

2010

*Regional Roadmap  
Chapter 1  
The Region- Social Profile*



# 1 The Region – Social Profile

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*This section collates the available data on regional characteristics, attributes and community infrastructure including health and education. There are identifiable gaps in this information. It is therefore a priority to address the data gaps and complete this data picture.*

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## Overview

Key attributes of the Barossa region include:

- Australia's most recognised wine, food and tourism region, known for its six generations of grape growers, winemakers, bakers and butchers;
- A high grade grain producing area;
- The Agriculture Campus of Adelaide University Roseworthy;
- Expanding local employment opportunities, particularly those associated with agriculture, horticulture and viticulture and allied industries
- Good accessibility to Adelaide and interstate transport routes
- Established social, educational, health, recreational and commercial facilities
- Opportunities for residential growth , subject to land use constraints
- International tourism appeal of the Barossa Valley
- Valuable agricultural land across the Region
- A population which is growing faster than the average for Greater Metropolitan Adelaide.
- Strong engaged communities

## Social and demographic profile

### Local Government Areas

The Barossa region encompasses the council areas of the Town of Gawler, District Council of Mallala, The Barossa Council and Light Regional Council and borders the outer metropolitan area of Adelaide, South Australia.

### Government Regions

#### South Australian Government

The Barossa regional area reflects the South Australian Government 'South Australia's Strategic Plan (SASP)' boundary and crosses six state electorates of:

#### Electoral District of Light

The current sitting member is the Hon. Tony Piccolo.

Area: approx. 477.0km<sup>2</sup>

Location: To the north of the greater Adelaide area, this district includes the town of Gawler. The Light River forms a section of the northerly boundary.

(Barossa region) Local government areas and wards: Town of Gawler (Gawler), Light Regional Council (Light, Laucke, Mudla Wirra)

#### Electoral District of Napier

The current sitting member is the Hon. Michael O'Brien.

(Barossa region) Local government areas and wards: Town of Gawler (Gawler).

Area: approx. 141.7km<sup>2</sup>

Location: The district, to the north-east of the Adelaide area some 25 km from the CBD incorporates suburbs to the north and north east of the City of Elizabeth and extends east into the foothills.

#### Electoral District of Goyder

The current sitting member is the Hon. Steven Griffiths.

Area: approx. 9,447.4km<sup>2</sup>

Location: This country district includes all of Yorke Peninsula to the west of Adelaide and some rural areas to the north-west, north and east of the top part of the Gulf St. Vincent.

(Barossa region) Local government areas and wards: District Council of Mallala (Dublin, Mallala & Two Wells)

Mostly mixed grain and livestock and some pastoral farming.

The district extends to the Light River north of the metropolitan area.

#### Electoral District of Schubert

The current sitting member is the Hon. Ivan Venning.

Area: approx. 3,495.3km<sup>2</sup>

Location: A country district incorporating the wine-producing region of the Barossa Valley to the north-east of the metropolitan area and the rural hinterland east to the River Murray.

(Barossa region) Local government areas and wards: The Barossa Council (Barossa), Light Regional Council (Laucke, Mudla Wirra)

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## Electoral District of Stuart

The current sitting member is the Hon. Dan van Holst Pellekaan MP.

Area: approx. 338,396.7km<sup>2</sup>

Location: A country district extending from Port Augusta, its main population centre, to the Northern Territory and Queensland borders and east to the New South Wales border. The district includes pastoral lease and unincorporated Crown lands and the Simpson Desert in the far north and extends south to the River Murray area.

(Barossa region) Local government areas and wards: Light Regional Council (Dutton, Light, Laucke)

## Electoral District of Taylor

The current sitting member is the Hon. Leesa Vlahos.

(Barossa region) Local government areas and wards: District Council of Mallala (Mallala, Two Wells, Lewiston).

Area: approx. 525.7km<sup>2</sup>

Location: An area located to the north west of the city incorporating residential areas, market gardens and the Edinburgh Airfield. Its boundary to the north east is the Light River.

## Commonwealth Government

The Barossa region crosses three Commonwealth Government electorates:

### Electoral Division of Barker:

The current sitting member is the Hon. Patrick Secker.

Area and Location Description: Barker covers an area of approximately 64,015 sq km from Morgan in the north to Port MacDonnell in the south. The eastern boundary is the South

Australian border. It includes the Upper and Lower South East, the Mallee, the Riverland, the Murrayland and most of the Barossa Valley. The following Barossa regional towns of Nuriootpa (part) and Tanunda (part) are in this division

(Barossa region) Local government areas: The Barossa Council

### Electoral Division of Mayo:

The current sitting member is the Hon. Jamie Briggs.

Area and Location Description: Mayo covers an area of approximately 9,190sq km from Williamstown and Springton in the North to Goolwa in the South. It includes the Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu Peninsula and Kangaroo Island (Barossa region) Local government areas: The Barossa Council

### Electoral Division of Wakefield:

The current sitting member is the Hon. Nick Champion.

Area and Location Description: Wakefield covers an area of approximately 6,155 sq km from Salisbury in the northern suburbs of Adelaide to Clare in the Clare Valley, 135 km north of Adelaide.

The following Barossa regional towns of Gawler, Kapunda, Mallala and Freeling are included in this division

(Barossa region) Local government areas: Town of Gawler, Light Regional Council, District Council of Mallala

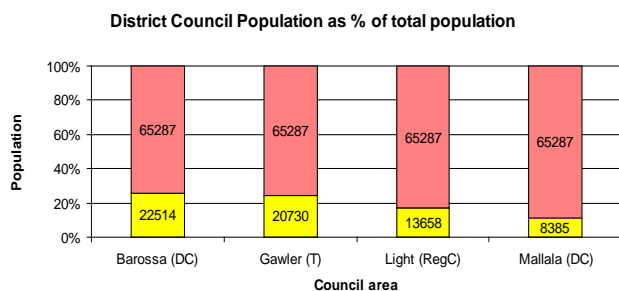
## Population

The population of the Barossa region in June 2008 was

### Current Population

Currently, the Barossa Region's share of the population of the Greater Adelaide region is about 5% or 62,000 people (2006). The population is largely settled in townships of less than 200 persons up to 4000. The largest settlement in the area is Gawler with a population of 20,000 persons.

Each council area and their corresponding populations (based on 2008 estimates) are shown in this graph.



estimated at 64,112 people (4.0% of the State's population). The population of the Barossa region has steadily increased over recent years, at a rate higher than the State average. Between June 2004 and June

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2008 the region experienced an annual average population increase of 2.2%. By comparison, South Australia recorded an annual growth rate of 1.3% for the same period. The Barossa and Light LGAs have

shown particularly strong population growth in recent years, averaging 3.6% per year each.

	Barossa		South Australia	
		Change from previous year		
Year	Population	Number	%	%
June 2006	61,895	1,830	3.0%	1.7%
June 2007	63,093	1,198	1.9%	1.0%
June 2008	64,112	1,019	1.6%	1.2%

*Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population*

More than one third of residents in the region live in the Barossa LGA (22,172 people) with a further 31.6% living in the Gawler LGA (20,257 people).

	Population	% of Region Population
Barossa (DC)	22,172	34.6%
Gawler (T)	20,257	31.6%
Light (RegC)	13,318	20.8%
Mallala (DC)	8,365	13.0%
Barossa	64,112	100.0%

*Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census*

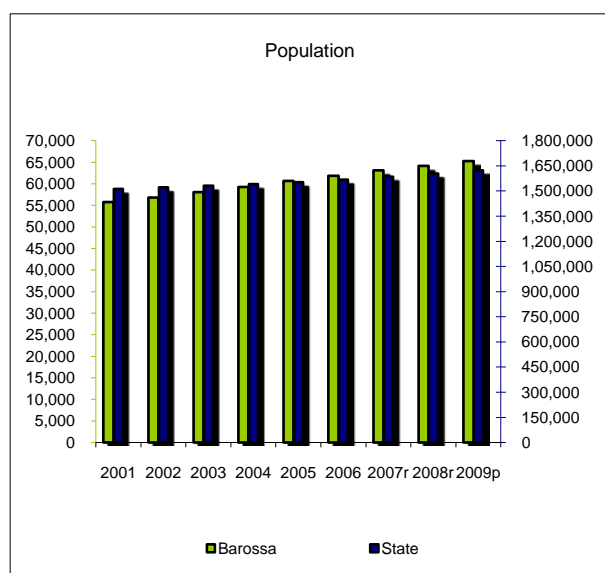
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## Population Growth

The spread of Adelaide's population to the north presents opportunities and challenges. There is opportunity to attract population, particularly in Light and Mallala where it is anticipated such growth will drive prosperity.

Number of Persons		
Year	Barossa	State
2001	55,776	1,511,728
2002	56,819	1,521,127
2003	58,062	1,531,278
2004	59,296	1,540,434
2005	60,643	1,552,514
2006	61,822	1,567,888
2007r	63,157	1,585,794
2008r	64,136	1,603,985
2009p	65,287	1,623,590

The region has one of the fastest growing populations in South Australia, and the population is projected to continue to grow at a rate higher than the State average. Due to its close proximity to the Adelaide CBD, and supported by sound infrastructure, the Region is facing competition for land resources for housing and community development. Between 2004 and 2009, it is estimated that the population of the Light District council grew by 2.5%, followed by the Gawler Council area of 1.9% (ABS 2006).



% Growth 2001-09 Barossa	% Growth 2001-09 State
17.1%	7.4%

In 2006 the population of the region was 61,137 persons. During the five-year period between 2001 and 2006 the population across the area grew by 2.2% per annum or 6,119 people. This compares with a population growth rate of 2.5% per annum in the Outer Metropolitan Region of South Australia in the same period, while the Adelaide Statistical Division, which includes Gawler grew by 0.7% per annum.

## Population growth for the Barossa SLA

Local Government Area	Estimated Resident Population June 30 2009	% change from 2004 to 2009	Population density 2009 (persons per km <sup>2</sup> )
Gawler	20,730	1.9%	504.4
Barossa	22,514	1.7%	53.2
Light	13,658	2.6%	10.7
Mallala	8,385	1.3%	9.0

Source: ABS 2010



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The pressure on grazing and broad acre cropping land will continue as further developments progress. As a result, the price of agriculture land will continue to rise, and farming the land may need new approaches to generate the returns of other ventures.

## **Communities and changing settlement patterns**

### **Key Directions**

#### **Population and Settlements – supporting communities**

##### **The provision of a 25 year rolling supply of township and broad – hectare land for future urban growth**

The Government policy to establish a rolling supply of land for urban growth will require timely identification of the areas of expansion to meet the supply needs and the establishment of the land use planning requirements. The Government has considered its investigation of opportunities for the development of townships such as Freeling, Kapunda, Two Wells Mallala, Angaston, Nuriootpa and Tanunda and major broad-hectare urban growth areas at Roseworthy and Concordia. Its investigation will include the potential for urban development to impact on the character and landscape quality of the Barossa Council area.

##### **The planning and management of townships and new growth areas**

Townships and new growth areas will require the timely provision of infrastructure and in particular the management of water resources (potable, storm and waste) and sustainable energy supplies.

##### **The design of towns and new growth areas to provide safe, healthy, accessible and appealing environments**

Townships and new growth areas will impose particular pressures on the natural and existing built environment and planning will be required to anticipate the sensitivities that will be created.

##### **The provision of residential land to enable a supply of diverse, affordable and sustainable housing to meet the needs of current and future residents and visitors**

New housing and the creation of new communities must be sustainable, particularly in regard to access to an affordable housing product, employment and community services. The expansion of new urban areas within the Barossa Region will be significant and will place great pressure on human services and it is imperative that the expansion be managed and staged to allow for the timely provision of funding from the Government and Private sectors.

The most recent population projections undertaken by the State Government indicate that the population of the region will be 126,500 in 2036 which is an increase of 65,500 persons and assumes that this region will claim 12% of the Greater Adelaide population at this date. This level of population increase will put pressure on areas for land development and the infrastructure to service that development.

## **Composition of the Population**

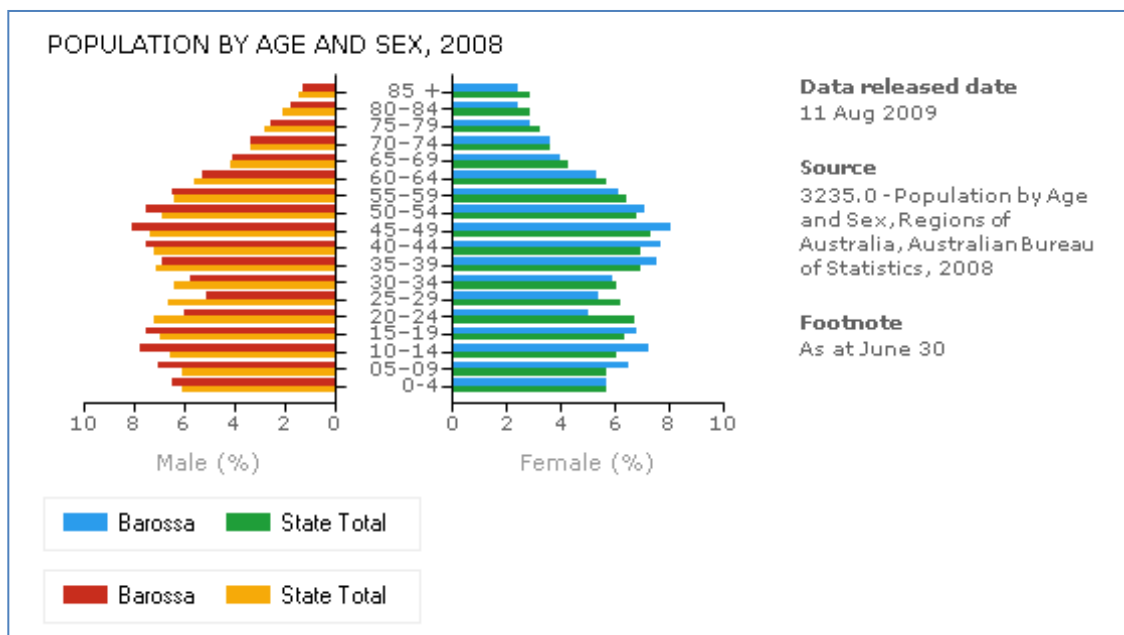
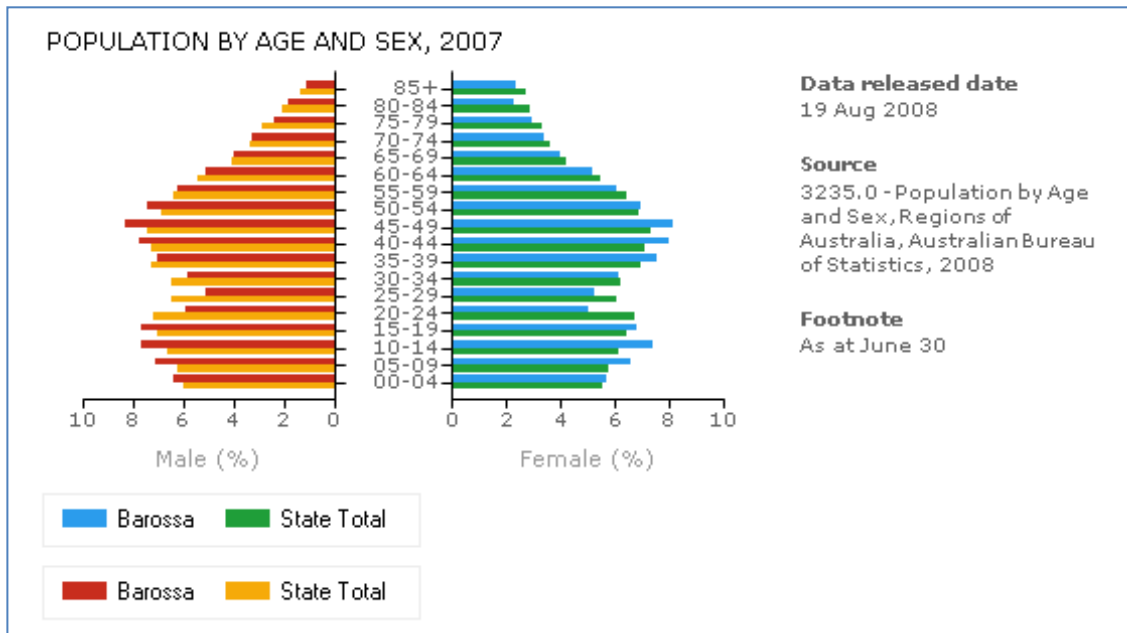
The two most prominent age groups for the Barossa Region are the 0 to 14 and 25 to 64. This follows the trend in the developing areas of the region the expansion of new suburbs to the north of Gawler (Hewett, and McKinlay) and the growth in the country towns particularly Nuriootpa, Tanunda, Kapunda and Freeling. In these areas there is a growth in the home buying age groups and the start up of younger families. It is expected that the younger age cohorts will age in situ creating significant increases in the youth and employment seeking age groups within the next ten years.

As with other parts of South Australia particularly within some regional areas there is also a significant and growing ageing of the population particularly in the Barossa LGA towns and Gawler. This impact has been marked at the township level and places extra pressure on services, particularly health and community transport as well as the need for specialist accommodation.

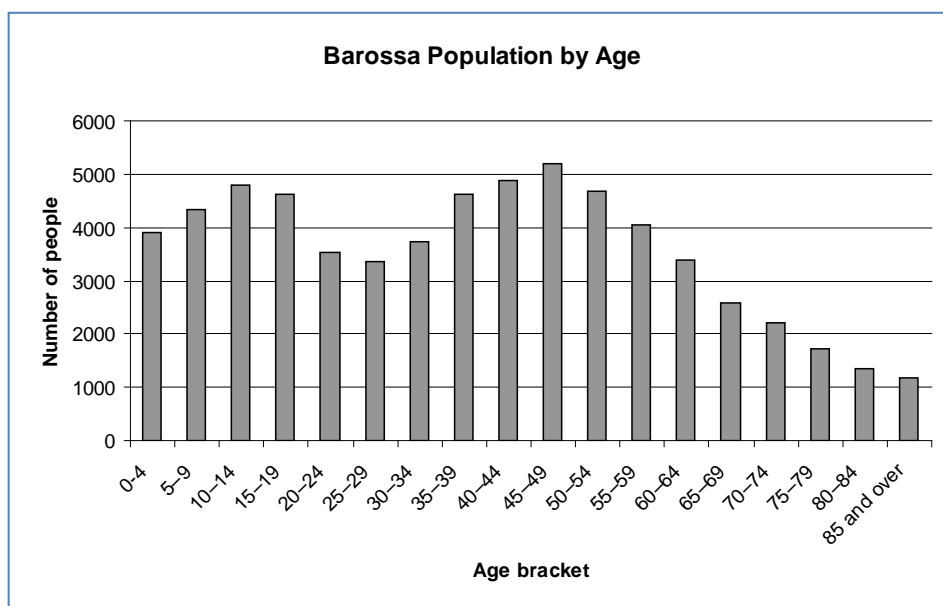
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## Age structure

### Population by Age and Sex



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There have been above average population increases over recent years, and the population is projected to continue to grow at a rate higher than the State average.

- High proportions of families with children, and a subsequently younger than average age profile
- Above average population increases over recent years

Significant population characteristics include:

- Below average youth (15-24 years) and above average mature age (45-64 years) populations
- A very small Aboriginal population

The age profile of the Barossa region contributes to an average to above average birth rate and low death rate. Combined with strong migration into the area in recent years (averaging 985 people per year), this leads to a substantial population increase.

	Barossa			South Australia		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Natural Increase	328	421	342	6,339	7,317	7,613
Net Migration	1,502	777	677	19,832	8,676	11,551
Net Population Change	1,830	1,198	1,019	26,171	15,993	19,164
Rates (no. / 1,000 people)						
Crude Birth Rate	11.5	13.2	12.5	11.6	12.4	12.6
Crude Death Rate	6.2	6.5	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.9

Australian Bureau of Statistics

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## Key Populations

As can be seen in the following summary of key populations, the Barossa region has below average youth and above average mature age populations. The Aboriginal population in the region is comparatively small and represents a below average proportion of the total population. The proportion of people with a disability (i.e. requiring assistance in core activities) is below the State average.

Populations in age groups are based on the latest available Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data;

Aboriginal and Disability populations are based on 2006 Population Census.

## Age Groups

The Barossa region has above average proportions of school-aged and younger children (0 to 14 years), and people aged 45 to 64 years compared to the State average. Combined with the lower proportions of older people, this is consistent with the high proportions of families with children in the region. The average age in the Barossa region in 2006 was younger than the State average (38 years, compared with 39 years).

### Age and Sex, June 2008

	Barossa		South Australia
Population*	Population	%	%
Youth (15-24)	8,141	12.7%	13.6%
Mature (45-64)	17,316	27.0%	26.2%
Aboriginal	610	1.0%	1.7%
Disability (15-64)	1,008	2.6%	2.7%

Australian Bureau of Statistics

## Population Projections

Whilst steady growth in population is needed to provide the region's workforce, a balanced approach and controlled growth are necessary to maintain (and enhance) the region's appeal as a food and wine destination and provide a sustainable future for the important and established agricultural base, upon which our economy relies.

According to current trends, the population in the Barossa region is forecast to continue to grow strongly over the next two decades. It is estimated that in the year 2021 there will be 15,582 (or 25.5%) more people residing in the region compared with the 2006 population of 61,137. As can be seen in Table 1.8, the region's population is expected to grow at a rate much higher than the State average. Most of the growth in the region's population is expected to be in the Gawler and Light council areas.

Table 1.8 Population Projections

Year	Barossa Population	South Australia		
		Population	Change from previous year Number	Change from previous year %
2006	61,137	-	-	-
2011	67,921	6,784	11.1%	3.6%
2016	72,723	4,802	7.1%	2.6%
2021	76,719	3,996	5.5%	2.3%

Planning SA, Medium Projections Series

Table 1.9 Population Projections – Age 15to 64

Year	Barossa Population	South Australia		
		Population	Change from previous year Number	Change from previous year %
2006	40,379	-	-	-
2011	45,078	4,699	11.6%	3.6%
2016	47,379	2,301	5.1%	-0.1%
2021	48,431	1,052	2.2%	-0.8%

Planning SA, Medium Projections Series

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One of the major issues South Australian regions face in the future is the possibility of labour shortages due to an ageing population. Population projections based on the core working age population (15 to 64 years) show that the working age population in the Barossa region will grow strongly to 2011 and more slowly in the following years.

Forecasts by the Department for Planning and Local Government indicate that the region will grow by 65,500 persons out to 2036. This level of growth will create a significant demand for new infrastructure and services which will require major planning within the next five to ten years.

The Barossa Region will undergo significant growth of its population within existing towns and new growth

areas which will require timely definition of location and urban form and comprehensive planning for new infrastructure.

The new population will require employment, either within the region or the opportunity to commute by easy access to other places.

Growth will require industrial land within accessible locations and on major arterial routes and the reinforcement of commercial areas within existing towns and areas of major growth and these developments will also require complementary infrastructure.

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## Summary Statistics

### Summary Statistics – Barossa

#### Population

<i>Estimated Resident Population (ERP): June 2008</i>		64,112
<i>Share of State's Total Population</i>		4.0%
<i>Net Change in ERP since June 2007</i>		1,019
<i>Rate of Population Change (%)</i>		1.6%
<i>Age Groups (ERP): June 2008</i>		% of total
<i>0-14</i>	13,037	20.3%
<i>15-24</i>	8,141	12.7%
<i>25-44</i>	16,606	25.9%
<i>45-64</i>	17,316	27.0%
<i>65+</i>	9,012	14.1%
<i>Total All Ages</i>	64,112	100.0%
<i>Indigenous Status: 2006 Census</i>		% of total
<i>Indigenous</i>	610	1.0%
<i>Age (Years)</i>		
<i>Mean (Average) Age: 2001 Census</i>		37
<i>Mean (Average) Age: 2006 Census</i>		38

#### Labour Force

<i>2006 Census</i>		
<i>Total Employed</i>		28,108
<i>Total Unemployed</i>		1,286
<i>Labour Force Participation Rate</i>		62.2%
<i>Unemployment Rates, 2006 Census</i>		
<i>Total Rate</i>		4.4%
<i>Youth (15-24 yr olds), Full Time Rate</i>		11.2%
<i>Mature Age (45-64 yrs) Rate</i>		3.0%
<i>Indigenous Rate</i>		9.3%
<i>Non-Indigenous Rate</i>		4.3%
<i>People with Disabilities (15-64 yrs)</i>		13.5%
<i>Dept of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations: March 2010</i>		
<i>Total Employed</i>		33,244
<i>Total Unemployed</i>		1,366
<i>Unemployment Rate</i>		3.9%
<i>Participation Rate, June 2008</i>		67.7%

#### Education and Training

<i>VET Students 2009</i>		% of total
<i>Indigenous</i>	47	0.9%
<i>People with a Disability</i>	369	7.1%
<i>Youth (15-24 yr olds)</i>	2,413	46.3%
<i>Mature Age (45-64 yrs)</i>	1,069	20.5%
<i>Total Students</i>	5,213	100.0%

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## Summary Statistics - Barossa (DC)

<i>Population</i>		
<i>Estimated Resident Population (ERP): June 2008</i>		22,172
<i>Share of State's Total Population</i>		1.4%
<i>Net Change in ERP since June 2007</i>		394
<i>Rate of Population Change (%)</i>		1.8%
<i>Age Groups (ERP): June 2008</i>		
		<i>% of total</i>
<i>0-14</i>	4,361	19.7%
<i>15-24</i>	2,543	11.5%
<i>25-44</i>	5,606	25.3%
<i>45-64</i>	6,285	28.3%
<i>65+</i>	3,377	15.2%
<i>Total All Ages</i>	22,172	100.0%
<i>Indigenous Status: 2006 Census</i>		
		<i>% of total</i>
<i>Indigenous</i>	152	0.7%
<i>Age (Years)</i>		
<i>Mean (Average) Age: 2001 Census</i>		38
<i>Mean (Average) Age: 2006 Census</i>		39
<i>Labour Force</i>		
<i>2006 Census</i>		
<i>Total Employed</i>		10,261
<i>Total Unemployed</i>		350
<i>Labour Force Participation Rate</i>		64.5%
<i>Unemployment Rates, 2006 Census</i>		
<i>Total Rate</i>		3.3%
<i>Youth (15-24 yr olds), Full Time Rate</i>		6.5%
<i>Mature Age (45-64 yrs) Rate</i>		2.5%
<i>Indigenous Rate</i>		5.4%
<i>Non-Indigenous Rate</i>		3.3%
<i>People with Disabilities (15-64 yrs)</i>		13.2%
<i>Dept of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations: March 2010</i>		
<i>Total Employed</i>		12,224
<i>Total Unemployed</i>		313
<i>Unemployment Rate</i>		2.5%
<i>Participation Rate, June 2008</i>		70.3%
<i>Education and Training</i>		
		<i>% of total</i>
<i>VET Students 2009</i>		
<i>Indigenous</i>	10	0.5%
<i>People with a Disability</i>	153	7.6%
<i>Youth (15-24 yr olds)</i>	924	45.9%
<i>Mature Age (45-64 yrs)</i>	435	21.6%
<i>Total Students</i>	2,014	100.0%
<i>Income and Economic Activity</i>		
<i>Incomes 2006 Census</i>		
<i>Median Individual Income</i>		\$481
<i>Median Household Income</i>		\$1,008

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## Summary Statistics - Gawler (T)

<i>Population</i>		
<i>Estimated Resident Population (ERP): June 2008</i>		20,257
<i>Share of State's Total Population</i>		1.3%
<i>Net Change in ERP since June 2007</i>		413
<i>Rate of Population Change (%)</i>		2.1%
<i>Age Groups (ERP): June 2008</i>		
		<i>% of total</i>
<i>0-14</i>	3,800	18.8%
<i>15-24</i>	2,816	13.9%
<i>25-44</i>	5,051	24.9%
<i>45-64</i>	5,105	25.2%
<i>65+</i>	3,485	17.2%
<i>Total All Ages</i>	20,257	100.0%
<i>Indigenous Status: 2006 Census</i>		
		<i>% of total</i>
<i>Indigenous</i>	231	1.2%
<i>Age (Years)</i>		
<i>Mean (Average) Age: 2001 Census</i>		38
<i>Mean (Average) Age: 2006 Census</i>		39
<i>Labour Force</i>		
<i>2006 Census</i>		
<i>Total Employed</i>		8,240
<i>Total Unemployed</i>		492
<i>Labour Force Participation Rate</i>		57.3%
<i>Unemployment Rates, 2006 Census</i>		
<i>Total Rate</i>		5.6%
<i>Youth (15-24 yr olds), Full Time Rate</i>		14.4%
<i>Mature Age (45-64 yrs) Rate</i>		3.7%
<i>Indigenous Rate</i>		12.3%
<i>Non-Indigenous Rate</i>		5.6%
<i>People with Disabilities (15-64 yrs)</i>		11.1%
<i>Dept of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations: March 2010</i>		
<i>Total Employed</i>		9,635
<i>Total Unemployed</i>		568
<i>Unemployment Rate</i>		5.6%
<i>Participation Rate, June 2008</i>		61.8%
<i>Education and Training</i>		
		<i>% of total</i>
<i>VET Students 2009</i>		
<i>Indigenous</i>	20	1.2%
<i>People with a Disability</i>	114	6.9%
<i>Youth (15-24 yr olds)</i>	787	47.6%
<i>Mature Age (45-64 yrs)</i>	323	19.6%
<i>Total Students</i>	1,652	100.0%
<i>Income and Economic Activity</i>		
<i>Incomes 2006 Census</i>		
<i>Median Individual Income</i>		\$409
<i>Median Household Income</i>		\$834



# 1 The Region – Social Profile

## Summary Statistics - Light (RegC)

<i>Population</i>		
<i>Estimated Resident Population (ERP): June 2008</i>		13,318
<i>Share of State's Total Population</i>		0.8%
<i>Net Change in ERP since June 2007</i>		174
<i>Rate of Population Change (%)</i>		1.3%
<i>Age Groups (ERP): June 2008</i>		
		<i>% of total</i>
<i>0-14</i>	3,068	23.0%
<i>15-24</i>	1,690	12.7%
<i>25-44</i>	3,633	27.3%
<i>45-64</i>	3,560	26.7%
<i>65+</i>	1,367	10.3%
<i>Total All Ages</i>	13,318	100.0%
<i>Indigenous Status: 2006 Census</i>		
		<i>% of total</i>
<i>Indigenous</i>	102	0.8%
<i>Age (Years)</i>		
<i>Mean (Average) Age: 2001 Census</i>		35
<i>Mean (Average) Age: 2006 Census</i>		36
<i>Labour Force</i>		
<i>2006 Census</i>		
<i>Total Employed</i>		6,015
<i>Total Unemployed</i>		259
<i>Labour Force Participation Rate</i>		66.3%
<i>Unemployment Rates, 2006 Census</i>		
<i>Total Rate</i>		4.1%
<i>Youth (15-24 yr olds), Full Time Rate</i>		12.8%
<i>Mature Age (45-64 yrs) Rate</i>		2.7%
<i>Indigenous Rate</i>		10.8%
<i>Non-Indigenous Rate</i>		4.0%
<i>People with Disabilities (15-64 yrs)</i>		19.2%
<i>Dept of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations: March 2010</i>		
<i>Total Employed</i>		7,105
<i>Total Unemployed</i>		304
<i>Unemployment Rate</i>		4.1%
<i>Participation Rate, June 2008</i>		72.2%
<i>Education and Training</i>		
<i>VET Students 2009</i>		<i>% of total</i>
<i>Indigenous</i>	7	0.7%
<i>People with a Disability</i>	65	6.3%
<i>Youth (15-24 yr olds)</i>	448	43.5%
<i>Mature Age (45-64 yrs)</i>	215	20.9%
<i>Total Students</i>	1,030	100.0%
<i>Income and Economic Activity</i>		
<i>Incomes 2006 Census</i>		
<i>Median Individual Income</i>		\$465
<i>Median Household Income</i>		\$1,071

# 1 The Region – Social Profile

## Summary Statistics - Mallala (DC)

<i>Population</i>		
<i>Estimated Resident Population (ERP): June 2008</i>		8,365
<i>Share of State's Total Population</i>		0.5%
<i>Net Change in ERP since June 2007</i>		38
<i>Rate of Population Change (%)</i>		0.5%
<i>Age Groups (ERP): June 2008</i>		
		<i>% of total</i>
<i>0-14</i>	1,808	21.6%
<i>15-24</i>	1,092	13.1%
<i>25-44</i>	2,316	27.7%
<i>45-64</i>	2,366	28.3%
<i>65+</i>	783	9.4%
<i>Total All Ages</i>	8,365	100.0%
<i>Indigenous Status: 2006 Census</i>		
		<i>% of total</i>
<i>Indigenous</i>	125	1.6%
<i>Age (Years)</i>		
<i>Mean (Average) Age: 2001 Census</i>		34
<i>Mean (Average) Age: 2006 Census</i>		36
<i>Labour Force</i>		
<i>2006 Census</i>		
<i>Total Employed</i>		3,592
<i>Total Unemployed</i>		185
<i>Labour Force Participation Rate</i>		61.7%
<i>Unemployment Rates, 2006 Census</i>		
<i>Total Rate</i>		4.9%
<i>Youth (15-24 yr olds), Full Time Rate</i>		13.1%
<i>Mature Age (45-64 yrs) Rate</i>		3.8%
<i>Indigenous Rate</i>		7.7%
<i>Non-Indigenous Rate</i>		4.8%
<i>People with Disabilities (15-64 yrs)</i>		10.0%
<i>Dept of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations: March 2010</i>		
<i>Total Employed</i>		4,280
<i>Total Unemployed</i>		181
<i>Unemployment Rate</i>		4.1%
<i>Participation Rate, June 2008</i>		68.0%
<i>Education and Training</i>		
		<i>% of total</i>
<i>VET Students 2009</i>		
<i>Indigenous</i>	10	1.9%
<i>People with a Disability</i>	37	7.2%
<i>Youth (15-24 yr olds)</i>	254	49.1%
<i>Mature Age (45-64 yrs)</i>	96	18.6%
<i>Total Students</i>	517	100.0%
<i>Income and Economic Activity</i>		
<i>Incomes 2006 Census</i>		
<i>Median Individual Income</i>		\$432
<i>Median Household Income</i>		\$977

# 1 The Region – Social Profile

## 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide

The 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide sets out how the SA Government proposes to balance population and economic growth with the need to preserve the

environment and protect the heritage, history and character of Greater Adelaide.

*The following targets are specific to the Barossa Region:*

<b>Population and Dwellings</b>	<b>Net additional dwellings</b>	<b>Net additional population</b>
<i>Within corridors (incl. Transit-oriented developments)</i>		
<i>&gt; fringe growth</i>	<i>30,500</i>	<i>74,400</i>
<i>Outside corridors</i>		
<i>&gt; fringe growth</i>	<i>7400</i>	<i>14,800</i>
<i>&gt; townships</i>	<i>8500</i>	<i>20800</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,400</b>	<b>110,000</b>
<b>Affordable housing</b>	<b>Net additional dwellings</b>	
	<b>6950</b>	
<b>Employment</b>	<b>Net additional jobs</b>	
	<b>38,500</b>	
<b>Gross land supply</b>	<b>Hectares</b>	
<i>Fringe (incl. local employment)</i>	<i>4440</i>	
<i>Townships (incl. local employment)</i>	<i>1000</i>	
<i>New regional employment lands</i>	<i>600</i>	

## Governance and Implementation

The Plan sets out how the State and Local Government will work together to implement and achieve the plan targets. The plan will have two central implementation features:

### Regional Implementation Strategies:

- Will be developed and maintained in Regional Partnership Forums by local government and state government agencies to reflect the policies, targets and key infrastructure priorities for a particular region.
- Will support a partnership between the State Government and local government in the implementation of the plan.
- Will bring together land-use policies, targets and a description of major infrastructure at a regional level.

### Structure Plans and Precinct Requirements:

- Will be developed to set out the spatial dimensions and the land-use objectives for corridors and growth areas (Structure Plans) and transit-oriented developments and activity centres (Precinct Requirements).
- Structure Plans will guide planning in transit corridors and new growth areas by setting out the broad objectives, priorities, land-use activities and key infrastructure for each area.
- Precinct Requirements will guide planning for transit oriented developments, activity centres and other designated areas by setting the framework for

proponents to prepare Precinct Development Applications and individual development applications.

The Government Planning and Coordination Committee (GPCC) will be the key mechanism to achieve whole-of-government coordination required to give effect to the Plan. The aim of the committee is to streamline the decision-making process in state government and ensure greater accountability of individual agencies in the delivery of the Plan's policies and targets.

The GPCC is made up of state government agency chief executives who will work with chief executives of affected councils to:

- Identify state significant areas
- Provide clear planning principles and objectives for the future development of those areas
- Resolve issues between agencies that relate to the achievement of these objectives
- Secure and coordinate the delivery of human services and infrastructure required for the development of these areas
- Monitor the implementation of the Plan and facilitate the achievement of specific policies and targets
- Elevate strategic issues and / or decision-making to the Cabinet level where relevant.

# 1 The Region – Social Profile

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Regional Development Australia bodies have been identified as stakeholders to be engaged by the GPCC Executive Steering Committee, set up to support the GPCC. The Steering Committee's role is to:

- Consider the progress of Structure Plans
- Identify strategic outcomes that support objectives of State Significant Areas
- Identify and address critical land use, infrastructure and servicing issues
- Identify necessary inputs and analysis to support strategic outcomes – population, jobs, and dwellings.

It is proposed that the 30-Year Plan be a key input to major infrastructure and government investment decisions. I.e. the Plan will be used to shape the following decision-making processes:

- Infrastructure planning – the Strategic Infrastructure Plan for South Australia and local government Strategic Management Plans
- Asset management – Government real property management as well as individual agency asset strategies
- Project evaluation processes
- Spending priorities – the State Budget.

It is envisaged that community and stakeholder groups will have input into the development of Regional Implementation Strategies and Structure Plans. It is also intended that state government agencies, local councils and regional bodies (including Regional Development Australia) will properly engage the community in initiatives shaping the development of Greater Adelaide.

Local Government Regional Partnership Forums will drive the partnership with state government, key stakeholders (such as Natural Resource Management Boards and Regional Development Australia) and the broader community in planning for the sustainable and efficient spatial distribution of the Plan's policies and targets.

The forums will also assist in integrating natural resources management and economic development priorities into the new planning system. The involvement of Regional Development Australia will be an important way of encouraging balanced economic and employment growth across the regions of Greater Adelaide. Similarly, the involvement of Natural Resources Management Boards will assist in maintaining and enhancing biodiversity.

## Structure Plans for State Significant Areas

The key role of Structure Plans for State Significant Areas will be to determine the range and location of land-use activities in an area, and the economic and social infrastructure required to support those activities. In addition, Structure Plans will identify major precincts, such as transit-oriented developments, activity centres, transport interchanges and open-space areas, while establishing the key land-use objectives and policies for a given area including:

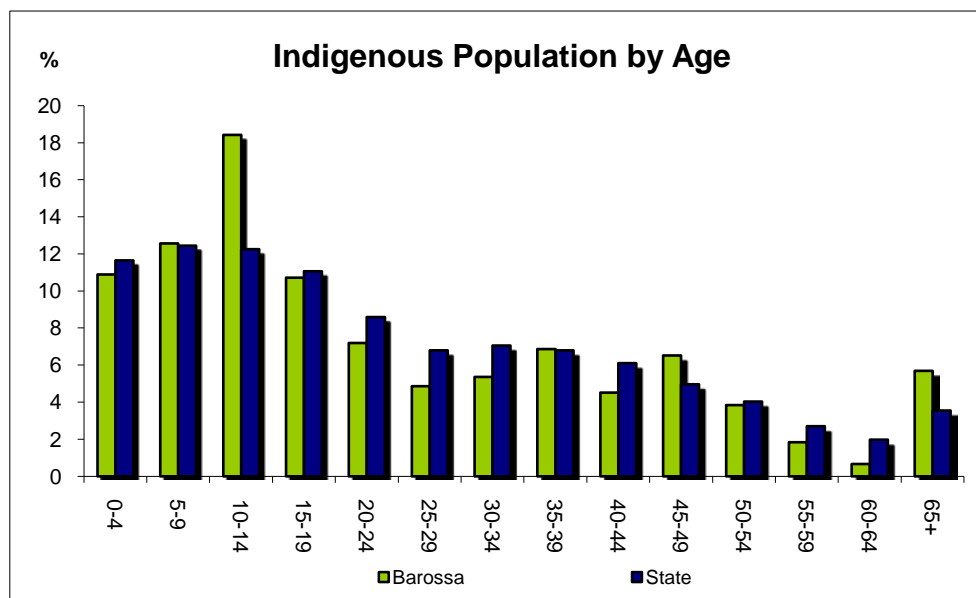
- Broad objectives and performance standards to reflect the proposed growth pattern for the area
- The location, type and density of activities that complement the proposed growth pattern for the area
- The major infrastructure that will be needed to support the proposed growth pattern for the area
- The major transport routes, transport thoroughfares and transport interchanges, such as stations and bus depots
- Targets for water and energy efficiency and, where appropriate, targets for stormwater capture and re-use
- Areas that require precinct planning and where development may be able to occur under a Precinct Development Application
- Design guidelines and desired outcomes for an area, including built form, orientation and height limits
- Areas to be set aside for heritage and conservation.

# 1 The Region – Social Profile

## Indigenous population

### Indigenous Population by Age

<i>Percentage (%)</i>		
<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>Barossa</i>	<i>State</i>
0-4	10.89	11.66
5-9	12.56	12.45
10-14	18.43	12.25
15-19	10.72	11.07
20-24	7.2	8.6
25-29	4.86	6.8
30-34	5.36	7.06
35-39	6.87	6.79
40-44	4.52	6.1
45-49	6.53	4.97
50-54	3.85	4.04
55-59	1.84	2.7
60-64	0.67	1.97
65+	5.7	3.55



# 1 The Region – Social Profile

## Aboriginal Australians

At the time of the 2006 Census, 610 people or 1.0% of the total population in the region were of Aboriginal origin, significantly below the State average of 1.7%.

As can be seen in the following table, the Aboriginal population in the region has a much younger age profile than the non-Aboriginal population, with 40.2% of

Aboriginal people in the Barossa region being aged under 15 years (almost double the proportion of the non-Aboriginal population). There are very small proportions of Aboriginal people aged 45 years or older in the region. The Aboriginal population in the Barossa region increased by 180 people (or 41.9%) between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses.

**Table 1.5 Aboriginal Population, 2006**

	Barossa		
	Population	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
			%
0-14	245	40.2%	20.7%
15-24	115	18.9%	12.4%
25-44	126	20.7%	26.5%
45-64	88	14.4%	26.8%
65 and older	36	5.9%	13.6%
Total	610	100.0%	100.0%

*Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population Census*

## Disability and Carers

There were 1,008 people aged 15 to 64 years in the Barossa region in 2006 who reported that they had need for assistance with self-care, mobility or communication because of a disability or long-term health condition.

This represents 2.6% of the total population in this age group, lower than the State average. There were a further 4,515 people in the same age group (11.6% of the total) who were providing assistance to someone with a disability.

Whilst there is a small proportion of the region's population indentifying with a disability, local intelligence within the region indicates that that there may be a number of individuals who while not identifying with a disability, have significant mental health issues that create barriers to them gaining mainstream employment.

**Table 1.6 Disability Status (Aged 15-64), 2006**

	Barossa		South Australia
	Population	%	%
Disability (need for)	1,008	2.6%	2.7%
No reported disability	36,457	93.6%	92.6%
Total (including not stated)	38,962	100.0	100.0%
Providing care	4,515	11.6%	11.4%

*Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population Census*

People with disabilities may face difficulties in successfully taking part in the work force. Of those people with disabilities aged 15 to 64 years in the Barossa region, only 22.0% were in the labour force (i.e. either employed or unemployed and seeking work). This compares to 77.4% of the population without reported disabilities. The unemployment rate for people with disabilities was 13.5%, compared with 4.4% for those people without reported disabilities.

Carers of people with disabilities may face restrictions on their own participation in the work force, and may have to choose part-time work to accommodate their caring responsibilities. In the Barossa region, 37.6% of people providing care and assistance who were employed were working part-time. For people who were not providing care or assistance the incidence of part-time work was 29.1% of total employed.

# 1 The Region – Social Profile

Table 2.3 Disability Status (Aged 15-64), 2006

	Barossa	
	Disability (need for assistance)	No Reported Disability
Employed Part-time	113	8,002
Employed Total	192	26,990
Unemployed	30	1,231
Not in Labour Force	780	8,000
Participation Rate	22.0%	77.4%
Unemployment Rate	13.5%	4.4%

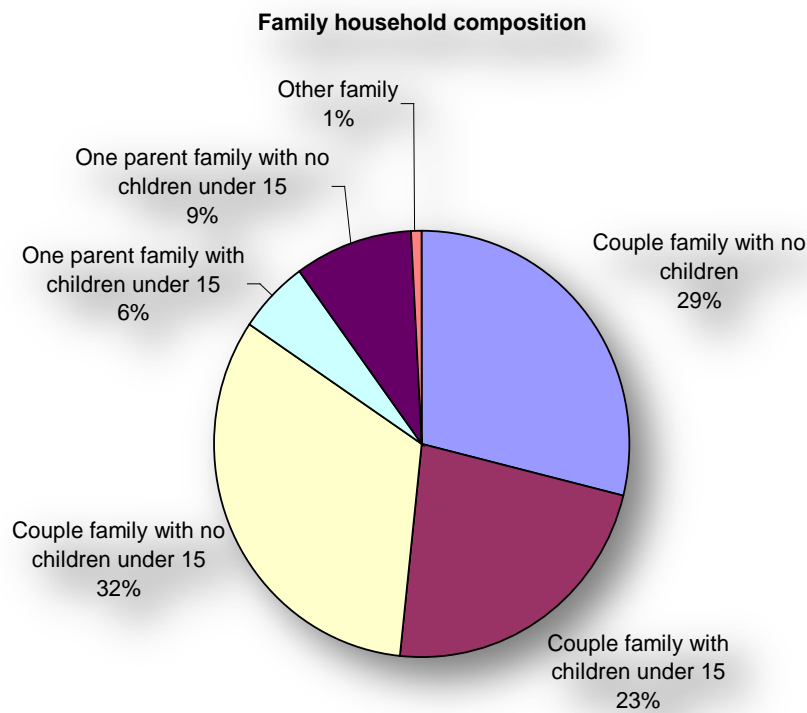
*Australian Bureau of Statistics. Population Census*

## Families and Households

The region has high proportions of families with children. At the time of the 2006 Census, couples with children accounted for 34.8% of all households in the Barossa region. This was considerably higher than the State average share of 29.7%, and is consistent with the lower average age within the region. Couples without children were also represented in proportions above the State average. The Barossa region had correspondingly

lower proportions of people living alone and single parent families.

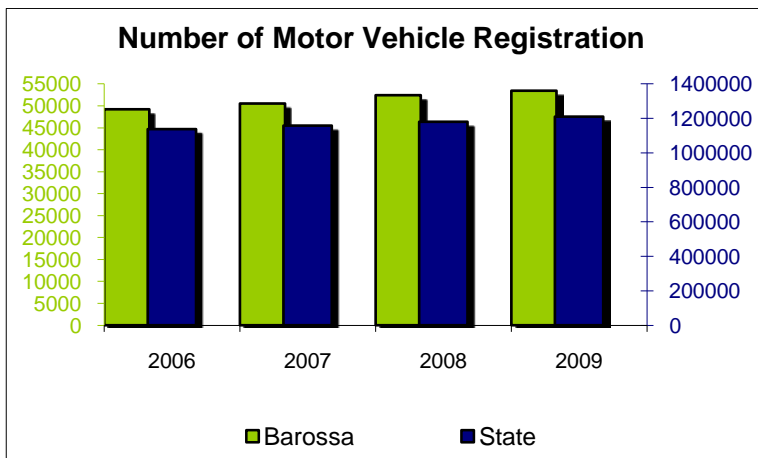
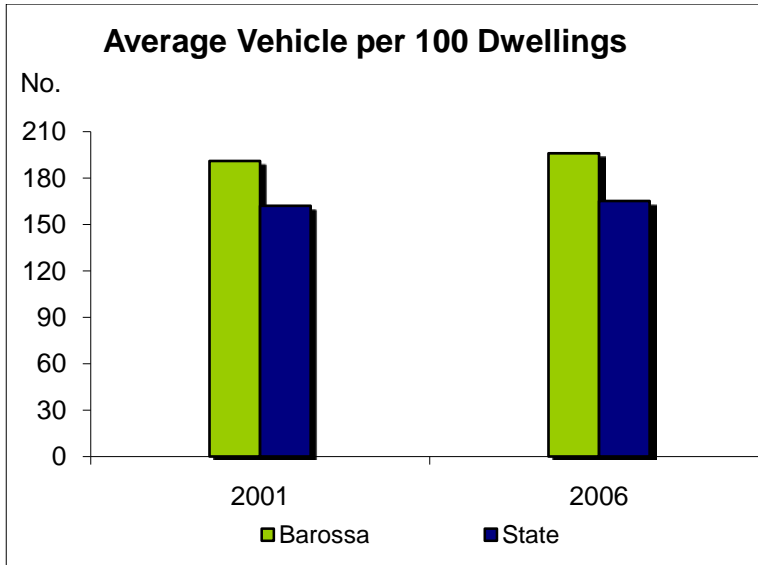
For the population that has indicated they have a 'family', the majority (32%) are a couple with children aged over the age of 15 years, while 29% of respondents indicated there are no dependent children living in the household.



# 1 The Region – Social Profile

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population Census

## Motor Vehicle Registration





# 1 The Region – Social Profile

## Cultural Diversity

Australian-born people comprise 80.6% of the population of the Barossa region, well above the State average of 74.0%. The cultural diversity of the region is based primarily on European migrants, with above average proportions of people born in the United Kingdom.

Table 1.7 Recent Arrivals, 2002 to 2006

Birthplace	Barossa	
	No. of People	% of total new arrivals
United Kingdom	224	53.1%
New Zealand	53	12.6%
United States of America	20	4.7%
Germany	19	4.5%
Canada	16	3.8%
Total (including all other)	422	100.0%

*Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population Census*

Recently arrived migrants to Australia may require support in training and the workforce due to skills recognition, language and cultural barriers. In 2006, there were 422 residents of the Barossa region who had arrived in Australia in the previous five years (0.7% of the total population). Of those new arrivals, just over half were from the United Kingdom, with New Zealand being the second most common birthplace. There were also small numbers of people in the region who had recently arrived from the USA, Germany and Canada.

# 1 The Region – Social Profile

## Education

### Primary Schools

Angaston Primary School, Good Shepherd, St Jakobi Lutheran, Tanunda Lutheran, Evanston Gardens Primary School, Evanston Primary School, Freeling Primary School, Gawler East Primary School, Gawler Primary School, Greenock Primary School, Hewett Primary School, Kapunda Primary School, Lyndoch Primary School, Mallala Primary School, Mocolta Primary School, Mount Pleasant Primary School, Nuriootpa Primary School, Roseworthy Primary School, Sandy Creek Primary School, Springton Primary School, Tanunda Primary School, Two Wells Primary School, Wasleys Primary School, Williamstown Primary School, Horizon Christian School, Redeemer Lutheran School

### Secondary Schools

Faith Lutheran School, Kapunda High, Nuriootpa High, Trinity College, Xavier College, Gawler High, (There is no secondary school in the Mallala District Council)

### Special Needs

Disability Unit Hewett PS, Disability Unit Nuriootpa HS, Disability Unit Tanunda PS

### Tertiary Education

University of Adelaide (Roseworthy Campus), Flinders University Rural Clinical School, Adelaide University rural Clinical School, TAFE SA (Gawler and Barossa)

### VET Providers

Group Training Australia, Business SA, Employment Directions, Statewide Group Training, Career Boss, TAFE SA, RMT Pty Ltd

### Representative bodies

#### Barossa Workforce Development Network (WDN)

The WDN facilitates a collaborative, coordinated and targeted approach to learning, training and employment issues at the regional level. The WDN has formed a strong membership comprising of industry, local community groups, training providers and government organisations. The Network meets bi-monthly and coordinates an annual planning process. Participation in the Network is open to all members of the community who have a commitment to advancing local employment and skills formation issues in the region. Membership is open to any person in the community with an interest in employment and training and currently includes approximately 60 members. The WDN Guidelines outline members' responsibilities and the processes to be followed.

### Youth Engagement Management

#### Committee Barossa:

This Committee has been initiated and coordinated by Barossa Lower North Futures (BLNF) and underpins the Assessment Referral Teams for the Youth Connections and Partnership Broker Programs and as such has synergies with the Innovative Community Action Network (ICAN). Youth Engagement Teams are formed at the local geographic level to facilitate the development and implementation of youth engagement and career and transition services strategies that meet the needs of young people, especially those disengaged from school or at risk.

**Membership includes:** Job Services Australia, Centrelink, Disability Services, Youth Services, Local Councils, Barossa Enterprises, Church Groups, Service Clubs, Regional Health, and Local Sporting Clubs, Volunteer organisations, TAFE SA, schools, RTO's, RDA Barossa

#### Barossa Career Service

*The Barossa Career Service is responsible for providing access to information on career, workforce and industry opportunities which are flexible and responsive to the individual needs of the region. Its mission is to provide individual, confidential and independent career planning assistance that enables people to realise and enhance their skills and capabilities. The key objective of the Career Service is to maximise learning, workforce participation, and productivity through the provision of high quality, coordinated and accessible whole-of-life career services for residents of the Barossa, Light, Mallala and Gawler regions.*

#### Key services

*The following services are provided through the Career Service:*

- *Confidential, independent career guidance leading to a documented action plan for individual clients to achieve their career aspirations;*
- *Individual support to develop career competencies;*
- *Information on, and brokerage and referral to, a range of complementary services, organisations and programs;*
- *Information on, and referral to, training and learning options, including traineeships and apprenticeships,*

# 1 The Region – Social Profile

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- *Information on employment options, conveying local industry opportunities and an understanding of national influences on the labour market;*
- *Access for clients to resources to support career development and job search;*
- *Support for clients to develop self-marketing tools including communication skills, strategic resumes, effective cover letters and interview skills;*
- *Engaging with regional industry to assist with workforce development; and*
- *Administering mentoring options for people undertaking industry-relevant training by matching them with people working in that industry.*

# 1 The Region – Social Profile

## Education Profile

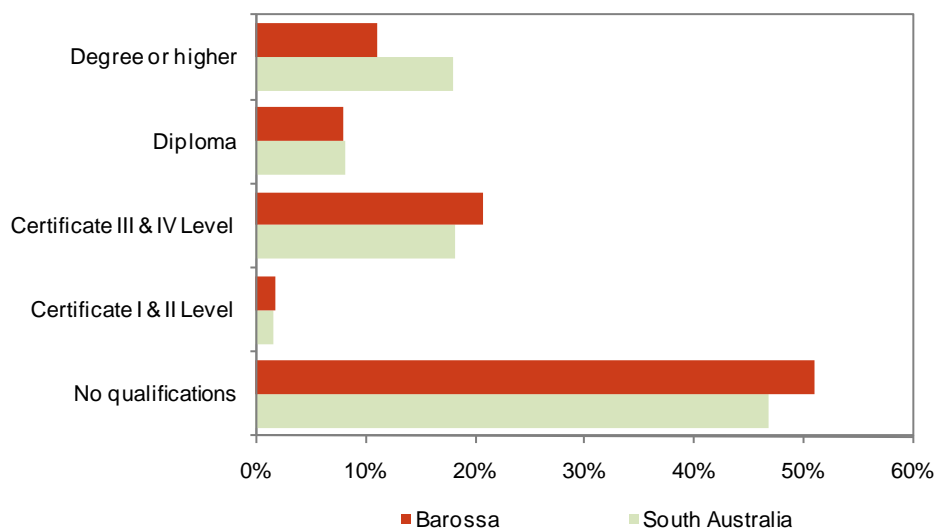
### Non School Qualifications

At the time of the 2006 Census, the proportion of the Barossa region labour force with tertiary or vocational qualifications was lower than for the State. The proportion of individuals with a Degree or higher was 11.0% compared with 18.0% for the State. There were above average proportions of people with Certificate Level III and IV qualifications in the region.

This is consistent with the higher than average proportions of people employed in trades and labouring occupations as previously described.

The Barossa region had a higher than average proportion of people without qualifications; 51.0% of the labour force in 2006 had no post-school qualifications, compared to the State average of 46.9%.

*Highest Non-school Qualification, 2006*



*Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population Census*

### School Achievement and Qualifications

Residents of the Barossa region have below average levels of school achievement, with 36.2% of the population aged 15 years and older having completed

Year 12 or equivalent. This compares to 44.6% of the State population. The Barossa region had higher than average proportions of people having achieved Year 11, and Year 10 or below.

*Table 3.1 Highest Year of School Completed\*, 2006*

Level of Schooling	Barossa		South Australia
	No.	%	%
Year 12	13,283	36.2%	44.6%
Year 11	9,416	25.7%	21.4%
Year 10 or below	11,920	32.5%	26.8%
Did not go to school	63	0.2%	0.5%
Total population	36,691	100.0%	100.0%

*Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population Census*

*\* For those people aged 15 to 64 years who have left school*

# 1 The Region – Social Profile

## Vocational Education and Training

There were 5,213 residents of the Barossa region attending vocational education and training in 2009. Included in the student population were large numbers of students with a disability (7.1% of all VET students in the Barossa region in 2009) and a small number of

Indigenous students (0.9% of all VET students in the region). The largest proportion of students within the region lived in the Barossa LGA (38.6% of all students in 2009), and almost one third (31.7%) were living in Gawler, broadly reflecting the population distribution of the region.

**Table 3.2 VET Students, Key Populations**

Population	Barossa	
	2008	2009
Indigenous	60	47
Disability	321	369
Youth (15-24 years)	2,237	2,413
Mature (45 years or older)	970	1,069
<b>Total Students</b>	<b>4,808</b>	<b>5,213</b>

*National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER)*

## VET Students, School and Employment Status

As can be seen in the following table, more than half of all VET students in the Barossa region have left school and are employed. There were 803 VET students who were still at school in 2009, representing 15.4% of all

VET students in the region. Compared to the State average, the Barossa region has higher proportions of VET students still at school, and also students who have left school and are employed.

**Table 3.3 VET Students, School and Employment Status**

Population	Barossa	
	2008	2009
Still at	776	803
Left School: Employed part-time	784	814
Employed Total	2,916	2,879
Unemployed	501	603
Not in labour force	170	193
Total left school	3,719	3,945
<b>Total Students (incl. school and employment not known)</b>	<b>4,808</b>	<b>5,213</b>

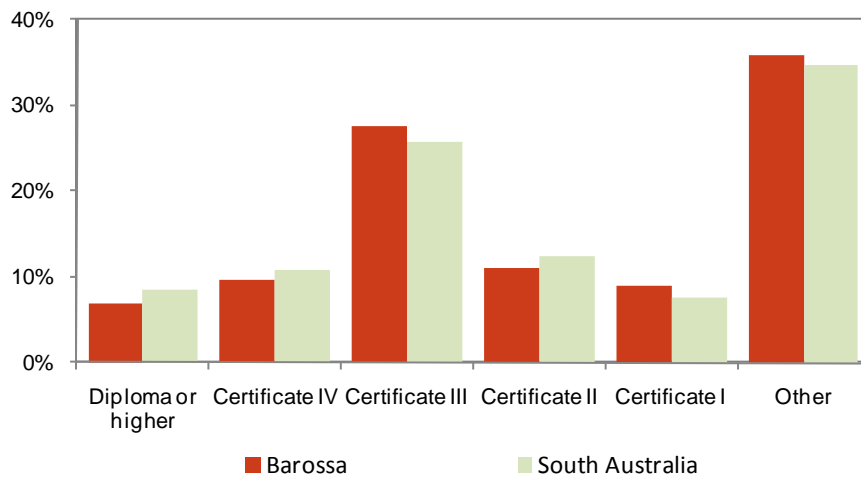
*National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER)*

Among those VET students who had left school there was an unemployment rate of 17.3%, lower than the equivalent State average of 18.1%. Just over one quarter (28.3%) of employed VET students in the region are employed part-time, lower than the State average of 29.9%.

The most common level of study for VET students in the Barossa region was at the Certificate III level; 27.7% of VET Students by Level of Study, 2009

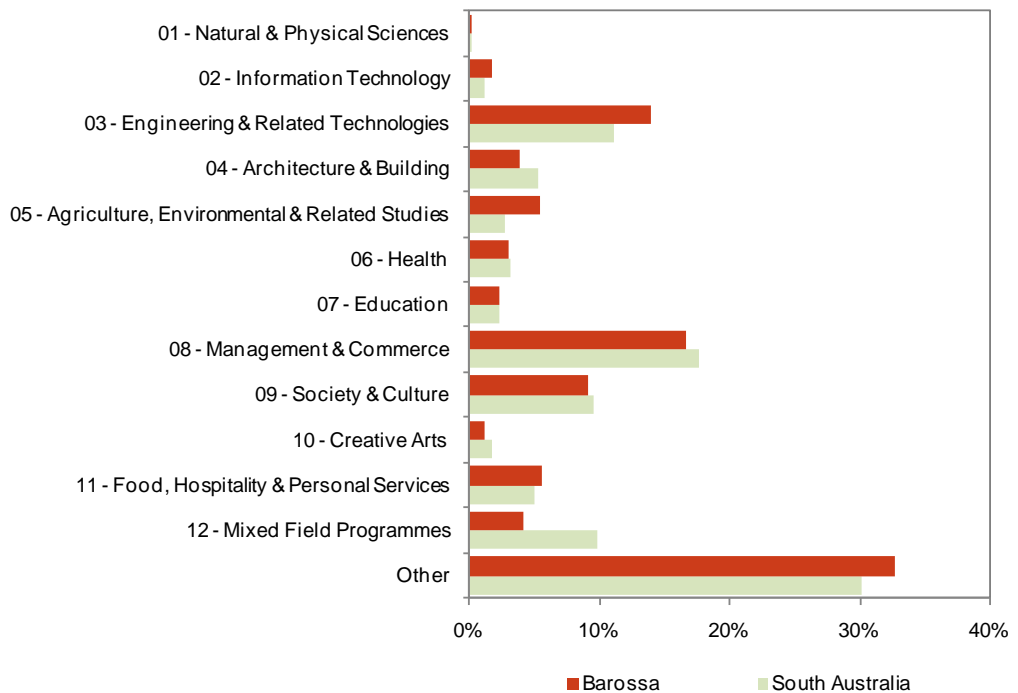
all students were studying at this level (equal to 1,443 students), a higher proportion than the State average. As is common across the VET sector, there were large numbers of students undertaking study not affiliated with a course level. The Barossa region also had higher percentages of students at Certificate I level than the State average.

# 1 The Region – Social Profile



National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER)

## VET Students by Field of Study,



National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER)

### VET Students by Field of Study, 2009

Students studying in Management & Commerce were the largest group of VET students in the Barossa in 2009, with Engineering & Related Technologies rating next. The region has larger than average proportions of

students in several fields, with Engineering & Related Technologies and Agriculture, Environmental & Related Studies being particularly above average.

# 1 The Region – Social Profile

## Post School Qualifications

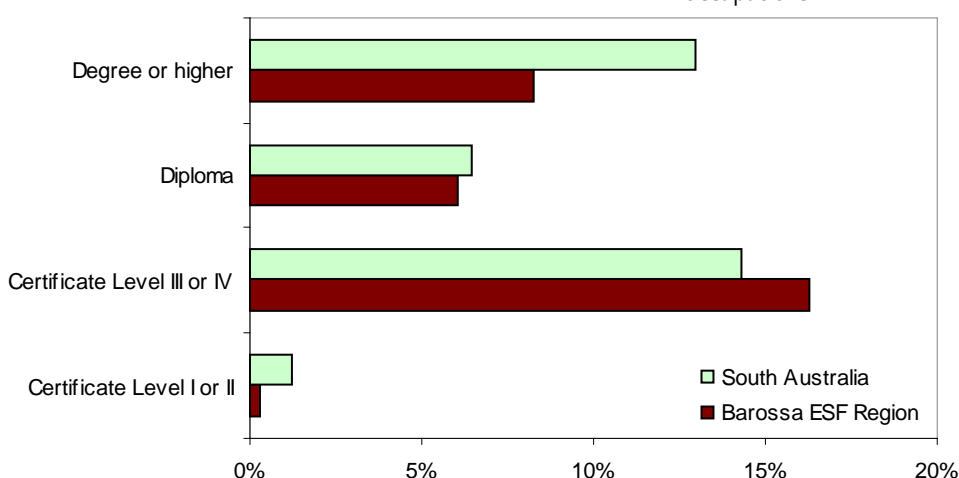
The general level of education and qualifications in the Barossa region is below the State average, with low levels of school achievement and post-school qualifications.

Significant characteristics include below average levels of school achievement and post-school qualifications

Residents of the Barossa ESF Region have below average levels of school achievement, with 31.1% of the population aged 15 years and older having completed

Year 12 or equivalent. This compares to 38.3% of the State population.

At the time of the 2006 Census, the proportion of Barossa residents with tertiary or vocational qualifications was lower than for the State. The proportion of individuals with a Degree or higher was 8.2% compared with 13.0% for the State (data here refers only to individuals who were aged 15 years or older). There were above average proportions of people with Certificate Level III and IV qualifications in the region. This is consistent with the higher than average proportions of people employed in trades and labouring occupations



**Highest Non-school Qualification Source:** Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population Census 2006

Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	4.28
Architecture and Building	5.00
Creative Arts	1.68
Education	7.65
Engineering and Related Technologies	21.24
Field of study inadequately described	1.00
Field of study not stated	18.96
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	5.97
Health	9.55
Information Technology	1.30
Management and Commerce	12.62
Mixed Field Programs	0.18
Natural and Physical Sciences	2.52
Society and Culture	8.04

**Post School Qualifications by %**

In the region the above average proportion of families with children school aged or younger is a significant indicator that over time, the youth cohort (15-24 years) will grow. Currently the proportion of young people aged 15 to 25 is 12.7% of the population. Of these who have disengaged, many have faced trauma or mental health issues and have low education levels.

Also within the youth population there is a significant number of young people who have a caring responsibility for another family member (usually a parent) who may have mental health or other illness. Young people dealing with such barriers to training and employment need ongoing specialised case management support and a joined-up approach from the various youth service providers in the region.

# 1 The Region – Social Profile

They also need continuity of service provision so that they can return for support if they need it after leaving a project. With projected population growth in the region it can be assumed that the demand for youth specific employment and training projects will grow significantly. The WDN has demonstrated capacity to continue to build partnerships and share information that will attract providers into the region to deliver support for young people.

## Training Challenges - Workforce Development Network

Successful employment and training projects for target groups must address the diversity of participant needs but will be challenged by the extra demand for services that is predicted. Through the WDN planning process and planning day, the following gaps and challenges in employment and training were identified:

- Work experience opportunities are limited especially for youth, and students with a disability
- Limited outreach employment and training services available.
- Information about local support services is hard to find
- Limited job search support available for young people not eligible for Centrelink benefits
- Advocacy services are needed particularly for young people and people with cultural barriers

who have little or no experience in accessing services, advocating for their rights and understanding the systems operating in the community

- Networking and collaboration between all employment and training service providers is the most effective form of marketing what is available
- Disengaged young people and those at risk of disengaging from the education system need a face to face service which is relative to their needs
- Limited fast broad band in the region effects communication
- There is no High School in the district Council of Mallala
- There is no public transport in the Barossa, Light and Mallala Councils to service young people who have disengaged.
- No early intervention service to identify vulnerable primary students transitioning to secondary school
- Limited access to training in specific industries such as construction, equine, metal fabrication
- Need to address skills shortages across all industries
- No co-ordination of services across the region, highest level of schooling

## Health Profile

There are a number of hospital and health facilities in the region including Angaston, Tanunda, Gawler, Kapunda and Mount Pleasant.

Health services in the Barossa Region are provided at Tanunda, Angaston, Kapunda, Eudunda and Gawler. The range of services provided at these locations includes accident and emergency, day and inpatient surgery, obstetric, community health and aged care services.

The potential to connect primary health care service delivery with other services increases health care coverage and effectiveness. Primary schools provide a potential access point for some aspects of primary health care for example families would be able to go to integrated childcare, preschool and school services, as their children move through early childhood and other levels of schooling.

The South Australian government has stated that it will investigate opportunities for co-location of health, education and community services to achieve greater integration between agencies responsible for provision of services to children. With the redevelopment of the Barossa fitness and recreation centre adjacent to

preschool, primary school and secondary school meant there is an existing opportunity to deliver on this proposal with the potential for a health facility on nearby land earmarked for a single site health facility as referred to below.

The South Australia's Country Health Plan which was released in June 2008 builds on the vision contained in other important documents such as South Australia's Health Care Plan 2007-2016, South Australia's Strategic Plan and the Generational Health Review. The Country Health Plan sets out how to achieve an integrated country health care system, so that a greater range of services is available in the country, meaning fewer country residents will need to travel to Adelaide for health care.

The Country Health Plan includes an outline of the broad direction for future health services in the Barossa Valley:

- The Barossa Country Community Hospital, over two campuses at Angaston and Tanunda, which will be the health care "hub" for the Barossa Valley. The Barossa community and SA Health Department will work in partnership to develop a detailed business



# 1 The Region – Social Profile

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case for the amalgamation of Angaston and Tanunda onto a new single site in the future.

- Eudunda and Kapunda Hospitals GP Plus Emergency Hospital will provide emergency response and other services which may include expanded primary health care services, aged care support, observation beds and respite/palliative care beds. These two hospitals will have a close relationship with the Barossa Country Community Hospital for inpatient, specialised community and allied health services.
- The delivery of improved health service to the Gawler community will be planned in concert with expanded services in the metropolitan area, including detailed consideration of the service links between the Gawler Health Service and the Lyell McEwin Hospital.

The hospitals and health services in the Inner North Country (Angaston, Eudunda, Gawler, Kapunda, and Tanunda) comprise the Inner North Country Health Services cluster. These sites provide a range of accident and emergency, acute inpatient, elective surgery, maternal and birthing, community health, aged care and various associated and clinical support services to their communities. The Aboriginal Health Team, based at Gawler, provides services for Aboriginal people in conjunction with all local health services.

## Population consideration

The resident population for the health catchment is 62,258 (ABS 2006 Census) with approximately 65% of this population residing in the Gawler catchment area.

The population structure of the Inner North Country catchment is relatively consistent with the structure across country South Australia. Approximately one-third of the population is under the age of 25 years, and approximately 15% of the population is over 65 years of age. There are a slightly higher proportion of residents in the Inner North Country catchment in the 15–44 year age group when compared with country South Australia.

The 30 year plan for greater Adelaide anticipates an additional 110,000 people potentially in the next 10 – 15 years. This is likely to place significant stress on health facilities in the region.

The health catchment area includes townships from the Barossa and Clare Valley regions which attract a large number of tourists on an annual basis. Information sourced from the South Australian Tourism Commission indicates that the Barossa area attracts approximately 246,000 overnight visitors and 927,000 same day visitors annually. In addition the Clare region (incorporating Eudunda and Kapunda) attracts approximately 175,000 overnight and 274,000 same day visitors annually. The most common age group of visitors is in the 45–64 year age range staying for one to two

nights. This demand from tourists must be recognized in the service area.

## Socioeconomic factors

Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics accessibility/remoteness classifications, the catchment area has predominantly been identified as inner regional and outer regional reflecting a moderate degree of isolation from major health and service centres. For most locations in the catchment limited or no public transport is available. Some community transport services are available to support people who have no access to other means of transport for medical appointments. These usually have limited hours of operation and limited accessibility.

Overall, the region experiences a wide diversity of socioeconomic disadvantage from low to very high levels of disadvantage. Of the major townships, Eudunda and Kapunda experience the highest levels of disadvantage, also reflected in lower median individual, family and household incomes than for total South Australia.

South Australian Monitoring and Surveillance System (SAMSS) data which snapshots the regional community, identifies the region as experiencing higher risk factors than country South Australia for high cholesterol. Risk factors for other conditions including risky alcohol consumption, overweight, obesity, and physical inactivity are consistent with averages across country South Australia. The prevalence of chronic disease for persons aged 16 and above in the region is higher for arthritis, asthma, cardiovascular disease, diabetes and osteoporosis.

Planning consultation undertaken by the Inner North Country Health Services involved asking community members and stakeholders to identify the service delivery issues, groups of people considered to have the most health problems and the health priorities faced by the community. Clearly, community respondents indicated that they valued health services highly and that they did not want to lose the services they currently have access to. Local access to all health services was given high priority.

Gaps in prevention and early intervention programs across the age continuum were obvious, and those requiring mental health services, youth, aged and the disabled were identified as groups whose service needs are a priority. The ability to stay at home for as long as possible with support services, was seen as important for the elderly.

Of universal concern was an understanding of the implications of population growth; its impact on the need for upgraded and suitably placed health services and infrastructure. The ongoing need for updated health

# 1 The Region – Social Profile

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facilities in the Barossa was identified particularly by the Barossa community.

Changed status of the region in terms of its rural classification poses serious service delivery problems in particular for doctors. There is a clearly identified and articulated need for allied health career training delivered within the region. Programs to support doctors to practice in rural areas are also a priority.

Service priorities where gaps/issues with existing services were identified by community:

- Communication and information – access to information about services and being able to understand health information.
- Transport to access health services – both locally and to metropolitan areas.
- Enhancing access to Accident and Emergency (A&E) services – especially at Gawler Health Service.

- Waiting times for services – opportunity for access to timely GP or specialist appointments.
- Access to GPs, and to a lesser extent medical specialists.

Health priorities identified by community:

- Drug and alcohol services – not enough services, lack of prevention and early intervention.
- Mental health services – access and availability.
- Chronic disease and conditions – treatment/management and healthy lifestyle options.
- Health needs of an ageing population – such as in-home and residential, ageing in place; available locally.
- Community based care.

# 1 The Region – Social Profile

## Employment

### Part time and full time, employment

Key labour force indicators for the Barossa region show above average labour force participation rates, and low levels of unemployment. Residents of the region are represented highly in trades, production and labouring occupations. Just over 40% of residents work in areas outside the region, an indicator more of the close proximity to the Adelaide metropolitan area and central business district rather than a shortage of employment within the region.

With relatively low unemployment rates and high workforce participation, the population of the Barossa region is relatively secure in economic terms. The region records above average income levels and high proportions of houses with mortgages, and below average levels of income support recipients.

The Barossa Workforce Development Network identifies future regional opportunities in its Strategic Plan for 2009–2012:

The regional economic drivers of population and business growth provide the impetus and opportunity for employment and training initiatives to be developed. These will facilitate workforce participation and development for the benefit of all the South Australia Works in the Regions target groups. The growing potential supply of local labour combined with appropriate and relevant training projects provides a positive outlook for expanding industries.

Future regional economic opportunities are likely to be linked to wine and food tourism, food value adding

industries, the mining and resource industry and activities that service a growing population. There are major capital works projects and business expansions identified in the region that will drive demand for skills in the region. These include:

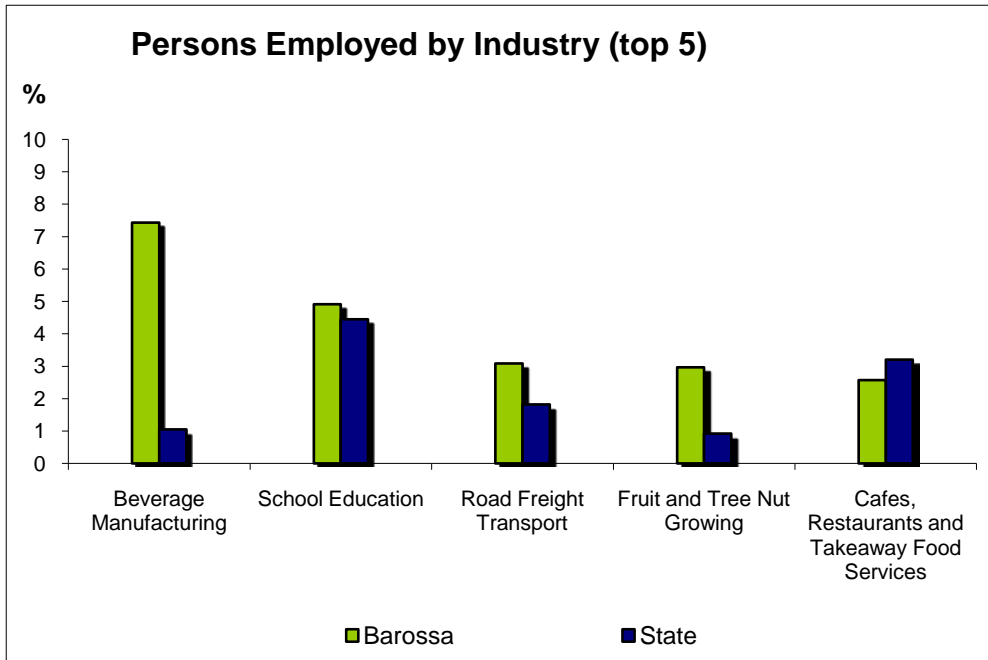
- Beckwith Park industrial and business centre expansion
- Northern Expressway and Sturt highway – road works continuing then improved access
- Expansion of retail facilities in towns across the region
- Significant and aggressive growth in housing developments in Light, Gawler and Mallala
- Expansion of aged care and nursing home facilities (Tanunda Lutheran Homes, Wheatfields (Freeling) Barossa Village nursing home)
- New Recreation centre – Tanunda

While the predicted growth in population and business are economic drivers and create employment they also could exacerbate unemployment and social disengagement within the region unless appropriate employment and training pathways are available. Unemployment and disengagement can be avoided by South Australia Works projects engaging with the industries delivering major construction projects or those industries that are expanding such as community services and aged care. This can be achieved through strong partnerships and local investment from South Australia Works in the Regions, RDAB and industry. Together they can collect and develop local labour market information to inform and supply a workforce that can be employed by industries experiencing growth.

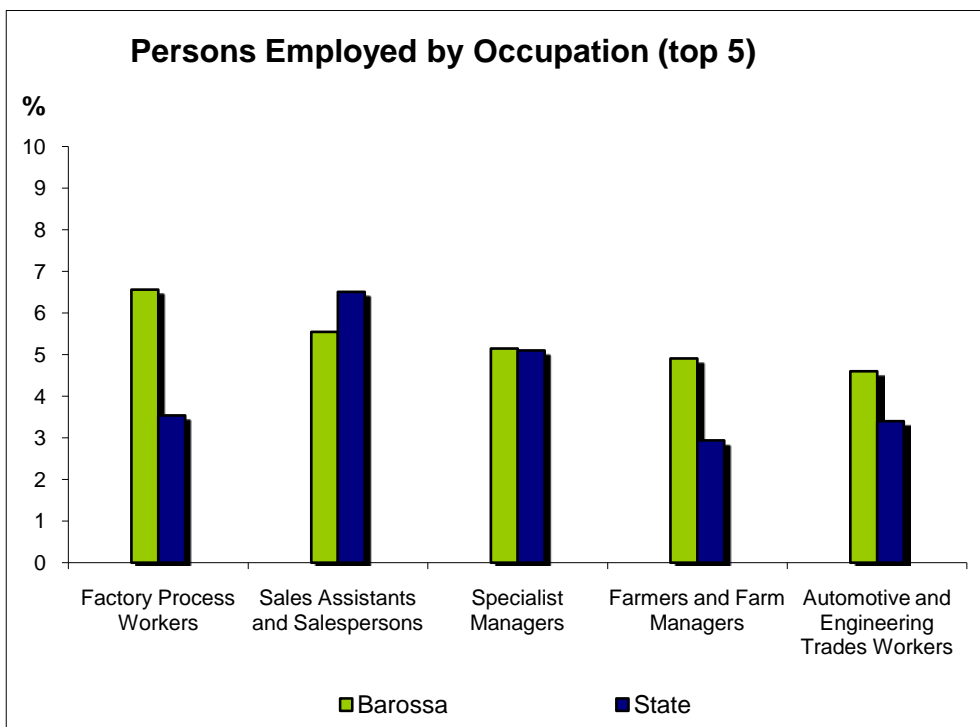
# 1 The Region – Social Profile

## Employment and Unemployment

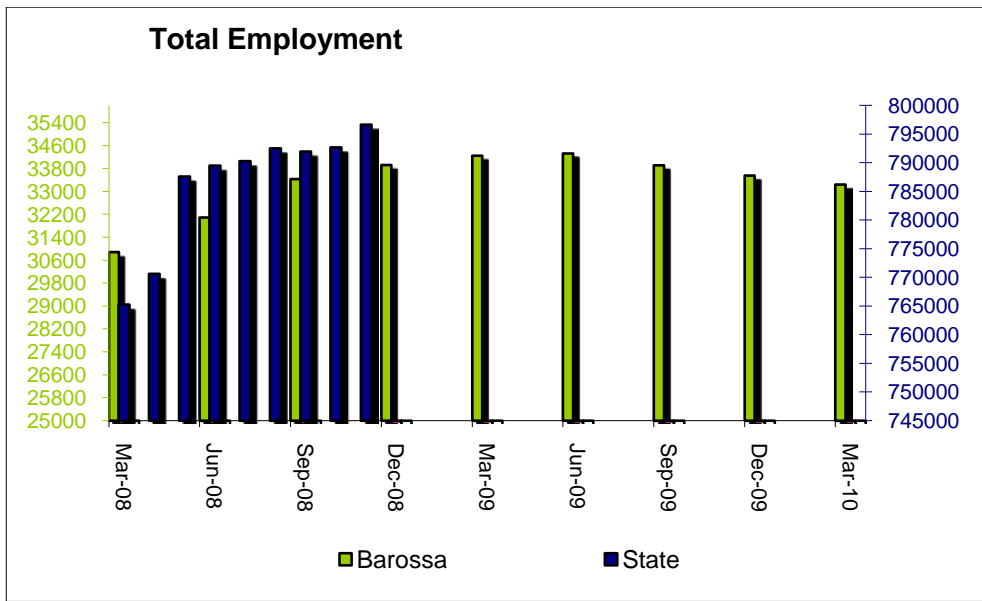
Persons employed by industry (top 5)



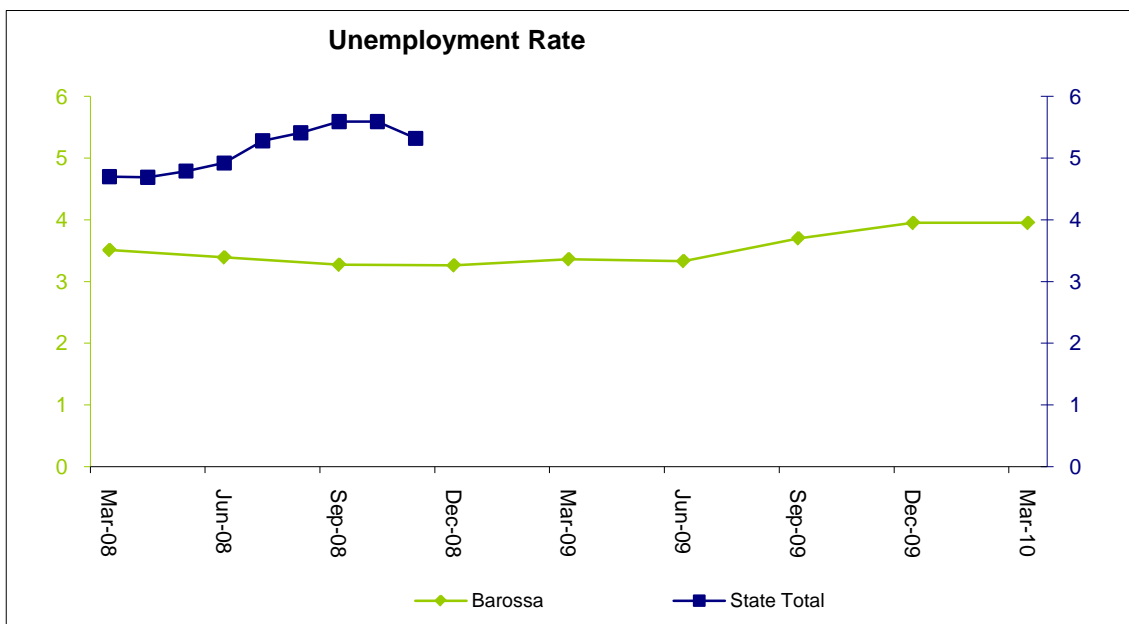
Persons employed by occupation (top 5)



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Total employment

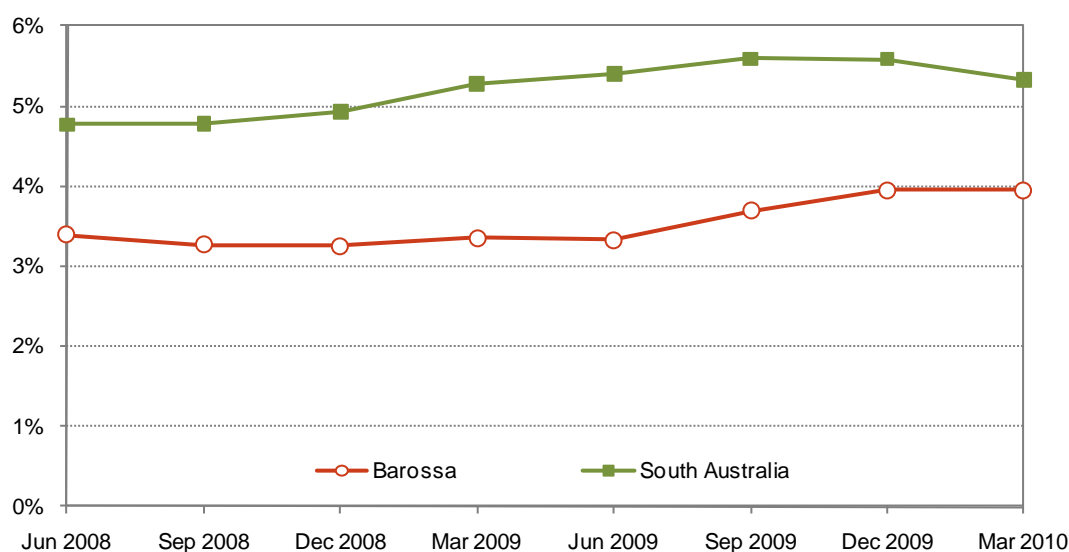


Unemployment rate

According to the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR), in the March quarter 2010 there were 1,366 unemployed persons in the Barossa region, with an estimated unemployment rate of 3.9% (considerably below the State average of 5.3%).

The above graph shows the unemployment rate in the region has generally followed the State average, although at a much lower level. The unemployment rate in the region remains below the State average. Within the region, the town of Gawler has a markedly higher unemployment rate than the rest of the region, at 5.6%.

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Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, Small Area Labour Market series  
At June 2008 the estimated labour force participation rate for the Barossa region was 65.0%, compared to the State average of 62.5%.

region records higher than average participation rates across the various populations.

Unemployment rates in the Barossa region are lower than average for most of the key population groups. Although the numbers of people affected are small, the Aboriginal unemployment rate in the region is markedly lower than the State average.

## Key Populations

Table 2.1 shows labour force participation rates for various key populations. As can be seen, the Barossa

Labour Force Participation Rates, 2006

	Barossa %	South Australia %
Males	69.0%	65.0%
Females	55.6%	53.3%
Youth (15-24) Full-time	34.4%	30.4%
Mature (45-64)	71.2%	67.7%
Aboriginal	58.2%	48.1%
People with Disabilities (15-	22.0%	19.7%
Total Participation Rate	62.2%	59.0%

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population Census

Unemployment Rates, 2006

	Barossa %	South Australia %
Males	4.0%	5.5%
Females	4.8%	4.9%
Youth (15-24) Full-time	11.2%	12.4%
Mature (45-64)	3.0%	3.3%
Aboriginal	9.3%	16.0%
People with Disabilities (15-	13.5%	11.5%
Total Unemployment Rate	4.4%	5.2%

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population Census

## Place of Work

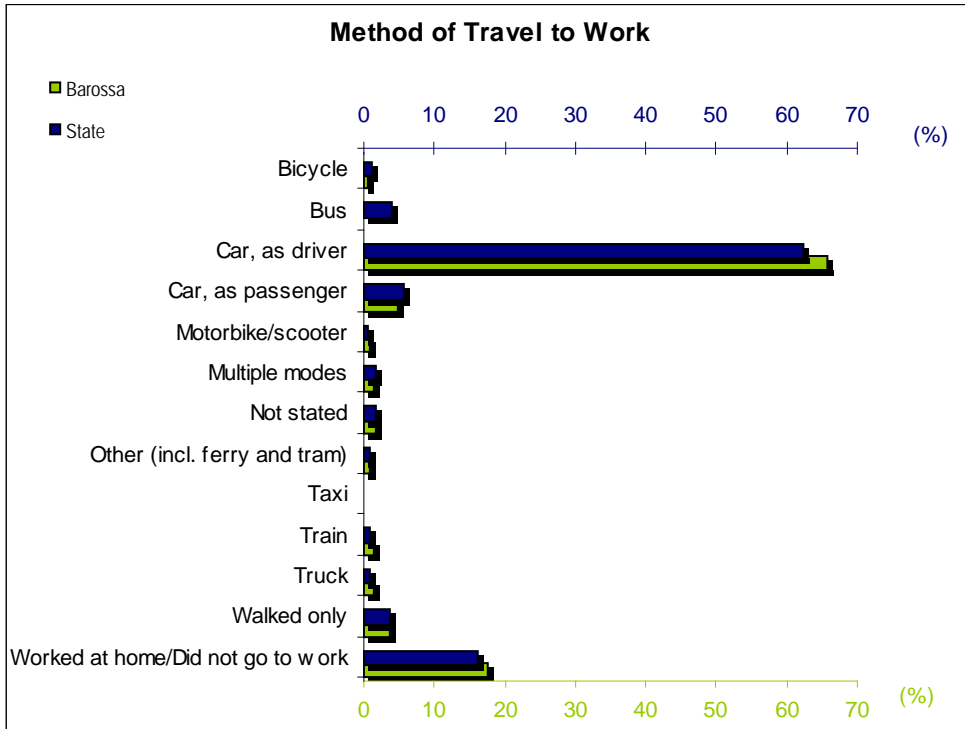
Journey to work information shows that 44% of residents of the Barossa region work in areas outside the region, with Northern Adelaide being the most common destination. Eastern and Western Adelaide are also common destinations. It is a fairly common phenomenon for regions within and adjoining the

Adelaide metropolitan area to experience considerable proportions of workers travelling to other areas for work.

Of those people whose work is physically located within the Barossa region, 80% also live within the region, indicating the region is providing a solid employment base for its population. More than 50% of workers traveling to the Barossa region from other areas come from the Northern Adelaide region.

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## Method of Travel to Work

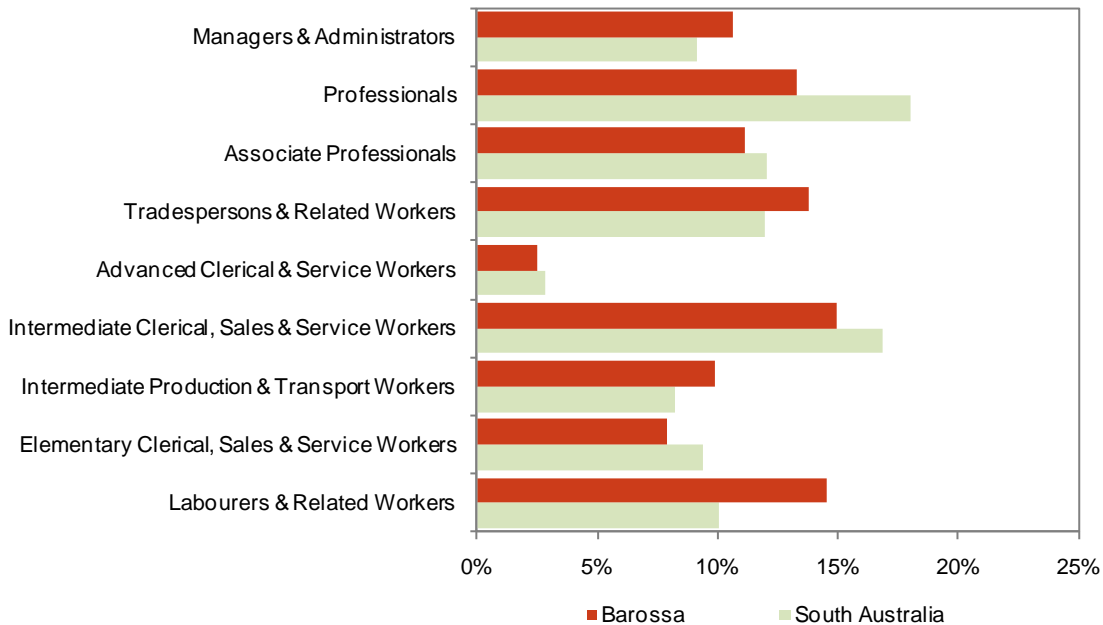


## Occupations

As counted at the 2006 Population Census, the Barossa region had large proportions of residents employed as Intermediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers and

Labourers & Related Workers while relatively few residents were employed as Advanced Clerical & Service Workers or Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers.

### Occupations, 2006



Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population Census





# 1 The Region – Social Profile

## Industry of Employment, 2006

Industry Sector	Barossa			Percentage 2006	
	2006 No.	Change since 2001 No.	%	Barossa	South Australia
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	2,337	-208	-8.2%	8.3%	4.7%
Mining	224	102	83.6%	0.8%	0.9%
Manufacturing	5,797	780	15.5%	20.6%	13.2%
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	170	34	25.0%	0.6%	0.8%
Construction	2,000	522	35.3%	7.1%	6.7%
Wholesale Trade	1,281	56	4.6%	4.6%	4.3%
Retail Trade	3,728	517	16.1%	13.3%	14.7%
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants	1,181	242	25.8%	4.2%	4.4%
Transport & Storage	1,247	266	27.1%	4.4%	3.9%
Communication Services	286	-28	-8.9%	1.0%	1.3%
Finance & Insurance	470	41	9.6%	1.7%	3.2%
Property & Business Services	1,692	219	14.9%	6.0%	9.1%
Government Administration & Defence	1,173	347	42.0%	4.2%	5.2%
Education	1,895	290	18.1%	6.7%	7.4%
Health & Community Services	2,844	685	31.7%	10.1%	12.7%
Cultural & Recreational Services	367	-59	-13.8%	1.3%	1.8%
Personal & Other Services	870	84	10.7%	3.1%	3.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,121</b>	<b>4,010</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population Census

## Apprentices and Trainees

The Barossa region saw an increase in the number of apprentices and trainees starting a contract of training

in 2008. There were 864 apprentices and trainees in the region starting a contract of training in 2008, an increase of 109 (14.5%) from the previous year.

### Commencing Apprentices and Trainees by Industry

Industry Sector	Number		Change	
	2007	2008	No.	%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	22	27	4	19%
Mining	4	9	5	141%
Manufacturing	146	196	50	34%
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	25	10	-15	-59%
Construction	72	69	-3	-4%
Wholesale Trade	33	16	-17	-50%
Retail Trade	81	77	-5	-6%
Accommodation	48	69	20	42%
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	39	50	11	28%
Information Media & Telecommunication	9	9	0	-4%
Financial & Insurance Services	9	6	-3	-30%
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	17	12	-5	-28%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	22	34	12	53%
Administrative & Support Services	95	98	3	3%
Public Administration & Safety	32	54	22	69%
Education & Training	14	26	12	88%
Health Care & Social Assistance	42	32	-10	-24%
Arts & Recreation Services	5	6	1	30%
Other Services	39	57	18	45%
<b>Total</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>14.5%</b>

National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER)

# 1 The Region – Social Profile

Manufacturing was by far the largest employer of new apprentices and trainees in the region in 2008, accounting for almost one quarter of all new apprentices and trainees in the area. A further 11% were employed in Administrative & Support Services and 9% in Retail Trade.

As is the case in most regions, the majority of apprentices and trainees beginning in the Barossa region in 2008 were aged between 15 and 24 years. The Barossa region also saw reasonable numbers of new mature age trainees and apprentices and people with disabilities, and small numbers of Aboriginal people.

## Apprentice and Trainees, Key Populations

Population	Barossa	
	2007	2008
Indigenous	15	9
Disability	19	35
Youth (15-24 years)	427	502
Mature (45 years or older)	99	122

National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER)

## Median income

### Median Income earnings for the Barossa SLA

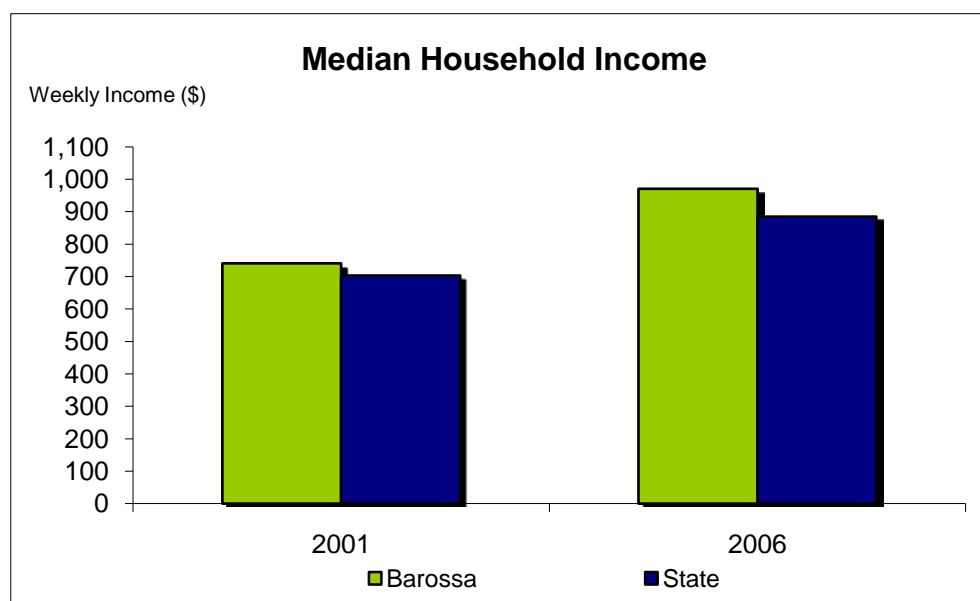
Local Area	Government	Median individual income (\$/weekly)	Median household income (\$/weekly)	Median family income (\$/weekly)
Gawler		\$409.00	\$834.00	\$1,065.00
Barossa		\$477.00	\$958.00	\$1,128.00
Light		\$465.00	\$1,071.00	\$1,165.00
Mallala		\$432.00	\$977.00	\$1,085.00
Australia		\$466.00	\$1,027.00	\$1,171.00

Source: ABS 2010

Median weekly income differs between Regions and could be a reflection of the employment opportunities within the Region. The Barossa Region has the highest median income for individuals, and is greater than the national median. Light has the highest weekly median household income and the highest weekly median family income.

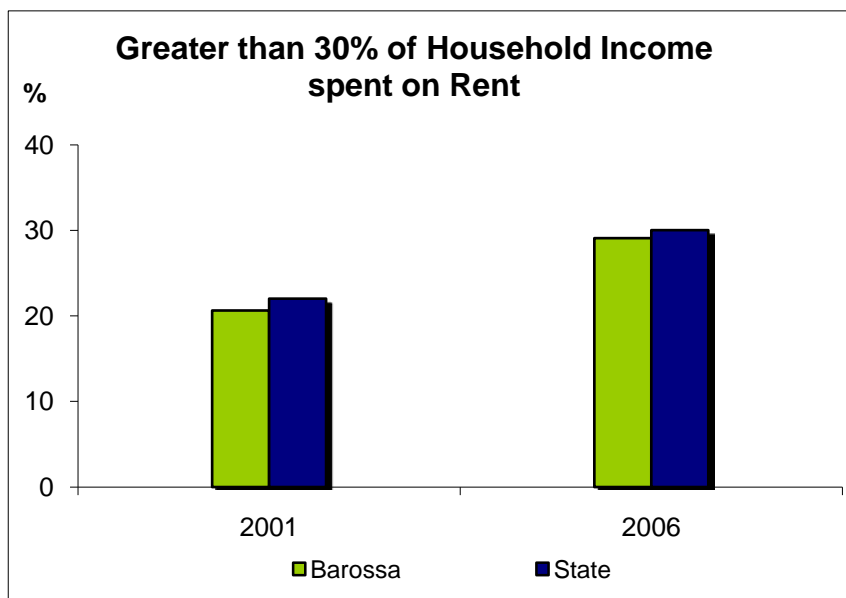
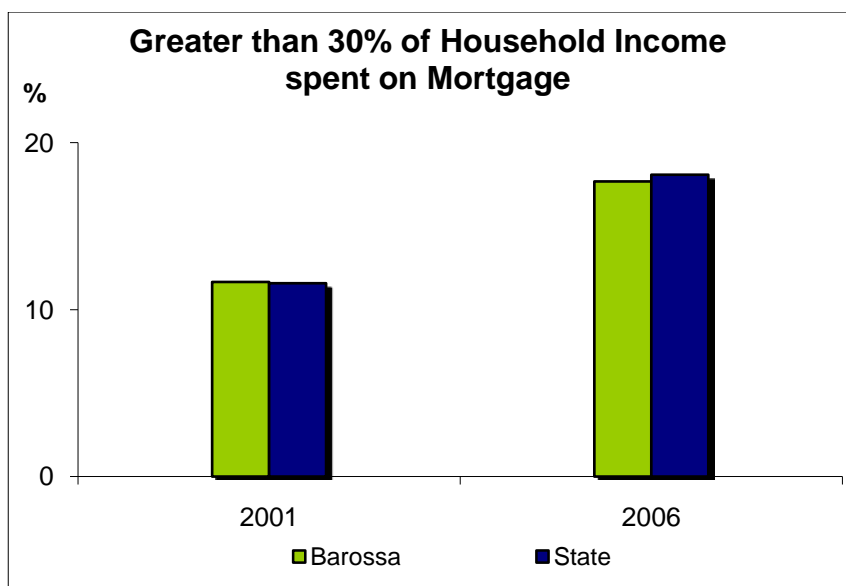
Significant characteristics include:

- Above average income levels
- Low levels of income support recipients
- Very high proportions of houses with mortgages



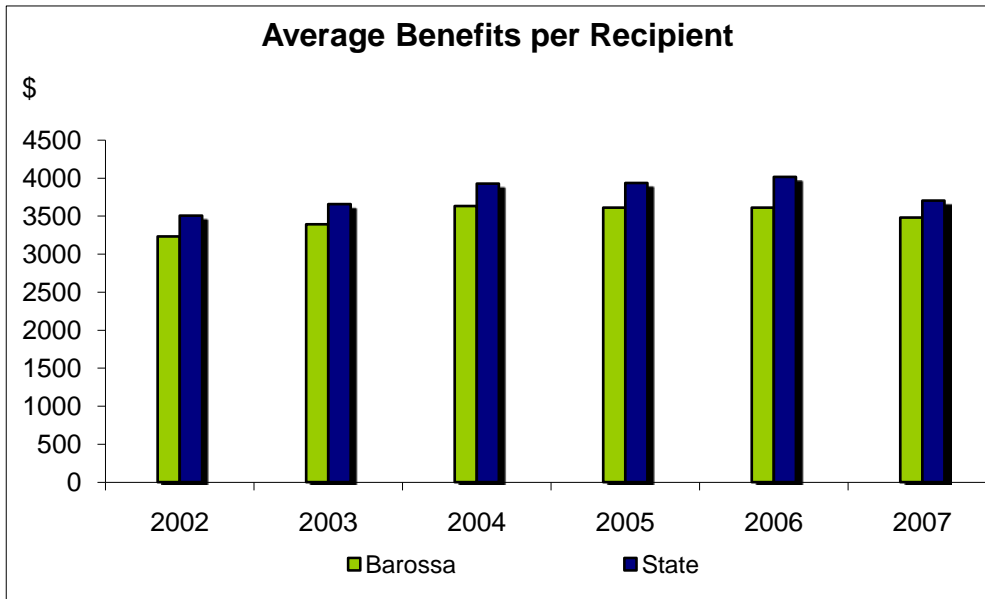
# 1 The Region – Social Profile

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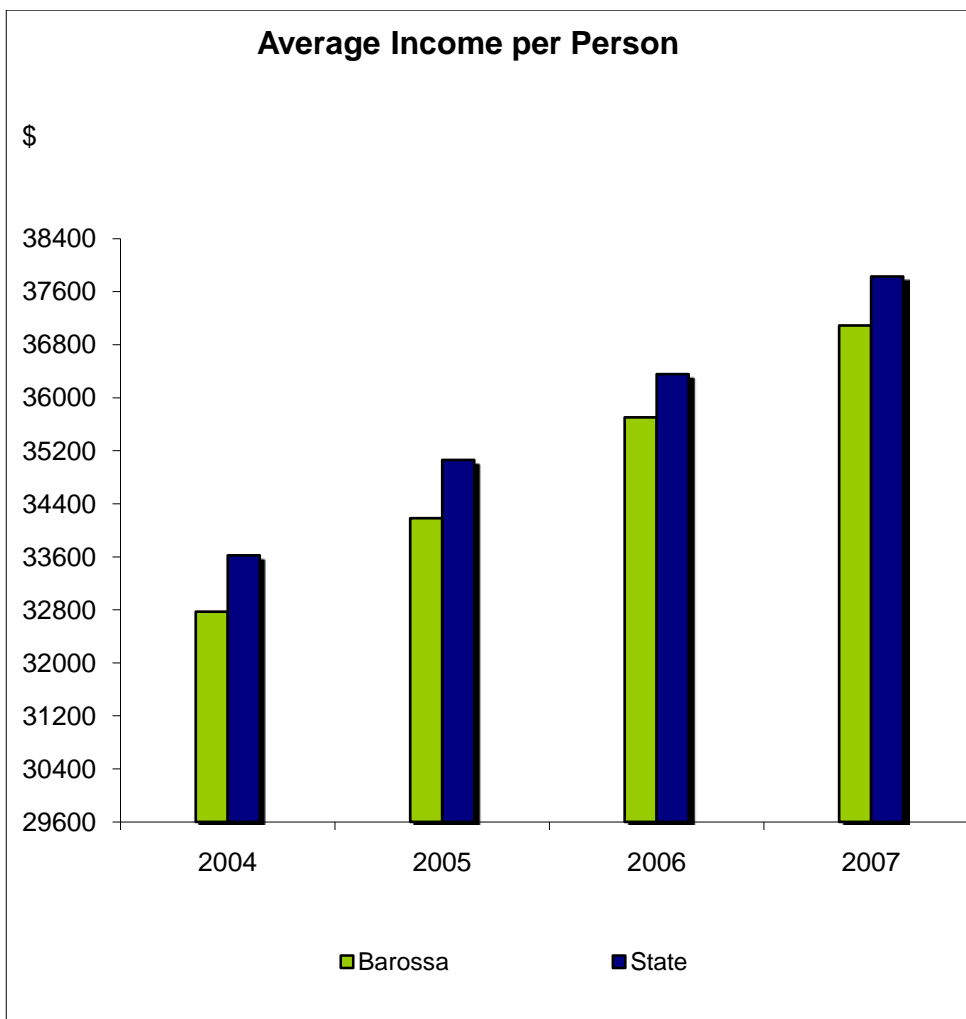


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## Government benefits and payments



## Personal income from wages and salaries (estimates)

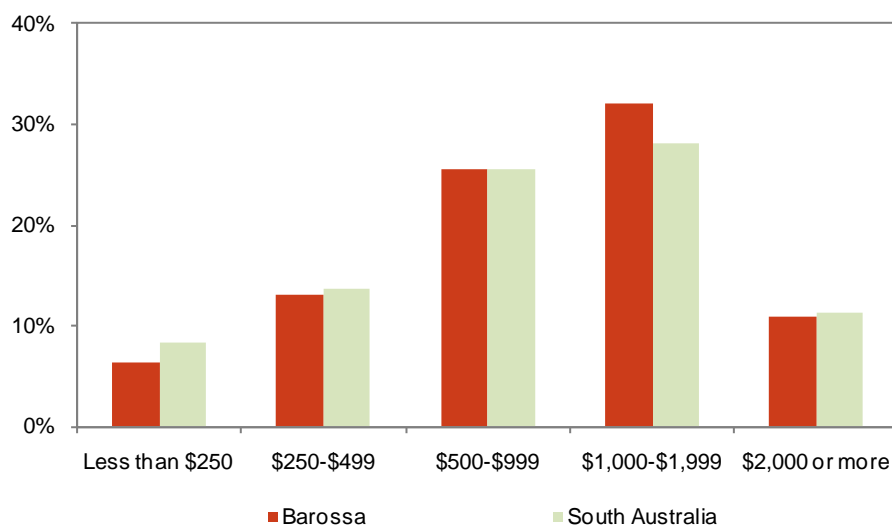


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All incomes stated are before tax, or gross incomes. Gross income includes wages, salaries, overtime, business or farm income (less operating expenses), rents received, dividends, interest, superannuation, maintenance (child support), worker's compensation, and government pensions and allowances. All incomes stated are before tax, or gross incomes.

The following chart illustrates the relatively high proportions of households in the Barossa region with medium to high incomes. As household income is dependent on the combined incomes of the householders, this is consistent with the relatively high proportions of couples, with and without children, in the region.

## Household Incomes, 2006



## Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population Census

### Income Support

As can be seen in the following table, the Barossa region has a lower proportion of income support recipients than the State average across the major benefits listed. (The population measured are those people aged 15 years or older).

Income Support information is derived from original data at postcode level, and individual populations of less than 20 people are not reported. For this reason, data on Income Support recipients should be regarded as estimates only

### Income Support Recipients June 2008

Income Support Type	Barossa		South Australia
	Number	% of population	
Disability Support Pension	2,366	4.6%	5.3%
New Start Allowance	974	1.9%	2.7%
Youth Allowance	125	0.2%	0.5%
Parenting Payment Single	994	1.9%	2.2%

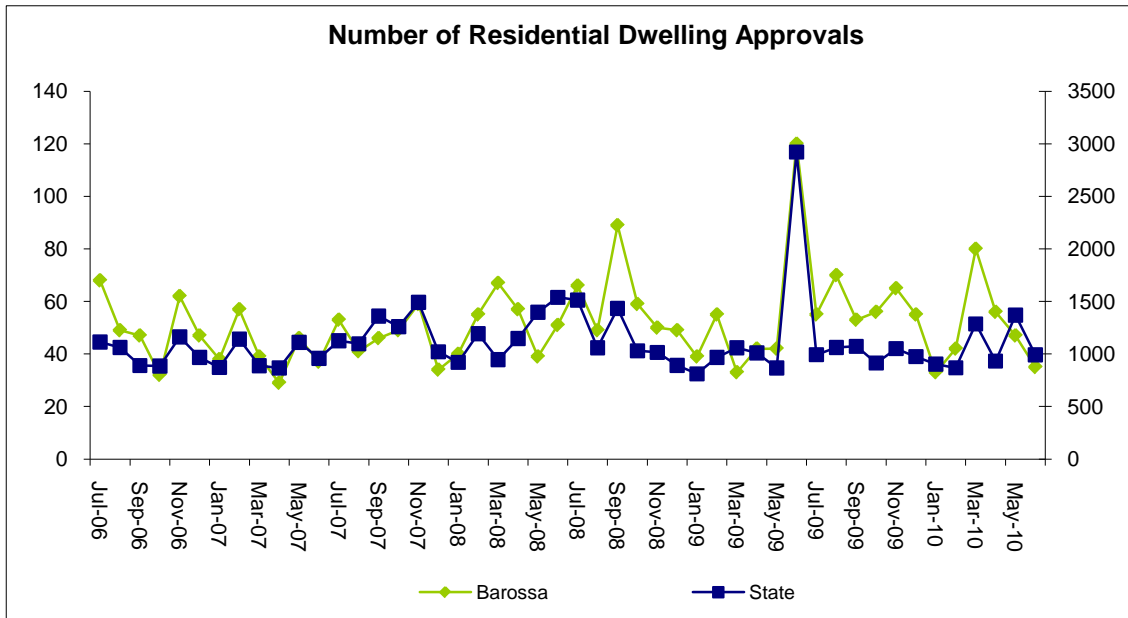
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# 1 The Region – Social Profile

## Housing Affordability and Rental Accommodation

### Housing

#### Residential dwelling approvals



Home ownership and mortgages are prevalent in the housing market in the Barossa region, with outright ownership of homes being slightly higher than the State average, and the proportion of homes with mortgages being well above average. Housing SA (formerly the South Australian Housing Trust) maintains a small share of the rental market in the region, primarily in Gawler.

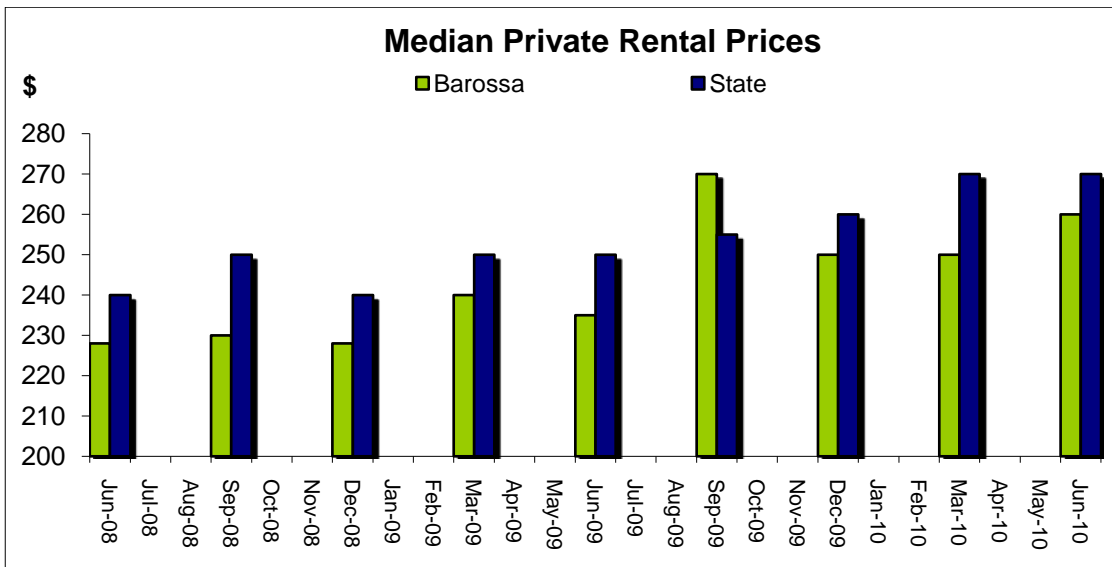
**Table 4.3 Housing Tenure, 2006**

	Barossa		South Australia
	Number	%	%
Fully owned	7,736	34.1%	33.7%
Being purchased	9,304	41.0%	33.5%
Rented - Housing SA	711	3.1%	6.6%
Rented - total	4,337	19.1%	25.6%
Total	22,689	100.0%	100.0%

*Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population Census*

# 1 The Region – Social Profile

## Housing Affordability and Rental Accommodation



Light and Mallala both had high rates of home ownership at 82.5% and 81% respectively compared to 64% for Australia. This may reflect the relative affordability of housing in those areas and lifestyle choices. Both Councils had a high average household size of 2.8 persons. 51% of all households in Light are couple families with children while Mallala was just behind with 49%.

The Barossa Council area had a high rate of home ownership at 75% while Gawler's was 68%. Couple families with children in the Barossa Council represented 45% of all households which was the same as the national average while Gawler's was slightly below the average at 41%.

The high rates of home ownership in Light and Mallala represent lower house prices and a relative affordability. As such new development in Light is likely to provide more affordable housing and act as a base for workers in both the Winery, agricultural trades and other industries both in the Barossa and Northern Adelaide Regions.

### 30-Year Plan Targets

The 30 Year Plan sets out relevant targets as follows: Provide for at least 15% of housing in all new significant developments to be affordable housing, including 5% for high-needs people.