COMMUNITY PULSE

2018



















Community pulse 2018: the economic disconnect

SOUTH AUSTRALIA



About this publication

Community pulse 2018: the economic disconnect – South Australia $\ \ \, \ \ \,$ CEDA 2018

ISBN: 0 85801 322 3

CEDA's objective in publishing this collection is to encourage constructive debate and discussion on matters of national economic importance. Persons who rely upon the material published do so at their own risk.

Design Robyn Zwar Design

Photography

Cover: Top row, middle left and bottom row: iStock Middle centre: Steve Design/Shutterstock.com Middle right: Greyboots40/Shutterstock.com

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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.

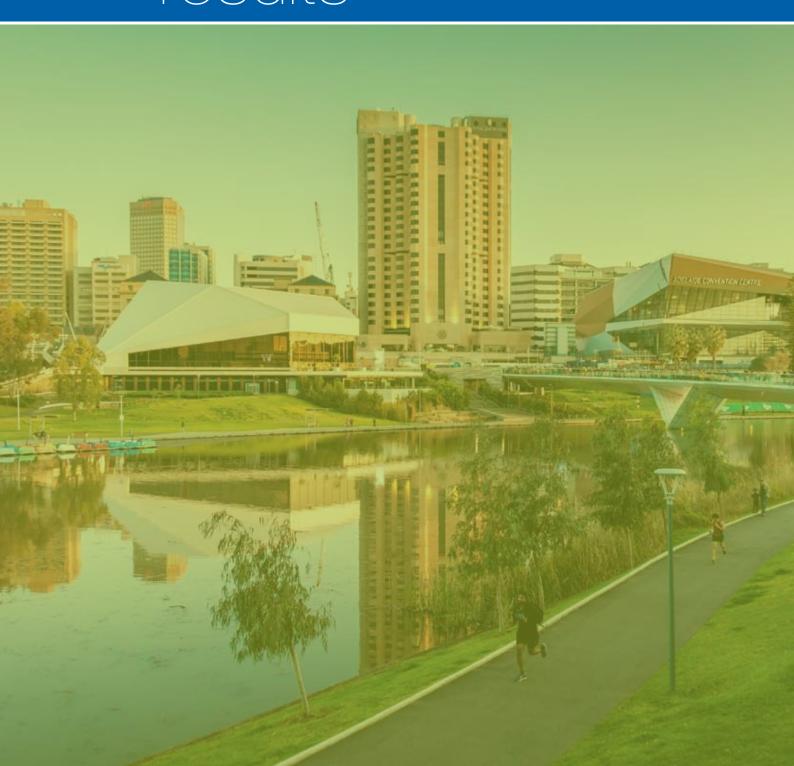
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South Australia results



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		
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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		

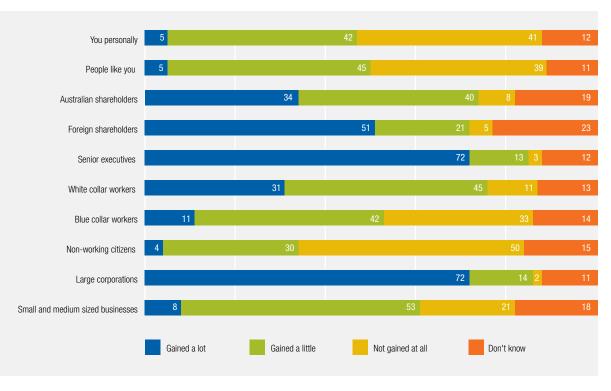
Source: ABS, State Budget papers

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.

Least important Most important Net | 40 20 Reliable, low cost basic health services Reliable, low cost essential services Access to stable and affordable housing Affordable, high quality chronic disease services Job security Reduced violence in homes and communities Affordable, high quality mental health services Clear employment opportunities for young adults Strong govt support for regional development Higher minimum wage Work/life balance Enhanced primary school outcomes in reading, writing and maths Strong protection of human rights A robust social safety net Access to new skills and training throughout working life -20 -50 Strong protection of consumer rights Access to career opportunities and advancement Regular pay rises Accesss to high quality information and communications technologies Strong regulation to stop welfare fraud -25 Strong regulation to stop tax avoidance Improved sustainability High quality and accessible childcare and preschool Affordable, high quality private health insurance Reduced greenhouse gas emissions Strong regulation of new technologies to protect people Increased competition from new entrants in key consumer sectors Reduced commuting times -41 -40 Ability to move between jobs/sectors with ease 48 Access to exercise and recreation facilities -49 INDIFFERENT / CONTESTED WIDELY UNIMPORTANT WIDELY IMPORTANT

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

South Australia National Access to new skills/training throughout working life Ability to move between jobs/sectors with ease Affordable, high quality mental health services Enhanced primary school outcomes in reading, writing and maths Strong regulation of new technologies to protect people Increased competition from new entrants in key consumer sectors Access to exercise and recreation facilities Reliable, low cost basic health services Reliable, low cost essential services Access to stable and affordable housing Affordable, high quality chronic disease services Reduced violence in homes and communities Clear employment opportunities for young adults finishing school/TAFE Strong govt support for regional development Work/life balance Higher minimum wage A robust social security safety net Strong protection of human rights Affordable, high quality private health insurance Regular pay rises Access to career opportunities and advancement Strong regulation to stop tax avoidance Reduced greenhouse gas emissions Improved sustanability Strong protection of consumer rights Access to high quality information and communication technologies High quality and accessible childcare and preschool education Reduced commuting times Job security Strong regulation to stop welfare fraud AVERAGE IMPORTANCE HIGH IMPORTANCE LOW IMPORTANCE

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FIGURE 3 RELATIVE IMPORTANCE SCORES FOR PERSONAL ISSUES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Most crucial Least crucial Net | 40 20 High quality and accessible public hospitals Protection of workers' rights High quality and choice of aged care services A strong NDIS -12 High quality and accessible public schools -111 Strong regulation for energy security -11 Strong protection for national parks, oceans, wildlife etc. -1 Increased pension payments -12 High quality and choice of university / TAFE -12 Strong govt support for renewable energy -13 Strong links between education and the workplace -13 Strong regulation to limit foreign ownership of Australian land/assets -15 High quality and extensive road networks -16 Tough criminal laws and criminal sentences High quality and accessible public transport services -17 Strong security to combat terrorism —17 Lower taxation of superannuation —18 Lower personal taxes -18 Business investment in new technologies and training Low cost access to university / TAFE -20 Protection of penalty rates Strong limitations on foreign worker visas Strong govt support for new industry investing in Australia Less restrictions on using our natural resources -30 A strong private hospital system Lower immigration —3 Less business regulation 35 Increased humanitarian intake of refugees —41 49 Lower company taxes A strong private school system INDIFFERENT / CONTESTED WIDELY UNIMPORTANT WIDELY IMPORTANT

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MOST CRITICAL AND LEAST CRITICAL PATHS FOR THE NATION? (RESPONSE RATE)

South Australia National Strong regulation to limit foreign ownership of Australian land / assets A strong private school system Strong protection for national parks, oceans, wildlife etc High quality and accessible public schools Low cost access to university / TAFE A strong NDIS High quality and extensive road networks Less business regulation Lower company taxes High quality and accessible public hospitals High quality and choice of aged care services High quality and choice of university / TAFE Business investment in new technologies and training High quality and accessible public transport services Strong limitations on foreign working visas Lower taxation of superannuation Protection of penalty rates Increased humanitarian intake of refugees Increased pension payments Protection of workers' rights Strong govt support for renewable energy Tough criminal laws and criminal sentences Lower personal taxes Strong security to combat terrorism Strong links between education and the workplace Strong regulation for energy security Lower immigration Strong govt support for new industry investing in Australia A strong private hospital system Less restrictions on using our natural resources AVERAGE IMPORTANCE HIGH IMPORTANCE LOW IMPORTANCE

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)

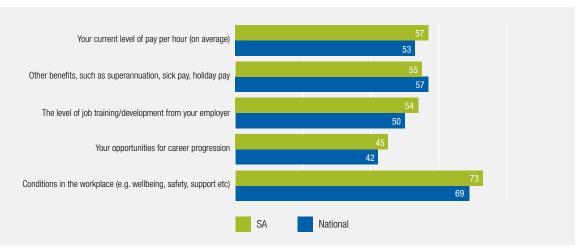
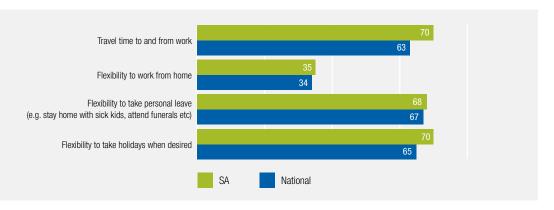


FIGURE 7
SATISFACTION WITH DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF WORK/LIFE BALANCE (%)



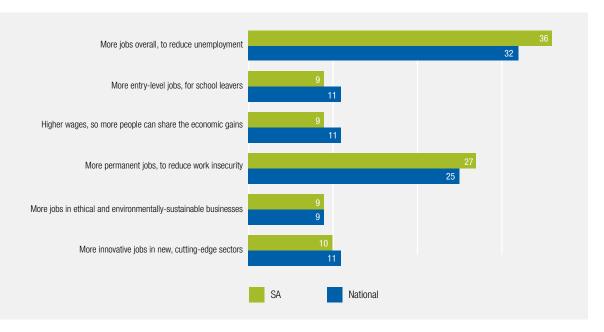
Technology

- 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

CEDA would like to acknowledge members and individuals who contributed to CEDA's general research fund between 2 June 2017 and 1 June 2018. CEDA undertakes research with the objective of delivering independent, evidence-based policy to address critical economic issues and drive public debate and discussion. It could not complete its research agenda without the support of these contributions.

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