

FAMILIES & COMMUNITIES



- 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, the City of Playford contains 35 suburbs and covers an area of 346 km²

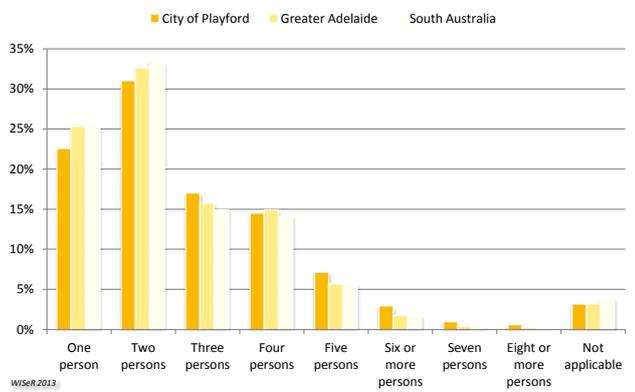
There is growing recognition of the importance of social networks and trust in supporting strong communities and collective endeavours. Families create norms and social ties, and provide a social network that benefits its members. Social interactions among neighbours, friends and communities also have the ability to positively influence people's daily experience by providing a sense of connectedness, sources of support in difficult times, as well as reducing the risk of social exclusion.^{1,2}

Households & families

There were 32,298 households in the City of Playford at the 2011 Census, up from 28,527 in 2006 – a 13% increase, double the rate of increase for Greater Adelaide.

The majority of households consisted of two persons (31%). Over a quarter of City of Playford households (27%) were comprised of four or more persons, higher than the equivalent for Greater Adelaide households (23%).

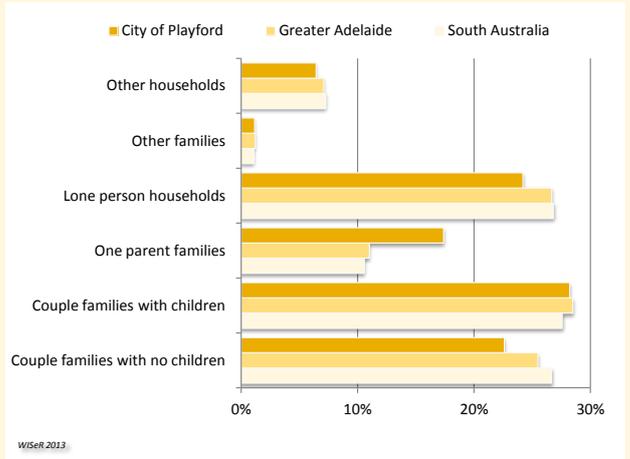
Number of persons in household, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011, count method: Dwellings, Place of Enumeration.

There were almost 5,500 (17%) sole parent families in the City of Playford in 2011, with the majority of these being female parents. In contrast, the proportion of one parent families in Greater Adelaide was considerably lower at 11%. There were similar proportions of couple families with children in the City of Playford (28%) as there were in Greater Adelaide (29%), however, the City of Playford had fewer couple families without children (23%) than Greater Adelaide (26%).

Household types, 2011

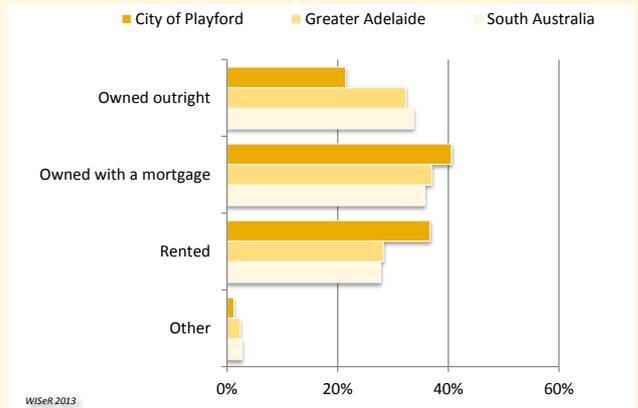


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011, count method: Dwellings, Place of Enumeration.

Household ownership

The majority of dwellings in the City of Playford were owned with a mortgage – a total of 11,482 dwellings (41%), while 10,390 were rented (37%) and 6,072 owned outright (22%). In comparison, a higher proportion of dwellings were owned outright in Greater Adelaide, at almost a third of dwellings (32%), with correspondingly fewer dwellings rented (28%).

Tenure type, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011, count method: Dwellings, Place of Enumeration.

Around one third of dwellings in the City of Playford were rented from a public housing authority (34%), higher than the proportion of public rental housing stock in Greater Adelaide (22%). Within the City of Playford, Elizabeth had the highest number (1,119) and proportion (54%) of public housing rental properties. At the other end of the scale, no residents of One Tree Hill and Virginia – Waterloo Corner reported renting a dwelling from the public housing authority.

Motor vehicles

Although located at the fringes of the city, over 3,500 dwellings in the City of Playford (13%) did not own a motor vehicle in 2011. The highest proportion of dwellings without cars were in Elizabeth (26%), compared to a low of 1% in One Tree Hill. In comparison, 10% of dwellings in Greater Adelaide did not own a car.

Community strength

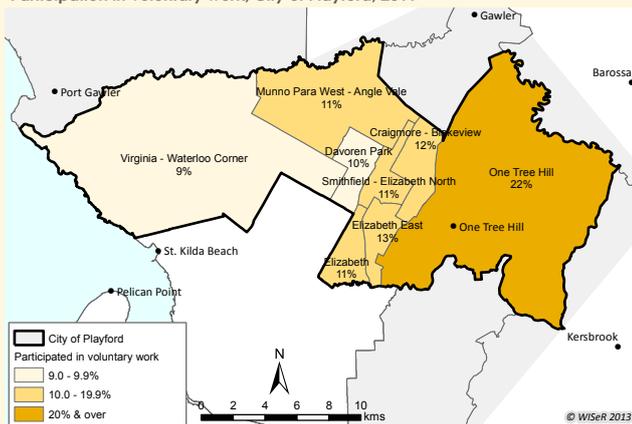
Volunteering can improve the health and wellbeing of individual volunteers by enhancing support networks, self-esteem and quality of life. It has been estimated that volunteering directly contributes \$49 billion each year to the Australian economy, and also has substantial social benefits.³

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.⁴

Volunteerism was low in the City of Playford, with participation reported in 12% of persons aged 15 years and over. In contrast, Greater Adelaide had a higher average participation rate at 18%.

Volunteerism within the City of Playford varied from a low of 9% and 10% of the population in Virginia – Waterloo Corner and Davoren Park respectively, through to a high of 22% of the One Tree Hill population.

Participation in voluntary work, City of Playford, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011.

Internet connectivity

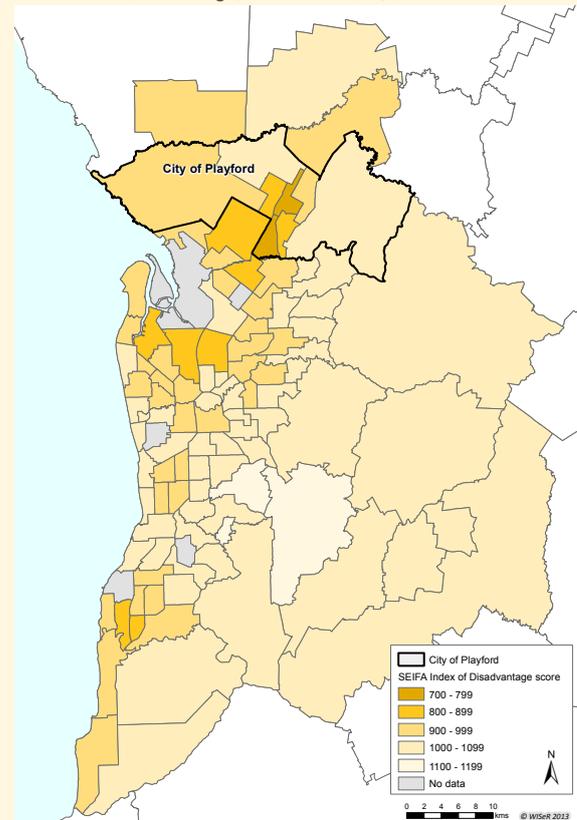
Over one-quarter (27%) of dwellings in the City of Playford were not connected to the internet, slightly higher than the equivalent measure in Greater Adelaide (23%). In the City of Playford, there was great variation, with 12% of dwellings in One Tree Hill without an internet connection, compared to a much higher 42% of homes without a connection in Elizabeth. In around 85% to 90% of households - where there was an internet connection - it tended to be broadband.

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) is 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.

The City of Playford is rated the most disadvantaged Local Government Area (LGA) in the Greater Adelaide region, 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.

SEIFA Index of Disadvantage, Greater Adelaide, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011.

1. Hetzel D, Page A, Glover J, Tennant S. (2004). Inequality in South Australia: Key determinants of wellbeing. Vol 1: The Evidence. Adelaide: DH (SA).
 2. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). (2001.) The well-being of nations - the role of human and social capital. Paris: OECD.

3. Ironmonger, D. (2002). Valuing Volunteering: The Economic Value of Volunteering in South Australia. Adelaide: Government of South Australia.
 4. Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2011b). Census Dictionary of Australia 2011 (Cat. no. 2901.0). Canberra: ABS.