

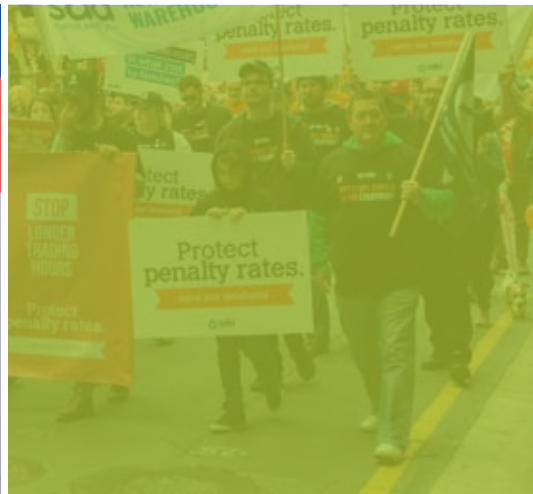
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

COMMUNITY PULSE

2018



the
economic
disconnect



Community pulse 2018: the economic disconnect

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

About this publication

Community pulse 2018: the economic disconnect – South Australia

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About CEDA

CEDA – the Committee for Economic Development of Australia – is a national, independent, member-based organisation providing thought leadership and policy perspectives on the economic and social issues affecting Australia.

We achieve this through a rigorous and evidence-based research agenda, and forums and events that deliver lively debate and critical perspectives.

CEDA's membership includes more than 750 of Australia's leading businesses and organisations, and leaders from a wide cross-section of industries and academia. It allows us to reach major decision makers across the private and public sectors.

CEDA is an independent not-for-profit organisation, founded in 1960 by leading Australian economist Sir Douglas Copland. Our funding comes from membership fees, events and sponsorship.

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South Australia
results



Introduction

This brief paper summarises South Australian results of nation-wide polling exploring Australians' attitudes to work, education, health, community and the economy.

The full results are contained in the report *Community pulse 2018: the economic disconnect*. This South Australian summary is a companion paper to the main report.

Additional state-specific papers have been produced to summarise results from New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia. *Community pulse 2018: the economic disconnect* and companion reports are available from www.ceda.com.au.

State profile – South Australia

Gross State Product (2016–17)	\$103.3 billion
Percentage of national economy	5.9 per cent
Average weekly earnings (November 2017)	\$1440.10
Unemployment rate (May)	5.6 per cent
Population (September 2017)	1.72 million
Population in capital city (2016)	1.3 million
Population growth (2012–17)	0.067 million
Population over 65 years old	Approx 0.35 million
Annual Government Expenditure (2017–18)	\$19.1 billion
Largest industries	Health, finance, manufacturing, construction

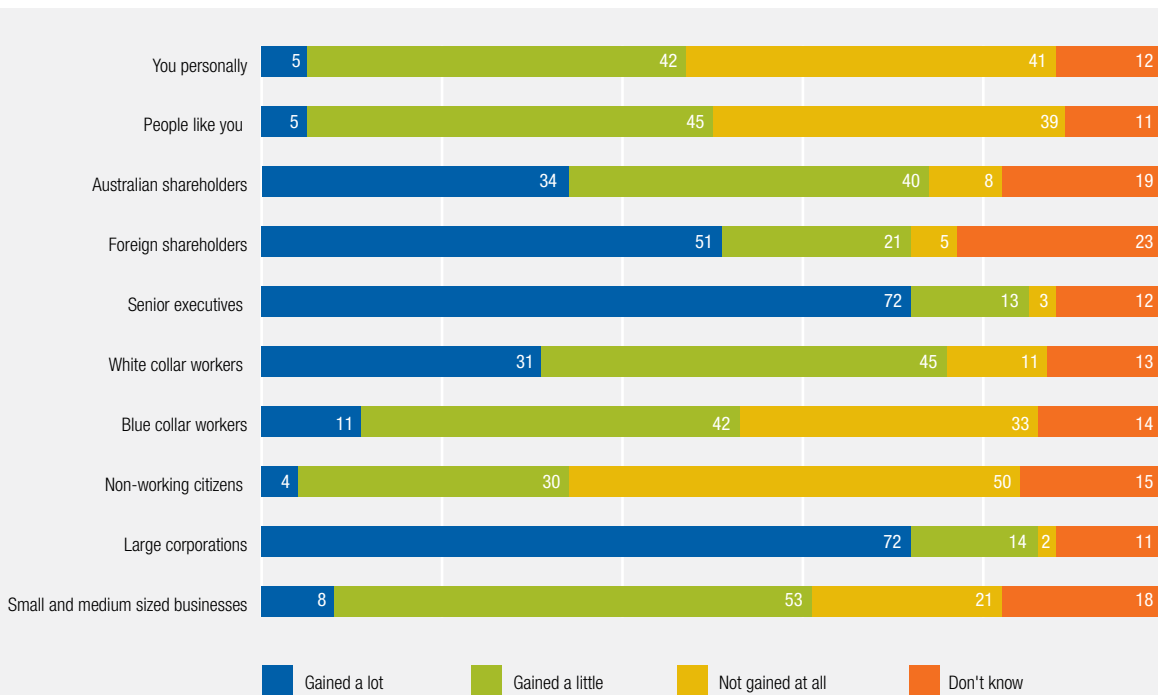
Source: ABS, State Budget papers

Attitudes to recent economic growth and development

Who has benefited from 26 years of economic growth?

- Compared to the national results, South Australians are slightly more likely to believe that they have gained *personally* (either a little or a lot) from recent economic growth – 47 per cent vs 45 per cent nationally.
- Compared to the national results, South Australian respondents were slightly less likely to believe that shareholders, blue collar workers and small and medium sized businesses have gained (either a little or a lot) from recent economic growth.
- More South Australian respondents believed that the gap between rich and poor in Australia was not an acceptable consequence of economic growth – 82 per cent vs 79 per cent nationally.

FIGURE 1
WHO HAS GAINED FROM 26 YEARS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH? (% OF RESPONDENTS)*



*Please note numbers have been rounded and may not equal 100 per cent

Personal issues of greatest importance to SA

Issues of greatest importance

- In addition to the top six personal issues nationally (basic health services, essential services, affordable housing, chronic disease services, job security and reduced violence), South Australians place increased importance on:
 - Mental health services
 - Employment opportunities for young adults.

Issues that are most contested

- South Australian respondents were most divided over the importance of a robust social safety net (22 per cent most important vs 17 per cent least important). This was consistent with national trends.
- South Australia has very few contested personal priorities.

National issues of greatest importance to SA

Issues of greatest importance

- In addition to the top national issues across the population (public hospitals, limiting foreign ownership, aged care and increased pensions) South Australians place increased importance on strong regulation of energy security.

Issues that are most contested

- South Australian respondents are most divided over foreign working visas and lower personal taxes.

FIGURE 2
WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING FACTORS ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT AND LEAST IMPORTANT TO YOU PERSONALLY? (RESPONSE RATE)

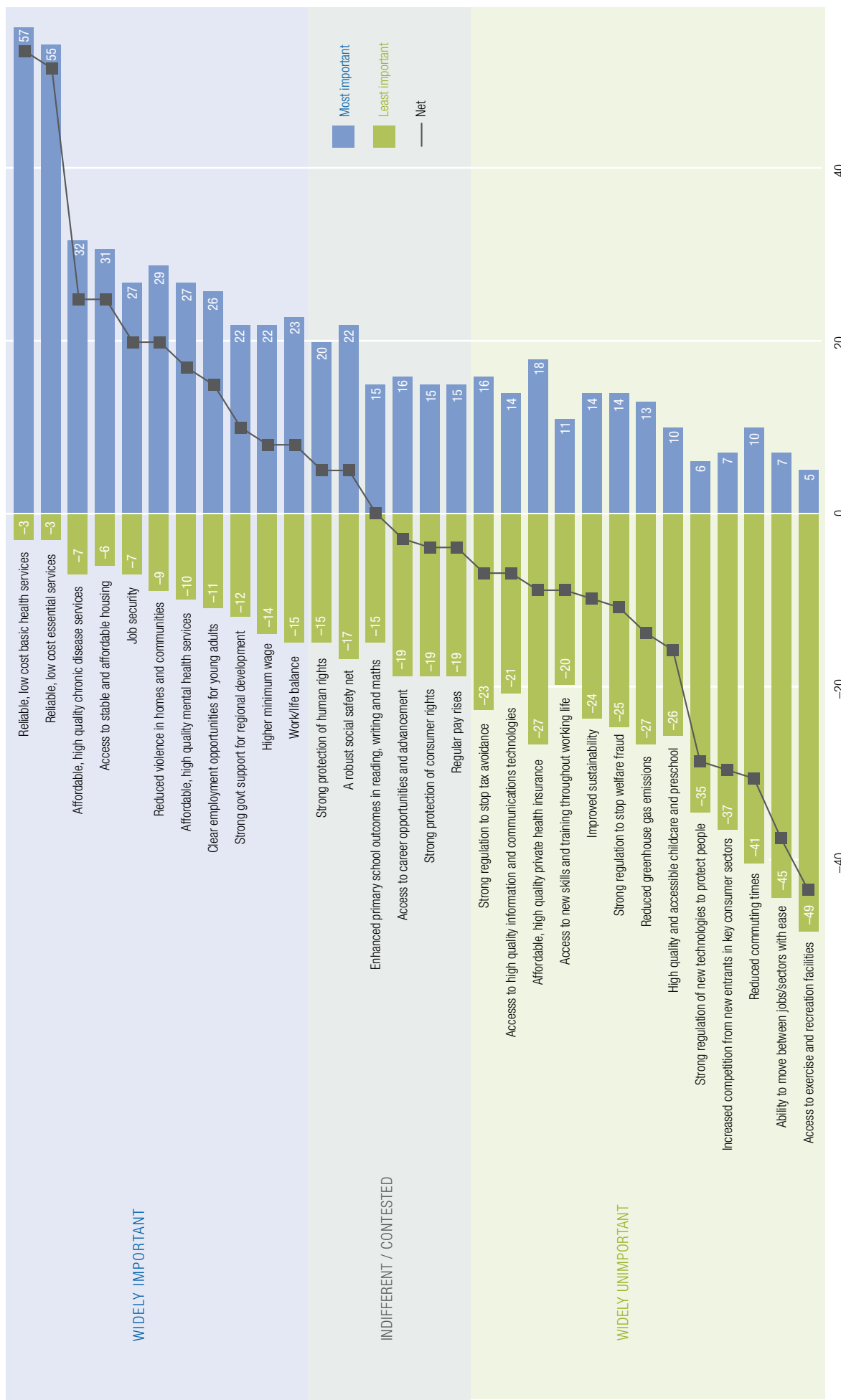


FIGURE 3
RELATIVE IMPORTANCE SCORES FOR PERSONAL ISSUES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

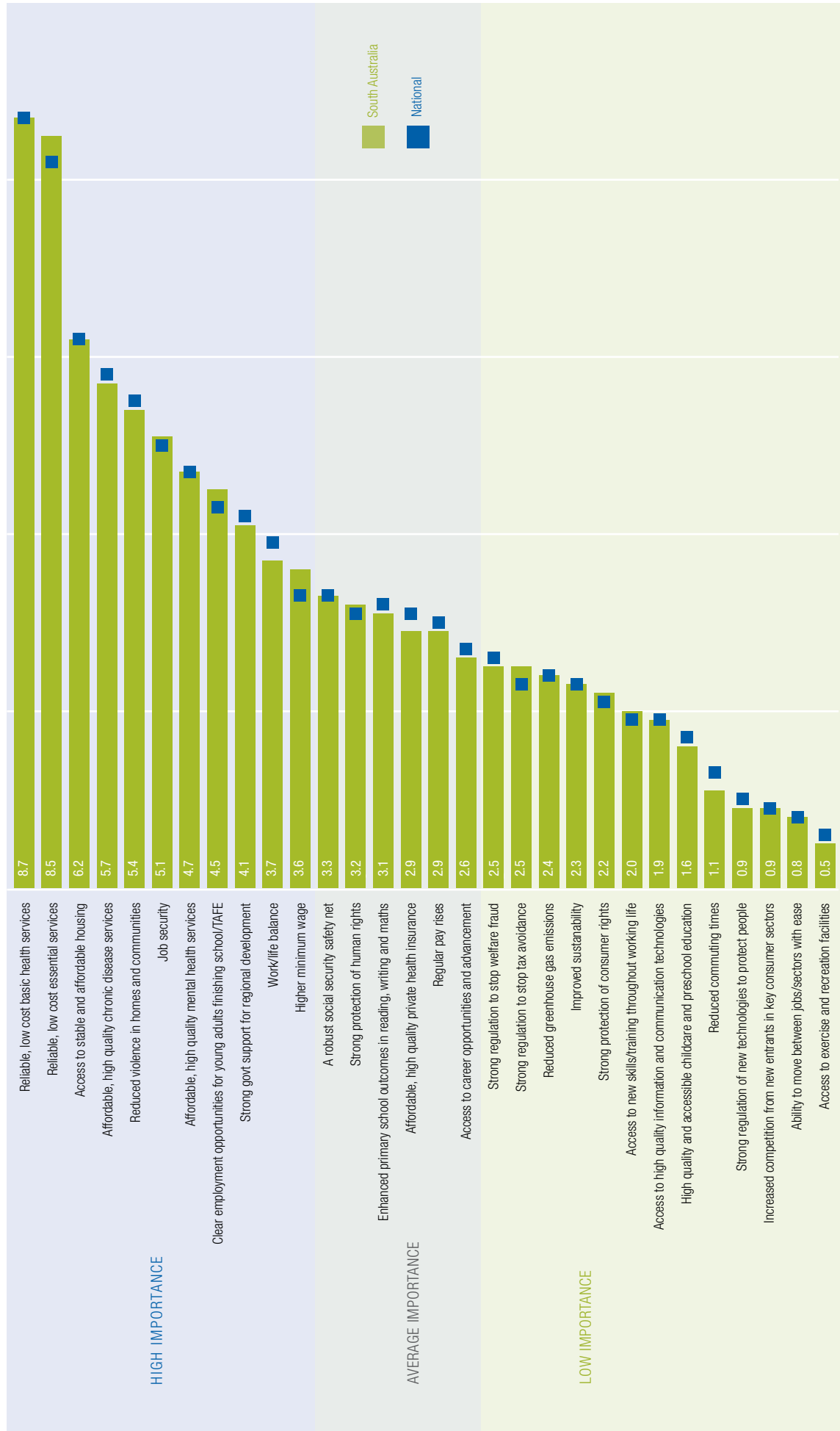


FIGURE 4
WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MOST CRITICAL PATHS FOR THE NATION? (RESPONSE RATE)

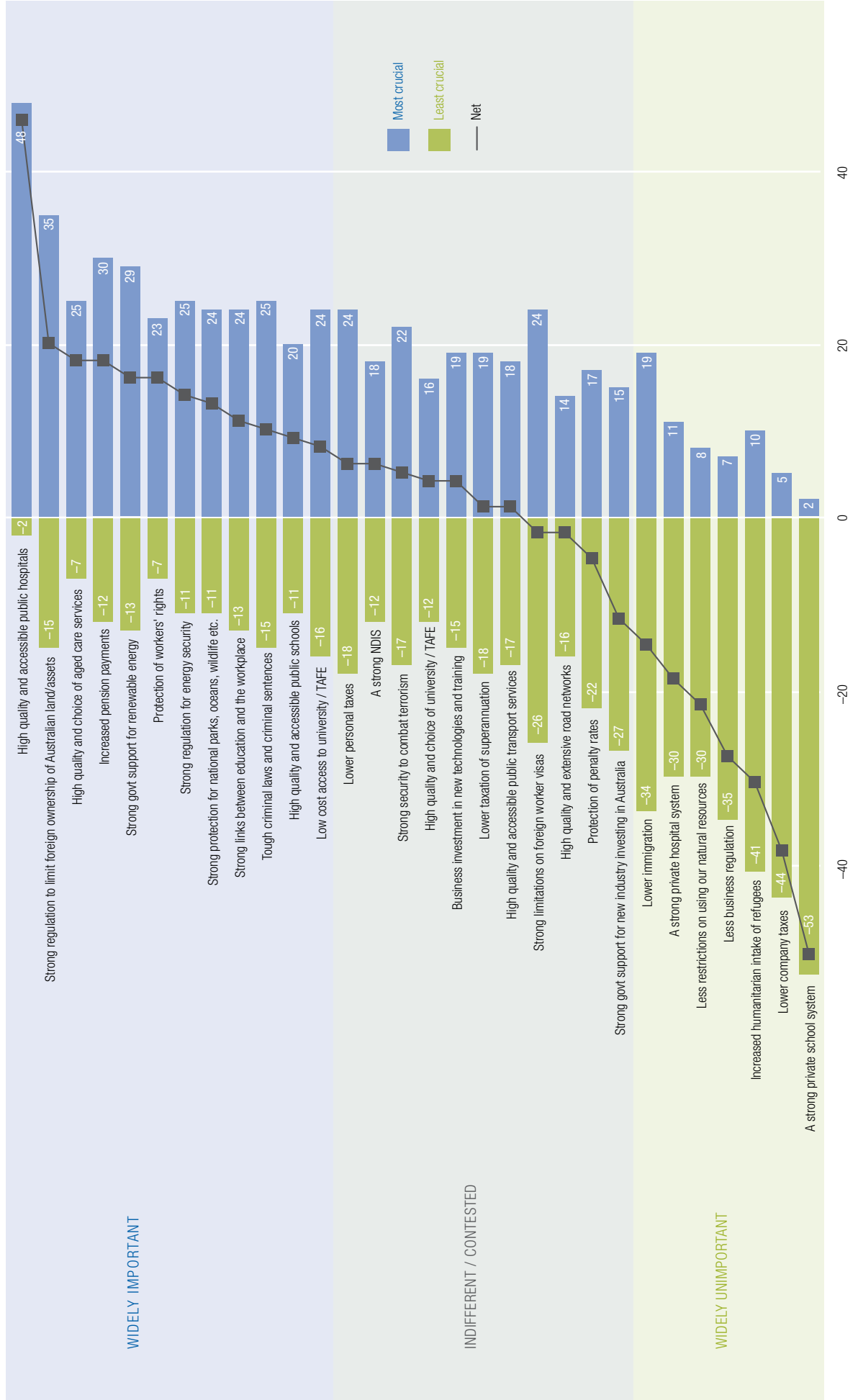
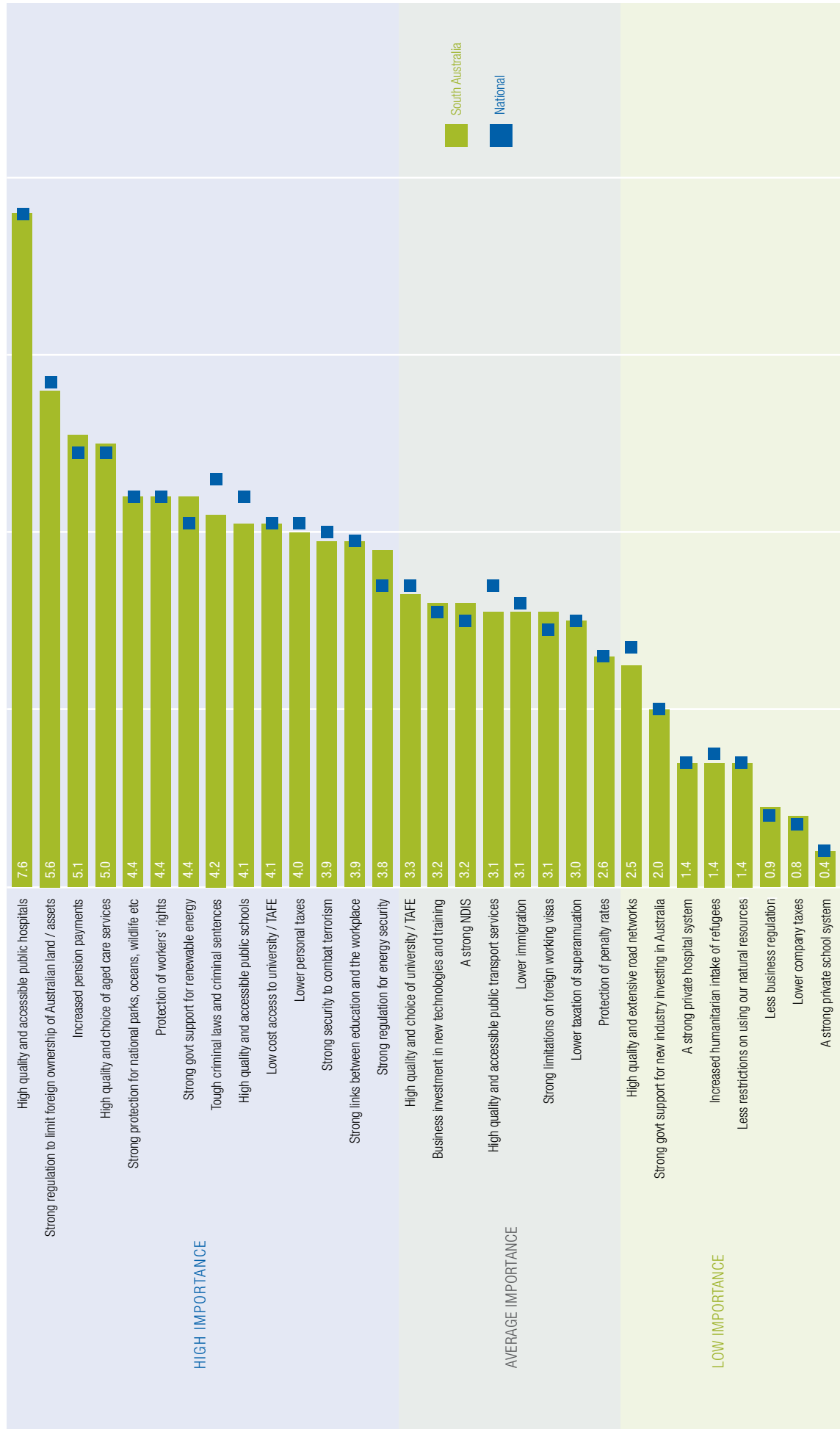


FIGURE 5
RELATIVE IMPORTANCE SCORES FOR NATIONAL ISSUES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA



South Australians' attitudes to work

Work satisfaction

- South Australian residents were more satisfied than the national population with every aspect of their work except for other benefits (Figure 6).

Work/life balance

- South Australians were also more satisfied with work/life balance across every aspect (Figure 7).

Commuting

- 79 per cent of South Australian respondents drive to work compared to 67 per cent of the national population.
- 54 per cent of South Australian respondents enjoy a commute to work of less than 30 minutes, compared to 47 per cent nationally.

FIGURE 6
SATISFACTION WITH DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF WORK (% , VERY + SOMEWHAT SATISFIED)



FIGURE 7
SATISFACTION WITH DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF WORK/LIFE BALANCE (%)



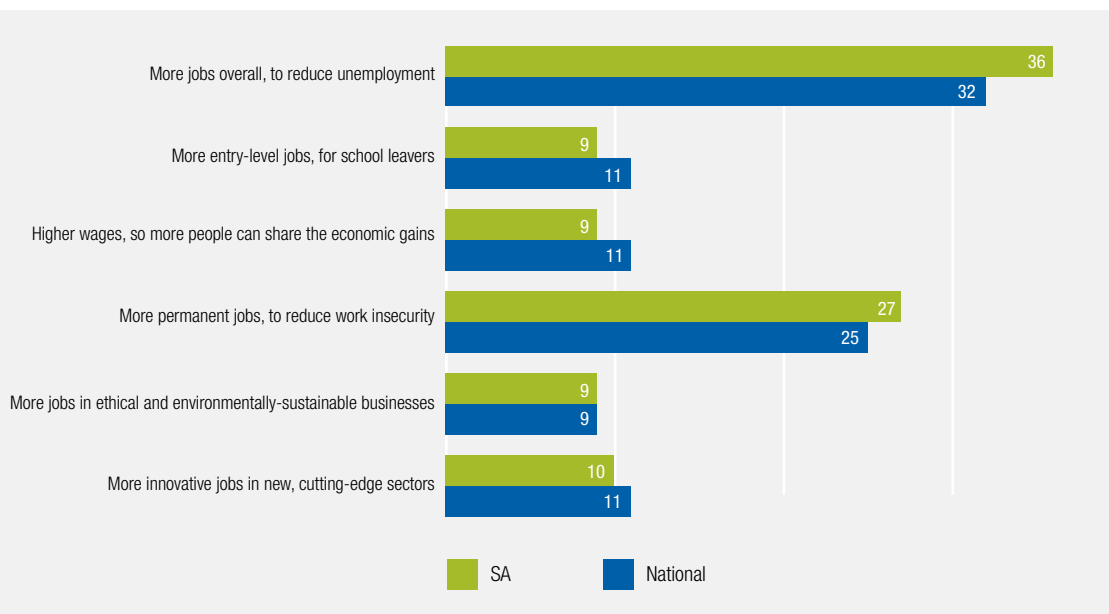
Technology

- South Australian respondents were slightly more optimistic about the impact of technology in the workplace.
- 72 per cent of South Australians would welcome new technology in their job (71 per cent nationally) and 10 per cent are worried it would replace them (12 per cent nationally).

Future jobs

- Like most Australians, South Australians placed greatest priority on more jobs overall and more permanent jobs for future job creation (Figure 8).
- When looking for a job, consistent with national trends, conditions in the workplace are the most important factor. However, South Australians placed greater importance on opportunities for career progression and other benefits (e.g. Superannuation) than the national population.

FIGURE 8
WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS MOST CRITICAL FOR FUTURE JOB CREATION?



Notes on methodology and sample

- Total sample; Weight: SA Weight; base n = 400; total n = 3000.
- For South Australia, the margin of error at the 95 per cent confidence interval is +/-4.9 per cent.
- This South Australia results profile is supplementary to *Community Pulse 2018: the economic disconnect*. A full description of the methodology and sample is available in this report at pp. 47 to 55.

Acknowledgements

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