



CITY OF PLAYFORD

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC, EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION PROFILE

Ann-Louise Hordacre, John Spoehr, Sarah Crossman & Bianca Barbaro
November 2013

*A report for The Stretton Centre funded by the
Australian Government Suburban Jobs Program*

WISer
Informing Decisions



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

POPULATION

At the 2011 Census, the City of Playford recorded 79,118 residents and 32,298 households – a population and household increase of 13% in the five years from the previous Census (double the rate of increase for Greater Adelaide). There were almost 5,500 sole parent families in Playford in 2011, four-fifths of these having a maternal head of family. City of Playford residents have diverse cultural heritage – 3% of City of Playford residents reported having an Aboriginal heritage, while 27% were born outside Australia (half of whom were born in either England or Scotland). Between 2006 and 2011, the City of Playford accepted more than 2,000 migrants – half from the humanitarian stream, the most disadvantaged of migrants many of who came from Southern and East Africa.

Playford has a youthful population profile with a quarter of its residents aged between 15 and 29 years, and a relatively high number of children aged under five years. With Adelaide housing prices at a premium, the lower cost of purchasing and renting in the Playford area is likely to be responsible for drawing the young adult cohort to the area. While negative growth in the 35 to 44 year group may be related to an improvement in their financial status and their capacity to afford to move outside the region.

POPULATION MOVEMENT

The City of Playford has experienced considerable population movement in the last five years, with one-quarter of the population residing outside the LGA at the 2006 Census. In terms of all SA2s within Greater Adelaide, residents of Munno Para West – Angle Vale were the most likely to have been mobile with 17% of 2011 residents not having resided in the SA2 in 2010, and 42% having moved there since 2006.

The population of the City of Playford grew by 2.9% from June 2011 to 2012, two and a half times the growth of Greater Adelaide (1.1%). Munno Para West – Angle Vale (8.3%) and Davoren Park (4.4%) had both the largest and fastest population growth in South Australia together accounting for more than 1,300 new residents in the City of Playford from 2011 to 2012. Population growth is expected to remain extremely high over the next 15 years.

DISADVANTAGE

The City of Playford is rated the most disadvantaged LGA in the Greater Adelaide area and one of the most disadvantaged urban areas in Australia. Although there is considerable variation within the LGA, Elizabeth, Smithfield – Elizabeth North and Davoren Park were ranked the second to fourth most disadvantaged areas in the state (following the APY Lands ranked as most disadvantaged). However, One Tree Hill ranks as one of the least disadvantaged (in the top six percent in South Australia).

HOUSING

Around one-fifth of City of Playford dwellings were owned outright – compared with a third in the Greater Adelaide area. Forty-one percent of Playford dwellings were under mortgage and 37% were rented - one third of these properties were rented from a government housing authority (compared with one quarter of rented dwellings in Greater Adelaide). Although located at the fringes of the city, over 3,500 dwellings in the City of Playford (12.6%) did not own a motor vehicle in 2011, and one-quarter were not connected to the internet.

HEALTH

Premature death rates were higher in the City of Playford (347.8 per 100,000 persons) than the State average (259.1). In addition, Playford residents rated their health much lower than most South Australians with 24% and 17%, respectively, rating their health as fair or poor. Ratings of psychological distress, smoking, obesity and chronic disease rates were higher.



However, exacerbating this problem many Playford residents were delaying medical consultations and the purchase of prescribed medications because they couldn't afford them – despite high bulk-billing rates. The City of Playford has a disproportionate number of its population (7%, n=5,256) requiring assistance with core activities of daily living indicating a disability, chronic health condition or old age. Correspondingly, a high number of Playford residents (7,360) reported providing unpaid care (for a person with a disability, poor health or aged) in the previous two weeks.

LABOUR FORCE

A total of 33,813 City of Playford residents were engaged with the labour market¹ (i.e. were either employed in some capacity or reported they were seeking work). While a further 23,919 were *not* in the labour market – this includes residents who were retired, pensioners or those specifying home duties only. Of those participating in the labour market, City of Playford (10%) had a higher proportion of unemployed residents who were looking for work than Greater Adelaide (6%). Labour market participation in the City of Playford was lowest in Elizabeth (43%) which also suffered from the highest proportion of residents who were unemployed and looking for work (17%). At the other end of the spectrum Munno Para West – Angle Vale had high levels of labour force participation (75%) and low unemployment levels (5%). A small proportion of the employed 15 to 19 year age group worked fulltime in 2011, but fulltime employment was considerably more common in the City of Playford (31%) than in Greater Adelaide (22%).

Of the 33,812 Playford residents engaged in the labour market at the time of the 2011 Census, 3,222 (9.5%) reported being unemployed. This high unemployment rate was approaching double that of Greater Adelaide (5.8%). Of importance, Playford is home to large numbers of Indigenous Australians, youth and humanitarian migrants, who are at particular risk of even higher levels of unemployment. In 2011, the Playford area was home to 15% of the Adelaide metropolitan population of Indigenous people with the unemployment rate for this population remaining chronically high (22%). Youth unemployment in the area is very high. In 2011, the Playford youth unemployment rate (for those seeking work and aged 15 to 24 years) was 18.3%, compared to 11.8% in Greater Adelaide. The Elizabeth (26.7%), Smithfield – Elizabeth North (25.1%) and Davoren Park (21.7%) SA2s were among the four highest of Adelaide metropolitan rates².

Minor proportional changes were evident between 2006 and 2011 in the labour force status of City of Playford residents. However due to the increased population in the region, this equated to large changes in number of persons. An additional 4,284 Playford residents were employed in 2011 with 59% of these working in a fulltime capacity. In 2011, 763 more Playford residents were seeking work – with 55% of these looking to work fulltime, while 2,405 more residents were not in the labour force.

In 2011, the City of Playford median weekly *personal* income was \$455, almost \$100 lower than in Greater Adelaide. In March 2011, the poverty line for a single person was estimated at around \$300 per week - almost a third of City of Playford residents (32.4%) had a weekly personal income below this. Median *household* income is approximately double the personal weekly income at \$896 per week for City of Playford households compared with \$1,106 in Greater Adelaide households. Correspondingly, City of Playford residents were more likely to receive government benefits or concessions.

Over 5,200 City of Playford residents were employed in the manufacturing industry in 2011, contributing 7% of South Australian workers in the industry. One in five jobs located in Playford were in manufacturing, compared to one in ten in South Australia. It is noteworthy that local residents employed in manufacturing had declined by 9% (around 530 persons) since 2006. Motor vehicle manufacturing provided employment for 2,437 in 2011 within the City of Playford boundary with 776 local residents contributing 32% of this workforce. The recent major announcements of the Olympic Dam deferral (2012) and an additional 400 jobs lost from GMH Holden (2013) occurred outside the timeframe for data presented in this report. Retail trade, employing 4,018 residents, and health care and social assistance with 3,599, were the only other industries with more than 2,500 employees residing in the City of Playford – although construction was just outside this with 2,478 local residents employed.

¹ Almost a quarter of City of Playford residents (18,217) were ineligible to respond to the 2011 Census question on labour force participation as they were aged less than 15 years, an additional 3,169 did not state their labour force status and are also not included in the analysis.

² Although more current data is not available at SA2 level, the Playford (C) –Elizabeth SLA had one of the nation's highest suburban unemployment rates at 19.1% in September 2012.

In terms of employment available within the City of Playford, there was a net increase of 629 jobs from 2006 to 2011. This is at a time when the number of residents in the area increased by over 9,000. Of particular note is the reduction in number of manufacturing jobs available in the area, declining by 1,780 positions – 29% of the manufacturing jobs in the City of Playford area. The only large rise in the local area was for jobs in health and social assistance with an increase of 1,100 local jobs.

WORKING IN THE REGION

Key objectives of recent urban sustainability policies in both Australia and South Australia have been to reduce transportation times and costs, congestion and pollution by creating conditions that enable residents to live and work in the same area. Just under 70% of employed residents travel outside of Playford for work, predominantly in the manufacturing, retail, health and social assistance, construction, public administration and transportation industries. The local industries which employ the highest number of workers also employ a high proportion of residents - manufacturing (30%), retail trade (42%) and health care and social assistance (39%). While providing jobs for almost 4,500 local residents, these three industries also brought 7,823 workers into the region.

A large number of Playford residents are employed in supermarket and grocery stores (n=1,276) and road freight transport (n=1,146) – although it is evident that many of these have jobs outside the LGA. Takeaway food services also provide jobs for 800 City of Playford residents. In terms of the Health and Social Assistance Industry – 852 residents have jobs providing aged care residential services with an additional 786 working in hospitals (excluding psychiatric hospitals) and 661 providing other social assistance services. Motor vehicle manufacturing engages 776 City of Playford residents, with 704 working in defence – no doubt centred in the adjacent Edinburgh Defence Precinct.

As would be expected, the majority of Playford residents were working within the Adelaide North region (69% of those working in the metropolitan area). A further 16% were travelling to Adelaide's West, 14% to the Adelaide Central and Hills region, and less than one per cent to Adelaide's southern region. For persons working in the City of Playford, almost all (96%) reside in the Greater Adelaide area – most of whom live in the Adelaide North region (86%), around 7% travelled from the Adelaide Central and Hills region to work in the Playford LGA, 6% from Adelaide West while less than 2% (around 320 persons) travelled from Adelaide South.

Employment self sufficiency is determined by the total employment available in the area occupied by the resident population. If a large proportion of local residents fill local job opportunities then the region is considered more self sufficient. Total self sufficiency for Playford is 40%, with the highest rates occurring in the Accommodation and Food Services; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services and Administrative and Support Services sectors. A key to increasing employment self sufficiency in Playford is to increase the proportion of people who have higher qualifications.

EDUCATION

Residents of the City of Playford have a lower level of school achievement compared to the Greater Adelaide and South Australia regions. Almost one-quarter of Playford residents reported having achieved a non-school qualification, compared with more than a third of Greater Adelaide residents and South Australians. Slightly less than half of employed City of Playford residents have a non-school qualification (47%). This pattern is reversed in Greater Adelaide and South Australia where around 60% of the employed population have qualifications. However this may be due, in part, to the nature of the employment in the Playford region. In 2011, 1,329 (1.7%) City of Playford residents had commenced an apprenticeship or traineeship. In addition, almost 5,800 individuals undertook VET within the City of Playford (7.2% of the population).

1 CITY OF PLAYFORD

1.1 CONTEXT

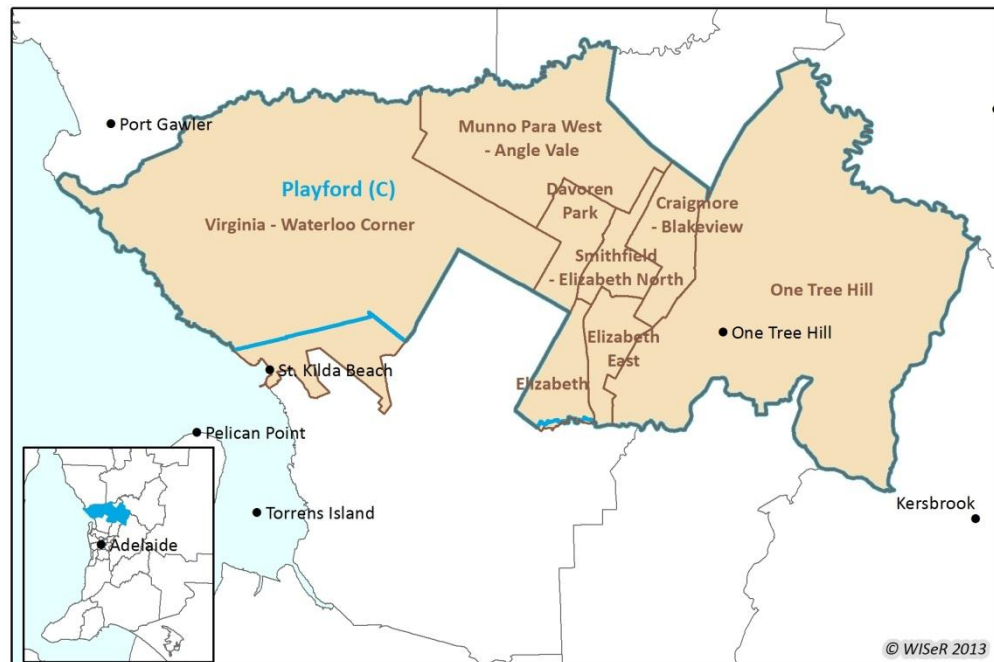
The City of Playford is located on the Northern-most fringes of metropolitan Adelaide 30 kilometres from the CBD. The second largest of South Australia's 19 metropolitan councils, Playford³ contains 35 suburbs and covers an area of 346 km². It was formed by the amalgamation of the Cities of Elizabeth and Munno Para, and named after Sir Thomas Playford, South Australia's longest serving Premier (from 1938 to 1965).

1.2 PLAYFORD STATISTICAL AREAS LEVEL 2 (SA2)

The City of Playford is comprised of eight sub-regions, or Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2) as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS, see Appendix A). SA2s are a medium-sized general purpose area designed by the ABS to replace the Statistical Local Area (SLA). These sub-regions are displayed in Map 1 and are as follows:

- Craigmore - Blakeview
- Davoren Park
- Elizabeth
- Elizabeth East
- Munno Para West – Angle Vale
- One Tree Hill
- Smithfield – Elizabeth North
- Virginia – Waterloo Corner

MAP 1: STATISTICAL AREAS LEVEL 2, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Data source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

As evident in Map 1, the boundaries for the Elizabeth and Virginia – Waterloo Corner SA2s extend beyond the City of Playford Local Government Area (LGA) boundary. The ABS

³ For the purposes of this report, reference to the City of Playford has been used interchangeably with Playford, both of which have been used to refer to the City of Playford Local Government Area.

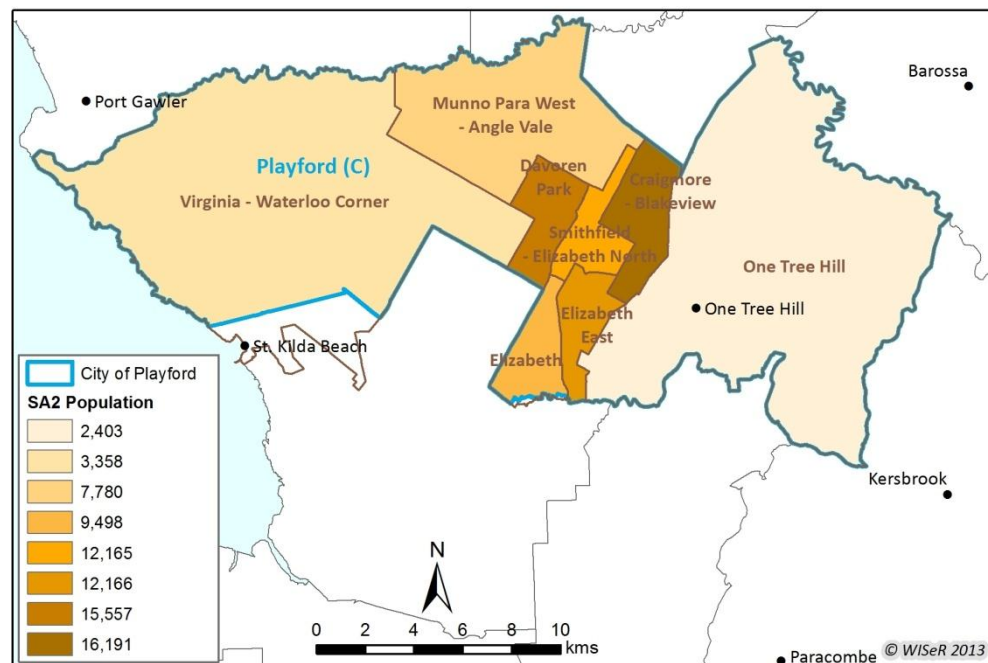
has developed a method to account for discrepancies between regional boundaries. This method (described in Appendix B) has been used in this report to adjust SA2s (and their populations) to align with the boundary and population for the City of Playford LGA. The populations of the eight SA2s range from a low of 2,403 (3.0% of the Playford population) in One Tree Hill to 16,191 (20.5%) in Craigmore – Blakeview (see Table 1 and Map 2).

TABLE 1: POPULATION BY SA2s, CITY OF PLAYFORD , 2011

Statistical Area 2	Population 2011	% of total Playford population
One Tree Hill	2,403	3.0%
Virginia – Waterloo Corner	3,358	4.2%
Munno Para West – Angle Vale	7,780	9.8%
Elizabeth	9,498	12.0%
Smithfield – Elizabeth North	12,165	15.4%
Elizabeth East	12,166	15.4%
Davoren Park	15,557	19.7%
Craigmore – Blakeview	16,191	20.5%
City of Playford	79,118	100.0%

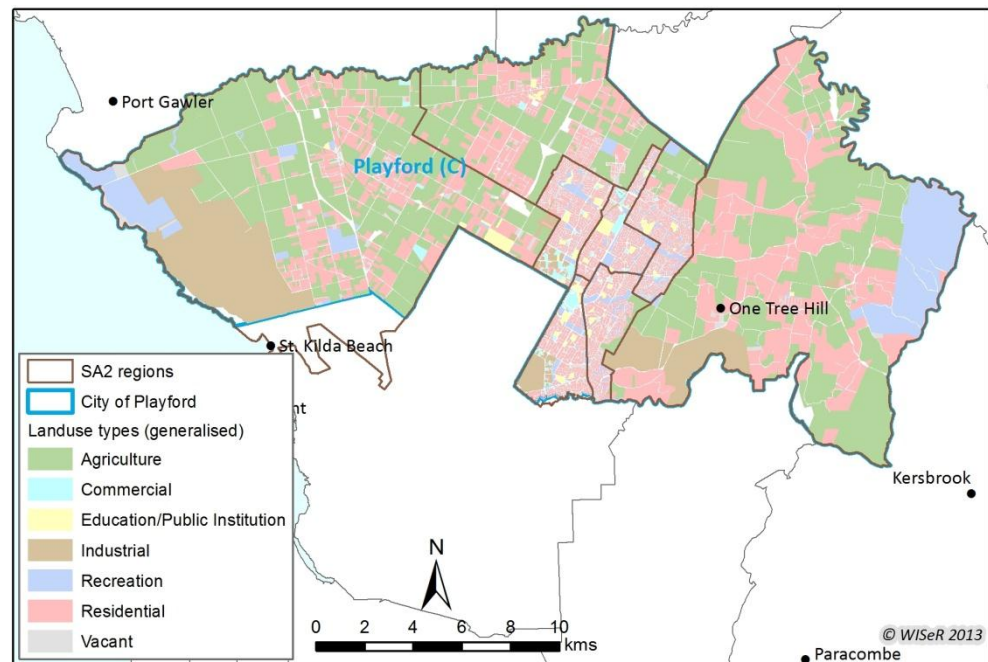
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

MAP 2: POPULATION BY SA2s, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Data source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

Land use within the City of Playford is shown in Map 3. While there is much new residential development within Playford, the population in these areas in 2011 remains concentrated in the central retail and commercial district, with the surrounding areas dedicated predominantly to agriculture and rural residential land use. Industrial land use is focused on the western coast of the Virginia - Waterloo Corner SA2, with the salt crystallisation pans covering a large segment of the area. Although not part of the City of Playford, it is notable that the RAAF Base Edinburgh and Defence Science and Technology Organisation (DSTO) take a square chunk out of the southern border.

MAP 3: LAND USE, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2012

Data Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011, Department of Planning, Transport & Infrastructure 2012

The eight Playford SA2s have quite distinctive age profiles (see Figure C. 3). Davoren Park and Munno Para West – Angle Vale have the youngest profiles with 27.0% and 26.5% of their populations aged under 15 years. In comparison the One Tree Hill area had a strongly bi-modal distribution with 18.0% aged less than 15 years and a population peak (20.4%) aged 45 to 54 years and less than 5% aged 25 to 34 years. Virginia-Waterloo corner with its agricultural market garden land use had almost a quarter (22.5%) of its population aged 50 to 64 years.

1.3 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

At the 2011 Census⁴, the City of Playford had 79,118 people (6.5% of the Greater Adelaide population and 5.0% of South Australia's population (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011c). In the five years from the previous Census, the population of the City increased by 13.0% - double the rate of increase for the Greater Adelaide region (6.2%) and South Australia (5.4%) during this time (Table 2). Between 2006 and 2011, the City of Playford had the highest South Australian metropolitan growth rate per year (2.5%) and was ranked 12th in metropolitan Adelaide for population turnover - that is the movement of people into and out of the region (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2013a).

⁴ Conducted 9 August 2011.

TABLE 2: POPULATION CHANGE, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2001, 2006 & 2011

Census	City of Playford		Greater Adelaide		South Australia	
	Population	% change from previous Census	Population	% change from previous Census	Population	% change from previous Census
2001	66,929	-	1,134,383	-	1,467,277	-
2006	70,013	4.6%	1,153,394	1.7%	1,514,340	3.2%
2011	79,118	13.0%	1,225,235	6.2%	1,596,569	5.4%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001, 2006 & 2011

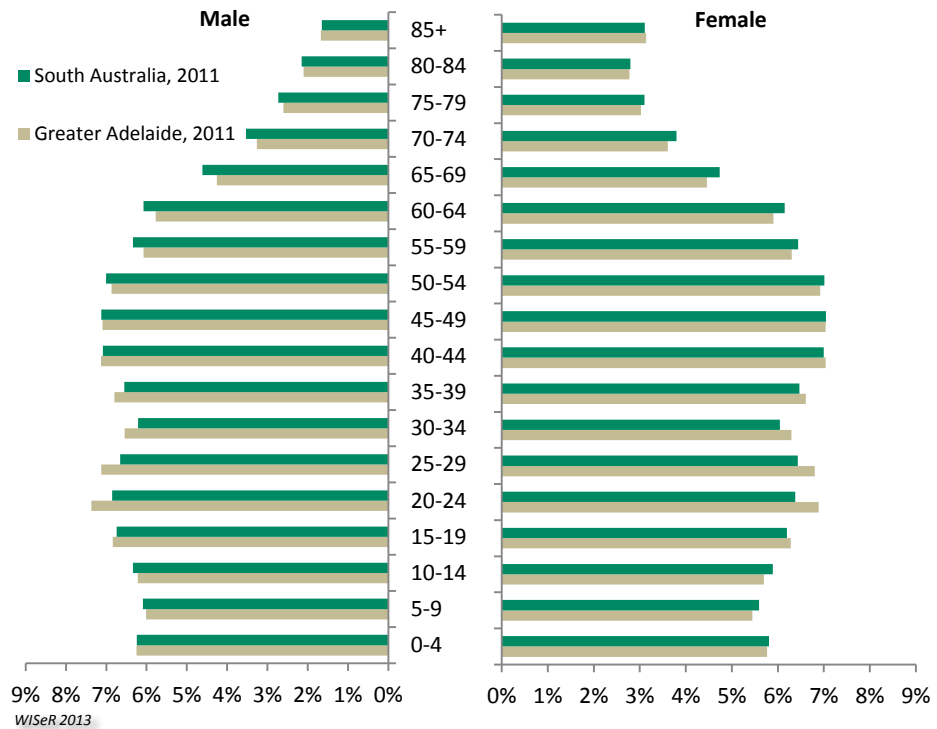
There were marginally fewer males (49.7%) in the City of Playford compared to females (50.3%) in 2011. The distribution of males and females within 5 year age cohorts can be seen in Figure 1. There was minor variation in the proportion of males and females within the SA2 areas with a low of 49.1% males in Smithfield – Elizabeth through to a high of 51.7% males in the affluent One Tree Hill area.

The distribution of the City of Playford population in 2006 and 2011 can be seen in Figure 1 with males on the left and females on the right. The increase in proportion of residents younger than 5 years of age, from 2006 to 2011, contributes to the pyramid shape - a shape consistent with the profile found in developing economies. In contrast, the age pyramid for Greater Adelaide and South Australia shows a more 'stable' profile where roughly equivalent proportions are evident in all but the oldest categories (see Figure 2). The pyramid also demonstrates the proportional difference in the younger cohorts with around 8.5% of the Playford population aged 0 to 4 years, compared with 6% of the South Australian and Greater Adelaide population.

FIGURE 1: AGE PYRAMID, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011 & 2006

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 & 2011

FIGURE 2: AGE PYRAMID, GREATER ADELAIDE & SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

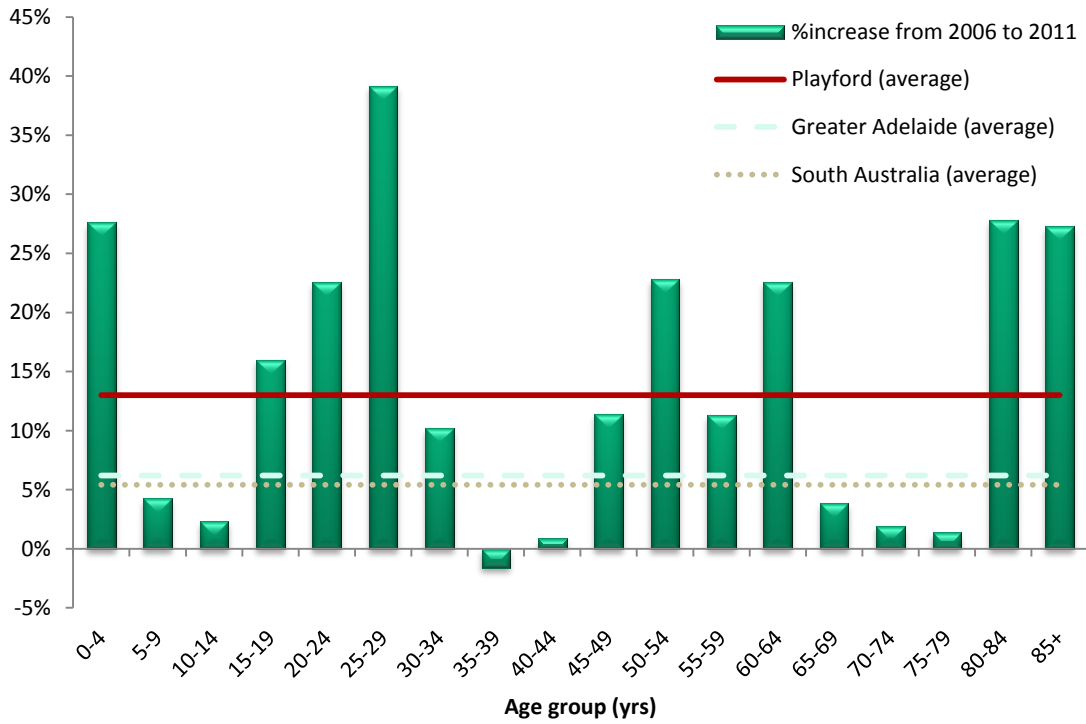
In 2011, almost one-quarter of Playford residents (23.0%) were aged 15-29 years (n=18,204, see Figure C. 1). This young adult group had experienced a population surge from 2006 to 2011 (see Figure 3). Of most note, the number of residents in the 25-29 year cohort had increased by 39.2% from 4,315 to 6,005 – the highest increase in the Playford region (also see Figure C. 2). With Adelaide housing prices at a premium, the lower cost of purchasing⁵ and renting⁶ in the Playford area is likely to be responsible for drawing the young cohort to the area. Interestingly, negative growth was seen in the 35-44 year cohort which may be related to an improvement in this group’s financial status and their capacity to afford to move outside the region.

A total of 6,642 Playford residents were aged 0-4 years Playford in 2011 – a local baby boom with an increase of 27.6% in this age group over five years. At the other end of the scale there was a 27% increase in the oldest cohort (those aged over 80 years). This cohort is relatively small overall (n=2,399 in 2011) and therefore the increase in the actual number of residents was low – with 519 additional residents aged 80 years and over. However, despite their relatively low numbers, the oldest 3.0% of Playford residents are likely to draw heavily on a range of local services associated with home care, health, transport, social isolation, disability and community engagement.

⁵ In the 12 months to November 2012, Median house prices for Playford were \$250,000, compared with a South Australian median of \$357,000 (Australian Property Monitors, 2013)

⁶ At the 2011 Census, the median weekly rental for Playford was \$200, compared with \$250 in Greater Adelaide, and \$220 in South Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2012b).

FIGURE 3: POPULATION INCREASE BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS (%), CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2006-2011



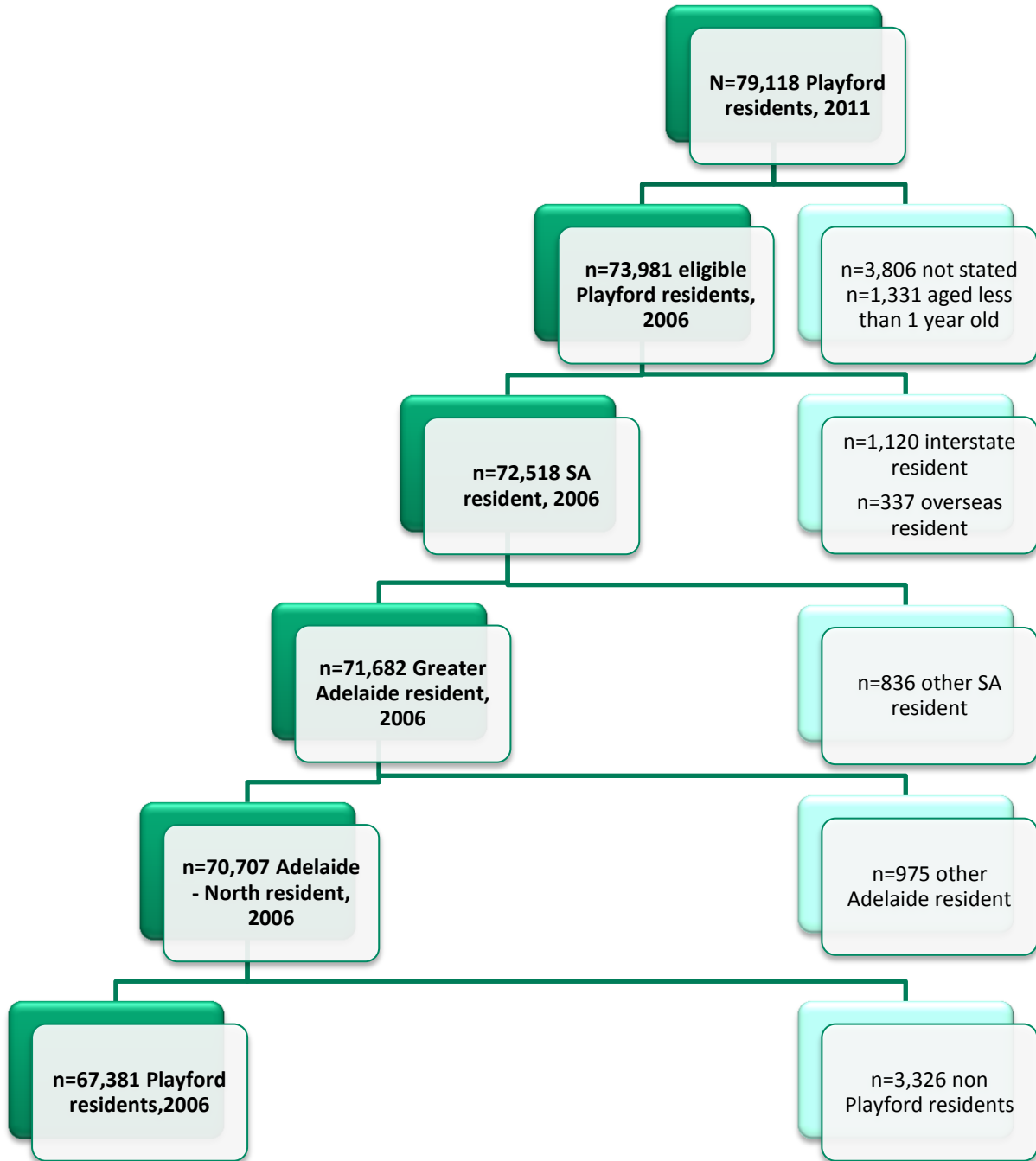
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Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 & 2011

1.4 POPULATION MOVEMENT

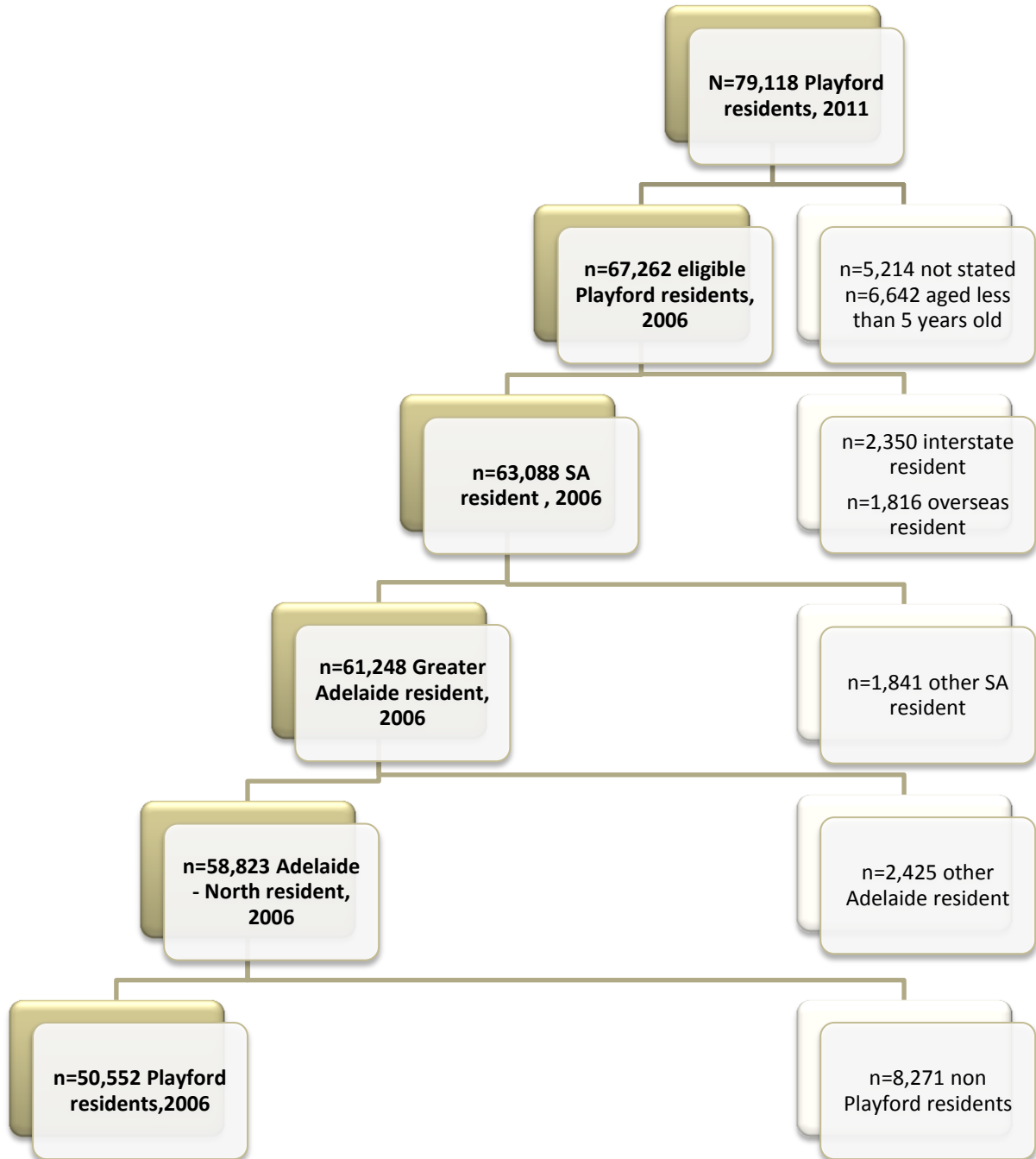
Of the 79,118 Playford residents in 2011 (excluding the 1,331 infants aged less than one year and 3,806 for who information was unavailable), 91.1% were also residing in the Playford LGA one year previous (see Figure 4). Whereas only three quarters (75.2%) of Playford residents at the 2011 Census were resident in the LGA five years previous (excluding 6,642 children aged less than 5 years and 5,214 not providing a place of usual residence in 2006; see Figure 5). This indicates considerable population movement with 16,710 residents moving into the area in the five year period, and 6,642 children aged less than five years either born in or moving into Playford – a total of 23,352 new residents or 29.5% of the population of the City.

FIGURE 4: PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE ONE YEAR AGO, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Note, rounding errors are expected as is data randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

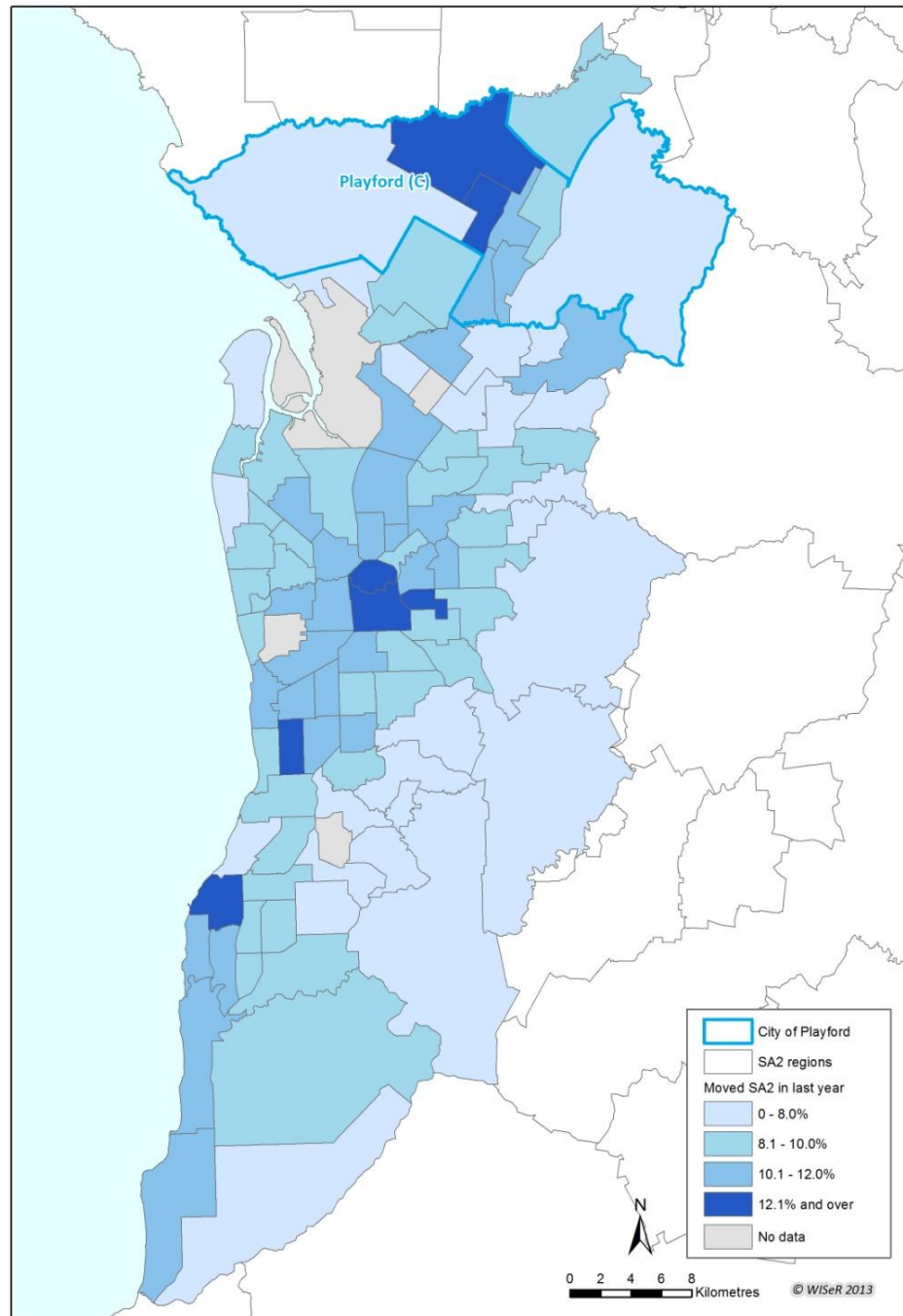
FIGURE 5: PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE FIVE YEARS AGO, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Note, rounding errors are expected as data is randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

In terms of all SA2s within Greater Adelaide, residents of Munno Para West – Angle Vale and Davoren Park were amongst the most likely to have been mobile in the last year, with 16.7% and 14.9%, respectively not having resided in the SA2 one year previous (see Map 4). Adelaide, North Adelaide, Norwood, Warradale and Lonsdale also showed considerable influx of new residents in the year.

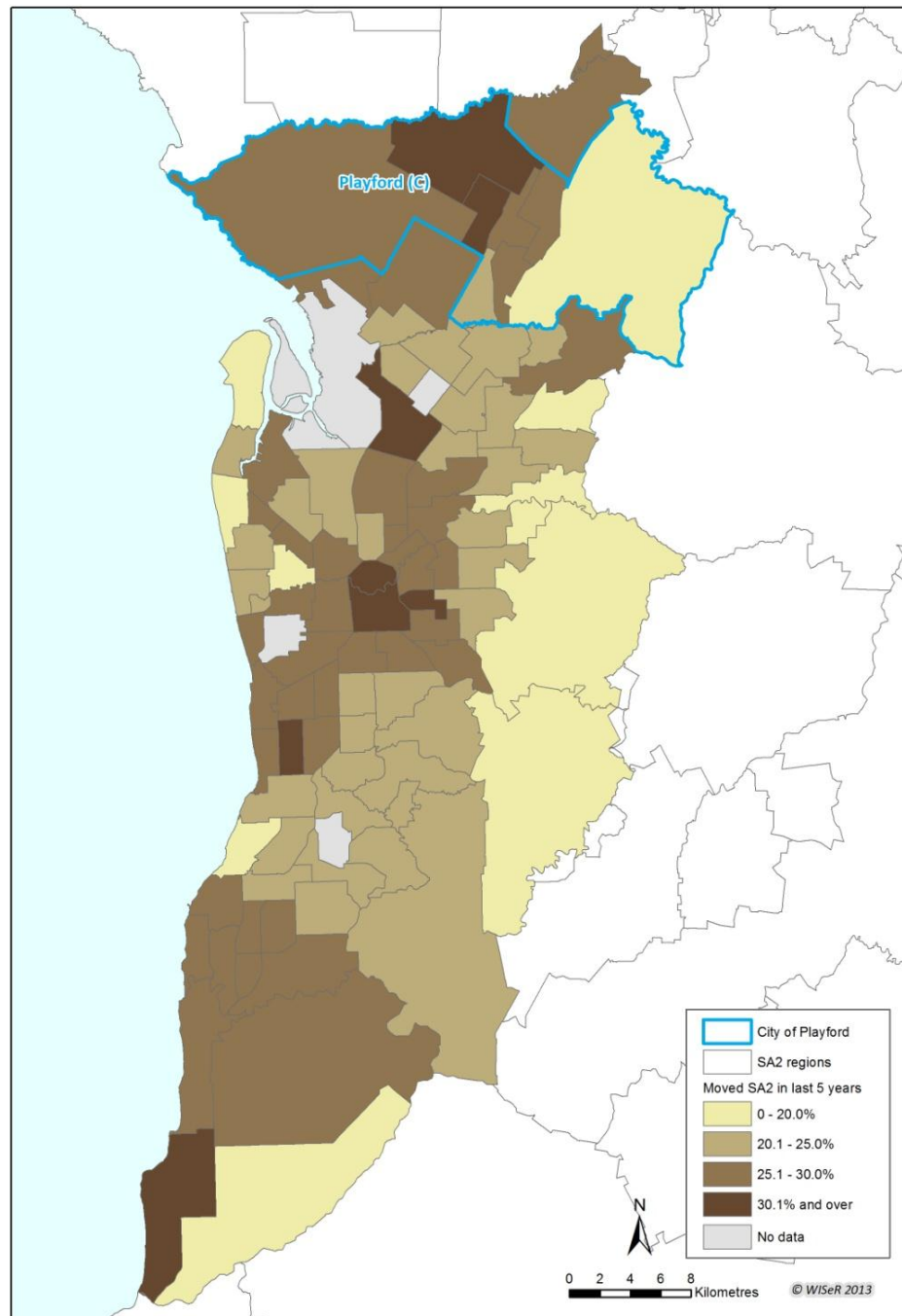
MAP 4: MOVEMENT INTO SA2 IN LAST ONE YEAR, GREATER ADELAIDE, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Note a key to the SA2s shown in this report is available in Appendix D.

Almost half the residents of Munno Para West – Angle Vale (46.8%) had moved into the SA2 in the five years from 2006 to 2011 – making it the SA2 of greatest population inflow in South Australia (see Map 5). In comparison, Roxby Downs with a population half that of Munno Para West – Angle Vale had 41.7% of its population moving into the area in the same five year period. The Adelaide and North Adelaide SA2s had 43.6% and 40.1% of the 2011 population residing elsewhere in 2006.

MAP 5: MOVEMENT INTO SA2 IN LAST FIVE YEARS, GREATER ADELAIDE, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Note a key to the SA2s shown in this report is available in Appendix D.

1.5 POPULATION GROWTH AND PROJECTIONS

From June 2011 to 2012, the City of Playford population increased by 2.9% around 2,300 residents in one year (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2013b)⁷. This was substantially higher than the increase reported for the Greater Adelaide population (1.1%) and the South Australian population (1.0%). Munno Para West – Angle Vale (8.3%) and Davoren Park (4.4%) had both the largest and fastest population growth in South Australia together accounting for more than 1,300 new residents in the City of Playford from 2011 to 2012 (see Table 3).

TABLE 3: POPULATION INCREASE BY SA2, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011 - 2012

Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2)	Change from 2011-2012		Population density 2012 persons/km2
	%	Approx no.	
One Tree Hill	0.6%	14	19
Virginia – Waterloo Corner	2.8%	94	29
Munno Para West – Angle Vale	8.3%	646	194
Elizabeth	0.2%	19	1092
Smithfield – Elizabeth North	1.7%	207	1584
Elizabeth East	0.8%	97	1533
Davoren Park	4.4%	685	1750
Craigmore – Blakeview	3.2%	518	1435
City of Playford	2.9%	2294	235

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 & 2013b.

Population projections developed by the South Australian Department of Planning and Local Government (DPLG)⁸ predict 19.3% growth in the City of Playford population from 2016 to 2021 and 15.4% growth from 2021 to 2026 (Table 4). A much smaller population growth rate is projected for South Australia over these time frames (4.8% and 4.2% respectively; Table 5). If these projections are accurate, the City of Playford population will increase in relative terms from 4.6% of the South Australian population in 2006 to 7.3% in 2026.

TABLE 4: POPULATION ACTUAL AND PROJECTIONS, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2006 TO 2026

Year	City of Playford (actual)			City of Playford (projections)			Difference (projection - actual)
	Population	Number	%	Population	Number	%	
2006	70,013	-	-	72,012	-	-	1,999
2011	79,118	9,105	13.0%	82,027	10,015	13.9%	2,909
2016				102,104	20,077	24.5%	
2021				121,777	19,673	19.3%	
2026				140,562	18,785	15.4%	

Source: Department of Planning and Local Government 2010

⁷ Note, the ABS uses ERP data in calculating population increases. We have used these proportions and applied them to Census populations to be consistent with data presented in this report. See Appendix A for more information about data sources.

⁸ See Appendix A for more information.

TABLE 5: POPULATION ACTUAL AND PROJECTIONS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 2006 TO 2026

Year	South Australia (actual)			South Australia (projections)			Difference (projection - actual)
	Population	Number	%	Population	Number	%	
2006	1,514,340	-	-	1,567,888	-	-	53,548
2011	1,596,569	82,229	5.4%	1,667,444	99,556	6.3%	70,875
2016				1,770,644	103,200	6.2%	
2021				1,856,534	85,791	4.8%	
2026				1,935,161	78,726	4.2%	

Source: Department of Planning and Local Government 2010

1.6 CULTURAL DIVERSITY

1.6.1 ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

Three percent (n= 2,362) of City of Playford residents were of Aboriginal heritage⁹ at the 2011 Census (see Table 6). In comparison, only 1.3 % of the Greater Adelaide population and 1.9% of South Australians identified as such. Non-response rates vary between Census questions/items and across Australia, although specific reasons are unknown it is believed that survey fatigue, uncertainty, misunderstanding or belief the question is not relevant contribute to the non-response rate, which is also affected by respondent age and cultural background (for further information see Appendix A). In South Australia, non-response to the item identifying Indigenous status was lower (3.9%) than the Australian rate (4.9%) (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011c). Consistent with other reports, some locations with known large Aboriginal populations report lower than expected numbers of Indigenous people through the Census, suggesting the undercount of Aboriginal persons is greater in these areas.

TABLE 6: ABORIGINAL POPULATION, 2011

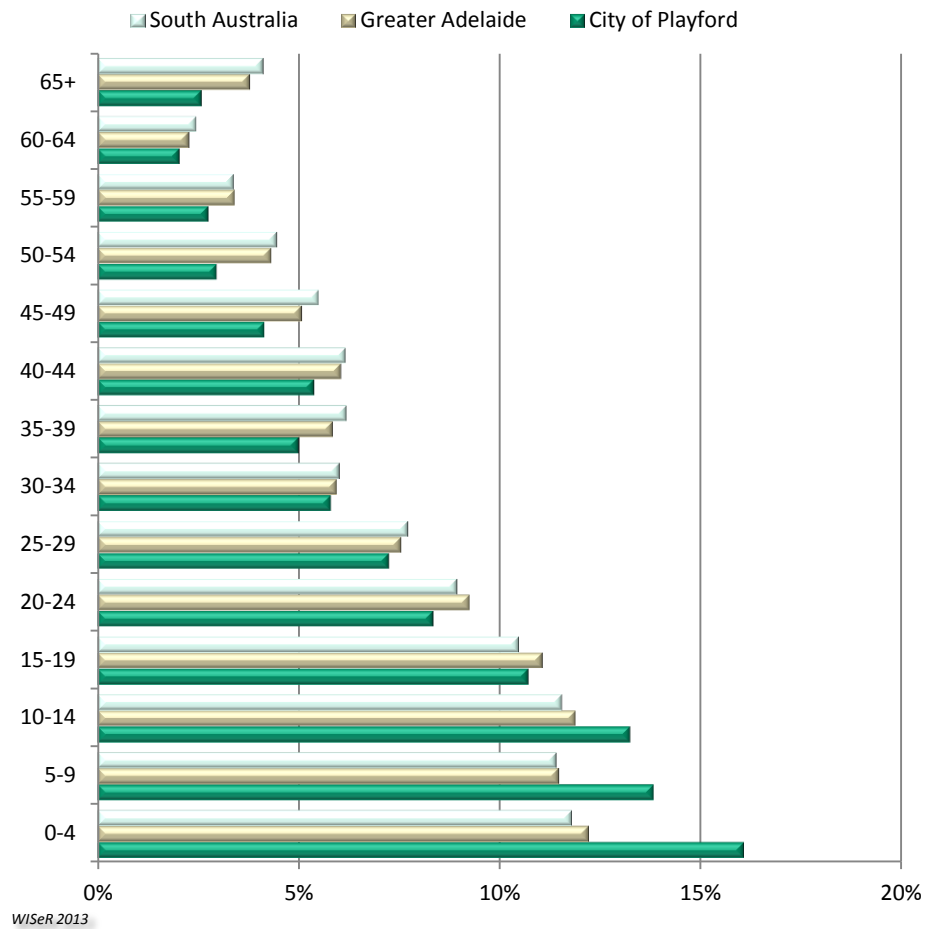
	City of Playford		Greater Adelaide		South Australia	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Aboriginal	2,362	3.0%	15,596	1.3%	30,433	1.9%
Non-Aboriginal	72,997	92.3%	1,162,524	94.9%	1,503,202	94.2%
Not stated	3,759	4.8%	47,112	3.8%	62,934	3.9%
Total	79,118	100.0%	1,225,232	100.0%	1,596,569	100.0%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

The age profile of Aboriginal residents in the City of Playford, Greater Adelaide and South Australia are shown in Figure 6 (with numbers shown in Figure C. 4). Aboriginal residents of the City of Playford had a younger profile than those of Greater Adelaide and South Australia in 2011 with this most marked in the 0 to 14 year age groups. It is notable that close to half (43.1%) the Playford Aboriginal population were aged less than 15 years, compared with one quarter (23.0%) of the total Playford population.

⁹ The authors of this report recognise the great diversity among the people who constitute the First Nations of Australia. We also recognise the fact that the terms 'Aboriginal', 'Torres Strait Islander' and 'Indigenous' are labels that have emerged post-colonisation, and are a product of the colonisation process rather than a way in which First Nations persons of Australia identify themselves. Notwithstanding, we have used the terms 'Aboriginal Australians', 'Aboriginal people' or 'Aboriginal persons' to identify persons of First Nations descent. This is not intended to generalise attributes across a population in which it is understood great diversity exists.

FIGURE 6: ABORIGINAL POPULATION BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS (%), 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

The City of Playford Aboriginal population was more heavily represented in the residential and central SA2 areas in Elizabeth, Davoren Park and Smithfield – Elizabeth North, all of which had more than 4% Aboriginal residents (see Table 7). While One Tree Hill and Virginia – Waterloo Corner had fewer than 0.5% of residents with Aboriginal heritage.

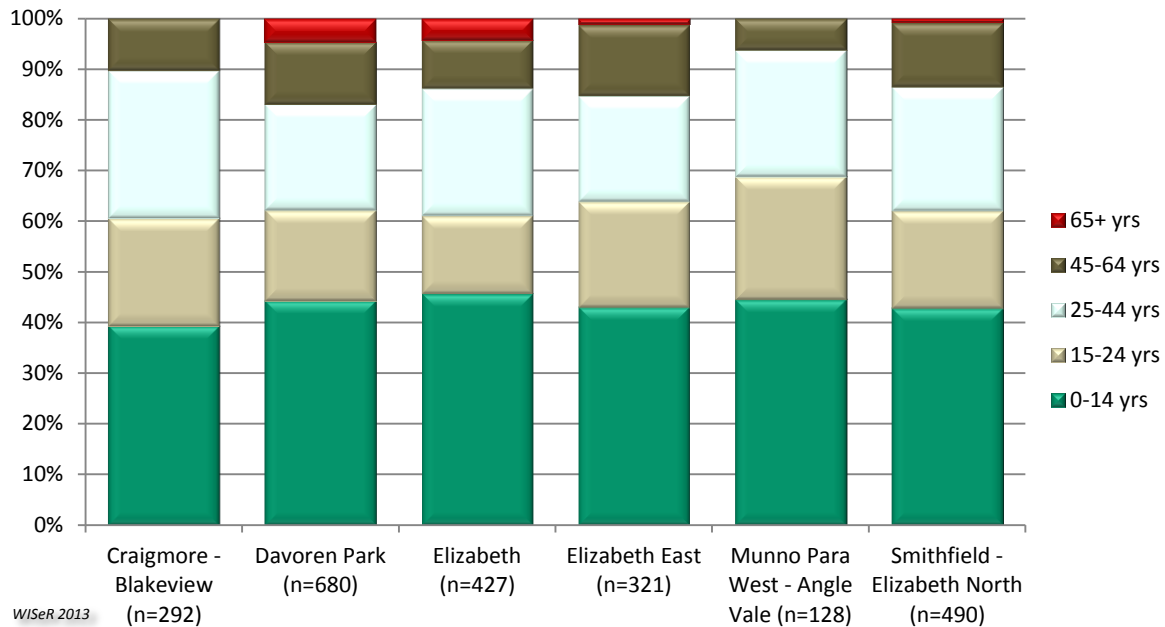
TABLE 7: ABORIGINAL POPULATION BY SA2, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011

Statistical Area 2	Total population	Aboriginal population	
		n	%
One Tree Hill	2,403	9	0.4%
Virginia – Waterloo Corner	3,358	18	0.5%
Munno Para West – Angle Vale	7,780	128	1.6%
Elizabeth	9,498	427	4.5%
Smithfield – Elizabeth North	12,165	490	4.0%
Elizabeth East	12,166	321	2.6%
Davoren Park	15,557	680	4.4%
Craigmore – Blakeview	16,191	292	1.8%
Total	79,118	2,365	3.0%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

As is evident in Figure 7, the proportion of Aboriginal people within each of the age categories was relatively even across the SA2s. Craigmore – Blakeview had slightly more 25-44 year olds than the other areas, and Davoren Park and Elizabeth reported the highest proportion of Aboriginal people over the age of 65 (4.6% and 4.2% respectively).

FIGURE 7: AGE PROFILE OF ABORIGINAL POPULATION BY SA2 (%), CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Note, the total Aboriginal population in One Tree Hill (n=9) and Virginia – Waterloo Corner (n=18) was small and is not presented in this table.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

1.6.2 COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Almost three-quarters (73.0%) of the City of Playford population were born in Australia, comparable with the South Australian rate (see Table 8). Virginia – Waterloo Corner had the lowest proportion of Australian born residents (59.2%), whereas 79.7% of Munno Para West – Angle Vale residents were recorded as Australian born.

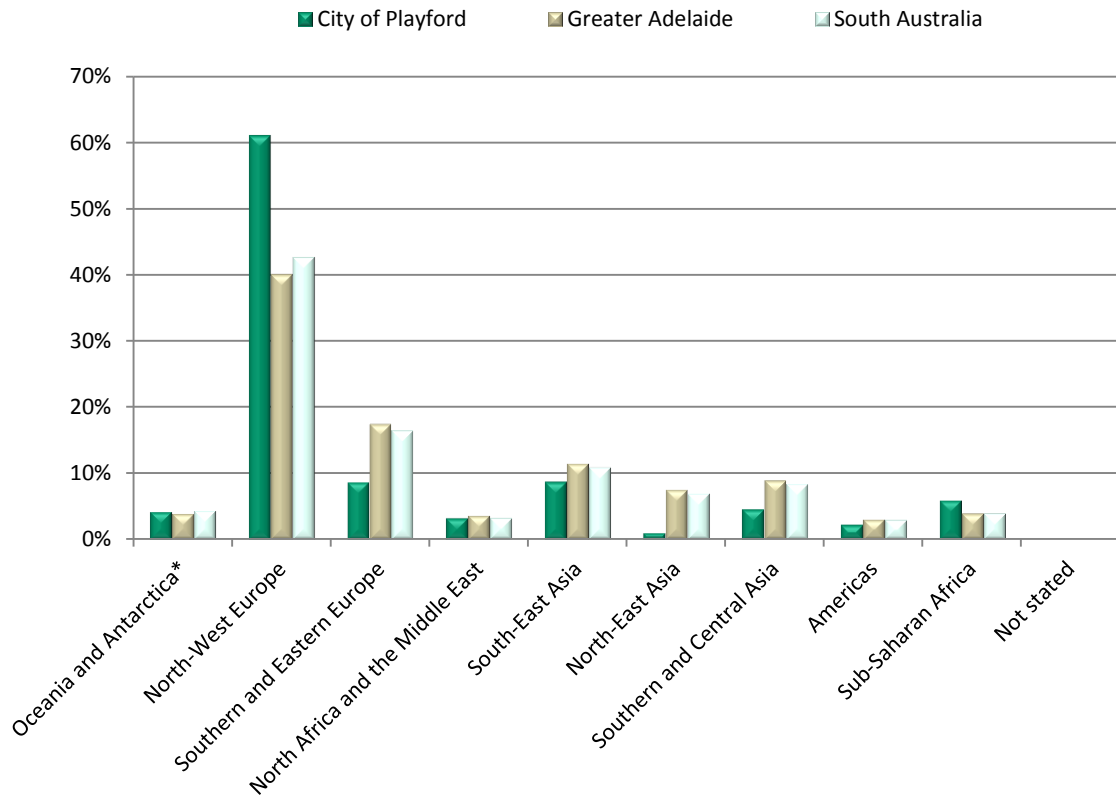
TABLE 8: BIRTHPLACE BY SA2, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011

	Population	Born in Australia		Born overseas		Not stated or supplementary codes	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Craigmore - Blakeview	16,194	12,315	76.0%	3,335	20.6%	544	3.4%
Davoren Park	15,558	11,864	76.3%	2,659	17.1%	1,035	6.7%
Elizabeth	9,497	6,363	67.0%	2,435	25.6%	699	7.4%
Elizabeth East	12,166	8,559	70.4%	3,086	25.4%	521	4.3%
Munno Para West - Angle Vale	7,780	6,199	79.7%	1,250	16.1%	331	4.3%
One Tree Hill	2,403	1,704	70.9%	592	24.6%	107	4.5%
Smithfield - Elizabeth North	12,163	8,739	71.8%	2,642	21.7%	782	6.4%
Virginia - Waterloo Corner	3,357	1,988	59.2%	1,137	33.9%	232	6.9%
City of Playford	79,118	57,731	73.0%	17,136	21.7%	4,251	5.4%
Greater Adelaide	1,225,234	860,283	70.2%	310,116	25.3%	54,835	4.5%
South Australia	1,596,569	1,170,789	73.3%	352,054	22.1%	73,726	4.6%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

The 17,136 overseas born residents of the City of Playford have diverse heritage coming from 110 countries around the globe. Of those born overseas, almost two-thirds were born in North-West Europe (61.2%) with most of these being from England (see Figure 8 and Table 9). Residents born in Southern and Eastern Europe and South-East Asia make up 8.7% and 8.8%, respectively, of the City of Playford overseas born population.

FIGURE 8: REGION OF BIRTH, 2011



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*Oceania and Antarctica excludes persons born in Australia

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

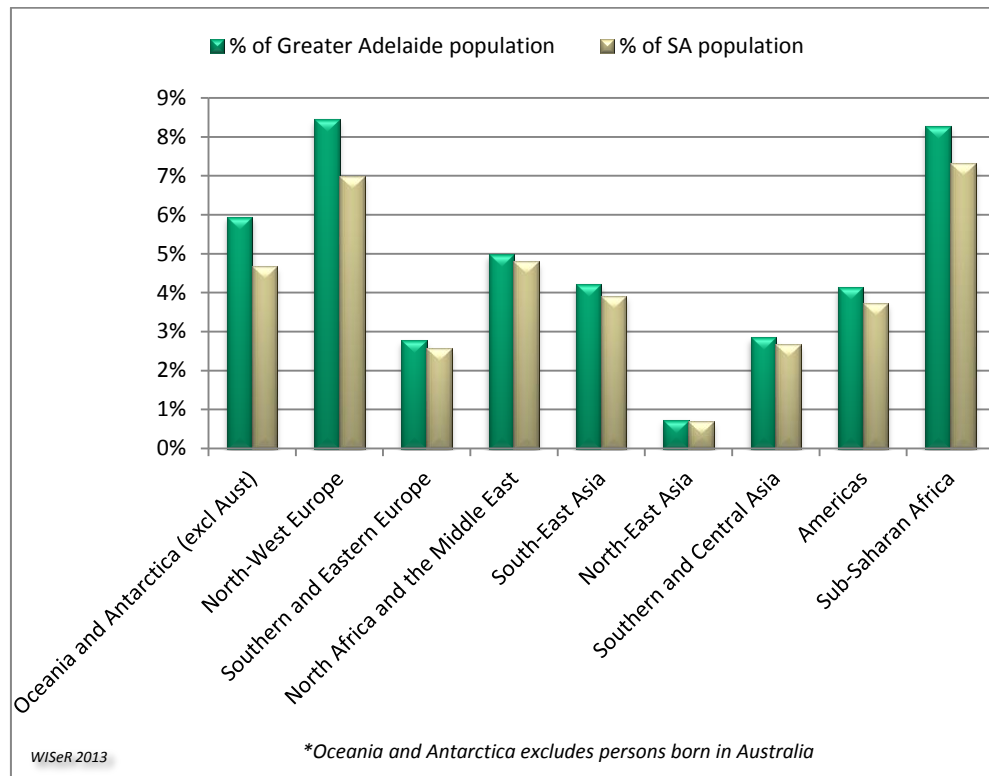
TABLE 9: MOST COMMON COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011

	n	% of Playford residents	% of non-Australian born Playford residents
England	7,750	9.8%	45.2%
Scotland	1,122	1.4%	6.5%
New Zealand	626	0.8%	3.7%
Germany	464	0.6%	2.7%
Vietnam	462	0.6%	2.7%
Italy	454	0.6%	2.7%
Philippines	447	0.6%	2.6%
Netherlands	389	0.5%	2.3%
Afghanistan	341	0.4%	2.0%
India	217	0.3%	1.3%
Ireland	213	0.3%	1.2%
Cambodia	211	0.3%	1.2%
Burundi	203	0.3%	1.2%
Greece	194	0.2%	1.1%
Wales	178	0.2%	1.0%
Sudan	172	0.2%	1.0%
Northern Ireland	169	0.2%	1.0%
South Africa	165	0.2%	1.0%
Tanzania	157	0.2%	0.9%
Romania	139	0.2%	0.8%
United States of America	137	0.2%	0.8%
Poland	129	0.2%	0.8%
Thailand	116	0.1%	0.7%
Kenya	115	0.1%	0.7%
El Salvador	106	0.1%	0.6%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	105	0.1%	0.6%
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	100	0.1%	0.6%
<i>Other countries*</i>	2,251	2.8%	13.1%
Total	17,132	21.7%	100.0%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Excludes persons born in Australia. *Note countries with fewer than 100 persons are not individually shown.

In terms of the overall proportion of residents born overseas, Playford is broadly similar to Greater Adelaide and South Australia. However, while Playford has 5.5% of Greater Adelaide's and 4.9% of South Australia's foreign born population, it has 10,482 residents born in North-West Europe - 8.5% of the Greater Adelaide North-West Europe population (see Figure 9). The City of Playford also has 1,024 sub-Saharan African residents (including 203 former residents of Burundi, 165 from South Africa, 157 from Tanzania, 115 from Kenya, 105 from the Democratic Republic of Congo) representing 8.3% of the Greater Adelaide population from the sub-Saharan region.

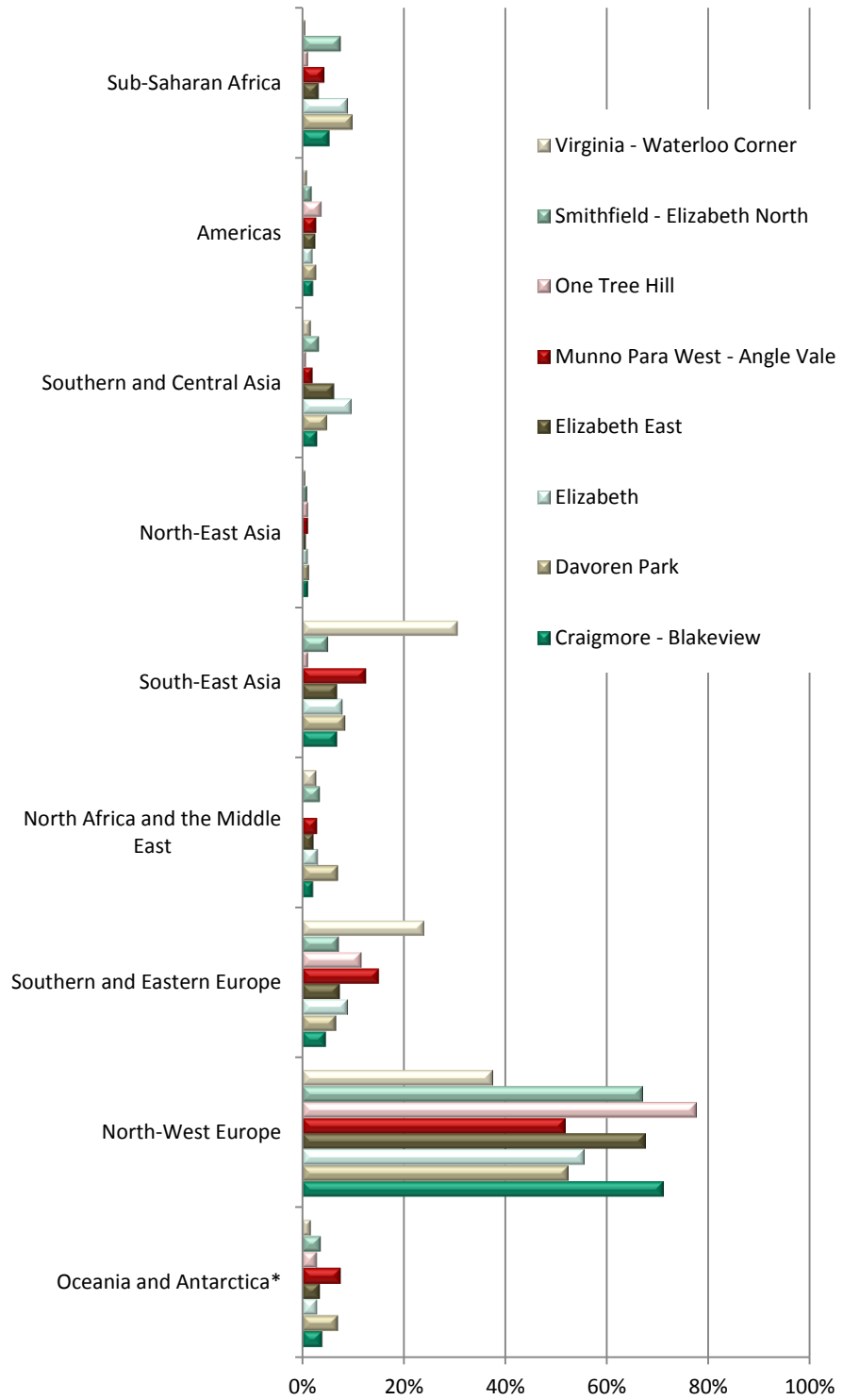
FIGURE 9: NON-AUSTRALIAN BORN RESIDENTS (%), CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

Figure 10 shows the country of birth for the eight SA2s in the City of Playford. With the exception of Virginia-Waterloo Corner, the birth place of residents exhibits a common pattern. In Virginia-Waterloo Corner, the number of North-West Europeans is below the City of Playford average, and the number of South-East Asians is considerably higher. This may be due to the large market garden industry that exists in Virginia and is predominantly operated by the South-East Asian community. A higher proportion of Southern and Eastern Europeans are also living in Virginia-Waterloo Corner than in other City of Playford areas.

FIGURE 10: REGION OF BIRTH (%), CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



*Oceania and Antarctica excludes persons born in Australia

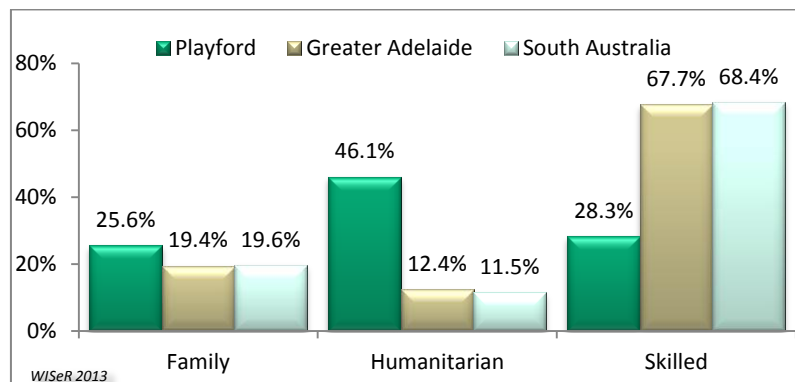
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Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

1.6.3 RECENT MIGRATION

The Playford area has long been a source of cheap housing and accommodation for new migrants. While this has not changed, the profile of migration has. Between the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, South Australia accepted almost 67,710 (7.1%) of Australia’s migrants, while the City of Playford accepted 2,158 - 3.2% of all South Australia’s migrants (Department of Immigration and Citizenship, 2013). Of Playford’s migrants, almost half (46.1%) were from the humanitarian stream, with around one quarter each from the family (25.6%) and skilled (28.3%) streams (see Figure 11). As such Playford has far fewer skilled migrants and substantially more humanitarian migrants than Greater Adelaide and South Australia – accepting 12.8% of South Australia’s humanitarian migrants, traditionally the most disadvantaged of the migrant groups.

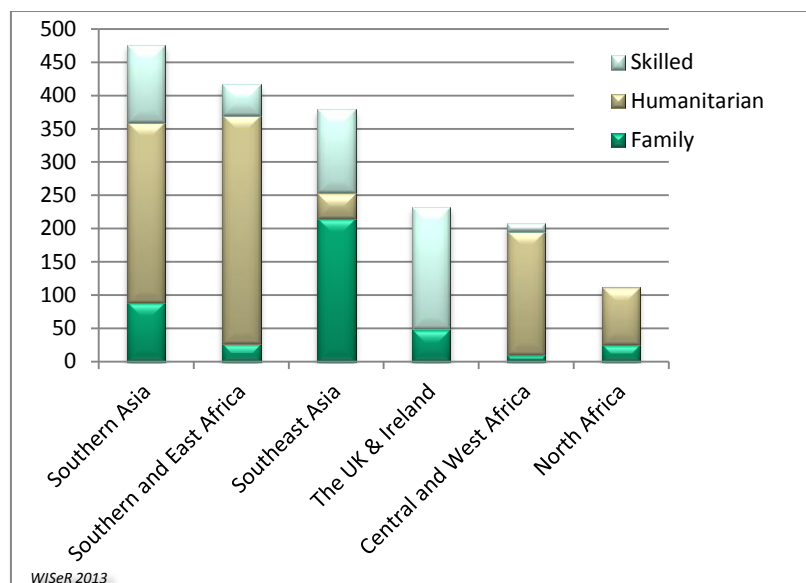
FIGURE 11: MIGRATION STREAM (%), 2006 - 2011



Source: DIAC 2013. Arrivals dates from 8 August 2006 to 8 August 2011.

Overall, most migrants in the City of Playford came from Southern Asia (n=476; see Figure 12). However, most humanitarian migrants came from Southern and East Africa (n=343), 39.0% of all family reunion migrants came from South East Asia (n=215), while skilled migrants were mostly drawn from the UK and Ireland (n=183).

FIGURE 12: REGION OF ORIGIN BY MIGRATION STREAM, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2006 - 2011



Source: DIAC 2013. Arrivals dates from 8 August 2006 to 8 August 2011.

1.7 FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

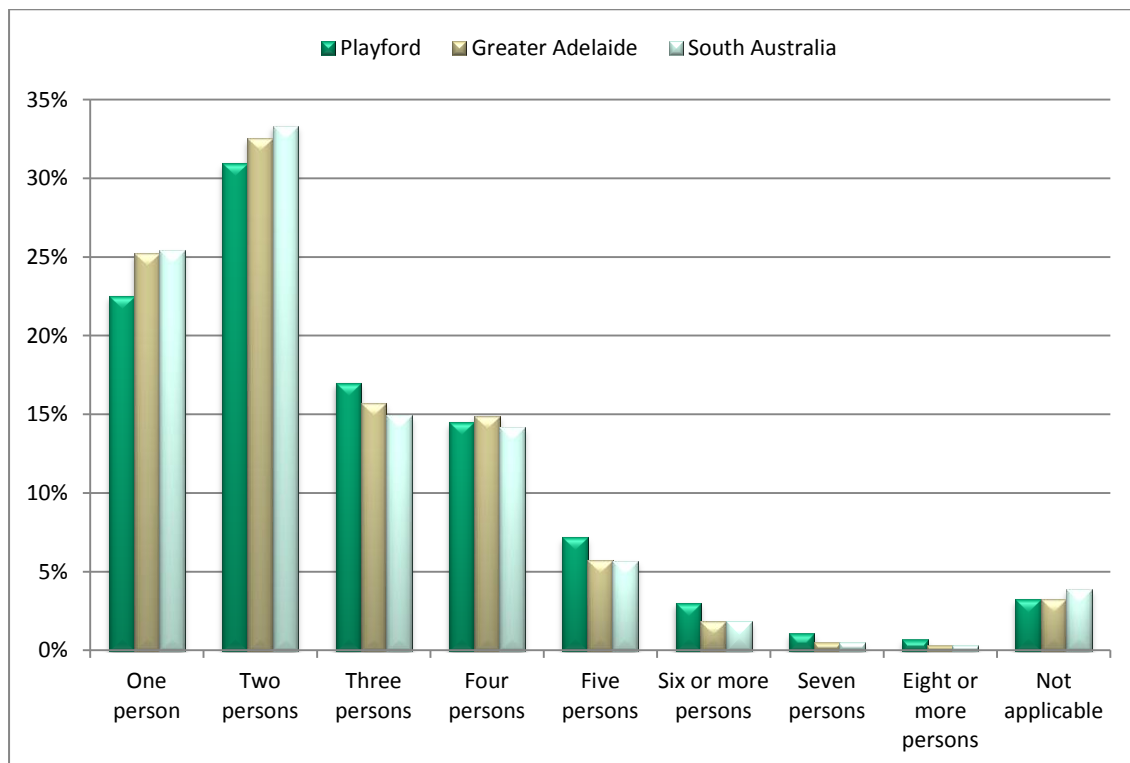
There were 32,298 households in the City of Playford at the 2011 Census (see Table 10) up from 28,527 in 2006 – a 13.2% increase. In 2011, most were two person households (30.9%; see Figure 13). Greater Adelaide and South Australian households were smaller - more likely to consist of one or two persons. One quarter (24.6%) of Playford households were comprised of four or more persons, with a total of 10.2% of households of five or six persons compared with 7.6% of Greater Adelaide and South Australian households. Around one-third of households in Munno Para West – Angle Vale (35.4%), One Tree Hill (34.8%) and Craigmore – Blakeview (32.3%) had more than four residents (see Figure 14).

TABLE 10: HOUSEHOLDS BY SA2, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011

Statistical Area 2	Households 2011	% of total Playford households
One Tree Hill	886	2.7%
Virginia – Waterloo Corner	1,385	4.3%
Munno Para West – Angle Vale	2,833	8.8%
Elizabeth	4,448	13.8%
Smithfield – Elizabeth North	5,457	16.9%
Elizabeth East	5,108	15.8%
Davoren Park	6,215	19.2%
Craigmore – Blakeview	5,966	18.5%
Total	32,298	100.0%

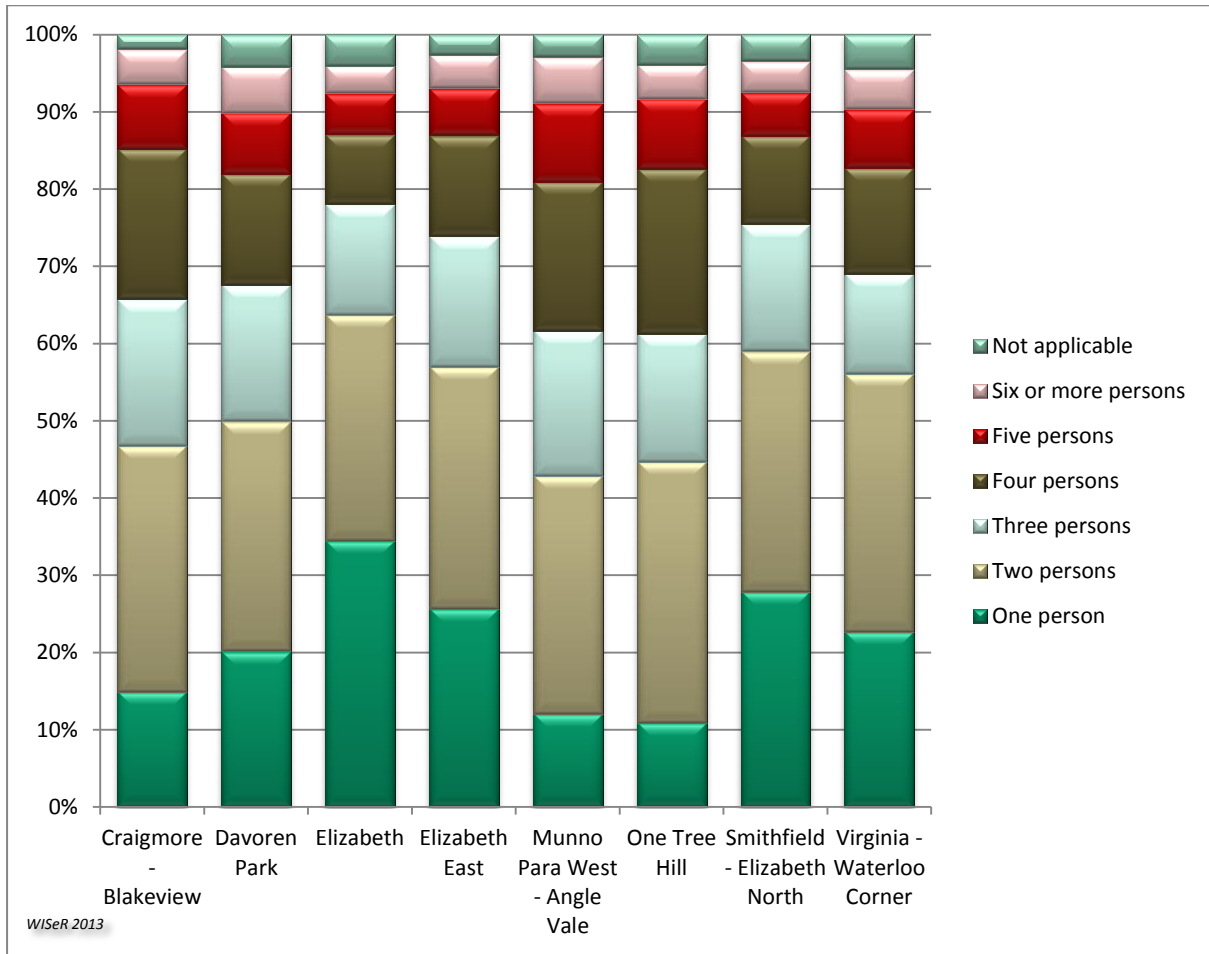
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Dwellings, Place of Enumeration)

FIGURE 13: NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD (%), CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Dwellings, Place of Enumeration)

FIGURE 14: NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD BY SA2s (%), CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011

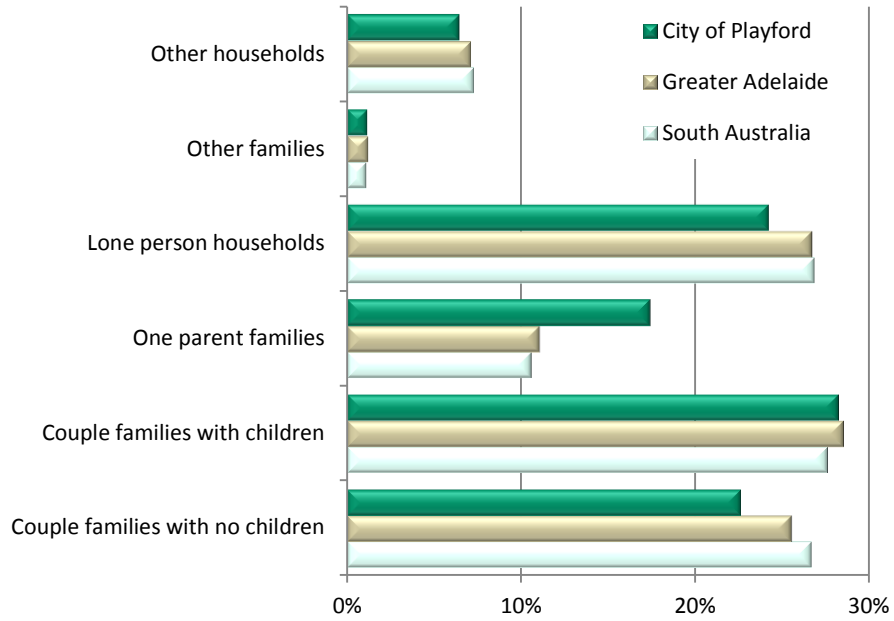


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Dwellings, Place of Enumeration)

1.7.1 HOUSEHOLD TYPE

At the time of the 2011 Census, the City of Playford had 5,424 sole parent families representing 17.4% of all known family groupings (see Figure 15). In four fifths (82.5%) of these sole parent families, females were the lone parent. In contrast, the proportion of one parent families in Greater Adelaide (11.0%) and South Australia (10.6%) were considerably lower. There were similar proportions of couple families with children in each area – all around 28%. However, Playford (22.6%) had fewer couple families without children than both Greater Adelaide (25.5%) and (26.7%).

FIGURE 15: HOUSEHOLD TYPES, 2011

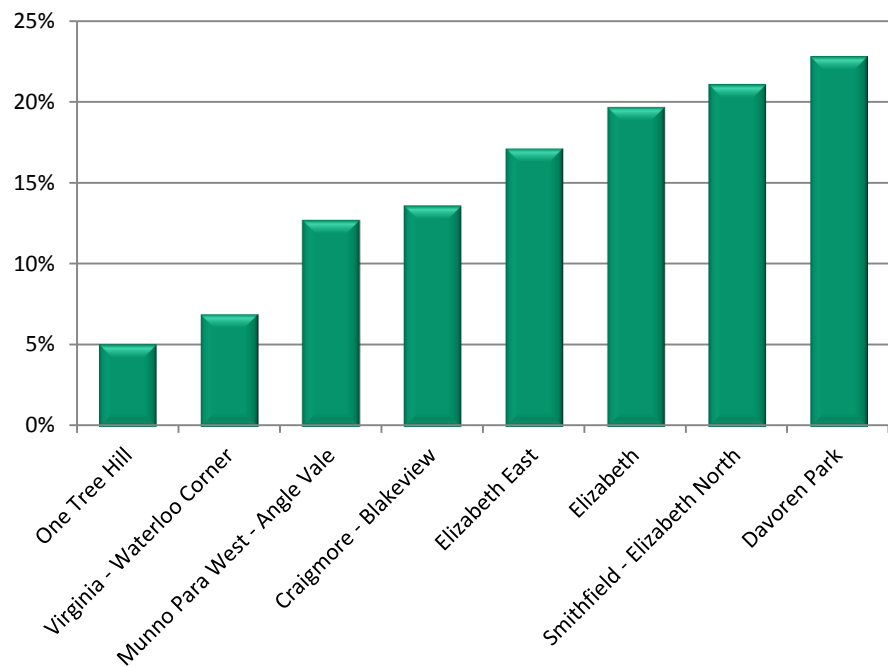


WISer 2013

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Dwellings, Place of Enumeration)

The proportion of one parent families within the City of Playford SA2s varied greatly. One Tree Hill (5.1%) and Virginia – Waterloo Corner (6.9%) recorded the lowest percentage of one parent families, while almost a quarter of all households in Davoren Park (22.8%) and over 20% of households in Smithfield – Elizabeth North were occupied by one parent families (see Map 6).

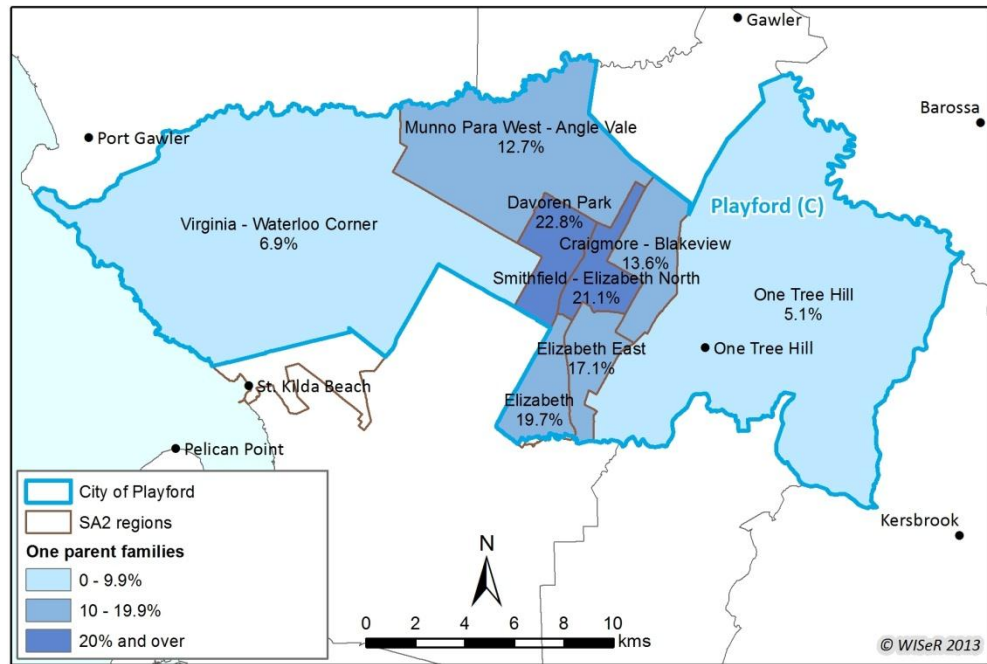
FIGURE 16: ONE PARENT FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN (%), CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



WISer 2013

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Dwellings, Place of Enumeration)

MAP 6: ONE PARENT FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



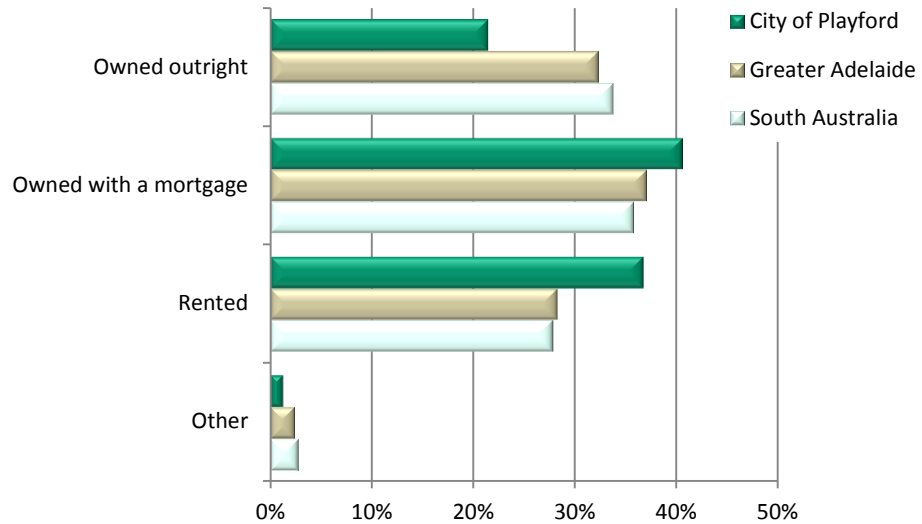
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Dwellings, Place of Enumeration)

1.7.2 HOUSEHOLD OWNERSHIP

In 2011, 11,482 dwellings (40.6%)¹⁰ in the City of Playford were owned with a mortgage (see Figure 17), while 10,390 were rented (36.7%) and 6,072 were owned outright (21.5%). In comparison, almost a third of dwellings in Greater Adelaide and South Australia were owned outright, with correspondingly fewer dwellings rented.

¹⁰ Excluding those 'not stated' or 'not applicable'

FIGURE 17: TENURE TYPE, 2011

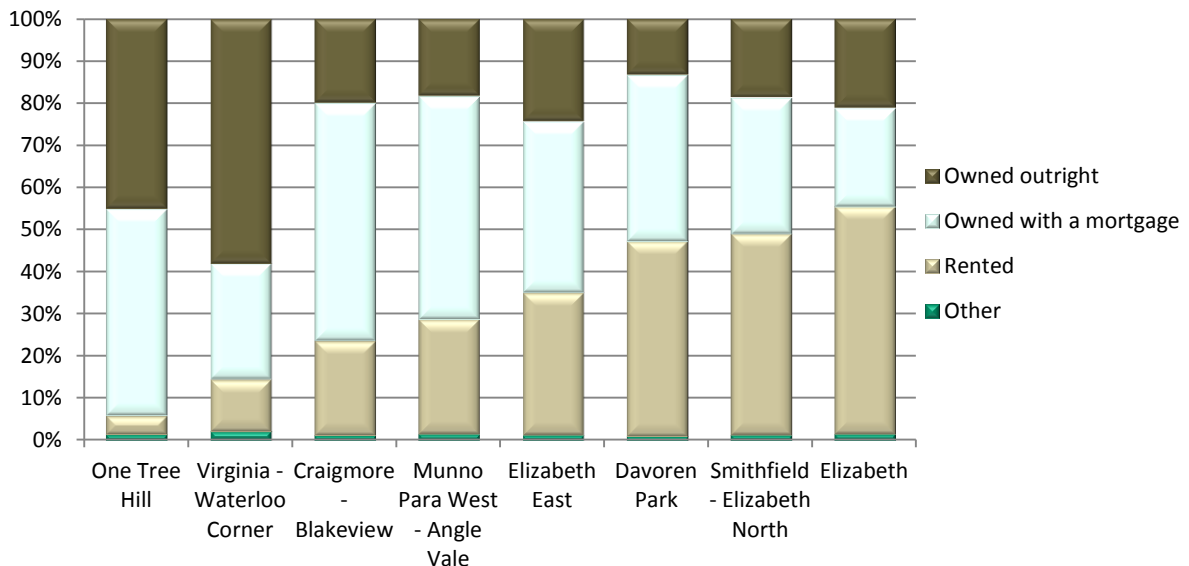


WSeR 2013

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Dwellings, Place of Enumeration)

Only 4.5% of the dwellings in One Tree Hill were rented, with almost 95% owned either outright or with a mortgage (Figure 18). Virginia – Waterloo Corner had the highest level of outright home ownership (57.9%) and Craigmore – Blakeview had the highest proportion of mortgagee ownership (57.9%). In contrast, the majority of Elizabeth (53.9%), Smithfield – Elizabeth North (47.8%) and Davoren Park (46.3%) dwellings were rented.

FIGURE 18: TENURE TYPE BY SA2, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



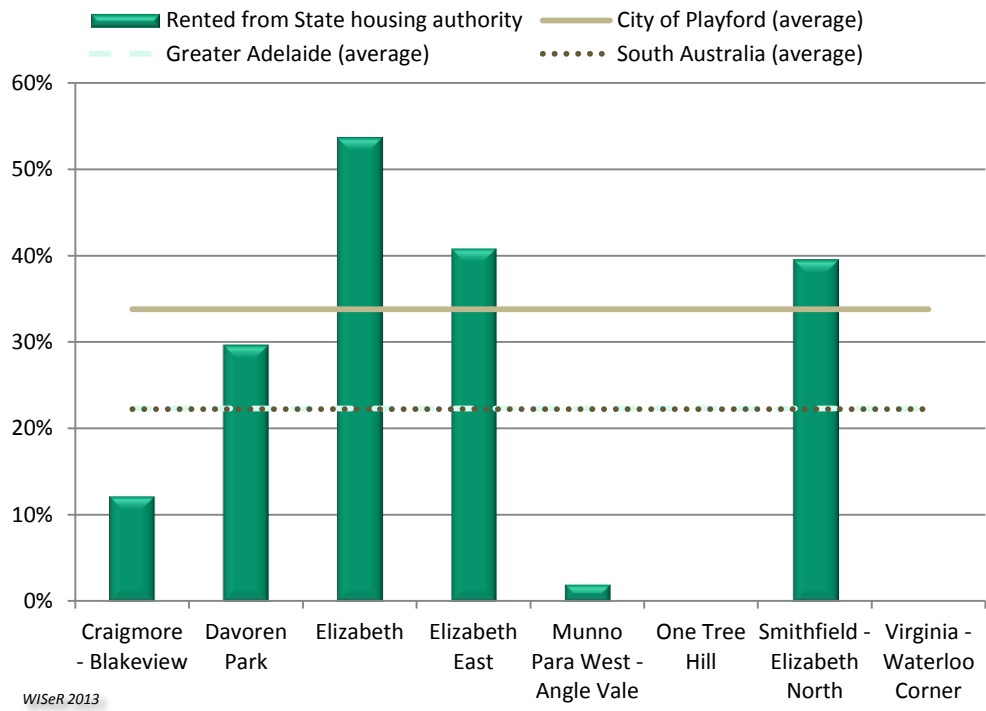
WSeR 2013

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Dwellings, Place of Enumeration)

Dwellings rented from a government housing authority represented one third (33.8%) of the more than 10,000 rented dwellings in the City of Playford, but less than one quarter of rented dwellings in Greater Adelaide (22.3%) and South Australia (22.2%) in 2011.

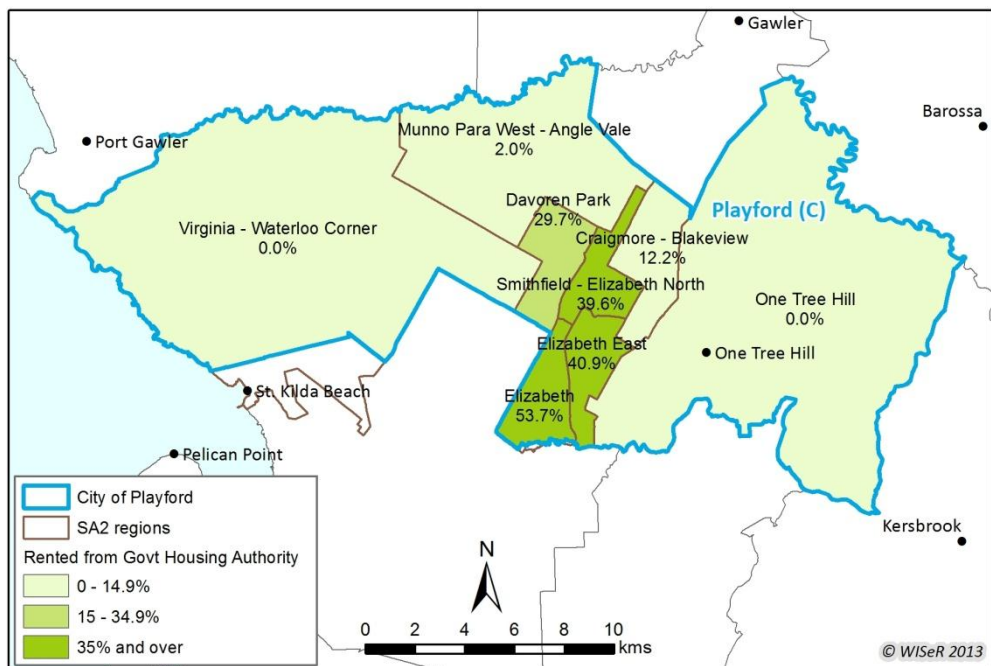
Elizabeth had the highest number of rental properties reported (n=1,119), as well as the highest rate (53.7%) of State housing authority-owned rental properties in the City of Playford (see Figure 19 and Map 7). At the other end of the scale, no residents of One Tree Hill and Virginia – Waterloo Corner reported renting a dwelling from the State housing authority.

FIGURE 19: DWELLINGS RENTED FROM STATE HOUSING AUTHORITY(%), 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Dwellings, Place of Enumeration)

MAP 7: DWELLINGS RENTED FROM STATE HOUSING AUTHORITY, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011

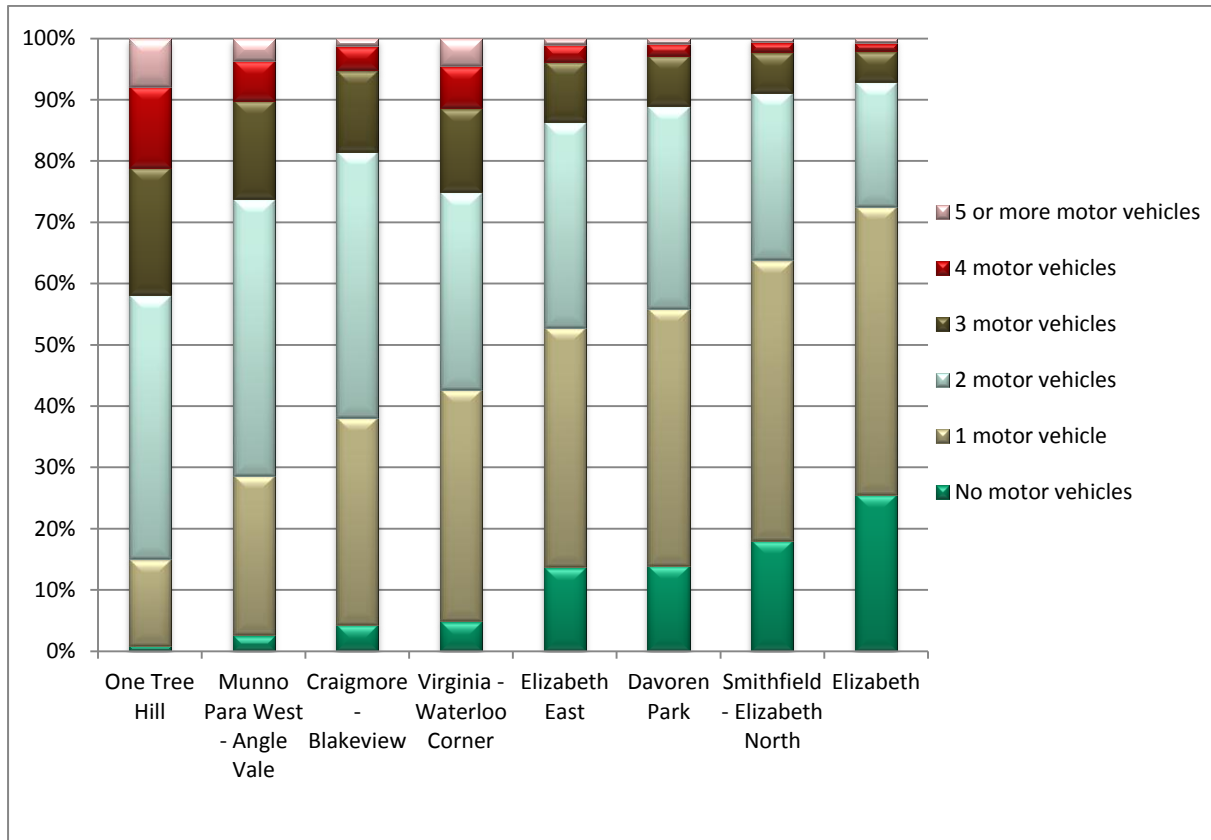


Data source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

1.7.3 MOTOR VEHICLE OWNERSHIP

Although located at the fringes of the city, over 3,500 dwellings in the City of Playford (12.6%)¹¹ did not own a motor vehicle in 2011. In the Greater Adelaide region, 45,143 dwellings did not own a motor vehicle (9.7%) and in South Australia there were 55,279 dwellings without a car (9.1%). In the City of Playford, the highest rate of car ownership was recorded in One Tree Hill where only 0.9% of dwellings did not own a car (Figure 20). Three other sub-regions (Munno Para West – Angle Vale, Craigmore – Blakeview, and Virginia – Waterloo Corner) recorded less than 5% of dwellings without a car. In contrast, in Elizabeth where home ownership was at its lowest, 25.6% of dwellings did not own a car in 2011 (see Map 8).

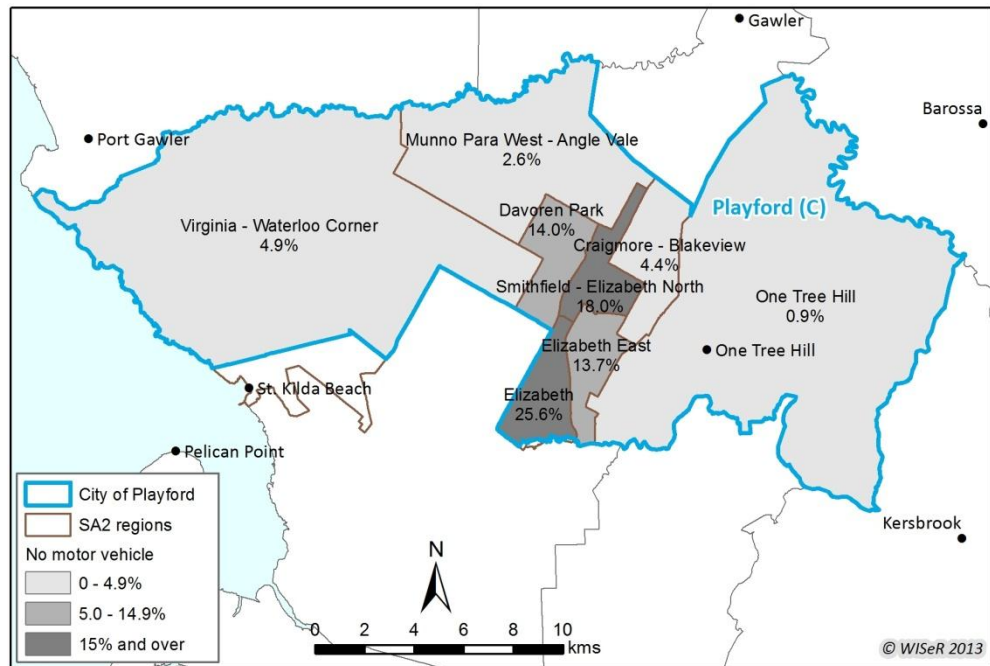
FIGURE 20: DWELLINGS WITH MOTOR VEHICLES (%), CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Dwellings, Place of Enumeration)

¹¹ Excluding those 'not stated' or 'not applicable'

MAP 8: DWELLINGS WITH NO MOTOR VEHICLE, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Data source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

1.7.4 INTERNET CONNECTIVITY

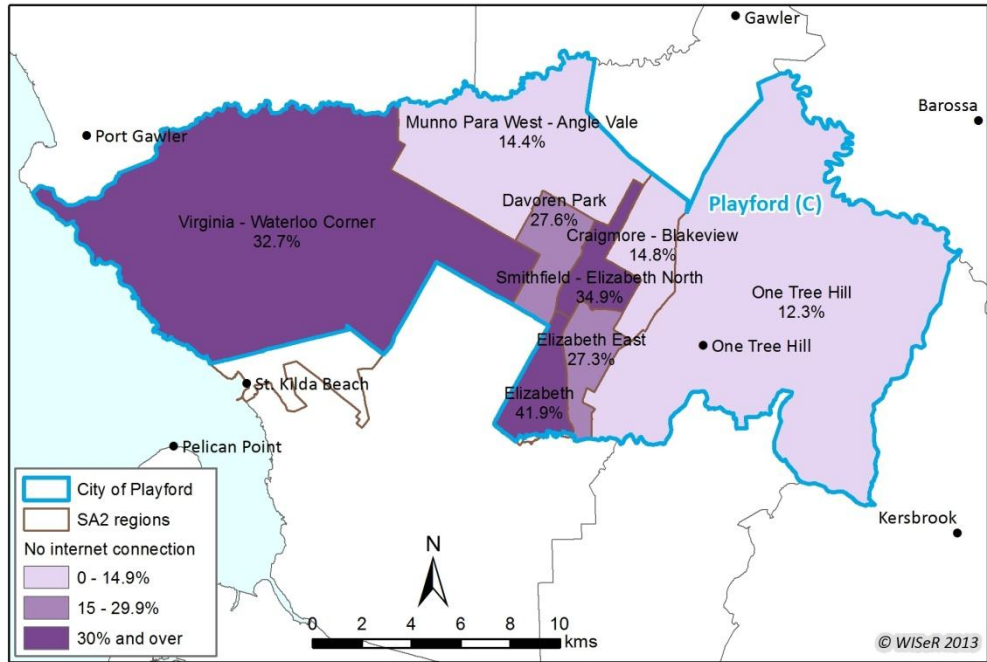
Over one-quarter (26.9%) of dwellings in the City of Playford were not connected to the internet, slightly higher than the equivalent measure in Greater Adelaide (22.5%) and South Australia (24.4%; see Table 11). In the City of Playford, there was great variation between the eight SA2s about the availability of an internet connection within the home (see Map 9). At one end of the spectrum, only 12.3% of dwellings in One Tree Hill were without an internet connection, while in Elizabeth 41.9% of homes had no connection to the internet (see Figure 21). In around 85% to 90% of households - where there was an internet connection - it tended to be broadband.

TABLE 11: DWELLINGS WITH NO INTERNET CONNECTION, 2011

	n	%
City of Playford	7,507	26.9%
Greater Adelaide	104,169	22.5%
South Australia	147,996	24.4%

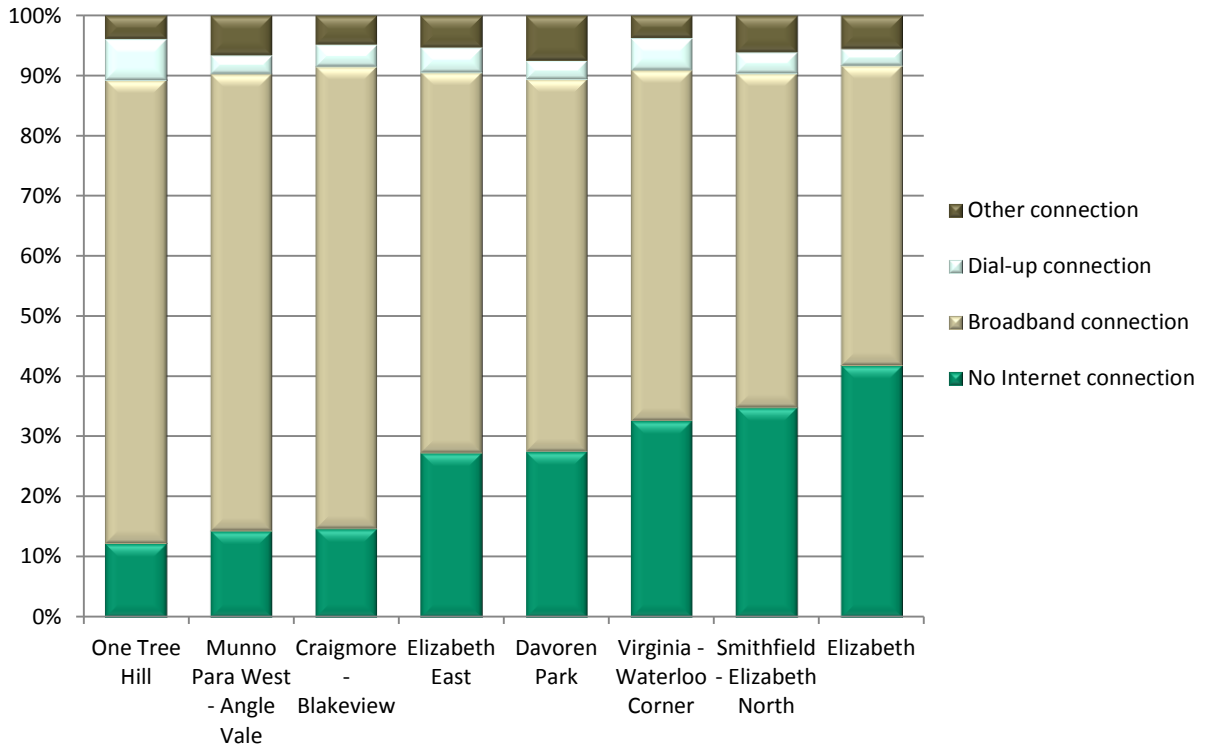
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Dwellings, Place of Enumeration)

MAP 9: DWELLINGS WITH NO INTERNET CONNECTION, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Data source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011c)

FIGURE 21: DWELLINGS WITH INTERNET CONNECTION BY SA2, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



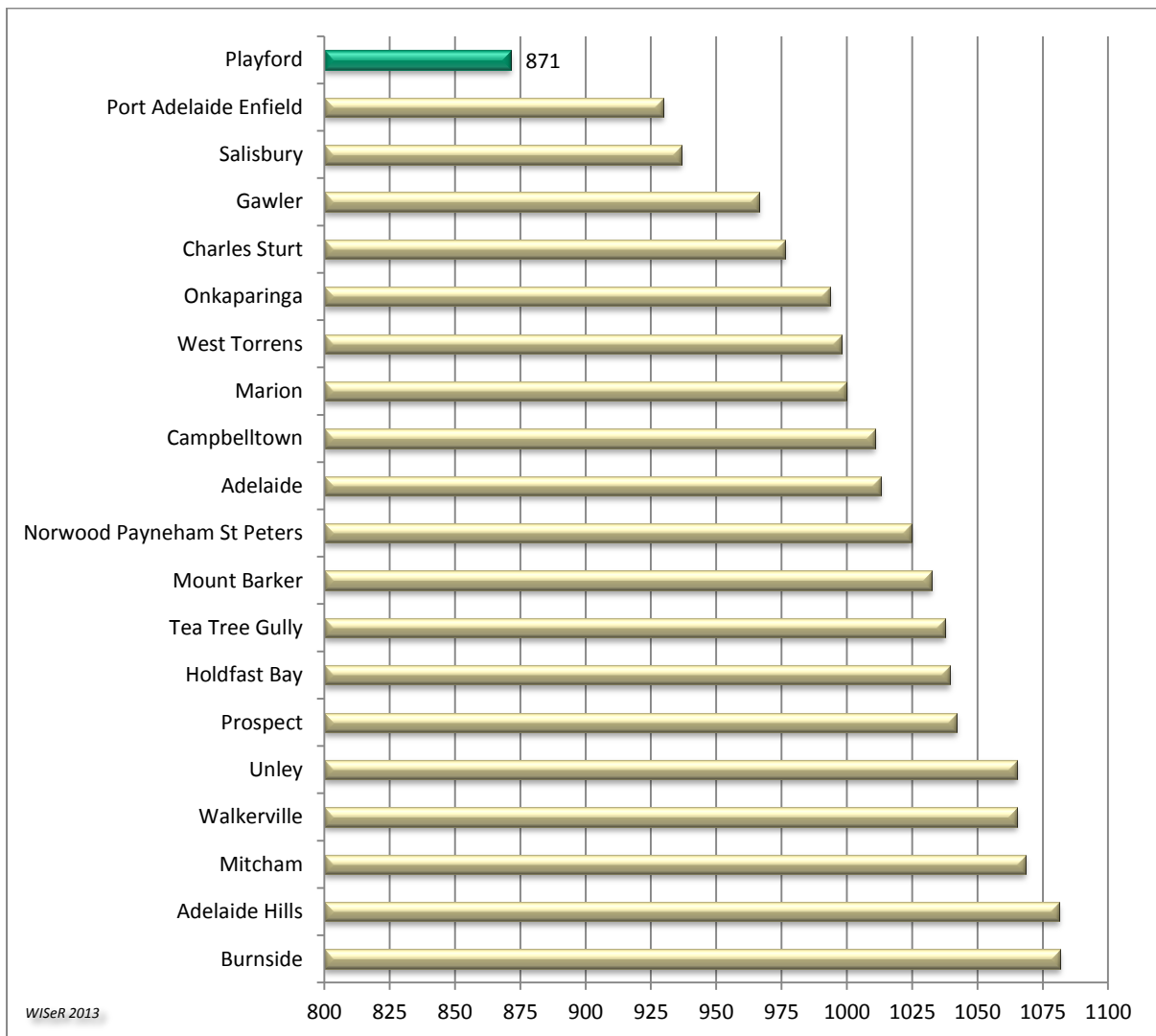
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Dwellings, Place of Enumeration)

1.8 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE

The Socio-Economic Indexes For Areas (SEIFA) - Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage provides a ranking of social and economic wellbeing for areas across Australia. It is derived from measures including low income, low educational attainment, unemployment and dwellings without motor vehicles. SEIFA scores are standardised to a distribution where 1000 is the average (mean) and the standard deviation (SD) of 100. Just over two-thirds of a given population fits within one standard deviation of the mean – in this case they will have a SEIFA score of between 900 and 1100. Around 2% of any population will have a SEIFA score of less than 800.

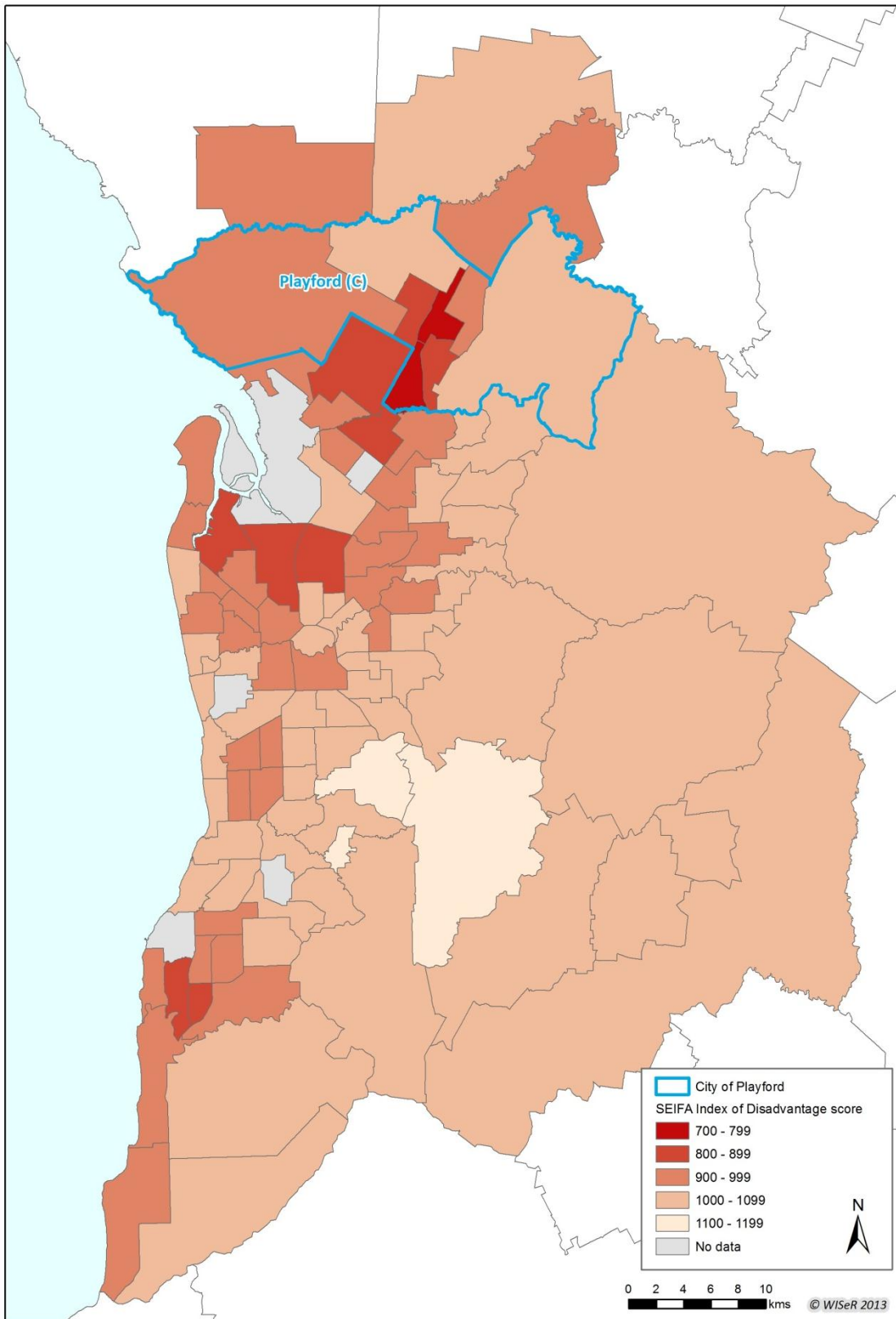
Playford is rated the most disadvantaged LGA in the Greater Adelaide area (Figure 22 and Map 10) and one of the most disadvantaged urban areas in Australia. In 2011, the City of Playford had a SEIFA disadvantage rating of 871, a small decline from a rating of 886 in 2006, but returning to the 2001 rating of 873.

FIGURE 22: SEIFA INDEX OF DISADVANTAGE BY LGA, GREATER ADELAIDE, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

MAP 10: SEIFA INDEX OF DISADVANTAGE BY SA2, GREATER ADELAIDE, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Note a key to the SA2s shown in this report is available in Appendix D.

Playford SA2s vary considerably on their SEIFA scores ranging from a very low score in Elizabeth (720) ranking it in the lowest percentile in Greater Adelaide, second only to the APY Lands in South Australia and in the bottom 2% of SA2s in Australia (see Table 12). SA1 areas within the Elizabeth SA2 range from an extremely low SEIFA of 575 through to 888. In contrast, One Tree Hill SA2 with only 2,403 residents had a SEIFA score of 1087 placing it amongst the least disadvantaged SA2s in Greater Adelaide, South Australia and even Australia.

TABLE 12: SEIFA INDEX OF DISADVANTAGE BY SA2, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011

SA2	2011 Statistical Area Level 2 Code (SA2)	Score	Percentile ranking – Greater Adelaide	Percentile ranking - SA	Percentile ranking - Australia	Minimum score for SA1s in area	Maximum score for SA1s in area
Craigmore - Blakeview	402021028	984	38	50	38	840	1062
Davoren Park	402021029	807	3	4	3	580	1007
Elizabeth	402021030	720	1	2	2	575	888
Elizabeth East	402021031	873	9	9	6	644	1068
Munno Para West - Angle Vale	402021032	1004	47	61	48	942	1083
One Tree Hill	402021033	1087	93	95	90	1059	1113
Smithfield - Elizabeth North	402021034	775	2	3	2	619	936
Virginia - Waterloo Corner	402021035	931	16	19	16	882	993

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

Although Statistical Local Areas (SLA) are no longer uniformly reported (as detailed in Appendix B), the ABS has prepared SEIFA scores at SLA level from 2011 Census data (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2013c). At the 2006 Census, Playford (C) – Elizabeth SLA was associated with a very low SEIFA score (788) ranked at 76th in Australia. In 2011 the SEIFA score declined to 760 with Playford (C) – Elizabeth now ranking even more poorly as the 45th (out of 1383) most disadvantaged SLAs in Australia. It is of note that Playford (C) – Elizabeth was the most disadvantaged metropolitan SLA in Australia and ranked in amongst SLAs with high Indigenous populations usually associated with high socio-economic disadvantage. Moreover, the population of Playford (C) – Elizabeth (n=25,247) was two and a half times larger than any of the lower ranked SLAs, more than half of whom had populations less than 1,000 residents.

1.9 COMMUNITY STRENGTH

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 \$49 billion each year to the Australian economy, and also has substantial social benefits (Ironmonger, 2002). The 2011 Census asked people aged over 15 years to indicate if they spent time doing unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group in the twelve months prior to Census night (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011b).

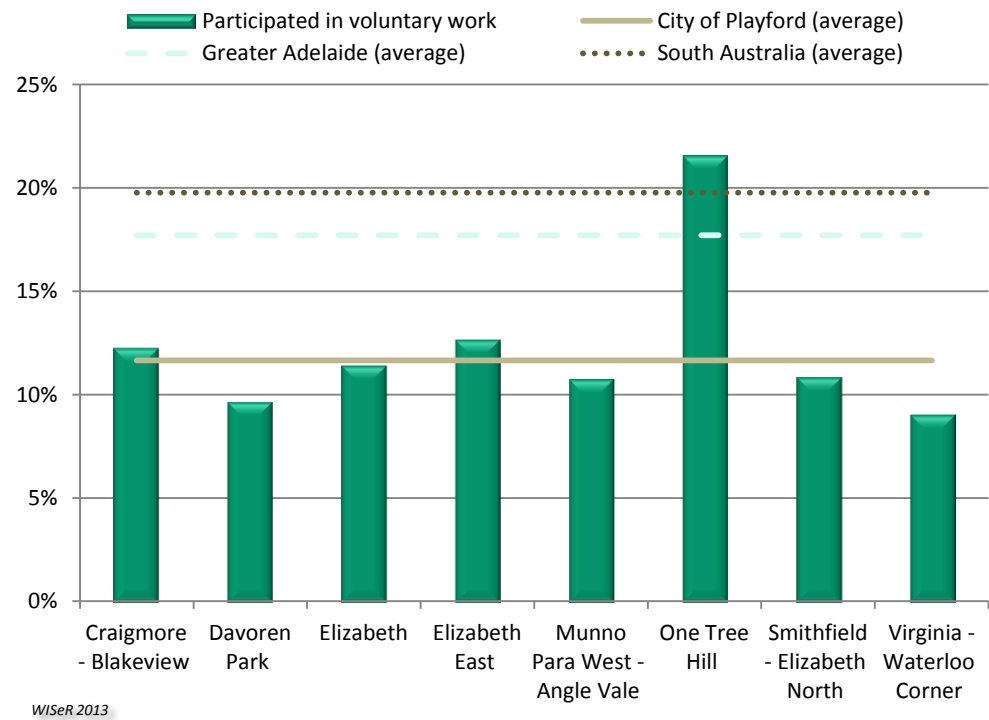
Volunteerism was low in the City of Playford in 2011, with participation reported in 11.7% of persons aged 15 years and over (see Table 13). In contrast, both Greater Adelaide and South Australia had higher average participation rates of 17.7% and 19.8% respectively. Volunteerism within City of Playford SA2s varied from a low of 9.1% and 9.7 % of the population in Virginia – Waterloo Corner and Davoren Park, respectively, through to a high of 21.6% (n=425) of the One Tree Hill population (see Figure 23 and Map 11).

TABLE 13: PARTICIPATION IN VOLUNTARY WORK, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011

	Participation in voluntary work for an organisation or group		
	Population aged 15 years and over	n	%
One Tree Hill	425	1967	21.6%
Elizabeth East	1228	9706	12.7%
Craigmore - Blakeview	1518	12311	12.3%
Elizabeth	902	7568	11.4%
Smithfield - Elizabeth North	1033	9485	10.9%
Munno Para West - Angle Vale	615	5717	10.8%
Davoren Park	1096	11343	9.7%
Virginia - Waterloo Corner	287	2836	9.1%
City of Playford	60,933	7,104	11.7%
Greater Adelaide	1,008,605	178,583	17.7%
South Australia	1,309,635	258,842	19.8%

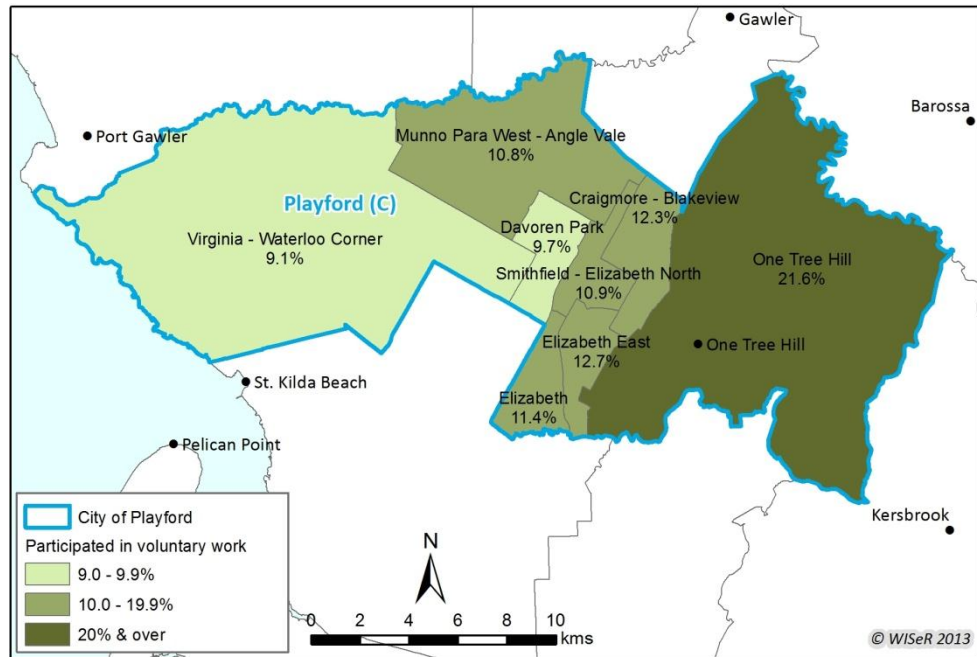
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

FIGURE 23: PARTICIPATION IN VOLUNTARY WORK BY SA2, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

MAP 11 : PARTICIPATION IN VOLUNTARY WORK, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Data source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

1.10 HEALTH

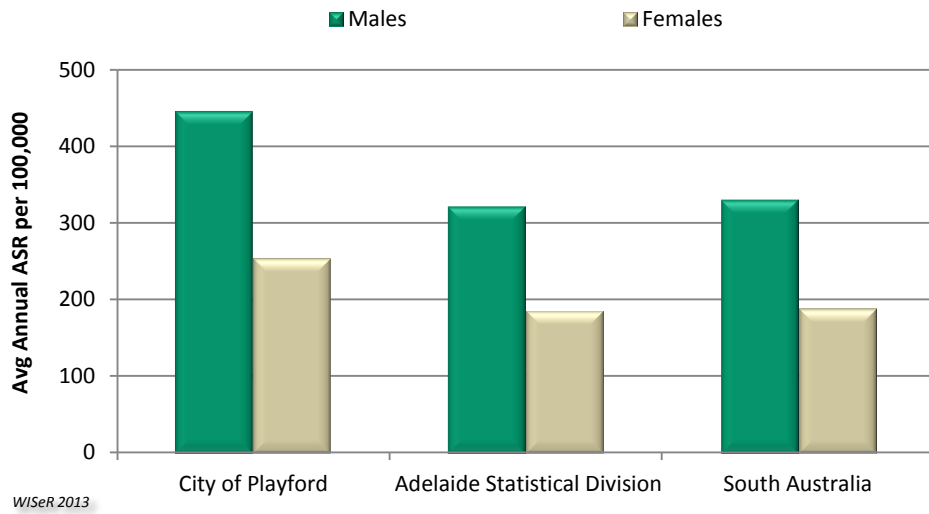
Data presented in Section 0 provides comparisons with Adelaide at the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD) level rather than for Greater Adelaide. For more information about the difference, see Appendix A.

1.10.1 PREMATURE MORTALITY

Deaths before 75 years of age are often classified as ‘premature’, given the life expectancy of Australians of 79.0 years for males and 83.7 years for females for the period 2005 to 2007 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2009a). Premature death rates were higher in Playford (347.8 per 100,000 persons) than in the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD), as well as higher than the State average (259.1), shown in Figure 24.

Premature mortality in the City of Playford was higher for males than for females, with an average annual age-standardised rate (ASR) of 445.7 per 100,000 males, and 253.5 per 100,000 females in the area. The same pattern was evident for the Adelaide Statistical Division and South Australia, with higher rates for males than females.

FIGURE 24: DEATHS OF PEOPLE AGED 0 TO 74 YEARS BY SEX, 2003-2007

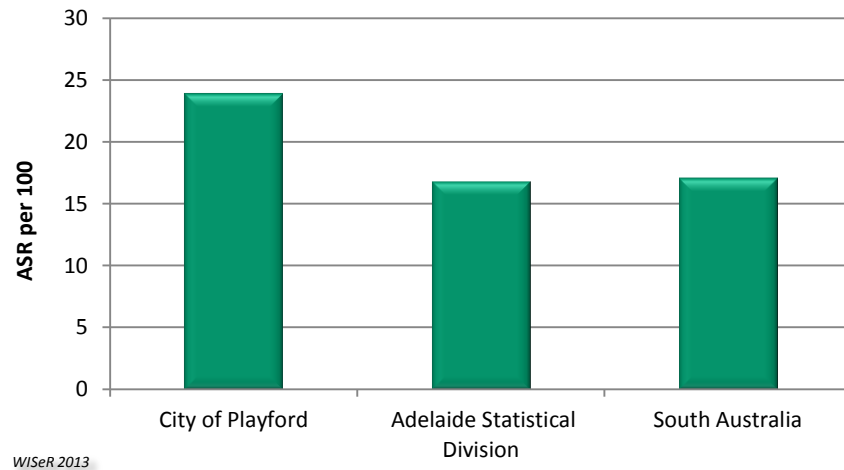


Source: PHIDU 2013

1.10.2 SELF-REPORTED HEALTH STATUS

How people rate their health is strongly related to their experience of illness and disability. Self-assessed health status refers to a person's perception of their general state of health. Almost one quarter (24.0%) of the population within the City of Playford rated their health as fair or poor (see Figure 25). This compares to much lower figures of around 17% of residents in Adelaide Statistical Division and South Australia rating their health as fair or poor.

FIGURE 25: ESTIMATES OF FAIR OR POOR SELF-ASSESSED HEALTH, PEOPLE AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, 2010



Source: PHIDU 2013 using modelled estimates from the ABS 2010 General Social Survey

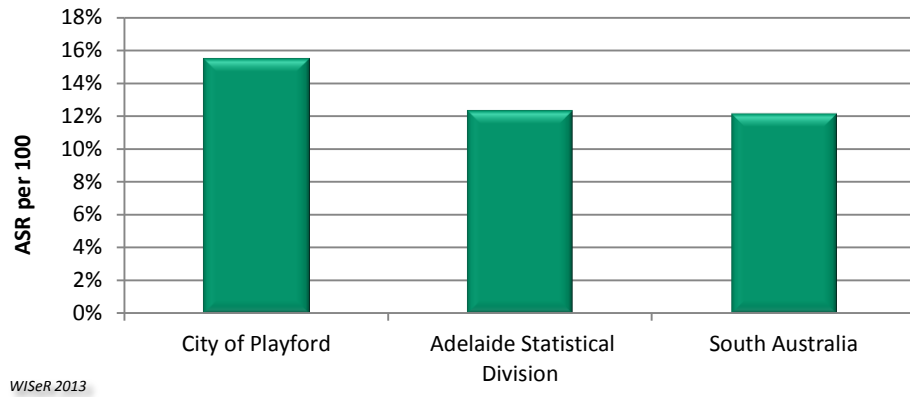
1.10.3 PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

The 2007-08 National Health Survey collected information using the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale-10 (K10).¹² Based on previous research, a high or very high K10 score may

¹² This 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. Scores range from 10 to 50, with scores less than 15 (low) indicating little or no

indicate a need for professional assistance (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2009b). A large segment of the City of Playford residents (15.5%) were estimated to have high or very high levels of psychological distress, higher than the proportion of residents in the Adelaide Statistical Division or across the State (see Figure 26).

FIGURE 26: ESTIMATES OF HIGH OR VERY HIGH LEVELS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS, PEOPLE AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, 2007-08

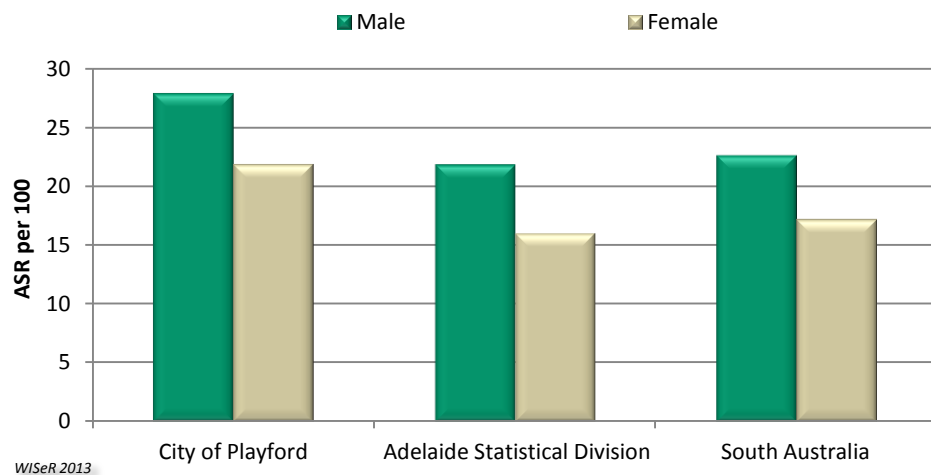


Source: PHIDU 2013 using modelled estimates from the ABS 2007-08 National Health Survey

1.10.4 PREVALENCE OF SMOKING

Higher rates of smoking were evident in the City of Playford than on average for the metropolitan area, at 27.9% for males compared to 21.9% in the Adelaide Statistical Division, and 21.8% for females in Playford, compared to 16% in Adelaide. Males consistently reported higher rates of smoking than females not only in Playford, but also for the Adelaide Statistical Division and South Australia.

FIGURE 27: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SMOKERS BY SEX, AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, 2007-08



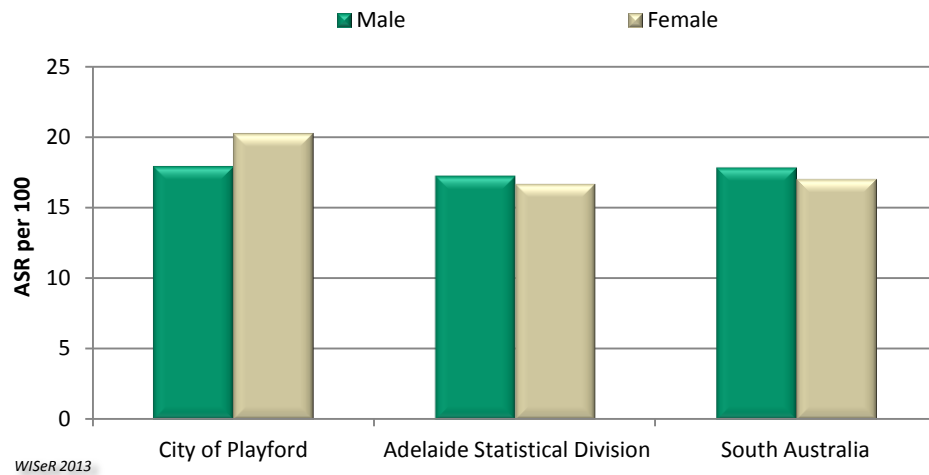
Source: PHIDU 2013 using modelled estimates from the ABS 2007-08 National Health Survey

psychological distress, scores between 16 and 21 flagging a ‘moderate’ level of distress, 22 to 29 is considered ‘high’ and a score of 30 and over is considered ‘very high’.

1.10.5 PREVALENCE OF OBESITY

The proportion of males who were obese in the City of Playford (17.9%) was equivalent to the average for South Australia, and only marginally higher than the Adelaide Statistical Division (17.3%). The prevalence of obesity in females however was higher in Playford (20.2%) than in Adelaide (16.7%) and South Australia (17.0%). Unlike the figures for Adelaide and South Australia, obesity rates were higher among females in Playford than males.

FIGURE 28: ESTIMATES OF OBESITY BY SEX, AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER 2007-08



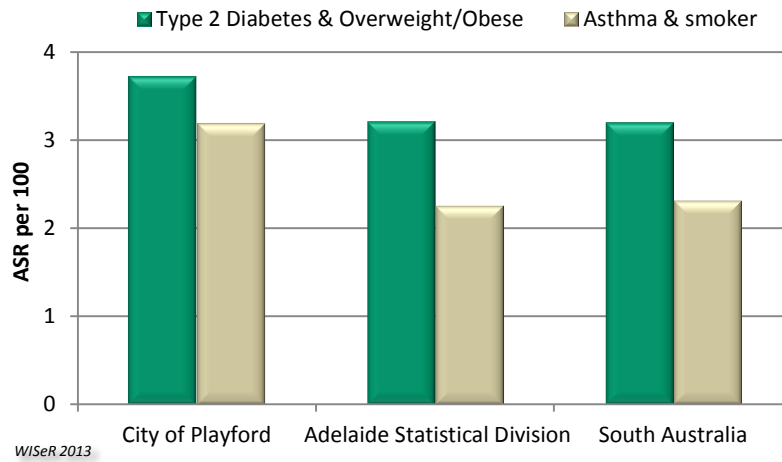
Source: PHIDU 2013 using modelled estimates from the ABS 2007-08 National Health Survey

1.10.6 CHRONIC DISEASE

CHRONIC DISEASE AND AN ASSOCIATED RISK FACTOR

The data in Figure 29 shows the proportion of the population reporting they had diabetes type 2 and, based on their self-reported height and weight, were assessed as being overweight, or obese. At 3.7%, the City of Playford had a higher proportion than the average for the Adelaide Statistical Division and South Australia, both with 3.2%. Similarly, the proportion of City of Playford residents (3.2%) reporting they had asthma as a chronic condition and were smokers was also higher than in the Adelaide Statistical Division and South Australia, both with 2.3% of the population.

FIGURE 29: PERSONS WITH A CHRONIC DISEASE AND ASSOCIATED RISK FACTOR, 2007-08

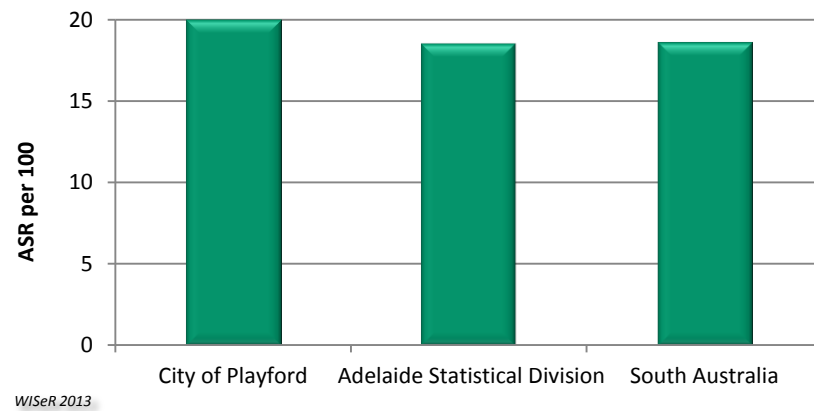


Source: PHIDU 2013 using modelled estimates from the ABS 2007-08 National Health Survey

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM DISEASES

Circulatory system diseases including ischaemic or coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular accident or stroke, hypertension (high blood pressure) and rheumatic heart disease affect the cardiovascular system. ABS modelled estimates show a higher rate in the City of Playford, where one-fifth of the population (20.0%) reported a disease of the circulatory system, compared to slightly lower rates in the Adelaide Statistical Division and South Australia, with around 18.5%.

FIGURE 30: PERSONS WITH A CIRCULATORY SYSTEM DISEASE 2007-08



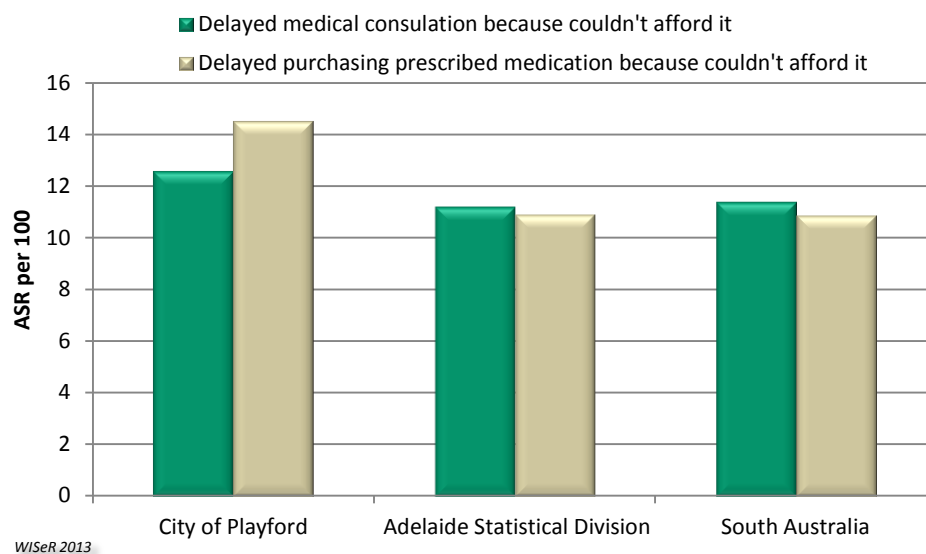
Source: PHIDU 2013 using modelled estimates from the ABS 2007-08 National Health Survey

1.10.7 BARRIERS TO SERVICE USE

In December 2012 bulk billing rates for Medicare services hit an all time high in South Australia, with 77.5% of services being bulk-billed.¹³ However, one eighth of City of Playford residents (12.6%) delayed medical consultation due to the cost, slightly higher than the 11.2% in the Adelaide Statistical Division and 11.4% for South Australia. City of Playford residents were also more likely to delay purchasing prescribed medication because they could not afford it compared to all residents in South Australia, at 14.5% compared to 10.9% respectively.

¹³ See <http://health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/Quarterly-Medicare-Statistics>

FIGURE 31: DELAYING MEDICAL CONSULTATION AND PURCHASING PRESCRIBED MEDICATION BECAUSE COULD NOT AFFORD IT, AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, 2007-08



Source: PHIDU 2013 using modelled estimates from the ABS 2007-08 National Health Survey

1.11 DISABILITY AND CARERS

The Australian Bureau of Statistics define people with a profound or severe disability as those people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication because of a disability, long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011b).

The City of Playford has a disproportionate number of its population (6.6%, n=5,256) requiring assistance with core activities of daily living – higher than both Greater Adelaide and South Australia (see Table 14). However, the sub-regions of Elizabeth and Smithfield – Elizabeth North have the highest proportion of residents with a disability (9.0% and 8.2%, respectively; see Table 15, Figure 32 and Map 12). The Craigmore – Blakeview SA2 aligns with the Greater Adelaide and South Australia averages, while Munno Para West – Angle Vale (with its youthful profile) and One Tree Hill have very few people requiring assistance with core activities within their communities.

TABLE 14: DISABILITY STATUS, 2011

	City of Playford		Greater Adelaide		South Australia	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Need assistance with core activities	5,256	6.6%	65,812	5.4%	87,117	5.5%
No assistance required	69,512	87.9%	1,105,673	90.2%	1,436,316	90.0%
Not stated	4,350	5.5%	53,750	4.4%	73,136	4.6%
Total	79,118	100.0%	1,225,235	100.0%	1,596,569	100.0%

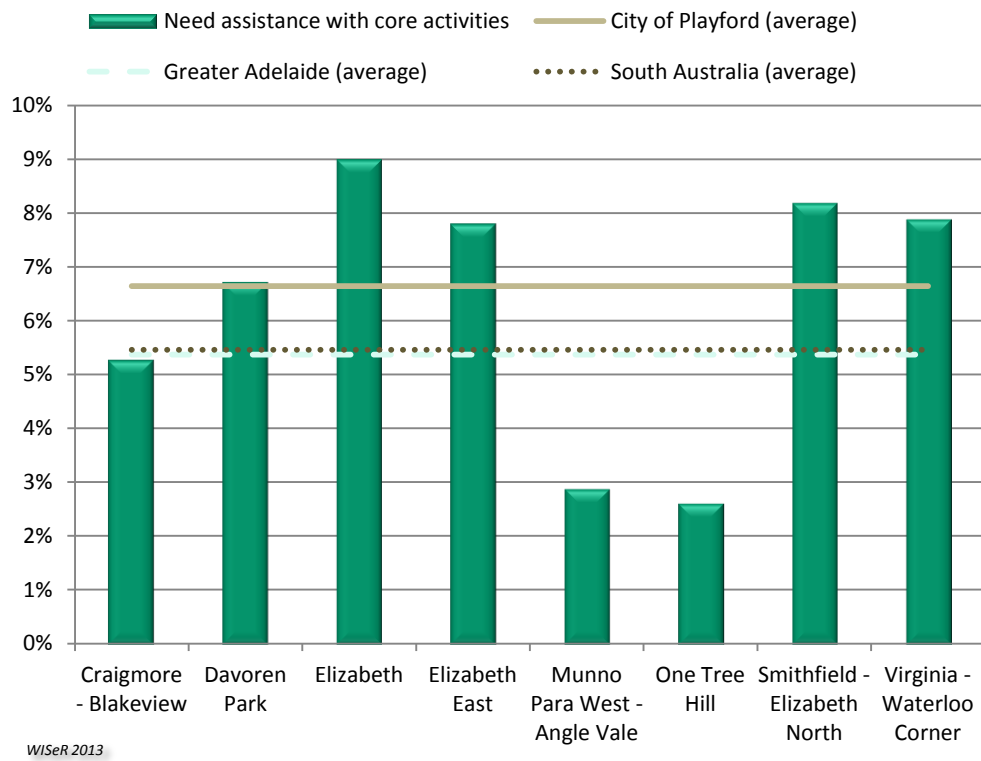
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

TABLE 15: POPULATION WHO NEED ASSISTANCE WITH CORE ACTIVITIES BY SA2, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011

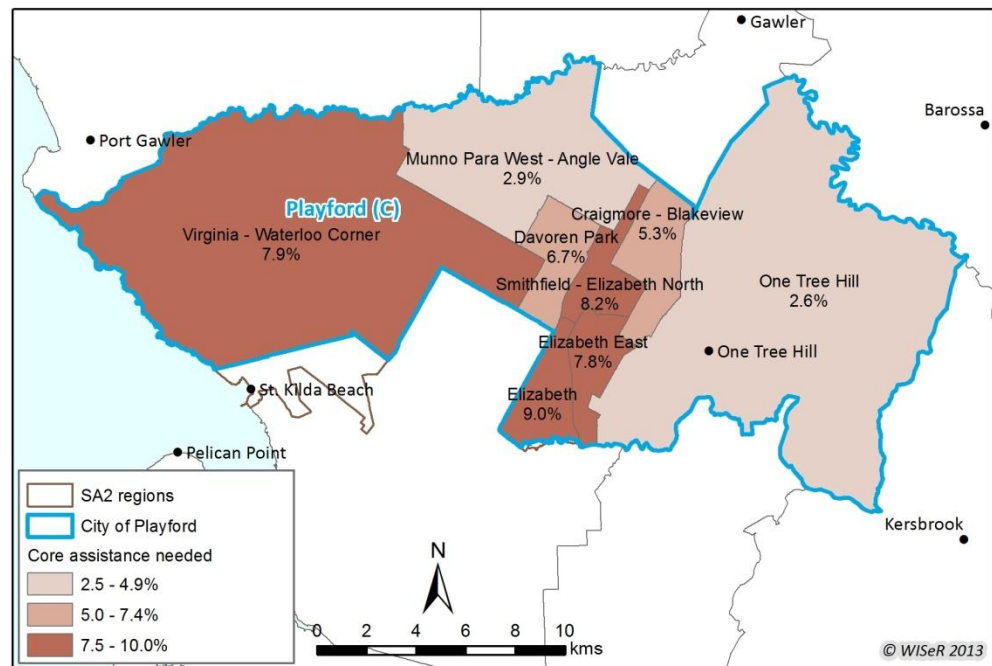
Statistical Area 2	Total population	Has need for assistance with core activities	
		n	%
One Tree Hill	2,403	63	2.6%
Virginia – Waterloo Corner	3,358	265	7.9%
Munno Para West – Angle Vale	7,780	225	2.9%
Elizabeth	9,498	855	9.0%
Smithfield – Elizabeth North	12,165	997	8.2%
Elizabeth East	12,166	950	7.8%
Davoren Park	15,557	1,046	6.7%
Craigmore – Blakeview	16,191	855	5.3%
Total	79,118	5,256	6.6%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

FIGURE 32: POPULATION WHO NEED ASSISTANCE WITH CORE ACTIVITIES BY SA2 (%), CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

MAP 12: POPULATION WHO NEED ASSISTANCE WITH CORE ACTIVITIES, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011

Data source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

At the 2011 Census, 7,360 (9.3%) residents within the City of Playford reported providing unpaid care to a person with a disability, long term illness or problems related to old age in the previous two weeks¹⁴ (Table 16). This is slightly lower than the proportion providing unpaid care in the Greater Adelaide and South Australia regions where 9.7% reported this. Although Playford residents from all age groups provided unpaid care (see Figure 33), almost twice as many (17%) of 50 to 60 year old cohort were doing so.

It should be noted that the delivery of unpaid care may, or may not, be provided within the Playford boundary. Further, this measure does not indicate the amount of care provided, for example, multiple family members may be providing a small amount of care each fortnight for an aged parent.

TABLE 16: PROVIDING UNPAID CARE TO A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY, 2011

	Providing unpaid care	
	%	n
City of Playford	9.3%	7,360
Greater Adelaide	9.7%	119,341
South Australia	9.7%	154,651

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

¹⁴ This number includes people on carer's allowances or pensions, but does not include voluntary work provided through an organisation. It also does not include persons aged under 15 years.

FIGURE 33: PROVIDING UNPAID CARE TO A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS (%), CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011

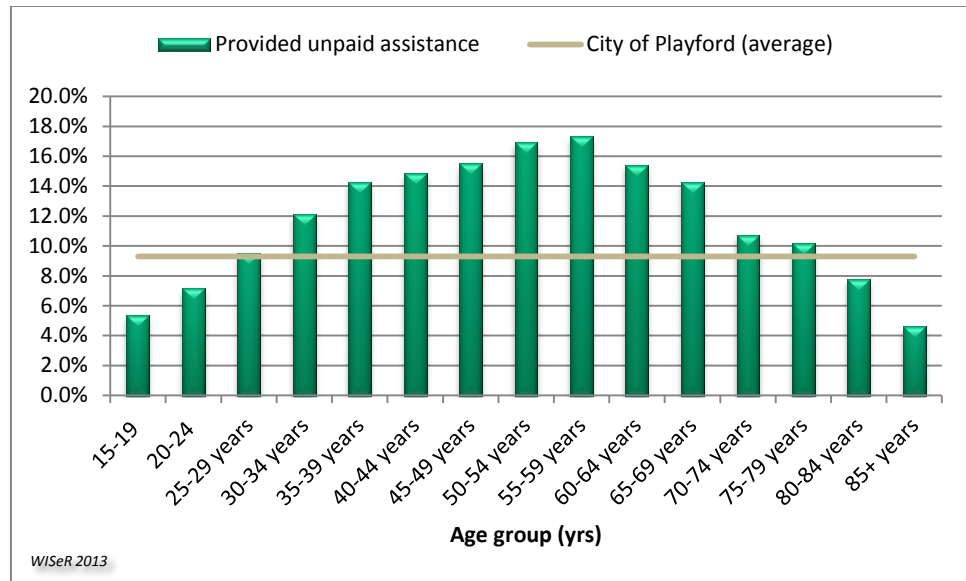
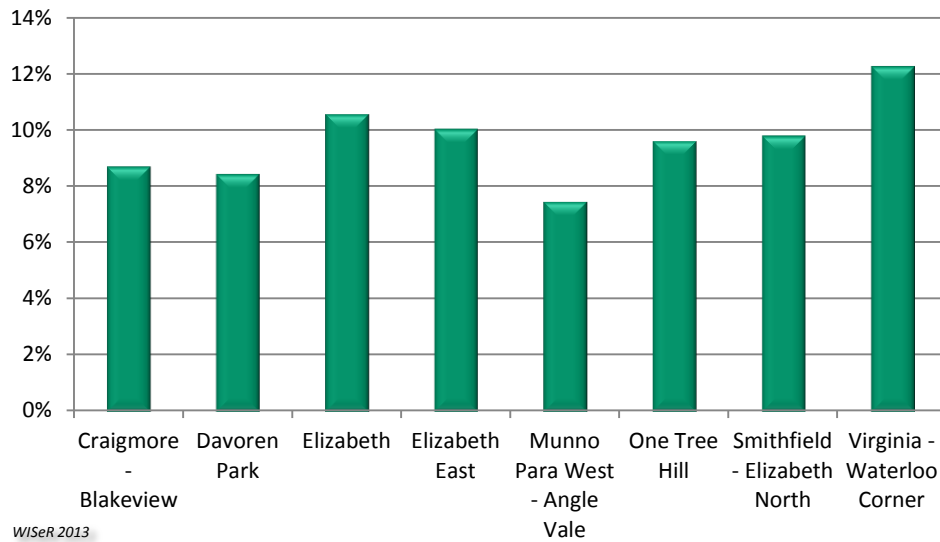


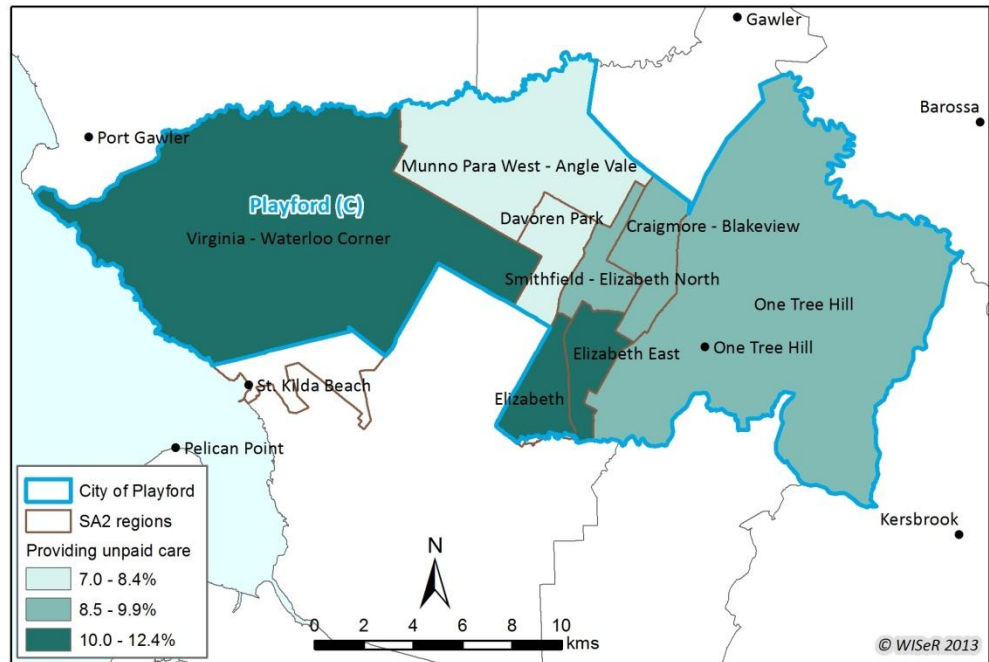
Figure 34 and Map 13 shows that within the City of Playford, the Virginia – Waterloo Corner SA2 with its ageing population profile recorded the largest proportion of the population providing unpaid care (12.3%). In Munno Para West – Angle Vale (where more than half the population were aged under 30 years) only 7.5% of the population provided unpaid care to a person with a disability.

FIGURE 34: PROVIDING UNPAID CARE TO A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY BY SA2 (%), CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

MAP 13: PROVIDING UNPAID CARE TO A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Data source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

2 LIVING AND WORKING IN THE REGION

2.1 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND EMPLOYMENT

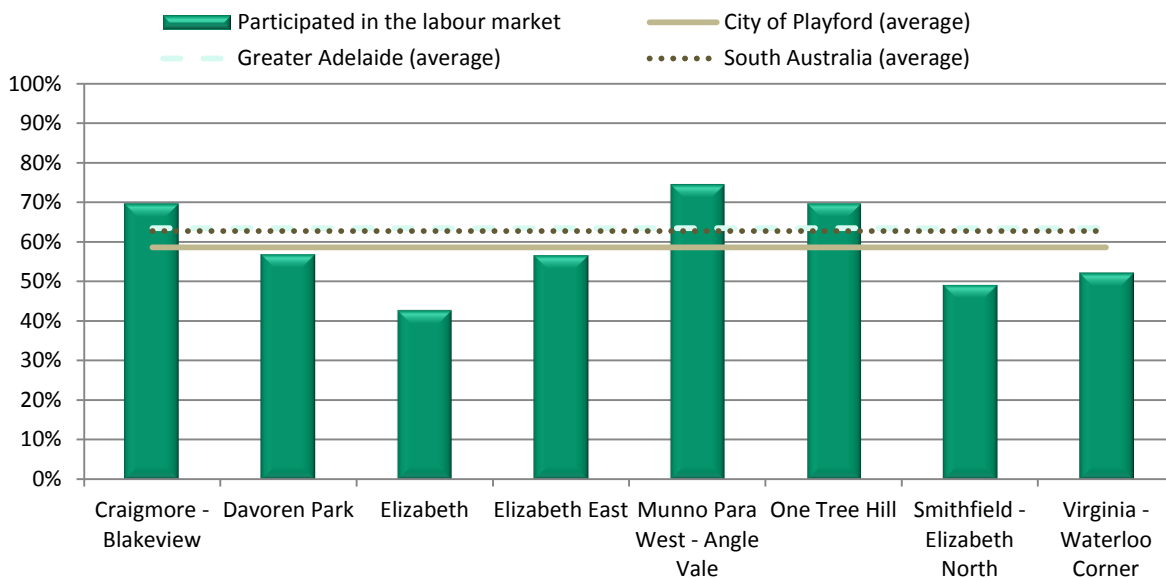
A total of 33,813 City of Playford residents (58.6% of those providing a response to the question) were engaged with the labour market (i.e. were either employed in some capacity or reported they were seeking work; see Figure 35)¹⁵. While a further 23,919 (41.4%) were *not* in the labour market – this includes residents who were retired, pensioners or those specifying home duties only. Labour market participation was comparatively higher in Greater Adelaide and South Australia (63.5% and 62.7%, respectively) than in the City of Playford. In terms of the City of Playford SA2, labour force participation was markedly lower in Elizabeth (42.8%). However, Munno Para West (74.6%), Craigmore – Blakeview (69.8%) and One Tree Hill (69.8%) all exceeded the state and Adelaide average.

TABLE 17: LABOUR FORCE STATUS, 2011

	City of Playford		Greater Adelaide		South Australia	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Employed	30,592	38.7%	576,823	47.1%	739,359	46.3%
Unemployed, looking for work	3,221	4.1%	35,404	2.9%	44,970	2.8%
Not in the labour force	23,919	30.2%	352,644	28.8%	466,429	29.2%
Not stated	3,169	4.0%	43,735	3.6%	58,878	3.7%
Not applicable	18,217	23.0%	216,628	17.7%	286,933	18.0%
Total	79,118	100.0%	1,225,234	100.0%	1,596,569	100.0%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

FIGURE 35: PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET (%), 2011

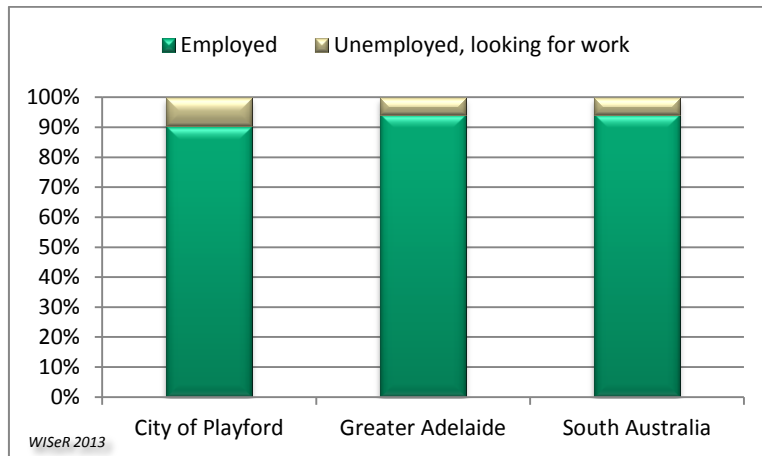


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

¹⁵ Almost a quarter of City of Playford residents (23.0%, n=18,217) were ineligible to respond to the 2011 Census question on labour force participation as they were aged less than 15 years (see Table 14). . An additional 3,169 did not state their labour force status and are also not included (unless otherwise specified).

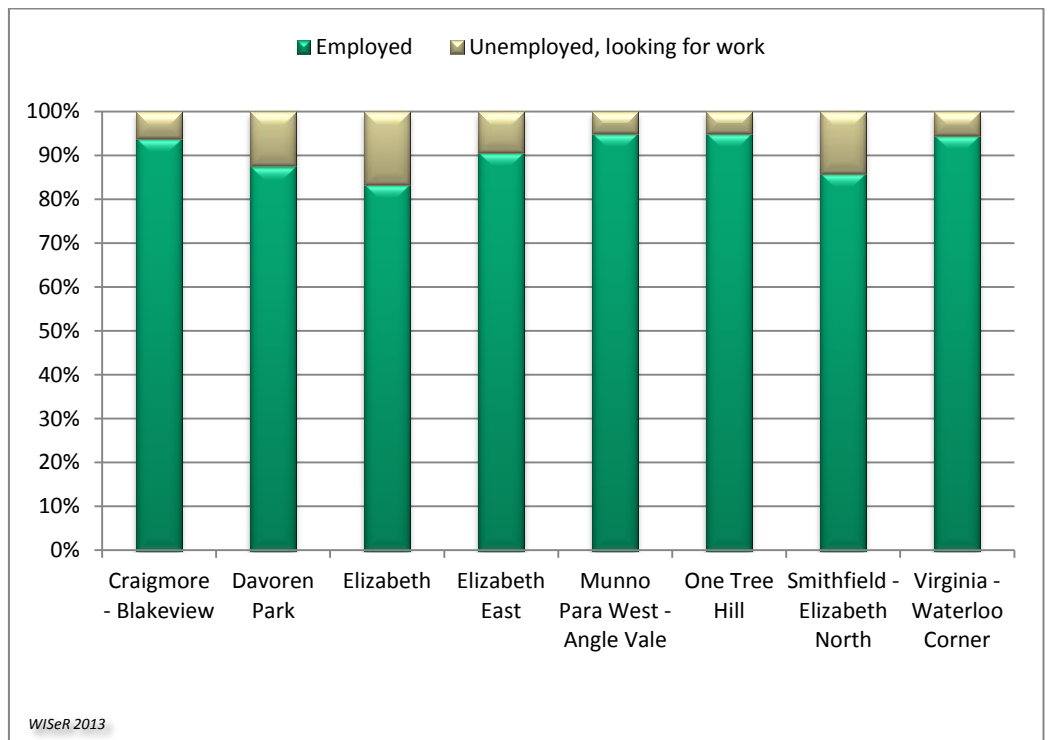
Of those participating in the labour market, City of Playford (9.5%) had a higher proportion of unemployed residents who were looking for work than either Greater Adelaide (5.8%) or South Australia (5.7%; see Figure 36). As previously mentioned labour market participation in the City of Playford SA2s was lowest in Elizabeth (42.8%) which also suffered from the highest proportion of residents who were unemployed and looking for work (16.7%; see Figure 37) – equating to 498 persons. At the other end of the spectrum Munno Para West – Angle Vale had high levels of labour force participation (74.6%) and low unemployment levels (5.0%) with only 205 residents seeking employment.

FIGURE 36: EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

FIGURE 37: EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SA2 (%), CITY OF PLAYFORD SA2, 2011



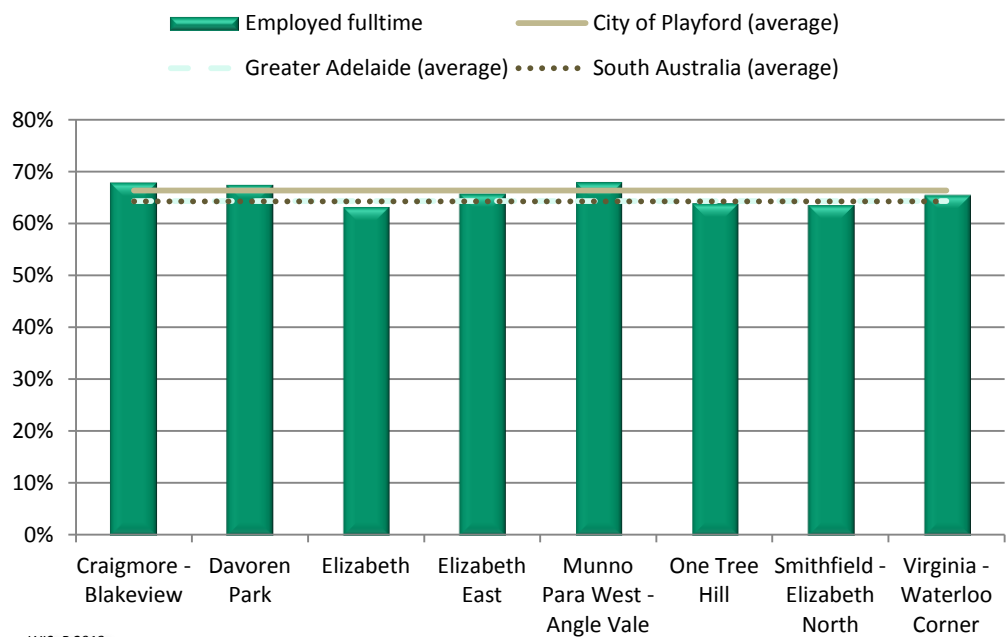
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

2.1.1 EMPLOYMENT

Of those who were employed¹⁶ in 2011, marginally more City of Playford residents (66.3%) were employed fulltime than in Greater Adelaide (64.3%) or South Australia (64.3%; see Figure 38). In terms of the City of Playford SA2s, fulltime work was slightly less common in Elizabeth (63.2%), Smithfield – Elizabeth North (63.6%) and One Tree Hill (63.9%) than the other SA2 areas. Twice as many males were employed fulltime in the City of Playford than females, representing 67.4% of this section of the workforce (peaking for One Tree Hill residents at 69.0%; see Figure C. 5). In comparison, Greater Adelaide males made up 64.2% of fulltime employed. Only very minor variations were noted between SA2 areas.

A small proportion of the employed 15 to 19 year age group worked fulltime in 2011, but fulltime employment was considerably more common in the City of Playford (30.5%) than in Greater Adelaide (22.4%) or South Australia (24.6%; see Figure C. 5). Apart from the plateauing effect in the 25 to 39 year age groups (where fulltime employment in each of the SA2 areas was fairly equivalent), employed residents from Elizabeth were proportionately less likely to be employed fulltime in comparison to the other SA2s. Craigmore – Blakeview tended to have higher than average fulltime employment in the 45 to 59 year age group.

FIGURE 38: EMPLOYED FULLTIME (%), 2011

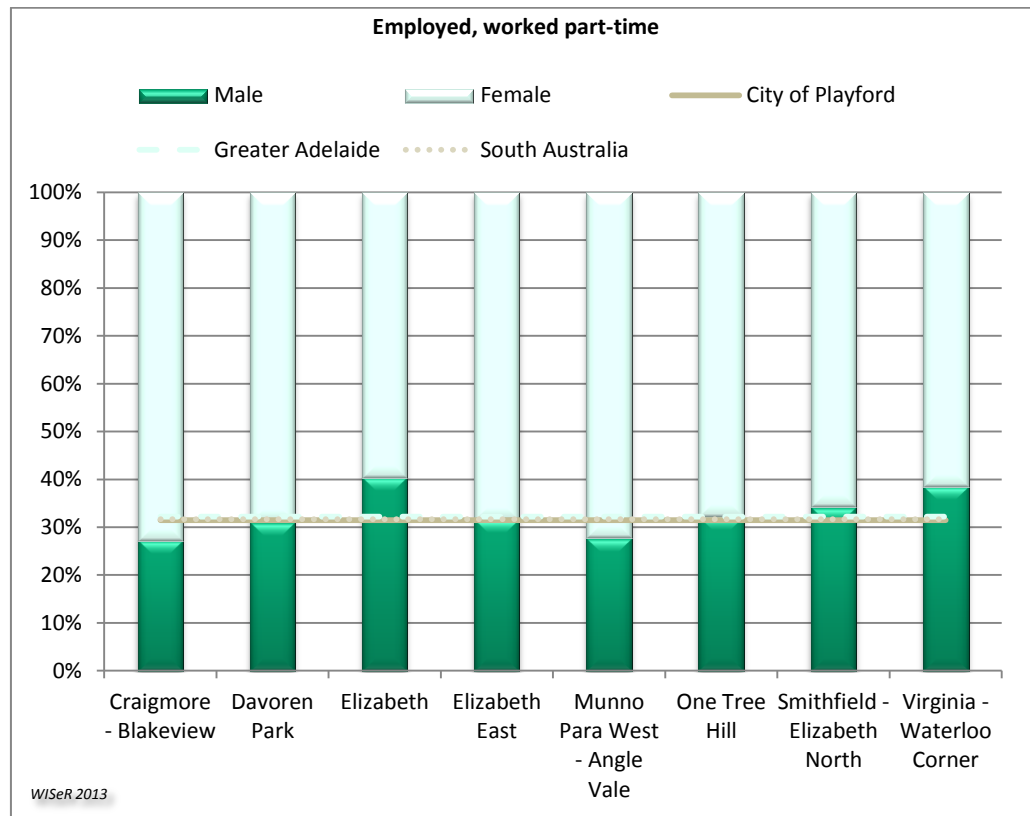


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Excludes persons away from work in the week prior to the Census who did not provide a part- or fulltime status.

Around a quarter of part-time workers want to work more hours (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2013d), with half of these preferring to work fulltime. Females are twice as likely as males to be engaged in part-time employment in the City of Playford (68.6%), with rates slightly lower in Greater Adelaide (67.8%; see Figure 39). However, there was considerable variation between the SA2 areas with females in Craigmore – Blakeview (72.8%) and Munno Para West – Angle Vale (72.2%) approaching three times more likely to be in the part-time employed workforce.

¹⁶ Excludes persons away from work in the week prior to the Census who did not provide a part- or fulltime status.

FIGURE 39: EMPLOYED PART-TIME BY SEX (%), 2011

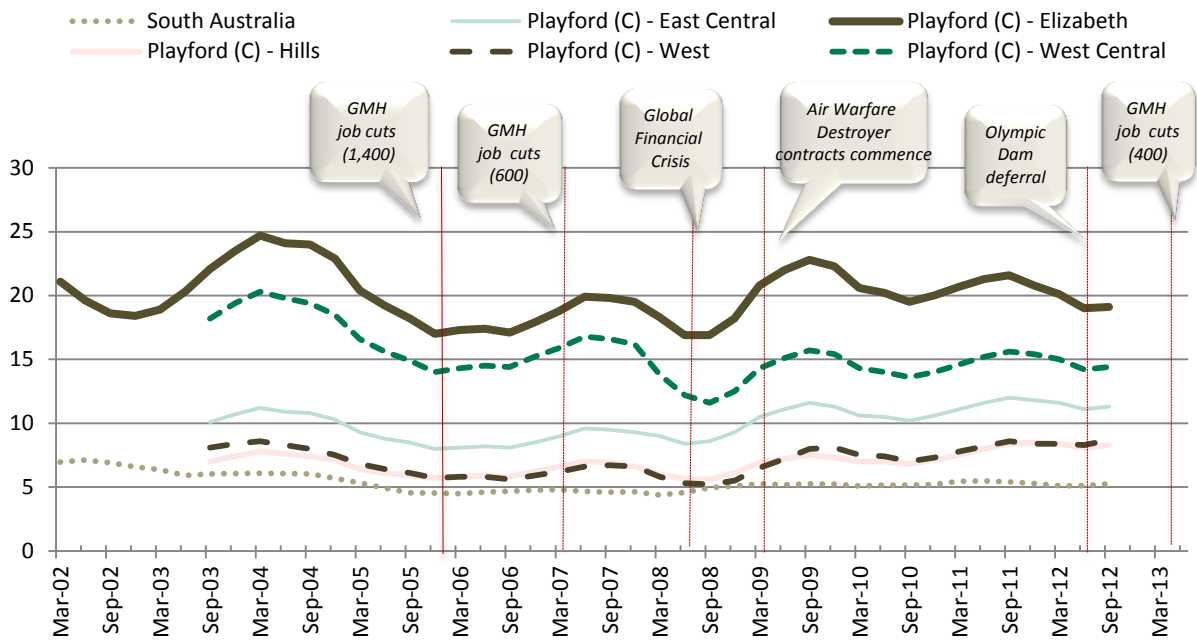


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011.

2.1.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

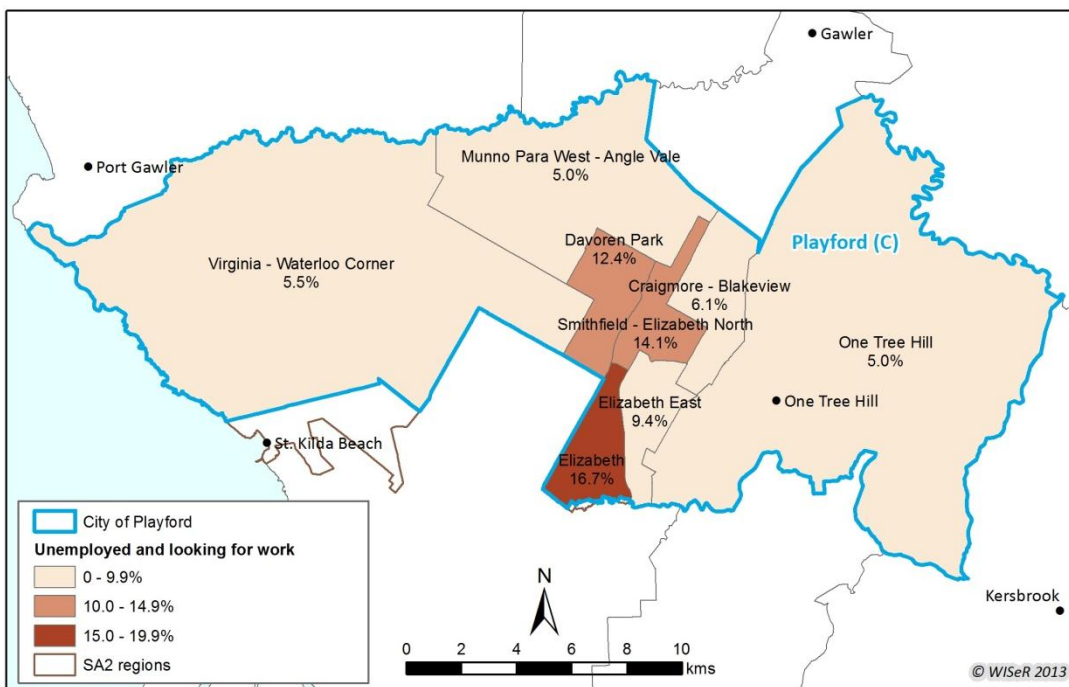
Of the 33,812 Playford residents engaged in the labour market at the time of the 2011 Census, 3,222 (9.5%) reported being unemployed (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011c). This extremely high unemployment rate was approaching double that of Greater Adelaide (5.8%) and South Australia (5.7%). Small area labour market data is still provided by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations at the SLA level. The most recent data is shown in Figure 40 along with some critical events impacting on employment in the Northern Adelaide suburbs. It should be noted that the Playford (C) – West SLA correspond approximately with the Virginia – Waterloo Corner and Munno Para West – Angle Vale SA2 areas, both areas of relatively low unemployment in 2011 (see Map 14).

FIGURE 40: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY SLA (SMOOTHED SERIES), CITY OF PLAYFORD, MARCH 2002 TO MARCH 2013



Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations 2012

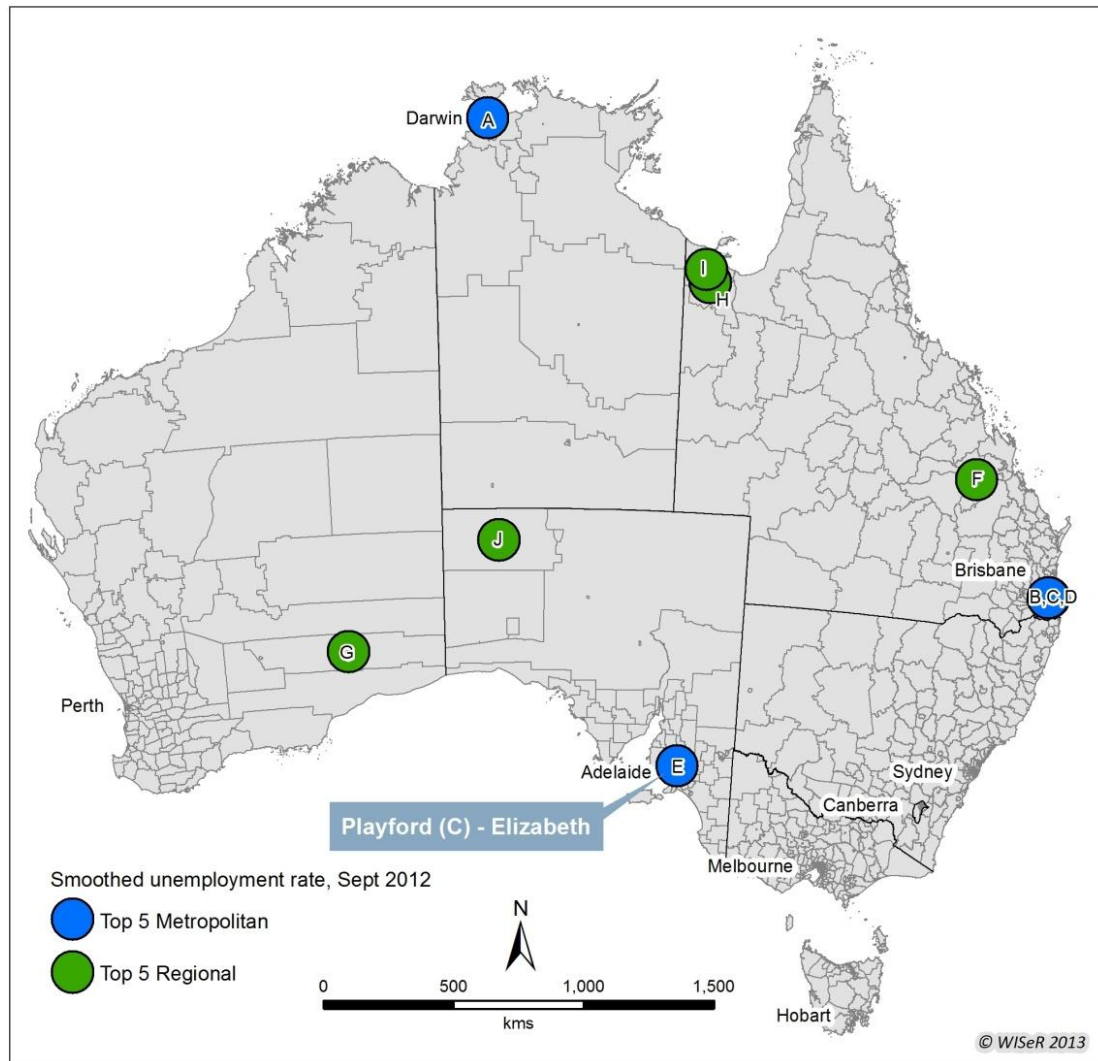
MAP 14: UNEMPLOYED AND LOOKING FOR WORK, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



The Playford (C) –Elizabeth Statistical Local Area (SLA) had one of the nation’s highest suburban unemployment rates at 19.1% in September 2012 (see Map 15) while the Playford - West Central SLA and Playford - East Central SLA remained exceptionally high at double the state rate. While there is some seasonal variation, these rates have remained consistently high (Figure 40). It should also be noted that of the SLAs in Australia with highest unemployment, Playford (C) – Elizabeth has the largest overall population almost

double the next largest SLA (Inala QLD), with an unemployed population approaching 2,000.

MAP 15: SLAs OF HIGHEST UNEMPLOYMENT IN AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER 2012



Map ID	Metropolitan Vs Regional	SLA name	SLA population	Labour force	Unemployed population	Unemployment rate September 2012
A	Metropolitan	East Arm	748	16	4	*25.0%
B	Metropolitan	Richlands	1,637	433	94	21.7%
C	Metropolitan	Durack	6,546	3,158	669	21.2%
D	Metropolitan	Inala	13,795	5,380	1,138	21.2%
E	Metropolitan	Playford – Elizabeth	25,244	9,503	1,819	19.1%
F	Regional	Woorabinda	944	359	243	67.7%
G	Regional	Kalgoorlie/Boulder – Pt B	263	131	34	26.0%
H	Regional	Burke	513	379	96	25.3%
I	Regional	Doomadgee	1,289	405	100	24.7%
J	Regional	Anangu Pitjantjatjara	2,439	993	235	23.7%

*While the unemployment rate is officially 25.0%, the small number of persons in the labour force should be acknowledged.

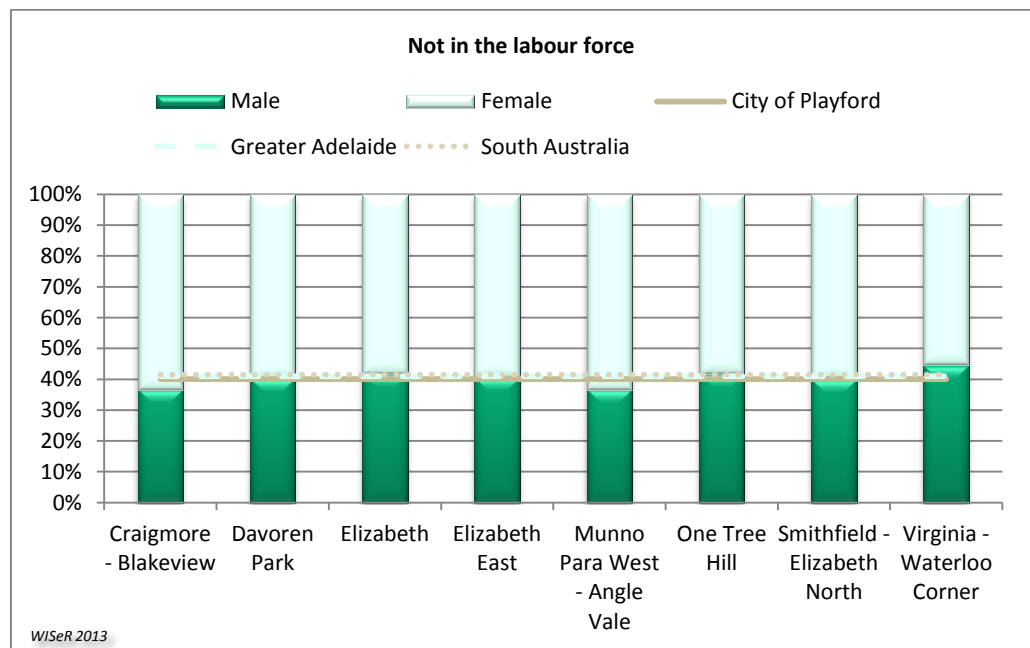
Data Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations 2012; Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011.

While overall the Playford unemployment rate is amongst the highest in suburban Australia, Playford is home to large sub-populations, including Indigenous Australians, youth and humanitarian migrants, who are at particular risk of even higher levels of unemployment. In 2011, the Playford area was home to 15.1% of the Adelaide metropolitan population of Indigenous people with the unemployment rate for this population remaining chronically high (22.2%) (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011c). Youth unemployment in the area is also extremely high. In 2011, the Playford youth unemployment rate (for those seeking work and aged 15 to 24 years) was 18.3%, compared to 11.8% in metropolitan Adelaide and 12.6% in South Australia. The Elizabeth (26.7%), Smithfield – Elizabeth North (25.1%) and Davoren Park (21.7%) SA2s were among the four highest of Adelaide metropolitan rates.

2.1.3 NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

City of Playford females (59.9%) were more likely than males (40.1%) to report they were not participating in the labour force in 2011 (see Figure 41); with City of Playford males marginally less likely to not be participating in comparison with Greater Adelaide (41.0%) and South Australia (41.5%). There was minor variation in the SA2s, with males least likely to *not* be in the labour market in Munno Para West – Angle Vale (36.7%) and Craigmore – Blakeview (36.8%).

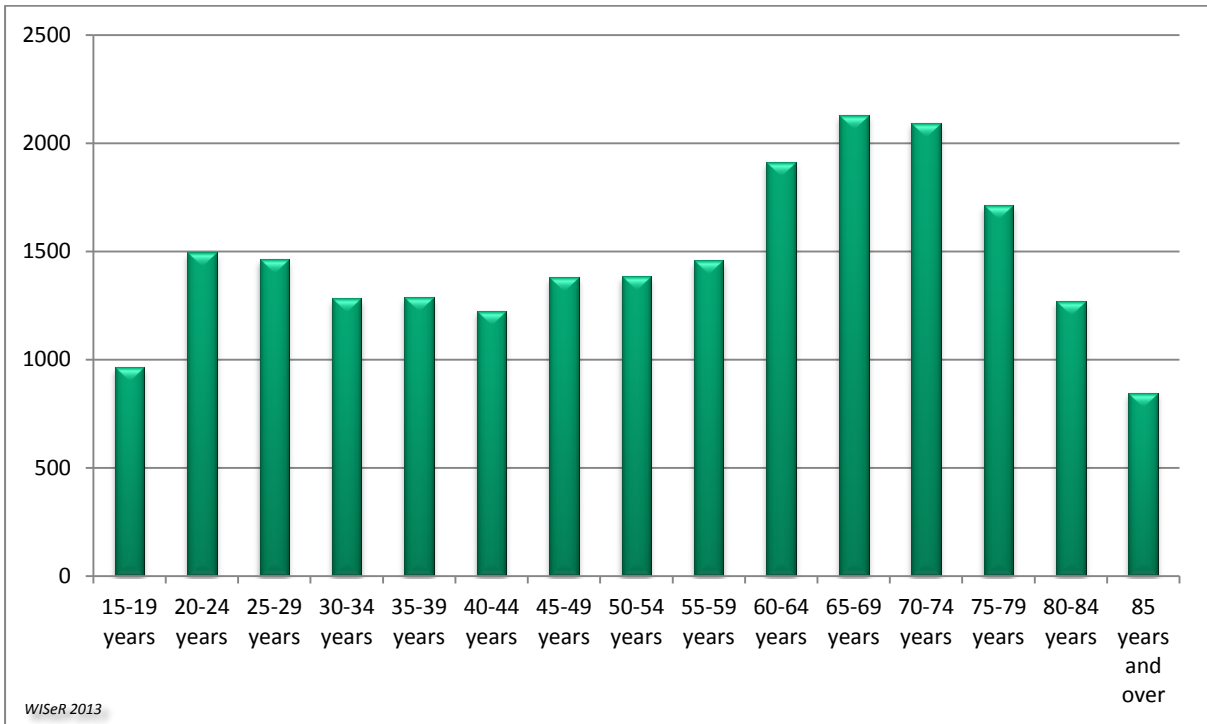
FIGURE 41: NON-PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET BY SEX (%), 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

Of the 2,976 City of Playford residents aged 15 to 19 years who were ‘not in the labour force’ two-thirds were still attending secondary school. Non-participation in the labour force hovered between 1,200 and 1,500 for the age groups between 20 and 54 years (see Figure 42) – around one quarter of the resident population in these cohorts. However, for the 55 to 59 year age group, more than one-third (36.6%) were not in the labour market. Over one half (55.5%) of 60 to 64 year olds were not in the labour market, rising to over 80 percent in the 65 to 69 year group.

FIGURE 42: NON-PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET BY AGE, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011

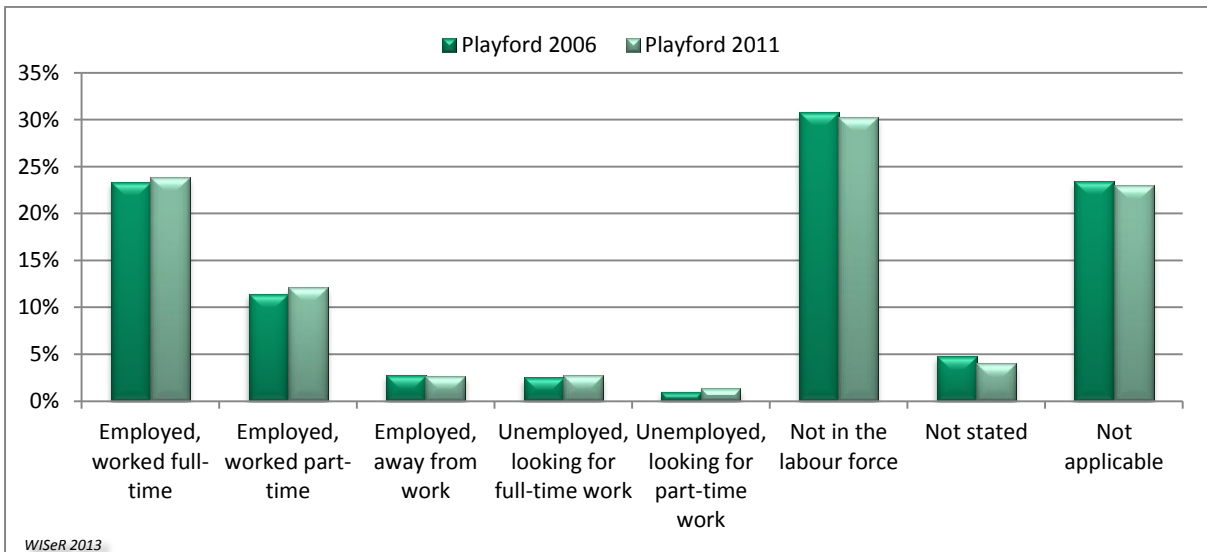


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Note the 2,012 residents aged 15 to 19 years who were still attending secondary school have been removed.

2.1.4 CHANGE TO LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND EMPLOYMENT 2006 TO 2011

Minor proportional changes were evident between 2006 and 2011 in the labour force status of City of Playford residents. In terms of the relative populations in the City of Playford at the two periods, 0.5% more residents were employed fulltime in 2011 compared to 2006, with 0.7% more employed in a part-time capacity in 2011 (see Figure 43). This was mainly accounted for by the slight reduction (0.5%) in the proportion of those reporting they were not in the labour force and a reduction (0.7%) in those who did not state their labour force status in 2011.

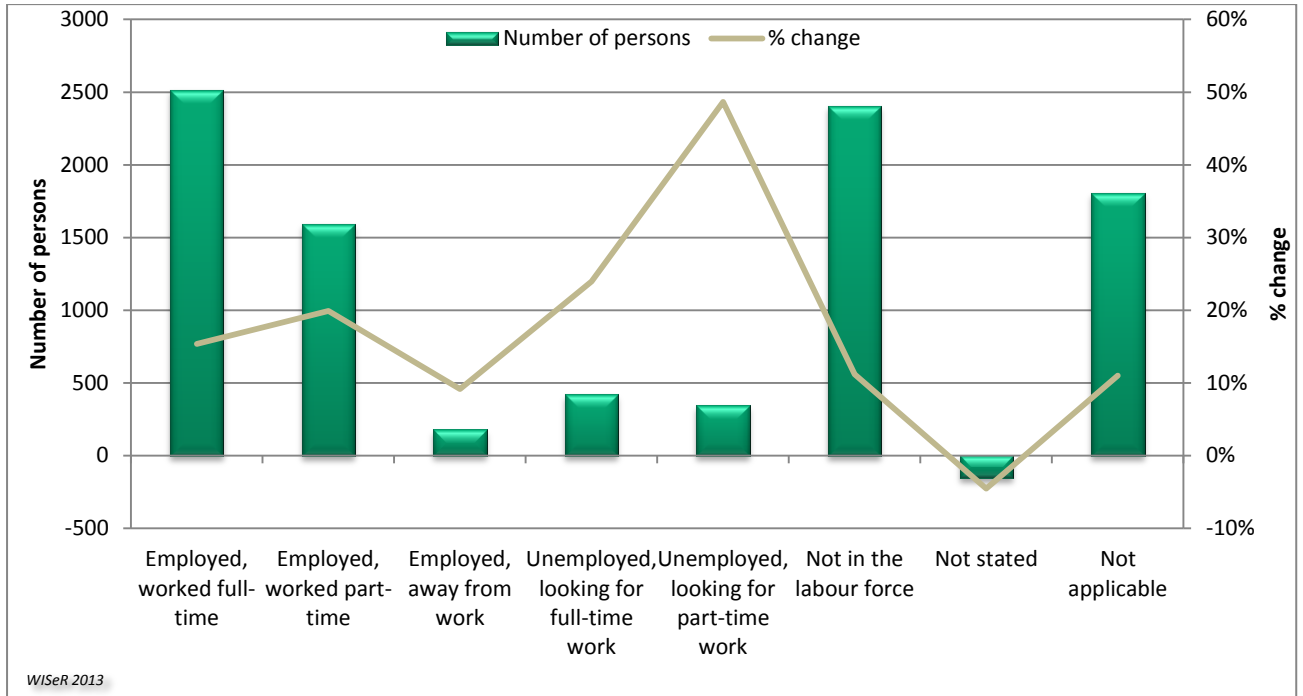
FIGURE 43: LABOUR FORCE STATUS, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2006 & 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 and 2011.

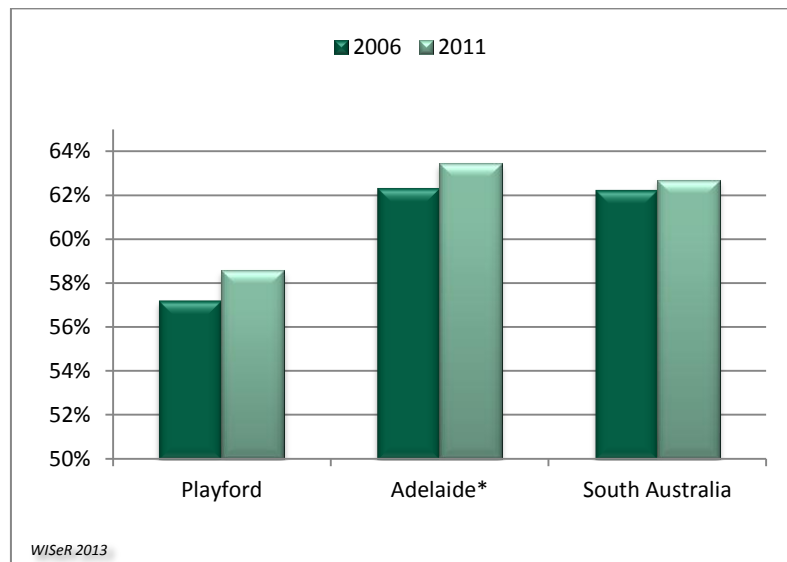
However due to the increased population in the region, this equated to large changes in the numbers of persons reporting for each of the labour force sub-categories (see Figure 44 and Table C. 2). An additional 4,284 Playford residents were employed in 2011 with 58.7% of these working in a fulltime capacity. In 2011, 763 more Playford residents were seeking work – with 55.0% of these looking to work fulltime, while 2,405 more residents were not in the labour force.

FIGURE 44: CHANGE IN LABOUR FORCE STATUS, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2006 - 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 and 2011.

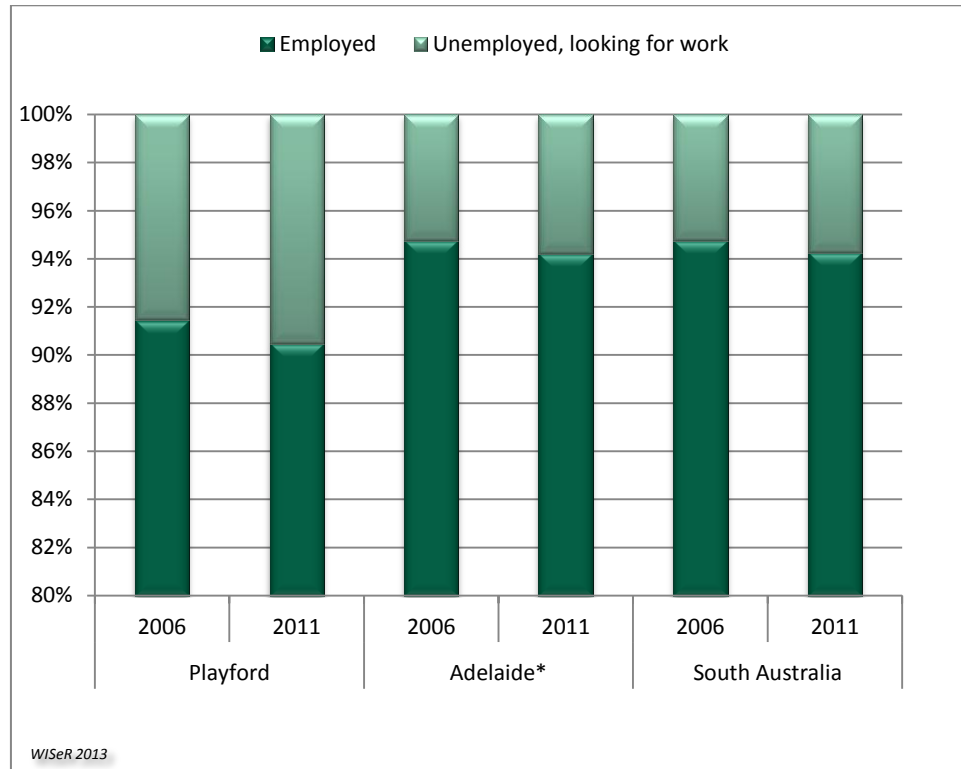
FIGURE 45: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION, 2006 & 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 and 2011. *Data for Adelaide SD was used in 2006, with Greater Adelaide used in 2011¹⁷.

¹⁷ The population difference between the two is just under 50,000. See Appendix A for information about the change.

FIGURE 46: EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2006 & 2011

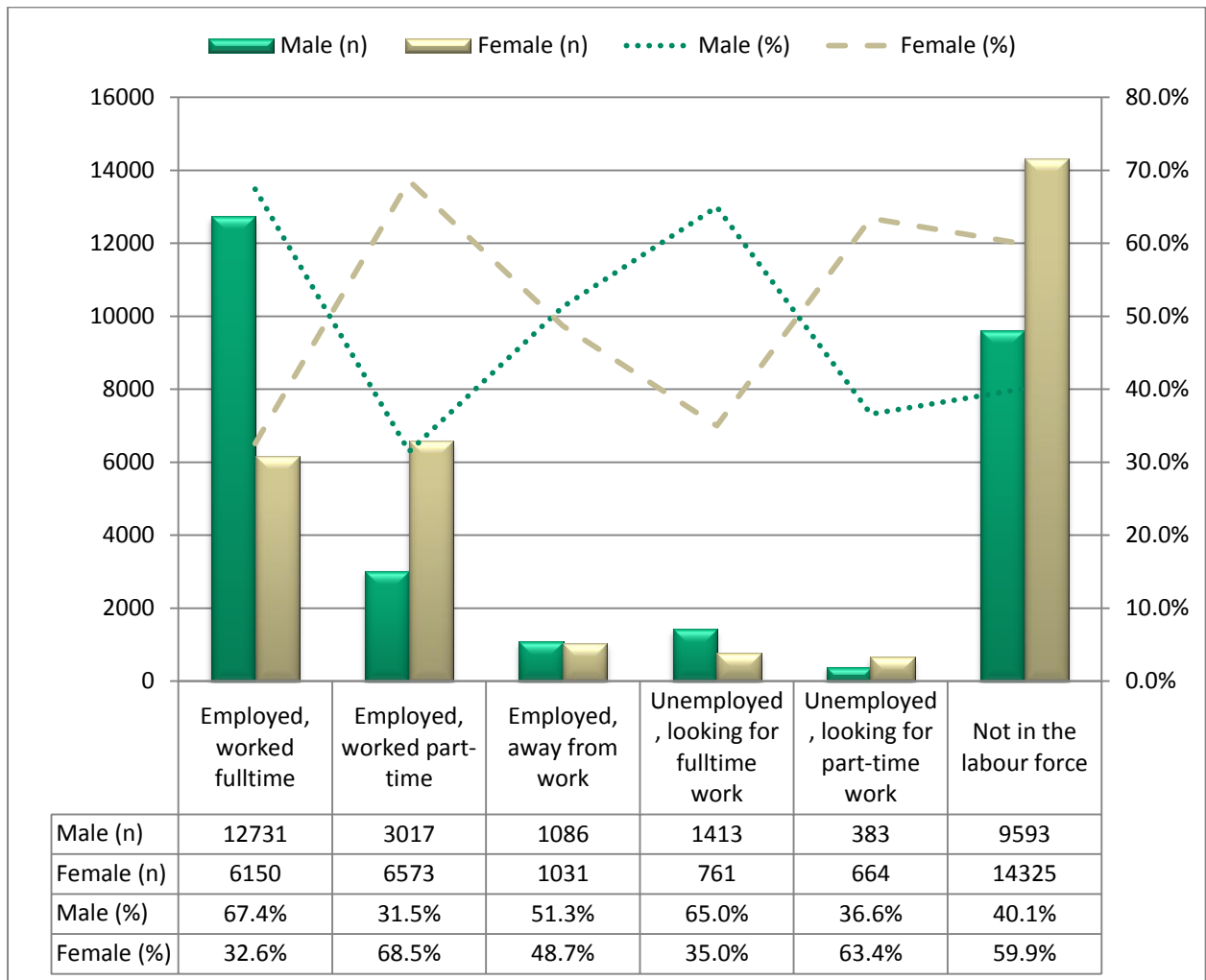


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 and 2011. *Data for Adelaide SD was used in 2006, with Greater Adelaide used in 2011.

2.1.5 FACTORS IMPACTING LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

In 2011, 12,731 males in the City of Playford were employed in a fulltime capacity – double the number of females (n=6,150; see Figure 47). A similar number of females (n=6,573) were in part-time employment while considerably fewer males worked part-time (n=3,017). Females were more likely to be working or seeking work in a part-time capacity and were also less likely to be engaged in the labour force.

FIGURE 47: LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY SEX, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011

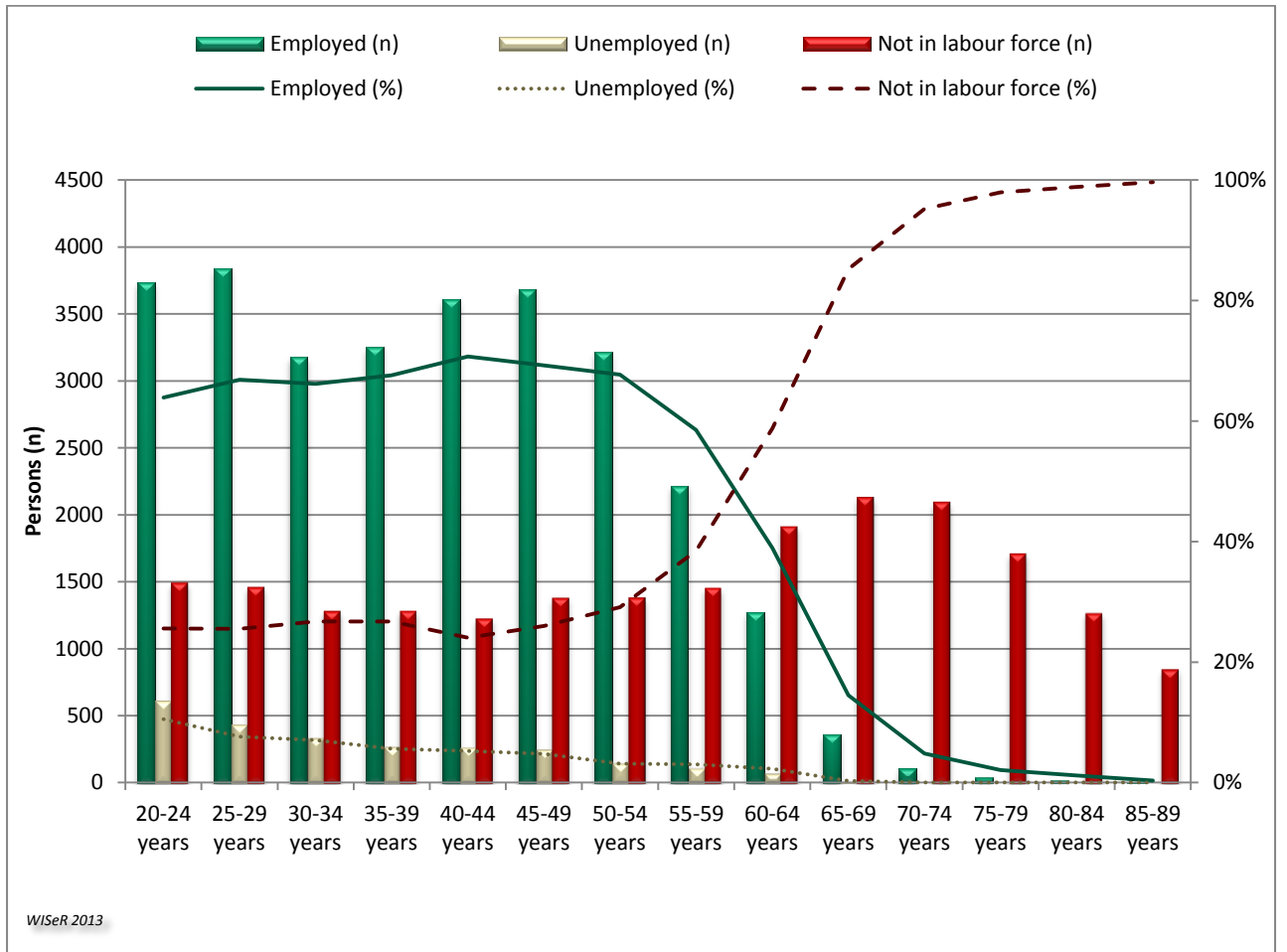


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Excludes 'not applicable' and 'not stated'.

As previously discussed (see Figure 1) the City of Playford had a youthful population profile in 2011. This accounted for a peak in number of employed residents in the 20 to 29 year age groups and a corresponding reduction in the number of employed in the 30 to 34 year age group as the overall number of residents in this cohort reduced by 16.4% - equivalent to just under 1,000 persons (see Figure 48). Across the age groups, the proportion of employed residents remained relatively static between the ages of 20 to 54 years at around 67%, noting a peak of 70.7% in the 40 to 44 year group and a low of 63.9% in 20 to 24 year olds.

Unemployment was disproportionately higher in the young with 10.5% of 20 to 24 year olds reporting they were unemployed, this proportion reduced in a linear fashion to retirement age. Around one quarter of those aged 20 to 49 years did not participate in the labour force. Non-participation then rose steeply until the age of 70 years where very few remained in the labour force.

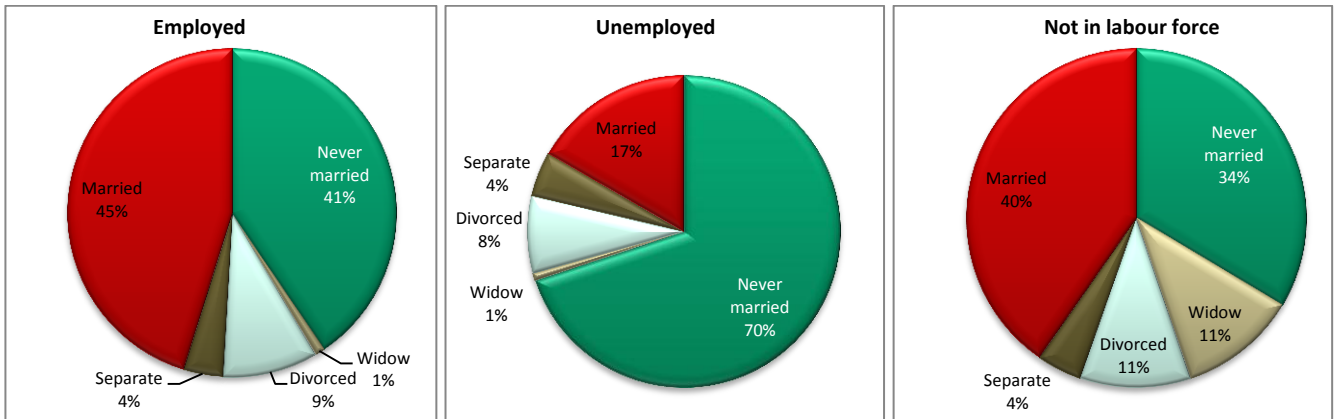
FIGURE 48: LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY AGE, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Excludes 'not applicable' and 'not stated'.

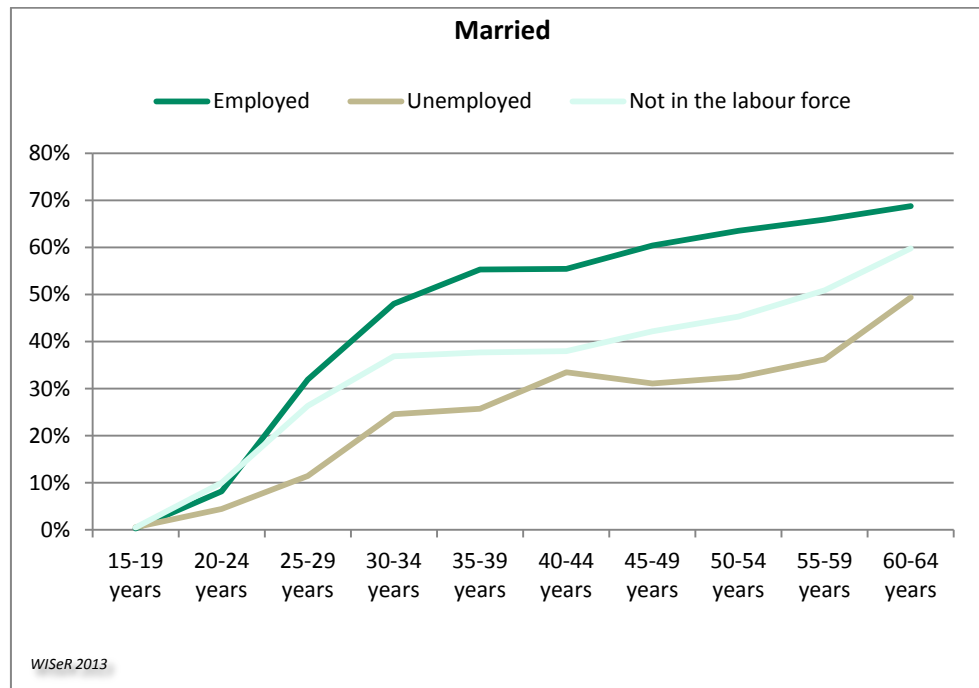
There is a relationship between labour force status and marital status with 69.9% of unemployed City of Playford residents remaining unmarried. While age plays a role in this, it does not account for all the variation. For example, as evident in Figure 50, in all but the youngest age group employed persons are most likely to be married.

FIGURE 49: LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY MARITAL STATUS, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Excludes 'not applicable' and 'not stated'.

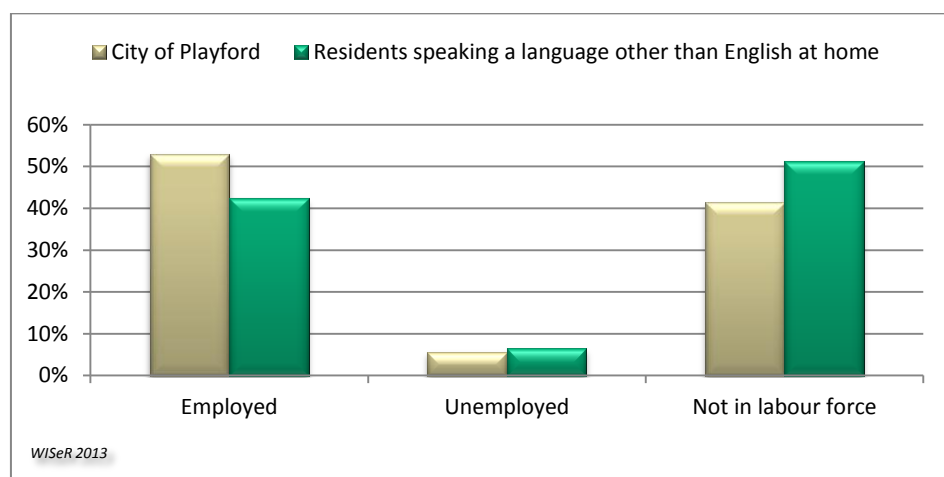
FIGURE 50: EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE FOR MARRIED PERSONS, CITY OF PLAYFORD (%), 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Excludes 'not applicable' and 'not stated'.

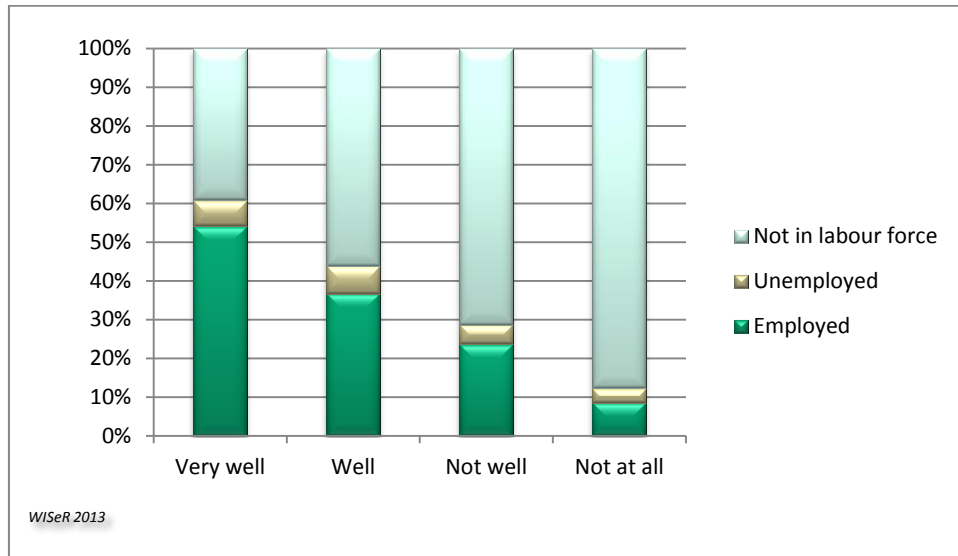
The 5,768 persons residing in the City of Playford who reported speaking a language other than English at home were asked to rate their English proficiency. While 53.0% of all eligible City of Playford residents were employed, proportionately fewer of those who did not speak English at home were employed (42.4%; see Figure 51). This difference was reversed for those not in the labour force with 51.2% of residents not speaking English at home in this category. There was a clear relationship between English proficiency in this group and engagement in the labour force, with those proficient in English much more likely to be employed (see Figure 52).

FIGURE 51: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY SPEAKING NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGE AT HOME, CITY OF PLAYFORD (%), 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Excludes 'not applicable' and 'not stated'. City of Playford N=79,118, Residents reporting English proficiency n=5,768.

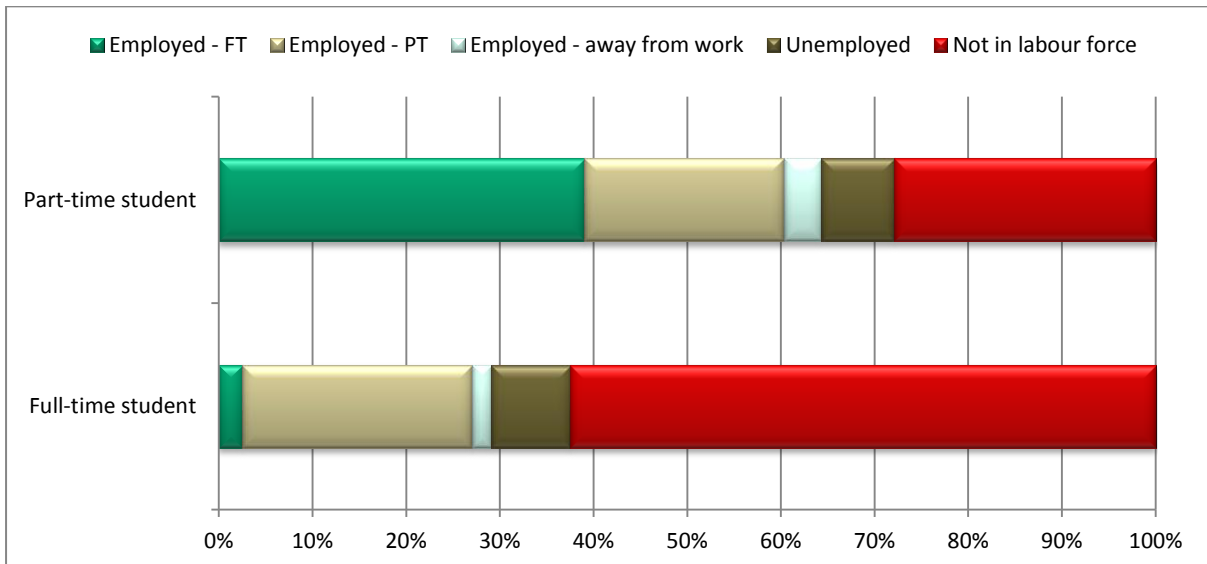
FIGURE 52: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY ENGLISH PROFICIENCY (%), CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Excludes 'not applicable' and 'not stated'. Residents reporting English proficiency n=5,768.

A total of 8,767 City of Playford residents (over the age of 15 years) reported being a student in 2011. Of these 14.5% did not report whether they were studying full- or part-time. For the remainder, around 70% were fulltime students, while the other 30% were part-time. Not surprisingly, it was rare for someone to report being both in fulltime employment and a fulltime student – 2.5% of fulltime students (see Figure 53). Most fulltime students were not in the labour force (62.4%) – although a quarter (24.5%) were engaged in part-time work.

FIGURE 53: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION FOR FULL- AND PART-TIME STUDENTS, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



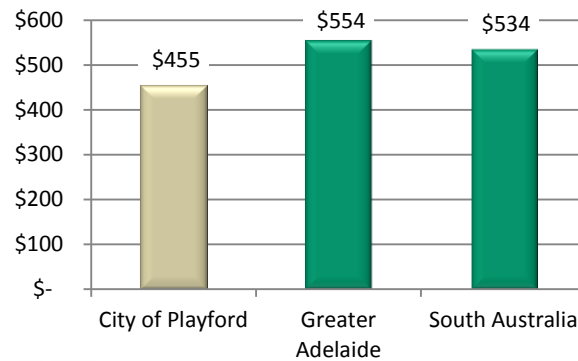
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Excludes 'not applicable' and 'not stated'. Residents reporting full- or part-time student status n=7,494.

2.2 INCOME

2.2.1 PERSONAL INCOME

Median weekly *personal* income for 2011 in the City of Playford, Greater Adelaide and South Australia is shown in Figure 54. At this time, the City of Playford median weekly income was \$455, almost \$100 lower than in Greater Adelaide and \$80 lower than in South Australia.

FIGURE 54: MEDIAN WEEKLY PERSONAL INCOME, 2011

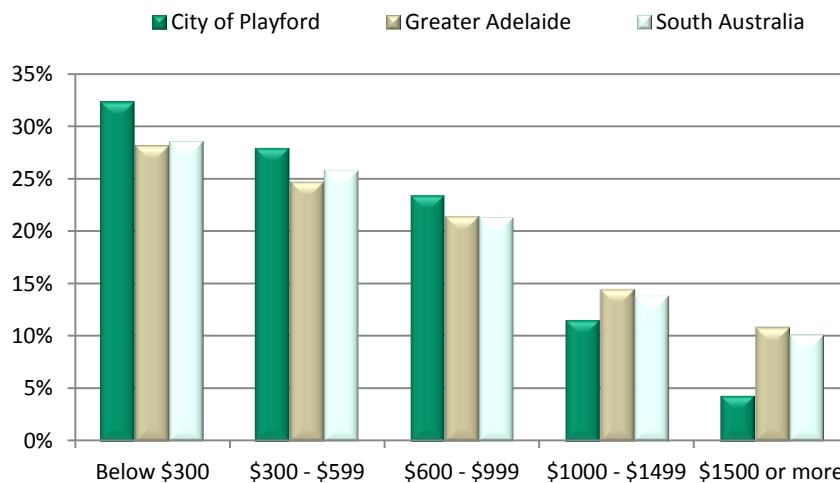


WISeR 2013

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

In March 2011, the poverty line for a single person was estimated at around \$300 per week (Homelessness Australia, 2011). Figure 55 shows almost a third of City of Playford residents (32.4%) had a weekly personal income below the poverty line. This was higher than the number of residents living in poverty in Greater Adelaide (28.2%) and South Australia (28.6%). At the other end of the income scale, there are considerably fewer City of Playford residents (4.4%) earning weekly incomes over \$1,500 compared with Greater Adelaide (10.9%) and South Australia (10.2%).

FIGURE 55: PERSONAL WEEKLY INCOME, 2011



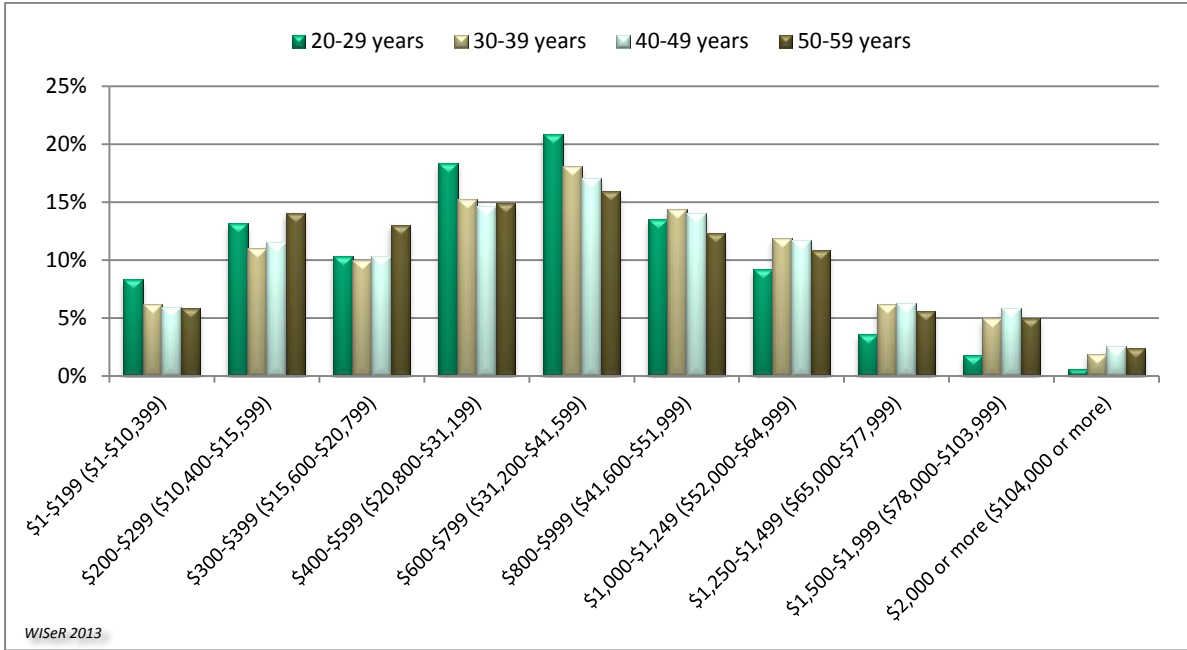
WISeR 2013

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Excluding persons not stating or not applicable.

Some of the differences in personal income between the City of Playford, Greater Adelaide and South Australia can be accounted for by the youthful City of Playford population as it is often the case that young workers have a lower income than older

workers. However, it is clear that this does not completely explain the income differential (see Figure 56). Young residents (aged 20 to 29 years) were most likely to have weekly incomes under \$800. However 27.1% of residents aged 50 to 59 years had weekly income between \$200 and \$399. Whereas around one quarter of residents aged between 30 and 59 years had personal incomes over \$1000 per week.

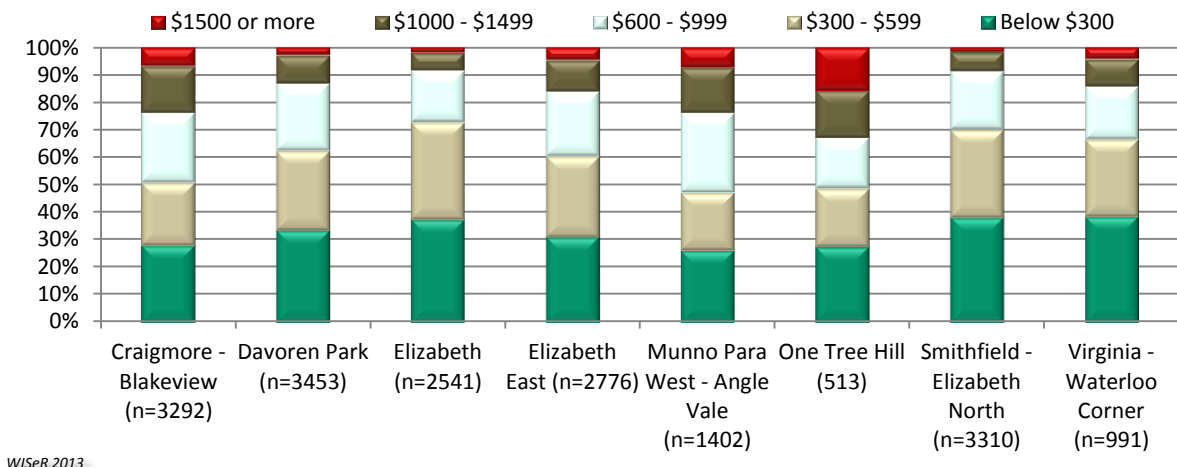
FIGURE 56: PERSONAL WEEKLY INCOME BY AGE (FOR RESIDENTS 20 TO 59 YEARS), CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Excluding persons not stating or not applicable and those with negative or nil incomes.

The income variation within the eight Playford SA2s is evident in Figure 57. Of particular note is the income distribution in One Tree Hill where almost one third (32.6%) earned over \$1,000 per week. Conversely, Elizabeth (8.2%) and Smithfield – Elizabeth North (8.4%) SA2 areas had a very small proportion of the local population earning over \$1,000 per week.

FIGURE 57: PERSONAL WEEKLY INCOME BY SA2, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Excluding persons not stating or not applicable

2.2.2 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The median weekly income of *households* in the City of Playford, Greater Adelaide and South Australia is shown in Figure 58. Median household income is approximately double the personal weekly income referred to above. The City of Playford reported a median household income of \$896 per week compared with \$1,106 in Greater Adelaide and \$1,044 in South Australia.

FIGURE 58: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD WEEKLY INCOME, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

Just over 40% of Greater Adelaide and South Australian households had median incomes below \$600 compared with 52.8% of City of Playford households (see Figure 59). Conversely, only 4.4% of City of Playford residents earned \$1,500 or more compared with around 12% in both Greater Adelaide and South Australia.

FIGURE 59: HOUSEHOLD WEEKLY INCOME, 2011



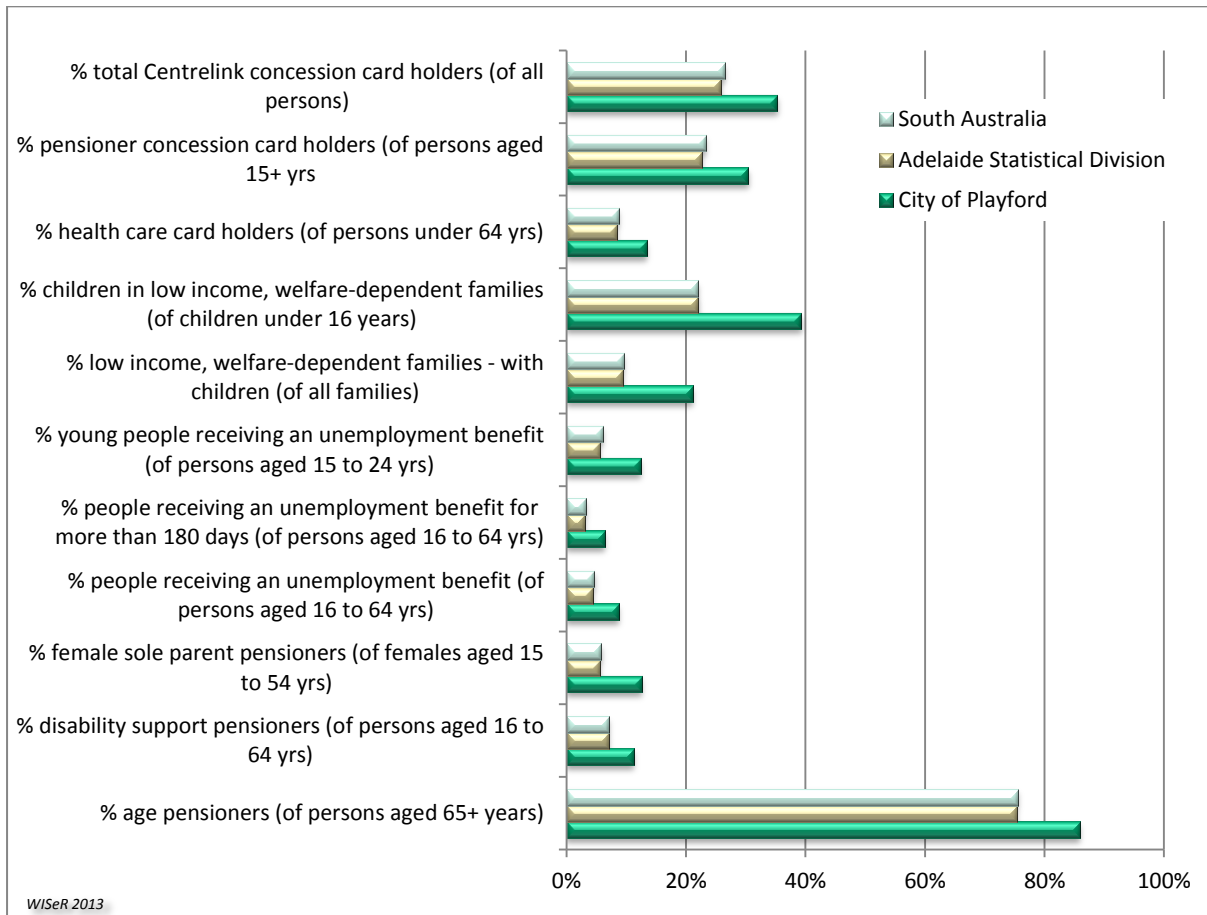
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Excluding households not or partially stated, or not applicable.

2.2.3 GOVERNMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

Entitlement to either an Australian Government Health Care Card or Pensioner Concession Card is often used as a proxy for low socioeconomic status. The Health Care Card provides access to reduced cost medical expenses, as well as to educational, recreational, transport or other concessions from national, state and local governments. People who have a Pensioner Concession Card include those in receipt of a number of pension and benefit types with the largest group being those who are receiving the Age Pension. Other groups include people with disabilities, carers and sole parents.

Figure 60 shows the proportion of the City of Playford, Adelaide Statistical Division¹⁸ and South Australian populations that were eligible for government concession or payments in 2009. In all cases, the City of Playford exceeded both the Adelaide Statistical Division and South Australia in the proportion of residents in receipt of benefits or concessions. In 2009, there were 8,259 age pensioners, 5,508 disability support pensioners and 2,700 female sole parent pensioners. Of the 4,316 people receiving an unemployment benefit, one-third (1,443) were aged 15 and 24 years, and three quarters (3,169) had been on the benefit for longer than 180 days. Almost a quarter of families (n=3,958) were on low incomes and welfare dependent, while 7,384 children under 16 years were in these families. More than a third of all residents held a Centrelink concession card (with two thirds of these being pensioner concession cards and a third being for Health Care cards).

FIGURE 60: GOVERNMENT CONCESSIONS AND BENEFITS, 2009



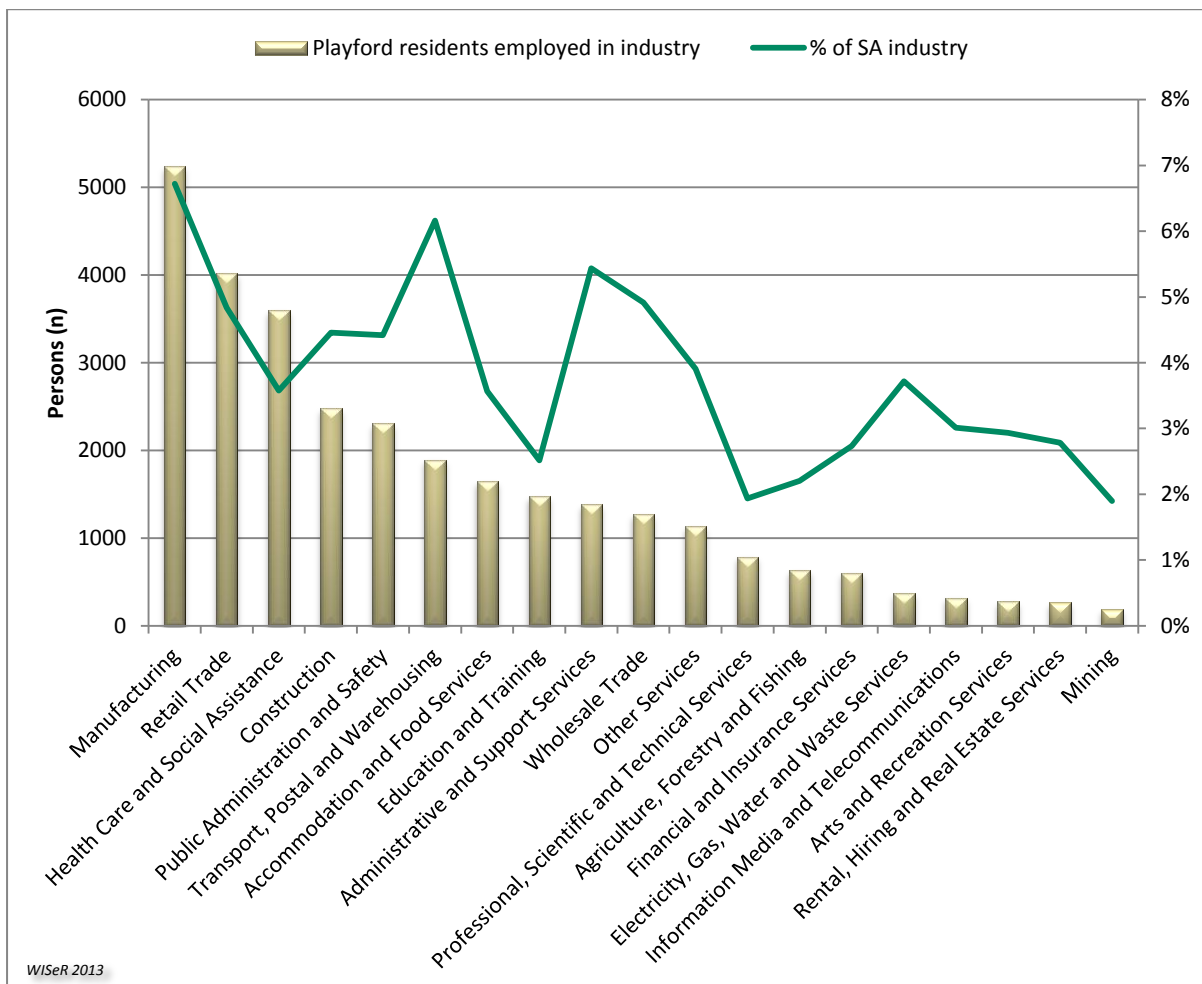
Source: PHIDU 2013

¹⁸ In this instance the Adelaide Statistical Division is used to define the Greater Adelaide region as the 2009 data used here was compiled prior to the development of the new ABS geographic boundaries.

2.3 INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT

The City of Playford has 6.4% of the Greater Adelaide population and 5.0% of the South Australian population, but considerably fewer of the Greater Adelaide (5.3%) and State’s (4.1%) employed population. As shown in Figure 61, 5,235 City of Playford residents were employed in the manufacturing industry in 2011, contributing 6.7% of workers in the industry. Local residents employed in manufacturing had declined by 9.2% (n=530 persons) since 2006. Retail trade, employing 4,018 residents, and health care and social assistance with 3,599, were the only other industries with more than 2,500 employees residing in the City of Playford – although construction was just outside this with 2,478 local residents employed. Playford also hit above their weight with residents contributing 6.2% to the State’s transport, postal and warehousing employees and 5.4% of administrative and support service employees in South Australia. It is of note that the recent major announcements of the Olympic Dam deferral and an additional 400 jobs lost from GMH Holden occurred in 2012 and 2013, respectively, and are likely to have broad impacts in the City of Playford.

FIGURE 61: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR PLAYFORD RESIDENTS, 2011

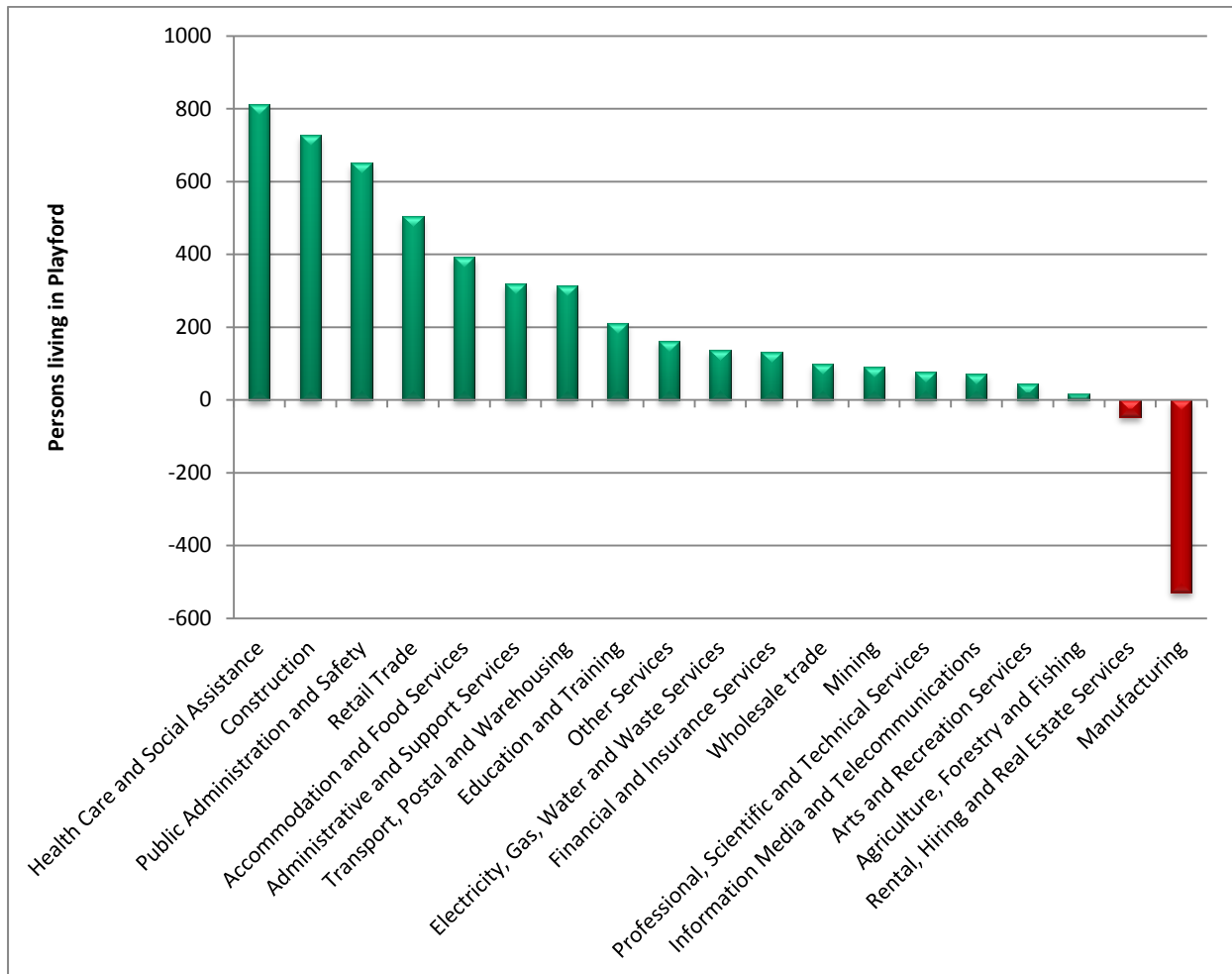


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

Figure 62 highlights the change in employment by industry for residents in the City of Playford between 2006 and 2011. The net 4,286 increase in the number of residents employed should be considered in the context of an increased population with 9,105 additional residents residing in the City of Playford. Of particular concern is the decline in the number of residents employed in manufacturing of 529 persons. Notable increases in

the number of residents employed are in the industries of health care and social assistance, construction and public administration and safety.

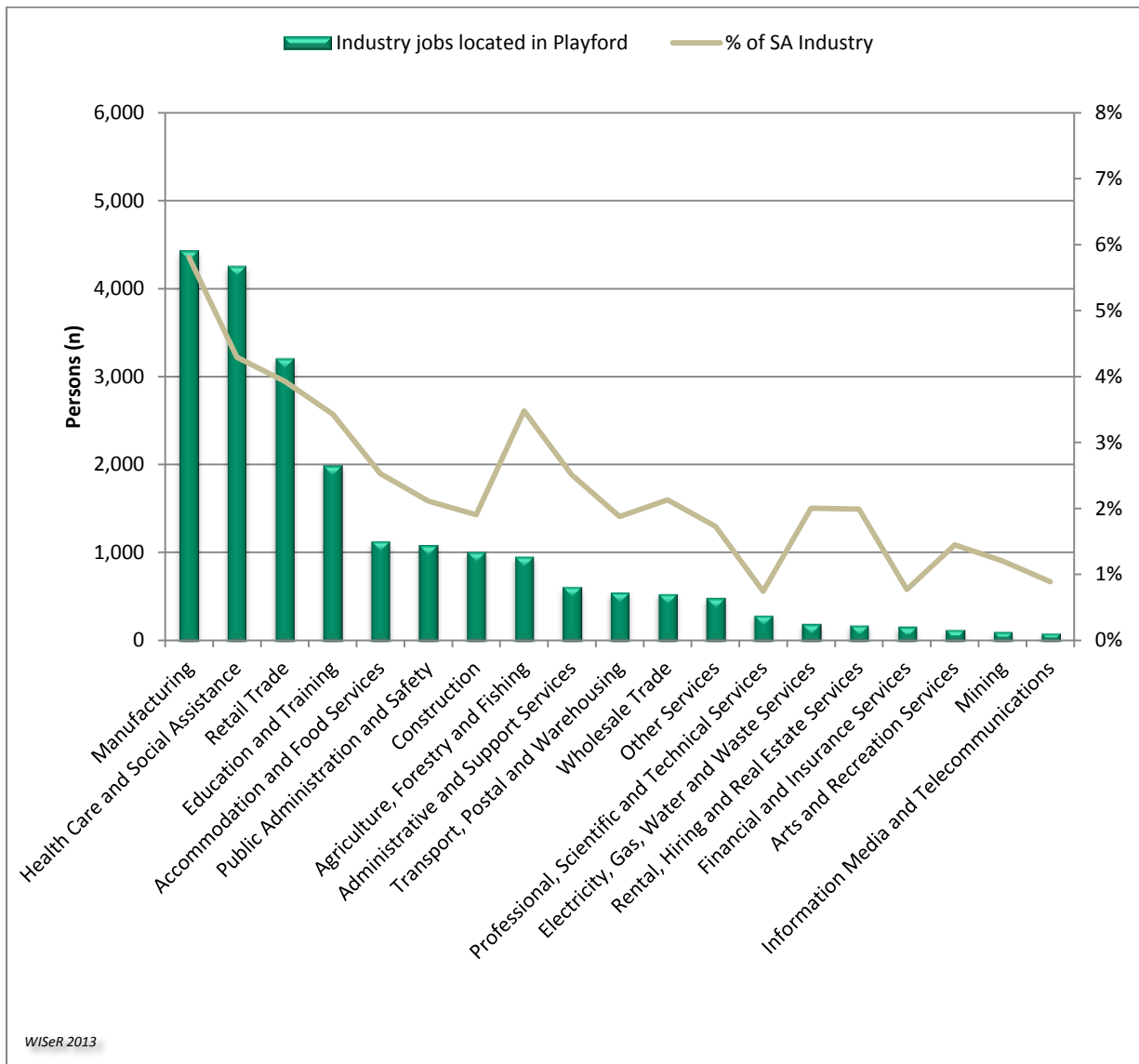
FIGURE 62: CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR PLAYFORD RESIDENTS, 2006 - 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006, 2011

Looking at the employment industry by those working in Playford, rather than those residing in Playford, a total of 21,646 persons reported their place of work was within the City of Playford boundary at the 2011 Census. Of these, 4,437 were in manufacturing, accounting for 5.8% of manufacturing jobs in South Australia (see Figure 63). Motor vehicle manufacturing provided employment for 2,437 within the City of Playford boundary with 776 local residents contributing 31.8% of this workforce. A high number of people (n=4,260) worked within the City of Playford boundary in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry, 44.4% of whom (n=1,893) worked in hospitals (excluding psychiatric hospitals). Of those working in the hospitals 786 (41.5%) were City of Playford residents.

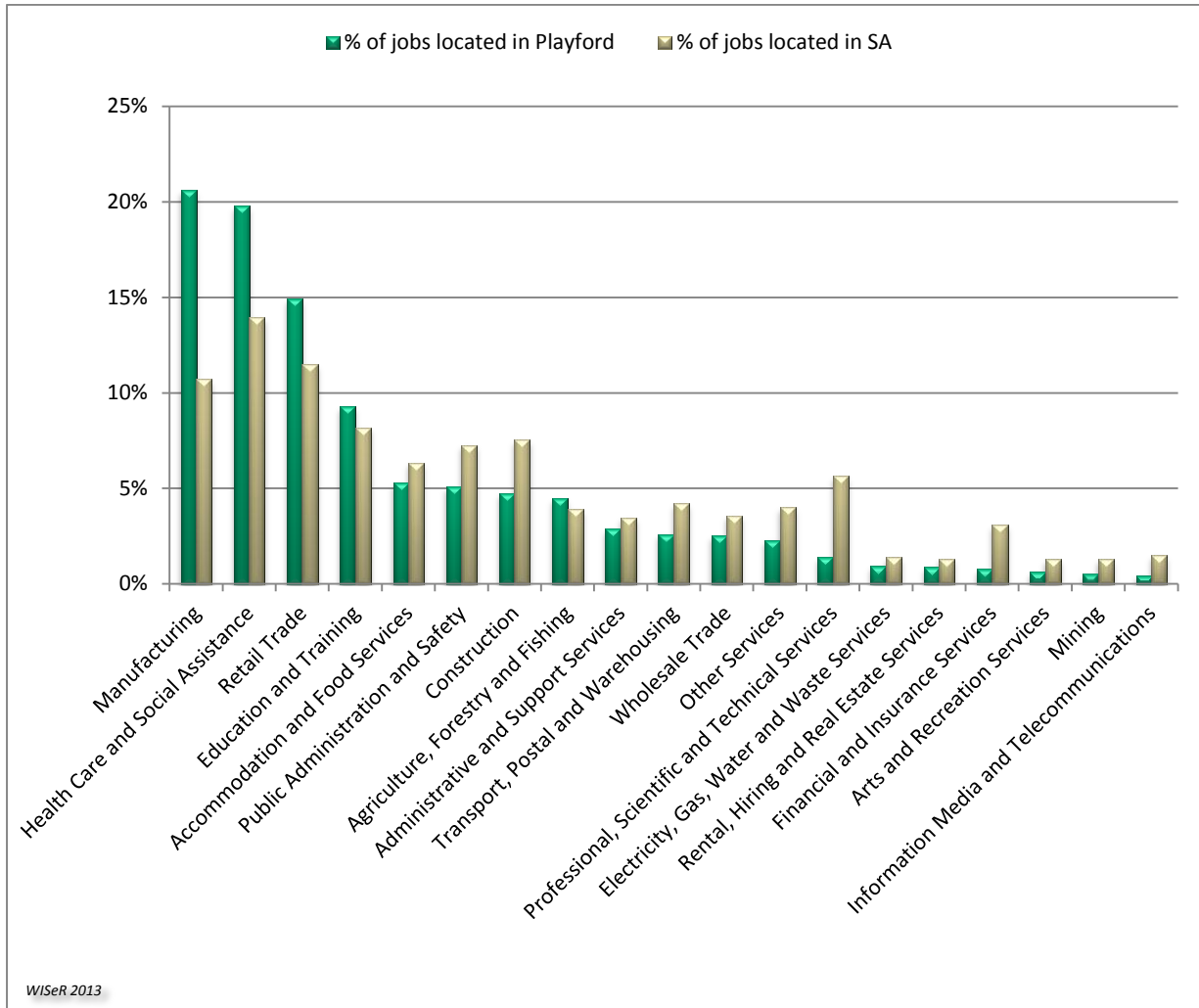
FIGURE 63: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR JOBS LOCATED IN PLAYFORD, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Place of Work)

One in five (20.6%) jobs located in the City of Playford were in manufacturing, compared to one in ten (10.7%) in South Australia (see Figure 64). Similarly, one in five (19.8%) jobs were in the health care and social assistance industry, compared with one in seven (13.9%) in South Australia. On the other hand, the City of Playford had comparatively fewer jobs in construction, public administration and safety, professional, scientific and technical services, and financial and insurance services.

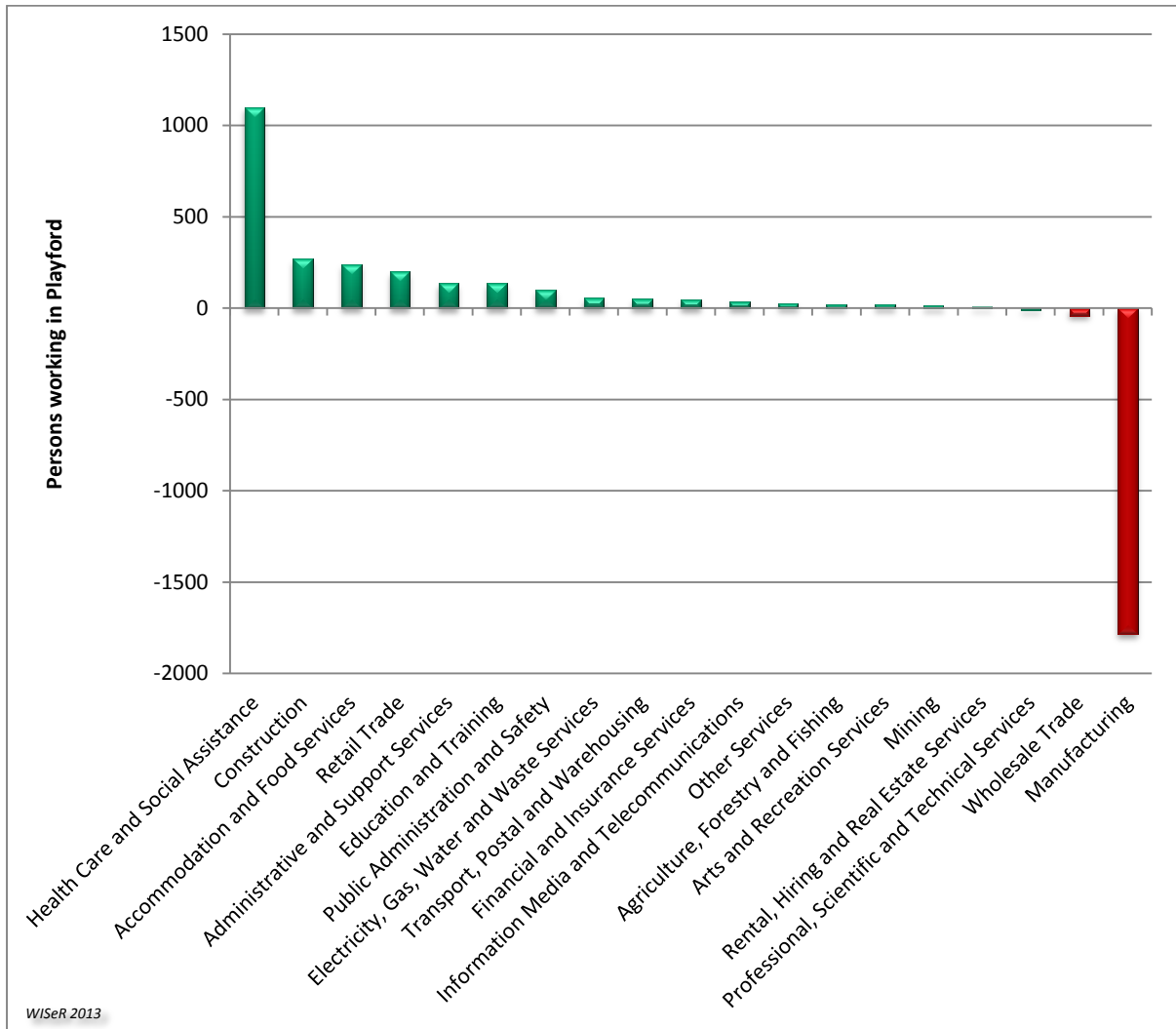
FIGURE 64: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY (% OF ALL JOBS), 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Place of Work)

In terms of employment available within the City of Playford, there was a net increase of 629 jobs from 2006 to 2011 (see Figure 65). This is at a time when the number of residents in the area increased by over 9,000. Of particular note is the reduction in number of manufacturing jobs available in the area a decline of 1,780 positions – 28.6% of the manufacturing jobs in the City of Playford area. The only large rise in the local area was for jobs in health and social assistance with an increase of 1,100 local jobs.

FIGURE 65: CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR JOBS LOCATED IN PLAYFORD, 2006 - 2011



2.4 WORKING LOCALLY

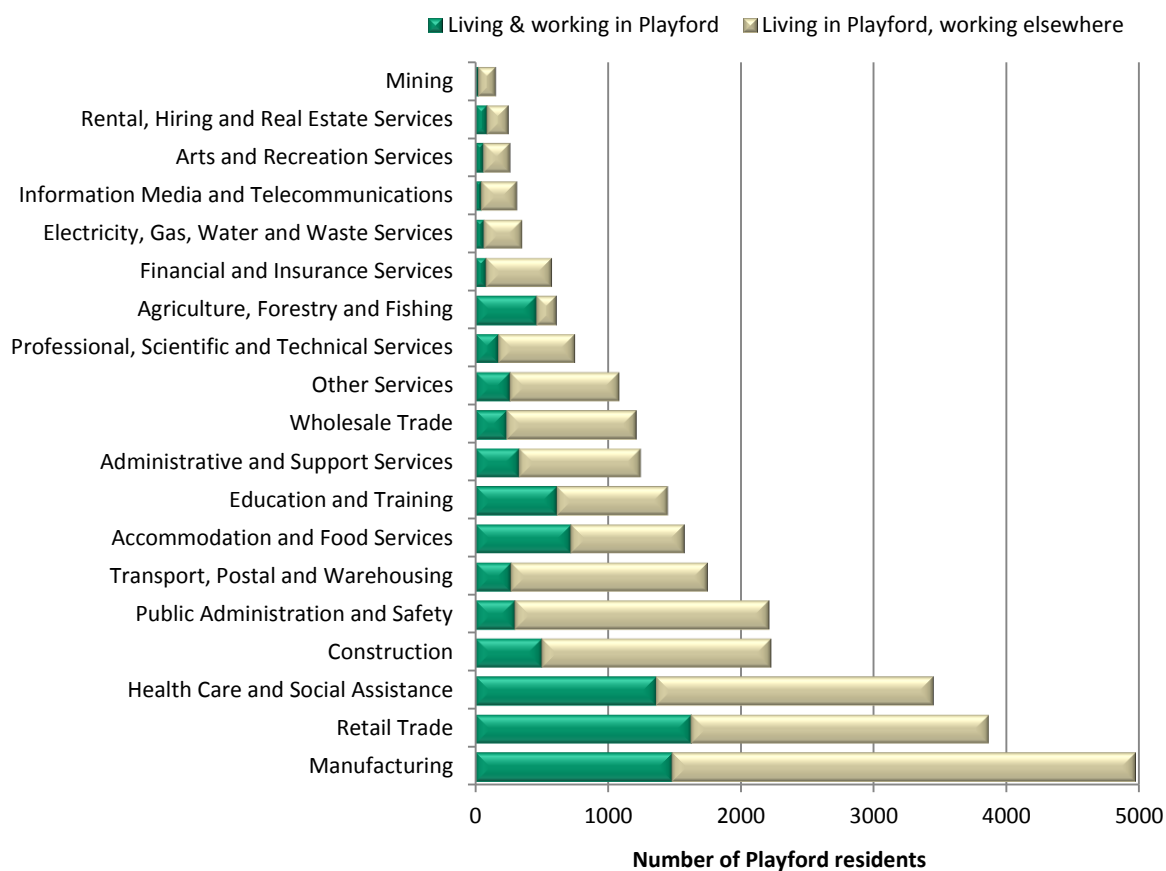
The City of Playford has been identified by the South Australian Government, through the *Greater Adelaide Plan* (Department of Planning and Local Government, 2010a), as a region to accommodate significant population growth over the next thirty years. In 2011, 79,118 residents were living in the City of Playford – a 13.0% increase on the number of residents five years earlier (see Section 1.3). It is also important to note that during this time, over 11,000 residents moved out of the City of Playford (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2013a). Although population projections for the area vary considerably, the Department of Planning and Local Government (2010b) project a potential increase in the City of Playford population of up to 60% by 2026.

Key objectives of recent urban sustainability policies in both Australia and South Australia have been to reduce transportation times and costs, congestion and pollution by creating conditions that enable residents to live and work in the same area. There is evidence to suggest that commuting long distances to work has adverse effects on the family and social lives of commuters (Geografia & Essential Economics, 2012). Figure 66 illustrates how dependent Playford residents are on employment both within and outside the region. Just under 70% of employed residents travel outside of Playford for work, predominantly in the manufacturing, retail, health and social assistance, construction, public administration and transportation industries. The local industries which employ

the highest number of workers also employ a high proportion of residents - manufacturing (29.8%), retail trade (42%) and health care and social assistance (39.4%).

Just under one-third (30.7%) of employed City of Playford residents lived and worked in the City of Playford in 2011. Residents of Virginia – Waterloo Corner were most likely to be locally employed (43.9%), a feature of the low population and the market garden environment, where many residents live and work on their property. Figure 66 shows 17.5% (n=1,480) of locally employed Playford residents work in the manufacturing industry, with 13.6% (n=1,621) working in retail trade and 12.2% (n=1,359) in health care and social assistance. While providing jobs for almost 4,500 local residents, these three industries also brought 7,823 workers into the region.

FIGURE 66: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR PLAYFORD RESIDENTS, BY PLACE OF WORK, 2011



WISeR 2013

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Place of Work)

At the lowest level of industry classification (see Table 18) we can see the sectors where most City of Playford residents are employed and where the jobs are within the City of Playford (ie Playford is the 'place of work'). A large number of residents are employed in supermarket and grocery stores (n=1,276) and road freight transport (n=1,146) – although it is evident that many of these have jobs outside the LGA. Takeaway food services also provide jobs for 800 City of Playford residents. In terms of the Health and Social Assistance Industry – 852 residents have jobs providing aged care residential services with an additional 786 working in hospitals (excluding psychiatric hospitals) and 661 providing other social assistance services. Motor vehicle manufacturing engages 776 City of Playford residents, with 704 working in defence – no doubt centred in the adjacent Edinburgh Defence Precinct.

TABLE 18: INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION FOR PLAYFORD RESIDENTS AND PERSONS WORKING IN PLAYFORD, 2011

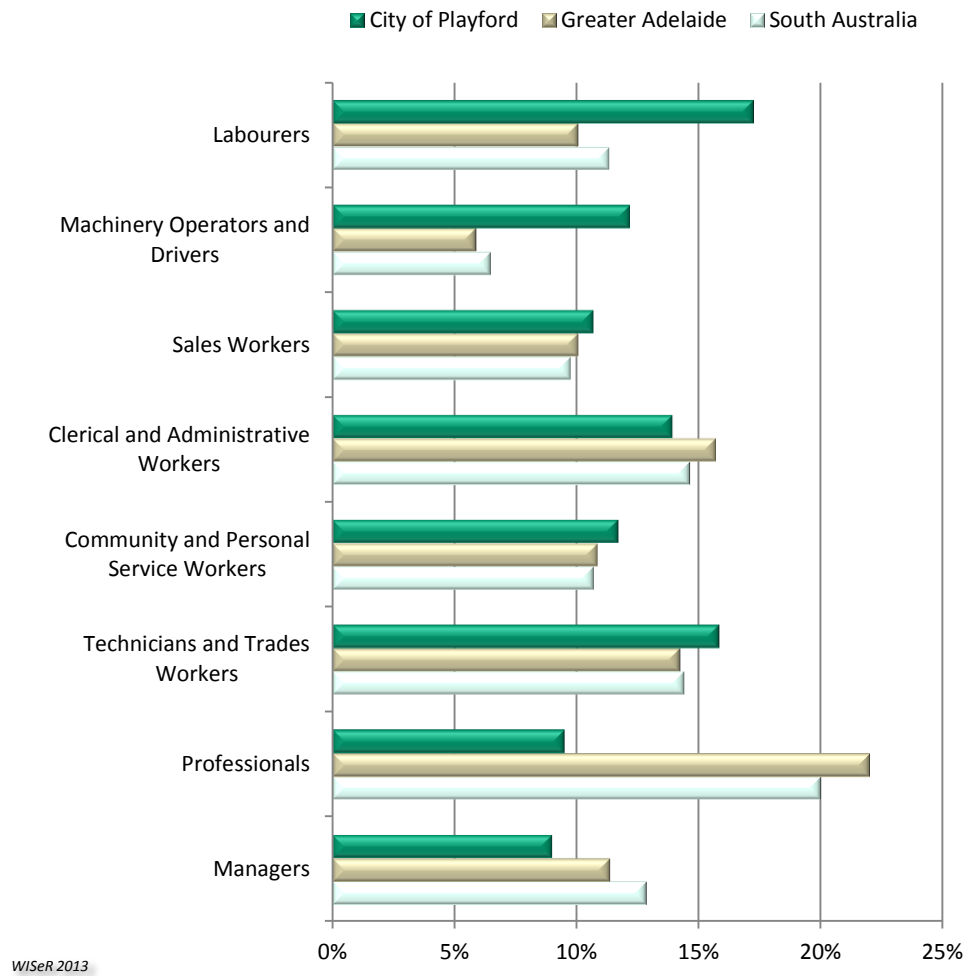
Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC 2006) - 4 Digit Level	City of Playford	
	Residents	Place of work
Supermarket and Grocery Stores	1276	927
Road Freight Transport	1146	210
Aged Care Residential Services	852	637
Takeaway Food Services	800	680
Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals)	786	1893
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	776	2437
Defence	704	7
Building and Other Industrial Cleaning Services	684	285
Other Social Assistance Services	661	564
Manufacturing, nfd	497	234
House Construction	493	303
State Government Administration	465	262
Primary Education	423	743
Child Care Services	404	309
Vegetable Growing (Outdoors)	383	777
Department Stores	347	367
Local Government Administration	313	326
Cafes and Restaurants	310	222
Pubs, Taverns and Bars	262	135
Secondary Education	260	461
Central Government Administration	228	79
Electrical Services	227	79
Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance	225	89
Investigation and Security Services	221	53
Clothing Retailing	217	233
Banking	214	83
Labour Supply Services	210	42
Poultry Processing	198	3
Combined Primary and Secondary Education	195	222
Electrical, Electronic and Gas Appliance Retailing	186	179
Hardware and Building Supplies Retailing	183	101
Hairdressing and Beauty Services	180	138
Other Store-Based Retailing nec	176	133
Police Services	175	282
Retail Trade, nfd	165	92
Iron Smelting and Steel Manufacturing	163	59
Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Toiletry Goods Retailing	163	208
Automotive Body, Paint and Interior Repair	162	63
Other Electrical Equipment Manufacturing	160	121
Fruit and Vegetable Wholesaling	157	241
Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	153	41
Painting and Decorating Services	152	50
Car Retailing	152	101
Other Professional and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing	147	0
Plumbing Services	143	62
General Practice Medical Services	142	231

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC 2006) - 4 Digit Level	City of Playford	
	Residents	Place of work
Employment Placement and Recruitment Services	141	119
Landscape Construction Services	138	40
Site Preparation Services	137	61
Computer System Design and Related Services	137	66
Higher Education	134	37
Fuel Retailing	131	101
Accommodation	131	32
Engineering Design and Engineering Consulting Services	127	22
Accounting Services	123	50
Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	117	20
General Insurance	117	10
Real Estate Services	115	84
Health Care and Social Assistance, nfd	115	76
Concreting Services	114	62
Gardening Services	114	50
Technical and Vocational Education and Training	111	165
Urban Bus Transport (Including Tramway)	107	168
Rigid and Semi-Rigid Polymer Product Manufacturing	104	147
Preschool Education	103	116
Postal Services	102	68
Other Warehousing and Storage Services	101	11
All other areas	11,538	5,369
Total	30,593	21,638

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Place of Usual Residence and Place of Work). Note, only industry classifications with over 100 residents employed are shown separately.

The occupation types of City of Playford residents differ from the general patterns seen in Greater Adelaide and South Australia. Over 5,000 Playford residents are Labourers (17.2%), whereas in Greater Adelaide and South Australia, Professionals are the most prevalent occupation (22.0% and 20.0% respectively). The number of Technicians and Trades Workers and Machinery Operators and Drivers are on average greater in the City of Playford (Figure 67).

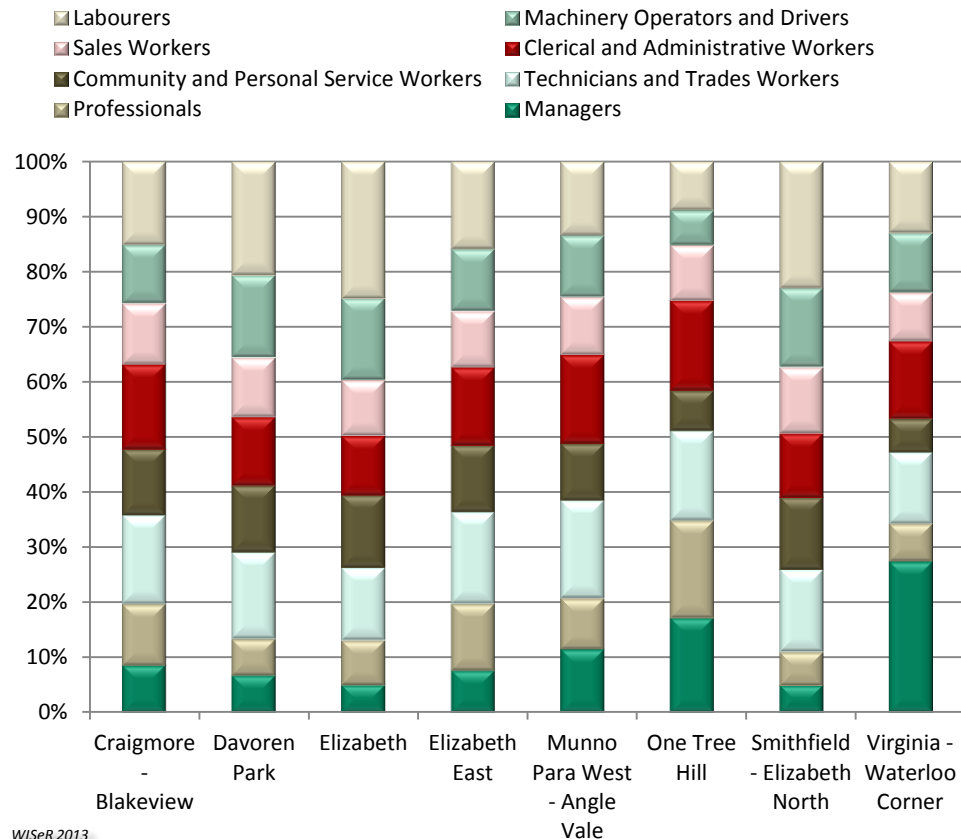
FIGURE 67: OCCUPATION, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

Within the eight Playford SA2s, variation exists in the occupation types of the residents (Figure 68). Managers make up 27.4% of occupations in Virginia – Waterloo Corner and 17.2% for One Tree Hill, which also has the highest proportion of Professionals (17.6%). Labourers are more prevalent in Elizabeth (24.7%), Smithfield-Elizabeth North (22.8%) and Davoren Park (20.4%) than in other areas of Playford.

FIGURE 68: OCCUPATION BY SA2, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

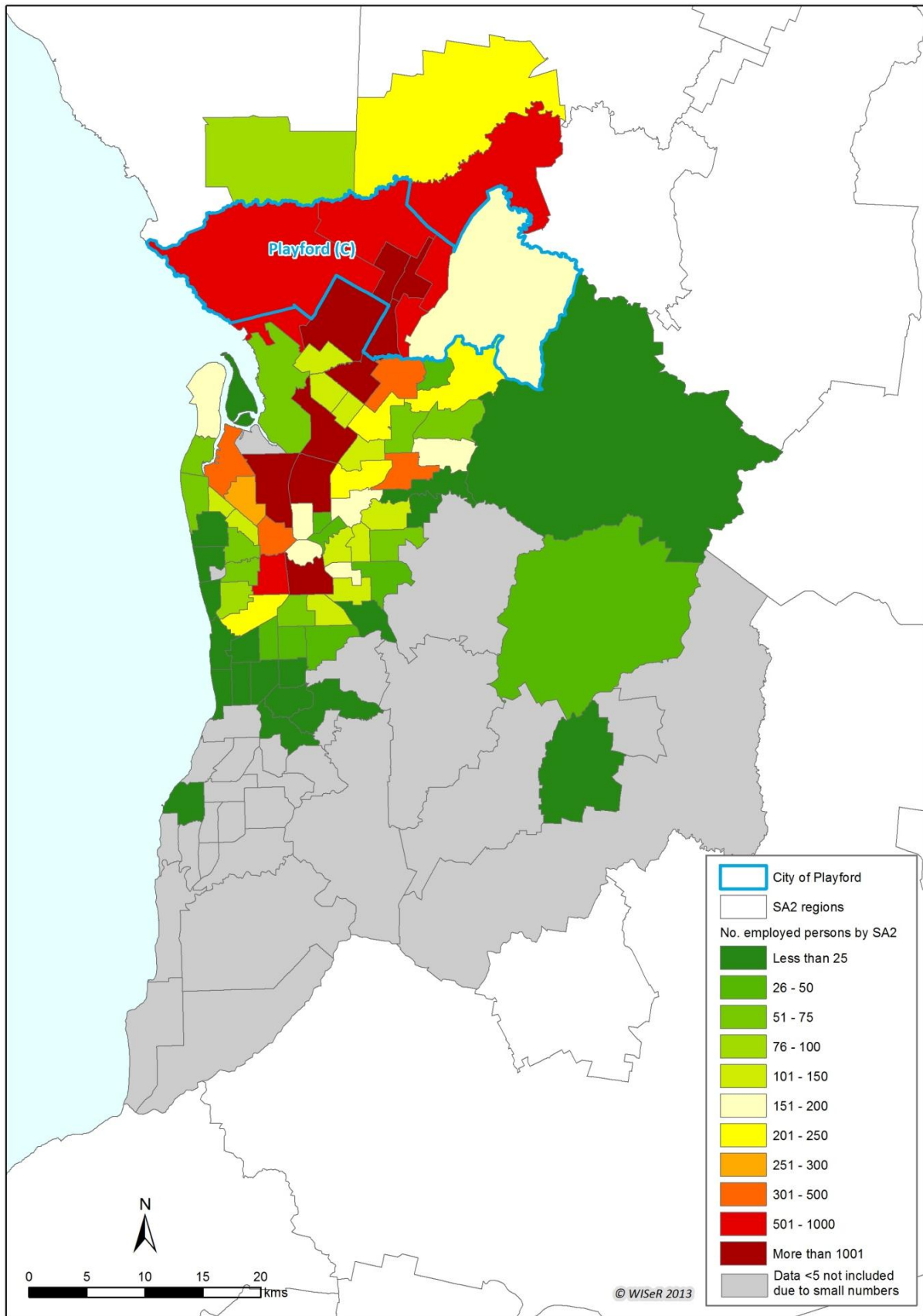
Map 16 illustrates the movement of Playford residents to their work destination throughout Greater Adelaide. As would be expected, the majority of Playford residents were working within the Adelaide North region (69.1% of those working in the metropolitan area). A further 16.3% were travelling to Adelaide's West, 13.6% to the Adelaide Central and Hills region, and less than one per cent to Adelaide's southern region. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Place of Work). Note a key to the SA2s shown in this report is available in Appendix D.

Map 17 shows the Greater Adelaide SA2 of origin (based on place of usual residence) for persons working in the City of Playford. Almost all persons (96.1%) working in the City of Playford reside in the Greater Adelaide area. Not surprisingly, Greater Adelaide residents working in the City of Playford reside mainly in the Adelaide North region (86.1%), evident by the cluster of red shading to the north of the map. Around 6.6% travelled from the Adelaide Central and Hills region to work in the Playford LGA, 5.8% from Adelaide West while only 1.6% (around 320 persons) travelled from Adelaide South.

Data from 2001, revealed Playford residents were travelling (one-way) an average of 15km to their place of work, with one-quarter of Playford residents completing at least a 48km a day round trip to and from their workplace. In contrast, persons (both residents and non-residents) employed within the Playford area travelled an average of 11km to work, while the quarter travelling the furthest travelled 30km or more to work and home. These maps and the analysis provide valuable baseline information revealing the daily movement of thousands of people into and out of the region¹⁹.

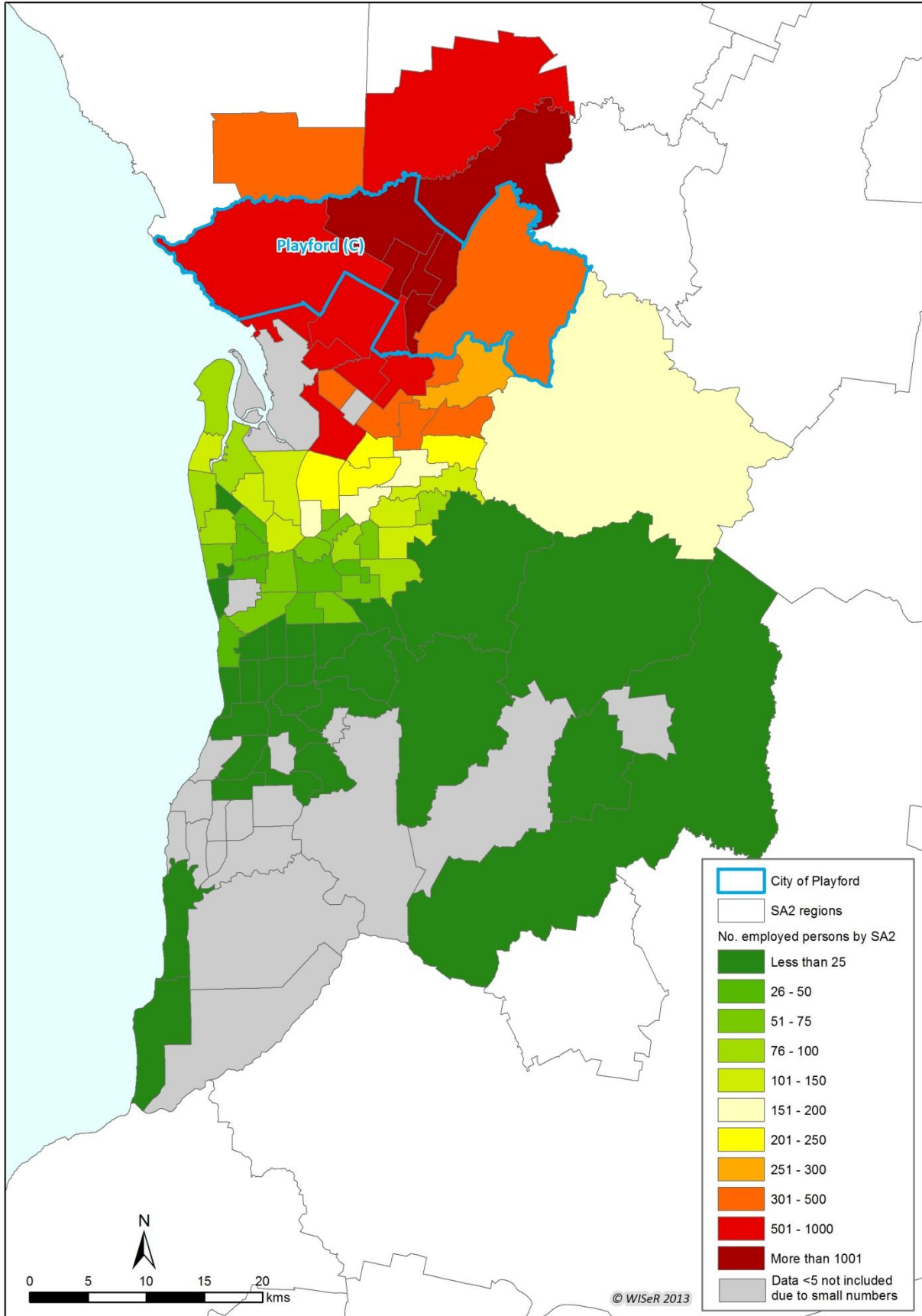
¹⁹ The data required from the 2011 Census to provide this level of analysis has not currently been released.

MAP 16: WORK DESTINATION OF CITY OF PLAYFORD RESIDENTS, GREATER ADELAIDE, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Place of Work). Note a key to the SA2s shown in this report is available in Appendix D.

MAP 17: ORIGIN OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE CITY OF PLAYFORD, GREATER ADELAIDE, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Place of Work). Note a key to the SA2s shown in this report is available in Appendix D.

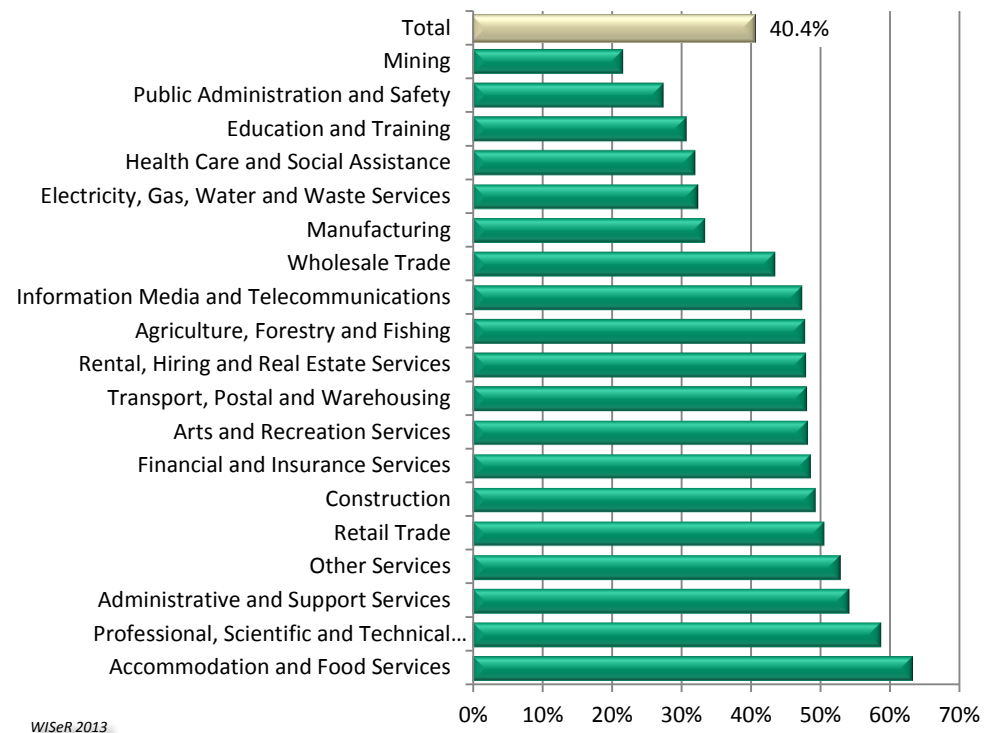
We can better understand the capacity of the region to employ its residents by examining employment self sufficiency levels. Employment self sufficiency is determined by the total employment available in the area occupied by the resident population. If a large proportion of local residents fill local job opportunities then the region is considered more self sufficient.

Lower employment self sufficiency becomes a problem when a region is experiencing industrial and urban development pressures like a decline in employment in key sectors that lead to job losses, an increase in population size in advance of the growth of employment opportunities and urban sprawl leading to excessive commuting times, increased dependence on cars and congestion. The City of Playford is experiencing all these pressures. It is desirable in this context for urban development policies and planning to complement regional economic and workforce development strategies to boost employment self sufficiency.

Figure 69 provides an overview of employment self sufficiency by industry for Playford. Total self sufficiency for Playford is 40.4%, with the highest rates occurring in the Accommodation and Food Services; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services and Administrative and Support Services sectors. On the other hand mining has the lowest self sufficiency rate. To date, mining has been a relatively small employer in the region but it is likely to grow as a consequence of rapid growth in demand for mining services in South Australia, many of which can be provided through augmentation of existing industrial facilities in Playford.

Low rates of self sufficiency are also evident in the Public Administration and Safety; Education and Training; Health Care and Social Assistance; Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services and Manufacturing sectors. It is desirable to significantly increase self sufficiency in these sectors as they offer residents the prospect of higher paid jobs. A key to increasing employment self sufficiency in Playford is to increase the proportion of people who have higher qualifications.

FIGURE 69: EMPLOYMENT SELF SUFFICIENCY BY INDUSTRY, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Place of Work)

3 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

3.1 EDUCATION QUALIFICATIONS

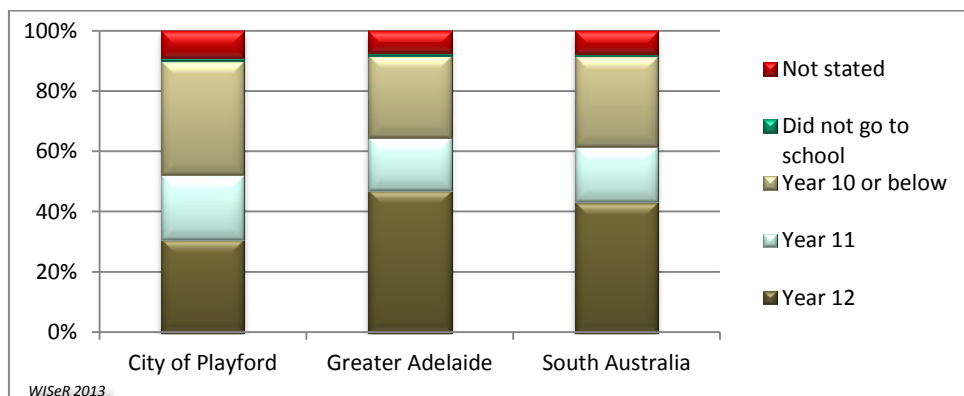
Residents of the City of Playford had a lower level of school achievement compared to the Greater Adelaide and South Australia regions. Table 19 shows that in 2011, almost 19,000 City of Playford residents aged over 15 years had completed Year 12 or equivalent (23.6%), compared to almost 475,000 in Greater Adelaide (38.7%) and 566,000 in South Australia (35.4%). Figure 70 shows the highest schooling completed was Year 10 for 37.9% of City of Playford residents. In contrast almost half (47.1%) of Greater Adelaide residents had completed Year 12.

TABLE 19: HIGHEST YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, 2011

	City of Playford		Greater Adelaide		South Australia	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Year 12	18,704	23.6%	474,580	38.7%	565,753	35.4%
Year 11	13,037	16.5%	176,789	14.4%	242,183	15.2%
Year 10 or below	23,078	29.2%	275,674	22.5%	392,705	24.6%
Did not go to school	615	0.8%	8,673	0.7%	10,106	0.6%
Not stated	5,467	6.9%	72,891	5.9%	98,889	6.2%
Not applicable	18,217	23.0%	216,628	17.7%	286,933	18.0%
Total population	79,118	100.0%	1,225,235	100.0%	1,596,569	100.0%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. *Question not applicable to persons aged less than 15 years.

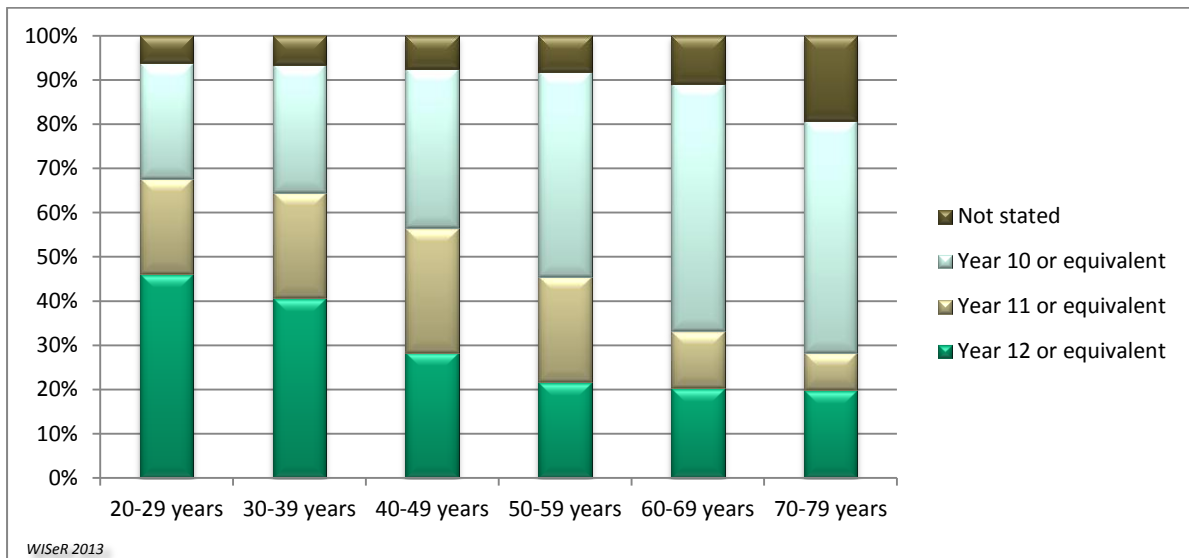
FIGURE 70: HIGHEST YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED (%), 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Ineligible persons (aged less than 15 years) not included.

It should be acknowledged that educational attainment is strongly influenced by age and government policy. In 2009, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) agreed to a *Compact with Young Australians* (Australian Curriculum Assessment and Reporting Authority, 2012). Under this compact, from January 2010, young people must remain in school to Year 10, with the added requirement that they must participate in education, training, employment or a combination of these until the age of 17 (noting that this had been a requirement in South Australia since 2006). In the City of Playford almost half of eligible 20 to 29 year olds had completed Year 12 or equivalent, reducing steadily to plateau at around 20% of residents aged over 50 years (see Figure 71).

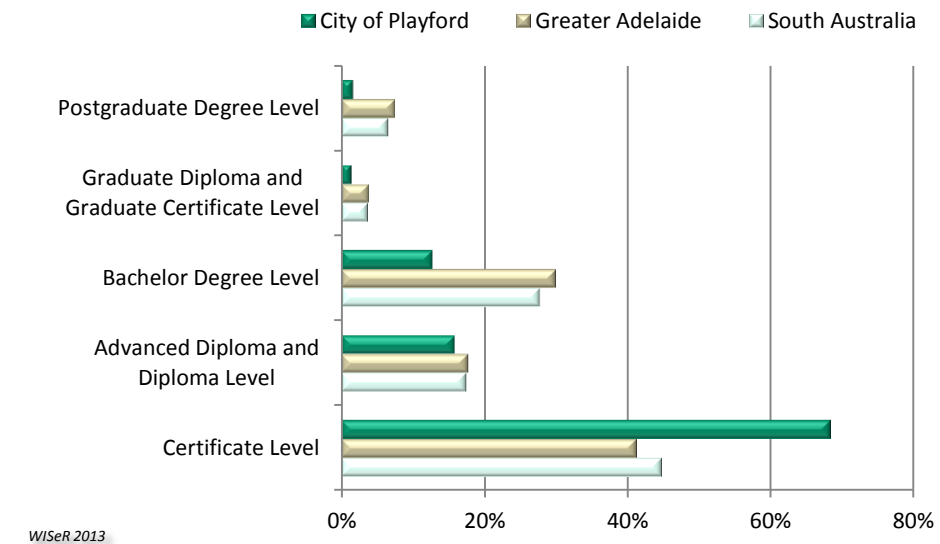
FIGURE 71: HIGHEST YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY AGE (%), CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Excludes residents aged less than 20 years

Almost one-quarter of City of Playford residents (23.8%) reported having achieved a non-school qualification, compared with 36.3% of Greater Adelaide residents and 34.4% of South Australians. The highest non-school qualification obtained is shown in Figure 72. Where post-school qualifications had been achieved by City of Playford residents, two-thirds had received a Certificate level qualification. Residents from Greater Adelaide and South Australia as a whole were more likely to have attained a Bachelor qualification.

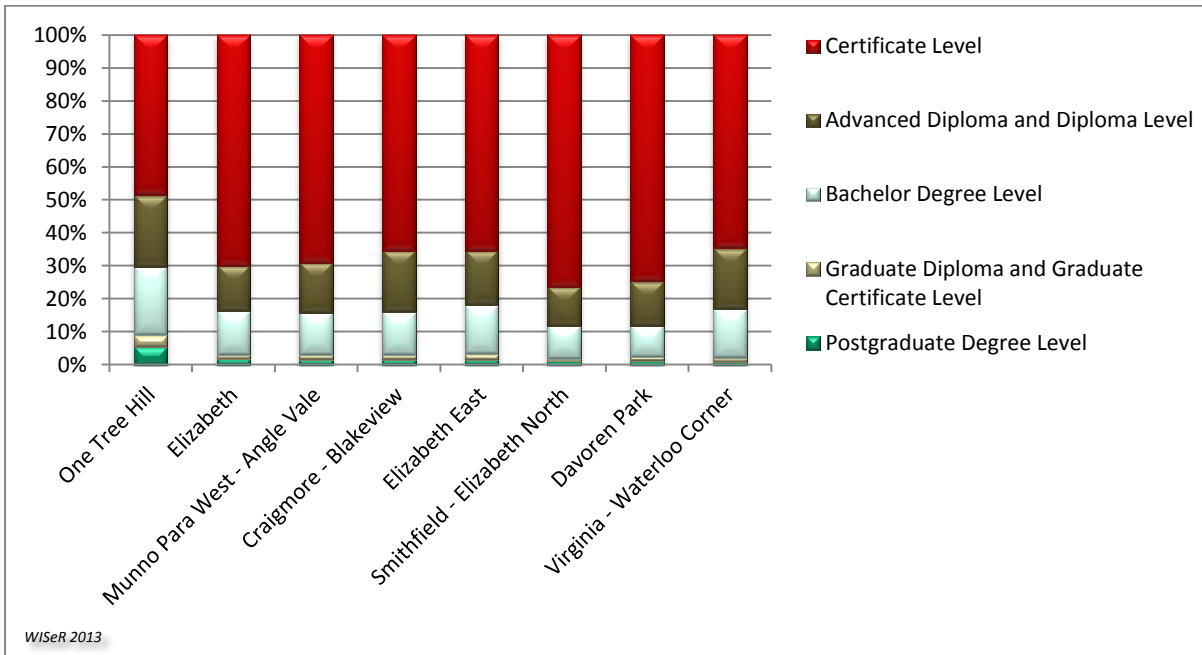
FIGURE 72: HIGHEST NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION (%), 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Excludes residents without a post-school qualification and those not stating.

Not only did One Tree Hill SA2 have the highest proportion of residents with post-school qualifications (38.8%), but they were also most likely to have a postgraduate or graduate qualification, or a Bachelor degree (see Figure 73). Fewer than 20% of residents from Davoren Park, Elizabeth and Smithfield – Elizabeth North had a post school qualification, with three quarters of those from Davoren Park and Smithfield – Elizabeth North achieving Certificate level.

FIGURE 73: HIGHEST NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION BY SA2 (%), CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Excludes residents without a post-school qualification and those not stating.

Figure 74 shows the proportion of employed City of Playford, Greater Adelaide and South Australia populations with or without a non-school qualification. Slightly less than half of employed City of Playford residents have a non-school qualification (46.5%). This pattern is reversed in Greater Adelaide and South Australia where around 60% of the employed population have qualifications. This may be due, in part, to the nature of the employment in the Playford region.

FIGURE 74: NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION STATUS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS (%), 2011



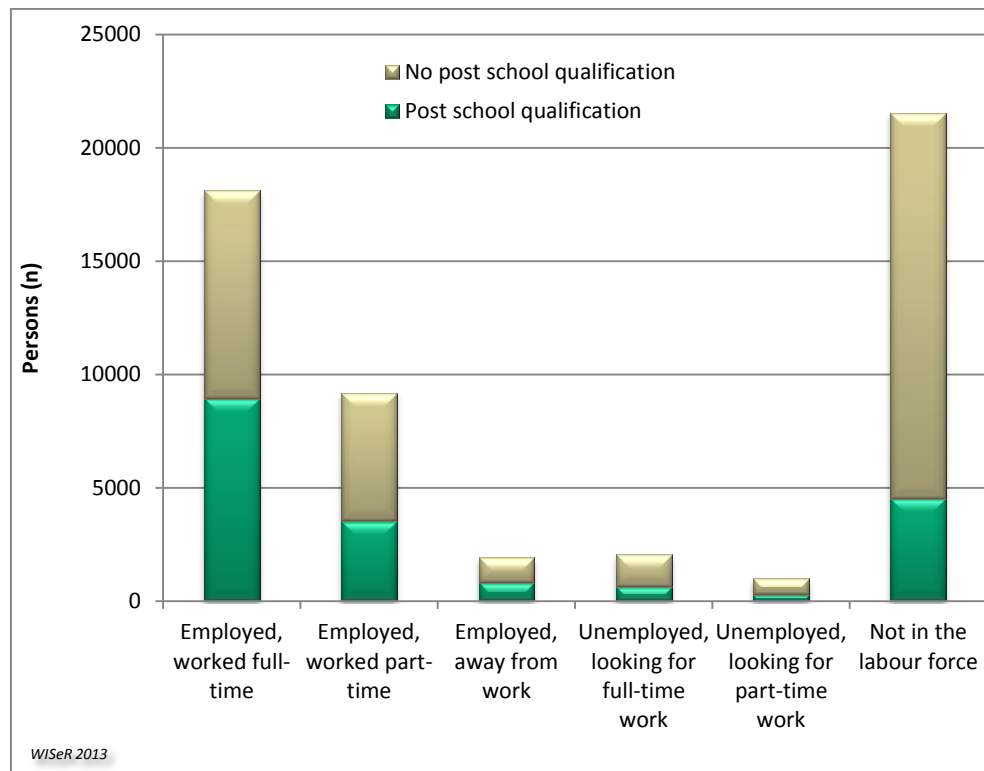
WISer 2013

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Includes employed persons with qualification status.

Around half (49.3%) of City of Playford residents in fulltime employment had a post school qualification (see Figure 75). This declined markedly with 38.5% of residents in part-time employment having a post school qualification. Around 30% of unemployed

residents had a qualification, while only 21.1% of those not engaged in the labour force were qualified.

FIGURE 75: NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS BY WORKFORCE STATUS, CITY OF PLAYFORD, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. Excludes ineligible residents and those not stating.

3.2 TRAINING AND APPRENTICESHIPS

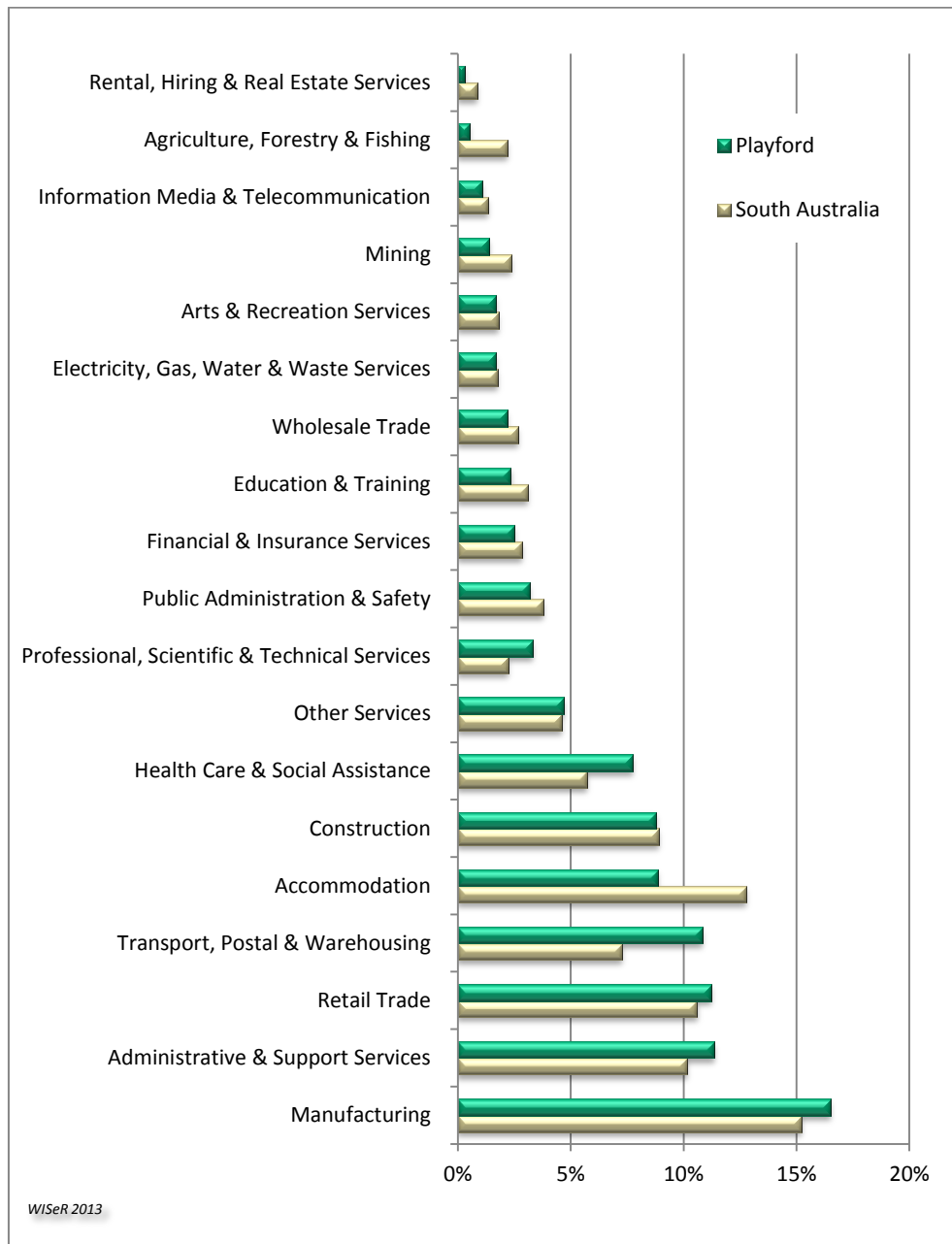
In 2011, 1,329 (1.7%) City of Playford residents had commenced an apprenticeship or traineeship, a marginally higher proportion than in South Australia (1.5%; Table 20). Apprenticeships and traineeships in the manufacturing industry were most common with 218 City of Playford residents commencing in 2011 – representing 16.5% of local apprenticeships and traineeships (Figure 76). In addition, around 150 City of Playford residents commenced apprenticeships or traineeships in each of the following industries - administrative and support services, retail trade, and transport, postal and warehousing.

TABLE 20: COMMENCEMENT OF APPRENTICESHIPS AND TRAINEESHIPS, 2011

	Number of apprenticeships & traineeships	Total population	Percent
City of Playford	1,329	79,118	1.7%
South Australia	23,957	1,596,569	1.5%

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, 2013

FIGURE 76: APPRENTICESHIPS AND TRAINEESHIPS BY INDUSTRY (%), 2011

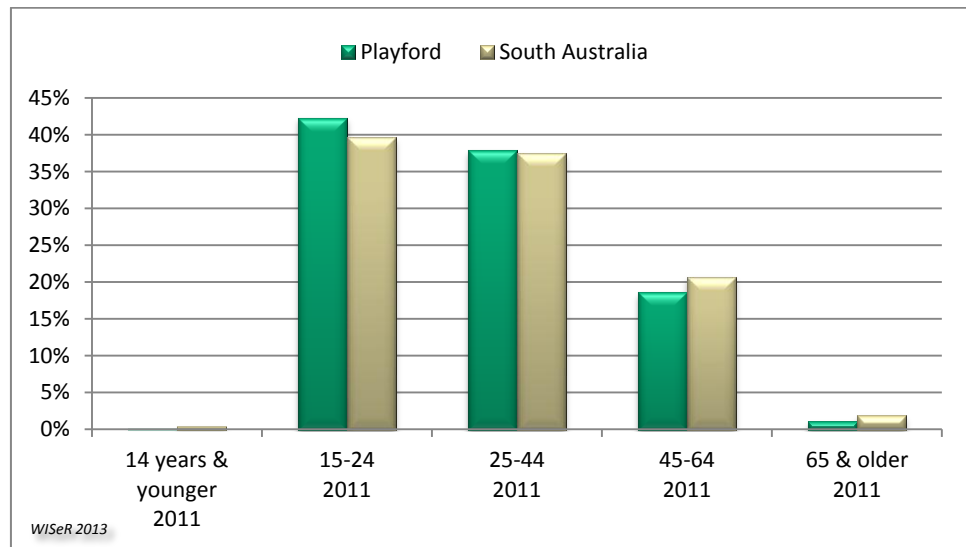


Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research 2013

3.2.1 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Vocational Education and Training (VET) is primarily concerned with developing skills, knowledge and abilities required for work (Department of Further Education, 2012). This type of training can be delivered through both Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) and through the secondary school system in Years 11 and 12. Almost 5,800 individuals undertook VET within the City of Playford in 2011 (7.2% of the population). In South Australia, over 122,000 (7.7% of the population) were enrolled in VET. Most VET students were aged between 15 and 24 years of age – with 42.3% of City of Playford VET students in this age range (Figure 77).

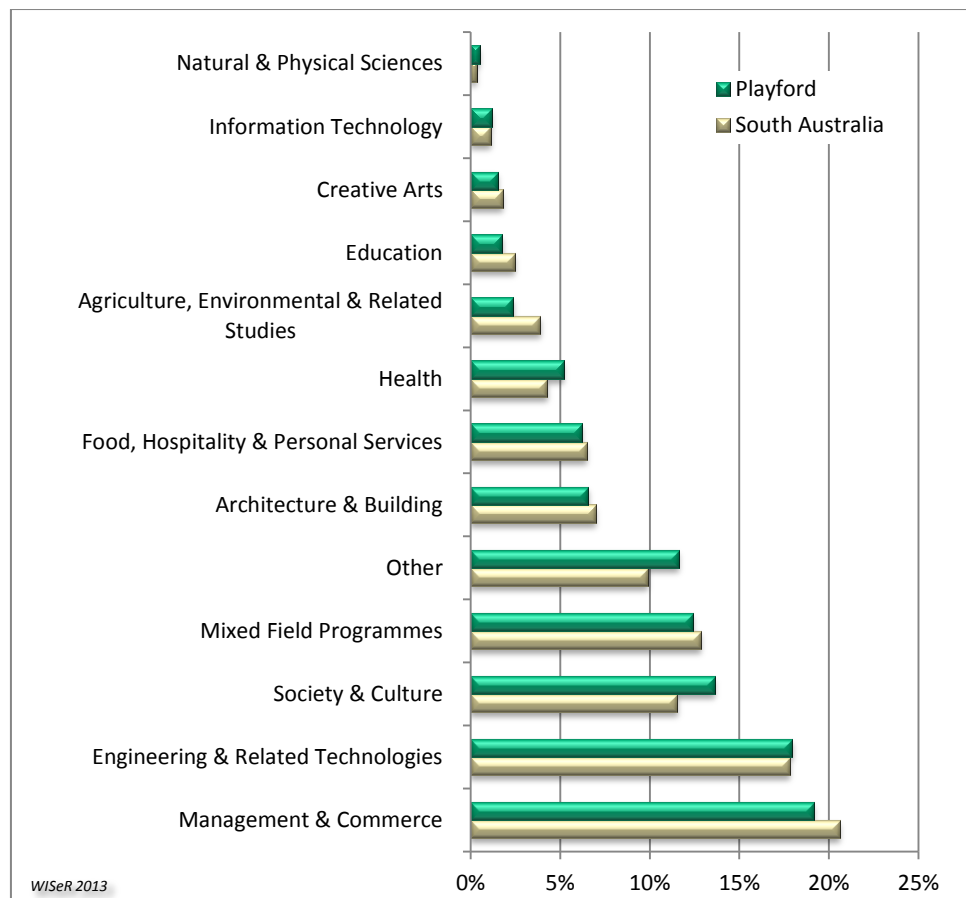
FIGURE 77: VET STUDENTS BY AGE (%), 2011



Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research 2013

The VET fields of education chosen by the City of Playford residents align closely with the fields of study chosen across South Australia (Figure 78). Management & Commerce (19.2% in the City of Playford), Engineering & Related Technologies (17.9%), Mixed Field Programs (13.6%) and Society & Culture (12.4%) are the top four fields of education chosen by VET students in both the City of Playford and South Australia.

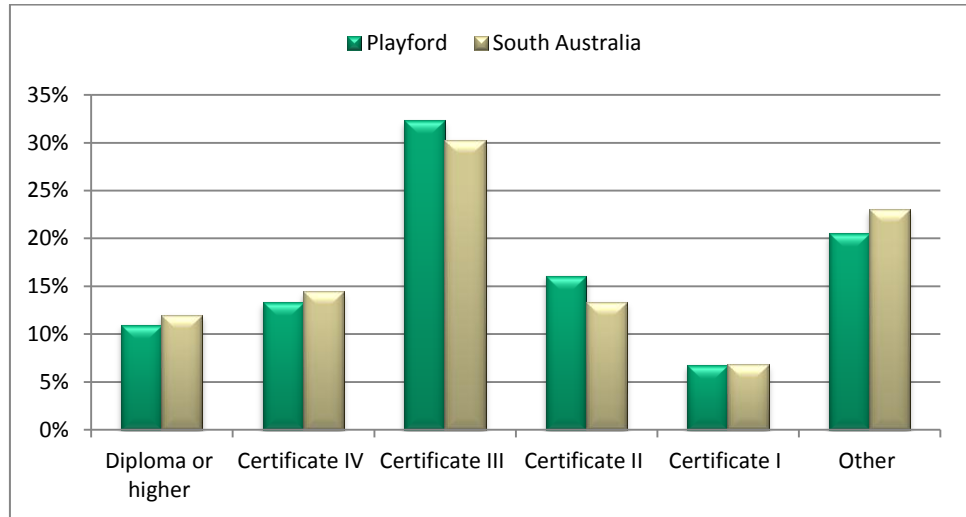
FIGURE 78: VET STUDENTS BY FIELD OF EDUCATION (%), 2011



Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research 2013

Almost one quarter (22.9%) of VET students in the City of Playford studied either a Certificate I or II in 2011 (Figure 79). This level of education focuses on basic knowledge and skill development. Certificate III and IV aim to develop these skills and leadership abilities – almost half of City of Playford VET students (45.6%) were engaged in this level of training.

FIGURE 79: VET STUDENTS BY LEVEL OF STUDY (%), 2011



Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research 2013

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Appendix A. DATA SOURCES AND NOTES

NOTES ON CENSUS DATA

The **Australian Census of Population and Housing** is conducted every five years. The last Census was conducted on 9 August 2011.

The Census of Population and Housing is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and one of the most important. Its objective is to accurately measure the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census Night, and the dwellings in which they live. This information provides a reliable basis for the estimation of the population of each of the states, territories and local government areas, primarily for electoral purposes and the distribution of government funds. The Census also provides the characteristics of the Australian population and its housing within small geographic areas and for small population groups. This information supports the planning, administration, policy development and evaluation activities of governments and other users (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011e).

Data from the Census are aggregated to ensure confidentiality. For previous Censuses, the geographically defined **collection district (CD)** was the basic unit of data collection and of data aggregation. From 2011, the ABS has replaced the existing Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) with the Australian Statistical Geographic Standard (ASGS). The smallest geographical unit of the ASGS is the **Mesh Block**, which can be aggregated up through a hierarchy of geographical units (see Table A 1). For the 2011 Census, the smallest published data will be at **Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1)**. SA1s are composed of aggregates of Mesh Blocks and are slightly smaller than the average size of a 2006 CD (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011e). SA1s consist of populations between 200 and 800 people.

TABLE A 1: MAIN STRUCTURES OF THE NEW AND OLD CENSUS GEOGRAPHIES, AUSTRALIA

2011 Census (ASGS)	2006 Census (ASGC)
Australia (1)	Australia (1)
State/Territory (9)	State/Territory (9)
Statistical Area Level 4 (106)	Statistical Division (69)
Statistical Area Level 3 (351)	Statistical Subdivision (217)
Statistical Area Level 2 (2,214)	Statistical Local Area (1,426)
Statistical Area Level 1 (54,805)	Collection District (38,704)
Mesh Blocks (347,627)	

Source: (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011e). Numbers in brackets represent the number of spatial units at each level.

This report primarily presents Census data for the individual's **place of usual residence**. The count associated with 'place of usual residence' assigns data to the area in which respondents usually live (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011b). Where this is not the case, captions or table notes specify the count method (i.e. household, place of work, place of enumeration). The primary difference is that some variables are only provided by the ABS within the count method of 'place of enumeration', that is, the place at which the individual completed the census or 'place of work' – which provides Census data about where people work.

Post enumeration survey (PES) is conducted by the ABS shortly after each Census to provide an independent check on the accuracy of data collected during the Census. In 2011, the PES identified the Census had an undercount of approximately 1.7% overall

(Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011d). However, adjustments are calculated across a range of demographic characteristics. The information from the PES is used to produce a rebased estimated resident population (see below). As a result of the PES, it was determined that the 2011 Census **net undercount** for the population was 1.7% in Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011d). This varied across the states - South Australia had a net undercount of 0.4%, while it was estimated that the Northern Territory undercount was 6.9%.

The ABS introduces random error in its data estimations and calculations. This is to ensure that individuals cannot be identified. **Introduced random error** involved slight adjustments in all data cells. Totals for tables as a whole remain consistent with additivity maintained. However, totals and subtotals may not be comparable within and between tables and data in small cells should not be relied upon (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011e). Much of the data presented in this report has been aggregated at Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) using the ABS online **TableBuilder** (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011c). It should be noted that the confidentialisation process will result in slight fluctuations in totals.

Non-response rates vary between Census items and across Australia. South Australians tend to provide valid responses at a higher rate than the rest of Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011f). For example, the non-response rate in the 2011 Census was 2.6% in South Australia, and 3.7% in Australia. Tasmania had the lowest non-response rate (2.3%) while the highest non-response rate was recorded in the Northern Territory (7.7%).

Whilst the Census endeavours to collect responses from all Australians there are a number of known issues.

- The number of Aboriginal Australians captured by the Census is known to be an undercount, though post censal estimates attempt to adjust for this.
- The five yearly intervals between Census collections limit the timeliness and relevance of data collected at the beginning of the cycle.
- Accurate data on mobile and remote workforces is difficult to compile, therefore, Census data needs to be relied on to estimate the size of this workforce.
- Given the potentially small numbers of the Aboriginal remotely located workforce, it is important to protect individual identity. Therefore the Census introduces a process of randomization (described later) to protect individual anonymity.
- Some questions are not culturally relevant for Aboriginal people.

The **estimated resident population (ERP)** is the official estimate of the Australian population. It is a post-censal estimate of the population which attempts to take into account the known Census undercount and Australian residents temporarily overseas on Census night. More information about the ERP is available (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008). As such the ERP for the City of Playford is higher (2.1%) than the population data presented in this report which is derived from the Census via Tablebuilder.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON ABORIGINAL PARTICIPATION IN THE CENSUS

The mobility of some Aboriginal groups in Australia can lead to under-enumeration in the Census, though the degree to which this occurs is difficult to estimate (Morphy, 2007). For example, between the 1996 and 2001 census, the count of Aboriginal people increased by 16%, though much of this change is attributable to greater numbers of Aboriginal people identifying themselves as such (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2006).

As a result of the PES, it was determined that the 2011 Census **net undercount** for the Indigenous population was 17.2% in Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011d).

This varied across the states - South Australia had a net undercount of 0.5%, while it was estimated that the Western Australian undercount was 24.1%, with 19.2% in the Northern Territory.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION AND GREATER ADELAIDE

The Adelaide capital city boundary has changed since the 2006 Census, with a significant increase in both area and population from the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD) to the Adelaide Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011a). The northern boundary of the Adelaide GCCSA has been extended northwards to contain Gawler, Roseworthy and Two Wells. The eastern boundary of the Adelaide GCCSA includes a larger area of the Adelaide Hills, and towns such as Mt Barker and Lobethal are now included in the GCCSA. Taking the boundary change into account, results from the 2011 Census show that the population of the Greater Adelaide area has increased 5.9%, up from 1,156,957 in 2006, to 1,225,235 in 2011.

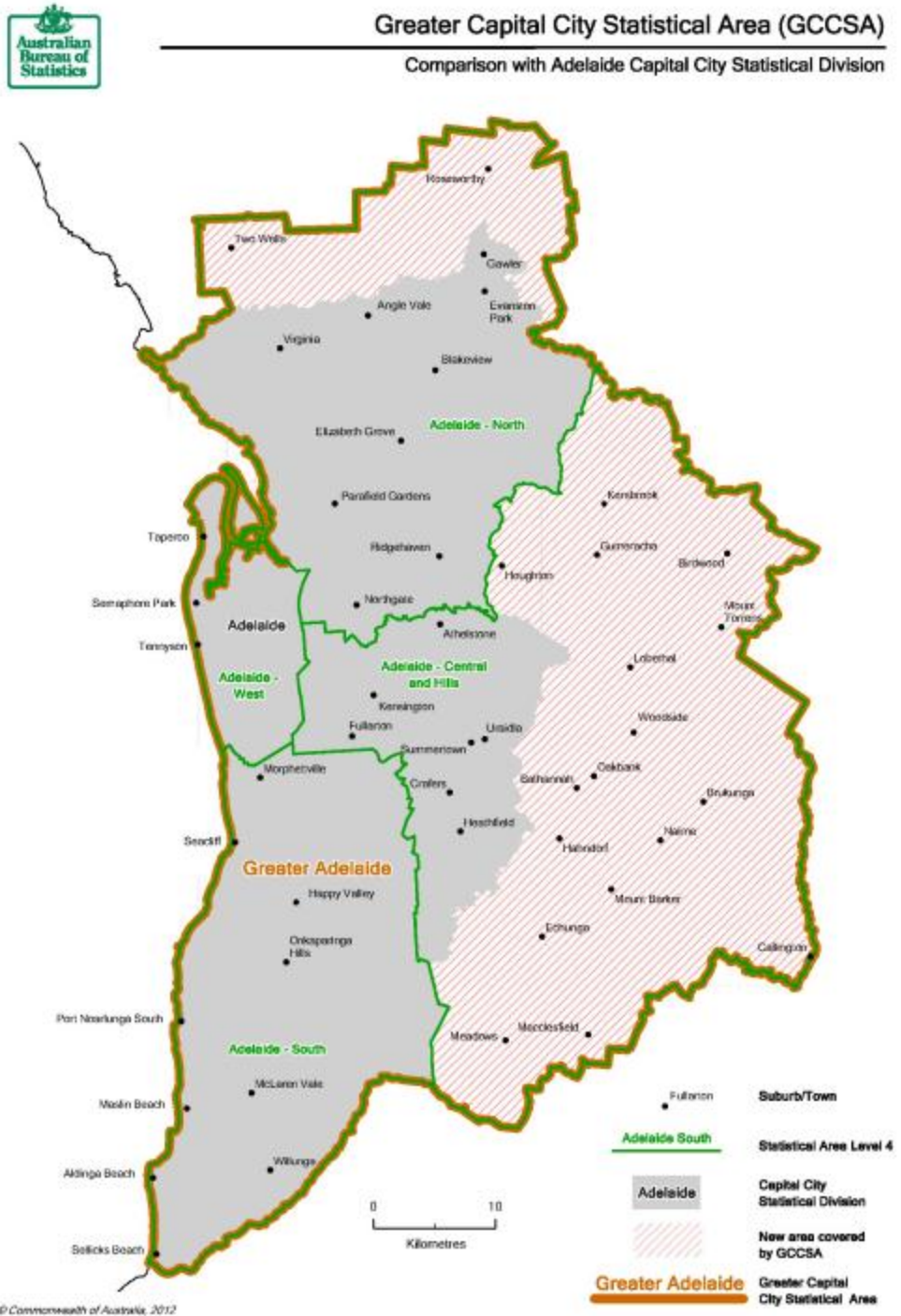
In this report the Adelaide GCCSA is referred to as 'Greater Adelaide'. Where data is not available for Greater Adelaide, the ASD is used. Of particular note, data in the health section of this report uses the 2006 ABS Census boundary for the Adelaide Statistical Division.

NOTES ON SA DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT DATA

The South Australian Department of Planning and Local Government (DPLG) developed population projections for the years 2006, 2011, 2016, 2021 and 2026. The base population for these projections is the 2006 Census Estimated Resident Population released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Population projections are provided for each Local Government Area (LGA) in South Australia and are based on the South Australian Cabinet approved medium series of South Australian Statistical Division projections that were released in January 2011. Of the three projection series (high, medium and low) published by DPLG at the South Australia and Statistical Division level, the medium series is regarded as the most likely outcome. In the medium series, population growth is projected to slow due to an assumed reduction in net overseas migration from its recent record levels to more long-term levels (Department of Planning and Local Government, 2010b).

MAP 18: AREA COMPARISON BETWEEN GREATER ADELAIDE AND ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION, 2006-2011



Map Source:

[http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/4a256353001af3ed4b2562bb00121564/6b6e07234c98365aca25792d0010d730/\\$FILE/Greater%20Capital%20City%20Statistical%20Area%20-%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf](http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/4a256353001af3ed4b2562bb00121564/6b6e07234c98365aca25792d0010d730/$FILE/Greater%20Capital%20City%20Statistical%20Area%20-%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf)

Appendix B. DIGITAL BOUNDARY CORRESPONDENCE ISSUES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has recently developed a new set of digital boundaries to replace the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). The new boundaries, known as Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), were released in December 2010, and the 2011 Census of Population and Housing is the first Census to feature data published on the ASGS.

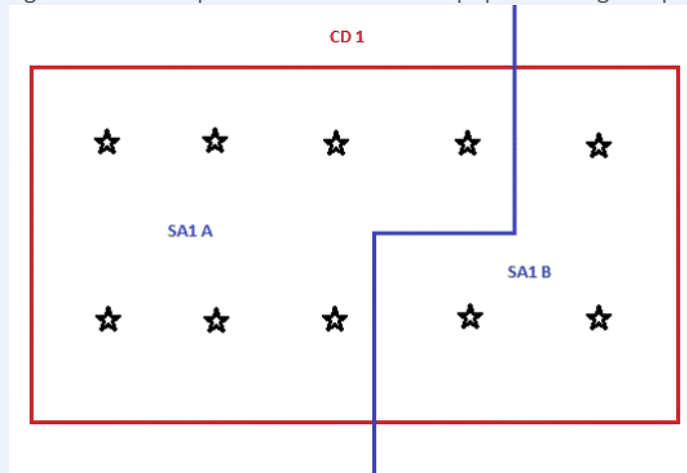
A result of these boundary updates are some area mismatches when comparing ASGS boundaries to non-ABS structures²⁰ such as Local Government Areas (LGA). The analysis performed within this report focuses on the City of Playford LGA. The ASGS defines eight Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2) associated with the City of Playford LGA. This report will examine these eight areas to develop a more detailed understanding of the social, demographic and economic characteristics of the City of Playford and its residents. The ABS has developed a method to account for discrepancies between regional boundaries - called Population Weighted Grid Correspondences, see the box below.

POPULATION WEIGHTED GRID CORRESPONDENCES

(Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2012a)

The population weighted grid method adopted by the ABS is essentially a series of grid points that represent the underlying geographical distribution of the weighting unit, most often Collection District (CD) or Mesh Block population. Each grid point is then assigned a value based on this weighting. This is demonstrated in the example below.

Figure 1: Example of a CD with population grid points and SA1 regions.



The correspondence in this example is from CD (the FROM region) to Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) (the TO region), CD population is the weighting. The hypothetical CD above contains 200 persons. This population is represented by ten evenly distributed grid points, each grid point representing 20 persons.

The next step in the correspondence generation process is to determine the proportion that the CD, as the FROM unit, is donating to the respective SA1 TO units. As can be seen in the diagram above there are 7 grid points in SA1 A, and three in SA1 B. Given that each grid point represents 20 persons, 140 persons are located in SA1 A and 60 in

²⁰ Non-ABS Structures are those not defined by the ABS. For example, a Local Government Area (LGA) is a geographical area under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council, or an incorporated Indigenous government council. Their creation and delimitation is the responsibility of the respective State/ Territory governments, and are governed by the provisions of State/ Territory local government and other relevant Acts.

SA1 B. The proportion is then calculated by dividing the population found in each of the TO regions by the total population of the FROM region. Therefore the proportions are as follow:

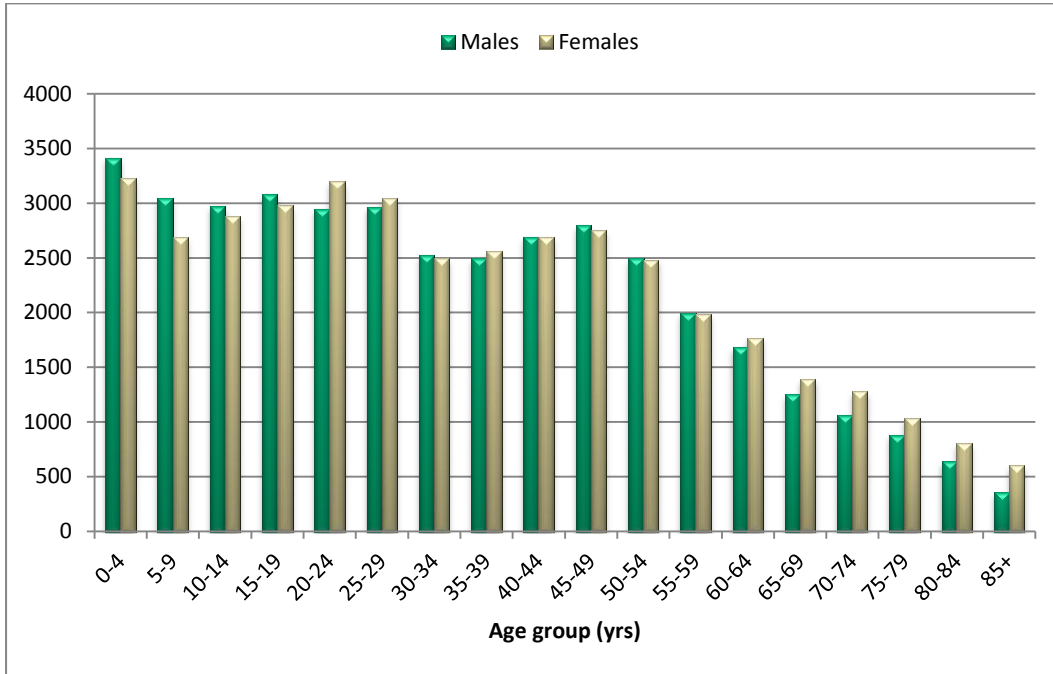
- SA1 A: $140 / 200$ which gives a ratio of 0.7 or 70 per cent.
- SA1 B: $60 / 200$ which gives a ratio of 0.3 or 30 per cent.

So the result is that the CD in question is donating 70 per cent of its data to SA1 A, and 30 per cent of its data to SA1 B.

The benefit of using this method is that any two sets of geographic regions can have a correspondence generated for them, and that any attribute value can be distributed across the grid to be used as the weighting unit.

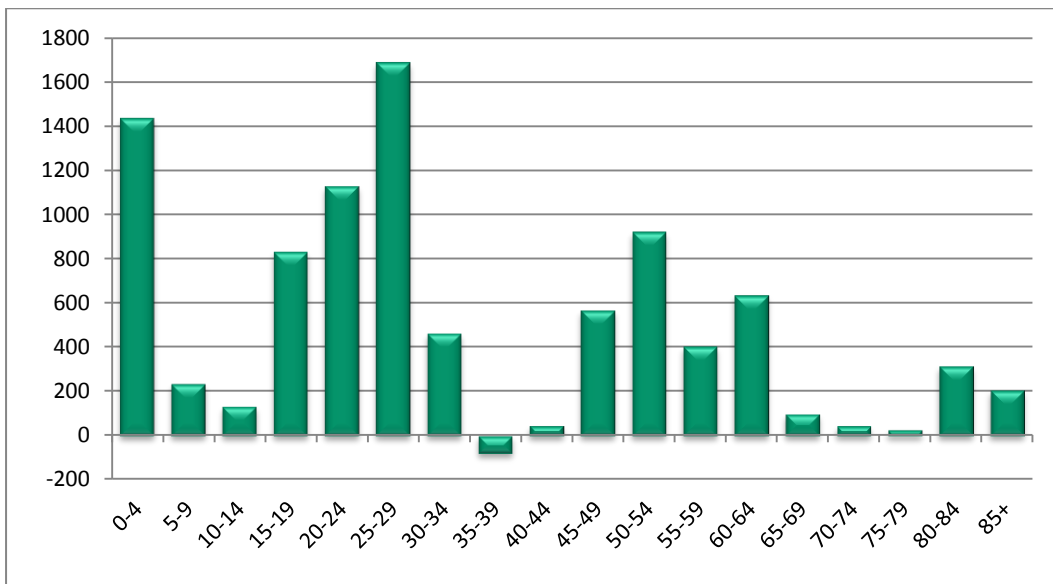
Appendix C. ADDITIONAL TABLES AND FIGURES

FIGURE C. 1: CITY OF PLAYFORD POPULATION (N), 2011, BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS



Data source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

FIGURE C. 2: CITY OF PLAYFORD POPULATION INCREASE FROM 2006-2011 (N) BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS



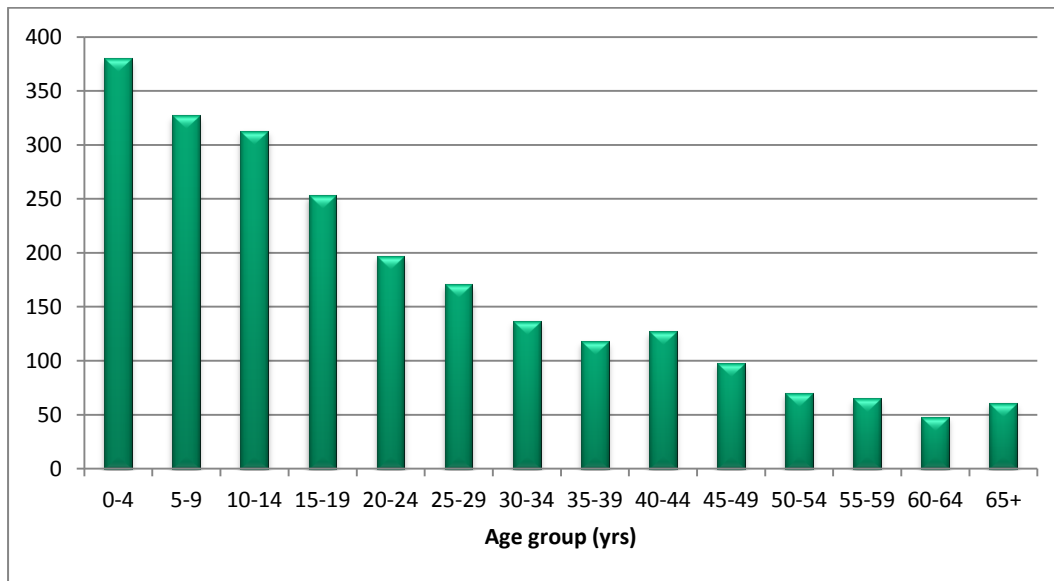
Data source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

FIGURE C. 3: CITY OF PLAYFORD SA2 POPULATION (N), 2011, BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS



Data source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

FIGURE C. 4: CITY OF PLAYFORD ABORIGINAL POPULATION (N), 2011, BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS



Data source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

TABLE C. 1: SETTLERS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH BY MIGRATION STREAM, CITY OF PLAYFORD 2006 TO 2011

	Family	Humanitarian	Skilled	Unknown/other	Total
Australia	0	2	17	0	19
Central America	5	0	10	0	15
Central and West Africa	10	186	12	0	208
Eastern Europe	8	0	5	0	13
Melanesia	2	3	0	0	5
New Zealand	1	0	1	0	2
North Africa	26	86	0	0	112
Northeast Asia	23	2	39	0	64
Northern America	28	0	13	0	41
Northern Europe	1	0	0	0	1
Polynesia (excluding Hawaii)	10	0	9	0	19
South America	2	0	6	0	8
Southeast Asia	215	38	126	0	379
Southern and East Africa	27	343	47	0	417
Southern Asia	89	270	116	1	476
Southern Europe	7	0	1	0	8
The Caribbean	1	0	0	0	1
The former USSR & Baltic states	18	3	10	0	31
The middle East	23	61	7	0	91
The UK & Ireland	49	0	183	0	232
Western Europe	7	0	7	0	14
Total	552	994	609	1	2156

Data source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship 2013
Arrivals dates from 8 August 2006 to 8 August 2011.

TABLE C. 2: DIFFERENCE IN LABOUR FORCE STATUS BETWEEN 2006 AND 2011

	Employed, worked fulltime	Employed, worked part-time	Employed, away from work	Unemployed, looking for fulltime work	Unemployed, looking for part-time work	Not in the labour force	Not stated	Not applicable	Total
Playford 2006	16370	7999	1939	1753	705	21514	3320	16413	70013
Playford 2011	18883	9592	2117	2173	1048	23919	3169	18217	79118
Difference	2513	1593	178	420	343	2405	-151	1804	9105
% change	15.4%	19.9%	9.2%	24.0%	48.7%	11.2%	-4.5%	11.0%	13.0%

FIGURE C. 5. PROPORTION EMPLOYED FULLTIME 2011, BY GENDER

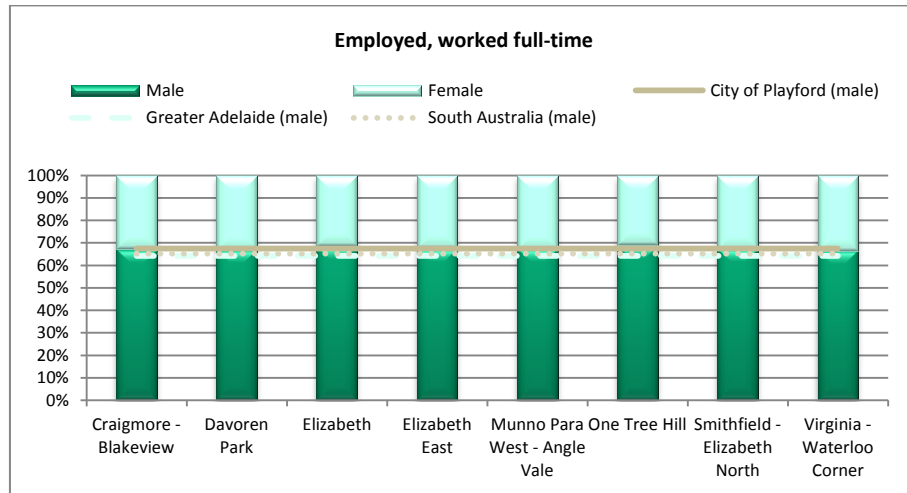
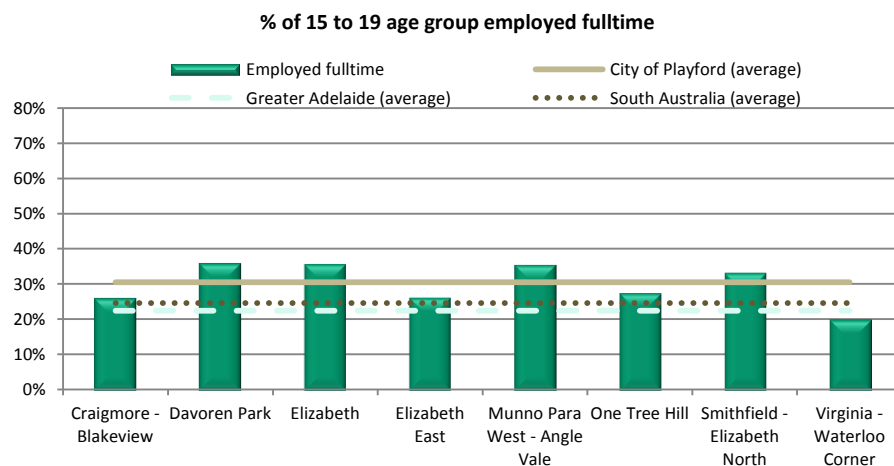
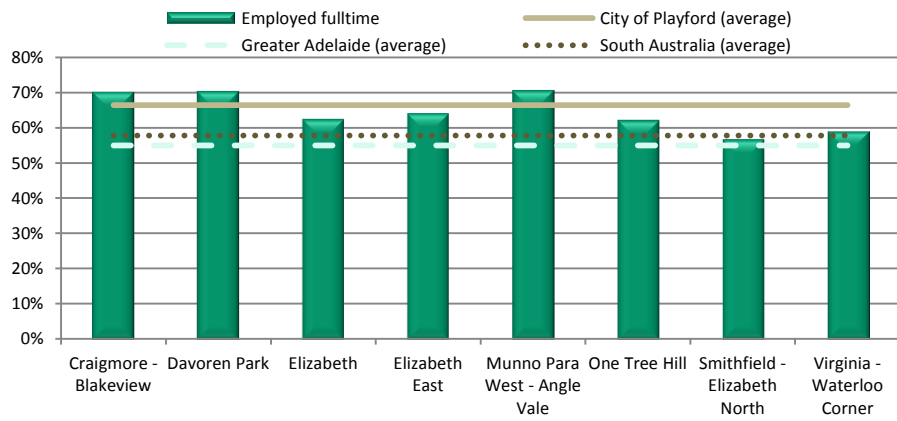


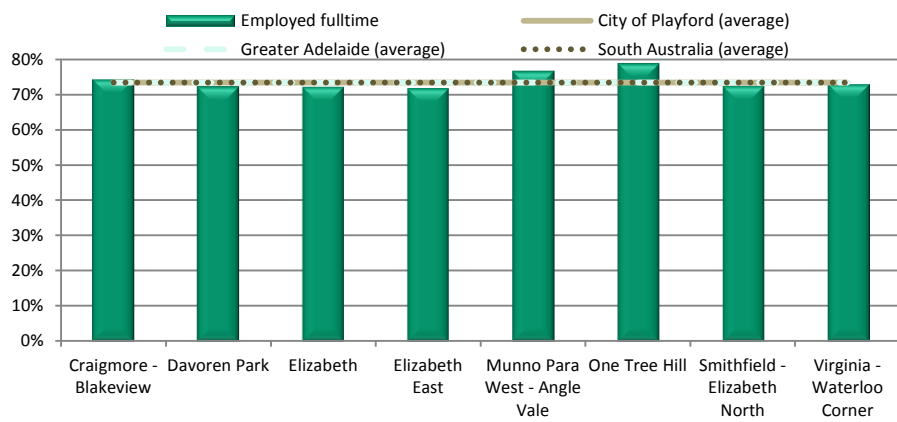
FIGURE C. 6: PROPORTION EMPLOYED FULLTIME CITY OF PLAYFORD SA2, GREATER ADELAIDE AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 2011, BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS



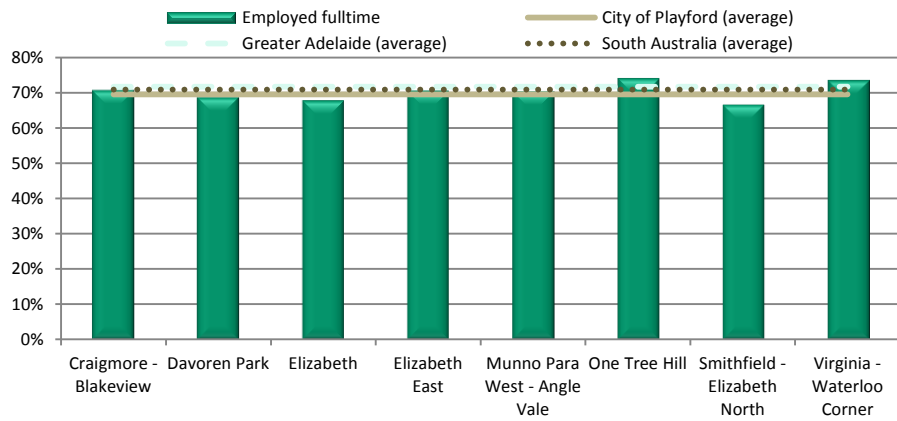
% of 20 to 24 age group employed fulltime



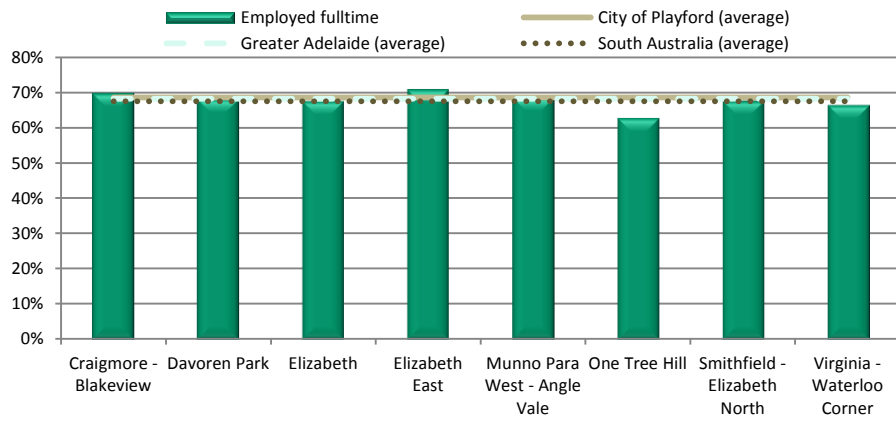
% of 25 to 29 age group employed fulltime



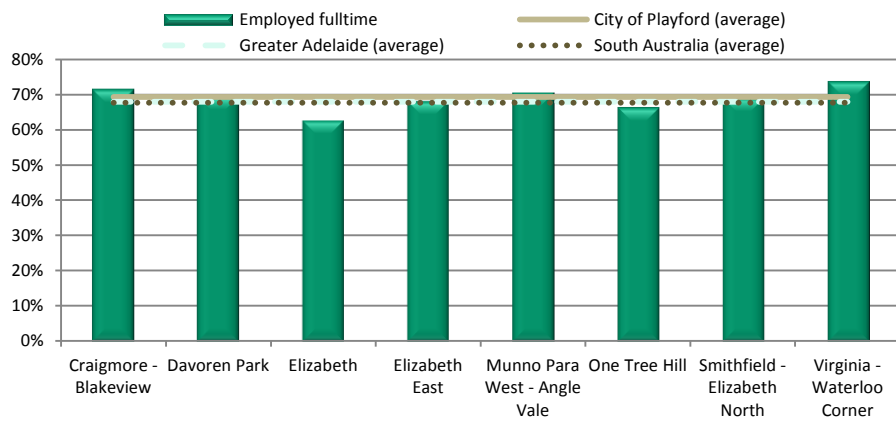
% of 30 to 34 age group employed fulltime



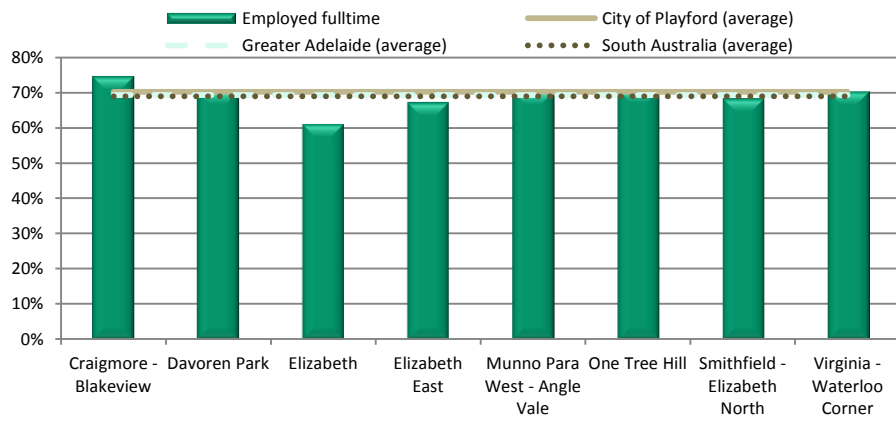
% of 35 to 39 age group employed fulltime



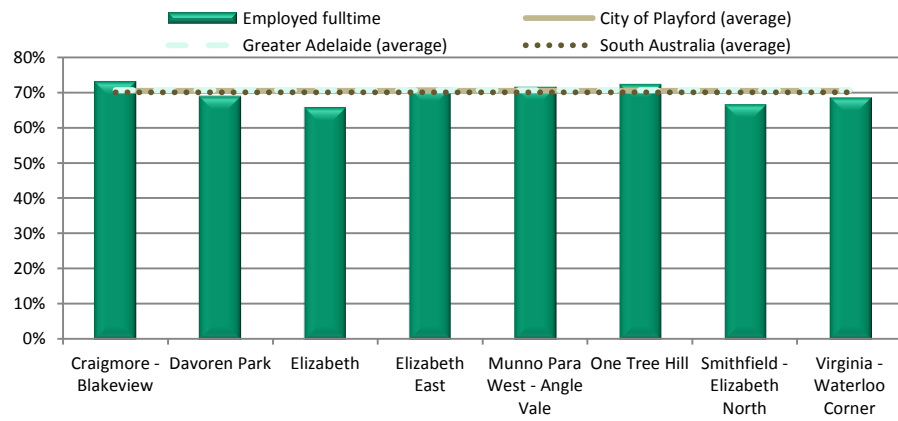
% of 40 to 44 age group employed fulltime



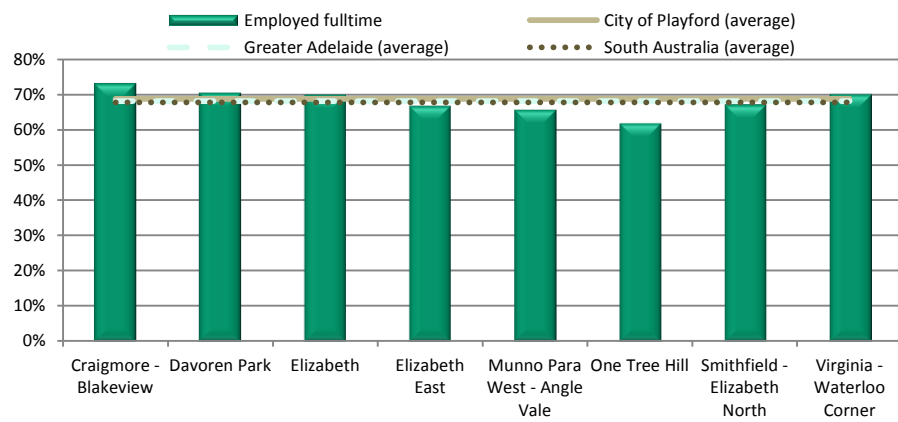
% of 45 to 49 age group employed fulltime

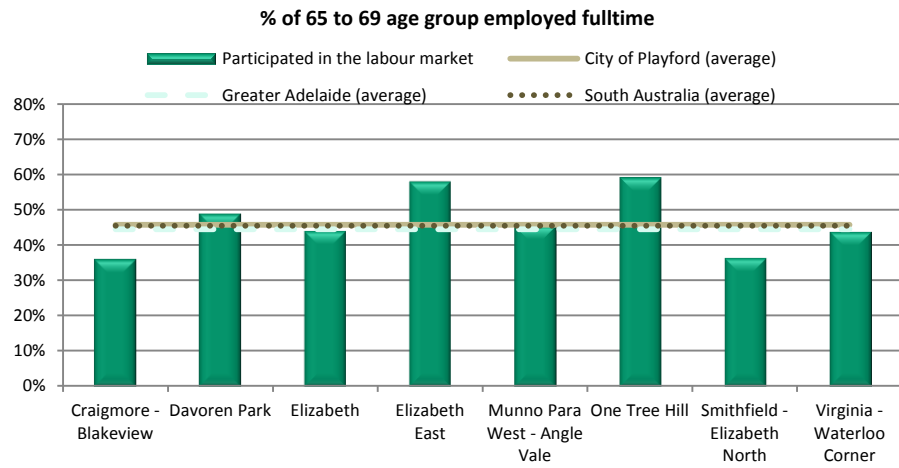
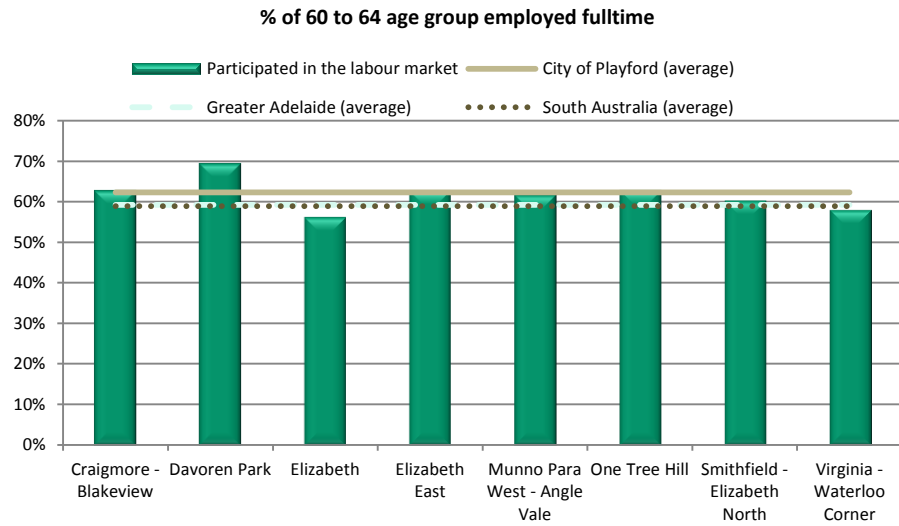


% of 50 to 54 age group employed fulltime



% of 55 to 59 age group employed fulltime





Data source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

TABLE C. 3: WORK DESTINATION OF PLAYFORD RESIDENTS, 2011

SA2 place of work	Number of Playford residents working in each SA2
Elizabeth	3,239
Adelaide	1,990
Salisbury North	1,842
The Parks	1,481
Smithfield - Elizabeth North	1,341
Davoren Park	1,305
Salisbury	1,240
Pooraka	1,194
Enfield - Blair Athol	1,099
Craigmore - Blakeview	811
Virginia - Waterloo Corner	741
Gawler - South	705
Elizabeth East	586
Munno Para West - Angle Vale	567
Richmond (SA)	518
Port Adelaide	491
Hope Valley - Modbury	472
Salisbury East	344
Hindmarsh - Brompton	318
Woodville - Cheltenham	274
Plympton	226
Para Hills	222
Northgate - Oakden - Gilles Plains	216
Golden Grove	211
Gawler - North	205
North Adelaide	192
One Tree Hill	190
North Haven	190
Windsor Gardens	189
Norwood (SA)	184
St Agnes - Ridgehaven	171
Prospect	159
Royal Park - Hendon - Albert Park	142
Toorak Gardens	138
Unley - Parkside	136
Beverley	135
Ingle Farm	132
Parafield Gardens	131
Paradise - Newton	129
St Peters - Marden	118
Parafield	111
Paralowie	111
Payneham - Felixstow	102

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Place of Work). Note, only SA2 areas with over 100 Playford residents working there are included in this table.

TABLE C. 4: ORIGIN OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN PLAYFORD, 2011

SA2 place of residence	Number working in the City of Playford
Craigmore - Blakeview	2,315
Davoren Park	1,478
Elizabeth East	1,250
Gawler - South	1,104
Smithfield - Elizabeth North	1,091
Munno Para West - Angle Vale	1,080
Salisbury East	713
Paralowie	705
Elizabeth	661
Salisbury North	637
Gawler - North	585
Virginia - Waterloo Corner	576
Salisbury	572
Pooraka	516
Parafield Gardens	499
Modbury Heights	480
Lewiston - Two Wells	414
Redwood Park	395
Para Hills	393
Greenwith	363
One Tree Hill	350
Golden Grove	297
Northgate - Oakden - Gilles Plains	237
Ingle Farm	235
Lyndoch	230
Enfield - Blair Athol	222
St Agnes - Ridgehaven	213
Hope Valley - Modbury	188
Light	184
Windsor Gardens	181
Prospect	170
Adelaide Hills	165
Largs Bay - Semaphore	148
Paradise - Newton	141
The Parks	138
Highbury - Dernancourt	126
Mallala	123
Hindmarsh - Brompton	114
Woodville - Cheltenham	110
Rostrevor - Magill	104

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 (Count method: Place of Work). Note, only SA2 areas with over 100 residents working in the City of Playford are included in this table.

Appendix D. KEY TO GREATER ADELAIDE MAPS

MAP 19: KEY MAP FOR ABS 2011 STATISTICAL AREAS LEVEL 2 (SA2s)

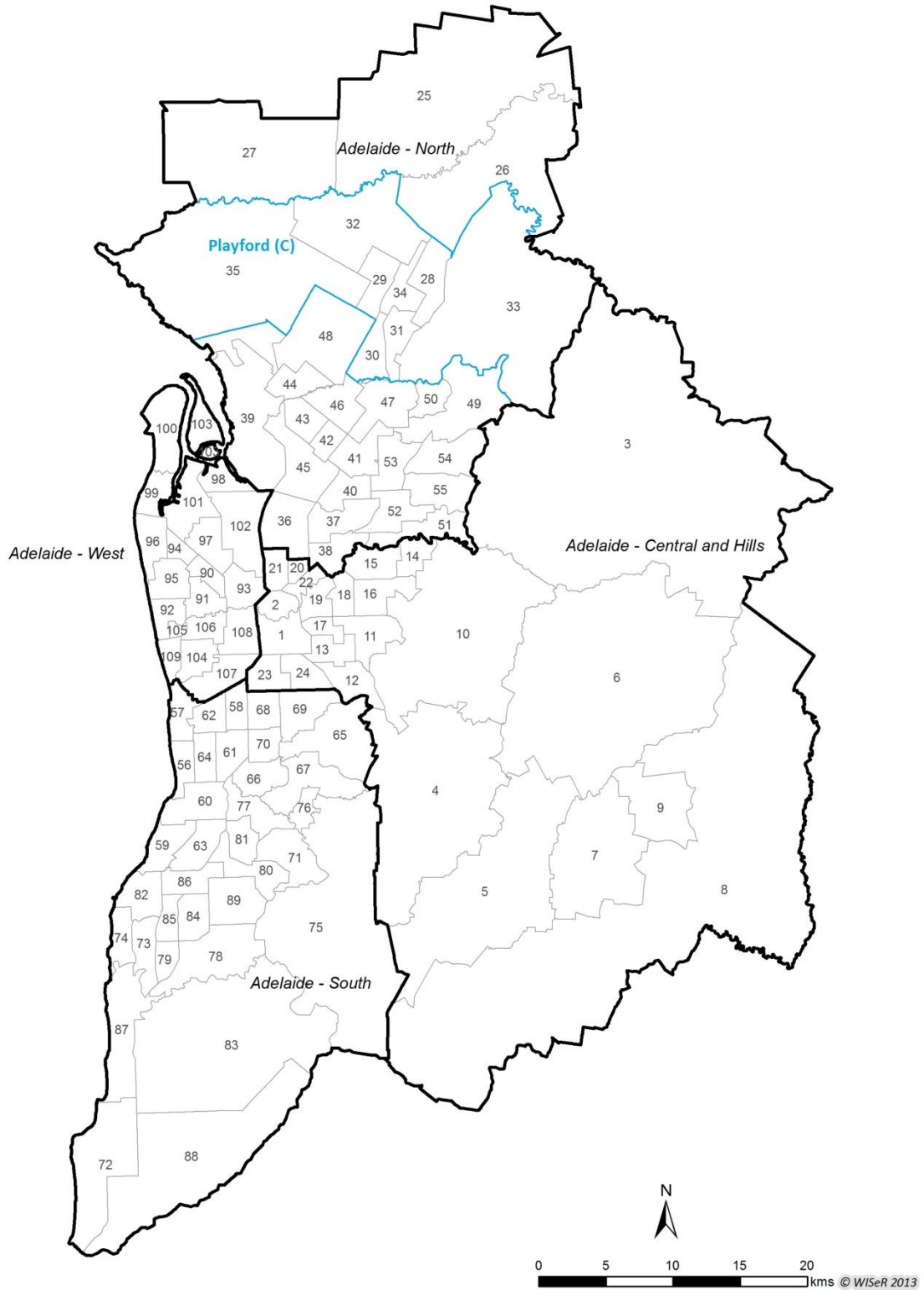


TABLE 21: NUMERICAL KEY TO SA2s IN GREATER ADELAIDE, 2011

Key	SA2 Name	SA2 Code	SA3 Name	SA3 Code	SA4 Name	SA4 Code
1	Adelaide	401011001	Adelaide City	40101	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
2	North Adelaide	401011002	Adelaide City	40101	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
3	Adelaide Hills	401021003	Adelaide Hills	40102	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
4	Aldgate - Stirling	401021004	Adelaide Hills	40102	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
5	Hahndorf - Echunga	401021005	Adelaide Hills	40102	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
6	Lobethal - Woodside	401021006	Adelaide Hills	40102	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
7	Mount Barker	401021007	Adelaide Hills	40102	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
8	Mount Barker Region	401021008	Adelaide Hills	40102	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
9	Nairne	401021009	Adelaide Hills	40102	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
10	Uraidla - Summertown	401021010	Adelaide Hills	40102	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
11	Burnside - Wattle Park	401031011	Burnside	40103	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
12	Glenside - Beaumont	401031012	Burnside	40103	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
13	Toorak Gardens	401031013	Burnside	40103	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
14	Athelstone	401041014	Campbelltown (SA)	40104	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
15	Paradise - Newton	401041015	Campbelltown (SA)	40104	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
16	Rostrevor - Magill	401041016	Campbelltown (SA)	40104	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
17	Norwood (SA)	401051017	Norwood - Payneham - St Peters	40105	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
18	Payneham - Felixstow	401051018	Norwood - Payneham - St Peters	40105	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
19	St Peters - Marden	401051019	Norwood - Payneham - St Peters	40105	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
20	Nailsworth - Broadview	401061020	Prospect - Walkerville	40106	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
21	Prospect	401061021	Prospect - Walkerville	40106	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
22	Walkerville	401061022	Prospect - Walkerville	40106	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
23	Goodwood - Millswood	401071023	Unley	40107	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
24	Unley - Parkside	401071024	Unley	40107	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
25	Gawler - North	402011025	Gawler - Two Wells	40201	Adelaide - North	402
26	Gawler - South	402011026	Gawler - Two Wells	40201	Adelaide - North	402
27	Lewiston - Two Wells	402011027	Gawler - Two Wells	40201	Adelaide - North	402
28	Craigmore - Blakeview	402021028	Playford	40202	Adelaide - North	402
29	Davoren Park	402021029	Playford	40202	Adelaide - North	402
30	Elizabeth	402021030	Playford	40202	Adelaide - North	402
31	Elizabeth East	402021031	Playford	40202	Adelaide - North	402

Key	SA2 Name	SA2 Code	SA3 Name	SA3 Code	SA4 Name	SA4 Code
32	Munno Para West - Angle Vale	402021032	Playford	40202	Adelaide - North	402
33	One Tree Hill	402021033	Playford	40202	Adelaide - North	402
34	Smithfield - Elizabeth North	402021034	Playford	40202	Adelaide - North	402
35	Virginia - Waterloo Corner	402021035	Playford	40202	Adelaide - North	402
36	Enfield - Blair Athol	402031036	Port Adelaide - East	40203	Adelaide - North	402
37	Northgate - Oakden - Gilles Plains	402031037	Port Adelaide - East	40203	Adelaide - North	402
38	Windsor Gardens	402031038	Port Adelaide - East	40203	Adelaide - North	402
39	Dry Creek - North	402041039	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
40	Ingle Farm	402041040	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
41	Para Hills	402041041	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
42	Parafield	402041042	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
43	Parafield Gardens	402041043	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
44	Paralowie	402041044	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
45	Pooraka	402041045	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
46	Salisbury	402041046	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
47	Salisbury East	402041047	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
48	Salisbury North	402041048	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
49	Golden Grove	402051049	Tea Tree Gully	40205	Adelaide - North	402
50	Greenwith	402051050	Tea Tree Gully	40205	Adelaide - North	402
51	Highbury - Dernancourt	402051051	Tea Tree Gully	40205	Adelaide - North	402
52	Hope Valley - Modbury	402051052	Tea Tree Gully	40205	Adelaide - North	402
53	Modbury Heights	402051053	Tea Tree Gully	40205	Adelaide - North	402
54	Redwood Park	402051054	Tea Tree Gully	40205	Adelaide - North	402
55	St Agnes - Ridgehaven	402051055	Tea Tree Gully	40205	Adelaide - North	402
56	Brighton (SA)	403011056	Holdfast Bay	40301	Adelaide - South	403
57	Glenelg (SA)	403011057	Holdfast Bay	40301	Adelaide - South	403
58	Edwardstown	403021058	Marion	40302	Adelaide - South	403
59	Hallett Cove	403021059	Marion	40302	Adelaide - South	403
60	Marino - Seaview Downs	403021060	Marion	40302	Adelaide - South	403
61	Mitchell Park	403021061	Marion	40302	Adelaide - South	403
62	Morphettville	403021062	Marion	40302	Adelaide - South	403
63	Sheidow Park - Trott Park	403021063	Marion	40302	Adelaide - South	403
64	Warradale	403021064	Marion	40302	Adelaide - South	403

Key	SA2 Name	SA2 Code	SA3 Name	SA3 Code	SA4 Name	SA4 Code
65	Belair	403031065	Mitcham	40303	Adelaide - South	403
66	Bellevue Heights	403031066	Mitcham	40303	Adelaide - South	403
67	Blackwood	403031067	Mitcham	40303	Adelaide - South	403
68	Colonel Light Gardens	403031068	Mitcham	40303	Adelaide - South	403
69	Mitcham (SA)	403031069	Mitcham	40303	Adelaide - South	403
70	Panorama	403031070	Mitcham	40303	Adelaide - South	403
71	Aberfoyle Park	403041071	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
72	Aldinga	403041072	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
73	Christie Downs	403041073	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
74	Christies Beach	403041074	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
75	Clarendon	403041075	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
76	Coromandel Valley	403041076	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
77	Flagstaff Hill	403041077	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
78	Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills	403041078	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
79	Hackham West - Huntfield Heights	403041079	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
80	Happy Valley	403041080	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
81	Happy Valley Reservoir	403041081	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
82	Lonsdale	403041082	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
83	McLaren Vale	403041083	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
84	Morphett Vale - East	403041084	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
85	Morphett Vale - West	403041085	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
86	Reynella	403041086	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
87	Seaford (SA)	403041087	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
88	Willunga	403041088	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
89	Woodcroft	403041089	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
90	Beverley	404011090	Charles Sturt	40401	Adelaide - West	404
91	Flinders Park	404011091	Charles Sturt	40401	Adelaide - West	404
92	Henley Beach	404011092	Charles Sturt	40401	Adelaide - West	404
93	Hindmarsh - Brompton	404011093	Charles Sturt	40401	Adelaide - West	404
94	Royal Park - Hendon - Albert Park	404011094	Charles Sturt	40401	Adelaide - West	404
95	Seaton - Grange	404011095	Charles Sturt	40401	Adelaide - West	404
96	West Lakes	404011096	Charles Sturt	40401	Adelaide - West	404
97	Woodville - Cheltenham	404011097	Charles Sturt	40401	Adelaide - West	404

Key	SA2 Name	SA2 Code	SA3 Name	SA3 Code	SA4 Name	SA4 Code
98	Dry Creek - South	404021098	Port Adelaide - West	40402	Adelaide - West	404
99	Largs Bay - Semaphore	404021099	Port Adelaide - West	40402	Adelaide - West	404
100	North Haven	404021100	Port Adelaide - West	40402	Adelaide - West	404
101	Port Adelaide	404021101	Port Adelaide - West	40402	Adelaide - West	404
102	The Parks	404021102	Port Adelaide - West	40402	Adelaide - West	404
103	Torrens Island	404021103	Port Adelaide - West	40402	Adelaide - West	404
104	Adelaide Airport	404031104	West Torrens	40403	Adelaide - West	404
105	Fulham	404031105	West Torrens	40403	Adelaide - West	404
106	Lockleys	404031106	West Torrens	40403	Adelaide - West	404
107	Plympton	404031107	West Torrens	40403	Adelaide - West	404
108	Richmond (SA)	404031108	West Torrens	40403	Adelaide - West	404
109	West Beach	404031109	West Torrens	40403	Adelaide - West	404

TABLE 22: ALPHABETICAL KEY TO SA2S IN GREATER ADELAIDE, 2011

Key	SA2 Name	SA2 Code	SA3 Name	SA3 Code	SA4 Name	SA4 Code
71	Aberfoyle Park	403041071	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
1	Adelaide	401011001	Adelaide City	40101	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
104	Adelaide Airport	404031104	West Torrens	40403	Adelaide - West	404
3	Adelaide Hills	401021003	Adelaide Hills	40102	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
4	Aldgate - Stirling	401021004	Adelaide Hills	40102	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
72	Aldinga	403041072	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
14	Athelstone	401041014	Campbelltown (SA)	40104	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
65	Belair	403031065	Mitcham	40303	Adelaide - South	403
66	Bellevue Heights	403031066	Mitcham	40303	Adelaide - South	403
90	Beverley	404011090	Charles Sturt	40401	Adelaide - West	404
67	Blackwood	403031067	Mitcham	40303	Adelaide - South	403
56	Brighton (SA)	403011056	Holdfast Bay	40301	Adelaide - South	403
11	Burnside - Wattle Park	401031011	Burnside	40103	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
73	Christie Downs	403041073	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
74	Christies Beach	403041074	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
75	Clarendon	403041075	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
68	Colonel Light Gardens	403031068	Mitcham	40303	Adelaide - South	403
76	Coromandel Valley	403041076	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
28	Craigmore - Blakeview	402021028	Playford	40202	Adelaide - North	402
29	Davoren Park	402021029	Playford	40202	Adelaide - North	402
39	Dry Creek - North	402041039	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
98	Dry Creek - South	404021098	Port Adelaide - West	40402	Adelaide - West	404
58	Edwardstown	403021058	Marion	40302	Adelaide - South	403
30	Elizabeth	402021030	Playford	40202	Adelaide - North	402
31	Elizabeth East	402021031	Playford	40202	Adelaide - North	402
36	Enfield - Blair Athol	402031036	Port Adelaide - East	40203	Adelaide - North	402
77	Flagstaff Hill	403041077	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
91	Flinders Park	404011091	Charles Sturt	40401	Adelaide - West	404
105	Fulham	404031105	West Torrens	40403	Adelaide - West	404
25	Gawler - North	402011025	Gawler - Two Wells	40201	Adelaide - North	402
26	Gawler - South	402011026	Gawler - Two Wells	40201	Adelaide - North	402
57	Glenelg (SA)	403011057	Holdfast Bay	40301	Adelaide - South	403
12	Glenside - Beaumont	401031012	Burnside	40103	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
49	Golden Grove	402051049	Tea Tree Gully	40205	Adelaide - North	402

Key	SA2 Name	SA2 Code	SA3 Name	SA3 Code	SA4 Name	SA4 Code
23	Goodwood - Millswood	401071023	Unley	40107	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
50	Greenwith	402051050	Tea Tree Gully	40205	Adelaide - North	402
78	Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills	403041078	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
79	Hackham West - Huntfield Heights	403041079	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
5	Hahndorf - Echunga	401021005	Adelaide Hills	40102	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
59	Hallett Cove	403021059	Marion	40302	Adelaide - South	403
80	Happy Valley	403041080	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
81	Happy Valley Reservoir	403041081	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
92	Henley Beach	404011092	Charles Sturt	40401	Adelaide - West	404
51	Highbury - Dernancourt	402051051	Tea Tree Gully	40205	Adelaide - North	402
93	Hindmarsh - Brompton	404011093	Charles Sturt	40401	Adelaide - West	404
52	Hope Valley - Modbury	402051052	Tea Tree Gully	40205	Adelaide - North	402
40	Ingle Farm	402041040	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
99	Largs Bay - Semaphore	404021099	Port Adelaide - West	40402	Adelaide - West	404
27	Lewiston - Two Wells	402011027	Gawler - Two Wells	40201	Adelaide - North	402
6	Lobethal - Woodside	401021006	Adelaide Hills	40102	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
106	Lockleys	404031106	West Torrens	40403	Adelaide - West	404
82	Lonsdale	403041082	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
60	Marino - Seaview Downs	403021060	Marion	40302	Adelaide - South	403
83	McLaren Vale	403041083	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
69	Mitcham (SA)	403031069	Mitcham	40303	Adelaide - South	403
61	Mitchell Park	403021061	Marion	40302	Adelaide - South	403
53	Modbury Heights	402051053	Tea Tree Gully	40205	Adelaide - North	402
84	Morphett Vale - East	403041084	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
85	Morphett Vale - West	403041085	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
62	Morphettville	403021062	Marion	40302	Adelaide - South	403
7	Mount Barker	401021007	Adelaide Hills	40102	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
8	Mount Barker Region	401021008	Adelaide Hills	40102	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
32	Munno Para West - Angle Vale	402021032	Playford	40202	Adelaide - North	402
20	Nailsworth - Broadview	401061020	Prospect - Walkerville	40106	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
9	Nairne	401021009	Adelaide Hills	40102	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
2	North Adelaide	401011002	Adelaide City	40101	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
100	North Haven	404021100	Port Adelaide - West	40402	Adelaide - West	404
37	Northgate - Oakden - Gilles Plains	402031037	Port Adelaide - East	40203	Adelaide - North	402
17	Norwood (SA)	401051017	Norwood - Payneham - St Peters	40105	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401

Key	SA2 Name	SA2 Code	SA3 Name	SA3 Code	SA4 Name	SA4 Code
33	One Tree Hill	402021033	Playford	40202	Adelaide - North	402
70	Panorama	403031070	Mitcham	40303	Adelaide - South	403
41	Para Hills	402041041	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
15	Paradise - Newton	401041015	Campbelltown (SA)	40104	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
42	Parafield	402041042	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
43	Parafield Gardens	402041043	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
44	Paralowie	402041044	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
18	Payneham - Felixstow	401051018	Norwood - Payneham - St Peters	40105	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
107	Plympton	404031107	West Torrens	40403	Adelaide - West	404
45	Pooraka	402041045	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
101	Port Adelaide	404021101	Port Adelaide - West	40402	Adelaide - West	404
21	Prospect	401061021	Prospect - Walkerville	40106	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
54	Redwood Park	402051054	Tea Tree Gully	40205	Adelaide - North	402
86	Reynella	403041086	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
108	Richmond (SA)	404031108	West Torrens	40403	Adelaide - West	404
16	Rostrevor - Magill	401041016	Campbelltown (SA)	40104	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
94	Royal Park - Hendon - Albert Park	404011094	Charles Sturt	40401	Adelaide - West	404
46	Salisbury	402041046	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
47	Salisbury East	402041047	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
48	Salisbury North	402041048	Salisbury	40204	Adelaide - North	402
87	Seaford (SA)	403041087	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
95	Seaton - Grange	404011095	Charles Sturt	40401	Adelaide - West	404
63	Sheidow Park - Trott Park	403021063	Marion	40302	Adelaide - South	403
34	Smithfield - Elizabeth North	402021034	Playford	40202	Adelaide - North	402
55	St Agnes - Ridgehaven	402051055	Tea Tree Gully	40205	Adelaide - North	402
19	St Peters - Marden	401051019	Norwood - Payneham - St Peters	40105	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
102	The Parks	404021102	Port Adelaide - West	40402	Adelaide - West	404
13	Toorak Gardens	401031013	Burnside	40103	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
103	Torrens Island	404021103	Port Adelaide - West	40402	Adelaide - West	404
24	Unley - Parkside	401071024	Unley	40107	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
10	Uraidla - Summertown	401021010	Adelaide Hills	40102	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
35	Virginia - Waterloo Corner	402021035	Playford	40202	Adelaide - North	402
22	Walkerville	401061022	Prospect - Walkerville	40106	Adelaide - Central and Hills	401
64	Warradale	403021064	Marion	40302	Adelaide - South	403

Key	SA2 Name	SA2 Code	SA3 Name	SA3 Code	SA4 Name	SA4 Code
109	West Beach	404031109	West Torrens	40403	Adelaide - West	404
96	West Lakes	404011096	Charles Sturt	40401	Adelaide - West	404
88	Willunga	403041088	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
38	Windsor Gardens	402031038	Port Adelaide - East	40203	Adelaide - North	402
89	Woodcroft	403041089	Onkaparinga	40304	Adelaide - South	403
97	Woodville - Cheltenham	404011097	Charles Sturt	40401	Adelaide - West	404

