

# Indigenous population projections in mining regions: dividend or dependency?

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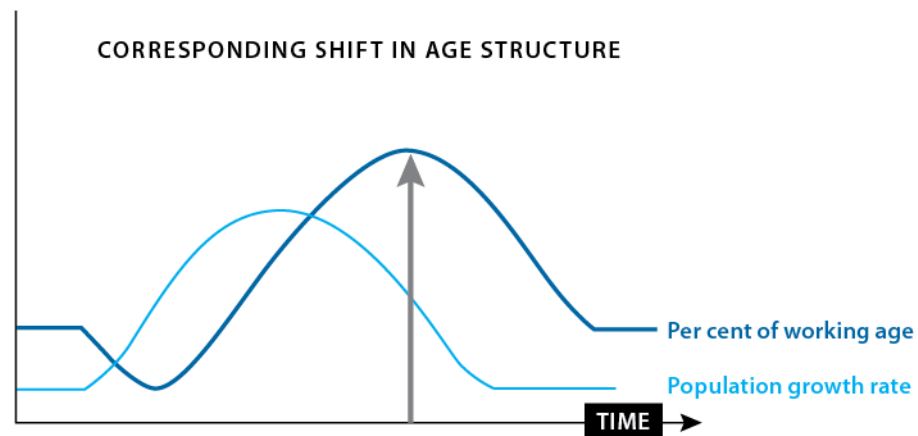
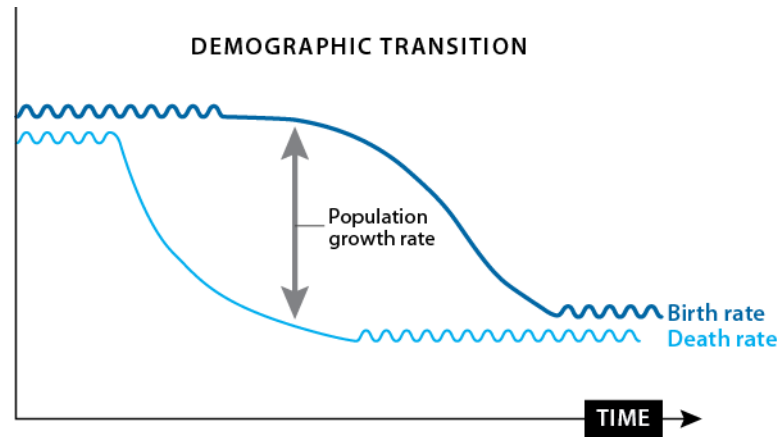
# FPIC

- **FREE:** No such thing – who pays?
- **PRIOR:** Goes to the timeliness of data and timeframes for profiling
- **INFORMED:** Who does this and what about?
- **CONSENT:** From whom? Who is the group?

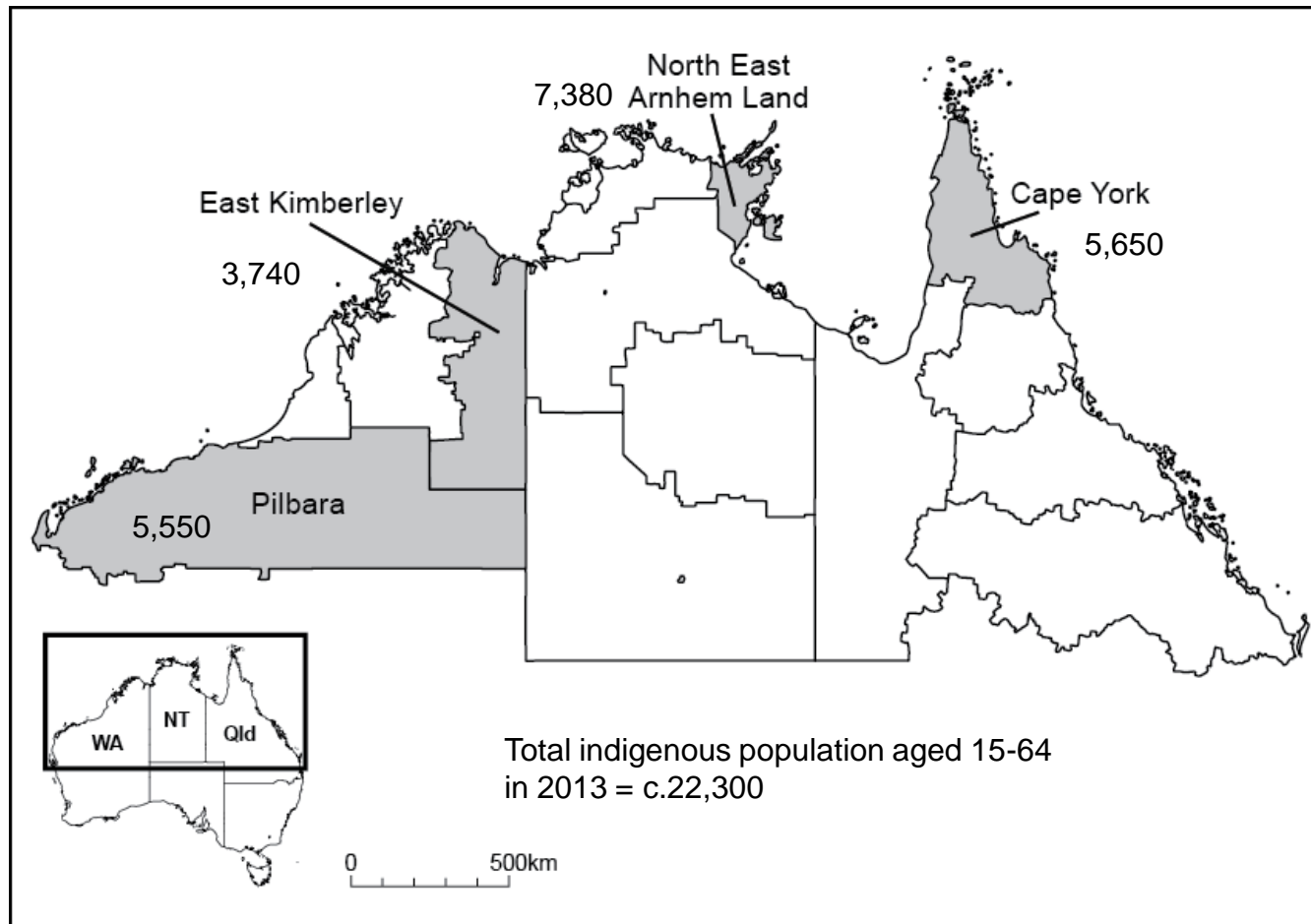
# Applied demography

- Population projections are increasingly seen as a vital tool for regional planning
- They focus attention on likely scale and nature of future (present) needs
- While future overall numbers are of interest, it is the shift in age distribution that is of greater policy significance
- Focus on 4 mining regions: Pilbara, East Kimberley, NE Arnhem Land and Cape York
- Present a model of demographic transition and its relationship to ageing
- Introduce the notion of 'collateral' demographic dividend
- Show how structural ageing is occurring among indigenous populations of these regions
- Consider the implications in terms of capacity to benefit

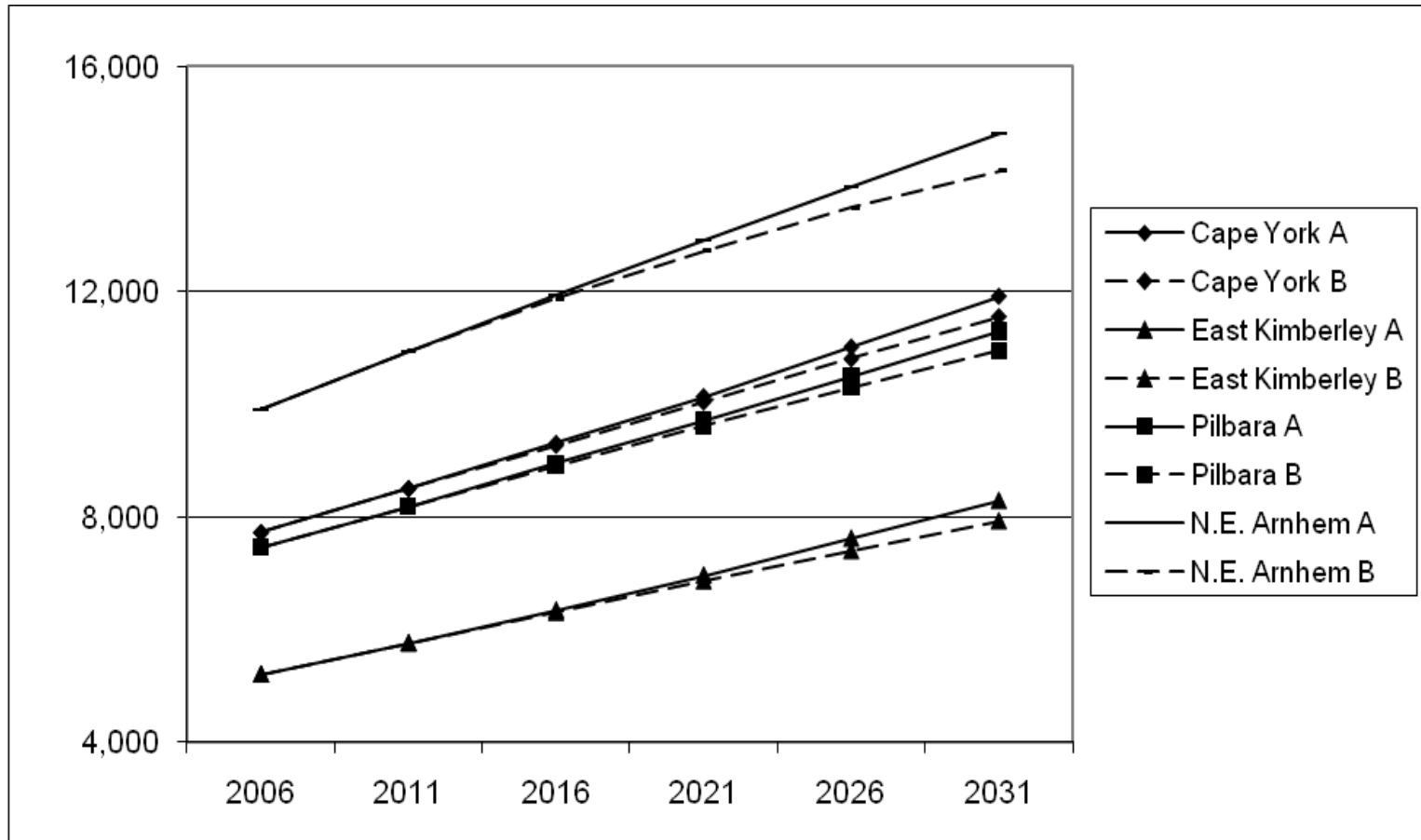
# Demographic transition and population ageing



# Select mining regions

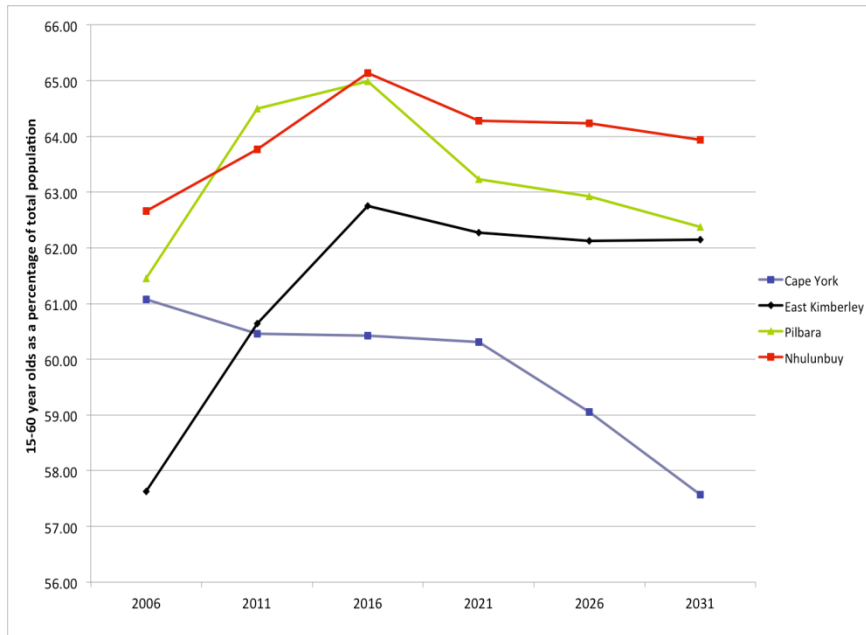


# Regional projections: Series A & B

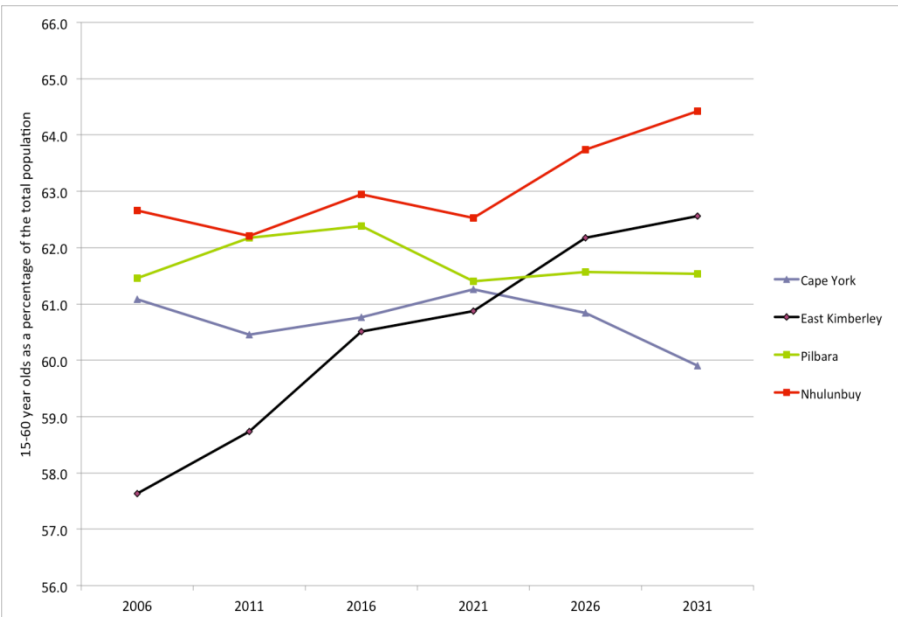


# Regional projections: Series A & B

## Series A



## Series B



## Forecast accuracy: indigenous 2013 estimates of 15-64 population vs. 1996-based projections

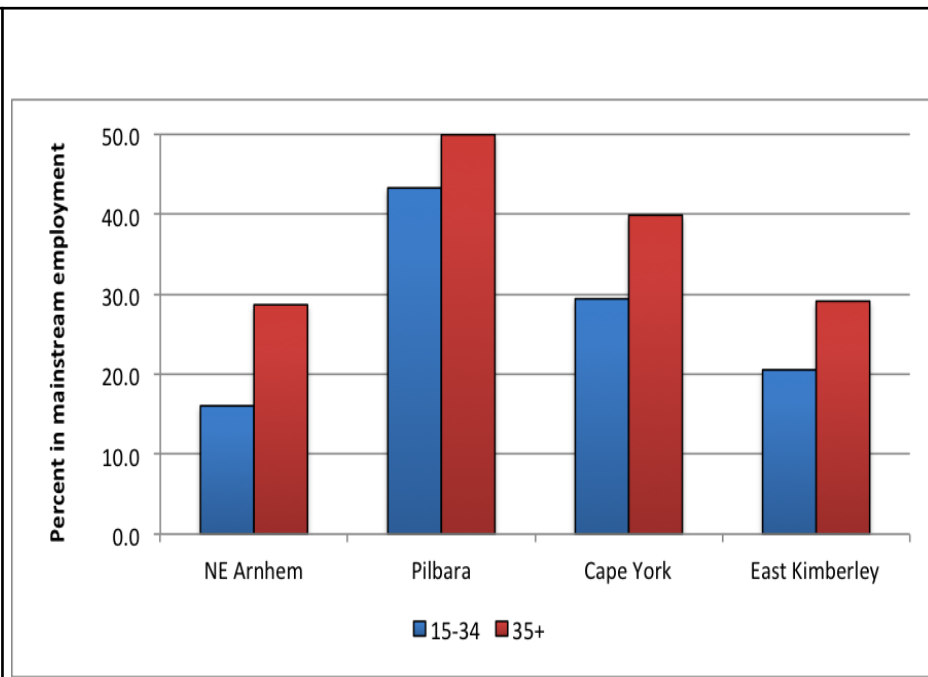
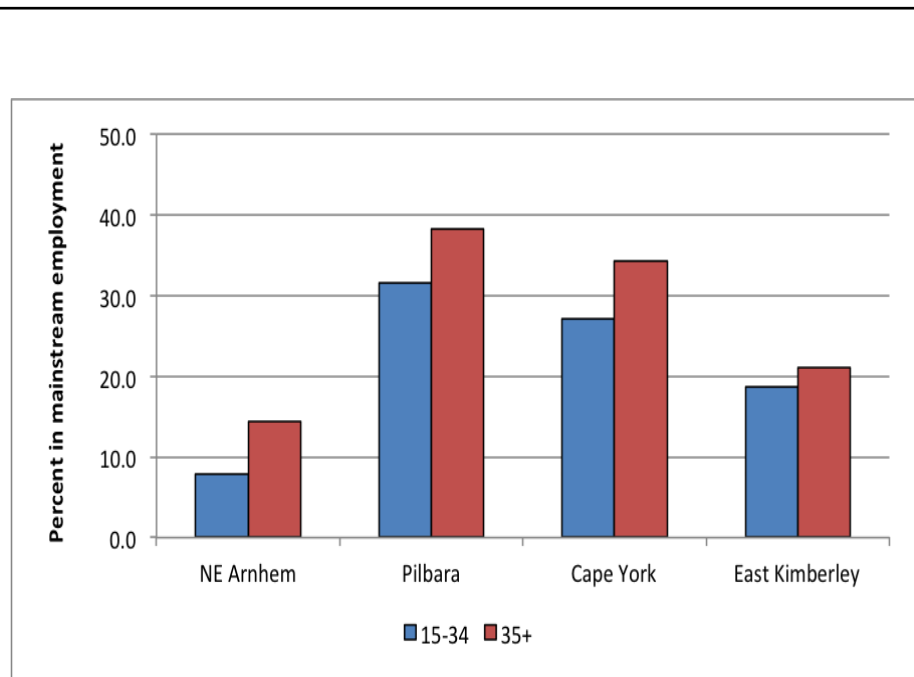
	Current estimate (1)	1996-based projection (2)	Difference	Ratio (2/1)
Pilbara	5,549	5,030	-519	0.91
Cape York	5,651	2,948	-2,703	0.52
East Kimberley	3,739	4,250	512	1.14
NE Arnhem	7,377	N/A		



# Indigenous mainstream employment: younger and older age groups, 2006 and 2011

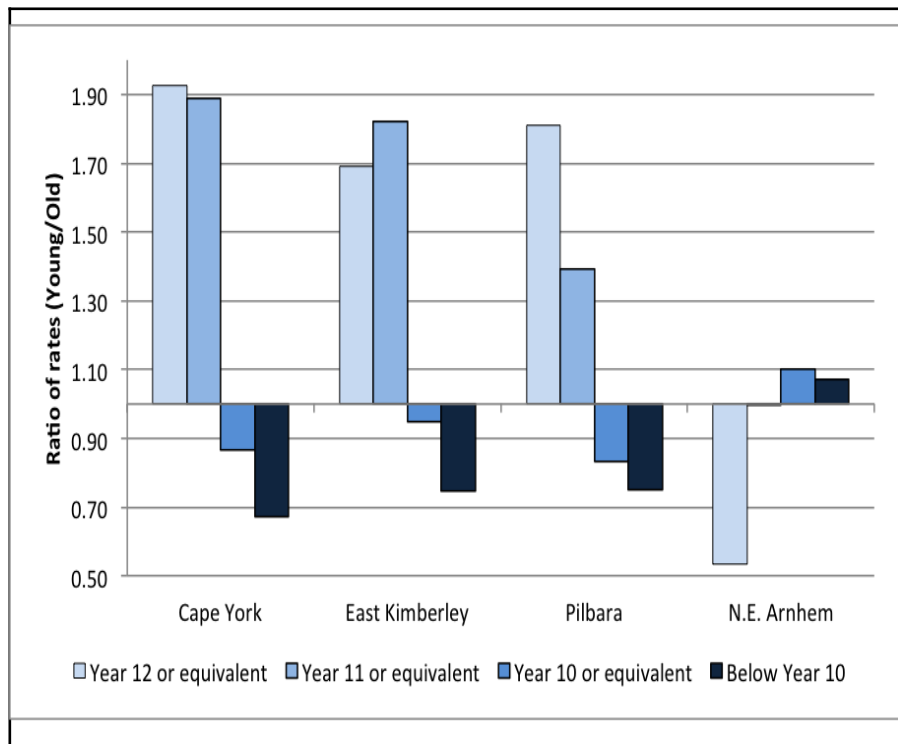
2006

2011

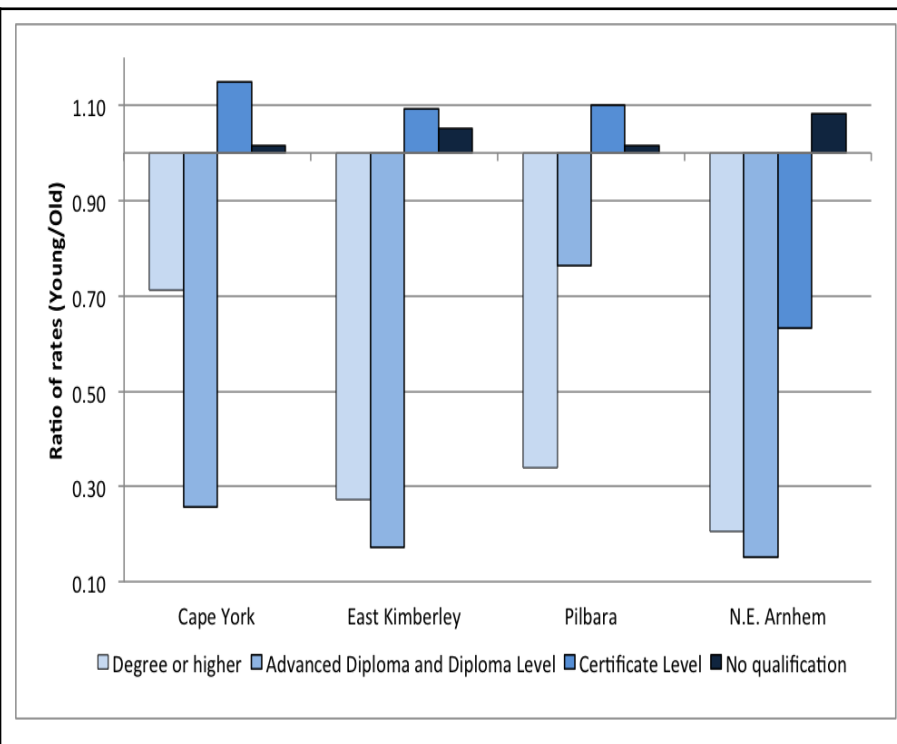


# Ratios of education indicators for younger and older age groups 2006

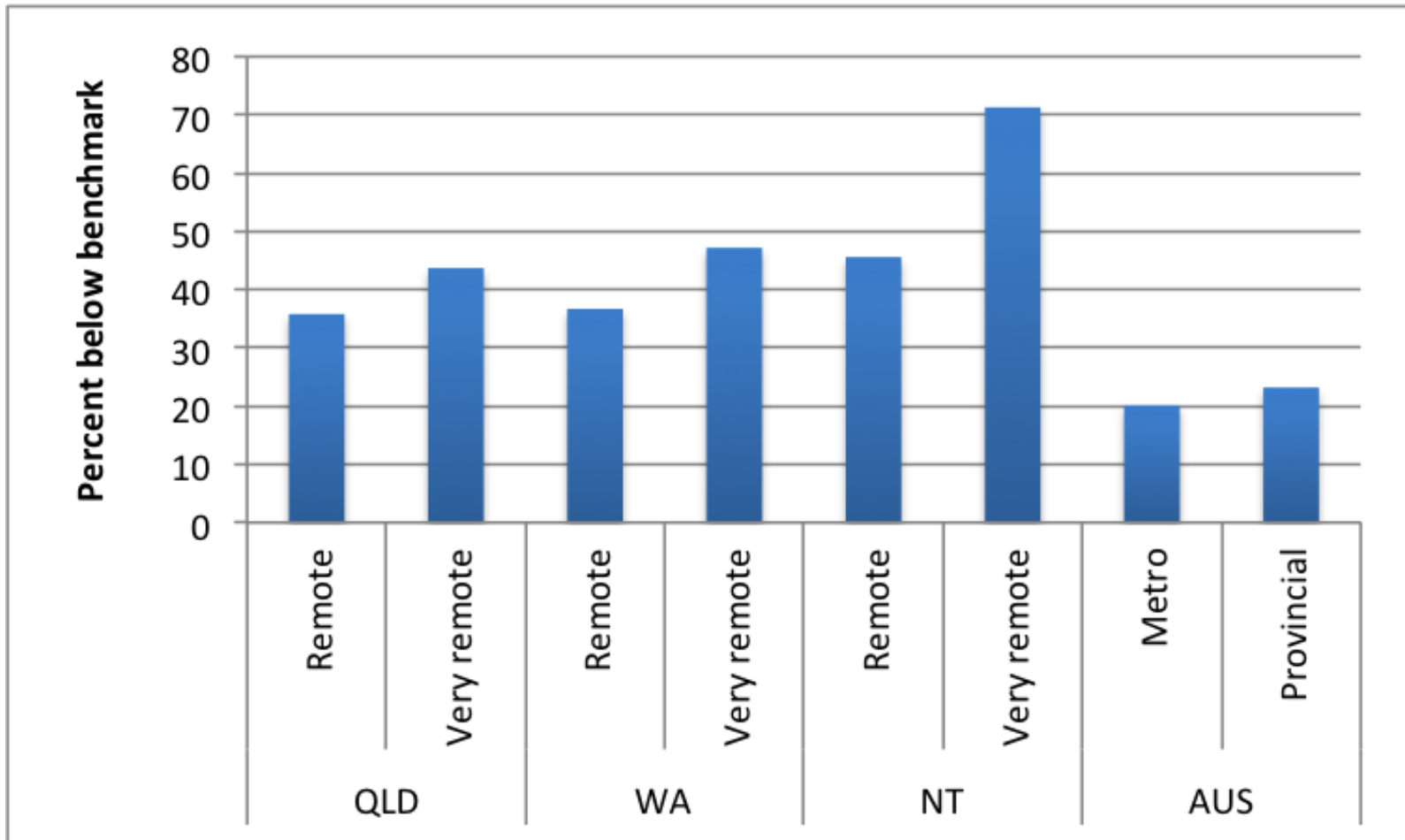
## Highest schooling



## Highest qualification



## Percent of indigenous students below national benchmark Year 9 Numeracy: 2012



# Implications

- Structural ageing is part of a global trend
- It forms part of a business case for participation
- Window for action is narrow and cohort-based (current school-age population is a key target group)
- Danger of perpetual dependency in some regions (NE Arnhem)
- Refocuses attention on education participation and job pathways
- Population profiling essential for optimal agreement making