POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC ACTIVITY PROFILE

November 2017

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Introduction

The purpose of this Population, Demographic and Economic Activity Profile is to provide an overview of our community, identifying who we are, where we come from and what are our key demographic characteristics. Furthermore, this profile provides an overview of our local economy and where we work, what we produce and what we generate in terms of income, value and output.

We, the District Council of Loxton Waikerie, are very proud of our community and we are committed to enhancing the well being of all residents of our district now and in the future. The challenge we have is to identify and blend the values, needs and aspirations of our community members for the benefit for all. Our focus is on seeking improvement in participation, equity, attitudes and the quality of life of our communities.

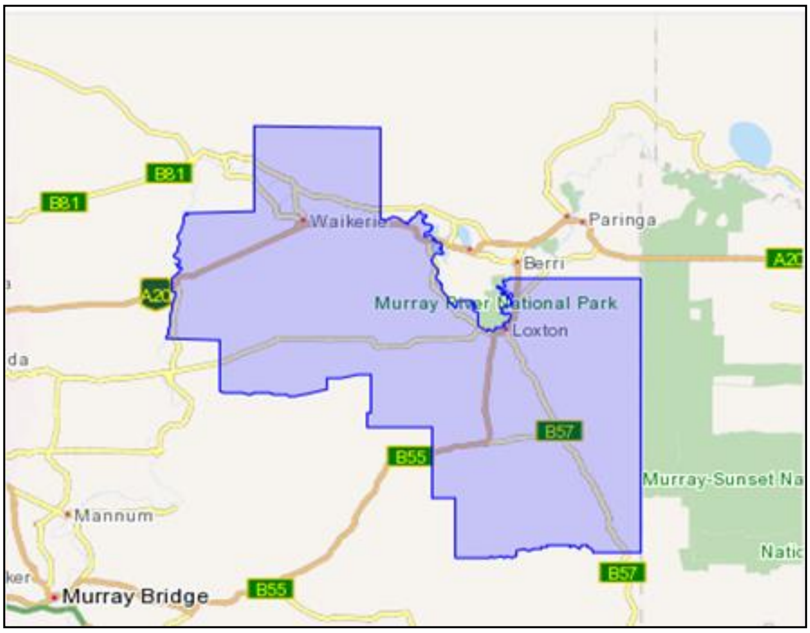
This profile provides us with a greater understanding of our community which will assist with our decision making on behalf of the community. We hope that you too will also gain a greater appreciation of our community from this profile.

Where are we?

We are located on the Murray River in the Riverland of South Australia. Our Council district encompasses an area of approximately 8,000km^2 stretching from the Blanchetown Bridge to the west, the Victorian Border to the East, The Goyder Highway and Taylorville to the north and down to Peebinga in the south.

Our Council contains the townships of Loxton and Waikerie which are the main service centres and we also have smaller towns and communities such as Moorook, Kingston on Murray, Sunlands, Golden Heights, Ramco, Wunkar and Paruna.

Loxton and Waikerie, are approximately 250 and 175 kilometres north-east from metropolitan Adelaide respectively.



Who are we?

We are home to a resident population of approximately 11,500. Our population increased from about 8,000 in 1933 to over 10,000 in 1961. Gradual growth continued from the 1960's to the 1980's, with the population rising to about 12,000 in 1986. The population was relatively stable during the 1990s, and then declined slightly, falling from approximately 11,900 in 2001 to approximately 11,300 in 2011.

Our population is not very culturally diverse with a significant percentage of people born in Australia and English speaking only. So our ancestry is predominantly Australian and from the United Kingdom however there is also quite a significant amount of people with German ancestry who came to the district in the late 1800's and early 1900's.

Our population is aging with our median age rising from 38 in 2001 to 46 in 2016. In 2016 we have 4 people aged over 100 in our community.

We value our natural environment and in particular the role and prominence the Murray River has for our community and local economy.

Our communities have a 'can do' attitude and the extraordinary spirit of our communities makes our district such a great place to live. This is evident by over 30% of our community undertaking voluntary work in our community.

What do we do?

Agriculture is the backbone of our economy with our district contributing significantly to the national output of food and beverage of our nation. Predominant crops include grapes and citrus, but also include nuts, berries and other ranges of fruit and vegetables. There is also a significant dryland farming contingent comprising the production of cereals, wool and meat.

Significant value added activities also occur locally with food and beverages being processed, packaged, stored and distributed within and from the local area. Some of the major food and beverage businesses include Nippys at Moorook and Waikerie, Kingston Estate Wines at Kingston on Murray and TWG Winery at Loxton.

Tourism also plays an important part in the mix of the local economy, with an increasing and coordinated effort evident in this sector in recent years. Our district offers a good range of health, education and retail facilities which support local industries and employ a significant number of local residents. Locals also enjoy a wide range of high-quality sporting facilities.

Our History

Our Council was formed in 1997 with the amalgamation of the former Loxton, Waikerie and Browns Well Councils.

The original inhabitants of our district were the Ngawait people and the name Waikerie is said to mean 'many wings' after the giant swift moth 'wei kari' the name given by our local indigenous people.

European settlement of the area dates from the mid 1800's, although the population was minimal until the 1880's. Growth took place during the late 1800's when several small townships were established, with land used mainly for sheep grazing and wheat growing.

Waikerie was established in 1894 when a ready made town of 281 people arrived by paddle steamer. By the end of the first year 3,400 vines, 7,00 lemon and 6,00 stone fruit has been planted. Waikerie was the first of the large irrigated areas in the Riverland.

Loxton was originally known as Loxton's Hut on account of a primitive pine and pug hut built on the riverbank by a boundary rider during the 1880's when graziers were pushing into the district. Initially a farming and grazing area, it is now a thriving irrigation town following the War Service Land Settlement irrigation scheme.

Acknowledgements

The population and Census data used in this profile was sourced from the Australia Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census 2016 website located at http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au. To seek further information regarding the Census data please visit this site.

The economic activity data used in this profile was sourced from the Murrayland Riverland RDA website at http://economy.id.com.au/rda-murraylands-riverland. Much of this data is from the National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) and was compiled and presented in economy.id by .id. This is an excellent resource for community and economic data from across our region and you are encouraged to visit this site if you wish to seek further information about our Council district or our region.

Disclaimer

Whilst every attempt has been made to ensure the statistics in this profile are accurate it should be noted that some values in the Census data may have been adjusted by introduction of random error to avoid the release of confidential data.

The counts and totals in summary tables are subjected to small adjustments. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals. The counts are adjusted independently in a controlled manner, so the same information is adjusted by the same amount. However, tables at higher geographic levels may not be equal to the sum of the tables for the component geographic units.

It is not possible to determine which individual figures have been affected by random error adjustments, but the small variance which may be associated with derived totals can, for the most part, be ignored.

Population & Demographics

Loxton Waikerie Population and Age Profile

Age Group	2001		2006		2011		2016	
	Pop'n	%	Pop'n	%	Pop'n	%	Pop'n	%
0-4years	798	6.7	698	6.0	618	5.5	659	6.3
5-14	1,784	15.0	1,688	14.5	1,529	13.5	1,366	11.9
15-19	726	6.1	734	6.3	757	6.7	701	6.1
20-24	582	4.9	498	4.3	488	4.3	499	4.3
25-34	1,500	12.6	1,241	10.7	1,029	9.1	1,010	8.8
35-44	1,791	15.0	1,631	14.1	1,465	13.0	1,255	10.9
45-54	1,736	14.6	1,705	14.7	1,631	14.5	1,642	14.3
55-64	1,225	10.3	1,502	12.9	1,641	14.5	1,694	14.7
65-74	832	7.0	922	7.9	1,161	10.3	1,516	13.3
75-84	618	5.2	739	6.3	636	5.6	759	6.6
85+years	225	1.9	246	2.1	331	2.9	380	3.3
TOTAL	**11,879**	**100**	**11,604**	**100**	**11,287**	**100**	**11,487**	**100**
Median Age	**38**		**41**		**43**		**46**	

Source: ABS, Community Profile Series, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016 Census

The population of the District Council of Loxton Waikerie in 2016 was 11,487, of which 5,737 (or 50%) were males and 5,747 (or 50%) were females. The population declined between 2001 and 2011 by 5.0% (592 people) however since 2011 to 2016 the population has grown by 2% or 200 people. We have been trying to address the population decline experienced during the 2000's by facilitating population growth through regional development and economic diversification. It is hoped the small growth in population experienced since 2011 will continue into the future. We are committed to continuing to support our local community by promoting and facilitating economic activity in our district as well as supporting economic development throughout the Riverland region.

A significant change in the age profile is the ageing of the population. This is evident in the median age of the Council's population increasing from 38 in 2001 to 46 in 2016. The median age for South Australia (40) and Australia (38) has only increased by one year respectively during the same period. The ageing population is also identified by the percentage of people over 65 increasing from 14.1% in 2001 to 23.2% in 2016. As a result, provision of support and services for the elderly is a priority. Conversely the percentage of population under 20's went from 27.8% to 24.3% during the same period. However, it should be noted that with almost 25% of the population under 20, this is quite substantial and therefore support and services for youths in the district is also a priority.

We have seen a significant decrease in our 20-35 year old age group with 573 (or 4.4%) less people of this age in 2016 compared to 2001. Unfortunately this is a trend felt across much of regional Australia with our younger people seeking employment and educational opportunities in cities. Creating opportunities to encourage this age group to stay in the community is a challenge we need to continue to address to ensure the long term sustainability of our communities.

The indigenous population of the Council area in 2016 was 268 or 2.3% of our population. Of these, 123 (or 45.9%) were male and 145 (or 54.1%) were female. The median age was 18 years.

The following table identifies the location of where people live in our community.

Township/District	Males	Females	Total Population	% of Population	Median Age
Loxton	2,205	2,358	4,568	39.8	46
Waikerie	1,315	1,369	2,684	23.4	49
Loxton North	418	385	798	6.9	41
Sunlands	215	161	376	3.3	50
Kingston on Murray	170	147	317	2.8	48
Taylorville (part)	168	137	305	2.7	37
Golden Heights	132	137	269	2.3	46
Moorook	89	100	189	1.6	45
Moorook South	89	84	173	1.5	55
Ramco	83	83	166	1.4	52
Pyap	83	72	155	1.3	41
Ramco Heights	62	62	124	1.1	46
Bookpurnong	65	58	123	1.1	42
Murbko (part)	54	43	97	0.8	57
Paisley	38	46	84	0.7	51
New Residence	41	38	79	0.7	44
Holder	39	39	78	0.7	52
Wunkar	40	29	69	0.6	48
Woodleigh	29	33	62	0.5	33
Pata	37	24	61	0.5	46
Qualco	38	21	59	0.5	40
Paruna	30	23	53	0.5	32
Taplan	27	19	46	0.4	42
Alawoona	20	19	39	0.3	58
Kanni	22	17	39	0.3	41
Meribah	11	27	38	0.3	49
Pyap West	13	24	37	0.3	35
Wigley Flat	19	17	36	0.3	48
Lowbank	16	19	35	0.3	45
Peebinga	16	16	32	0.3	48
Taldra	19	13	32	0.3	32
Bugle Hut	15	12	27	0.2	54
Markaranka	16	11	27	0.2	36
Devlins Pound	14	11	25	0.2	41
Yinkanie	14	11	25	0.2	46
Malpas	15	7	22	0.2	47
Mantung (part)	11	10	21	0.2	50
Good Hope Landing	7	12	19	0.1	54
Boolgun	10	8	18	0.1	33
Caliph	9	8	17	0.1	37
Holder Siding	12	5	17	0.1	33
New Well	8	9	17	0.1	44
Veitch	7	10	17	0.1	28
Galga (part)	8	8	16	0.1	35
Wappilka	11	4	15	0.1	43
Woolpunda	10	5	15	0.1	40
Stockyard Plain	3	11	14	0.1	43
Maggea	4	8	12	0.1	52
Mercunda (part)	5	4	9	0.1	51
Schell Well	3	5	8	0.1	59
Pooginook	4	3	7	0.1	53
Council Wide	**5,737**	**5,747**	**11487**	**100**	**43**

A significant proportion of our population, 7,252 people or 63.2%, resides in the two major townships, Loxton (39.8%) and Waikerie (23.4%). The next largest population centre in our district is Loxton North with 798 people or 6.9% of our population.

Birthplace, Language & Ancestry

	DC Loxton Waikerie		South Australia	Australia
Birthplace	**Population**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Australia	9,704	84.8	71.1	66.7
Elsewhere	1,783	15.2	28.9	33.3
Ancestry				
Australian	4,824	31.6	25.0	23.3
English	4,356	28.5	28.5	25.0
German	2,327	15.2	5.8	3.1
Scottish	807	6.3	6.4	6.4
Irish	687	4.7	5.8	7.6
Language Spoken at Home				
English Only	10,272	89.4	78.2	72.7
Households where non English Language is spoken	262	5.5	17.4	22.2

Source: ABS, Community Profile Series, 2016 Census

The above table indicates that the population of our district is not very culturally diverse with a significant percentage of people born in Australia (84.8%) and English speaking only (89.4%). This is a much higher percentage than for the rest of South Australia as well as compared to the rest of Australia.

The ancestry of our population is predominantly Australian and from the United Kingdom however there is also quite a significant amount of people with German ancestry (15.2%) compared to the rest of South Australia and Australia.

Whilst the vast majority of our population are born in Australia the most common responses of other countries of birth were; England 2.4%, India 0.7%, New Zealand 0.5%, Germany 0.5% and Greece 0.5%.

Other languages spoken at home included; Greek 0.9%, Punjabi 0.9%, Italian 0.5%, German 0.2% and Mandarin 0.2%.

Religious Affiliation

Religious Affiliation	DC Loxton Waikerie		South Australia	Australia
	Population	**%**	**%**	**%**
No Religion	3,567	31.1	35.4	29.4
Lutheran	2,097	18.3	3.1	0.7
Catholic	1,225	10.7	18.0	22.6
United Church	1,141	9.9	7.1	3.7
Anglican	1,084	9.4	10.0	13.3

Source: ABS, Community Profile Series, 2016 Census

There is a significantly higher percentage of Lutherans in our community compared to SA and Australia in general. This can be directly attributed to the relatively high percentage of people with German ancestry in our district. These figures are indicative of the history of the our state where some 20,000 German Lutherans migrated to SA between 1838 and 1860, establishing settlements at Klemzig, Hahndorf, Lobethal and in the Barossa Valley. With the expansion of settlement the German Lutherans began to spread out across the state in search of larger landholdings, many settling in our Council district.

With regard to religious affiliation the number of people in our community that indicated it had no religious affiliation grew from 23.1% in 2011 to 31.1% in 2016.

Marital Status

The following table indicates the marital status of people as a percentage of the population over the age of 15.

Marital Status People aged 15 and over	DC Loxton Waikerie		South Australia	Australia
	Population	%	%	%
Married	5,110	53.9	47.7	48.1
Separated	332	3.4	3.2	3.2
Divorced	761	8.0	9.2	8.5
Widowed	715	7.5	6.0	5.2
Never Married	2,564	27.1	33.9	35.0

Source: ABS, Community Profile Series, 2016 Census

Of those people aged 15 and over in our community, 53.9% were in a registered marriage and 9.0% were in a de facto marriage.

Selected Averages

Selected Average	DC Loxton Waikerie			South Australia	Australia
	2006	2011	2016	2016	2016
Median individual income ($/week)	404	458	552	600	662
Median family income ($/week)	1,020	1,070	1,286	1,510	1,734
Median household income ($/week)	759	830	1,005	1,206	1,438
Median monthly mortgage repayment ($/month)	780	1,062	1,040	1,491	1,755
Median Rent	114	135	175	260	335
Average household size	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6

Source: ABS, Community Profile Series, 2016 Census

Whilst the median income (individual, family & household) for people in our community is less than the median incomes for the state the people living in our community also pay much less for housing loan repayments and rent.

Dwellings, Tenure & Households

Dwelling Type	DC Loxton Waikerie		South Australia	Australia
	Number	%	%	%
Occupied Private Dwelling	4,489	89.4	77.8	72.9
Unoccupied Private Dwelling	805	15.2	12.6	11.2
	Occupied Private Dwellings			
Dwelling Structure	Number	%	%	%
Detached Dwelling	4,013	89.4	77.8	72.9
Semi Detached, Row or Terrace, Townhouse	268	6.0	14.8	12.7
Flat, Unit, Apartment	132	2.9	6.6	13.1
Other Dwellings	49	1.1	0.5	0.8
Tenure of Dwelling	Number	%	%	%
Owned Outright	1,799	40.0	32.2	31.0
Owned with a Mortgage	1,353	30.1	35.3	34.5
Rented	1,121	24.9	28.5	30.9
Other Tenure Type	81	1.8	1.5	1.0
Tenure not Stated	140	3.1	2.4	2.7
Household Composition	Number	%	%	%
Family Household	3,115	69.3	68.4	71.3
Single (or lone) Person Household	1,279	28.4	28.0	24.4
Group Household	103	2.3	3.6	4.3
Household Income	Number	%	%	%
Less than $650 gross weekly income		28.0	23.8	20.0
More than $3000 gross weekly income		5.2	10.7	16.4
Weekly Rental Payments	Number	%	%	%
Households where rent payments are less than 30% of household income		94.0	89.8	88.5
Households where rent payments are more than 30% of household income		6.0	10.2	11.5
Mortgage Monthly Repayments	Number	%	%	%
Households where mortgage payments are less than 30% of household income		95.9	93.4	92.8
Households where mortgage payments are more than 30% of household income		4.1	6.6	7.2

Source: ABS, Community Profile Series, 2016 Census

We have a much higher percentage of detached dwellings (89%) compared to SA (78%) and Australia (73%) as well as almost 90% of dwellings being occupied. We also have a higher percentage of home ownership with 40% of homes owned outright compared to 32% in SA and 31% Australia wide. Since 2011 we have increased the number of private dwellings by 312.

Comparative Table of Selected Statistics for Townships and Localities with the Council District

	Loxton	Waikerie	Loxton North	Sunlands	Moorook (inc Moorook South)	Kingston-on-Murray	Taylorville (part)	Ramco (inc Ramco Heights)	Golden Heights	Council Wide
Population	4,568	2,684	798	376	362	317	305	290	269	**11,487**
Males	2,205	1,317	418	215	185	170	170	148	131	**5,737**
Females	2,358	1,373	385	161	190	147	139	147	135	**5,747**
Median Age	46	49	41	50	50	48	37	49	46	**46**
% of Residents Born in Australia	87.4	81.5	89.2	81.8	84.5	81.7	84.7	88.1	85.4	**84.8**
% of people who only speak English	91.6	86.3	93.6	85.5	86.3	88.2	88.4	92.8	90.3	**89.4**
Marital Status										
Married	1,945	1,180	359	167	164	156	148	153	123	**5,110**
Separated	136	81	24	11	12	11	0	10	6	**322**
Divorced	295	199	53	18	25	18	10	18	24	**761**
Widowed	338	237	23	16	20	14	3	4	15	**715**
Never Married	1,065	539	182	84	65	62	70	72	58	**2,564**
Household Composition										
Families	1,225	734	218	106	94	90	80	86	74	**3,115**
Single Person	574	347	74	39	42	28	13	14	31	**1,279**
Group	40	21	10	3	4	0	0	6	0	**103**
Average Children per Family	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.9	**1.9**
All Private Dwellings	2040	1,350	353	193	201	168	127	138	147	**5,604**
% of Private Dwellings Occupied	89.5	86.5	86.2	82.5	75.6	78.5	81.7	85.3	80.0	**84.8**
Tenure of Dwellings										
Owned Outright	667	424	104	79	67	53	33	51	48	**1,799**
Owned Mortgage	580	282	130	44	39	49	30	29	34	**1,353**
Rented	485	330	51	21	25	15	22	20	18	**1,121**
Other	40	26	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	**81**
Not Stated	55	42	7	4	7	3	0	3	4	**140**
Median Individual Income ($/week)	565	504	605	505	574	517	541	589	610	**552**
Median Family Income ($/week)	1,316	1,159	1,427	1,093	1,204	1,183	1,468	1,288	1,270	**1,286**
Median Household Income ($/week)	1,204	869	1,204	913	1,057	1,028	1,305	1,204	1,077	**1,005**
Median Housing Loan repayment ($/month)	1,105	953	1,105	867	717	1,083	1,083	1,002	867	**1,040**
Median Rent ($/week)	160	170	160	138	173	155	150	155	135	**175**
Average Household Size	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.6	2.2	**2.3**
% of People that did voluntary work through an organisation or group (in last 12 months)	31.4	28.1	31.4	26.3	23.9	26.9	35.1	29.0	28.2	**30.9**

Source: ABS, Community Profile Series, 2016 Census

SEIFA Indexes for the District Council of Loxton Waikerie

SEIFA provides summary measures derived from the Census to measure different aspects of socio-economic conditions by geographic area. It has a number of applications, including research into the relationship between socio-economic disadvantage and various health and educational outcomes, determining areas that require funding and services, and identifying new business opportunities.

The concept of relative socio-economic disadvantage is neither simple, nor well defined. SEIFA uses a broad definition of relative socio-economic disadvantage in terms people's access to material and social resources, and their ability to participate in society. While SEIFA represents an average of all people living in an area, SEIFA does not represent the individual situation of each person. Larger areas are more likely to have greater diversity of people and households.

The Index of Relative Disadvantage and the Index of Relative Advantage and Disadvantage identify and rank areas in terms of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage. These two indexes are identified in the following table.

<u>The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage</u>
The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage summarises variables that indicate relative disadvantage at the small area level. The index is designed to focus on disadvantage only. A low score on this index indicates a high proportion of relatively disadvantaged people in an area.

<u>The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage</u>
The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage summarises variables that indicate either relative advantage or disadvantage. This index can be used to measure socio-economic wellbeing in a continuum, from the most disadvantaged areas to the most advantaged areas.

An area with a high score on this index has a relatively high incidence of advantage and a relatively low incidence of disadvantage.

Further explanation of the SEIFA indexes, ranking system, deciles and percentages are provided in Appendix 1.

The following tables indicate the Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage and Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage for the communities across our Council district. It should be noted that the tables reflect data from the 2011 Census. It is expected the data from the 2016 Census will be available in March 2018 and when this is available the following tables will be updated.

Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (2011)										
Locality	Score	Rank in Australia			Rank in SA			Min	Max	Pop'n
		Rank	Decile	%	Rank	Decile	%			
Loxton	926	1633	2	20	175	3	22	831	1031	4351
Waikerie	895	990	2	13	100	2	13	710	974	2715
Loxton North	961	2710	4	33	316	4	39	961	961	871
Kingston on Murray	935	1922	3	24	212	3	26	935	935	642
Paisley	993	3943	5	48	443	6	54	993	993	413
Golden Heights	961	2697	4	33	313	4	38	961	961	379
Taylorville	1000	4251	6	52	467	6	57	1000	1000	334
Wunkar	1005	4456	6	55	487	6	60	1005	1005	271
Paruna	945	2156	3	27	243	3	30	945	945	198
Bugle Hut	1051	4854	6	59	521	7	64	1015	1015	170
Moorook South	880	762	1	10	79	1	10	880	880	120
Taplan	977	3244	4	40	378	5	46	977	977	113
Council Wide	**994**	**394**	**7**	**70**	**52**	**8**	**NA**	**940**	**1066**	**11266**

Source: ABS SEIFA Index Spreadsheets, 2011 Census

Overall our Council area rated quite highly for the above index which indicates a relative lack of disadvantage and greater advantage in general. For example, an area may have a high score if there are (among other things):

- many households with high incomes, or many people in skilled occupations; and
- few households with low incomes, or few people in unskilled occupations.

Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (2011)										
Locality	Score	Rank in Australia			Rank in SA			Min	Max	Pop'n
		Rank	Decile	%	Rank	Decile	%			
Loxton	943	1776	3	22	186	3	23	832	1049	4351
Waikerie	907	1032	2	13	98	2	12	680	986	2715
Loxton North	980	2925	4	36	333	5	41	980	980	871
Kingston on Murray	951	1995	3	25	213	3	26	951	951	642
Paisley	1013	4320	6	53	466	6	57	1013	1013	379
Golden Heights	987	3185	4	39	353	5	43	987	987	379
Taylorville	1002	3816	5	47	415	6	51	1002	1002	334
Wunkar	1018	4569	6	56	481	6	59	1018	1018	271
Paruna	955	2109	3	26	232	3	29	955	955	198
Bugle Hut	1026	4926	6	60	498	7	61	1026	1026	170
Moorook South	905	1000	2	13	96	2	12	905	905	120
Taplan	974	2734	4	34	307	4	38	974	974	113
Council Wide	**947**	**168**	**3**	**30**	**22**	**4**	**NA**	**680**	**1049**	**11266**

Source: ABS SEIFA Index Spreadsheets, 2011 Census

The above table indicates that overall our Council area has rated quite low for the above index, this indicates relatively greater disadvantage in general. For example, an area could have a low score if there are (among other things):

- Many households with low income, many people with no qualifications, or many people in low skilled occupations.

Due to the differences in scope between the above SEIFA indexes, the scores of some areas can vary significantly between the two indexes. For example, a large area that has parts containing relatively disadvantaged people, and other parts containing relatively advantaged people. It appears the Council area has a low Index of Relative Disadvantage, due to its pockets of disadvantage. However, it's Index of Relative Advantage and Disadvantage is above average, because the pockets of advantage may offset the pockets of disadvantage.

Whilst the SEIFA index information provides an indication of socio economic advantage and disadvantage across the Council area an interesting outcome from the 'People and Place in Australia – the 2013 Regional Wellbeing Survey' released in June 2013 indicates that residents of our Council area reported the second highest level of life satisfaction and community wellbeing across regional Australia and reported greater well being than Berri Barmera and Renmark Paringa Councils, both of which were closer to the rural and regional Australia average.

Education, Field of Study & Qualifications

Enrolments

	2006	2011	2016
Pre School	166	140	110
Infants/Primary School			
Government	925	775	732
Catholic	93	94	72
Other Non Government	219	253	208
Total	*1237*	*1122*	*1012*
Secondary			
Government	708	710	681
Catholic	3	0	0
Other Non Government	8	16	10
Total	*719*	*726*	*691*
Technical or Further Education Institution			
Full Time Student			
Aged 15-24 years	25	25	16
Aged 25 years and above	27	23	16
Part Time Student			
Aged 15-24 years	53	54	44
Aged 25 years and above	120	127	69
Full/Part Time Status not stated	6	3	0
Total	*231*	*232*	*145*
University or Other Tertiary Institution			
Full Time Student			
Aged 15-24 years	14	28	42
Aged 25 years and above	20	26	16
Part Time Student			
Aged 15-24 years	9	12	9
Aged 25 years and above	47	48	40
Full/Part Time Status not stated	0	0	0
Total	*90*	*114*	*107*
Other type of educational institution	49	71	56
Type of educational institution not stated	696	600	795
Total	**3188**	**3005**	**2,928**

Source: ABS, Community Profile Series, 2006, 2011, 2016 Census

In 2016, 25.5% of people in our community were attending an educational institution. Of these, 37.4% were in primary school, 23.8% in secondary school and 9.0% in a tertiary or technical institution.

Field of Study

Field of Study	2006	2011	2016		
	Total	Total	Males	Females	Total
Engineering & Related Technologies	558	610	656	34	690
Management & Commerce	344	436	191	404	595
Health	351	394	71	378	449
Education	329	374	93	331	424
Society & Culture	227	356	93	363	456
Agriculture, Environmental & Related Studies	261	287	278	62	340
Food, Hospitality & Personal Services	226	243	116	170	286
Architecture & Building	129	154	165	7	172
Natural & Physical Sciences	47	57	41	19	60
Creative Arts	41	48	16	33	49
Information Technology	24	28	21	16	37
Mixed Field Programmes	14	12	3	15	18
Field of Study Inadequately Described	38	30	26	10	36
Field of Study not Stated	859	746	442	456	898
Total	**3,448**	**3,775**	**2,214**	**2,293**	**4,507**

Source: ABS, Community Profile Series, 2006, 2011, 2016 Census

Qualifications

Qualification	2006	2011	2016		
	Total	Total	Males	Females	Total
Postgraduate Degree	34	43	24	42	66
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	66	76	36	74	110
Bachelor Degree	495	577	190	407	597
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	381	487	256	427	683
Certificate Level	1425	1715	1,205	815	2,020
Total	**2401**	**2898**	**1,711**	**1,765**	**3,476**

Source: ABS, Community Profile Series, 2006, 2011, 2016 Census

The above table indicates that the number of people with a qualification in our community has grown substantially in the period 2006 to 2016 with over 1,000 more people indicating they had a qualification of certificate level or higher.

The 2016 Census also indicates that of people aged 15 and over in our community, 11.1% reported having completed Year 12 as their highest level of education, 18.2% had completed a Certificate III or IV and 7.1% had completed an advanced diploma or diploma while 8.2% had a bachelor degree level or higher.

Whilst we have seen a substantial increase in the level of education within our community overall we are still significantly less than the state and national averages for Bachelor degrees (8.2% in Loxton Waikerie, 18.5% in SA and 22.0% for Australia) as well as for completing Year 12 (11.1% in Loxton Waikerie, 15.5% in SA and 15.7% for Australia).

Labour Force

The following table provides an overview of our labour force.

	2001	2006	2011	2016		
	Total	Total	Total	Males	Females	Total
Persons Aged 15 years and over	9358	9218	9139	4,711	4,745	9,456
Labour Force Status[1]:						
Employed, worked full time[2]	3693	3446	3045	2,004	922	2,926
Employed, worked part time	1724	1651	1749	505	1,249	1,754
Employed, away from work	0	216	331	149	164	313
Unemployed, looking for work	219	199	277	144	104	248
Total Labour Force	5795	5691	5402	2,802	2,439	5,241
Not in the Labour Force	3249	3155	3385	1,615	2,017	3,632
% Unemployed[3]	3.8	3.5	5.1	5.2	4.3	4.8
% Labour Force Participation[4]	64.0	57.6	59.1	59.4	51.5	55.3
% Employment to Population[5]				56.4	49.2	52.8

Source: ABS, Community Profile Series, 2001,2006, 2011, 2016 Census

[1] Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over

[2] 'Employed, worked full time' is defined as having worked 25 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census night

[3] The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of total labour force. The ABS Labour Force Survey provides the official estimates of Australia's unemployment rate.

[4] The number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of persons aged 15 years and over

[5] The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of persons aged 15 years and over

The labour force in our Council area has declined over the period 2001 to 2016 by over 500 persons and during the same period labour force participation has declined by almost 9%.

In 2016, 68.5% of the people employed full time were males and 71.2% of people employed part time were female.

The unemployment rate has decreased slightly by 0.3% between 2011 and 2016 but has increased overall from 3.8% in 2001 to 4.8% in 2016.

Employment & Occupation

Sector of Employment

Sector of Employment	2006	2011	2016			
	Total	Total	Males	Females	Total	%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1510	1219	884	301	1,185	23.7
Health Care & Social Assistance	556	632	83	555	638	12.8
Retail Trade	579	528	194	285	479	9.6
Education & Training	342	403	84	300	384	7.7
Manufacturing	560	397	266	99	365	7.3
Construction	276	280	259	49	308	6.2
Accommodation & Food Services	244	249	62	157	219	4.4
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	206	201	158	52	210	4.2
Administrative & Support Services	175	190	87	120	207	4.1
Public Administration & Safety	186	200	115	74	189	3.8
Other Services	165	200	101	71	172	3.4
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	92	96	47	59	106	2.1
Wholesale Trade	212	153	74	30	104	2.1
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	51	68	58	9	67	1.3
Financial & Insurance Services	68	66	12	46	58	1.2
Mining	18	47	36	4	40	0.8
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	46	39	14	16	30	0.6
Arts & Recreation Services	19	27	8	14	22	0.4
Information Media & Telecommunications	46	33	11	10	21	0.4
Inadequate Description/Not Stated	136	100	111	66	177	3.5
Total	**5493**	**5128**	**2,658**	**2,338**	**4,996**	**100**

Source: ABS, Community Profile Series, 2006, 2011, 2016 Census

The importance of the agriculture and primary production sector to our local economy is indicated by almost a quarter of people employed in this sector, of which 75% were male. However the total number of people employed in this sector has decreased by over 300 people between 2006 and 2016. The importance of agriculture and primary production to our local economy will be further illustrated in the Economic Activity section of this profile.

The next biggest sector of employment is the health sector which has experienced a rise in employment by 13% or 82 people during the period 2006 to 2016. Of those people employed in health, 87% are female. The education sector is also dominated by females who make up 78% of this sector. The education sector has also grown by 11% between 2006 and 2016.

Several sectors experienced decline in the period 2006 to 2016, including:

- The manufacturing sector declined by 35% (195 people),
- The wholesale trade sector declined by 51% (108 people), and
- The retail sector declined by 17% (100 people).

The mining sector, while very small making up 0.8% in 2016 has experienced over a 50% increase since 2006.

Occupation

Occupation	2006	2011	2016			
	Total	Total	Males	Females	Total	%
Managers	1329	1094	687	306	993	19.9
Labourers	1269	1013	589	317	906	18.1
Technicians & Trades Workers	608	592	507	105	612	12.2
Professionals	576	625	190	393	583	11.7
Community & Personal Service Workers	426	494	102	428	530	10.6
Clerical & Administrative Workers	479	503	65	461	526	10.5
Sales Workers	387	374	126	264	390	7.2
Machinery Operators & Drivers	336	344	330	24	354	7.1
Inadequately Described	80	89	47	30	77	1.5
Total	5110	5128	2,658	2,338	4,996	100

Source: ABS, Community Profile Series, 2006, 2011, 2016 Census

The occupation of people working in the above sectors of employment indicates that 19.9% of people were managers. It should be noted that this includes farm managers and this may explain the 25% (336 people) decrease in managers in the period 2006 to 2016 due to the decrease in people working in the agricultural sector. There was also a decrease of 29% (363 people) of labourers during this period. This is likely to be in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors.

Volunteering

The strong community spirit of our community is identified in the following table indicating unpaid work. In the last 12 months 30.9% of our community did voluntary work in our community compared to 21.4% across South Australia and 19.0% across Australia.

Unpaid Work	DC Loxton Waikerie 2006		South Australia		Australia	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Did unpaid domestic work (last week)	6,687	70.7	982,036	71.0	13,143,914	69.0
Cared for child/children (last two weeks)	2,458	26.0	380,737	27.5	5,259,400	27.6
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability (last two weeks)	1,176	12.4	168,496	12.2	2,145,203	11.3
Did voluntary work through an organisation or group (last 12 months)	2,920	30.9	295,670	21.4	3,620,726	19.0

Source: ABS, Community Profile Series, 2016 Census

Economic Activity

Registered Businesses by Industry

The following table identifies the number of businesses located in our Council district. Agricultural businesses had the largest number of total registered businesses, comprising 47.8% of all registered businesses, compared to 12.4% in South Australia.

It should be noted the data in the table below does have some limitations. The business register counts are an approximation to LGA boundaries, furthermore, public sector institutions are not recorded which has a significant impact on the numbers for Health Care, Education and Public Administration and Safety.

Industry	DC Loxton Waikerie – Registered Businesses					SA
	2012		2016		2012-2016	2016
	Total	%	Total	%	Change	%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	559	49.8	527	47.8	-33	12.4
Construction	101	9.0	110	10.0	+9	14.7
Retail Trade	71	6.3	61	5.5	-10	6.0
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	64	5.7	55	4.9	-9	11.6
Other Services	51	4.5	55	5.0	+4	4.2
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	51	4.5	49	4.4	-2	5.5
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	42	3.7	51	4.6	+9	9.4
Manufacturing	38	3.3	43	3.9	+5	4.3
Financial & Insurance Services	36	3.2	43	3.9	+7	10.5
Accommodation & Food Services	24	2.1	29	2.6	+5	3.9
Health Care & Social Assistance	19	1.6	22	2.0	+3	5.9
Wholesale Trade	26	2.3	19	1.7	-7	3.4
Administrative & Support Services	23	2.0	15	1.4	-8	3.4
Industry Not Specified	8	0.7	9	0.8	+1	1.2
Education & Training	5	0.4	6	0.5	+1	1.0
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	0	0.0	5	0.4	+5	0.3
Arts & Recreation Services	8	0.7	3	0.3	-5	1.0
Public Administration & Safety	0	0.0	3	0.3	+3	0.2
Information Media & Telecommunications	2	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.6
Total	**1,123**	**100.0**	**1,103**	**100.0**	**-20**	**100.0**

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) compiled on behalf of the Murraylands and Riverland RDA by .id (http://profile.id.com.au/rda-murraylands-riverland)

Our local business community are very well supported by both the Riverland West Chamber of Commerce (https://www.facebook.com/RiverlandWestChamberofCommerce) and the Loxton Chamber of Commerce (http://www.loxtonchamber.com.au/).

Gross Regional Product

The Gross Regional Product (GRP) of an area is the equivalent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), but for a smaller area. It is a measure of the size or net wealth generated by the local economy and is a broad indicator of the growth or decline of the local economy over time.

Our GRP was $595 million as at 30 June 2016. This was a 6.5% increase from 2015 however it is 21% less than 2001. Our economy had a 16% decline in GRP from 2010 to 2014. In comparison the Regional SA GRP has grown by 7.1% since 2001. As a percentage of the Regional SA GRP our local economy currently contributes 2.78%.

The following table indicates the trend for GRP in our local economy since 2001.

Year (ending June30)	DC Loxton Waikerie			Regional SA			
	GRP ($m)	% Change from Previous Year	Cumulative Change	GRP ($m)	% Change from Previous Year	Cumulative Change	DCLW as a % of Regional SA
2016	595	+6.5	79.2	21,377	+1.8	107.1	2.78
2015	558	+1.8	74.3	20,996	+1.4	105.2	2.66
2014	549	-1.4	73.0	20,706	-0.5	103.7	2.65
2013	556	-2.0	74.1	20,820	+0.4	104.3	2.67
2012	568	-9.7	75.6	20,732	-1.6	103.9	2.74
2011	629	-6.2	83.7	21,068	+1.4	105.5	2.98
2010	670	-1.8	89.2	20,785	-0.5	104.1	3.22
2009	683	+0.7	90.9	20,899	+5.1	104.7	3.27
2008	678	+5.3	90.2	19,879	+3.9	99.6	3.41
2007	644	-9.4	85.7	19,126	-2.9	95.8	3.37
2006	710	-3.6	94.6	19,692	-2.3	98.7	3.61
2005	737	+2.0	98.1	20,162	+0.8	101.0	3.65
2004	723	+0.3	96.2	19,997	+1.3	100.2	3.61
2003	720	-7.4	95.9	19,746	-4.2	98.9	3.65
2002	778	+3.5	103.5	20,601	+3.2	103.2	3.77
2001	751	-	100.0	19,961	-	100.0	3.76

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) compiled on behalf of the Murraylands and Riverland RDA by .id (http://profile.id.com.au/rda-murraylands-riverland)

Our GRP is $51,798 per capita compared to the Gross State Product for South Australia of $58,922/capita and the Gross Domestic Product of Australia which is $69,143/capita.

Industry Sector Analysis

The following table provides an overview of how all industries within our Council contribute to the wider economy. For example, our Council district contributes 3.0% of Regional SA's employment. What is apparent in both the following table as well as the above table indicating GRP is the overall reduction that our local economy is contributing to the wider community during the period 2011 to 2016. This is evident in the majority of economic measures as well as the overall reduction in GRP above.

To address this we are committed to encouraging new, as well as supporting existing businesses and enterprises that are consistent with our economic, social and environmental objectives for our community. We are very much reliant on our horticultural and agricultural industries (as will become more evident in this profile). We recognise the need to support existing industries but also diversify our economic base to ensure our local industries can thrive and provide prosperity, growth and employment opportunities for our community.

Economic Measure	2011			2016			Change
	DC Loxton Waikerie	Regional SA	DC Loxton Waikerie as a % of Regional SA	DC Loxton Waikerie	Regional SA	DC Loxton Waikerie as a % of Regional SA	2011-2016
Employment (total)	5,099	163,418	3.1	4,820	160,959	3.0	-279
Employment (FTE's)	4,652	143,085	3.3	4,589	139,169	3.3	-63
Output/Total Sales ($m)	1,108	39,591	2.8	1,080	41,873	2.6	-27.2
Value Add ($m)	548	10,102	3.0	512	18,405	2.8	-35.8
Exports ($m)	510	17,624	2.9	448	19,304	2.3	-61.3
Exports (domestic) ($m)	305	11,965	2.6	281	13,970	2.0	-24.3
Exports (international) ($m)	204	5,659	3.6	167	5334	3.1	-37.0
Imports ($m)	591	22,071	2.7	573	24,898	2.3	-17.4
Imports (domestic) ($m)	469	16,175	2.9	461	18,429	2.5	-7.7
Imports (international) ($m)	122	5,896	2.1	112	6,469	1.7	-9.7
Local Sales ($m)	598	21,967	2.7	632	22,569	2.8	+34.1
Worker Productivity ($ per worker)	107,403	110,770	-	106,190	114,346	-	-1,213

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) compiled on behalf of the Murraylands and Riverland RDA by .id (http://profile.id.com.au/rda-murraylands-riverland)

The following sections of this profile provide further analysis of the above economic measures; in particular Output, Local Sales, Total Exports, Total Imports, Value Add and Work Productivity in relation to the specific industry sectors within our local economy.

Output by Industry Sector

Output by Industry is a gross measure of the total sales of each industry sector in the local economy. It does not measure how productive each industry sector is at producing this output, this is measured by value added.

The following table indicates our top 5 local industry sectors with regard to output.

Industry	Output by Local Industry Sector					Regional SA
	2011		2016		2012-2016	2016
	$M	%	$M	%	Change	%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	433.8	39.2	398.4	36.8	-35.5	18.4
Construction	133.7	12.1	174.9	16.2	+41.2	11.7
Manufacturing	151.5	13.7	111.7	10.3	-39.8	11.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	56.5	5.1	57.8	5.4	+1.3	4.3
Rental, Hiring and real Estate Services	39.4	3.6	55.2	5.1	+15.8	4.7

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) compiled on behalf of the Murraylands and Riverland RDA by .id (http://profile.id.com.au/rda-murraylands-riverland)

The Agricultural sector has the largest output by industry for our local economy generating $398 million in 2015/16 representing 39.2% of total output of our local economy. The output of our Agricultural sector has decreased by $35.5 million since 2011. The next largest industry sector for output is the Construction sector with $174.9 million representing 16.2% of total output. The construction sector has experienced a $41.2 million increase in output since 2011.

Local Sales Industry Sector

Local Sales by industry measures the output of local industries that is sold locally. This includes sales to local consumers, businesses and other organisations.

The following table indicates our top 5 local industry sectors with regard to local sales.

Industry	Local Sales by Local Industry Sector					Regional SA
	2011		2016		2011-2016	2016
	$M	%	$M	%	Change	%
Construction	340.8	22.4	174.9	27.7	+41.2	21.8
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	93.0	15.5	80.1	12.7	-12.9	9.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	56.3	9.4	57.6	9.1	+1.3	7.1
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	39.1	6.5	54.9	8.7	+15.7	8.4
Manufacturing	54.3	9.1	42.8	6.8	-11.5	6.5

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) compiled on behalf of the Murraylands and Riverland RDA by .id (http://profile.id.com.au/rda-murraylands-riverland)

The Construction sector has the highest local sales in our economy, generating $175 million representing 22.4% of local sales.

Total Exports by Industry Sector

Exports by industry are sales of goods and services to non-resident households, businesses and other organisations outside of our Council district.

The following table indicates our top 5 local industry sectors with regard to total exports. This table shows that our Agriculture sector had the largest total exports by industry, generating $318 million in 2016 accounting for 70% of total exports from our district.

Industry	Total Exports by Local Industry Sector					Regional SA
	2011		2016		2011-2016	2016
	$M	%	$M	%	Change	%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	340.8	66.9	318.2	71.0	-22.6	28.7
Manufacturing	97.2	19.1	68.9	15.4	-28.3	17.1
Wholesale Trade	19.6	3.8	14.3	3.2	-5.3	1.4
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	19.9	3.9	12.3	2.7	-7.6	2.2
Administrative and Support Services	9.9	1.9	9.0	2.0	-0.9	0.8

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) compiled on behalf of the Murraylands and Riverland RDA by .id (http://profile.id.com.au/rda-murraylands-riverland)

Total Imports by Industry Sector

Imports by industry are sales of goods and services from industries located outside our Council district to resident households, businesses and other organisations within the area.

Industry	Total Imports by Local Industry Sector					Regional SA
	2011		2016		2011-2016	2016
	$M	%	$M	%	Change	%
Manufacturing	165.4	28.0	144.4	25.2	-20.9	28.2
Financial and Insurance Services	61.0	10.3	67.4	11.8	+6.4	6.7
Public Administration and Safety	46.8	7.9	47.6	8.3	+0.8	5.1
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	27.0	4.6	38.2	6.7	+11.2	6.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	42.2	7.1	36.5	6.4	-5.7	7.9

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) compiled on behalf of the Murraylands and Riverland RDA by .id (http://profile.id.com.au/rda-murraylands-riverland)

In our Council district, Manufacturing had the largest total imports by industry generating $144 million in 2015/16.

Value Added by Industry Sector

Value added by industry is an indicator of business productivity. It shows how productive each industry sector is at increasing the value of its inputs. It is a more refined measure of the productivity of an industry sector than output (total gross revenue), as some industries have high levels of output but require large amounts of input expenditure to achieve that.

Industry	Value Added by Local Industry Sector					Regional SA
	2011		2016		2011-2016	2016
	$M	%	$M	%	Change	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	244.9	44.7	205.7	40.2	-39.2	21.3
Construction	40.5	7.4	51.0	10.0	+10.5	7.7
Manufacturing	52.0	9.5	42.2	8.2	-9.8	8.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	37.8	6.9	42.2	8.2	+4.5	7.3
Retail Trade	22.1	4.0	24.6	4.8	+2.5	4.6

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) compiled on behalf of the Murraylands and Riverland RDA by .id (http://profile.id.com.au/rda-murraylands-riverland)

In our Council district, Agriculture had the largest value added by industry generating $206 million in 2015/16. Construction had a $10.5 million increase in value added from 2011 to 2016.

Worker Productivity by Industry Sector

Worker productivity by industry is calculated by dividing the industry value add by the number of persons employed in that industry. It shows which industries generate the most value add per employee. Some industry sectors, such as retail trade, are not highly productive per worker, but they employ a lot of people. Other industries, such as mining employ fewer people but generate high levels of productivity. Each play an important role in the economy.

Industry	Worker Productivity by Local Industry Sector			Regional SA
	2011	2016	2011-2016	2016
	$	$	Change	$
Financial and Insurance Services	253,535	276,908	+23,373	272,021
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	152,013	261,445	+109,432	168,265
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	225,161	196,427	-28,735	250,088
Construction	139,352	158,543	+19,191	120,359
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	159,814	144,139	-15,676	155,866

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) compiled on behalf of the Murraylands and Riverland RDA by .id (http://profile.id.com.au/rda-murraylands-riverland)

The average worker productivity across all industry sectors in our district is $106,190. Our most productive workers are in the Financial and Insurance sector generating a value of $276,908 per employee in 2016. The Rental, Hiring and real estate sector saw a significant increased in its worker productivity of $109,432 in the period 2011 to 2016 elevating workers in this sector to second most productive in our community.

Economic Activity Summary Table for All Local Industry Sectors

The following table provides a summary of the key economic measures for al industries in our local economy.

Industry	2016						
	Output ($M)	**Jobs**	**Local Sales ($M)**	**Total Exports ($M)**	**Total Imports ($M)**	**Value Added ($M)**	**Productivity per Worker**
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	398.4	1,185	80.1	318.2	23.2	205.7	144,139
Construction	174.9	308	174.9	0.0	0.0	51.0	158,543
Manufacturing	111.7	365	42.8	68.9	144.4	42.2	101,886
Health Care & Social Assistance	57.8	638	57.6	0.2	17.6	42.2	81,934
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	55.2	30	54.9	0.4	38.2	8.4	261,445
Retail Trade	42.8	479	35.2	7.6	12.2	24.6	52,578
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	39.8	210	27.5	12.3	32.6	21.4	122,253
Wholesale Trade	39.6	104	25.3	14.3	24.9	21.1	130,111
Accommodation & Food Services	27.3	219	20.1	7.2	12.8	11.8	47,304
Education & Training	26.6	384	21.4	5.2	16.2	21.8	65,501
Financial & Insurance Services	24.8	58	24.4	0.3	67.4	16.4	276,908
Administrative & Support Services	18.5	207	9.5	9.0	12.7	9.5	48,236
Other Services	16.8	172	16.1	0.7	5.0	9.5	48,594
Public Administration & Safety	14.5	189	14.5	0.0	47.6	8.7	84,002
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	10.4	106	9.7	0.7	36.5	5.9	72,505
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	9.5	67	8.6	1.0	21.3	5.7	196,427
Information Media & Telecommunications	5.8	21	5.5	0.3	21.0	2.7	98,638
Mining	3.0	40	1.2	1.9	31.0	1.7	127,216
Arts & Recreation Services	2.9	22	2.7	0.1	8.6	1.5	91,878
Total	**1,080.4**	**4,819**	**632.2**	**448.2**	**573.3**	**511.9**	**106,190**

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) compiled on behalf of the Murraylands and Riverland RDA by .id (http://profile.id.com.au/rda-murraylands-riverland)

Value of Agricultural Production

Our Agricultural and Horticultural sectors of our community are vital for the prosperity of our community. This is evident in the previous sections of this profile. This section of the profile aims to provide further details on the range of commodities produced in our Council district.

The following table identifies the value of agricultural production in our Council district.

Commodity	2011			
	$,000	%	Regional SA %	DCLW as a % of Regional SA
Cereal Crops	137,688	36.6	38.8	6.2
Grapes (wine and table)	98,643	26.2	5.8	29.8
Vegetables	29,416	7.8	6.4	8.0
Livestock Slaughterings	28,187	7.5	23.3	2.1
Nuts	26,866	7.1	0.9	54.2
Citrus Fruit	25,891	6.9	1.6	27.8
Other Fruit	18,052	4.8	1.0	32.5
Wool	6,653	1.8	6.3	1.8
Broadacre Crops	2,862	0.8	8.3	0.6
Crops for Hay	1,149	0.3	2.6	0.8
Nurseries & Cut Flowers	962	0.3	0.5	3.6
Milk	-	-	3.7	-
Eggs	-	-	0.2	-
Total	**376,372**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**6.6**

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Value of Commodities Produced, Australia, 2010-11, compiled on behalf of the Murraylands and Riverland RDA by .id (http://profile.id.com.au/rda-murraylands-riverland)

The total value of agricultural output for our Council district was $376 million in 2011. The largest commodity produced was cereal crops, which accounted for 37% of our total agricultural output in value terms.

Our Council district is a major contributor towards the value of agriculture for a variety of commodities. Namely, nuts whereby we produce 54% of the total value of Regional SA, Other fruit with 32.5% of Regional SA, Grapes (29.8%) and Citrus Fruit (27.8%). It should be noted that nuts, Citrus Fruit and Other Fruit are not major commodities produced in SA with regard to percentage of value for all agricultural commodities but are significant commodities for our local economy.

It is expected that our contribution towards nuts will increase substantially in future years due to extensive almond plantations being planted in recent years.

The greatest impacts on the value of production for the above crops are environmental factors such as rainfall, cost of production and price of commodities. For our horticultural commodities such as grapes, citrus and nuts one of the biggest influence on cost of production is the cost of water for irrigation which is driven by environmental factors such as rainfall in the Murray Darling Basin.

Value of Tourism and Hospitality

We are committed to growing our local tourism industry and recognise it as an important industry and contributor to our economy. In 2016, the total tourism and hospitality sales for our Council district is $28.1 million and the total value added was $13.1 million.

The following table provides an overview of the value of Tourism and Hospitality in our Council district.

Measure	2011			2016			Change
	DC Loxton Waikerie	% of Total Industry	DC Loxton Waikerie as a % of Regional SA	DC Loxton Waikerie	% of Total Industry	DC Loxton Waikerie as a % of Regional SA	2011-2016
Employment (total)							
Direct	186	3.6	0.5	177	3.7	0.4	-9
Indirect	8	0.1	0.1	7	0.2	0.1	+1
Total	194	3.8	0.4	184	3.8	0.4	-8
Employment (FTE)							
Direct	151	3.2	0.5	144	3.1	0.5	-7
Indirect	9	0.2	0.1	9	0.2	0.1	0
Total	160	3.4	0.4	153	3.3	0.4	-7
Output/Sales ($m)							
Direct	21.6	1.9	0.4	24.2	2.2	0.4	2.6
Indirect	3.4	0.3	0.2	3.9	0.4	0.2	0.5
Total	25.0	2.3	0.4	28.1	2.6	0.4	3.1
Value Added ($m)							
Direct	10.5	1.9	0.4	12.1	2.4	0.4	1.6
Indirect	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	11.3	2.1	0.3	13.1	2.6	0.3	1.7

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) compiled on behalf of the Murraylands and Riverland RDA by .id (http://profile.id.com.au/rda-murraylands-riverland)

Building Approvals and Development

The following table indicates the total assessed value of building approvals for construction in our Council district since 2010/11.

Financial Year	DC Loxton Waikerie		
	Residential ($,000)	Non-Residential ($,000)	Total ($,000)
2016/17	13,099	6,943	20,042
2015/16	11,835	15,688	27,523
2014/15	13,806	13,599	27,405
2013/14	12,569	9,757	22,326
2012/13	6,814	1,621	8,435
2011/12	7,421	5,296	12,717
2010/11	11,152	842	11,994

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Building Approvals, compiled on behalf of the Murraylands and Riverland RDA by .id (http://profile.id.com.au/rda-murraylands-riverland)

For the last 7 years since 2010/11 our average number of development approvals each year was; 43 new dwellings, 216 for dwelling extensions and other residential developments, 29 new commercial/industrial premises, 15 extensions to existing commercial/industrial developments and 22 land division approvals.

Conclusion

This profile reveals our two greatest challenges with regard to our population; it is aging and we are experiencing a decline in the 20 to 35 year old age group. The aging of our population can be looked at as an opportunity to support the aged care sector and encourage more services and facilities which may attract older people to our district and create a stronger aged care industry.

Addressing the decline in the 20-35 age group is also a great challenge and is about providing more opportunities for employment and education in our region to encourage these people to stay in the region.

What is encouraging is the small increase in overall population since 2011 and we are committed to supporting our community to increase our population through encouraging economic development and employment opportunities.

Some of the current and recent projects that we have implemented to assist with this aim include, but not limited to:

- Investing in underground infrastructure to support the new Caravan Park in Waikerie. The new Caravan Park brings visitors and tourists to our district which will encourage economic activity throughout the Riverland West area.
- Undertaking a partnership with Loxton Physiotherapy for the provision of as hydrotherapy pool to Loxton. This provides a facility for the community to use especially our aged community.
- Commencing revitalisation projects in both the Waikerie CBD and East Terrace Loxton to improve the amenity of these commercial areas and attract people to visit the businesses in these precincts.
- Upgrading the Loxton Riverfront and commencing a process to review the Waikerie Riverfront Master Plan to ensure these areas provide the facilities and amenity to attract people to these towns.
- Commencing a review of our GML and Commodity route network with the aim of supporting our primary producers by enabling B-Double access to the majority of our district.

Our reliance on our agricultural industry has been highlighted throughout this profile and this sector provides the backbone to our local economy. Agriculture accounts for 24% of our jobs, 50% of our local businesses, 40% of output by our economy, 67% of exports and 40% of value add in our economy.

Unfortunately the agricultural sector has experienced a decline in recent years with a 20% reduction on those employed in agriculture over the last 10 years and a $35.5 million reduction in output over the last 5 years. We will continue to support this sector and acknowledge its intrinsic value and importance to our community as well as look for opportunities to diversify our economy so it becomes more robust.

We are also committed to supporting our community by partnering and investing in a range of social programs and events across our district.

Contact Us

We hope this Population, Demographic and Economic Activity Profile has provided you with an interesting overview of our community and local economy.

For any further questions regarding this profile or how we are addressing any issues raised or how we are supporting local businesses please contact us at:

Phone	8584 8000 or 8541 0700
Email	council@loxtonwaikerie.sa.gov.au
Website	www.loxtonwaikerie.sa.gov.au
Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/loxtonwaikeriecouncil/

APPENDIX 1

SEIFA Index Explanation

SEIFA provides summary measures derived from the Census to measure different aspects of socio-economic conditions by geographic area. It has a number of applications, including research into the relationship between socio-economic disadvantage and various health and educational outcomes, determining areas that require funding and services, and identifying new business opportunities.

The concept of relative socio-economic disadvantage is neither simple, nor well defined. SEIFA uses a broad definition of relative socio-economic disadvantage in terms people's access to material and social resources, and their ability to participate in society. While SEIFA represents an average of all people living in an area, SEIFA does not represent the individual situation of each person. Larger areas are more likely to have greater diversity of people and households.

Adopting a notion of relative (rather than 'absolute') disadvantage, involves assessing whether an area is disadvantaged with reference to the situation and standards applying in the wider community at a given point in time. The use of relative concepts to measure socio-economic disadvantage has been generally accepted in academic literature.

Another aspect of disadvantage as measured in SEIFA is that it is multidimensional. For example, consider a community with a relatively high level of financial wellbeing. On this basis we may conclude that this area is relatively advantaged. However, if this community also has very high crime rates, or poor levels of general health, these factors may cause us to view the area as relatively disadvantaged.

A measure of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage could include any number of social and economic dimensions. The dimensions that are included in SEIFA are guided by international research and the constraints of Census data. Census does collect information on the key dimensions of income, education, employment, occupation and housing. It is generally agreed that these are important indicators of socioeconomic disadvantage. They are also core dimensions incorporated in other national area level indexes of socio-economic disadvantage or deprivation.

SEIFA measures relative advantage and disadvantage at an area level, not at an individual level. Area level and individual level disadvantage are separate, though interrelated, concepts. Area level disadvantage depends on the socio-economic conditions of a community or neighbourhood as a whole. These are primarily characteristics of the area's residents, such as indicators of income, education or employment. They may also be characteristics of the area itself, such as a lack of public resources, transport infrastructure or high levels of pollution. Based on international research and also the information collected in Census it is possible to broadly define relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage in terms of people's access to material and social resources, and their ability to participate in society.

A SEIFA score is created using information about people and households in a particular area. This score is standardised against a mean of 1000 with a standard deviation of 100. This means that the average SEIFA score will be 1000 and the middle two-thirds of SEIFA scores will fall between 900 and 1100 (approximately). A SEIFA score provides more information and is used for more sophisticated analysis. Deciles should be used for most analyses.

To determine the SEIFA rank, all the areas are ordered from lowest score to highest score. The area with the lowest score is given a rank of 1; the area with the second lowest score is given a rank of 2 and so on, up to the area with the highest score which is given the highest rank, being 37,457 for a collection district (CD) index. Deciles divide a distribution into ten equal groups. In the case of SEIFA, the distribution of scores is divided into ten equal groups. The lowest scoring 10% of areas are given a decile number of 1; the second-lowest 10% of areas are given a decile number of 2 and so on, up to the highest 10% of areas which are given a decile number of 10.

Percentiles divide a distribution into 100 equal groups. In the case of SEIFA, the distribution of scores is divided into 100 equal groups. The lowest scoring 1% of areas is given a percentile number of 1; the second-lowest 1% of areas is given a percentile number of 2 and so on, up to the highest 1% of areas which are given a percentile number of 100. SEIFA percentiles are provided to allow users to create their own groupings, such as quartiles (which contain 25% of CDs).

Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage

This index is a general socio-economic index that summarises a wide range of information about the economic and social resources of people and households within an area. Because this index focuses on disadvantage, only measures of relative disadvantage are included. This means that, unlike the other indexes, a high score (or decile) reflects a *relative lack of disadvantage* rather than relative advantage.

This index summarises 17 different measures, such as low income, low education, high unemployment and unskilled occupations.

A *low score* indicates relatively greater disadvantage in general. For example, an area could have a low score if there are (among other things):

- Many households with low income, many people with no qualifications, or many people in low skilled occupations.

A *high score* indicates a relative lack of disadvantage in general. For example, an area may have a high score if there are (among other things):

- Few households with low incomes, few people with no qualifications or in low skilled occupations.

This index is preferred in situations where the user:

- wants to look at disadvantage and lack of disadvantage; and
- wants a broad measure of disadvantage, rather than a specific measure (such as low income).

An example would be where a user:

- Wants to ensure an allocation of funds goes to disadvantaged areas.

Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage

This index is also a general socio-economic index that was created using measures of relative disadvantage (similar to those used in the Index of Relative Disadvantage), as well as measures of relative advantage.

There are 21 measures included, such as: low or high income, internet connection, occupation and education. This index does not include Indigenous status.

A *low score* indicates relatively greater disadvantage and a lack of advantage in general.

For example, an area could have a low score if there are (among other things):

- many households with low incomes, or many people in unskilled occupations; and
- few households with high incomes, or few people in skilled occupations.

A *high score* indicates a relative lack of disadvantage and greater advantage in general. For example, an area may have a high score if there are (among other things):

- many households with high incomes, or many people in skilled occupations; and
- few households with low incomes, or few people in unskilled occupations.

This index is preferred in situations where the user:

- is not looking only at disadvantage and lack of disadvantage;
- wants advantage to offset any disadvantage in an area;
- is using a variable in their analysis, such as Indigenous status, that has been included in the construction of another index but not this index; or
- is unable to identify a specific aspect of disadvantage, such as income, that is important to their particular analysis.

An example would be where a user:

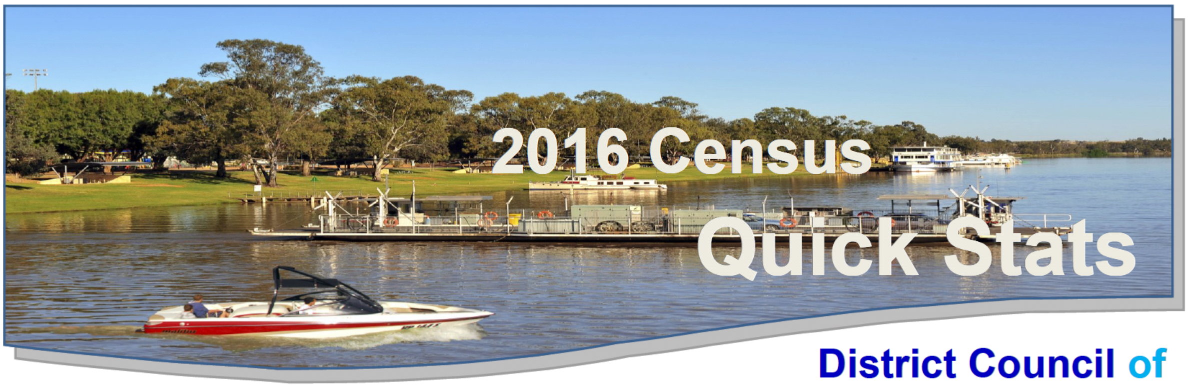
- considers the issue being examined to be affected by both advantage and disadvantage. For example, this index would be suitable if the user is looking at health status and anticipates disadvantaged people to have worse health and advantaged people to have better health. If disadvantaged people are expected to have worse health, but it is less-disadvantaged people (rather than advantaged people) that are expected to have better health, then the Index of Relative Disadvantage would be more appropriate to use; or
- is analysing information that is not included in the index, such as home ownership or Indigenous status.

Due to the differences in scope between this index and the Index of Relative Disadvantage, the scores of some areas can vary significantly between the two indexes. For example, consider a large area that has parts containing relatively disadvantaged people, and other parts containing relatively advantaged people. This area may have a low Index of Relative Disadvantage, due to its pockets of disadvantage. However, its Index of Relative Advantage and Disadvantage may be moderate, or even above average, because the pockets of advantage may offset the pockets of disadvantage.

APPENDIX 2

Quick Stat Sheets

- District Council Loxton Waikerie
- Loxton
- Waikerie



District Council of Loxton Waikerie

The District Council of Loxton Waikerie covers a total area of 7,957 square kilometres. A diverse range of primary production industries operate within the district including wine production, horticulture, fruit (particularly citrus fruits), vegetables and wheat.

The district is a perfect holiday destination offering long hours of sunshine, a relaxed lifestyle and beautiful views along the River Murray with its sandstone cliffs and tall eucalypts.

Population	**11,487**
Male	5,737
Female	5,747
Median Age	46

Age Profile				
Age Group	Male	Female	Total	%
0-4 years	351	310	659	6.3
5-14 years	676	689	1366	11.9
15-19 years	368	327	701	6.1
20-24 years	258	241	499	4.3
25-34 years	515	499	1009	8.8
35-44 years	603	655	1258	10.9
45-54 years	804	830	1634	14.3
55-64 years	884	816	1700	14.7
65-74 years	767	747	1514	13.3
75-84 years	360	395	755	3.36.6
85 years +	153	235	388	3.3
Total	**5737**	**5747**	**11487**	**100**

Families	**3,151**
Average Children per family	**1.9**

Selected Statistics

All private dwellings	5,604
Average people per household	2.3
Median weekly individual income	$552
Median weekly household income	$1,005
Median weekly family income	$1,286
Median monthly mortgage payments	$1,040
Median weekly rent	$175
Average motor vehicles per dwelling	2

In the District Council of Loxton Waikerie 84.8% of people were born in Australia. The other more common countries of birth were; England 2.4%, India 0.7%, New Zealand 0.5%, Germany 0.5% and Greece 0.5%. The most common ancestries in the Council area were Australian 31.6%, English 28.5%, German 15.2%, Scottish 6.3% and Irish 4.7%.

There were 5,244 people who reported being in the labour force, of these 55.8% worked full time, 33.5% worked part time and 4.7% were unemployed.

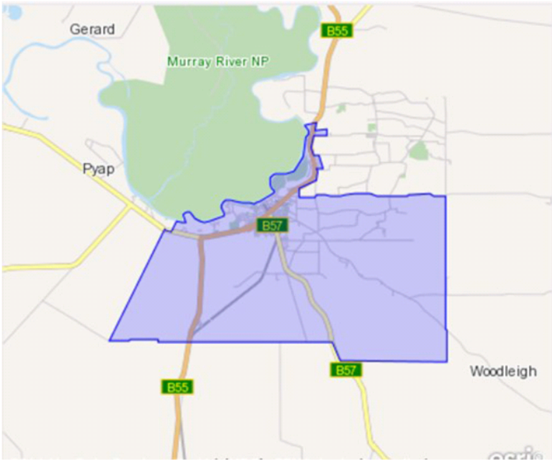
Of those employed in the district; 20.0% were Managers, 18.1% Labourers, 12.3% Technicians and Trades Workers, 11.7% Professionals, 107% Community and Personal Service Workers and 10.5% Clerical and Administration workers.

Of all households 69.3% were family households, 28.4% were single person households and 2.3% were group households.

Of occupied private dwellings 40.0% were owned outright, 30.1%were owned with a mortgage and 24.9% were rented.

The strong community spirit of the district is identified by 30.9% of people doing voluntary work through an organisation or a group.

Loxton



Loxton is situated on the southern bank of the Murray River within the Riverland region and is only 240 kilometres east of Adelaide.

Known as the 'Garden Town of the Riverland', Loxton's beautifully maintained gardens have been adapted to the changing climatic conditions and testament to it's proud community.

The Loxton district boasts first class accommodation, a nationally recognised golf course, thriving retail and business centre, wine tasting, numerous festivals and events and a variety of nature based activities.

Population	**4,568**
Male	2,205
Female	2,358
Median Age	46

Age Profile				
Age Group	Male	Female	Total	%
0-4 years	142	139	281	6.2
5-14 years	263	258	521	11.4
15-19 years	148	125	273	6.0
20-24 years	104	105	209	4.6
25-34 years	220	214	434	9.5
35-44 years	221	262	483	10.6
45-54 years	290	313	603	13.2
55-64 years	340	317	657	14.4
65-74 years	280	321	601	13.2
75-84 years	149	186	335	7.3
85 years +	64	132	196	4.3
Total	**2205**	**2358**	**4568**	**100**

Families	**1,232**
Average Children per family	**1.9**

Selected Statistics

All private dwellings	2,140
Average people per household	2.2
Median weekly individual income	$565
Median weekly household income	$989
Median weekly family income	$1,316
Median monthly mortgage payments	$1,083
Median weekly rent	$190
Average motor vehicles per dwelling	1.8

In Loxton 87.4% of people were born in Australia. The other more common countries of birth were; England 2.3%, Greece 0.6%, Germany 0.4%, New Zealand 0.4% and South Africa 0.3%. The most common ancestry of residents of Loxton in Australian 30.6%, English 29.8%, German 15.9%, Scottish 5.5% and Irish 5.1%.

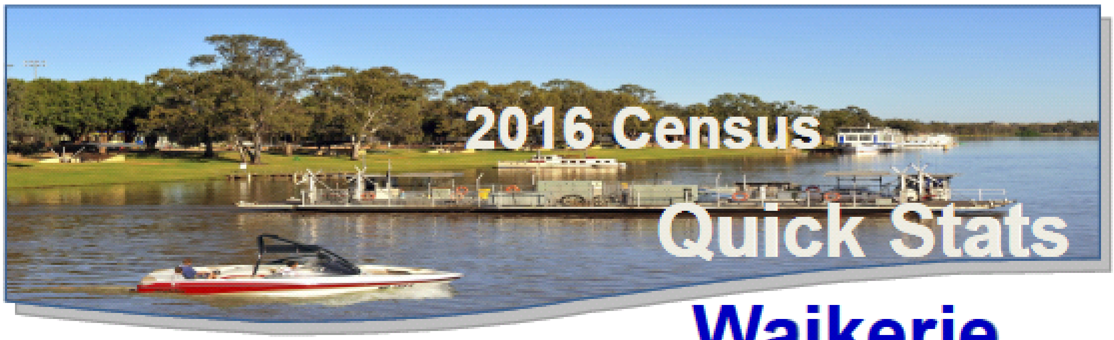
There were 2,051 people who reported being in the labour force, of these 56.3% worked full time, 32.8% worked part time and 4.6% were unemployed.

Of those employed in the town; 5.0% worked in primary education, 4.0% in supermarkets and grocery stores, 3.6% in wine and alcoholic beverage manufacturing, 3.4% in hospitals and 3.4% in aged care.

Of all households 66.6% were family households, 31.2% were single person households and 2.2% were group households.

Of occupied private dwellings 36.5% were owned outright, 31.7%were owned with a mortgage and 26.5% were rented.

The strong community spirit of the town is identified by 31.4% of people doing voluntary work through an organisation or a group.



Waikerie

Waikerie is situated on the banks of the beautiful Murray River within the Riverland region and is only 175 kilometres from Adelaide.

The name Waikerie is said to mean 'many wings', after a moth called 'wei kari', the name given by the local indigenous community.

Waikerie was established in 1894 when its first settlers arrived by paddle steamer. The township offers a wide variety of restaurants, accommodation, hospitality and shopping.

Population	**2,684**
Male	1,317
Female	1,373
Median Age	49

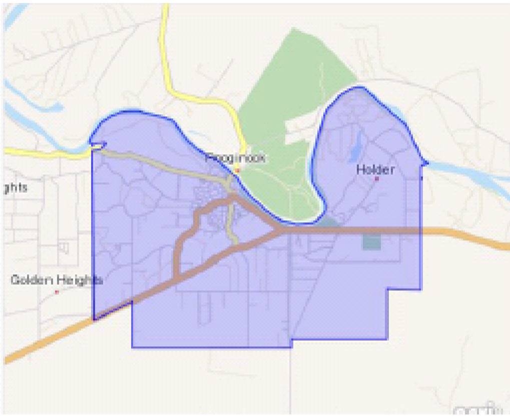
Age Profile

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	%
0-4 years	87	59	145	6.2
5-14 years	149	147	303	12.0
15-19 years	68	85	146	6.4
20-24 years	58	54	108	5.0
25-34 years	118	112	234	9.3
35-44 years	136	142	273	11.6
45-54 years	163	174	343	12.9
55-64 years	203	201	403	14.6
65-74 years	187	197	380	10.1
75-84 years	98	122	223	7.6
85 years +	56	73	135	4.4
Total	**1,317**	**1,373**	**2,684**	**100**

Families	**746**
Average Children per family	**1.8**

Selected Statistics

All private dwellings	1,350
Average people per household	2.2
Median weekly individual income	$504
Median weekly household income	$869
Median weekly family income	$1,159
Median monthly mortgage payments	$953
Median weekly rent	$170
Average motor vehicles per dwelling	1.8



In Waikerie 81.5% of people were born in Australia. The other more common countries of birth were; England 3.5%, India 1.7%, Afghanistan 0.8%, Malaysia 0.6% and Germany 0.6%. The common ancestries in Waikerie were; Australian 32.7%, English 27.6%, German 13.3%, Scottish 5.0% and Irish 4.4%.

There were 1,100 people who reported being in the labour force, of these 53.3% worked full time, 36.5% worked part time and 6.3% were unemployed.

Of those employed in the town; 5.8% worked in grape growing, 5.4% in Citrus Fruit Growing, 5.4% in primary education, 5.2% in supermarkets and grocery stores and 4.2% in hospitals.

Of all households 66.6% were family households, 31.5% were single person households and 1.9% were group households.

Of occupied private dwellings 38.4% were owned outright, 25.5% were owned with a mortgage and 29.9% were rented.

The strong community spirit of the town is identified by 28.1% of people doing voluntary work through an organisation or a group.