

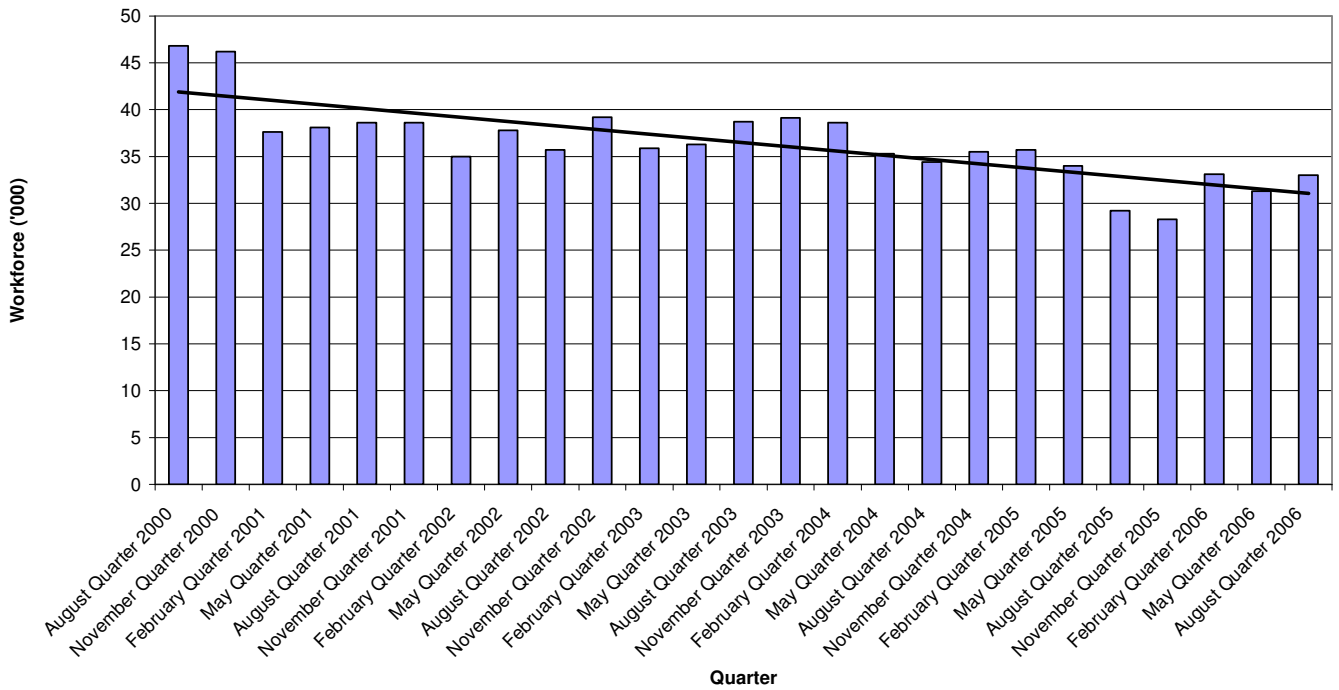


Primary Industries Skills Council SA Inc

**Data on Labour Force Movements and the Impact
On the State's Primary Industries**

November 2006

**SA Country AFF Workforce ('000) 2000-2006
(Contraction by 1/3rd since 2000)**



	Employed Full Time (000)	Employed Part Time (000)	Employed Total (000)
August Quarter 2000	35.6	11.2	46.8
November Quarter 2000	36.9	9.3	46.2
February Quarter 2001	28.6	9.1	37.6
May Quarter 2001	27.5	10.6	38.1
August Quarter 2001	27.1	11.6	38.6
November Quarter 2001	28.5	10.1	38.6
February Quarter 2002	28.3	6.7	35
May Quarter 2002	28	9.9	37.8
August Quarter 2002	28.4	7.3	35.7
November Quarter 2002	31.4	7.8	39.2
February Quarter 2003	30.3	5.6	35.9
May Quarter 2003	27.6	8.7	36.3
August Quarter 2003	30	8.7	38.7
November Quarter 2003	30.7	8.4	39.1
February Quarter 2004	29	9.6	38.6
May Quarter 2004	27.5	7.9	35.3
August Quarter 2004	26.9	7.5	34.4
November Quarter 2004	28.7	6.8	35.5
February Quarter 2005	28.5	7.1	35.7
May Quarter 2005	26	8	34
August Quarter 2005	23.8	5.4	29.2
November Quarter 2005	19.8	8.5	28.3
February Quarter 2006	22.4	10.7	33.1
May Quarter 2006	24.6	6.7	31.3
August Quarter 2006	25.9	7.1	33

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS (ABS) LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA (QUARTERLY)
NORTHERN AND WESTERN SOUTH AUSTRALIA STATISTICAL REGION

Employed Total ('000 persons)	Feb-05	Feb-06	May-05	May-06	Aug-05	Aug-06	Difference	%Difference
Agriculture	10.825	9.029	10.71	8.51	10.17	9.66	-1.17	-10.8%
<i>% of Regional Workforce</i>	15.3%	12.4%	15.2%	11.5%	14.3%	12.8%		
Mining	4.15	5.23	4.70	5.28	5.14	5.38	1.23	29.7%
<i>% of Regional Workforce</i>	5.9%	7.2%	6.7%	7.1%	7.2%	7.1%		
	70.65	73.01	70.66	74.18	70.93	75.57		

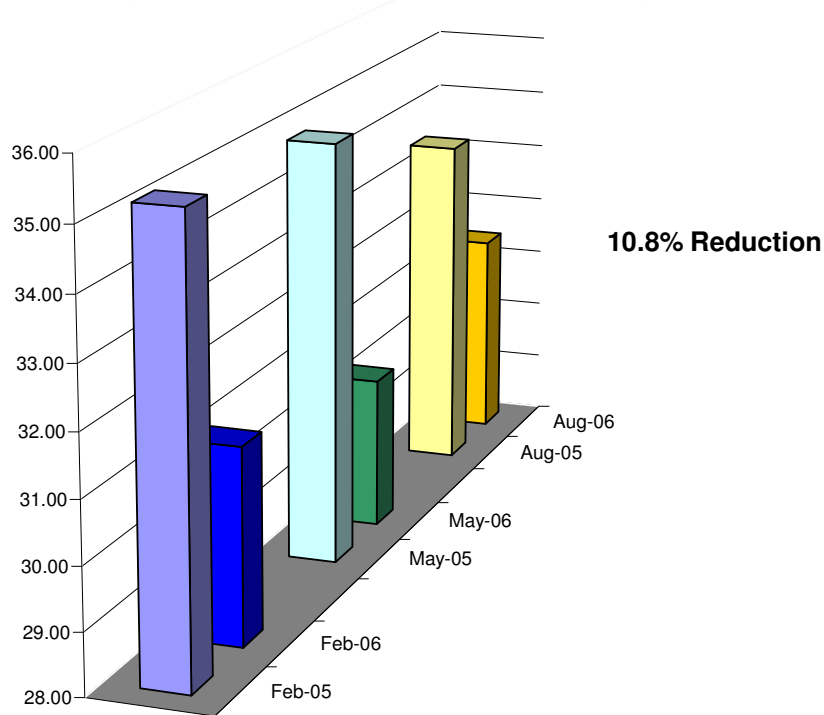
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN SOUTH AUSTRALIA STATISTICAL REGION

Employed Total ('000 persons)	Feb-05	Feb-06	May-05	May-06	Aug-05	Aug-06	Difference	%Difference
Agriculture	24.40	22.12	24.18	21.97	23.42	21.77	-2.63	-10.8%
<i>% of Regional Workforce</i>	20.5%	18.3%	20.0%	18.3%	19.3%	18.2%		
	119.11	120.9	120.99	120.28	121.53	119.31		

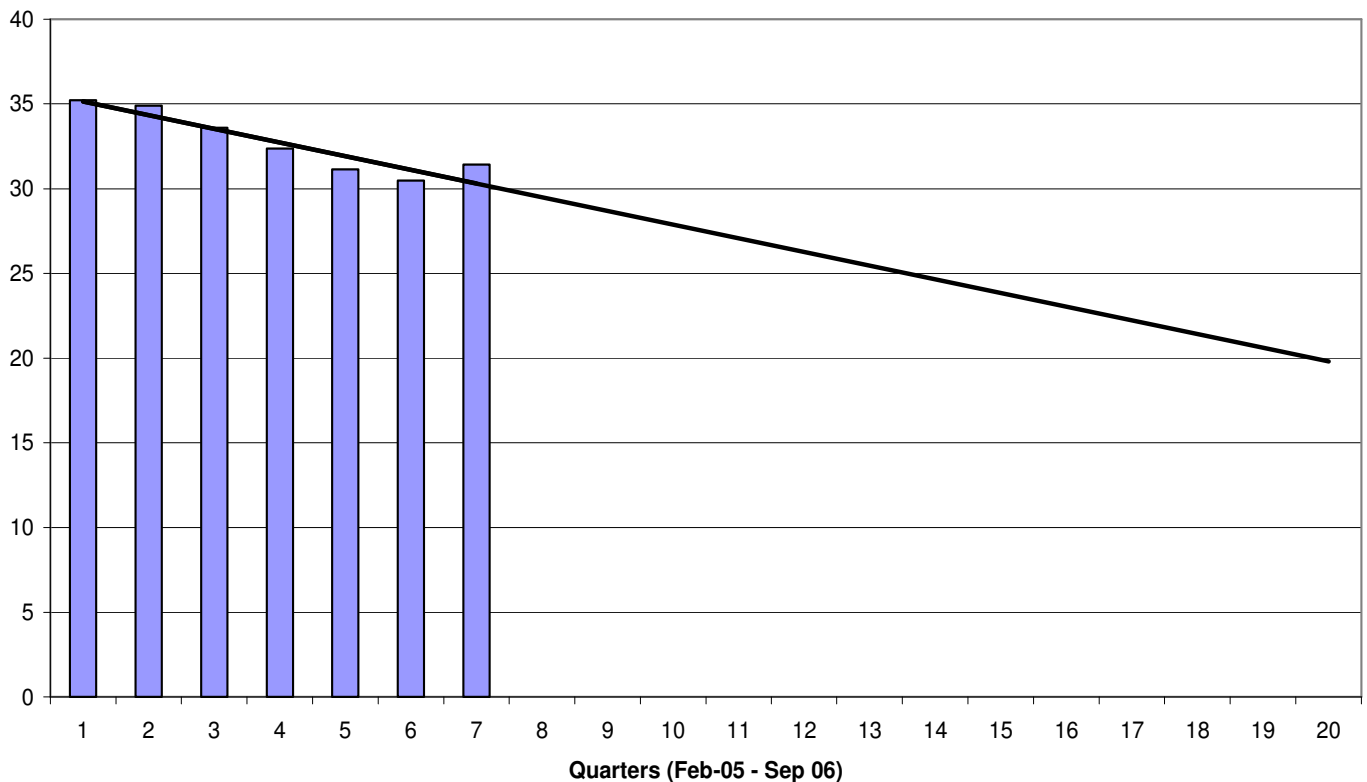
SA Country Regions

Employed Total ('000 persons)	Feb-05	Feb-06	May-05	May-06	Aug-05	Aug-06	Difference	%Difference
Agriculture	35.22	31.15	34.89	30.48	33.59	31.43	-3.79	-10.8%
<i>% of Regional Workforce</i>	18.6%	16.1%	18.2%	15.7%	17.5%	16.1%		

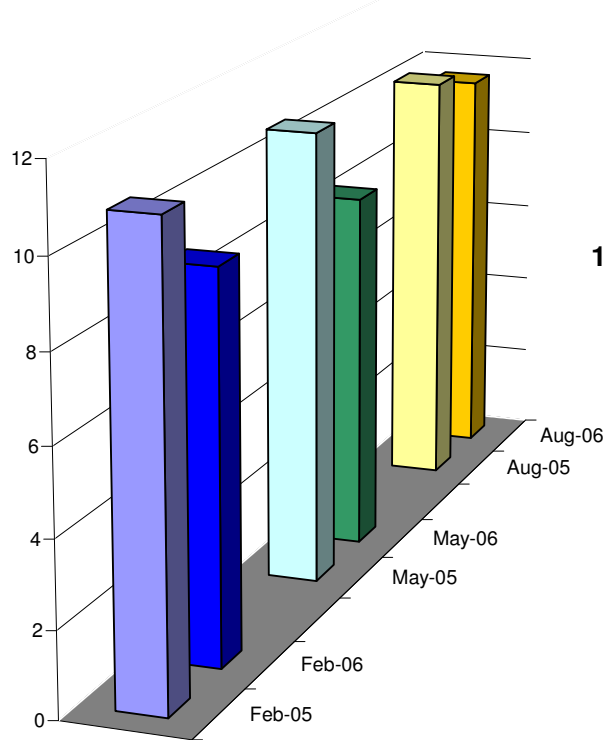
**ABS Labour Force Survey
SOUTH AUSTRALIA COUNTRY STATISTICAL REGIONS
Employed in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing ('000 persons)**



**ABS Labour Force Survey
SOUTH AUSTRALIA COUNTRY STATISTICAL REGIONS
Employed in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing ('000 persons)
Labour Force Trend Analysis to Feb 2010
(NB - 2006 Labour Force is around half that of 2000)**



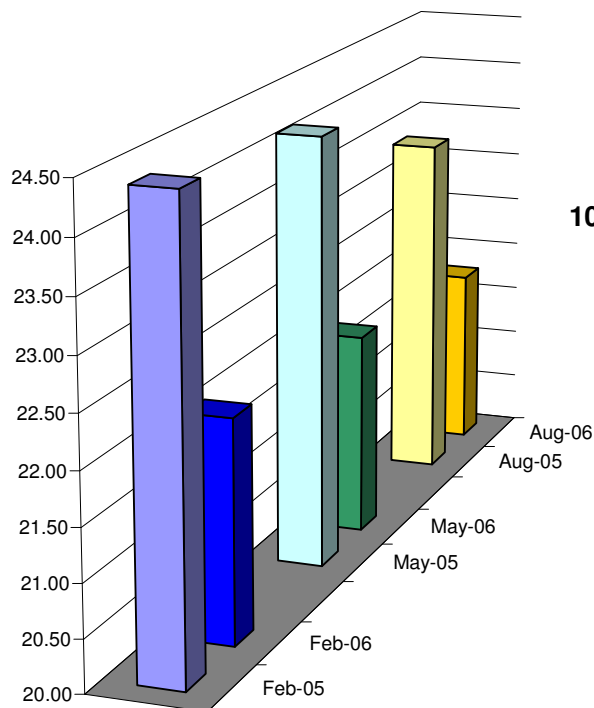
**ABS Labour Force Survey
NORTHERN AND WESTERN SOUTH AUSTRALIA STATISTICAL REGION
Employed in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing ('000 persons)**



10.8% Reduction



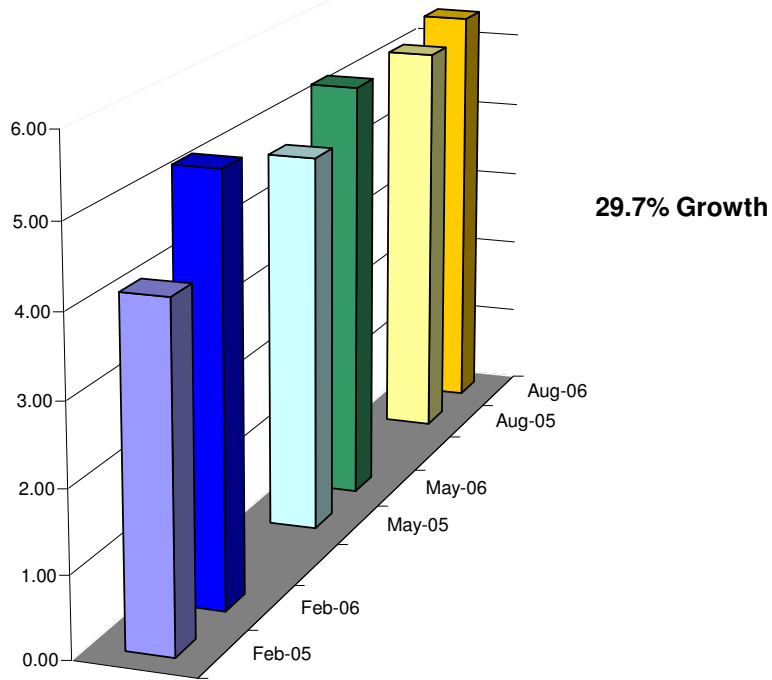
**ABS Labour Force Survey
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN SOUTH AUSTRALIA STATISTICAL REGION
Employed in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing ('000 persons)**



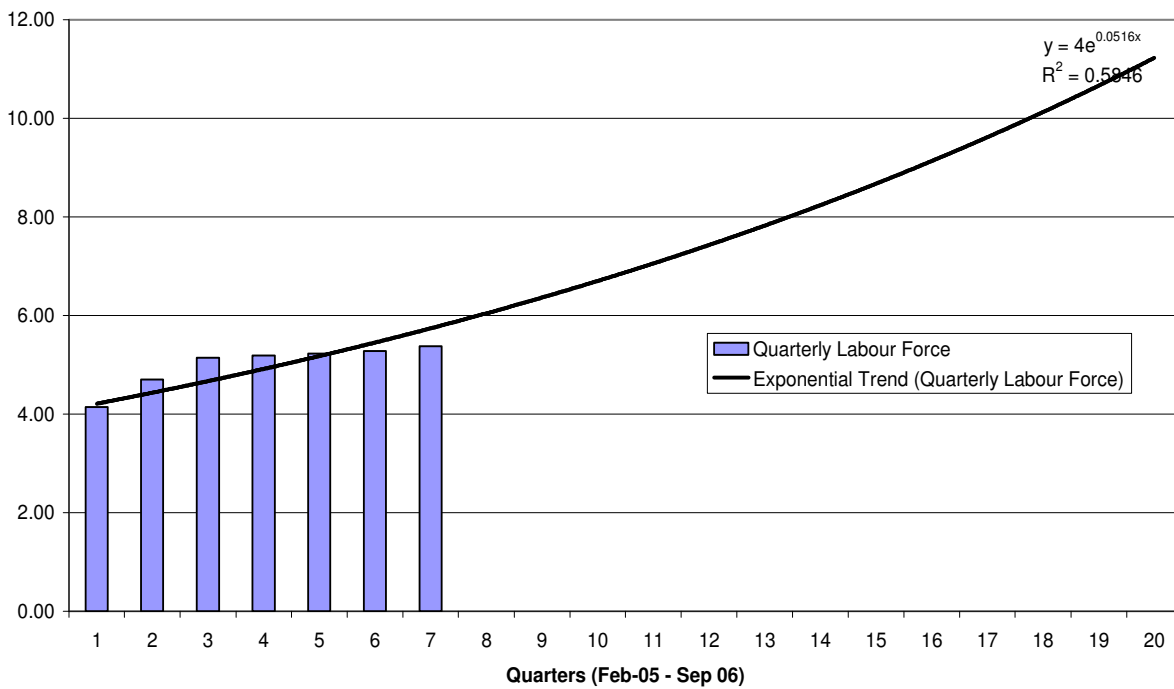
10.8% Reduction



**ABS Labour Force Survey
NORTHERN AND WESTERN SOUTH AUSTRALIA STATISTICAL REGION
Employed in Mining ('000 persons)**

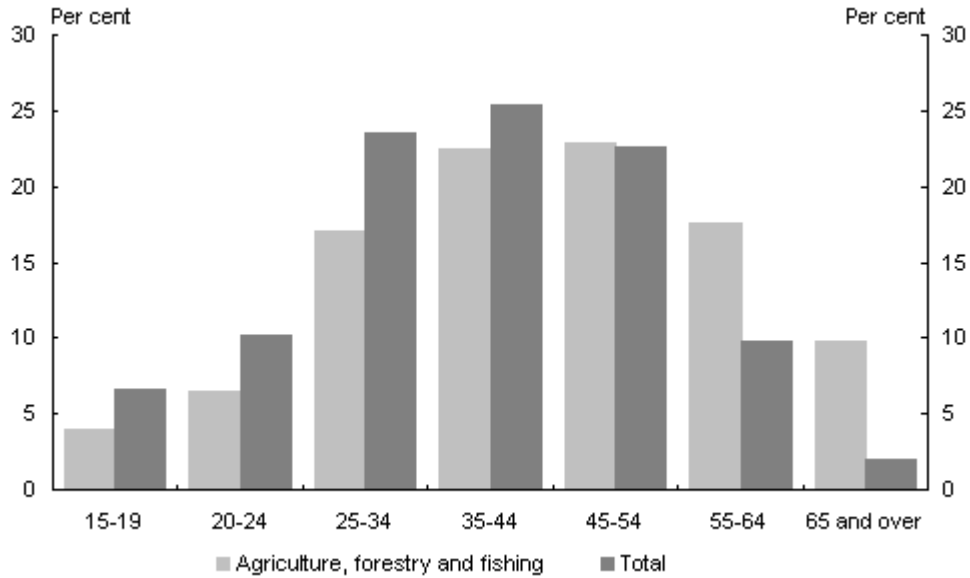


**ABS Labour Force Survey
SOUTH AUSTRALIA COUNTRY STATISTICAL REGIONS
Mining ('000 persons)
Labour Force Trend Analysis to Feb 2010**



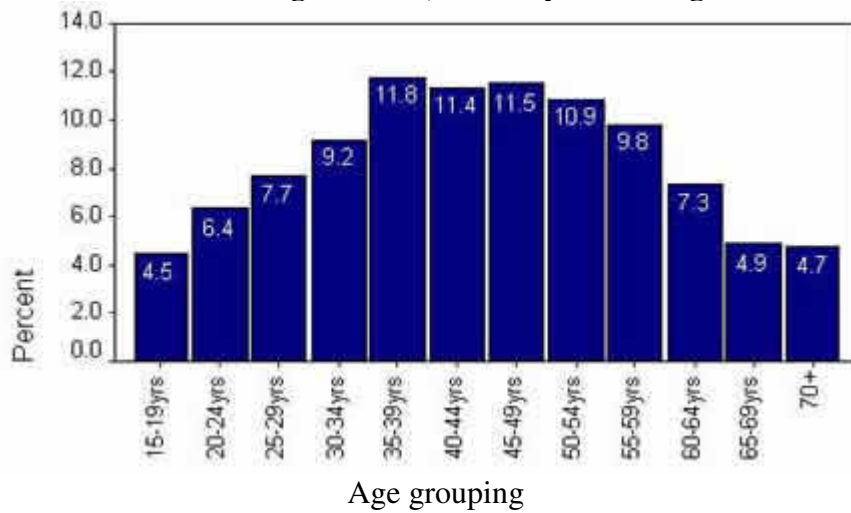
AGE BY INDUSTRY

Comparative Age profile of workers in the agriculture, fisheries and forestry industry



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

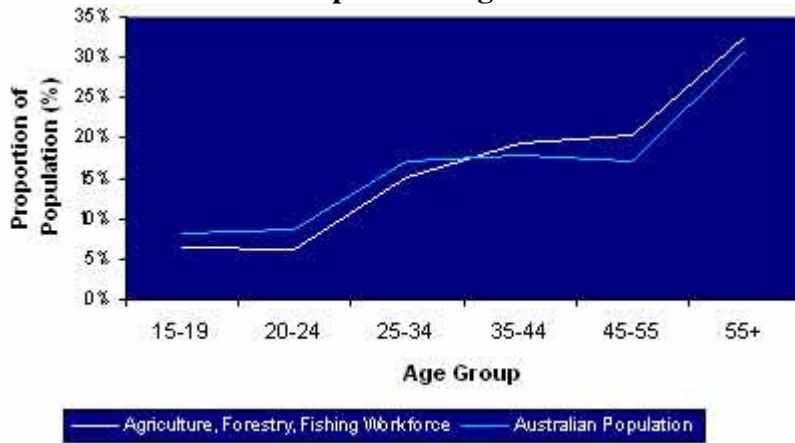
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing



Age grouping
 ABS (2001) Labour Force Australia

Projections of the age profile of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry against the age profile of the population in ten years time, shows that there could be considerable variation between these two profiles. Most noticeable is the divergence at the 20 to 24 years and 55 years and over age groups, demonstrating a higher proportional concentration of older people compared to the Australia population.

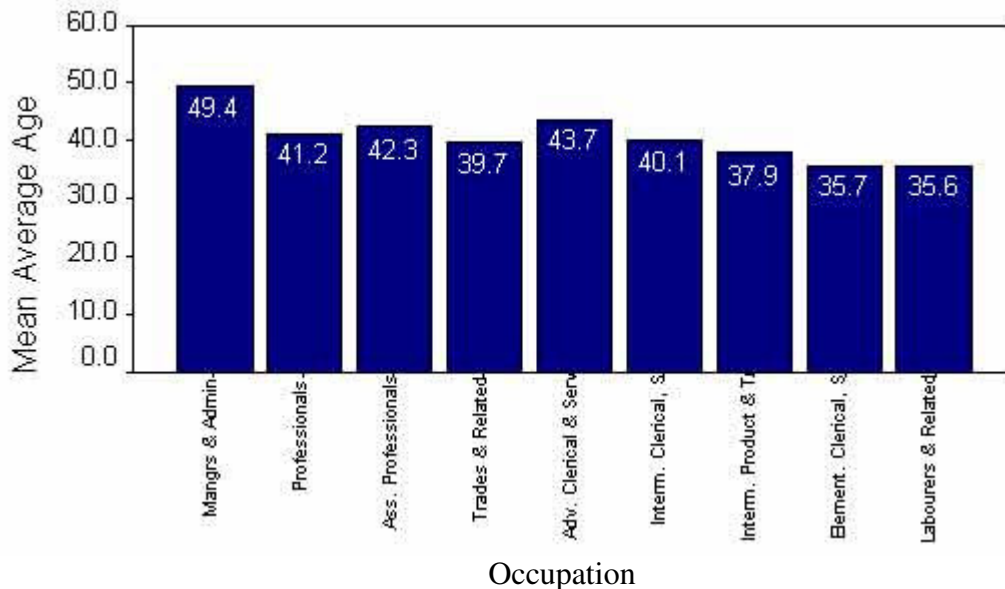
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing Workforce Population Age Profile Year 2004



Age by Occupation

The oldest employees within Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing are Managers and Administrators, aged 49.4 years on average and Advanced Clerical and Service Workers, whose average age is 43.7 years. The youngest group are Labourers and Related Workers, aged 35.6 years.

AGE BY OCCUPATION Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing



ABS (2001) Labour Force Australia

Age by Education

The level and currency of technical and generic skills held by workers within Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing correlates strongly with the productive capacity of the industry over the long term. At present, over two-thirds of all workers in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing have no post-secondary education.

The majority of the workers, who do hold a post-secondary qualification, have a certificate level qualification (15 per cent). The level of higher degrees obtained by workers in this industry is comparatively low when compared to the average across industries. Younger people aged 15 to 44 years, have a greater proportion of workers who have obtained qualifications. 34.5 per cent of people in this age group have qualifications, compared to 29 per cent of workers aged 45 years and over. Eighty per cent of workers aged 45 years and over who do hold post-secondary qualifications, obtained them before 1980. For aged less than 45 years, 50 per cent had completed their qualification prior to 1990.

Highest Post-secondary Qualification by Age

Highest Qualification	15 to 44yrs	45yrs and over	Total
Postgraduate Degree Level	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%
Bachelor Degree Level	5.1%	4.2%	4.7%
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	5.3%	5.1%	5.2%
Certificate Level	17.9%	11.8%	14.9%
No Post-secondary Education	65.5%	71.0%	68.2%
Other	5.3%	6.1%	5.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Year of Completion of Post-secondary qualification by Age

Year completed qualification	15 to 44yrs	45yrs and over	Total
Before 1971	52.9%	23.1%	
1971-1980	14.4%	27.1%	20.0%
1981-1985	18.1%	5.2%	12.4%
1986-1990	17.0%	6.0%	12.2%
1991-1995	22.9%	2.6%	14.0%
1996-1997	7.7%	2.1%	5.2%
1998-1999	9.5%	2.6%	6.5%
2000-2001	10.3%	1.6%	6.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Age by Working Arrangements

The working arrangements of employees within Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing are diverse, representing the degree of flexibility within the industry and the demands of the job for individuals. More than one fifth of employees within the industry work less than 40 hours a week. There is only a slightly higher proportion of younger people (15 to 44 years) who work less than 40 hours compared to older workers, 23.3 per cent and 20.5 per cent respectively. Yet there is a significantly higher proportion of workers aged 45 years and over, who work more than 40 hours a week (57 per cent), compared to 50 per cent of younger workers.

Weekly Hours Worked by Age

Hours worked	15 to 44yrs	45yrs and over	Total
1-15 hours	8.6%	5.7%	7.2%
16-24 hours	6.3%	7.0%	6.7%
25-34 hours	8.4%	7.8%	8.1%
35-39 hours	7.9%	5.5%	6.7%
40 hours	18.9%	17.0%	17.9%
41-48 hours	9.7%	8.8%	9.2%
49 or more hours	40.1%	48.2%	44.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Age by Industry Trends

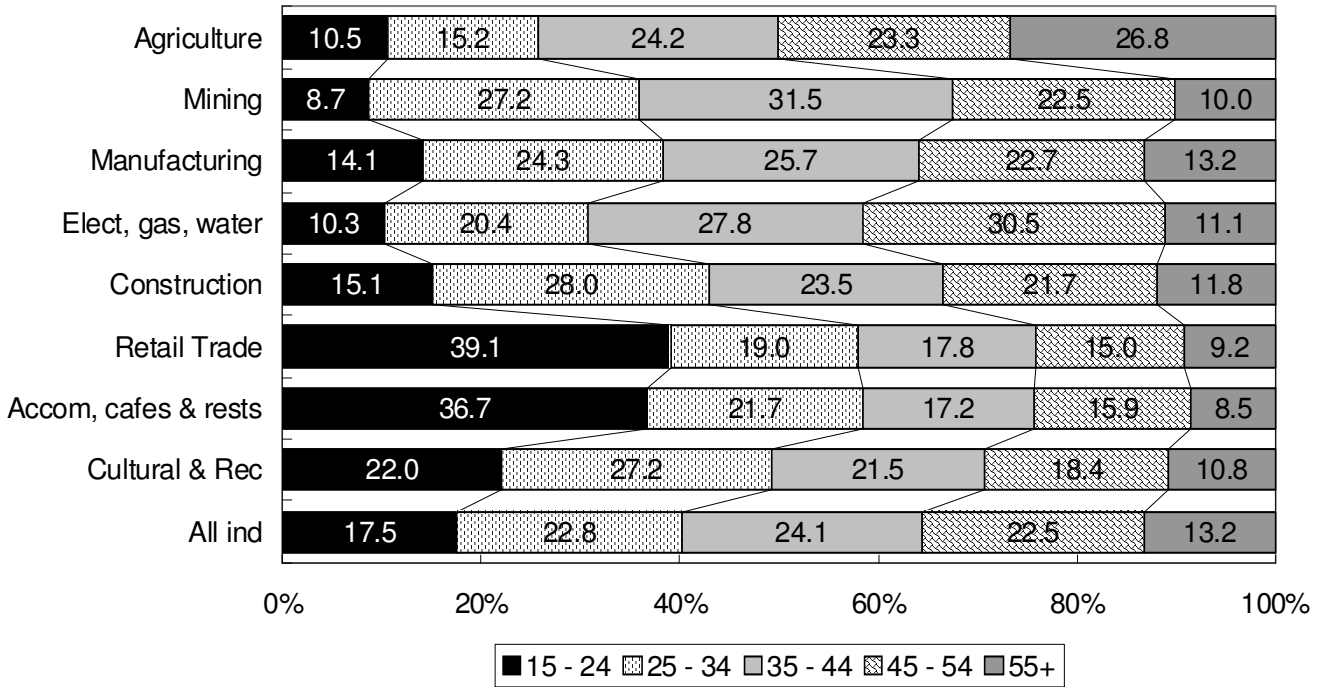
As productivity measures and the mechanisation of farming have been introduced into the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry, the opportunities for low skilled work has diminished. To remain employable within the industry therefore, workers as they age must improve their skills base. Declining profitability of traditional enterprises has also required a more multi-skilled workforce for survival. This has included the diversification of commodities, value adding and localised processing and supply chains. Older workers must not only improve their skill level, but to seek to diversify their skill capabilities.

Factors that will assist the development of a learning culture within the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry is the promotion of its benefits to workers. For example, making employees aware that it will make their job easier by having all appropriate skills and that it will enhance their job satisfaction through meaningful work, career and promotion opportunities. Due to the low employment turnover within the industry however, entry level training will not be as essential as re-skilling of the current workforce, using flexible training packages, licensing and regulated work functions, recognition of current competency and recognition of prior learning.

Source:

Institute for Regional and Rural Research, University of Ballarat (2004) Regional Research Framework - Position Paper No. 2, Critical Issues Facing Rural Regions

Age by Industry



Comparative Mining Industry Data

ABS Labour Force Survey
 SOUTH AUSTRALIA COUNTRY STATISTICAL REGIONS
 Mining ('000 persons)
 Labour Force Trend Analysis to Feb 2010

