



BIGGER AND BETTER BEYOND THE BOOM

Perth's economic future as a region of 3.5 million people



Project Aim

Bigger & Better Beyond the Boom: Perth's economic future as a region of 3.5 million people seeks to examine the size, industry composition and spatial structure of the Greater Perth economy.

- Identify industry sectors that are growing; industries in decline; and emerging economic threats and opportunities for the future.
- Examine and illustrate the importance of local, regional, national and international connections to and between industries in Greater Perth.
- Challenge conventional wisdoms and identify strategies for a more economically diverse and robust future for the region.

With a proven track record of undertaking major projects as a 'deep dive' into an issue and an evidence base to positively impact public policy.

Arose as a recommendation from our *Get a Move On!* project, which identified that Perth and Peel lacked a cohesive economic development strategy. In addition, our 2015 Perth Perception Survey found that households were concerned with the economic future of the region.



Bigger & Better Beyond the Boom – Project Funders

Bigger & Better Beyond the Boom is a project of the Committee for Perth and is funded by the following organisations:







Major Funders

Core Funder















Supporting Funders









Research Contributors











Project Research























Two final inputs to come learnings from elsewhere and analysis of Perth based reports <15 years





2017 Household Sentiment Post-boom



37%

experienced career disruption



45%

expect no improvement in quality of life



59%
Of households said they would struggle if costs went up by 5%



26% current income is now insufficient for their needs



38%

better off than 5 years ago



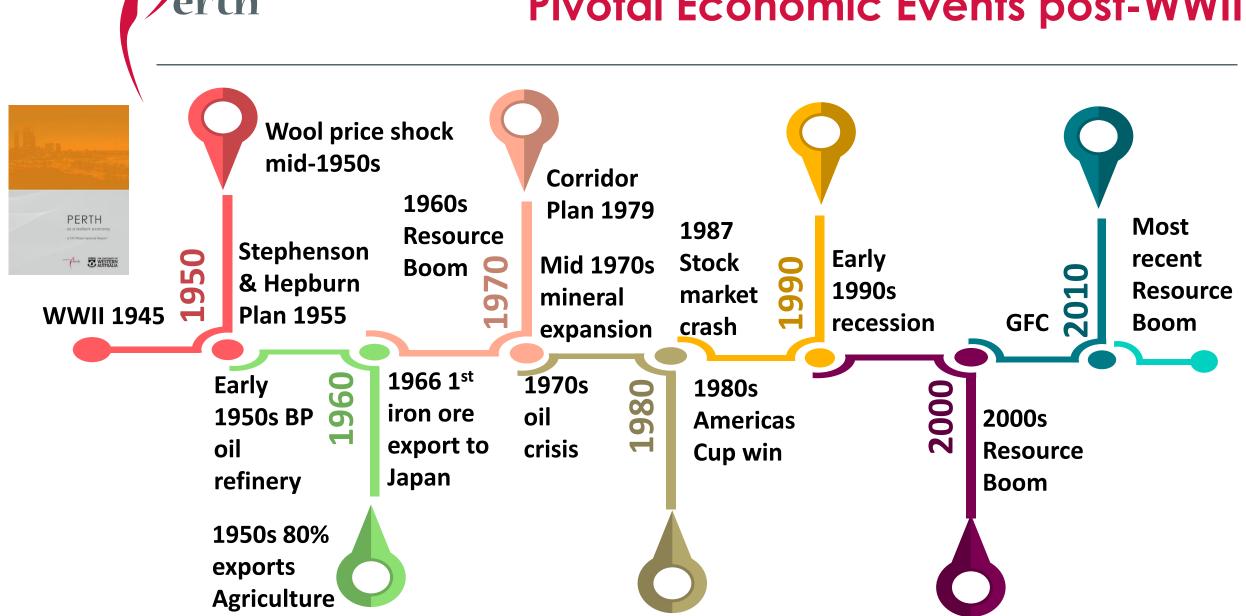
72%

No expectation of real wages growth

Source: Ipsos 2017, Community Survey Presentation.



Pivotal Economic Events post-WWII





Findings: Higher Education and VET





\$1.39 - \$1.41 billion from international education in 2015, lower than all states except N.T.



Human capital 2001 – 2.48 2011 – 0.74



Full-time equivalent jobs from international education, **4%** of the total generated in Australia



University research income national totals



International students studying onshore in Australia



Findings: Tourism

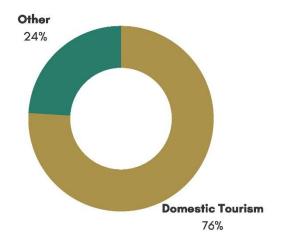




In 2015–16, tourism contributed 4.6% of direct and indirect state GVA and employed 109,000 workers

Perth Airport experienced a decline in domestic travellers by **3.98%** between 2012–13 and 2015–16

Domestic tourism contributed 76% of direct state tourism GVA in WA





Visitors to WA:

International visitors – 30 days Interstate visitors – 9.3 days



International visitor numbers have increased in WA, however length of stay and dollars spent does not match this growth



Findings: An Ageing Society



In 2016, Australia had 49 dependents for every 100 people of working age. This is expected to increase to 79.5 by 2100.



reduced workers and size of labour force



consumption shift towards leisure and health care services



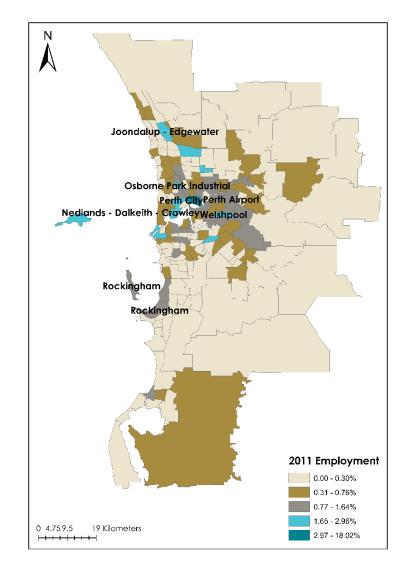


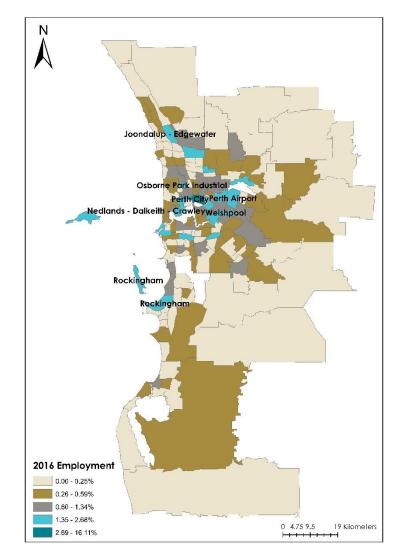
pressure on governments' budgets as health care needs increase



Findings: Employment Trends Over Time





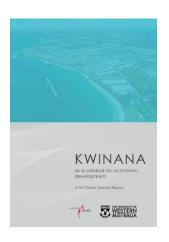


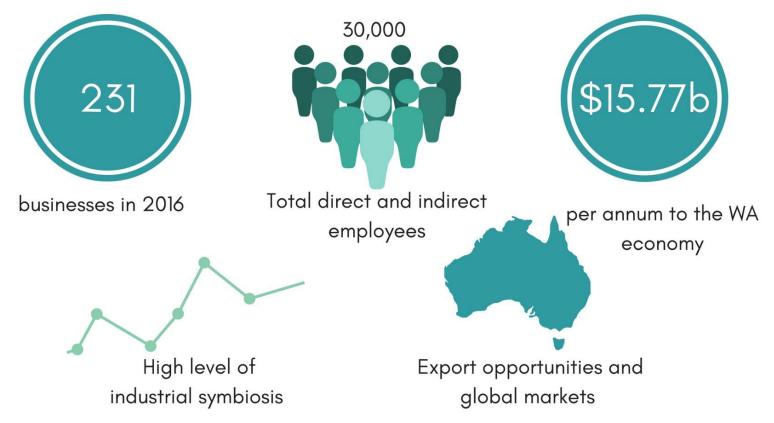


Findings: State Government Leadership and Interventions

 State investment of between \$363m to \$436m (2017 dollars) in 1955 led to the establishment of the Kwinana Industrial Area through a State

Agreement.







Findings: Our Economic Base is Changing

The economic base of a city or region incorporates those industries which are driving growth, usually through exports.

Location quotient analysis identified our most propulsive industry is mining, with a score of 1.89.



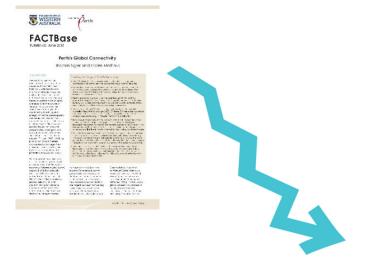
The next major industries of our economic base include:

- Rental, hiring and real estate services (1.14)
- Arts and recreation services (1.09)
- Education and training (1.09)
- Electricity, gas, water and waste services (1.06)





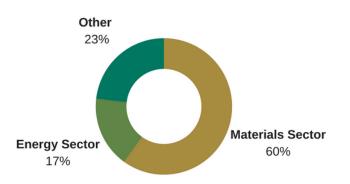
Findings: Perth's Global Connectivity



Perth lost 98 ASX listed firm headquarters between 2013– 2016, more than any other Australian capital city



ASX-listed Perth-based firms had 195 overseas branch offices in 58 countries



Industry breakdown of the 652 Perthheadquartered firms listed on the ASX



Findings: Local Economic Competitiveness





7.29% of Perth's employment growth was linked to local factors rather than being accounted for by broader national growth patterns or the particular combination of industries within the Perth and Peel region

Most competitive sectors in Greater Perth between 2011 & 2016:



Healthcare & social assistance 1.08%



Construction

0.86%

Accommodation & food services **0.90%**



Retail trade 0.69%

The Central sub-region had lower
levels of overall local
competitiveness

Across the
metropolitan region,
local competitiveness was
higher in the outer sub-regions



Macro Findings

- Greater Perth's economy is more diverse and resilient than we give it credit for a
 diverse and resilient economy.
- Globalisation has led to increased competition nationally and internationally to attract economic growth from key areas including education, tourism, professional services and arts and recreation playing a competitive game.
- Technological, social and environmental disruptions are likely to impact our economic output our economy must be future focused.
- In 2018, our community is increasingly split and job tenure and security is the divider. People are worried about **employment**, **cost of living and safety**.
- Ambitions of current government will require significant policy support to be realised.