

YOUNG SHIRE COUNCIL

2010

# Social & Community Plan



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Community Development Initiatives

June 2010

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**Disclaimer**

Community Development Initiatives [CDI] is an independent, non-political consultancy that provides assistance to community groups, state and local government and non-government agencies in the areas of social research and community development. It is anticipated that this project will be valuable to Young Shire Council and other agencies by providing practical information on which to make decisions. The opinions in this publication reflect the views of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the funding organisation.

**Acknowledgement**

The consultation process was undertaken by John Craig, Director, Community Development Initiatives on behalf of Young Shire Council. The assistance of the Council staff and in particular Craig Filmer and Sally Atkinson has been greatly appreciated. The quality of the information relied on the contribution of the councillors, community, agencies and members of Healthy Shire Committee. Those who attended the consultations, without exception, gave freely of their time and views with an understanding that the future of the provision of services in Young could be influenced by their input. They are to be congratulated for participating in the process aimed at ensuring Young Shire has improved services.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The consultation that formed an integral element of this plan resulted in 22 specific issues being identified as in need of attention. They are listed below and the future strategies and actions to overcome these issues are shown page 39.

### Issue

- 1 The Dept of Human Services are a problem – not enough staff on the ground
- 2 Develop a support network for families
- 3 The community health facilities and services need to be retained
- 4 Provision of a detailed directory of services available to the community
- 5 Men's health education needs to be ongoing
- 6 Doctors and dentists – there is a shortage in both the public and private sectors
- 7 Public transport including community transport does not meet community needs
- 8 Improved access and inclusion for people with disabilities
- 9 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Liaison Committee does not function
- 10 Multi-cultural Committee is inactive
- 11 Radiation therapy service is required
- 12 Full dialysis service is required
- 13 Mental health services after hours – these are insufficient
- 14 Allied health professionals including nurses - attract more of the key workers
- 15 Transportation is needed to get people to health services from villages
- 16 Library – Needs an upgrade to increase utilisation & technology
- 17 24 hour police service is required
- 18 Homeless people – there is a lack of accommodation
- 19 Affordable housing – there is a lack of this form of housing
- 20 Indoor heated pool – this needs to be provided
- 21 Recreational cycle tracks – more are needed
- 22 Assistance with the development of grant applications is needed

## INTRODUCTION

### WHAT IS A SOCIAL & COMMUNITY PLAN?

This is the third comprehensive Social & Community Plan for Young Shire Council, with the first having been undertaken and released in 1998-9 and followed by a second edition in 2005.

This plan has been prepared utilising the NSW Department of Local Government's *Social/Community Planning and Reporting Guidelines*. As a result this plan aims to:-

- Focus on a 'whole of council' approach with linkages to other council plans, and linkages to the plans of other agencies
- Actively involve community and other agencies/organisations
- Give particular attention to people in vulnerable positions, specifically those from the seven mandatory target groups
- Avoid discriminatory practices and promote participation by groups that suffer discrimination
- Respect cultural diversity and acknowledge differing views
- Promote fair, open and participatory decision making
- Consider equity implications: who pays and who benefits?
- Recommend actions for council and other agencies.

It should be noted that the terminology for social and community plans varies. A plan such as the Young Social & Community Plan can also be known as a community plan or a social plan in other locations.

As the availability and content of Council's Social & Community Plan has become more widely known so has its acceptance as a resource for Council, agencies and government departments.

Social & Community plans are intended to explore the needs of the local community and detail 'access and equity' activities that should be incorporated in councils' management plans (corporate plans) as well as the programs of other relevant agencies. Access and equity activities are defined broadly as "... any activities that aim to promote social justice and enhance community wellbeing".

The indicator groups as described above are known under the legislation as 'mandatory target groups' and include:

- **children (those aged between 0 and 11)**
- **young people (those aged between 12 and 25)**
- **women**
- **older people** (those aged 55 years and over)
- **people with disabilities** (this term covers all types of disabilities, including those with HIV/AIDS)
- **Aboriginal people** (those who are of Aboriginal or Islander descent who identify as such, and are accepted by the respective Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community)
- **people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds** (including racial, ethnic and ethno-religious minority groups)

Under the guidelines it is open to individual Councils to consider including information in their plan on other specific groups relevant to their communities. These groups include low-income earners, gay/lesbian and transgender people, families, new residents and people who are unemployed.

## PREVIOUS PLANS FOR YOUNG

Social/community planning became mandatory for all local government areas of NSW in 1998 and as a consequence the first Social & Community Plan for Young was produced in 1998-99 with this plan being updated in 2005. It is unfortunate that plans that rely so heavily on demographic data are not timed to take maximum advantage of the available data. This is because the mandated date for the production of the plan lags 3 to 4 years behind the date of the census (2006).

In future the information and data flowing from the community plan will link to the mandated “community strategic plan” which will set the long term direction of Young Shire Council.

## HIERARCHY OF PLANS

In 2009 the NSW Government produced “Planning and Reporting Guidelines” for local government in NSW. This document detailed a new planning and reporting framework for NSW local government. These reforms replaced the former Management Plan and Social Plan with an integrated framework. It also includes a new requirement to prepare a long-term Community Strategic Plan and Resourcing Strategy. This process is shown diagrammatically.

The new system recognises that communities do not exist in isolation – they are part of a larger natural, social, economic and political environment that influences and, to a large extent, shapes their future direction. Neither do council plans exist in isolation – land use and infrastructure planning produces social, environmental and economic outcomes, and vice-versa – they are connected.



The new system will encourage council to draw its various plans together, to understand how they interact and to get the maximum leverage by planning holistically for the future. It recognises that most communities share similar aspirations: A safe, healthy and pleasant place to live, a sustainable environment, opportunities for social interaction, opportunities for employment, reliable infrastructure etc.

The new system provides wider opportunities for interaction between councils and their communities. It will ensure there are important discussions within the community about funding

priorities, service levels and preserving local identity and to plan in partnership for a more sustainable future.

This Social & Community Plan will be an important guiding document in the development of the Community Strategic Plan and has been developed with extensive community consultation which is the aim of the new system. The actions flowing from this plan can be easily absorbed into the Community Strategic Plan.

## PROGRESS SINCE THE LAST PLAN

### Review of Outcomes - 2005 Social & Community Plan

In the 2005 Social & Community Plan there was an extensive list of actions specified which had the potential to improve the social conditions of those residing in the Young Shire. As an element of the production of this 2010 plan the actions from the previous plan have been reviewed to note those elements where progress had been made. It should be noted that, as with any plan, elements alter after the document has been produced which affect the ability to achieve set goals.

#### Children

<b>Data accuracy from Census</b>	The data related to children has been reviewed as part of the process to develop the 2010 Social & Community Plan
<b>Lack of overall child care for the town (includes full-time, part-time and occasional care)</b>	Additional places have been provided through the development of the ABC childcare facility
<b>Higher than average disabilities in children</b>	This element is difficult to quantify as there has not been a disability census since 2003. Facilities such as integration classes at public schools, early intervention services and community health services have either been provided or expanded.
<b>Lack of adequate foster care/carers</b>	There is improved community awareness of the need to provide these services
<b>Income versus cost of living for parents of children</b>	The aim has been to advocate for the provision of services at affordable rates
<b>Dropping literacy levels</b>	This is difficult to assess for improvement however the advent of National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) testing in 2008 will give better comparative data
<b>Support for dysfunctional families</b>	A series of programs have been instigated by PCYC and the Neighbourhood Centre aimed at improving family communication
<b>Family support</b>	Information is provided to families through Community Health and the Neighbourhood Centre
<b>Recreation, Sport, and Culture</b>	Planning is well advanced for a skate park  Swimming pool has been upgraded  PCYC are providing valuable services

The Young Sports Council has direct input into the provision of sport and facilities within the Shire

**Regular health screening** This service is ongoing for children

## Young People

Reference should be made to the separate Youth Strategic Plan 2010

**Data accuracy from Census** The data related to young people has been reviewed as part of the process to develop the 2010 Social & Community plan

**Apparently high disability percentage for the younger healthier age group** This element is difficult to quantify as there has not been a disability census since 2003. Intervention programs are available for those categorised as having a disability

**Crisis Accommodation/ Support** Whilst some support for young people in need exists via several agencies there is still no formal provision of crisis accommodation for young people.

**Secondary homelessness on the rise** Whilst there are still anecdotes of young people *living rough*, especially in the urban area of Young, there is no data to prove or disprove this notion.

**Budgetary issues and money control in youth** This appears to be a universal issue however there are several local organisations attempting to support young people who have difficulty managing their funds.

**Crime, alcohol and drugs in youth.** Comparative crime figures for these categories have been difficult to source however unpublished figures from the Local Area Command of the NSW Police show a tendency towards higher rates of crime in young people in several categories when compared to youth in surrounding comparable towns.

**Alcohol use and peer pressure in under legal age band** Evidence is not readily available to show a trend in this area

**Teen pregnancy** There has been no improvement on the figures since the last review

**Availability of effective trade/training for needs of our youth and region** This issue is ongoing and despite improvement in some areas including expanded facilities at TAFE and increased training provision by employment agencies many still need to leave the Shire to obtain skills.

**Childhood obesity** Data is not available to show a trend in this area however anecdotally there seems to be an increased awareness in the community of the issues

**Youth depression and suicide** Services are available however more targeted strategies have been identified in the Young Youth Strategy

**Employment Opportunities** Relevant comparative data is not available for youth

**Recreation/Sport/Cultural activities** Whilst sporting and recreational facilities continue to improve within the Shire (including the PCYC facility in 2007) there is still some concern that cultural pursuits are not as well catered for.

<b>Community involvement</b>	The Youth Sub-Committee continues to be a strong voice for youth however there is no direct voice from youth and the creation of a Youth Council is noted in the Strategic Plan for Youth
<b>Health</b>	There are a number of agencies actively providing information and support for youth within the Young community
<b>Awareness forums, mentoring and role modelling</b>	These have been provided on an ongoing program and for special purposes when deemed necessary
<b>Women</b>	
<b>Health - including reproduction &amp; sexual health</b>	There is an ongoing program
<b>High disability rate in this age group (25%)</b>	This data cannot be verified
<b>Budgeting and money management</b>	Programs have been run by the Neighbourhood Centre
<b>Depression</b>	Community Health have an ongoing mental health program
<b>Social support and networks related to domestic violence</b>	The Women's Crisis Centre provides services and have added programs to aid with assistance
<b>Opportunity for training, betterment and further study</b>	There are a variety of TAFE courses available and increased enrolment is reported. The employment service providers operating in Young provide courses for women that improve skills for potential employment
<b>Social Support/support services</b>	Issues related to support are continually under review via the Healthy Shires Committee
<b>Men</b>	
<b>Awareness of Health Issues (especially cancer, depression, suicide, men's health issues)</b>	A men's health awareness session was held with high profile speakers which was very well attended. Support is available via Community Health and local GP's
<b>Housing – crisis accommodation</b>	The situation has deteriorated as the existing service was closed.
<b>Recreation/Sport</b>	The creation of a very successful men's shed has provided valuable activities for men many of whom are seniors.  Improvements to the stadium and the swimming pool have been completed.
<b>Education/training and employment</b>	The restructuring of TAFE has improved access to training programs for men
<b>Support Services</b>	Whilst the men's shed has come to fruition a community garden does not yet exist

## Older People

**ABS Data Trend analysis appears incorrect to recent local knowledge**

The data related to older people has been reviewed as part of the process to develop the 2010 Community Plan

**Is there adequate and capable services for this group in our region**

Since the 2005 plan several new options for aged care have become available including Southern Cross independent living and high care facilities as well as improvements to other facilities

**Better hospital care and access to specialists**

The Cloete Street medical centre has provided improved access for clients

**Lack of, or poor service time for free dental service**

Little improvement has been seen in this area

**Transitioned residency (burdened families, lack of placement or vacancy in appropriate care)**

The creation of ties with the Australian National University (ANU) and their rolling intern program has been positive.

The cost of rent/housing and care in Young is relatively low and therefore there is less burden on those receiving services.

**Reciprocal assistance (mentoring and educative in reciprocal for home help)**

The Neighbourhood Centre provides some assistance as does the agencies in the Home and Community Care Program (HACC). Argyle housing has recently taken control of Housing NSW properties and improvements are anticipated.

**Access Committee**

This Committee is ongoing

**Accessibility to information and key contacts / health / emergency assistance**

Community Health, the Neighbourhood Centre and other agencies provide information to older people to assist with decision making.

**Recreation/Culture/Physical Access**

Sporting and recreational facilities continue to improve within the Shire (including the swimming pool). The library is well utilised by this age group however it is in need of an upgrade.

**Community Involvement**

There are a number of activities aimed at older residents and efforts are made to ensure they can attend all events within the Shire.

## People with Disabilities

**Access Committee**

This Committee has and continues to serve as an advocacy group for those who have a disability

**Community Involvement (Remoteness and isolation)**

Improvement to the Community Transport service and the provision of a taxi capable of taking a wheelchair has improved mobility of some residents and hence the ability of residents to attend social and sporting activities. Respite services have been developed and delivered and Lambing Flat Enterprises are providing intervention services.

<b>Mental Health</b>	There are several agencies within Young Shire who actively advocate for mental health services on behalf of those with a disability
<b>Sport, Recreation and Culture</b>	New facilities are being designed with physical access in mind and the Access Committee is continually reviewing existing buildings and programs to ensure equity
<b>Transport systems and networks</b>	Improvement to the Community Transport service and the provision of a taxi capable of taking a wheelchair has improved mobility of some residents. Inter-town transport has recently become a major issue for those who lack mobility.
<b>Employment</b>	Employment agencies specifically targeted at aiding those with a disability are active within Young.
<b>Respite Carers</b>	Some respite services are being provided.
<b>Issues from Community Profile</b>	
<b>Loss of 20 to 34 year old age bracket</b>	Efforts have been made to attract industry to the area with a degree of success
<b>Strength of family</b>	Some programs in place and these work well when they are targeted for a specific purpose
<b>Housing</b>	Social housing has now been passed over to Argyle Housing (a not for profit national organisation) from Housing NSW.  A review of the Local Environment Plan has aided in the provision of land for housing.
<b>High dwelling ownership and also rentals</b>	The rental market has fluctuated greatly over the past 5 years
<b>Lower mortgages and rents and also lower incomes</b>	There is little capacity for Young Shire Council to influence this element
<b>Broaden industry base</b>	Economic development strategies are in place and due for review. The review of the Local Environment Plan will provide more certainty for those desiring to develop new industry.
<b>Transport</b>	The Transport Working Group continually review issues related to transport within the Shire.
<b>Strong schooling base</b>	The Shire is well catered for in relation to schools from pre-schools to high schools.
<b>Tertiary training/education</b>	Links have been developed with the Australian National University (ANU) for medical training. The TAFE has expanded and provided additional opportunities.
<b>Under utilisation of computers and internet</b>	Whilst approximately 50% of dwellings in Young had some form of internet connection at the time of the 2006 census less than half were using a broadband service whilst the remainder relied on dial-up services.

### Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders

Reconciliation/acceptance	This is an ongoing process
Health related issues	Access has been provided to all mainstream facilities
Employment/training	Access is available from the local employment services and some employment is designated for those of ATSI heritage

### People from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds

Community Education	The TAFE continues to provide specialist courses for those who need to improve in language skills
Australian living skills	Some services provide via the Neighbourhood Centre and some religious based groups.

## AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

### AIMS

The aim of this Plan is to:

1. Ensure a broad understanding of community needs
2. Monitor changes in needs and the extent to which these are met by existing services
3. Devise appropriate strategies for response
4. Identify services, facilities and processes that are either not well provided or non-existent with special emphasis on those that the Council should fund either totally or partially
5. Advocate for other services to be provided
6. Provide improved facilities, services and regulatory activities that are appropriately targeted
7. Achieve a more coherent service delivery system through cooperation with other agencies
8. Address broader quality of life issues.

### OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Plan are:

- Improving Council's ability to take into account the range of needs within the community when formulating Council's Management Plan
- Assisting Council to provide or advocate for appropriate and accessible services and facilities for the benefit of the community
- Increasing the community's ability to monitor over time Council's efforts to address the needs of the Young community.
- Serve as a valuable and accurate reference document for community study or profile work;
- Be the tool of change for use by the Young Healthy Shire Committee to stimulate results based planning in community, social and welfare areas.

A significant feature of the development of the 2010 Social & Community Plan has been the inter-agency cooperation between Council, Department of Health, Department of Community Services, NSW Police and other relevant government and nongovernment organisations under the Young Healthy Shire Committee banner.

This cooperation is intended to extend to joint projects to meet the needs of the residents of Young Shire. An important planning task is to attempt to coordinate the activities of a number of organisations, each with a particular area of focus.

This plan has been developed in the method suggested in the NSW Department of Local Government Guidelines for the preparation of Social/Community plans. The most important element in respect of future planning is the actions that are detailed within the plan. It will be the role of the Healthy Shires Committee to be the 'gatekeeper' of these actions.

## METHODOLOGY

Community/social plans examine indicator groups to highlight change within a community. The production and analysis of key indicators has provided a snapshot of the community and given some indications of how it varies from the rest of NSW. Armed with this information we can start to understand what is needed within the community and ensure scarce resources are targeted to achieve maximum advantage.

There are 2 basic elements of the plan-

- Demographic data; and
- Actions that are seen by the community as essential to ensure Young continues to provide the quality of life expected by its residents (community needs).

### Demographic Data

Much of the data has been sourced from the ABS however other data has been utilised where-

- ABS could provide the information; or
- Where other data sources were more relevant or more current.

Whilst there has been a concerted effort to extract the data in the same format as it was presented in the last plan this has not always been possible as the ABS and others have altered the data collecting parameters.

### Community Needs

A series of forums were arranged and potential participants that were likely to have an interest in the theme of that session were invited. The sessions were as follows-

Session	Date	Attendees
Rural Community	6 <sup>th</sup> April, 2010	4
Education	16 <sup>th</sup> March, 2010	9
Health and Wellbeing	8 <sup>th</sup> April, 2010	13
Housing	10 <sup>th</sup> March, 2010	12
Village Community	23 <sup>rd</sup> March, 2010	17
Older Persons	23 <sup>rd</sup> March, 2010	8
Community groups	23 <sup>rd</sup> March, 2010	31
Councillors	21 <sup>st</sup> December 2009	8

An invitation was extended to over 140 community members and businesses to attend and invite any others who wished to have an opportunity to express their views, to a general session held on the 6<sup>th</sup> April 2010 and 5 persons attended.

Key Council staff were also interviewed in the process to gain an understanding of constraints and opportunities from their perspective.

Whilst sessions for 2 of the mandatory community sectors were scheduled for public sessions being Indigenous and Specific Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Groups, finding attendees was problematic. Individual consultations were held with key personnel to collect the necessary information for this group.

The forum sessions were conducted in an open style with discussion encouraged. Each of the sessions resulted in a series of points detailing the elements of living in Young Shire that the participants saw as highly positive and those that they saw as in need of improvement.

The points from all participants were subsequently collated and sorted to common elements resulting in a list of approximately 250 issues. These were further distilled by removing positive elements and those that were not seen as community issues leaving a list of 50 elements. These 50 were presented to the Healthy Shires Committee and this group subsequently reduced the list to come up with 22 issues that require action.

## DEMOGRAPHIC DATA – A SNAPSHOT OF YOUNG

### INTRODUCTION

Several sets of data have been examined to provide statistical data that shows characteristics and trends for the Young Shire. The majority of this data has been sourced from the 2006 census data provided by the ABS. It should be noted that more detailed data is available in the 'Community Portrait of Young' which is an appendix to this Plan.

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS – A SNAPSHOT

#### AGE CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup>

In the 2006 Census (held on 8th August 2006), there were 11,984 persons usually resident in Young Local Government Area (LGA): 49.2% were males and 50.8% were females. Of the total population in Young LGA 2.6% were Indigenous persons, compared with 2.3% Indigenous persons in Australia.

#### CITIZENSHIP

In the 2006 Census, 93.8% of persons usually resident in Young LGA were Australian citizens, 5.6% were born overseas and 0.1% were overseas visitors.

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<sup>1</sup> 2006 Census QuickStats

## **COUNTRY OF BIRTH**

In the 2006 Census, 89.5% of persons usually resident in Young LGA stated they were born in Australia. Other common responses within Young LGA were: England 1.6%, New Zealand 0.7%, Netherlands 0.3%, Lebanon 0.2% and Scotland 0.2%.

## **LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME**

In the 2006 Census, English was stated as the only language spoken at home by 94.3% of persons usually resident in Young LGA. The most common languages other than English spoken at home were: Arabic 0.9%, Dutch 0.2%, Italian 0.2%, Hindi 0.2% and Serbian 0.2%.

## **RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION**

The most common responses for religious affiliation for persons usually resident in Young LGA were Catholic 36.7%, Anglican 31.4%, No Religion 8.3%, Uniting Church 5.4% and Presbyterian and Reformed 4.0%.

## **MARITAL STATUS**

52.8% of persons aged 15 years and over usually resident in Young LGA were married, 28.6% never married, 10.4% separated or divorced and 8.2% widowed

## **LABOUR FORCE**

During the week prior to the 2006 Census, 5,313 people aged 15 years and over who were usually resident in Young LGA were in the labour force. Of these, 59.0% were employed full-time, 28.3% were employed part-time, 3.4% were employed but away from work, 3.1% were employed but did not state their hours worked and 6.2% were unemployed. There were 3,482 usual residents aged 15 years and over not in the labour force.

## **OCCUPATION**

The most common responses for occupation for employed persons usually resident in Young LGA were Managers 19.5%, Labourers 17.5%, Technicians and Trades Workers 14.3%, Professionals 12.5% and Sales Workers 10.7%.

## **INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT**

The most common industries of employment for persons aged 15 years and over usually resident in Young LGA were Sheep, Beef Cattle and Grain Farming 10.5%, School Education 5.1%, Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing 3.5%, Residential Care Services 3.5% and Supermarket and Grocery Stores 3.2%.

## **INCOME**

The median weekly individual income for persons aged 15 years and over who were usual residents was \$369, compared with \$466 in Australia. The median weekly household income was \$692, compared with \$1,027 in Australia. The median weekly family income was \$926, compared with \$1,171 in Australia.

## **FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS**

In the 2006 Census, there were 3,187 families in Young LGA: 43.4% were couple families with children, 38.8% were couple families without children, 16.4% were one parent families and 1.4% were other families

## **DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS - PRIVATE DWELLINGS**

In the 2006 Census there were 4,573 occupied private dwellings counted in Young LGA: 88.3% were separate houses, 4.4% were semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses etc, 5.4% were flats, units or apartments and 1.7% were other dwellings.

## **DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS - OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS**

The median weekly rent was \$140, compared to \$190 in Australia. The median monthly housing loan repayment was \$975, compared to \$1,300 in Australia. The average household size was 2.5 and the average number of persons per bedroom was 1.1.

## **TENURE TYPE - OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS**

40.4% of occupied private dwellings were fully owned, 28.0% were being purchased and 25.9% were rented.

## **HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION - OCCUPIED PRIVATE**

68.9% of occupied private dwellings were family households, 26.4% were lone person households and 2.3% were group households.

## **LANDLORD TYPE - OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BEING RENTED**

In Young LGA, of the occupied private dwellings being rented, 48.2% were rented from a real estate agent, 13.9% were rented from a State or Territory housing authority and 33.0% were rented from other landlord type. In comparison, in Australia 50.5% were rented from a real estate agent and 14.9% from a state or territory housing authority.

## **POPULATION MOVEMENT SINCE THE CENSUS**

In April 2009 the ABS issued data entitled Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2007-082 which estimated that the Resident Population at 30 June 2008 at 12,457 which was a 0.3% increase over the previous year.

## **INFANTS**

### **INDICATOR GROUP CHARACTERISTICS**

This indicator group is characterised by those girls and boys of the community up to, but not including five (5) years of age.

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<sup>2</sup> ABS reference 3218.0

## 2010 Young Shire Council – Social & Community Plan

On Census night 2006, Young recorded 855 children under five years old who indicated their place of usual residence was within the Shire.

Age	Males	Females	Persons
0	87	81	168
1	75	79	154
2	86	87	173
3	88	101	189
4	86	85	171

The pattern of infant's ages within this band shows that their numbers tend to remain reasonably even with age.

The data for this category over the past 3 census shows a significant decline in the number of infants within the Shire.

	1996 Census			2001 Census			2006 Census		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4 years	464	464	928	453	442	895	421	425	846

*The figures in this table vary from the total shown earlier as these are actual counts on census night and not those who normally reside at that address.*

### INFANT'S COUNTRY OF BIRTH

The following table gives the country of birth of those aged 0 to 4 in Young LGA at the time of the 2006 census.

Oceania and Antarctica:	
Australia	813
Other(a)	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>813</i>
North-West Europe	3
Southern and Eastern Europe	0
North Africa and the Middle East	3
South-East Asia	0
North-East Asia	0
Southern and Central Asia	5
Americas	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>851</b>

*Table X02*

### LONE PARENT FAMILIES

Of the 162 lone parent families with children in this age category 16 (10%) were male lone parents whilst 146 (90%) were female.

*Table X34*

## PARENT'S EMPLOYMENT

There were 629 couples with dependent children in the infant category and of those 335 (53%) had some form of employment whilst another 12 (2%) were looking for work. There were 266 (42%) parents who had no employment whilst 16 (3%) of the respondents did not answer the question.

Lone parents represented 162 of the living arrangements for infants and of these 13 (8%) were working full time and 39 (24%) part-time. Eight (8) (5%) lone parents were seeking employment whilst another 102 (63%) were not in the labour force.

Table X34a

Table X34b

## CHILDCARE AND SCHOOL

At the 2006 census 219 children were attending pre-school and this was a 37% increase over the figure for the 2001 census.

## CHILDREN

### INDICATOR GROUP CHARACTERISTICS

This indicator group is characterised by those girls and boys of our community aged five (5) and up to but not including twelve (12) years of age.

On Census night 2006, Young recorded 1,367 children aged five (5) to twelve (12) years who listed their place of usual residence as within the Shire.

Age	Males	Females	Persons
5	98	86	184
6	89	90	179
7	99	102	201
8	95	102	197
9	96	84	180
10	106	97	203
11	110	113	223

The pattern of children's ages within this band shows that their numbers tend to increase as the age increases indicating there are less children in the younger age categories.

The data for this category over the past 3 census shows a significant increase in the number of children within the Shire.

	1996 Census			2001 Census			2006 Census		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
5 to 11 years	678	571	1,249	700	654	1,354	688	676	1,364

The figures in this table vary from the total shown earlier as these are actual counts on census night and not those who normally reside at that address.

## LIVING ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHILDREN

Of the 3,046 families with dependent children in Young 79% of children lived with two parents while 21% lived in a one-parent family.

## LONE PARENT FAMILIES

Of the 390 lone parent families in this age category 47 (12%) were male lone parents whilst 343 (88%) were female.

*Table X34*

## PARENT'S EMPLOYMENT

Lone parents represented 390 of the living arrangements for children and of these 61 (16%) were working full time and 107 (27%) part-time. Forty six (46) (12%) lone parents were seeking employment whilst another 163 (42%) were not in the labour force.

*Table X34b*

## CHILDREN'S PARENTS - BIRTHPLACE

Of the children in couple families 86% of their parents stated were born in Australia. Coincidentally where infants were in sole parent families 86% of their parents also stated were born in Australia.

*Table X01 & X32*

## COUNTRY OF BIRTH

The following table gives the country of birth of those aged 5 to 14 in Young LGA at the time of the 2006 census.

Oceania and Antarctica:	
Australia	1,858
Other(a)	10
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,868</i>
North-West Europe	6
Southern and Eastern Europe	5
North Africa and the Middle East	0
South-East Asia	4
North-East Asia	0
Southern and Central Asia	4
Americas	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	0
Other(b)	0
Country of birth not stated	54
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,941</b>

*Table X02*

## CHILDREN IN EACH FAMILY

The most common family unit where a couple was involved was one in which there were 2 children. The table showing the range of composition of families is shown below along with the percentage of the group that the figure represents. For e.g. those couples with 2 dependent children represent 39% of all couple families

<i>Couple family with</i>					
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6 or more</i>
<i>dependent</i>	<i>dependent</i>	<i>dependent</i>	<i>dependent</i>	<i>dependent</i>	<i>dependent</i>
<i>child</i>	<i>children</i>	<i>children</i>	<i>children</i>	<i>children</i>	<i>children</i>
327 (28.6%)	447 (39.0%)	257 (22.4%)	84 (7.3%)	25 (2.2%)	5 (0.4%)

## YOUTH

### INDICATOR GROUP CHARACTERISTICS

This indicator group is characterised by those persons in our community aged Twelve (12) and up to but not including those twenty-five (25) years of age.

The information in this category is covered in more depth in the Young Shire Council Youth Strategy 2010 and this document should be read in conjunction with this plan.

On Census night 2006, Young had 1,9657 persons aged twelve (12) to twenty five (25) years who listed their place of usual residence as within the Shire.

Age	Males	Females	Persons
12	100	97	197
13	101	101	202
14	97	82	179
15	88	81	169
16	94	80	174
17	82	73	155
18	82	75	157
19	70	51	121
20	70	48	118
21	75	64	139
22	52	54	106
23	58	59	117
24	59	72	131

	<i>1996 Census</i>			<i>2001 Census</i>			<i>2006 Census</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
12 to 25 years	918	887	1,805	940	854	1,794	997	939	1,936

*The figures in this table vary from the total shown earlier as these are actual counts on census night and not those who normally reside at that address.*

## TEEN PREGNANCY

At the 1996 census 15 females aged between 15 and 19 stated they had a child. By the 2006 census this figure had risen to 22 with 4 of these females stating they had 2 children. This trend towards higher birth rates was despite a fall in population of females in this category from 339 to 297 (12% reduction).

*Count of females aged 15 years and over (applicable to 1996 and 2006 Census years only)(Excludes overseas visitors)*

## INCOMES OF YOUTH

The following figures represent the gross individual income of youth in Young.

Negative/Nil income	215
\$1-\$149	250
\$150-\$249	176
\$250-\$399	202
\$400-\$599	257
\$600-\$799	94
\$800-\$999	50
\$1,000-\$1,299	12
\$1,300-\$1,599	3
\$1,600-\$1,999	0
\$2,000 or more	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,259</b>

The vast majority of youth have an income of less than \$599

*Table P16*

## LABOUR FORCE STATUS

The following table shows the workforce in the 15 to 24 year age bracket including the way these young people are employed –

Employed, worked:	
Full-time(a)	457
Part-time	298
Employed, away from work	23
Hours worked not stated	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>810</b>
Unemployed, looking for:	0
Full-time work	69
Part-time work	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>Total labour force</b>	<b>912</b>

Not in the labour force	398
Labour force status not stated	53
<b>Total</b>	1,363

Table P39

## LONE PARENT FAMILIES

Of the 80 lone parent families in this age category 10 (12%) were male lone parents whilst 70 (88%) were female.

Table X34

## EDUCATION

The following post-school educational achievements were reported by youth in 2006-

Postgraduate Degree	0
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	0
Bachelor Degree	51
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	0
Certificate:	
Certificate	12
Certificate III & IV(d)	155
Certificate I & II(e)	28
<i>Total</i>	195
<b>Total</b>	441

This shows an increase of 43 youth having achieved a post-school qualification over the 2001 census.

## COUNTRY OF BIRTH

The following table gives the country of birth of those aged 15 to 24 in Young LGA at the time of the 2006 census.

Oceania and Antarctica:	
Australia	1,312
Other(a)	8
<i>Total</i>	1,320
North-West Europe	3
Southern and Eastern Europe	5
North Africa and the Middle East	3
South-East Asia	0
North-East Asia	10
Southern and Central Asia	3
Americas	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	3

Other(b)	0
Country of birth not stated	48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,395</b>

Table X02

## WOMEN

### DEMOGRAPHIC DATA 2006

#### GENERAL

At the time of the census there were approximately 200 more females than males in residing in Young LGA.

Age(years):			Difference
0-4 years	416	426	10
5-9 years	473	470	-3
10-14 years	503	489	-14
15-19 years	402	355	-47
20-24 years	311	296	-15
25-29 years	292	327	35
30-34 years	348	331	-17
35-39 years	355	389	34
40-44 years	393	414	21
45-49 years	375	370	-5
50-54 years	353	363	10
55-59 years	404	400	-4
60-64 years	323	271	-52
65-69 years	273	260	-13
70-74 years	213	224	11
75-79 years	166	223	57
80-84 years	112	192	80
85-89 years	48	117	69
90-94 years	16	45	29
95-99 years	3	11	8
100 years and over	0	6	6

In the age categories where a negative figure appears in the 'difference' column shows there were more men than women. In every grouping over the age of 70 there are more women than men.

#### INCOME

The table below shows that in 2006 the most common income level for women was in the \$400 - \$599 category. The table also shows that for all income categories above \$250-\$399 there were more men than women.

	W06	Male	Female	Difference
Negative/Nil income		60	40	-20
\$1-\$149		72	160	88
\$150-\$249		115	200	85
\$250-\$399		287	394	107
\$400-\$599		629	592	-37
\$600-\$799		530	368	-162
\$800-\$999		305	171	-134
\$1,000-\$1,299		260	156	-104
\$1,300-\$1,599		121	81	-40
\$1,600-\$1,999		54	28	-26
\$2,000 or more		74	23	-51

These figures indicate that generally women have a lower level of income than men.

## LABOUR FORCE STATUS

The following table shows the workforce for all women over 15 including the way are employed –

Employed, worked:	
Full-time(a)	970
Part-time	1,073
Employed, away from work(b)	85
Hours worked not stated	54
Total	2,182
Unemployed, looking for:	
Full-time work	93
Part-time work	66
Total	159
Total labour force	2,341
Not in the labour force	
Labour force status not stated	182
Total	4,594

There were almost the same number of women employed as those not in the workforce. It is also apparent that approximately half of the women employed worked part-time.

Table P39

## MARITAL STATUS

	<i>Married %</i>	<i>Separated %</i>	<i>Divorced %</i>	<i>Widowed %</i>	<i>Never married %</i>
15-19 years	2	0	0	0	98
20-24 years	15	1	0	0	84
25-34 years	50	4	4	0	42
35-44 years	68	5	10	1	15
45-54 years	71	4	13	3	8
55-64 years	71	4	12	8	5
65-74 years	56	2	9	29	4
75-84 years	31	2	3	57	7
85 years and over	7	0	3	77	13

These figures indicate that between the ages of 25 and 74 years most women in Young are married; the most common age for divorce is between 35 and 74 years and by the time women reach the 65-74 age category almost one third are widowed.

*Table P05*

## RELATIONSHIP ARRANGEMENTS

The figures below set out the relationships women lived in at the time of the 2006 census-

Wife in a registered marriage	2,227
Partner in de facto marriage(b)	339
Lone parent	442
Dependent student (Aged 15-24 years)	187
Non-dependent child	205
Other related individual	85
Unrelated individual living in family household	27
Group household member	79
Lone person	643

Most women were married whilst there were a significant number of lone (female) parents.

*Table P22*

## EDUCATION

Highest year of school completed by all females in Young LGA-

Year 12 or equivalent	1,323
Year 11 or equivalent	331
Year 10 or equivalent	1,599
Year 9 or equivalent	554
Year 8 or below	429
Did not go to school	18

Most women completed at least Year 10 of secondary schooling whilst many achieved a Year 12 level of education.

*Table P15*

## AGED/OLDER COMMUNITY

### INDICATOR GROUP CHARACTERISTICS

It is generally accepted that the aged/older community is that which is 55 years or over.

### DEMOGRAPHIC DATA 2006

#### THE DEMOGRAPHIC DETAIL

The following data is from the 2006 census for Young LGA.

Age	Male	Female	Persons
55	76	66	142
56	104	89	193
57	83	88	171
58	65	84	149
59	76	73	149
60	66	57	123
61	74	49	123
62	73	60	133
63	59	49	108
64	51	56	107
65	62	67	129
66	62	52	114
67	59	53	112
68	57	53	110
69	33	35	68
70	46	50	96
71	45	55	100
72	48	31	79
73	35	45	80
74	39	43	82
75	34	44	78
76	40	44	84
77	37	42	79
78	26	50	76
79	29	43	72
80-84 years	112	192	304
85-89 years	48	117	165
90-94 years	16	45	61
95-99 years	3	11	14
100 years and over	0	6	6

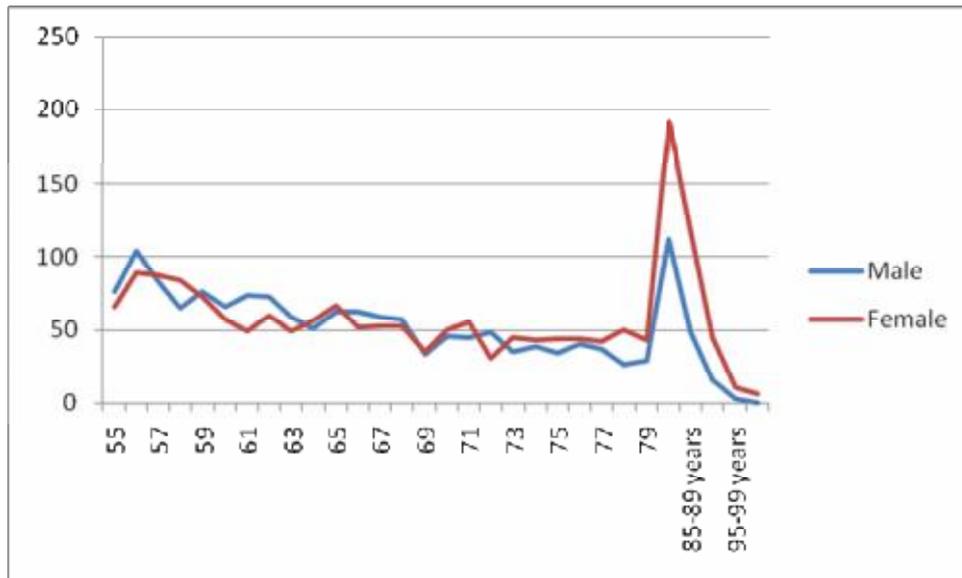


Table P04

## EDUCATION

Below are figures showing the highest year of school completed for those over 55

Year 12 or equivalent	500
Year 11 or equivalent	105
Year 10 or equivalent	1003
Year 9 or equivalent	564
Year 8 or below	714
Did not go to school	29

## IN THE WORKFORCE

Of those in the community aged 65 or over they made up 3.8% of those persons employed, this represents 180 persons.

## INCOMES

The gross individual income of those 65 years or older is shown below

Negative/Nil income	15
\$1-\$149	0
\$150-\$249	18
\$250-\$399	43
\$400-\$599	44
\$600-\$799	15
\$800-\$999	16
\$1,000-\$1,299	15
\$1,300-\$1,599	5
\$1,600-\$1,999	0
\$2,000 or more	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>177</b>

It can be seen that the most common income range is between \$250 and \$600 per week.

Table W16

## RELATIONSHIP ARRANGEMENTS

The figures below set out the relationships in which aged persons lived in at the time of the 2006 census-

Husband or wife in a registered marriage	1,831
Partner in de facto marriage(b)	91
Lone parent	117
Other related individual	82
Unrelated individual living in family household	4
Group household member	47
Lone person	785

## COUNTRY OF BIRTH

The following table gives the country of birth of those aged 65 and over in Young LGA at the time of the 2006 census

Oceania and Antarctica:	
Australia	1,698
Other(a)	9
<i>Total</i>	1,707
North-West Europe	104
Southern and Eastern Europe	15
North Africa and the Middle East	3
South-East Asia	0
North-East Asia	0
Southern and Central Asia	0
Americas	3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0
Other(b)	0
Country of birth not stated	147
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,979

Table X02

## PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

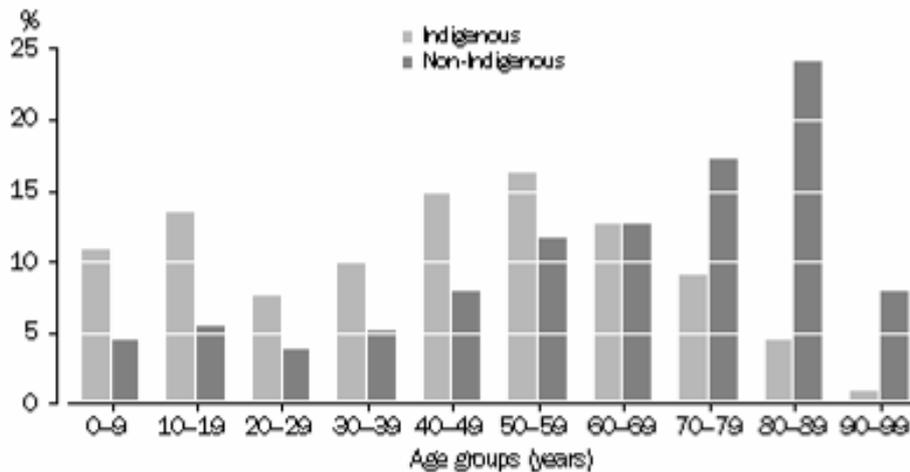
The shape of the Australian population is changing with the older age groups making up an increasing proportion. With an older population and increasing life expectancies there will be more people with disabilities and an associated increased demand for carers to look after them. Statistics are integral to research, policy design and program evaluation in this area.

Disability affects about one in five Australians to varying degrees and in various ways. This can range from someone who has a mild hearing impairment that is overcome by the use of a hearing aid, to a person who cannot wash or dress without help. In 2006, the Census of

Population and Housing included questions for the first time on people with disabilities at the more severe end of this spectrum, that is those who need assistance with self-care, communication or mobility activities.

A Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) was last conducted in 2003. It found that 6.3% of people were severely or profoundly limited in at least one of the core activities of self care, communication and mobility. If this figure is extrapolated for Young LGA it would indicate that there are 755 persons in this category resident in the Shire.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE WHO NEEDED ASSISTANCE



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing

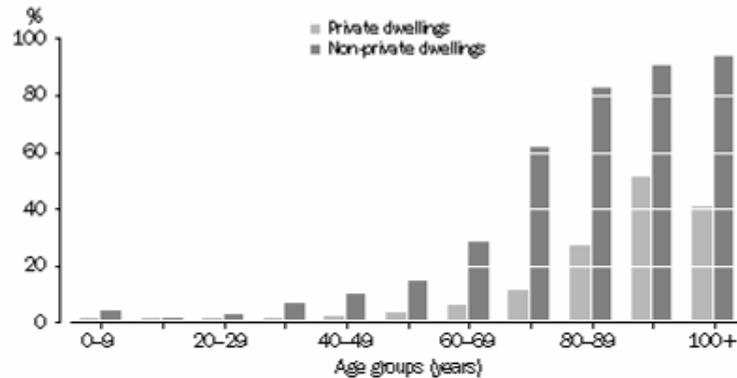
In almost all age groups, the proportion of Indigenous people who needed assistance was higher than for non-Indigenous people. Consistent with their lower life expectancy and generally poorer health outcomes, higher proportions of younger Indigenous people reported a need for assistance.

The majority of people, whether they need assistance or not, live in households with other family members. But the family characteristics of people who need assistance are generally different from the people who do not need assistance. In the 2006 Census, people needing assistance were about half as likely as people who didn't need assistance to be in a couple family with their own children (13% compared with 26%), with this ratio holding for each of the age groups between 15 and 64. Between the ages of 25 and 44, people who need assistance were also much less likely (36% compared with 69%) to be in partner relationships, with or without children, than those without a need for assistance. Lone parents 65 years and over were more than twice as likely to need assistance. This may reflect a parent living with an adult child who is providing them with assistance.

While people may live by themselves for a variety of reasons, there was a greater likelihood that people aged between 25 and 64 with a need for assistance would be living alone compared with those without a need for assistance. For people aged 65 and over, those who reported a need for assistance were less likely than others to be living alone. It is likely that older people who need assistance move into cared accommodation if they do not have a partner to care for them. That said, across the total population, people with a need for assistance were twice as likely to be living alone as those who didn't report a need for assistance. This high ratio is because older people are comparatively more likely to be living alone and need for assistance is strongly related to age.

In 2006, the Census identified 55% of people who needed assistance living in the same household as someone who provided unpaid care or assistance. Census data does not allow for analysis of the relationship between the person providing care and the person receiving it, but the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers conducted in 2003 showed that 78% of all primary carers lived in the same household as the recipient of care.

### PROPORTION OF PEOPLE IN EACH AGE GROUP WHO NEEDED ASSISTANCE



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing

4445.0 - People with a Need for Assistance - A Snapshot, 2006

## ABORIGINAL /INDIGENOUS PERSONS

### DEMOGRAPHIC DATA 2006

#### GENERAL

Of the total population in Young LGA 2.6% were Indigenous persons, compared with 2.3% Indigenous persons in Australia.

The Median age of indigenous persons is 19 whilst the comparative statistic for the non-indigenous population is 38.

There were a total of 275 persons who indicated they were indigenous and living in Young in 2006.

#### INDIGENOUS INFANTS

In the infant category there has been a significant increase in the indigenous population over the past 10 years. In 1996 there were 24 indigenous infants rising to 34 in 2001 and 46 in 2006. As a percentage of the total number of infants indigenous still only represents 5.5%.

#### AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

In 2006 indigenous households averaged 3.1 persons and this is significantly lower than the average 2.5 for non-indigenous households.

#### HOUSING

The average rent paid by indigenous persons is almost exactly the same as that paid by non-indigenous households.

The type of usual residence occupied by indigenous persons was almost entirely made of separate houses (287) compared to flats and units (9).

---

## LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The census showed that the following relationships were in place in 2006-

<i>Married in a registered marriage</i>	34
<i>Married in a de facto marriage</i>	25
<i>Not married</i>	92

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## INCOMES

The median household income (\$/weekly) for a person of indigenous descent in Young was \$568 and this compares to the non-indigenous households where the comparative figure was \$699.

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## EDUCATION

The most common time for leaving school was after the completion of year 10 at high school.

Only a few indigenous males attended non-government schools at the infants/primary level and no females attended these schools. There were no indigenous students at non-government secondary schools. All secondary school students attended government schools.

In 2006 there were no males in the 20 - 24 age group attending an educational institution. In this same age group there were 4 females attending an educational institution.

These figures grew in the 25 years and over age category with 4 males and 8 females in attendance.

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## LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME:

In 2006 no indigenous persons in Young LGA stated that they spoke an Australian Indigenous Language at home

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## PEOPLE FROM CULTURALLY AND LINGUISTICALLY DIVERSE BACKGROUNDS

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### GENERAL

89.5% of persons usually resident in Young LGA stated they were born in Australia. Other common responses within Young LGA were: England 1.6%, New Zealand 0.7%, Netherlands 0.3%, Lebanon 0.2% and Scotland 0.2%.

- The vast majority of Young residents were born in Australia
- Migrants came overwhelmingly from UK and Ireland
- Only a very small proportion of Young residents were born in Asia, with the most highly represented non-European country being Lebanon

## LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME

English was stated as the only language spoken at home by 94.3% of persons usually resident in Young LGA. The most common languages other than English spoken at home were: Arabic 0.9%, Dutch 0.2%, Italian 0.2%, Hindi 0.2% and Serbian 0.2%.

- Overwhelmingly Young residents speak English at home
- The most common language after English is Arabic
- Migrants mainly learn to speak English proficiently. Only 5% do not
- The majority of migrants in Young arrived prior to 1991

## FIELD OF EMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE BORN OUTSIDE OF AUSTRALIA

The following list shows the number of persons born outside of Australia working in particular industries.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	40
Mining	3
Manufacturing	40
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	0
Construction	18
Wholesale trade	15
Retail trade	29
Accommodation and food services	20
Transport, postal and warehousing	11
Information media and telecommunications	3
Financial and insurance services	12
Rental, hiring and real estate services	0
Professional, scientific and technical services	11
Administrative and support services	7
Public administration and safety	14
Education and training	29
Health care and social assistance	34
Arts and recreation services	0
Other services	3

*Table W08*

The figures indicate that no one industry is dominant in the employment of those born outside of Australia as there is a wide spread of occupations.

## COMMUNITY PROFILE ISSUES

### COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA 2006

#### YOUNG'S CHANGING AGE PROFILE

- Both the 55-64 and the over 75 age groups have grown substantially
- There has been a marked decrease in under 5s

#### YOUNG'S GENDER BALANCE

A viewing of the comparison between the number of males to number of females in each of the age categories shows that there is generally a balance in the population between males and females. The one notable exception to this is in the age group of 75+ where 63.3% of the population is female. This figure is disproportionately high when the corresponding figure for NSW is approximately 52%.

- Gender balance is approximately equal in all age groups except for the over 75s
- 63% of over 75s are women, which is considerably higher than the average for NSW

#### THE HOUSEHOLDS OF YOUNG

The most common living arrangement in Young is to have 2 persons per household (34%) followed by 1 person per household with 27%. The number of persons per household is not significantly different to the figures for all of NSW.

The percentage of children under 15 per household was higher than the State average as was the number of lone person households.

- As is the case for NSW in general Young households are predominantly of 1 or 2 persons. Large households are unusual.

#### HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS

The vast majority of people living in Young lived in separate houses (89%) whilst the next most common housing type was a flat, unit or apartment (5.3%) followed by those living in semi-detached, row or terrace house (4.5%). A small number of residents (1%) lived in other types of accommodation (caravan, cabin, etc.). There were a total of 4,456 dwelling units in Young.

- The majority of people in Young live in conventional married relationships.

Table X25

#### FAMILIES IN YOUNG

In the 2006 Census, there were 3,187 families in Young: 43.4% were couple families with children, 38.8% were couple families without children, 16.4% were one parent families and 1.4% were other families. The ratio of one parent families has increased since the 2001 census however this has resulted in the percentage rising to the level for the entire State.

- The overwhelming majority of families are comprised of couples with or without children. There has been a small increase in the number of one parent families, but still accounts for only 16.4%.

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#### MARITAL STATUS IN YOUNG

In the 2006 Census, 52.8% of persons aged 15 years and over usually resident in Young LGA were married, 28.6% never married, 10.4% separated or divorced and 8.2% widowed.

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#### TYPES OF DWELLING IN YOUNG

In the 2006 Census there were 4,573 occupied private dwellings counted in Young Shire: 88.3% were separate houses, 4.4% were semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses etc, 5.4% were flats, units or apartments and 1.7% were other dwellings.

- As might be anticipated, there are more separate houses proportionately in Young than in NSW overall, and this continues to be the preference for new development.

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#### DWELLING OCCUPANCY IN YOUNG

- It appears that there has been a marked decrease in people living in improvised homes (tents etc.) however, as the numbers overall are very small the change is most probably insignificant.
- There has been a marked increase in both the number of townhouses and the number of people per dwelling in townhouses. The continuance of such a trend would aid in urban consolidation.
- The vast majority of Young's population, however, continue to live in separate houses.

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#### OWNING AND RENTING IN YOUNG

The median weekly rent was \$140, compared to \$190 in Australia. The median monthly housing loan repayment was \$975, compared to \$1,300 in Australia. The average household size was 2.5 and the average number of persons per bedroom was 1.1.

Young LGA, 40.4% of occupied private dwellings were fully owned, 28.0% were being purchased and 25.9% were rented.

Of the occupied private dwellings being rented, 48.2% were rented from a real estate agent, 13.9% were rented from a State or Territory housing authority and 33.0% were rented from other landlord type. In comparison, in Australia 50.5% were rented from a real estate agent and 14.9% from a state or territory housing authority.

- Nearly 4 in 10 homes in Young are fully owned, which is markedly higher than for NSW in general.

## COST OF HOUSING IN YOUNG

Median rent (\$/weekly)	(1996) \$90	(2001) \$100	(2006) \$140
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- Housing in Young is considerably cheaper than is the average for NSW. Rentals are commensurately lower.

## INCOMES OF MEN AND WOMEN

In Young LGA, the median weekly individual income for persons aged 15 years and over who were usual residents was \$369, compared with \$466 in Australia. The median weekly household income was \$692, compared with \$1,027 in Australia. The median weekly family income was \$926, compared with \$1,171 in Australia.

- The number of Young residents claiming to have no income at all is surprisingly high.
- Very few women have incomes in the higher brackets
- Far more women than men are in the lower income brackets
- Very few Young residents earn in excess of \$1600 per week

## INCOMES DISTRIBUTION IN YOUNG

- Higher incomes for men are not dominated by any age group. All except the over 85s are represented in the incomes over \$2000 per week.
- No women earn in excess of \$2000 per week.

## YOUNG'S AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOMES

- Incomes have increased significantly in all brackets since 2001
- Incomes in Young are significantly lower than in NSW overall
- The gap between Young incomes and state-wide incomes has increased since 2000
- Almost 15% of Young households have an income in the \$1000-\$1199 bracket
- Only very few have an income over \$2000 – significantly fewer than for the State overall.

## EMPLOYMENT IN YOUNG

During the week prior to the 2006 Census, 5,313 people aged 15 years and over who were usually resident in Young LGA were in the labour force. Of these, 59.0% were employed full-time, 28.3% were employed part-time, 3.4% were employed but away from work, 3.1% were employed but did not state their hours worked and 6.2% were unemployed. There were 3,482 usual residents aged 15 years and over not in the labour force.

- Unemployment is considerably higher for both men and women under 20 than for those older
- There has not been any marked change in employment patterns since 2001
- There is a spike in unemployment for women in the 35-39 age group, which was evident in both of the last two censuses

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## WHERE YOUNG WORKS

The most common responses for occupation for employed persons usually resident in Young LGA were Managers 19.5%, Labourers 17.5%, Technicians and Trades Workers 14.3%, Professionals 12.5% and Sales Workers 10.7%.

- There are significantly fewer residents employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing than in 2001
- There has been a marked increase in employment in the retail trade
- There has been some increase in construction

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## OCCUPATIONS IN YOUNG

The most common industries of employment for persons aged 15 years and over usually resident in Young LGA were Sheep, Beef Cattle and Grain Farming 10.5%, School Education 5.1%, Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing 3.5%, Residential Care Services 3.5% and Supermarket and Grocery Stores 3.2%.

- There appears to have been a marked decrease in the number of managers, but the actual number (7) is very small and probably not significant
- The professions have considerably more women than men, which presumably reflects the higher proportion of female to male teachers

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## HOW YOUNG GETS TO WORK

- The overwhelming majority of Young's workers travel to work by private car (83%). Nearly all of these drive themselves
- Very few use any form of public transport, considerably fewer than in 2001
- The bicycle, which would appear to be a very suitable form of transport for Young, is used by only 1 in 200.

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## VEHICLE OWNERSHIP IN YOUNG

- There has been a steady increase in the number of vehicles per household; in 1996 there were approximately 1.5 vehicles per household and by 2006 this had risen to 1.8.

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## SCHOOL STUDENTS IN YOUNG

- The percentage of students attending public schools has decreased steadily since 1996. Catholic school numbers in high school have more than doubled over that time, and there has been a substantial increase at primary level also
- Overall only a very small percentage of students attend private school, either at primary or high school level, though there is a slightly higher percentage at high school level

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## YOUNG'S TERTIARY STUDENTS

- Very few Young residents state they are attending university. This may be partly explained by those attending university no longer featuring as Young residents
- Young residents are significantly under-represented in figures for those attaining bachelor or higher degrees
- TAFE attendance is relatively high and is reflected in the number achieving Certificate III or above

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## YOUNG'S POST SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

The most common level of post-school achievement in Young was a Certificate III or IV and attainment of this qualification was much higher (36.63%) than the State average (25.12%). When it came to bachelor degree level Young (14.27%) fell well behind the State average (22.20%)

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## FIELDS OF QUALIFICATION

There appear to be few opportunities for Young residents to achieve qualifications in Information Technology. Figures for Young are 78% lower than for NSW overall.

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## INTERNET CONNECTIONS

In 2006 just over half the houses in Young LGA had an internet connection and there were slightly more 'dial-up' services than broadband connections.

- 2006 figures suggest that Young lags behind NSW overall in broadband connection. In this rapidly changing environment these figures may not reflect the present situation

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## RELIGION IN YOUNG

In the 2006 Census, the most common responses for religious affiliation for persons usually resident in Young LGA were Catholic 36.7%, Anglican 31.4%, no religion 8.3%, Uniting Church 5.4% and Presbyterian and Reformed 4.0%.

- Young residents overwhelmingly identify themselves as Christian
- Catholics are the largest group
- Less than 10% identify themselves as either having no religion or as some faith other than Christian



## FUTURE STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

These strategies have been developed under the guidance of Young Shire Healthy Shire Committee and Council officers. Widespread consultation led to a very extensive list of issues however when these were analysed they were condensed to around 50 issues. These issues were then considered by the Healthy Shire Committee in a special session and the 22 issues listed below were seen as the most imperative to ensure the local community could be provided with the best services given the constraints of funding.

	Issue	Strategy	Action
1	The Dept of Human Services are a problem – not enough staff on the ground	Lobby for improved services from Dept of Human Services and where appropriate work with other groups and agencies to achieve an improvement	Lobby for the provision of more services
2	Develop a support network for families	Produce a list of current services available to support parents in the care and development of children.  Identify the gaps in the current services  Continue to support the youth strategy	The Healthy Shire Committee will compile the initial list and pass it Council for publication on its website. The Healthy Shires Committee will review the list on a quarterly basis and pass on alterations to Council for an update of the website.  Healthy Shire Committee will utilise the list of services to identify the gaps in available services.
3	The community health facilities and services need to be retained	Young Shire Council will continue to lobby for the retention of community health facilities and services	Lobby for the retention of these services
4	Provision of a detailed directory of services available to the community	Produce a detailed list of current services available to the community	The Healthy Shire Committee will compile the initial list and pass it Council for publication on its website. The Healthy Shire Committee will review the list on a quarterly basis and pass on alterations to Council for an update of the website.
5	Men's health education needs to be ongoing	Develop a plan for men's health education	Liaise with health services to deliver the plan

6	Doctors and dentists – there is a shortage in both the public and private sectors	Develop a plan to address these shortages	Liaise with health services to deliver the plan
7	Public transport including community transport does not meet community needs	Lobby for improved/ increased services to local bus services, long distance coach services, rail services, air services and increased funding for community transport.	Where appropriate support the actions of the Transport Working Group and continue to lobby for improved services
8	Improved access and inclusion for people with disabilities	The Access Committee will continue to be the body to advocate for the provision of access for those in the community with disabilities	Support, endorse and action recommendations flowing from the Access Committee
9	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Liaison Committee does not function	Continue to hold ATSI Liaison Committee meetings as and when required	Continue support for the ATSI Liaison Committee
10	Multi-cultural Committee is inactive	Investigate the potential for multicultural liaison	Support the development of multicultural liaison
11	Radiation therapy service is required	Liaise with Health Advisory Committee on the provision of appropriate services	Continue to lobby through the Health Advisory Committee for the provision of this service
12	Full dialysis service is required	Liaise with Health Advisory Committee on the provision of appropriate services	Continue to lobby through the Health Advisory Committee for the provision of this service
13	Mental health services after hours – these are insufficient	List and quantify the services currently available and utilise this list to identify service gaps	Healthy Shire Committee compile a list of available services and work with Council to identify the gaps
14	Allied health professionals including nurses - attract more of the key workers	Develop a plan to address these shortages	Liaise with health services to deliver the plan

2010 Young Shire Council – Social & Community Plan

15	Transportation is needed to get people to health services from villages	Promote the availability of Community Transport services for residents of villages	Lobby for additional funding to allow an expansion of services by Community Transport
16	Library – Needs an upgrade to increase utilisation & technology	Work towards upgrading the library and improving library services	Commit to the project and include funding in Councils Community Strategic Plan
17	24 hour police service is required	Seek the provision of a 24 hour police service	Lobby for the upgrading of current infrastructure for police which is required before a 24 hour service can be provided
18	Homeless people – there is a lack of accommodation	Investigate current availability of suitable housing options and plans for the provision of accommodation for the homeless	With the assistance of the Healthy Shires Committee will develop an action plan
19	Affordable housing – there is a lack of this form of housing	Investigate current availability of affordable housing and plans for the provision of future affordable housing	With the assistance of the Healthy Shire Committee will develop an action plan
20	Indoor heated pool – this needs to be provided	Continue to advocate for the provision of an indoor heated pool	Commit to the project and include funding in Councils Community Strategic Plan
21	Recreational cycle tracks – more are needed	Continue to advocate for the provision of an expanded and integrated network of Recreational cycle tracks	Develop a master plan for recreational cycle tracks and develop a plan to implement the master plan
22	Assistance with the development of grant applications is needed	Develop skills and assist community groups with grant applications and submissions	Consider the provision of greater assistance to the community in projects that will lead to improvements in community services