

Tasmanian Midlands Socio-Economic Profile



Report by:

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Purpose of Report

The purpose of the report is to bring together secondary data on the social characteristics of the Tasmanian Midlands. It provides a social profile that will inform the identification of potential futures for the region and help shape options for institutional, planning and management arrangements directed towards improving biodiversity outcomes. The information presented is primarily drawn from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Censuses of Population and Housing (2001, 2006, 2011). The report was produced by the Social and Institutional Futures Team and is an output of the Landscapes and Policy Research Hub.

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Photo Credits: Michael Lockwood (front cover image, left) and Suzie Gaynor (all others)



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Frequently Used Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AFF	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (sector)
AFS	Accommodation, Food and Service (sector)
CD	Collection District
DSEWPaC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i>
FFM	Farmers/Farm Managers (sector)
IRSD	Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage
LGA	Local Government Area
LOTE	Language other than English
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
NERP	National Environmental Research Program
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW)
PHIDU	Public Health Information Development Unit
SA1	Statistical Area Level 1 Division
SLA	Statistical Local Area
UCL	Urban Centre Locality

Executive Summary

The Landscapes and Policy Hub, established under the Australian Government's National Environmental Research Program, is researching tools, techniques and policy options for landscape-scale biodiversity conservation. This research effort focuses on two contrasting study areas – the Australian Alps, a largely publicly owned series of mountain protected areas; and the Tasmanian Midlands, largely privately owned lowlands primarily managed for agriculture. For the Tasmanian Midlands Study Area, the hub's Social and Institutional Futures Project is investigating the social and institutional elements of these landscapes, with a particular focus on the threatened native grasslands that are scattered throughout the region. This report brings together secondary data on the socio-economic characteristics of the Tasmanian Midlands. It provides a socio-economic profile that will be used to inform identification of potential futures for the region and help shape options for institutional, planning and management arrangements directed towards improving biodiversity outcomes.

The themes and variables selected for this profile were based on work conducted in the Murrumbidgee Valley by the Bureau of Rural Sciences (Curtis et al. 2003a), as well as reports on social and economic aspects of natural resource management by Webb et al. (2004) and ABS (2004). The information presented is primarily drawn from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing. Where available, descriptions of trends over the ten-year period from 2001 to 2011 are provided.

For the purposes of this report, the Tasmanian Midlands is delineated by 15 Statistical Area Level 1 Divisions (SA1) that cover most of the Northern Midlands Local Government Area (LGA) and the northern part of the Southern Midlands Local Government Area. A Statistical Area Level 1 Division is the smallest geographic area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard for which data are readily publically available. Where data are not available for the Statistical Area Level 1 Division, Statistical Local Area (SLA) data for the Northern Midlands Statistical Local Area were used. Previous censuses in 2001 and 2006 used Collection Districts (CD) rather than Statistical Area Level 1 Divisions. When examining trends between 2001 and 2011, the 22 collection districts that covered a similar region to the 15 Statistical Area Level 1 Divisions were used for comparisons over this period. Other data sources were the Public Health Information Development Unit Social Health Atlas of Australia (2012) and the 2010-2011 Australian Bureau of Statistics Agricultural Census. The following analysis addresses aspects of human and human-produced economic capital. An absence of suitable information on social capital has been addressed by including a section on social disadvantage, based on the interpretation that such measures of disadvantage are a reflection of a lack of social capital.

A summary socio-economic profile of the Tasmanian Midlands Study Region is given in Table 1. In 2011, approximately 4,709 people lived within the Tasmanian Midlands. The median age of the Tasmanian Midlands population was 42 years, having risen by 3 years since 2001, with this median being 2 years higher than for the state. Over the same period, the Tasmanian Midlands population decreased by 1.2% per year, whereas the population for Tasmania for the same period experienced an annual increase of 0.7%. This decline was mainly evident in the region's rural areas – most urban centres had stagnant populations. The youth population decreased by 7.1%. A smaller proportion of the Tasmanian Midlands population has a post-school qualification (25.7%) relative to the Tasmanian population (33.0%).

As the Tasmanian Midlands has lower labour force participation rates than the state as whole (53.2% and 58.5% respectively), the region's unemployment rates are lower. The Tasmanian Midlands unemployment rate of 4.8% is lower than the state rate of 6.4%. The youth unemployment rate is also lower: 9.7% for the Tasmanian Midlands versus 13.7% for Tasmania. The percentage of the Tasmanian Midlands population participating in voluntary work over the last 12 months was almost double that for Tasmania (17.6% compared with 9.7%).

A total of 30.0% of the study region's population is employed in the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector, with two-thirds of the population in two of the Statistical Area Level 1 Divisions (Ross Surrounds and South East) employed in this sector. In 2011, 6.9% of the Tasmanian Midland's population (326 people) identified themselves as being a farmer or farm manager. There are 179 agricultural businesses in the Northern Midlands Statistical Local Area, with 41.9% of these (75 businesses) having set aside some lands for conservation, with on average 294 ha set aside per business. Data are only available at the statistical local area level, as such we were not able to identify the number of businesses in the four Statistical Area Level 1 Divisions located in the Southern Midlands Statistical Local Area.

The Tasmanian Midlands' farmer/farm manager population declined by 23.5%, between 2006 and 2011, which was much higher than for the state as a whole, where the decline was 8.1%. Farming properties in the Tasmanian Midlands are much larger, with an average size of 1,750.4 ha, than the state average of 405.1 ha. A higher percentage of farmers and farm managers in the Tasmanian Midlands relative to Tasmanian farmers in general, have a post-school qualification: 45.7 versus 40.8%. Internet use by these farmers is also higher than for the state as a whole (63% compared with 59%).

Regarding social disadvantage, the percentage of low-income households in the Tasmanian Midlands (8.0%) is much higher than for Tasmania (1.0%). A higher percentage of the Tasmanian Midlands' low-income households relative to Tasmanian low-income households were experiencing mortgage stress (11.9% compared with 8.1%), while a lower percentage of these households relative to Tasmanian low-income households experienced rental stress (18.5% compared with 28.9%). The index of relative socio-economic disadvantage for the Northern Midlands Statistical Local Area is 956, where scores above 1,000 indicate relative advantage and those below relative disadvantage. The index for the Southern Midlands is 940, but a substantial proportion of this statistical local area is outside our study region. The index for Tasmania is 961, so the Northern Midlands is less 'advantaged' than Tasmania as a whole.

We consider these profiling details to have the following implications for biodiversity conservation in the Tasmanian Midlands, with an emphasis on conserving native grasslands on private lands used for agriculture.

1. The Tasmanian Midlands, and Tasmania as a whole, are economically disadvantaged compared with the Australian average, which limits capacity of the state to carry all the costs of providing public good benefits associated with conserving native grasslands on private lands. An active role for the Australian Government, on behalf of the Australian people, alone or in partnership with philanthropic and non-government organisations, may therefore be warranted to protect an ecosystem of national significance.
2. The relatively small number of agricultural businesses in the Tasmanian Midlands, and the smaller sub-set again who have native grasslands on their properties, makes it practical and feasible to provide individualised, targeted assistance to individual landholders for grassland protection and management activities.
3. Agriculture is part of the character and identity of the Tasmanian Midlands. As such, conservation activities that can be co-produced with agricultural pursuits will have greater chance of success than ventures that focus on biodiversity alone. Declining numbers of farmers and farm managers is a cause for concern in terms of loss of local knowledge and land management capacity.
4. Although the Tasmanian Midlands is economically disadvantaged, it has strong social capital in the form of volunteering. Such volunteering efforts, currently at almost twice the state average, suggest the potential for continued and enhanced contributions to protecting these grasslands, in partnership with private landholders.
5. Relative to other farmers in Tasmania, Midlands' farmers are better educated and more of them use the internet. Both features may result in them being very amenable to innovation, potentially assisted by web-based delivery.

Table 1 Tasmanian Midlands at a Glance

Variable	Unit	Tasmanian Midlands	Range across Midlands SA1s	Tasmania
Population				
Total population	no.	4,709	77 to 729	489,029
Average annual population growth rate 2001-2011 ¹	%	-1.2 ¹	na	0.7
Population median age	years	42	36 to 61	40
Change in median age 2001 - 2011 ¹	years	3	na	4
Population sex ratio (males to females)	%	104.6	87.8 to 129.8	95.9
Young persons (15-24 years of age)	%	10.1	3.9 to 15.6	12.8
Percentage change in number of young persons 2006-2011 ¹	%	-7.1	na	2.8
Indigenous people as proportion of total population	%	2.6	0 to 6.8	4
Percentage of farmers/farm managers	%	6.9	0 to 26.4	8.0
Percentage change in number of farmers 2001-2011 ¹	%	-23.5	na	-8.1
Farmers/farm managers median age	years	49	42 to 67	54
Change in farmers/farm managers median age 2006-2011 ¹	years	7	na	2
Farmers/farm managers with different address 5 years ago	%	23.9	0 to 100	23.6
Farmers/farm managers using Internet	%	63 ²	na	59
Education				
Persons with a post-school qualification	%	25.7	18.7 to 35.1	33.0
Farmers/farm managers with a post-school qualification	%	45.7	0 to 75	40.8
Health				
Indirect standardised death rate (a)	x 1,000	5.7 ³	na	6.6
Cultural diversity				
Persons who speak a LOTE at home	%	1.3	0 to 3.7	4.5
Work force				
Labour force participation rate	%	53.2	33.6 to 68.4	58.5
Unemployment rate	%	4.8	0 to 18	6.4
Youth (15-24 years of age) unemployment rate	%	9.7	0 to 100	13.7
Persons employed in agriculture, fisheries, forestry sector in 2011	%	30.0	6.6 to 71.9	4.7
Changed employment agriculture, fisheries, forestry (AFF) 2001-11	%	-4.1	na	-2.0
Males employed in AFF sector in 2011	%	41.5	13.0 to 94.9	6.7
Females employed in AFF sector in 2011	%	14.9	0 to 37.8	2.6
Volunteerism (participated in voluntary work in last 12 months)	%	17.6	12.2 to 28.6	9.7
Income				
Annual average taxable income (b)	\$	46,507 ³	na	49,388
Agricultural holdings				
Agricultural area of holding – average per business (c)	ha	1,750.4 ³	na	405.1
Physical infrastructure				
Building approvals per 1,000 population (b)	x 1,000	2.3 ³	na	6.3
Home ownership	%	72.9	46.7 to 92.2	68.5
Internet access	%	63.2	43.3 to 89.7	71.5
Socio-economic disadvantage				
Low-income households	%	8.0	0 to 15.2	1.0
Low-income households with mortgage stress (d)	%	11.9	na	8.1
Low-income households with rental stress (d)	%	18.5	na	28.9
Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage (e)	score	na	940-956	961

Sources: 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing (ABS 2012), except:

- (a) ABS Deaths, Australia (ABS 2011a)
- (b) National Regional Profile 2007-2010 (ABS 2011b)
- (c) ABS Agricultural Census 2010-2011 (ABS 2011c)
- (d) PHIDU 2012
- (e) PHIDU 2006

na = Not applicable/Not available

LOTE: Language other than English

¹Data not available at SA1 level for 2001 and 2006 so Collection Districts are used for comparisons between 2001 and 2011.

²Data not available at SA1 level, so only for the Northern Statistical Division.

³Data not available at SA1 level, so only for the Northern Midlands SLA.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background and purpose

The Landscapes and Policy Hub established under the Australian Government's National Environmental Research Program (NERP), is one of five multi-institutional research hubs established to 'provide robust science that is essential for managing the sustainability of Australia's environment' (DSEWPAC 2011). The hub comprises a team of researchers from the University of Tasmania, the Antarctic Climate & Ecosystems Cooperative Research Centre, Australian National University, Murdoch University, Griffith University and Charles Sturt University. The aim of the hub is to develop tools, techniques and policy options that enable biodiversity to be considered at landscape scale. The hub is focusing on two study areas: the Tasmanian Midlands and the Australian Alps.

The Tasmanian Midlands is one of the oldest grazed regions in Australia, with a traditional wool growing region that dates back to the 1820s (Fulton 2000), and is predominately private land. Wool continues to be the largest enterprise in the region (Mooney et al. 2010), however production has diversified to include crops such as peas, cereal, potato and poppies. Expanded irrigation schemes will likely lead to an extension of irrigated agriculture across the region. The land use history of the region has resulted in a number of conservation issues including fragmentation of remnant vegetation, rural tree decline and degradation of native grassland (Mooney et al. 2010).

This report contributes to the Landscapes and Policy Hub by providing a socio-economic profile for areas encompassing the Tasmanian Midlands. The hub's Social and Institutional Futures Project is investigating the social and institutional elements of these landscapes, with a particular focus on the lowland native grasslands scattered through the region. Lowland native grasslands are the most depleted vegetation formation in Tasmania and are listed as critically endangered under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth). Much of the native grassland cover has been lost since European settlement, with remnants persisting as small fragments that provide vital habitat for a wide range of flora and fauna, including four plant species and at least 11 invertebrate species endemic to the region (Gouldthorpe & Gilfedder 2002).

While there are small remnants on roadsides, in local reserves and in some cemeteries, the majority of the ecological community is on private property, making the conservation activities and commitment of private landholders essential for its survival. This profile is provided to help identify potential futures for the Tasmanian Midlands and shape options for institutional, planning and management arrangements directed towards improving biodiversity outcomes.

1.2 Spatial delineation of the study region

For the purposes of this report, the Tasmanian Midlands is delineated by 15 Statistical Area Level 1 Divisions (SA1) that cover most of the Northern Midlands Local Government Area (LGA) and the northern part of the Southern Midlands LGA (Figure 1). A SA1 is the smallest geographic area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard for which data are readily publically available. Where data are not available for the SA1 level, Statistical Local Area (SLA) data for the Northern Midlands SLA were used. The SA1 codes and associated names are given in Table 2 (the SA1 names being our descriptive labels).

The ABS has recently replaced their geographical framework, the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), with the Australian Statistical Geographical Standard (ASGS). Statistical boundaries have been replaced by new units and this influences comparisons made between 2011 and prior years. Census data for 2011 are provided at the SA1 scale while the 2006 and 2001 census data is provided at the former Collection District (CD) scale. This caused some minor differences in the geographic areas used to compare across censuses. These differences were of such small magnitude that they did not affect the findings in this report.

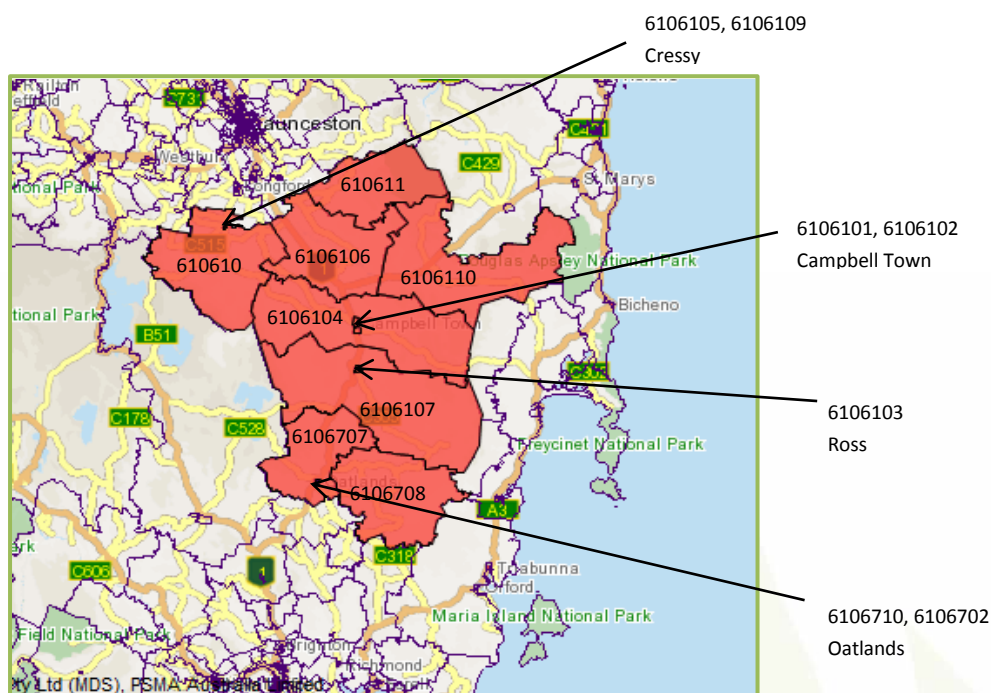


Figure 1 Tasmanian Midlands Study Area depicting the 11 SA1s in the Northern Midlands SLA and 4 SA1s in the Southern Midlands SLA

Table 2 SLAs and SA1 codes and names that define our Tasmanian Midlands Study Area

SLA Name	SA1 Code	SA1 Name
Northern Midlands Pt B	6106101	Campbell Town A
Northern Midlands Pt B	6106102	Campbell Town B
Northern Midlands Pt B	6106103	Ross
Northern Midlands Pt B	6106104	Campbell Town Surrounds
Northern Midlands Pt B	6106105	Cressy A
Northern Midlands Pt B	6106106	North West
Northern Midlands Pt B	6106107	Ross Surrounds
Northern Midlands Pt B	6106108	Cressy Surrounds
Northern Midlands Pt B	6106109	Cressy B
Northern Midlands Pt B	6106110	North East
Northern Midlands Pt B	6106111	North
Southern Midlands	6106707	Oatlands Surrounds
Southern Midlands	6106708	South East
Southern Midlands	6106710	Oatlands A
Southern Midlands	6106702	Oatlands B

1.3 Approach

The use of socio-economic data in environmental decision-making is identified by the ABS (2004) as playing an important role in:

- providing context to regional planning through enhanced understanding of baseline social conditions and processes which impact upon a region's capacity for environmental action;
- enhancing understanding of the social impacts of particular interventions, noting that impacts can be positive or negative and unevenly distributed in a community;
- contributing to the monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of environmental interventions; and
- informing the assumptions which underpin major policy initiatives, particularly in relation to the decision making behaviour of individuals, families and firms.

Socio-economic data can be categorised into three types of capital (capacity): human capital, human-produced economic capital, and social and institutional capital (Webb et al. 2004). Human capital refers to the knowledge, skills and general ability of individuals through their leadership and problem solving, to contribute to the life of their community (Cocklin & Alston 2003). With respect to land management, human capital is important at several scales from individuals to regional communities. At the regional scale, the diversity of skills and abilities across the entire community will influence the community's capacity to adapt to change (Webb et al. 2004). Human capital also influences the likelihood and quality of stakeholder participation in environmental decision-making processes (Pretty 2003, Moore et al. 2006). Human-produced economic capital is generated via economic activity through human ingenuity and technological change. It refers to commodities brought into existence through human endeavour (Webb et al. 2004). Included are products that have been harvested or manufactured, the built environment (including dwellings, other buildings,

roads, railways and bridges) and financial resources (Curtis et al. 2003a). Cultural and intellectual property are also forms of produced economic capital (Webb & Curtis 2002). This form of capital is a fundamental contributor to the well-being and capacity of regional communities (Webb et al. 2004).

In this report, based on the available data, the socio-economic profile for the Tasmanian Midlands addresses aspects of human and human-produced economic capital. An absence of suitable information on social capital has been addressed by including a section on social disadvantage, based on the interpretation that such measures of disadvantage are a reflection of a lack of social capital. A total of 31 variables were used to develop the socio-economic profile for the region (Appendix 1). The choice of variables was informed by work conducted in the Murrumbidgee Valley by the Bureau of Rural Sciences (Curtis et al. 2003a), and reports on social and economic aspects of natural resource management by Webb et al. (2004) and ABS (2004). The secondary data sources used to construct the profile include the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2001, 2006 and 2011 Population and Housing Census data (where available) at SA1 and CD geographies (ABS 2012). Other data sources were the Public Health Information Development Unit Social Health Atlas of Australia (PHIDU 2012) and the 2010-2011 ABS Agricultural Census (2011c). Where possible, SA1 and CD scales were used due to their ability to represent the local rural communities at a fine resolution and to enable the comparison between the town centres and neighbouring rural regions.

2. Population

Population data by SLA1 are given in Appendix 2. In 2011, the Tasmanian Midlands total population was 4,709, which was less than 1% of the state's census population of 489,029. The areas of highest population were Cressy Surrounds (729), Campbell Town B (466) and North West (424). Areas of lowest population were North (77), Ross Surrounds (151) and Campbell Town Surrounds (216) (Figure 2).

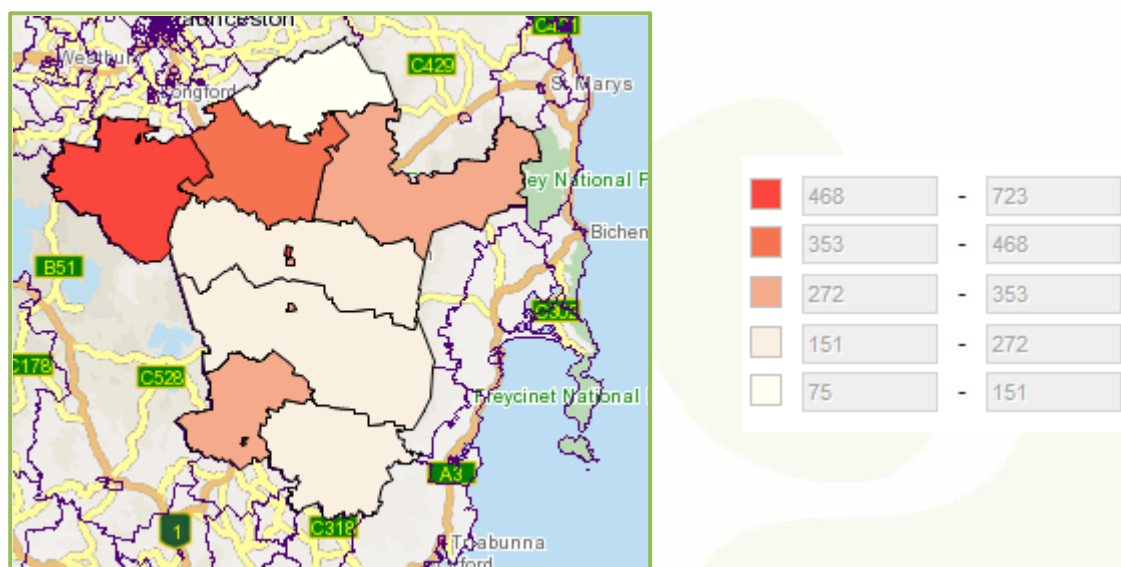


Figure 2 Distribution of population in Tasmanian Midlands, 2011

Between 2001 and 2011, the population in the Tasmanian Midlands decreased by 1.2% per annum. By comparison, Tasmania as a whole had an annual growth rate over this period of 0.7%. In the Tasmanian Midlands, there was also a trend for population losses across the younger age cohorts (< 50 years) while population growth occurred in the older age cohorts (> 50 years) (Figure 3).

Between 2001 and 2011, the largest annual population growth in the Tasmanian Midlands occurred in the 60-64 year age cohort (4.3%), 95-99 year age cohort (3.3%), 80-84 year age cohort (3%) and the 75-79 year age cohort (2.7%). The largest declines in the Tasmanian Midlands population occurred in the 30-34 year age cohort (-4.5%), 5-9 year age cohort (-3.4%) and 0-4 year age cohort (-3.2%) (Figure 3).

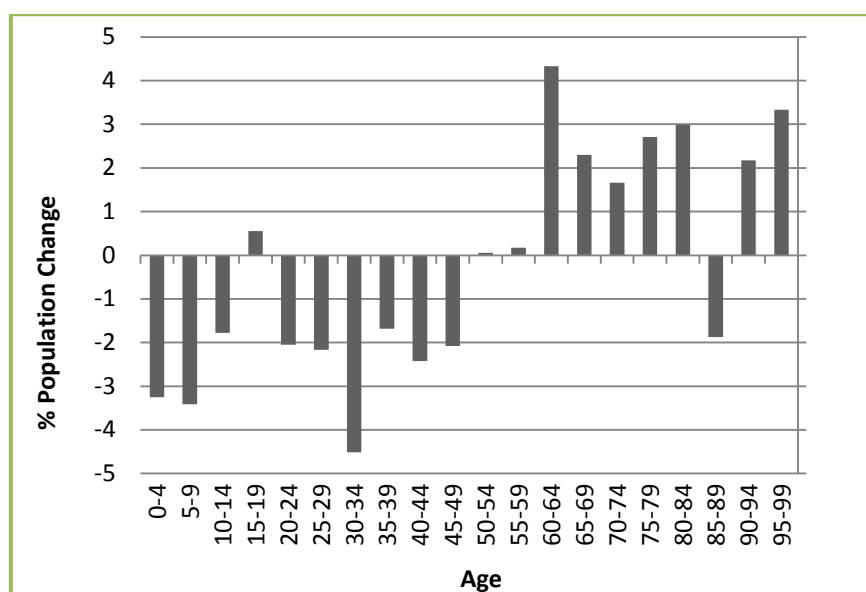


Figure 3 Percent annual change in population in Tasmanian Midlands by age, 2001-2011

Each town or Urban Centre Locality (UCL) with 200 or more persons within the Tasmanian Midlands was classified as having experienced an increase, decrease or stagnant population trend. Following Curtis et al. (2003b), these distinctions were made on the basis that in the ten-year period between 2001 and 2011:

- there was an increased population trend when the population rose by more than 0.5% per year on average over the period;
- there was a decreased population trend when the population fell by more than 0.5% per year on average over the period; or
- the population trend was stagnant when the increase or decrease was less than 0.5% on average across the period.

There are four UCLs within the Tasmanian Midlands – Cressy, Campbell Town, Ross and Oatlands. None of these UCLs experienced an increased population trend. Cressy, Campbell Town and Ross had a stagnant population trend while Oatlands experienced a decrease in population over the period 2001-2011.

In 2011, 48.4% of the Tasmanian Midlands population lived outside of UCL boundaries (that is, were rural populations). Across the Tasmanian Midlands, the rural populations experienced a decline of 2.1% during the ten-year period between 2001 and 2011. This is higher than the highest decrease experienced by any of the UCLs (Oatlands at 0.6%).

2.1 Age structure

In 2011, the median age of the Tasmanian Midlands population was 42 years (Appendix 2, Table A2.1). This median age was two years more than that for the state. Since 2001, the median age of the Tasmanian Midlands has increased by 3 years, from 39 years to 42 years. The median age for the state has increased 4 years from 36 years to 40 years.

In 2011, areas with a high median age were Oatlands A (61), Ross (57) and Campbell Town B (52). Areas with lowest median age were Cressy A (36), Cressy Surrounds (37), Cressy B (39) and Ross Surrounds (39) (Appendix 2, Table A2.1).

2.2 Sex ratio

In 2011, the Tasmanian Midland's population comprised 2,157 females and 2,257 males, or 104.6 males per 100 females. This is a considerably higher proportion of males than for the state as a whole, which had 95.9 males per 100 females. (See Appendix 2, Table A2.1 for full details).

In 2011, the regions with the highest sex ratios were:

- Campbell Town Surrounds (129.8 males per 100 females);
- South East (127 males per 100 females); and
- Ross Surrounds (125.4 males per 100 females).

In 2011, the lowest sex ratios in the Tasmanian Midlands were:

- the North SA1 (87.8 males per 100 females);
- Campbell Town B (89.4 males per 100 females); and
- Oatlands A (91.2 males per 100 females).

In considering the Tasmanian Midlands population by age and sex (Figure 4), the lowest sex ratios occurred in the 90-94 year cohort (26.1 males per 100 females) and the 85-89 year cohort (85.7 males per 100 females).

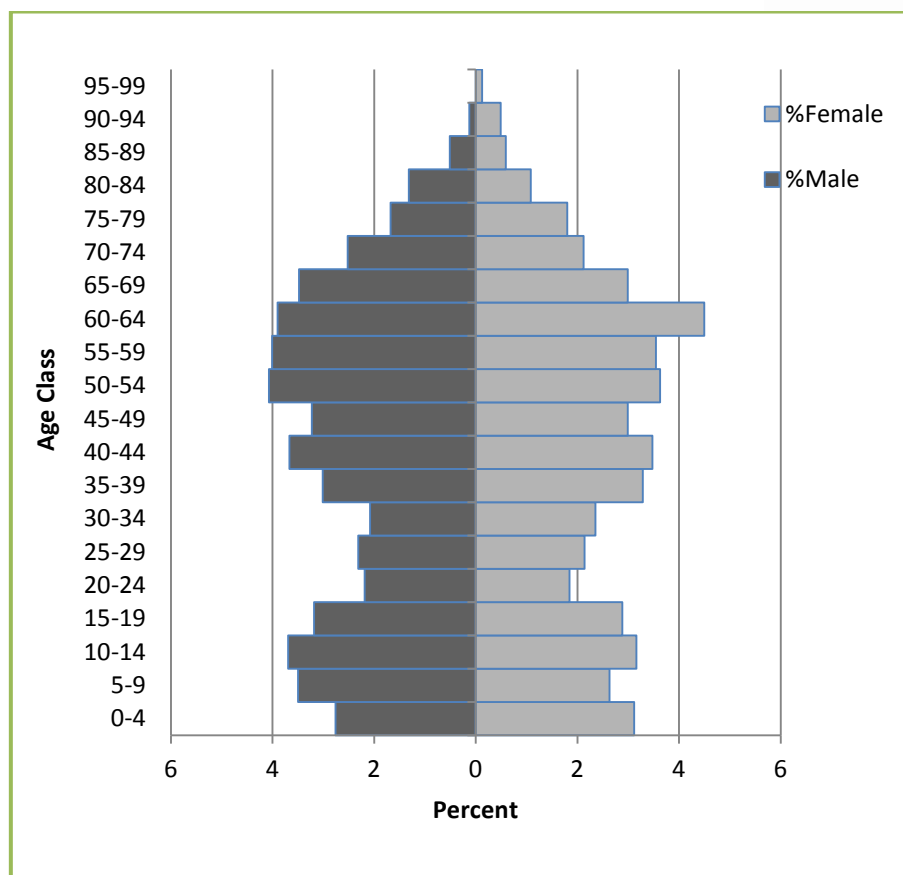


Figure 4 Tasmanian Midlands population by age and sex, 2011

2.3 Number of youth

Youth numbers are an indicator of community viability and vitality - that is, the capacity of a place-based community to retain or attract young people. In 2011, 10.1% (274) of the population of the Tasmanian Midlands was 15-24 years of age. This is slightly lower than the state-wide proportion of 12.8%. Based on the 2001 CD data, the number of youths in the Tasmanian Midlands decreased by 7.1% (from 510 in 2001 to 474 in 2011). By contrast, the number of youths increased across the state by 2.8%.

Youth as a proportion of the total population was highest in the township of Cressy – Cressy B (15.6% of the population) and Cressy A (13.4% of the population). The next highest region was Cressy Surrounds, with 12.8%. The lowest concentrations of youth occurred in the North SA1, (3.9%), Ross Surrounds (5.3%) and North East (6%) (Appendix 2, Table A2.1).

2.4 Indigenous population

In 2011, 2.6% of the Tasmanian Midland's population identified themselves as Indigenous. This is lower than the state-wide figure of 4%. The highest concentrations of Indigenous people occurred in the south of the study region in Oatlands Surrounds (6.8%), South East (4.0%) and in the township areas Cressy A and Campbell Town B with 6.5% and 4.0% respectively. There were no Indigenous people recorded from the North SA1, Ross Surrounds, Ross and Campbell Town Surrounds (Appendix 2, Table A2.1).

2.5 Number, age and mobility of farmers/farm managers

In 2011, 6.9% of the Tasmanian Midland's population (326 people) identified themselves as a farmer or farm manager. This is lower than the state's 8.0% of the population identifying themselves as farmers/farm managers (FFM) (Table 3). The highest proportions of farmers/farm managers were in Campbell Town Surrounds (26.4%) and Ross Surrounds (25.5%), Oatlands Surrounds (19.7%) and the South East SA1 (12.7%). No census respondents identified themselves as farmer/farm managers in Oatlands A, Oatlands B, Campbell Town B or Ross (Table 3, Appendix 2, Table A2.1).

Table 3 Summary of farming characteristics in the Tasmanian Midlands, 2011 Census

SA1	SA1 pop ⁿ	No. FFM	% of all Midlands FFM	% of SA1 pop ⁿ	FFM median age	% FFM with post-school qualification (Section 3.2)	AFF employment (Section 6.4)	Conservation lands on farms (Section 8)
Campbell Town A	311	4	1.2	0	na	na	15.4	In the Northern Midlands SLA 75 agricultural businesses (41.9%) have areas set aside for conservation, an average 294 ha (7.0% of total property area)
Campbell Town B	466	0	0	0	na	na	6.6	
Ross	271	0	0	0	na	na	18.7	
Campbell Town Surrounds	216	36	11.0	26.4	51	50	54.3	
Cressy A	351	4	1.2	0	na	na	13.7	
North West	424	45	13.9	11.3	50	46.7	37	
Ross Surrounds	151	38	11.6	25.5	44	50	65.8	
Cressy Surrounds	729	89	27.4	12.2	49	56.2	39.2	
Cressy B	321	4	1.2	0	na	na	11.7	
North East	300	17	5.2	5.7	67	29.4	33.7	
North	77	5	1.5	6.5	48	0	36.4	na
Oatlands Surrounds	310	39	12.0	19.7	42	41	39.1	
South East	227	45	13.8	12.7	51	31.1	71.9	
Oatlands A	260	0	0	0	na	na	16.7	
Oatlands B	295	0	0	0	na	na	10.3	na
Tasmanian Midlands	4,709	326 (6.9%)	100.0	na	49	45.7	30.0	
Tasmania	489,029	39,122 (8.0%)	--	--	54	40.8	4.7	1,471 agricultural businesses, average farm size 405.1 ha, average 94.5 ha set aside for conservation

Between 2006 and 2011, the Northern Midlands SLA's farmer/farm manager population declined by 8.8%, which was similar to that for the state as a whole, where the decline was 8.1%.

In 2011, the median age of the Tasmanian Midlands population who identified themselves as farmers/farm managers was 49 years. This median age was 5 years lower than that for the state as a whole, which in 2011 was 54 years. The highest median age of famers/farm managers in the Tasmanian Midlands was in North East SA1, with a median age of 67. The lowest median age of 42 occurred in Oatlands Surrounds. Between 2006 and 2011, the median age of farmers and farm managers in the Tasmanian Midlands increased by 7 years (from 42 years to 49 years). This is much higher than the 2-year increase experienced for the state (from 52 years to 54 years) (Table 3, Appendix 2, Table A2.1).

In 2011, 79 famers/farm managers in the Northern Midlands SLA (24.5%) had a different address in 2006. This is very similar to the state-wide proportion of 23.6%. The SA1s with the highest proportions of famers and or farm managers whom had a different address in 2006 were Campbell Town A, Cressy B and Cressy A with 100.0%, 75.0% and 75.0% respectively, but these figures are based on very low numbers of farmers/farm managers in these SA1s. The South East SA1 had only 8.9% of farmers/farm managers with a different address in 2006, while no farmers/farm managers changed residence in the North SA1 (Table 3, Appendix 2, Table A2.1).

3. Education

Education data by SLA1 are given in Appendix 2, Table A2.2.

3.1 Persons with post-school qualifications

In 2011, 25.7% (1,212) of the Tasmanian Midlands population aged 15 years or older had a post school qualification. This is lower than the state's proportion of 33.0%.

The highest proportions of people with post school qualifications in 2011 were in the SA1s of North and Cressy Surrounds, both having higher proportions than the state with 35.1% and 35.4% respectively. The lowest proportions of people with post school qualifications in 2011, were in the North East (18.7%), South East (18.9%), and Cressy A (20.2%) (Table 3, Appendix 2, Table A2.2). From 2001 to 2011, the proportion of people with a post school qualification in the Tasmanian Midlands increased by 7.9%.

3.2 Farmers/farm managers with post-school qualifications

In 2011, 45.7% (149) of people who identified themselves as farmers/farm managers in the Tasmanian Midlands had a post school qualification. This is higher than the state's proportion of farmers/farm managers with a post school qualification of 40.8%. The highest proportions of farmers/farm managers with post-school qualifications were in Cressy A (75.0%) and Cressy Surrounds (56.2%). There were no farmers/farm managers with post-school qualifications in Campbell Town A, Cressy B and North (Table 3, Appendix 2, Table A2.2).

4. Health

The ABS provides one indicator of health status in the study area – the indirect standardised death rate. The indirect standardised death rate represents the death rate of populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population (the 2011 population) to account for the variation between actual deaths and the number of deaths that would have occurred if the population had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population (ABS 2011a). The indirect (average) standardised death rate for the Northern Midlands SLA was 5.7 deaths per 1,000 persons. The Southern Midlands SLA recorded 6.7 deaths per 1,000 persons. The indirect (average) standardised death rate for Tasmania in 2011 was 6.6 deaths per 1,000 persons.

5. Cultural diversity

In 2011, 1.3% of the population in the Tasmanian Midlands spoke a language other than English (LOTE) in their own home. This is lower than the 4.5% average for the state. The SA1s with the highest proportion of LOTE speakers were Campbell Town Surrounds (3.7%), Cressy Surrounds (2.1%) and Campbell Town A and B both with 1.9%. There were no LOTE speakers identified in Ross, North West, Ross Surrounds, North East, North, Oatlands Surrounds or Oatlands B (Appendix 2, Table A2.2).

6. Work force

Work force data by SA1 are given in Appendix 2, Table A2.3.

6.1 Labour force participation rate

In 2011, labour force participation in the Tasmanian Midlands was 53.2%. This is lower than the rate for the state (58.5%). The highest participation rates were in Ross Surrounds (68.4%), Cressy A (63.8%) and South East (60.3%). The three lowest labour force participation rates were all found in townships, with Oatlands A (33.6%), Ross (41.3%) and Campbell Town A (45.5%) (Appendix 2, Table A2.3).

6.2 Unemployment rate

In 2011, the percentage of the labour force that was unemployed in the Tasmanian Midlands was 4.8%. This is 1.6% less than that for the state (6.4%). The highest levels of unemployment were found in the SA1s of North East (18.0%), Oatlands A (9.5%) and Cressy A (9.2%). There was no identified unemployment in Campbell Town Surrounds, North, Oatlands Surrounds and Oatlands B (Appendix 2, Table A2.3).

6.3 Youth unemployment rate

In 2011, 9.7% of the Tasmanian Midlands labour force aged 15-24 years was unemployed. This is 4% lower than the state's youth unemployment rate. The highest youth unemployment rate was in the North East (100%), however this SA1 only had a youth population of 3 people. Other high unemployment areas included Cressy A (26.3%) and Campbell Town A (15.8%). There was no identified youth unemployment in Oatlands Surrounds, South East, Ross Surrounds, Campbell Town Surrounds, Oatlands A, Oatlands B, Ross, Campbell Town B and North (Appendix 2, Table A2.3). The Tasmanian Midlands SA1s that had high youth unemployment also had high overall unemployment, and correspondingly areas with lower levels of youth unemployment had low levels of overall unemployment.

6.4 Employment in the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector

In 2011, 1,945 persons aged 15 years and over were employed within the agriculture, fisheries and forestry (AFF) sector, accounting for 30% of all employed persons within the Tasmanian Midlands. This was more than six times than the corresponding figure for the state (4.7%). Across the Tasmanian Midlands, there were variations in the level of employment within the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector. The highest levels of such employment were found in the SA1s of South East (71.9%), Ross Surrounds (65.8%) and Campbell Town Surrounds (54.3%). Although all areas were above the state average, the lowest levels of employment within the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector were in the SA1s of Campbell Town B (6.6%), Oatlands B (10.3%) and Cressy B (11.7%) (Appendix 2, Table A2.3).

In the Tasmanian Midlands, the proportion of males (41.5%) employed within the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector is more than double the proportion of females (14.9%). This male to female ratio is consistent with the state's proportion of employment in the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector with substantially more males (6.7%) than females (2.6%). The SA1s with the highest number of males were South East (94.9%), Ross Surrounds (90.8%) and Oatlands Surrounds (57.9%). The number of males employed in this sector was lowest in Campbell Town B (13.0%), Cressy B (13.0%) and Oatlands B (17.4%). The percentage of females employed in the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector was highest in Ross Surrounds (37.8%), South East (35.1%) and Cressy Surrounds (25.7%). There were no women identified as being employed in the sector in Campbell Town B, Cressy A, Oatlands A and Oatlands (Appendix 2, Table A2.3).

Between 2001 and 2011, the number of people working within the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector in the Tasmanian Midlands decreased by 4.1%. This is a 2.1% larger decline than for the state as a whole. During this time, the proportion of males to females working in this sector increased slightly from 77.2% males to 78.6% males. Conversely, the proportion of males to females working in this sector across the state decreased by 0.4% from 73.9% males to 73.5% males.

6.5 Persons volunteering in last 12 months

In 2011, 17.6% of people in the Tasmanian Midlands undertook voluntary work for an organisation or group over the preceding 12 months. This is almost twice the state-wide percentage of 9.7%. The highest percentage of persons undertaking voluntary work occurred in North (28.6%), South East (28.2%) and Cressy Surrounds (22.9%). The lowest percentage of persons undertaking voluntary work occurred in the SA1s of Cressy A (12.2%), North West (12.7%) and Cressy B (13.1%).

In 2011, 16.1% of the male population in the Tasmanian Midlands had volunteered in the preceding 12 months. The SA1s with the highest percentage of males volunteering were Cressy Surrounds (20.3%), North (19.4%) and Campbell Town Surrounds (18.6%). The corresponding figure for females was 19.0%, with the highest percentages also found in North (36.6%), Oatlands Surrounds (26.0%) and Cressy Surrounds (25.7%) (Appendix 2, Table A2.3).

7. Average annual taxable income

In 2009, the personal taxpayers within the Northern Midlands SLA had an average taxable income of \$46,507 and those in the entire Southern Midlands SLA, a substantial proportion of which is outside our study area, had an average taxable income of \$42,285. The average state-wide taxable income was \$49,388. In comparison, states such as NSW (\$59,782) and Victoria (\$55,986) have higher taxable incomes (Gadsby et al. 2013).

8. Agricultural holdings

In 2010, there were 179 agricultural businesses¹ in the Northern Midlands SLA with an estimated of holding of 313,326 ha. The average area of an agricultural property was 1,750.4 ha. By comparison, the state's 4,085 agricultural businesses had an average holding of 405.1 ha.

There were 75 agricultural businesses in the Northern Midlands SLA that had set aside an estimated 22,068 ha for conservation. This is compared to the state's total of 1,471 agricultural businesses and an estimated 138,985 ha set aside for conservation (Table 3).

9. Physical infrastructure

9.1 Building approvals per 1,000 persons

Within the Tasmanian Midlands, the number of building approvals in 2010 for the Northern Midlands SLA was 10 dwellings, accounting for 0.3% of building approvals in the state. In the Southern Midlands SLA, a substantial proportion of which is outside our study area, 27 building approvals accounted for 0.9% of the state's building approvals. Per thousand persons, the Northern Midlands SLA had a building approvals-population rate of 2.3 per 1,000 people and the Southern Midlands SLA had a building approvals-population rate of 4.6 per 1,000 people. The building approvals-population rate for the state was higher at 6.3 per 1,000 people.

9.2 Home ownership

In 2011, 1,290 households had dwellings that were either owned outright or being purchased, accounting for 72.9% of all households within the Tasmanian Midlands region. This level of home ownership was 4.4% higher than the state average of 68.5%. The SAIs with the highest levels of home ownership were Cressy Surrounds (92.2%), North (84.0%) and Oatlands B (83.3%). The areas with the lowest levels of home ownership were Ross Surrounds (46.7%), Campbell Town Surrounds (56.8%) and South East (59.3%) (Appendix 2, Table A2.4).

9.3 Persons using Internet at home

In 2011, 1,135 people had internet access at their home in the Tasmanian Midlands (63.2% of households). This is 8.3% lower than for the state as a whole (71.5%). The highest percentage of the population with internet access at home occurred in the South East (89.7%), Cressy Surrounds (74.4%) and Ross Surrounds (72.4%). The lowest percentage occurred in Oatlands A (43.4%) and Oatlands B (46.0%) (Appendix 2, Table A2.4).

¹A business which is engaged in agricultural activities above \$5,000, based on Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations or a derived value based on Business Activity Statement Turnover (ABS 2012).

10. Socio-economic disadvantage

The ability of land management agencies to engage with local communities is influenced by the levels of social capital in these communities (Morrison et al. 2011). Social capital includes trust, connectedness and leadership (Pretty & Ward 2001). Communities where these characteristics are particularly evident have been shown to be more responsive to environmental programs (Pretty 2003). However, the social capital of communities in the Tasmanian Midlands has not been formally documented. We have used available social disadvantage data as an indirect indication of the extent to which social capital may be underdeveloped in the Tasmanian Midlands.

10.1 Low-income households

In 2011, low-income households were classified as those with a total gross weekly household income of \$300 or less. At this time, 144 households in the Tasmanian Midlands were low income, accounting for 8.0% of all households. This is considerably higher proportion than for the state as a whole, which had 1.0% of households earning a total gross weekly income of \$300 or less. The highest level of low-income households was found in the township of Ross (15.2%). Other SA1s with a high number of low-income households were South East (12.6%) and North (11.1%). The lowest levels of low-income households were in Campbell Town Surrounds (0%), North West (1.9%) and Cressy B (3.3%) (Appendix 2, Table A2.5).

10.2 Housing stress

In 2011, the percentage of low-income families experiencing mortgage stress in the Northern Midlands SLA was 10.1% and 13.8% for the entire Southern Midlands SLA, much of which is outside our study area. The corresponding figure for the state was 8.1%. Rental stress was experienced by 15.6% of low-income households in the Northern Midlands SLA, and by 21.5% in the Southern Midlands SLA. This corresponding figure for the state was 28.9%.

10.3 Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage

The index of relative socio-economic disadvantage (IRSD) scores each area by summarising attributes of the population, such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations. It reflects the overall or average level of disadvantage of the population of an area. The index has a base of 1000 for Australia: scores above 1000 indicate relative advantage and those below, disadvantage (PHIDU 2006). In 2006, the average IRSD score for the Northern Midlands SLA was 956 and the Southern Midlands SLA score was 940. Both are slightly lower than the IRSD for the state of 961.

11. Implications for biodiversity conservation

The IRSD score for the Tasmanian Midlands is below that for Tasmania, with the scores for both the Tasmanian Midlands and Tasmania reflecting relative disadvantage. The difference in average taxable income between Tasmania, NSW and Victoria is also illustrative of the relative disadvantage experienced by Tasmanians, with the average taxable income in Tasmania about \$10,000 lower than in NSW. Additionally, the number of low-income households in the Tasmanian Midlands, is eight times higher than the state figure (8.0% versus 1.0%), showing the relative disadvantage and an associated lack of discretionary capital to devote to nature conservation activities.

The combined public-private value of biodiversity – and for this study region the focus is native grasslands on private lands – suggests opportunities for the co-creation of values through partnerships in which the Australian Government is an active participant. Native grasslands in the Tasmanian Midlands are a Matter of National Environmental Significance (MNES) under the EPBC Act 1999 (*Cwlth*), acknowledging and emphasising their national importance (that is, their importance to Australia and Australians). The relative disadvantage of landholders, as part of the Tasmanian Midlands population and as Tasmanians, combined with the national importance of these grasslands, indicate an active role for the Australian Government on behalf of the Australian people, alone or in partnership with philanthropic and non-government organisations, may therefore be warranted to protect an ecosystem of national significance. The Tasmanian Midlands and Tasmania are economically disadvantaged, which limits capacity of the state to carry all the costs of conserving native grasslands on private lands.

There is already a local support base for private-land conservation initiatives – 41.9% of businesses in the Northern Midlands SLA have set aside some of their land for conservation purposes. There is an opportunity to build on this support, particularly given the relatively small number of agricultural businesses in the Tasmanian Midlands (179 agricultural businesses in the Northern Midlands SLA). This small number of businesses lends itself to a targeted, individualised approach by government and non-government organisations with an interest in and commitment to these grasslands. Individualised, targeted assistance to individual landholders for grassland protection and management activities is practical and feasible. In terms of opportunity costs, having a relatively small number of farmers/managers to work with, emphasises the potential benefits of building relationships and partnerships over time and strategic, jointly defined investment goals and strategies.

Agriculture is part of the character and identity of the Tasmanian Midlands. In this region, 30.0% of the population is employed in the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector, with two-thirds of the population in two of the SA1s (Ross Surrounds and South East) employed in this sector. As such, conservation activities that can be co-produced with agricultural pursuits will have greater chance of success than single-focus ventures (that is, those with a focus on biodiversity alone). However, the farmer/farm manager population declined by 23.5%, between 2006 and 2011, which was much higher than for the state as a whole, where the decline was 8.1%. Declining numbers of farmers and farm managers is a cause for concern in terms of loss of local knowledge and land management capacity.

Although the Tasmanian Midlands has economic disadvantage, it has strong human-produced/social capital in the form of volunteering. In the Tasmanian Midlands, 17.6% of the population volunteered in 2011, almost twice the state average. This figure suggests a cadre of individuals potentially

available to undertake nature conservation activities currently at provide suggest the potential for contributions through volunteering, to protecting these grasslands, in partnership with private landholders.

Relative to other farmers in the state, Tasmanian Midlands' farmers are relatively better educated and more of them use the internet. A total of 45.7% of farmers and farm managers in the Tasmanian Midlands have a post-school qualification compared to 40.8% for the Tasmanian farming population. This suggests potentially more awareness of management options through additional post-school training and possibilities for innovative approaches combining agriculture and native grasslands protection, potentially assisted by web-based delivery.

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Appendix 1 Profile variable descriptions

Variable	Unit	Source	Definition	Geography	Time series
Population					
1. Number of persons	Number (no.)	2011 Census of Population and Housing, ABS	Persons enumerated on Census night (place of enumeration)	SA1	2011
2. Population change 2001-2011	Per cent (%)	2001, 2006, 2011 Censuses of Population & Housing, ABS	Average annual population growth rate between 2001 and 2011 (place of enumeration)	SA1, CD	2001 2006 2011
3. Median age of total population	Years	2011 Census of Population and Housing, ABS.	The median age indicates the age at which half the population is older and half is younger	SA1	2011
4. Change in median age of total population	Years	2001, 2006 2011 Censuses of Population & Housing, ABS	Difference between the median age of total population between 2001-2011	SA1, CD	2001 2006 2011
5. Population sex ratio	Per cent (%)	2011 Census of Population and Housing, ABS	Number of males per 100 females expressed as a percentage	SA1	2011
6. Number of young persons aged 15-24 years	Per cent (%)	2011 Census of Population and Housing, ABS	Number of persons aged 15-24 years	SA1	2011
7. Change in the number of persons aged 15-24 years	Per cent (%)	2001, 2006 and 2011, Censuses of Population & Housing, ABS	Percentage change in the number of persons aged 15-24 years between 2001-2011	SA1, CD	2001 2006 2011
8. Indigenous persons	Per cent (%)	2011 Census of Population and Housing, ABS	Number of persons who identified themselves as being of Indigenous origin as a percentage of the total population	SA1	2001 2006 2011
9. Number of farmers/farm managers	Per cent (%)	2011 Census of Population and Housing, ABS	Number of persons who identified themselves as being a farmer/farm manager as a percentage of the total population	SA1	2011
10. Median age of farmers/farm managers by employment sector	Years	2011 Census of Population & Housing, ABS	The median age indicates the age at which half property managers population is older and half is younger	SA1	2011
11. Change in median age of farmers/farm managers by employment sector	Years	2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population & Housing, ABS	Difference between the median age of farmers/farm managers by employment sector between 2006-2011	SA1, CD	2006 2011
12. Farmers/farm managers with different address 5 years ago by employment sector	Per cent (%)	2011 Census of Population and Housing, ABS	Number of property who stated that their usual address was different 5 years ago expressed as a percentage of all property managers by employment sector	SA1	2011

Variable	Unit	Source	Definition	Geography	Time series
13. Percentage of farmers/farm managers who used Internet at home	Per cent (%)	2011 Census of Population and Housing, ABS	Number of farmers/farm managers who had used Internet only at home during the week prior to Census night as percentage of all property managers	SA1	2011
Education					
14. Persons with a post-school qualification	Per cent (%)	2011 Census of Population and Housing, ABS	Number of persons with a post-school qualification as a percentage of total persons aged 15 years and over	SA1	2011
15. Change in persons with a post-school qualification.	Per cent (%)	2001, 2006 and 2011, Censuses of Population & Housing, ABS	Percentage change in persons with a post-school qualification between 2001-2011	SA1, CD	2001 2006 2011
16. Farmers with a post-school qualification	Per cent (%)	2011 Census of Population and Housing, ABS	The number of farmers with a post-school qualification as a percentage of total farmers	SA1	2011
Health					
17. Indirect standardised death rate	per 1,000	2011 Deaths Australia, ABS	The indirect method is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known	SLA	2011
Cultural diversity					
18. Persons who speak a language other than English at home	Per cent (%)	2011 Census of Population and Housing, ABS	The number of persons who speak a language other than English at home as a percentage of total persons	SA1	2011
Work force					
19. Labour force participation rate	Per cent (%)	2011 Census of Population and Housing, ABS	The percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who were in the labour force	SA1	2011
20. Unemployment rate	Per cent (%)	2011 Census of Population and Housing, ABS	The percentage of the labour force that was unemployed	SA1	2011
21. Youth unemployment rate	Per cent (%)	2011 Census of Population and Housing, ABS	The percentage of the labour force aged 15-24 years who were unemployed.	SA1	2011
22. Employment and change in employment within the AFF sector by sex	Per cent (%)	2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population & Housing, ABS	Change in the proportion of males, females and persons who were employed in AFF as a percentage of all employed males, females and persons	SA1, CD	2001 2006 2011
23. Persons who undertook voluntary work for a group or organisation	Per cent (%)	2001, 2006, 2011 Census of Population and Housing, ABS	The number of people who use the have volunteered in the last 12 months as a percentage of the total population	SA1	2011

Variable	Unit	Source	Definition	Geography	Time series
Income					
24. Annual average taxable income	\$	Regional Profile 2006-2010, ABS	Total taxable income divided by the number of taxpayers	SLA	2009
Agricultural holdings					
25. Number and area of agricultural holdings	No, ha	2010-2011 Agricultural Census, ABS	Estimated average of total area of land operated per agricultural business	SLA	2010-2011
Physical infrastructure					
26. Building approvals per 1,000 persons	per 1,000	National Regional Profile 2001-2010, ABS	The number of dwelling units approved during 2001-02 divided the population by 1,000 persons	SLA	2010
27. Home ownership	Per cent (%)	2011 Census of Population and Housing, ABS	The number of households being fully owned, being purchased, and being purchased under a rent/buy scheme as percentage of total households	SA1	2011
28. Percentage of households with internet access	Per cent (%)	2011 Census of Population and Housing, ABS	The number of households who have access to the internet at home as a percentage of the total population	SLA	2011
Socio-economic disadvantage					
29. Low-income households	Per cent (%)	2011 Census of Population and Housing, ABS	The number of households with a weekly household income of \$300 or less as percentage of households with no members temporarily absent and all income stated. It refers to gross weekly household	SA1	2011
30. Mortgage and rental stress	Per cent (%)	PHIDU 2012	Low-income families spending more than 30% of their income on rent or mortgage	SLA	2011
31. Index of relative social disadvantage	Score	PHIDU 2006	Reflects the overall or average level of disadvantage of the population of an area -the index has a base of 1000 for Australia	SLA	2006

Appendix 2 SA1 data tables

Table A2.1 Population, 2011 census

SA1	Number of persons	Population sex ratio	Indigenous people	Persons median age	Youth (15-24 years)	Farmers/ farm managers (FFMs)	FFM with different address 5 years ago	FFM median age
	No.	%	%	Years	%	%	%	Years
Campbell Town A	311	96.8	1.0	47	10.0	0.0	na	na
Campbell Town B	466	89.4	4.0	52	11.0	0.0	na	na
Ross	271	95.0	0.0	57	6.3	0.0	na	na
Campbell Town Surrounds	216	129.8	0.0	47	8.8	26.4	19.4	51
Cressy A	351	104.1	6.5	36	13.4	0.0	na	na
North West	424	101.9	3.1	42	9.7	10.6	15.5	50
Ross Surrounds	151	125.4	0.0	39	5.3	25.5	21.1	44
Cressy Surrounds	729	108.3	1.6	37	12.8	12.2	32.6	49
Cressy B	321	112.6	3.7	39	15.6	0.0	na	na
North East	300	104.1	3.3	40	6.0	5.6	29.4	67
North	77	87.8	0.0	41	3.9	6.7	0.0	48
Oatlands Surrounds	310	112.3	6.8	43	9.3	19.7	20.5	42
South East	227	127.0	4.0	42	11.0	12.7	8.9	51
Oatlands A	260	91.2	1.1	61	7.3	0.0	na	na
Oatlands B	295	98.0	3.0	49	7.4	0.0	na	na
Tasmanian Midlands	4,709	104.6	2.6	42	10.1	6.9	23.9	49
Tasmania	489,029	95.9	4.0	40	12.8	8.0	23.6	54

Table A2.2 Education, 2011 census

SA1	Persons with a post-school qualification	Farmers with post-school qualifications	LOTE speakers
	%	%	%
Campbell Town A	26.7	na	1.9
Campbell Town B	25.1	na	1.9
Ross	22.1	na	0.0
Campbell Town Surrounds	32.4	50.0	3.7
Cressy A	20.2	75.0	1.7
North West	25.7	46.7	0.0
Ross Surrounds	30.5	50.0	0.0
Cressy Surrounds	35.4	56.2	2.1
Cressy B	21.2	na	1.9
North East	18.7	29.4	0.0
North	35.1	na	0.0
Oatlands Surrounds	25.8	41.0	0.0
South East	18.9	31.1	1.3
Oatlands A	23.8	na	1.1
Oatlands B	21.0	na	0.0
Tasmanian Midlands	25.7	45.7	1.3
Tasmania	33.0	40.8	4.5

Table A2.3 Work force, 2001 census

SA1	Labour force participation rate	Unemployment rate	Youth unemployment rate	Persons employed within AFF sector	Males employed within AFF sector	Females employed within AFF sector	Persons volunteering in last 12 months
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Campbell Town A	45.4	7.5	15.8	15.4	23.4	5.7	14.5
Campbell Town B	50.7	3.4	0.0	6.6	13.0	0.0	18.5
Ross	41.3	7.0	0.0	18.7	29.8	6.8	18.8
Campbell Town Surrounds	56.7	0.0	0.0	54.3	76.0	21.4	18.1
Cressy A	63.8	9.2	26.3	13.7	24.1	0.0	12.3
North West	57.9	5.6	11.1	37.0	47.7	22.1	12.7
Ross Surrounds	68.4	3.4	0.0	65.8	90.5	37.8	18.5
Cressy Surrounds	59.7	2.9	7.3	39.2	48.7	25.7	22.9
Cressy B	52.5	2.2	10.7	11.7	13.0	10.0	13.1
North East	49.8	18.0	50.0	33.7	42.1	22.0	14.7
North	53.6	0.0	0.0	36.4	28.6	50.0	28.6
Oatlands Surrounds	55.3	0.0	0.0	39.1	57.9	16.1	17.1
South East	60.3	2.9	0.0	71.9	94.9	35.1	28.2
Oatlands A	33.6	9.5	0.0	16.7	28.6	0.0	15.4
Oatlands B	48.7	0.0	0.0	10.3	17.4	0.0	16.6
Tasmanian Midlands	53.2	4.8	9.7	30.0	41.5	14.9	17.6
Tasmania	58.5	6.4	13.7	4.7	6.7	2.6	9.7

Table A2.4 Physical infrastructure, 2011 census

SA1	Home ownership	Internet access at home
	%	%
Campbell Town A	70.3	56.3
Campbell Town B	68.5	49.0
Ross	80.0	50.4
Campbell Town Surrounds	56.8	65.9
Cressy A	81.4	59.5
North West	65.6	66.9
Ross Surrounds	46.7	72.4
Cressy Surrounds	92.2	74.4
Cressy B	79.3	61.2
North East	72.4	60.8
North	84.0	63.0
Oatlands Surrounds	77.8	53.9
South East	59.3	89.7
Oatlands A	62.0	43.3
Oatlands B	83.3	46.0
Tasmanian Midlands	72.9	63.2
Tasmania	68.5	71.5

Table A2.5 Low-income households, 2011 census

SA1	Percent low-income households
	%
Campbell Town A	7.6
Campbell Town B	9.6
Ross	15.2
Campbell Town Surrounds	0.0
Cressy A	4.6
North West	1.9
Ross Surrounds	5.2
Cressy Surrounds	8.9
Cressy B	3.3
North East	9.2
North	11.1
Oatlands Surrounds	9.4
South East	12.6
Oatlands A	10.0
Oatlands B	5.6
Tasmanian Midlands	8.0
Tasmania	1.0

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