford - West (10% below).

The highest rate in Salisbury LGA was in Salisbury/ Salisbury North (14.4, 35% above the Adelaide average), with rates of 12.3 and 11.8 in Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie and Ingle farm, respectively. In Onkaparinga, rates varied from 24% below average in Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill to 24% above average

**Map 37: High or very high psychological distress, PHAs in Adelaide, 2011-13**





in Christie Downs/ Hackham West -  
Huntfield Heights; the rate in Christies

Beach/ Lonsdale was 21% above average.

**Table 38: High or very high psychological distress, selected PHAs and LGAs in Adelaide, 2011-13**

<b>PHA and LGA</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate<sup>^</sup></b>	<b>RR<sup>*</sup></b>
<i>Davoren Park</i>	1,808	15.4	1.44
<i>Elizabeth East</i>	1,237	12.6	1.18
<i>One Tree Hill</i>	184	8.9	0.83
<i>Playford - West</i>	2,116	9.6	0.90
<i>Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North</i>	2,870	16.2	1.51
<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>8,137</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>1.21</b>
<i>Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka</i>	1,685	10.5	0.98
<i>Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie</i>	3,183	12.3	1.16
<i>Salisbury/ Salisbury North</i>	3,736	14.4	1.35
<i>Ingle Farm</i>	1,449	11.8	1.11
<i>Para Hills/ Salisbury East</i>	2,912	10.9	1.02
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>13,113</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>1.14</b>
<i>Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill</i>	1,806	8.1	0.76
<i>Aldinga</i>	1,327	11.9	1.11
<i>Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights</i>	1,755	13.2	1.24
<i>Christies Beach/ Lonsdale</i>	1,068	12.9	1.21
<i>Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga</i>	894	9.3	0.87
<i>Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford</i>	2,325	11.1	1.04
<i>Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft</i>	2,032	9.8	0.92
<i>Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West</i>	2,356	12.2	1.14
<i>Reynella</i>	841	10.1	0.95
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	<b>14,321</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.01</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>111,106</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>1.00</b>

<sup>^</sup>Indirectly age-standardised rate per 100 population

<sup>\*</sup>RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Adelaide

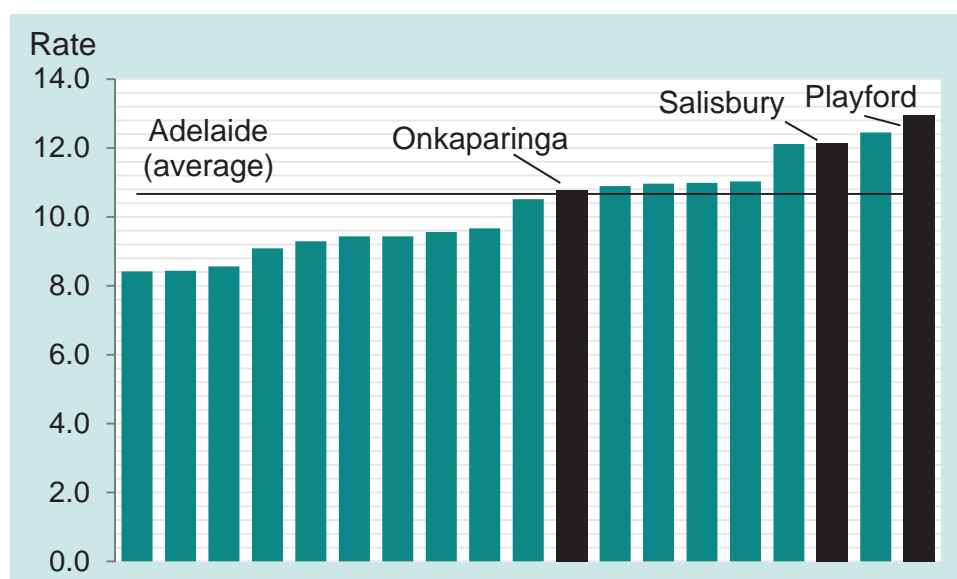
Note: LGA totals will not match the sum of the PHAs (see 'Measures used' in Appendix A)

## Comparisons across Adelaide

The level of high or very high psychological distress in Playford, estimated at a rate of 13.0 per 100 population aged 18 years and over, is 50% higher than in Burnside and Adelaide

Hills (both with 8.4 per 100) (Figure 46). Port Adelaide Enfield and Adelaide also have over 12% of their populations in this category.

**Figure 46: High or very high psychological distress, LGAs in Adelaide, 2011-13**



## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

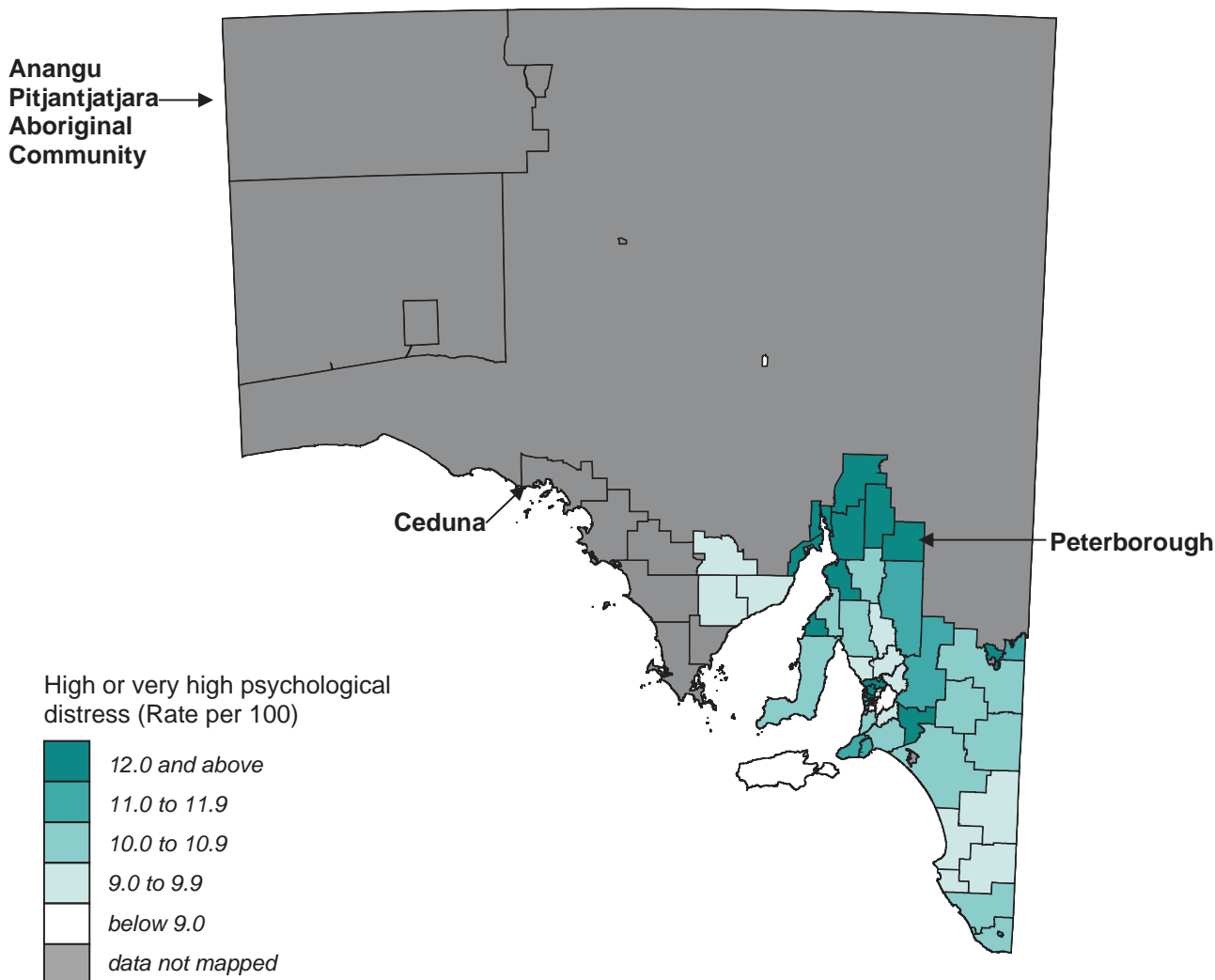
The overall rate of high or very high psychological distress estimated for Regional South Australia (11.1 per 100) is slightly above that in Adelaide (10.7) (Table 39).

Estimates could not be made for the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community or for

Cooper Pedy as the ABS survey, from which the estimates were produced, did not sample the populations of these areas.

The estimate for Ceduna was that 12.2 per 100 population aged 18 years and over were under high or very high psychological distress; this was 10% above the rate for Regional South Australia.

**Map 38: High or very high psychological distress, Regional South Australia by LGA, 2011-13**



**Table 39: High or very high psychological distress, selected LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011-13**

LGA	No.	Rate <sup>^</sup>	RR <sup>*</sup>
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community	##	..	..
Ceduna LGA	##	..	..
Peterborough LGA	174	12.2	1.10
<b>Regional South Australia</b>	<b>31,784</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.00</b>

<sup>^</sup>Indirectly age-standardised rate per 100 population

<sup>\*</sup>RR is the ratio of the percentage in the area to the percentage for Regional South Australia

## Modelled estimates not produced for these Very Remote areas, Aboriginal communities or where the total population is less than 1,000

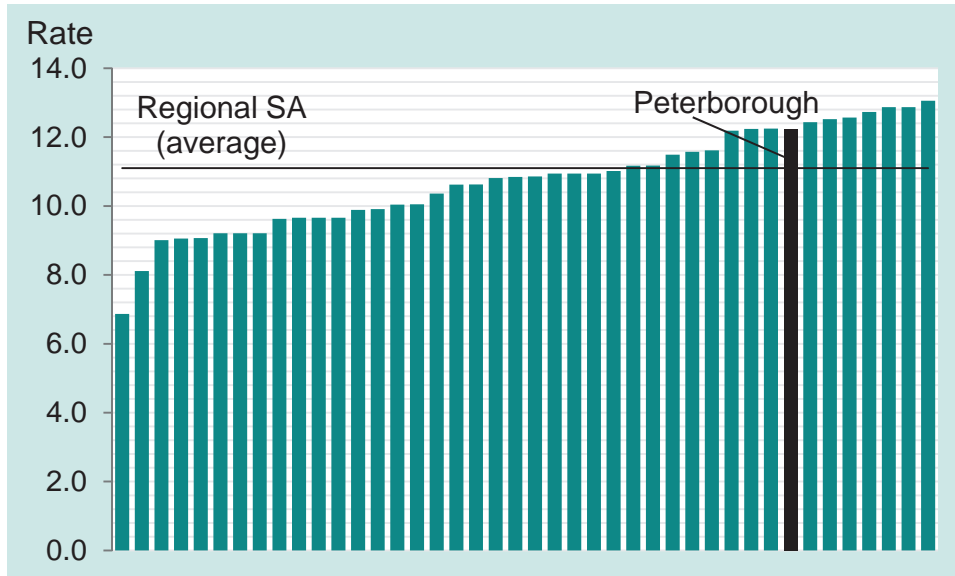
## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

The variation in rates of high or very high psychological distress at the LGA level was from an estimated 6.9 per 100 in Roxby

Downs, to almost twice that level, with 13.1 per 100 in Port Pirie City and Districts (Figure 47).

As noted earlier, the rate in Peterborough was above the regional average.

**Figure 47: High or very high psychological distress, LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2011-13**



## Premature mortality

Deaths before the age of 75 years are deemed premature, given the life expectancy of South Australians of 80.1 years for males and 84.3 years for females for the period, 2011 to 2013.<sup>264</sup> Intentional self-harm, ischaemic heart disease and malignant neoplasms (cancer), were the main causes of premature death of Australians in 2013.<sup>265</sup> From a societal view point, the cost of premature mortality can be measured directly through the increased burden of health care or, indirectly through the premature loss of individuals' contributions to their communities over their lifetimes.<sup>84</sup> For families, the costs are substantial: emotional, cultural and social as well as financial, and are less easily measured.

**Indicator definition:** Deaths at ages 0 to 74 years, expressed as an age-standardised rate per 100,000 population.

### Key points

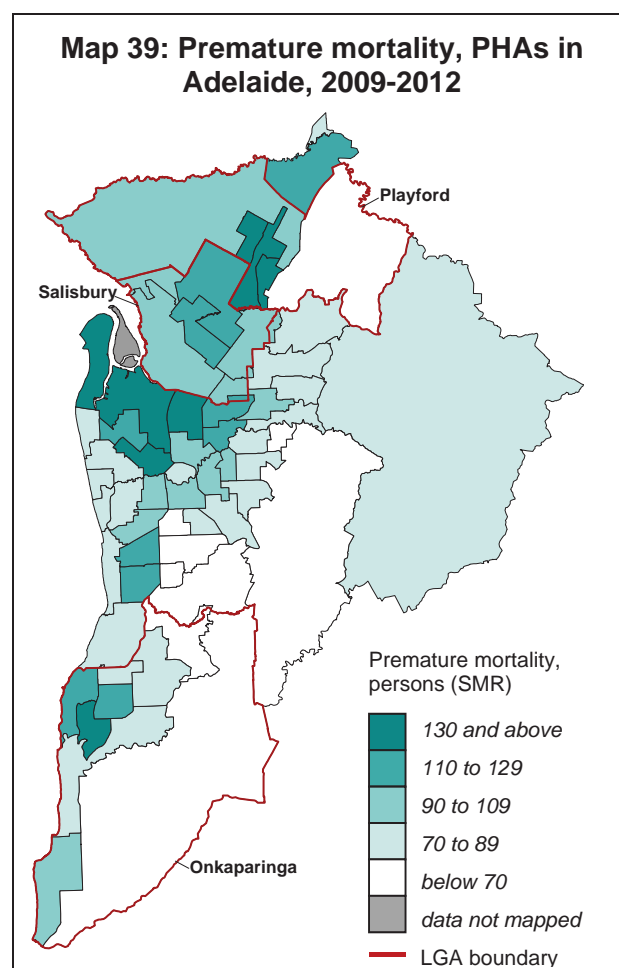
- Both the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community and Playford LGA have poor outcomes when compared to other areas in their regions, with a premature death rate in Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community which is three times the regional average.
- High premature mortality rates are evident in a number of communities within Playford LGA and, to a lesser but still marked extent, in parts of Onkaparinga and Salisbury.
- Thus, in each of these areas, premature death is a reality, and the consequent impacts on families, communities and the State as a whole represents a substantial loss of human capacity.

## Geographic variation in Adelaide

The premature mortality rate in Playford LGA was markedly above the level in Adelaide overall, with a standardised mortality rate (SMR) of 144, 44% above the SMR in Adelaide (Map 39 and Table 40). SMRs substantially above the Adelaide average were recorded in the PHAs of Davoren Park (82% higher), Elizabeth/Smithfield - Elizabeth North (73% above), and Elizabeth East (61% above); these areas bear a huge burden from premature deaths. The SMR in One Tree Hill was 76% below the Adelaide average, with an SMR just 8% above average in Playford - West.

The SMR in Salisbury LGA was 14% above the Adelaide average, with other markedly elevated SMRs in Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie (27% above), Salisbury/ Salisbury North and Northgate - Oakden - Gilles Plains (both with SMRs elevated by 22%). Only in Para Hills/ Salisbury East were there fewer premature deaths than expected, with a rate just 4% below the Adelaide average.

In Onkaparinga LGA, markedly elevated rates were in Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights (45% above), Christies Beach/ Lonsdale (28% above), and



Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale - West (19% above).

Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill and Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga had the lowest SMRs, being 37% and 32% below the Adelaide average, respectively. The premature death rate for males and females is similarly distributed

across Adelaide, although the female rates cover a slightly wider range than the male rates: for these data, see <http://www.publichealth.gov.au/phidu/current/maps/sha-aust/pha-double-map/atlas.html>.

**Table 40: Premature mortality, selected PHAs and LGAs in Adelaide, 2009-2012**

PHA and LGA	No.	SMR <sup>^</sup>	RR <sup>*</sup>
<i>Davoren Park</i>	186	175.0	1.82
<i>Elizabeth East</i>	177	155.2	1.61
<i>One Tree Hill</i>	7	22.9	0.24
<i>Playford - West</i>	226	103.2	1.07
<i>Elizabeth/ Smithfield - Elizabeth North</i>	335	166.6	1.73
<b>Playford LGA</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>1.44</b>
<i>Dry Creek - North/ Pooraka</i>	138	102.0	1.06
<i>Parafield/ Parafield Gardens/ Paralowie</i>	318	122.7	1.27
<i>Salisbury/ Salisbury North</i>	341	117.3	1.22
<i>Ingle Farm</i>	171	108.0	1.12
<i>Para Hills/ Salisbury East</i>	297	92.9	0.96
<b>Salisbury LGA</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>1.14</b>
<i>Aberfoyle Park/ Coromandel Valley/ Flagstaff Hill</i>	155	60.7	0.63
<i>Aldinga</i>	115	95.0	0.99
<i>Christie Downs/ Hackham West - Huntfield Heights</i>	218	139.8	1.45
<i>Christies Beach/ Lonsdale</i>	132	123.4	1.28
<i>Clarendon/ McLaren Vale/ Willunga</i>	85	65.3	0.68
<i>Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills/ Seaford</i>	215	88.9	0.92
<i>Happy Valley/ Happy Valley Reservoir/ Woodcroft</i>	185	77.4	0.80
<i>Morphett Vale - East/ Morphett Vale – West</i>	275	114.8	1.19
<i>Reynella</i>	79	81.3	0.84
<b>Onkaparinga LGA</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>0.96</b>
<b>Adelaide</b>	<b>11,577</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>1.00</b>

<sup>^</sup>SMR is the directly age-standardised mortality ratio

<sup>\*</sup>RR is the ratio of the SMR in the area to the SMR for Adelaide

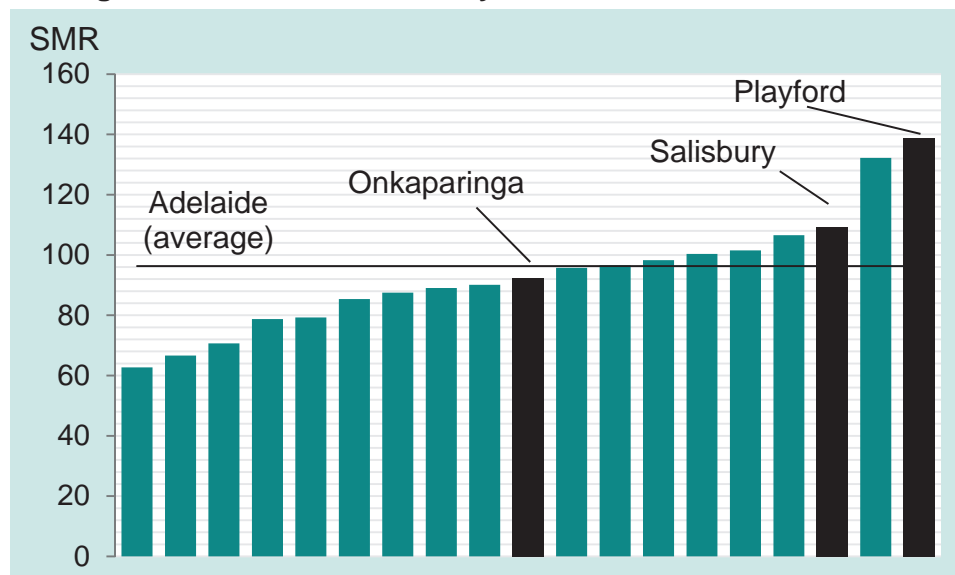
Note: LGA totals will not match the sum of the PHAs (see 'Measures used' in Appendix A)

## Regional comparisons in Adelaide

Playford LGA, just above second-ranked Port Adelaide Enfield, has the highest SMR in

Adelaide, with Salisbury LGA ranked third (Figure 48). Onkaparinga LGA has an SMR for premature deaths slightly below the Adelaide average (just 4% below).

**Figure 48: Premature mortality, LGAs in Adelaide, 2009-2012**



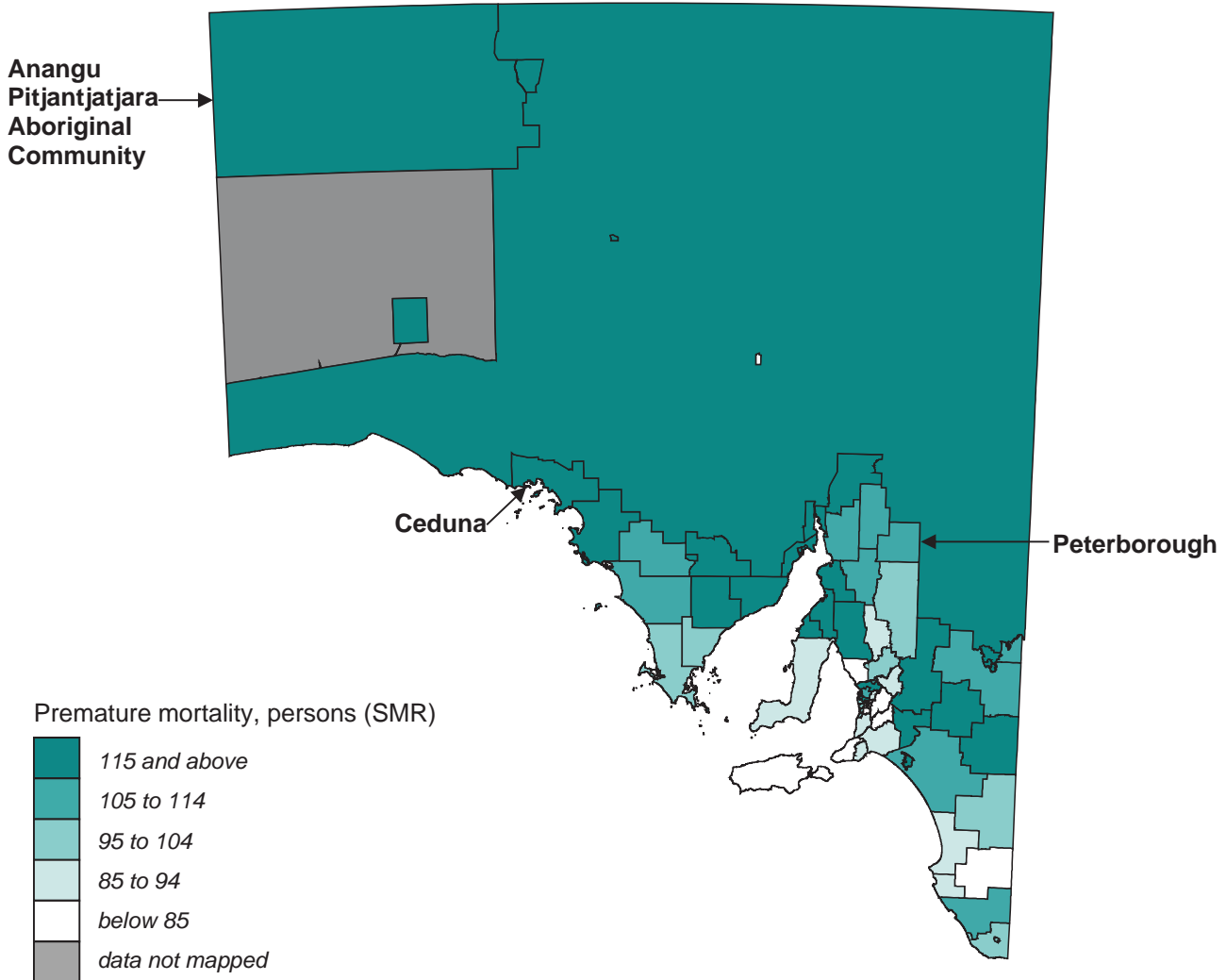
## Geographic variation in Regional South Australia

The premature mortality rate in Peterborough LGA is slightly (4%) above the Regional South Australian average, which itself is 14% above the State average (Map 40 and Table 41).

However, the rate in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community, where almost 90% of

the population is Aboriginal, was some three times the Regional South Australian average, illustrating the very great burden of premature mortality for this community. The SMR in Ceduna, where a quarter of the population is Aboriginal, was 45% above the Regional South Australian average, also representing an unacceptably high rate of premature deaths.

**Map 40: Premature mortality, Regional South Australia by LGA, 2009-2012**



**Table 41: Premature mortality, selected LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2009-2012**

LGA	No.	SMR	RR*
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community	58	331.4	3.03
Ceduna	54	158.0	1.44
Peterborough LGA	26	114.4	1.05
<b>Regional South Australia</b>	<b>4,471</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\*SMR is the directly age-standardised mortality ratio

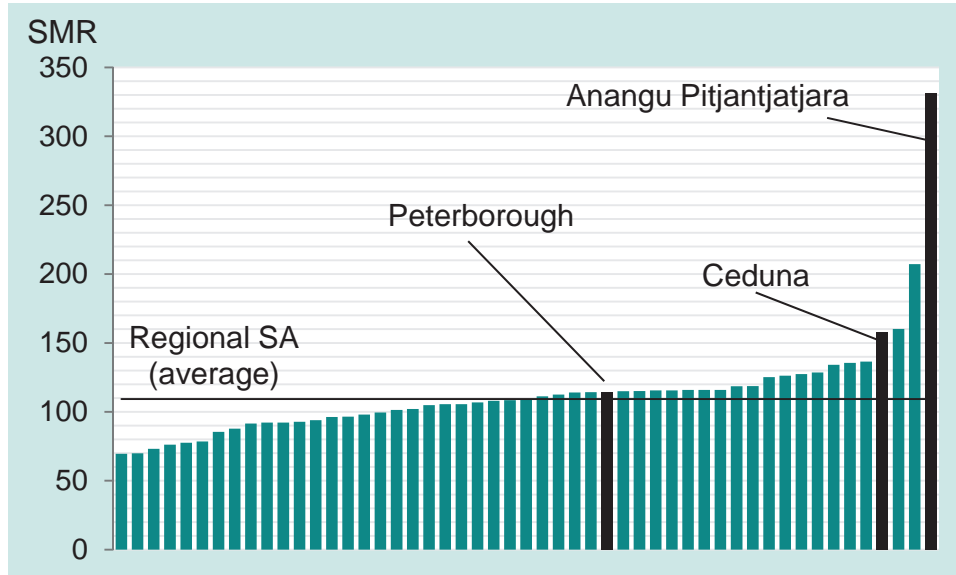
\*RR is the ratio of the SMR in the area to the SMR for Regional South Australia

## Comparisons across Regional South Australia

The extreme range in premature death rates across Regional South Australia is graphically illustrated in Figure 49, with 27% fewer deaths in Yankalilla when compared with the Regional South Australian average, and over

three times more deaths in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community. The top six places in this chart are taken by locations in the far north and west of the State, all of which have substantial Aboriginal communities. Peterborough sits just above the Regional South Australian average.

**Figure 49: Premature mortality, LGAs in Regional South Australia, 2009-2012**



*This page intentionally left blank*