Appendix 1 - Etheridge Shire

Population highlights

Population
819
ERP, 2016
▼Declined by 9 from the previous year.

◆▶ No significant change since previous Census (less than ±0.5%) ▲ Increased since previous Census
▼ Decreased since previous Census

Median age

47 (4)

FNQROC	40
Queensland	37

Indigenous population

5.5% (2.1%)

FNQROC	10.7%
Queensland	4.0%

Couples with children

13% (-0.8%)

FNQROC	23%
Queensland	29%

Older couples without children

4% (-1.1%)

FNQROC	9%
Queensland	10%

Lone person households

22% (4.0%)

FNQROC	23%
Queensland	22%

Medium and high density Housing

1% (-0.8%)

FNQROC	21%
Queensland	24%

Median weekly household income

$815 ($535)

FNQROC	$1,196
Queensland	$1,392

Median weekly mortgage repayment

$150

FNQROC	$362
Queensland	$406

Median weekly rent

$102

FNQROC	$276
Queensland	$335

Households renting

16% (-6.1%)

FNQROC	32%
Queensland	32%

Households with a mortgage

8% (-1.3%)

FNQROC	26%
Queensland	31%

Overseas born

5% (-3.3%)

FNQROC	18%
Queensland	22%

Language at home other than English

2% (1.3%)

FNQROC	11%
Queensland	12%

University attendance

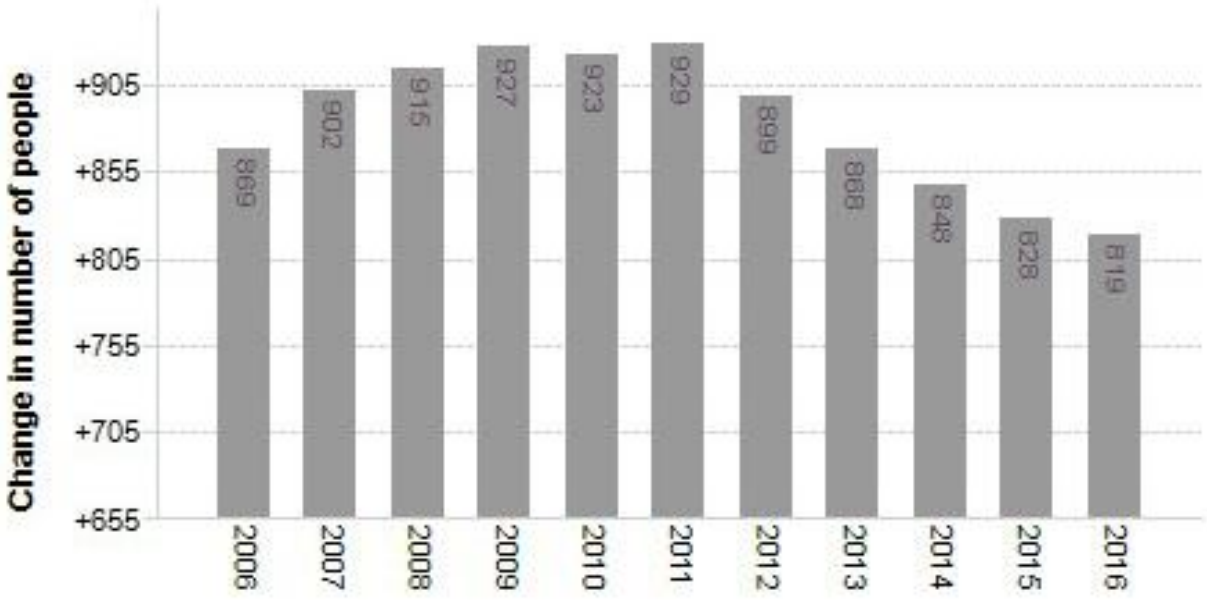
1% (0.9%)

FNQROC	3%
Queensland	5%

Estimated Resident Population Etheridge (S)

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official population of the area. It is updated annually by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and reassessed every Census. The chart and table show last 10 years ERP for Etheridge Shire, with percentage comparisons. Figures 1 and 2 show that the Shire population has been falling since 2011.

Figure 1 Shire Population 2006-2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented by .id the population experts

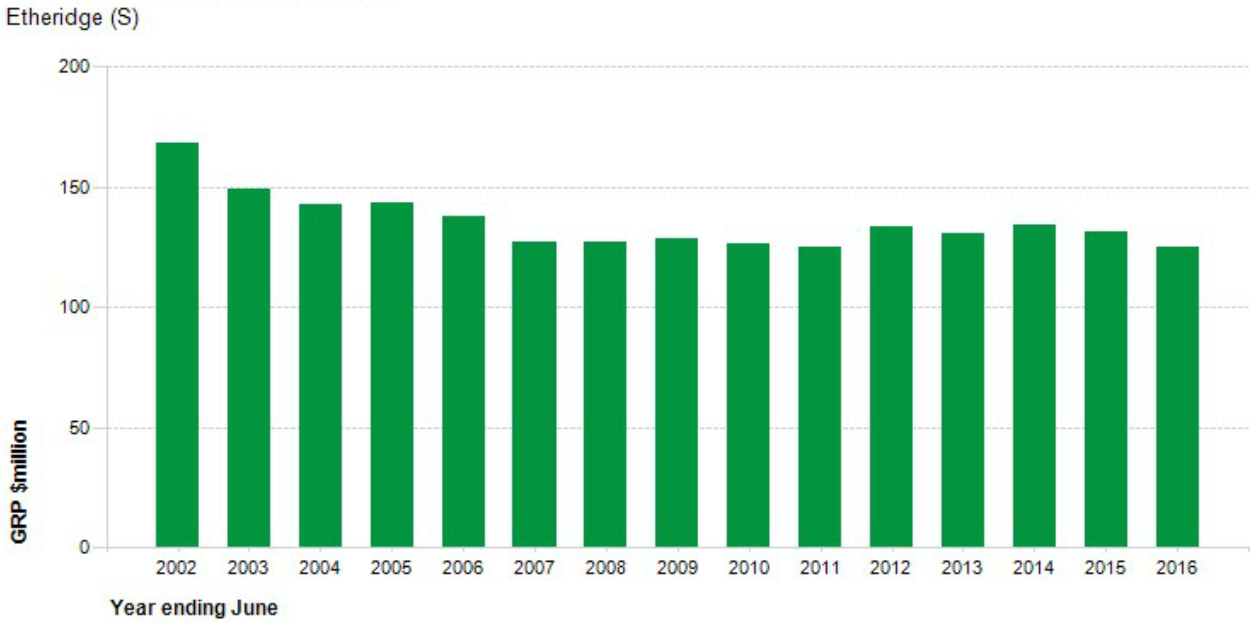
Figure 2 Growth and Decline in Shire Population 2006-2016

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0).
Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id, the population experts

Economics - Gross Regional Product

The Gross Regional Product of an area is the equivalent of Gross Domestic Product, but for a smaller area. It is the amount of the nation's wealth which is generated by businesses, organisations and individuals working in the area. This dataset is derived from the National Economics microsimulation model, and is a broad indicator of the decline of the local economy over time. Data are presented for each year back to 2002.

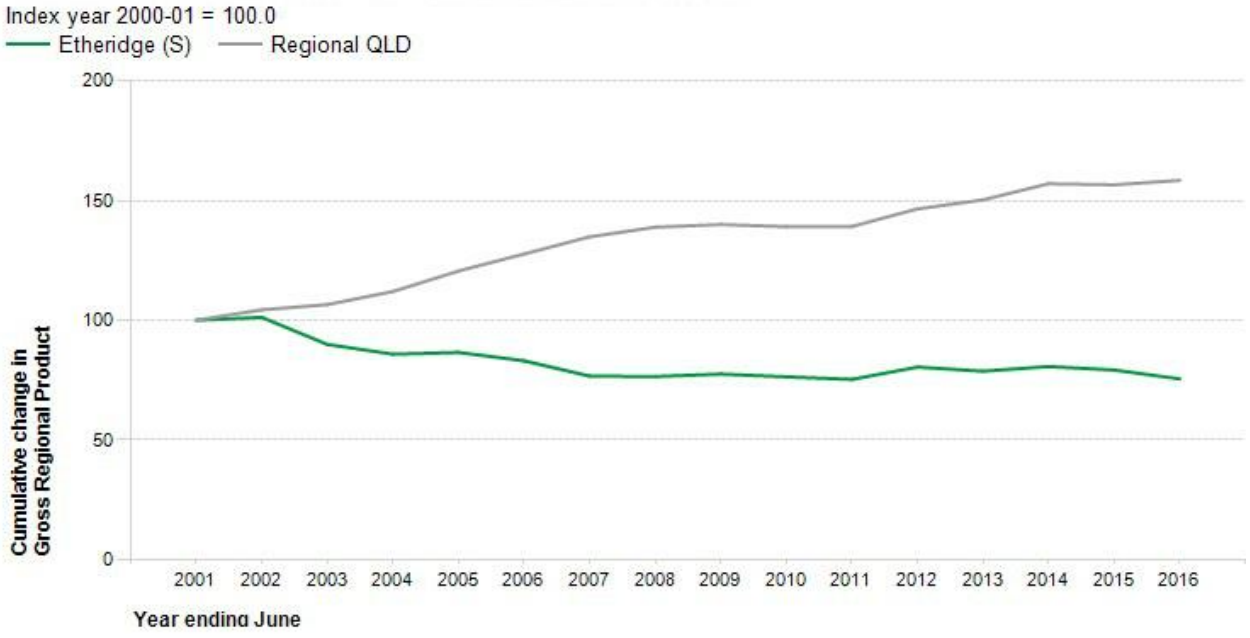
Figure 3 Gross Regional Product 2002-2016



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2016
Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id the population experts

Cumulative change in Gross Regional Product

Figure 4 Change in Gross Regional Product 2002-2016

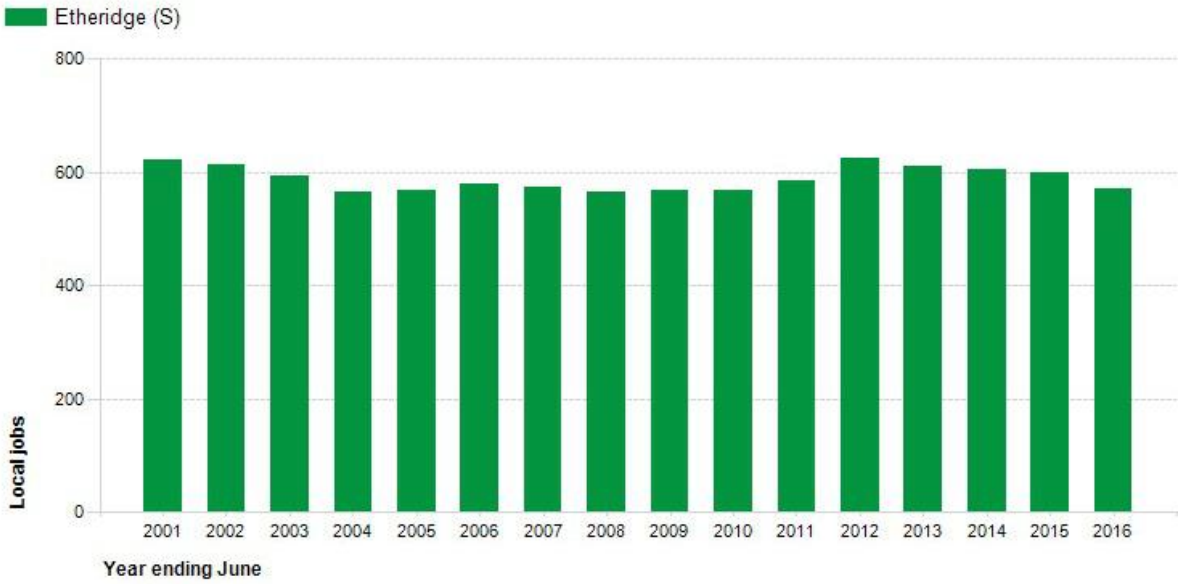


Local employment

This indicator shows the estimated number of jobs in the local area, on an annual basis back to 2001. The dataset is derived from the National Economics microsimulation model, based on the ABS labour force survey, and is generally higher than the figure provided by Census, because it is updated every year, and is not subject to Census undercount.

A count of jobs is one of the most fundamental economic indicators of the size of the local economy, and increasing numbers of jobs generally represent a growing economy. However, jobs are not necessarily full-time and the value of a job varies across areas. For this reason, jobs numbers should be viewed in conjunction with Employment by industry (FTE) and Worker Productivity datasets.

Figure 5 – Local employment 2001 -2016



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2016
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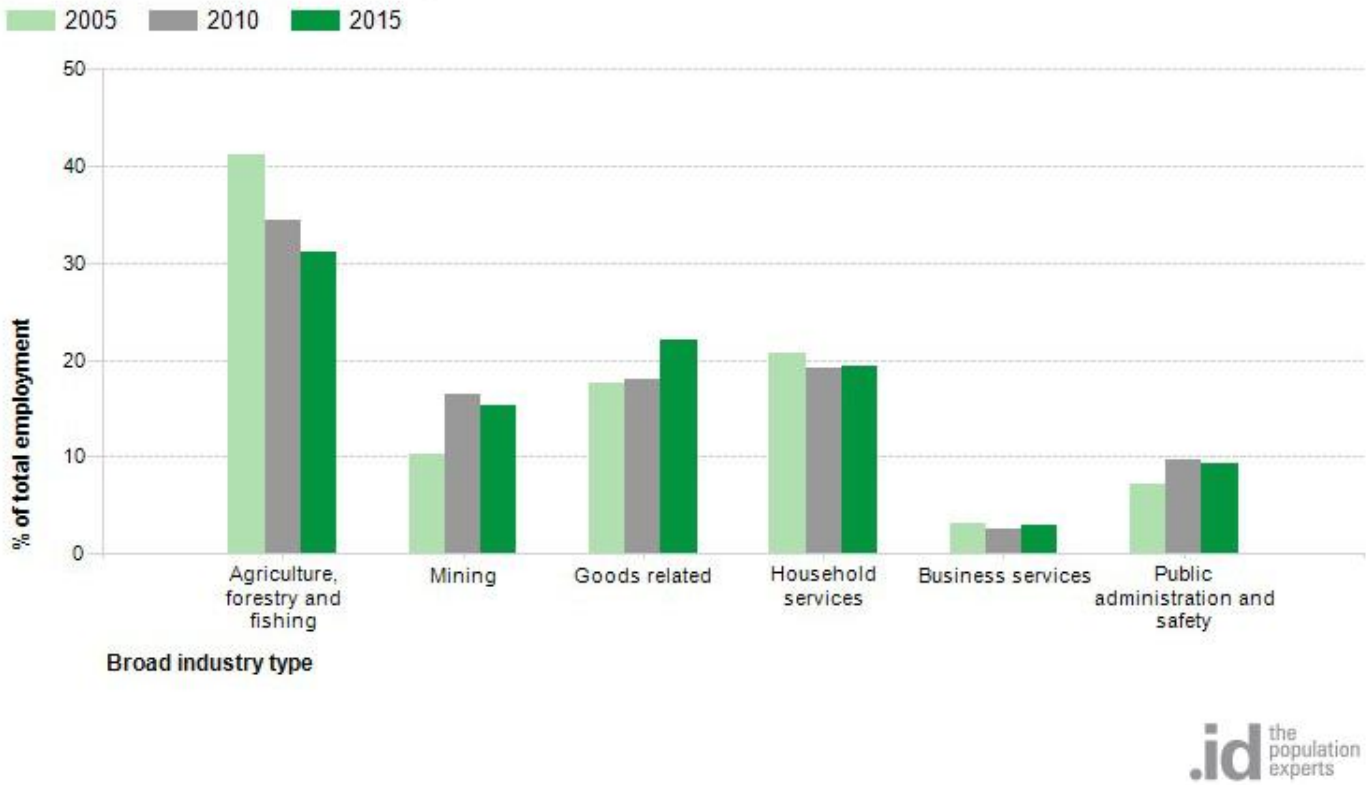
Industry composition

Understanding the economic role of the FNQROC provides a framework for understanding what policy responses and investment may be appropriate to support the growth of businesses and maintenance of a vibrant economy in the future.
The charts and table below give a broad overview of the role and function of your economy. It helps answer questions such as:

- How much of the Etheridge's economy is driven by meeting the local population needs?
- What proportion of jobs in the area are in goods production or selling of products?
- In which broad sectors are the key strengths of the local economy?
- What contribution do business services make in your area and is it growing?
- Is there a presence of local, state and federal government workers in in the area?

Employment composition

Figure 6 Employment Composition – 2005, 2010 and 2015



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2016
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Employed residents

This indicator shows the estimated number of employed residents of the local area, on an annual basis back to 2001. Employed residents may have a workplace anywhere, inside or outside the area. The dataset is derived from the National Economics microsimulation model, based on the ABS labour force survey.

A growing number of resident employed can indicate a growing economy, or a growing residential population, supplying labour to other areas. To build a more complete picture of the residential economy, this dataset should be viewed in conjunction with Local employment, Employment self-containment, Residents place of work by industry and Residents place of work by occupation datasets.

Employed residents

Figure 7 Employed Residents 2001-2016

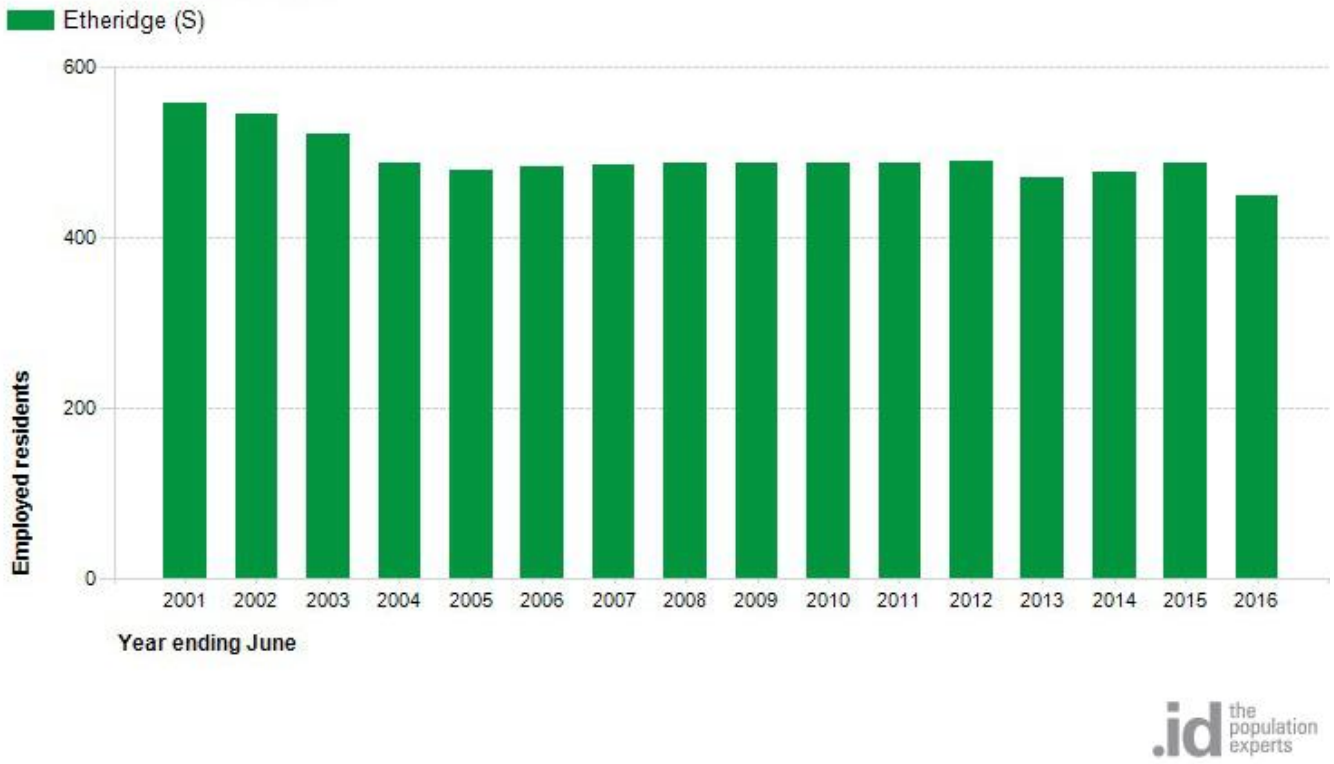
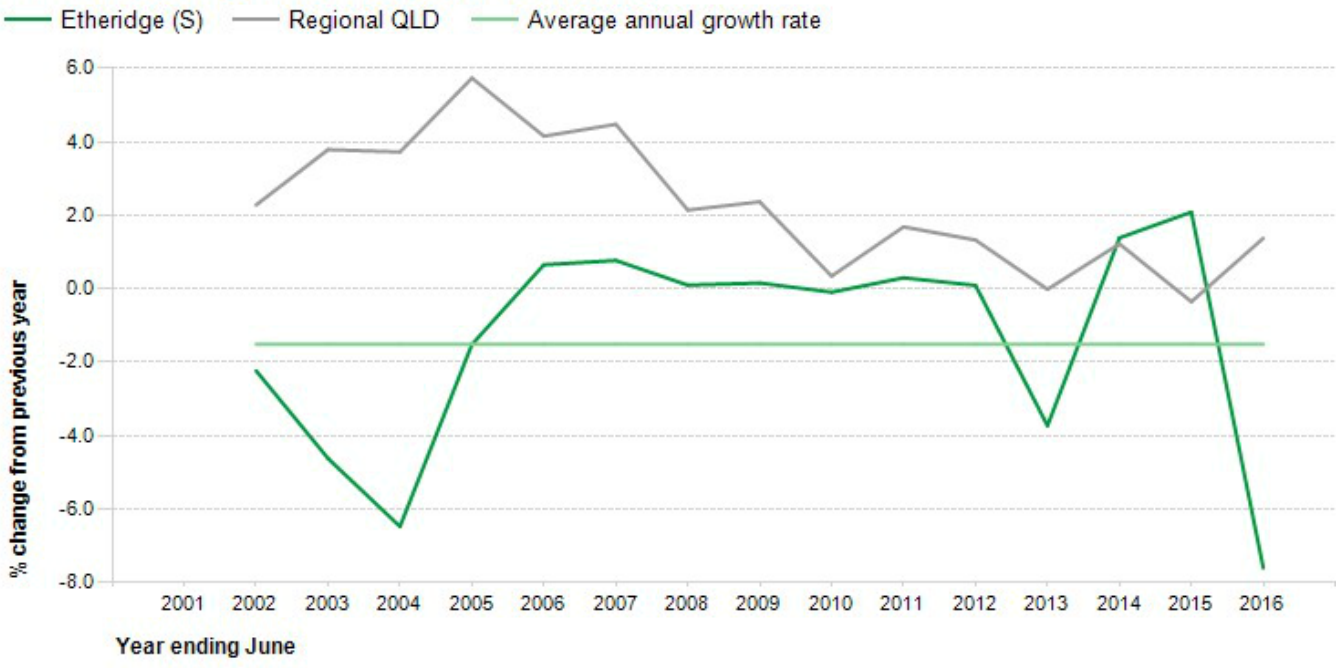


Figure 8 Change in Employment 2001-2016



Unemployment

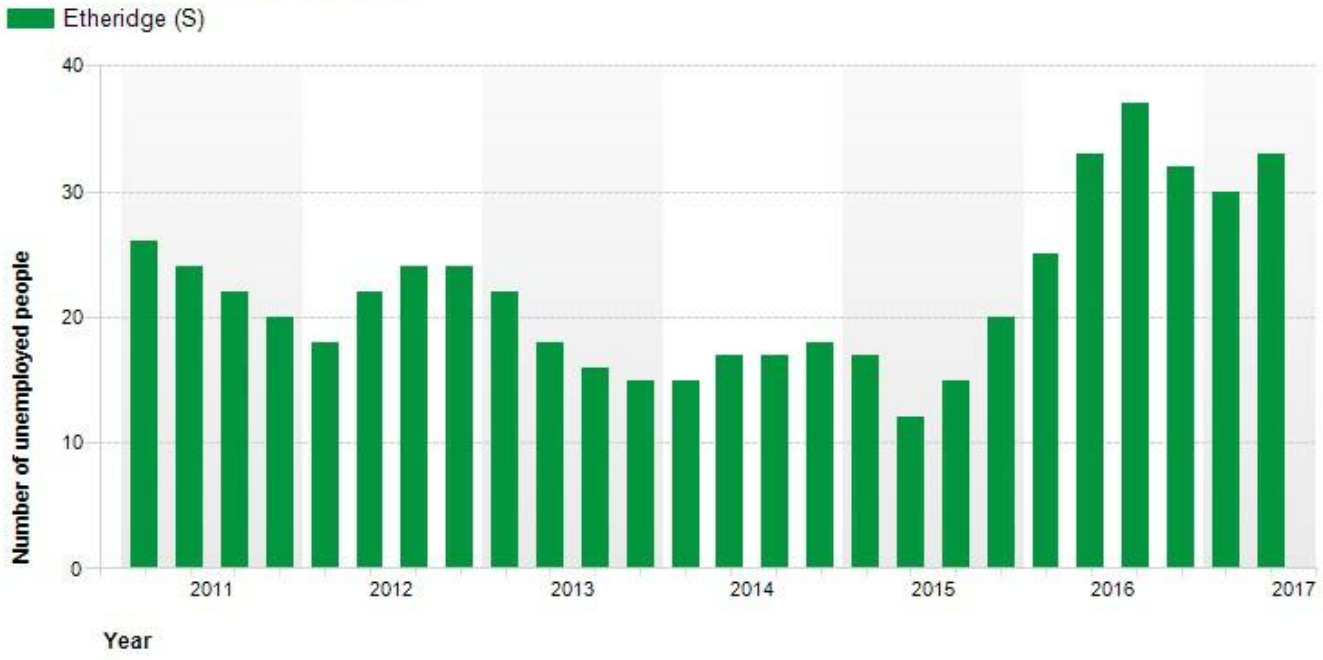
The unemployment rate is derived from the ABS labour force survey and Centrelink data and compiled by the Department of Employment. It is published quarterly in the Small Area Labour Markets publication, for Local Government Areas. The unemployment rate shown here is the proportion of the resident labour force (those in work or looking for work, and aged over 15) who are looking for work. Unemployment does not include people who don't have a job but are not seeking a job.

Unemployment is an important indicator of the economic success of an area. A low unemployment rate can indicate an affluent area with a high rate of access to jobs, or a place where those who can't find jobs leave the area. A high rate can indicate a declining economy with closures of key industries, or a residential area with a significantly disadvantaged population.

Note: Due to a major change in the Labour Force Regions on which unemployment data are collected, Small Area Labour Markets datasets are now only directly comparable back to 2010. For this reason, data prior to 2010 is misleading and has not been incorporated into the figure.

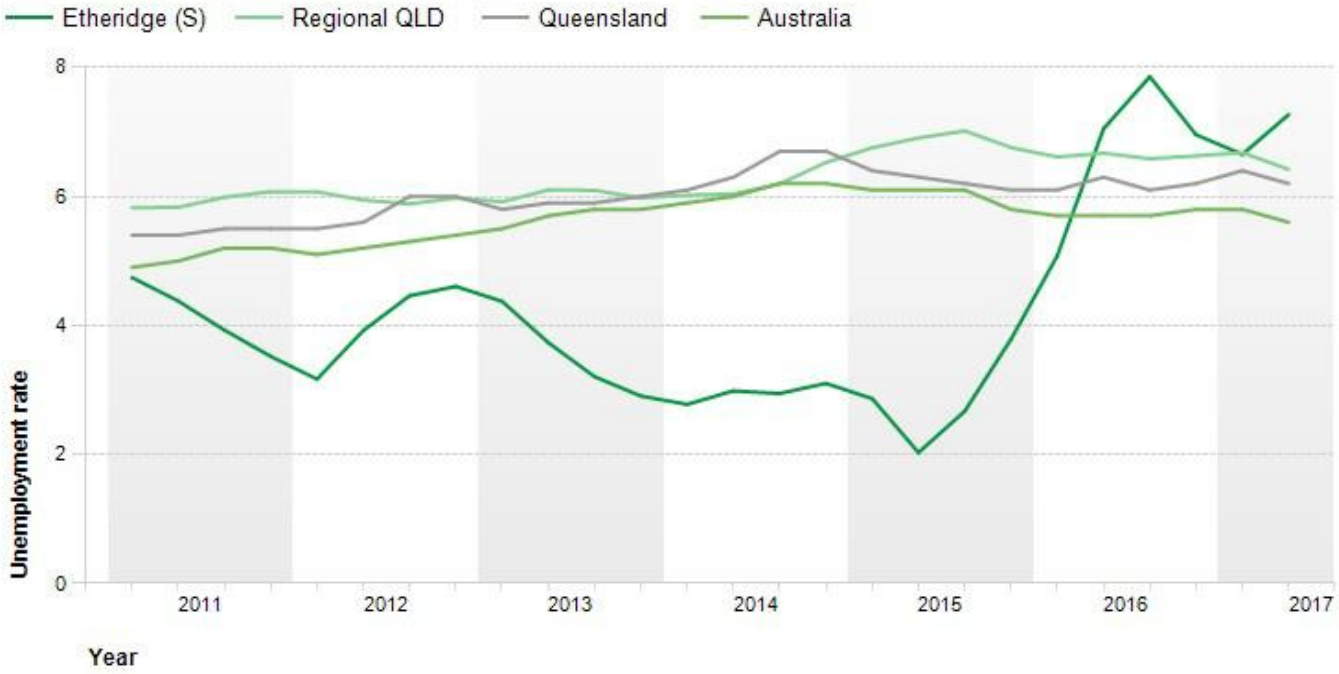
Quarterly unemployment rate

Figure 9 Unemployment Rate 2001-2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour force survey, catalogue number 6202.0, and Department of Employment, Small Area Labour Markets, June 2017.
Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id the population experts.

Figure 10 Change in Unemployment Rate 2001-2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour force survey, catalogue number 6202.0, and Department of Employment, Small Area Labour Markets, June 2017. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id the population experts.

An analysis of the jobs held by the full-time equivalent local workers in Etheridge (S) in 2015/16 shows the three largest industries were:

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (229 full-time equivalent local workers or 34.8%)
- Mining (111 full-time equivalent local workers or 16.8%)
- Accommodation and Food Services (54 full-time equivalent local workers or 8.1%)

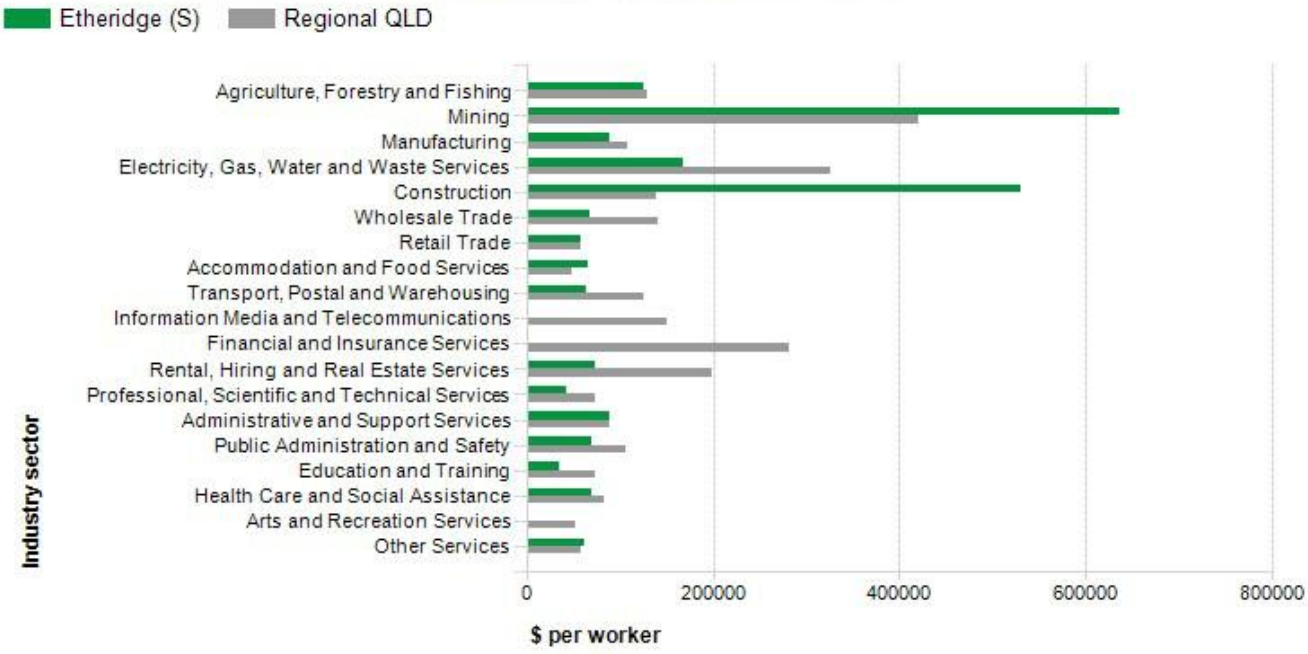
In combination these three industries accounted for 393 people in total or 59.7% of local workers.
In comparison, Regional QLD employed 6.0% in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; 4.9% in Mining; and 7.3% in Accommodation and Food Services.
The major differences between the jobs held by the full-time equivalent local workers of Etheridge (S) and Regional QLD were:

- A *larger* percentage of full-time equivalent local workers employed in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (34.8% compared to 6.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of full-time equivalent local workers employed in Mining (16.8% compared to 4.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of full-time equivalent local workers employed in Manufacturing (0.6% compared to 7.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of full-time equivalent local workers employed in Health Care and Social Assistance (3.3% compared to 10.5%)

Emerging groups

The number of local workers in the full-time equivalent work in Etheridge (S) increased by 38 between 2010/11 and 2015/16.
There were no major changes in the jobs held by the full-time equivalent local workers between 2010/11 and 2015/16 in Etheridge (S).

Figure 11 - Productivity per worker (annual) by industry 2015/16



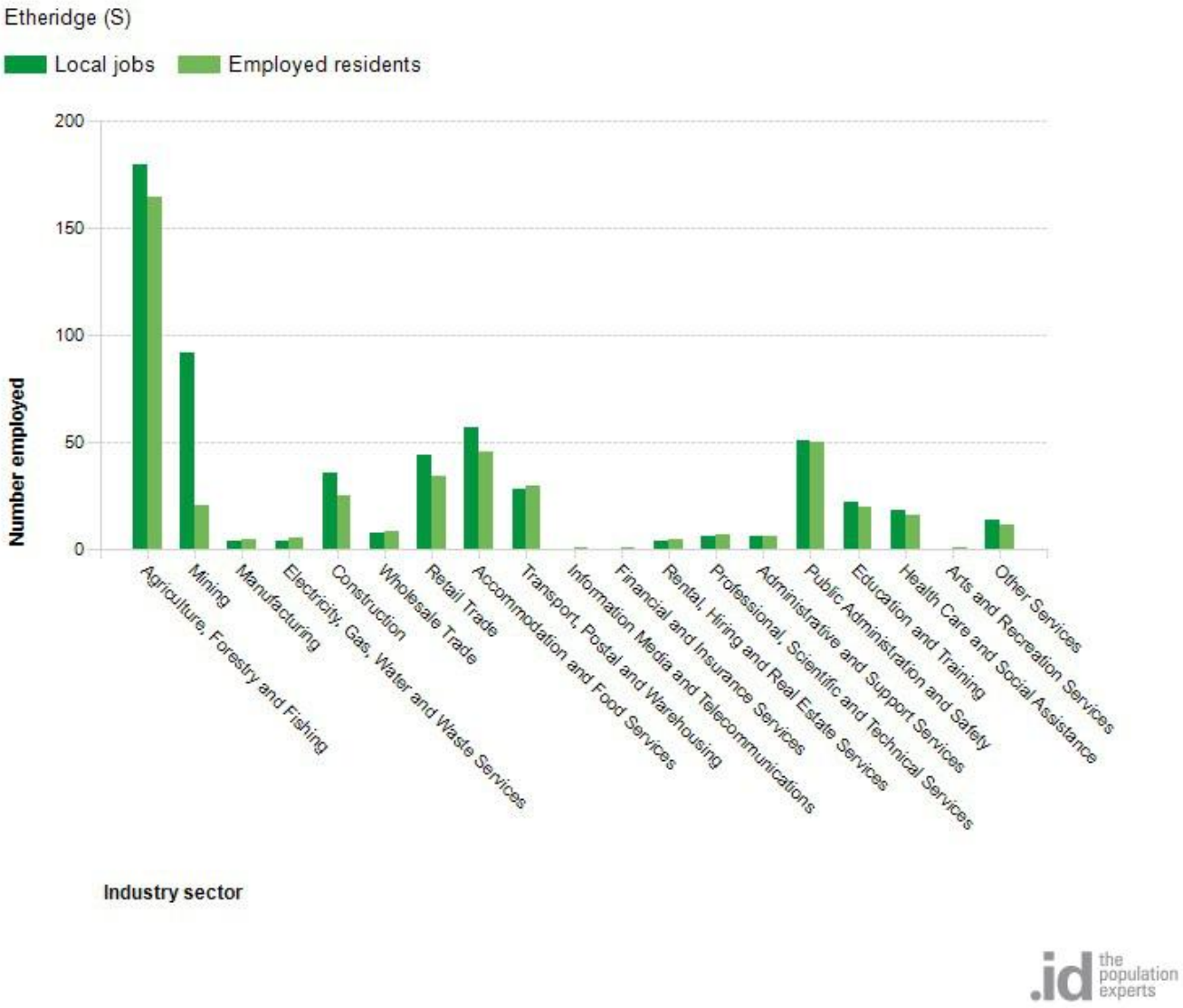
Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2016 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id the population experts

Jobs to workers ratio

A goal of economic development is often to maximise the employment opportunities locally, leading to a more socially and environmentally sustainable community.
Employment capacity is a simple way of looking at whether Etheridge (S) could theoretically provide jobs for all its residents if they were to choose to work locally.
Employment capacity is simply the number of local jobs in an industry, divided by the number of local residents employed (anywhere) in that industry. A figure over 1.0 means there are more jobs available than residents employed in that industry. Fewer than 1.0 means there are more residents employed than jobs available in that sector.
This is a theoretical exercise as, even if there are enough jobs provided locally, there will always be some people who choose to commute out of the area.
Employment capacity data should be viewed in conjunction with Self-containment and Residents place of work data, which provides detail about the actual proportion of residents working locally, and Gross Regional Product and Worker productivity data which shows the economic contribution of residents and workers.

Employment capacity by industry

Figure 12 – Capacity by Industry 2015/16



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2016

Local workers - Age structure - All industries

The Age Structure of an industry's local workers is a key component to understanding the role and function of that industry in FNQROC. It is an indicator of the age of the industry and how long it has been established in the area, as well as the possible challenges in expanding that industry in the future.
For example an area with young local workers may be more mobile and likely to change jobs/industries in the future while an industry with an older local workers may face succession planning issues and challenges in attracting new staff.
Analysis of the age structure of the workforce in Etheridge (S) in 2011 compared to Queensland shows that there was a lower proportion of people in the younger age groups (15 to 44 years) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (45 years and over).
Overall, 55.3% of the workforce was aged less than 45 years, compared to 60.7% for Queensland. 44.7% were aged 45 years and over, compared to 39.3% for Queensland.
The major differences between the age structure of the workforce in Etheridge (S) and Queensland were:

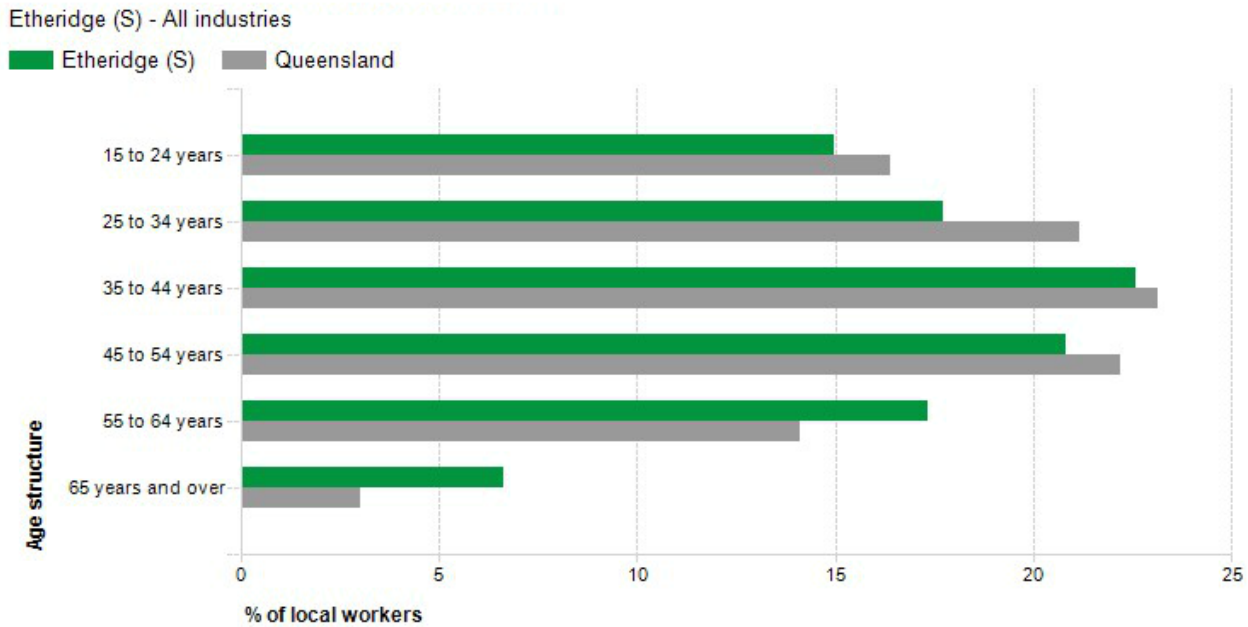
- A *larger* percentage of local workers aged 65 years and over (6.6% compared to 3.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of local workers aged 55 to 64 years (17.3% compared to 14.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of local workers aged 25 to 34 years (17.7% compared to 21.2%)
  A *smaller* percentage of local workers aged 15 to 24 years (15.0% compared to 16.4%)

Local workers age structure

Etheridge (S) - All industries	2011			2006			Change
Ten year age groups (years)	Number	%	Queensland %	Number	%	Queensland %	2006 to 2011
15 to 24 years	77	15.0	16.4	75	15.8	17.6	+2
25 to 34 years	91	17.7	21.2	80	16.8	21.0	+11
35 to 44 years	116	22.6	23.1	129	27.1	24.0	-13
45 to 54 years	107	20.8	22.2	93	19.5	22.5	+14
55 to 64 years	89	17.3	14.1	64	13.4	12.7	+25
65 years and over	34	6.6	3.0	35	7.4	2.2	-1
Total persons	514	100.0	100.0	476	100.0	100.0	+38

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id , the population experts.

Figure 12 – Employment Age Structure 2015/16



Agriculture

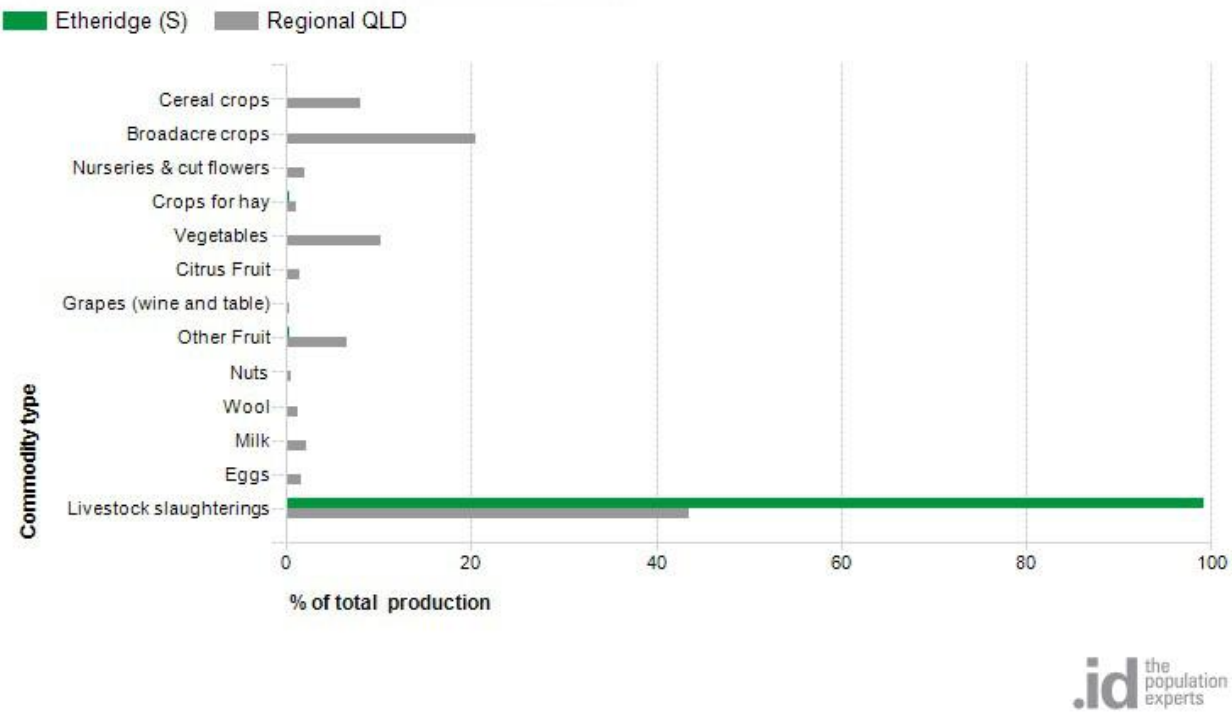
Agricultural production is a very important contributor to Australia's economy, and is a key industry in many rural and regional areas.

The data presented here are sourced from the five yearly Agricultural Census, run by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The data show the gross value of agricultural commodities in broad categories, measured across two Agricultural Census periods.

The type of agricultural production in an area depends on geographic, climatic, environmental and economic factors. Certain locations specialise in different rural industries. For instance, rural areas close to cities often have large production of intensive horticulture, while orchards may be prevalent in irrigated areas near major rivers, and cereal crops in dry-land farming areas. Production can also vary over time due to environmental factors like droughts, cost of production and price of commodities.

These data can help to plan for changes in the agriculture sector, and impacts on local communities, as well as showcasing the agricultural production of an area.

Figure 13 – Agricultural Commodity Types 2015/16



Value of tourism and hospitality

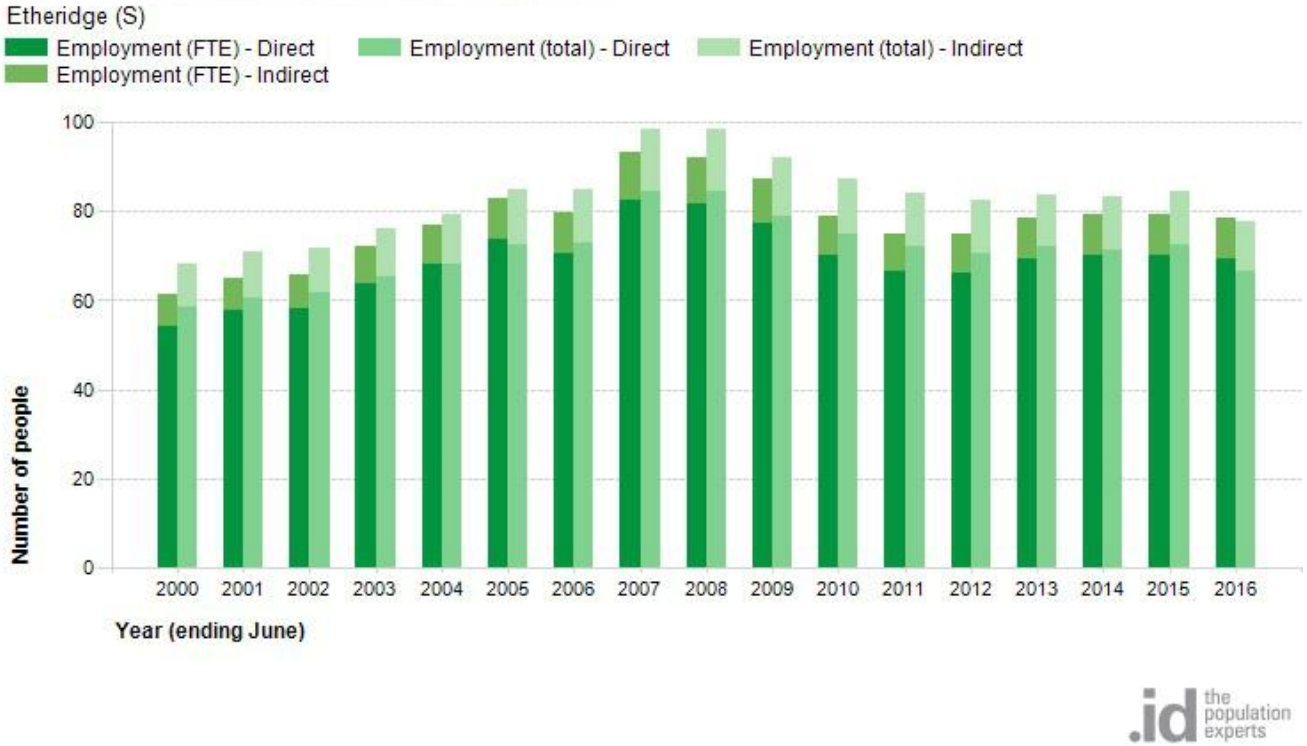
Tourism and hospitality workforce

Tourism and hospitality are key industries in many parts of Australia, but it has not been well represented in economic profiles in the past due to the difficulty in defining it.

The tourism and hospitality industries are defined by the ABS not as regular industries but as a set of occupation categories working across a number of industries.

This page presents some key statistics for tourism and hospitality workers in Etheridge (S) with comparisons to benchmark areas. Tourism and hospitality data should be viewed in conjunction with the Industry sector analysis page for the accommodation sector, which has modelled estimates of the size of the industry on an annual basis. The Employment locations page will show where accommodation activity is taking place and the Local workers section will reveal the characteristics of accommodation workers.

Figure 14 – Employment in Tourism and Hospitality 2015/16



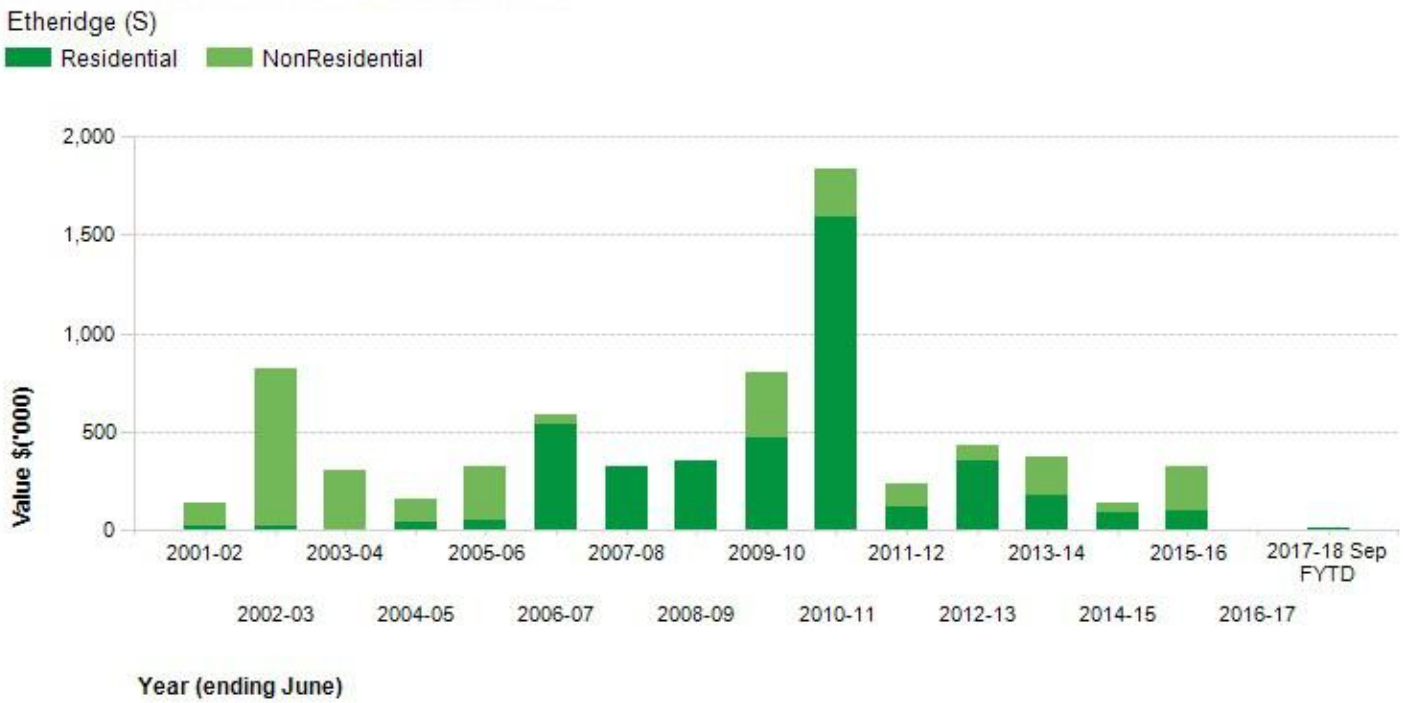
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, 2010-11. Cat. No. 7503.0

Building approvals

This dataset shows the total assessed value of building approvals for construction in FNQROC by financial year in millions of dollars. The dataset is updated monthly to include the current financial year to date, and includes residential and non-residential building approvals separately. The percentage of the state total is shown.

Building approvals for an area can be highly variable over time, particularly in the non-residential sector. Construction may take several years from the date of approval. A high rate of building approvals can indicate a growth area with a construction-led economy. A low rate of building approvals may indicate a settled area with established infrastructure, or an area with little growth. Note that this dataset is not adjusted for inflation.

Figure 15 – Value of total Building



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Building Approvals, Australia, catalogue number 8731.0.
Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id the population experts