

Agribusiness

Environment

**SE MDB GAP ANALYSIS**  
**Social and Human Capitals**

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24<sup>th</sup> July 2012

**1** The social capital and climate change in the SA MDB region

**2** The social capital key gaps to date

**3** The human capital and climate change in the SA MDB region

**4** The human capital key gaps to date

# Social Capital

- The social make-up of a community and the associated community services.
- The social capital defines the adaptive capacity of an area (Stanley 2010).

Factors that may limit the adaptability of communities to the effects of climate change include:

- social isolation or socially excluded individuals
- people who lack possible sources of assistance
- the social stability of a community
- access to and availability of resources

# Indicators of Social Capital

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**1** Existing Social Capital

**2** Community Planning & Development

**3** Emergency Management

**4** Social Exclusion / Inclusion

# 1. Existing Social Capital

- Larger towns in the MDB are growing in population while the population in majority of smaller towns is decreasing.
- Population changes impact the ability for communities to respond to climate change.

**The population in SA MDB is growing smaller at the same time as it is growing older.**

**Labour shortages to deal with climate change impacts/adaptation.**

# 2. Community Planning & Development

## 1. Internet and Communication

- Low connection

## 2. Household size / composition

- Mostly >2 persons

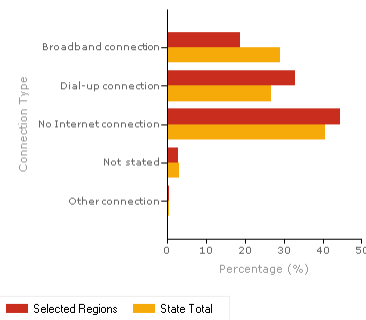
## 3. Employment

- Recently higher unemployment

## 4. Household income

- Lower median household income

INTERNET CONNECTION

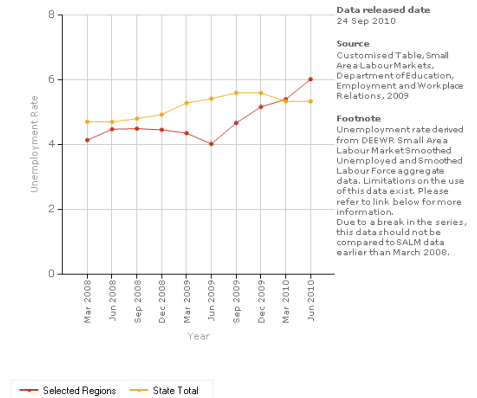


Data released date  
27 Jun 2007

Source  
Australian Bureau of  
Statistics, Census of  
Population and Housing,  
2006

Footnote  
Excludes Visitor only, Other  
not classifiable and Not  
applicable, Occupied  
private dwelling

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Data released date  
24 Sep 2010

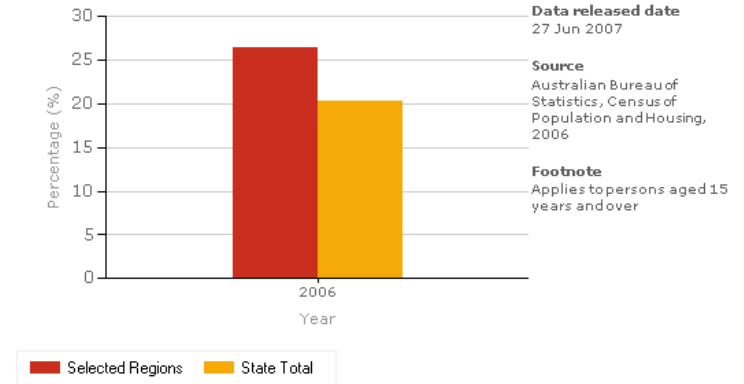
Source  
Customised Table, Small  
Area Labour Markets,  
Department of Education,  
Employment and Workplace  
Relations, 2009

Footnote  
Unemployment rate derived  
from DESWR Small Area  
Labour Market Smoothed  
Unemployed and Smoothed  
Labour Force aggregate  
data. Limitations on the use  
of this data exist. Please  
refer to link below for more  
information.  
Due to a break in the series,  
this data should not be  
compared to SALM data  
earlier than March 2008.

### 3. Emergency Management

- Emergency Services
  - CFS, MFS, SES, SA Police and SA Ambulance Services.
  - Volunteer involvement
- Volunteerism
  - May change as population ages

VOLUNTEERING



## 4. Social Exclusion / Inclusion

### 1. Sense of Belonging to a community

- Higher memberships

### 2. Leadership

- Effective leadership important

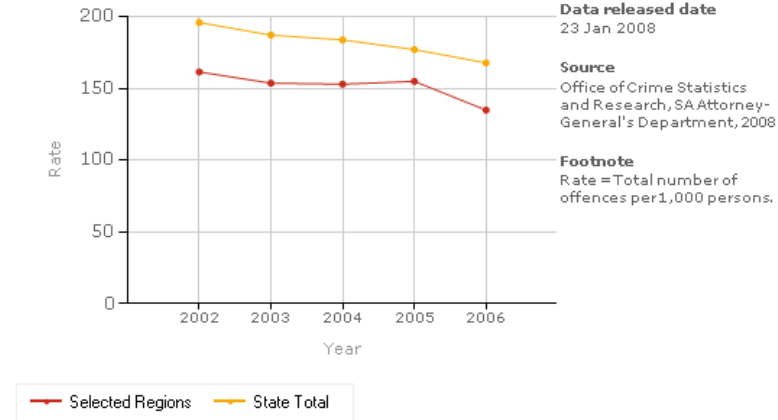
### 3. Crime perceived/real

- Low crime rates

### 4. Multiculturalism

- Lower than State and declining

CRIME RATE





# Gaps for the Social Capital

- More detailed data to allow further analysis of reasoning behind trends. Separate population data for Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, youth and adults, full and part time workers etc.
- Vulnerability studies with a focus on the effect of the complete range of predicted climate change impacts on the social capital of the study region at a localised scale would be highly valuable.
- Data on the number of leaders, how well engaged they are and resources available to them, are all unknown or not documented.
- Crime data did not provide enough information on individual towns.
- Incentives or other methods for retaining/retrieving the educated youth who leave the region are not clearly understood and would be valuable to know.

# The Human Capital

Peoples heath, knowledge, skills, relationships and motivation.

Factors that may limit the human adaptability of communities to the effects of climate change include:

- Education - people who lack knowledge about climate change
- Age - the age structure of the population
- Health – both that of individuals and the overall existing health care system

# Indicators of Human Capital

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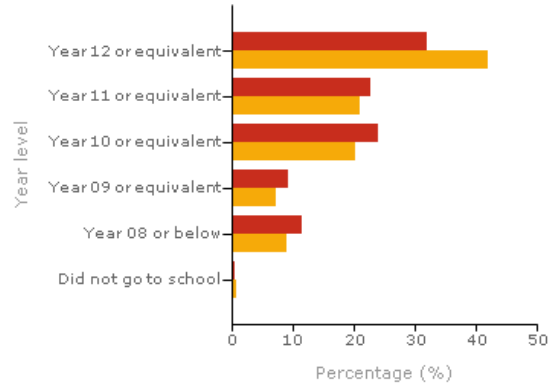
**1** Education

**2** Age

**3** Health & Wellbeing

# 1. Education

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

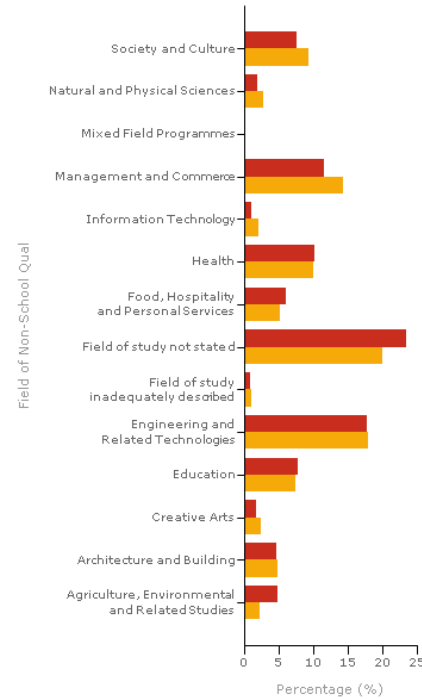


**Data released date**  
27 Jun 2007

**Source**  
Australian Bureau of  
Statistics, Census of  
Population and Housing,  
2006

**Footnote**  
Applicable to persons 15  
years and older. Excludes  
Not Stated.

NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION: FIELD



**Data released date**  
27 Jun 2007

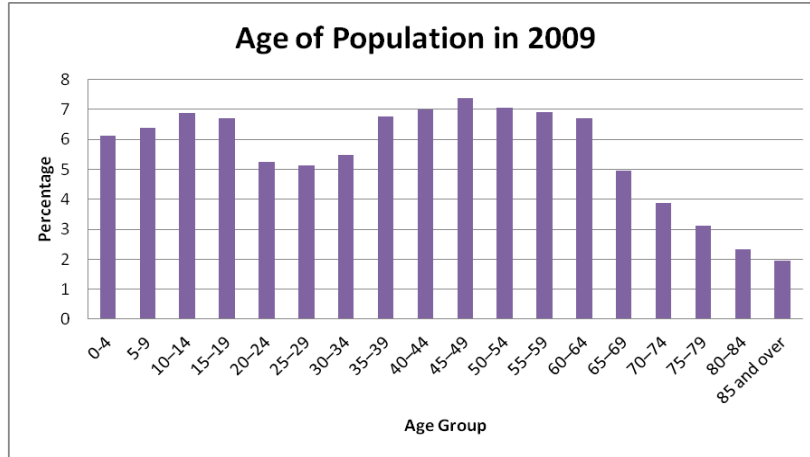
**Source**  
Australian Bureau of  
Statistics, Census of  
Population and Housing,  
2006

**Footnote**  
Applicable to persons aged  
15 years and over who  
stated a completed  
qualification.  
Adheres to Australian  
Standard Classification of  
Education (ASCED), 2001 -  
ABS Cat. No. 1272.0.

Selected Regions State Total

## 2. Age

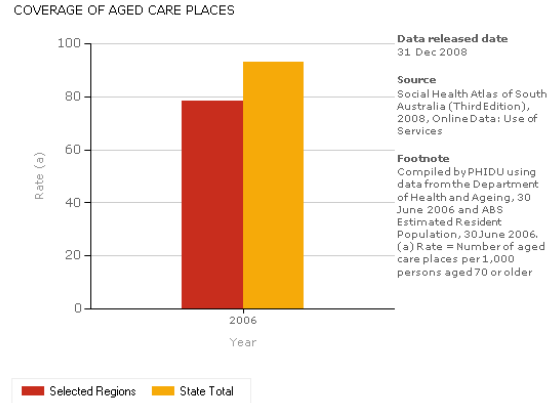
# Age of the population in the MDB in 2009 (ABS 2009)



# 3. Health & Wellbeing

## 1. Access to medical care

- Aged care places lacking
- Increased emergency services required



## 2. Mental health

- the SA MDB region does have an established mental health network but it is not clear if those who will need it in the future will be able to access it readily enough

# Gaps for the Human Capital

There is a general lack of recent, consistent data sets, covering the entire study area in enough detail to allow analysis.

Further information broken down by individual council areas that would be of significant use includes:

- Suicide data
- Level of climate change knowledge and acceptance
- Mental health – levels, perception, treatments, recovery
- Ageing population and the effects of climate change
- Ageing population and the effects on health services



Do You Have  
Any Questions?