

# ECONOMIC BRIEFING SERIES

2021 Census – What does it actually mean for our region and communities?

1 December 2022

Regional Development Australia Yorke and Mid North would like to acknowledge the Nukunu, Narangga, Kurna and Ngadjuri people of whose ancestral land and waters we stand on today and pay our respects to their Elders, past, present and emerging, and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

# Welcome and opening remarks

Bill Vandeppeer

*Chair*

Regional Development Australia Yorke & Mid North



# Today's session

- Who we are
- How we are changing
- What does it mean
- Where to from here

# Notes on the data

- All data from (and analysis based on) 2021 Census unless otherwise attributed
  - Fielded in April 2021; first release June 2022, second in October 2022, with complex topic releases throughout 2023
  - Randomisation of 'small cell' data leads to differences in rounding and totals
    - Comparison
      - 76,509 - reported in Census (April 2021)
      - 76,457 - sum of LGA-level Census data (April 2021)
      - 78,164 - estimated resident population (June 2021)

# Notes on the data



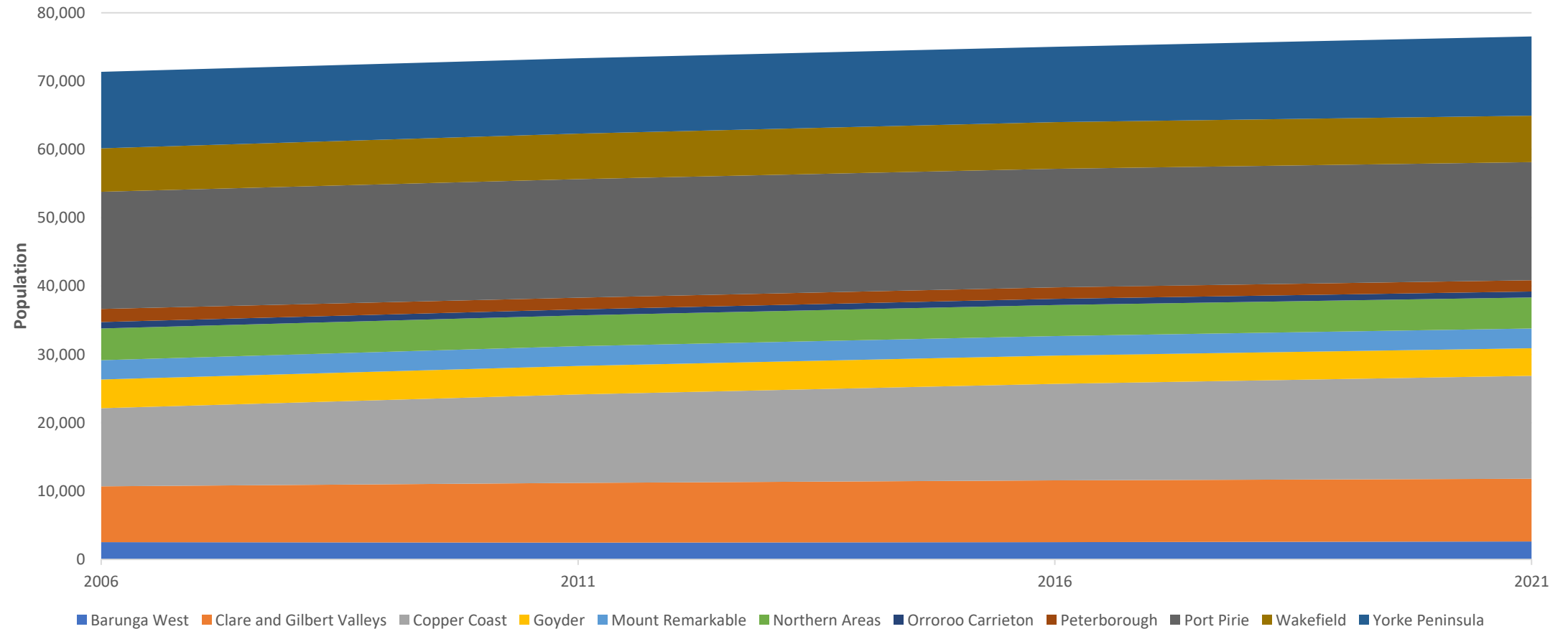
Meet Gladys.

- 93 years old
- Presbyterian
- Lives in a six-bedroom house in Appila
- Born in Zimbabwe
- Works 16 - 20 hours per week as a heavy diesel mechanic

Who we are

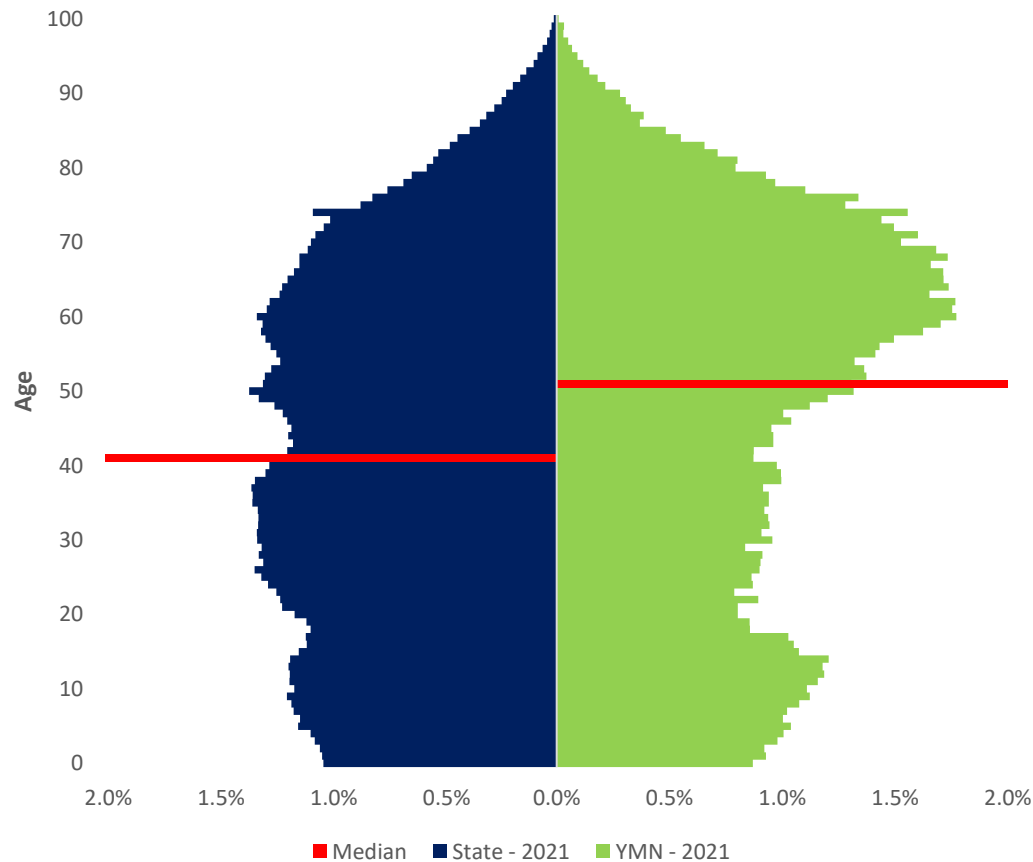
# Geographic distribution

Population (PUR) by LGA, 2006 - 2021



# Age profile

Age distribution – Yorke and Mid North vs SA (2021)



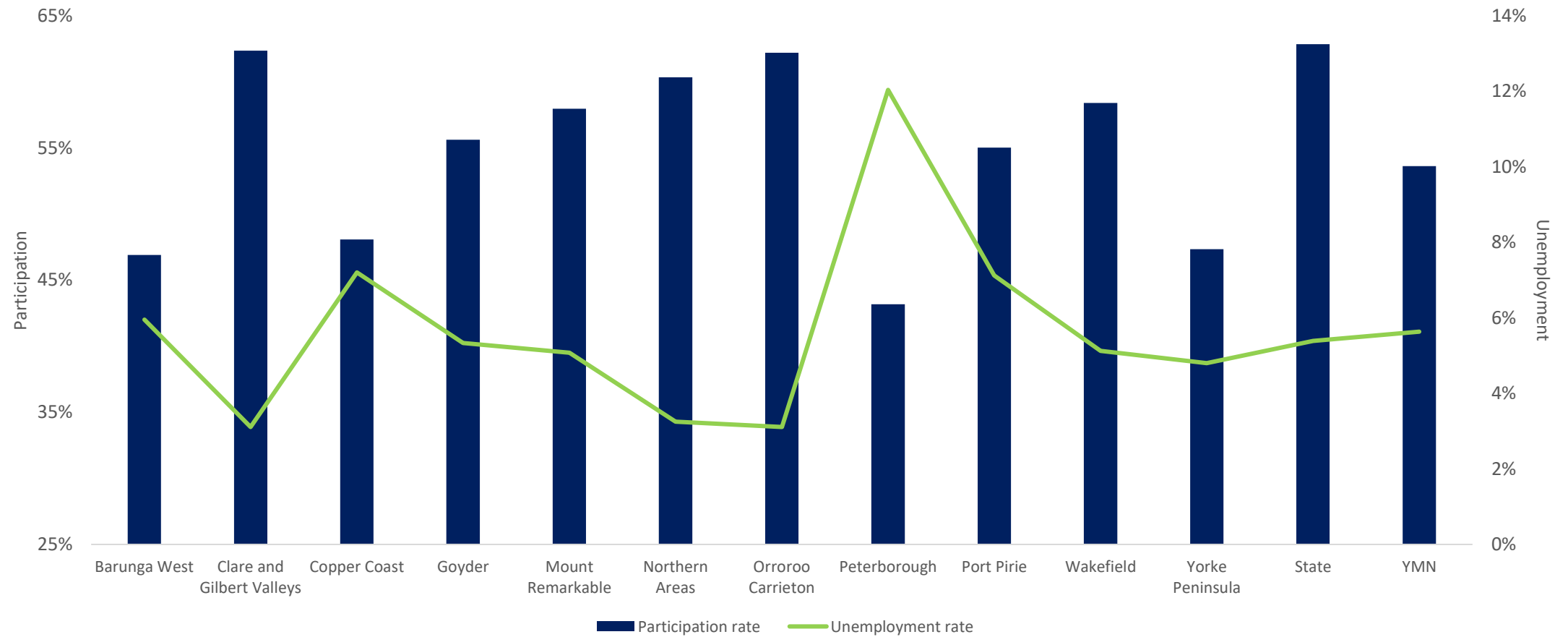
- Median age of 51 compared with 41 for State
  - Lifestyle opportunities vs workforce (participation)
- Relatively under-represented among young, working population
- Relatively over-represented among retiring and aged population

# Labour force

## Labour force status by LGA (2021)

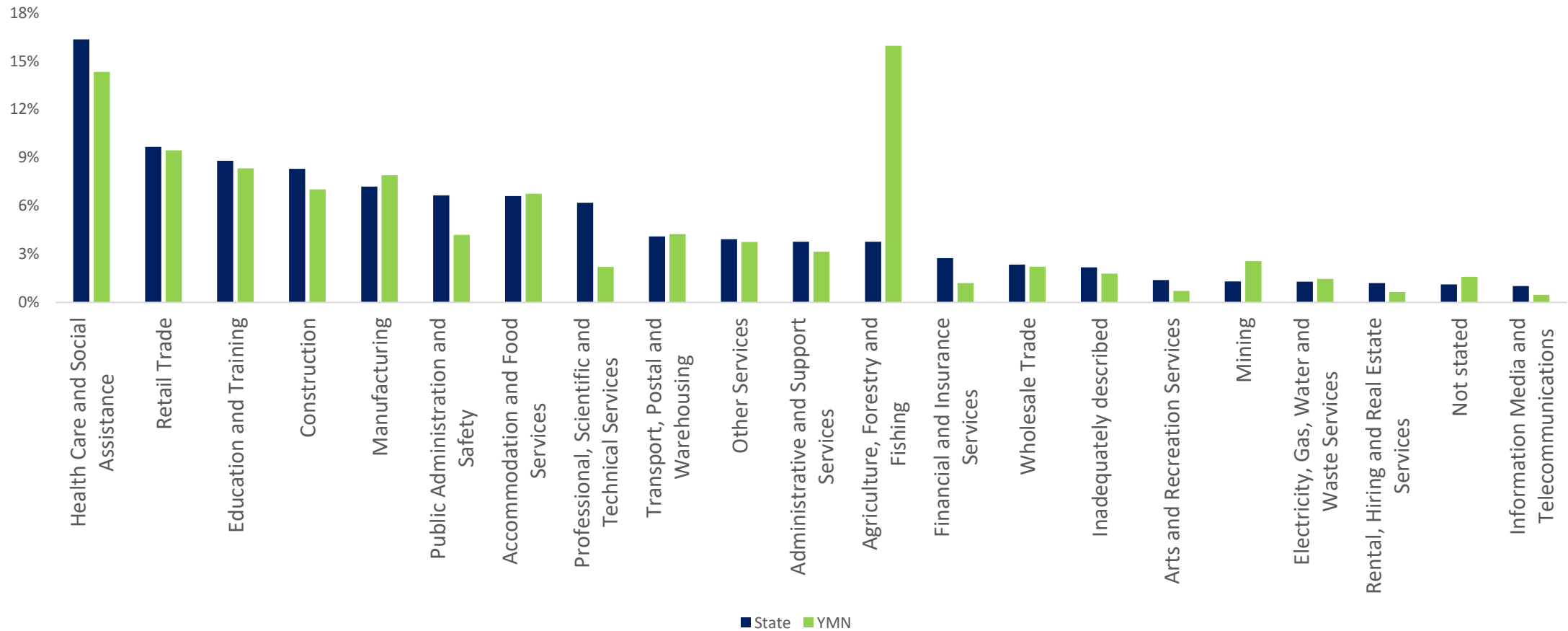
	Employed:			Unemployed, seeking:		Not in labour force	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Away from work	Full-time	Part-time		
Barunga West	506	342	69	30	28	1,104	46.9%
Clare and Gilbert Valleys	2,398	1,646	287	73	66	2,698	62.4%
Copper Coast	2,759	2,199	390	269	146	6,225	48.1%
Goyder	905	646	117	58	36	1,406	55.6%
Mount Remarkable	724	428	82	36	30	943	58.0%
Northern Areas	1,194	744	116	54	15	1,395	60.3%
Orroroo Carrieton	248	129	28	13	-	254	62.2%
Peterborough	228	201	46	36	29	711	43.2%
Port Pirie	3,841	2,590	430	348	178	6,039	55.0%
Wakefield	1,569	1,081	219	90	65	2,154	58.4%
Yorke Peninsula	2,174	1,653	338	129	81	4,868	47.3%
<b>State</b>	<b>480,100</b>	<b>310,668</b>	<b>48,643</b>	<b>25,475</b>	<b>22,307</b>	<b>524,448</b>	<b>62.8%</b>
<b>YMN</b>	<b>16,546</b>	<b>11,659</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>27,797</b>	<b>53.6%</b>

# Participation and unemployment



# Employment by industry

Employment by main industry (2021)



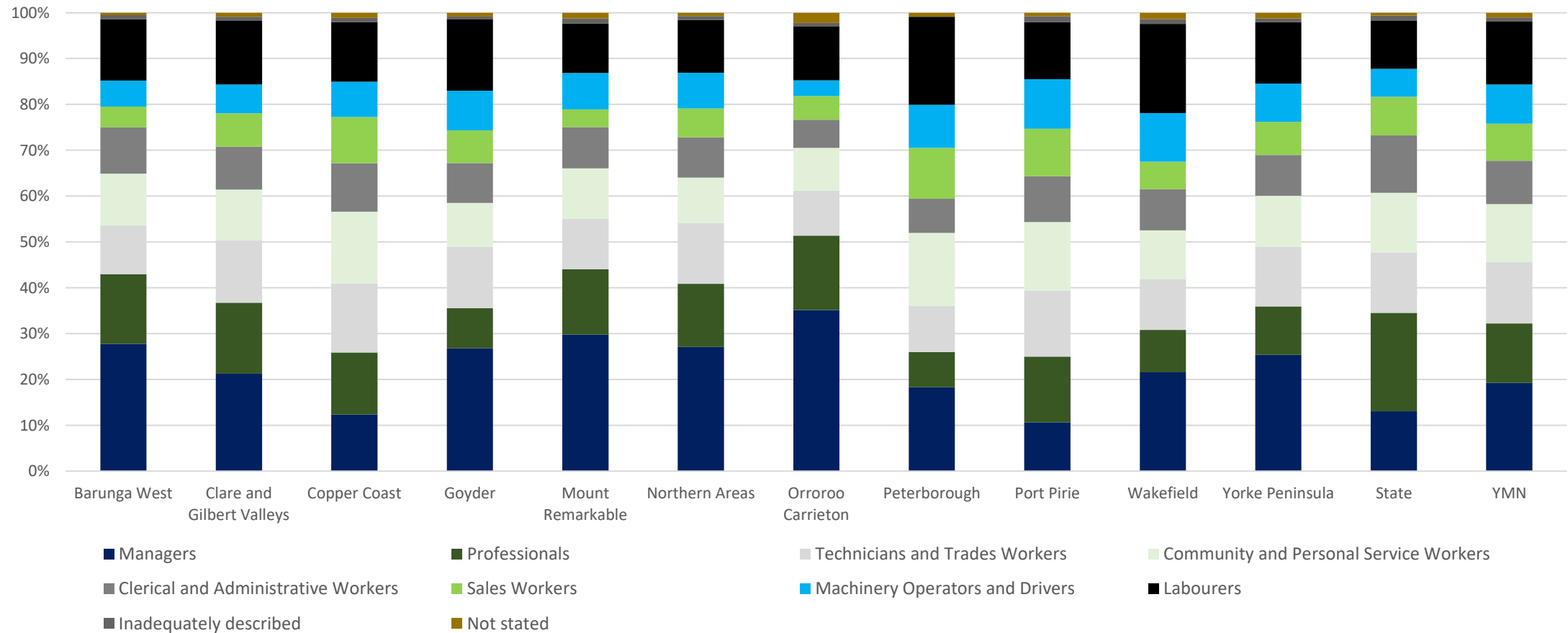
# Key employing industries

Employment by main industry, 4-digit ANZSIC level (2021)

<b>1</b>	Other Grain Growing	1,459	<b>16</b>	Cafes and Restaurants	500
<b>2</b>	Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals)	1,339	<b>17</b>	Accommodation	495
<b>3</b>	Grain-Sheep or Grain-Beef Cattle Farming	1,120	<b>18</b>	Secondary Education	411
<b>4</b>	Aged Care Residential Services	1,075	<b>19</b>	Takeaway Food Services	393
<b>5</b>	Supermarket and Grocery Stores	1,036	<b>20</b>	Wine and Other Alcoholic Beverage Manufacturing	328
<b>6</b>	Combined Primary and Secondary Education	801	<b>21</b>	Copper Ore Mining	321
<b>7</b>	Primary Education	750	<b>22</b>	General Practice Medical Services	298
<b>8</b>	Copper, Silver, Lead and Zinc Smelting and Refining	725	<b>23</b>	Electrical Services	253
<b>9</b>	Other Social Assistance Services	648	<b>24</b>	Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Toiletry Goods Retailing	252
<b>10</b>	Sheep Farming (Specialised)	618	<b>25</b>	Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance	247
<b>11</b>	Local Government Administration	595	<b>26</b>	State Government Administration	238
<b>12</b>	Pubs, Taverns and Bars	569	<b>27</b>	Fuel Retailing	228
<b>13</b>	Agriculture, nfd	535	<b>28</b>	Hairdressing and Beauty Services	226
<b>14</b>	Road Freight Transport	529	<b>29</b>	Meat Processing	225
<b>15</b>	Building and Other Industrial Cleaning Services	509	<b>30</b>	House Construction	223

# Occupation

Employment by main occupation category (2021)



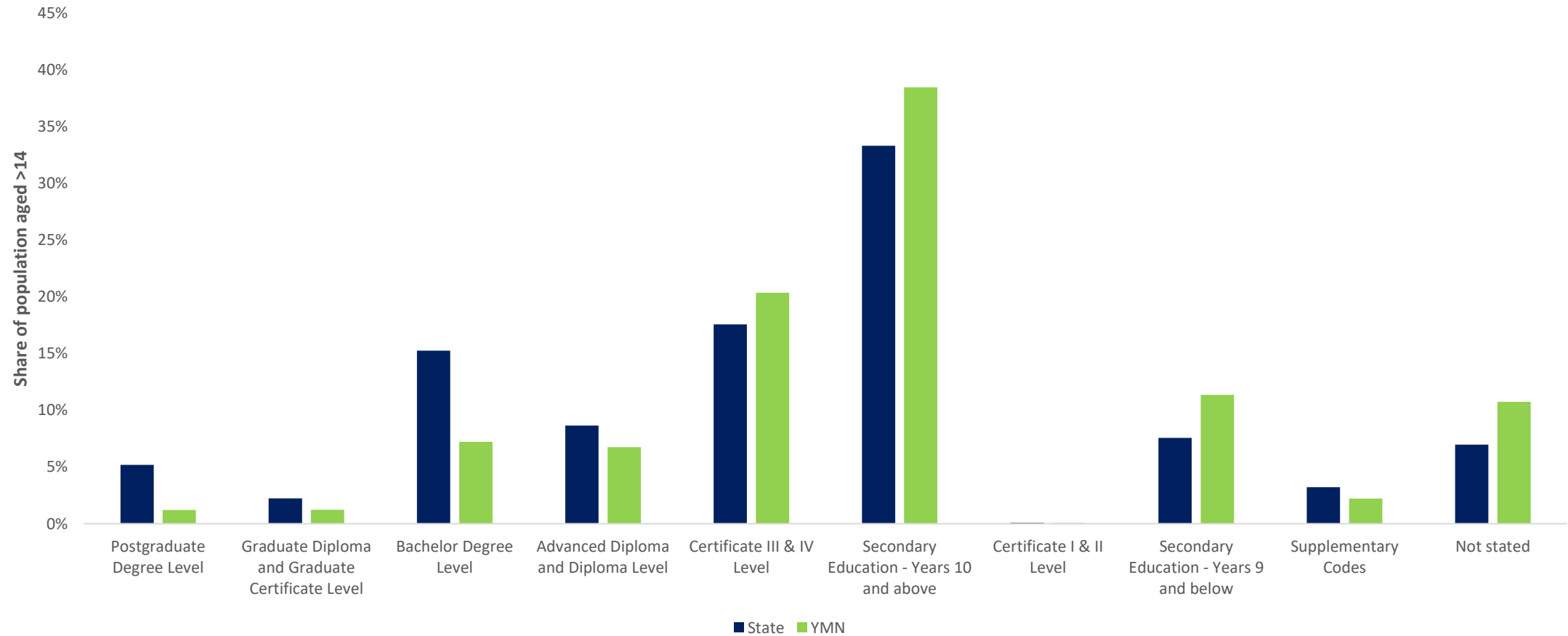
# Key occupations

Employment by occupation, 6-digit ANZSOC category (2021)

<b>1</b>	Mixed Crop and Livestock Farmer	1321	<b>16</b>	Electrician (General)	313
<b>2</b>	Sales Assistant (General)	1261	<b>17</b>	Motor Mechanic (General)	296
<b>3</b>	Grain, Oilseed or Pasture Grower	855	<b>18</b>	Bookkeeper	294
<b>4</b>	Aged or Disabled Carer	795	<b>19</b>	Child Care Worker	282
<b>5</b>	Truck Driver (General)	653	<b>20</b>	Personal Care Assistant	280
<b>6</b>	Commercial Cleaner	612	<b>21</b>	Metal Fabricator	235
<b>7</b>	General Clerk	583	<b>22</b>	Engineering Production Worker	227
<b>8</b>	Retail Manager (General)	536	<b>23</b>	Miner	226
<b>9</b>	Primary School Teacher	457	<b>24</b>	Office Manager	225
<b>10</b>	Kitchenhand	388	<b>25</b>	Farmers and Farm Managers nfd	221
<b>11</b>	Secondary School Teacher	379	<b>26</b>	Waiter	212
<b>12</b>	Teachers' Aide	374	<b>27</b>	Cook	205
<b>13</b>	Sheep Farmer	350	<b>28</b>	Shelf Filler	203
<b>14</b>	Checkout Operator	337	<b>29</b>	Fitter (General)	201
<b>15</b>	Enrolled Nurse	333	<b>30</b>	Mixed Crop and Livestock Farm Worker	201

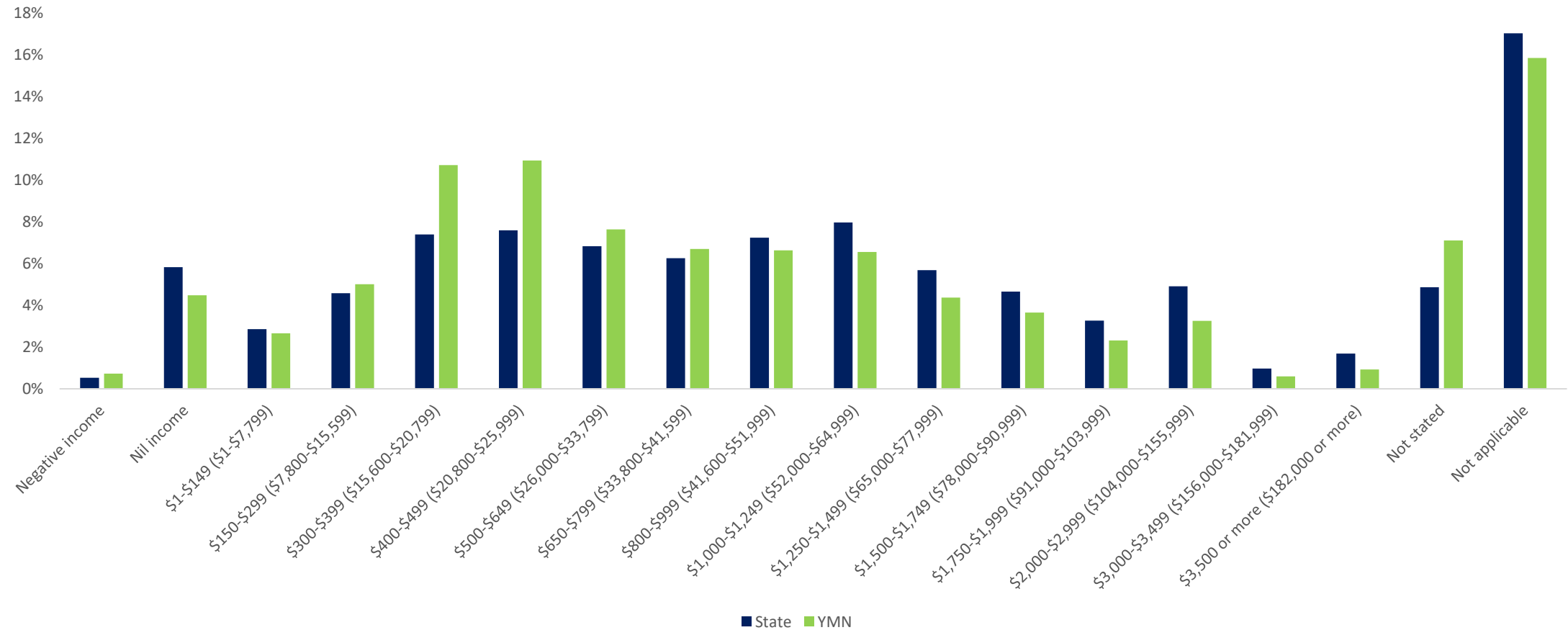
# Skills formation

Highest level of educational attainment (2021)



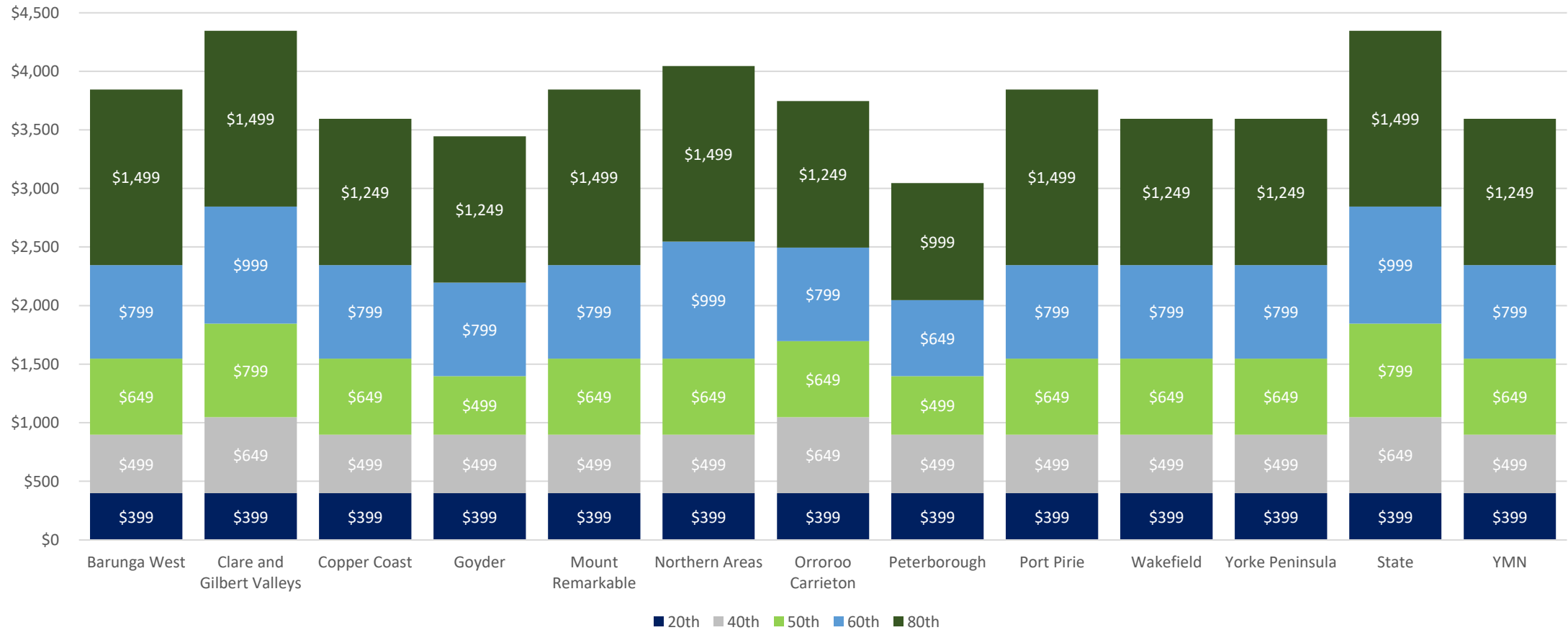
# Weekly earnings

Total personal weekly income (2021)



# Spread of income

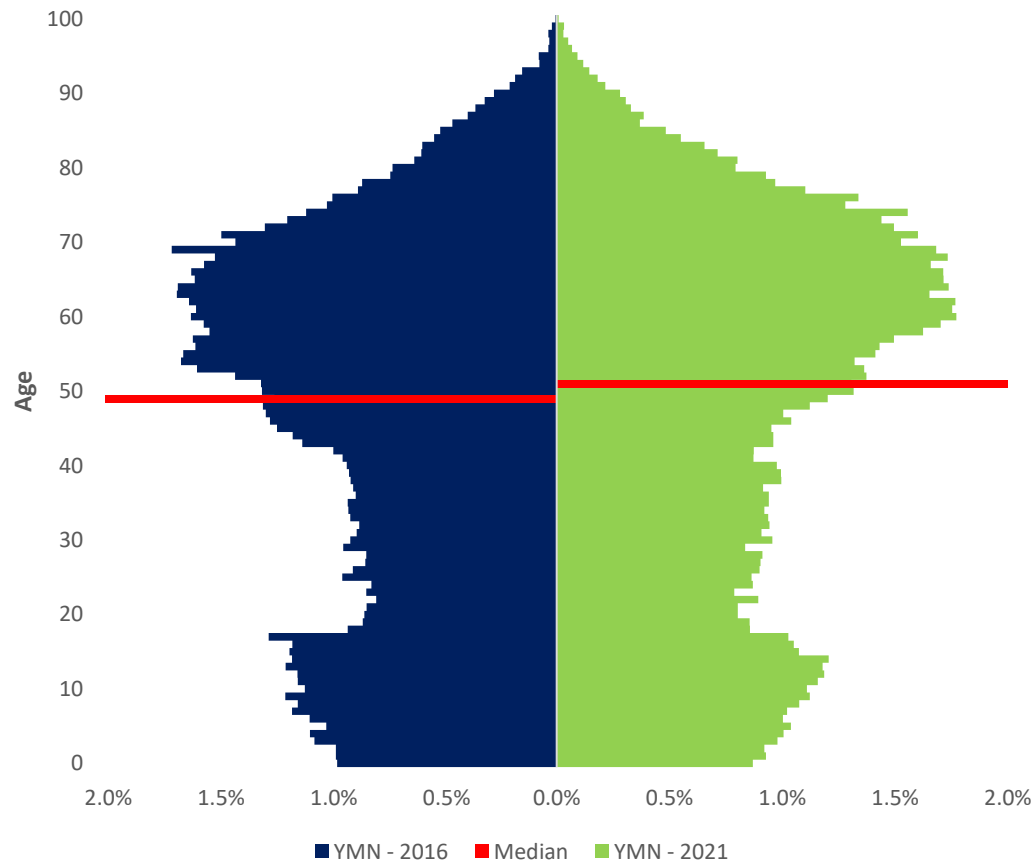
Total personal weekly income (2021)



How we are changing

# Demographic drivers

Age distribution of populations (2021)

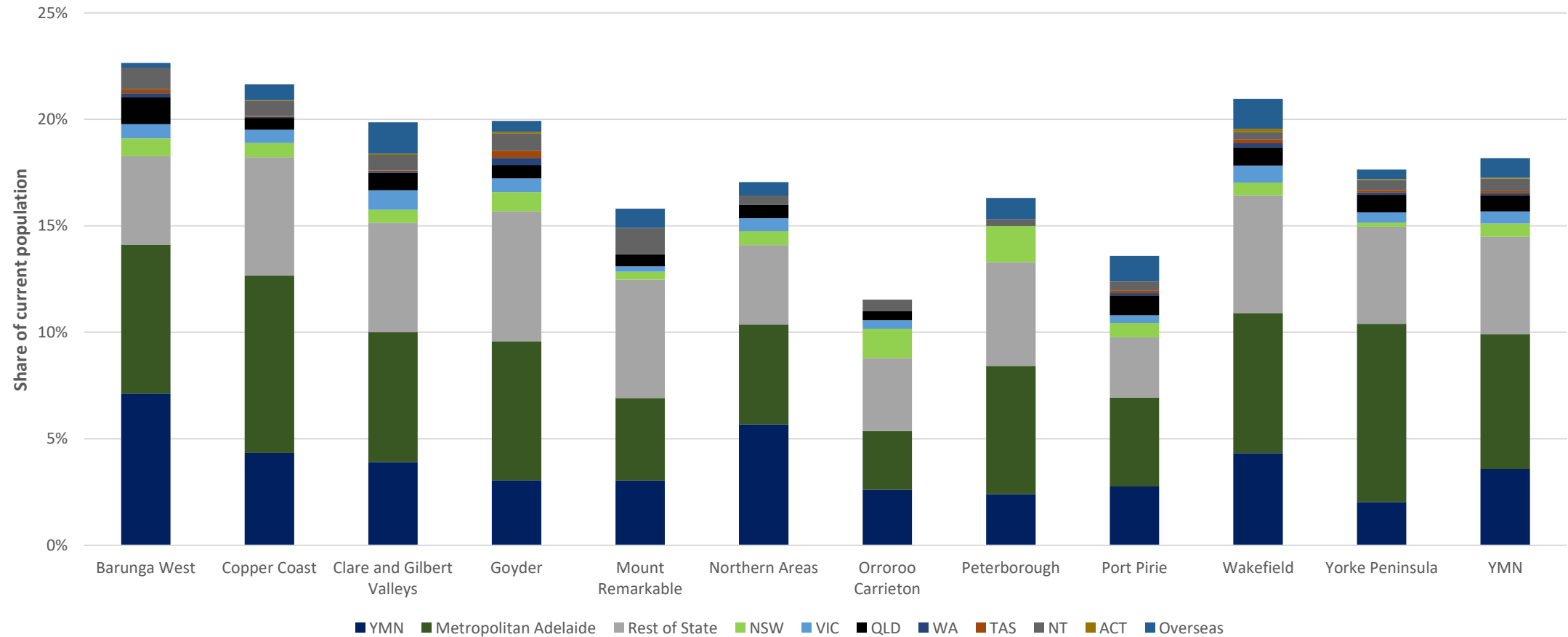


Changes in population by age cohort since 2016 (2021)

- Total increase of 1,482 (+2.0%)
  - Natural increase
    - Birth cohort (0–4) – 3604 (-5.2%)
    - Ageing (75+) – 9,429, (+16.8%)
  - Migration
    - Early career (20-39) – 13,762 (+3.2%)
    - Later career (40-59) – 18,556 (-7.7%)
    - Retiring (60+) – 28,400 (+13.1%)

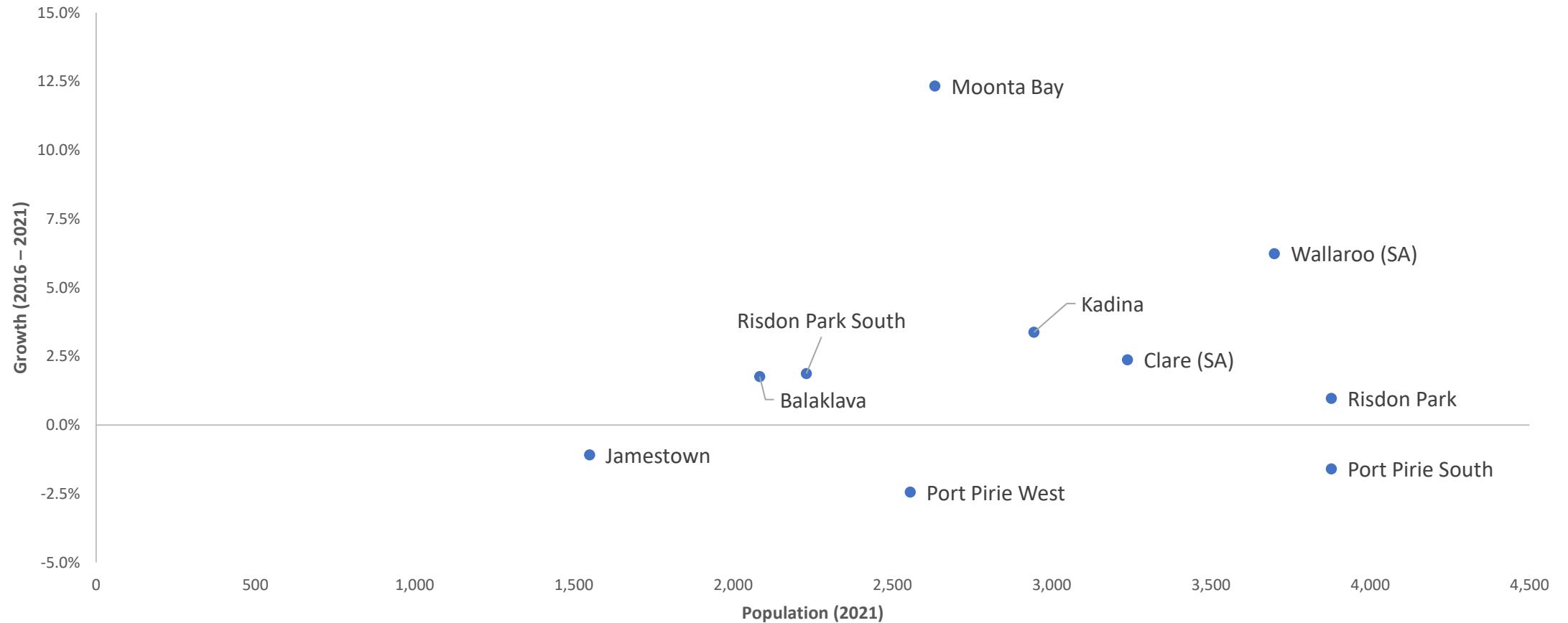
# Migration patterns

Place of usual residence and place of residence 5 years ago (2021)



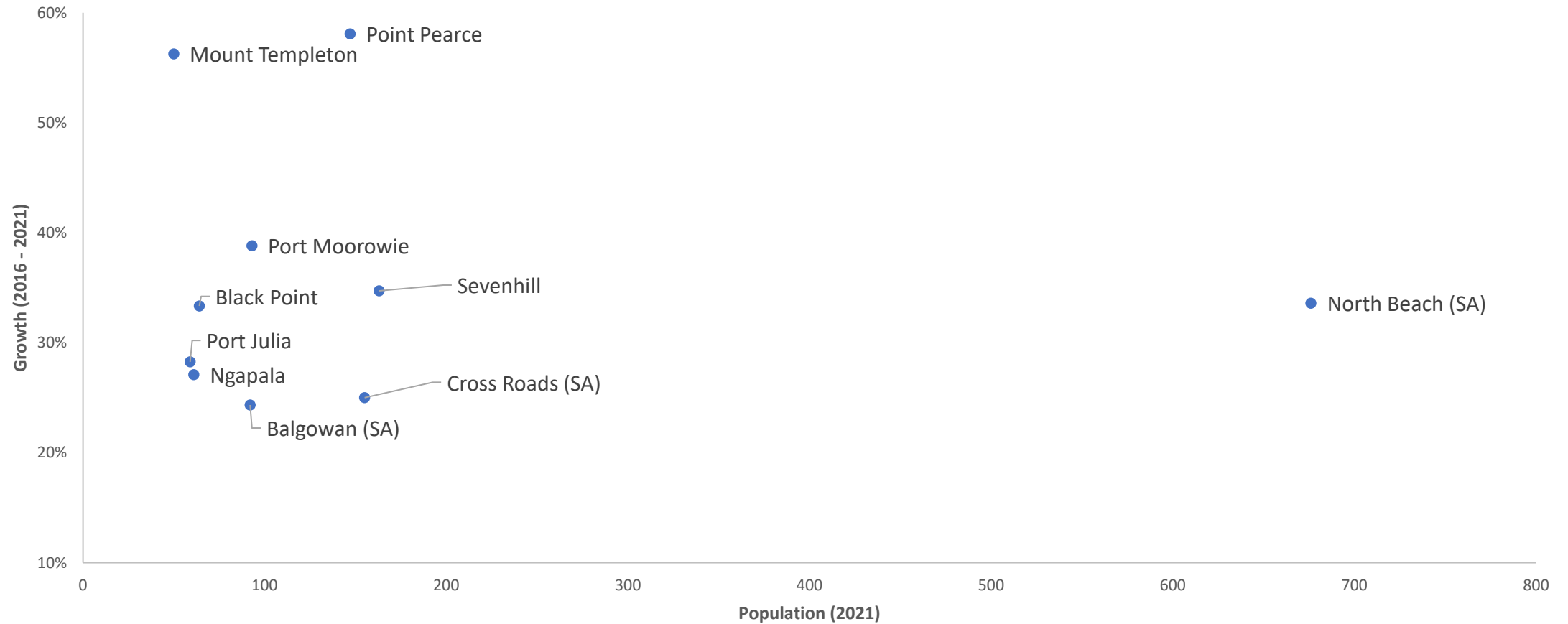
# Evolving population centres

Population growth by suburb and location – 10 largest population centres (2021)



# The bolters

Population growth by suburb and location - fastest growing locations with > 50 residents (2021)



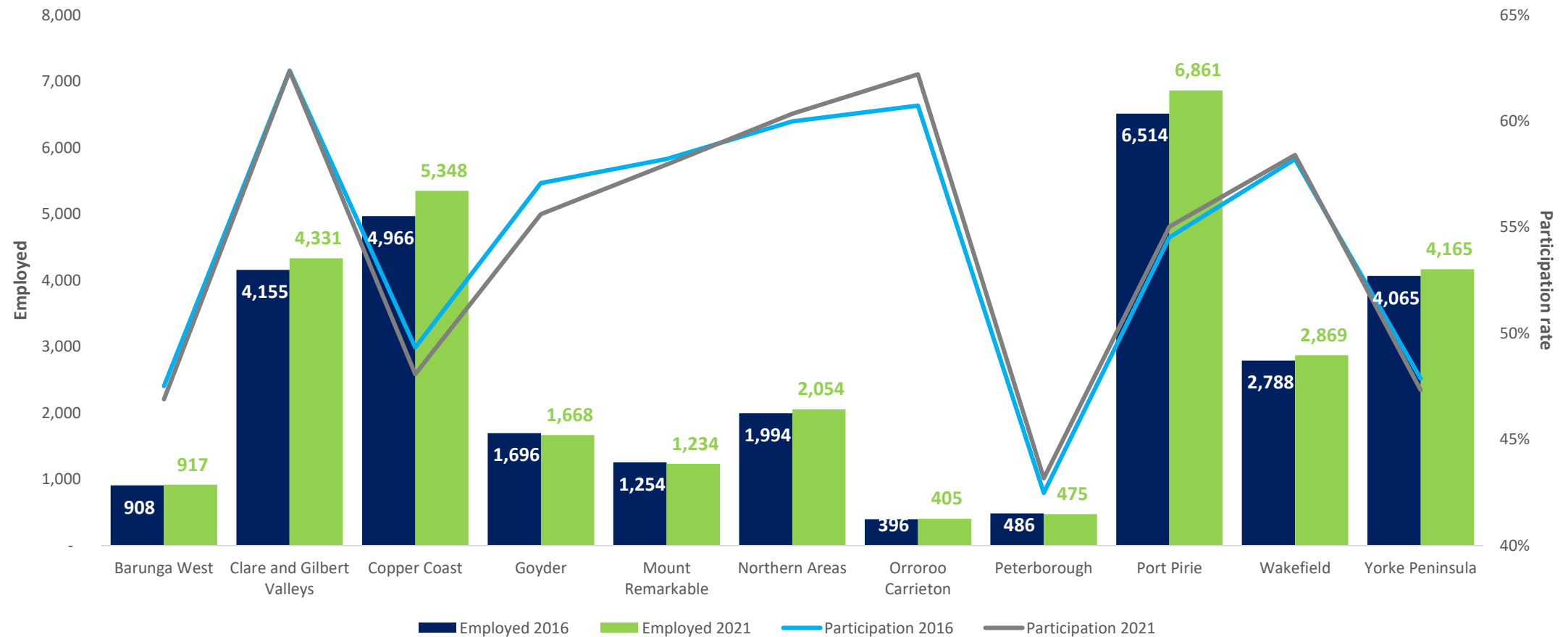
# Key growth centres

Population growth in key centres since 2016 (2021)

	Population	Net growth
Walleroo (SA)	3,699	217
Clare (SA)	3,238	75
Kadina	2,944	96
Moonta Bay	2,633	289
Port Broughton	1,312	86
New Town (SA)	1,291	54
Ardrossan	1,269	101
Laura (SA)	765	102
North Beach (SA)	676	170
Wilmington	660	74
Port Hughes	647	81
North Moonta	605	64
Point Pearce	147	54

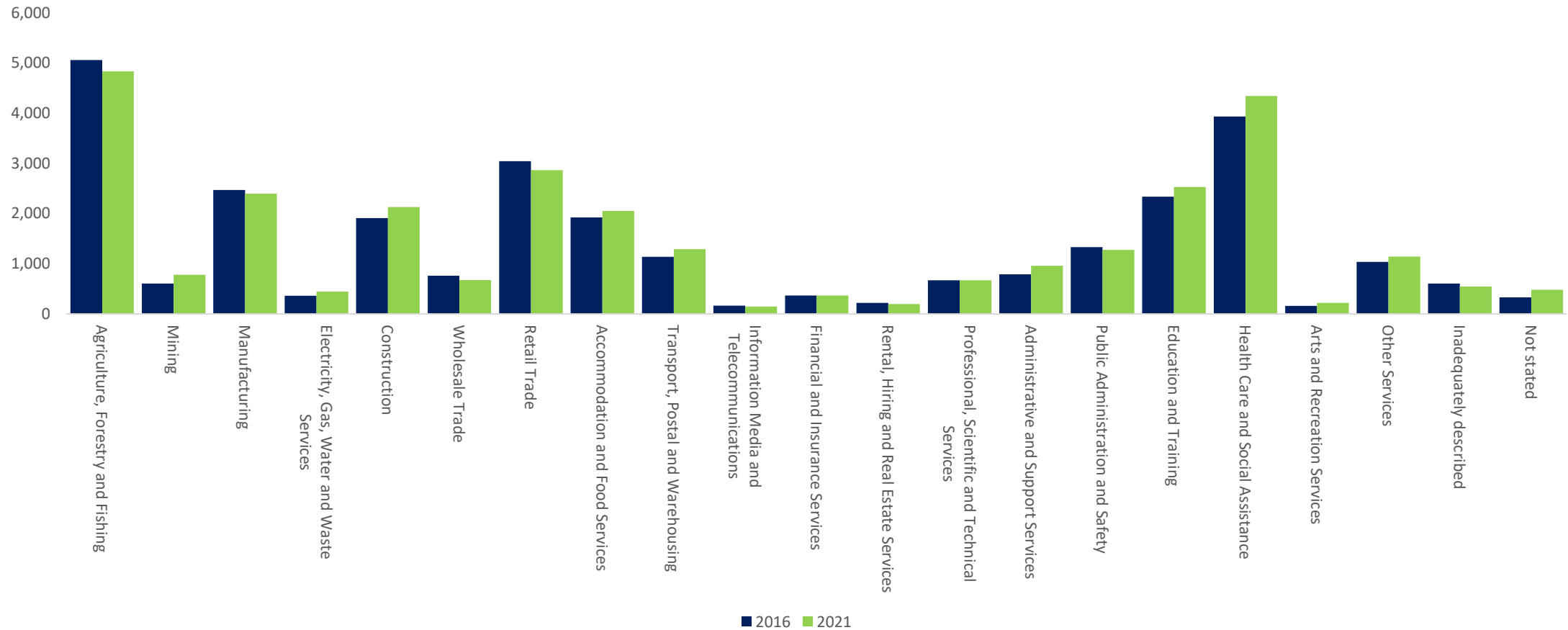
# Employment and participation

Employment and participation rates, 2016 - 2021



# Shifting industry composition

Employment by industry, 2016-2021



# Industry leaders and laggards

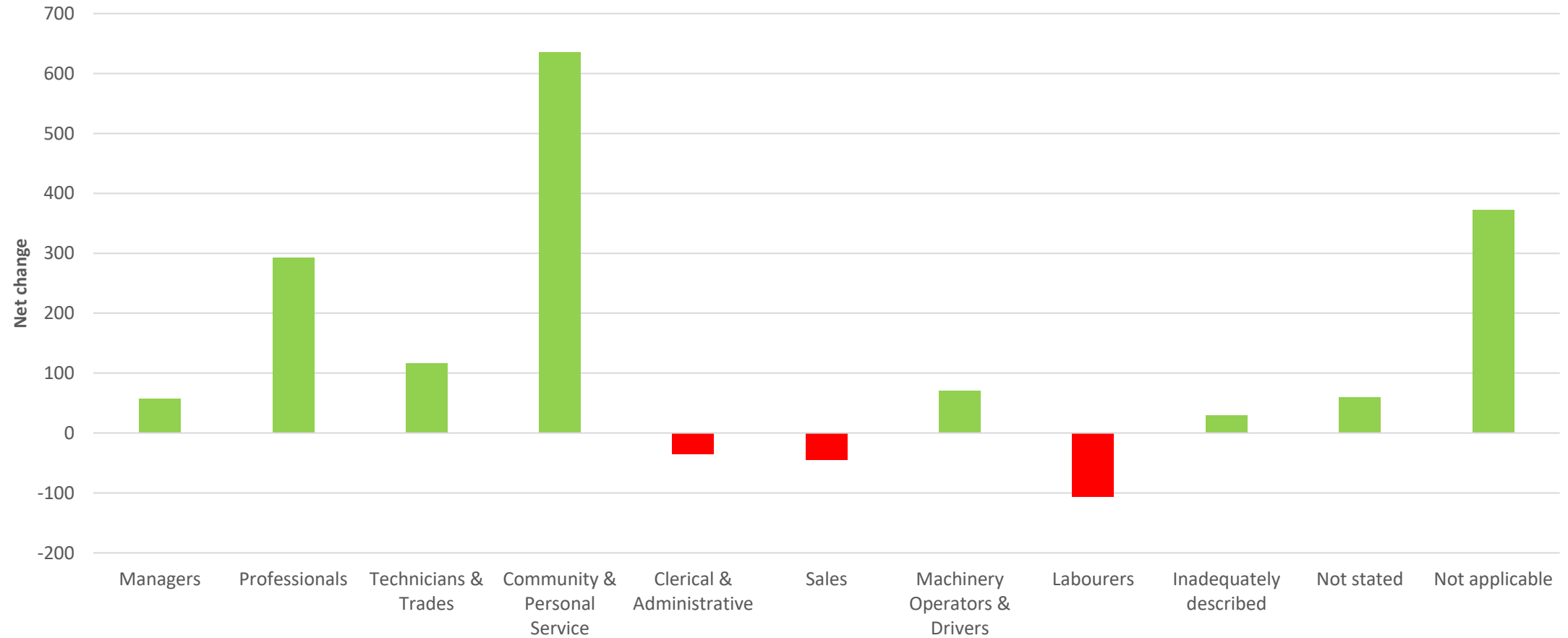
Net change in industry of employment 2016 - 2021

	<b>Net change</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance	411
Construction	221
Education and Training	190
Mining	176
Administrative and Support Services	172
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	150
Accommodation and Food Services	127
Other Services	106
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	82
Arts and Recreation Services	61
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3
Financial and Insurance Services	0
Information Media and Telecommunications	-17
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	-24
Public Administration and Safety	-54
Manufacturing	-72
Wholesale Trade	-89
Retail Trade	-177
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-225

- Growth in industries
  - Personal services
  - Proximity for DIDO/FIFO mining roles
- Technology change
  - Mechanisation and aggregation
  - Shift towards online retailing

# Shifting roles at work

Change in employment by occupation, 2016-2021



What does this mean

# What are we seeing?

- Population growth without corresponding growth in productive capacity of the economy
- Demographic change – older, more leisurely population
- Shift towards services involving information, specialisation and/or personalisation, away from repetitive human effort

# Why is this happening?

## Changing nature of work and leisure

- Changes in cost structures affecting factor allocations
- Technology change driving mechanization, aggregation and digitisation
- Innovation, information driving changes in preferences
  - Productivity (and income growth) creating opportunities for decisions between preferences
- Ageing population requiring different services (and different participation)

# What does it mean?

- Population growth without corresponding growth in productive capacity of the economy
- Demographic change – older, more leisurely population
  - **People are increasingly choosing to spend their time in the Yorke and Mid North**

# What does it mean?

- Shift towards services involving information, specialisation and/or personalization, away from repetitive human effort
  - **To exercise choice, people need options**
  - **Optionality extends to both work and lifestyle**

# Factors affecting decisions regarding location

## Lifestyle

- Affordability
- Access and quality of services
- Experiences and amenities
- Convenience and proximity

## Work opportunities

- Factor endowments
- Industry composition
- Depth of markets
- Network effects

Where to from here

# Where to from here

## If:

- People are increasingly motivated by lifestyle, and;
- Have greater choice around where they live, and;
- Growth is seen as desirable by local communities.

## Then:

- Productive growth that enhances lifestyles and grows prosperity should be the guiding principle
  - Places
  - Services
  - Opportunities

# What to do to grow prosperity and quality of life

## 1. Enhance the lifestyle proposition(s) of the region

- Maintain (relative) housing affordability
- Improve access and quality of services
- Provide high quality amenities
- Encourage and enable positive experiences



Image credit: Domain.com.au

# What to do to grow prosperity and quality of life

## 2. Grow the services economy

- Encourage and enable services-based business (and **workers**) to operate from the region
- Support skills training (particularly upskilling, lateral skills training and digital skills)



Image credit: Regional Development Victoria, Jason Verner Photography

# What to do to grow prosperity and quality of life

## 3. Balance population growth

- Retain and attract working age population
- Support economic development that creates diverse employment opportunities
- Ensure access to services for working families



Image credit: Realestate.com.au

# Childcare example

## Demand

- 3,595 - population aged 0 – 4
- Supervision ratios
  - Maximum = 1:11  
(educators/children)
  - Average = 1:6.2  
(weighted for population age)
- Unmet demand in Port Broughton, Orroroo, Wilmington, Kadina, Port Wakefield, Crystal Brook, Southern YP

## Supply

- Currently 282 childcare workers
- c. 349 educators required for universal access (based on average hours of care)
  - Extra 67 childcare workers

### Additional benefit of those 67 workers:

- 415 children in care
- 244 households with access
- 219 workers with increased participation

# Presentation and data

## Today's material

- Presentation and recording of session available via website Monday 5th December 2022
- LGA profiles and data tables available via website from mid December 2022

## Contact

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Thankyou



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