

RDA Eyre Peninsula Region

District Council of Ceduna



economic profile

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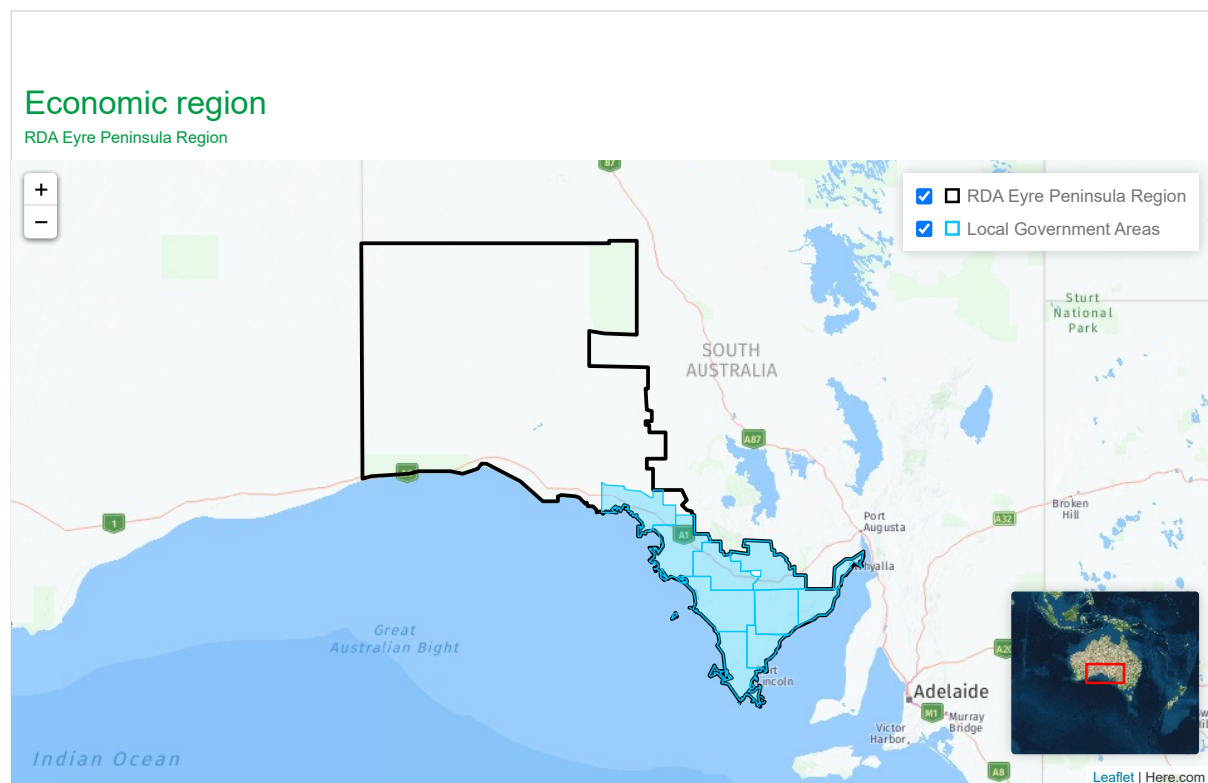
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District Council of Ceduna

About the area

Key Statistics

GRP \$0.23 billion NIEIR 2022	Population 3,651 ABS ERP 2022	Local jobs 1,719 NIEIR 2022
Largest industry (by employment) Health Care and Social Assistance NIEIR 2022	Local businesses 386 ABS 2022	Employed Residents 1,775 NIEIR 2022



District Council of Ceduna

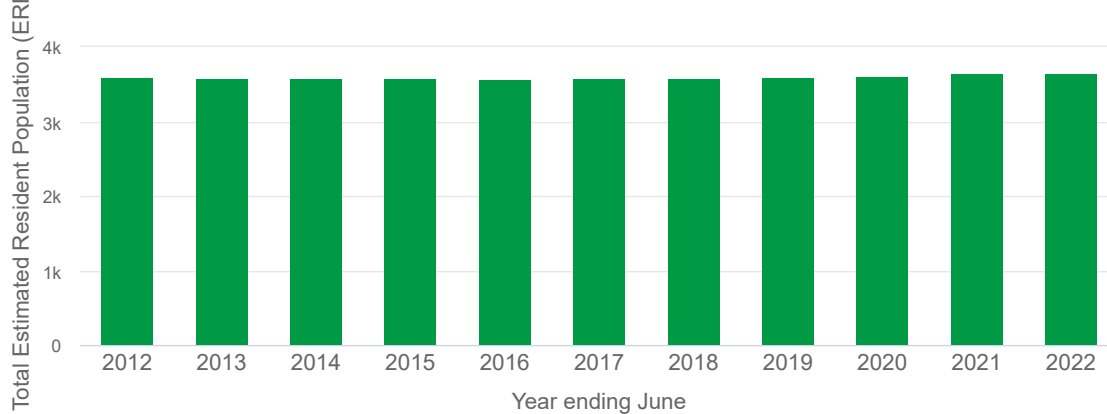
Population

The Estimated Resident Population of the District Council of Ceduna was 3,651 as of the 30th June 2022.

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official population of the area. It is updated annually by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and reassessed every Census. The chart and table show last 10 years ERP for District Council of Ceduna, the state and Australia, with percentage comparisons. A growing population can indicate a growing economy, but this is not necessarily the case and depends on the residential role and function of the area.

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

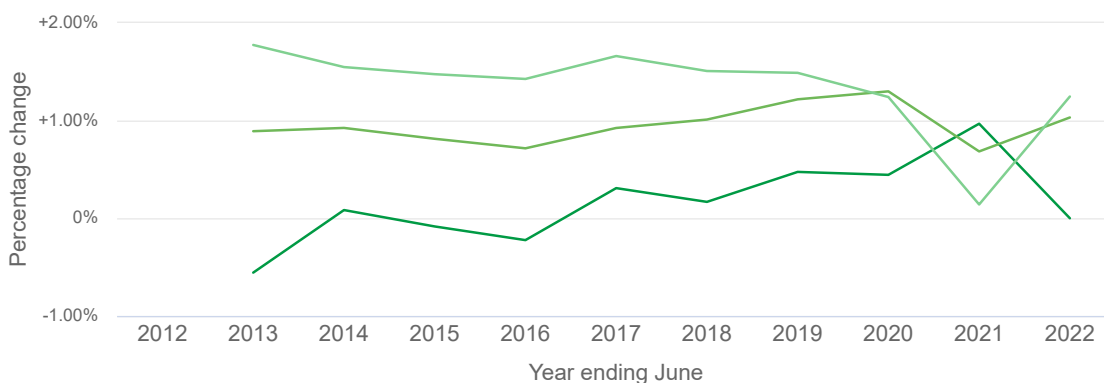
District Council of Ceduna



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0).
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Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

District Council of Ceduna South Australia Australia



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

Annual change in Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

Year (ending June 30)	District Council of Ceduna			South Australia			Australia		
	Number	Change in number	Change in percent	Number	Change in number	Change in percent	Number	Change in number	Change in percent
2022	3,651	--	--	1,821,200	+18,599.00	+1.03	26,005,540	+320,128.00	+1.25
2021	3,651	+35	+0.97	1,802,601	+12,246.00	+0.68	25,685,412	+36,164.00	+0.14
2020	3,616	+16	+0.44	1,790,355	+22,960.00	+1.30	25,649,248	+314,422.00	+1.24
2019	3,600	+17	+0.47	1,767,395	+21,258.00	+1.22	25,334,826	+371,568.00	+1.49
2018	3,583	+6	+0.17	1,746,137	+17,464.00	+1.01	24,963,258	+370,670.00	+1.51
2017	3,577	+11	+0.31	1,728,673	+15,830.00	+0.92	24,592,588	+401,681.00	+1.66
2016	3,566	-8	-0.22	1,712,843	+12,175.00	+0.72	24,190,907	+340,123.00	+1.43
2015	3,574	-3	-0.08	1,700,668	+13,723.00	+0.81	23,850,784	+346,646.00	+1.47
2014	3,577	+3	+0.08	1,686,945	+15,457.00	+0.92	23,504,138	+358,237.00	+1.55
2013	3,574	-20	-0.56	1,671,488	+14,763.00	+0.89	23,145,904	+403,426.00	+1.77
2012	3,594	--	--	1,656,725	--	--	22,742,475	--	--

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0).
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Please refer to specific data notes for more information

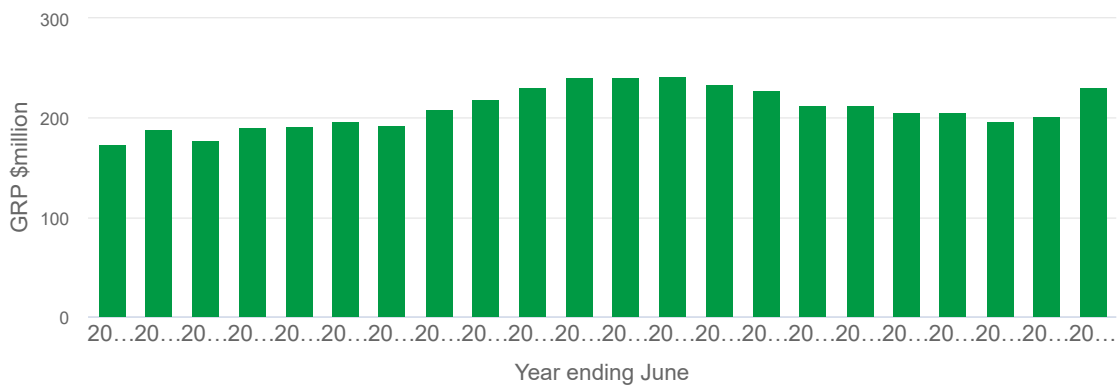
District Council of Ceduna

Gross product

The District Council of Ceduna's Gross Regional Product was \$230m in 2021/22.

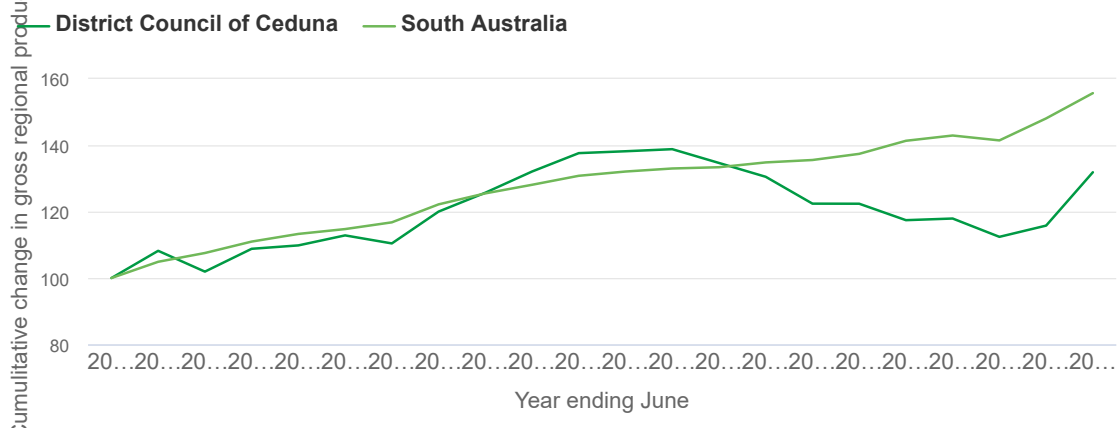
The Gross Regional Product of an area is the equivalent of Gross Domestic Product, but for a smaller area. It is the amount of the nation's wealth which is generated by businesses, organisations and individuals working in the area. This dataset is derived from the National Economics microsimulation model, and is a broad indicator of the growth or decline of the local economy over time. Data are presented for each year back to 2001.

Gross Regional Product District Council of Ceduna



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. ©2023. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

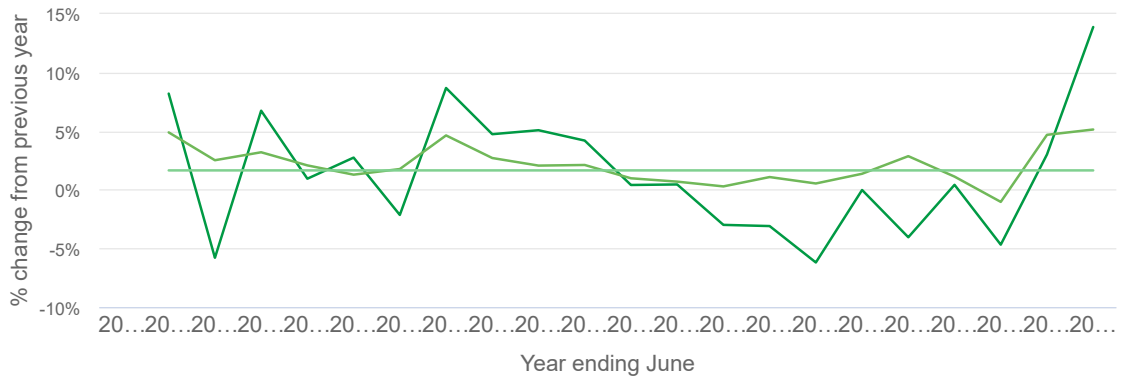
Cumulative change in Gross Regional Product District Council of Ceduna



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. ©2023. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Annual change in Gross Regional Product

— District Council of Ceduna — South Australia — Average annual growth rate



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. ©2023. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Gross Regional Product (GRP)

Year (ending June 30)	District Council of Ceduna			South Australia			District Council of Ceduna as a % of South Australia
	\$GRP \$m	% change from previous year	Cumulative change	\$GRP \$m	% change from previous year	Cumulative change	
2022	230	+13.88	132	+124,353.62	+5.14	+155.71	+0.19
2021	202	+3.01	116	+118,273.13	+4.69	+148.10	+0.17
2020	196	-4.68	112	+112,977.01	-1.03	+141.47	+0.17
2019	206	+0.42	118	+114,155.22	+1.12	+142.94	+0.18
2018	205	-4.05	117	+112,887.03	+2.87	+141.35	+0.18
2017	214	-0.02	122	+109,739.98	+1.37	+137.41	+0.19
2016	214	-6.20	122	+108,261.32	+0.54	+135.56	+0.20
2015	228	-3.09	131	+107,682.33	+1.09	+134.84	+0.21
2014	235	-2.99	135	+106,525.99	+0.29	+133.39	+0.22
2013	242	+0.45	139	+106,220.07	+0.69	+133.01	+0.23
2012	241	+0.41	138	+105,487.88	+0.98	+132.09	+0.23
2011	240	+4.20	138	+104,463.44	+2.12	+130.81	+0.23
2010	231	+5.08	132	+102,298.96	+2.06	+128.10	+0.23
2009	219	+4.74	126	+100,231.36	+2.71	+125.51	+0.22
2008	209	+8.68	120	+97,587.91	+4.64	+122.20	+0.21
2007	193	-2.15	110	+93,263.40	+1.77	+116.78	+0.21
2006	197	+2.74	113	+91,641.64	+1.29	+114.75	+0.21
2005	192	+0.94	110	+90,475.38	+2.08	+113.29	+0.21
2004	190	+6.75	109	+88,631.37	+3.20	+110.98	+0.21
2003	178	-5.80	102	+85,882.82	+2.52	+107.54	+0.21
2002	189	+8.20	108	+83,771.15	+4.90	+104.90	+0.23
2001	175	--	100	+79,861.74	--	+100.00	+0.22

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. ©2023.
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Please refer to specific data notes for more information

District Council of Ceduna

Local employment

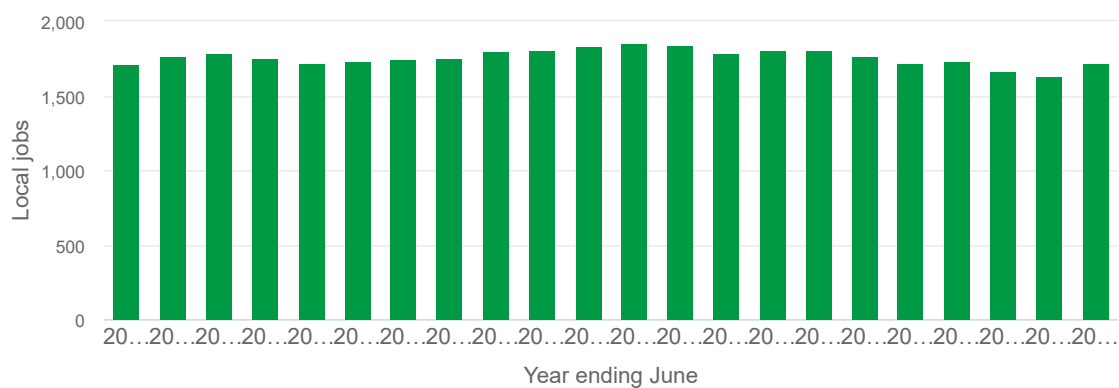
There were 1,719 jobs located in the District Council of Ceduna in the year ending June 2022.

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

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

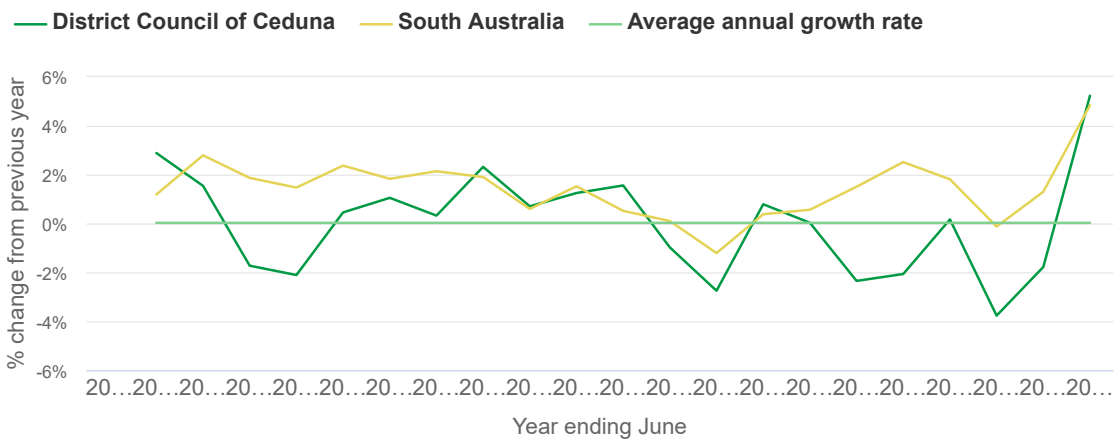
Local jobs

District Council of Ceduna



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions)

Annual change in local jobs



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions)

Local jobs

Year (ending June 30)	District Council of Ceduna		South Australia		District Council of Ceduna as a % of South Australia
	Number	% change	Number	% change	
2022	1,719	+5.23	906,831	+4.84	0.19
2021	1,634	-1.78	864,974	+1.30	0.19
2020	1,663	-3.77	853,892	-0.13	0.19
2019	1,728	+0.17	854,978	+1.81	0.20
2018	1,726	-2.07	839,788	+2.51	0.21
2017	1,762	-2.35	819,202	+1.51	0.22
2016	1,804	+0.03	807,054	+0.56	0.22
2015	1,804	+0.79	802,539	+0.38	0.22
2014	1,790	-2.75	799,511	-1.21	0.22
2013	1,841	-0.98	809,318	+0.10	0.23
2012	1,859	+1.56	808,513	+0.52	0.23
2011	1,830	+1.25	804,359	+1.52	0.23
2010	1,808	+0.70	792,303	+0.60	0.23
2009	1,795	+2.32	787,605	+1.90	0.23
2008	1,755	+0.32	772,912	+2.14	0.23
2007	1,749	+1.05	756,730	+1.83	0.23
2006	1,731	+0.45	743,140	+2.37	0.23
2005	1,723	-2.11	725,942	+1.47	0.24
2004	1,760	-1.73	715,425	+1.86	0.25
2003	1,791	+1.54	702,332	+2.79	0.26
2002	1,764	+2.88	683,263	+1.19	0.26
2001	1,714	--	675,254	--	0.25

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions)

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

District Council of Ceduna

Industry composition

In 2022, the Household services sector accounted for 39.2% of employment in District Council of Ceduna. The importance of this sector has increased over the last 10 years (35.3% in 2012)

Understanding the economic role of RDA Eyre Peninsula Region provides a framework for understanding what policy responses and investment may be appropriate to support the growth of businesses and maintenance of a vibrant economy in the future.

The charts and table below give a broad overview of the role and function of your economy. It helps answer questions such as:

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

Once you have developed a broad picture of your economy, you can then drill down further with all the [detail here](#).

Employment composition

District Council of Ceduna

■ 2012 ■ 2017 ■ 2022



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. ©2023 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Employment composition							
District Council of Ceduna		2022		2017		2012	
Industry	number	%	number	%	number	%	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	232	13.5	382	21.7	284	15.3	
Mining	65	3.8	66	3.7	82	4.4	
Goods related	437	25.4	431	24.5	540	29.1	
Household services	674	39.2	631	35.8	656	35.3	
Business services	136	7.9	123	7.0	159	8.5	
Public administration and safety	175	10.2	129	7.3	137	7.4	
Total Industries	1,719	100.0	1,762	100.0	1,859	100.0	

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. ©2023.
 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions). Data are based on a 2020-21 price base for all years. NIEIR-ID data are inflation adjusted each year to allow direct comparison, and annual data releases adjust previous years' figures to a new base year. Learn more.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

District Council of Ceduna

Employed residents

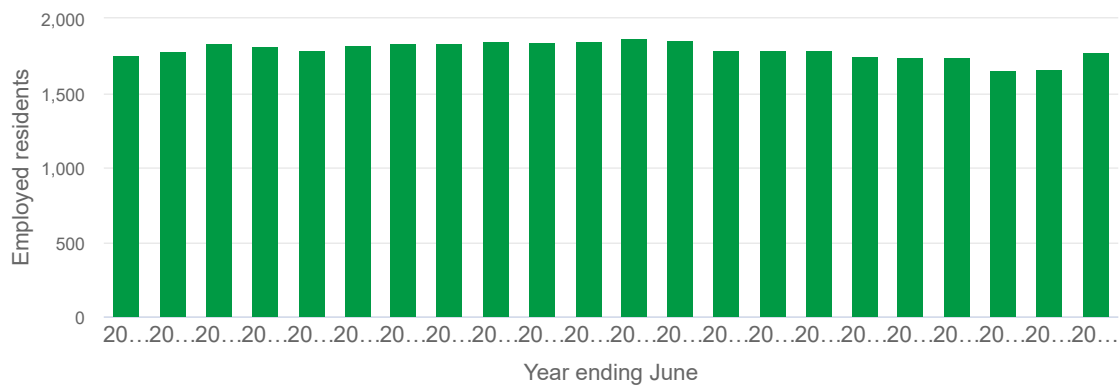
In the District Council of Ceduna, there were 1,775 residents employed in the year ending June 2022.

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

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

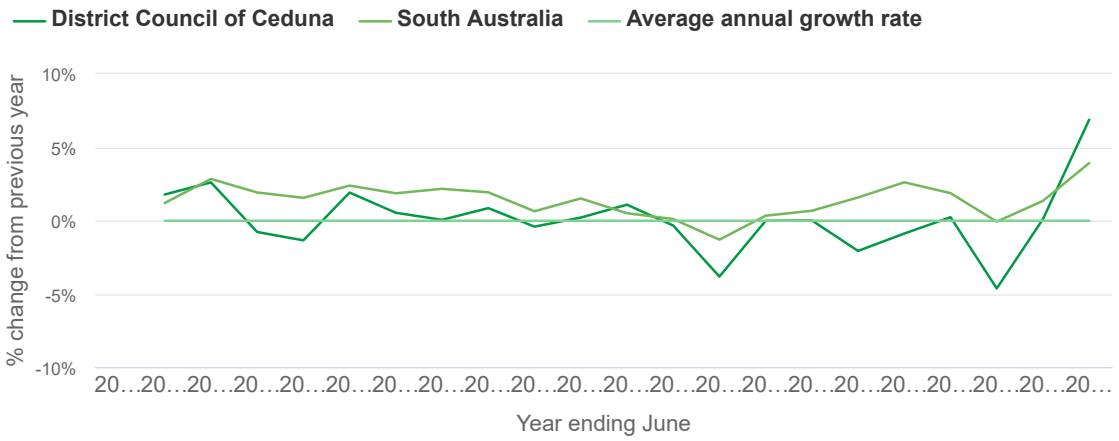
Employed residents

District Council of Ceduna



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2023 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions)

Annual change in employed residents



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2023 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions)

Employed residents

Year (ending June 30)	District Council of Ceduna		South Australia		District Council of Ceduna as a % of South Australia
	Number	% change	Number	% change	
2022	1,775	+6.88	901,548	+3.92	0.20
2021	1,661	+0.10	867,548	+1.34	0.19
2020	1,660	-4.64	856,082	-0.08	0.19
2019	1,740	+0.22	856,772	+1.86	0.20
2018	1,736	-0.89	841,110	+2.61	0.21
2017	1,752	-2.08	819,732	+1.57	0.21
2016	1,789	+0.00	807,066	+0.66	0.22
2015	1,789	-0.02	801,743	+0.33	0.22
2014	1,790	-3.83	799,139	-1.31	0.22
2013	1,861	-0.35	809,752	+0.10	0.23
2012	1,867	+1.08	808,964	+0.50	0.23
2011	1,847	+0.20	804,971	+1.50	0.23
2010	1,844	-0.42	793,054	+0.63	0.23
2009	1,852	+0.84	788,097	+1.92	0.23
2008	1,836	+0.04	773,236	+2.16	0.24
2007	1,835	+0.53	756,889	+1.86	0.24
2006	1,826	+1.90	743,094	+2.38	0.25
2005	1,792	-1.36	725,830	+1.54	0.25
2004	1,816	-0.79	714,798	+1.91	0.25
2003	1,831	+2.60	701,407	+2.84	0.26
2002	1,784	+1.77	682,070	+1.19	0.26
2001	1,753	--	674,042	--	0.26

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2023. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions). NIEIR-ID data are adjusted each year, using updated employment estimates. Each release may change previous years' figures.

[Learn more](#)

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

District Council of Ceduna

Unemployment

In the 2023 March quarter, the unemployment rate in the District Council of Ceduna was 7.3%.

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

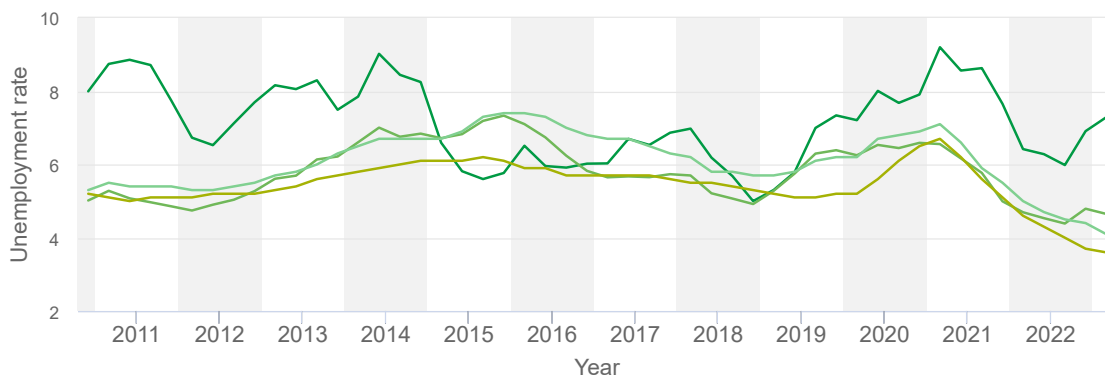
Unemployment is an important indicator of the economic success of an area. A low unemployment rate can indicate an affluent area with a high rate of access to jobs, or a place where those who can't find jobs leave the area. A high rate can indicate a declining economy with closures of key industries,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

Note: The Department of Employment advise that **highly disaggregated labour force and unemployment estimates at the LGA level can display significant variability and should be viewed with caution**. The figures are smoothed using a four-quarter (annual) average to minimise the variability inherent in small area estimates.

This page presents unemployment estimates for benchmark regions which are headline figures widely published by government and media sites but are not directly comparable to the LGA estimates as they are not annual averages. For more information, see the data notes.

Quarterly unemployment rate

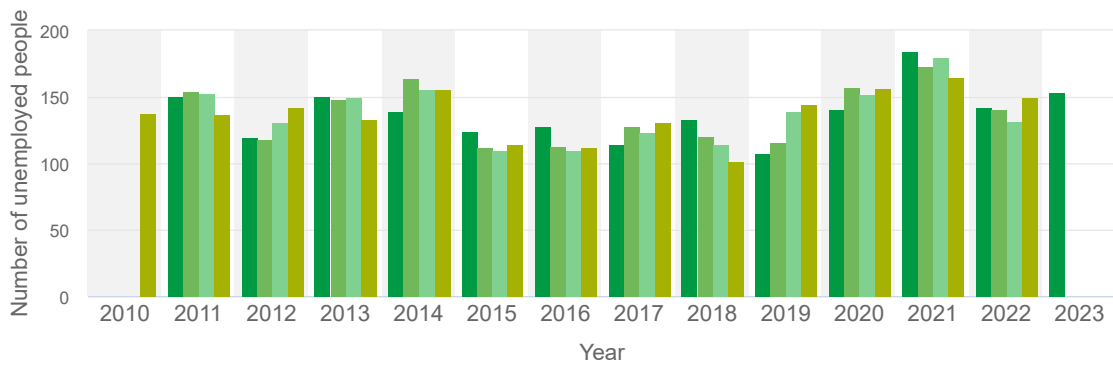
— District Council of Ceduna — Regional SA — South Australia — Australia



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour force survey catalogue number 6202.0, and Department of Employment, Small Area Labour Markets. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Quarterly unemployment
District Council of Ceduna

■ Q1 ■ Q2 ■ Q3 ■ Q4



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour force survey catalogue number 6202.0, and Department of Employment, Small Area Labour Markets. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Unemployment

	District Council of Ceduna		Regional SA	South Australia	Australia
Quarter	Unemployed people	Labour force	Unemployment rate %	Unemployment rate %	Unemployment rate %
2023					
- March	154	2,114	7.3	4.7	4.1
2022					
- December	150	2,171	6.9	4.8	4.4
- September	132	2,206	6.0	4.4	4.5
- June	141	2,245	6.3	4.5	4.7
- March	142	2,212	6.4	4.7	5.0
2021					
- December	165	2,156	7.7	5.0	5.5
- September	180	2,086	8.6	5.8	5.9
- June	174	2,032	8.6	6.2	6.6
- March	185	2,011	9.2	6.6	7.1
2020					
- December	157	1,985	7.9	6.6	6.9
- September	152	1,979	7.7	6.4	6.8
- June	158	1,973	8.0	6.5	6.7
- March	141	1,956	7.2	6.3	6.2
2019					
- December	144	1,962	7.3	6.4	6.2
- September	140	2,001	7.0	6.3	6.1
- June	116	2,005	5.8	5.7	5.8
- March	108	2,037	5.3	5.3	5.7
2018					
- December	102	2,040	5.0	4.9	5.7
- September	114	2,006	5.7	5.1	5.8

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour force survey catalogue number 6202.0, and Department of Employment, Small Area Labour Markets. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Unemployment

	District Council of Ceduna			Regional SA	South Australia	Australia
Quarter	Unemployed people	Labour force	Unemployment rate %	Unemployment rate %	Unemployment rate %	Unemployment rate %
- June	121	1,956	6.2	5.2	5.8	5.5
- March	133	1,906	7.0	5.7	6.2	5.5
2017						
- December	131	1,908	6.9	5.7	6.3	5.6
- September	124	1,898	6.5	5.7	6.5	5.7
- June	128	1,911	6.7	5.7	6.7	5.7
- March	114	1,891	6.0	5.6	6.7	5.7
2016						
- December	112	1,860	6.0	5.8	6.8	5.7
- September	110	1,860	5.9	6.2	7.0	5.7
- June	113	1,897	6.0	6.7	7.3	5.9
- March	128	1,966	6.5	7.1	7.4	5.9
2015						
- December	114	1,977	5.8	7.3	7.4	6.1
- September	110	1,964	5.6	7.2	7.3	6.2
- June	112	1,926	5.8	6.8	6.9	6.1
- March	125	1,896	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.1
2014						
- December	156	1,891	8.2	6.8	6.7	6.1
- September	156	1,847	8.4	6.8	6.7	6.0
- June	164	1,818	9.0	7.0	6.7	5.9
- March	140	1,783	7.9	6.6	6.5	5.8
2013						
- December	133	1,775	7.5	6.2	6.3	5.7

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour force survey catalogue number 6202.0, and Department of Employment, Small Area Labour Markets. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Unemployment

	District Council of Ceduna		Regional SA	South Australia	Australia
Quarter	Unemployed people	Labour force	Unemployment rate %	Unemployment rate %	Unemployment rate %
- September	150	1,808	8.3	6.1	5.6
- June	148	1,837	8.1	5.7	5.4
- March	151	1,850	8.2	5.6	5.3
2012					
- December	142	1,845	7.7	5.3	5.2
- September	131	1,839	7.1	5.0	5.2
- June	118	1,808	6.5	4.9	5.2
- March	120	1,783	6.7	4.7	5.1
2011					
- December	137	1,769	7.7	4.9	5.1
- September	153	1,756	8.7	5.0	5.1
- June	155	1,750	8.9	5.1	5.0
- March	151	1,727	8.7	5.3	5.1
2010					
- December	138	1,726	8.0	5.0	5.2

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour force survey catalogue number 6202.0, and Department of Employment, Small Area Labour Markets. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

District Council of Ceduna

Building approvals

The value of building approvals in District Council of Ceduna was \$6m in the 2022-23 financial year.

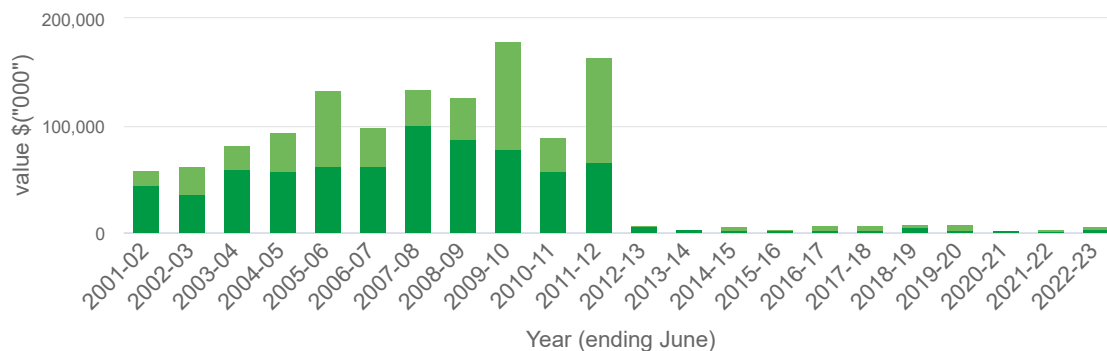
This dataset shows the total assessed value of building approvals for construction in District Council of Ceduna by financial year in millions of dollars. The dataset is updated monthly to include the current financial year to date, and includes residential and non-residential building approvals separately.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

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

Value of total building approvals

District Council of Ceduna

■ Non Residential ■ Residential



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Building Approvals, Australia, catalogue number 8731.0. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions)

Value of total building approvals

	District Council of Ceduna			South Australia			
Financial year	Residential \$('000')	Non- residential \$('000')	Total \$('000')	Residential \$('000')	Non- residential \$('000')	Total \$('000')	District Council of Ceduna as a % of South Australia
2022-23	3,257	2,800	6,057	5,048,079	3,854,052	8,902,131	0.1%
2021-22	1,537	2,363	3,900	4,560,321	5,713,136	10,273,457	0.0%
2020-21	2,465	195	2,660	4,354,178	3,761,450	8,115,627	0.0%
2019-20	2,001	6,340	8,341	3,560,545	3,196,000	6,756,544	0.1%
2018-19	4,163	3,810	7,973	3,132,217	2,127,186	5,259,403	0.2%
2017-18	2,412	4,132	6,543	3,656,282	3,446,732	7,103,014	0.1%
2016-17	1,922	5,431	7,353	3,158,229	2,446,567	5,604,796	0.1%
2015-16	2,712	1,000	3,712	3,247,330	2,194,183	5,441,512	0.1%
2014-15	2,902	2,455	5,357	2,784,569	1,418,534	4,203,103	0.1%
2013-14	3,147	60	3,207	2,689,153	1,510,269	4,199,422	0.1%
2012-13	5,567	932	6,498	2,243,658	1,699,048	3,942,706	0.2%
2011-12	65,251	98,669	163,920	2,107,394	4,051,905	6,159,299	2.7%
2010-11	57,418	31,922	89,340	2,691,695	1,785,165	4,476,859	2.0%
2009-10	78,459	99,925	178,384	2,685,676	2,765,620	5,451,297	3.3%
2008-09	88,103	37,665	125,768	2,528,950	1,831,264	4,360,214	2.9%
2007-08	100,770	32,294	133,064	2,707,313	2,176,504	4,883,817	2.7%
2006-07	62,388	35,692	98,081	2,065,386	1,197,076	3,262,462	3.0%
2005-06	62,048	71,407	133,455	2,121,251	1,273,918	3,395,169	3.9%
2004-05	57,228	36,443	93,671	1,934,558	1,151,365	3,085,923	3.0%
2003-04	59,288	22,824	82,112	1,842,035	1,181,420	3,023,454	2.7%
2002-03	36,018	25,866	61,884	1,664,502	1,028,622	2,693,124	2.3%
2001-02	44,529	13,605	58,134	1,398,118	806,938	2,205,056	2.6%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Building Approvals, Australia, catalogue number 8731.0. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions)

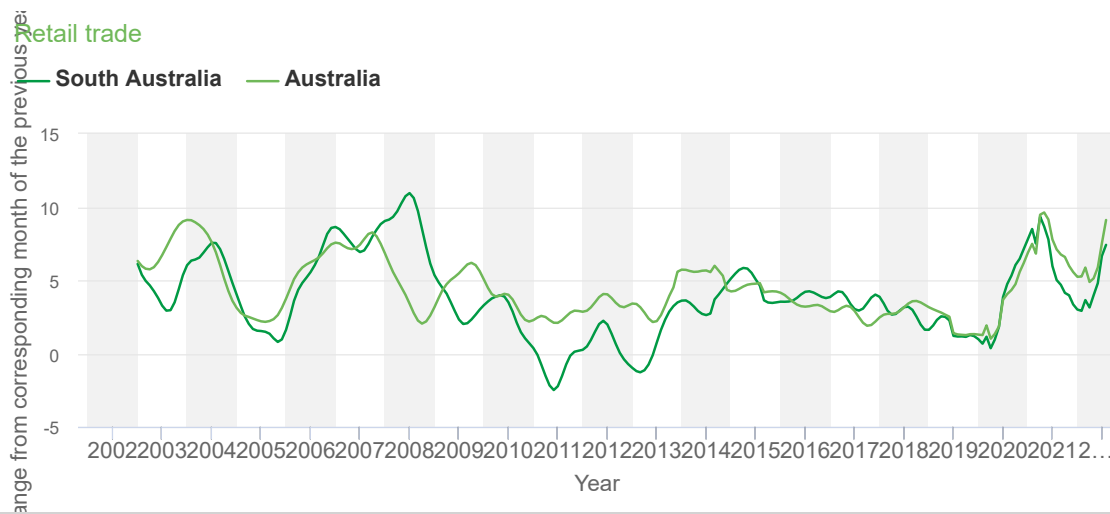
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

South Australia

Retail trade

In August 2022, the retail trade estimate for South Australia rose 7.4% from the previous year.

Retail Trade turnover is an important indicator of economic health. Increasing retail turnover can indicate a high level of consumer confidence and increased money in the economy. Retail Trade is not available at the local level, so the data presented here is annual percentage change for the state of South Australia, updated monthly.



Australian Bureau of Statistics. Retail Trade, Australia, catalogue number 8501.0. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id, .id (informed decisions).

Retail trade

	South Australia		Australia	
Month	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year
Aug-2022	2,101.7	+7.42	33,107	+9.12
Jul-2022	2,085.2	+6.66	32,639	+7.51
Jun-2022	2,060.7	+4.80	32,230	+5.88
May-2022	2,044.4	+3.98	31,924	+5.13
Apr-2022	2,027.3	+3.15	31,660	+4.89
Mar-2022	2,013.3	+3.65	31,413	+5.87
Feb-2022	2,000.7	+2.92	31,171	+5.26
Jan-2022	1,988.2	+3.00	30,942	+5.24
Dec-2021	1,980.6	+3.36	30,782	+5.56
Nov-2021	1,977.8	+3.97	30,661	+5.98
Oct-2021	1,968.7	+4.14	30,512	+6.59
Sep-2021	1,964.0	+4.69	30,385	+6.76
Aug-2021	1,956.5	+5.02	30,341	+7.11
Jul-2021	1,955.0	+5.97	30,359	+7.78
Jun-2021	1,966.3	+7.79	30,441	+9.15
May-2021	1,966.2	+8.67	30,366	+9.63
Apr-2021	1,965.5	+9.35	30,185	+9.48
Mar-2021	1,942.4	+7.51	29,671	+6.82
Feb-2021	1,944.0	+8.50	29,613	+7.49
Jan-2021	1,930.2	+7.82	29,402	+6.89
Dec-2020	1,916.2	+7.13	29,159	+6.18
Nov-2020	1,902.2	+6.47	28,930	+5.57
Oct-2020	1,890.4	+6.04	28,624	+4.74
Sep-2020	1,875.9	+5.32	28,461	+4.34
Aug-2020	1,863.0	+4.74	28,327	+4.06

Australian Bureau of Statistics. Retail Trade, Australia, catalogue number 8501.0. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id, .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Retail trade

	South Australia		Australia	
Month	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year
Jul-2020	1,845.0	+3.85	28,166	+3.67
Jun-2020	1,824.1	+1.83	27,889	+1.85
May-2020	1,809.3	+0.95	27,699	+1.33
Apr-2020	1,797.5	+0.37	27,572	+1.02
Mar-2020	1,806.8	+1.15	27,777	+1.92
Feb-2020	1,791.7	+0.67	27,551	+1.26
Jan-2020	1,790.3	+0.98	27,507	+1.29
Dec-2019	1,788.6	+1.19	27,462	+1.33
Nov-2019	1,786.6	+1.27	27,404	+1.32
Oct-2019	1,782.6	+1.14	27,330	+1.26
Sep-2019	1,781.2	+1.17	27,279	+1.28
Aug-2019	1,778.7	+1.16	27,222	+1.31
Jul-2019	1,776.5	+1.21	27,169	+1.39
Jun-2019	1,791.4	+2.27	27,382	+2.52
May-2019	1,792.3	+2.51	27,334	+2.66
Apr-2019	1,790.9	+2.54	27,295	+2.80
Mar-2019	1,786.2	+2.30	27,253	+2.91
Feb-2019	1,779.7	+1.92	27,207	+3.03
Jan-2019	1,772.9	+1.62	27,156	+3.16
Dec-2018	1,767.6	+1.63	27,102	+3.33
Nov-2018	1,764.3	+1.98	27,046	+3.49
Oct-2018	1,762.5	+2.52	26,990	+3.59
Sep-2018	1,760.6	+2.98	26,934	+3.57
Aug-2018	1,758.2	+3.20	26,871	+3.41
Jul-2018	1,755.3	+3.17	26,796	+3.16

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Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Retail trade

	South Australia		Australia	
Month	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year
Jun-2018	1,751.7	+2.95	26,710	+2.91
May-2018	1,748.5	+2.70	26,627	+2.75
Apr-2018	1,746.5	+2.66	26,552	+2.71
Mar-2018	1,746.1	+2.93	26,481	+2.71
Feb-2018	1,746.2	+3.42	26,408	+2.65
Jan-2018	1,744.6	+3.88	26,324	+2.46
Dec-2017	1,739.3	+4.03	26,229	+2.18
Nov-2017	1,730.1	+3.82	26,134	+1.95
Oct-2017	1,719.2	+3.43	26,055	+1.90
Sep-2017	1,709.6	+3.07	26,005	+2.10
Aug-2017	1,703.7	+2.93	25,984	+2.49
Jul-2017	1,701.4	+3.04	25,975	+2.91
Jun-2017	1,701.5	+3.38	25,956	+3.19
May-2017	1,702.5	+3.86	25,914	+3.26
Apr-2017	1,701.3	+4.20	25,851	+3.15
Mar-2017	1,696.4	+4.25	25,782	+2.96
Feb-2017	1,688.4	+4.07	25,725	+2.84
Jan-2017	1,679.5	+3.86	25,691	+2.89
Dec-2016	1,672.0	+3.79	25,669	+3.06
Nov-2016	1,666.4	+3.86	25,635	+3.23
Oct-2016	1,662.2	+4.02	25,570	+3.32
Sep-2016	1,658.7	+4.16	25,470	+3.30
Aug-2016	1,655.2	+4.25	25,352	+3.23
Jul-2016	1,651.2	+4.22	25,241	+3.20
Jun-2016	1,645.9	+4.04	25,154	+3.23

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Retail trade

	South Australia		Australia	
Month	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year
May-2016	1,639.3	+3.80	25,096	+3.34
Apr-2016	1,632.8	+3.62	25,063	+3.53
Mar-2016	1,627.3	+3.55	25,041	+3.77
Feb-2016	1,622.3	+3.54	25,014	+3.99
Jan-2016	1,617.1	+3.54	24,969	+4.15
Dec-2015	1,611.0	+3.49	24,906	+4.23
Nov-2015	1,604.4	+3.46	24,832	+4.25
Oct-2015	1,598.0	+3.48	24,748	+4.23
Sep-2015	1,592.4	+3.63	24,657	+4.18
Aug-2015	1,587.7	+4.64	24,559	+4.81
Jul-2015	1,584.4	+5.07	24,459	+4.77
Jun-2015	1,582.0	+5.51	24,367	+4.75
May-2015	1,579.3	+5.80	24,284	+4.70
Apr-2015	1,575.8	+5.84	24,207	+4.58
Mar-2015	1,571.5	+5.71	24,131	+4.42
Feb-2015	1,566.9	+5.46	24,054	+4.28
Jan-2015	1,561.8	+5.14	23,974	+4.24
Dec-2014	1,556.6	+4.78	23,894	+4.35
Nov-2014	1,550.8	+4.40	23,819	+5.31
Oct-2014	1,544.2	+4.03	23,744	+5.66
Sep-2014	1,536.6	+3.70	23,667	+5.99
Aug-2014	1,517.3	+2.73	23,432	+5.56
Jul-2014	1,508.0	+2.63	23,345	+5.67
Jun-2014	1,499.4	+2.71	23,262	+5.65
May-2014	1,492.7	+2.91	23,194	+5.59

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Retail trade

	South Australia		Australia	
Month	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year
Apr-2014	1,488.8	+3.21	23,148	+5.58
Mar-2014	1,486.6	+3.47	23,111	+5.64
Feb-2014	1,485.8	+3.63	23,066	+5.71
Jan-2014	1,485.5	+3.61	22,998	+5.73
Dec-2013	1,485.6	+3.49	22,899	+5.59
Nov-2013	1,485.4	+3.24	22,618	+4.52
Oct-2013	1,484.4	+2.86	22,472	+3.93
Sep-2013	1,481.8	+2.32	22,329	+3.26
Aug-2013	1,477.0	+1.62	22,198	+2.63
Jul-2013	1,469.4	+0.75	22,092	+2.21
Jun-2013	1,459.9	-0.11	22,017	+2.15
May-2013	1,450.5	-0.75	21,966	+2.40
Apr-2013	1,442.5	-1.14	21,925	+2.80
Mar-2013	1,436.7	-1.28	21,878	+3.16
Feb-2013	1,433.8	-1.20	21,819	+3.38
Jan-2013	1,433.7	-0.97	21,753	+3.41
Dec-2012	1,435.5	-0.71	21,687	+3.28
Nov-2012	1,438.8	-0.39	21,641	+3.16
Oct-2012	1,443.1	+0.05	21,622	+3.23
Sep-2012	1,448.2	+0.66	21,624	+3.47
Aug-2012	1,453.5	+1.36	21,629	+3.79
Jul-2012	1,458.4	+1.99	21,613	+4.04
Jun-2012	1,461.5	+2.24	21,553	+4.06
May-2012	1,461.5	+2.01	21,452	+3.85
Apr-2012	1,459.1	+1.50	21,329	+3.50

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Retail trade

	South Australia		Australia	
Month	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year
Mar-2012	1,455.3	+0.92	21,207	+3.15
Feb-2012	1,451.2	+0.48	21,105	+2.92
Jan-2012	1,447.8	+0.26	21,034	+2.85
Dec-2011	1,445.8	+0.19	20,998	+2.91
Nov-2011	1,444.5	+0.12	20,977	+2.93
Oct-2011	1,442.4	-0.15	20,945	+2.79
Sep-2011	1,438.7	-0.74	20,899	+2.54
Aug-2011	1,434.0	-1.54	20,839	+2.27
Jul-2011	1,430.0	-2.23	20,773	+2.10
Jun-2011	1,429.5	-2.49	20,711	+2.10
May-2011	1,432.7	-2.17	20,656	+2.28
Apr-2011	1,437.6	-1.51	20,608	+2.50
Mar-2011	1,442.0	-0.75	20,559	+2.57
Feb-2011	1,444.2	-0.09	20,505	+2.46
Jan-2011	1,444.1	+0.38	20,451	+2.28
Dec-2010	1,443.0	+0.72	20,405	+2.18
Nov-2010	1,442.7	+1.04	20,380	+2.31
Oct-2010	1,444.5	+1.47	20,376	+2.66
Sep-2010	1,449.4	+2.10	20,381	+3.18
Aug-2010	1,456.4	+2.87	20,376	+3.70
Jul-2010	1,462.6	+3.50	20,347	+4.02
Jun-2010	1,466.0	+3.90	20,285	+4.08
May-2010	1,464.5	+3.98	20,195	+3.96
Apr-2010	1,459.7	+3.89	20,106	+3.89
Mar-2010	1,452.9	+3.76	20,044	+4.05

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Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Retail trade

	South Australia		Australia	
Month	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year
Feb-2010	1,445.5	+3.56	20,013	+4.47
Jan-2010	1,438.6	+3.30	19,995	+5.05
Dec-2009	1,432.7	+3.00	19,969	+5.63
Nov-2009	1,427.8	+2.65	19,921	+6.04
Oct-2009	1,423.6	+2.32	19,848	+6.19
Sep-2009	1,419.6	+2.07	19,752	+6.08
Aug-2009	1,415.7	+2.02	19,650	+5.79
Jul-2009	1,413.1	+2.32	19,561	+5.48
Jun-2009	1,411.0	+2.89	19,490	+5.24
May-2009	1,408.4	+3.51	19,426	+5.02
Apr-2009	1,405.0	+4.09	19,354	+4.74
Mar-2009	1,400.2	+4.48	19,264	+4.33
Feb-2009	1,395.8	+4.86	19,157	+3.79
Jan-2009	1,392.6	+5.36	19,033	+3.17
Dec-2008	1,391.0	+6.14	18,905	+2.60
Nov-2008	1,390.9	+7.25	18,787	+2.19
Oct-2008	1,391.3	+8.51	18,690	+2.04
Sep-2008	1,390.8	+9.73	18,620	+2.25
Aug-2008	1,387.7	+10.62	18,575	+2.77
Jul-2008	1,381.0	+10.95	18,544	+3.41
Jun-2008	1,371.4	+10.74	18,519	+4.01
May-2008	1,360.6	+10.24	18,497	+4.53
Apr-2008	1,349.8	+9.70	18,479	+5.04
Mar-2008	1,340.1	+9.32	18,465	+5.57
Feb-2008	1,331.1	+9.14	18,457	+6.17

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Retail trade

	South Australia		Australia	
Month	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year
Jan-2008	1,321.8	+9.05	18,449	+6.85
Dec-2007	1,310.5	+8.84	18,427	+7.49
Nov-2007	1,296.9	+8.45	18,384	+8.00
Oct-2007	1,282.2	+8.00	18,316	+8.27
Sep-2007	1,267.5	+7.47	18,210	+8.16
Aug-2007	1,254.5	+7.04	18,075	+7.81
Jul-2007	1,244.7	+6.92	17,933	+7.44
Jun-2007	1,238.4	+7.13	17,805	+7.19
May-2007	1,234.2	+7.49	17,695	+7.13
Apr-2007	1,230.4	+7.84	17,592	+7.19
Mar-2007	1,225.8	+8.19	17,491	+7.35
Feb-2007	1,219.6	+8.49	17,384	+7.52
Jan-2007	1,212.1	+8.64	17,266	+7.57
Dec-2006	1,204.1	+8.58	17,142	+7.46
Nov-2006	1,195.8	+8.17	17,022	+7.19
Oct-2006	1,187.2	+7.39	16,917	+6.85
Sep-2006	1,179.4	+6.63	16,835	+6.56
Aug-2006	1,172.0	+6.03	16,765	+6.38
Jul-2006	1,164.1	+5.56	16,692	+6.23
Jun-2006	1,156.0	+5.19	16,610	+6.08
May-2006	1,148.2	+4.82	16,517	+5.87
Apr-2006	1,141.0	+4.35	16,412	+5.55
Mar-2006	1,133.0	+3.60	16,294	+5.08
Feb-2006	1,124.2	+2.60	16,168	+4.44
Jan-2006	1,115.7	+1.62	16,051	+3.75

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Retail trade

	South Australia		Australia	
Month	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year
Dec-2005	1,109.0	+0.97	15,953	+3.11
Nov-2005	1,105.5	+0.79	15,880	+2.63
Oct-2005	1,105.5	+1.04	15,833	+2.35
Sep-2005	1,106.1	+1.36	15,799	+2.22
Aug-2005	1,105.3	+1.49	15,760	+2.16
Jul-2005	1,102.8	+1.54	15,713	+2.20
Jun-2005	1,099.0	+1.56	15,658	+2.29
May-2005	1,095.4	+1.68	15,601	+2.39
Apr-2005	1,093.4	+2.02	15,550	+2.50
Mar-2005	1,093.6	+2.55	15,506	+2.59
Feb-2005	1,095.7	+3.24	15,480	+2.78
Jan-2005	1,097.9	+4.03	15,472	+3.12
Dec-2004	1,098.4	+4.82	15,471	+3.60
Nov-2004	1,096.8	+5.63	15,473	+4.27
Oct-2004	1,094.1	+6.46	15,470	+5.12
Sep-2004	1,091.3	+7.13	15,455	+6.04
Aug-2004	1,089.1	+7.54	15,426	+6.90
Jul-2004	1,086.1	+7.56	15,375	+7.61
Jun-2004	1,082.1	+7.26	15,308	+8.12
May-2004	1,077.3	+6.89	15,236	+8.50
Apr-2004	1,071.7	+6.55	15,171	+8.76
Mar-2004	1,066.4	+6.42	15,114	+8.96
Feb-2004	1,061.3	+6.34	15,062	+9.10
Jan-2004	1,055.4	+6.03	15,003	+9.12
Dec-2003	1,047.9	+5.35	14,934	+9.02

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Retail trade

	South Australia		Australia	
Month	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year	Turnover (\$m)	% change from corresponding month of previous year
Nov-2003	1,038.3	+4.40	14,839	+8.78
Oct-2003	1,027.7	+3.49	14,716	+8.36
Sep-2003	1,018.7	+2.96	14,576	+7.83
Aug-2003	1,012.7	+2.93	14,430	+7.27
Jul-2003	1,009.8	+3.27	14,288	+6.72
Jun-2003	1,008.9	+3.80	14,158	+6.25
May-2003	1,007.9	+4.26	14,042	+5.89
Apr-2003	1,005.8	+4.65	13,948	+5.75
Mar-2003	1,002.1	+4.96	13,871	+5.79
Feb-2003	998.0	+5.37	13,806	+5.97
Jan-2003	995.4	+6.12	13,750	+6.32
Dec-2002	994.7	--	13,698	--
Nov-2002	994.5	--	13,642	--
Oct-2002	993.0	--	13,581	--
Sep-2002	989.4	--	13,517	--
Aug-2002	983.9	--	13,452	--
Jul-2002	977.8	--	13,388	--
Jun-2002	972.0	--	13,325	--
May-2002	966.7	--	13,261	--
Apr-2002	961.1	--	13,190	--
Mar-2002	954.7	--	13,112	--
Feb-2002	947.1	--	13,028	--
Jan-2002	938.0	--	12,932	--

Australian Bureau of Statistics. Retail Trade, Australia, catalogue number 8501.0. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id, .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

South Australia

Consumer Price Index

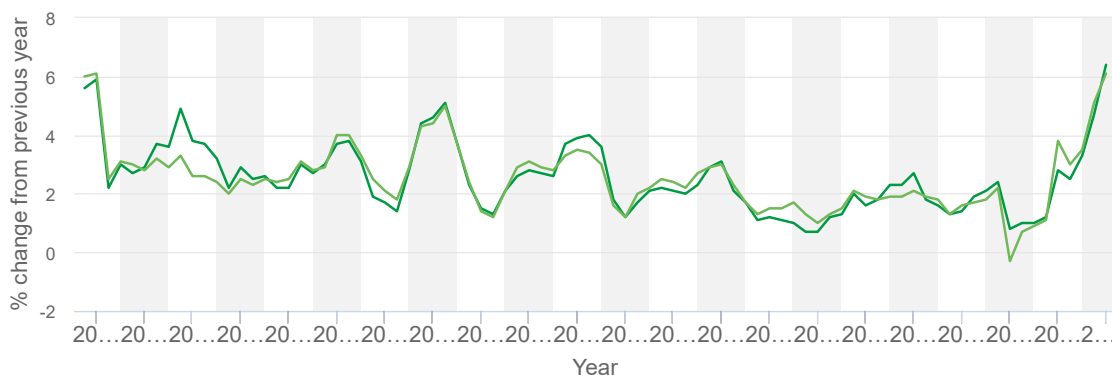
In the year to June 2022, the CPI for Adelaide increased 6.4%. During the same period, the CPI for the eight capital cities in Australia increased 6.1%.

The Consumer Price Index is an indicator of the inflation rate run by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. It measures the changing price of a fixed basket of goods and services purchased by the average household in 8 capital cities around Australia. This is combined into an index number, calculated quarterly, and the percentage change for the year to the latest quarter is shown.

Data on CPI is a proxy for the rate of inflation in the consumer sector, and does not necessarily translate into inflation for goods purchased by industry. However it is an easily accessible measure of the inflation rate and can be used to assess the changing value of money over time. CPI is not available for small areas, so the nearest capital city rate is shown on economy.id.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

— Adelaide — Australia



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics. Consumer Price Index , Australia, catalogue number 6401.0. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

	Adelaide		Australia	
Quarter ending	Index number	% change from previous year	Index number	% change from previous year
Jun-2022	125.3	6.4	126.1	6.1
Mar-2022	122.7	4.7	123.9	5.1
Dec-2021	120.4	3.3	121.3	3.5
Sep-2021	118.6	2.5	119.7	3
Jun-2021	117.8	2.8	118.8	3.8
Mar-2021	117.2	1.2	117.9	1.1
Dec-2020	116.5	1	117.2	0.9
Sep-2020	115.7	1	116.2	0.7
Jun-2020	114.6	0.8	114.4	-0.3
Mar-2020	115.8	2.4	116.6	2.2
Dec-2019	115.4	2.1	116.2	1.8
Sep-2019	114.5	1.9	115.4	1.7
Jun-2019	113.7	1.4	114.8	1.6
Mar-2019	113.1	1.3	114.1	1.3
Dec-2018	113	1.6	114.1	1.8
Sep-2018	112.4	1.8	113.5	1.9
Jun-2018	112.1	2.7	113	2.1
Mar-2018	111.6	2.3	112.6	1.9
Dec-2017	111.2	2.3	112.1	1.9
Sep-2017	110.4	1.8	111.4	1.8
Jun-2017	109.2	1.6	110.7	1.9
Mar-2017	109.1	2	110.5	2.1
Dec-2016	108.7	1.3	110	1.5
Sep-2016	108.4	1.2	109.4	1.3
Jun-2016	107.5	0.7	108.6	1
Mar-2016	107	0.7	108.2	1.3

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics. Consumer Price Index , Australia, catalogue number 6401.0. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

	Adelaide		Australia	
Quarter ending	Index number	% change from previous year	Index number	% change from previous year
Dec-2015	107.3	1	108.4	1.7
Sep-2015	107.1	1.1	108	1.5
Jun-2015	106.8	1.2	107.5	1.5
Mar-2015	106.3	1.1	106.8	1.3
Dec-2014	106.2	1.7	106.6	1.7
Sep-2014	105.9	2.1	106.4	2.3
Jun-2014	105.5	3.1	105.9	3
Mar-2014	105.1	2.9	105.4	2.9
Dec-2013	104.4	2.3	104.8	2.7
Sep-2013	103.7	2	104	2.2
Jun-2013	102.3	2.1	102.8	2.4
Mar-2013	102.1	2.2	102.4	2.5
Dec-2012	102.1	2.1	102	2.2
Sep-2012	101.7	1.7	101.8	2
Jun-2012	100.2	1.2	100.4	1.2
Mar-2012	99.9	1.8	99.9	1.6
Dec-2011	100	3.6	99.8	3
Sep-2011	100	4	99.8	3.4
Jun-2011	99	3.9	99.2	3.5
Mar-2011	98.1	3.7	98.3	3.3
Dec-2010	96.5	2.6	96.9	2.8
Sep-2010	96.2	2.7	96.5	2.9
Jun-2010	95.3	2.8	95.8	3.1
Mar-2010	94.6	2.6	95.2	2.9
Dec-2009	94.1	2.1	94.3	2.1
Sep-2009	93.7	1.3	93.8	1.2

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics. Consumer Price Index , Australia, catalogue number 6401.0. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

	Adelaide		Australia	
Quarter ending	Index number	% change from previous year	Index number	% change from previous year
Jun-2009	92.7	1.5	92.9	1.4
Mar-2009	92.2	2.3	92.5	2.4
Dec-2008	92.2	3.7	92.4	3.7
Sep-2008	92.5	5.1	92.7	5
Jun-2008	91.3	4.6	91.6	4.4
Mar-2008	90.1	4.4	90.3	4.3
Dec-2007	88.9	2.8	89.1	2.9
Sep-2007	88	1.4	88.3	1.8
Jun-2007	87.3	1.7	87.7	2.1
Mar-2007	86.3	1.9	86.6	2.5
Dec-2006	86.5	3.1	86.6	3.3
Sep-2006	86.8	3.8	86.7	4
Jun-2006	85.8	3.7	85.9	4
Mar-2006	84.7	3	84.5	2.9
Dec-2005	83.9	2.7	83.8	2.8
Sep-2005	83.6	3	83.4	3.1
Jun-2005	82.7	2.2	82.6	2.5
Mar-2005	82.2	2.2	82.1	2.4
Dec-2004	81.7	2.6	81.5	2.5
Sep-2004	81.2	2.5	80.9	2.3
Jun-2004	80.9	2.9	80.6	2.5
Mar-2004	80.4	2.2	80.2	2
Dec-2003	79.6	3.2	79.5	2.4
Sep-2003	79.2	3.7	79.1	2.6
Jun-2003	78.6	3.8	78.6	2.6
Mar-2003	78.7	4.9	78.6	3.3

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics. Consumer Price Index , Australia, catalogue number 6401.0. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

	Adelaide		Australia	
Quarter ending	Index number	% change from previous year	Index number	% change from previous year
Dec-2002	77.1	3.6	77.6	2.9
Sep-2002	76.4	3.7	77.1	3.2
Jun-2002	75.7	2.9	76.6	2.8
Mar-2002	75	2.7	76.1	3
Dec-2001	74.4	3	75.4	3.1
Sep-2001	73.7	2.2	74.7	2.5
Jun-2001	73.6	5.9	74.5	6.1
Mar-2001	73	5.6	73.9	6

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics. Consumer Price Index , Australia, catalogue number 6401.0. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

District Council of Ceduna

Employment by industry (FTE)

In the District Council of Ceduna, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing is the largest employer, generating 255 FTE jobs in 2021/22.

Full-time equivalent (FTE) employment is modelled by NIEIR and takes into account differences in hours worked between industry sectors. It is a measure that allows direct comparison of employment between industries in the District Council of Ceduna.

Typically, industries such as Retail Trade and Accommodation and Food Services, which employ many part-time workers, have lower FTE employment than total employment.

FTE employment is calculated directly by dividing the total hours worked in each industry by 38. By comparing the number of full-time equivalent jobs in each industry sector to a regional benchmark, you can clearly see the structure of the District Council of Ceduna's economy. This can be done by directly comparing the area to its benchmark, or by using a location quotient to look at the relative size of industries.

FTE employment should be viewed in conjunction with [Employment by industry \(Total\)](#) and [Employment by industry \(Census\)](#), for a full understanding of the industry breakdown in the area. [Worker productivity](#) data shows the value of a worker in each industry to the local economy. [Employment locations](#) shows where employment is taking place in each industry sector.

Data source

National Economics
(NIEIR) - Modelled series

Please note: FTE employment is derived from Census data but has been corrected for the known undercount of employment in the Census. Detailed notes about how the figures are derived can be found in the [specific topic notes](#) section.

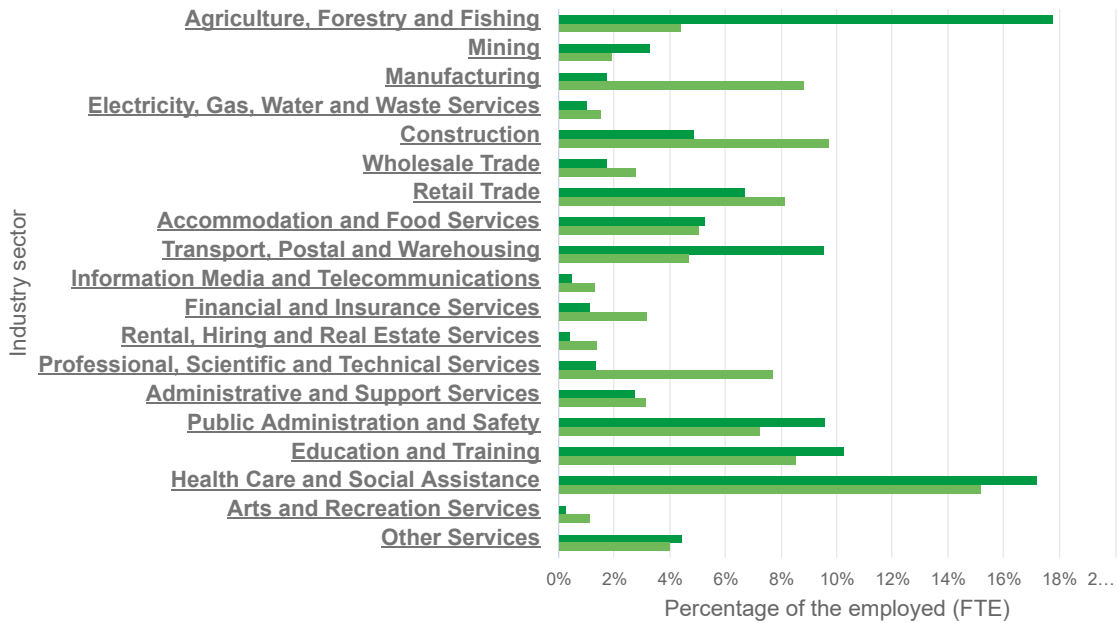
Full-time equivalent employment by industry sector

District Council of Ceduna		2021/22		2016/17		Change	
Industry	Number	%	South	Number	%	South	2016/17 - 2021/22
			Australia				
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	255	17.8	4.4	369	24.9	5.2	-114
Mining	47	3.3	2.0	43	2.9	1.9	+4
Manufacturing	25	1.8	8.8	13	0.9	10.0	+12
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	15	1.0	1.5	10	0.7	1.6	+5
Construction	69	4.8	9.7	71	4.8	8.8	-2
Wholesale Trade	25	1.8	2.8	50	3.4	3.1	-25
Retail Trade	96	6.7	8.2	102	6.9	9.6	-6
Accommodation and Food Services	75	5.3	5.0	104	7.0	5.0	-28
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	137	9.6	4.7	101	6.8	5.2	+36
Information Media and Telecommunications	7	0.5	1.3	5	0.3	1.4	+2
Financial and Insurance Services	16	1.1	3.2	7	0.5	2.8	+9
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	6	0.4	1.4	20	1.4	1.7	-14
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	19	1.4	7.7	16	1.1	6.5	+3
Administrative and Support Services	40	2.8	3.2	40	2.7	3.2	+0
Public Administration and Safety	137	9.6	7.2	117	7.9	7.1	+20
Education and Training	147	10.3	8.6	136	9.2	8.2	+12
Health Care and Social Assistance	247	17.2	15.2	207	14.0	13.3	+39
Arts and Recreation Services	4	0.3	1.1	5	0.3	1.4	-1
Other Services	64	4.4	4.0	65	4.4	4.0	-1
Total industries	1,432	100.0	100.0	1,481	100.0	100.0	-49

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. ©2023. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions). NIEIR-ID data are adjusted each year, using updated employment estimates. Each release may change previous years' figures. Learn more
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Employment (FTE) 2021/22

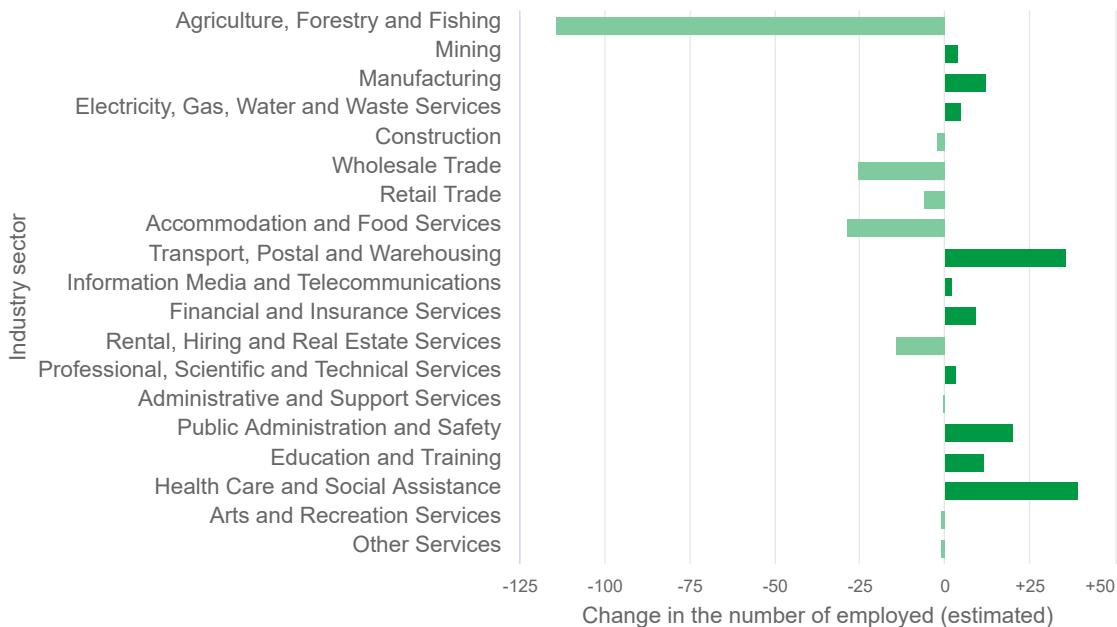
■ District Council of Ceduna ■ South Australia



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2023 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in employment (FTE), 2016/17 to 2021/22

District Council of Ceduna



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2023 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

An analysis of the jobs held by the full-time equivalent local workers in the District Council of Ceduna in 2021/22 shows the three largest industries were:

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (255 people or 17.8%)
- Health Care and Social Assistance (247 people or 17.2%)
- Education and Training (147 people or 10.3%)

In combination these three fields accounted for 649 people in total or 45.3% of the local workers.

In comparison, South Australia employed 4.4% in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; 15.2% in Health Care and Social Assistance and 8.6% in Education and Training.

The major differences between the jobs held by the full-time equivalent local workers of the District Council of Ceduna and South Australia were:

- A *larger* percentage of full-time equivalent local workers employed in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (17.8% compared to 4.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of full-time equivalent local workers employed in Manufacturing (1.8% compared to 8.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of full-time equivalent local workers employed in Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (1.4% compared to 7.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of full-time equivalent local workers employed in Construction (4.8% compared to 9.7%)

Emerging groups

The number of full-time equivalent local workers in the District Council of Ceduna increased by decreased by -49 between 2016/17 and 2021/22.

The largest changes in the jobs held by the full-time equivalent local workers between 2016/17 and 2021/22 in the District Council of Ceduna were for those employed in:

- Health Care and Social Assistance (+39 full-time equivalent local workers)
- Transport, Postal and Warehousing (+36 full-time equivalent local workers)
- Public Administration and Safety (+20 full-time equivalent local workers)
- Manufacturing (+12 full-time equivalent local workers)

District Council of Ceduna

Value added

In the District Council of Ceduna, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing most productive industry, generating \$42 million in 2021/22.

Value added by industry is an indicator of business productivity in the District Council of Ceduna. It shows how productive each industry sector is at increasing the value of its inputs. It is a more refined measure of the productivity of an industry sector than output (total gross revenue), as some industries have high levels of output but require large amounts of input expenditure to achieve that.

By comparing the value added of each industry sector to a regional benchmark, you can clearly see the structure of the District Council of Ceduna's economy. This can be done by directly comparing the percentage contribution of each industry to the total output, relative to the benchmark, or by using a location quotient, where a number greater than one indicates a high concentration of that industry and less than one indicates a lower concentration.

To see what contribution each industry makes to the state or region, see the [Industry sector analysis](#) section. To understand the value of a worker in each industry, view this dataset in conjunction with [Worker productivity](#) data, and to see the relationship of value added to the total size of the economy, go to the [Gross Regional Product](#) section.

Detailed notes about how the figures are derived can be found in the [specific topic notes](#) section.

Data source

National Economics
(NIEIR) - Modelled series

Value added by industry sector

District Council of Ceduna		2021/22		2016/17		Change		
Industry	↕	\$m	%	South Australia		2016/17 - 2021/22		
				\$m	%			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		41.9	22.8	7.4	43.0	24.1	6.6	-1.1
Mining		17.3	9.4	3.9	13.6	7.6	5.1	+3.7
Manufacturing		2.6	1.4	7.2	1.1	0.6	8.0	+1.5
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services		3.4	1.9	3.7	2.2	1.2	4.0	+1.3
Construction		10.5	5.7	8.5	11.6	6.5	8.1	-1.0
Wholesale Trade		7.4	4.0	4.9	13.5	7.6	5.2	-6.1
Retail Trade		8.6	4.7	5.9	8.1	4.5	6.0	+0.5
Accommodation and Food Services		4.6	2.5	2.6	8.0	4.5	2.9	-3.4
Transport, Postal and Warehousing		20.5	11.1	4.7	12.3	6.9	5.2	+8.1
Information Media and Telecommunications		1.4	0.8	1.9	0.5	0.3	2.0	+0.9
Financial and Insurance Services		5.2	2.8	8.0	3.9	2.2	8.2	+1.3
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services		1.1	0.6	2.8	4.3	2.4	2.7	-3.2
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		1.6	0.9	6.5	1.4	0.8	5.6	+0.2
Administrative and Support Services		3.9	2.1	3.7	6.1	3.4	3.2	-2.2
Public Administration and Safety		13.2	7.2	6.5	11.7	6.6	6.6	+1.5
Education and Training		14.6	7.9	6.8	13.2	7.4	7.0	+1.3
Health Care and Social Assistance		21.4	11.6	12.2	19.1	10.7	10.4	+2.3
Arts and Recreation Services		0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.7	+0.0
Other Services		4.3	2.3	2.2	4.8	2.7	2.5	-0.6
Total industries		183.8	100.0	100.0	178.7	100.0	100.0	+5.2

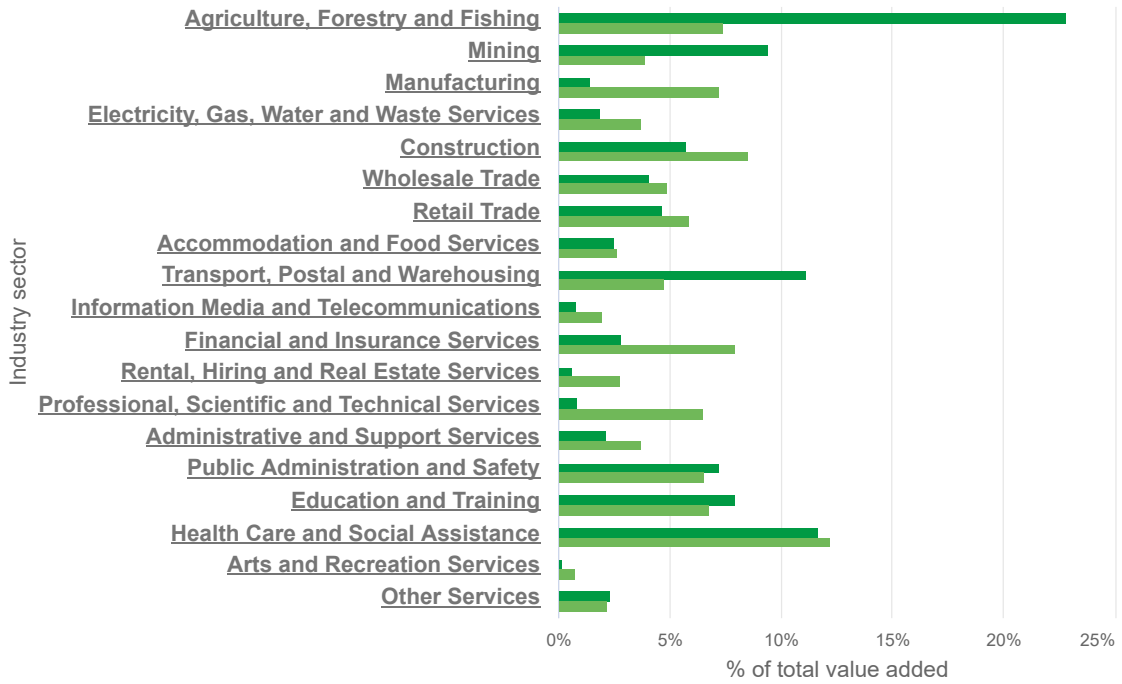
Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2023. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions). NIEIR-ID data are adjusted each year, using updated employment estimates. Each release may change previous years' figures.

Learn more

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Value added by industry sector 2021/22

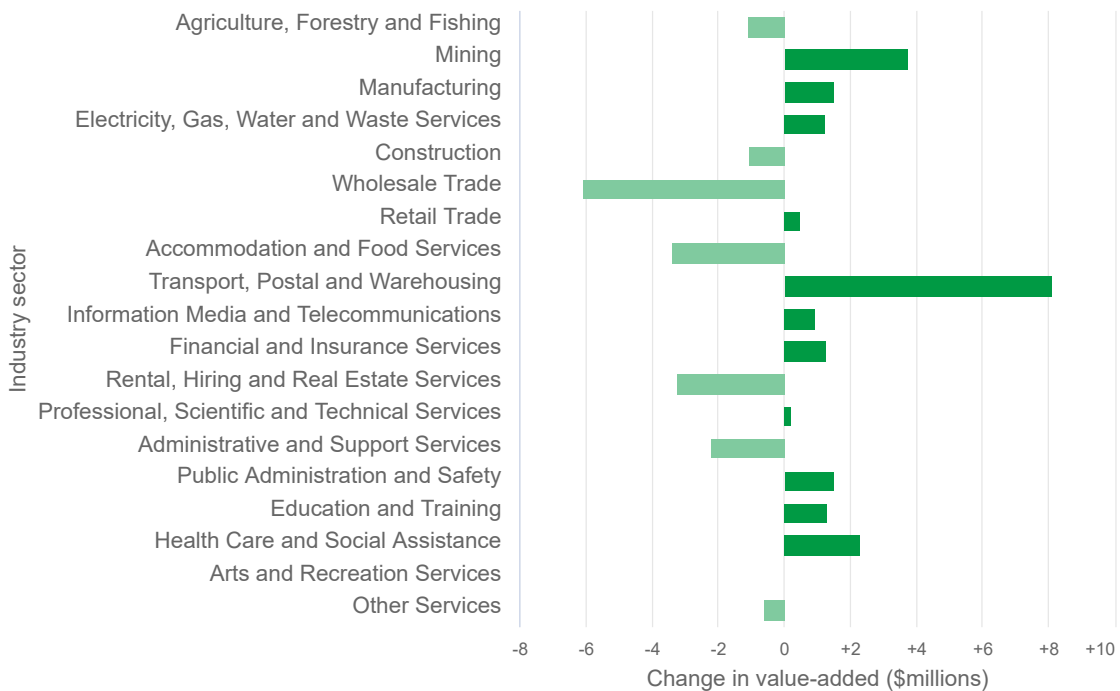
■ District Council of Ceduna ■ South Australia



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2023 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in value-added by industry sector, 2016/17 to 2021/22

District Council of Ceduna



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2023 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

An analysis of the valued added by industry sectors in the District Council of Ceduna in 2021/22 shows the three largest industries were:

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (42 million or 22.8%)
- Health Care and Social Assistance (21 million or 11.6%)
- Transport, Postal and Warehousing (20 million or 11.1%)

In combination these three industries accounted for 84 million in total or 45.6% of the total value added by industry in the the District Council of Ceduna.

In comparison, the same 3 industries in South Australia accounted for 7.4% in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; 12.2% in Health Care and Social Assistance and 4.7% in Transport, Postal and Warehousing.

The major differences between the value added by industries of the District Council of Ceduna and South Australia were:

- A *larger* percentage of value added by Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (22.8% compared to 7.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of value added by Transport, Postal and Warehousing (11.1% compared to 4.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of value added by Manufacturing (1.4% compared to 7.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of value added by Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (0.9% compared to 6.5%)

Emerging groups

The total value added by industry in the District Council of Ceduna \$increased by 5 million between 2016/17 and 2021/22.

The largest changes in the value added by industries between 2016/17 and 2021/22 in the District Council of Ceduna were for:

- Transport, Postal and Warehousing (+\$8 million)
- Mining (+\$4 million)
- Health Care and Social Assistance (+\$2 million)
- Public Administration and Safety (+\$2 million)

District Council of Ceduna

Worker productivity

In the District Council of Ceduna, Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services had the highest productivity by industry, generating \$309,368 per worker in 2021/22.

Worker productivity by industry is calculated by dividing the industry value add by the number of persons employed in that industry. It shows which industries generate the most value add per employee. Some industry sectors, such as retail trade, are not highly productive per worker, but they employ a lot of people. Other industries, such as mining, employ fewer people but generate high levels of productivity. Each plays an important role in the economy.

Worker productivity data should be viewed in conjunction with [Employment by industry \(Total\)](#) and [Employment by industry \(FTE\)](#), to see the relative size of employment in each industry, and with [Local workers income](#) to see how many local workers are actually each in each industry, and with [Sources of income](#) data to see whether employment is the main way income is derived.

Detailed notes about how the figures are derived can be found in the specific [topic notes section](#). National Economics (NIEIR) - Modelled series

Data source

National Economics
(NIEIR) - Modelled series

Productivity per worker (annual) by industry

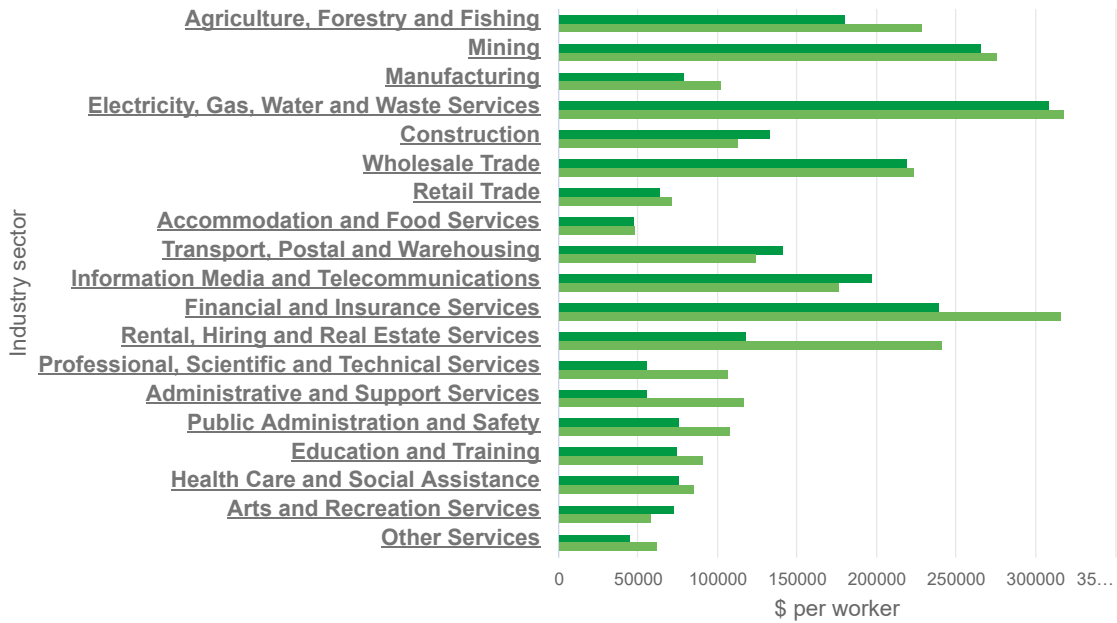
District Council of Ceduna - Constant prices					
	2021/22		2016/17		Change
Industry		South Australia\$		South Australia\$	2016/17 - 2021/22
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	180,715	228,910	112,397	178,464	+68,318
Mining	265,863	275,865	206,551	397,447	+59,312
Manufacturing	79,162	102,774	78,788	99,026	+374
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	309,368	318,424	199,117	333,034	+110,251
Construction	132,885	113,059	136,325	114,970	-3,440
Wholesale Trade	218,922	223,692	237,187	206,833	-18,264
Retail Trade	63,605	71,436	50,369	62,713	+13,236
Accommodation and Food Services	47,537	48,182	72,115	52,174	-24,578
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	141,350	124,746	119,696	128,049	+21,654
Information Media and Telecommunications	196,789	176,766	85,164	150,050	+111,625
Financial and Insurance Services	239,953	316,115	315,440	338,558	-75,487
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	118,632	241,408	177,515	195,383	-58,883
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	56,211	106,371	68,866	105,445	-12,655
Administrative and Support Services	56,361	116,642	99,991	97,730	-43,630
Public Administration and Safety	75,403	108,212	90,893	107,059	-15,490
Education and Training	75,230	90,273	76,500	91,982	-1,270
Health Care and Social Assistance	75,333	84,994	70,728	78,985	+4,605
Arts and Recreation Services	72,735	58,106	45,429	49,944	+27,306
Other Services	44,622	61,918	67,808	69,587	-23,186
Total worker productivity	106,935	115,450	101,398	112,666	+5,536

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. ©2023. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions). Data are based on a 2020-21 price base for all years. NIEIR-ID data are inflation adjusted each year to allow direct comparison, and annual data releases adjust previous years' figures to a new base year. [Learn more](#)

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Productivity per worker (annual) by industry 2021/22

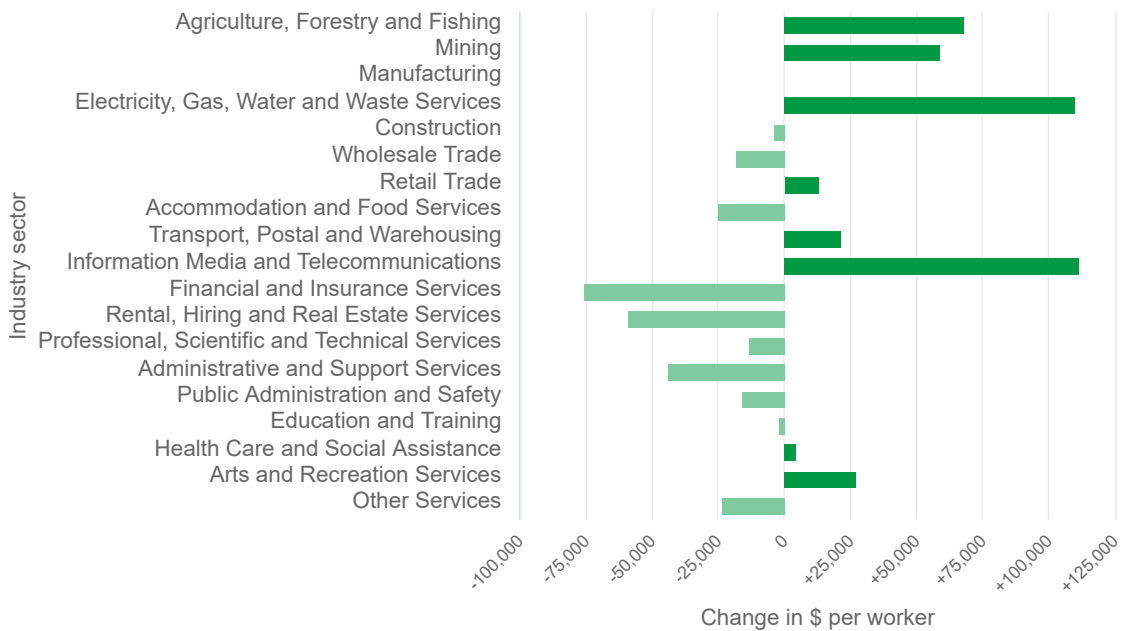
■ District Council of Ceduna ■ South Australia



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2023 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in productivity per worker (annual) by industry, 2016/17 to 2021/22

District Council of Ceduna



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2023 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

An analysis of the jobs held by the full-time equivalent local workers in the District Council of Ceduna in 2021/22 shows the three highest industries were:

- Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services (\$309,368)
- Mining (\$265,863)
- Financial and Insurance Services (\$239,953)

In comparison, the same 3 industries in South Australia were for \$318,424 in Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services; \$275,865 in Mining and \$316,115 in Financial and Insurance Services.

The major differences between the jobs held by the full-time equivalent local workers of the District Council of Ceduna and South Australia were:

- A *lower* worker productivity in Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (\$56,211 compared to \$106,371)
- A *lower* worker productivity in Administrative and Support Services (\$56,361 compared to \$116,642)
- A *lower* worker productivity in Financial and Insurance Services (\$239,953 compared to \$316,115)
- A *lower* worker productivity in Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (\$118,632 compared to \$241,408)

Emerging groups

The total worker productivity by industry in the District Council of Ceduna increased by \$5,536 between 2016/17 and 2021/22.

The largest changes in worker productivity by industries between 2016/17 and 2021/22 in the District Council of Ceduna were for those employed in:

- Information Media and Telecommunications (+\$111,625)
- Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services (+\$110,251)
- Financial and Insurance Services (-\$75,487)
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (+\$68,318)

District Council of Ceduna

Businesses by industry

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry had the largest number of total registered businesses in District Council of Ceduna, comprising 41.2% of all total registered businesses, compared to 10.7% in South Australia.

Registered business by industry shows how many businesses there are the District Council of Ceduna within each industry sector using the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Business Register which itself is derived from the GST register held by the Australian Tax Office (ATO). Businesses are included if they are registered with the ATO, with an ABN used within the previous two financial years. Businesses are split up between employing and non-employing businesses. Non-employing businesses may include sole traders and registered ABNs which are part of larger enterprises.

The distribution of businesses may reflect the industry structure of the area, or may differ significantly. For instance, the largest industry in an area may consist of one very large business, with a large number of employees, while a sector with a lower value added could have a lot of small and micro businesses.

The number of businesses in the District Council of Ceduna should be viewed in conjunction with [Employment by industry \(Total\)](#) and [Value added](#) datasets to see the relative size of industries, and with [Employment locations](#) data to see where business employment occurs within the area.

Data source

Australian Bureau of Statistics – Business register – originally sourced from ATO data

Registered businesses by industry

Registered businesses by industry							
District Council of Ceduna - total registered businesses	2022			2021			change
Industry	Number	%	% South Australia	Number	%	% South Australia	2021 to 2022
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	159	41.2	10.7	157	41.6	10.7	+2
Mining	0	0	0.3	0	0	0.3	0
Manufacturing	13	3.4	4.2	13	3.4	4.2	0
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	3	0.8	0.4	0	0	0.4	+3
Construction	44	11.4	16.5	44	11.7	16.5	0
Wholesale Trade	3	0.8	3.5	4	1.1	3.5	-1
Retail Trade	32	8.3	5.9	33	8.8	5.9	-1
Accommodation and Food Services	22	5.7	4.3	23	6.1	4.3	-1
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	14	3.6	7.5	14	3.7	7.5	0
Information Media and Telecommunications	0	0	0.7	0	0	0.7	0
Financial and Insurance Services	6	1.6	4.1	5	1.3	4.1	+1
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	26	6.7	12.2	28	7.4	12.2	-2
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	11	2.8	10.4	10	2.7	10.4	+1
Administrative and Support Services	9	2.3	4.4	9	2.4	4.4	0
Public Administration and Safety	0	0	0.3	0	0	0.3	0
Education and Training	3	0.8	1.2	0	0	1.2	+3
Health Care and Social Assistance	8	2.1	7.1	7	1.9	7.1	+1
Arts and Recreation Services	3	0.8	1.2	3	0.8	1.2	0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, 2016 to 2021 Note: Non-employed businesses includes sole proprietors where the proprietor does not receive a wage or salary separate to the business income. .id (informed decisions)

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Registered businesses by industry

District Council of Ceduna - total registered businesses							
	2022			2021			change
Industry	Number	%	% South Australia	Number	%	% South Australia	2021 to 2022
Other Services	30	7.8	4.9	27	7.2	4.9	+3
Industry not classified	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0
Total business	386	100.0	100.0	377	100.0	100.0	+9

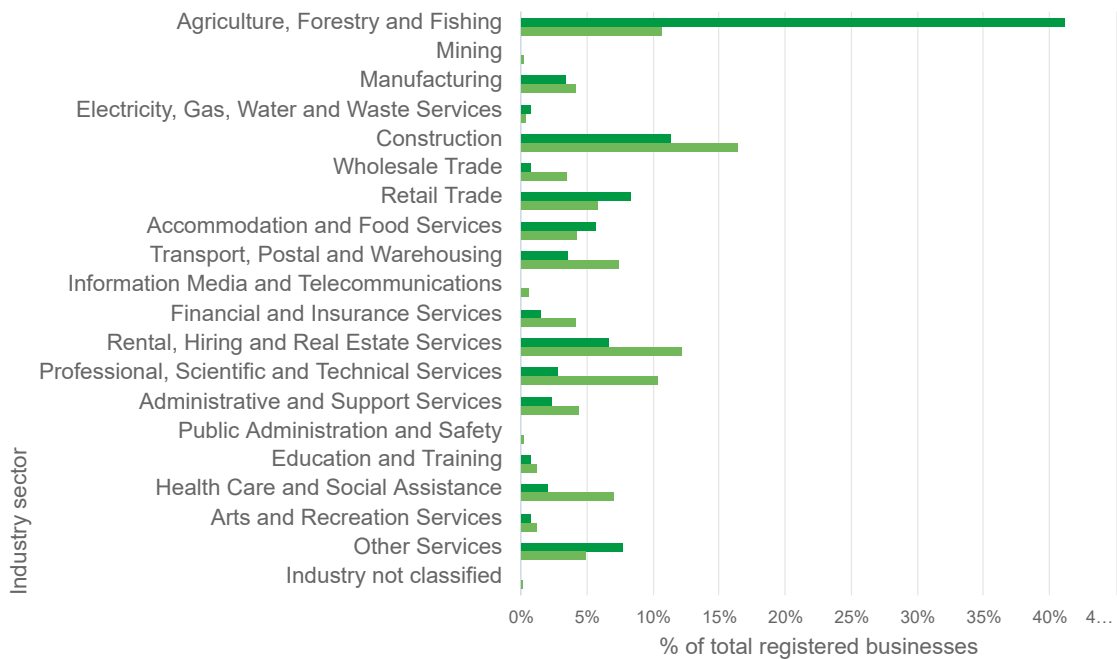
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, 2016 to 2021 Note: Non-employed businesses includes sole proprietors where the proprietor does not receive a wage or salary separate to the business income. .id (informed decisions)

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Registered businesses by industry 2022

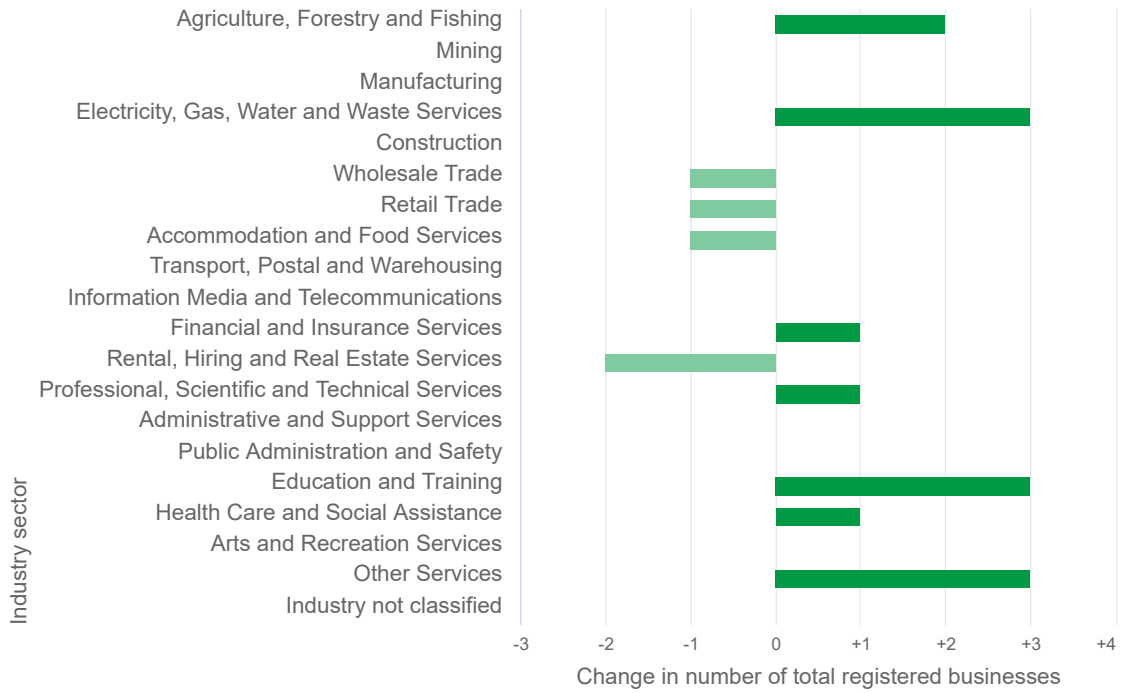
Total registered businesses

■ District Council of Ceduna ■ South Australia



Australian Bureau of Statistics, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, 2016 to 2021

Change in registered businesses by industry, 2021 to 2022
District Council of Ceduna - Total registered businesses



Australian Bureau of Statistics, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, 2016 to 2021

District Council of Ceduna

Industry sector analysis - All industries

In 2021/22, the District Council of Ceduna contributed 0.2% of South Australia's employment and 0.2% of its value added.

Industry sector profiles reveal the way in which each industry contributes to the economy in the District Council of Ceduna using ten economic measures generated by NIEIR economic modelling. This helps in understanding the role each industry sector plays in the economy.

For example, some industry sectors generate substantial output (turnover), but are not big employers and targeting those industry sectors may not meet the economic development objective of maximising employment.

In the first chart, you can also see how the output of an industry is divided between local sales, domestic exports and international exports. This information can reveal how an industry is structured, and whether it is focused on exporting or on serving the local population.

The table and second chart also show how the District Council of Ceduna contributes to the wider economy. For example, Agriculture in the District Council of Ceduna contributes 0.3% of South Australia's Agriculture employment.

Industry sector analysis data should be viewed in conjunction with [Employment by industry \(Total\)](#), [Employment by industry \(FTE\)](#), [Value added](#), [Imports](#) and [Exports](#) to see how each specific industry fits into the wider picture of all industries within the District Council of Ceduna. To see how concentrated each industry sector is, visit the [Employment locations](#) section.

The third chart refers to how employment in the District Council of Ceduna has changed overtime and how it compares to expected changes based on benchmark and industry trends. This type of analysis is explored further within the [Shift-share analysis](#) economic tool."

Data source

National Economics
(NIEIR) - Modelled series

Industry sector analysis

District Council of Ceduna - All industries - Constant prices

	2021/22			2016/17			Change
Economic measure	District Council of Ceduna as a % of South Australia			District Council of Ceduna as a % of South Australia			change
	District Council of Ceduna	South Australia	% of South Australia	District Council of Ceduna	South Australia	% of South Australia	
Employment (total)	1,719	906,831	0.2%	1,762	819,202	0.2%	-43
Employment (FTE)	1,432	737,787	0.2%	1,481	678,890	0.2%	-49
FTE to total employment ratio	0.83	0.81	0%	0.84	0.83	0%	-0.01
Output/Total Sales (\$m)	374.96	219,692	0.2%	325.97	183,332	0.2%	+48.99
Value add (\$m)	183.83	104,693	0.2%	178.67	92,296.4	0.2%	+5.16
Exports (\$m)	163.70	84,958.2	0.2%	152.89	75,197.3	0.2%	+10.81
Exports (domestic) (\$m)	100.07	69,676.7	0.1%	82.67	57,663.9	0.1%	+17.39
Exports (international) (\$m)	63.63	15,281.5	0.4%	70.21	17,533.4	0.4%	-6.59
Imports(\$m)	345.63	102,326	0.6%	225.59	89,936.4	0.3%	+120.04
Imports (domestic) (\$m)	271.21	80,125.3	0.3%	180.12	70,392.7	0.3%	+91.09
Imports (international) (\$m)	74.42	22,200.8	0.3%	45.47	19,543.7	0.2%	+28.95
Local Sales (\$m)	216.23	135,455	0.2%	173.55	108,915	0.2%	+42.69
Worker productivity (\$ per worker)	106,935	115,450	0%	101,398	112,666	0%	+5,536

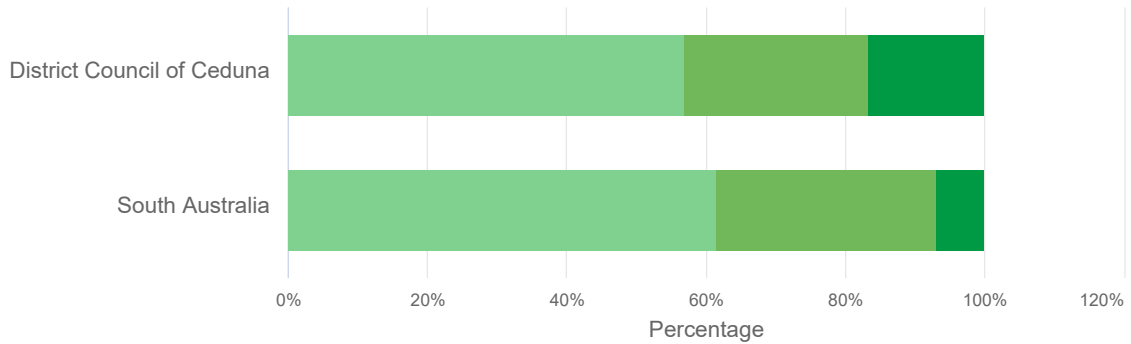
Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. ©2023. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions). Data are based on a 2020/21 price base for all years. NIEIR-ID data are inflation adjusted each year to allow direct comparison, and annual data releases adjust previous years' figures to a new base year. Learn more

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Economic output by destination 2021/22

District Council of Ceduna - All industries

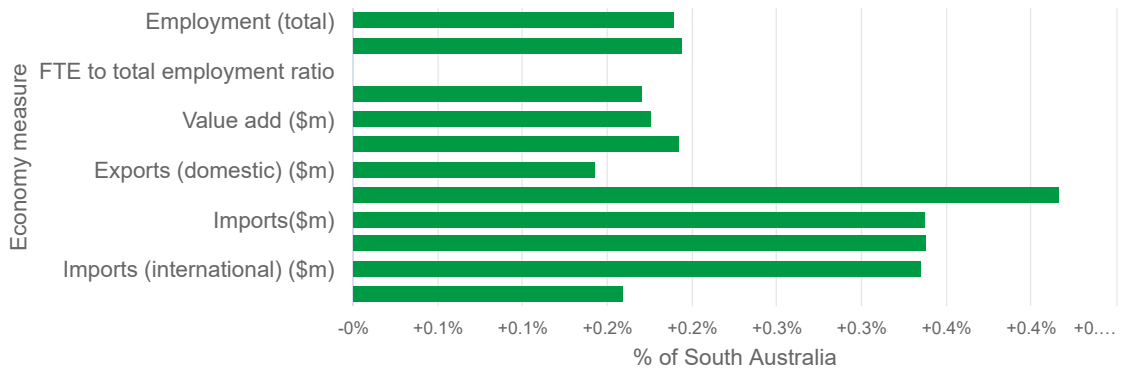
Local Sales Exports (domestic) Exports (international)



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Industry contribution to South Australia 2021/22

District Council of Ceduna - All industries

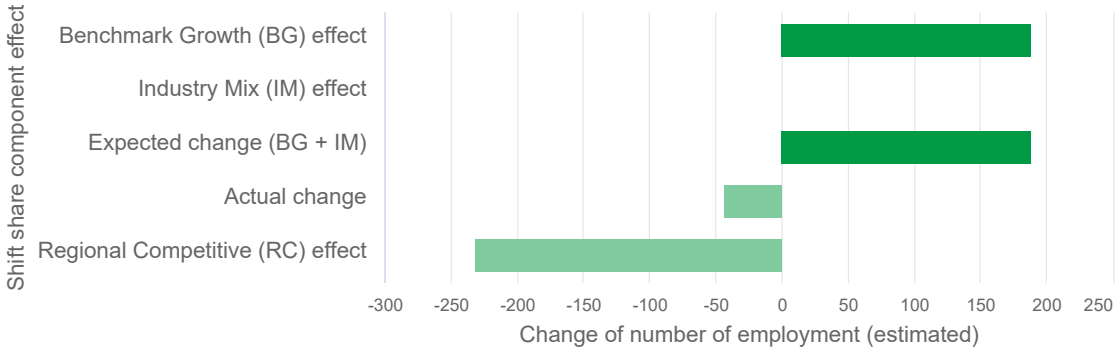


Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Shift-share analysis for Employment (Total) 2016/17 to 2021/22

All industries

■ District Council of Ceduna relative to South Australia



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

District Council of Ceduna

Time series industry sector analysis

In 2021/22, the District Council of Ceduna contributed 0.2% to South Australia's employment (total).

The annual industry sector analysis reveals the growth and decline of an industry from 2005/06 to the present.

These charts show the year-on-year change in the different measures of an industry size, based on the 87 industry subsectors and 19 main industry divisions in the ANZSIC classification. An industry may be growing in the local area, but at a rate no different to that of the state or region. For this reason, measures are also included that compare the growth or decline of the industry with the equivalent in the benchmark area, based on a standard index base year of 2005/06. Another chart also looks at the change in an industry as a percentage of the benchmark.

For instance, an industry may double in size from \$100m to \$200m in total output. But if the state's output went up by the same amount, the percentage of state would be unchanged. On the other hand, if the state's output is declining but local output is unchanged, the percentage of state would increase. In this way change over time can be benchmarked.

Different measures may also grow and change in different ways. For instance, during the GFC, some industries retained staff but they worked less hours, resulting in a loss of FTE jobs but no loss of total employment. And an industry may have increasing exports without having an increase in total output.

Industry sector time-series analysis should be viewed in conjunction with Local workers data from the 2021 and 2016 Census to see how the characteristics of the local workers are changing in a growing or declining industry.

Data source

National Economics
(NIEIR) - Modelled series

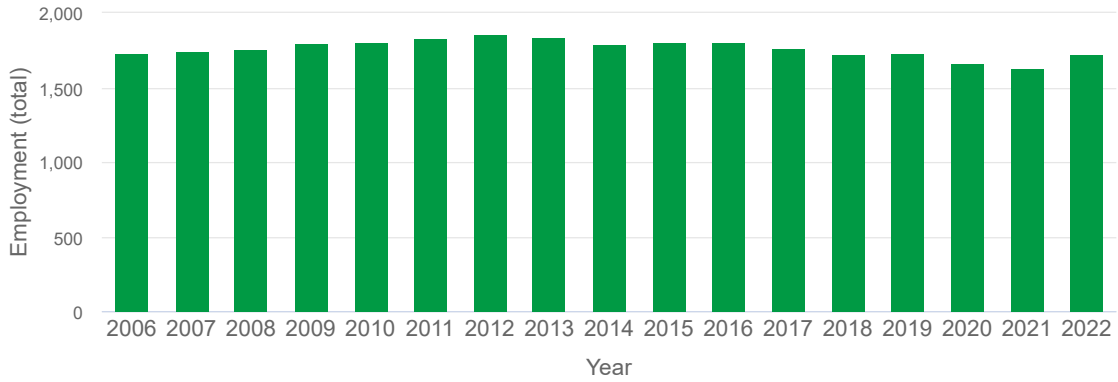
Time series - Employment (total)

All industries	District Council of Ceduna		South Australia		Analysis		
	Employment (total)	Change from previous year	Employment (total)	Change from previous year	District Council of Ceduna as a % of South Australia	Index RDA Eyre Peninsula Region	Index South Australia
2021/22	1,719	+5.2%	906,831	+4.8 %	0.2	98.3	119.8
2020/21	1,634	-1.8%	864,974	+1.3 %	0.2	93.4	114.3
2019/20	1,663	-3.8%	853,892	-0.1 %	0.2	95.1	112.8
2018/19	1,728	+0.2%	854,978	+1.8 %	0.2	98.8	113.0
2017/18	1,726	-2.1%	839,788	+2.5 %	0.2	98.7	111.0
2016/17	1,762	-2.4%	819,202	+1.5 %	0.2	100.8	108.3
2015/16	1,804	+0.0%	807,054	+0.6 %	0.2	103.2	106.7
2014/15	1,804	+0.8%	802,539	+0.4 %	0.2	103.2	106.1
2013/14	1,790	-2.8%	799,511	-1.2 %	0.2	102.3	105.7
2012/13	1,841	-1.0%	809,318	+0.1 %	0.2	105.2	106.9
2011/12	1,859	+1.6%	808,513	+0.5 %	0.2	106.3	106.8
2010/11	1,830	+1.2%	804,359	+1.5 %	0.2	104.7	106.3
2009/10	1,808	+0.7%	792,303	+0.6 %	0.2	103.4	104.7
2008/09	1,795	+2.3%	787,605	+1.9 %	0.2	102.6	104.1
2007/08	1,755	+0.3%	772,912	+2.1 %	0.2	100.3	102.1
2006/07	1,749	+1.1%	756,730	+1.8 %	0.2	100.0	100.0
2005/06	1,731	--	743,140	--	0.2	99.0	98.2

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. ©2023. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions). NIEIR-ID data are adjusted each year, using updated employment estimates. Each release may change previous years' figures. Learn more

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

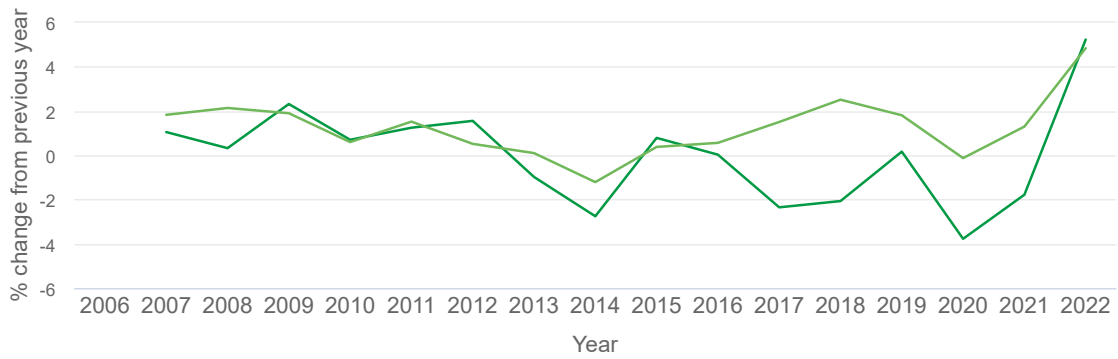
Time series - Employment (total)
District Council of Ceduna - All industries



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. ©2023. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Time series - Employment (total) annual change
All industries

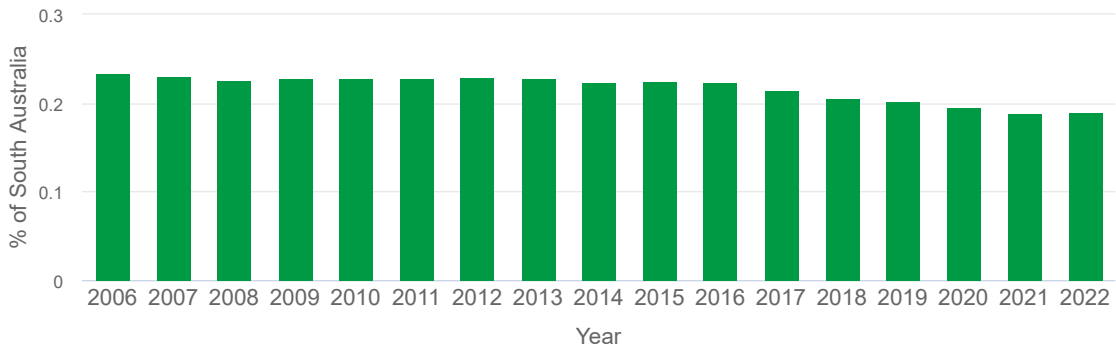
— District Council of Ceduna — South Australia



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. ©2023. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Time series - Employment (total) as percentage of benchmark
All industries

■ District Council of Ceduna as a % of South Australia

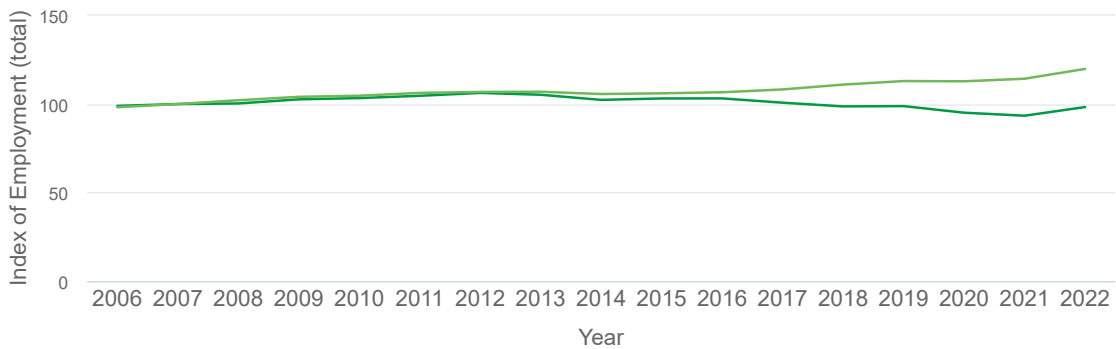


Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. ©2023. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Index of Employment (total)

All industries

— Index - District Council of Ceduna — Index - South Australia



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. ©2023. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

RDA Eyre Peninsula Region

Employment locations - All industries

The destination zone with the greatest number (7,213) of workers employs 19.9% of the local workers within the RDA Eyre Peninsula Region.

Place of Work data, mapped to Destination Zones, provide an excellent spatial representation of where each industry's economic activity is conducted within the RDA Eyre Peninsula Region.

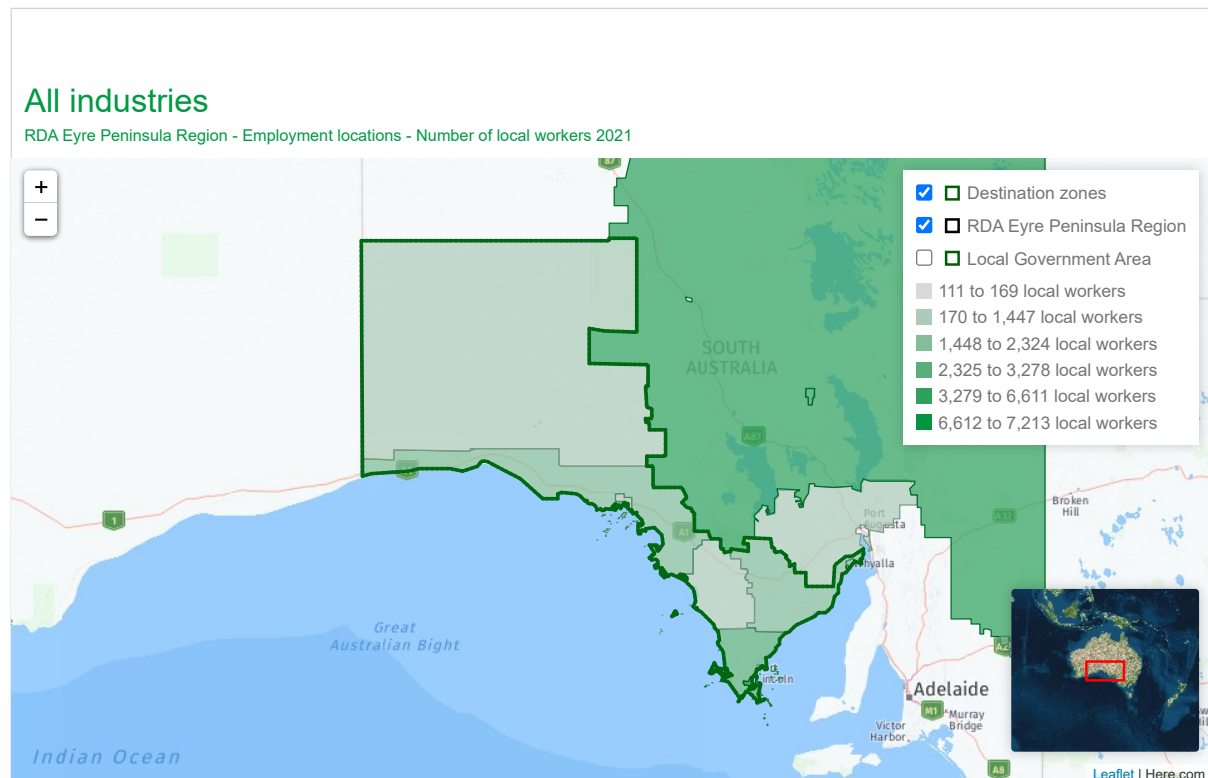
Some industries are clustered in business parks, or along major transport routes. Others are associated with institutions such as schools, universities and hospitals.

Employment locations data should be viewed in conjunction with [Workers place of residence](#) data to see how far people travel to get to employment in the the RDA Eyre Peninsula Region, and with [Employment by industry_\(Total\)](#) and [Businesses by industry](#) data to see the total size of industries in the area.

Data presented here show the number of local workers per destination zone at the 2021 Census. This has been derived from the ABS imputed dataset using methodology from the Bureau of Transport statistics, and adjusts for Census undercount.

Data source

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) –
Census 2021 – by place of work



District Council of Ceduna

Jobs to workers ratio

The jobs to residents ratio for the District Council of Ceduna in 2021/22 was 0.97, meaning that there were less jobs than resident workers. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing had the highest ratio (1.11), while the lowest ratio was found in Mining (0.74).

A goal of economic development is often to maximise the employment opportunities locally, leading to a more socially and environmentally sustainable community.

Employment capacity is a simple way of looking at whether the District Council of Ceduna could theoretically provide jobs for all its residents if they were to choose to work locally.

Employment capacity is simply the number of local jobs in an industry, divided by the number of local residents employed (anywhere) in that industry. A figure over 1.0 means there are more jobs available than residents employed in that industry. Under 1.0 means there are more residents employed than jobs available in that sector.

This is a theoretical exercise as, even if there are enough jobs provided locally, there will always be some people who choose to commute out of the area.

Employment capacity data should be viewed in conjunction with [Employment self-containment](#) and [Residents place of work](#) data, which provides detail about the actual proportion of residents working locally, and [Gross Regional Product](#) and [Worker productivity](#) data which shows the economic contribution of residents and workers.

Data source

National Economics
(NIEIR) - Modelled series

Employment capacity by industry

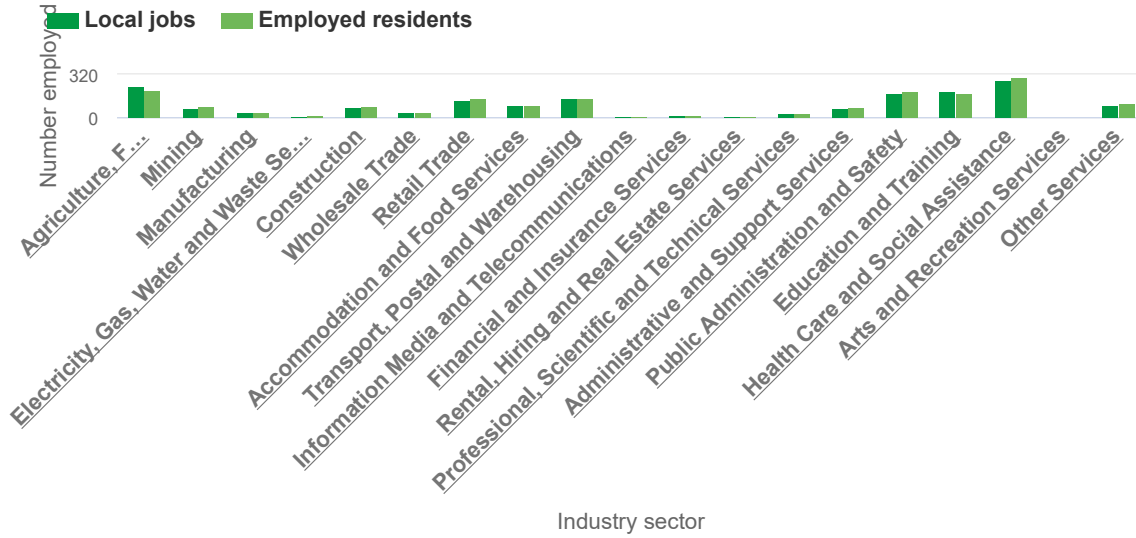
District Council of Ceduna						
	2021/22			2016/17		
Industry	Local jobs	Employed residents	Ratio of jobs to residents	Local jobs	Employed residents	Ratio of jobs to residents
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	232	208	1.11	382	357	1.07
Mining	65	88	0.74	66	118	0.56
Manufacturing	33	36	0.92	14	12	1.23
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	11	14	0.78	11	16	0.67
Construction	79	82	0.97	85	84	1.01
Wholesale Trade	34	41	0.82	57	58	0.98
Retail Trade	135	143	0.95	161	151	1.07
Accommodation and Food Services	97	98	0.98	111	94	1.18
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	145	138	1.05	103	104	1.00
Information Media and Telecommunications	7	8	0.96	6	6	0.92
Financial and Insurance Services	22	22	0.99	12	14	0.90
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	9	9	1.02	24	26	0.95
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	29	31	0.91	20	20	0.99
Administrative and Support Services	69	78	0.88	61	57	1.06
Public Administration and Safety	175	196	0.89	129	135	0.95
Education and Training	194	181	1.07	173	167	1.04
Health Care and Social Assistance	284	298	0.95	270	255	1.06
Arts and Recreation Services	4	4	0.99	6	4	1.31
Other Services	95	99	0.96	71	74	0.96
Total industries	1,719	1,775	0.97	1,762	1,752	1.01

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions). NIEIR-ID data are adjusted each year, using updated employment estimates. Each release may change previous years' figures. Learn more.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Employment capacity by industry 2021/22

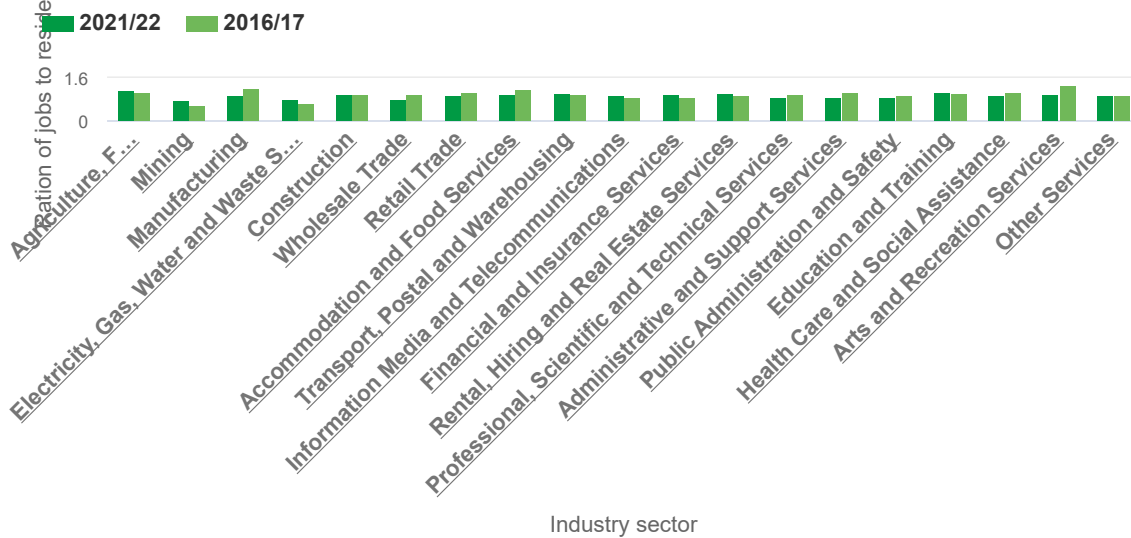
District Council of Ceduna



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Employment capacity by industry 2021/22

District Council of Ceduna



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

District Council of Ceduna

Resident workers - Key statistics - All industries

402 people or 25.3% of the District Council of Ceduna's resident workers (All industries) have a tertiary qualification.

The local resident workers include all employed people who are resident in the local area regardless of where they work. In other words, it is the people who live locally and therefore have the potential to work locally and is an important resource for the local economy. Their characteristics inform us about the skills that are available locally, even if they are not currently employed in the local economy.

Access the detailed tables for further exploration of each characteristic.

Data source

Australian Bureau of
Statistics (ABS) –
Census 2016 and 2021 –
by usual residence

Resident workers key statistics - All industries

Resident workers key statistics - All industries							
District Council of Ceduna	2021			2016			change
Name	number	%	% South Australia	number	%	% South Australia	2016 to 2021
Resident workers							
- Total Resident workers (Census)	1,586	100.0	100.0	1,530	100.0	100.0	+56
- Males	829	52.3	51.4	790	51.6	51.9	+39
- Females	757	47.7	48.6	740	48.4	48.1	+17
Age structure							
- 15 - 24 years	201	12.7	14.6	222	14.5	14.1	-21
- 25 - 54 years	960	60.5	63.3	893	58.4	64.5	+67
- 55 - 64 years	300	18.9	16.7	298	19.5	16.8	+2
- 65 years and over	121	7.6	5.3	110	7.2	4.6	+11
Top three industries							
- Health care and social assistance	263	16.8	16.4	239	15.6	14.8	+24
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing	229	14.6	3.8	254	16.6	4.0	-25
- Education and training	176	11.2	8.8	146	9.5	8.6	+30
Top three occupations							
- Managers	286	18.0	13.0	287	18.8	12.6	-1
- Community and personal service workers	251	15.8	13.0	216	14.1	12.0	+35
- Professionals	243	15.3	21.5	200	13.1	20.3	+43
Hours worked							
- Full time	976	61.5	57.2	932	60.9	58.3	+44
- Part time	570	35.9	41.3	544	35.6	40.1	+26
Qualifications							
- Bachelor or higher degree	239	15.1	30.7	193	12.6	25.9	+46
- Advanced diploma or diploma	163	10.3	10.3	131	8.6	10.6	+32
- Certificate level	445	28.1	24.8	410	26.8	25.1	+35
- No qualifications	687	43.3	32.1	729	47.6	35.7	-42

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021.
Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Resident workers key statistics - All industries

District Council of Ceduna	2021		2016			change	
Name	number	%	% South Australia	number	%	% South Australia	2016 to 2021
Individual Income							
- Less than \$500	201	12.7	14.3	--	--	--	--
- \$500-\$1,999	1,167	73.6	69.9	--	--	--	--
- \$2,000 or more	191	12.0	14.9	--	--	--	--
Method of Travel to Work							
- Car	1,168	73.6	68.7	1,100	71.9	70.5	+68
- Public Transport	14	0.9	5.3	9	0.6	7.0	+5
- Bicycle	6	0.4	0.9	5	0.3	1.0	+1
- Walked only	111	7.0	2.5	103	6.7	2.8	+8
Other Characteristics							
- Born overseas	163	10.3	26.1	148	9.7	23.2	+15
- Speaks a language other than English at home	126	7.9	18.6	97	6.3	15.4	+29
- Arrived between 2016 and August 2021	18	1.1	5.1	--	--	--	--

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021.
Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

District Council of Ceduna

Resident workers - Age structure

In the District Council of Ceduna, most resident workers in All industries are under 45 years old.

The Age Structure of the District Council of Ceduna's resident workers is indicative of the residential role and function of the local area. This includes factors such as when the area was settled; what types of households live there; the level of access the area has to employment, services and facilities; the local dwelling stock characteristics (including cost of housing); local amenity and a range of other factors that attract people to an area.

The age structure of the District Council of Ceduna's resident workers is indicative of the skill-levels and experience that local businesses can draw upon. For example, younger resident workers, while less experienced, are typically more mobile and have higher level skills in use of new technologies.

For a complete local resident workers analysis for the District Council of Ceduna, Age Structure should be analysed in conjunction with [Qualification](#), [Occupations](#), [Hours worked](#) and [Income](#).

Data source

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) – Census 2016 and 2021 – by usual residence

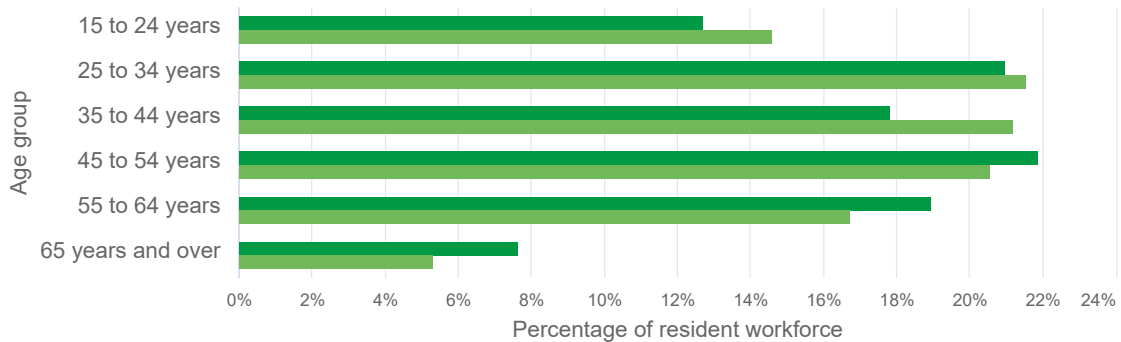
Resident workers age structure							
RDA Eyre Peninsula Region - All industries		2021		2016		Change	
Ten year age groups (years)	Number	%	South Australia	Number	%	South Australia	2016 - 2021
15 to 24 years	201	12.7	14.6	222	14.6	14.1	-21
25 to 34 years	332	21.0	21.6	283	18.6	21.0	+49
35 to 44 years	282	17.8	21.2	297	19.5	20.9	-15
45 to 54 years	346	21.9	20.6	313	20.6	22.6	+33
55 to 64 years	300	19.0	16.7	298	19.6	16.8	+2
65 years and over	121	7.6	5.3	110	7.2	4.6	+11
Total Persons	1,582	100.0	100.0	1,523	100.0	100.0	+59

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions)

Resident workers age group, 2021

All industries - resident

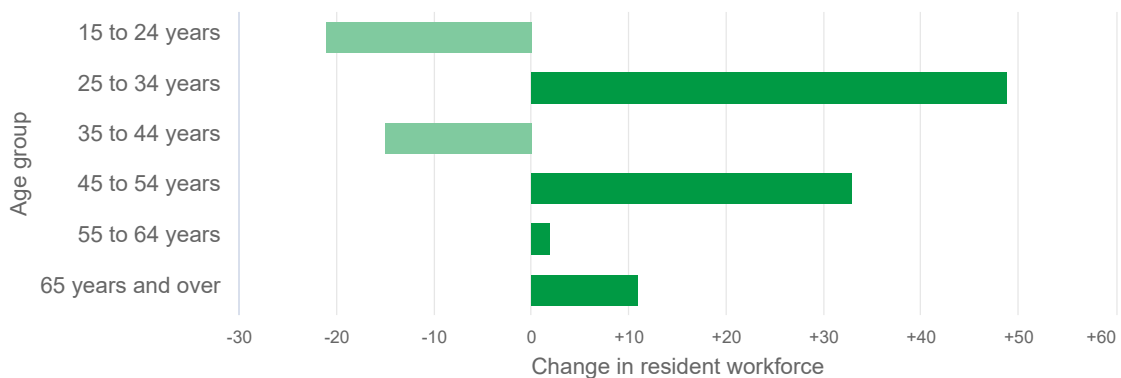
■ District Council of Ceduna ■ South Australia



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in resident workers age structure, 2016 to 2021

District Council of Ceduna - All industries



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the resident workers (All industries) age structure of the District Council of Ceduna in 2021 compared to South Australia shows that there was a lower proportion of persons in the younger age groups (15 to 44 years) as well as a higher proportion of persons in the older age groups (45 years and over).

Overall, 51.5% of the resident workers was aged under 45 years, compared to 57.4% for South Australia. 48.5% were aged 45 years and over, compared to 42.6% for South Australia.

The major difference between the resident workers age structure of the District Council of Ceduna and South Australia is:

- A *smaller* percentage of resident workers aged 35 to 44 years (17.8% compared to 21.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of resident workers aged 65 years and over (7.6% compared to 5.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of resident workers aged 55 to 64 years (19.0% compared to 16.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of resident workers aged 15 to 24 years (12.7% compared to 14.6%)

Emerging groups

From 2016 to 2021, the District Council of Ceduna's resident workers (All industries) population increased by 59 people (3.9%). This represents an average annual change of 0.76% per year over the period.

The largest changes in the resident workers age structure in the District Council of Ceduna between 2016 and 2021 were in the age groups:

- 25 to 34 years (+49 persons)
- 45 to 54 years (+33 persons)
- 15 to 24 years (-21 persons)
- 35 to 44 years (-15 persons)

District Council of Ceduna

Resident workers - Individual income quartiles

In the District Council of Ceduna, the 'medium highest' quartile is the largest group, comprising 28% of the resident workers.

Individual Income is an indicator of socio-economic status, skills and occupations required in a particular industry. With other data sources, such as Qualifications and Occupation, it helps to evaluate the economic opportunities of people in an industry.

Income quartiles are used to condense income categories into manageable units, adjust for the effects of inflation, and allow areas to be compared over time relative to a benchmark. The incomes for the state are split into four equal groups, each containing 25% of the local labour force, and the quartiles allow users to compare changes in the local area to changes statewide, or against another benchmark. For more information on how quartiles are calculated please refer to the data notes.

As well as being related to the type of jobs and qualifications required in a particular industry, income levels can be related to the level of [part-time employment](#), [Occupations](#), [Qualification](#) and the [Age structure](#) of the local resident workers, so the data should be looked at in conjunction with these topics.

Data source

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) –
Census 2016 and 2021 –
by usual residence

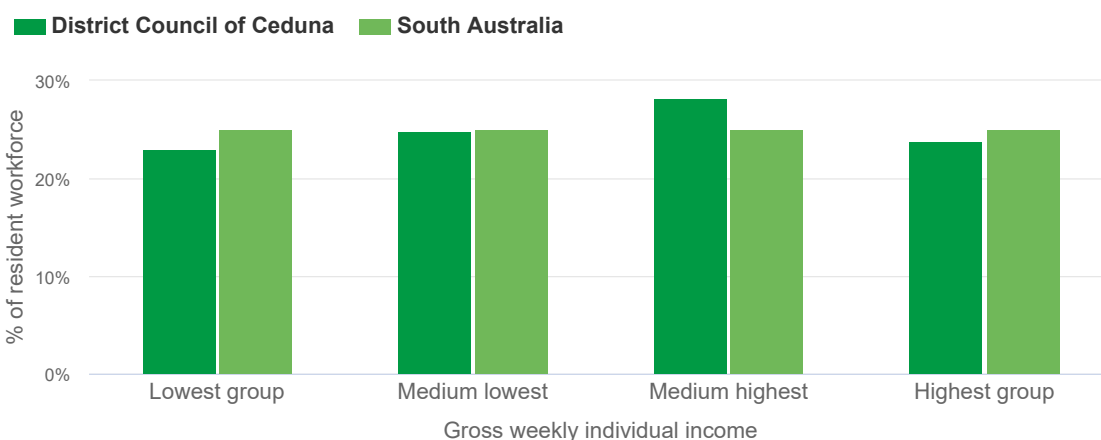
Resident workers individual income quartiles							
District Council of Ceduna - Persons	2021		2016		Change		
Quartile group	Number	%	South Australia	Number	%	South Australia	2016 - 2021
Lowest group	358	23.0	25.0	336	22.6	25.0	+22
Medium lowest	388	24.9	25.0	352	23.7	25.0	+36
Medium highest	440	28.2	25.0	432	29.1	25.0	+8
Highest group	373	23.9	25.0	366	24.6	25.0	+6
Total Persons	1,559	100.0	100.0	1,487	100.0	100.0	+72

Source: Derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Quartile group dollar ranges (Individuals)		
Quartile group dollar ranges (Individuals)	Weekly income by Census year	
Individual quartile ranges	2021	2016
Lowest group	\$0 to \$586	\$0 to \$520
Medium lowest	\$587 to \$938	\$521 to \$838
Medium highest	\$939 to \$1,433	\$839 to \$1,254
Highest group	\$1,434 and over	\$1,255 and over

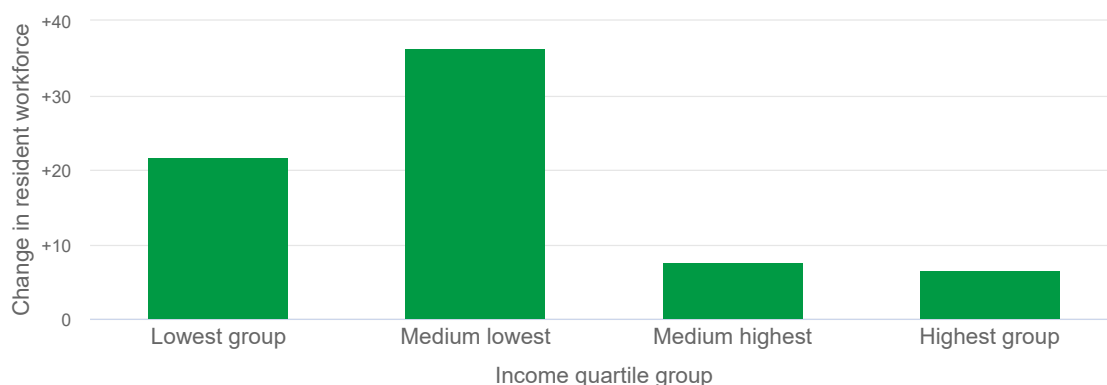
Resident workers field of qualifications, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in resident workers individual income quartiles, 2016 to 2021

District Council of Ceduna



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of

the distribution of the resident workers by income quartile in the District Council of Ceduna compared to South Australia shows that there was lesser proportion of persons in the highest income quartile, and a lesser proportion in the lowest income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change for the resident workers in the District Council of Ceduna between 2016 and 2021 was in the medium lowest quartile which showed an increase of 36 resident.

District Council of Ceduna

Local workers - Key statistics - All industries

In the District Council of Ceduna 50.1% of the local workers (All industries) are males and 50.1% are female.

The local workers is made up of all the people who are employed in the local area, regardless of where they live. Local workers statistics reveal how the characteristics of the local workers in the District Council of Ceduna vary between each industry sector and indicates specific industry sector local workers requirements and employment opportunities.

Access the detailed tables for further exploration of each characteristic.

NOTE: All tables in the workers section are based on Census employment data which differ from the NIEIR employment estimates. See data notes for more details.

Data source

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) –
Census 2016 & 2021 –
by place of work

Local workers key statistics - All industries

District Council of Ceduna	2021		2016		change		
Name	number	%	South Australia	number	%	South Australia	2016 to 2021
Local workers							
- Total local workers (Census)	1,582	100.0	100.0	1,571	100.0	100.0	+11
- Males	792	50.1	51.4	778	49.5	51.8	+14
- Females	792	50.1	48.6	793	50.5	48.2	-1
Age structure							
- 15 - 24 years	193	12.2	14.6	227	14.4	14.1	-34
- 25 - 54 years	945	59.7	63.3	936	59.6	64.5	+9
- 55 - 64 years	323	20.4	16.8	300	19.1	16.8	+23
- 65 years and over	135	8.5	5.3	108	6.9	4.6	+27
Top three industries							
- Health care and social assistance	278	17.5	16.4	253	16.2	14.8	+25
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing	228	14.4	3.8	249	15.9	4.0	-21
- Education and training	195	12.3	8.8	165	10.5	8.7	+30
Top three occupations							
- Managers	308	19.5	13.0	311	19.8	12.6	-3
- Professionals	275	17.4	21.4	212	13.5	20.2	+63
- Community and personal service workers	247	15.6	13.1	235	15.0	12.0	+12
Hours worked							
- Full time	959	60.6	57.2	958	61.0	58.2	+1
- Part time	577	36.5	41.4	565	36.0	40.1	+12
Qualifications							
- Bachelor or higher degree	279	17.6	30.6	217	13.8	25.9	+62
- Advanced diploma or diploma	173	10.9	10.3	132	8.4	10.6	+41
- Certificate level	416	26.3	24.8	402	25.6	25.1	+14
- No qualifications	661	41.8	32.2	749	47.7	35.8	-88

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021.
Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Local workers key statistics - All industries

District Council of Ceduna	2021		2016		change		
Name	number	%	South Australia	number	%	South Australia	2016 to 2021
Individual Income							
- Less than \$500	192	12.1	14.3	--	0	0	--
- \$500 - \$1,999	1,178	74.5	70.0	--	0	0	--
- \$2,000 or more	189	11.9	14.8	--	0	0	--
Method of Travel to Work							
- Car	1,128	71.3	68.9	1,129	71.9	70.7	-1
- Public Transport	10	0.6	5.3	4	0.3	6.9	+6
- Bicycle	6	0.4	0.9	5	0.3	1.0	+1
- Walked only	110	7.0	2.4	120	7.6	2.7	-10
Other Characteristics							
- Born overseas	165	10.4	26.1	152	9.7	23.2	+13
- Speaks a language other than English at home	121	7.6	18.6	94	6.0	15.5	+27
- Arrived between 2016 and August 2021	21	1.3	5.1	--	0	0	--

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021.
Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

District Council of Ceduna

Tourism value

In 2021/22 , the total tourism sales in the District Council of Ceduna was \$16.2m, the total value added was \$9.3 million.

Tourism are key industries and major contributors to Australia's economy. However it has not been well represented in economic profiles in the past, because it actually includes parts of many different traditional industries.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics publish the "Tourism Satellite Account" which is a separate set of national accounts which look at the value and contribution of tourism in the national economy.

This dataset presents National Economics microsimulation model of the tourism satellite account at the local level, showing the value of total sales and value add, as well as annual estimates of employment and FTE employment for the tourism sector.

Understanding the current role of your tourism sector is important if you are looking at attracting visitors to your area, and as information for businesses looking to locate in the area. Tourism data should be viewed in conjunction with broader industry data in the Value added, Output and Employment by industry (Total) topics, as well as tourism Workforce characteristics.

Data source

National Economics
(NIEIR) - Modelled series

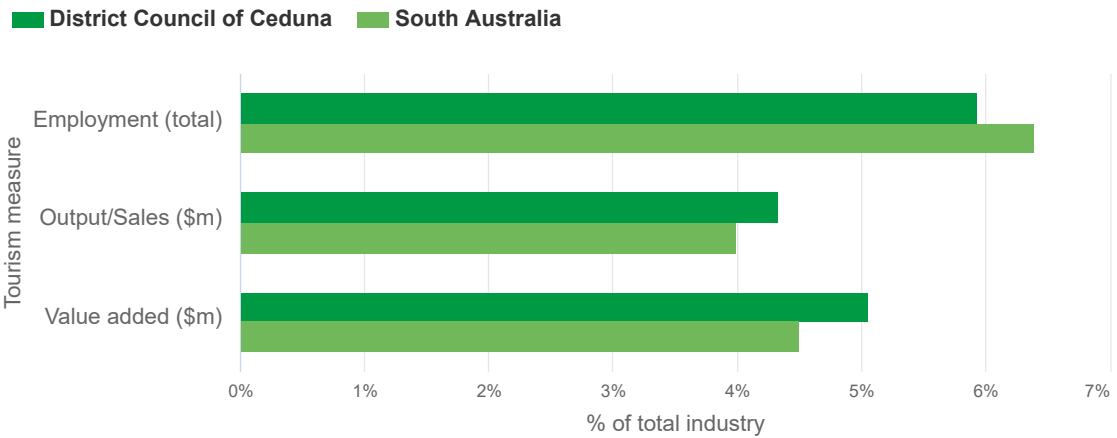
Value of tourism

District Council of Ceduna	2021/22				2016/17				Change
Measure	District Council of Ceduna	% of total industry	South Australia	District Council of Ceduna as % of South Australia	District Council of Ceduna	% of total industry	South Australia	District Council of Ceduna as % of South Australia	2021/22 to 2016/17
Employment (total)									
- Direct	61	3.6	3.7	0.2	101	5.7	5.1	0.2	-39
- Indirect	41	2.4	2.7	0.2	67	3.8	3.7	0.2	-26
- Total	102	5.9	6.4	0.2	167	9.5	8.9	0.2	-65
Output/Sales (\$m)									
- Direct	7.99	2.1	1.7	0.2	15.65	4.8	3.1	0.3	-7.7
- Indirect	8.26	2.2	2.3	0.2	16.18	5.0	4.1	0.2	-7.9
- Total	16.24	4.3	4.0	0.2	31.84	9.8	7.2	0.2	-15.6
Value added (\$m)									
- Direct	4.60	2.5	2.0	0.2	10.07	5.6	3.5	0.3	-5.5
- Indirect	4.68	2.5	2.5	0.2	10.24	5.7	4.5	0.2	-5.6
- Total	9.29	5.1	4.5	0.2	20.30	11.4	8.0	0.3	-11.0

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. ©2021. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions). Data is based on 2018-19 constant prices for all years. NIEIR data are inflation adjusted each year to allow direct comparison, and new data releases normally adjust previous years' figures to a new base year.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

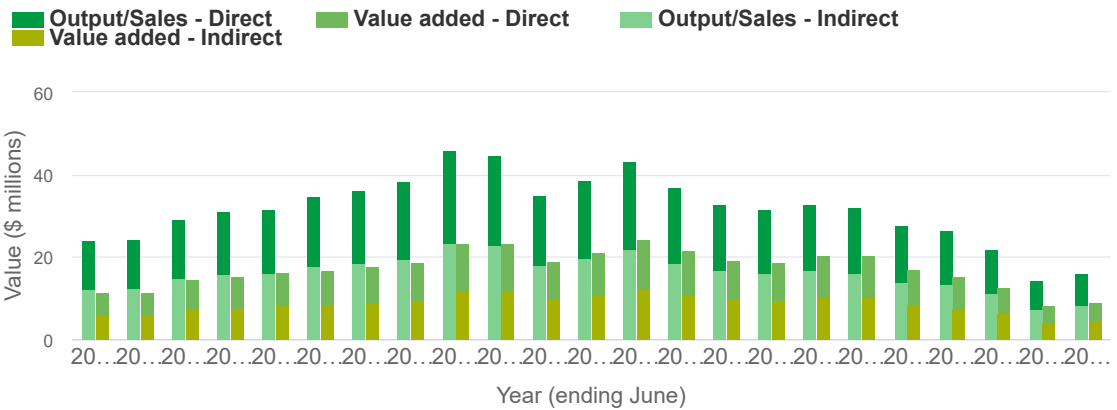
Value of tourism 2021/22



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. ©2021. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Value of tourism

District Council of Ceduna

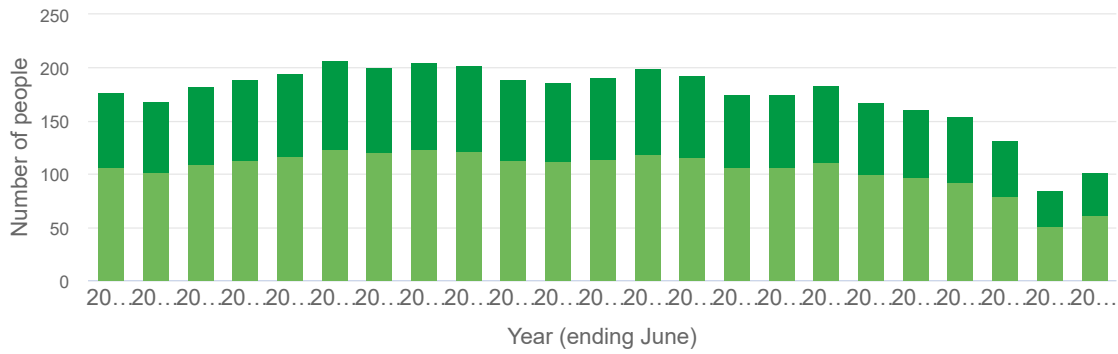


Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. ©2021. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Tourism employment

District Council of Ceduna

■ Employment (Total) - Indirect ■ Employment (Total) - Direct



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2022. ©2021. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

District Council of Ceduna

tourism workforce

In 2016, there were 110 people who make up the tourism workforce in the District Council of Ceduna, of this 54.5% worked full-time and 46.4% worked part-time or were away from work.

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

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

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

Please note: Due to a change in the occupation classification, tourism occupation data are currently only available from the 2016 Census.

Data source

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) –
Census 2016 – by place of work

Key Statistics

Occupations

Value of tourism				
District Council of Ceduna		2016		
Measure	District Council of Ceduna	% of total industry	South Australia%	% of total industry in District Council of Ceduna
Tourism workforce				
- Total workers	110	100.0	100.0	7.0
- Males	39	35.5	41.9	5.0
- Females	71	64.5	58.1	9.0
Age structure				
- 15 to 24 years	15	13.6	33.6	6.6
- 25 to 44 years	30	27.3	38.0	5.1
- 45 to 54 Years	28	25.5	14.9	7.9
- 55 to 64 Years	30	27.3	10.5	10.0
- 65 years and over	7	6.4	3.0	6.5
Hours worked				
- Worked full-time	60	54.5	36.0	6.3
- Worked part-time	42	38.2	59.0	8.8
- Away from work	9	8.2	5.1	6.7
Qualifications				
- Bachelor or higher degree	3	2.7	13.5	1.4
- Advanced diploma or diploma	4	3.6	8.6	3.0
- Certificate level	28	25.5	22.7	7.0
- No qualifications	73	66.4	52.8	9.7
Ethnicity				
- Australian-born	93	84.5	69.8	6.8
- Born overseas	10	9.1	29.0	6.6
- Birthplace not stated	3	2.7	1.2	6.5
- Speaks a language other than English	5	4.5	23.5	5.3

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Value of tourism				
District Council of Ceduna		2016		
Measure	District Council of Ceduna	% of total industry	South Australia%	% of total industry in District Council of Ceduna
- Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	6	5.5	1.1	4.0
Individual income				
- Less than \$500	22	20.0	42.8	8.2
- \$500 - \$1,749	77	70.0	53.0	7.0
- \$1,750 or more	6	5.5	2.7	3.6

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

RDA Eyre Peninsula Region

About the economic profile

The RDA Eyre Peninsula Region Economic Profile provides economic analysis for the RDA Eyre Peninsula Region by combining 11 different datasets to build a cohesive story of a local economy, how it is changing and how it compares to other areas.

It is a public resource designed to be used by council staff, community groups, investors, business people, students and the general public. You can be confident about the quality of the information as it is derived from official sources and the most robust economic modelling, analysed and presented by experts and funded by the RDA Eyre Peninsula Region. Each data source is maintained with the latest series so you can be sure you are using the most up to date information.

Results for the RDA Eyre Peninsula Region include Gross Regional Product, local jobs, local businesses, employment, unemployment, population, building approvals, industry structure, journey to work and much more.

About National Economics (NIEIR)

Reliable primary economic data sets exist only at the national, state and regional level at best. The only way to get a realistic measure of GRP, number of jobs and other economic indicators at the local area level is to undertake economic modelling. The most significant challenge with local area economic modelling is to ensure that the process reflects the unique economic characteristics of the local area. For example, one of the traps is to apply national and state-level productivity propensities at the local level, which we now know are simply not accurate because it assumes that the economic characteristics of all local areas are the same.

NIEIR are recognised as industry leaders in the development and provision of robust economic modelling at the smallest credible geographic unit (Local Government Area). NIEIR modelling draws on many data sources to offer the most nuanced data possible at the local level. The NIEIR dataset is the result of a process of economic micro-simulation modelling – it is an amalgam of many different existing data sources (between 6 and 10 depending on the region and time period) which are synthesised to produce a series of estimates of the size and value of the local economy.

Importantly, the NIEIR model is updated on an annual basis (with quarterly breakdown for some characteristics). This means the impact of global, national and local economic changes can be clearly seen at the local level.

For over 15 years NIEIR have been producing the annual benchmark State of the Regions Report commissioned by the Australian Local Government Association (ALGA). These reports benchmark regional economies and identifies strategies that strengthen local and regional economic and employment outcomes, laying the framework for future policy direction and emphasizing the role and importance of local government.

[Learn more about NIEIR](#)

About .id (informed decisions)

.id is a company of population experts - demographers, spatial analysts, urban planners, forecasters, census data and IT experts who build demographic information products for Australia & New Zealand.

We understand how cities, towns and regions are growing and changing. Name a place and we can tell you about its population's past, present and future!

We use spatial data to tell this story in powerful web applications.

We share this knowledge with our clients so they can make confident decisions about when and where to provide services and invest in infrastructure.

Our clients are organisations who contribute to building our cities and communities. They include local & state government, education providers, housing developers, retailers, health care providers, utilities companies, banks & insurers, sporting clubs and planning consultants.

During our 15 years in business, we have built over 550 websites delivering analytical and spatial decision making information to more than 300 clients Australia-wide and in New Zealand. These sites are publicly available in [.id's demographic resource centre](#)

Our information products meet the challenge of delivering meaningful information to users with diverse information needs and skill levels – from analysts to the general public – by organising and presenting complex data in an intuitive format. As consumers of spatial data ourselves, we fundamentally understand how users want to consume that data.

We believe that by making demographic information accessible to the broadest possible audience, and promoting evidence-based decision making, we are contributing to a fairer and more sustainable society.

[Learn more about .id](#)