

48.1 RESPONSE TO THE JESUIT SOCIAL SERVICES - DROPPING OFF THE EDGE REPORT 2021

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Legislative ()**Corporate ()****Other (x)****Purpose**

To present to Council a summary report developed by Council Administration in relation to the Jesuit Social Services "*Dropping off the Edge Report 2021*" as it relates to the Rural City of Murray Bridge.

Background

At its meeting of 31 January 2022 Council resolved as follows:

"That Council provides a report in response to the Jesuit Social Services "Dropping off the Edge Report 2021" as it relates to the Rural City of Murray Bridge."

For more than 20 years, Jesuit Social Services has been researching complex disadvantage in communities around Australia.

Their ground-breaking 1999 report, *Unequal in Life*, detailed the web of disadvantage limiting life outcomes for communities in Victoria and New South Wales. A second report in 2004 revisited disadvantage in these two states, while subsequent reports expanded the scope to cover every state and territory in Australia.

In 2007, the first national edition of the research, *Dropping off the Edge*, contributed to the establishment of the Social Inclusion Board. Advocacy following the 2015 edition led to Jesuit Social Services establishing the Centre for Just Places in 2021.

The rich and detailed *Dropping off the Edge* research has been used by federal, state and local governments to inform decision-making, tailor program delivery and inform practices over more than 20 years. It is also used by communities themselves to deepen understanding of local challenges and advocate for change.

Proposal

That Council receives and notes the *Dropping off the Edge Report 2021 Summary* at **Attachment 1**.

For the full report please refer to the following link

https://static1.squarespace.com/static/6170c344c08c146555a5bcbe/t/61958bf805c25c1e068da90f/1637190707712/DOTE_Report+_Final.pdf

The following information provides an overview on how the report relates to the Rural City of Murray Bridge including the issues, current & future strategies and actions.

Murray Bridge was listed as one of the most disadvantaged locations in SA, along with Port Augusta, Port Pirie, Ceduna and Whyalla (see table below).

Whilst Murray Bridge ranked in the top ten disadvantaged in SA it was not identified in the locations with five or more indicators in the top five per cent or in the SA locations with persistent disadvantage.

BAND	SA2 NAME	POPULATION	LOCATION	IN 2007	IN 2015
Most Disadvantaged Locations – listed alphabetically within bands					
1	Christie Downs ⁴⁶	9,758	Greater Adelaide	Y	Y
	Coober Pedy	1,820	Rest of SA	Y	Y
	Davoren Park ⁴⁷	18,291	Greater Adelaide	Y	Y
	Hackham West - Huntfield Heights ⁴⁸	7,674	Greater Adelaide	Y	Y
	Murray Bridge	19,414	Rest of SA		Y
	Port Augusta	13,397	Rest of SA	Y	Y
	Port Pirie	14,086	Rest of SA	Y	Y
	Renmark	4,806	Rest of SA		Y
	Salisbury	18,579	Greater Adelaide		Y
	Walleroo ⁴⁹	4,301	Rest of SA		Y
2	Berri	4,230	Rest of SA		Y
	Ceduna	2,550	Rest of SA	Y	Y
	Elizabeth East ⁵⁰	13,449	Greater Adelaide	Y	Y
	Enfield - Blair Athol ⁵¹	24,758	Greater Adelaide	Y	Y
	Mannum ⁵²	6,529	Rest of SA		Y
	Moonta ⁵³	5,194	Rest of SA		Y
	Outback	2,484	Rest of SA		
	Salisbury North	18,149	Greater Adelaide		Y
	The Parks ⁵⁴	19,341	Greater Adelaide		Y
	Whyalla	21,478	Rest of SA	Y	Y

Issues - The specific Murray Bridge disadvantage issues were not identified in the report, however the report ranked each area on disadvantage based on the number of times the area was identified in the top five per cent against the grouped indicators. Further, the following the indicators that contributed mostly to SA indexing were internet access, particulate matter (particle pollution) and prison admissions per 1000 population.

Responses - Council has implemented a multitude of strategies and mechanisms comprising of policy, strategic and action planning, programs, projects and activities including significant community funding to help counteract the identified issues.

Please find attached a Summary Report of actions and strategies that Council has either completed, are underway or planned, in **Attachment 1**.

Legislative Requirements

Local Government Act 1999

Council Policy

Community Plan 2016-2032

Strategic Plan 2020-2024

Council Grants Policy

Environmental Management Plan 2020-24 inclusive of Climate Emergency Action Plan

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications directly applicable to this matter.

Risk

Utilising the "Dropping off the Edge Report" findings assists Council in directing funding and services to the areas of need. It also informs us of the most current trends within Murray Bridge in relation to South Australia and Australia. It reduces the risk of unforeseen outcomes resulting from outdated data.

WHS

There are no WHS implications directly applicable to this matter.

Asset Management

There are no asset management implications directly applicable to this matter.

Implementation Strategy

In accordance with the Annual Business Plan, Strategic Plan and the Community Plan's requirement for reporting to Council and the community.

Communication Strategy

No communications strategy is required.

Strategic Plan

Goal 4 - Connected Communities

4.1 - Connected Communities

Recommendation

1. That item number 48.1 on the Council agenda of 15 March 2022 be received
2. That Council notes the Dropping Off the Edge Report 2021 Summary at Attachment 1

Attachments

1.	Dropping Off the Edge Report 2021 Summary	Attachment
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Council Resolution**Cr Thorley moved**

1. That item number 48.1 on the Council agenda of 15 March 2022 be received
2. That Council notes the Dropping Off the Edge Report 2021 Summary at Attachment 1

Seconded by Cr Baltensperger and CARRIED Unanimously



DROPPING OFF THE EDGE 2021

*Persistent and multilayered
disadvantage in Australia*

SUMMARY REPORT

March 2022

DROPPING OFF THE EDGE 2021 - SUMMARY REPORT

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DROPPING OFF THE EDGE 2021 - SUMMARY REPORT

The **Dropping Off the Edge 2021 - Persistent and Multilayered Disadvantage in Australia** report was developed by Jesuit Social Services. Following is a summary of the overall report and the full report can be accessed at the link below -

https://static1.squarespace.com/static/6170c344c08c146555a5bcbe/t/61958bf805c25c1e068da90f/1637190707712/DOTE_Report+-+Final.pdf

1.0 HISTORY

The first and ground-breaking report, *Unequal in Life*, was released in 1999 and detailed the web of disadvantage limiting life outcomes for communities in Victoria and New South Wales.

A second report in 2004 revisited disadvantage in these two states, while the next three reports, including this latest one, expanded the scope to cover every state and territory.

Dropping off the Edge 2021, the fifth in the series, now measures as many as 37 indicators across every community in each state and territory.

Information is built from:

- A broad range of data from various government agencies and directly from government departments in each state and territory and forms an index of disadvantage based on consideration of this diverse information.
- A literature review to confirm the importance of the previously used 22 indicators and to expand the list to include intergenerational and environment indicators of disadvantage for the first time. The 2021 report saw the introduction of two new domains of indicators: intergenerational and environment data. The new indicators in these domains were teen pregnancy, children in households with no parent in paid work, particulate matter (poor air quality), green canopy coverage, declared nature reserves and heat vulnerability. These and other changes increased the number of indicators from 22 to 37.
- Qualitative data from focus groups and interviews with community members in eight locations across six states and territories including urban, regional and remote communities.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Dropping off the Edge 2021 shows that disadvantage is concentrated in a small and disproportionate number of communities in each state and territory.

When looking at where disadvantaged communities are located in each state or territory, it becomes evident that, in general, disadvantage is experienced in regional and remote areas.

Dropping off the Edge 2021 shows us that people in communities with high levels of public housing likely experience concurrent issues such as long-term unemployment, family violence and contact with the criminal justice system – demonstrating a complicated picture of multiple disadvantage. Many of these issues are inter-related.

This data can be used to:

- Drive government and social service strategy development.
- Guide frontline service delivery and funding allocation.
- Avert crises and prevent emerging communities from 'dropping off the edge'.
- Show strength and weaknesses of policies through examples of community recovery.

3.0 GEOGRAPHY

For this report, a geographical unit that was small enough to represent a community was required, and ideally it needed to be used consistently across all states and territories. The ABS has created such a unit, called a "Statistical Area Level 2" (SA2). This is the geographical unit used in the ABS Census. The ABS states that - "SA2s are designed to reflect functional areas that represent a community that interacts together socially and economically" (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021). An SA2 is normally a suburb or a few suburbs in cities.

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4.0 DOMAINS

The final list of domains in 2021 are:

Social Distress (used in 2015)

- Proportion of people living in low income households (earning less than \$650 per week or \$33,800 per year) - Currently RCMB 30.4% Adelaide 23.7% (2016 ABS Census)
- Proportion of people who volunteer –
- Currently RCMB 22% Adelaide 19.5% (2016 ABS Census)
- Proportion of people in households with internet not accessed from dwelling currently 22.8% Adelaide 15% (2016 ABS Census)
- Number of grocery shops and supermarkets in the location
- Proportion of location used for recreation and culture — parks, sportsgrounds, camping grounds, swimming pools, museums, places of worship, zoos (including butterfly farms) with a primary purpose of recreation and culture
- Proportion of households without a suitable number of bedrooms (based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard)

Health (used in 2015)

- Proportion of people receiving a disability support pension
- Overnight admitted mental health-related separations per 10,000 population
- General practitioners and resident medical officers who work in the location per 1,000 population
- Intentional self-harm death per 1,000 population
- Proportion of people who need assistance with core activities RCMB 6.6% Adelaide 5.9% (2016 ABS Census)

Community Safety (used in 2015)

- Number of substantiated child (aged 0 – 14) maltreatment cases per 1,000 children
- Number of juvenile (age 10 – 17) convictions per 1,000 population aged 10-17
- Number of prison admission per 1,000 adult population aged 18 and over
- Number of people covered by a domestic or family violence protection order from either a criminal or civil case per 1,000 adult population aged 18 and over

Economic (used in 2015)

- Proportion of people working in low skilled occupations to total labour force
- Proportion of people who are working and would like to work more hours to total labour force
- Proportion of people who have been unemployed for more than 1 year to total labour force - currently RCMB 8.7% Adelaide 7.7% (2016 ABS Census)
- Proportion of young adults (18 – 24) not in employment, education, or training
- Proportion of households in bottom 2 quintiles of the income distribution (40%) paying more than 30% of their gross income on rent or mortgage (microsimulation data)
- Proportion of people living in social/public housing - currently RCMB 7.5% Adelaide 6.2% (2016 ABS Census)
- Proportion of people receiving rent assistance in location to population aged 18 and over (Centrelink data)
- Proportion of people who cannot raise \$2,000 in a week for something important (microsimulation data)

Education (used in 2015)

- Proportion of Year 3 students not "At or above national minimum standard" on the numeracy assessment scale
- Proportion of Year 3 students not "At or above national minimum standard" on the reading assessment scale
- Proportion of Year 9 students not "At or above national minimum standard" on the numeracy assessment scale

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- Proportion of Year 9 students not "At or above national minimum standard" on the reading assessment scale
- Proportion of full-time students in Years 1-10 whose attendance rate in Semester 1 was below 90%
- Proportion of people in location who left school before Year 10 Proportion of people in location with no post school qualification - currently RCMB 16.7% Adelaide 9.7% (2016 ABS Census)
- Proportion of young children vulnerable on at least one domain of the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC)

Lifetime Disadvantage (new in 2021)

- Proportion of female youth aged 15-19 who have at least one child
- Proportion of dependent children aged 0-14 in a family where no parent is working (unemployed or not in the labour force)

Environment (new in 2021)

- Amount of particulate matter in the location greater than 2.5 microns in width
- Proportion of location with considerable wood vegetation (tree cover)
- Proportion of days above 38 degrees
- Proportion of locations in the SA2 that are declared nature reserve

5.0 SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND RURAL CITY of MURRAY BRIDGE DISADVANTAGE SUMMARY

People who are disadvantaged are concentrated in a small number of areas, many of whom are grappling with challenges on multiple fronts.

The index of disadvantage created for this report shows that, of the top 20 most disadvantaged locations in South Australia, eight were in Greater Adelaide and 12 were outside Greater Adelaide.

Murray Bridge was announced in the top most disadvantaged band, as one of 10 most disadvantaged locations in SA.

The indicators that contributed most to the index were:

- no internet
- air quality (particulate matter)
- prison admissions per 1000 population

Data was available for 36 indicators in South Australia. The only data available for other states that were not available for South Australia were juvenile convictions. The data for nature reserves in the environment and access to shops domain were unreliable for South Australia, so were not used in the indicator analysis.

Those indicators with a loading above 0.6 are the ones that contribute most to the index, meaning they provide the strongest representation of the underlying dimension of disadvantage.

No internet at home has been identified in all other states except the ACT in the list of important factors in the index, but South Australia is the only state where it has presented as the primary contributor to the index. The latest ABS data on household access to the internet, from 2016-17, shows that South Australia had the lowest proportion of households with internet access, at 82.5% compared to a national average of 86.1%.

5.1 Signs of Improvement in South Australia

A total of 29 locations had at least one indicator moving out of the most disadvantaged 5%, and 22 locations had indicators in the most disadvantaged 5% in 2015 but had no indicators move out in 2021.

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5.2 Community Strengths and Challenges

Study participants identified a range of community strengths and challenges that helped or hindered their community to thrive.

Four interrelated community strengths and challenges were relatively consistent across the eight case study communities:

- Leadership
- Social cohesion
- The availability of activities and programs
- The effectiveness of activities and programs

6.0 LEADERSHIP

Leadership comes from local, state and federal government, non-government organisations, local community groups and individuals. All of these 'leaders' offer a range of resources for the community and hence are important for understanding and mitigating disadvantage.

The community needs to:

- Speak positively about their local government providing leadership
- Of being proud of the support and/or progress made by the local government in regard to community development matters
- Show vision
- Address the disadvantage issues
- Participants identified that leadership is not the responsibility of a single organisation or individual, but rather a responsibility of the broader community
- The importance of leadership in supporting locally available resources, whether it be infrastructure or funding for local activities, was identified and typically attributed to local and state government
- Importance of leadership in the form of people being positive role models

7.0 SOCIAL COHESION

Social cohesion relates to the connectedness of a society, the sense of belonging within the community and the relationships amongst community members (Michalos, 2014).

It encourages a sense of community, stimulating networks and activities that enable community members to engage, interact and support one another.

A strong sense of cohesion may be partially attributed to a high level of volunteering, there are however, challenges of social cohesion relating from racial prejudice and youth disengagement.

A range of priorities that supported social cohesion were identified, including large scale investments in community infrastructure including:

- Construction of new community centres
- Smaller investments in programs that bring people together

8.0 AVAILABLE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

Like leadership, the availability of programs and activities was identified as being both a strength and a challenge for communities. This included various government and non-government services, community activities, service groups, sport and other recreation organisations, arts and culture activities and local parks. They provide opportunities for community members to engage with each other, strengthening cohesion and community spirit.

Activities and programs created a challenge for the community. For example, whether sport and other groups are inaccessible, with the associated fees outside the reach of many community members. This can further entrench disadvantage due to people's inability to participate.

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Many participants across the case study communities identified the need for free or low-cost resources to enable participants from across the community access to the resources and associated support.

Accessible and affordable health services were identified as missing across all the communities. People commented that they often need to travel to larger centres to access specialist health support in a timely manner, pay private health providers locally or endure long wait lists for a range of services including paediatrics and mental health support. For families with complex health needs, this lack of ready access to support them to navigate health systems such as the National Disability Insurance Scheme potentially results in significant problems for vulnerable families, further embedding the lived experience of disadvantage.

9.0 EFFECTIVE SERVICE DELIVERY

Participants identified a number of factors that contribute to the perceived (in) effectiveness of service delivery, including funding arrangements and the potential for partnerships, and improved service design and delivery.

Complexity of funding:

- Appropriate funding can affect not only whether or not a service is delivered, but also how the service is delivered, including issues regarding eligibility
- The processes and governance of funding is also important, ensuring the accountability and transparency necessary for public monies
- Complicated eligibility and funding criteria can also result in adverse service conditions that focus on outputs rather than people's needs

Partnerships were identified as one way to support all services, leveraging resources to provide an improved service to disadvantaged community members. Community participants questioned the capacity of some service providers to effectively deliver the services.

10.0 RESOURCES TO SUPPORT POSITIVE COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

Resources consist of a variety of support measures and may include:

- Leadership
- Community infrastructure (e.g. Community halls, neighbourhood centres, parks etc.)
- Range of health and education services and projects
- Programs (e.g. early childhood education programs, parenting programs, financial counselling support, disability support, aged care support, transport subsidies, arts and culture etc.)
- Community activities (e.g. Christmas carols, NAIDOC week activities, Youth Week activities, community markets etc.)

This study identified that a range of resources were available in each community to varying degrees. Larger communities, more formal programs and resources (such as specialist health services, tertiary education, larger range of funded community development services).

Smaller communities identified more volunteer based resources and recognised they often had to travel to larger centres for formal services.

Four key resources were identified as being critical to address community disadvantage:

- Accessibility of resources
- A consideration of the diversity of resource providers
- The importance of accessible community infrastructure
- Good communication and coordination processes

10.1 Accessibility of Resources

Access to resources is critical. Accessibility is determined by both the existence of a resource and its availability or scope.

Transport was identified in all communities as being important, yet often unavailable.

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Access can also be constrained by the capacity of the available resources. While resources may be available within the local community, often access to appointments is limited due to high demand.

Resources are provided by a range of government, non-government and community based organisations:

- Formal government agencies
- Government funded service providers
- Faith-based groups
- Service groups or local leaders and interest groups
- Schools, for example, often provide additional support for disadvantaged young people and their families through a range of activities and programs

Many resources are multi-directional and develop further community resources by encouraging volunteering and other forms of engagement that support both the individual and their community. Volunteering was identified as being of critical importance in communities. Volunteer based activities and organisations help to provide additional resources beyond those offered, or funded, by government, although attracting volunteers is difficult.

11.0 COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure refers to the places and spaces where people can come and meet, enabling opportunities for social cohesion, community activities and the delivery of programs and other support initiatives. Such places are available in some communities and not in others.

12.0 IMPROVED COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION

Communication and coordination help community members and services providers understand what services are available across the community, enable uptake of services and potentially reduce duplication of services.

Poor access to the internet could be inhibiting awareness of available services, with community members not having sufficient internet access to conduct the research to both identify and understand the resources and services available to them.

13.0 RCMB CURRENT STRATEGY, ACTION AND DELIVERY (WHAT WE ARE DOING)

Disadvantage in all communities requires partnership and whole-of-community responses to address and reduce the impact. Council has a range of roles as service provider (direct and indirect), service provider (funder), service provider (agent), owner/custodian; information provider/promoter; initiator/facilitator and advocate.

The RCMB focuses on positive leadership and all key domain areas are addressed in both the RCMB Strategic Plan and Community Plans as high priorities.

- The Community Plan 2016-32 focuses on a Thriving Communities vision and outlines the actions required to achieve that vision. The key directions in it funnel down into the Strategic Plan, which drives Council's means of delivering the vision. A number of the actions fall within the key domain areas outlined within the report - see below
- The Strategic Plan 2020-2024 refers to digital services being accessible to all and the need for places to be connected through public transportation – see below

13.1 Strategic Plan

Digital Services Accessible to All

RCMB's role is: Service Provider (Direct); Service Provider (Indirect); Service Provider (Part Funder); Service Provider (Agent); Owner/Custodian; Information Provider/Promoter; Initiator/Facilitator and Advocate.

Council is available to its community and prepares them to engage in the digital world:

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- Our communities have access to the digital world through internet coverage and digital hubs
- Build digital literacy skills within the community and support the community to make the most of new technologies
- 24/7 online council services to the community where appropriate

RCMB is currently providing free internet and access to computers through our Murray Bridge Library service.

Connecting Places through Public Transportation

Our towns are accessible and connected

- Ensure appropriate levels of transport and connectivity between attractions, townships and service centres such as Mount Barker and Adelaide

13.2 Community Plan

Great People and Lifestyle - key areas for action:

- Develop transport options that meet the current and future needs of the community
- Ensure housing growth that retains the rural and lifestyle charm of the region, and which provides a range of housing options
- Manage improved community safety through planning, partnerships and design
- Encourage festivals and events that provide opportunity for creativity and leisure
- Value, celebrate and protect our heritage and cultural diversity

Dynamic Economy - key areas for action:

- Enable appealing and affordable housing appropriate to incomes, aspirations and cultures to attract and retain new residents

Connected Communities - key areas for action:

- Strengthen communication networks within communities and across the Rural City of Murray Bridge
- Maximise use of websites and social media
- Provide notice boards in key locations within the Council area and update with relevant information on a regular basis
- Increase community involvement in decision making
- Develop and support community groups and networks
- Build community capacity and support
- Facilitate leadership and local community capacity building training for members of established community groups and networks

Community Aspirations

- An environment with- in which community members feel safe to live, work and play
- Land use planning that enhances and protects open space, biodiversity, natural environment and lifestyle
- A safe community
- Improved transport facilities
- More employment options
- More accommodation options
- Effective and meaningful engagement and communication

13.3 RCMB Support Networks to Enhance Social Cohesion

- Murray Bridge Safe
- Disability Network
- Domestic Violence Networks
- Local Drug Action Team
- MB Suicide Prevention Network
- Youth Network
- Communities for Children

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13.4 RCMB Volunteering

RCMB have over 200 community members who are volunteers

13.5 Youth Social Cohesion

RCMB support youth through The Station and RCMB Library, including:

- Rhyme, Grind and Climb
- Hip Hop Connect
- Music festivals – Sounds of the Shell
- Prose & Poetry
- Youth space and resources in the library

Other facilities that encourage youth involvement:

- The Gallery
- The Library
- Swimming Centre
- Skate Park
- Sporting and recreation facilities
- The Performing Arts and Facility centre

13.6 Cultural connections and Migrant Cohesion

- Multi-Cultural SA network
- Moorundi network
- All Culture Fest
- Supporting Waitangi Day; NAIDOC Week Community Bridge Walk; Ngarrindjeri NAIDOC Awards ceremony and flag raising; Murraylands Runners and Walkers Fun Run and Family Fun Day

13.7 Community Activities and Services

Library/Services

- Books on a wide range of subjects, including fiction, non-fiction and children's books, magazines, CDs, DVDs, MP3s, Audio books (CD and MP3) and Wii games
- Engagement through The Library with free activities
- Movie screening, School holiday activities, author talks and book sales
- Activity groups – Yarn group, Story time, Lego, etc
- Toy library, books, newspapers, public computer access, free Wi-Fi Access, e-book access, meeting rooms, parenting room, photocopying, youth 'Chill-out' Area, board games and music listening posts

Community

- Community Development Events - International Day People with Disability
- Community Safety sessions – Caravan Community session and Migrant Road Rules
- Major Events – Splash, Fringe and Sixth Street Handmade Market and Sixth Street Art Fest
- Community Care – Information sessions for older vulnerable people
- Gallery workshops – E.g. Ceramic Hand building and Silk Painting

RCMB also provides financial assistance to support organisations running programs and events through the Community Grants and Quick Wins program.

13.8 Community infrastructure Support (e.g. community halls, neighbourhood centres, parks etc.)

2021 Community Meeting Places Review and 2020 Infrastructure Audit and the direction of Edward Square as a community hub.

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13.9 Supports Community Events

Christmas Pageant, Christmas Carols, NAIDOC Walk over the bridge and Youth Week activities

13.10 Communication and engagement

Website, social media, email, Connected Communities Council Newsletter, face to face, various noticeboards, Community Advisory Committee, Ability Action Group and MB Community Directory.

13.11 Environmental

Particulate matter – It is noted in the Report that particulate matter was high in disadvantaged locations in South Australia, which has been identified in other states and territories as well. As outlined in the Report, high levels of particulate matter have an impact on long-term health

Vegetation - Council recently received a Foliage Cover Model from DEW and other LIDAR layers that will be used to define Council's current vegetation cover. This will enable planners and Open Space staff to identify areas lacking in tree cover suitable for providing shade and cooling. Some technical challenges are being worked through.

Heat mapping - The main town of Murray Bridge is lucky enough to be cooled by up to 1km from the Murray River, however there are many areas that are above average where more trees and other cooling opportunities exist. The hottest areas are around Rockleigh, and the coolest along the river. A report is being developed which will be presented to Council.

14. CONCLUSION

Dropping Off the Edge 2021 report appears to indicate that Murray Bridge's key disadvantage factors are slightly improving although are still of concern when compared to Greater Adelaide.

The indicators that contributed most to the index in South Australia were no internet, air quality (particulate matter) and prison admissions per 1000 population.

Council's ongoing response to the 'no internet' indicator, includes providing access to Wi-Fi and internet access and computer access at the Library. Council also has successfully run and funded many free community events, activities and services through many venues that aid those least advantaged community members.

All key domain areas are listed in both the RCMB Strategic Plan and Community Plans as high priorities. These will continue to be improved through leadership, diligence and support from State and Federal Governments.

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Tables and Map extracted from 2020 Dropping Off the Edge Report

Table 6-7: South Australia's 30 highest-ranking SLAs on the 'disadvantage' factor

Band	Statistical Local Areas arranged alphabetically	Estimated population	Top 5% 2014 (✓) and Top 10% 2014 (*)	Band in 2007 ²⁰
	Anangu Pitjantjatjara	2,440	✓	
	Cooper Pedy	1,695	✓	1
1	Maralinga Tjarutja	73	✓	
	Peterborough	1,731	✓	1
	Playford – Elizabeth	25,243	✓	1
	Unincorporated Whyalla	211	*	
	Ceduna	2,642	✓	3
	Playford – West Central	16,294	✓	2
2	Port Adelaide – Enfield – Park	382	*	2
	Port Augusta	7,336	*	2
	Port Pirie City Districts – City	17,333	*	2
	Unincorporated West Coast	635	*	
	Berri & Barmera – Berri	4,103		4
	Copper Coast	12,949		2
3	Murray Bridge (RC)	13,892		1
	Onkaparinga – North Coast	2,534		1
	Renmark Paringa – Renmark	7,491		3
	Salisbury – Central	28,485		3
	Berri & Barmera – Barmera	4,103		2
	Port Adelaide Enfield – Inner	539		3
4	Port Adelaide Enfield (C) – Port	355		2
	Salisbury – Inner North	9,277		4
	Whyalla	3,733		3
	Yorke Peninsula (DC) – North	7,049		5
	The Coorong	5,525		5
	Goyder	4,162		4
5	Loxton Waikerie West	4,332		6
	Mid Murray	8,136		2
	Onkaparinga Hackham	14,093		4
	Yorke Peninsula South	7,049		4
	Barunga West	2,457		6
	East Murray Karoonda	1,032		
6	Mount Gambier	25,247		6
	Port Lincoln	14,088		5
	Port Pirie City Districts – Balance	3,511		6
	Wakefield	6,662		5

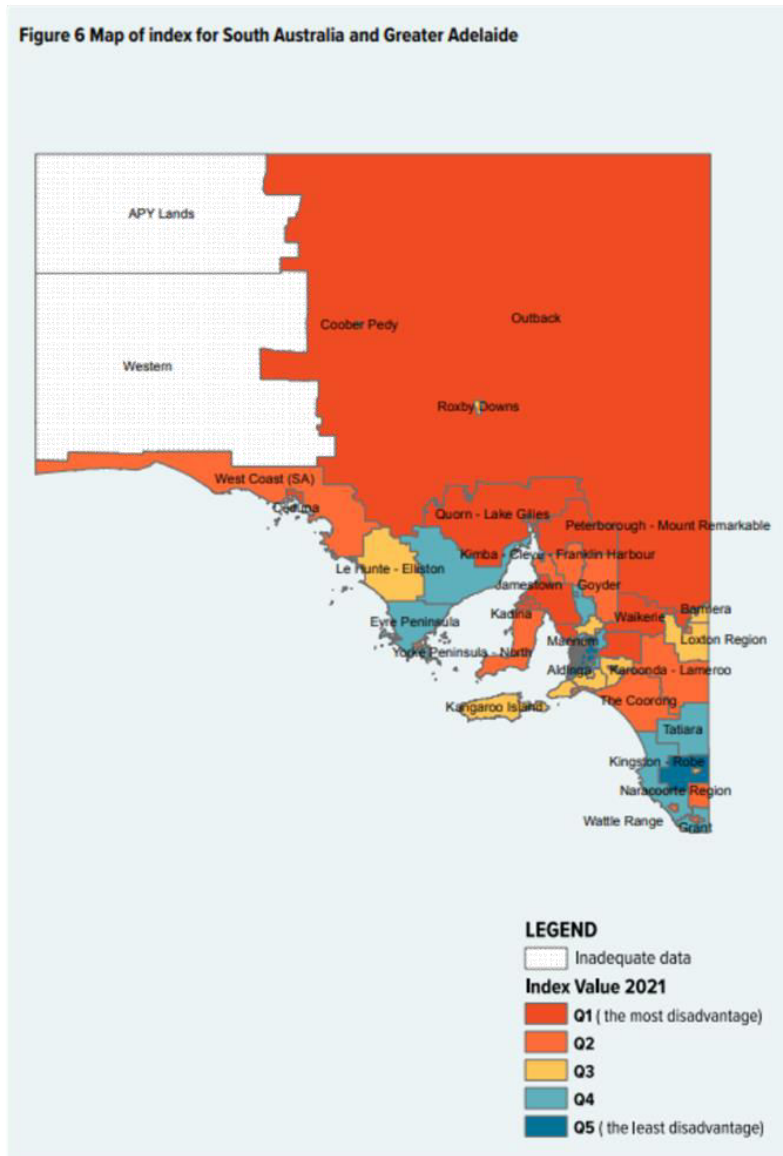
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Table 39 List of 20 most disadvantaged locations in South Australia and 10 least disadvantaged locations

BAND	SA2 NAME	POPULATION	LOCATION	IN 2007	IN 2015
Most Disadvantaged Locations – listed alphabetically within bands					
1	Christie Downs ⁴⁶	9,758	Greater Adelaide	Y	Y
	Coober Pedy	1,820	Rest of SA	Y	Y
	Davoren Park ⁴⁷	18,291	Greater Adelaide	Y	Y
	Hackham West - Huntfield Heights ⁴⁸	7,674	Greater Adelaide	Y	Y
	Murray Bridge	19,414	Rest of SA		Y
	Port Augusta	13,397	Rest of SA	Y	Y
	Port Pirie	14,086	Rest of SA	Y	Y
	Renmark	4,806	Rest of SA		Y
	Salisbury	18,579	Greater Adelaide		Y
	Walleroo ⁴⁹	4,301	Rest of SA		Y
2	Berri	4,230	Rest of SA		Y
	Ceduna	2,550	Rest of SA	Y	Y
	Elizabeth East ⁵⁰	13,449	Greater Adelaide	Y	Y
	Enfield - Blair Athol ⁵¹	24,758	Greater Adelaide	Y	Y
	Mannum ⁵²	6,529	Rest of SA		Y
	Moonta ⁵³	5,194	Rest of SA		Y
	Outback	2,484	Rest of SA		
	Salisbury North	18,149	Greater Adelaide		Y
	The Parks ⁵⁴	19,341	Greater Adelaide		Y
	Whyalla	21,478	Rest of SA	Y	Y

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Figure 6 Map of index for South Australia and Greater Adelaide



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Table 41 List of locations with five or more indicators in top 5%

BAND	SA2 NAME	POPULATION	REGION
1	APY Lands	2,552	Rest of SA
	Cooper Pedy	1,820	Rest of SA
	Davoren Park	18,291	Greater Adelaide
	Elizabeth	10,626	Greater Adelaide
	Smithfield - Elizabeth North	12,269	Greater Adelaide
2	Ceduna	2,550	Rest of SA
	Christie Downs	9,758	Greater Adelaide
	Hackham West - Huntfield Heights	7,674	Greater Adelaide
	Outback	2,484	Rest of SA
	Port Augusta	13,397	Rest of SA
3	Renmark	4,806	Rest of SA
	Roxby Downs	3,925	Rest of SA
	Salisbury	18,579	Greater Adelaide
	The Parks	19,341	Greater Adelaide
	Walleroo	4,301	Rest of SA
4	Berri	4,230	Rest of SA
	Elizabeth East	13,449	Greater Adelaide